Measuring Capital - OECD Manual 2009: Second edition
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Corrigenda

Page 39:
Table number is Table 4.1 in the following sentence:

> *The retirement function can be expressed in a cumulative way, i.e. by adding up the successive retirement probabilities over the service life of the cohort. The result is best explained by looking at* ***Table.***

Page 40:
Table number is Table 4.1 in the following sentence:

> *The first column in* ***Table*** *shows investment expenditure over the past 16 years, at historical prices.*

Page 46:
Table number is Table 3.1 in the following sentence:

> *The table is best read starting with the third column that replicates the age-efficiency function in the case of a single asset with service live of eight years – the same pattern that was summarised in* ***Table*** *.*

Page 46:
Table number is Table 3.4 in the following sentence:

> *It has been derived from the combined age-efficiency/retirement profile in precisely the same way an age-price profile for a single asset has been derived from an age-efficiency profile for a single asset (Tables 3.1 to* ***Table*** *).*

Page 47:
Table number is Table 5.2 in the following sentences:

> *Depreciation rates are shown in the third column of* ***Table*** *and are simply a different way of expressing the age-price profile for the entire cohort that was derived in Table 5.1: for every age, the depreciation rate shows the difference in value between successive ages as a percentage of the younger asset.*
>
> *The latter reflect the value loss of an asset as it ages, expressed as a percentage of the value of a new asset, as shown in* ***Table****.*

Page 48:
Table number is Table 5.3 in the following sentences:

> *This is simulated in the first six columns of **Table**: the year for which depreciation is to be computed is year 17 and the second column lists investment expenditure of a particular asset type during the years 1 to 17.*
>
> *There is a second, equivalent way to compute depreciation and it uses directly the depreciation profile shown in **Table**. More specifically, the depreciation profile is applied directly to the series of past investment. This computation can be seen in the 7th and 8th column of **Table**.*

Page 56:
Table number is Table 6.1 in the following sentences:

> *With the age-price/retirement profile in hand, the perpetual inventory method can be applied to yield a measure of the net stock, as shown in **Table.***
>
> *The net capital stock at prices of year 16 in **Table** was calculated using the year average prices of the asset if the investment deflator in column three relates to mid-periods.*
>
> *Thus, to use the net capital stock at current prices shown in **Table** as a balance sheet entry, it must be multiplied by the ratio of end-year to year average prices.*

Page 119:
Table number is Table 13.3 in the following sentence:

> *By way of a numerical example, the procedure is shown in **Table** .*

Page 144:
Table number is Table 16.1 in the following sentence:

> *In **Table** , we take a look at how the SRTP turns out empirically for OECD countries.*

Page 188:
The expression should be read as follows:

$$d_0{}^t K^t \neq D^t \qquad \textbf{(60)}$$

Page 189:
The following paragraph should not have a number.

~~6.~~ The anticipated general inflation rate for period t along with the nominal interest rate can be used to define the period t anticipated real interest rate $r_{(tB)}*$ and the period t anticipated real asset inflation rate or real rate of holding gains/losses $i_{(tB)}*$ as follows: