

An Algorithmic Framework for Systematic Literature Reviews

A Case Study for Financial Narratives
A Quantitative Finance Perspective

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Notes — Slide 1

Welcome. This talk presents a dual contribution: a reproducible algorithmic framework for systematic literature reviews and its application to financial narratives. 20 minutes.

**Every crisis has a narrative.
Can we measure it?**

Notes — Slide 2

Framing the problem. Narratives shape markets – Shiller's core insight. But can we measure them systematically?

“Economic narratives go viral, they drive booms and recessions.”

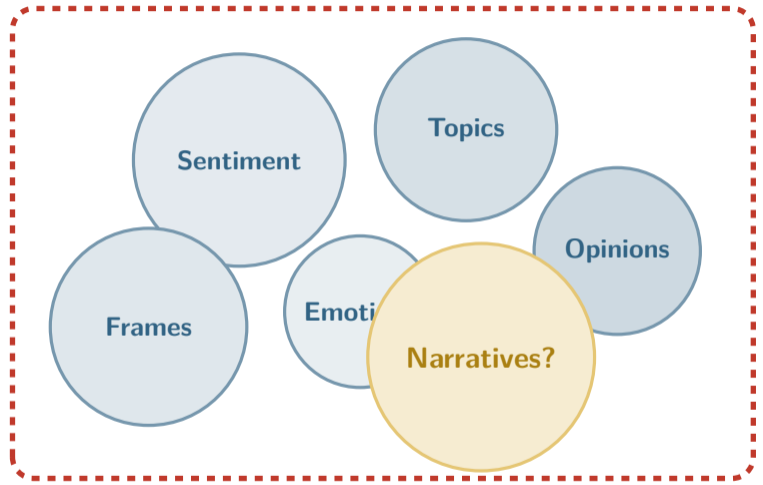
— Robert Shiller, AER 2017

- **1980** Grossman & Stiglitz
Information asymmetry persists in equilibrium
- **2017** Shiller
Narrative economics as a research program
- **2023** Bybee et al.
Narrative factors rival Fama–French
- **2024** Bybee et al.
News attention forecasts aggregate returns
- **2024** Flynn & Sastry
Belief-driven macro fluctuations from disclosures

Notes — Slide 3

Not soft science. Bybee shows narrative factors rival Fama–French. Hong shows text beats macro for inflation. The evidence is accumulating rapidly.

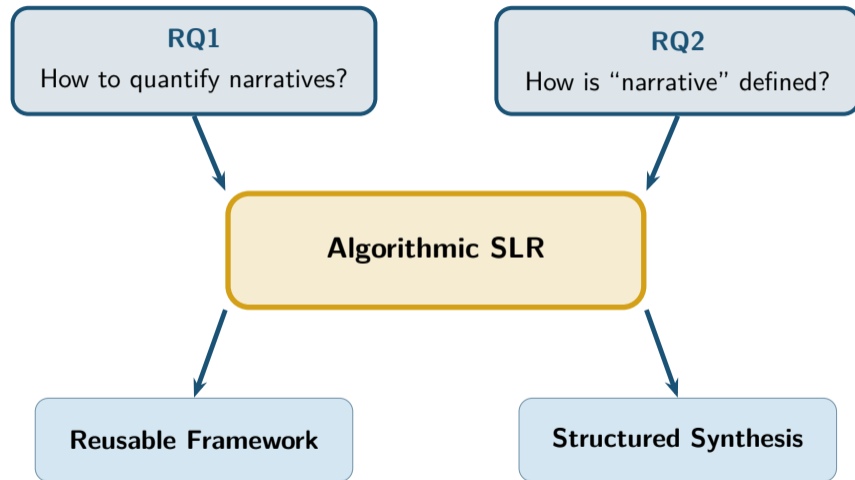
Everyone Studies Narratives. Nobody Agrees What They Are.



No Consensus Definition

Notes — Slide 4

Financial narrative means different things to different researchers. Most default to sentiment – a lossy compression. No standard benchmarks, no shared definitions.



Notes — Slide 5

The methodology itself is a contribution, not scaffolding. Reusable for any domain. Two inputs, two outputs, one reproducible machine.

288 papers in. 16 out.
Zero subjective decisions.

