



Advance Journal of Econometrics and Finance

Vol-3, Issue-1, 2025

Advance Journal of Econometrics and Finance

Online ISSN

2959-8990

Print ISSN

2959-8982

<https://ajeaf.com/index.php/Journal/About>

Name of Publisher: SCHOLAR CRAFT EDUCATION & RESEARCH HUB

Review Type: Double Blind Peer Review

Journal Frequency: Quarterly Research Journal



Investigate the Impact of Inflation on Poverty; Evidence from Pakistan Economy

Samina Akbar¹, Muhammad Musab Mumtaz², Muhammad Atif³, Dr. Soniya Munir⁴, Feroza Jabeen⁵

	Abstract
<p>Samina Akbar¹ Department of Management Science, Qurtuba University, Peshawar, Pakistan. Email: saminaakbar00313@gmail.com</p> <p>Muhammad Musab Mumtaz² Lecturer, Lahore Business School, Lahore, Pakistan. Email: Muhammad.musab@lbs.uol.edu.pk</p> <p>Muhammad Atif³ Department of Management Science, Qurtuba University, Peshawar, Pakistan. Email: atif_scholar2012@yahoo.com</p> <p>Dr. Soniya Munir⁴ Assistant Professor, Lahore Business School, University of Lahore, Pakistan. Email: soniya.munir@lbs.uol.edu.pk</p> <p>Feroza Jabeen⁵ Lahore Business School, The university of Lahore, Lahore, Pakistan. Email: zarmastferoza@gmail.com</p>	<p>The main aim of the study is to investigate the effect of the inflation rate on the poverty level in Pakistan. This study used the data from 1981 to 2023 and as per data behavior of the data this study used ARDL techniques for estimation. This study found that the inflation rate has a positive and significant effect on the poverty level in the long run, but has an insignificant impact on the poverty level in the short run. However, government expenditure and economic growth have a negative and significant impact on the poverty level in the long run but have an insignificant effect on the poverty level in the short run. Furthermore, the FDI negatively and significantly affects the poverty level in the long and short run. Therefore, this study concluded that the inflation rate influences the poverty level, which means that a reduction in the inflation rate will reduce the poverty level significantly. This study recommended that the changes in the inflation rate because a relatively higher impact on poor people at the national level, urban, and rural relative to non-poor ones. Moreover, the government should incentivize manufacturers to expand local output, which will lower prices. Furthermore, Pakistan's government should work to alleviate poverty by developing and executing poverty-reduction programs such as social security, which lower inflation and unemployment rates and contribute to economic growth.</p>
<p>Corresponding Author*</p>	
<p>Keywords:</p>	<p>Poverty, Inflation, GDP, Unemployment, Augmented Dickey-Fuller test, OLS regression.</p>



