

THE INFLUENCE OF ZAKAT INFAK SHADAQOH (ZIS) AND OPEN UNEMPLOYMENT TO POVERTY IN INDONESIA PERIOD 2012-2022

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Abstract: *This study aims to determine how much ZIS affects poverty, how much open unemployment affects poverty, and how much ZIS and open unemployment affect poverty. The research method in this study is descriptive quantitative. This research uses purposive sampling, in the form of ZIS (zakat infak and shadakah) financial reports from 34 provinces in Indonesia recorded in BAZNAS every year. Open unemployment and poverty data in this study are sourced from the Central Bureau of Statistics. This report amounts to 11 years, namely from the period 2012-2022. This study uses secondary data obtained from the annual financial report of ZIS zakat infak sedekah distribution and the annual financial report of open unemployment and poverty. All of this data is sourced from the official websites of BAZNAS and BPS, namely www.baznas.go.id and www.bps.go.id. This study uses multiple linear regression spss version 22 as an analytical tool. The stages consist of the classic assumption test analysis, t statistical test, F statistical test, correlation coefficient test and determination coefficient test. There are three conclusions from the research results, namely partially there is a negative effect of ZIS on poverty, partially there is a positive effect of unemployment on poverty, and simultaneously there is a simultaneous effect of unemployment and zakat infak sedekah (ZIS) on poverty in Indonesia.*

Keywords: Zakat Infak Sedekah (ZIS), Open unemployment, Poverty.

Abstrak: *Penelitian ini ditujukan untuk mengetahui seberapa besar ZIS berpengaruh pada kemiskinan, seberapa besar pengangguran terbuka berpengaruh terhadap kemiskinan, dan seberapa besar ZIS dan pengangguran terbuka berpengaruh terhadap kemiskinan. Metode penelitian pada penelitian ini berbentuk deskriptif kuantitatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan purposive sampling, berupa laporan keuangan ZIS (zakat infak dan shadakah) dari 34 provinsi di Indonesia yang tercatat dalam BAZNAS setiap tahunnya. Data pengangguran terbuka dan kemiskinan pada penelitian ini bersumber dari Badan Pusat Statistik. Laporan ini berjumlah 11 tahun, yaitu dari periode 2012-2022. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari laporan keuangan tahunan penyaluran ZIS zakat infak sedekah dan laporan keuangan tahunan pengangguran terbuka dan kemiskinan. Semua data ini penelitian bersumber dari website resmi BAZNAS dan BPS yaitu www.baznas.go.id dan www.bps.go.id. Penelitian ini menggunakan regresi linear berganda spss versi 22 sebagai alat analisis. Adapun tahapan ini terdiri dari tahapan analisis uji asumsi klasik, uji Statistik t, uji Statistik F, Uji Koefisien Korelasi dan Uji Koefisien Determinasi. Terdapat tiga kesimpulan dari hasil penelitian yaitu secara parsial ada pengaruh negatif ZIS terhadap kemiskinan, secara parsial ada pengaruh positif pengangguran terhadap kemiskinan, serta secara simultan ada pengaruh secara simultan pengangguran dan zakat infak sedekah (ZIS) terhadap kemiskinan di Indonesia.*

Kata Kunci: Zakat Infak Sedekah (ZIS), Pengangguran terbuka, Kemiskinan..

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a major factor that must be resolved by a country, because it will hinder the country's economic growth. The existence of poverty levels comes from individuals in their lives to meet daily needs that cannot be met properly. According to the World Bank (Efendy, 2015) in poverty is caused by assets and income that cannot meet individual needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, health and education. In this condition, Islam provides a view that poverty has a negative impact on the lives of individuals, because they cannot balance their lives on the needs they must fulfill.

The existence of poverty is caused by a low level of education, not being able to fulfill the ability and willingness to work, the existence of laziness in him towards the work he does, termination of employment (PHK), and so on. If this problem is not corrected either from individuals or from the government as a party who cares about this problem, other problems will occur such as robbing, stealing, gambling, begging, corruption, prostitution, and so on. This problem also has an impact on the economy in a country that will be hampered by its growth and will have an impact on this country having a bad reputation from the views of other countries.