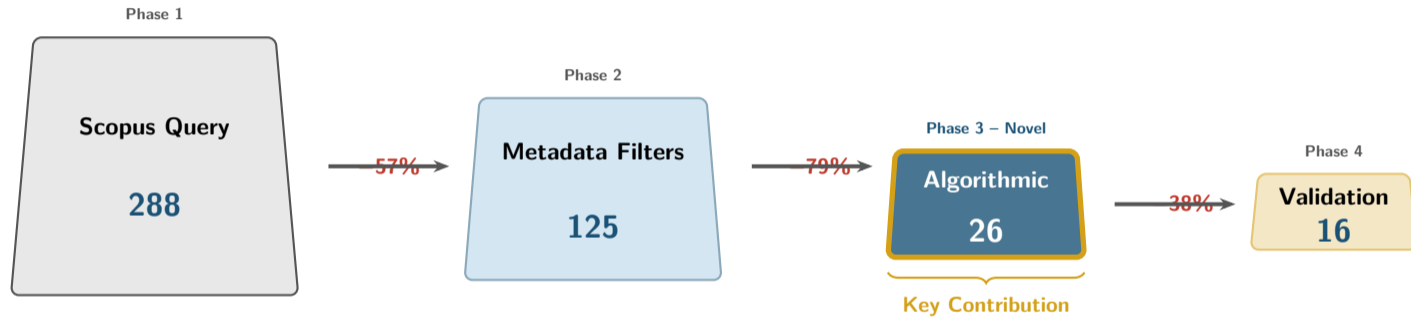
Notes — Slide 6

Transition to methodology. The key claim: fully reproducible selection. Same inputs, same outputs, every time.

From 288 to 16: A Reproducible Pipeline

Notes — Slide 7

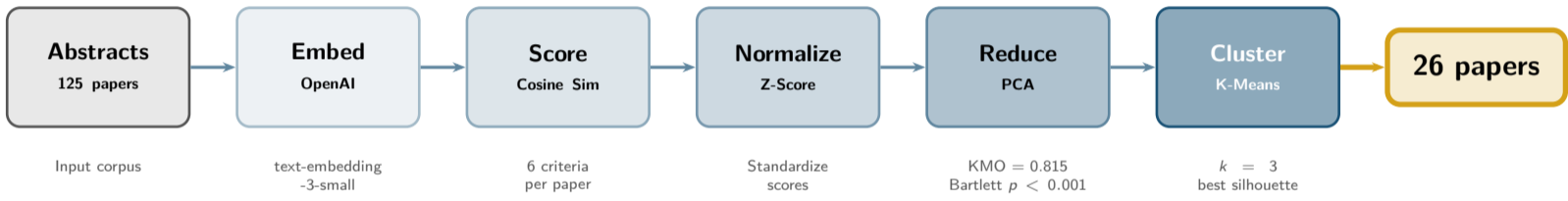
Phase 3 replaces subjective screening with embedding similarity + clustering. Same inputs, same outputs, every time. This is the novel methodological contribution.



Embedding-Based Selection in 6 Steps

Notes — Slide 8

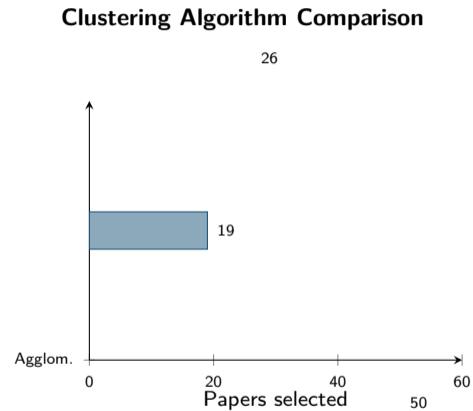
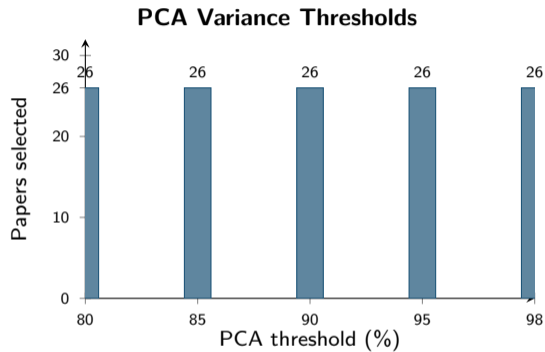
Semantic matching, not keyword matching. Embeddings capture meaning – paraphrases, related concepts, semantic proximity. Six criteria scored per paper, then reduced and clustered.



Same 26 Papers. Every Time.

