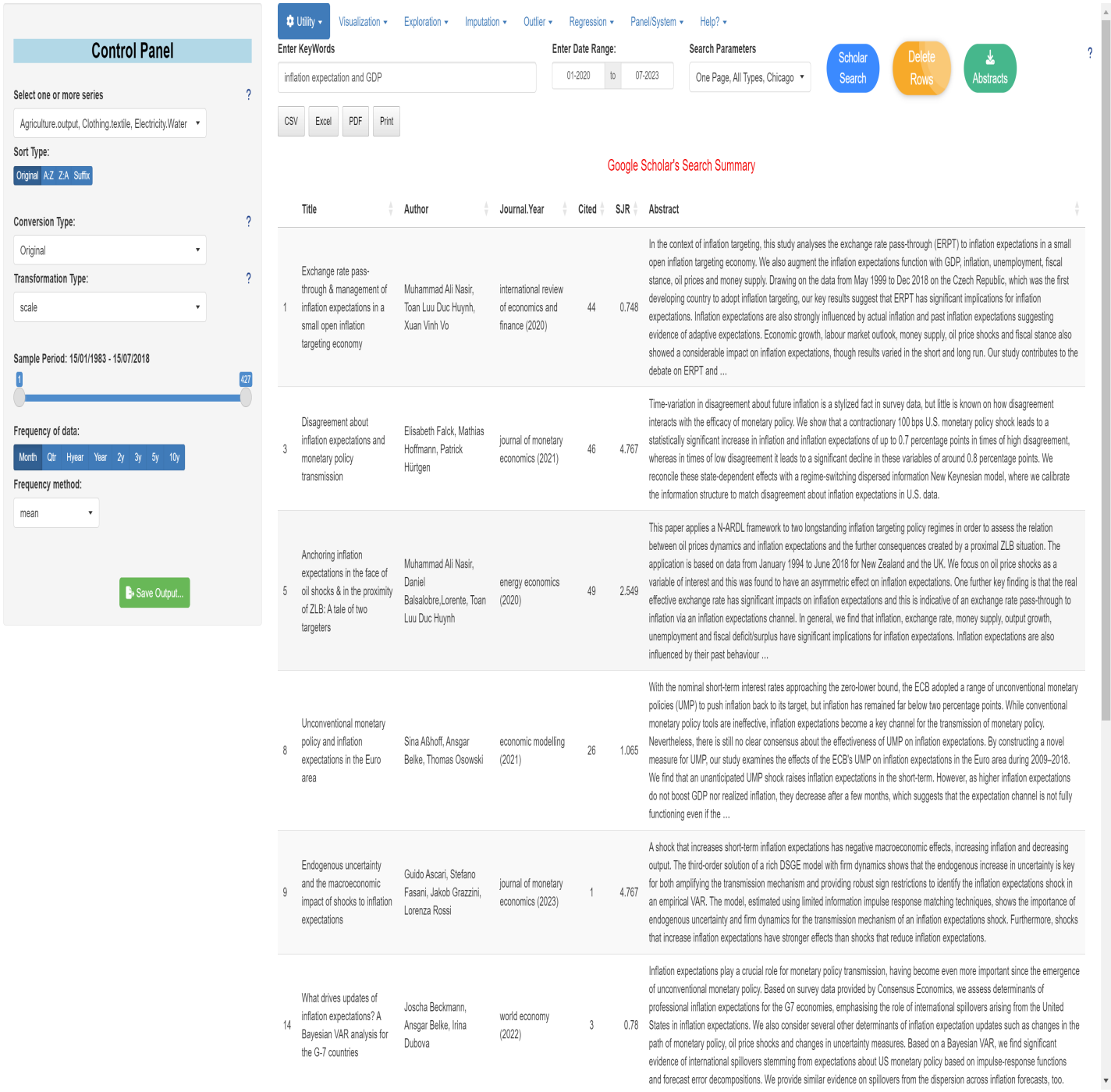
This option builds for you an abstracts list based on keywords. Here you should select some keywords (spaces between them) to start a search (mainly via Google Scholar (GS) search). Then, remove non-required rows (Delete Rows) and finally save the abstracts (Save Abstracts) into your device. The saved file name should include the characters: 'Abstract' so that you will be able to run a report (in the below menu 'Utility/Build Article/Presentation'). You can also save or print the abstracts as-is using the buttons (up left): CSV, Excel, PDF, Print. Also, try to use many keywords in order to make the search more accurate, limit the searching period (mm-yyyy) to the latest years, and choose searching parameters as follows:
- No. Pages: One/Two/Three. Each GS's page contains 18 abstracts.
- Publication Type: All Types/Journals/Journals & Books. The former option contains also HTML documents, works in progress etc. Use the latter options if you want to narrow down the search.
- References Style: MLA/APA/Chicago/Harvard/Vancouver. These options are the same as in Google Scholar.

The output includes: (1) Article title, (2) Author names and publication year (in parenthesis), (3) Journal name and its ranking (based on SCImago Journal rank - SJR), (4) Number of citations, (5) Full abstract.

In some cases the app cannot recognize the journal so the GS's (short and incomplete) abstract is presented. Finally, the output is a ZIP file entitled [SearchKey].zip where, SearchKey is your keywords. That file contains two files: (a) AbsRef_[SearchKey].txt with all abstracts and (b) [SearchKey].bib with the respective references list. Unzip the two files into the folder in which your other tables and figures are. Of course, you can save the Abstract list as csv/xlsx/pdf file or print it.

figure 1 below presents a snapshot of this menu.

Figure 1.


