# Talking Monetary Policy: Are Central Banks communicating what they should?

Term Paper\*

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September 2, 2023

#### Abstract

Since the cost of living crisis, central bank communications have gotten increased attention. This paper argues that central banks have duties to inform the general public on policy within their primary and further mandates, as well as the downstream consequences of their policy. For the Federal Reserve System of America, an empirical investigation is conducted to determine if the central bank adheres to this. Using Natural Language Processing, this is evaluated with topic modeling techniques, specifically BERTopic. The data is all speeches and press statements by the Federal Reserve since 1998.

Keywords: Central Banks, Natural Language Processing, Communication.

Text Wordcount: 3502

<sup>\*</sup>This paper is written as a term paper in the course The Philosophy, Politics and Economics of Inflation and the Cost of Living Crisis, Chair of Ethics Prof. Thoma, University of Bayreuth.

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## 1 Introduction

There is one issue, however, on which I can be decisive today: we must explain much better to the general public what we are doing and why, and we must talk to people that we do not normally reach. This imperative has to cascade through all the elements of our review: our inflation aim, our inflation measure, our tools and their effectiveness, and how we take into account new challenges that people care about, like climate change or inequality. - Lagarde (2020)

As Christine Lagarde, President of the European Central Bank, admits, central banks have much to improve in terms of communication with the general public. It has been argued that this topic received too little attention in the academic literature in the past (Haldane and McMahon (2018)). However, there seems to be a changing trend, both from the banks' side but also from the academic side (Hansen, Lin, and Mano (2023)). The academic analysis does however rely on anecdotal evidence, citing only a few speeches. My aim in this paper is twofold: Firstly, I want to complement this mostly economic literature by reasoning that central banks need to communicate more from a philosophical angle. Secondly, I want to empirically investigate if claims like Hansen's and promises like Lagarde's are accurate. This will be done with a large data sample of all speeches and press releases by the Federal Reserve System of America since 1997 and a topic model.

This paper proceeds as follows: Section 2 presents an argument for why and what central banks should communicate. Section 3 follows by checking if central banks adhere to this framework. Following this, section 4 discusses. Finally, 5 concludes.

## 2 Argument for Central Bank Communication

In the following, I will present two arguments in favour of central bank communication on policy and consequences of policy. The first will be from a theory of state, the second on effectiveness of policy and trust.

## 2.1 Philosophical Argument for Communication

Summarized, my argument will be as follows:

P1) Central banks are a democratic governing body.

- P2) Democratic governing bodies' policies need to be publicly justifiable.
- P3) For public justification of policies, the public needs an epistemic basis.
- P4) This epistemic basis needs to be provided by the respective governing body.
- P5) The epistemic basis includes effects of policies.
  - :. Central banks need to publicly communicate effects of their policies.

#### P1) Central banks are a democratic governing body.

Since central banks are not a classical part of the democratic government, due to their independence, I see the need to establish this. The degree of independence has however changed over time, especially since the Global Financial Crisis (Dietsch, François, and Clément (2018)). Avoiding this temporal problem, I will follow the account of Mas (2023) who argues that central bank independence should not be seen as binary. This view eases my argument as, resulting from this, central banks will be seen as not fully independent. Since my empirical evaluation focuses on the Federal Reserve System, I will simplify this problem by focusing on the Fed in my analyzed time frame. Concretely, I refer to repeated statements by the Fed itself, in which it states itself as a part of the government (Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (2003), Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (2017)). Data on central bank independence also further alleviates concerns about changes in autonomy. Indexes constructed to specifically measure this do not change much over our observed period for the Fed (Romelli (2022)).

#### P2) Democratic governing bodies' policies need to be publicly justifiable.

This premise is central to non-instrumental accounts of democracy. For example, Habermas' account of the state relies on communication between deliberative bodies and the public (Habermas (1994), p. 417). Joshua Cohen has also argued for the necessity of mutually accepted reasons for justification of laws (Cohen (1997)). Because of the limited scope of this paper, I will only refer to these well reasoned accounts and not go into detail myself.

#### P3) For public justification of policies, the public needs an epistemic basis.

This is quite intuitive. In order for citizens to be able to reason for and against policies, those arguments need a basis.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Mas also argues that central banks "can be legitimate if their institutional design accommodates current concerns about economic and climate justice." (Mas (2023), p.16). I will come back to this point in my empirical analysis later.

#### P4) This epistemic basis needs to be provided by the governing body.

This follows from P2) and P3).

#### P5) The epistemic basis includes effects of policies.

This again seems less controversial, especially with central banks. This is because central bank policy is very much based on desired effects, so that reasons and effects are very aligned. As laid out before, the reasons for a policy are definitely to be communicated, so in our case the effects should be treated likewise.<sup>2</sup>

Based on this, I conclude that central banks have the duty to communicate effects of their policies. However, the extent of what they need to communicate is still unclear from my argument. Here, without getting lost in the details, I would reason that this includes both desired results as well as expected secondary effects that are well researched.

#### 2.2 Further Arguments

A good summary of my argument from the angle of epistemic justice can be found in Dieleman (2015). She argues, drawing on Miranda Frickers account of epistemic injustice, for the necessity of dialogical spaces:

An account of deliberative democracy that is subject to judgmental and dialogical constraints made more robust by the ideal of epistemic justice is, of course, itself an ideal. Yet because it is an ideal, it provides a scale against which we can measure the successes and failures of actual deliberative spaces. [...] Another way to productively read the book [In reference to Fricker (2007)] is as a piece of the puzzle for establishing democratic legitimacy (Dieleman (2015), p. 806f.)

I would interpret that these constraints need to include a basis for reasoning for and against certain policies. These arguments often concern effects that policies have. Thus I conclude that a central bank in a deliberative democracy that is as epistemically just as possible should report effects of interest rate policies such as economic growth and inequality.

Another account that very much aligns with my point is the right to an explanation as developed by Vredenburgh (2022).

 $<sup>^2</sup>$ See, for example, how the Fed or the ECB reason for raising interest rates: Federal Reserve System (2023), European Central Bank (2022)

Before proceeding to the empirical section, I quickly want to mention another argument for central bank communication, namely one of trust. Haldane and McMahon (2018) identify that increased communication, especially as more digestible content, increases understanding of policy. Moreover, they find that this will also improve trust in the central bank. This effect has also been demonstrated in relation to other central banks (for example see Hayo and Neuenkirch (2014)).

## 3 Empirical Evaluation

In the following section, I will describe my empirical analysis to evaluate if central banks adhere to the previously outlined communication requirements. Specifically, I want to focus on areas that have been argued to be necessary in communication in other research as well. The main two topics are climate and economic inequality (Mas (2023)). As quoted before, the ECBs President has also alluded to the importance of these two topics (Lagarde (2020)). In line with my main argument, I will look at these secondary effects that are well established in the literature. Research has examined effects of monetary policy on inequality (see Coibion, Gorodnichenko, Kueng, and Silvia (2017) or Colciago, Samarina, and de Haan (2019) for example). More recently, Hansen, Lin, and Mano (2023) also conclude that inequality should be a factor in central banks decision. For climate change, there seems to be consensus on both existence of impact and necessity of factoring in decision making (Drudi (2021) and Campiglio, Dafermos, Monnin, Ryan-Collins, Schotten, and Tanaka (2018)). Alongside this, I will evaluate more primary effects that are explicitly within the central banks mandate.

I will proceed by describing my data and arguing why this is the right data for my research question. Following this, I will explain the method used and analyze the results.

#### 3.1 Data

The data is comprised of public communications by the Federal Reserve System. The public is conventionally addressed with press statements and speeches.<sup>3</sup> The difference between the two communication forms is primarily that press statements function as a statement from the policy making committee, while speeches are just from a single person, usually a member of the committee. Ehrmann and Fratzscher (2005) outline this and effects of the two communication

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>While social media plays an ever increasing role in outreach of central banks to the public, I would not expect social media to cover anything not covered in press statements and speeches.

forms. They argue that the difference lies mainly in the degree of public representation of diversity of views within policy committees. They also note the decision of how much information central banks publish in total. Both of these aspects are important for this analysis. The more central banks communicate, the more they are also able to go into smaller topics. And if the form of communication allows for more diversity (more speeches compared to press statements), more niche topics can be addressed. Of course this is not mechanically true, but it seems plausible.