Advance Journal of Econometrics and Finance

Vol-3, Issue-1, 2025

Background of the Study

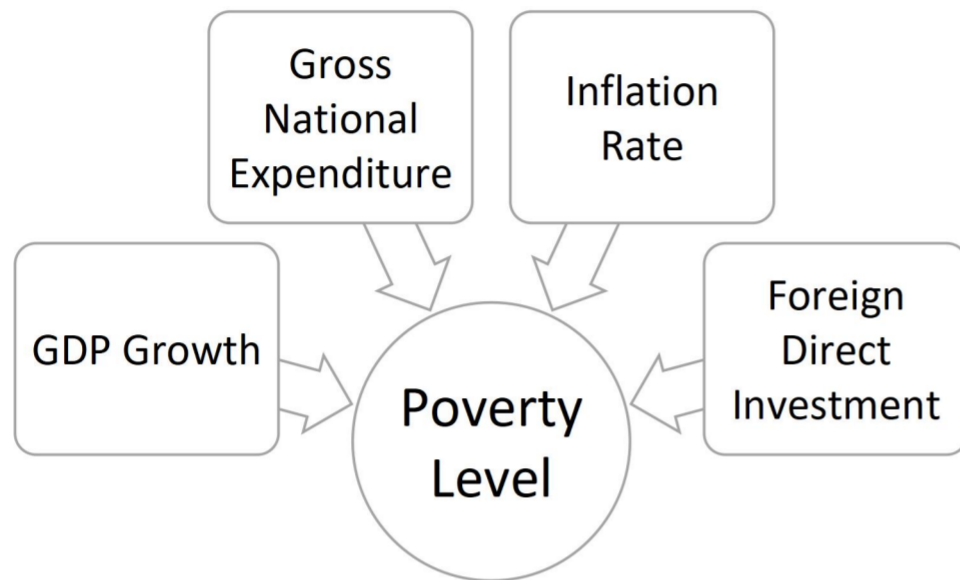
A major macroeconomic problem that affects both developed and developing countries is inflation. In Pakistan's expanding economy, issues including high commodity prices, energy shortages, and soaring health care expenditures have made poverty and social tensions worse. (Siami-Namini & Hudson, 2019) Pakistan's inflation rate, which hit multi-year highs in 2023, has a major effect on poverty and the well-being of individuals and communities. Effective policies that target the nation's impoverished populations are necessary to address inflation. (Aftab et al., 2015). Low-income households suffer from high inflation, which lowers their purchasing power and makes poverty worse. (Brown et al., 2020) In Pakistan, inflation impacts economic growth and living expenses. Growing global oil costs put pressure on necessities at 8% in 2021–2022, prompting the government to limit prices to stabilize supply. (Awan & Imran, 2015). The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has changed the pricing of commodities globally, creating uncertainty in the supply of food. Low-income countries could require ongoing foreign aid. (Radetzki & Wårell, 2020). Pakistan's officials are worried about how inflation will affect poverty because rising commodity prices hurt Pakistan and other developing countries (Khurshid et al., 2021). Poverty is increased by high inflation because it reduces household savings, erodes purchasing power, and exacerbates income inequality. Research indicates that poverty and inflation are negatively correlated, particularly in Pakistan. To lower inflation and poverty, fiscal and monetary policies must be effective (A. Ali & Ali, 2018). Insights from this study on data-driven decision-making can be used to develop economic plans and policies that will increase Pakistan's financial stability and standard of life. By comprehending how inflation affects poverty, this study offers evidence-based recommendations to politicians for creating policies that lower poverty and improve the economic status of the populace.

Literature Review

Pakistan is a country rich in natural resources, but it also has socioeconomic problems like poverty, unemployment, and terrorism. Bribery is a big problem that impedes progress. Poverty and unemployment are made worse by economic volatility (Ayegba, 2015) Directing to control inflation and preserve public trust, the study investigates the effects of central bank monetary policies, such as interest rates and money supply, on poverty in Pakistan (Galí, 2015). According to a Pakistani study on poverty, military spending, domestic credit, agricultural productivity, and school enrolment, all have a major influence on poverty. While military spending increases poverty, higher agricultural output and educational enrolment decrease it (Akhtar et al., 2017). Inflation has a detrimental effect on economic growth, according to an analysis of the relationship between inflation and growth in Bangladesh, Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Pakistan (1973–2016). In order to control inflation and promote economic growth, macroeconomic policies must be effective (Khan & Khan, 2018). The money supply to alleviate poverty in Pakistan is ineffective because it causes inflation, which deters investment and reduces employment (Anderson et al., 2018; Saeed, 2020). In the study on inflation and private investment, the former lowers unemployment and poverty while the latter has the opposite effect (Hasan & Sun'an, 2020). In Pakistan, inflation raises living expenses and diminishes purchasing power, exacerbating unemployment and poverty, while insecurity in areas such as corruption and terrorism deters investment and growth (M. Ali, 2020). A balanced money supply and interest rates are advised by the State Bank of Pakistan, which employs both expansionary and contractionary monetary policies to combat inflation and economic growth (Nazar et al., 2020). Food inflation has a significant impact on the impoverished, according to a 2005–06 inflation research, with the consequences differing depending on geography and wealth. To mitigate the effects of inflation on the most vulnerable, government assistance is required (Gyeke-Dako et al., 2022). Using the GMM and 2SLS approaches, examined data from 1986 to 2013 in Vietnam and discovered an inflation threshold of 7%, above which rising inflation has a negative impact on GDP. (Tung & Thanh, 2015). In order to limit inflation, policymakers should concentrate on the price of imported goods and the availability of food, which determines that monetary variables are not the only cause of inflation in Pakistan. (Azam & Rashid, 2015). Energy, transportation, and raw material costs are all impacted by changes in the price of oil, which discovered to have a major impact on inflation in Pakistan. (Nnamocha & Eke, 2015). ARDL was used to examine unemployment, inflation, and poverty in Pakistan from 1975 to 2013. They found that unemployment and inflation contribute to poverty, with remittances and population growth having long-term implications. (Hassan et al., 2016). The inflation, poverty, crime, and inequality, discovered that 23% of crimes are caused by income disparity, while 42% of income inequality is caused by crime. (Rana et al., 2020). The study investigated how energy prices affected consumer well-being in Pakistan from 1987 to 2012 and discovered that energy price fluctuations affected welfare in four different situations. (Aziz et al., 2016). The money supply, the price of gold and oil, and exchange rates all have a substantial impact on Indonesia's inflation, with the money supply and BI rate having a favorable effect. (Yolanda, 2017). In the study of Pakistan (1970–2016) with ARDL, Meo et al. (2018) found that the country had long-term poverty, unemployment, and inflation imbalances and that its people responded differently to both positive and negative changes. (Meo et al., 2018). Based on data, variables, and methodology, Mbaka (2022) investigated inflation and economic growth and came to a variety of results. (Mbaka, 2022). Interest rates in Indonesia have a favorable impact on inflation, according to Iskandar et al. (2019), which is consistent with the Qur'anic teachings that forbid usury. Economic growth, unemployment, and inflation all have a major impact on long-term poverty in Indonesia, whereas growth and inflation have an