Control Panel
Select one or more series
Agriculture.output, Clothing.textile, Electricity.Water
Sort Type:
Original A-Z Z-A Suffix
Conversion Type:
Original
Transformation Type:
scale
Sample Period: 15/01/1983 - 15/07/2018
1
427
Frequency of data:
Month Qtr Hyear Year 2y 3y 5y 10y
Frequency method:
mean
Save Output...
Utility
Visualization
Exploration
Imputation
Outlier
Regression
Panel/System
Help?
Enter KeyWords
inflation expectation and GDP
Enter Date Range:
01-2020
to
07-2023
Search Parameters
One Page, All Types, Chicago
Scholar Search
Delete Rows
Abstracts
CSV
Excel
PDF
Print
Google Scholar's Search Summary
Title
Author
Journal.Year
Cited
SJR
Abstract
1
Exchange rate pass-through & management of inflation expectations in a small open inflation targeting economy
Muhammad Ali Nasir, Toan Luu Duc Huynh, Xuan Vinh Vo
international review of economics and finance (2020)
44
0.748
In the context of inflation targeting, this study analyses the exchange rate pass-through (ERPT) to inflation expectations in a small open inflation targeting economy. We also augment the inflation expectations function with GDP, inflation, unemployment, fiscal stance, oil prices and money supply. Drawing on the data from May 1999 to Dec 2018 on the Czech Republic, which was the first developing country to adopt inflation targeting, our key results suggest that ERPT has significant implications for inflation expectations. Inflation expectations are also strongly influenced by actual inflation and past inflation expectations suggesting evidence of adaptive expectations. Economic growth, labour market outlook, money supply, oil price shocks and fiscal stance also showed a considerable impact on inflation expectations, though results varied in the short and long run. Our study contributes to the debate on ERPT and ...
3
Disagreement about inflation expectations and monetary policy transmission
Elisabeth Falck, Mathias Hoffmann, Patrick Hürtgen
journal of monetary economics (2021)
46
4.767
Time-variation in disagreement about future inflation is a stylized fact in survey data, but little is known on how disagreement interacts with the efficacy of monetary policy. We show that a contractionary 100 bps U.S. monetary policy shock leads to a statistically significant increase in inflation and inflation expectations of up to 0.7 percentage points in times of high disagreement, whereas in times of low disagreement it leads to a significant decline in these variables of around 0.8 percentage points. We reconcile these state-dependent effects with a regime-switching dispersed information New Keynesian model, where we calibrate the information structure to match disagreement about inflation expectations in U.S. data.
5
Anchoring inflation expectations in the face of oil shocks & in the proximity of ZLB: A tale of two targeters
Muhammad Ali Nasir, Daniel Balsalobre,Lorente, Toan Luu Duc Huynh
energy economics (2020)
49
2.549
This paper applies a N-ARDL framework to two longstanding inflation targeting policy regimes in order to assess the relation between oil prices dynamics and inflation expectations and the further consequences created by a proximal ZLB situation. The application is based on data from January 1994 to June 2018 for New Zealand and the UK. We focus on oil price shocks as a variable of interest and this was found to have an asymmetric effect on inflation expectations. One further key finding is that the real effective exchange rate has significant impacts on inflation expectations and this is indicative of an exchange rate pass-through to inflation via an inflation expectations channel. In general, we find that inflation, exchange rate, money supply, output growth, unemployment and fiscal deficit/surplus have significant implications for inflation expectations. Inflation expectations are also influenced by their past behaviour ...
8
Unconventional monetary policy and inflation expectations in the Euro area
Sina Aßhoff, Ansgar Belke, Thomas Osowski
economic modelling (2021)
26
1.065
With the nominal short-term interest rates approaching the zero-lower bound, the ECB adopted a range of unconventional monetary policies (UMP) to push inflation back to its target, but inflation has remained far below two percentage points. While conventional monetary policy tools are ineffective, inflation expectations become a key channel for the transmission of monetary policy. Nevertheless, there is still no clear consensus about the effectiveness of UMP on inflation expectations. By constructing a novel measure for UMP, our study examines the effects of the ECB's UMP on inflation expectations in the Euro area during 2009–2018. We find that an unanticipated UMP shock raises inflation expectations in the short-term. However, as higher inflation expectations do not boost GDP nor realized inflation, they decrease after a few months, which suggests that the expectation channel is not fully functioning even if the ...
9
Endogenous uncertainty and the macroeconomic impact of shocks to inflation expectations
Guido Ascari, Stefano Fasani, Jakob Grazzini, Lorenza Rossi
journal of monetary economics (2023)
1
4.767
A shock that increases short-term inflation expectations has negative macroeconomic effects, increasing inflation and decreasing output. The third-order solution of a rich DSGE model with firm dynamics shows that the endogenous increase in uncertainty is key for both amplifying the transmission mechanism and providing robust sign restrictions to identify the inflation expectations shock in an empirical VAR. The model, estimated using limited information impulse response matching techniques, shows the importance of endogenous uncertainty and firm dynamics for the transmission mechanism of an inflation expectations shock. Furthermore, shocks that increase inflation expectations have stronger effects than shocks that reduce inflation expectations.
14
What drives updates of inflation expectations? A Bayesian VAR analysis for the G-7 countries
Joscha Beckmann, Ansgar Belke, Irina Dubova
world economy (2022)
3
0.78
Inflation expectations play a crucial role for monetary policy transmission, having become even more important since the emergence of unconventional monetary policy. Based on survey data provided by Consensus Economics, we assess determinants of professional inflation expectations for the G7 economies, emphasising the role of international spillovers arising from the United States in inflation expectations. We also consider several other determinants of inflation expectation updates such as changes in the path of monetary policy, oil price shocks and changes in uncertainty measures. Based on a Bayesian VAR, we find significant evidence of international spillovers stemming from expectations about US monetary policy based on impulse-response functions and forecast error decompositions. We provide similar evidence on spillovers from the dispersion across inflation forecasts, too.