

# **Global Responsible Intergenerational Leadership**

A conceptual framework and implementation  
guidance for intergenerational fairness

**Julia M. Puauschunder**

Columbia University

**Vernon Series in Economics**



**VERNON PRESS**

Copyright © 2017 Vernon Press, an imprint of Vernon Art and Science Inc, on behalf of the author.

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, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior permission of Vernon Art and Science Inc.

[www.vernonpress.com](http://www.vernonpress.com)

*In the Americas:*  
Vernon Press  
1000 N West Street,  
Suite 1200, Wilmington,  
Delaware 19801  
United States

*In the rest of the world:*  
Vernon Press  
C/Sancti Espiritu 17,  
Malaga, 29006  
Spain

Vernon Series in Economics

Library of Congress Control Number: 2017948824

ISBN: 978-1-62273-178-7

Product and company names mentioned in this work are the trademarks of their respective owners. While every care has been taken in preparing this work, neither the authors nor Vernon Art and Science Inc. may be held responsible for any loss or damage caused or alleged to be caused directly or indirectly by the information contained in it.

Cover design by Vernon Press, using elements selected by freepik.



## **Julia M. Puauschunder\***

The New School, Department of Economics, Schwartz Center for Economic  
Policy Analysis,

6 East 16<sup>th</sup> Street, 11<sup>th</sup> floor 1129F-99, New York, NY 10003, USA,  
Julia.Puauschunder@newschool.edu, T 001 21222957004905,  
M 001 7188778871,

F 001 2122295724, <http://juliampuauschunder.com/>

Columbia University, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, 116<sup>th</sup> Street  
Broadway, New York, New York 10027, USA, [Julia.Puauschunder@columbia.edu](mailto:Julia.Puauschunder@columbia.edu),  
<http://blogs.cuit.columbia.edu/jmp2265/>

\* Financial support of the Association for Social Economics, Austrian Academy of Science, Austrian Federal Ministry of Science, Austrian Office of Science and Technology at the Austrian Embassy to the United States of America, Bard Center for Environmental Policy, Research and Economy, Elisabeth und Helmut Uhl Stiftung, Eugene Lang Liberal Arts College of The New School, International Association for Political Science Students, Finance, Risk and Accounting Perspectives Conference at University of Cambridge, Fritz Thyssen Foundation, Federal Ministry of Education and Research of the Federal Republic of Germany (Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland), George Washington University, Georgia State University Center for the Economic Analysis of Risk, HSBC Bank USA, Huebner Foundation for Insurance Education, INSEAD Initiative for Learning Innovation and Teaching Excellence, Harvard University Center for the Environment, ideas42, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Janeway Center Fellowship, Max Kade Foundation New York, the New School for Social Research, New York (Dean's List, Endowment Stipend, Fee Board Scholarship, President's Scholarship), New School University Senate, Oxford Academic Research Network, Prize Fellowship in the Inter-University Consortium of New York, Tishman Environment and Design Center, University of Kent, University of Vienna, Science and Technology Global Consortium, Vernon Art and Science and the Vienna University of Economics and Business is gratefully acknowledged. The author declares no conflict of interest. All omissions, errors and misunderstandings in this piece are solely the author's.

*To future generations*



# Exposé

Globalization leveraged pressure on contemporary society. Today's most pressing social dilemmas regarding climate change, overindebtedness, and aging Western world populations demand to rethink capitalism. Understanding the bounds of capitalism to avoid ethical downfalls beyond the control of singular nation states infringing on intergenerational equity – the fairness to provide an at least as favorable standard of living to future generations as enjoyed today – has become a blatant demand. In a history of turning to natural law as a human-imbued moral compass for solving societal downfalls on a global scale in times of crises; this book captures the natural human drive towards intergenerational fairness in order to retrieve information on how to implement intergenerational justice. Based on the idea of intergenerational equity as a natural behavioral law, the monograph theoretically outlines the current societal demand for eternal equity and proposes intergenerational justice theories. Intertemporal connectedness and interaction of overlapping generations enable intergenerational benefits transfers and burden sharing, which will be discussed. Social mobility within networks comprised of different generations is enhanced through social upward movement opportunities. In addition, meritocracy helps alleviate intergenerational inequality. Vanishing social status prospects, a concurrent presentation of intertemporal perspectives but also trust and reciprocity drive intergenerational responsibility. Overall, portraying intergenerational conscientiousness as humane-imbued cue strengthens the legal case for integrating intergenerational fairness in policy frameworks on a global basis. In addition, describing intergenerational care as something natural that has been practiced ever since, will spearhead interdisciplinary endeavors to solve contemporary predicaments between overlapping generations. Exploring intergenerational opportunities is targeted at innovatively guiding the implementation of justice over time and between generations. Strengthening financial social responsibility, social welfare, and environmental protection through future-oriented and socially responsible economic market approaches in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is aimed at alleviating predictable economic, social and environmental crises to ensure a future sustainable humankind for this generation and the following.





# Table of Contents

Chapter 1	<b>Introduction</b>	1
Chapter 2	<b>Eternal Equity in the Fin-de-Millenaire</b>	7
Chapter 3	<b>Intergenerational Balance</b>	37
Chapter 4	<b>Intergenerational Equity Implementation</b>	47
Chapter 5	<b>Intergenerational Transfers</b>	79
Chapter 6	<b>Intergenerational Leadership</b>	93
Chapter 7	<b>Discussion, Conclusion, Future Outlook</b>	113
	<i>References</i>	<i>117</i>
	<i>Index</i>	<i>131</i>



## Chapter 1

# Introduction

We live in interesting times. From the sixteenth century age of enlightenment, science and technology remarkably revolutionized the world. Followed by the eighteenth-century industrialization, technological advancements, technical inventions, and capital accumulation leveraged the standard of living for humankind. The post-WWII economic boom heralded golden years of socio-economic advancement and economic capital growth outpacing every measure previous ages had known.

Though looking back to an epoch of enormous economic progress in the 20<sup>th</sup> century; the improvement of living conditions seemed to be slowed from the turn of the millennium on due to the impact of unforeseeable system fragility. The era of globalization, featuring complex interconnections and transactions faster than ever before in history, appeared to imply emergent systemic risks (Centeno & Tham, 2012). What happens in one part of the world today impacts around the globe. The global interconnectedness imposing dangers creates a need for framework conditions securing from negative consequences emerging from the new web of social, ecological and fundamental transfers on a grand scale (Centeno, Cinlar, Cloud, Creager, DiMaggio, Dixit, Elga, Felten, James, Katz, Keohane, Leonard, Massey, Mian, Mian, Oppenheimer, Shafir & Shapiro, 2013).

Tomorrow's children may not enjoy the same standard of living as Western world economies in the eye of climate change, overindebtedness and heightened austerity demands but also in light of aging demography problems. Global challenges of climate change but also overindebtedness in the aftermath of the 2008/09 World Financial Crisis currently raise attention to transnational intertemporal fairness. Intergenerational equity nowadays has come into public scrutiny entering the academic and practical discourse in the public and private sectors.

Since the 2008/09 World Financial Crisis pervaded societal demand to increase the socio-ethical commitments of corporations. Social awareness due to mass media reporting heightened stakeholder pressure exerting influence on corporate decision makers for ethicality. Therefore today's most pressing societal long-term downfalls call for corporate social activities to back governmental regulation to steer intergenerational justice.

In the implementation of intergenerational equity, the age of globalization shifted the influence of national governments and their policies as a predominant force in the economy to international governance of the corporate sector. Since decisions in one country can directly affect the interest of citizens of other societies in a completely new range of trans-boundary problems, the influence and efficacy of national democracy are challenged. Limits to and the constraints on national economic autonomy and sovereignty have become blatant due to increased international interdependence. With political uncertainty in light of fluctuations between free trade and protectionism poles, corporatism should step in on societal downfalls (Panitch & Gindin, 2012). Holding widespread access to vital economic resources and markets, today multinationals have become quasi-global governance institutions that leveraged into implicit legal and political authorities to regulate economic activity in the architecture of the world economy.

External shocks of economic depressions and wars of the past affected the quality of life of the young ever since and steered attention to social responsibility (Puaschunder, 2015c). But what future risks and opportunities arise for future perspectives of the youth today in the aftermath of the 2008/09 World Financial Crisis given unprecedented governmental overindebtedness, an aging Western world population and the irreversible environmental damages is unknown. Intergenerational equity research has thus unprecedented momentum.

In the eye of a current pressing demand for attention to intergenerational equity in the domains of climate justice and austerity, the following book theoretically highlights the corporate world's potential to alleviate current intergenerational equity imbalances and explores intergenerational justice implementation strategies of the corporate world and the public sector.

The following book is targeted at promoting the idea of intergenerational equity and intertemporal harmoniously balanced transfers in the public and corporate world as an alternative to national governance and a novel extension of contemporary Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) models. Intergenerational responsible leadership is built on the idea that corporate executives have an obligation to incorporate needs of far-ranging constituents, including future generations.

This monograph is designed to help readers understand intergenerational equity leadership from different angles. It is aimed at helping people who are motivated to learn about contemporary intergenerational equity constraints in the domains of finance, economics, and ecologic sustainability. A broad readership comprising of leaders from academia, the legislative branch and public policy-making, who consider implementing intergenerational balance, should be engaged. Intergenerational equity implementation recommendations are given to serve academics, public executives and private sector representatives.

Investigating intergenerational equity is a formidable task as for touching on unprecedented predicaments comprising manifold stakeholders. An engagement of various stakeholders on the differing intergenerational predicaments results in a disparity of intergenerational equity notions. As a first step towards resolving societal losses imbued in the complexity of this novel phenomenon but also to innovatively explore new opportunities to ingrain intergenerational responsibility within globalizing economies; the following research will study intergenerational equity with special attention to expert opinions and stakeholder facets in the interplay of public and private sector approaches. Holistically describing intergenerational equity with attention to stakeholders' perspectives helps overcome socio-economic losses implied by various societal notions. Averting multi-stakeholder conflicts in the implementation of intergenerational equity will aid harmonizing intergenerational equity on a grand scale.