To be clear, there is one important condition for my previous argument to apply here and thus for my empirical analysis to match the argument: My text sample needs to reach the public or at least be the communications that would reach them, were people interested. While generally not all that much of central banks communication seem to be received (see Ehrmann and Wabitsch (2021) for an overview), there is especially little reception directly from the central bank (Gardt, Angino, Mee, and Glöckler (2022)). People seem to receive news about central banks primary via classical press outlets like TV and newspapers. Older surveys have found similar results. (van der Cruijsen, Jansen, and de Haan (2015)). So for this to be the right data, it needs to be perceived by the press and relayed to the public.

The data is obtained by webscraping the website of the Fed. A statistical breakdown of the resulting 91.315 documents can be found in Table 3 Appendix. They are comprised of about 7 million words. The analyzed time frame is between 1996 and 2023. The topic model requires relatively little preprocessing. The only steps taken are to remove any documents that are very short (below 50 characters), as well as documents that only contain notes for the website reader and are not actual content of the communication. The embedding model will truncate any document with more than 256 words, and works best with one or few sentences. To account for this, I scrape the data in paragraph form, utilizing the existing division by content. While the Feds speeches are relatively equally distributed, their statements nearly double in the years 2008 to 2010. Otherwise, the sample is quite balanced.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Van der Cruijsen et al. have conducted their survey in 2009. Older studies are important for my analysis since the sample spans a long time frame.

#### 3.2 Method

To evaluate if central banks adhere to the previously outlined framework, I conduct a topic model analysis of the previously described data sample. For this, BERTopic, by Grootendorst (2022) is used. The model first creates document embeddings, then reduces dimensionality with UMAP and finally clusters the documents into topics using hdbscan. To represent the topics accurately with terms that best characterize them, words are tokenized and selected with a class based term frequency score (c-TF-IDF). In the following, I will describe in more detail what the individual parts of the model do.

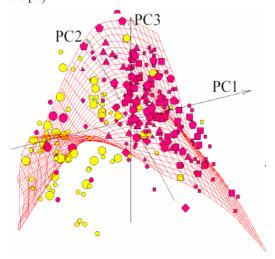
To start, the documents get numerical representations by the embedding model from Reimers and Gurevych (2019). For this application, all-MiniLM-L6-v2 from the sentence transformers library is used. The embedding model is a model that was trained using machine learning to predict sentence pairs from a very large dataset. It can predict how similar sentences or short documents are to each other. This semantic similarity is captured by a numerical representation of the documents by positioning them all in a 384 dimensional vector space. Note that the documents are positioned in the same space, in order to be able to calculate distances between them.

With all documents having a numerical representation as a position, the next step is dimensionality reduction. Because of the high dimensionality of the embeddings, computational loads are very high. To counteract this, Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection for Dimension Reduction (UMAP) by McInnes, Healy, and Melville (2020) is utilized to approximate the multidimensional structure of the data in very few dimensions. Figure 1 illustrates this.<sup>5</sup>

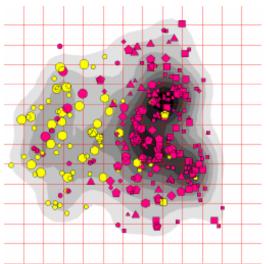
 $<sup>^5</sup>$ Gorban and Zinovyev (2008) use an elastic maps approach, but the illustration still serves to visualize UMAP in this case.

Figure 1: Visualization of nonlinear dimensionality reduction from Gorban and Zinovyev (2008)

(a) Raw Data, illustrated with 6 dimensions (3 dimensional coordinate system, color, size, shape)



(b) Nonlinear dimensionality reduction onto two-dimensional plane



Using the document-level similarity reduced to fewer dimensions, the model now determines topics by clustering. The hierarchical density based scanning algorithm (hdbscan) by McInnes, Healy, and Astels (2017) is used to detect groups of similar documents, which are close to each other. The algorithm does this based on the method by Campello, Moulavi, and Sander (2013), accounting for hierarchical structures and density. The algorithm is also able to detect outliers which do not belong to any clusters, dealing with noisy data efficiently. An illustration of this is shown below in Figure 2. One important feature of hdbscan algorithm that BERTopic uses is soft clustering. Instead of just matching one point to one cluster, the probability of each point belonging to all found clusters is calculated. Hdbscan requires one important tuning parameter for the model which is the minimum cluster size. It specifies the minimum number of points (in our case documents) a cluster (in our case topics) has to contain. For high values, resulting number of topics will be little, but they will be large. Low values will result in very many topics that are more concise. Since a large number of topics will be hard to interpret, I will start with a model with a higher minimum topic size and interpret the output directly. After this, the model is fitted again with a smaller minimum topic size and I will process the output data further and interpret afterwards.

Figure 2: Visualization of hdbscan clustering by Leland McInnes (2016)

(a) Raw Data, generated with 6 clusters of different forms



(b) hdbscan clustering, correctly identifying all 6 clusters. Outliers are colored in grey.



After this step, BERTopic generates the topic representations. These are words meant to best describe the topic clusters. Very briefly speaking, words are weighed by their relative importance for the topic compared to the whole corpus. The ones achieving the highest score will then be chosen to describe the topic. The precise process is less relevant for this application compared to other steps of the model, so I will not go into further detail.<sup>6</sup>

To summarize, the input of the BERTopic topic model I focus on are the dataset and the parameter for minimum topic size. The main desired output are the topics and probability matrix.

## 3.3 Initial Analysis

Table 1 displays the shortened results of the topic model. Below the top ten topics, topics relating to inequality and climate are reported, as well as inflation as a comparison. Table 6 in the appendix contains the full result. The output shows very little relation to climate or inequality. Inflation is a recurring topic that gets mentioned a lot. In terms of consequence of policy, unemployment and growth are addressed most. Specifically, the output does not show any mention of inequality. Topic 59 is the only reference to climate change, making up a total of 0.289% of the total documents.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>More specifically, c-TF-IDF Frequencies are used. For further reference, see Grootendorst (2022).

Table 1: Shortened Topic Table

Topic	Frequency	Terms most strongly associated with topic
0	4752	proposal, approval, board, company
1	2224	productivity, equipment, growth, investment
2	2066	basel, capital, ii, risk
3	2053	thank, conference, economics, diversity
4	1518	stress, capital, tests, test
5	1789	payments, payment, check, electronic
6	2352	small, community, businesses, business
7	2199	rule, final, comptroller, office
8	1684	speech, delivered, conference, sponsored
9	1050	order, issuance, penalty, civil
10	1612	labor, unemployment, participation, force
21	1131	inflation, core, pce, energy
22	1326	growth, spending, expansion, year
46	400	targeting, inflation, mishkin, frederic
54	554	targeting, inflation, inflation targeting, central
59	263	climate, climate related, risks, change
71	593	labor, productivity, inflation, costs
102	223	phillips, curve, inflation, flatter
107	1128	inflation, price, stability, stabilizing

Note: Topic lists the output number of the Topic (Not sorted by frequency, due to reassignment of clusters). Frequency lists how many documents are within the respective topic. The third column lists terms that score the highest topic specific c-TF-IDF frequency. The full table (130 Topics) can be found in the appendix. Total number of documents is 91355. Below the top ten topics, topics relating to inequality and climate are reported, as well as inflation as a comparison.

## 3.4 Analysis over Time

Claims cited in the beginning (Hansen, Lin, and Mano (2023)) argue that central banks have changed their coverage of these topics. To analyze this trend over time, I develop a score. One further problem with the previous analysis that I will try to address here is that smaller topics will not be picked up by the model. By letting the output contain more topics, this issue is reduced. This allows me to asses if the Fed has changed behaviour over time.

