

Index

- 1930s, financial crisis in
 - consequences 132
 - democratic 133–7
 - electoral, left vs. right 137–44, 148–9
 - public policy 135–6
 - differences from later recessions 136–7, 143
 - historical background 41
 - influences of 12–13, 19, 21
 - on macroeconomic theory 38–42, 48
 - on welfare policy development 41–2
- 1970s, financial crisis in
 - background 43–4
 - influences of 12–13, 19, 21
 - on macroeconomic theory 43–50
- 2007 to date, financial crisis in 3–4, 94
 - consequences
 - democratic 135–7
 - electoral, left vs. right 143, 145–9
 - crisis stages, identification 244–5
 - differences from previous crises 75, 87, 136–7, 143
 - Euro-crisis 151, 169–70
 - failure to predict 72–3, 75–9
 - financial dominance theory 80–84 and institutional interconnectedness 85
 - lessons learned from 242–6, 251–3
 - recovery
 - alternative approaches 252–3
 - BRIC role in 15, 183
 - G20 role in 250–51
 - imagined 248–51
 - shadow banking, role of 82, 87–8, 224–5
 - textual analysis, media coverage 94–6
 - theories 80–86
- Africa 28–32
- Andersen, Torsten A. 102–5
- Asia 22–4, 28–32 *see also* China
- Australia 139
- Austria 139, 156–7, 159, 161, 166, 168
- behavioural finance 62–4
- Belgium 156–7, 159, 161, 166, 168
- Black, Fischer 59–60, 62, 66
- Black-Scholes option valuation hypothesis 59, 65
- boom-bust cycles 221–3
- Brazil *see* BRIC countries
- BRIC countries
 - China, cultural alignment with 187–8, 193
 - conceptual development 174
 - cultural political economy, application to 173, 192–3
 - investor-consumer-lender phase 175, 185–7
 - investor-consumer phase 175, 180–85
 - origins 174–80
 - decoupling thesis 183–5
 - economic growth predictions 176, 183
 - financial crisis, contribution to 15, 183, 185–7
 - financial product developments 177–82
 - Leader Summits 185–6
- Brundtland Report: Our Common Future* (UN, 1987) 206–7
- bubbles
 - analysis challenges 85–6
 - economic theory, failure to account for 75, 78–9, 90
 - and rational choice theory 85–6
- Buchanan, Michael 184–5

- Canada 139, 141
- Central and Eastern Europe 28, 31–2, 139–41, 146–7
- central banks 220
 - counter-cyclical capital requirements 226–7
 - macroprudential regulation/ supervision role 228–30
- China 8 *see also* BRIC countries
 - economic growth
 - 2011–2015 plan 33–4
 - and BRIC identification 187–8, 193
 - challenges 33–5, 191–2
 - growth volume vs. PPP 29–30
 - predictions 176, 183
 - property sector, influence of 189–90
 - stimulus policies 189–91
 - uneven development trends 191–2
 - financial crisis, contribution to recovery 183, 185, 188
- climate crisis, metaphors in discursive texts 203–4, 213–14
- communication, influence on economic growth 23–4
- competition, role in Industrial Revolution 21–2
- conceptual metaphor theory 198–9
- corporate social responsibility 251
- CPE *see* cultural political economy
- credit
 - boom–bust cycles 221–3
 - macroprudential regulation proposals 226–7
- crisis management 241–4
- critical discourse analysis
 - background 197–8
 - collocation and co-variation analysis 208–9
 - conceptual metaphor theory 198–9
 - conceptual metaphors in financial crisis, study
 - for growth and crisis 200–203, 213–14
 - negative discourses 202–3
 - study background 200, 217
 - for sustainability 199–202, 213–14
 - cultural influences on 199–200
 - Swedish study, of sustainable development metaphor
 - in Brundtland Report 206–7
 - in economic analysis 210–13
 - in political debate articles 211–13
 - word analysis 199–200
- cultural political economy
 - BRIC countries, influence on development 192–3
 - financial crisis, role in analysis of 173, 234, 240–42
 - advantages for 235–7
 - crisis stages, identification 244–5
 - crisis stages, variation between 237–40
 - and economic theory recovery 246–8
 - and historicity 245–6
 - and imagined recoveries 248–51
 - learning from crisis, stages 218, 242–4
 - semiosis, influence of 237–40
 - imaginaries 235–6
 - influence on interpretation of crisis 240–42
 - institutionalization of 235–7
 - and recovery of historical economic theories 246–8
 - variation, selection and retention, stages of 237–40
 - imagined economies, meaning 235–6
 - principles of 235–7
 - purpose, generally 235
 - structural contradictions, identification 235, 237
- de-growth 202–3
- decoupling thesis, and BRIC countries 183–5
- democracy, impact of financial crisis on
 - 1930s 133–5
 - 2007 to date 135–7
- Denmark 140, 147, 153–7, 159, 161–3, 166, 168
- deregulation 7–8, 12, 86, 122–3
- developmental-state models 247
- discretionary learning 155–8
 - access inequalities 167–8
 - and tertiary education 158–60