impact on short-term poverty.(Murjani, 2019). In the analysis of Pakistan's economic growth, there is no long-term equilibrium between unemployment and inflation, and linear regression models' coefficients are negligible.(Ramzan, 2021). In his study of poverty in Indonesia, exposed that 82.7% of changes in poverty in Purbalingga Regency (2005-2020) may be attributed to factors such as population increase, inflation, and agricultural land use.(Sulaeman, 2021). Long-term correlations between inflation, poverty, growth, and unemployment were discovered in Indonesia which emphasizes the need for government action to promote growth and lower poverty.(Sijabat, 2022). Central bank independence can lessen the regressive impacts of inflation, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa(Gyeke-Dako et al., 2022). The significance of sustainable energy policy for global economic growth was emphasized in the analysis of energy consumption and economic growth.(Vitenu-Sackey & Acheampong, 2022).

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



Research Methodology

The research study outlines a comprehensive methodology for analyzing the Impacts of inflation on the poverty level in Pakistan. The research design involved a quantitative approach using secondary data sources from reputable organizations such as the World Bank (World Development Indicators, 2024).

Model Specification

This study used the following modified model. The same was used by (Ahad, 2016; A. Ali & Ahmed, 2016; Johnson et al., 2018; Miankhail, 2009; Rizki & Solihati, 2022). Similarly, in the case of Pakistan like (Gul et al., 2023; Khan et al., 2016; Khan et al., 2022; Rehman et al., 2023).

$$POV_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 FDI_t + \beta_2 INF_t + \beta_3 GE_t + \beta_4 EG_t + \mu_t \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Whereas,

$\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ are parameters and μ_t is a random error term.

Table 1: Description of the Variables

S.No	Variable	Measurement	Period	Data Source	Symbols
1	Poverty gap at \$2.15 a day (2017 PPP) (%)	Percentage	1981-2023	WDI, 2024	POV _t
2	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	Percentage	1981-2023	WDI, 2024	FDI _t
3	Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	Percentage	1981-2023	WDI, 2024	INF _t
4	Gross national expenditure (% of GDP)	Percentage	1981-2023	WDI, 2024	GE _t
5	GDP growth (annual %)	Percentage	1981-2023	WDI, 2024	EG _t

Note: WDI, 2024 stands for Word Development Indicator (WDI), 2024

Data Analysis and Discussion

Unit Root Test Results

Table 4.3, depicts that poverty level, inflation rate, and government expenditure series are stationary at 1st difference and have a 1st-degree order of integration, while, FDI and economic growth series are stationary at the level and have a zero-degree order of integration. The ADF test indicated that the order of integration of the variables is mixed. In this case, the ARDL is more suitable for estimation.