For this section the BERTopic model is rerun on a minimum topic size of 25, resulting in about 600 topics, which are reported in Table 7 in the appendix.

To allow for this more data-driven identification of which topics correspond to which part of the communications framework, I utilize the embeddings model to calculate similarity of topics to specific key terms. These terms are meant to best represent exactly what the central bank should communicate in a specific area. Specifics are reported in Table 2. These words are then passed to the embeddings model, which compares their embeddings to the 25 most similar topics embeddings, outputting a similarity score (cosine similarity). This is done via a semantic search. These similarity scores, computed between all terms that characterize the search topic (e.g. climate change) of interest (m) and topics (t), are then used as a weights vector  $(w_t^m)$ .

This is used to weigh the main output of my topic model, namely the lists of documents with their assigned topics. The output is then grouped by year and summed. The resulting matrix  $(a_{t,y})$  contains the number of documents for each topic in each year. Equation 1 thus displays calculation of my score in mathematical notation.

$$score_y^m = \sum_t w_t^m * a_{t,y} \tag{1}$$

To alleviate concerns that an outlier term drives the results, I use multiple terms and average the score (See Equation 2). For each part of the framework, five terms are selected both by hand, as well as prompting ChatGPT (OpenAI (2023)) to receive words that best characterize this part of the communications (k). The results of this scoring are reported in Table 2 and graphically displayed in Figure 4.

$$score_y^m = \sum_t (\frac{1}{k} \sum_k w_{k,t}^m) * a_{t,y}$$

$$\tag{2}$$

As a robustness check, I provide calculations for different numbers of most similar topics can be found in Table 4 in the Appendix. The table also contains a different method of calculating scores. Briefly stated, the results stay mostly the same.

As a small validation exercise, I plot actual inflation data against my topic score for the inflation topic, with a decently matching results. The result can be found in Figure 3.

This result aligns with the previous analysis in that both topics receive relatively little coverage. Using this scoring method, figure 4 shows time trends in these four topics.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>In this plot, i control for total number of documents in the respective year by dividing. Thus the score of a specific year is calculated with  $score_m^y = \frac{1}{\sum_y n_y} \sum_t (\frac{1}{k} \sum_k w_{k,t}^m) * a_{t,y}$  with  $n_y$  as number of documents in the respective year.

Table 2: Key Terms for topic areas with scores.

Category	Score	Key Terms (k)
Maximum Employment	1860	"maximum employment", "labor market", "unemploy-
C. II D.	1000	ment", "job market", "employment rate"
Stable Prices	4232	"inflation", "deflation", "core inflation", "price level",
		"stable prices"
Inequality	1167	"wealth redistribution", "wealth gap", "social inequal-
		ity", "wage inequality", "economic mobility"
Climate	1810	"climate change", "climate risks", "rising temperature",
		"fossil fuels", "green transition"
Dummy Topic	1430	Average of multiple sets of 5 x 2 random word phrases.

Note: Topic lists the topic area of interest. Score gives the average score over the 5 different Key Terms, summed over all years  $(score^m = \sum_y \sum_t (\frac{1}{k} \sum_k w_{k,t}^m) * a_{t,y})$ . Key Terms lists the terms given to the embedding model to compare. For the Dummy Topic, the phrases are one random word accompanied by an associated word. (e.g. random word: "manager" - phrase: "office manager" These two word phrases were completed by ChatGPT by OpenAI (2023).

#### 3.5 Results

Initial analysis leads to the conclusion that central banks do in fact not talk very much about either climate or inequalities. When looking at time trend, there seems to be an improvement for climate in recent years, but none for inequality. However, in both analyses, both climate as well as inequality show up very little compared to classical topics of the central bank.

The visualization shows no clear trend for inequality, in contrast to statements in the literature (Hansen, Lin, and Mano (2023)). For climate, there is a upward trend since 2019, with a jump in 2021. Especially remarkable is that after this spike follows a equal drop. 2023 shows a slight upwards trend. An explanation for this could be that climate would have continued as a larger topic for the Fed, but sustained inflation required more attention and speaking time. The newest increase raises hopes for more climate facing central banking communications in the future. From the initial analysis, I conclude that the Federal Reserve does not talk enough about climate change and economic inequalities. From my scoring analysis I conclude that the Fed has significantly improved in addressing climate, but not in addressing economic inequalities.

### 4 Discussion

#### 4.1 Discussion of the Method

First of all, I want to discuss drawbacks of the method. One valid criticism brought up by Gauthier and Widmer (2023) is that the sentence embedding method does not capture all



Figure 3: Time-trend: Score of Inflation Topic vs Deviation from 2% Inflation

Note: Data on inflation is US CPI from The World Bank (2023) with 2023 projection from Derby (14 July 2023). The score is a standardized version of the score used in Section 3.5. The most major trend deviation in 2015 could be explained with the Fed communicating about being significantly below the 2% goal (Federal Open Market Comittee (27/28 October 2015)).

forms of context.<sup>8</sup> Specifically, due to splitting the data in sentences, context that is carried between sentences is not captured in my results. This should however not be a large problem for my application. This is because only sentences that do not mention anything in relation to a certain topic (but do relate to this topic via neighboring sentences) will be observed as not within that topic.

In the second part of my analysis, I developed a score. In trying to keep this simple, my calculation of the score is relatively basic, but as a result also likely not optimal. The distribution of the similarity scores varies by how many topics the similarity is calculated for and by the mathematical calculation. As a solution, for example, calculating weights by punishing equally distributed embedding similarity to filter very general terms might be a good idea. Limited interpretability is a further problem. More analysis on this is needed to create a robust score with more theoretical foundation.

## 4.2 Discussion beyond the Method

One problem beyond the method is accessibility: As Haldane (2017) points out, readability with central bank statements is mostly beyond a level that the general public understands. Central banks are even accused of using "market-tested code words" (Blinder, Ehrmann, de Haan, and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>Technically, this point is made for word and not sentence embeddings, but the point sill applies, albeit on a different level.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Calculation via  $score_m = \sum_t \sum_i (\frac{n_t}{\sum_t s_{k,t}^m} * \frac{1}{k} \sum_k s_{k,t}^m * P_t^i)$  (n as the number of topics) or alternatively normalizing or standardizing weights might be an approach for this.

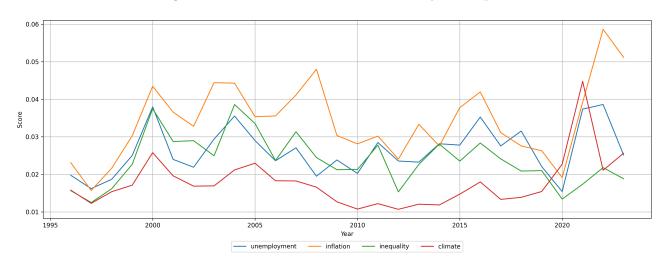


Figure 4: Time-trends in Scores of Analyzed Topics

Jansen (forthcoming), p.2) that are intended for experts and financial markets, not the average layman. A counterargument to this could be that central banks face complexity constraints and are not able to communicate simply due to difficult factual connections, as Woodford (2005) argues. Nonetheless, if the text sample I am analyzing is not readable for a normal person, central banks would still fail to adhere to my argument, even if they would cover the topic.

Another point to mention is less direct communications. One type of publication that my corpus omits is datasets. For example, datasets on inequality are regularly published by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (2023). One could argue that these publications might be sufficient and journalists are responsible to relay the information to the public in a digestible way.

A further question is how relevant communications about inequality or climate could be in practice, since the public picks up very little of what central banks communicate (Assenmacher, Glöckler, Holton, and Trautmann (2021)).

## 5 Conclusion

This paper argues that central banks need to communicate on effects of their policies. This is the case for both intended as well as secondary consequences. The argument is based on accounts of theory of state. Secondary consequences include topics like – most importantly – climate change and economic inequality. This supplies a basis for evaluating central banks. The following empirical analysis uses novel topic modeling techniques to evaluate if the Federal Reserve System has adhered to this. The finding is that both climate change as well as economic inequality are underrepresented in communications. Climate change has most recently gone up

in coverage, while inequality has no clear trend. For inequality, this stands conversely to claims brought up in the beginning of this paper, who argued that there is a substantive clear upward trend. Statements about increasing coverage of climate seem to be valid.