When investigating the natural human intergenerational conscientiousness, behavioral economics insights on human decision-making are innovatively considered. Behavioral economics depict human rationality bounded by mental limitations and heuristic decision shortcuts in an overly complex governmental architecture over which political leaders have limited control (Tversky & Kahneman, 1974). These errors are crucial in ethical considerations with an irreversible impact on society. The emerging field of bounded ethicality describes predictable psychological processes that let people engage in ethically questionable behavior inconsistent with their preferred ethics. Bounded ethicality occurs when ethical individuals are unaware of indirect unethical consequences that erode over time (Bazerman & Chugh, 2005; Bazerman & Moore, 2008; Tenbrunsel & Messick, 2004). While bounded ethicality research offers a way to capture intergenerational conscientiousness realistically, we miss a whole-rounded intergenerational equity decision-making frame to test the applicability of the bounded ethicality paradigm onto intergenerational concerns and explore motives for sacrificing to future generations within the social compound.

Intergenerational conscientiousness requires social responsibility and intertemporal foresight to discount future lives. In the search to alleviate human bounded ethicality on intertemporal dilemmas, emotions were recently found to influence time perspectives and social responsibility (Horberg, Oveis & Keltner, 2011). Emotionally laden intergenerational values appear as windows of opportunity to steer intergenerational ethicality in human decision-making. Trust – as a concept related to emotionality – could be an additional intergenerational ethicality nudging to overcome the lack of identification with future beneficiaries (Ostrom, 2009).

Based on a theoretical introduction of intergenerational equity as a natural behavioral law in this book (Puaschunder, 2015c), expert knowledge will

therefore theoretically fortify the idea of intergenerational equity as a natural behavioral law. Retrieving a framework of intergenerational equity challenges regarding an aging population, overindebtedness and ecological constraints with attention to stakeholder-specific public and private sector approaches and depicting potential human intergenerational conscientiousness bounds and triggers will allow deriving recommendations for well-balanced intergenerational equity public and private sector implementation solutions.

Based on exploratory expert information on intergenerational equity, the social representations on intergenerational equity reveal stakeholder-specificities of intergenerational responsibility in order to compare intergenerational equity practices and trends throughout the global arena. Addressing stakeholder-specificities of intergenerational responsibility will holistically capture intergenerational equity in the post-2008/09 World Financial Crisis era. A more sophisticated investigation of stakeholder-nuanced intergenerational responsibility will pay attention to public and private sector intergenerational contributions.

Outlining intergenerational equity implementation solutions helps individuals and politicians to make decisions with respect for future generations and establish socially responsible leadership. New ways how to change lifestyles that lead to sustainable and intergenerationally conscientious living are suggested featuring insights on societal decision-making and collective choices. Intergenerational conscientiousness nudges are retrieved in the literature and tested in field and laboratory experiments. The relation of emotions, trust and social forces regarding common goods allocation preferences is outlined in order to enhance intergenerational, social conscientiousness.

Individual decision-making on intergenerational equity is coupled with studies on multivariate and network analyses of public and private intergenerational equity considerations throughout the global arena.

Featuring differing constituencies, international consensus finding on intergenerational equity is hindered as parts of the world are more affected than others. While intergenerational equity is a global problem, there are vast national differences in its manifestation and implementation. In the opening, booming economies – foremost China, India and other Asian novel power nations – the upcoming generation has enormous advantages compared to the past. In free market economies, an upcoming population with no siblings to share enjoys unprecedented access to wealth and opportunities. The Asian youth have been on the receiving end of enormous wealth accumulated in a very short time. The solutions to current Western world intergenerational problems are connected to the rise of these nations and Western pension funds may be pegged to emerging markets. Problematic appears that growing economies with increasing population will have a higher resource consumption and energy demand putting sustainable consumption endeavors at stake.

Arising ethical questions if these emerging cultures have the same right as the Western world had centuries ago – in the age of industrialization – to consume and prosper in the eye of climate change will be posed.

International comparisons of intergenerational social welfare schemes will drive public and private sector recommendations on intergenerational equity contributions in the interplay of favorable market incentive structures and prescriptive public policies. Investigating intergenerational equity before and after the 2008/09 World Financial Crisis will fortify our understanding of intergenerational equity as a risk management and crisis prevention strategy. The unprecedented impact of an aging Western world population on social welfare service provision with special attention to Eurozone frictions arising from the combination of bailouts and an aging, shrinking Euro-population will be outlined.

Theoretically describing and empirically testing human intergenerational ethicality introduces intergenerational equity as a natural behavioral law. In a history of turning to natural law for solving societal predicaments on a global scale in times of crises; understanding intergenerational equity as a natural behavioral law alleviates potential aggression potential between generations and promotes a sustainable humankind. Capturing intergenerational equity as a natural behavioral law backs the legal case for sustainability, stimulates the academic discourse and allows aligning diverse stakeholder notions on intergenerational concerns. Acknowledging intergenerational equity as a natural behavioral law establishes the legal basis for global justice in order to leverage eternal equity into universal and impartial human rights over time. Applying bounded ethicality onto financial and environmental considerations interdisciplinarily spearheads behavioral law and economics models and fosters an accurate understanding of the limitations of human social responsibility on intergenerational conscientiousness. Both approaches, capturing intergenerational equity theoretically and empirically, help averting intergenerational tensions and work towards intergenerational balance in-between generations.

Drawing a picture of the shared common sense on intergenerational equity, but also revealing stakeholder-specific nuances helps diminish communication barriers and aligns less coherent viewpoints on intergenerational fairness. Contributing to new socio-economic thinking on intergenerational equity aids our understanding of the social representations of intergenerational equity as an opportunity to forecast individual behavior as well as predict future intergenerational trends. Capturing stakeholder-specific expert knowledge allows deriving recommendations to lead academics, technocrats, and practitioners to reflect deeper on intergenerational conscientiousness. Stakeholder-specific facets of intergenerational responsibility advance our knowledge on the well-tempered interplay of responsible market actors and governmental oversight

control as vital ingredients of *Generationspartnerships*. Gaining first-hand insights from public and private factors on intergenerational equity allows to predicting on how to build public-private-partnerships in order to alleviate intergenerational frictions. Knowledge of stakeholder-specific success factors also reduces socio-economic losses imbued in the complexity of the novel phenomenon and aids a harmonious implementation of intergenerational responsibility.

Empirically finding human-imbued, future-oriented intergenerational ethicality provides evidence for the legal codification of intergenerational fairness on an international basis. Expert knowledge coupled with behavioral economic insights on how to improve human cognition regarding future-orientation and social responsibility aids the administration of intergenerational equity. Deriving information on circumstances under which decision makers are likely to be intergenerationally conscientious is targeted at outlining ways how to additionally improve intergenerational equity in the absence of law enforcement and governmental control. Finding responsibility triggers helps designing contexts that advance intergenerational equity to complement institutional policies. Unraveling intergenerational equity downfall risks enables institutional technocrats to better design contexts that automatically raise future orientation and open ways to steer civic duty compliance based on a cooperative government-citizen relationship regarding intergenerational concerns.

Investigating intergenerational constraints from a global governance perspective helps understanding the impact of public and private sector contributions on intergenerational fairness. Studying public welfare problems as well as financial market predicaments and environmental constraints concurrently elucidate similarities and differences between public and private sector approaches to ensure intergenerational equity. Mapping intergenerational equity throughout the world allows international comparisons of public and private sector intergenerational responsibility endeavors in order to derive multi-faceted success factors for a concerted implementation of intergenerational responsibility. Paying attention to the 2008/09 World Financial Crisis provides a unique snapshot of socio-economic changes implied by a financial turmoil and helps portraying crises as an opportunity for ingraining ethicality throughout society. In sum, understanding the socio-dynamics of intergenerational equity will serve as a prerequisite for an intergenerationally harmonious and a future sustainable humanity.



PAGES MISSING  
FROM THIS FREE SAMPLE

## References

- Adams, J. S. (1965). Inequity in social exchange. In K. Berkowitz (Ed.), *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*, pp. 267-299, New York, N.Y.: Academic Press.
- Adler, N. E., Epel, E. S., Castellazzo, G. & Ickovics, J. R. (2000). Relationship of subjective and objective social status with psychological and physiological functioning: Preliminary data in healthy, White women. *Health Psychology*, 19, 6, 586-592.
- Aja, A., Bustillo, D., Darity, W. & Hamilton, D. (2013). Jobs instead of austerity: A bold policy proposal for economic justice. *Social Research: An International Quarterly*, 80, 3, 781-794.
- Allais, M. (1947). *Economie et intérêt*. Imprimerie Nationale, Paris, France.
- Arrow, K., Bowles, S. & Durlauf, St. (1999). *Meritocracy and economic inequality*. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press.
- Ashenfelter, O. & Krueger, A. (1994). Estimates of the economic return to schooling from a new sample of twins. *American Economic Review*, 84, 5, 1157-1172.
- Atkinson, A. B., Maynard, A. K. & Trinder, C. G. (1983). *Parents and children: Incomes in two generations*. London, U.K.: Heinemann.
- Axelrod, R. (1984). *The evolution of cooperation*. New York, N.Y.: Basic Books.
- Bales, R. F. (1951). Channels of communication in small groups. *American Sociological Review*, 16, 461-468.
- Ball, S. B. & Eckel, C. C. (1996). Buying status: Experimental evidence on status in negotiation. *Psychology & Marketing*, 13, 4, 381-405.
- Barnosky, A. D., Matzke, N., Tomiya, S., Wogan, G. O. U., Swartz, B., Quental, T. B., Marshall, Ch., McGuire, J. L., Lindsey, E. L., Maguire, K. C., Mersey, B. & Ferrer, E. A. (2011). Has the earth's sixth mass extinction already arrived? *Nature*, 471, 51-57.
- Baron, J. (1998). *Judgment misguided: Intuition and error in public decision-making*. New York, N.Y.: Oxford University Press.
- Baron, J., Bazerman, M. H. & Shonk, K. (2006). Enlarging the societal pie through wise legislation: A psychological perspective. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 1, 123-132.
- Bauer, P. T. (1957). *Economic analysis and policy in underdeveloped countries*. Chapel Hill: Duke University Press.
- Bazerman, M. H. & Chugh, D. (2005). Bounded awareness: Focusing failures in negotiation. In L. Thompson (Ed.), *Frontiers of Social Psychology: Negotiation*, pp. 7-26, New York, N.Y.: Psychological Press.
- Bazerman, M. H., Loewenstein, G. & White, S. B. (1992). Reversals of preference in interpersonal decision-making: The difference between judging an