Indonesia is one of the countries that has a population that has the lowest income (poor). The existence of this problem, the Indonesian government has made efforts so that this poverty level is quickly resolved and can again cooperate and provide synergy to other countries so that economic growth in this country strengthens again. Based on data obtained from BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics) until September 2023 poverty in Indonesia fell to 1.74% from the previous condition in March 2022 of 2.04%. The government's target is aimed at all locations, both villages and cities, so that if the synergy continues, the extreme poverty rate in 2024 of zero percent will be achieved (Supanji, 2023). Poverty in Indonesia currently continues to decline every year. This can be seen in 2020 the number of poor Indonesians reached. 27.55 million people, in 2020 it fell to 26.50 million people and in 2022 it fell to 26.36 million people.

Based on the data above, although there is a decrease in the level of poverty in Indonesia, there needs to be synergy again for this country so that the level of poverty in Indonesia really does not exist. Of course, this effort will be assisted by Islamic economic instruments through infaq, zakat and sadaqah. This form of activity will help Indonesian people who are in poverty and need to improve the ability of the community to be more productive. Of course this form of activity is carried out by the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) as an institution that has the aim of providing the welfare of the people. The goals carried out by this institution are aimed at improving the welfare of people who initially experienced problems in their poor lives, and reducing the level of national inequality. Activities in this institution are supported by information technology to reach the conditions of the poor and get fast service to them. So that the distribution is right on target and those who get help and services can change and improve their lives into productive communities so that they can compete with other communities regarding the skills or abilities they have from the results of the assistance provided by this institution through education and training tailored to their abilities and talents (*Profil BAZNAS*, 2023).

Based on BAZNAS financial report data, the form of zakat infak sedakah (ZIS) distribution carried out by BAZNAS every year has increased significantly, starting in 2012,

BAZNAS distributed ZIS amounting to IDR 45,365,383,247. In 2013, the distribution increased to Rp 50,615,218,917. This form of distribution continues to increase until 2022 to Rp 530,590,260,168. The increase in the distribution of ZIS funds is evidence of the Muslim community's awareness of zakat and alms and the contribution of funds to be distributed will also increase for mustahik. However, if you look at the ratio of the population in Indonesia, this number who are classified as poor in 2022 of 26.36 million people is very far compared to the amount of funds distributed is still far away, thus giving problems to the poverty that exists in Indonesia today.

The occurrence of poverty, the government and BAZNAS institutions should also provide opportunities for people who have the ability to be employed, so that they become productive people and do not rely every day on the distribution of zakat given by this institution. This condition certainly must be cooperated by the local government, because they really know the condition of the population. Because in Indonesia today unemployment is the main problem today. Unemployment in Indonesia is currently in the form of open unemployment, which is the condition of people who do not have jobs so they do not get income. The open unemployment rate in Indonesia for the last 11 years, from 2012 to 2022, has fluctuated, the highest unemployment of 7.1% occurred in 2020, where this condition was a massive layoff due to the covid 19 case, where part of the company was unable to meet its liquidity level. Until 2022 the unemployment rate in Indonesia tends to decline to 5.9%. If calculated on the total population of 8.42 million people in Indonesia become unemployed. The occurrence of unemployment in Indonesia is due to the low level of education, as well as their lack of foreign language skills, so they cannot compete with other workers. Unemployment is therefore a problem in this country and will have an impact on the level of poverty if there is no policy firmness carried out by the government to overcome this problem (CNN Indonesia, 2023).

The occurrence of poverty is not only caused by the condition of unemployment, but there are other factors, such as laziness in working, not having the ability and ability to work. The role of BAZNAS in channeling its assistance to mustahik also has problems if it is wrongly targeted. Because the population in Indonesia is very large, so it must be right on target. However, to see the extent to which the effect of ZIS influence on poverty in Indonesia needs to be proven quantitatively, as well as related to the problem of unemployment. The existence of this research study will make it easier for the government to make quick and precise decisions regarding solving the problem of poverty.

