ABSTRACT

This research analyzes the influence of corruption, political regimes, and economic growth on poverty alleviation in 136 countries during the 2016-2022 period. The variables examined include the SDG 1 – No Poverty score as an indicator of poverty, economic growth, the Corruption Perception Index (CPI), and political regime classification (closed autocracy, electoral autocracy, electoral democracy, and liberal democracy). Data were analyzed using a panel data regression model with a Fixed Effect Model (FEM) with Panel Corrected Standard Errors (PCSE).

The research results show that economic growth and reduced levels of corruption significantly reduce poverty. Every 1% increase in economic growth increases the SDG 1 score by 0.17, and every 1 unit increase in the CPI increases the SDG 1 score by 0.17. The interaction between corruption and economic growth does not show a significant effect, indicating that both work independently in influencing poverty. Electoral autocratic regimes were found to be more effective in reducing poverty than liberal democracies, with an SDG 1 score 2.77 units higher. However, there is no significant difference in poverty reduction between electoral democracies and closed autocracies compared to liberal democracies.

Keywords*: Poverty, Political Regime, Economic Growth, Corruption, Electoral Autocracy, Liberal Democracy*