- alternative and choosing between multiple alternatives. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 37, 220-240.
- Bazerman, M. H. & Moore, D. A. (2008). *Judgment in managerial decision-making*. New York, N.Y.: Wiley.
- Bazerman, M. H., Moore, D. A., Tenbrunsel, A. E., Wade-Benzoni, K. A. & Blount, S. (1999). Explaining how preferences change across joint versus separate evaluation. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 39, 41-58.
- Bazerman, M. H., Schroth, H., Pradhan, P., Diekmann, K. & Tenbrunsel, A. (1994). The inconsistent role of comparison others and procedural justice in reactions to hypothetical job descriptions: Implications for job acceptance decisions. *Organizational Behavior and Human Processes*, 60, 326-352.
- Bazerman, M. H. & Tenbrunsel, A. E. (2011). *Blind spots: Why we fail to do what is right and what to do about it*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.
- Becker, G. (1976). Altruism, egoism, and genetic fitness: Economics and sociobiology. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 14, 817-826.
- Becker, G. S. (1988). Family economics and the inheritance of inequality. *American Economic Review*, 78, 1, 1-13.
- Becker, G. & Tomes, N. (1986). Human capital and the rise and fall of families. *Journal of Labor Economics*, 4, 4, 1-39.
- Benke, N. & Meissel, F. -St. (2008). *Übungsbuch Römisches Sachenrecht*. Vienna: Manz.
- Berger, J. M. & Zelditch, M. J. (1985). *Status, rewards, and influence*. San Francisco: Jossey Bass.
- Binder, Ch., Kriebaum, U., Marboe, I., Nowak, M., Reinisch, A. & Wittich, St. (2014). *Völkerrecht*. Vienna: University of Vienna Faculty of Law Juridicum.
- Bird, C. (2004). Status, identity, and respect. *Political Theory*, 32, 2, 207-232.
- Borjas, G. (1995). Ethnicity, neighborhoods, and human capital externalities. *American Economic Review*, 85, 3, 365-390.
- Boscov-Ellen, D. (2015). Lecture notes. GECO 5250: *Rethinking capitalism*. Spring 2015. New York, N.Y.: The New School.
- Bouchard, T. J. & McGue, M. (1981). Familial studies of intelligence: A review. *Science*, 212, 4498, 1055-1059.
- Bourdieu, P. (1979/1984). *Distinction: A social critique of the judgement of taste*. London, U.K.: Routledge.
- Bowles, S., Gintis, H. & Osborne, M. (2008). *Unequal chances: Family background and economic success*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.
- Boyer, R. (2012). The four fallacies of contemporary austerity policies: The lost Keynesian legacy. *The Cambridge Journal of Economics*, 36, 1, 283-312.
- Brasington, D., Kato, M. & Semmler, W. (2010). Transitioning out of poverty. *Metroeconomica: International Review of Economics*, 61, 1, 68-95.
- Broome, J. (1999). *Ethics out of economics*. Cambridge, M.A.: Cambridge University Press.

- Cass, D. & Yaari, M. (1967). Individual saving, aggregate capital accumulation and efficient growth. In K. Shell (Ed.), *Essays on the Theory of Optimal Growth*, pp. 233-268, Cambridge, M.A.: MIT Press.
- Centeno, M. A., Cinlar, E., Cloud, D., Creager, A. N., DiMaggio, P. J., Dixit, A. K., Elga, A. N., Felten, E. W., James, H., Katz, St. N., Keohane, R. O., Leonard, Th. C., Massey, W. A., Mian, A. R., Mian, Z., Oppenheimer, M., Shafir, E. & Shapiro, J. N. (2013). *Global systemic risk*. Unpublished manuscript for research community. Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies, Princeton University, April 2013.
- Centeno, M. A. & Tham, A. (2012). *The emergence of risk in the global system*. Working paper, Princeton University.
- Chakrabarty, S. & Wang, L. (2012). The long-term sustenance of sustainability practices in MNCs: A dynamic capabilities perspective of the role of R&D and internationalization. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 110, 2, 205-217.
- Chance, E. (1967). Group psychotherapy in community mental health programs. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 37, 5, 920-925.
- Charles, K. K. & Hurst, E. (2002). *The correlation of wealth across generations*. Working paper, University of Chicago.
- Chernev, A. (2009). *Goal orientation and consumer preference for the status quo*. Retrieval at <http://www.ssrn.com/>.
- Chetty, R., Hendren, N. & Katz, L. F. (2015). *The effects of exposure to better neighborhoods on children: New evidence from the moving to opportunity experiment*. Working paper, National Bureau of Economic Research.
- Cole, H., Mailath, G. & Postlewaite, A. (1992). Social norms, savings behavior, and growth. *Journal of Political Economy*, 100, 6, 1092-1125.
- Coleman, J. S. (1990). *Foundations of social theory*. Cambridge, M.A.: Harvard University Press.
- Cooper, S., Durlauf, St. & Johnson, P. (1994). On the evolution of economic status across generations. *American Economic Review*, 84, 2, 50-58.
- Corak, M. & Heisz, A. (1999). The intergenerational earnings and income mobility of Canadian men: Evidence from the longitudinal income tax data. *Journal of Human Resources*, 34, 3, 505-533.
- Currin, I. S. & Sarin, R. K. (1989). Prospect versus utility. *Management Science*, 35, 1, 22-41.
- deRosa, A. S. (1994). From theory to metatheory in social representations: The lines of argumentation of a theoretical-methodological debate. *Social Science Information*, 33, 273-304.
- de Sam, M., Dougan, B., Gordon, J., Puauschunder, J. & St. Clair, C. (2008). *Building a globally competent citizenry in the United States*. Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Education.
- Diamond, P. (1965). National debt in a neoclassical growth model. *American Economic Review*, 55, 5, 1126-1150.
- DiTella, R., Haisken-DeNew, J. & MacCulloch, R. (2001). *Happiness adaptation to income and to status in an individual panel*. Working paper, Harvard Business School.
- Downs, J. (2008). *Discovery of Rosetta: The stone that unlocked the mysteries of ancient Egypt*. London, U.K.: Constable & Robinson.

- Duesenberry, J. S. (1949). *Income, saving and the theory of consumer behavior*. Cambridge, M.A.: Harvard University Press.
- Durkheim, E. (1898). *Représentations individuelles et représentations collectives*. *Sociologie et philosophie*. Paris, France: Presses Universitaires de France.
- Durlauf, St. (2001). A framework for the study of individual behavior and social interaction. *Sociological Methodology*, 31, 1, 47-87.
- Dymski, G. (2013). The logic and impossibility of austerity. *Social Research: An International Quarterly*, 80, 3, 665-696.
- Easterlin, R. A. (1974). *Does economic growth improve the human lot? Some empirical evidence*. New York, N.Y.: Academic Press.
- Elkington, J. (1997). *Cannibals with forks: The triple bottom line of twenty-first-century business*. Oxford, UK.: Capstone.
- el Sehity, T., Hoelzl, E. & Kirchler, E. (2005). Price developments after a nominal shock: Benford's law and psychological pricing after the Euro introduction. *International Journal of Research in Marketing*, 22, 4, 471-480.
- Erikson, R. & Goldthorpe, J. H. (1992). *The constant flux: A study of class mobility in the industrial societies*. Oxford, UK.: Oxford University Press.
- Eurostat retrieved at <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lucas/data/primary-data/2015>
- Falkenstein, E. (2006). *Why risk and return are uncorrelated: A relative status approach*. Working paper, Eden Prairie, Telluride Asset Management.
- Fan, E. T. & Gruenfeld, D. H. (1998). When needs outweigh desires: The effects of resource interdependence and reward interdependence on group problem solving. *Basic and Applied Social Psychology*, 20, 45-56.
- Feld, L. P. & Frey, B. S. (2005). Illegal, immoral, fattening or what? How deterrence and responsive regulation shape tax morale. In C. Bajada & F. Schneider (Eds.), *Size, Causes and Consequences of the Underground Economy*, pp. 16-37, Aldershot: Ashgate.
- Festinger, L. (1954). A theory of social comparison processes. *Human Relations*, 7, 117-140.
- Foley, D. K. (2009). The economic fundamentals of global warming. In J. M. Harris & N. R. Goodwin (Eds.), *Twenty-first Century Macroeconomics: Responding to the Climate Challenge*, pp. 115-126, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.
- Fox, S. & Dayan, K. (2004). Framing and risky choice as influenced by comparison of one's achievements with others: The case of investment in the stock exchange. *Journal of Business and Psychology*, 18, 3, 301-321.
- Fraser, N. (2014). Can society be commodities all the way down? Post-Polanyian reflections on capitalist crisis. *Economy and Society*, 43, 4, 441-458.
- Frey, B. S. (2003). Deterrence and tax morale in the European Union. *European Review*, 11, 3, 385-406.
- Friedman, M. (1953). Choice, chance and the personal distribution of income. *Journal of Political Economy*, 61, 4, 277-290.
- Friedman, M. (1970). The social responsibility of business is to increase its profits. New York: *The New York Times*, September 13.

- Friedman, M. & Savage, L. J. (1948). The utility analysis of choices involving risk. *Journal of Political Economy*, 56, 4, 279-304.
- Galiani, S. & Weinschelbaum, F. (2007). *Social status and corruption*. Retrieval at <http://www.idec.gr/iier/new/corruption%20conference/Social%20Status%20and%20Corruption%20-%20Federico%20Weinschelbaum.pdf>
- García, P. F., Martínez, L. S. & Radoselovics, J. F. G. (2008). *Estimation of social capital in the world: Time series by country*. Fundación BBVA: Documentos de Trabajo.
- Ghilarducci, T. (2005). Female dual labor markets and employee benefits. *Scottish Journal of Political Economy*, 52, 1, 18-37.
- Ghilarducci, T. (2013). Austerity distorts the common economic interest between generations. *Social Research: An International Quarterly*, 80, 3, 953-976.
- Ghilarducci, T. & McGahey, R. (2013). Editor's introduction *Social Research: An International Quarterly*, 80, 3, 21-22.
- Goldberger, A. (1989). Economic and mechanical models of intergenerational transmission. *American Economic Review*, 79, 3, 504-513.
- Gourville, J. T. & Soman, D. (2005). Overchoice and assortment type: When and why variety backfires. *Marketing Science*, 24, 3, 295-382.
- Greenacre, M. (2007). Constructing maps of data using correspondence analysis. *BBVA Foundation Newsletter*, 6, 16-17.
- Gujarati, D. N. & Porter, D. C. (2009). *Basic econometrics*. New York, N.Y.: McGraw-Hill.
- Guryan, J., Hurst, E. & Kearney, M. (2008). *Parental education and parental time with children*. Cambridge, M.A.: National Bureau of Economic Research.
- Güth, W. & Tietz, R. (1990). Ultimatum bargaining behavior: A survey and comparison of experimental results. *Journal of Economic Psychology*, 11, 417-449.
- Harbaugh, R. (2006). *Prospect theory or skill signaling?* Retrieval at [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=311409](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=311409).
- Harrod, R. F. (1948). *Towards a dynamic economics*. London, U.K.: Macmillan.
- Held, D. & McGrew, A. G. (2007). *A new world economic order? Global markets and state power: Beyond globalization/anti-globalization: Beyond the great divide*. New York, N.Y.: Polity.
- Hill, R. C., Griffiths, W. E. & Lim, G. C. (2012). *Principles of econometrics*. London, U.K.: Wiley.
- Hong, K. & Bohnet, I. (2004). *Status and distrust: The relevance of inequality and betrayal aversion*. RWP04-041. Working paper, Harvard Kennedy School.
- Hopkins, E. & Kornienko, T. (2004). Running to keep the same place: Consumer choice as a game of status. *American Economic Review*, 94, 4, 1085-1107.
- Horberg, E. J., Oveis, C. & Keltner, D. (2011). Emotions as moral amplifiers: An appraisal tendency approach to the influences of distinct emotions upon moral judgments. *Emotion Review*, 3, 237-244.

