

THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH, UNEMPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF ZAKAT TO POVERTY IN YOGYAKARTA

PENGARUH PENDIDIKAN, KESEHATAN, PENGANGGURAN DAN PENYALURAN ZAKAT TERHADAP KEMISKINAN DI YOGYAKARTA

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Abstract

Poverty is a big problem of economic development in a developing country. Many indicators can cause poverty. The research aims to examine the influence of education, health, unemployment and zakat towards the poverty in the special region of Yogyakarta from 2011 to 2016. The panel data regression with random effect models that are taken by the test Chow and Hausman test were applied for performing a hypothesis test. The data analysis using E-views 8 program. The results found that education and unemployment positively influence poverty. The health and zakat negatively influence poverty. Partially education and health are not significant. Unemployment and zakat significantly influence poverty.

Keywords: Poverty, Education, Health, Unemployment, and Zakat

Abstrak

Kemiskinan merupakan masalah besar pembangunan ekonomi di negara berkembang. Banyak indikator yang dapat menyebabkan kemiskinan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh pendidikan, kesehatan, pengangguran dan zakat terhadap kemiskinan di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dari tahun 2011 sampai 2016. Regresi data panel dengan model random effect yang diambil dengan uji Chow dan uji Hausman diterapkan untuk melakukan uji hipotesis. Analisis data menggunakan program E-views 8. Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa pendidikan dan pengangguran berpengaruh positif terhadap kemiskinan. Kesehatan dan zakat berpengaruh negatif terhadap kemiskinan. Secara parsial pendidikan dan kesehatan tidak signifikan. Pengangguran dan zakat berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kemiskinan.

Kata Kunci: Kemiskinan; Pendidikan; Kesehatan; Pengangguran dan Zakat

Introduction

Development is a series of changes in the direction of progress; these changes are planned based on certain norms. Development is also interpreted as a series of businesses and activities intended to achieve a state of takeoff, or perhaps a state filled with an impulse towards maturity¹. So it can be said that the goal of economic development is as an effort to alleviate poverty.

Poverty is a global social problem. That is, poverty is a problem faced and a concern of many people in the world. Although to a different degree, no country in the universe is "immune" from poverty. All countries in the world agree that poverty is a humanitarian problem that impedes prosperity and civilization. All people in the world agree that poverty must and can be overcome².

The problem of poverty and inequality in Indonesia is not new. These two problems have been the topic of discussion and focus of Dutch colonial government policy since the beginning of this century when the Dutch colonial government launched an anti-poverty program known as Ethical Politics. After Indonesia's independence, the two problems remained the attention of the Indonesian government, since the Old Order and the New Order. Although these two problems have long-lived among the Indonesian people and have also been strived for a long time to eradicate, poverty and inequality still exist and live with this nation³.

Yogyakarta Special Region is one of the provinces on the island of Java and is a province that is no stranger to connoisseurs of education and tourism. Provinces that have many kinds of tours, schools and colleges and culinary, which are very famous. But from various advantages and fame D.I.Yogyakarta, this can not be separated from the name of the social problem, which is a problem of poverty. Behind the grandeur of the buildings and development in various districts/cities in D.I.Yogyakarta it turns out there are still people who are not prosperous with their lives, not infrequently there are still those who have to live on the side of the road and have to beg to indicate poverty in the province is still high. The percentage of poverty in the province of D.I. Yogyakarta is the highest compared to other provinces. The writer uses the D.I.Yogyakarta Province as the object of research. The number of poor people in Yogyakarta in 2015, out of the five regencies/cities in Yogyakarta, the most significant number of poor people was in Bantul district, which was 160.2 thousand people or 29 per cent, and in Yogyakarta City, the number of poor people was the least compared to five districts which are 36 thousand inhabitants or 7 per cent. Gunungkidul Regency is ranked second after Bantul Regency and subsequently Kulonprogo Regency and Sleman Regency.

