THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS AND ITS AFTERMATH

HIDDEN FACTORS IN THE MELTDOWN



EDITED BY

A.G. Malliaris, Leslie Shaw, and Hersh Shefrin

The Global Financial Crisis and Its Aftermath

Hidden Factors in the Meltdown

EDITED BY A. G. MALLIARIS, LESLIE SHAW

AND

HERSH SHEFRIN





Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford. It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship, and education by publishing worldwide. Oxford is a registered trade mark of Oxford University Press in the UK and certain other countries.

Published in the United States of America by Oxford University Press 198 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016, United States of America.

© Oxford University Press 2016

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the prior permission in writing of Oxford University Press, or as expressly permitted by law, by license, or under terms agreed with the appropriate reproduction rights organization. Inquiries concerning reproduction outside the scope of the above should be sent to the Rights Department, Oxford University Press, at the address above.

You must not circulate this work in any other form and you must impose this same condition on any acquirer.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data Names: Malliaris, A. G., editor.

Title: The global financial crisis and its aftermath: hidden factors in the meltdown / edited by A. G. Malliaris, Loyola University Chicago, Leslie Shaw, Chicago Psychoanalytic Society, Hersh Shefrin, Santa Clara University.

Description: New York: Oxford University Press, 2016. | Includes bibliographical references and index.

Identifiers: LCCN 2016008338 | ISBN 9780199386222 (alk. paper) Subjects: LCSH: Financial crises. | Global Financial Crisis, 2008–2009. | Economic policy. | Social justice.

Classification: LCC HB3722 .G5856 2016 | DDC 330.9/0511-dc23 LC record available at http://lccn.loc.gov/2016008338

1 3 5 7 9 8 6 4 2

Printed by Sheridan Books, Inc., United States of America

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This book has its roots in a conference organized jointly by the Quinlan School of Business of Loyola University Chicago and the Leavey School of Business of Santa Clara University. The Chicago Mercantile Exchange Group through the Center for Risk Management at the Quinlan School of Business offered a generous grant to the three editors and charged them to organize a conference that examined the recent global financial crisis from the perspective of behavioral finance and ethical values.

The conference took place on April 11, 2013, and featured 11 speakers. A few months later, revised versions of these papers were submitted for possible publication to several publishers. Oxford University Press enthusiastically encouraged the editors to go significantly beyond the original 11 submissions and view the global financial crisis and its aftermath from various perspectives. To maintain cohesion, the editors were challenged to write both a lengthy introductory chapter and a concluding one.

This volume contains 21 chapters and offers a unique, innovative, and exciting exposition of the global financial crisis and its aftermath from three perspectives of hidden factors that intensified its meltdown. In particular, we explore hidden factors from economics, psychology, and values that help explain the intensity of the meltdown. Chapter 1 is ready to be read, so there is no need for duplication in this preface. It is our wish that readers begin with curiosity about the content of this book, and our hope that they find insight and instruction.

The editors are most thankful to the CME Group and the Center for Risk Management at the Quinlan School of Business for financing the original conference. Next, the editors are truly and profoundly grateful to Scott Paris, economics editor of Oxford University Press for his extensive advice to expand the volume and enrich its contents. We are also thankful to David McBride, Editor-in-chief for Social Sciences, Anne Dellinger, Associate Editor, Sasirekka Gopalakrishnan and Cathryn Vaulman for editorial expertise and generous encouragement. Finally, our sincerest thanks go to all of our valued fellow contributors.

Antonio Argandona is emeritus professor of economics and business ethics and holds the "la Caixa" Chair of Corporate Social Responsibility and Corporate Governance at IESE Business School, University of Navarra. He is a member of the Royal Academy of Economics and Finance of Spain, president of the Standing Committee on Professional Ethics of the Economists' Association of Catalonia, and a member of the Commission on Anti-Corruption of the International Chamber of Commerce (Paris). He has published numerous books, book chapters, and articles in prestigious journals in economics and business ethics.