Table 2: ADF Test Results

Variables	At Level		1 st Difference		Decision (Stationary)
	t-Statistic	p-value	t-Statistic	p-value	
POV _t	-1.3837	0.5812	-4.8881*	0.0003	At 1 st Difference
INF _t	-0.7292	0.8282	-5.5554*	0.0000	At 1 st Difference
GE _t	-2.1962	0.2106	-6.1864	0.0000	At 1 st Difference
FDI _t	-3.1948**	0.0275	---	---	At level
EG _t	-4.4391	0.0010	---	---	At level

Note: *, ** & *** indicated the significance level at 1%, 5%, and 10% respectively.

Regression Analysis

Table 4.4 shows the ARDL test results of the impact of inflation rate on poverty level in Pakistan. The ARDL shows that the inflation rate has positive and significant effect on poverty level in the long run. This means that a percent increase in the inflation rate will increase the poverty level by 0.07% in the long run. The similar results were given by (Ahad, 2016; Paul & Sharma, 2019; Rizki & Solihati, 2022) while, opposite results was given by (A. Ali & Ali, 2018)

However, the government expenditure has negative and significant effect on poverty level in the long run. This means that a percent increase in the government expenditure will reduce the poverty level by 0.38% in the long run. The similar results were given by (Mehmood & Sadiq, 2010; Miar & Yunani, 2020; Sasmal & Sasmal, 2016) while, opposite results was given by (Sasmal & Sasmal, 2016). Similarly, the FDI has a negative and significant effect on the poverty level in the long run. A % increase in the FDI will diminish poverty by 1.36% in the long run. Similar results were found by (Ucal, 2014). Similarly, economic growth has a negative and significant effect on poverty level in the long run. A % upsurge in the GDP per capita will lessen poverty by 0.24% in the long run. Similar results were found by (Agrawal, 2007) While dissimilar results were given by (Fosu, 2009).

Furthermore, economic growth has an insignificant effect on poverty level in the short run. Similarly, government expenditure has an insignificant effect on poverty level in the short run. Similarly, economic growth has an insignificant effect on poverty level in the short run. However, the FDI negatively and significantly affects the poverty level in the short run. A percent increase in the FDI will lessen poverty by 1.25% in the short run. Furthermore, there exists the long-period co-integration among the variables and the ECM value has negative and significant, this means the speed of adjustment from the short-run equilibrium to the long run is 53%, which requires two years for adjustment to long-run equilibrium.

Table 3: ARDL Techniques Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.*
INF _t	0.0669	0.0232	2.8798	0.0072
Get	-0.3785	0.0650	-5.8267	0.0000
FDI _t	-1.3586	0.4111	-3.3048	0.0024
EG _t	-0.2412	0.1329	-1.8154	0.0791
C	-0.6167	2.8312	-0.2178	0.8290

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.*
D(INF _t)	0.0226	0.0536	0.4217	0.6759
D(GE _t)	-0.1083	0.0982	-1.1034	0.2774
D(FDI _t)	-1.2471	0.5196	-2.4000	0.0218
D(EG _t)	0.0459	0.0815	0.5628	0.5772
ECM _{t-1}	-0.5349	0.1178	-4.5406	0.0001
C	-0.1228	0.1931	-0.6360	0.5289