The uncertainty of the impact will certainly provide an increasing poverty problem because the problem cannot be solved by environmental conditions or activities carried out by the government and society. On this basis, researchers formulated the problem of the Effect of Zakat Infak Sedekah (ZIS) and Unemployment on Poverty in Indonesia for the Period 2012-2022.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to (Prasetyoningrum & Sukmawati, 2018) HDI (Human Development Index) has a negative influence on the poverty rate. Meanwhile, the economic growth rate has no effect on the poverty rate. Furthermore, unemployment has a significant positive effect on poverty. The results of this study also show that unemployment can provide mediation between poverty

and HDI. Furthermore, unemployment can also mediate between poverty and economic growth (Prasetyoningrum & Sukmawati, 2018).

According to the results of research from (Baihaqy & Puspitasari, 2019) analyzing the impact of unemployment, zakat, HDI and GRDP on poverty in Aceh. The results of this research show that these variables have a significant effect on poverty (Baihaqy & Puspitasari, 2019).

According to Dasangga and Cahyono (2020) analyzed the role of zakat with the cibest model. The results of this study indicate that productive zakat programs can increase mustahik income and reduce material poverty and absolute poverty levels (Dasangga & Cahyono, 2020).

According to Afa Rosfalita Nur Alifia (2020), analyzing the effect of zakat infak sedakah (ZIS), unemployment and economic growth on poverty in Indonesia in 2003-2018. The results of this study indicate that partially ZIS distribution has a negative and significant effect on poverty in Indonesia. Unemployment has a significant positive effect on poverty in Indonesia, economic growth has a negative and insignificant effect on poverty in Indonesia (Alifia, 2020).

According to Murobbi (2021) analyzing the Effect of Zakat, Infaq Sadaqah, and Inflation on Poverty in Indonesia for the period 2001-2018. The results showed that zakat revenue had a significant effect in reducing the number of poor people. Meanwhile, infaq sedekah and inflation do not have a significant relationship with poverty and have a negative relationship (Murobbi, 2021).

According to Fitriya Amanatillah and Imam Mukhlis (2022) analyzed the effect of zakat, infaq, pm and unemployment rate on poverty in Aceh province in 2007-2019. The results of this study indicate, partially zakat, and ipm have a significant positive effect on poverty, while infaq and the open unemployment rate have a negative effect on unemployment. Similarly, these four variables have a significant effect on poverty in Aceh (Amanatillah & Mukhlis, 2022).

According to (Wahdati, 2022) analyzing the Effect of Zakat, Infaq and Alms, Human Development Index, Unemployment and Inflation on Economic Growth and Poverty Levels in Indonesia in 2011-2021. The results of this study indicate that (1) Zakat, infaq and alms, human development index, unemployment and inflation affect Indonesia's economic growth in 2011-2021. (2) Zakat, infaq and alms, human development index, unemployment, inflation and economic growth affect Indonesia's poverty rate in 2011-2021. (3) Zakat, infaq and alms, human development index, unemployment and inflation affect Indonesia's poverty rate in 2011-2021 through economic growth variables (Wahdati, 2022).

According to (Nurhalim et al., 2022), analyzing the Effect of Zakat and Islamic Human Development Index on Poverty in Central Java in 2017-2020. The regression results show that zakat has a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate in Central Java in 2017-2020, while IHDI has a negative but insignificant effect. Simultaneously, zakat and IHDI have an influence on the poverty rate in Central Java in 2017-2020. One of the policy implications that can be carried out by the Central Java government to minimize the poverty rate is to increase the realization of the collection and distribution of zakat funds and cooperation from all related parties is also needed, including the government, zakat management institutions, banks, and the community (Nurhalim et al., 2022).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses a quantitative approach, which is part of a scientific approach to making managerial and economic decisions (Kuncoro, 2011). The data analysis used is descriptive statistical analysis to describe the data that has been collected without the intention of making applicable conclusions (Sugiyono, 2015).