- disequilibrium theory 76
- division of labour principle 152
- Dodd-Frank Act (US) 225–6
- DSGE (dynamic stochastic general equilibrium) models
 - historical context 74–9
 - influences on 87–8
- economic growth
 - challenges 32–4
 - conditions for
 - institutional change 23–4
 - natural resources, pressure on 22–3
 - relative price trends 24–5
 - technological change 23–4, 30, 34–5
 - de-growth 202–3
 - discursive criticism 204–5
 - and division of labour 152
 - financial dominance theory 80–84
 - financial sector role in 219–20
 - global trends 28–9
 - PPP adjustment effects 28–32
 - innovation, influences on 152–8
 - and the learning economy 152–5
 - access to learning, inequalities in 167–8
 - and employment security 165–7
 - lead innovators 157–8
 - national learning differences 156–7
 - organizational change, skill requirements 160–63
 - tertiary education, role of 158–60, 163–4
 - vocational education, role of 160–63
 - work organizational systems, relevance of 155–8
 - measurement and comparison 25–6, 25–32
 - metaphors for 200–203, 213–14
 - volume growth vs. purchasing power 25–32
 - waves and upswings 20–21
 - zero-growth concept 202–3
- education
 - influence on learning economy 158–63
- organizational change, skill requirements 160–63
- proposals for EU recovery 169–70
- efficient-markets hypothesis
 - assumptions 60–64
 - and behavioural finance 62–4
 - and continuity of prices/ trading 59–60
 - criticism of 55–6, 59–65, 67–8
 - efficient, interpretation of 67–8
 - general principles 55, 57–8, 60–64
 - and individual rationality 62–4
 - and joint-hypothesis problem 57–8
 - limitations of 66–8
 - noise 59–60, 66
 - regulation, conflict between 68
 - social studies of finance (SSF) approaches 65
 - supporters of 58–60
- emerging markets 174, 187
- energy, influence on economic growth 22–5
- erfahrung* (lessons learned) 242–3
- erlebnis* (immediate experience) 242–3
- EU
 - economic growth
 - and common European identity 170–71
 - and employment security 165–7
 - general challenges 34–5
 - growth volume vs. PPP 28–32, 35
 - learning trends, national differences 156–7
 - Lisbon Strategy 170–71
 - occupational learning, access inequalities 167–8
 - occupational learning, attitudes to 165–7
 - tertiary education, role in 158–60
 - work organizational systems, relevance of 155–8
 - EMU early warnings 151
 - Europe 2020 strategy 13–14
 - European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB) 225
 - postwar policy 7–8, 12
 - and Third Way debate 8, 80, 121–2, 251
 - Euro-crisis 151, 169–70