John Boatright is the Raymond C. Baumhart, SJ, Professor of Business Ethics in the Quinlan School of Business at Loyola University Chicago. He has served as the executive director of the Society for Business Ethics and is a past president of the Society. He was recognized by the Society in 2012 for a "career of outstanding service to the field of business ethics." He is the author of the books Ethics and the Conduct of Business and Ethics in Finance, and has edited Finance Ethics: Critical Issues in Theory and Practice. He serves on the editorial boards of Business Ethics Quarterly, Journal of Business Ethics, and Business and Society Review. He received his PhD in philosophy from the University of Chicago.

Graciela Chichilnisky is Visiting Professor of Economics and SIEPR at Stanford University and Professor of Economics and Statistics at Columbia University. She studied at MIT and UC Berkeley, has PhDs in Mathematics and in Economics and taught previously at Harvard and the University of Essex. Chichilnisky is the author of over 350 scientific publications in mathematics and in economics and of 13 books, some best sellers, which have been translated to nine languages. She created the concept of Basic Needs and the Formal Theory of Sustainable Development, was the US lead author of the UN IPCC, and designed and wrote the Carbon Market into the UN Kyoto Protocol. She has acted as Director of Research at UNITAR, held a UNESCO Chair, acts as a special adviser to the World Bank IMF and several UN organizations, and contributed to four articles of the Paris Agreement in December 2015, acting as an official adviser to Papua New Guinea and the 50 nations UN Rainforest Coalition. Chichilnisky is the CEO and co-founder of Global Thermostat, a company selected in 2015 as "World's Top Ten Most Innovative Company" in Energy by Fast Company Magazine, and was selected the "2015 CEO of the Year" by IAIR at the Yale Club. Chichilnisky is the creator of the concept of carbon negative technology™ and the co-inventor of an actual carbon negative technology that CONTRIBUTORS CONTRIBUTORS

removes CO₂ directly from air, as the IPCC finds it necessary to avert climate change, which Global Thermostat uses for commercial purposes in water desalination, building materials, beverages, greenhouses, bio-fertilizers, and fuels. Chichilnisky was also the CEO and founder of FITEL, a financial telecommunications company that sold in Japan, and of Cross Border Exchange a financial telecommunications company that sold to JP Morgan. Chichilnisky was selected among the Top 10 most influential Latinos in the United States, named by *The Washington Post* as an "A-List Star", and by *Time Magazine* a Hero of the Environment. Chichilnisky has two children, was born in Argentina, is a US citizen, and lives currently in California.

Viktoria Dalko is a global professor of finance, a founding dean and founding discipline lead of finance at Hult International Business School, and an instructor at Harvard Extension School. She obtained a PhD in economics from the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Dalko has focused on two research areas. One is on uncovering systemic risks to financial markets and preventing financial crisis. The other is on how financial crisis influences the well-being of people. In particular, she has studied worldwide financial crises and one of its causes, financial market manipulation. She and her co-authors summarized their research in the book *Regulating Competition in Stock Markets* (2012).

Werner De Bondt is professor of finance and founding director of the Richard H. Driehaus Center for Behavioral Finance at DePaul University in Chicago. He holds a PhD in business administration from Cornell University (1985). Werner De Bondt studies the rationality and irrationality of investors, markets, and organizations. In past years, he was a member of the faculty at universities in Belgium, Switzerland, and The Netherlands. Between 1992 and 2003, Werner De Bondt was the Frank Graner Professor of Investment Management at the University of Wisconsin–Madison.

John Dobson is a professor of finance in the Orfalea College of Business at Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, California. Broadly, his publications have explored the connections between the theories of financial economics and moral philosophy. This exploration has centered primarily on the behavioral assumptions that underlie financial-economic theory. These assumptions traditionally depict human behavior in a relatively narrow conceptualization of opportunistic self-interest. Dobson explores the extent to which such assumptions are either descriptively accurate or prescriptively desirable. His research explores ways in which these behavioral assumptions—that form the foundation of much of financial-economic theory—can be enhanced in order to make them both more descriptively accurate and more prescriptively (i.e., ethically) desirable.

