

Premio Nobel Economía 2022

“Ben Bernanke; Douglas Diamond; Philip H. Dybvig”



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I. “Estadounidenses Ben Bernanke, Douglas Diamond y Philip Dybvig ganan el Nobel de Economía 2022”

Los tres fueron distinguidos por haber "mejorado de manera significativa nuestro entendimiento sobre el papel de los bancos en la economía, en particular durante las crisis financieras, así como la forma de regular los mercados financieros", según el jurado.



The image is a blue banner for the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences 2022. At the top left is a gold Nobel medal. To its right, the text reads "EKONOMIPRISET 2022" and "THE PRIZE IN ECONOMIC SCIENCES 2022". On the top right is the logo of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, "KUNGL. VETENSKAPS-AKADEMIEN". Below this, three portraits of the laureates are shown. Each portrait has a small vertical credit: "Photo: The Brookings Institution" for Bernanke, "Photo: University of Chicago" for Diamond, and "Photo: Brookings Institution / W. L. Cook" for Dybvig. Below each portrait is the laureate's name and affiliation. At the bottom of the banner, the award citation is written in Swedish and English.

Ben S. Bernanke
The Brookings Institution,
USA

Douglas W. Diamond
University of Chicago,
USA

Phillip H. Dybvig
Washington University
in St. Louis, USA

"för forskning om banker och finanskriser"
"for research on banks and financial crises"

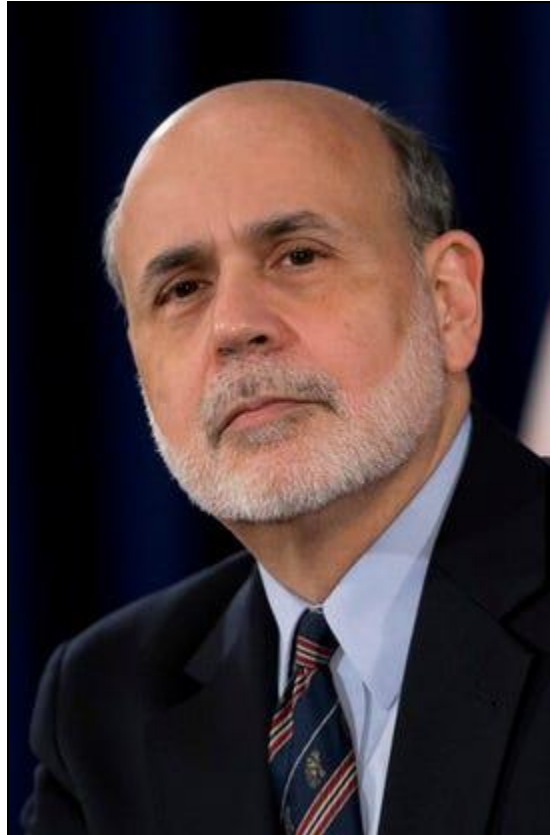
Tres estadounidenses, entre ellos el expresidente de la Fed Ben Bernanke, ganaron este lunes el Premio Nobel de Economía por sus contribuciones para explicar las crisis financieras y el papel de los bancos en la economía.

Ben Bernanke, Douglas Diamond y Philip Dybvig fueron distinguidos por haber "mejorado de manera significativa nuestro entendimiento sobre el papel de los bancos en la economía, en particular durante las crisis financieras, así como la forma de regular los mercados financieros", dijo el jurado. Bernanke, de 68 años, fue el presidente de la Reserva Federal entre 2006 y 2014, durante la crisis financiera de 2008 y fue destacado por su análisis de "la peor crisis económica de la historia moderna", la Gran Depresión de la década de 1930.

Por su parte, Diamond, profesor de la Universidad de Chicago, y Dybvig, académico de la Washington University de St. Louis, fueron distinguidos por mostrar "como la oferta bancaria es una solución óptima" para canalizar el ahorro hacia las inversiones, actuando como un intermediario.