- House, R. J., Hanges, P. J., Javidan, M., Dorfman, P. W. & Gupta, V. (2004). *Culture, leadership, and organizations: The GLOBE study of 62 societies*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
- Howell, D. R. (2013). The austerity of low pay: US exceptionalism in the age of inequality. *Social Research: An International Quarterly*, 80, 3, 795-816.
- Huberman, B. A., Loch, Ch. & Önçüler, A. (2004). Status as a valued resource. *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 6, 1, 103-114.
- ICT4D Report. (2009). *Information and Communication Technology for Development*. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press.
- International Conference on Sustainable Development* (2016). Columbia University and The New School New York, September 21-22.
- International Monetary Fund (2013). *Concluding statement of the 2013 Article IV Mission to the United States of America. June 14*. Retrieval at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/ms/2013/061413.htm>.
- Irwin, J. R., Slovic, P., Lichtenstein, S. & McClelland, G. (1993). Preference reversals and the measurement of environmental values. *Journal of Risk and Uncertainty*, 9, 5-38.
- Janis, I. L. (1982). *Groupthink*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.
- Jervis, R. (1992). Political implications of loss aversion. *Political Psychology*, 13, 2, 187-204.
- Kahneman, D., Knetsch, J. L. & Thaler, R. H. (1991). The endowment effect, loss aversion, and status quo bias. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 5, 12, 1325-1347.
- Kahneman, D. & Ritov, I. (1994). Determinants of stated willingness to pay for public goods: A study in the headline method. *Journal of Risk and Uncertainty*, 9, 5-38.
- Kahneman, D. & Tversky, A. (1979). Prospect theory: An analysis of decision under risk. *Econometrica*, 47, 2, 263-292.
- Kahneman, D. & Tversky, A. (1992). Advances in prospect theory: Cumulative representation of uncertainty. *Journal of Risk and Uncertainty*, 5, 297-324.
- Kahneman, D. & Tversky, A. (2000). *Choices, values, and frames*. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press.
- Keyes, C. W. (1966). *Cicero, M. T. De republica, De legibus*. The Loeb Classical Library. Cambridge, M.A.: Harvard University Press.
- Kirchler, E. (2007). *The economic psychology of tax behaviour*. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press.
- Koopmans, T. C. (1965). *On the concept of optimal economic growth*. Vatican City: Pontificia Academia Scientiarum.
- KPMG (2013). *The KPMG Survey of Corporate Responsibility Reporting 2013*. KPMG International.
- Laibson, D. (1997). Golden eggs and hyperbolic discounting. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 112, 2, 443-447.
- Lawson-Remer, T. (2013). Austerity and democracy. *Social Research: An International Quarterly*, 80, 3, 917-928.
- Levy, J. S. (1997). Prospect theory, rational choice, and international relations. *International Studies Quarterly*, 41, 1, 87-112.

- Loch, C. H., Huberman, B. A. & Stout, S. K. (2000). Status competition and performance in work groups. *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*, 43, 35-55.
- Loehlin, J. & Nichols, R. (1976). *Heredity, environment and personality*. Austin, T.X.: University of Texas Press.
- Loewenstein, G. F., Thompson, L. & Bazerman, M. H. (1989). Social utility and decision-making in interpersonal contexts. *Interpersonal Relations and Group Processes*, 57, 3, 426-441.
- Luf, G. (2011). *Grundfragen der Rechtsphilosophie und Rechtsethik: Einführung in die Rechtswissenschaften und ihre Methoden*. Vienna: Manz.
- Magdoff, F. & Foster, J. B. (2010). *What every environmentalist needs to know about capitalism: A citizen's guide to capitalism and the environment*. New York, N.Y.: Monthly Review Press.
- Mamor, A. (2010). *Philosophy of law*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton foundations of contemporary philosophy.
- Marglin, St. A. & Spiegler, P. (2013). Unpacking the multiplier: Making sense of recent assessment of fiscal stimulus policy. *Social Research: An International Quarterly*, 80, 3, 819-854.
- Maslow, A. H. (1943). A theory of human motivation. *Psychological Review*, 50, 370-396.
- Matten, D. & Crane, A. (2005). Corporate citizenship: Toward an extended theoretical conceptualization. *Academy of Management Review*, 30, 166-179.
- Mayer, H. (2010). *Öffentliches Recht: Einführung in die Rechtswissenschaften und ihre Methoden*. Vienna: Manz.
- Mazumder, B. (2008). Earnings mobility in the U.S.: A new look at intergenerational inequality. In S. Bowles, H. Gintis & M. Osborne (Eds.), *Unequal Changes: Family Background and Economic Success*, pp. 145-164, New York, N.Y.: Russell Sage.
- Mazur, A. (1973). A cross-species comparison of status in small established groups. *American Sociological Review*, 38, 5, 513-530.
- Mazur, A. & Lamb, T. A. (1980). Testosterone, status and mood in human males. *Hormones and Behavior*, 14, 3, 236-246.
- McDermott, R., Fowler, J. H. & Smirnov, O. (2008). On the evolutionary origin of prospect theory preferences. *Journal of Politics*, 70, 335-350.
- McGahey, R. (2013). The political economy of austerity in the United States. *Social Research: An International Quarterly*, 80, 3, 717-748.
- Meeker, B. F. & Weitzel-O'Neill, P. A. (1977). Sex roles and interpersonal behavior in task-oriented groups. *American Sociological Review*, 42, 91-105.
- Menchik, P. (1979). Intergenerational transmission of inequality: An empirical study of wealth mobility. *Economica*, 46, 184, 349-362.
- Milberg, W. (2013). A note on economic austerity in science, morality, and political economy. *Social Research: An International Quarterly*, 80, 3, 697-714.
- Milkman, K. L., Mazza, M. C., Shu, L. L., Tsay, Ch. -J., Bazerman, M. H. (2012). Policy bundling to overcome loss aversion: A method for improving legislative outcomes. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 117, 158-167.



- Moscovici, S. (1961). *La Psychanalyse, son image et son public*. Paris, France: Presses Universitaires de France.
- Moscovici, S. (1984). The myth of the lonely paradigm: A rejoinder. *Social Research: An International Quarterly*, 51, 939-968.
- Mulligan, C. (1997). *Parental priorities and economic inequality*. Chicago, I.L.: University of Chicago Press.
- Nafeez, A. (2013). Pentagon bracing for public dissent over climate and energy shocks: NSA prism is motivated in part by fears that environmentally-linked disasters could spur anti-government activism. *The Guardian*, June 14.
- Nisbett, R. & Ross, L. (1980). *Human inference strategies and shortcomings of social judgment*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall.
- Nordhaus, W. D. (2008). *A question of balance: Weighting the options on global warming*. New Haven, C.T.: Yale University Press.
- Nowak, M. A. & Sigmund, K. (1998). Evolution of indirect reciprocity by image scoring. *Nature*, 393, 573-577.
- OECD (2010). *Economic policy reform 2010: Going for growth*. Paris, France: OECD.
- OECD (2013). *Education at a glance report*. Paris, France: OECD. Retrievable at [http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2013%20\(eng\)--FINAL%20%20June%202013.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2013%20(eng)--FINAL%20%20June%202013.pdf)
- Oppenheimer, M., O'Neill, B. C., Webster, M. & Agrawal, S. (2011). Climate change: The limits of consensus. *Science*, 317, 5844, 1505-1506.
- Osborne, M. A. (2002). The determinants of individual earnings: Skills, preferences, and schooling. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 39, 4, 1137-1176.
- Ostrom, E. (2009). *The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel Laureate 2009*, speech.
- Panitch, L. & Gindin, S. (2012). *The making of global capitalism: The political economy of American empire*. New York, N.Y.: Verso.
- Phelps, E. S. (1961). The golden rule of accumulation: A fable for growthmen. *American Economic Review*, 51, 638-643.
- Phelps, E. S. (1966). *Golden roles of economic growth: Studies of efficient and optimal investment*. New York, N.Y.: Norton.
- Piketty, T. (2014). *Capital in the 21<sup>st</sup> century*. Cambridge, M.A.: Harvard University Press.
- Piketty, T., Saez, E. & Stantcheva, St. (2011). *Optimal taxation of top labor incomes: A tale of three elasticities*. Center for Economic Policy Research, November, Discussion Paper 8675.
- Pollin, R. (2013). Austerity economics and the struggle for the soul of US capitalism. *Social Research: An International Quarterly*, 80, 3, 749-780.
- Postlewaite, A. (1998). The social basis of interdependent preferences. *European Economic Review*, 42, 3-5, 779-800.
- Proaño, Ch. (2013). On the potential pitfalls of the EU Fiscal Pact: A simulation study of the international dimensions of fiscal austerity. *Social Research: An International Quarterly*, 80, 3, 855-882.
- Puaschunder, J. M. (2010). *On corporate and financial social responsibility*. Dissertation University of Vienna.