Raphael Douady is a French mathematician and economist specializing in financial mathematics and chaos theory. He holds the Robert Frey Endowed Chair of Quantitative Finance at Stony Brook University (SUNY), and is also the academic director of the Laboratory of Excellence on Financial Regulation (University of Paris—La Sorbonne and ESCP—Europe) and affiliated with the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS). He co-founded fin-tech firms Riskdata (1999) and Datacore (2015). He has more than 20 years of experience in the banking industry (risk management, option models, trading strategies) and 35 years of research in pure and applied mathematics. His work in mathematical finance has

Contributors

focused on extreme risk, for which he developed the theory of polymodels. He also authored a generalization of the Heath–Jarrow–Morton interest rate model and a rating-based credit derivatives model that introduced the notion of "rating surface." His background in pure mathematics is in dynamical systems and chaos theory.

Paul Fitzgerald, SJ is professor of religious studies and president of the University of San Francisco. He holds doctoral degrees from the University of Paris—La Sorbonne and the Institut Catholique de Paris. He is the author of the book L'Église comme lieu de formation d'une conscience de la concitoyenneté, several scholarly articles, and popular essays. His work focuses on the crossroads of sociology and theology and treats such questions as ecclesial authority, environmental ethics, and public religious discernment. He has served as an adjunct lecturer at the Education College in Xiamen, China; as an assistant and associate professor at Santa Clara University; as a visiting lecturer at Hekima College, Nairobi, Kenya; and as a visiting chair at Seattle University. Prior to his current position he served as senior vice president for academic affairs at Fairfield University.

Brooke Harrington is a professor at the Copenhagen Business School in Denmark. Her new book on wealth management, offshore banking, and tax avoidance—titled Capital without Borders—will be published in July by Harvard University Press. Her previous books include Pop Finance (2008) and Deception (2009). She has received grants and awards from organizations including the National Science Foundation, the Academy of Management, and the American Sociological Association. Professor Harrington holds an MA and PhD in sociology from Harvard University, and a BA in English literature from Stanford University.

Steve Keen is a professor of economics and history at Kingston University, London. He was one of the handful of economists to realize that a serious economic crisis was imminent, and to publicly warn of it, as early as December 2005. This, and his pioneering work on complex systems modeling of debt-deflation, resulted in him winning the Revere Award from the *Real World Economics Review* for being the economist "who first and most clearly anticipated and gave public warning of the Global Financial Collapse and whose work is most likely to prevent another GFC in the future." The financial newspaper *City AM* ranks him as the third most influential economist in the United Kingdom.

Lawrence R. Klein Nobel Laureate in Economics (deceased.)

Robert W. Kolb holds two PhDs from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (philosophy 1974, finance 1978) and has been a finance professor at five universities. He is currently a professor of finance at Loyola University Chicago, where he also holds the Considine Chair of Applied Ethics. Kolb's recent books are The Financial Crisis of Our Time (2011) and Too Much Is Not Enough: Incentives in Executive Compensation (2012), both published by Oxford University Press and both selected for the Financial Management Association's Survey and Synthesis Series. His most recent book project is The Natural Gas Revolution: Markets, Society, and the World, Pearson/Financial Times in Fall 2013.

Lola Lopes is professor emeritus of management and organizations at the Henry B. Tippie College of Business of the University of Iowa. Before retiring, she held the

xviii CONTRIBUTORS

Pomerantz Chair in Management and served for six years as associate provost for undergraduate education. In 2007–2008, she was appointed interim executive vice president and provost. Prior to coming to Iowa, she was chair of the Department of Psychology at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. Her research areas are decision making under risk, judgment processes, rational inference and choice, and the rhetoric of decision making.

A. G. Malliaris is currently professor of economics and finance and holds the Walter F. Mullady Sr. Chair at the Quinlan School of Business at Loyola University Chicago. He specializes in financial economics and has written numerous books and papers in the areas of derivatives markets, monetary policy, and asset price bubbles. His most recent co-edited book is *New Perspectives on Asset Price Bubbles*, published by Oxford University Press. Malliaris holds a BA in economics from the Athens University of Economics and Business, a PhD in economics from the University of Oklahoma, and a second PhD in mathematics from the University of Chicago.

