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Robert Reich Talks Income Inequality, New Book "The Common Good"Capital Planning at Large Bank Holding Companies (FRM Part 2 - Book 3 - Chapter 14) Capital Regulation Before the Global Financial Crisis (FRM Part 2 - Book 3 - Chapter 19) ~~New Democracy #22: Christian Felber: The Common Good Economy Capital and Ideology: An Address by Thomas Piketty at Harvard University The Little Book that Builds Wealth | Pat Dorsey | Talks at Google Life After People: Skyscrapers Collapse in Abandoned Cities (S1, E4) | Full Episode | History~~

Capital And The Common Good

Buy Capital and the Common Good: How Innovative Finance Is Tackling the World's Most Urgent Problems (Columbia Business School Publishing) by Keohane, Georgia Levenso (ISBN: 9780231178020) from Amazon's Book Store. Everyday low prices and free delivery on eligible orders.

Capital and the Common Good: How Innovative Finance Is ...

CommonGood is a financial services firm aligning capital with the values and goals of investors. We provide advisors a curated platform of private alternative investments that seek to generate competitive returns as well as meaningful impact in communities around the world. Grounded in our team's financial expertise and empowered by our shared passions, we help investors see and experience their portfolio as more than an investment.

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Capital and the Common Good: How Innovative Finance Is Tackling the World's Most Urgent Problems. Despite social and economic advances around the world, poverty and disease persist, exacerbated by the mounting challenges of climate change, natural disasters, political conflict, mass migration, and economic inequality.

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"Georgia Levinson Keohane's Capital and the Common Good is an excellent survey of recent developments in 'innovative finance,' and a text that provides important foundational research for scholars seeking to explore the integration of ethics and economics in the realm of finance. Her work surveys examples of situations where the invisible hand fails, so that economists, governments, and private firms need to deploy "a creative and 'visible' hand that corrects the market failure and ...

Capital and the Common Good: How Innovative Finance Is ...

Capital and the Common Good. Georgia Levenson Keohane. New York: Columbia University Press, 2016 (248 pages) Georgia Levinson Keohane's Capital and the Common Good is an excellent survey of recent developments in "innovative finance," and a text that provides important foundational research for scholars seeking to explore the integration of ethics and economics in the realm of finance.

Capital and the Common Good. - Free Online Library

Capital for Common Good City institutions responding to the growing need for emergency support in the face of the COVID-19 crisis. The Covid-19 pandemic has disproportionately affected people who are already struggling to keep their heads above water.

Capital for Common Good - Turn2us

Capital and the Common Good shows how market failure in one context can be solved with market solutions from another: an expert in securitization bundles future development aid into bonds to pay for vaccines today; an entrepreneur turns a mobile phone into an array of financial services for the unbanked; and policy makers adapt pay-for-success models from the world of infrastructure to human services like early childhood education, maternal health, and job training. Revisiting the successes ...

Capital and the Common Good | Columbia University Press

We know what the problem is. Businesses owned by investors (PLCs) work well for those they are intended to benefit, namely investors. But they don't necessarily operate for the common good. We also know what is needed to create a better world: capital (which at present is mainly dedicated to the pursuit of profit) being put to a different, better and fairer purpose - something not limited to private, short-term gain, but rather the long-term benefit of all.

Capital for The Common Good - Greenbelt

Capital goods and consumer goods are terms used to describe goods based on how they are used. A capital good is any good used to help increase future production. Consumer goods are those used by...

The Difference Between Capital vs. Consumer Goods

Capital and the Common Good shows how market failure in one context can be solved with market solutions from another: an expert in securitization bundles future development aid into bonds to pay for vaccines today; an entrepreneur turns a mobile phone into an array of financial services for the unbanked; and policy makers adapt pay-for-success models from the world of infrastructure to human services like early childhood education, maternal health, and job training. Revisiting the successes ...

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Capital and the Common Good: How Innovative Finance Is ...

