



THE EFFECT OF CORRUPTION, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND INFLATION ON POVERTY IN SOUTH SULAWESI PROVINCE

Ade Lilis¹⁾, I Ketut Patra²⁾, Ahmad Refki Saputra³⁾

^{1,2,3}Department of Development Economics, Universitas Muhammadiyah Palopo, Indonesia

^{1,2,3}lilisade48@gmail.com, ketutpatra@umpalopo.ac.id, ahmadrefkisaputra@umpalopo.ac.id

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received:
February 23, 2026
Revised
April 21, 2026
Accepted:
April 25, 2026
Online available:
May 07, 2026

Keywords:

Corruption, Economic Growth, Inflation, Panel Data, Poverty.

*Correspondence:

Name: Ade Lilis

E-mail: lilisade48@gmail.com

Editorial Office

Ambon State Polytechnic
Center for Research and
Community Service
Ir. M. Putuhena Street, Wailela-
Rumahtiga, Ambon
Maluku, Indonesia
Postal Code: 97234

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The purpose of this study is to analyze how poverty in South Sulawesi Province is influenced by corruption, economic growth, and inflation between 2020 and 2024.

Methods: This study uses associative techniques and is quantitative in nature. Time series data (2020-2024) and cross-sectional data (24 districts/cities in South Sulawesi Province) are combined to form secondary data in the form of panel data. The data was obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and related organizations.

Data analysis was performed using multiple linear regression methods with a panel data model through IBM SPSS Statistics 2024 software.

Results: The results show that, partially, the corruption variable has no effect on poverty in South Sulawesi Province. Meanwhile, economic growth hurts poverty, which means that poverty rates can be reduced through higher economic growth, while inflation has a positive effect on poverty, indicating that rising inflation tends to increase the number of poor people. Simultaneously, these three variables affect poverty with a contribution of 6.9%, while the remaining 93.1% is influenced by variables not included in the research model.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty remains a major challenge for development in South Sulawesi Province despite positive regional economic growth trends in recent years. This situation indicates that increased economic activity has not been fully accompanied by equitable distribution of prosperity across regions and community groups. Inequality in access to education, community services, and employment opportunities remains a significant factor hindering accelerated poverty reduction. (Refki & Firmanzah, 2020) These problems arise due to inequality in income distribution. Poverty occurs when individuals or groups cannot achieve a level of financial stability that is considered essential for a standard of living. Poverty arises from the limitations some people face in meeting their needs. Poverty is a long-standing social

Published by P3M Ambon State Polytechnic

This is an open-access article under the CC BY license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>) Page | 1151

phenomenon found in almost all countries with varying levels of development. Poverty also has many dimensions, meaning that this problem is not limited to economic aspects but also includes social, cultural, and political aspects (Derek, 2023).

The concept of the poverty cycle proposed by Nurkse explains that poverty can persist in the long term due to the reciprocal relationship between limited capital, low productivity, and minimal investment. This condition makes it difficult for regions or communities to escape the poverty trap without effective policy intervention. The poverty cycle is seen as a way of survival that actually traps communities (Turnbull et al., 2024). In other words, the poverty cycle is like a circle with no beginning and no end, causing the situation to repeat itself. Nurkse explains his view of the cycle of poverty, stating that poverty arises not only from a lack of development in the past, but also from challenges in future development. In South Sulawesi Province, extraordinary elements further reinforce the cycle of poverty, with high levels of corruption reducing the effectiveness of development budget spending and hindering the accumulation of public capital. Soaring inflation reduces the purchasing power of the poor and discourages investment due to uncertainty over profits. Economic growth, which should serve as a driver for poverty alleviation, is not performing well and is unevenly distributed (Rahmah, 2023).

The number of people living in poverty in South Sulawesi province, which has 24 districts, is recorded at 736,480 people, or 8.06 percent of the total population. The condition of the poor in South Sulawesi province varies from year to year. based on SUSENAS data in 2024, it can be seen that the percentage of poor people decreased by 0.64 percent and in absolute terms there was also a decrease of 52.4 thousand people compared to 2023, which was recorded at 8.70 percent or 788.85 thousand people (Serra Penutup Risantika, et al. 2023).