Further research could include a comparison between different central banks on performance in communications. An analysis of the correlation of communications geared towards the public to time trends in trust in central banks could also be an interesting question.

I will close by citing J. Powell, Chair of the Federal Reserve System:

Second, the Fed must continuously earn that independence by [...] providing transparency to facilitate understanding and effective oversight by the public. -Powell (2023)

In alignment with this perspective, I posit that while the Fed is making strides in enhancing transparency regarding climate change, there remains room for improvement, particularly in addressing economic inequality.

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## Appendix

Table 3: Number of Press Statements and Speeches

Year	Press Statements	Paragraphs	Speeches	Paragraphs
1996	37	1011	19	532
1997	210	3749	45	1437
1998	188	3012	56	1879
1999	182	2224	68	2095
2000	188	1078	62	1874
2001	205	1151	56	1783
2002	123	863	71	1994
2003	179	1108	71	2185
2004	196	1370	98	3460
2005	192	923	84	2647
2006	191	721	73	2323
2007	190	781	73	3095
2008	336	1141	72	2672
2009	399	1245	54	1872
2010	400	1303	60	1849
2011	236	1159	48	1782
2012	209	1135	42	1712
2013	216	1206	53	2322
2014	253	1477	41	1654
2015	230	1186	54	2300
2016	211	859	44	2034
2017	224	840	55	2734
2018	221	856	44	1594
2019	204	813	78	2889
2020	220	983	53	1703
2021	145	541	68	2348
2022	147	522	46	1393
2023	75	299	48	1597
Sum	5807	33556	1636	57759

Note: Year lists the year a document is from, Press Statement and Paragraphs the number of press statement and the number of paragraphs in these press statements by the Federal Reserve System in the given year. Speeches lists the number of speeches and Paragraphs the number of paragraphs in these speeches. Note that 1996 has relatively few documents since the archive starts recording late in the year. For 2023 documents are few because they were scraped in August.

## Robustness of the Scoring from Section 3.4

First, Table 4 checks robustness depending on number of compared topics.

Table 4: Robustness: Score depending on Number of most Similar Topics

Topic	Nr. of Similar Topics					
	5	25	100	250	618	
Maximum Employment	747	1860	5101	11688	20948	
Price Stability	1220	4232	10601	20178	32945	
Inequality	348	1167	5278	10296	21415	
Climate Change	699	1810	6995	12792	22799	
Dummy Topic	255	1430	4748	10758	22954	

**Note**: Topic lists the topic area that is being scored. The following columns list scores depending on the number of compared topics.

Now I will explain a different score calculation and display results for. The results are displayed in Table 5. The difference between this and the score from Section 3.4 is the use of the probability matrix. The probability matrix  $(P_t^i)$  contains a probability of a document (i) belonging to a certain cluster, in our specification topic (t). I then weigh this matrix by the previously calculated vector  $(w_t^m)$  and sum all probabilities in the multiplied matrix to receive a score on how much these key terms and similar narratives are used.

In other words, each documents probability of belonging to a topic is weighted by the similarity of that topic to key terms of an area of communication. The result is a document-specific relevance-likelihood score of being connected to key terms. In mathematical notation, the score is calculated as follows:

$$w_t^m = \frac{1}{k} \sum_k s_{k,t}^m \tag{3}$$

$$score_m = \sum_t \sum_i w_t^m * P_t^i \tag{4}$$

Table 5: Robustness: Probabilities Score (Equation 4) depending on Number of most Similar Topics

Topic	Nr. of Similar Topics					
	5	25	100	250	618	
Maximum Employment	304	1033	3100	6880	13336	
Price Stability	406	1715	5271	10956	20587	
Inequality	247	902	3137	6612	13848	
Climate Change	279	1059	3668	7537	14502	
Dummy	208	902	3126	7075	14934	

**Note**: Topic lists the topic area that is being scored. The following columns list the probabilities scores (Equation 4) depending on the number of compared topics.

Table 6: Topics from model with minimum topic size of 100

Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
0	4752	proposal, approval, board, company
1	2224	productivity, equipment, growth, investment
2	2066	basel, capital, ii, risk
3	2053	thank, conference, economics, diversity
4	1518	stress, capital, tests, test
5	1789	payments, payment, check, electronic
6	2352	small, community, businesses, business
7	2199	rule, final, comptroller, office
8	1684	speech, delivered, conference, sponsored
9	1050	order, issuance, penalty, civil
10	1612	labor, unemployment, participation, force
11	1487	text, return, see, 2015
12	2079	rate, funds, fomc, neutral
13	1221	housing, house, homes, home
14	768	inquiries, media, call
15	828	register, comments, publication, days
16	1589	exchange, economies, countries, flows
17	655	relating, attached, action, order
18	809	cra, community, communities, development
19	880	derivatives, clearing, hedge, ccps
20	781	internal, audit, controls, governance
21	1131	inflation, core, pce, energy
22	1326	growth, spending, expansion, year
23	637	education, college, skills, students
24	669	president, executive, chief, officer
25	747	dated, agreement, written, terminated
26	501	digital, cbdc, stablecoins, ledger
27	495	chair, renamed, chief, executive
28	626	execution, written, agreement, registered
29	1304	liquidity, window, discount, facilities
30	1550	spreads, corporate, debt, markets
31	1442	supervision, umbrella, supervisor, functional
32	527	oil, energy, gas, prices
33	628	necessarily, views, represent, remarks
34	758	families, wealth, income, households
35	589	copy, submission, attached, written
36	640	fiscal, budget, spending, tax
	•	Continued on next page

Table 6 – continued from previous page

Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
37	817	account, deficit, current, saving
38	896	mortgage, borrowers, loan, consumers
39	432	kelley, greenspan, meyer, voting
40	578	exports, economies, trade, china
41	1223	pp, vol, journal, economic
42	441	y2k, year, readiness
43	519	education, literacy, financial, students
44	512	social, security, retirement, benefits
45	999	pp, monetary, vol, journal
46	400	targeting, inflation, mishkin, frederic
47	773	independence, transparency, central, accountabi
48	758	development, community, neighborhoods, communities
49	552	subprime, mortgage, mortgages, delinquencies
50	390	member, chairman, dr, oath
51	431	resolution, plans, plan, agencies
52	796	sheet, reserves, balance, securities
53	584	trade, globalization, barriers, free
54	554	targeting, inflation, inflation targeting, central
55	896	resolution, too big to fail, firm, firms
56	387	search, enforcement, actions, reserve
57	406	director, division, university, board
58	489	shadow, liquidity, funding, banking
59	263	climate, climate related, risks, change
60	340	currency, counterfeiting, notes, note
61	680	enforcement, termination, announced, listed
62	490	council, cac, mr, advisory
63	495	vice, president, respectively, presidents
64	249	snc, classified, credits, commitments
65	453	hmda, data, mortgage, lending
66	1536	risk, management, supervisors, riskmanagement
67	406	secrecy, privacy, fincen, laundering
68	334	cra, performance, convenience, record
69	373	soviet, rights, capitalism, law
70	390	ranking, data, june
71	593	labor, productivity, inflation, costs
72	287	gold, depression, standard, schwartz
73	603	disclosure, accounting, disclosures, information
74	704	term, facility, tdf, deposit
		Continued on next page