In often painstaking detail, Capital and the Common Good shows that financial tools, when used properly, can save lives and improve livelihoods for the poorest among us.

Capital and the Common Good: How Innovative Finance Is ...

Some of our cases illustrate that formal institutions, networks and mutual relationships can develop social capital for the SME, although we should take care not to assume a universal win-win situation for those who are engaged and contribute to the common good. Some of the obstacles to co-operation and civic engagement are outlined.

SMEs, Social Capital and the Common Good | SpringerLink

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Georgia Levenson Keohane, Capital And The Common Good [Review]

Capital and the Common Good. Book Description: Despite social and economic advances around the world, poverty and disease persist, exacerbated by the mounting challenges of climate change, natural disasters, political conflict, mass migration, and economic inequality. While governments commit to addressing these challenges, traditional public ...

Revolutionizing the way we approach international development, poverty, disease, and disaster relief.

"When Jean Tirole won the 2014 Nobel Prize in Economics, he suddenly found himself being stopped in the street by complete strangers and asked to comment on issues of the day, no matter how distant from his own areas of research. His transformation from academic economist to public intellectual prompted him to reflect further on the role economists and their discipline play in society. The result is Economics for the Common Good, a passionate manifesto for a world in which economics, far from being a 'dismal science,' is a positive force for the common good. Economists are rewarded for writing technical papers in scholarly journals, not joining in public debates. But Tirole says we urgently need economists to engage with the many challenges facing society, helping to identify our key objectives and the tools needed to meet them. To show how economics can help us realize the common good, Tirole shares his insights on a broad array of questions affecting our everyday lives and the future of our society, including global warming, unemployment, the post-2008 global financial order, the euro crisis, the digital revolution, innovation, and the proper balance between the free market and regulation. Providing a rich account of how economics can benefit everyone, Economics for the Common Good sets a new agenda for the role of economics in society"--Provided by publisher.

Despite social and economic advances around the world, poverty and disease persist, exacerbated by the mounting challenges of climate change, natural disasters, political conflict, mass migration, and economic inequality. While governments commit to addressing these challenges, traditional public and philanthropic dollars are not enough. Here, innovative finance has shown a way forward: by borrowing techniques from the world of finance, we can raise capital for social investments today. Innovative finance has provided polio vaccines to children in the DRC, crop insurance to farmers in India, pay-as-you-go solar electricity to Kenyans, and affordable housing and transportation to New Yorkers. It has helped governmental, commercial, and philanthropic resources meet the needs of the poor and underserved and build a more sustainable and inclusive prosperity. Capital and the Common Good shows how market failure in one context can be solved with market solutions from another: an expert in securitization bundles future development aid into bonds to pay for vaccines today; an entrepreneur turns a mobile phone into an array of financial services for the unbanked; and policy makers adapt pay-for-success models from the world of infrastructure to human services like early childhood education, maternal health, and job training. Revisiting the successes and missteps of these efforts, Georgia Levenson Keohane argues that innovative finance is as much about incentives and sound decision-making as it is about money. When it works, innovative finance gives us the tools, motivation, and security to invest in our shared future.

"The Golden Age of Fraternity was a unique time in American history. In the forty years between the Civil War and the onset of World War I, more than half of all Americans participated in clubs, fraternities, militias, and mutual benefit societies. Today this period is held up as a model for how we might revitalize contemporary civil society. But was America's associational culture really as communal as has been assumed? What if these much-admired voluntary organizations served parochial concerns rather than the common good? Jason Kaufman sets out to dispel many of the myths about the supposed civic-mindedness of "joining" while bringing to light the hidden lessons of associationalism's history. Relying on deep archival research in city directories, club histories, and membership lists, Kaufman shows that organizational activity in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries revolved largely around economic self-interest rather than civic engagement. And far from spurring concern for the collective good, fraternal societies, able to pick and choose members at will, fostered exclusion and further exacerbated the competitive interests of a society divided by race, class, ethnicity, and religion. Tracing both the rise and the decline of American associational life - a decline that began immediately after World War I, much earlier than previously thought - Kaufman argues persuasively that the end of fraternalism was a good thing. Illuminating both broad historical shifts - immigration, urbanization, and the disruptions of war, among them - and smaller, overlooked contours, such as changes in the burial and life insurance industries, Kaufman has written a bracing revisionist history. Eloquently rebutting those hailing America's associational past and calling for a return to old-style voluntarism, *For the Common Good?* will change the terms of debate about the history - and the future - of American civil society."--Publisher's description.