¹ Sadono Sukirno, *Ekonomi Pembangunan: Proses, Masalah Dan Dasar Kebijakan* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2006).

² Edi Suharto, *Kemiskinan & Perlindungan Sosial Di Indonesia Mengagas Model Jaminan Sosial Universal Bidang Kesehatan* (Jakarta: Alfabeta, 2013).

³ Amien Rais, *Kemiskinan Dan Kesenjangan Di Indonesia* (Yogyakarta: Aditya Media, 1999).

Unemployment is a macroeconomic problem that has a direct effect on people's living standards and psychological pressure. So significant is the problem of unemployment that it is often a hot topic of political debate⁴. The Open Unemployment Rate or commonly referred to as the unemployment rate illustrates the proportion of the labour force, which is unemployed and actively looking for and willing to work. February 2017, unemployment of men in Yogyakarta tended to be higher than of women, each at 2.86 per cent and 1.90 per cent. At the same time, unemployment as a whole reached 2.84 per cent. Because with so much unemployment in the area, poverty in Yogyakarta is more and more. The increasing number of educated unemployment in these areas creates high poverty and causes social problems in Yogyakarta.

He large number of graduates who have completed their education, but is not matched by the availability of jobs, makes this province also has unemployment which is arguably a lot—seen the number of graduates when attending job fairs and participation in the registration of employees in offices. There are in the regencies/cities that are still unemployed who only work around their time thinking about their destiny with ease and without purpose in life. The city of Yogyakarta has the highest open unemployment rate, and Gunungkidul has the lowest unemployment rate each year. Sleman has the second-highest ranking, Bantul and Kulonprogo.

Education is a way to save yourself from poverty. Higher education owned by the community, the greater the ability and opportunity to obtain income and useful jobs, so that it will be far from poverty. Thus, education has a negative relationship to poverty, the higher the education owned by the community, the less poverty in society⁵.

Educational problems are apparent in D.I. Yogyakarta, although this province has many schools and universities, it cannot be felt for the residents of D.I. Yogyakarta themselves. Many of the knowledge carriers in the province are migrants from other regions. Not all residents of D.I. Yogyakarta can feel the world of higher education; the world of the lecture may only be partially able to feel. The average length of schooling also influences poverty. The development of DIY education in 2010-2016 seems to be increasing. DIY length education in 2016 reached nine years, meaning that the average length of schooling of the population aged 25 years and over up to the highest level is equivalent to 9th grade of junior high school. The average length of schooling in DIY Province is very diverse. The average length of schooling in Gunungkidul Regency is the lowest of the five districts in DIY, then

⁴ Tedy Herlambang, Sugiarto Bastoro, and K Said, *Ekonomi Makro: Teori, Analisis, Dan Kebijakan* (Jakarta: Gramedia, 2001).

⁵ Todaro Michael, *Pembangunan Ekonomi Dunia Ketiga Penerjemah Haris Munandar*, 2004.

Kulonprogo, Bantul, Sleman and the highest average length of schooling in Yogyakarta City⁶.

He increases in the health status of the population will be marked by the longer life expectancy of the population. In 2010, the life expectancy of DIY residents was 74.2 years. Mean estimated age at which a baby will be born alive in 2010 until the end of its life is 74.2 years. Gradually, the life expectancy of DIY residents continued to increase to 74.7 years in 2016. Compared to other provinces or the national average, the life expectancy of DIY residents tends to be higher. The national level of life Expectancy in 2016 was 70.9 years. All regencies/cities in DIY have a higher life expectancy than the national level⁷.

The level of public health shown by Life Expectancy as an indicator will significantly affect the level of community welfare and has a relationship with poverty levels. Meanwhile, the level of poverty will be related to the level of welfare. Therefore, health is a significant factor in efforts to improve people's welfare⁸.

The high life expectancy of DIY residents is influenced by lifestyle factors that are known to be low profile in addition to improving the quality of health and nutrition of the people which drives the decline in infant and toddler mortality rates. Life Expectancy in Yogyakarta D.I. shows that Kulonprogo has the highest life expectancy next to Sleman, Yogyakarta City Gunungkidul and the least is Bantul Regency.