Corruption is one of the institutional factors that can hinder the effectiveness of economic development. This practice causes the allocation of public budgets to be suboptimal, so that the benefits of development are not fully felt by the community, especially low-income groups. In the long term, corruption can widen social gaps and slow down poverty reduction. The relationship between corruption and poverty is very complex and widespread in the public sector, with corruption hampering economic growth and exacerbating poverty. On the other hand, poverty can trigger corruption because it weakens economic, political, and social institutions (Pirvan & Nişulescu, 2022). Police records for 2023 show that there were 149 corruption cases that reached the court level, and in 2024, 22,133 cases were uncovered and 18,133 cases were resolved, with a decrease of 1,322 cases in general crimes and a decrease of 128 in case resolutions. It is also mentioned that the South Sulawesi Anti-Corruption Committee (ACC) released its 2024 anti-corruption report, noting 54 pending corruption cases at the South Sulawesi Provincial Police level (Anti-Corruption Committee (ACC) South Sulawesi. 2024).

Economic growth is often used as an indicator of successful development because it reflects an increase in production and community income. However, high growth does not necessarily have a direct impact on poverty reduction if the results of development are not distributed evenly. This shows the importance of the quality of growth, not just the size of the growth figure. Rising poverty rates and other economic and social problems will arise if the country is unable to accelerate economic growth. Economic growth in South Sulawesi Province is represented by a series of figures, with the highest and lowest percentages occurring in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic (Ningsih et al.,2023). Economic growth in South Sulawesi Province reached 4.51% in 2023 and 5.02% in 2024.

Inflation is one of the challenges faced in Indonesia, especially the continuous increase in the cost of goods and services, referred to as inflation in South Sulawesi Province in an economy. For low-income households, inflation has a direct impact on purchasing power because most of their income is allocated to basic consumption (Nasution, 2021). The inflation rate in South Sulawesi Province reached 2.81% in 2023 and 1.23% in 2024 (Luthfi, MS. 2025).

Patra's (2018) research findings state that corruption, economic growth, and poverty have a direct impact and negative relationship on economic growth, investment levels, and government spending on social and welfare programs in Indonesia. Iskandar et al. (2022) state that economic growth has an insignificant effect on reducing poverty levels, as found by Fahrihan Fatza Arya Satriawan (2026), who states that despite an increase in economic growth, it is not enough to reduce the number of poor people. In other words, economic growth has not been able to increase the income of poor communities to exceed the poverty line. (Maryana Ningsih et al. 2023) states that based on the results of inflation testing, it is known that inflation has no significant effect on poverty levels. This is in line with the results of research by (Teguh Epinda 2023), which also shows that poverty is not affected by inflation. The

main focus of every country is inflation as one of the macroeconomic indicators. Therefore, the government continues to strive to maintain price stability through inflation control in the context of economic growth. Rising inflation is often considered an indicator of increased economic activity. Although a number of studies have examined the relationship between corruption, economic growth, and inflation on poverty, the results obtained

LITERATURE REVIEW

Poverty

South Sulawesi Province is one of the regions that has experienced fairly consistent economic growth, but it still faces poverty issues. Several areas such as Jeneponto, Takalar, and North Luwu districts generally show higher poverty rates (BPS, 2023). Poverty is not only understood as limited income, but also includes difficulties in accessing education, health services, and other basic facilities (Muhammad et al., 2024). The capability approach proposed by Amartya Sen views poverty as a lack of individual capacity to live with dignity, so that poverty can be assessed not only through income, but also through non-economic aspects (Suresh 2023).

A number of studies have also revealed elements that influence poverty in South Sulawesi, finding that several variables affect poverty, particularly inflation and unequal income distribution, which remain major problems that hinder poverty reduction. This indicates that the approach to overcoming poverty in South Sulawesi Province should not only rely on economic growth, but also pay attention to equitable development between regions and control the prices of basic necessities (Harsono et al., 2024).