Table 6 – continued from previous page

Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
75	349	interest, laubach, measuring, natural
76	414	affairs, division, governors, messrs
77	402	bubbles, bubble, asset, prices
78	736	fome, meeting, communication, policy
79	1962	governors, washington, board, system
80	270	import, passthrough, globalization, prices
81	336	bulletin, affd, assn, cir
82	288	japan, deflation, japanese, japans
83	302	servicers, foreclosure, borrowers, servicing
84	325	pandemic, virus, covid19, coronavirus
85	358	taylor, rule, rules, rate
86	431	billion, income, treasury, securities
87	642	yield, yields, premium, term
88	401	fsb, vulnerabilities, covid, g20
89	878	minutes, committee, released, meeting
90	329	bound, zero, michael, lower
91	348	consumer, spending, sales, motor
92	348	attached, ratified, relating, transactions
93	187	consummated, delegated, date, shall
94	366	swap, dollar, central, liquidity
95	277	immediately, discount, approved, directors
96	176	talf, abs, loans, assetbacked
97	203	gses, gse, freddie, fannie
98	200	commitments, connection, conditioned, hereby
99	158	libor, arrc, contracts, reference
100	290	foreclosure, foreclosures, properties, vacant
101	243	comments, affording, expired, filing
102	223	phillips, curve, inflation, flatter
103	172	persons, presiding, testify, meeting
104	307	cre, estate, concentrations, guidance
105	181	voting, chairman, dudley, vice
106	221	html, register, notice, pdf
107	1128	inflation, price, stability, stabilizing
108	254	lmi, loans, star, examiners
109	154	hoepa, loans, hearings, lending
110	350	listed, enforcement, terminations, wwwfederalre
111	748	forecasts, forecast, uncertainty, forecasting
112	241	meeting, agreed, next, held
		Continued on next page

Table 6 – continued from previous page

Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
113	167	worldwide, 1997, consolidated, reports
114	213	html, register, kb, notice
115	157	indian, native, tribal, country
116	168	instructed, execute, accordance, authorize
117	303	insurance, bba, iais, naic
118	188	effective, order, 1998, 1999
119	213	m2, m3, nonfinancial, upper
120	280	tila, disclosures, respa, disclosure
121	245	examiners, examination, examination, onsite
122	511	members, policy, stance, easing
123	158	lcr, hqla, liquidity, nsfr
124	502	committee, mandate, expects, consistent
125	196	secretariat, affairs, assistant, ms
126	405	regulatory, consumer, 2004, 2005
127	343	text, return, see, note
128	174	nairu, unemployment, estimate, shortrun
129	283	euro, european, currency, union

**Note**: Topic lists the output number of the Topic (Not sorted by frequency, due to reassignment of clusters). Frequency lists how many documents are within the respective topic. The third column lists terms that score the highest topic specific c-TF-IDF frequency. Total number of documents is 91355.

Table 7: Topics from model with minimum topic size of 25

Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
0	1372	stress, tests, ccar, test
1	972	basel, ii, capital, pillar
2	757	cra, community, reinvestment, communities
3	814	text, return, see, 2015
4	616	2024522955, inquiries, media, call
5	672	president, executive, chief, officer
6	533	relating, attached, action, order
7	897	acquire, approval, inc, company
8	649	derivatives, clearing, hedge, ccps
9	614	deposits, county, representing, controlling
10	504	chair, renamed, chief, executive
11	589	education, college, skills, students
12	509	dated, terminated, agreement, written
		Continued on next page

Table 7 – continued from previous page

Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
13	456	oil, gas, energy, crude
14	665	housing, house, homes, construction
15	507	pce, core, inflation, cpi
16	463	budget, fiscal, tax, deficits
17	416	targeting, princeton, pp, mishkin
18	473	independence, transparency, central, accountabi
19	722	gdp, recovery, quarter, growth
20	405	education, literacy, students, personal
21	391	execution, written, agreement, registered
22	353	2000, y2k, readiness, year
23	505	resolution, toobigtofail, firm, firms
24	376	you, your, my, economics
25	327	laubach, natural, interest, williams
26	323	director, division, he, university
27	321	search, enforcement, actions, reserve
28	452	deficit, account, saving, current
29	511	sheet, reserves, balance, balances
30	426	electronic, payment, payments, cards
31	413	subprime, mortgages, mortgage, borrowers
32	273	climate, climaterelated, change, risks
33	403	vice, presidents, respectively, president
34	462	liquidity, facilities, emergency, funding
35	747	productivity, growth, per, output
36	272	oath, dr, chairman, his
37	435	trade, globalization, barriers, free
38	977	funds, fomc, target, rate
39	265	copy, attached, written, agreement
40	388	fome, meetings, presidents, communication
41	361	targeting, inflationtargeting, inflation, target
42	376	spreads, corporate, bonds, bond
43	252	gold, depression, standard, schwartz
44	239	snc, classified, credits, commitments
45	660	unemployment, labor, job, jobs
46	468	delivered, speech, symposium, hole
47	289	resolution, plans, plan, agencies
48	217	voting, kelley, meyer, rivlin
49	269	social, security, retirement, medicare
50	254	equipment, nonresidential, spending, construction
		Continued on next page

Table 7 – continued from previous page

Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
51	270	cra, performance, record, convenience
52	501	small, businesses, business, owners
53	258	check, checks, electronic, processing
54	597	supervision, regulation, supervisory, regulatory
55	239	phillips, curve, inflation, flatter
56	264	nontraditional, mortgage, borrowers, mortgages
57	813	management, risk, supervisors, riskmanagement
58	379	development, neighborhood, community, neighborh
59	800	governors, washington, system, discussion
60	194	servicers, foreclosure, servicing, borrowers
61	197	billion, totaled, income, treasury
62	228	swap, dollar, arrangements, swiss
63	224	bubbles, bubble, asset, speculative
64	252	umbrella, functional, supervisor, holding
65	249	establish, representative, approval, application
66	423	yield, yields, longterm, premium
67	226	japan, japanese, deflation, japans
68	299	china, economies, emerging, chinas
69	413	expectations, inflation, anchored, measures
70	568	crisis, crises, financial, global
71	247	pandemic, virus, covid19, covid
72	216	expansion, forecast, anticipated, members
73	221	fsb, covid, fsbs, g20
74	160	talf, abs, assetbacked, cmbs
75	219	disclosures, tila, respa, truth
76	199	shadow, banking, system, regulated
77	250	taylor, rule, output, rate
78	335	technologies, productivity, technological, tech
79	158	decreasing, discount, directors, approved
80	159	libor, arrc, contracts, reference
81	397	community, local, banks, customers
82	285	disclosure, disclosures, discipline, accounting
83	200	cre, estate, concentrations, commercial
84	154	voting, chairman, dudley, william
85	238	internal, audit, controls, auditors
86	195	bulletin, 82, 81, 83
87	205	lmi, examiners, loans, star
88	189	insurance, bba, iais, naic
	1	Continued on next page

Table 7 – continued from previous page

Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
89	249	exports, foreign, demand, imports
90	256	affairs, division, divisions, messrs
91	189	gses, gse, freddie, fannie
92	273	latin, asian, economies, asia
93	143	m2, m3, nonfinancial, aggregates
94	211	publication, days, register, 60
95	396	monetary, policy, stability, macroeconomic
96	151	hoepa, hearings, loans, lending
97	259	members, easing, stance, tightening
98	177	effective, register, rule, final
99	196	examiners, examinations, examination, onsite
100	394	liquidity, funding, wholesale, shortterm
101	237	euro, european, currency, europe
102	542	central, macroprudential, stability, tools
103	129	assistance, preparing, andrew, thank
104	258	debt, household, households, income
105	166	soviet, capitalism, rights, property
106	129	crypto, cryptoasset, cryptoassets, cryptoassetr
107	194	site, web, website, statistical
108	179	necessarily, views, own, my
109	325	flows, countries, capital, developing
110	154	secrecy, fincen, laundering, bsaaml
111	180	women, men, womens, mothers
112	215	hmda, data, mortgage, lending
113	269	capital, accord, basle, internal
114	128	grateful, represent, preparing, assistance
115	149	managerial, resources, notificant, undue
116	142	fednow, service, instant, payment
117	125	indian, native, tribal, indigenous
118	193	bankers, association, dc, annual
119	152	glb, grammleachbliley, merchant, fhcs
120	170	foreclosures, foreclosure, properties, vacant
121	132	volcker, 619, proprietary, rule
122	141	dc, association, washington, webcast
123	139	allegations, consented, admitting, alleged
124	257	projections, forecast, sep, fomc
125	326	labor, costs, pressures, increases
126	141	fx, unsafe, barclays, unsound
	1	Continued on next page