Notes — Slide 9

Addresses the quant concern: is this fragile? No. We tested 5 PCA thresholds and 3 clustering algorithms. K-Means wins on balance every time. The 26-paper set is rock-solid.

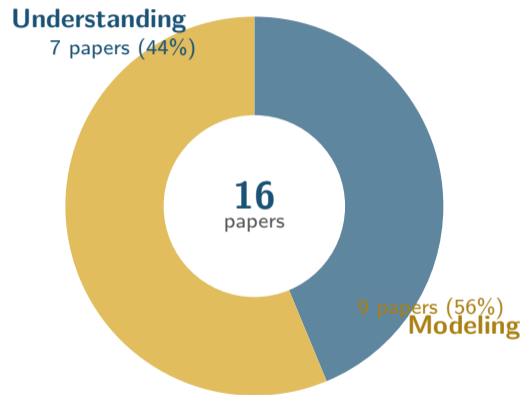


Result is insensitive to every hyperparameter we tested.

**16 papers. Two streams.
Four gaps.**

Notes — Slide 10

Transition to findings. Now we know which 16 papers matter. What do they tell us?



Understanding

What is a narrative?

Annotation, Corpora, Definitions

Modeling

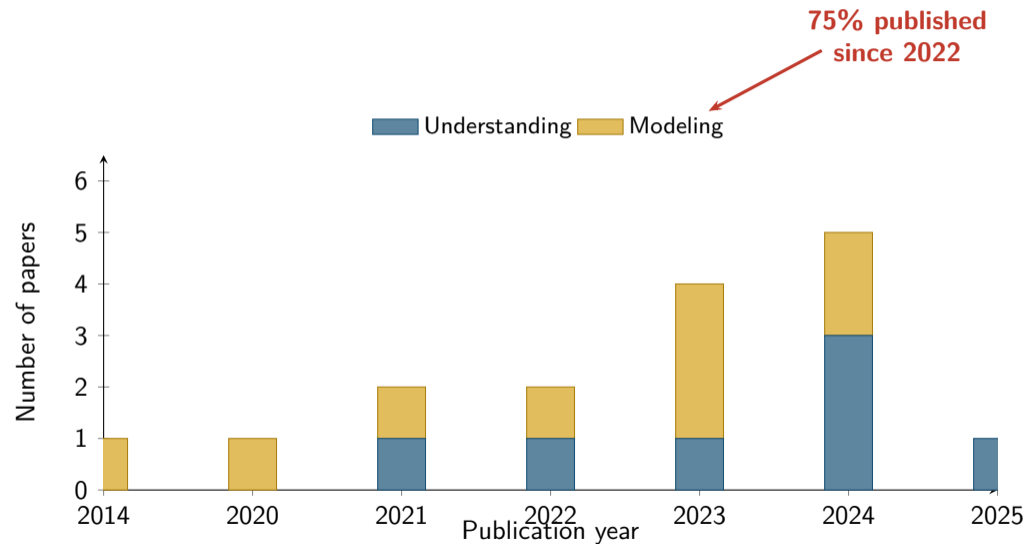
What can narratives predict?

Returns, Volatility, Risk

Notes — Slide 11

Understanding builds the infrastructure. Modeling builds the applications. The concept matrix reveals they rarely talk to each other – a key finding.

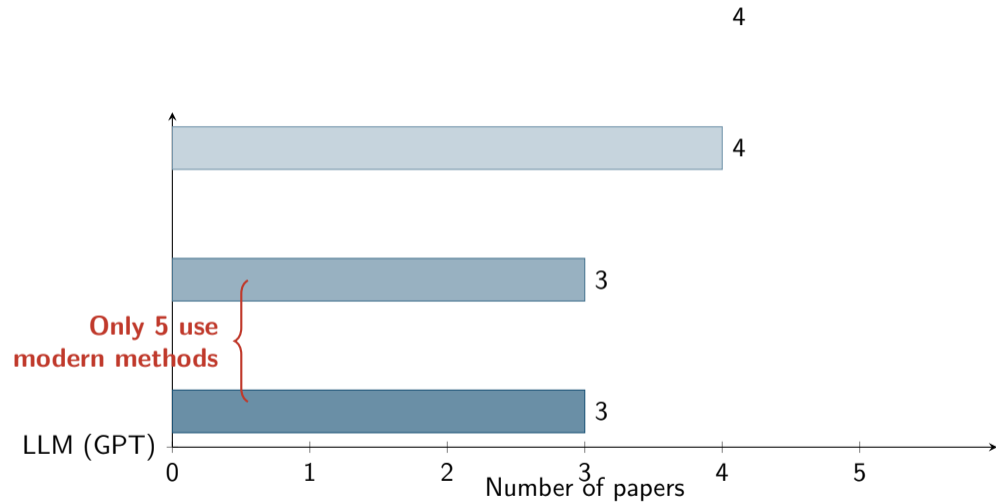
A Field Exploding Since 2022



Notes — Slide 12

The field is young and accelerating. Three-quarters of the final corpus was published since 2022. This is a pre-paradigmatic field – definitions still forming.