Corruption

Corruption acts as a factor that hinders the effectiveness of poverty alleviation programs because it can lead to budget misuse and reduce the quality of public services. Corruption can destroy, hinder, and divert economic growth and exacerbate poverty. Corruption has a negative impact on recovery from challenging financial conditions and in the fight against poverty. Corruption is a deviation from moral values, integrity, and responsibility. The relationship between the authorities and citizens in corruption is the abuse of power or functions indiscriminately by using illegal means to gain personal or group benefits (Pirvan e Nişulescu 2022).

According to Hazmi (2023), the better the perception of the level of corruption (the higher the CPI), the more poverty in Indonesia tends to decline. Gumala and Anis (2019) found that corruption exacerbates poverty because it makes budget management inefficient. Meanwhile, Yolanda and Satrianto (2019) show that corruption causes social assistance to miss its target, thereby increasing poverty (Al Hazmi 2024).

Economic Growth

Economic growth is often used as an indicator of prosperity, as it reflects an increase in national production and income. However, in many developing countries such as Indonesia, economic growth has not been entirely successful in reducing poverty. One of the reasons for this is inclusive growth, where the increase in national income is only enjoyed by certain groups. Trickle-down theory explains that economic growth will only have an impact on poverty reduction if its benefits flow down to low-income groups. Economic growth is a crucial measure for evaluating the development of an economic system. It occurs when there is an increase in the production of goods and services compared to the previous year, which shows the extent to which economic activity has succeeded in increasing the income or welfare of the community in a certain period. Economic activity includes the utilization of production resources to create results that subsequently provide rewards to the production resources owned by the community (Kania Azzahra & Soebagyo 2024).

Previous research conducted outside Java found that economic growth plays an important role in reducing poverty, especially when accompanied by effective public spending in the education and health sectors. This study reinforces the findings of Susanto and Pangesti (2021), which show that economic growth has a negative effect on poverty, provided that the results of development are evenly distributed. Meanwhile, research conducted by Siska T. Lembang1, Josep B. Kalangi2 (2023) shows that economic growth in one district in South Sulawesi province has a slight but positive impact on poverty levels. Brajannoto et al. (2021) emphasize the importance of increasing employment opportunities so that growth has a direct impact on poor households (Agussalim et al. 2024).

Inflation

Inflation is a general and continuous increase in prices in an economy. In South Sulawesi Province, inflation is often a serious challenge for low-income households, especially in rural and coastal areas. Increases in the prices of basic necessities such as rice, cooking oil, and fuel cause a significant decline in the purchasing power of the poor. Poor communities in this region are highly vulnerable to price fluctuations as most of their income is spent on basic consumption. Macroeconomic theory explains that high inflation can reduce people's welfare and increase poverty if it is not accompanied by appropriate control policies.

Previous researchers have shown that inflation has a positive effect on poverty, where price spikes, especially in the food sector, lead to an increase in extreme poverty rates. This phenomenon is also reflected in several districts in South Sulawesi Province, which experienced high inflationary pressure after the pandemic. Sipahutar (2024) supports these findings by explaining that uncontrolled inflation can hinder the positive impact of economic growth on poverty reduction. Therefore, controlling inflation is an important factor in reducing poverty rates in South Sulawesi (Handoyo, Erlando, e Septiyanto 2020).