John Riker has been a professor of philosophy at Colorado College for 48 years and chair of the department for about 20 of those years. He has received many awards at the college, including having been named professor of the year an unprecedented four times and advisor of the year an unprecedented three times. In 2003 he was appointed the Kohut Professor for that year at the University of Chicago. He has previously published three books intersecting psychoanalysis and philosophy: Human Excellence and an Ecological Conception of the Psyche, Ethics and the Discovery of the Unconscious, and Why It Is Good to Be Good: Ethics, Kohut's Self Psychology, and Modern Society.

S. Prakash Sethi, University Distinguished Professor of Management in the Zicklin School of Business, City University of New York, is a seasoned expert in the field of international business. He has authored, co-authored, and edited 25 books and more than 130 articles in scholarly, professional, and practitioner journals. In addition, he has also written for and appeared in various national and international news media including the *New York Times*, the *Wall Street Journal*, *Bloomberg BusinessWeek*, CNN, NPR, BNN-Toronto, and CBC (Canada), among others. Dr. Sethi received both his MBA and PhD from Columbia University.

Leslie Shaw consults with companies on a variety of decision process issues and is an invited speaker at corporate events and conferences in psychology and management. She received her MBA and a PhD in behavioral decision making from the University of Chicago. After her PhD she completed five years of training at the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis with interest in integrating theoretical psychoanalysis and the cognitive approaches that are foundational to behavioral economics. Selected publications include *Greed: Sex, Money, Power, Politics* (2011), published by International Psychoanalytic Books; and "The Uncanny and Long Term Capital Management" (2005), published in the *International Journal of Applied Psychoanalysis*.

Hersh Shefrin is the Mario L. Belotti Professor of Finance at Santa Clara University. He has published widely on a wide range of topics in mathematics, finance, and economics, and is best known for his work in behavioral finance. A 2003 article in the *American Economic Review* includes him in the top 15 economic theorists to

Contributors

have influenced empirical work. He is known for his work on a variety of topics, which include an economic theory of self-control featuring a formal system 1/system 2 model, a behavioral explanation for the dividend puzzle, the disposition effect, behavioral portfolio theory, behavioral corporate finance, behavioral pricing kernel theory, and behavioral risk management.

John Silvia is a managing director and the chief economist for Wells Fargo. Based in Charlotte, North Carolina, he has held his position since he joined Wachovia, a Wells Fargo predecessor, in 2002 as the company's chief economist. Prior to his current position, John worked on Capitol Hill as senior economist for the US Senate Joint Economic Committee and chief economist for the US Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee. Before that, he was chief economist of Kemper Funds and managing director of Scudder Kemper Investments, Inc. John served as the president of the National Association for Business Economics (NABE) in 2015 and was awarded a NABE Fellow Certificate of Recognition in 2011 for outstanding contributions to the business economics profession and leadership among business economists to the nation. For the second time in three years, he was awarded the best overall forecast by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, as well as the best unemployment rate forecast for 2011. John is on the Bloomberg Best Forecast list for his forecasts of GDP, the ISM manufacturing index, housing starts, and the unemployment rate.

Meir Statman is the Glenn Klimek Professor of Finance at Santa Clara University. His research focuses on behavioral finance. He attempts to understand how investors and managers make financial decisions and how these decisions are reflected in financial markets. Meir's award-winning book, What Investors Really Want, has been published by McGraw-Hill, and his book Finance for Normal People: Behavioral Finance and Investors, Managers, and Markets is forthcoming from Oxford University Press. He received his PhD from Columbia University and his BA and MBA from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Nassim Nicholas Taleb spent 21 years as a risk taker before becoming a researcher in practical and mathematical problems with probability. Taleb is the author of a multivolume essay, the *Incerto* (*The Black Swan*, *Fooled by Randomness*, and *Antifragile*) covering broad facets of uncertainty. It has been translated into 36 languages. In addition to his trader life, Taleb has also published, as a backup of the *Incerto*, more than 45 scholarly papers in statistical physics, statistics, philosophy, ethics, economics, international affairs, and quantitative finance—all around the notion of risk and probability. He spent time as a professional researcher (Distinguished Professor of Risk Engineering at NYU's School of Engineering and Dean's Professor at the University of Massachusetts Amherst). His current focus is on the properties of systems that can handle disorder ("antifragile"). Taleb refuses all honors and anything that "turns knowledge into a spectator sport."