- European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB) 225
- excess volatility 62–3
- Fama, Eugene 55–8, 61, 63
- family welfare policies *see* public welfare policies; Sweden
- finance-led economic growth model 1, 4
- financial crisis, generally *see also* 1930s; 1970s; 2007-date; cultural political economy
- boom-bust cycles 221–3
 - causes
 - economists' views on 219–20
 - research into 13
 - credit supply role in 221–3
 - crisis management 241–4
 - crisis, meaning 240–42
 - cyclical nature of 12–13, 19–21
 - and decoupling thesis 183–5
 - definition, need for 88
 - features of 87
 - historical basis for 2, 19–21
 - historical comparison, role of 245–6
 - imagined recoveries 248–51
 - interpretation, variations in 245–6, 248–51
 - learning, role in 242–4
 - lessons learned from 218, 242–6, 251–3
 - metaphors for 201–2
 - political consequences 132–3
 - democratic 135–7
 - electoral, left *vs.* right 137–48
 - punishment hypothesis 148–9
 - theories of 221–3
 - upswings, influence of 20–21
- financial institutions
- and institutional change 23–4
 - interconnectedness 85
 - response capabilities, historical differences 136–7
- financial regulation
- and financial stability 223–5
 - influences of crisis on 3, 8–9, 13
 - macroprudential regulation 226–8
 - macroprudential supervision 225–8
 - reform proposals 249–51
- financial stability
- and boom-bust cycles 221–3
 - central banks role in 228–30
 - as economic policy goal 218–20, 230–31
 - economists' views on 219–21
 - financial regulation role in 223–5
 - and fiscal stability 220–21, 229–30
 - macrofinancial stability councils 225–8, 230–31
 - macroprudential regulation 226–8
 - macroprudential supervision 225–8
 - monetary policy mechanisms for 219–20
 - strengthening, proposals for 218–19
- Financial Stability Board (G20) 250–51
- Finland 156–7, 159, 161, 166, 168
- fiscal policy, and financial stability 219–21, 229–30
- flexicurity 165–7
- Flodén, Martin 104–6, 109–10
- Former USSR countries 29, 31–2
- France 140, 147, 156–7, 159, 161, 166, 168
- Friedman-Lucas macroeconomic theory 38–9, 76, 88
- background and context 43–5, 50–51
 - compared with Keynesian theory 43–5, 47–8
 - individualism, role of 47–51
 - influences on 44–5, 48–9
 - and modelling, developments in 45–8
 - motivations for 45–7
 - and rational choice theory 47–50
- Friedman, Milton 38, 44, 66
- general equilibrium theory 88
- Germany 40, 139, 145, 156–7, 159, 161, 166, 168
- Gerschenkron, Alexander 27–9
- Goldman Sachs 177–82
- Great Depression *see* 1930s
- Great Recession *see* 2007-date
- Greece 31, 140, 145, 147, 156–7, 159, 161, 166, 168
- growth *see* economic growth
- Hicks, John 74, 76
- Huntington, Samuel P. 133–5

- imaginaries *see under* cultural political economy
 India 28–9, 176 *see also* BRIC countries
 industrialization
 competition contribution to 21–2
 family dynamics, influence on 117–21
 Industrial revolutions 20–24, 32–3
 influence on financial crisis cycles 20–21
 US role in 32–3
 innovation, influences on 152–5
 lead innovators 157–8
 work organization systems 155–8
 institutional economics 89
 Ireland 31, 139, 147, 156–7, 159, 161, 166, 168
 IS-LM model (investment-savings-liquidity-money) 74, 76–7
 Italy 156–7, 159, 161, 166, 168

 Keynes, John Maynard
 ‘private Keynesianism’ 8, 10
 theory development 76
 and 1930s crisis 39–43, 74
 Friedman-Lucas theory, compared with 43–5, 47–8
 historical background 41–2, 50–51
 importance 42–3, 74
 influences on 38–43, 50–51
 limitations 43–4, 47–8
 revival 79–80, 220–21
 Krugman, Paul 55–6, 62–4, 67–8

 Latin America 28–32, 133, 135, 140–41, 145
 Latvia 139, 147
 lean production learning 155–8
 the learning economy 152–5
 access to learning, inequalities 167–8
 and employment security 164–7
 national learning differences 156–7
 tertiary education, role of 158–60, 163–4
 vocational education, role of 160–63
 work organization systems, relevance of 155–8