- Puaschunder, J. M. (2015a). *Intergenerational transfer model*. Working paper, New York, N.Y.: The New School for Social Research.
- Puaschunder, J. M. (2015b). *Meritocracy and intergenerational mobility*. The Worldly Philosopher Blog. Schwartz Center for Economic Policy Analysis. Retrieval at <http://www.economicpolicyresearch.org/index.php/scepa-blog/91-the-worldly-philosopher/1545-meritocracy-builds-equality>
- Puaschunder, J. M. (2015c). *On eternal equity in the fin-de-millénaire*. Unpublished manuscript. New York, N.Y.: The New School.
- Puaschunder, J. M. (2015d). On the social representations of intergenerational equity. *Oxford Journal of Finance and Risk Perspectives*, 4, 4, 78-99.
- Puaschunder, J. M. (2015e). *Trust and reciprocity drive social common goods allocation norms*. Proceedings of the Cambridge Business & Economics Conference. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University, Proceedings of the 2015 6<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the Association of Global Management Studies at Columbia University, New York, N.Y.: The Association of Global Management Studies.
- Puaschunder, J. M. (2016a). Intergenerational climate change burden sharing: An economics of climate stability research agenda proposal. *Global Journal of Management and Business Research: Economics and Commerce*, 16, 3, 31-38.
- Puaschunder, J. M. (2016b). Putty capital and clay labor: Differing European Union capital and labor freedom speeds in times of European migration. *The New School Economic Review: A Journal of Critical Economics at The New School*, 8, 3, 147-168.
- Puaschunder, J. M. (2016c). The beauty of ivy: When inequality meets equality. *Global Journal of Management and Business Research: Economics and Commerce*, 16, 3, 1-11.
- Puaschunder, J. M. (2016d). The call for global responsible intergenerational leadership in the corporate world: The quest for an integration of intergenerational equity in contemporary Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) models. In D. Jamali (Ed.), *Comparative Perspectives in Global Corporate Social Responsibility*, pp. 275-288, Hershey: IGI Global Advances in Business Strategy and Competitive Advantage Book Series.
- Puaschunder, J. M. (2017a). *Climate in the 21st century: A macroeconomic model of fair global warming benefits distribution to grant climate justice around the world and over time*. Retrieval at [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2964385](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2964385)
- Puaschunder, J. M. (2017b). Cross-sectoral solution-finding and policy dialogue on Information and Communication Technologies for Sustainable Development. In M. Gudic, T. K. Tan & P. M. Flynn (Eds.), *Beyond the Bottom Line: Integrating the UN Global Compact into Management Practices*, pp. 32-46. New York, N.Y.: Greenleaf.
- Puaschunder, J. M. (2017c). Ethical decision-making under social uncertainty: An introduction to Überethicality. *Sustainable Production and Consumption*, 12, 78-89.
- Puaschunder, J. M. (2017d). *Nudgital: Critique of behavioral political economy*. Retrieval at [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2926276](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2926276)

- Puaschunder, J. M. (2017e). The climatorial imperative. *Agriculture Research & Technology*, 7, 4, 1-2.
- Puaschunder, J. M. (2017f). *We'll all float on: Global climate change-induced migration and financial flow estimates*. Retrievable at [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2984340](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2984340)
- Puaschunder, J. M. (forthcoming a). Mapping climate in the 21st century. *Development*. Palgrave.
- Puaschunder, J. M. (forthcoming b). *Governance and climate justice: Global South and developing nations*. Cham: Switzerland: Springer Nature, Palgrave Macmillian: New York, New York.
- Puaschunder, J. M. (forthcoming c). *Sunny side up! From climate change burden sharing to fair global warming benefits distribution: Groundwork on the metaphysics of the gains of global warming and the climatorial imperative*. Proceedings of the 2nd Social and Sustainable Finance and Impact Investing Conference, University of Cambridge, September 25, 2017.
- Puaschunder, J. M. & Schwarz, G. (2012). *The future is now: How joint decision-making curbs hyperbolic discounting but blurs social responsibility in the intergenerational equity public policy making domain*. Harvard Law School working paper retrievable at <http://thesituationist.wordpress.com/2012/12/17/the-situation-of-intergenerational-equity/>.
- Putnam, R. D. (2015). *Our kids: The American dream in crisis*. New York, N.Y.: Simon & Schuster.
- Ramsey, F. P. (1928). A mathematical theory of saving. *Economic Journal*, 38, 152, 543-559.
- Rawls, J. (1971). *A theory of justice*. Cambridge, M.A.: Harvard University Press.
- Reinfried, Y., Schleicher, A. & Rempfler, A. (2007). Geographical views on education for sustainable development. *Geographiedidaktische Forschungen*, 42, 243-250.
- Ridgeway, C. L., Berger, J. & Smith, L. R. (1985). Nonverbal cues and status: An expectation states approach. *American Journal of Sociology*, 90, 5, 955-978.
- Ridgeway, C. L. & Walker, H. A. (1995). Status structures. In K. Cook, G. Fine & J. House (Eds.), *Sociological Perspectives on Social Psychology*, pp. 281-310, New York, N.Y.: Allyn & Bacon.
- Robson, A. J. (1992). Status, the distribution of wealth, private and social attitudes to risk. *Econometrica*, 60, 4, 837-857.
- Roussanov, N. (2009). *Diversification and its discontents: Idiosyncratic and entrepreneurial risk in the quest for social status*. Working paper, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.
- Sachs, J. D. (2014). Climate change and intergenerational well-being. In L. Bernard & W. Semmler (Eds), *The Oxford Handbook of the Macroeconomics of Global Warming*, pp. 248-259, Oxford, UK.: Oxford University Press.
- Samuelson, P. A. (1958). An exact consumption-loan model of interest with or without the social contrivance of money. *Journal of Political Economy*, 12, 467-482.
- Samuelson, P. A. (1975a). Optimum social security in a life-cycle growth model. *International Economic Review*, 16, 3, 539-544.

- Samuelson, P. A. (1975b). The optimum growth rate for population. *International Economic Review*, 16, 3, 531-538.
- Savin-Williams, R. C. (1979). Dominance hierarchies in groups of early adolescents. *Child Development*, 50, 4, 923-935.
- Schkade, D. A. & Kahneman, D. (1998). Does living in California make people happy? A focusing illusion in judgments of life satisfaction. *Psychological Science*, 9, 5, 340-346.
- Semmler, W. (2013). The macroeconomics of austerity in the European Union. *Social Research: An International Quarterly*, 80, 3, 883-914.
- Semmler, W., Greiner, A., Diallo, B., Rajaram, A. & Rezai, A. (2011). Fiscal policy, public expenditures composition and growth: Theory and empirics. *The IEB International Journal of Finance*, 2, 1-42.
- Shaikh, A. (2013). Crisis, austerity, and the role of economic theory in policy. *Social Research: An International Quarterly*, 80, 3, 653-664.
- Shell, K. (1967). *Essays on the theory of optimal growth*. Cambridge, M.A.: MIT Press.
- Sidanius, J. & Pratto, F. (1999). *Social dominance: An intergroup theory of social hierarchy and oppression*. New York, N.Y.: Cambridge University Press.
- Siegel, J. J. (2002). *Stocks for the long run*. New York, N.Y.: McGraw Hill.
- Slaper, T. F. and Hall, T. J. (2011) *The triple bottom line: What is it and how does it work?*  
<http://www.ibrc.indiana.edu/ibr/2011/spring/article2.html>
- Slawinski, N. & Bansal, P. (2012). A matter of time: The temporal perspectives of organizational responses to climate change. *Organization Studies*, 33, 11, 1537-1563.
- Solon, G. R. (1992). Intergenerational income mobility in the United States. *American Economic Review*, 82, 3, 393-408.
- Solon, G. R. (1999). Intergenerational mobility in the labor market. In O. Ashenfelter & D. Card (Eds.), *Handbook of Labor Economics*, pp. 1761-1800, New Holland: Elsevier.
- Solow, R. (1956). A contribution to the theory of economic growth. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 70, 65-94.
- Stein, J. (2011). *The diversity of debt crises in Europe*. CESIFO Working Paper No. 3348, Category 6: Fiscal Policy, Macroeconomics and Growth, February.
- Stern, N. (2006). Stern review: The economics of climate change. Retrievable at  
[http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Economics/Faculty/Matthew\\_Turner/ec1340/readings/Sternreview\\_full.pdf](http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Economics/Faculty/Matthew_Turner/ec1340/readings/Sternreview_full.pdf)
- Steurer, R., Martinuzzi, R.-A. & Margula, S. (2012). Public policies on CSR in Europe: Themes, instruments and regional differences. *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, 19, 206-227.
- Stiglitz, J. (1998). The private uses of public interests: Incentives and institutions. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 12, 3-22.
- Streeck, W. (2011). *The crisis in context: Democratic capitalism and its contradictions*. MPIfG Working Paper. Cologne: Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies.
- Sustainable Development Goals Report: The People's Agenda (2016)*. UNA-UK.

- Swan, T. W. (1964). Growth models: Of golden ages and production functions. In K. Berrill (Ed.), *Economic Development for Asia*, pp. 3-16, London, U.K.: Macmillan.
- Taubman, P. (1976). The determinants of earnings: Genetic, family, and other environments: A study of white male twins. *American Economic Review*, 66, 5, 858-870.
- Tajfel, H. (1978). *Differentiation between social groups: Studies in the social psychology of intergroup relations*. London, U.K.: Academic Press.
- Tajfel, H. & Turner, J. C. (1979). An integrative theory of intergroup conflict. In W. G. Austin & St. Worchel (Eds.), *The Social Psychology of Intergroup Relations*, pp. 94-109, Monterey: Brooks-Cole.
- Tajfel, H. & Turner, J. C. (1986). The social identity theory of inter-group behavior. In S. Worchel & L. W. Austin (Eds.), *Psychology of Intergroup Relations*, pp. 7-24, Chicago, I.L.: Nelson-Hall.
- Tenbrunsel, A. E. & Messick, D. M. (2004). Ethical fading: The role of self-deception in unethical behavior. *Social Justice Research*, 17, 2, 223-236.
- Thaler, R. H. (1999). Mental accounting matters. *Journal of Behavioral Decision-making*, 12, 183-206.
- Thaler, R. H. & Sunstein, C. S. (2008). *Nudge: Improving decision-making about health, wealth and happiness*. New Haven, C.T.: Yale University Press.
- Tiedens, L. Z. (2000). Powerful emotions: The vicious cycle of social status positions and emotions. In N. M. Ashkanasy & C. E. Haertel (Eds.), *Emotions in the Workplace: Research, Theory, and Practice*, pp. 72-81, Westport: Greenwood.
- Tobin, J. (1967). Life cycle saving and balanced growth. In I. Fisher & W. Fellner (Eds.), *Ten Economic Studies in the Tradition of Irving Fisher*, pp. 231-256, New York, N.Y.: Wiley.
- Tooby, J. & Cosmides, L. (1990). The past explains the present: Emotional adaptations and the structure of ancestral environments. *Ethology and Sociobiology*, 11, 375-424.
- Tversky, A. & Kahneman, D. (1974). Judgment under uncertainty: Heuristics and biases. *Science*, 185, 1124-1131.
- Tversky, A. & Kahneman, D. (1991). Loss aversion in riskless choice: A reference dependent model. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 41, 1039-1041.
- Tversky, A. & Shafir, E. (1992). Choice under conflict: The dynamics of deferred decision. *Psychological Science*, 3, 6, 358-361.
- Tyler, T. R. (1990). *Why people obey the law: Procedural justice, legitimacy, and compliance*. New Haven, C.T.: Yale University Press.
- Veerle, M. (2011). *Cooking, caring and volunteering: Unpaid work around the world*. Paris, France: OECD Social, employment and migration working paper 116.
- Volscho, Th. W. & Kelly, N. J. (2012). The rise of the super-rich: Power resources, taxes, financial markets, and the dynamics of the top 1 percent, 1949 to 2008. *American Sociological Review*, 77, 5, 679-699.
- von Weizsäcker, C. Ch. (1962). *Wachstum, Zins, und optimale Investitionsquote*. Basel: Kyklos.