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses quantitative methodology to analyze the correlation between economic growth, corruption, and inflation variables on poverty levels. This approach was chosen based on the need to measure the influence of variables objectively using panel data from districts/cities in South Sulawesi Province for the period 2020-2024. Data was processed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 2024. The study population consisted of all 24 districts and cities in South Sulawesi Province. The census method was used as the sampling strategy in this study, with each member of the population serving as a research sample. Secondary data was used as a tool obtained from official institutions such as the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for data on poverty, inflation, and economic growth, as well as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW), or regional inspectorates for data on corruption cases (the corruption variable was measured based on the number of recorded cases). Data collection techniques were carried out through documentation, namely by searching and downloading annual reports and publications from the official websites of the institutions.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Classical Assumption Test

Normality Test

Table 4.1.1. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardiz ed Residual
N		120
Normal Parameters ^{a, b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	2.75968158
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.095
	Positive	.095
	Negative	-.077
Test Statistic		.095
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.010 ^c

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.
- c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Source: Output From IBM SPSS Statistics 2024 (processed by researcher, 2025)

The residual data are not statistically normally distributed, as indicated by the significance value *asym.sig.*(two-tailed) of $0.010 < 0.05$, which was determined based on the results of the normality test using the one-

sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Since the sample size used in this study was (n = 120), the deviation is considered insignificant, and the regression model can still be used for further analysis.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 4.1.2. Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients ^a							
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	7.427	1.455		5.103	.000	
	Korupsi	-.424	.374	-.101	-1.133	.260	.984
	Pertumbuhan ekonomi	-1.174E-5	.000	-.205	-2.317	.022	1.000
	Inflasi	.923	.452	.182	2.045	.043	.983

a. Dependent Variable: Kemiskinan

Source: Output From IBM SPSS Statistics 2024 (processed by researcher, 2025)

Based on the table above, the Tolerance values for all independent variables (Corruption, economic growth, and Inflation) are above 0.10, ranging from 0.983 to 1.000, and the VIF values are all below 10, ranging from 1.000 to 1.017. Therefore, it can be said that there is no multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

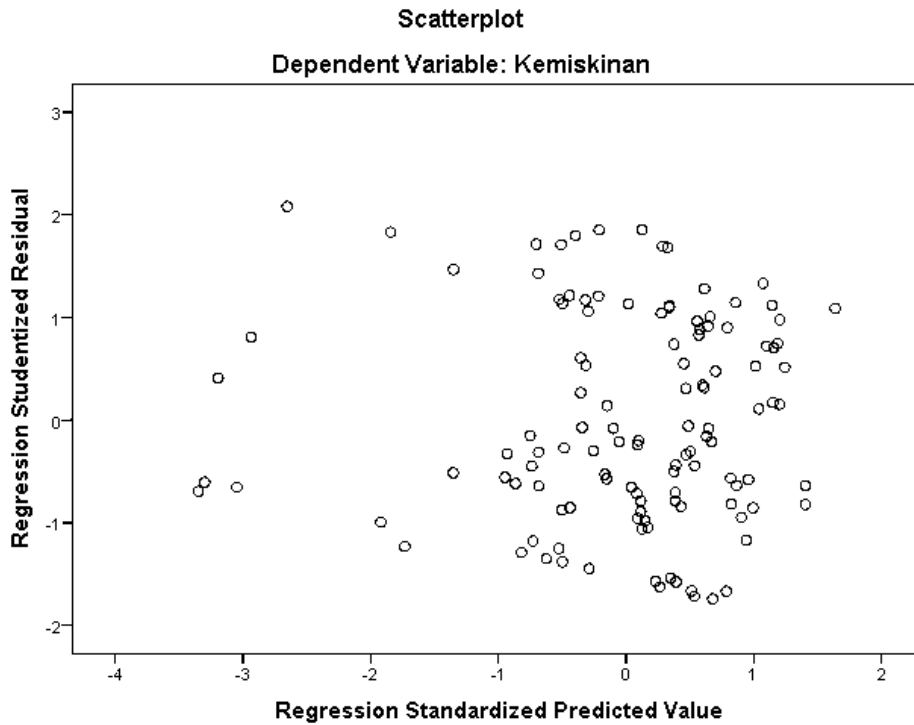


Figure 4.1.3. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Source: Output From IBM SPSS Statistics 2024 (processed by researcher, 2025)

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test using a scatterplot, it is clear that the points do not form a specific pattern and are scattered randomly above and below the zero axis. There is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model, based on the scattered pattern of points. At each expected value, the residual variance remains constant (homoscedastic). Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity.