The data used in this study are secondary data obtained through intermediaries from other parties in the form of the Annual Financial Report of the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) and data on open unemployment and poverty rates obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) from 2012-2022. Other supporting data in this research are journals, internet etc. This research was conducted at BAZNAS and BPS. The research time was conducted for 6 months

The population in this study is in the form of BAZNAS financial reports 2012-2023, unemployment and poverty data from BPS. The sample in this study is purposive sampling. on the basis of this sampling the researcher uses an annual financial report in the form of distribution of zakat, infaq and alms from 2012-2022, data on the level of open unemployment and poverty for the period 2012-2022.

This research technique is in the form of documentation and library research aimed at collecting data. The researcher's documentation technique uses the BAZNAS Annual Financial Report for 2012-2022, open unemployment rate data and poverty data for the 2012-2022 period. In addition, researchers use literature studies in the form of books, literature, notes and reports that have to do with the problem to be studied.

This research has 2 variables:

Dependent Variable (Y)

Poverty

Poverty is the lack or absence of property or money that a person has. poverty is part of a multifaceted form of economic, social and political elements (Saputra, 2023).

Independent Variable (X)

Zakat Infaq Sedekah (ZIS) (X1)

Zakat is part of worship related to property in which it has good benefits and wisdom for the muzakki and the mustahik. Zakat is an asset that is required to be issued by the Muslim community or business entities owned by Muslims and given to mustahik (Menteri Agama RI, 2019). According to BAZNAS, infaq is an amount of property given from the Muslim community or business entities outside of zakat which is intended for overall benefit (According to Law No. 23 of 2011 concerning Zakat Management in Chapter I Article 1).

Infak is a practice that cannot be separated from the lives of Muslims. Infak comes from the aran language word "anfaqa" which means giving or spending money. Infak means spending money (BAZNAS, 2023). According to BAZNAS, the word alms is a very popular word for Muslims. The word Sadaqah is taken from the Arabic word "shadaqah", which comes from the word sidiq (sidq) which means "truth". Based on BAZNAS regulation No.2 of 2016,

alms are assets or non-assets by a person or business entity issued outside of zakat and have a function as a community benefit (BAZNAS, 2023).

Open unemployment (X2)

According to Suparmono (2018) in (Sinaga, 2023), unemployment is the powerlessness or inability of the labor force to get a job that is suitable for those who want and need it. According to Elmizan and Asy'ari (2021) in (Sinaga, 2023), unemployment refers to the number of people looking for work of working age. If a person of working age is looking for work and cannot find a job, that person can be said to be unemployed.

Data Analysis Method

To determine the effect of zakat, infaq, sedekah (ZIS) and unemployment on poverty, this study uses an analytical tool in the form of multiple linear regression. The stages carried out in this research analysis begin with the classical assumption test. According to Ghozali (2018) the classical assumption test is the initial stage used before multiple linear regression analysis. This part of the test is carried out in order to ensure that the regression coefficient cannot be biased and will be consistent and have accuracy in the estimate. The classic assumption test is used to show that the test carried out has passed data normality, multicollinearity, autocorrelation, and heteroscedasticity so that testing can be carried out to linear regression analysis. After continuing to do hypothesis testing. Hypothesis testing in this study used Multiple Linear Regression analysis because the number of independent variables studied was more than one variable.

Then do the coefficient of determination. The coefficient of determination (R^2) is a measuring tool to see how far the model's ability to explain variations in the dependent variable. The value of the coefficient of determination is between zero and one. A small R^2 value indicates the ability of the independent variables to explain the limited variation in the dependent variable. A value that may be close to one means that the independent variables provide almost all the information needed to predict the variation in the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2018). According to Ghozali (2018), the fundamental weakness of using the coefficient of determination is bias towards the number of independent variables included in the model. For every additional independent variable, R^2 must increase regardless of whether the variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable. Therefore, many researchers suggest using the Adjusted R^2 value when evaluating which is the best regression model. Unlike R^2 , the adjusted R^2 value can increase or decrease when one independent variable is added to the model. In this fact, the adjusted R^2 can be negative even though the desired value should be positive. If in the empirical test a negative R^2 value is obtained, the adjusted value is considered to be 0 (Ghozali, 2018).

