



# THE EFFECT OF ZAKAT, INFAQ, AND SADAQAH (ZIS), TAXES, AND SUBSIDIES ON REDUCING POVERTY LEVELS IN INDONESIA

Huswatun Hasanah<sup>1</sup>, Fredy Julio Ghaniy<sup>2</sup>, Rangga Dzaki Saputra<sup>3</sup>, Ririn Nopiah<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Development Economics, Bengkulu University, Indonesia

Email: <sup>1</sup>[huswatunh210@gmail.com](mailto:huswatunh210@gmail.com), <sup>2</sup>[ghaniychill@gmail.com](mailto:ghaniychill@gmail.com), <sup>3</sup>[ranggazakiasaputra@gmail.com](mailto:ranggazakiasaputra@gmail.com),

<sup>4</sup>[ririn\\_nopiah@unib.ac.id](mailto:ririn_nopiah@unib.ac.id)

## ABSTRACT

This study aims to see the effect of zakat, infaq, and sadaqah (ZIS), taxes, and subsidies on reducing poverty levels in Indonesia. The data used in this study are secondary data in the form of panel data obtained from the annual report of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the financial statements of the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance (DJPB), and the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS), from 2018 to 2022, consisting of 34 provinces in Indonesia. The dependent variable in this study is the poverty rate, while the independent variables are ZIS (zakat, infaq, sadaqah), taxes, and subsidies. To determine the effect of zakat, infaq, and sadaqah (ZIS), taxes, and subsidies on poverty reduction in Indonesia using panel data regression analysis method. The results showed that one of the three independent variables studied had a partial effect on reducing poverty in Indonesia, namely the variable zakat, infaq, and sadaqah (ZIS), which had a positive and significant effect. Meanwhile, the tax and subsidy variables have a negative but insignificant effect in Indonesia. Simultaneously, zakat, infaq, and sadaqah (ZIS), taxes, and subsidies affect poverty reduction in Indonesia.

**Keywords:** Poverty, ZIS, Taxes, Subsidies.

## 1. Introduction

In developing countries, there are many complex problems that need to be addressed. This problem becomes an obstacle for a developing country to become a more developed country. One thing that is still a big problem and is still a priority for the government is the problem of poverty in various countries, including Indonesia. Poverty can weaken the foundations of life in Indonesian society. Based on the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for 2023, although poverty shows a decreasing trend, the figure of 9.54% is still relatively high. Multidimensional poverty which not only includes material deprivation, but also access to education, health and other basic services will further worsen the situation (Chriswardani Suryawati, 2010).

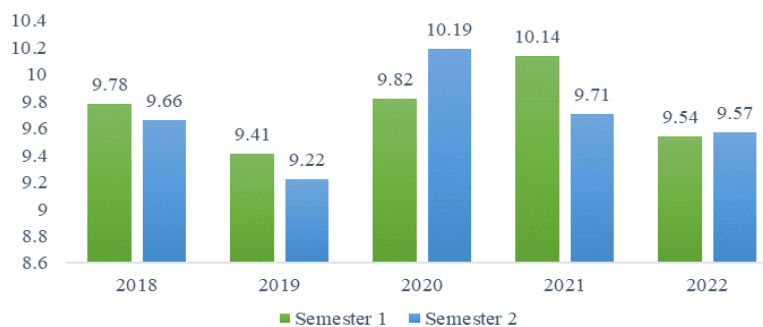


Figure 1.1 Percentage of Poor Population in Indonesia 2018 – 2022

Source: BPS, data processed in 2024

Figure 1.1 shows the percentage of poor people in Indonesia over the last 5 years from 2018 - 2022 which has experienced a fluctuating trend. The World Bank (2019) reports that Indonesia can reduce the trend of poverty levels by reaching below 10 percent in 2019. However, during the Covid-19 pandemic which caused a decrease in productivity and limited people's movement, the number of poor people increased in 2019. 2020 amounted to 9.82 percent in the first semester and further increased by 10.19 percent in the second semester. The Indonesian government has implemented many policies to restore the economy during the Covid-19 pandemic, so that the percentage of poor people in Indonesia managed to decrease until March 2022. However, the percentage of poor people increased again in September 2022 due to the increase in fuel oil (BBM), which resulted in increasing prices of basic commodities and layoffs (Shafarani et al., 2023).

Poverty is getting worse with the increase in prices of basic commodities, while people's income has not increased significantly. The government has taken various steps to tackle poverty, which aims to reduce the level of poverty in Indonesia. In Islam there is an instrument that can help overcome the problem of poverty, namely zakat. Islam makes zakat an instrument to ensure income balance in society. This means that not everyone is economically capable, because some of them are poor or needy. Expenditures from zakat are minimal expenditures to make income distribution more equal. With zakat, poor and needy people can get out of the circle of poverty (RatnaSari & Firdayetti, 2019).