While Robert Putnam's *Bowling Alone* (2000) highlighted the notion of volunteerism, little attention has been paid to religion's role in generating social capital - an ironic omission since religion constitutes the most common form of voluntary association in America today. Featuring essays by prominent social scientists, this is the first book-length systematic examination of the relationship between religion and social capital and what effects religious social capital has on democratic life in the United States.

Daly (economist, the World Bank) and Cobb (philosophy, Claremont Graduate School) expose the outmoded abstractions of mainstream economic theory. They conclude, in particular, that economic growth--the prevailing yardstick for measuring economic success--is no longer an appropriate goal as energy consumption, overpopulation, and pollution increase. Instead, they propose a new measure for the economy--the Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

""Robert B. Reich makes the case for a generous, inclusive understanding of the American project, centering on the moral obligations of citizenship. Rooting his argument in everyday reality and common sense, Reich demonstrates the existence of a common good, and argues that it is this that defines a society or a nation. Societies and nations undergo virtuous cycles that reinforce and build the common good, as well as vicious cycles that undermine it. Over the course of the past five decades, Reich contends, America has been in a slowly accelerating vicious cycle--one that can and must be reversed. But first we need to weigh what really matters, and how we as a country should relate to honor, shame, patriotism, truth, and the meaning of leadership."--Publisher's description.

Globalization: the catch-all term used to refer to a complex reality whereby humanity faces global challenges to do with a shared environment - global warming, a global economic order in the absence of significant global governance, international institutions which lack independence from the member states which comprise them, and the possibility of violence, whether using a car- or plane-bomb or nuclear weapons, in the name of whatever cause. Such realities raise major questions about the intellectual and moral resources available to humanity to deal with the challenges posed, and the topic of the common good has enjoyed an explosion of interest recently in various disciplines and in different areas of life. Patrick Riordan's timely study analyzes the concept of the common good as it is used in debates within political philosophy, economics, theology and most recently globalization, clarifying distinctions in definition and offering clarity and precision for a common language appropriate to debates on globalization.

The authors examine a broad range of Catholic high schools to determine whether or not students are better educated in these schools than they are in public schools. They find that the Catholic schools do have an independent effect on achievement, especially in reducing disparities between disadvantaged and privileged students. The Catholic school of today, they show, is informed by a vision, similar to that of John Dewey, of the school as a community committed to democratic education and the common good of all students.

Shameless exploitation has never been more fun nor done more good for more people than when done by Newman's Own--the first green food company to use all-natural ingredients, and still the most successful. It was 1982 when Paul Newman and A. E. Hotchner made their foray into local gourmet shops with bottles of their homemade salad dressing. The venture was intended to be a lark, a way to poke fun at the traditional way the market operates. Hurdling obstacle after obstacle, they created the first company to mass-market all-natural products, eliminating the chemicals, gums, and preservatives that existed in food at the time. This picaresque saga is the inspiring story of how the two friends parlayed the joke into a multimillion-dollar company that gives all its profits to the less fortunate without spending money on galas, mailings, and other expensive outreaches. It also serves as a textbook for foundations and charitable organizations looking to do the most good they can with what they have. Told in alternating voices, Newman and Hotchner have written a zany tale that is a business model for entrepreneurs, an inspirational book, and just plain delightful reading.

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