According to Ghozali (2018) the simultaneous test is useful to determine the relationship between the independent variables simultaneously influencing the dependent variable and to measure the accuracy of the function of the sample regression to estimate the actual value through goodness of fit. The hypothesis will be tested with a significance level of 0.05. If the significance value is <0.05 then the hypothesis is accepted, where there is a significant influence between the dependent and independent variables. Goodness of fit can be measured by comparing the calculated F value with the F table. The F table value can be seen from the df_1 and df_2 values. The df_1 value is the number of independent variables used in the study.

Df2 is obtained through the number of observations minus the number of independent variables for the sample and minus one ($n-k-1$). If the calculated F value is greater than the F table value, it indicates that the sample regression function in estimating the actual value is correct or the regression model can be used to predict the independent variable.

The last step is to carry out the individual parameter significance test stage (t statistical test) The t statistical test basically looks at how far the influence of one explanatory / independent variable individually explains the variation in the dependent variable. The t statistical test has a significance of 5%. According to Ghozali (2018), to test this hypothesis, the t statistic is used with the following decision-making criteria: 1. Quick look: when the number of degrees of freedom (df) is 20 or more and the degree of confidence is 5%, then H_0 is rejected if the t value is greater than 2 (in absolute value). So H_a is accepted with the statement that an independent variable partially affects the dependent variable. 2. Make a comparison between the calculated t statistical value and the t table. When t count is greater than the t table value, H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted by stating that an independent variable partially affects the dependent variable (Ghazali, 2018).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Classical Assumption Test

The requirements of the classical assumption test must pass the stages of testing data normality, autocorrelation, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity so that testing can be carried out to linear regression analysis.

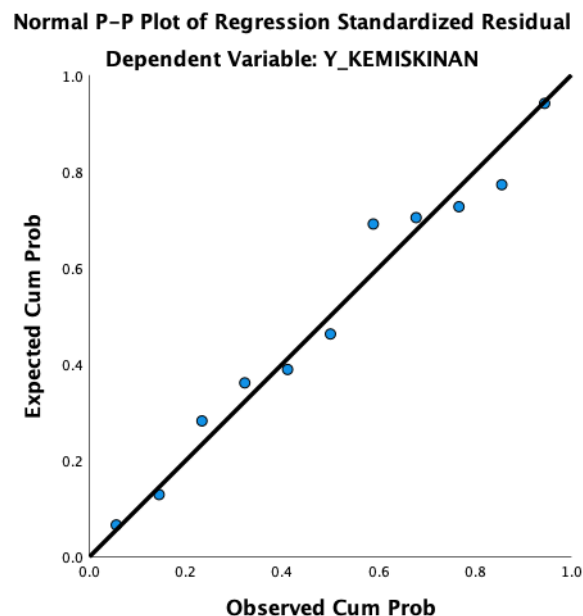


Figure 1. Normality Test Results of variables X1, X2 on Y
Source: data processed by researchers

Figure 1 shows that the normality test results are free from symptoms of normality, because the point is close to the diagonal line and the sig value (2-tailed) is greater than 0.05. The second stage conducts a heteroscedasticity test