Distribution of zakat funds is one method that can be implemented to reduce the level of poverty in Indonesia. This cannot be separated from the existence of good zakat management, where zakat management according to Law no. 23 of 2011 article 3 paragraph 2 aims to increase the benefits of zakat to be able to overcome poverty. So, with this goal, it is hoped that zakat management institutions can improve zakat services effectively (right on target) and can be used to encourage the programs of zakat amil institutions to further develop and improve the welfare of the community (Septiani et al., 2022).

Based on the results of research on the influence of zakat, infaq and alms (ZIS) conducted by (Lapopo, 2012), it has a negative and significant effect on reducing poverty levels, but the effect is still small. This small influence is due to the inefficient collection and distribution of zakat. In contrast to research results (Beik, 2009) showing that ZIS has a positive impact on reducing poverty, because if zakat is not distributed, the depth of poverty will not decrease and may even increase. Meanwhile, research conducted (Ramadhan & Mariyanti, 2013) shows that ZIS does not have a significant effect on reducing poverty levels in Indonesia, this is due to the distribution of funds not being on target, lack of coordination and synergy between ZIS management institutions, and poor institutional capacity limited.

The next indicator that can reduce poverty is local taxes. Taxes are the country's main source of income, used to fund various needs such as health services, education, infrastructure and other public services. This is expected to reduce poverty in Indonesia. The central and regional governments are working together to increase the effectiveness of tax management. (Shafarani et al., 2023). In several studies examining the effect of taxes on reducing poverty levels, it shows that tax revenues by the state influence the reduction in the number of poor people, this is because increasing tax revenues give the government more space to implement social security policies that improve the welfare of its citizens. (Akhadi, 2022; Matitaputty et al., 2021; Shafarani et al., 2023). Meanwhile, research results (Prasetyo et al., 2012) shows that regional taxes do not significantly influence poverty levels. This is due to the possibility that regional taxes and regional levies have not been fully focused as poverty reduction activities.

Apart from that, other steps taken by the government to reduce poverty levels in Indonesia are by providing subsidies in the form of direct cash assistance and in the form of basic food items, as well as school operational assistance to overcome poverty both in urban and rural areas. The government carries out its duties as a mediator for the allocation of taxes

and subsidies (Ramadhan & Mariyanti, 2013). In research conducted (Carolina, 2022), the research results show that subsidies have a positive and significant effect on poverty, meaning that when subsidy spending increases, poverty increases. This shows that the subsidy budget provided by the government is not well targeted, whereas research conducted by (Kristinawati and hasl., 2018) said that subsidies have a negative and significant effect on reducing poverty levels in Indonesia. This is because with subsidies it is hoped that people, especially those with low incomes, can reach basic needs. In contrast to research conducted by (Misdawita & Sari, 2018), it does not have a significant effect, because the distribution of subsidies from the government to the community is not effective in reducing poverty.

Zakat, Infaq and Alms (ZIS), taxes and subsidies have an important role in helping to overcome poverty in Indonesia. The combination of ZIS, taxes and subsidies can be an effective instrument in poverty alleviation. However, its effectiveness depends on the efficiency of fund distribution, coordination and synergy between related parties, and the involvement of poor communities. With good and targeted management, ZIS, taxes and subsidies can help achieve sustainable development goals, namely poverty alleviation. It is hoped that this research can contribute to understanding the influence of Islamic economic instruments and fiscal policy instruments in overcoming poverty in Indonesia. It is hoped that the results of this research can help the government and related institutions in formulating policies and as work material for more effective poverty alleviation programs.

## 2. Literature Review

Poverty is still a crucial problem in various countries, including Indonesia. Poverty is a condition caused by a system that is unable to make automatic adjustments, giving rise to an imbalance between consumption and production in society, which has an impact on the emergence of inequality among marginalized groups of society (Shafarani et al., 2023). Efforts to reduce poverty levels require strategymulti-faceted, including through fiscal policies, such as taxes and subsidies, as well as instrumentsphilanthropy such as Zakat, Infaq and Alms (ZIS) (Ramadhan & Mariyanti, 2013). Among the many challenges faced in alleviating Indonesia's poverty rate, the development of research regarding the analysis of the influence of taxes, subsidies, and zakat, infaq, alms (ZIS) has been widely carried out, because it has an importance that can help formulate more effective policies and programs. The results of this research It is hoped that it will be useful for various parties in efforts to reduce poverty (RatnaSari & Firdayetti, 2019).