Michael H. Wang is a senior researcher at the Research Institute of Comprehensive Economics, a think tank in Boston. He received a PhD in mechanical engineering from the University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign. Dr. Wang is one of the co-authors of Regulating Competition in Stock Markets (2012) that proposed 40 regulatory measures. The recently enacted securities regulations in the United States,

CONTRIBUTORS

United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, China, and India bear a close similarity to several of the proposed measures.

Janet Yellen is the chair (2014–) of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System of the United States. She is the first woman to hold this post. Yellen graduated summa cum laude in economics from Brown University in 1967 and received a PhD in economics from Yale University in 1971. She has held academic positions at Harvard University and the Haas School of Business at the University of California, Berkeley. She has also served as an economist for the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, as president of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and as vice chair of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve.

Preface and Acknowledgments xiii Contributors xv

PART ONE Introduction

1. The Global Financial Crisis and Its Aftermath 3

A.G. Malliaris, Leslie Shaw, and Hersh Shefrin

Introduction 3

A Multidisciplinary Methodology 5

Orthodox Economics and Financial Crises 6

A Classic Financial Panic 8

Contributions from Economics 9

Contributions from Psychology 15

Values 18

Epilogue 21

References 21

PART TWO The Global Financial Crisis of 2007-2009 and Economics

2. From Asset Price Bubbles to Liquidity Traps 25

A.G. Malliaris

Introduction 25

Purpose of This Chapter 26

What Is Financial Instability? 30

Methodology 35

The Recent Global Financial Crisis 38

The Expansion Phase 39

The Upper Turning Period 45

The Great Recession of 2007-2009 48

The Liquidity Trap: The Lower Turning Period 49

Conclusions 52

Notes 53

References 53

3. A Minsky Meltdown 57

Janet Yellen

Minsky and the Current Crisis 57

Bubbles and Monetary Policy 60

VI

Another Important Tool for Financial Stability 63 Notes 64

4. Modeling Financial Instability 67

Steve Keen

Introduction 67

Loanable Funds vs. Endogenous Money 68

A Monetary Model of Loanable Funds 69

A Monetary Model of Endogenous Money 75

Occam's Razor Passes Endogenous Money and Fails Loanable Funds 78

Simulating Loanable Funds and Endogenous Money 78

Modeling Financial Instability 81

Empirical Data 86

Conclusion 88

Appendix 89

Loanable Funds Model 89

Endogenous Money Model 89

Goodwin model 91

Minsky Model (New and Modified Equations Only) 92

Common Parameters to Goodwin and Minsky Models 92

Minsky 92

Notes 98

References 100

5. Assessing the Contribution of Hyman Minsky's Perspective to Our

Understanding of Economic Instability 104

Hersh Shefrin

Introduction 104

Eight Elements in Minsky's Perspective 105

Minsky and FCIC Juxtaposed 108

Psychology in Minsky's Perspective 123

Excessive Optimism 123

Overconfidence 124

Aspiration-Based Risk Seeking and Aversion to a Sure Loss 125

Confirmation Bias 126

Representativeness 126

Reaction to Minsky's Work 126

Diverse Perspectives 127

Lack of Contagion, Self-Interest, and Confirmation Bias 130

Conclusion: Self-Interest Colored by Confirmation Bias 133

Appendix 134

Notes 136

References 139

Contents

6. Prelude to the Global Financial Credit Crisis 143

John Silvia

The Things We Take for Granted—and Their Economic Implications 143

Secular Shifts Masked by Short-Term Economic Prosperity 144

Pushing the Credit Envelope 149

Home Prices Fail to Meet Expectations: The Economic Shock 151

Feedback from the Change: Change Begets Credit Revulsion 152