In recent years the increasing number of poor people in Indonesia has brought many multidimensional problems for this nation. For this reason, if you want to eliminate poverty, hard work is needed that must be supported by all components of the nation and including the Indonesian people themselves. The Islamic religion has arranged that one of the efforts to be able to alleviate poverty in this country is by implementing a zakat system that functions as equal distribution of wealth⁹.

While the problem of zakat for Muslims, especially in D.I. Yogyakarta is believed to be the central teachings of Islam that must be fulfilled. Carrying out the obligation of zakat is also believed to be used as an alternative to alleviate poverty during society, especially D.I. Yogyakarta. Because zakat is a pure obligation towards property and a Muslim is not perfect in Islam except by paying zakat, zakat is a worship that is obligatory to be issued as cleaning of the property and is a pillar of religion for Muslims¹⁰.

⁶ Badan Pusat Statistik BPS, *Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Dalam Angka 2017*, 2017.

⁷ Badan Pusat Statistik BPS, *Statistik Daerah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta 2017*, 2017.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Noor Permatasari, "Analisis Program Zakat Produktif Dompot Dhuafa Cabang DIY Terhadap Peningkatan Kemampuan Ekonomi Mustahiq," 2016.

¹⁰ Agus Nelin Nuha, "Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Minat Muzakki Dalam Membayar Zakat (Studi Kasus Di Badan Amil Zakat Kota Yogyakarta)" (Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga, 2016).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Welfare and Poverty

Understanding the welfare state of English consists of the words welfare and state, welfare means good condition (happy, healthy, safety, prosperity and sociality). While state means the state, Welfare state means a country that provides social assistance to its residents. The welfare state is a country which intervenes in economic life so that every citizen can enjoy economic democracy, that is, democracy in the real sense and the broadest sense.

The aim of the welfare state is a country which interferes with economic life so that every citizen can enjoy economic democracy, that is, democracy in the real sense and the broadest sense. Every citizen not only enjoys political democracy but also experiences freedom and opportunity in the sense of obtaining employment along with income, opportunity and freedom in obtaining preferred education, opportunity and freedom in enjoying the results of technological advancements and opportunities and freedom in enjoying the results culture.

As for the direct indicators in the welfare state, among others. Speed housing, health and social welfare, education and youth, food and nutrition improvement, agriculture and irrigation, labour and transmigration, population and employment opportunities, business development, population and family planning¹¹.

Poverty has many definitions; some people understand the term poverty from a subjective and comparative perspective, while others see it morally and evaluatively. Although most of the conceptions of poverty are often associated with economic aspects, it also actually involves the material, social, cultural, institutional and structural dimensions. Piven and Cloward (1993) and Swanson (2001) in ¹²Initiates the Universal Social Security Model in the Health Sector. Shows that poverty is related to material shortages, low income and social needs.

According to Fernandez (2001) in¹³ Added about several characteristics of the poor in terms of several aspects: political aspects, do not have aspects to the decision-making process that concerns their lives. Social aspects, excluded from the leading institutions of society. Economic aspects, low quality of human resources, including health, education, skills that have an impact on a low income, and low ownership or physical assets, such as environmental assets such as clean water and lighting. Cultural aspects or values, caught in the culture of low-quality human resources such as low work ethic, think short and give up easily.

He relationship between poverty and underdevelopment with several aspects of the economy and non-economic aspects. Three main component aspects as a cause of underdevelopment and poverty, these factors are; the low standard of living, low

¹¹ Nanang Moh Hidayatullah, *Welfare State Indonesia* (Yogyakarta: Cakrawala Media, 2010).

¹² Suharto, *Kemiskinan & Social Protection in Indonesia*

¹³ Lincolin Arsyad, *Ekonomi Pembangunan* (Yogyakarta: UUP STIM YKPN, 2015).

self-confidence and limited freedom. These three aspects have a reciprocal relationship. The low level of income causes the low standard of living, and low income is caused by low labour productivity, low labour productivity is caused by high labour growth, high unemployment and low investment per capita¹⁴.