- Wade-Benzoni, K. A. & Tost, L. P. (2009). The egoism and altruism of intergenerational behavior. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 13, 165-193.
- Washington Post (2013). *We still need a grand bargain*, June 9.
- Weber, M. (1946/2009). *Essays in sociology*. Oxford, UK.: Oxford University Press.
- Weber, M. (1978). *Economy and society*. Berkeley, C.A.: University of California Press.
- Wedekind, C. (1998). Enhanced: Give and ye shall be recognized. *Science*, 280, 2070-2071.
- Weisband, S. P., Schneider, S. K. & Connolly, T. (1995). Computer-mediated communication and social information: Status salience and status differences. *Academy of Management Journal*, 38, 4, 1124-1151.
- World Development Report: Mind, society, and behavior* (2015). Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
- World Economic Forum 2015 Report*. Davos, Switzerland: World Economic Forum.
- Young, I. M. (2011). *Responsibility for justice*. Oxford, UK.: Oxford University Press.
- Zaretsky, E. (2015). Lecture notes. GECO 5250: *Rethinking capitalism*. Spring 2015. New York, N.Y.: The New School.
- Zimbardo, Ph. (2011a). *My journey from evil to heroism*. Speech delivered at Webster University. May 31, 2011. Vienna, Austria, EU.
- Zimbardo, Ph. (2011b). *Evil no! Heroes yes!* Speech delivered at Harvard Law School. October 26, 2011. Cambridge, M.A., USA.



# Index

## A

academia, 12, 23, 34, 37, 108, 109, 112, 121  
access to capital, 97  
access to information, 58, 97, 99, 101  
access to new media technologies, 97  
accountability, 45, 92, 97, 101, 102, 111  
accountability control, 101  
actions, 20, 45, 63, 65, 67, 68, 85, 106, 107, 110, 125  
active injustice, 98  
adaptation, 53, 54, 55, 115, 116, 118, 119, 129  
advocacy, 49, 97, 99, 100  
agencies, 96  
aging, vii, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 27, 33, 37, 46, 57, 60, 79, 89, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 115, 123  
aging populations, 60  
aging Western world population, 12, 15, 20, 23, 33, 103, 104, 115, 123  
agriculture, 98  
alliance, 32, 97  
allocation preferences, 14, 81, 87  
altruism, 62, 63, 78, 139  
assessment of progress, 101  
asset allocation, 59  
austerity, 11, 12, 17, 21, 22, 25, 26, 50, 51, 52, 104, 105, 124, 127, 128, 130, 132, 133, 134, 137  
average temperature, 98

## B

bailout, 24, 25, 26, 27  
bankruptcy, 52  
behavioral changes, 42, 57  
behavioral economics, 13, 63, 77, 83, 84, 85, 89, 96  
behavioral law, 14, 15, 23, 44, 77, 108, 109  
behavioral law and economics, 15, 77  
benchmarking, 97, 101  
benefit transfer, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 114  
best practices, 97, 101, 102, 112  
biodiversity, 20, 30, 46  
bonds, 40, 54, 55, 59  
boom and bust, 59  
bottom-up, 23, 126  
bounded ethicality, 13, 15  
budget, 25, 27, 51, 52, 86, 91, 95  
burden, vii, 20, 25, 27, 28, 31, 51, 53, 54, 61, 85, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96, 114, 115, 116, 119, 135  
burden sharing, vii, 25, 28, 54, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96, 114, 115, 118, 135  
business as usual path, 98, 117

## C

Canada's International  
Development Research Center  
(IDRC), 99  
capital, 11, 17, 19, 24, 25, 47, 59, 67, 69, 89, 91, 92, 93, 124, 128, 129, 135



- cardinal temperatures, 98  
categorical imperative, 98  
changing technologies, 99  
changing temperature, 98  
civil society, 96, 99, 101  
climate bonds, 54, 55  
climate change, vii, 11, 15, 20, 21, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 37, 39, 46, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 77, 79, 89, 98, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 123, 134, 135, 136, 137  
climate change winners and losers, 98  
climate justice, 12, 22, 30, 32, 53, 54, 60, 61, 105, 115, 117, 120  
climate mitigation, 54, 98, 118  
climate projections, 98  
climate refugees, 30, 117  
climate stability, 21, 34, 53, 54, 55, 104, 114, 116, 118, 135  
climate stability bonds, 54  
climatorial imperative, 98, 136  
CO<sub>2</sub>, 31, 54, 61  
collaboration, 99, 115  
collective action, 92  
collective ideas, 32  
collective moods, 32  
Columbia University, 99, 132, 135  
commercial banks, 25  
commodification, 118  
common goals, 68, 72, 78, 84, 86, 87, 88  
common goods, 14, 21, 24, 28, 29, 30, 39, 57, 60, 84, 85, 86, 87, 116, 119, 120, 124, 135  
communication, 15, 58, 87, 88, 92, 96, 97, 98, 101, 113, 127, 139  
communication technology sector, 97  
community, 24, 33, 45, 59, 78, 85, 86, 129  
community investment, 97  
companies, 99, 100, 109, 110, 112, 114, 121  
compliance, 16, 67, 68, 72, 74, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 107, 109, 110, 124, 138  
computational innovations, 101  
conservation, 116, 118, 120  
consumers, 75, 96  
consumption, 14, 19, 20, 22, 23, 29, 30, 31, 37, 42, 47, 51, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 70, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 94, 95, 105, 106, 115, 116, 125, 136  
consumption tax, 115  
contemporary capitalism, 20  
conventions, 42, 117  
corporate ethical conduct, 104, 106  
corporate executives, 12, 105, 107  
corporate sector, 12, 103, 108, 110, 112  
corporate social entrepreneurship, 100  
Corporate Social Responsibility, 12, 103, 105, 121, 135, 137  
corporate world, 12, 92, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 135  
corporate-citizen relation, 110  
corporations, 11, 31, 61, 92, 99, 101, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 111, 112  
corporatism, 12  
country expenditures, 91  
country revenues, 91  
credit, 24, 27, 44, 51, 65  
crisis mitigation, 103, 105  
crisis prevention, 15  
cross-cultural research, 114  
crystallized intelligence, 59

**D**

data, 37, 70, 72, 74, 75, 81, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 99, 100, 101, 127, 129, 131

data collection, 72, 75, 99, 100

data conservation, 100

data technologies, 100

debt, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 33, 51, 52, 54, 55, 58, 59, 124, 129, 137

debt burden, 19

debt stabilization, 51

decision-making, 13, 14, 19, 22, 23, 24, 33, 46, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 86, 87, 89, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 114, 121, 125, 127, 128, 133, 136, 138

decision-making failures, 81

deficit spending, 95

democracy, 12, 17, 23, 52, 53, 57, 58, 84, 125, 126, 132

demographic aging, 26

demographic changes, 27, 38, 59

demographically declining populations, 26

depression, 21, 28

development, 21, 38, 52, 53, 57, 59, 61, 92, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 112, 113

digital age, 96, 105, 106

discounting, 21, 53, 83, 89, 112, 125, 132, 136

discourse, 11, 15, 32, 92, 109, 121

discrimination, 49, 107

distribution, 28, 59, 61, 66, 90, 94, 95, 98, 115, 130, 135, 136

dormitories, 70, 71, 72, 74

drought, 30, 97

**E**

ecologic decline, 29, 37

ecologic sustainability, 21, 33, 37

ecological destruction, 20

ecological environmental changes, 20

economic depression, 12, 19

economic downturn, 20, 50

economic growth, 25, 51, 53, 97

economic output, 25

economic perspective, 48, 84

economic prospects, 24

economic resources, 12

economic stagnation, 50

economic turmoil, 24, 26

economy, 12, 17, 22, 24, 25, 39, 51, 52, 59, 103, 125, 133, 134

ecosystem, 30

education, 17, 19, 23, 26, 32, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 67, 69, 79, 81, 83, 88, 93, 108, 129, 131, 134

emergent systemic risks, 11

emotionality, 13

emotions, 13, 14, 64, 67, 68, 131, 138

employee empowerment, 99

employment, 18, 51, 52, 91, 95, 107, 138

empowerment, 97, 98

endowment, 47, 62, 65, 66, 132

energy, 14, 20, 22, 29, 38, 39, 45, 53, 57, 61, 62, 70, 74, 75, 76, 94, 98, 115, 134

energy light consumption conscientiousness, 76

environment, 20, 22, 24, 29, 32, 47, 51, 70, 72, 79, 83, 87, 112, 114, 115, 125, 133

environment concerns, 20

environmental constraints, 16, 35

environmental crises, vii, 23, 98, 109, 113

environmental decline, 29, 31

environmental ethicality, 77

environmental protection, vii, 23,  
 29, 74, 78, 98, 108, 113  
 environmentalism, 32, 37, 39, 63  
 epidemiology, 97  
 equal societies, 48  
 equality, 17, 19, 25, 45, 49, 112, 135  
 equitable society, 49  
 equity imbalances, 17  
 eradication of hunger, 97  
 eternal equity, vii, 15, 21, 23, 24,  
 35, 42, 44, 46, 61, 126, 135  
 ethical decision-making, 62  
 ethicality, 11, 13, 15, 16, 23, 39, 42,  
 45, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67, 68, 69, 70,  
 71, 74, 77, 78, 79, 86, 87, 105,  
 106, 108, 109, 113, 124  
 EU, 18, 20, 28, 51, 52, 60, 134, 139  
 European economies, 25  
 European Union, 18, 26, 27, 130,  
 135, 137  
 Eurozone, 15, 18, 25, 26, 27, 28, 37,  
 50  
 exchange rates, 51  
 expenditures, 19, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29,  
 51, 60, 91, 137  
 external audits, 101  
 external shocks, 32, 45