Autocorrelation test

Table 4.1.4. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.304 ^a	.092	.069	2.795	1.662

a. Predictors: (Constant), Inflasi, Pertumbuhan ekonomi, Korupsi

b. Dependent Variable: Kemiskinan

Source: Output From IBM SPSS Statistics 2024 (processed by researcher, 2025)

Based on the analysis results in the table above, 1.662 is obtained as the Durbin-Watson (DW) value. The number of independent variables (k) = 3, the number of samples (n) = 120, and this value is then compared with the Durbin-Watson table values (dL and dU) at a significance level of 5%. The values obtained are (dL=1.601) and the upper limit (dU=1.736) according to the Durbin-Watson table. dU and dL (1.601) are separated by a DW value of 1.662, so it can be concluded that the regression model does not experience autocorrelation, either positive or negative.

Multiple Linear Regression

Table 4.2.1. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

		Coefficients^a					Collinearity Statistics	
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
		B	Std. Error	Beta				
1	(Constant)	7.427	1.455		5.103	.000		
	Korupsi	-.424	.374	-.101	-1.133	.260	.984	1.017
	Perumbuhan ekonomi	-1.174E-5	.000	-.205	-2.317	.022	1.000	1.000
	Inflasi	.923	.452	.182	2.045	.043	.983	1.017

a. Dependent Variable: Kemiskinan

Source: Output From IBM SPSS Statistics 2024 (processed by researcher, 2025)

The following are the findings of the regression equation model based on the table above.

$$Y = 7.427 - 0.424X_1 - 1.174X_2 + 0.923X_3$$

a. Constant (7.427)

The constant value of 7.427 indicates that if corruption, economic growth, and inflation are considered unchanged, the poverty rate in South Sulawesi Province will be 7.427 units.

b. Corruption Variable (X1)

Corruption has a negative coefficient but is not statistically significant, meaning it does not significantly affect poverty during the study period.

c. Economic growth variable (X2)

The economic growth regression coefficient of -1.174 means that every 1 unit increase in economic growth will cause a decrease in poverty of -1.174. According to this concept, the relationship shows that higher economic growth contributes to lower poverty levels, indicating that good economic growth can improve people's welfare.

d. Inflation variable (X3)

The inflation regression coefficient of 0.923 means that the poverty rate will increase by 0.923 for every one-unit increase in inflation. This relationship is unidirectional, where increasing inflation can have an impact on increasing poverty rates.

Correlation test analysis and coefficient of determination (R2)

Table 4.2.2. Correlation test results and coefficient of determination (R2)

Model Summary^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.304 ^a	.092	.069	2.795	1.662

a. Predictors: (Constant), Inflasi, Pertumbuhan ekonomi, Korupsi

b. Dependent Variable: Kemiskinan

Source: Output From IBM SPSS Statistics 2024 (processed by researcher, 2025)

The R value of 0.304 and the Adjusted R-Square value of 0.069 were obtained based on the results of the model summary test. This shows that the factors of inflation, economic growth, and corruption together can explain 6.9% of the variation in poverty in South Sulawesi Province, while the rest is explained by other factors outside the model. The Durbin-Watson value of 1.662 indicates that there is no serious autocorrelation problem in the model.

Partial Test (t)

Based on Table 4.3.1.

a. Corruption variable (X1)

Based on the t-test results, a t-value of -1.133 was obtained with a significance level of 0.260 > 0.05. As a result, the null hypothesis (Ho) was accepted and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) was rejected, indicating that corruption has no impact on poverty in South Sulawesi Province.

b. Economic Growth Variable (X2)

Based on the t-test results, the significance level is 0.022 < 0.05 and the t-value is -2.317. As a result, the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted, indicating that economic growth significantly affects poverty in South Sulawesi Province.

c. Inflation variable (X3)

Based on the t-test results, the t-value is 2.045 with a significance level of 0.043 < 0.05. Therefore, Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, which means that inflation significantly affects poverty in South Sulawesi Province.