Four factors cause poverty, including the low level of education, low level of health, limited employment, and conditions of isolation. The low number of these factors causes low economic activity that can be carried out by the community, and the limited employment will cause more unemployment with so much unemployment and low economic activity that can be done resulting in low productivity and income received which income can not meet the minimum physical needs that will cause poverty¹⁵. Islam views poverty as one of the things that are very dangerous to the creed, morals, logical thinking, family and society. Islam also considers it a disaster and disaster that must be immediately addressed¹⁶.

Education

In order to achieve quality human resources, various efforts are needed, including by developing human resources. Schultz put forward several efforts to develop human resources, including education that is formally organized at the elementary, secondary, and high level of education (Jhingan, 1996 in¹⁷. The benefits of having education for the economic development of a nation, in general, can be seen from opinions. Can create a more productive workforce, because of an increase in knowledge and expertise. Availability of broader employment opportunities. The creation of a group of educated leaders to fill essential positions in the business world and government. The availability of various kinds of education and training programs which in turn can encourage improvement in skills and reduce illiteracy rates¹⁸.

Education is a way to save yourself from poverty. Where the higher education owned by the community, the greater the ability and opportunity to obtain income and useful jobs so that it will be far from poverty. Thus education has a negative relationship to poverty, the higher the education owned by the community, the less poverty in society¹⁹.

¹⁴ Michael, *Pembangunan Ekonomi Dunia Ketiga Penerjemah Haris Munandar*.

¹⁵ Priyo Adi Nugroho, "Pengaruh PDRB, Tingkat Pendidikan Dan Pengangguran Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Kota Yogyakarta" (Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, 2015).

¹⁶ Yusuf Qaradhawi, *Spektrum Zakat Dalam Membangun Ekonomi Kerakyatan* (Jakarta: Zikrul Hakim, 2005).

¹⁷ Nurul Huda, *Ekonomi Pembangunan Islam* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2015).

¹⁸ Huda, *Ekonomi Pembangunan Islam*.

¹⁹ *Ibid*.

Health

The degree of public health is influenced by environmental factors, health behaviour, and population. The infant mortality rate is one indicator to measure the degree of public health. However, infant mortality in Indonesia shows a very significant decrease as impact implementation development in all fields, including very intensive health program interventions carried out in all corners of Indonesia²⁰.

As stated in the considerations in Law Number 36 the Year 2009 Concerning health, "health is a human right and one of the elements of well-being that must be realized following the ideals of the Indonesian people", as well as in Article 1 which states that health is an essential factor for humans to be able to live productively socially and economically.

Unemployment

In economic development in developing countries unemployment that is increasing in number is a more complicated and more severe problem than the problem of changes in income distribution that is less favourable to low-income populations. The situation in developing countries in recent decades shows that economic development has not been able to create employment opportunities faster than population growth. Therefore the unemployment problem faced from year to year is increasingly severe. Even in some developing countries not only the number of unemployed has increased, but also their proportion of the total workforce has increased²¹.

Unemployment can affect poverty levels in various ways, among others. If the household has a liquidity limit which means that current consumption is strongly influenced by current income, the unemployment disaster will directly affect the income poverty rate with the consumption poverty rate. If households do not face liquidity constraints which means that current consumption is not too affected by current income, then an increase in unemployment will cause an increase in poverty in the long run, but not in the short term²².

Zakat

Zakat is one of the crucial pillars in Islamic teachings. Etymologically, zakat has the meaning of the word developing (an-namaa), purifying (at-thaharatu) and blessing (albarakatu). Whereas terminologically, zakat means to issue part of the

²⁰ *ibid.*

²¹ Norman Gammell, *Ilmu Ekonomi Pembangunan Beberapa Survey* (Jakarta: LP3ES, 1987).