From an Islamic perspective, there are indicators that can help reduce poverty, namely zakat, infaq and alms (ZIS). Zakat According tosect Maliki defines zakat as giving out a portion of special assets that have reached the nisab (minimum quantity limit).required zakat) to people who are entitled to receive it. Zakat is one of the pillars of Islam, for a Muslim it is an obligation that must be carried out solely as a servant's devotion to the Almighty Almighty. Zakat is an obligation that must be fulfilled by every capable Muslim (muzakki) to be distributed to other less fortunate Muslims (mustahik). Etymologically, zakat means the word development (an-man), sanctify (at-thaharatu) and blessing (al barakatu). Meanwhile, terminologically, zakat means giving away part of one's assets with certain conditions to be given to certain groups (Mustahik) with certain conditions (Munandaret al., 2020).

According to research (Aghustin & Cahyono, 2020; Bouanani1 & Belhadj2, 2012; Islamiyati, 2020; Putri et al., 2020; Kholid, 2020; Juliana et al., 2020) ZIS has a negative and significant influence in reducing poverty, which is because the higher the zakat funds distributed will reduce the level of poverty and inequality, this condition is supported by public awareness to fulfill the obligation to pay zakat as ordered by the Islamic religion. Research (Nafi'ah, 2021; Tamimi & Syarbaini, 2023) shows that ZIS has a positive and significant influence on reducing poverty levels, this is because the distribution of ZIS is not evenly

distributed and is not on target. Meanwhile, in other research, ZIS does not have a significant effect on poverty, this is due to the unequal distribution of ZIS and also that most poor people feel that they have enough to depend on other people's gifts for their needs without making any effort to rise from poverty (Islami & Fitrianto, 2023; Novalia et al., 2020; Widiastuti & Kosasih, 2021; Wulandari & Pratama, 2022).

Viewed from the regional revenue side, tax is one indicator that can influence the reduction in levels of poverty. According to Law Number 6 of 1983 concerning General Provisions and Procedures for Taxation as stated in Law Number 16 of 2009 in article 1, which states that tax is a mandatory contribution to the state that is owed by an individual or entity that is coercive based on Law. It is levied without receiving direct compensation and used for state needs for the greatest prosperity of the people. Taxes have a very vital role in a country, without taxes the life of the country would not be able to run well. Infrastructure development, education costs, health costs, fuel oil (BBM) subsidies, payments for state employees and construction of public facilities are all financed from taxes. The more taxes collected, the more facilities and infrastructure will be built (Law No. 6, 1993).

There are several studies that examine the effect of taxes on reducing poverty levels. According to research conducted by (Goderis & Vlekke, 2023; Lisna et al., 2013a; Lustig et al., 2013) research results show that taxes have a significant impact in reducing poverty. According to (Goderis & Vlekke, 2023; Lustig et al., 2013) this is because direct taxes tend to be progressive in all countries, so they can help reduce income gaps and provide additional income for those in need. Meanwhile, according to (Lisna and Hasl., 2013) because regional taxes can increase regional fiscal revenues, which can then be used to finance development programs that have a direct impact on improving the welfare of the community, especially those in conditions of poverty. Then research on the relationship between taxes and people's prosperity was carried out by (Vatavuet et al., 2019) which shows that tax revenues influence the level of welfare of a country's residents. In research (Ratna Sari & Firdayetti, 2019) import taxes have a significant influence on poverty with a positive relationship. Meanwhile at (Effendiet et al., 2006) said that taxes do not have a significant effect on reducing poverty levels because taxpayer compliance is still low.

Another indicator that can influence the reduction of poverty levels is the distribution of subsidy funds to the community on target. Subsidies are a form of encouragement given by the government to some citizens which can reduce the price paid by consumers for an object because the government helps reduce production costs. The purpose of subsidies is to help market mechanisms run better with methods provided by the government for the poor and underprivileged and by correcting market failure mechanisms by producing efficient allocation of goods and services (Triest, 2009). Subsidy policy is currently part of fiscal policy because the government always allocates the state budget for subsidy programs. The subsidy budget consists of two, namely energy subsidies and non-energy subsidies. The subsidy policy is also in the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). The government needs to provide subsidies carefully and on target so that the objectives of the subsidies are achieved for equitable development (Carolina, 2022).

According to research (Dartanto, 2013; Safitri et al., 2022; Sari & Marissa, 2023; Khairi & Aidar, 2018) subsidies have a negative and significant effect on poverty, which means that if subsidies increase, poverty will decrease, on the other hand research (Bakar et al., 2023; Delvia & Aliasuddin, 2020; Paramita et al., 2020; Prasetyo & Cahyani, 2022) found that subsidies do not have a significant impact because the distribution of subsidies from the government is not evenly distributed so it is not effective in reducing poverty.

### 3. Research Methods

In this research, the method used to analyze the influence of Zakat, Infaq, Alms Tax (ZIS), taxes and subsidies on reducing poverty levels in Indonesia is using an explanatory and descriptive approach. Explanatory research is research that aims to test a theory or hypothesis in order to strengthen or perhaps reject the theory or hypothesis from existing research results. Meanwhile, the descriptive approach according to Kotler et al. (2006), states that descriptive research is research whose aim is to explain (describe) a phenomenon.