Simultaneous Test (F)

Table 4.2.3. Simultaneous Test Results (F)

ANOVA^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	91.966	3	30.655	3.924	.010 ^b
	Residual	906.285	116	7.813		
	Total	998.251	119			

a. Dependent Variable: Kemiskinan

b. Predictors: (Constant), Inflasi, Pertumbuhan ekonomi, Korupsi

Source: Output From IBM SPSS Statistics 2024 (processed by researcher, 2025)

$$F = \frac{MS_{reg}}{MS_{res}} = \frac{30.655}{7.813} = 3.924$$

The F value calculated is 3.924 with a significance value of 0.010 (<0.05) obtained from the F test results. Thus, it can be concluded that the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted and the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected, indicating that the poverty rate in South Sulawesi Province is significantly influenced by the factors of inflation, economic growth, and corruption simultaneously

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, an R-squared value of 0.069 was obtained, indicating that the independent variables (corruption, economic growth, and inflation) and the dependent variable (poverty) explain 6.9% of the variation, with variables outside the scope of this study contributing the remaining 93.1%. Based on the t-test results, the corruption variable does not have a significant impact on poverty, with a t-value of -1.133 and a significance level of 0.260. With a t-value of -2.317 and a significance level of 0.022, the economic growth variable significantly affects poverty. This means that the poverty rate in a region will decrease as its economic growth increases. There is an influence from the inflation variable, as indicated by a t-value of 2.045 and a significance level of 0.043, which has a positive and significant effect on poverty. It can therefore be concluded that economic growth and inflation have a real effect on poverty in South Sulawesi Province, while corruption does not show a significant effect in this study period.

Recommendations

Based on the results of the study, it is recommended that local governments focus more on promoting economic growth by strengthening productive sectors such as MSMEs, agriculture, and creative industries, as these have been proven to have a significant impact on reducing poverty. Although the variable of corruption has not shown a statistically significant effect, efforts to eradicate corruption still need to be strengthened so that the use of the development budget is more efficient and targeted. In addition, inflation control policies need to be directed at stabilizing the prices of basic necessities so as not to create additional pressure on poverty levels in the future.

REFERENCES

- Agussalim, A., Nursini, N., Suhab, S., Kurniawan, R., Samir, S., & Tawakkal, T. (2024). The path to poverty reduction: How do economic growth and fiscal policy influence poverty through inequality in Indonesia. *Economies*, 12(12), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.3390/economies12120316>
- Al Hazmi, R. A. (2024). The moderating role of economic growth in the association between corruption and poverty in Indonesia. *Journal of Law, Administration, and Social Science*, 4(1), 76–86. <https://doi.org/10.54957/jolas.v4i1.725>
- Anti Corruption Committee (ACC) Sulawesi. (2024). *Tindak pidana korupsi dan kerugian kasus korupsi di Sulawesi Selatan* (February report).
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2023). *Profil kemiskinan di Indonesia Maret 2023* (No. 47). <https://www.bps.go.id>
- Committee, E. (2025). *Corruption as a barrier to poverty reduction and development: A cross-country panel analysis*. <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.19325.83681>
- Derek, T. M., et al. (2023). Pengaruh pengangguran terbuka, pengeluaran pemerintah, indeks pembangunan manusia terhadap tingkat kemiskinan di Sulawesi Utara. *Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi*, 23(9), 49–60.
- Epinda, T., & Sinaga, I. S. N. (2023). Pengaruh inflasi, pertumbuhan ekonomi, dan pertumbuhan penduduk terhadap tingkat kemiskinan di Kota Jayapura 2011–2021. *ABDIMAS SEAN*, 1(2), 73–79. <https://doi.org/10.58471/abdimassean.v1i02.149>
- Fahrihan Fatza Arya Satriawan, & Aisyah, S. (2026). Analisis kualitas pembangunan manusia dan bantuan sosial terhadap tingkat kemiskinan di Indonesia. *Indonesian Journal of Digital Business*, 5(4). <https://doi.org/10.17509/ijdb.v5i4.97045>