ARDL-Bounds Test

H₀: No long-period associations exist

Test Statistic

F-statistic

Critical-Value

Value

8.5642*

k

4

Significance

I0 Bound

I1 Bound

10%

2.2

3.09

5%

2.56

3.49

2.5%

2.88

3.87

1%

3.29

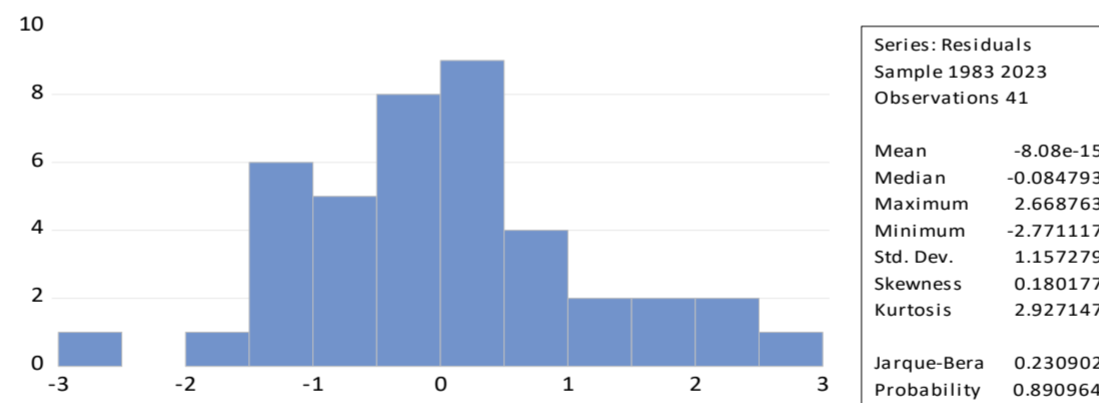
4.37

Note: *,** & *** designated the significance level at 1%, 5%, and 10% respectively.

Normality Test Result

Figure 4.1 shows the normality status of the residuals of the model. The Jarque-Bera (JB) test shows that the residuals of the study are normally distributed.

Figure 2: Jarque-Bera test Results



Diagnostic Test Results

The diagnostic tests showed that there is no serial correlation, heteroskedasticity, and no specification error in the model.

Table 4: Diagnostic Tests Results

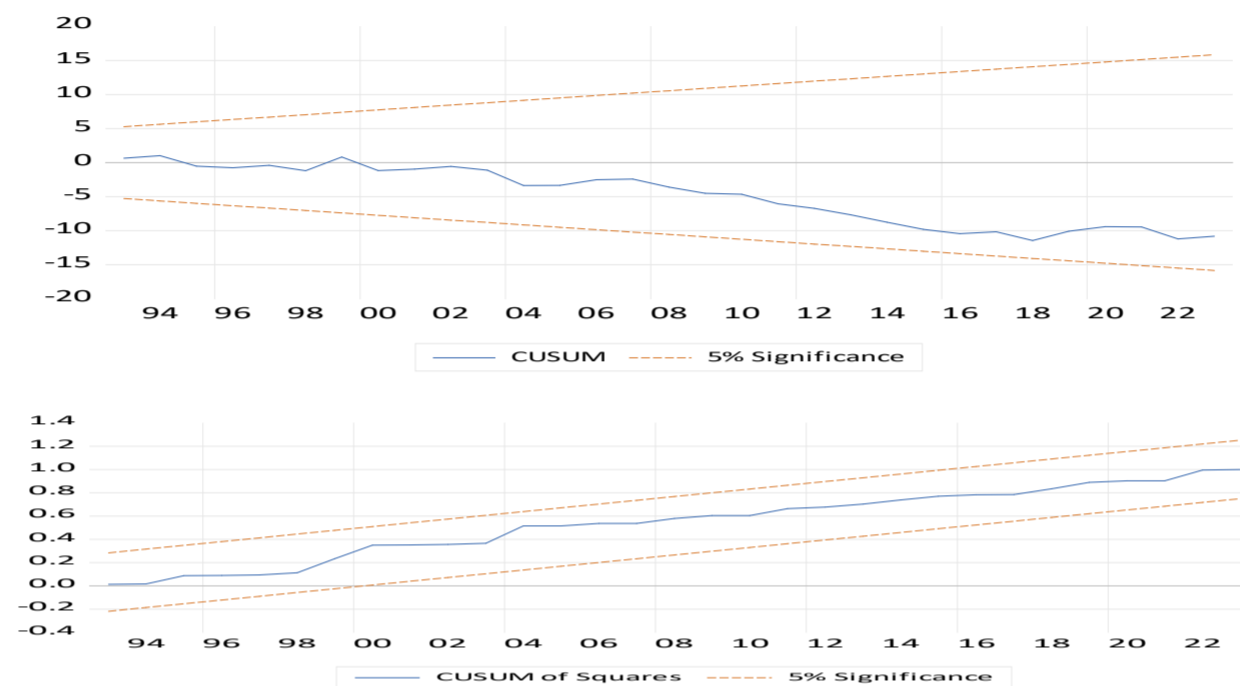
Test with H ₀	Test statistic	Statistic	p-value	Decision
Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM	F-statistic	0.0278	0.9727	Can't reject H ₀
H ₀ : No serial correlation at up to 2 lags				
Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey	F-Statistic	1.4203	0.2222	Can't reject H ₀
H ₀ : Homoskedasticity				
Ramsey RESET Test	t-statistic	0.1663	0.8690	Can't reject H ₀

Test with H_0	Test statistic	Statistic	p-value	Decision
H_0 : No Specification Error in the model.	F-statistic	0.0277	0.8690	

Stability Test Results

The results of the CUSUM and CUSUM square tests revealed that the model is stable.