Feedback from the Change: Impact on the Labor Market 153

Economic Growth without a Labor Market Recovery 153

An Altered Framework for the Labor Market 154

The Reservation Wage Model 156

Legacy of a Disparate Labor Market after the Credit Crisis 158

Duration of Unemployment: No Sign of Recovery for Many Workers 158

A Permanent Drop in the Employment Ratio? 161

Regional Disparities Reflect Industry Concentrations 163

New American Phenomenon: Constrained Worker Mobility 165

The "Mancession," the "Mancovery," and Industry Mix 165

Where Race and Ethnicity Matter 167

Participation Rates: Older Workers Stay Longer, Younger

Workers Quit? 167

Unequal Education = Unequal Recession 168

Dual Returns to Education: Higher Income and Lower Unemployment 169

Hard Realities: Fewer Jobs for the 20th-Century Worker in the

21st Century 170

Show Me the Money: Wages and Hours 171

Income Growth: Still below Pre-Recession Pace 171

A Monetary Policy Disconnect? 171

Conclusion 174

Notes 175

7. Mathematical Definition, Mapping, and Detection of (Anti)Fragility 177

Nassim Nicholas Taleb and Raphael Douady

Introduction 177

What Is Fragility? 177

Fragility as Separate Risk from Psychological Preferences 179

Detection Heuristic 181

Fragility and Transfer Theorems 182

Tail-Vega Sensitivity 182

Mathematical Expression of Fragility 185

Definition of Fragility: The Intrinsic Case 186

Definition of Fragility: The Inherited Case 186

Implications of a Nonlinear Change of Variable on the Intrinsic Fragility 187

Theorem 1 (Fragility Transfer Theorem) 188

Proof 188

Theorem 2 (Fragility Exacerbation Theorem) 189

Discussion 190

VÍII

Monomodal case 190

Scaling Parameter 190

Fragility Drift 191

Second-Order Fragility 191

Definitions of Robustness and Antifragility 192

Definition of Robustness 192

Example of Robustness (Barbells) 193

Definition of Antifragility 193

Remarks 194

Applications to Model Error 195

Case 1: Application to Deficits 196

Model Error and Semi-Bias as Nonlinearity from Missed Stochasticity of Variables 197

Model Bias, Second-Order Effects, and Fragility 197

The Fragility/Model Error Detection Heuristic (Detecting ω_A and ω_B when Cogent) 198

The Heuristic 199

Properties of the Heuristic 199

Comparison of the Heuristic to Other Methods 200

Further Applications 200

Acknowledgments 201

References 201

PART THREE The Global Financial Crisis of 2007-2009 and Psychology

8. The Varieties of Incentive Experience 205

Robert W. Kolb

Introduction 205

The Range of Incentives 206

A Taxonomy of Incentives 210

Conclusion 222

Notes 222

References 223

Goals and the Organization of Choice under Risk in Both the Long Run and the Short Run 226

Lola Lopes

The Exceedingly Long (and Mostly Unexamined) History of Thought on Risky Choice 227

Distributional Thinking: Ruin and Safety-First 228

Modeling Distributional Thinking 229

Gambling When You Must: Aspiration and Bold Play 231

Demonstrating Security-Potential and Aspiration Level in the Lab 232

Concluding Thoughts on the Importance of Application 236

References 238

Contents

10. The Topology of Greed and Fear 240

Graciela Chichilnisky

Introduction 240

Background and Examples 243

Two Approaches to Decision Theory 244

The Topology of Fear and the Value of Life 246

How People Value Their Lives 246

Gerard Debreu and the Invisible Hand 247

The Axiom of Choice and Rare Events 248

Representing a Purely Finitely Additive Measure 248

Appendix 250

Arrow's Definition of Monotone Continuity (MC) 250

The Dual Space L_{∞}^* 252

Notes 251

References 254

11. A Sustainable Understanding of Instability in Minds and Markets 257

Leslie Shaw

Introduction 257

Part One: The Psychology-Psychoanalysis Divide 261

Part Two: Irrationality as a Psycho-Philosophical Problem 266 Part Three: A Sustainable Understanding of Instability 269