(Fuente: Emol.com <https://www.emol.com/noticias/Economia/2022/10/10/1075156/premio-nobel-economia.html>)

II. Ben Bernanke



Documentación disponible en <http://bibliotecadigital.reddipres.cl/>

[Are Americans better off than they were a decade or two ago?.](#)

Bernanke, Ben S.; Olson, Peter (2016-10-19)

[Evaluating lower-for-longer policies: Temporary price-level targeting.](#)

Bernanke, Ben S. (Brookings Institution, 2019-02-21)

[Financial panic and credit disruptions in the 2007-09 crisis.](#)

Bernanke, Ben S. (Brookings Institution, 2018-09-13)

[How big a problem is the zero lower bound on interest rates?.](#)

Bernanke, Ben S. (Brookings Institution, 2017-04-12)

[Monetary Policy in a New Era.](#) Bernanke, Ben S. (Brookings Institution, 2017-10-02)

[Temporary price-level targeting: An alternative framework for monetary policy.](#) Bernanke, Ben S. (Brookings Institution, 2017-10-12)

[The Housing bubble, the credit crunch, and the Great Recession: A reply to Paul Krugman.](#) Bernanke, Ben S. (Brookings Institution, 2018-09-21)

[When Growth is not Enough.](#) Bernanke, Ben S. (2017-06-26)

III. Douglas Diamond



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[Bank Runs, Deposit Insurance, and Liquidity.](#)

Diamond, Douglas W.; Dybvig, Philip H. (Journal of Political Economy, 1983)

[Fear of Fire Sales and the Credit Freeze.](#)

Diamond, Douglas W.; Rajan, Raghuram G. (NBER, 2009-04)

[How to Squander Your Endowment: Pitfalls and Remedies.](#)

Dybvig, Philip H.; Qin, Zhenjiang (Washington University in Saint Louis, 2021)

[Liquidity Risk, Liquidity Creation, and Financial Fragility: A Theory of Banking.](#) Diamond, Douglas W.; Rajan, Raghuram G. (Journal Political Economy, 2001)

[Monitoring and Reputation: The Choice between Bank Loans and Directly Placed Debt.](#)

Diamond, Douglas W. (Journal Political Economy, 1991)

[Pledgeability, Industry Liquidity, and Financing Cycles.](#) Diamond, Douglas W.; Yunzhi Hu Raghuram G. Rajan. NBER. Working Paper 23055, January 2017

[Fear of fire sales, illiquidity seeking, and credit freezes.](#) Diamond, Douglas W.; Raghuram G. Rajan. University of Chicago and NBER, March 2009, revised May 2010

IV. Philip H. Dybvig



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[Arbitrage, State Prices and Portfolio Theory Handbook of the Economics of Finance.](#) Dybvig, Philip; Ross, Stephen A. (Washington University in Saint Louis / MIT, 2003)

[Mean-Variance Portfolio Rebalancing with Transaction Costs.](#)

Dybvig, Philip H.; Pezzo, Luca (Washington University in St. Louis, 2019)

[Online Appendix to “Tigers and Flies: Conflicts of Interest, Discretion and Expertise in a Hierarchy”.](#)

Dybvig, Philip H.; Fu, Yishu (Washington University in Saint Louis, 2019)

[That is not my dog: Why doesn't the log dividend-price ratio seem to predict future log returns or log dividend growth?](#) Dybvig, Philip H.; Zhang, Huacheng (Washington University in Saint Louis, 2018)

[The New Risk Management: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly.](#) Dybvig, Philip H.; Jinghong Liang, Pierre; Marshall, William J. (Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, 2013)

[Tigers and Flies: Conflicts of Interest, Discretion and Expertise in a Hierarchy.](#) Dybvig, Philip H.; Fu, Yishu (2019)

[What Steve Ross Taught me about Contracting.](#) Dybvig, Philip H. (Washington University in Saint Louis, 2018)

[The Fallacy of Large Numbers and A Defense of Diversified Active Managers.](#) Philip H. Dybvig. Washington University in Saint Louis. 2003.

[Inefficient Dynamic Portfolio Strategies or How to Throw Away a Million Dollars in the Stock Market](#) Philip H. Dybvig. Cowles Foundation for Research in Economics at Yale University. January 1988.