Figure 3: Result of CUSUM Test



Conclusion

The main aim of the study is to investigate the effect of the inflation rate on the poverty level in Pakistan. This study used the data from 1981 to 2023 and as per data behavior of the data this study used ARDL techniques for estimation. This study found that the inflation rate has a positive and significant effect on the poverty level in the long run, but has an insignificant effect on the poverty level in the short run. However, government expenditure and economic growth have negative and significant impact on poverty level in the long run but has an insignificant effect on the poverty level in the short run. Furthermore, the FDI has a negative and significant impact on poverty level in the long and short run. Therefore, this study concluded that the inflation rate influence the poverty level, which means that the reduction in the inflation rate will reduce the poverty level significantly. This study recommended that the changes in the inflation rate cause a relatively higher impact on poor people in national level, urban and rural level relative to non-poor ones, policies to reduce the impact of inflation on the poor, when the overall price level rises, people's purchasing power or consumption decreases, and resulting in a fall in aggregate demand and a lower quality of life for the population. As a result, poverty rises, and there is always a positive association with poverty. The government must implement strong poverty-reduction measures and engage in productive labor to help us eliminate poverty. Moreover, the government should provide incentives to manufacturers to expand local output, which will lower prices. Pakistan's government should work to alleviate poverty by developing and executing poverty-reduction programs such as social security, which would lower inflation and unemployment rates and contribute to economic growth.

Reference

- Aftab, M. R., Rehman, M., Rehman, C. A., & Faheem, M. (2015). Food prices and their impact on poverty in Pakistan. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences*, 35(2), 903–910.
- Agrawal, P. (2007). Economic growth and poverty reduction: Evidence from Kazakhstan. *Asian Development Review*, 24(02), 90–115.
- Ahad, M. (2016). Nexus between income inequality, crime, inflation, and poverty: New evidence from structural breaks for Pakistan.
- Ahmed, Y., Kakakhel, S. J., Gul, S., & Tariq, M. (2015). Root Causes of the Failure of Industries in the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. *Journal of Applied Environmental and Biological Sciences*, 5(12), 345-356.
- Akhtar, R., Hongman, L. İ. U., & Amjad, A. L. İ. (2017). Influencing factors of poverty in Pakistan: Time series analysis. *International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues*, 7(2), 215–222.