²² Dwi Kurniawati Rahmawati, "Analisis Pengaruh Jumlah Penduduk, Tingkat Pendidikan Dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terhadap Kemiskinan Di DIY Periode 2006-2013" (Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga, 2017).

assets with certain conditions to be given to certain groups (Mustahik) with certain conditions²³.

The purpose of zakat is among others, raising the degree of the poor and helping out of life's difficulties and suffering. Help solve the problems faced by the origin, ibnussabil and other mustahiq. Stretching and fostering brotherhood of fellow Muslims and humans in general, eliminating miser. Cleanses the envy and envy of the hearts of poor people. They are bridging the gap between rich and poor in a society.

Furthermore, the benefits of the existence of zakat are, thankful for the divine gift, fostering wealth and merit and cleanse themselves from the miser, envy, envy and sin. Protect the public from the dangers of poverty. Embody the nature of solidarity and affection of fellow human beings. Manifestation cooperation and help in kindness and piety. They are reducing poverty which is a social problem. Fostering and developing social stability and realizing social justice.

METHODOLOGY

This type of research uses quantitative research, where the data obtained are already in the form of numbers that are ready to be analyzed. Conclusions are based on data that is processed through quantitative calculation methods to explain the relationship between one variable with another variable. The data obtained in this study are in the form of secondary data and sourced from the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Yogyakarta. Which consists of data on education, health, unemployment and poverty in 2011-2016 in five city districts in the Province of D.I. Yogyakarta. Furthermore, the zakat data was obtained from the Amil Zakat institution in Dompot Dhuafa, Yogyakarta D.I. regional office in 2011-2016, this data is the distribution of zakat data in the economic field in five districts in D.I. Yogyakarta in 2011-2016.

This research uses a panel data regression method. Pooled data is chosen here because it can further enrich empirical analysis when compared to time series data. The panel data model in this study can be written in the equation:

$$PV_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 ED_{it} + \beta_2 HE_{it} + \beta_3 UE_{it} + \beta_4 ZA_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$$

Where:

- PV : poverty
i : district/city (1...5)
t : year (2011...2016)
 β_0 : Constanta
 β_1, \dots, β_4 : regression coefficient
ED : average length of education

²³ Didin Hafidhuddin, *Zakat Dalam Perekonomian Modern, 2002* (Jakarta: Gema Insani Press, n.d.).

- HE : life expectancy (health)
 UE : open unemployment rate (unemployment)
 Z : zakat
 E : *error term*

There are three approaches to estimating panel data regression models, including Common Effect, Fixed Effect, and Random Effect. Then the model specification test is performed in order to get the best results. The test is the Chow Test and the Hausman Test. Then the data test is done with the F test, the coefficient of determination and partial test (t test).

DISCUSSION

Chow Test

Based on the Chow test conducted using the Eviews 8 program, obtained the probability value of the cross-section F is 0.0000 or smaller than the alpha value ($0.0000 < 0.05$) then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. It can be concluded that the fixed effect model is better than the common effect model.

Table 1
Chow Test

Effect test	statistic	d.f	Prob
Cross-section F	235.541292	(4.21)	0,0000
Cross-section Chi-square	114.771074	4	0,0000

Hausman Test

Based on the Hausman test conducted using the Eviews 8 program, obtained the probability value of a random cross-section obtained 0.4076 or more significant than alpha ($0.4076 > 0.0$) then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected.

Table 2
Hausman Test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq Statistic	Chi-Sq.df	Prob
Cross-section random	3,988459	4	0,4076

After conducting the Chow test and the Hausman test, it can be concluded that the best and most appropriate model used for this study is the capital random effect. The results of panel data regression with a random effect model using the Eviews 8 program are as follows:

Table 3
T-Test

Variable	Random Effect		Result
	Coefficient	Prob.	