Table 7 – continued from previous page

Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
127	115	consummated, delegated, fifteenth, date
128	211	committee, seeks, mandate, foster
129	137	note, bill, redesigned, notes
130	141	dealing, bankineligible, underwriting, 20
131	236	safety, net, subsidy, moral
132	110	1200, 1997, notification, posted
133	198	compliance, compliancerisk, enterprisewide, org
134	142	html, register, notice, pdf
135	216	vulnerabilities, systemic, interconnectedness,
136	171	discount, window, primary, stigma
137	166	mergers, local, concentration, charters
138	251	thank, you, your, look
139	113	commitments, connection, conditioned, hereby
140	162	desist, cease, consent, order
141	174	task, force, faster, payment
142	148	nairu, unemployment, shortrun, estimate
143	215	families, wealth, income, median
144	116	text, return, see, eg
145	253	guidance, forward, fomc, explicit
146	123	cbdc, digital, cbdcs, payments
147	114	shall, currency, arrangements, foreign
148	128	released, minutes, wednesday, held
149	111	bound, zero, gauti, eggertsson
150	237	release, press, statement, fomc
151	107	bancshares, dated, terminated, agreement
152	101	emes, eme, flows, inflows
153	120	1998, reservable, liabilities, 30
154	254	energy, prices, oil, inflation
155	102	votes, mcdonough, messrs, gramlich
156	210	host, foreign, cooperation, supervisors
157	197	repo, money, triparty, funds
158	154	vol, pp, journal, minsky
159	97	termination, listed, thursday, enforcement
160	137	necessarily, views, my, colleagues
161	144	payments, study, noncash, card
162	327	technology, products, services, innovation
163	141	imf, crises, countries, international
164	199	consummation, proposal, relevant, concludes
		Continued on next page

Table 7 - continued from previous page

Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
165	94	html, minutes, open, pdf
166	222	neutral, rate, funds, estimates
167	93	auction, taf, auctions, facility
168	98	ccyb, countercyclical, buffer, buffers
169	177	comptroller, office, commission, currency
170	106	georgia, registered, execution, bancshares
171	134	milton, friedman, friedmans, 1968
172	117	nonfarm, payroll, employment, manufacturing
173	204	managerial, resources, facts, prospects
174	129	sustainable, downside, attainment, foreseeable
175	139	comments, affording, expired, filing
176	118	surcharge, surcharges, gsib, systemic
177	88	daylight, intraday, psr, overdrafts
178	150	forecasts, chip, blue, gdp
179	137	compensation, incentive, employees, incentives
180	106	retirement, 401k, plans, workers
181	109	agreed, meeting, held, next
182	93	intermeeting, yields, indexes, period
183	89	passthrough, import, exchange, prices
184	147	tier, blcs, holding, companies
185	256	san, francisco, boston, conference
186	108	awarded, mature, settle, stopout
187	85	2257, 22525c, commitments, evasion
188	94	appraisal, appraisals, threshold, higherpriced
189	96	issuance, penalty, civil, consent
190	110	desist, dated, terminated, cease
191	135	accounting, iasb, standards, trustees
192	106	iai, mutual, distributor, funds
193	100	hearing, commenters, commenter, record
194	96	reviewed, suggested, had, remained
195	95	ai, machine, artificial, intelligence
196	244	my, views, outlook, discuss
197	85	900, offices, dc, tuesday
198	245	comptroller, office, currency, corporation
199	99	counterfeiting, currency, counterfeiters, count
200	82	termination, listed, tuesday, enforcement
201	157	dollar, currencies, yen, tradeweighted
202	79	meetings, released, tuesday, minutes
		Continued on next page

Table 7 – continued from previous page

Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
203	280	interim, final, rule, rules
204	90	submission, bids, opening, bid
205	90	discount, minutes, released, tuesday
206	408	maximum, mandate, employment, dual
207	122	10000, rounded, awards, rounding
208	97	allowance, accounting, cecl, losses
209	207	imf, fund, international, washington
210	164	listens, fed, events, review
211	163	nonbank, nonbanks, intermediation, banks
212	202	cambridge, mass, nber, bureau
213	129	home, refinancing, equity, extraction
214	215	lending, loan, credit, loans
215	107	outweigh, incident, 4c8, proper
216	85	html, kb, register, notice
217	191	securitization, mortgages, originators, mortgage
218	138	deposits, margins, interest, deposit
219	79	2024522955, inquiries, media, call
220	119	facility, paper, cpff, commercial
221	134	privacy, customer, notices, information
222	157	manufacturing, production, industrial, capacity
223	94	debit, interchange, card, issuers
224	86	ledger, distributed, technology, ledgers
225	97	hhi, postmerger, 1800, justice
226	95	imports, quarter, exports, goods
227	75	inventorysales, inventories, stocks, ratio
228	89	bulletin, thrift, 743, calculations
229	96	assetsize, exemption, cutoff, nonexempt
230	114	diversity, profession, economics, inclusion
231	101	ach, fedwire, sameday, posting
232	243	consumers, card, disclosures, credit
233	95	prohibition, former, issuance, institutionaffil
234	170	spending, consumer, household, sales
235	121	fdic, deposit, insurance, corporation
236	123	homeownership, home, ownership, housing
237	115	england, london, central, tercentenary
238	109	rating, ratings, composite, camels
239	72	gsibs, gsib, tlac, surcharge
240	73	presiding, persons, testify, facsimile
		Continued on next page

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Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
241	162	range, target, committee, funds
242	73	twelve, producer, ended, hourly
243	144	minutes, ordinarily, descriptions, scheduled
244	125	strategy, longerrun, goals, statement
245	97	network, networks, atm, honor
246	162	leveraged, leverage, clos, investors
247	115	jobs, outsourcing, trade, abroad
248	172	wages, wage, productivity, nominal
249	69	listed, execution, thursday, enforcement
250	140	flexibility, imbalances, flexible, decades
251	91	turned, intermeeting, discussion, ahead
252	71	httpwwwfederalreservegovmonetarypolicyfomccalen
253	130	rural, population, areas, west
254	238	journal, vol, pp, levine
255	159	bankers, community, banker, you
256	140	civil, penalty, assessment, money
257	65	listed, terminations, enforcement, wwwfederalre
258	202	comment, requested, invited, proposed
259	245	purchases, mbs, securities, treasury
260	129	commodity, commodities, prices, futures
261	83	tuesday, execution, enforcement, following
262	77	cdfis, cdfi, development, community
263	72	secretariat, assistant, ms, affairs
264	130	2001, announcements, consumer, regulatory
265	90	mobile, phones, phone, smartphone
266	227	saving, save, retirement, personal
267	75	remitted, mitigation, civil, penalty
268	276	conference, kansas, city, st
269	93	pandemic, prepandemic, labor, job
270	182	consolidation, mergers, interstate, banking
271	65	lindsey, associate, messrs, stockton
272	163	leverage, ratio, supplementary, riskbased
273	114	tarullo, daniel, delivered, speech
274	192	fiscal, policy, policies, monetary
275	73	teams, finals, college, challenge
276	91	brochure, copies, mail, 20551
277	92	inventory, inventories, sales, accumulation
278	72	corrective, prompt, directive, action
		Continued on next page