 Lucas, Robert 1, 5–6, 38, 43–50, 62 *see also* Friedman-Lucas macroeconomic theory
 Luxembourg 156–7, 159, 161, 166, 168

 macroeconomic theory developments
 1930s financial crisis 38–42
 1970s economic crisis 43–50
 2007 to date 3–4, 87, 94
 alternative theories 85–6
 failure to predict 72–3, 75–9
 financial dominance theory 80–84
 institutional interconnectedness 85
 theory recovery 246–8
 bubbles, failure to take account of 75, 78–9, 90
 DSGE (dynamic stochastic general equilibrium) models 74–9
 Friedman-Lucas theory 38–9, 88
 background and context 43–5, 50–51
 compared with Keynesian theories 43–5, 47–8
 individualism, role of 47–51
 influences on 44–5, 48–9
 and modelling, developments in 45–8
 motivations for 45–7
 and rational choice theory 47–50
 future strategies for 87–90
 general equilibrium theory 88
 influences on 40–41, 48–9, 50–51
 institutionally-grounded macroeconomics 80–84
 IS-LM (investment-savings-liquidity-money) model 74, 76–7
 Keynesian theory 76
 and 1930s crisis 39–43, 74
 historical background 41–2, 50
 importance of 42–3, 74
 influences on 38–43, 50–51
 limitations of 43–4, 47–8
 revival of 79–80, 220–21
 limitations of 72–3, 75, 78–9
 modelling 43, 45–8
 adequacy of 73–4
 calibration and simulation 78–9
 features that cannot be derived from 87

- of long-term financial crisis cycles 86
- neo-liberalism, relevance of rise in 47–8
- new neo-classical synthesis 38
- RBC (real business cycle) phase 74, 76–7
- representative agent hypothesis 74, 76
- World War II, influence of 42–3
- macroeconomists, criticism of 72–3
- macrofinancial stability councils 225–8, 230–31
- macroprudential supervision proposals 218–19
- market liberalization 8–10
- market regulation, proposals for 249–51
- Marxism 246, 248
- metaphors
 - climate crisis 203–4
 - conceptual metaphor theory 198–9
 - financial crisis 201–2
 - growth 200–203, 213–14
 - linguistic metaphors 198
 - negative discourses 202–3
 - sustainable development 199–202, 204–6, 213–14
 - Swedish interpretation study 206–13
 - word analysis 199–200
- Middle East 28–32
- Minsky, Hyman 247–8
- modelling *see under* macroeconomic theory developments
- monetary policy, and financial stability 219–21
- natural resources 22–3
- neo-liberalism
 - financial crisis, influences on 5–6, 249, 251–3
 - and macroeconomic theory developments 47–8, 50–51
- neo-Walrasian tradition 75–6, 78, 85–6, 88
- neoclassical finance 63, 67–8
- Netherlands 156–7, 159, 161, 166, 168
- New Deal 40, 50
- ‘new middle’ political debate 8–9
- new neo-classical synthesis 38
- New Zealand 141
- noise, concept of 59–60, 66
- Norway 31, 139, 141, 145
- OECD, growth volume vs. PPP 28–32
- oil crisis *see* 1970s
- O’Neill, Jim 174–6, 183–4
- ordoliberalism 247–8
- Portugal 156–7, 159, 161, 166, 168
- postwar period, societal model developments
 - austerity policies 13–14
 - environmental policies 11–12
 - financial services 7–9
 - neoliberalism 5–6, 47–8
 - regional trends 6–8
 - soft monetary policies 7–8
 - structural economic change 12
 - welfare policies 8–11, 112
- PPP *see* purchasing power parity
- prices, influence on economic growth 24–5
- public welfare policies 9, 13 *see also under* Sweden
 - and 1930s crisis 41–2
 - historical development 8–11, 112
 - influences on
 - financial crisis 3, 8, 10–12
 - industrialization 117–18
 - unemployment 114–15, 117–18, 121, 123, 125–7
- punishment hypothesis 148–9
- purchasing power parity (PPP)
 - benchmarks 25–7
 - adjustment effects 28–32
- rational choice theory
 - efficient market hypothesis 60–64
 - financial bubble, analysis challenges 85–6
 - Friedman-Lucas macroeconomic theory on 47–50
 - individual rationality 62–4
 - institutional context-dependent rationality 89
- RBC (real business cycle) model 74, 76–7