## F

fair resource distribution, 26  
 fairness, vii, 21, 22, 39, 42, 45, 57,  
 61, 79, 85, 86, 88, 98, 103, 115,  
 125, 126  
 family, 22, 28, 31, 40, 44, 45, 59, 90,  
 91, 92, 95, 125, 138  
 FDI, 98  
 field experiment, 70, 74  
 Financial Social Responsibility, vii,  
 21, 23, 33, 108, 126, 134  
 fiscal policy, 25, 53, 54, 55  
 fluid intelligence, 50  
 forecast, 15, 32

Foreign Direct Investment, 98  
 future generations, vii, 12, 13, 14,  
 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 44,  
 45, 46, 53, 54, 57, 58, 60, 79, 80,  
 83, 103, 104, 105, 107, 110, 113,  
 114, 117, 124, 125  
 future sustainable humanity, 16  
 future-orientation, 16, 22, 23, 59,  
 125  
 future-oriented loss aversion, 54,  
 55

## G

GAID, 97, 99, 100  
 gains, 19, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 95,  
 98, 116, 136  
 GDP, 25, 50, 91, 94, 98  
 gender inequalities, 31  
 generation, 53  
 generation gaps, 19  
 generations, vii, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23,  
 25, 26, 28, 33, 44, 45, 47, 53, 54,  
 55, 58, 59, 80, 83, 89, 96, 107,  
 110, 114, 124, 125, 126, 127, 129,  
 131  
 Generationspartnerships, 16, 58  
 Global Alliance for ICT and  
 Development, 97  
 global governance, 97, 99, 108, 120  
 global justice, 15, 30, 57  
 global knowledge partnership, 99  
 global leaders, 42  
 global technological revolutions,  
 98  
 global umbrella organizations, 99  
 global warming, 30, 53, 98, 115,  
 118, 130, 134, 135, 136  
 global warming benefits, 98, 135,  
 136  
 globalization, vii, 11, 12, 20, 29, 33,  
 46, 53, 89, 96, 103, 104, 105, 114,  
 123, 131

goal accomplishment, 101, 102  
 governance, 12, 16, 21, 22, 49, 53,  
 58, 83, 84, 104, 105, 107, 108,  
 110, 112, 120, 124, 125  
 government, 12, 16, 19, 31, 48, 50,  
 51, 52, 85, 86, 87, 96, 97, 99, 100,  
 101, 104, 105, 106, 112, 121, 124,  
 134  
 government spending, 50  
 governmental deficit spending, 37  
 governmental executives, 100  
 governmental overindebtedness,  
 26  
 governmental regulation, 11, 69,  
 103  
 government-citizen relationship,  
 16, 87  
 greenhouse gas emissions, 30  
 Gross Domestic Product, 98  
 group polarization, 67  
 growth, 11, 20, 21, 22, 25, 39, 42,  
 47, 50, 53, 54, 55, 59, 61, 89, 115,  
 120, 129, 130, 132, 134, 136, 137,  
 138

## H

heuristic decision, 13  
 housing, 26, 47, 59  
 human migration, 98  
 human rights, 15, 20, 21, 37, 57,  
 60, 61, 116, 117  
 hunger, 97

## I

ice melting, 29, 30  
 ICT, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102  
 ICT for development, 97, 99, 100,  
 102  
 ICT initiatives, 100  
 immigrants, 60  
 impact assessments, 101, 102

implement, vii, 12, 13, 14, 16, 21,  
 23, 25, 33, 34, 35, 42, 46, 53, 54,  
 57, 58, 60, 61, 80, 81, 83, 87, 103,  
 105, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 121,  
 123  
 implement of policies, 99  
 industrialized countries, 26, 79  
 industry, 98  
 inequality, vii, 19, 30, 47, 48, 49,  
 50, 51, 52, 60, 89, 91, 125, 127,  
 128, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135  
 information, 91, 92, 96, 97, 101,  
 115, 129, 135  
 information and communication  
 technologies, 96, 135  
 information dissemination, 97  
 information exchange, 34, 58, 101  
 information flow, 97, 100  
 information society, 97  
 information transition, 99  
 infrastructure, 19, 21, 50, 51, 52,  
 54, 62, 83, 90, 91, 104  
 inheritance tax, 19, 60, 91, 115, 116  
 injustice, 20, 60  
 innovative business models, 97  
 instant communication, 96, 97, 99  
 institutional policies, 16  
 institutional regulation, 42  
 institutions, 12, 17, 24, 50, 59, 67,  
 92, 96, 97, 99, 100, 111, 123, 137  
 interaction networks, 50  
 interactivity, 98  
 interconnectedness, 11, 29, 58  
 intercultural comparisons, 124  
 intergenerational balance, 12, 15,  
 34  
 intergenerational choices, 80  
 intergenerational climate justice,  
 32  
 intergenerational concerns, 13, 15,  
 16, 22, 89, 101, 103, 108, 124, 125  
 intergenerational  
 conscientiousness, vii, 13, 14,

- 15, 22, 23, 33, 40, 45, 46, 110,  
114, 123, 125
- intergenerational constraints, 16,  
23, 58
- intergenerational equity, vii, 11,  
12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22,  
23, 24, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39,  
41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 53, 57,  
58, 59, 60, 61, 79, 80, 81, 83, 89,  
96, 98, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105,  
106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112,  
113, 114, 120, 123, 124, 125, 135,  
136
- intergenerational equity  
  imbalances, 12, 89, 103, 105
- intergenerational equity  
  implementation, 35, 42, 58, 100,  
  112
- intergenerational equity kink, 21,  
24, 123
- intergenerational fairness, vii, 15,  
16, 21, 23, 42, 46, 57, 59, 61, 79,  
103, 105, 108, 109, 117, 124
- intergenerational frictions, 16
- intergenerational gap, 27
- intergenerational glue, 101
- intergenerational imbalances, 19,  
23, 37, 106, 109
- intergenerational justice, vii, 11,  
12, 23, 31, 37, 40, 42, 105, 123
- intergenerational leadership, 23,  
103, 109, 112, 114, 120, 135
- intergenerational mobility, 47, 48,  
49, 104, 135, 137
- intergenerational persistence, 47,  
49
- intergenerational problems, 14
- intergenerational responsibility,  
  vii, 13, 14, 15, 16, 46, 114, 124
- intergenerational tensions, 15
- intergenerational transfer, 49, 53,  
89, 90, 91, 94, 95, 96, 100, 104,  
120
- intergenerational transfer  
  analysis, 96
- intergenerational, social  
  conscientiousness, 14
- intergenerationally responsible  
  leadership, 12, 105, 107
- International Conference on  
  Sustainable Development, 99,  
  132
- international development, 97
- international dialogue, 100
- international global warming  
  benefits transfers, 98
- international governance, 12, 105
- international institutions, 60
- international interdependence, 12
- International Law Commission,  
  120
- International Monetary Fund, 50,  
  108, 132
- international organizations, 34,  
  37, 100, 101, 102, 112, 120, 123
- international sovereignty, 25
- international treaties, 42
- internet, 101
- internet information portals, 101
- intertemporal fairness, 11
- intertemporal improvement, 49
- investment, 19, 23, 25, 26, 39, 42,  
  50, 51, 52, 59, 90, 91, 93, 95, 99,  
  126, 130, 134
- irreversible lock-ins, 20, 117
- IT revolution, 97
- J**
- joint decision-making, 79, 81
- judgment, 63, 67, 68, 134
- K**
- Kant, 98

knowledge, 13, 15, 16, 18, 32, 45,  
97, 101, 114  
knowledge-exchange, 32

## L

labor, 19, 47, 52, 60, 89, 91, 131,  
134, 135, 137  
laboratory experiments, 63  
leaders, 12, 13, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35,  
37, 39, 42, 70, 93, 95, 105, 106,  
107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113,  
121  
leadership, 12, 14, 31, 32, 37, 57,  
61, 69, 93, 97, 103, 107, 108, 110,  
111, 112, 114, 120, 132  
learning models, 101, 102  
legal codifications, 23, 68, 98, 125  
legislative branch, 12  
libertarian paternalism, 63  
libertarian trends, 24  
liberty, 24, 57  
library, 74, 75, 76, 91  
life expectancy, 60  
lifelong learning, 99  
liquidity, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 51,  
52  
living expectancy, 27  
local aid, 99  
long-term crisis, 19  
low-income countries, 99

## M

macro-economic policy  
frameworks, 59  
macroeconomics, 95, 137  
managing risk, 98  
mapping, 37, 99  
market, vii, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,  
21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 39, 42,  
46, 47, 49, 53, 59, 60, 61, 69, 87,

97, 108, 109, 113, 118, 123, 125,  
131, 137, 138  
means of protection, 119, 120  
media innovations, 96  
medical assistance, 97  
melting ice, 118  
mental limitations, 13  
merit-based mobility, 49  
merit-based opportunity, 49  
meritocracy, vii, 48, 49, 104, 127,  
135  
meritocratic intergenerational  
mobility, 47  
minorities, 98  
minority empowerment, 19  
mitigation, 31, 53, 54, 55, 106, 115,  
118, 119  
mobile phones, 97, 99  
monetary policy, 51  
monetary systems, 24  
money, 24  
monitoring, 31, 60, 101, 105, 106,  
111, 112  
multinationals, 12, 104, 106  
multiplier, 50, 51, 133  
multi-stakeholder, 13, 97

## N

nation states, vii, 24, 29, 51, 61,  
103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109,  
111, 121, 123  
national and global level, 99  
nationalism, 26, 45  
natural behavioral law, vii, 13, 15,  
23, 44, 46, 59, 77, 117, 124  
natural law, vii, 15, 44, 45, 46, 68,  
120  
natural resources, 77, 98, 116, 118  
neo-liberal, 24, 25  
networking governance platform,  
97  
networking systems, 99

networks, vii, 48, 50, 92, 104  
 new media, 19, 58, 96, 97, 98, 100  
 new technologies, 62, 96  
 NGO, 105, 106, 111  
 nonlinearities, 55  
 nudge, 13, 14, 54, 55, 61, 62, 63, 64,  
 69, 77, 78, 81, 83, 85, 86, 109,  
 115, 124  
 nudging, 63, 64, 74