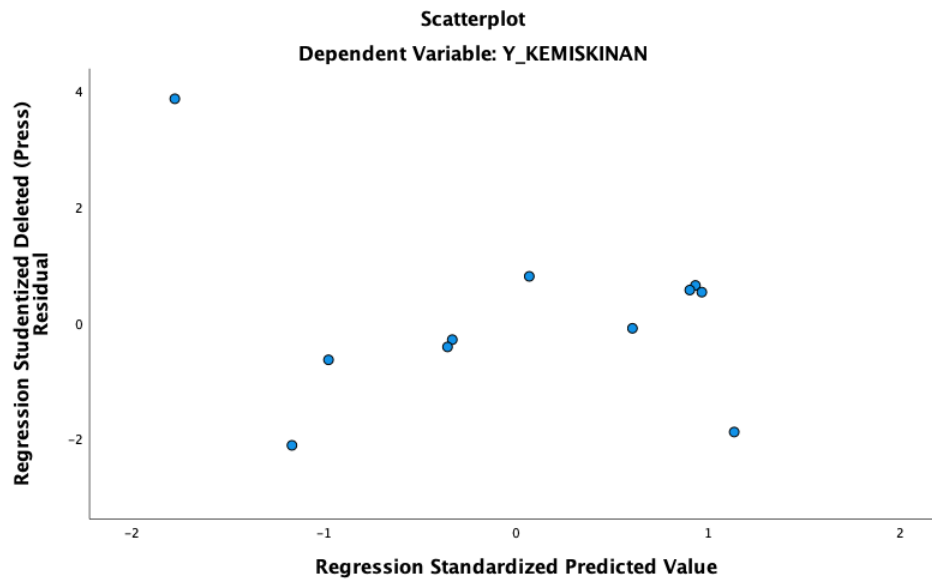


Figure 2. Heteroscedasticity Test Results Variable X1, X2 on Y
Source: data processed by researchers

Figure 2 shows that in the heteroscedasticity test there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity, because the points spread above zero. The third stage conducts a multicollinearity test.

Table 1. Multicollinearity Test Results Variables X1, X2 on Y

Model	B	Std. Error	Std. Coefficients Beta	t	Sig	Collinearity Statistics	
						Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	1.873E+9	257018422		7.287	.000		
X1_ZIS	-.001	.000	-.680	-3.665	.006	.962	1.040
X2_PENG ANGGUR ANTERBU KA	1.575E+10	4.363E+9	.670	3.611	.007	.962	1.040

a. Dependent Variable: Y_KEMISKINAN

Source: data processed by researchers

The table shows that the multicollinearity test does not occur multicollinearity symptoms, because the tolerance value of the results of this study > 0.100 and the VIF value < 10.00. Furthermore, the autocorrelation test is carried out as the last test.

Table 2. Autocorrelation Test Results of Variables X1, X2 on Y

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.857 ^a	.735	.668	72583884.6	.905

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2_PENGANGGURANTERBUKA, X1_ZIS

b. Dependent Variable: Y_KEMISKINAN

Source: data processed by researchers

Table 2 shows the Durbin Watson autocorrelation test in the results of this study Durbin Watson (0.905) < du (1.604) < 4-du (2.396). So it is concluded that this value occurs autocorrelation. To solve this problem is done with durbin's two step method. The following are the results of the autocorrelation test using the durbin's two step method formula. There are four methods in this test, the first method uses Durbin Watson. The second uses the Theil-Nagar d method. the third uses the Cochrane-Orcutt step 1 method. The fourth uses the Cochrane-Orcutt step 2 method (Widiyant Fang, Youtube).

Table 3. Autocorrelation Test Results using durbin's two step method
Variable X1, X2 on Y
Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.903 ^a	.816	.763	.01890	1.621

a. Predictors: (Constant), LnX2@3, LnX1@3

b. Dependent Variable: LnY@3

Source: data processed by researchers

Table 3 of the test results using the Cochrane-Orcutt step 1 method, looks at the Durbin Watson autocorrelation test in the results of this study du (1.604) < Durbin Watson (1.621) < 4-du (2.396). So it is concluded that this value does not occur autocorrelation.

Regression Coefficient Test

The second stage is to test the regression coefficient, the following data shows the results of the regression coefficient in this study.

Table 4. Regression Coefficient Results X1, X2
Coefficients^a

Model	B	Std. Error	Std. Coefficients Beta	t	Sig	Collinearity Statistics	
						Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	10.799	.195		55.519	.000		
LnX1@3	-.034	.014	-.395	-2.429	.045	.995	1.005
LnX2@3	.347	.067	.841	5.165	.001	.995	1.005

a. Dependent Variable: LnY@3

Source: data processed by researchers

Table 4 shows the constant value (Y) of 10.799, meaning that if the independent variables (X1, and X2) are fixed or zero, then the poverty that occurs is 10.799. Meanwhile, the X1 regression coefficient is -0.34 with a negative coefficient direction, meaning that if ZIS is owned by one percent, it will reduce poverty by 0.34 with the assumption that other variables are constant. For the X2 coefficient of 0.347 with a positive coefficient direction, meaning that if open unemployment is owned by one percent, it will increase total assets by 0.347 assuming that other variables are constant.

