# From the Stagflation to the Great Inflation: Explaining the US economy of the 1970s ONLINE APPENDIX

Aurélien GOUTSMEDT\*

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## 1 Methodological Notice and Supplementary Visualisations

#### 1.1 Analysing the 1975-1986 networks

The following bibliographic coupling network (Figure 2, also displayed in the article) links documents depending of the number of references they share in common in their bibliography. The nodes represent the 89 documents published on stagflation between 1975 and 1986. The edge between document i and document j depends of the number  $N_{ij}$  of references that are present in the bibliographies of both documents. As documents with more references are likely to have more references in common, I normalise the weights of all edges to avoid distorting the structure of the network, following the cosine normalisation:

$$W_{ij} = \frac{N_{ij}}{\sqrt{N_i^2}\sqrt{N_j^2}}$$

with  $W_{ij}$  the weight of the edge between *i* and *j*, and  $N_i$  and  $N_j$  the total number of references respectively in document *i* and *j*. The structure of the network results from the *Force Atlas 2* algorithm (Jacomy et al., 2014), which is a force-directed algorithm—it brings closer nodes who are linked, depending on the weight of the edge, and it moves away the nodes with no link. The size of the nodes depends

<sup>\*</sup>Université du Québec à Montréal - CIRST; Université de Sherbrooke - Chaire de Recherche en Epistémologie Pratique. agoutsmedt@hotmail.fr

of the number of citations of the document by the other documents of the 1975-1986 corpus. The Leiden algorithm is used to identified different communities with dense links (Traag et al., 2019). The algorithm has been run first with a resolution of 1, and has identified six communities (differentiated by colour of nodes). With a resolution of 0.5, the algorithm identified three larger communities (the nodes in the ellipse zones), displaying a more aggregated picture of the network. The graph displays the name of the most cited nodes for each community, which are labelled according to the name of the first author.



Figure 1 – Bibliographic coupling network of the 89 documents on the US stagflation, between 1975-1986.

The following co-citation network (see Figure 2) links documents cited together by the documents on stagflation published between 1975 and 1986. The size of nodes corresponds to the number of citations of the reference, by the documents in the stagflation corpus in the period. Communities are identified with the Leiden algorithm, for a resolution of 1.

Figure 3 allows us to compare the communities identified by the Leiden algorithm in the bibliographic coupling network, with the communities identified in



Figure 2 – Co-citation network for the 1975-1986 period.



Figure 3 – Sankey diagram linking the co-citation and the bibliographic coupling networks.

the co-citation network, for the 1975-1986 period. For each of the six communities detected in the co-citation network for the 1975-1986, I look which stagflation documents cite several documents of the co-citation communities: if a document cites more than ten percent of the documents of community i, it is pulled in 'Cocit i'. I then analyse how these stagflation documents are distributed between the different bibliographic coupling communities ('Cplg i'). For instance, all the stagflation documents citing a lot the documents of co-citation community 2, are in bibliographic coupling community 1. The right Sankey diagram links the two types of communities of the bibliographic coupling network—the 6 small ones, and the 3 large ones, identified by the Leiden algorithm. All the articles of the coupling community 1.

A simpler way—but less general— to identify which documents are cited by each community of the bibliographic coupling network is the Figure 4. For each community—the smaller ones, identified by a Leiden algorithm resolution of 1, and the big ones, identified with a resolution of 0,5—I look at the most cited documents by the articles and books on stagflation which are part of the community.



Figure 4 - List of the most cited documents for each community detected by the Leiden algorithm (for resolution equal to 1 and to 0.5).



Figure 5 – Symmetric heat map of the relations between bibliographic coupling communities.

I have also investigated further the links between the communities identified in the bibliographic coupling network. I have computed the sum of the weighted edges between two communities, normalised by the total weight of all the edges of both communities. It allows me to observe which communities are more linked together, independently of the size of the community. Figure 5 displays a symmetric heat map of these aggregate links for each pair of communities. The diagonal displays the highest value as the documents of a community tend to be linked logically with other documents of the same community.<sup>1</sup> We see for instance that communities 3, 4 and 5 are strongly connected. Communities 2 and 6 are relatively isolated, but closer to community 5 than to the others, notably because Post-Keynesian contributions in community 5 used to criticise (and thus to cite) Monetarists contributions.