## O

online, 81, 93, 97, 100  
 opportunities, vii, 12, 13, 14, 17,  
 18, 21, 24, 33, 47, 49, 57, 60, 62,  
 63, 64, 67, 104, 124  
 overindebtedness, vii, 11, 12, 14,  
 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 37,  
 38, 39, 59, 79, 86, 89, 103, 104,  
 105, 107, 108, 120, 123, 124  
 overlapping generations, vii, 54,  
 89  
 overlapping generations networks,  
 100

## P

Pareto improving strategy, 54  
 partnerships, 59, 61, 99, 100, 102,  
 112  
 passive neglect, 98  
 pay-as-you-go pension insurance,  
 60  
 pension, 14, 19, 21, 23, 27, 28, 33,  
 37, 38, 42, 57, 58, 59, 79, 89, 91,  
 92, 93, 95, 103, 104, 107, 120, 123  
 philanthropy, 69, 100  
 Piketty, 47, 49, 52, 89, 134  
 policy debate, 97  
 policy dialogue, 96, 97, 100  
 policy work, 98  
 policy-making bodies, 99  
 poorest countries, 99, 100

populace, 19, 24, 25, 28, 61, 86,  
 105, 106  
 population, 14, 15, 19, 37, 47, 60,  
 79, 89, 103, 107, 116, 118, 120,  
 124, 137  
 post-Keynesian, 25, 52  
 poverty, 44, 47, 97, 128  
 predictions, 16, 32, 83, 108  
 preservation, 29, 30, 57, 60, 90,  
 119, 120  
 prevention, 29, 54, 112  
 preventive medical assistance, 97  
 privacy protection, 100  
 private foundations, 96  
 private pension spending burden  
 sharing, 92  
 private property, 116, 117, 118, 120  
 private sector, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,  
 58, 89, 92, 93, 95, 96, 99, 100,  
 109, 112, 114, 123  
 procedural justice, 22, 57, 125, 128  
 productivity, 49, 58, 59, 98  
 progressive tax, 115, 116  
 pro-social acts, 62, 63, 78  
 pro-social behavior, 63, 64, 67, 69,  
 72  
 prospect theory, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66,  
 67, 69, 70, 74, 132, 133  
 prosperity, 17, 19, 21, 24, 46, 50,  
 78, 123  
 protection, 20, 23, 116, 118, 119  
 protectionism, 12, 37, 39  
 psychology, 63, 85, 86, 87, 114,  
 132, 138  
 public and private actors, 16, 100  
 public and private sector, 14, 16,  
 95, 114  
 public choices, 33, 80  
 public debt, 25  
 public goods, 84, 86, 116, 132  
 public health care, 27  
 public pension pay-as-you-go  
 systems, 95

public policy, 12, 15, 23, 55, 68, 78,  
79, 80, 81, 83, 101, 124, 126, 136  
public sector, 12, 51, 91, 92, 93, 95,  
115, 121  
public spending, 50  
public-private-partnership, 16,  
100

## R

rationality bounded, 13  
real economy, 24, 59  
reciprocity, vii, 84, 87, 88, 134, 135  
recommendations, 12, 14, 15, 23,  
35, 55, 68, 77  
recycling, 62, 70, 71, 72, 74, 94, 95  
reflexivity, 22, 34, 126  
reform, 19, 21, 23, 28, 37, 38, 59,  
89, 103, 104, 107, 108, 112, 121,  
123, 134  
regional campaigns, 101  
regional dialogues, 101  
regulation, 23, 25, 26, 34, 42, 59,  
68, 69, 88, 109, 110, 124, 126, 130  
remedy, 25  
reputation, 70  
research institutions, 99  
resource distribution, 59, 60  
resource scarcity, 60  
respect, 14, 23, 54, 58, 62, 63, 67,  
69, 88, 110, 126, 128  
responsibility, 13, 14, 16, 17, 27,  
42, 45, 46, 57, 58, 59, 61, 79, 83,  
88, 89, 92, 93, 95, 105, 106, 107,  
109, 110, 111, 118, 120, 123, 125  
responsible managerial behavior,  
107, 111, 112, 114, 120  
retirement, 22, 27, 50, 52, 63  
retroactive taxation, 116  
revenues, 19, 52, 59, 61, 84, 90, 91,  
108  
right, just and fair distribution of  
benefits, 98

risk management, 15, 59, 112  
risks, 12, 16, 26, 29, 30, 51, 53, 59,  
60, 66, 68, 69, 84, 103, 112

## S

satellite imagery, 99  
savings, 24, 25, 129  
scarcity of resources, 29  
SDG implementation, 99  
SDG Report, 99  
SDGs, 96, 97, 99, 100  
security, 19, 29, 31, 53, 60, 136  
self-worth, 67, 68  
sensors, 99  
service sectors, 98  
short-termism, 24, 39, 108  
shrinking body of young, 19, 27  
social capital, 70, 92, 131  
social class, 68, 69, 70  
social cohesion, 51, 53  
social comparisons, 63, 66, 67  
social conscientiousness, 23, 45,  
63, 65, 68, 69, 74, 77, 86, 89, 113  
social construction, 32  
social contract, 68, 85, 107, 110  
social dilemmas, vii, 103  
social environment, 50, 79  
social equity, 26, 30  
social fairness, 85  
social forces, 14, 62, 68, 74, 77, 78,  
86  
social identity experiences, 67  
social identity theories, 62  
social immobility, 17  
social inequality, 18  
social innovations, 58, 59  
social knowledge, 92, 113  
social masses, 32, 33  
social mobility, 47, 67, 89  
social norm compliance, 68, 74  
social norms, 32, 68, 74, 76, 85, 86  
social order, 48



- social platforms, 96
- social representations, 14, 15, 23, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42, 123, 124, 126, 129, 135
- social responsibility, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 22, 23, 29, 39, 42, 45, 60, 62, 68, 77, 78, 81, 89, 92, 95, 109, 110, 114, 121, 124, 125, 126, 130, 136
- social status enhancement, 63, 64
- social status gains, 62, 74
- social status loss experiences, 78
- social status losses, 62, 64
- social status outlooks, 66
- social status perspectives, 62, 63, 66, 67
- social status prospects, vii, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70
- social status striving, 62
- social stratification, 67
- social uncertainty, 62, 65, 66, 67, 77
- social upward mobility, 68
- social welfare, vii, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 37, 50, 60, 104, 108, 113, 115, 124
- social welfare service provision, 15
- societal deficiencies, 96, 97
- societal dilemmas, 79
- societal downfalls, vii, 12
- societal patterns, 59
- societal predicaments, 15, 108
- societal status, 47, 48
- societal trend, 19
- societal welfare, 59, 78, 84, 107, 110
- society, vii, 13, 16, 24, 25, 26, 32, 33, 45, 48, 49, 58, 60, 64, 67, 68, 69, 84, 85, 86, 87, 92, 105, 106, 107, 108, 110, 113, 115, 116, 123, 130, 139
- socio-economic adaptation, 32
- socio-economic development, 61
- sociology, 65, 77, 124, 139
- solidarity, 22, 28, 38, 39, 42, 57, 59, 60, 68, 92, 126
- speculations, 24, 25
- stakeholder, 11, 13, 14, 15, 33, 37, 39, 58, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 111, 112, 114, 123
- stakeholder management, 101
- stakeholder reports, 100
- state interventionism, 59
- status, vii, 25, 28, 45, 49, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 136, 138, 139
- status quo bias, 65, 66, 132
- sustainability, 12, 15, 20, 21, 29, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 53, 54, 57, 58, 60, 62, 69, 70, 78, 79, 98, 99, 103, 107, 108, 109, 110, 113, 114, 115, 118, 121, 124, 129
- sustainable consumption, 14, 39
- sustainable development, 29, 37, 57, 61, 96, 100, 117, 136
- Sustainable Development Report 2016, 100
- sustainable future, 32
- sustainable humankind, vii, 15, 23, 29, 55, 61, 79, 84, 110, 124
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, 99
- ## T
- tax behavior, 84, 85
- tax compliance, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 115
- tax cooperation, 85
- tax morale, 84, 85, 88, 115, 130
- tax-and-transfer policy, 54
- taxation, 19, 24, 25, 27, 42, 54, 58, 61, 84, 85, 86, 91, 115, 116, 134
- teaching and learning method, 98

technological change, 96, 98  
technological progress, 96  
technological reach, 97  
technological solutions, 97  
technology network, 101  
technology revolution, 99  
temporal policy bundling strategy,  
83  
temporal snapshots, 80  
tipping points, 54  
tit-for-tat strategy, 86  
trade, 12, 39, 53, 80, 106, 112, 123,  
125  
triple bottom line, 96, 103, 108,  
109, 111, 121, 130, 137  
trust, vii, 13, 14, 17, 19, 49, 84, 86,  
87, 88, 92, 135

## U

Überethical, 62, 69, 107, 110, 125  
UN Global Compact, 100, 109,  
111, 121, 135  
UN guidance, 100  
UN Secretary-General, 97  
UN Sustainable Development  
Goals, 97  
UN-agencies, 100  
underprivileged, 48, 50, 60  
underserved communities, 97  
unemployment, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22,  
26, 51, 91, 95, 124  
unethical corporate conduct, 110  
unethicality, 68  
United Nations, 94, 118, 120

unsustainable pension systems,  
37, 79

## V

value-at-risk, 24, 59

## W

wage persistence, 48  
warm glow, 64  
wealth transfer, 50, 95  
Web-based, 98  
well-being, 21, 53, 54, 57, 64, 65,  
125, 136  
Western world, vii, 11, 12, 14, 15,  
17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27,  
28, 29, 33, 37, 79, 81, 89, 103,  
104, 105, 106, 107, 115, 123  
women, 31  
workforce, 18, 19, 26, 60  
World Bank, 91, 94, 99, 108, 118,  
121, 139  
World Economic Forum, 53, 79,  
97, 139  
world economy, 12  
World Financial Crisis, 11, 12, 14,  
15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27,  
33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 52, 79, 89,  
103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 124

## Y

year 2100, 98  
youth, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28, 44,  
52, 59, 91, 95, 104, 106, 123