Hypothesis Test

t test

The following shows the results of the t test in this study

Table 5. Results of regression coefficients X1 and X2
Coefficients^a

Model	B	Std. Error	Std. Coefficients Beta	t	Sig	Collinearity Statistics	
						Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	10.799	.195		55.519	.000		
LnX1@3	-.034	.014	-.395	-2.429	.045	.995	1.005
LnX2@3	.347	.067	.841	5.165	.001	.995	1.005

b. Dependent Variable: LnY@3

Source: data processed by researchers

Table 5 shows the results of the t statistical test. The results of this study show that variable X1 (ZIS) has a calculated t value of -2.429 and a significance value of 0.045 < 0.05. This shows that variable X1 has a significant negative effect on poverty.

Variable X2 (open disturbance) has a t value of 5.165 and a significance value of 0.045 < 0.05. This shows that variable X1 has a significant positive effect on poverty. Next is to test the f statistical test to see the effect simultaneously.

F Test

The following data shows the results of the f statistical test research

Table 6. F Test Results X1, X2

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
1	Regression	.011	2	.006	15.472	.003 ^b
	Residual	.003	7	.000		
	Total	.014	9			

a. Dependent Variable: LnY@3

b. Predictors: (Constant), LnX2@3, LnX1@3

Source: data processed by researchers

Table 6 shows the results of the f statistical test. The results of this test show the calculated f value of 15.472. In addition, the significance value is < 0.05, meaning that there is a significant positive effect of variables X1, and X2 on Y.

Correlation Coefficient Test and Determination Coefficient Test

Table 7. Model Summary X1,X2

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.903 ^a	.816	.763	.01890	1.621

c. Predictors: (Constant), LnX2@3, LnX1@3

d. Dependent Variable: LnY@3

Source: data processed by researchers

Based on table 7, it can be seen that the correlation coefficient (R) is 0.816, which means that the level of relationship between variables X1 and X2 to Y is very strong, because it is in the interval (0.8-100).

For the coefficient of determination (r^2) of 0.763 or ($0.763 \times 100\% = 76.3\%$). This shows that variables X1 and X2 have a contribution to influence poverty by 76.3%. While the remaining $100\% - 76.3\% = 23.7\%$ is explained by other factors.

Discussion

Variable X1 (ZIS) has a t value of -2.429 and a significance value of $0.045 < 0.05$. This shows that variable X1 has a significant negative effect on poverty. If there is an increase in the provision of ZIS, the poverty rate will decrease, so that ZIS will have a negative effect on poverty. The results of the study are the same as the results of this study conducted by (Alifia, 2020) and obtained the results of ZIS distribution has a negative and significant effect on poverty in Indonesia.

Variable X2 (open disturbance) has a t value of 5.165 and a significance value of $0.045 < 0.05$. This shows that variable X1 has a significant positive effect on poverty. If Indonesia's open unemployment is higher, it is likely that the poverty rate in Indonesia will increase, so it will have a positive effect. The results of this study support the research conducted by (Wahdati, 2022) which shows unemployment has an effect on poverty. In addition, the results of this study differ from the results of research (Amanatillah & Mukhlis, 2022), where unemployment has no effect on poverty.

The result of statistic f test. The results of this test show the value of f count 15.472. In addition, the significance value is < 0.05 , meaning that there is a significant positive effect of variables X1, and X2 on Y. The results of this study have not been done before, so this is new research.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the above research, the following conclusions are obtained: Zakat Infak Sedekah (ZIS) has a negative effect on poverty. Open unemployment has a positive effect on poverty. ZIS and open unemployment have a positive effect on poverty.

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