- regulation
 attitudes to, patterns 86
 macroprudential regulation 226–8
 market regulation, proposals for 249–51
 sustainability, need for 68
- Reinfeldt, Fredrik 106–10
- Russia *see* BRIC countries
- Sahlin, Mona 106–9
- Samuelson, Paul 40, 65
- simple organizational forms 155–8
- social impact of financial crisis *see* public welfare policies; Sweden
- social studies of finance (SSF) 65
- Spain 31, 156–7, 159, 161, 166, 168
- SSF (social studies of finance) 65
- stagflation 45–6
- subprime crisis *see* 2007 to date
- supervision, macroprudential 225–8
- supply and demand cycles 24–5
- sustainable development
 conceptual background 197, 204–5
 metaphors for 199–202, 204–16
 negative discourses 202–3
- Sweden
 consequences of financial crises 10–11, 114–15, 121–8, 132, 139, 146
 discretionary learning trends 156–7, 159, 161, 166, 168
 family welfare policies
 in 1930s 116–21, 127
 in 1990s 113, 115, 121–8
 benefit schemes 119–20, 122–8
 Consolidation Programme 123–4
 early policy development 112–15, 127
 equal opportunities policies 112–15, 120–21, 125–6
 family dynamics, social influences on 117–18
 financial industry deregulation 122
 low inflation, influence on 121–2
 policy retrenchments 124–8
 poverty, influences on 126–8
 purpose of 113–15, 118–19, 127
 unemployment, influence on 114–15, 117–18, 121, 123, 125–7
- macroeconomic theory influences on 40
- sustainable development, metaphoric interpretation 204–6, 213–14
 in Brundtland Report 206–7
 collocation and co-variation analysis 208–9
 in economic analysis 210–13
 in political debate articles 211–13
- textual analysis, of financial crisis
 Bank of Sweden's *Stability Report* 95, 100–102
 in *Ekonomisk Debatt* 95–6, 102–6
Financial Plan 95, 97–100
 in political parties' reports 96, 106–8
- switchover 204
- Taylorist organizational forms 155–8
- technological change, influence on economic growth 23–4, 30, 34–5
- tertiary education, role in economic growth 158–60, 163–4
- organizational change, skill requirements 160–63
- textual analysis, of financial crisis *see also* critical discourse analysis
 context 96
 general role of 94–6
 irrationality, reference to 102–6
 linguistic styles and strategies 94–5
 abstract perspective 100–102
 defensive/ critical character 103–6
 political, role of traditional focus 106–8
 polyphony, use of 99, 104–6
 reference to crisis, degree of 106, 108–10
 socio-cultural influences on 110–111
 textual heterogeneity 98–9, 109–10
 textual purpose 109
- media texts, focus of 94–5
- study of
 economic analysts' papers 95, 100–102
 government economists' papers 95, 97–100

- political representatives' papers
 - 96, 106–8
- research economists' papers 95–6, 102–6
- selection criteria 95–6
- Third Way debate 8, 80, 121–2, 251
- UK 6–7, 10, 226
 - consequences of financial crises 139, 141, 146
 - discretionary learning trends 156–7, 159, 161, 166, 168
 - Financial Stability Council 226
- unemployment
 - Euro-crisis, influence on 169
 - family welfare policies, influence on 114–15, 117–18, 121, 123, 125–7
 - occupational learning and job security 165–7
- US 8–9
 - economic growth
 - challenges 32–3
 - volume vs. PPP 28–30, 35
 - financial crises
 - electoral consequences 140–41, 145–6
 - political consequences 7, 132–3
 - Financial Stability Oversight Council 225–6
 - Industrial Revolutions, role in 32–3
 - World War II, influence of 42–3
- welfare policies *see* public welfare policies
- World War II, influence on macroeconomic theories 42–3
- zero-growth 202–3