### 1.2 Assessing the importance of New Classical contributions in the stagflation corpus

The Web of Science (WoS) database classifies scientific journals by discipline. By focusing on articles published in journals labelled as 'economics', I measure the importance of several articles. For each year between 1975 and 1986, I calculate the ratio of the number of time these articles were cited in the last four years, on the number of citations of all the articles cited in the last four years.<sup>2</sup> The

<sup>1.</sup> It is the fundamental principle underlying the identification of communities.

<sup>2.</sup> Calculating such a ratio rather than an absolute number of citations enables to take into account the rise in the number of articles and of the size of articles bibliographies. As my goal was to compare these measures with the stagflation corpus, which is a small corpus, taking the

result is displayed with the dashed curves on the bottom graph of Figure 6. We observe the rising share of citations of Lucas (1972, 1976); Kydland and Prescott (1977); Barro and Gordon (1983) in the years following their publication.<sup>3</sup> All these articles were much more cited than stagflation articles that were the most cited in the stagflation corpus (Gordon, 1975; Phelps, 1978).

I measured the same four year ratio but for the stagflation corpus (see the top graph of Figure 6). We can see that except for Lucas (1972), the ratio of citations of Friedman and New Classical contributions was clearly lower than the most cited stagflation articles.

Figure 7 expands the top graph on the stagflation corpus to the second period. It allows one to see how the share of citations of Friedman (1968) and New classical contributions increased in the second period, independently of the fact that more recent documents tend to cite more references.

I then run a chi-2 test to compare the citation patterns of the two corpus. The chi-2 test null hypothesis was rejected for each year, meaning that the distributions of citations of each corpus were significantly independent. Figure 8 displays the residuals of the chi-2 test of each article considered. The curve of an article residuals is drawn only if the article has at least one citation in one of the two corpus.

#### 1.3 Analysing the 1997-2013 networks

The following visualisations displayed the same data than for the 1975-1986 period, but for the second period. In the bibliographic coupling network (Figure 9), the use of two different resolutions for the Leiden algorithm enables to see that by reducing the resolution, communities 1 and 2 are eventually clustered together.

This proximity between the two communities, as the peripheral position of community 3, are confirmed by the co-citation network (Figure 10). Community 4 in the co-citation network gathers documents that are mostly cited by the Community 3 of the bibliographic coupling network (see the Sankey diagram of Figure 11 for evidence of this point). It appears that community 4 of the co-citation network is the more marginal community, whereas the main references of the three other ones are gathered together at the centre of the graph, testifying of the shared background of communities 1 and 2 of the bibliographic coupling network.

Figure 13 shows the normalised strength of the links within and between the bibliographic coupling communities, independently of the size of the communities. Interestingly, the links between communities 1 and 2 are slightly higher than the

four last years rather than a unique year was a mean to 'smooth' the data and avoid erratic curves.

<sup>3.</sup> The share of citations of Friedman (1968) does not rise on the graph—it was published a longer time ago—but it remains at a high level over the period.



 $Figure\ 6-Citations\ patterns\ of\ major\ macroeconomics\ articles\ and\ major\ stagflation\ articles, in the\ stagflation\ corpus\ (top)\ and\ the\ WoS\ economics\ corpus\ (bottom),\ 1975-1986.$ 



Figure 7 - C itations patterns of major macroeconomics articles for the stag flation corpus, 1975-2013.



 $Figure \ 8-Residuals \ of \ annual \ chi-2 \ test \ comparing \ the \ citations \ in \ stagflation \ corpus \ with \ the \ citations \ in \ the \ corpus \ of \ all \ articles \ in \ economics.$ 

links within the communities. They thus could be seen as a unique community, as it is the case when one reduces the resolution of the Leiden algorithm (see the ellipse zones in the bibliographic coupling network, Figure 9).



Figure 9 - Bibliographic coupling network of the 76 documents on the US stag flation, between 1997-2013.