Table 7 – continued from previous page

Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
279	100	auction, 28day, conducted, facility
280	121	investment, hightech, equipment, capital
281	70	finances, kennickell, moore, survey
282	222	community, development, communities, affairs
283	70	reporting, requirements, encounter, hakkio
284	83	affected, prudent, modifications, constructively
285	62	qis4, ii, basel, results
286	115	his, said, yellen, chair
287	157	thank, pleasure, you, join
288	150	consolidated, worldwide, supervision, country
289	84	amendments, cc, restructuring, appendix
290	170	survey, norc, payroll, surveys
291	88	nominations, subcommittee, chairman, feasible
292	79	subordinated, debt, discipline, holders
293	166	reform, agenda, regulatory, reforms
294	74	thirdparty, diligence, relationships, fintech
295	82	fcra, reporting, fair, creditors
296	77	lsaps, lsap, premium, treasury
297	133	import, globalization, prices, domestic
298	223	exchange, fixed, rates, floating
299	73	electronic, ebt, transfer, transfers
300	122	basel, supervision, switzerland, committee
301	165	2005, regulatory, consumer, banking
302	76	sales, vehicles, spending, motor
303	70	overdraft, fees, consumers, overdrafts
304	134	money, velocity, aggregates, m2
305	77	stablecoins, stablecoin, digital, payment
306	68	ipac, threeyear, terms, members
307	71	monopoly, lessen, outweighed, proposal
308	68	lowinflation, 93666, amherst, gamble
309	70	fintech, aggregators, developers, data
310	84	termination, listed, enforcement, below
311	103	macroeconomics, vol, pp, journal
312	141	community, profitability, assets, banks
313	117	website, https://wwwfederalreservegovmonetarypolic
314	88	affected, hurricane, publishing, facilities
315	105	30, june, 1997, 1996
316	87	notes, free, specie, 1863
		Continued on next page

Table 7 – continued from previous page

Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
317	127	administration, union, comptroller, office
318	144	community, burden, regulations, regulatory
319	82	minutes, addendum, projections, presidents
320	131	fair, value, accounting, fasb
321	93	stearns, lehman, bear, aig
322	118	operates, owns, shares, engages
323	78	instructed, execute, authorize, accordance
324	76	rd, property, intellectual, rights
325	88	discrimination, racial, higherpriced, disparities
326	88	wage, hourly, compensation, eci
327	174	rules, simple, prescriptions, rule
328	100	mutual, institutional, shareholder, activism
329	73	ppp, paycheck, ppplf, protection
330	85	adults, wellbeing, okay, financially
331	128	1970s, 1960s, inflation, volcker
332	57	bulletin, 155, bayerische, vereinsbank
333	192	governance, corporate, management, controls
334	58	independence, cukierman, alex, summers
335	57	checks, appendix, routing, office
336	59	tdf, term, operation, familiarity
337	116	institute, peterson, economics, stanford
338	77	starts, sales, singlefamily, homes
339	53	racial, cajner, radler, vidangos
340	92	foia, commentary, revisions, regulation
341	56	begins, computation, maintenance, tranche
342	112	alan, senate, greenspan, urban
343	142	spillovers, economies, foreign, global
344	160	bureau, statistics, bls, labor
345	63	met, remains, received, household
346	77	comment, extended, period, friday
347	109	inflation, persistently, averages, longerrun
348	80	deflation, nominal, zero, inflation
349	70	officers, executive, affiliate, insiders
350	61	flood, answers, insurance, questions
351	77	predatory, lending, borrowers, lenders
352	63	hearing, hearings, openmike, oral
353	51	listed, execution, tuesday, enforcement
354	157	capital, requirements, minimum, regulatory
		Continued on next page

Table 7 – continued from previous page

Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
355	56	redundancies, hours, realtime, materials
356	107	fintech, innovation, partnerships, community
357	53	attached, relating, order, boards
358	74	ranking, 31, asset, data
359	71	million, transaction, assessed, accounts
360	64	erm, enterprisewide, coso, management
361	54	governors, see, 2019b, text
362	160	chicago, ed, press, university
363	51	comments, affording, expired, notice
364	163	volatility, premiums, premium, equity
365	54	aig, aigs, facility, preferred
366	93	workers, displaced, lowwage, autor
367	65	doddfrank, systemic, wall, reform
368	84	leasing, cpiw, truth, thresholds
369	81	agreements, repurchase, paragraph, dealers
370	48	execution, thursday, enforcement, following
371	158	treasury, trading, trace, department
372	85	branch, district, processing, head
373	88	census, bureau, population, survey
374	111	settlements, bis, switzerland, international
375	47	mr, secretary, economist, counsel
376	63	1999, effective, order, governors9
377	57	cyber, cybersecurity, attacks, ransomware
378	137	forecasting, model, models, forecast
379	110	2004, regulatory, consumer, banking
380	141	register, notice, attached, published
381	78	directors, appoints, designates, appointees
382	71	largescale, damico, gagnon, remache
383	88	small, businesses, business, microenterprise
384	51	consummated, delegated, acting, pursuant
385	69	small, businesses, jobs, business
386	71	statistical, statistics, data, agencies
387	46	psaf, priced, imputed, privatesector
388	78	ettin, statistics, division, mr
389	49	rightleft, arrows, forwards, video
390	45	httpswwwfederalreserveorgarrowarrowwebhomedo, t
391	48	shall, clearances, authorization, open
392	48	caption, enterreturn, onoff, buttons
		Continued on next page

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Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
393	105	panic, 1913, panics, 1907
394	73	continuity, businesscontinuity, backup, telecom
395	48	13745, 13742, cra, 54
396	76	elb, makeup, strategies, targeting
397	86	requests, approved, discount, cleveland
398	65	contingent, work, gig, workers
399	48	cdiac, councils, advisory, council
400	48	accessing, awards, notification participants, fa
401	46	auction, facility, wwwfederalreservegovmonetary
402	62	fee, schedules, priced, services
403	135	activities, 4c8, bhc, closely
404	52	license, authority, supplant, parallels
405	144	output, gap, potential, orphanides
406	48	surveybased, marketbased, met, measures
407	51	awarded, 2014, mature, settle
408	63	novo, de, formation, charter
409	50	projections, summaries, released, table
410	59	moritz, schularick, gilchrist, 102
411	64	council, exercise, matters, responsibilities
412	84	bias, domestic, home, correlation
413	49	html, register, pdf, notice
414	66	mobility, chetty, raj, hendren
415	59	firstar, lmi, chase, branch
416	70	margin, swap, swaps, noncleared
417	81	servicers, servicing, servicer, modifications
418	60	prohibition, consent, former, employee
419	73	lcr, nsfr, liquidity, funding
420	137	payments, role, payment, retail
421	47	deems, assurances, waivers, committed
422	61	currencies, contracts, foreign, outstanding
423	84	unemployment, african, groups, racial
424	71	statements, audited, llcs, auditing
425	166	comments, comment, proposed, categories
426	54	fisher, manager, mr, account
427	42	geographies, nonmetropolitan, middleincome, ffiec
428	80	inviting, thoughts, you, thank
429	202	asset, prices, equity, movements
430	209	stability, price, inflation, stabilizing
		Continued on next page

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Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
431	59	income, earned, amounted, acquired
432	56	call, cdr, report, ffiec
433	68	technologies, creative, old, schumpeter
434	47	happiness, satisfaction, life, wellbeing
435	44	tentative, schedule, meeting, open
436	48	loantodeposit, step, ratio, statewide
437	70	3d, interstate, approve, bhc
438	79	reputation, trust, reputations, word
439	49	wwwfrbservicesorgcentralbanktermdepositfacility
440	69	relating, attached, action, order
441	104	foreclosure, foreclosures, servicers, borrowers
442	42	companys, whichever, 1966, principally
443	86	modernization, legislation, banking, loopholes
444	91	thank, conference, organizers, inviting
445	69	notification, 1000, edt, date
446	56	2270, 63, framework, tetlow
447	78	corporation, inc, mellon, america
448	48	benefitcost, analysis, project, pollution
449	44	circulation, newspaper, comments, affording
450	43	hqla, lcr, liquid, clf
451	45	202, deaf, tdd, contact
452	106	zero, nominal, bound, interest
453	48	adjusted, clerical, index, earners
454	62	ranges, fourth, aggregates, tentative
455	124	operational, operationalrisk, ama, risk
456	52	productivity, stiroh, jorgenson, ho
457	42	22528b1, cfr, 12, 7i
458	47	willis, history, allan, meltzer
459	134	settlement, clearing, clearinghouses, payment
460	68	represent, views, necessarily, remarks
461	44	governors, agency, courier, protection
462	72	unconventional, 2015005, engen, david
463	37	text, return, see, www.verizonenterprisecomdbir2015
464	63	option, expensing, grants, options
465	53	execution, actions, following, tuesday
466	46	ratified, transactions, unanimous, manager
467	64	meetings, released, discount, minutes
468	102	cycle, cycles, watson, business
		Continued on next page