Advance Journal of Econometrics and Finance

Vol-3, Issue-1, 2025

- Ali, A., & Ahmed, F. (2016). Impact of Government borrowing on financial development (a case study of Pakistan). *Bulletin of Business and Economics (BBE)*, 5(3), 135–143.
- Ali, A., & Ali, S. (2018). Determinants of poverty in Pakistan. *Pakistan Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Research*, 1(2), 17–31.
- Ali, M. (2020). China–Pakistan economic corridor: prospects and challenges. *Contemporary South Asia*, 28(1), 100–112.
- Anderson, D. R., Sweeney, D. J., Williams, T. A., Camm, J. D., & Cochran, J. J. (2018). *An introduction to management science: a quantitative approach*. Cengage learning.
- Awan, A. G., & Imran, M. (2015). Factors affecting food price inflation in Pakistan. *ABC Journal of Advanced Research*, 4(1), 75–90.
- Ayegba, U. S. (2015). Unemployment and poverty as sources and consequence of insecurity in Nigeria: The Boko Haram insurgency revisited. *African Journal of Political Science and International Relations*, 9(3), 90–99.
- Azam, M., & Rashid, S. (2015). The monetarist hypothesis of inflation in Pakistan—a critique. *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy*, 20(4), 559–576.
- Aziz, S., Yaseen, M. R., & Anwar, S. (2016). Impact of rising energy prices on consumer’s welfare: a case study of Pakistan. *The Pakistan Development Review*, 605–618.
- Blanton, R. G., Blanton, S. L., & Peksen, D. (2015). The impact of IMF and World Bank programs on labor rights. *Political Research Quarterly*, 68(2), 324–336.
- Brown, M. A., Soni, A., Lapsa, M. V., Southworth, K., & Cox, M. (2020). High energy burden and low-income energy affordability: Conclusions from a literature review. *Progress in Energy*, 2(4), 42003.
- Fosu, A. K. (2009). Inequality and the impact of growth on poverty: comparative evidence for sub-Saharan Africa. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 45(5), 726–745.
- Galí, J. (2015). *Monetary policy, inflation, and the business cycle: an introduction to the new Keynesian framework and its applications*. Princeton University Press.
- Gul, S., Gilani, U. S., Khokhar, A. M., & Khan, Y. (2021). DIRECT AND INDIRECT EFFECT OF ETHICAL LEADERSHIP ON WORKPLACE CONFLICT IN FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (TELECOM SECTOR OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA). *Ilkogretim Online*, 20(3).
- Gul, S., Limongi, R., & Syed, H. W. U. (2024). Unraveling the nexus: social entrepreneur intention and socioeconomic development with mediating role of entrepreneurial knowledge. *Kybernetes*.
- Gul, S., Rehman, Z. U., Jannat, Z., & Amin, F. (2023). The effect of defence expenditure on income inequality: empirical evidence from Pakistan. *Liberal Arts and Social Sciences International Journal (LASSIJ)*, 7(2), 81-100. doi: 10.47264/idea.lassij/7.2.5
- Gyeke-Dako, A., Agbloyor, E. K., Agoba, A. M., Turkson, F., & Abbey, E. (2022). Central Bank independence, inflation, and poverty in Africa. *Journal of Emerging Market Finance*, 21(2), 211–236.
- Hasan, N., & Sun’an, M. (2020). The Effect of Private Inflation and Investment on Unemployment and Poverty in North Maluku Province. *Journal of International Conference Proceedings*, 3(3), 36–48.
- Hassan, M. U., Khalid, M. W., & Kayani, A. S. (2016). Evaluating the dilemma of inflation, poverty, and unemployment. *Bulletin of Business and Economics (BBE)*, 5(2), 67–82.
- Johnson, B. S., Onakoya, A. B., & Akeju, O. (2018). Economic growth and macroeconomic dynamics in Nigeria. *Review of Innovation and Competitiveness: A Journal of Economic and Social Research*, 4(3), 93–114.
- Kakakhel, S. J., Saeed, T., & Gul, S. (2016). Role of NGOS in the Women Empowerment through Provision of Rural Entrepreneurship Opportunities. *Journal of Applied Environmental and Biological Sciences*, 6, 331-52.
- Khan, A. U., Iqbal, T., & Rehman, Z. U. (2016). Impact of human capital on poverty alleviation in district Karak, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. *Dialogue (Pakistan)*, 11(2), 228-241. doi: https://www.qurtuba.edu.pk/thedialogue/The%20Dialogue/11_2/Dialogue_April_June2016_228-241.pdf
- Khan, F., Noor, S., Rehman, Z. U., & Rahman, G. (2022). Does Schooling Contribute to Economic Growth? A Comparative Study in Pakistan and Afghanistan. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences*, 42(3), 535-545.
- Khan, M. A., & Khan, S. (2018). Inflation and the economic growth: evidence from Five Asian Countries. *Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics*, 28(2), 235–252.
- Khan, S., Gul, S., & Khan, M. A. (2020). Putting phronetic leadership in action for social innovation: a tale of social enterprises. *Liberal Arts and Social Sciences International Journal (LASSIJ)*, 4(2), 98-113.