Most papers still use pre-transformer methods. Only 5 of 16 use BERT or GPT. Huge room for modern NLP to enter this space.

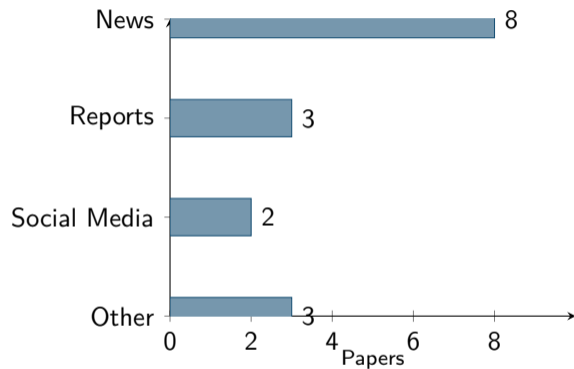


News Dominates Input. Returns Dominate Output.

Notes — Slide 14

News articles dominate. Social media is underrepresented. A third of papers are conceptual with no prediction target – the field is still building definitions.

Data Sources



Prediction Targets



White Space = Opportunity

Paper	Theory			Context				Method			
	Sentiment	Structured	Formal Def.	Equity	Macro	Crisis	Other	Lexicon	Topic Model	Transformer	LLM
Tuckett et al. (2014)	covered	covered	gap	gap	gap	gap	covered	covered	gap	gap	gap
Hu et al. (2021)	covered	covered	gap	gap	covered	gap	gap	covered	gap	gap	gap
Chen et al. (2022)	covered	covered	gap	covered	gap	covered	gap	covered	covered	gap	gap
Zmandar et al. (2022)	gap	covered	gap	covered	gap	gap	covered	covered	gap	covered	gap
Borup et al. (2023)	covered	gap	gap	covered	covered	gap	gap	covered	covered	gap	gap
Sy et al. (2023)	gap	covered	gap	covered	gap	gap	gap	covered	gap	covered	gap
Miori & Petrov (2023)	gap	covered	gap	gap	gap	covered	gap	covered	gap	gap	covered
Liu et al. (2024)	covered	covered	gap	covered	gap	gap	gap	covered	covered	gap	gap
Ma et al. (2024)	covered	gap	gap	covered	covered	gap	gap	covered	covered	gap	gap
Roos & Reccius (2024)	gap	covered	covered	gap	gap	gap	covered	covered	gap	gap	gap
Hong et al. (2025)	gap	gap	gap	gap	covered	gap	gap	covered	covered	covered	gap

Coverage | 5/11 | 6/11 | 1/11 | 5/11 | 4/11 | 2/11 | 3/11 | 1/11 | 4/11 | 4/11 | 1/11

■ = covered ■ = gap / opportunity

Columns with coverage < 2/11 signal research gaps.

Notes — Slide 15

The power is in the white space. Only 1 paper defines narratives formally. Only 1 uses LLMs. The formal-definition + transformer + equity intersection is completely empty.

G1 No Integration

Structure + semantics + finance never combined

G2 No Modern NLP

Transformers absent from modeling papers

G3 Narrow Scope

Mostly equities + news articles

G4 Always Exogenous

Narratives as input, never as market component

Notes — Slide 16

Each gap is a research program. G1 is biggest: nobody combined all three. G4 is most ambitious: requires agent-based or GE modeling. Each gap maps directly to the concept matrix white space.