Table 7 – continued from previous page

Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
469	46	revenue, orders, 61, bankineligible
470	63	contacted, edt, winning, error
471	97	kb, attachment, pdf, attached
472	44	assn, nom, affd, cir
473	144	participation, force, primeage, labor
474	97	liquidity, trading, market, markets
475	63	viewed, minutes, httpwwwfederalreservegovmoneta
476	93	gertler, jordi, clarida, mark
477	53	survey, statistical, letter, finances
478	48	revenues, incidental, ineligible, incidents
479	55	riskless, principal, brokerage, agent
480	79	inequality, income, wealth, opportunity
481	129	approving, nonbanking, engage, order
482	62	inclusion, unbanked, access, accounts
483	73	pension, liabilities, plans, db
484	66	tender, description, parameters, operation
485	44	encompassed, shortly, sentence, inclusion
486	43	remittances, immigrants, remittance, immigrant
487	39	winn, assistant, mr, office
488	50	aaronson, stephanie, wascher, brookings
489	57	list, stocks, otc, margin
490	39	oliner, associate, statistics, struckmeyer
491	43	herbert, herb, stein, lecture
492	45	fees, priced, fedwire, check
493	39	affiliates, commitments, 1818, application
494	50	searched, enforcement, here, found
495	70	budget, congressional, cbo, office
496	45	attended, portion, relating, meeting
497	62	cac, advisory, council, experts
498	70	handbook, john, robustness, williams
499	39	fintech, lael, brainard, stack
500	38	tradeweighted, currencies, intermeeting, g10
501	74	delivered, speech, warsh, kevin
502	56	guarantee, applications, guarantees, loan
503	84	structured, investors, products, rating
504	96	consolidation, study, g10, studys
505	54	matters, invites, initiated, discussed
506	53	httpwwwfederalreservegovmonetarypolicytdfhtm, n
		Continued on next page

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Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
507	49	minutes, release, press, open
508	50	orphanides, athanasios, williams, 63363
509	50	de, la, el, en
510	52	associations, savings, context, 30
511	37	covid19, indian, tribal, feir
512	145	journal, vol, pp, dynamics
513	82	normalization, principles, plans, sheet
514	61	council, matters, initiated, invites
515	75	supervisory, guidance, letter, sr
516	86	health, care, healthcare, medical
517	110	brookings, papers, roberts, kiley
518	48	rent, rents, leases, rental
519	33	comptroller, office, advices, oaths
520	86	alternate, messrs, broaddus, parry
521	71	secretary, mr, economist, assistant
522	44	iba, enhancement, establish, representative
523	41	decision, attached, final, relating
524	44	vault, accounts, depository, correspondent
525	45	room, building, martin, terrace
526	103	foreign, prudential, ihc, standards
527	86	savings, companies, depository, insured
528	55	economy, prosperity, people, 2001
529	42	spillovers, fratzscher, marcel, straub
530	58	resolution, orderly, distress, wills
531	58	carnegierochester, 195214, discretion, 39
532	72	directive, asymmetric, members, symmetry
533	71	minimis, acquisition, competition, nonbanking
534	32	operation, httpwwwfrbservicesorgcentralbankterm
535	58	commissions, infrastructures, iosco, cpss
536	57	thursday, execution, announced, enforcement
537	53	price, unit, measurement, indexes
538	32	withdrawal, 075000, forfeiture, 1200
539	46	creditworthy, office, statement, joint
540	87	directive, intermeeting, acceptable, m3
541	42	sichel, oliner, stephen, daniel
542	86	convenience, needs, served, merger
543	60	sanctions, penalties, violation, metlife
544	56	smith, smiths, adam, invisible
	•	Continued on next page

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Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
545	40	geographies, distressed, list, underserved
546	104	ben, bernanke, speech, delivered
547	104	manager, open, account, currencies
548	56	cash, depository, depot, currency
549	51	properties, reo, rental, sale
550	69	balances, excess, maintenance, depository
551	52	23a, 23b, affiliates, sections
552	49	glut, lecture, sandridge, homer
553	48	appendix, described, discussed, kb
554	136	uncertainty, policymakers, policy, about
555	55	managers, management, risk, strategic
556	82	unanimous, vote, approved, minutes
557	108	models, model, modeling, formal
558	33	multinet, netting, multinets, clearinghouse
559	50	accounting, auditors, corporate, governance
560	60	iba, 3105d34, representative, 12
561	32	unemployment, tight, valleta, fujita
562	33	cac, instructions, announce, selection
563	46	prepare, originally, comments, analyze
564	35	fisher, selection, kos, manager
565	49	minorityowned, minority, program, mdis
566	92	digital, currencies, currency, central
567	49	farm, farmers, agricultural, acre
568	71	agency, mortgagebacked, holdings, securities
569	86	rural, urban, community, number
570	50	brazil, mexico, inflation, argentina
571	46	recover, imputed, costs, priced
572	32	listed, execution, enforcement, actions
573	28	termination, listed, thursday, enforcement
574	41	views, expressed, necessarily, own
575	49	student, education, debt, loan
576	35	orders, limitations, modification, reservation
577	40	advise, councils, topics, advice
578	32	operation, floatingrate, 1030, deposits
579	91	mortgage, lending, loans, community
580	31	release, minutes, scheduled, beige
581	40	abn, amro, stichting, nv
582	36	fire, shleifer, 737, vishny
		Continued on next page

Table 7 – continued from previous page

Topic Nr	Count	Top Words by c-TF-IDF (excl. Stopwords)
583	81	egrpra, paperwork, regulations, reduction
584	39	silicon, svb, valley, 2023
585	66	keynes, london, macmillan, theory
586	168	deposit, insurance, corporation, loantodeposit
587	50	internet, ecommerce, distribution, eliminated
588	59	109, prohibits, branches, purpose
589	43	sfts, firesales, externalities, sft
590	33	compliant, tenders, automatically, complete
591	37	globalization, filardo, borio, ihrig
592	47	chairs, names, chairmen, deputy
593	29	photo, attendees, building, identification
594	45	macroprudential, feldberg, bis, elliott
595	33	tootell, ratified, geoffrey, brookings
596	37	properties, foreclosed, vacant, foreclosures
597	277	york, new, club, marketeers
598	27	relating, attached, action, order
599	42	oecd, organisation, cooperation, paris
600	50	noncompetitive, 10000, submitted, increments
601	61	1934, sec, nasd, seq
602	75	street, main, california, nonprofit
603	101	decided, target, open, keep
604	27	tuesdaywednesday, 2014, 2829, 1617
605	26	termination, listed, tuesday, enforcement
606	35	tiac, council, thrift, advisory
607	29	flood, violations, civil, penalty
608	29	skidmore, assistant, special, mr
609	48	swap, exceeding, operation, drawing
610	48	stat, ann, pub, code
611	127	wealth, consumption, effect, stock
612	45	identity, theft, fraud, flags
613	56	texas, establish, dallas, amsouth
614	44	monetarism, model, consensus, money
615	46	vacancies, beveridge, curve, unemployment
616	41	operation, term, fixedrate, 026000

**Note**: Topic lists the output number of the Topic (Not sorted by frequency, due to reassignment of clusters). Frequency lists how many documents are within the respective topic. The third column lists terms that score the highest topic specific c-TF-IDF frequency. Total number of documents is 91355.

## Further Material

Further Material included in this submission are:

- scraping\_fed.rmd (R Markdown Script) scrapes the corpus and produces statistical summaries.
- topic\_model.py (Python Script, Python 3.10.9) runs the BERTopic model and produces most tables and figures. Hdbscan parameter to be replaced for rerun is in line 69. Information for running the script can be found at the top of the script.