Figure 10 – Co-citation network of the documents cited by the documents on stagflation published between 2013 and 1997. The size of nodes correspond of the number of citations of the document, by the documents in the stagflation corpus in the period. Communities are identified with the Leiden algorithm, for a resolution of 1.



Figure 11 – The left Sankey diagram links the co-citation and the bibliographic coupling networks. The right Sankey diagram links the two types of communities of the bibliographic coupling network—the 3 small ones, and the 2 large ones, identified by the Leiden algorithm.



Figure 12 – List of the most cited documents for each bibliographic coupling community detected by the Leiden algorithm (for resolution equal to 1 and to 0.5), for the 1997-2013 period.



Figure 13 - Symmetric heat map of the relations between bibliographic coupling communities for the 1997-2013 period.

#### 1.4 Text-analysis results

Text-mining allows me to extract words and bigrams of 171 documents of my dataset.<sup>4</sup>. I then calculate the Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) for each word and bigram in each document.<sup>5</sup> For each document, I take the 40 words with the highest TF-IDF value. It allows me to build a network of the documents through words relative frequency (see Figure 14).<sup>6</sup> Two documents are linked if they share at least one term.<sup>7</sup> The Leiden algorithm has been run with a resolution of 1 (nodes colour) and 0.5 (ellipse zones). Edges are not displayed for clarity and grey zones indicate the network density.

We can observe the existence of two polarised groups: a dense group (community 1), gathering recent contributions which deal with the role of monetary policy in the 1970s, and a more scattered group (all other communities), gathering older contributions, but also recent contributions which dealt with the oil shocks (and which are part of Community 3 in the bibliographic coupling network, Figure 9).

Figure 15 displays, for each community, the words with the highest TF-IDF values. TF-IDF values for each term per community correspond to the average of the TF-IDF values of the term in all documents of the community. Figure 16 displays the highests TF-IDF values, but for each period.

In Figure 17, I have calculated the occurrence of certain words in each community. For each community, I sum the weighted term frequencies (term frequency on the number of terms in the document) of a term for all the community documents. The total weighted term frequencies of all terms are then normalised to obtain a share of occurrence, relatively to other terms. We can see how the "Great Inflation" term is used only by Community 1 of the TF-IDF network.

I have also calculated the annual average of weighted term frequencies per document (Figure 18). In other words, for each document, I have taken the number

6. See Borrett et al. (2018) for an example of such a TF-IDF network.

7. The weight of the edge between documents i and j takes into account the TF-IDF value of all the terms shared:

$$W_{ij} = \sum_{t=1}^{n} tfidf_{t,i}.tfidf_{t,j}$$

with n the number of terms shared by document i and j and  $tfidf_{t,i}$  the TF-IDF value of the term t in document i.

<sup>4.</sup> I was unable to access to the PDFs of three books: Eckstein (1981); Bruno and Sachs (1985); Mayer (1998).

<sup>5.</sup> The Term Frequency (TF) measures the number of occurrence of a term. Here, the TF of a term in a document is divided by the total number of terms in the document. The Inverse Document Frequency (IDF) of a term is the logarithm of the number of document in the corpus divided by the number of documents in which the term appears. If a term appears a lot in a document, but also appears in many other documents of the corpus, its TF would be lowered by a smaller IDF. In the stagflation dataset, best examples are "inflation" and "price" that appears many times in most of the documents. Consequently, their TF-IDF is low.



 $Figure \ 14-Terms \ proximity \ network \ of \ the \ stagflation \ corpus.$ 



Figure 15 – Highest TF-IDF values for each community.



 $Figure \ 16-{\rm Highest} \ {\rm TF}{\rm -IDF} \ {\rm values} \ {\rm for \ each \ period}.$ 



Figure 17 – Occurrence of certain words in each community.

of time words and expressions like "monetary policy" have been used, divided by the total number of terms. Then, for each year, I have calculated the mean of weighted term frequencies, for the different words and expressions of interest. Curves in Figure 18 are smoothed according to the local polynomial regression fitting, with a smoothing parameter of 0.3.



Figure 18 - Annual average of weighted term frequencies.