C	23,94940	0,0137	-
ED	0,083431	0,6420	Positive is not significant
HE	-0,129410	0,3133	Negative is not significant
UE	0,373479	0,0000	Significant positive
ZA	-0, 0000000212	0,0002	Significant negative

F Test

Based on the test results using the random effect probability value F (F-Statistic) of 0.000002, meaning that the probability value of F is smaller than alpha (0.000002 < 0.05) so that it can be concluded if the independent variables consisting of ED, HE, UE and ZA simultaneously have a significant effect on poverty variables in the province of Yogyakarta in 2011-2016.

Coefficient of determination

Based on the regression test using a random effect model with the program Eviews 8, the value of Adjusted R2 is 0.655911. Shows that 65 percent of poverty in the province D.I. Yogyakarta can be explained by variations of ED, HE, UE and ZA variables. The remaining 35 percent is explained by other variables outside the model.

Discussion

The effect of education on poverty

Based on the results of the t-test, it was proven that education had no significant positive effect on poverty in Yogyakarta in 2011-2016. Education (ED) regression coefficient of 0.083431 has a positive value and partially a probability value of 0.6420 ($0.6420 > 0.05$), it can be concluded that the ED variable has a non-significant positive effect on poverty in the province D.I. Yogyakarta in 2011-2016. The results of this study are supported by previous research conducted by²⁴Shows that ED is not significant in poverty. This is because the high amount of education does not determine their skills to work and work and does not lead to skills and unproductive so that even though the level of education is high, it is not guaranteed that they can work to become unemployed and more impoverished.

One and more migrants are staying in Yogyakarta to carry out education, but when they graduate they are reluctant to look for work and are reluctant to try, this is like being looked after and is the cause of poverty in D.I. Yogyakarta. How to educate teachers of their students is also still lacking; teachers only provide

²⁴ Khurri Niswati, "Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kemiskinan Di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Tahun 2003-2011," *Jurnal Eko-Regional* 9, no. 2 (2014).

assignments but do not provide the skills used when graduating. So the graduates lack skills. The strata level also does not support good quality, so they are unemployed and add poverty. Education, as measured by the average length of the school, had no effect on poverty in five districts/cities in the DIY Province. Because the sectors that dominate in the Province of DIY are the trade, hotel and restaurant sector and the agricultural sector, both of which do not really need a highly educated workforce²⁵.

Effects of health on poverty

Based on the results of the t-test, it was proven that health did not have a significant negative effect on poverty in Yogyakarta in 2011-2016. Health (HE) variable regression coefficient of -0.129410 is negative and partially the probability value of 0.3133 ($0.3133 > 0.05$), it can be concluded that the HE variable is not significant negative effect against poverty in the province D.I. Yogyakarta in 2011-2016. The results of this study are supported by previous research conducted by²⁶. Health is an indicator of poverty in development; if the level of health gets better, then welfare will increase. Health is a condition of someone in society and a whole group without any disease or complaints. Health complaint is a condition of someone who has a health or psychiatric disorder, both due to acute illness, chronic disease even though during the last month has no complaints, accidents, crime or other things.

Health advances in D.I. Yogyakarta is good, but it has not benefited everyone and poverty. Good health only disproportionately affects certain groups. Especially women, ethnic minorities and people who live in remote areas can experience open and hidden deprivation. This causes people not to feel healthy and is reluctant to try so that poverty increases. This is because the health factor is one of the main factors to increase the productivity and income of the community. Many elderly people do not have the ability to work, and they only rely on income, one of them is from a very small amount of assistance, and they are not enough to meet their needs, so they are poor.

The effect of unemployment on poverty

Unemployment (UE) has proven to have a significant positive effect on poverty in D.I. Yogyakarta in 2011-2016. UE variable regression coefficient of 0.373479 is positive and partially the probability value of 0.0000 ($0.0000 < 0.05$), it can be concluded that the TPT variable has a significant positive effect on poverty in the province D.I. Yogyakarta in 2011-2016. The results of

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ni Made Wahyu Wijantari and Komang Gde Bendesa, "Kemiskinan Di Provinsi Bali (Studi Komparatif Kabupaten/Kota Di Provinsi Bali)," *Jurnal Buletin Studi Ekonomi* 21, no. 14, (2016).

this study are supported by previous research conducted by ²⁷ and ²⁸, shows that UE has a significant effect on poverty.