Commented [SS1]: research conclusions must be in accordance with the research problem

- Gai, A. M. (2025). The influence of economic growth, human development index, and open unemployment rate on poverty levels in Sumenep Regency., 8(2), 3862–3882.
- Handoyo, R. D., Erlando, A., & Septiyanto, I. (2020). Dampak faktor eksternal terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia. *EcceS*, 7(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.24252/ecc.v7i1.13382>
- Harsono, I., Hatim, F., Sumastuti, E., Thalib, B., & Sya'rani, R. (2024). Poverty statistics of South Sulawesi Province based on human development index and GRDP using panel data. *International Journal on Social Science, Economics and Art*, 13(4), 234–239.
- Iskandar, I., Abrar, M., & Sufirmansyah, S. (2022). Pengaruh IPM, inflasi, pengangguran dan pertumbuhan ekonomi terhadap kemiskinan. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Pembangunan*, 13(1). <https://doi.org/10.22373/jep.v13i1.761>
- Kania Azzahra, A., Akalili Ayu, A., & Soebagyo, D. (2024). Analisis determinan pertumbuhan ekonomi di Indonesia tahun 2000–2021. *Action Research Literate*, 8(3), 340–345. <https://doi.org/10.46799/arl.v8i3.279>
- Ketut Patra, I., & Junaidi, N. (2018). Korupsi, pertumbuhan ekonomi dan kemiskinan di Indonesia. *Riset Akuntansi dan Keuangan Indonesia*, 3(1), 71–79. <https://doi.org/10.23917/reaksi.v3i1.5609>
- Lembang, S. T., Kalangi, J. B., & Lopian, A. L. C. P. (2023). Pengaruh pertumbuhan ekonomi, jumlah penduduk dan indeks pembangunan manusia terhadap kemiskinan di Kabupaten Tana Toraja. *Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi*, 23(8), 73–84.
- Luthfi, M. S. (2025). Inflasi Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan 2024.
- Maryana Ningsih, N., Nursini, N., & Sabir, S. (2023). Pengaruh upah minimum, inflasi dan investasi terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi dan kemiskinan di Pulau Sulawesi. *Economics and Digital Business Review*, 4(2), 362–372.
- Muhammad, F., Muchtar, M., & Sihombing, P. R. (2024). The nexus of gender inequality and poverty rate in Indonesia. *Perspektif: Jurnal Ekonomi & Manajemen*, 22(1), 51–59.
- Muna, M., & Anwar, K. (2023). Pengaruh inflasi, tingkat pengangguran terbuka, dan tingkat partisipasi angkatan kerja terhadap tingkat kemiskinan di Indonesia., 2(2), 83–95.
- Nasution, R. (2021). Pengaruh indeks pembangunan manusia, inflasi, dan BI rate terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi di Indonesia, 167–186.
- Pirvan, C., & Nişulescu, I. (2022). Poverty and inequality as predictors of corruption. *CECCAR Business Review*, 3(4), 66–72. <https://doi.org/10.37945/cbr.2022.04.08>
- Rahmah, N. A. (2023). Program Studi Ekonomi Syariah.
- Refki, A. S., Hapid, Jusman, & Firmanzah, A. (2024). The influence of family income, living environment and education on poverty in Palopo City. In *Proceedings of the International Economics and Business Conference (IECON)* (Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 928–935). <https://jurnal.amertainstitute.com/index.php/IECON/article/view/164>
- Serra Pungkas Risantika, S., Triany, N. H., & Hasma, M. M. (2023). Data informasi kemiskinan Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan 2023.
- Suresh, J. (2023). Poverty is lack of capabilities: A literature review. *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science*, 7, 462–476. <https://doi.org/10.47772/IJRIS>
- Turnbull, B., Gordon, S. F., Ojeda-García, A., Fuentes-Balderrama, J., & Cruz del Castillo, C. (2024). The poverty trap: A grounded theory on the price of survival for the urban poor in Mexico. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 11(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-03328-3>