# 2 Complete References

Label	Authors	Title
ALBANESIS-S-2003	"Albanesi, Stefania; Chari,	Expectation traps and monetary policy
	Varadarajan V.; Chris-	
	tiano, Lawrence J."	
ATESOGLU-H-1980	Atesoglu, H. Sonmez	Inflation and its acceleration: evidence from the
		postwar United States
ATESOGLU-H-1982	Atesoglu, H. Sonmez	Wages and Stagflation
BALL-L-1991	Ball, Laurence	The Genesis of Inflation and the Costs of Disinfla-
		tion
BALL-L-1995a	"Ball, Laurence; Mankiw,	Relative-Price Changes as Aggregate Supply
	N. Gregory"	Shocks
BALL-L-1995b	Ball, Laurence	Time-consistent policy and persistent changes in
		inflation
BARSKY-R-2002	"Barsky, Robert B.; Kilian,	Do we really know that oil caused the great stagfla-
	Lutz"	tion? A monetary alternative
BARSKY-R-2004	"Barsky, Robert B.; Kilian,	Oil and the Macroeconomy Since the 1970s
	Lutz"	•
BENATI-L-2011	Benati, Luca	Would the Bundesbank have prevented the Great
		Inflation in the United States?
BERNANKE-B-1997a	"Bernanke, Ben S.;	Systematic monetary policy and the effects of oil
	Gertler, Mark; Watson,	price shocks
	Mark"	
		1