Advance Journal of Econometrics and Finance

Vol-3, Issue-1, 2025

- Khan, S., Gul, S., ul Hassan, S. W., & Imtiaz, I. (2021). Battling The Toxic WAR at Workplace Through The Introduction of Specific HR Practices: A Case of Higher Education Sector of Pakistan. *International Journal of Management (IJM)*, 12(2), 956-969.
- Khurshid, W., Qayyum, A., & Shera, M. J. (2021). Pakistan during 2015-16 TO 2020-21. *Journal of ISOSS*, 7(4), 229–240.
- Mbaka, V. M. (2022). Effects of Macroeconomics Variables on the Dividend Payout of Firms Listed at Nairobi Securities Exchange. University of Nairobi.
- Mehmood, R., & Sadiq, S. (2010). The relationship between government expenditure and poverty: A cointegration analysis. *Romanian Journal of Fiscal Policy (RJFP)*, 1(1), 29–37.
- Meo, M. S., Khan, V. J., Ibrahim, T. O., Khan, S., Ali, S., & Noor, K. (2018). Asymmetric impact of inflation and unemployment on poverty in Pakistan: new evidence from asymmetric ARDL cointegration. *Asia Pacific Journal of Social Work and Development*, 28(4), 295–310.
- Miankhail, S. B. (2009). Causes and consequences of poverty in Pakistan. *Journal of Finance and Economics*, 2, 2–44.
- Miar, M., & Yunani, A. (2020). The analysis of the influence of the government expenditure on poverty in Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 18(1), 91–102.
- Murjani, A. (2019). Short-run and long-run impact of inflation, unemployment, and economic growth towards poverty in Indonesia: ARDL approach. *Jurnal Dinamika Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 2(1), 15–29.
- Nazar, R., Ambreen, A., & Sabtain, S. (2020). Does Inflation have an Effect on Economic Growth? Empirical Evidence from Pakistan. *ANNALS OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND PERSPECTIVE*, 1(1), 41–52.
- Nnamocha, P. N., & Eke, C. N. (2015). Bank credit and agricultural output in Nigeria (1970–2013): An error correction model (ECM) approach. *British Journal of Economics, Management & Trade*, 10(2), 1–12.
- Paul, M., & Sharma, P. (2019). Inflation rate and Poverty: Does the poor become poorer with inflation? Available at SSRN, 3328539.
- Radetzki, M., & Wårell, L. (2020). *A handbook of primary commodities in the global economy*. Cambridge University Press.
- Ramzan, M. (2021). Impact of inflation and unemployment on economic growth of Pakistan. *European Journal of Business and Management Research*, 6(4), 282–288.
- Rana, I. A., Jamshed, A., Younas, Z. I., & Bhatti, S. S. (2020). Characterizing flood risk perception in urban communities of Pakistan. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 46, 101624.
- Rehman, M. U., Shah, Z., & Rehman, Z. U. (2023). Impact of the foreign remittances on economic growth and poverty reduction: an analysis of Pakistan's economy. *Journal of Humanities, Social and Management Sciences (JHSMS)*, 4(1), 58-77. doi: 10.47264/idea.jhsms/4.1.5
- Rizki, M., & Solihati, K. D. (2022). The impact of corruption, inflation and unemployment towards poverty in Indonesia. *Journal of Business Administration Economics & Entrepreneurship*, 47–56.
- Saeed, M. (2020). The Effects of Monetary Policy on Poverty Alleviation in Pakistan. Available at SSRN 3693375.
- Sasmal, R., & Sasmal, J. (2016). Public expenditure, economic growth and poverty alleviation. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 43(6), 604–618.
- Siami-Namini, S., & Hudson, D. (2019). Inflation and income inequality in developed and developing countries. *Journal of Economic Studies*, 46(3), 611–632.
- Sijabat, R. (2022). ExaMining the IMPact of EconoMic Growth, Poverty and UneMployment on Inflation in Indonesia (2000-2019): Evidence froM Error Correction Model. *Jurnal Studi Pemerintahan*, 25–58.
- Sulaeman, M. (2021). Contribution Of Population Growth, Agricultural Land Use And Inflation To Poverty. *Perwira International Journal of Economics & Business*, 1(1), 51–56.
- Tung, L. T., & Thanh, P. T. (2015). The threshold in the relationship between inflation and economic growth: Empirical evidence in Vietnam. *Asian Social Science*, 11(10), 105.
- Ucal, M. Ş. (2014). Panel data analysis of foreign direct investment and poverty from the perspective of developing countries. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 109, 1101–1105.
- Vitenu-Sackey, P. A., & Acheampong, T. (2022). Impact of economic policy uncertainty, energy intensity, technological innovation and R&D on CO2 emissions: evidence from a panel of 18 developed economies. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 29(58), 87426–87445.
- World Development Indicators. (2024). World Development Indicators (WDI), The World Bank, Retrieved from <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators>.
- Yolanda, Y. (2017). Analysis of factors affecting inflation and its impact on human development index and poverty in Indonesia.



Advance Journal of Econometrics and Finance

Vol-3, Issue-1, 2025