Notes 274 References 277

12. Existence of Monopoly in the Stock Market 279

Viktoria Dalko, Lawrence R. Klein, S. Prakash Sethi, and Michael H. Wang Introduction 279

Existence of Monopolistic Tendencies in the Stock Market 281

Comparison between Monopoly Power in the Financial, and the Goods and Services Markets 282

Market Manipulation is Widespread, Frequent, and Occasionally Rampant 284

A Model of an Information-Based Manipulative Trading Strategy 285

The Set-Up of the Model and Related Literature 285

The Model and Results 287

Discussion of the Results 292

Under What Conditions Can the Strategic Trader Profit from Information-Based Manipulation? 292

Under the Above Conditions, Do the Perception-Guided Investors Realize Gain or Loss? 293

What Is the Source of Thought Contagion, Leading to the Perception-Guided Investors' Herding? 294

Why Do Positive Returns Reverse after the Announcement of Good News? 294

x CONTENTS

What Risks Can This Type of Trading Strategy Create for the Target Stock? 295

Concluding Remarks and Future Research 296

Notes 297

References 299

13. Crisis of Authority 302

Werner De Bondt

The Aftermath of 2007-2008 306

The Disappearing Middle Class 307

The New Normal in the Labor Market 309

Worry and Discontent 309

Pervasive Cynicism 312

Trust and Distrust: Multicountry Evidence 314

Trust and Distrust in US and UK Public Institutions 317

Trust and Distrust in Professions 318

Job Approval Ratings for Government Leaders 320

Root Causes 323

Technological Change 324

Globalization 325

Less Social Cohesion and Civic Virtue 326

Bureaucratic and Political Malfunctions 328

Irrational Fears and Expectations 329

Conclusion 331

Acknowledgments 332

References 332

14. Social Structure, Power, and Financial Fraud 340

Brooke Harrington

IBGYBG 340

The Sociological Perspective on Fraud and Financial Crises 341

Structure and Moral Agency 343

Fraud and Power in a Financialized World 344

State Power and Financial Fraud 345

International Capital Flows and an Industry "Too Complex

to Regulate" 347

Conclusion 349

References 350

PART FOUR The Global Financial Crisis of 2007-2009 and Values

15. Economics, Self Psychology, and Ethics 359

John Riker

Modern Economic Society 361

The Economic Subject 362

The Economic Subject and Ethics 364

Contents

Self-Psychology 367 Self-Psychology and the Economic World 371 Conclusions and Recommendations 373 Notes 375 References 375

16. Financial Professionals in the Market for Status 376

Meir Statman

Status 376

Understanding the Market for Status and Modifying It 377

Culture Wars 378

The Benefits and Costs of the Work of Financial Professionals 380

Conclusion 381

Notes 382

References 382

17. Why Risk Management Failed 384

John Boatright

Introduction 384

Risk Management in the Crisis 384

Criticism of Risk Management 386

The Use of Risk Management 387

The Managerialization of Risk 390

Social Impacts of Risk Management 392

The Purpose(s) of Risk Management 393

Conclusion 395

Notes 396

References 396

18. The Global Financial Crisis and Social Justice 399

Paul Fitzgerald, SI

Scriptural Foundations of Catholic Social Doctrine 400

Historical Foundations of Catholic Social Doctrine 402

The Run-Up to the Global Financial Crisis 404

Toward an Ethic of Virtuous Business Leadership 406

A Global Solution 409

Conclusion 410

Notes 410

19. Three Ethical Dimensions of the Financial Crisis 413

Antonio Argandona

The Financial Crisis 413

Personal Ethics 415

The Ethics of Organizations 416

The Social Dimension of Ethics 418

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com