Table 1 – Stagflation References

BEYER-A-2007	"Beyer, Andreas; Farmer, Roger E. A."	Natural rate doubts
BILBIIE-FO-2013	"Bilbiie, Florin; Straub, Roland"	Asset market participation, monetary policy rules, and the great inflation
BLAAS-W-1982	Blaas, Wolfgang	Institutional Analysis of Stagflation
BLACK-S-1978	Black, Stanley W.	Policy responses to major disturbances of the
		1970s and their transmission through international mode and capital markets
BLANCHARD-0-2002	Blanchard Olivier	Do We Beally Know That Oil Caused the Great
Bhill(Chillie) 0 2002	Bialioliara, Olivier	Starflation? A Monetary Alternative: Comment
BLANCHARD-O-2009	"Blanchard, Olivier; Galí, Jordi"	The Macroeconomic Effects of Oil Price Shocks: Why are the 2000s so different from the 1970s
BLINDER-A-1979	Blinder, Alan S.	Economic Policy and the Great Stagflation
BLINDER-A-1981a	Blinder, Alan S.	The 1971–1974 controls program and the price
		level: An econometric post-mortem
BLINDER-A-1982	Blinder, Alan S.	The anatomy of double-digit inflation in the 1970s
BLINDER-A-2002	Blinder, Alan S	Do We Beally Know That Oil Caused the Great
BHIRDER II 2002	Difficier, Thair S.	Stauffation? A Monetary Alternative: Comment
BLINDER-A-2013	"Blinder Alan S. Budd	The supply-shock explanation of the Creat
DEINDER-A-2015	Jeremy B "	Stauffation revisited
BOBDO-M-2013	"Bordo Michael: Eichen-	Bretton Woods and the great inflation
D011D0-M-2015	groop Barry"	Dietton woods and the great milation
BRANSONW N 1080	Branson William H	International adjustment with wave rigidity
BRAUN AR 1076	Braun Anno B	Inflation and Stagflation in International Economy
DOMEENDDENNED	Drauff Anne R. Dranfanbrannan Martin	Elements of Stagfation Theory
M 1076	Bromenbrenner, Martin	Elements of Stagnation Theory
DDUNNED V 1080	"Druggen Karl, Cultion	Standation nonsistant unamplormant and the new
BRUNNER-K-1980	Brunner, Karl; Cukler-	stagnation, persistent unemployment and the per-
	Inan, Alex; Meitzer, Allan	manefice of economic shocks
BRUNO M 1070a	II. "Bruno Michael: Sachs	Macro Economic Adjustment With Import Price
BR010-11-1979a	Loffrond	Sheaker Deal and Monatary Aspects
PRUNO M 1070b	"Prupo Michael, Sacha	Supply va Domand Approaches to the Problem of
BRONO-M-19790	Joffroy"	Stagflation
BRUNO-M-1980	Bruno Michael	Import prices and stauflation in the industrial
Diterio-m-1980	Bruno, Mienaer	countries: a cross section analysis
BRUNO M 1082	Bruno Michael	World Shocks, Magrooconomic Response, and the
BRUNO-M-1982	Bruno, Michael	Productivity Puzzle
BRUNO M 1084	Bruno Michael	Row materials, profits, and the productivity slow
BR010-11-1984	Bi uno, michael	down
DDUNO M 1085	"Prupo Michael, Sacha	Economics of worldwide starflation
BRUNO-M-1985	Loffroy D "	Economics of worldwide stagnation
DILLARD 1 2005	"Pullard Jamos, Eusopi	Did the great inflation ecour despite policy maker
B0LLARD-J-2003	Stafanall	Did the great finiation occur despite policymaker
CACAN D 1090	Sterano"	commitment to a Taylor rule?
CAGAN-P-1980	Cagan, Philip	imported inflation 1973-74 and the Accommoda-
CANOVA E 2000	Comment Falia	tion issue
CANOVA-F-2009	Canova, Fablo	Structural changes in the US economy: Is there a
CARRONI C 2000		The for monetary policy?
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	Hooper, Peter; Kasman,	
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CHARI-V-1998	"Chari, V. V.; Christiano, Lawrence J.; Eichenbaum, Martin"	Expectation Traps and Discretion
CHRISTIANO-L-2000	"Christiano, Lawrence J.; Gust, Christopher J."	The Expectations Trap Hypothesis
CHRISTIANO-L-2003	"Christiano, Lawrence J.; Fitzgerald, Terry J."	Inflation and monetary policy in the twentieth cen- tury
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COGLEY-T-2002	"Cogley, Timothy; Sar- gent, Thomas J."	Evolving post-world war II US inflation dynamics
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COGLEY-T-2005b	"Cogley, Timothy; Sar- gent, Thomas J."	The conquest of US inflation: Learning and ro- bustness to model uncertainty
COLLARD-F-2007	"Collard, Fabrice; Dellas, Harris"	The Great Inflation of the 1970s
CUKIERMAN-A-2005	"Cukierman, Alex; Lippi, Francesco"	Endogenous monetary policy with unobserved po- tential output
CUKIERMAN-A-2010	Cukierman, Alex	How Would Have Monetary Policy During the Great Inflation Differed, if it Had Been Conducted in the Styles of Volcker and Greenspan and with
DADDUMAN		Perfect Foresight?
DARBY-M-1981	Darby, Michael R.	The real price of oil and the 1970s world inflation
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		Causes and consequences
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MELTZER-A-2010	Meltzer, Allan Harold	A history of the Federal Reserve Vol2
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		1973-1975
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MORK K 1080b	"Mork Knut Anton: Hall	Energy prices inflation and recession 1074 1075
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	Alex; Papell, David H."	
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		stagflation and the logic of globalization
NORDHAUS-W-1980	Nordhaus, William D.	Oil and Economic Performance in Industrial Coun-
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NORDHAUS-W-1982	Nordhaus, William D.	Economic policy in the face of declining produc-
		tivity growth
NORDHAUS-W-2007	Nordhaus, William D.	Who's afraid of a big bad oil shock?
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OKUN-A-1975	Okun, Arthur M.	Inflation: Its Mechanics and Welfare Costs
OLSON-M-1982a	Olson, Mancur	Stagflation and the Political-Economy of the De-
		cline in Productivity
OLSON-M-1988	Olson, Mancur	The productivity slowdown, the oil shocks, and the
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ORPHANIDES-A-	Orphanides, Athanasios	Activist Stabilization Policy and Inflation: The
2000a		Taylor Bule in the 1970s
OBPHANIDES-A-	Orphanides Athanasios	Monetary-Policy Bules and the Great Inflation
2002b		Monetary-roney reales and the Great innation
OBPHANIDES-A-	"Orphanides Athanasios	Robust monetary policy rules with unknown nat-
2002	Williams John C "	ural rates
ODDUANIDES A	Orphanidag Athanagiag	The quest for programity without inflation
ORF HANDES-A-	Orphanides, Athanasios	The quest for prosperity without inhation
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