The correlation between unemployment and poverty rates has a positive and low correlation, this is caused by unemployment in DIY mostly educated unemployed, and many workers who work are not in accordance with their fields. The level of wages received by workers is also still low and does not match the needs of the family they bear so that many still have living work below the poverty line. The number of unemployed people in DIY according to BPS is very high, reaching 80,245 people in 2015, and consists of 75 per cent which includes 54 per cent of high school / vocational high school graduates, 12 per cent of junior high school graduates and 80 per cent of elementary school graduates.

The cause of unemployment and poverty is unemployment occurs because the number of available jobs is less than that of job seekers. There is competition in finding work or workers' competencies not in accordance with vacancies, in the job market. The termination of employment or economic crisis in an area or country is influenced by a person's level of education²⁹.

The number of unemployed people in DIY is indeed varied. They are unemployed who are purely unemployed and do not only depend on others but also work with jobs that are half-time whose income does not meet their daily needs, the graduates are very many and not comparable with the available employment then many of these graduates are just waiting and surrender to the jobs that will come next even though who knows when the jobs will be available.

The number of migrants makes DIY more and more unemployed they come to find work, but it is not what they want, and the number of migrants outside DIY who then return to their hometowns because they have finished contracts or layoffs make unemployment increase and poverty increases with all these things.

The influence of zakat on poverty

The distribution of zakat is proven to have a significant negative effect on poverty in D.I. Yogyakarta in 2011-2016. Zakat variable regression coefficient of -2.12E-08 is negative and partially the probability value of 0.0137 ($0.0137 < 0.05$), it can be concluded that the Z variable has a significant negative effect on poverty in

²⁷ A.A. Gde Alit Wiradyatmika and I Ketut Sudiana, "Pengaruh Jumlah Penduduk, Jumlah Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja Dan Pengangguran Terhadap Jumlah Penduduk Miskin Di Kabupaten Buleleng," *E-Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan Universitas Udayana* 2, no. 7 (2013).

²⁸ Fima Anggadini, "Analisis Pengaruh Angka Harapan Hidup, Angka Melek Huruf, Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka Dan Pendapatan Domestik Regional Bruto Perkapita Terhadap Kemiskinan Pada Kabupaten/ Kota Di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah Tahun 2010-2013," *E-Jurnal Katalogis* 3, no. 7 (2015): 40-49.

²⁹ Rahmawati, "Analisis Pengaruh Jumlah Penduduk, Tingkat Pendidikan Dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terhadap Kemiskinan Di DIY Periode 2006-2013."

the province D.I. Yogyakarta in 2011-2016. The results of this study are supported by previous research conducted by ³⁰ and ³¹. According to ³² The fundamental purpose of zakat worship is to solve various social problems such as unemployment, poverty, and others. The zakat distribution system is a solution to these problems by providing assistance to the poor regardless of race, colour, ethnicity, and otherworldly attributes.

Dompot Dhuafa as the Amil Zakat Agency is an alms-giving body that operates in the fields of economy, education, health and humanity. The realization of economic empowerment in the Dompot Dhuafa Yogyakarta is divided into four programs namely: livestock villages, the purpose of this program is to increase the livestock population among mustahik, so that it can be utilized as an economically valuable resource. For now, the livestock village program is focused in the Gunungkidul area, which is an area in D.I. Yogyakarta with the worst poverty.

With this program, group members receive training on livestock care, how to make livestock food during the dry season and training on making compost to increase skills. Each member gets one to two goats per person and Rp. 200,000 in cash to repair the cage so that the cage meets healthy farm standards. And to maintain the health of the poor, the wallet also provides medicine and checks once a month.

