

Insert a Nice Title here with Title Case*

An (optional) Nice Subtitle for the Paper

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Abstract

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JEL Classification: P16; G21; D72; E51

Keywords: Monetary Policy, Income Inequality, Structural VAR, Average Propensity of Consume

*Acknowledgements with Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.. Use footnote for providing further information about author (webpage, alternative address) and funding agencies.

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1 Section 1

The finding in this paper cannot conclude the root cause of economic inequality in Cambodia. However, This study provides a broad overview and big picture to economists and policymakers to overlook and take ongoing action discussions and the way to design the innovation and creative policy for reducing economic inequality among households and individuals. According to the literature, many authors provide different perspectives associated with policy options to reduce economic inequality that can be resilient to technological change, globalization, and long-term economic development. [Herrán \(2005\)](#) suggest a higher level of democracy reduces the level of income inequality.¹ [Bastagli, Coady and Gupta \(2012\)](#); [Breunig and Rose \(2019\)](#); and [Bastagli, Coady and Gupta \(2012\)](#) suggest to increase graduation rates and improving education², well-designed labor market³ and institutions policies⁴, foster the integration of immigrants, improving tax and transfer systems⁵, promoting and considering to create the personal income tax system and boosting GDP per capita. An econometric test by [GIZ \(2015\)](#) confirms that the reduction of inequality is possible even under open economy conditions if a given set of appropriate macroeconomic, labor, fiscal and social policies is adopted by governments.⁶

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¹This is based on an empirical analysis covering 69 countries during the period from 1960 to 1996.

²For example, "hybrid policies" like as the higher education contribution scheme (HECS) student loans with the collaboration between public and private sector [Breunig and Rose \(2019\)](#).

³A case of Brazil, [Herrán \(2005\)](#) suggest that provide effective training programs for the workforce will help them to highly competitive and high productivity.

⁴Especially, reducing the gap between employment protection on temporary and permanent work as well as a relatively high minimum wage that make people living better with the temporary inflation.

⁵Fiscal policy and cash transfer program are the primary indicator to reduce income inequality of low-income employees and poor households.

⁶[GIZ \(2015\)](#) discusses the income inequality changes which have taken place in some representative developing regions during the 1980s–1990s, while inequality rose in the majority of the countries of these regions.

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Todo.

2 Section 2

2.1 Some Citations

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[FIGURE 1 ABOUT HERE.]

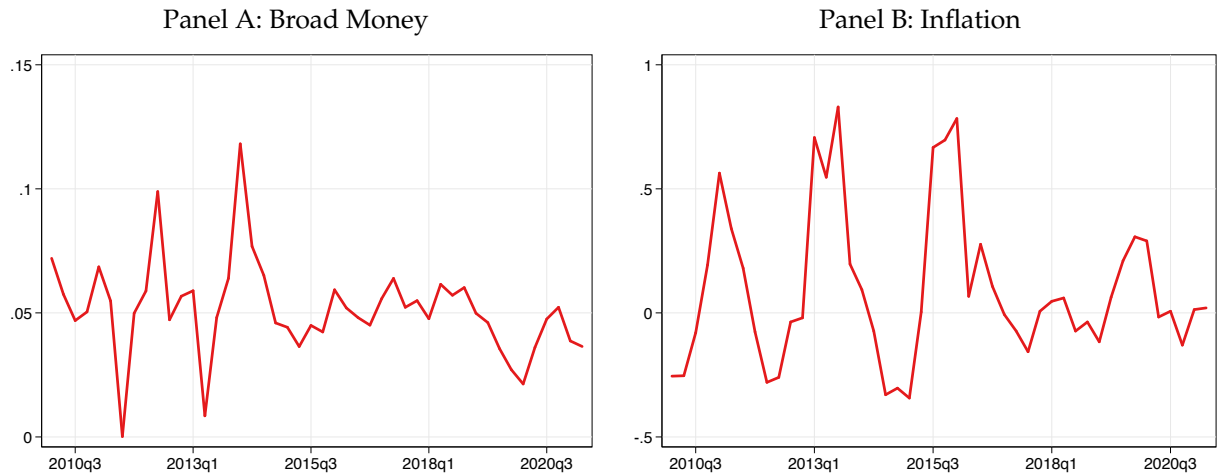
Table 1 summarizes the Granger-causality results for the six-variable VAR. It shows the p -values associated with the chi-squared statistic for testing whether the relevant sets of coefficients are zero. For example, if inflation does not help predict broad money, then the coefficient on the lags of inflation will all be zero in the reduced-form broad money supply equation. Inflation does not help predict the broad money ($M2$), the unemployment rate, the exchange rate and the interest rate levels of statistical significance. Nevertheless, inflation helps predict output at the 10% significance level with the p -value 0.076 or 7.6%. My Granger tests show the $M2$ significantly impacts output, inflation and exchange rates at 1% and 5% of statistical significance (the p -value is 0.004, 0.017, and 0.036, respectively). In addition, the results reflect that the use of exchange rates as an instrument policy to control money supply in the market has a true consensus effect on other macroeconomic variables. As we see in Table 1, the exchange rate has Granger-cause broad money and output statistically significant at a 1% and 5% level with p -value is 0.001 or 1% and 0.097 or 9.7%. Surprisingly, the unemployment rate has a consequence to many economic variables like inflation at a 1% of statistical significance, to $M2$ (4.9%), the interest rate (4%), and exchange rates at p -value 0.019 or 1.9%.

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Figures

Figure 1: The growth of the broad money and inflation during 2010Q1–2021Q2



Notes: This two figures represent the moving average of the broad money and inflation between 2010Q1–2021Q2. Panel A reports the broad money and Panel B reports inflation rate growth. The y -axis reports the percentage change with multiply by 100 bias, the x -axis is the time period in quarters. The data uses to plot these figure come the National Bank of Cambodia and the National Institute of Statistics.

Tables

Table 1: Granger Causality Tests for VAR Model

Regressor	Inflation	M2	Output	Unemployment	Exchange rate	Interest rate
Inflation	—	0.000	0.076	0.510	0.162	0.493
M2	0.004	—	0.017	0.555	0.000	0.036
Output	0.045	0.078	—	0.153	0.000	0.000
Unemployment	0.010	0.049	0.405	—	0.019	0.040
Exchange rate	0.131	0.001	0.097	0.973	—	0.158
Interest rate	0.007	0.000	0.014	0.000	0.000	—

Notes: All entries are chi-square test statistics at degrees of freedom with an indicated significant at 1%, 5% and 10% levels, parentheses are *P*-values. The row labeled *Regressor* do not enter the reduced form equation for column variable labeled *Dependent Variable*. The results were computed from a VAR with four lags and a constant term over the 2010Q1–2021:Q2 sample period.