**Narratives are trajectories
in semantic space.**

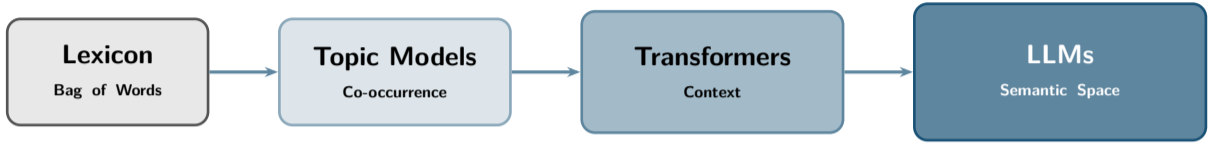
Notes — Slide 17

The conceptual punchline. Not just sentiment scores – trajectories in high-dimensional space. Position, velocity, clustering, divergence.

The Evolution: Bag-of-Words to Semantic Trajectories

Notes — Slide 18

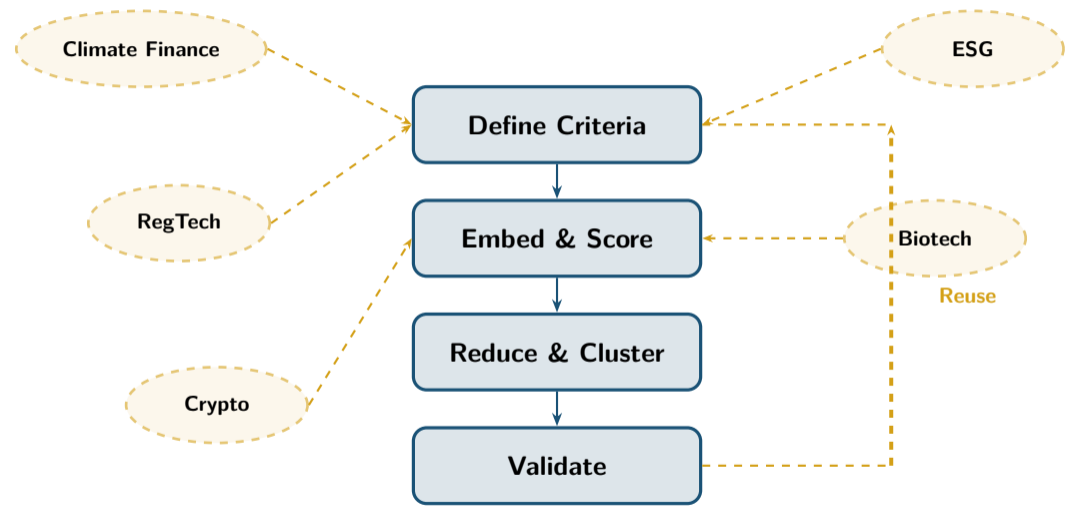
Familiar math, new signal. Position = what is discussed. Velocity = how fast attention shifts. Clustering = consensus. Quants know these objects already.



Increasing Semantic Richness

Narratives = trajectories: Position · Velocity · Clustering · Divergence

Plug In Any Domain. Get a Systematic Review.



Notes — Slide 19

Swap screening criteria, keep everything else. Works for any fast-moving field. Reproducible: same inputs, same outputs.

Three Things to Remember

1 Algorithmic SLR: reproducible, scalable, domain-agnostic

2 Financial narratives: a pre-paradigmatic field with four open gaps

3 Narratives are central to markets, not peripheral

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Paper available upon request

Notes — Slide 20

Crisp summary. Invite questions. Paper available, collaboration welcome on any of the four gaps.

Backup references for Q&A. These are the most-cited papers in the review and the methodological anchors for the algorithmic framework.

Foundational

- Shiller, R. (2017). Narrative Economics. *AER*.
- Shiller, R. (2019). *Narrative Economics*. Princeton UP.
- Grossman, S. & Stiglitz, J. (1980). On the Impossibility of Informationally Efficient Markets. *AER*.

Narrative Factors

- Bybee, L. et al. (2023). Business News and Business Cycles. *JF*.
- Bybee, L. et al. (2024). Narrative Asset Pricing. *JFE*.
- Borup, D. et al. (2023). The Anatomy of Sentiment-Driven Fluctuations. *JFQA*.

Modeling & Applications

- Hong, T. et al. (2025). News and Inflation Expectations. *WP*.
- Miori, L. & Petrov, S. (2023). GPT-Based Narrative Risk. *WP*.
- Ma, Y. et al. (2024). Narrative Energy Index. *IRFA*.
- Flynn, J. & Sastry, K. (2024). Belief-Driven Fluctuations. *WP*.

Definitions & Methodology

- Roos, M. & Reccius, M. (2024). Narratives in Economics. *JEL*.
- Paul, J. & Criado, A. (2020). Art of Writing Literature Reviews. *APJM*.