Furthermore, the stalls are in order, the purpose of this program is to make the angkringan owned by the members of the stalls in order to be clean, tasty and healthy because customers prefer clean and healthy angkringan over slum angkringan. The target of this program is the angkringan owners in D.I. Yogyakarta. Members of the stalls will get help in the form of supporting equipment angkringan business (such as plates, cups, flasks, etc.).

IMU (Mentas Unggul Institute), this program is the target of which is aimed at productive age groups but without income, such as housewives. This program is carried out to utilize local resources which are then processed into high-value goods.

Independent economic madrasah is a program with the main target of SMEs. Participants in this program are SME owners who do not have the ability to manage their business finances and have difficulty in making loans at banks. The focus of business for this program is the manufacture of snacks and handicrafts made of bamboo and wood. Most of the program participants are MSMEs that have been incorporated from production centres in certain regions, such as the project industry

³⁰ Hani Kurniawati Efendy, "Analisis Pengaruh Pendayagunaan Zakat, Infaq Dan Shadaqah (Zis), Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (Pdrb) Dan Upah Minimum Kabupaten/Kota (Umk) Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Kabupaten/Kota Provinsi Banten Tahun 2011 – 2015" (Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah, 2017).

³¹ Lisnawati, Abubakar Hamzah, and AzisNasr, "Pengaruh Dana Zakat Dan Tingkat Pendidikan Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Provinsi Aceh," *Jurnal Magister Ilmu Ekonomi* 1, no. 4 (2013).

³² Qaradhawi, *Spektrum Zakat Dalam Membangun Ekonomi Kerakyatan*.

in Pelemadu, Sriharjo, the central furniture industry in Sukorame, Mangunan, and the bamboo handicraft industry centre in Cilik Mountain, Vomuk.

From various programs that have been carried out by the dhuafa wallet in the distribution of the economy, there are very good impacts on the economy. Assistance to community farms by developing community-based livestock centres is one of them. This program carries the concept of Three Strata breeding namely Breeding (breeding), Multiplier (Breeding), and Commercial (Commercial). This program really helps the economy of citizens to increase their income. Total Animals Distributed Goats / Sheep: 320 individuals, total Beneficiaries: 215 HH, average nominal aid per PM: Rp. 5,500,000. The program can help the economy of residents who otherwise have no capital to try and work. With the program provided by the dhuafa wallet, the residents have jobs and have income.

CONCLUSIONS

This study aims to analyze the level of poverty in the Province of D.I. Yogyakarta. In this study, using the variables of education, health, unemployment, and zakat as independent variables. Based on testing using panel data regression (using a random effect model) produces the following conclusions:

- 1) Education represented by the ED variable is not significant to poverty in the Province of DIY in 2011-2016. This shows that higher education in the DIY region makes poverty even more so because many graduates graduate but do not match their expertise and skills in the employment provided.
- 2) Health represented by HE variable in DIY Province in 2011-2016 is not significant. Because many people are elderly and have no potential to work anymore, this causes the elderly to rely solely on income and gifts which are insignificant and their needs are numerous and they become poor.
- 3) Unemployment represented by UE has a significant effect on poverty in DIY in 2011-2016. This shows that the amount of unemployment in DIY is very much and heightens poverty, the large number of graduates waiting for good jobs makes the unemployed waiting for example employment in offices.
- 4) The distribution of zakat has a significant effect on poverty in DIY in 2011-2016. This is because of the many successes of the Amil Zakat Institutions when distributing zakat funds to the poor, thereby reducing poverty.

The limitation of this study is the relatively short study period of only five years. The second limitation is the location of the study only covers all districts in DIY, according to this writer there are striking differences between districts such as the level of education and health in Sleman Regency and Gunung Kidul Regency. The author's suggestion for the future research agenda is to extend the research period. It is adding other research variables, especially variables related to Islamic economics

that can affect poverty because there is still minimal research on economic variables that affect poverty. For example, cash waqf and productive waqf variables, BMT financing for MSMEs that are not yet bankable.

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