This research uses secondary data in the form of panel data obtained from the annual reports of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), financial reports of the Directorate General of Financial Balance (DJPB), and the National Zakat Amil Agency (BAZNAS), from 2018 to 2022, consisting of 34 provinces in Indonesia. The dependent variable in this research is the poverty level, while the independent variables are ZIS (zakat, infaq, alms), taxes and subsidies. In this research, the panel data regression analysis method is used to determine the influence of zakat, infaq and alms (ZIS), taxes and subsidies on reducing poverty levels in Indonesia. The stages in linear regression using panel data are as follows:

#### 3.1. Model Estimation Test

In panel data regression, three (3) tests are used to determine the estimation model, namely common effect, fixed effect and random effect. To choose the most appropriate model, several tests can be carried out, including (Widarjono, 2009): test Chow that is, it is a test to determine what the model is Common Effect or Fixed Effect which is most appropriate to use in estimating panel data. Then test Hausman namely statistical testing to choose whether the model Fixed Effect or Random Effect the most appropriate one to use. As well as Lagrange multiplier (LM), namely, a test to find out whether the model Random Effect better than method Common Effect which will be used.

#### 3.2. Classical Assumption Tests

The classical assumption test according to Gujarati (2013) aims to ensure that the research results are valid with the data used in theory is unbiased, consistent and efficient estimation of the regression coefficient (Febriana & Yulianto, 2017). The classic assumption test in panel data regression includes a multicollinearity test which is said to be passed the test if all dependent variables <0.85, and heteroscedasticity test where all independent variables must have a probability value <0.05

#### 3.3. Significance Test

The results of the significance test are obtained from testing the statistical criteria as measured by the value of the partial test (t-Statistic), simultaneous test (F test), test the coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>). The t-statistic test is carried out to test the research hypothesis regarding the effect of each independent variable partially on the dependent variable by making a decision by looking at the significance value in the probability table, with a significance level of 5% ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ). Then the simultaneous test (F test) shows whether all independent variables in the model have a joint influence on the dependent variable with a significance of 5% ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ). While the coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>) test is to see how much the proportion or percentage of the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable is seen from the Adjusted R-Square value.

The Regression Model used in this study is as follows:

$$Pov_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 ZIS_{it} + \beta_2 Tax_{it} + \beta_3 Sub_{it} + \mu_{it}$$

Pov : Poverty (thousands)

ZIS : Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah (billion Rupiah)

Tax : Tax (billion Rupiah)

Sub : Subsidy (billion Rupiah)

$\mu$  : Period t error

It : Panel data

#### 4. Research Findings and Discussion

##### 4.1 Model Estimation Test Results

The regression model estimation method using panel data can be done using three approaches, namely Common Effect Model, Fixed Effect Model (FE), dan Random Effect Model (RE). To choose the most appropriate model, there are several tests that can be carried out, namely the Chow, Hausman and Lagrange Multiplier tests.

**Table 4.1. Test results Chow**

Effect Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	280.848949	(33,133)	<b>0.0000</b>
Cross-section Chi-square	723.898054	33	<b>0.0000</b>

Source: Data processed by the author, 2024

Based on the test results it can be seen that the test *chow* has a probability outcome *chi-square* smaller than 0.05 (prob.  $0.000 < 0.05$ ) so it can be said that the best model test is the model *fixed effects models*.

**Table 4.3. Hausman Test Results**

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section Random	107.617736	3	<b>0.0000</b>

Source: Data processed by the author, 2024

Based on the table above, the tests that have been carried out produce probability values *Cross Section Random*  $< 0.05$ . Thus, the correct model to use is *fixed effect model*. After test *chow* and *hausman* done, it is known that *fixed effect model* was chosen to be the most appropriate model for this research, so there was no need to carry out tests *lagrange multiplier*.

##### 4.2 Classic Assumption Test Results

The classical assumption tests that are commonly used are the normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, and autocorrelation test. In this research, the classical assumption tests used are, multicollinearity test, and test heteroscedasticity just because of the data used in this research is panel data.

**Table 4.3. Multicollinearity Test Results**

ZIS	Tax	Subsidy
<b>0.704092</b>	<b>1.000000</b>	<b>0.583804</b>
<b>0.723731</b>	<b>0.583804</b>	<b>1.000000</b>
<b>1.000000</b>	<b>0.704092</b>	<b>0.723731</b>

Source: Data processed by the author, 2024

The multicollinearity test is carried out to test whether there is a correlation between the independent variables or independent variables in the regression model. The correlation coefficient of ZIS (x1), tax (x2), subsidies (x3) must be  $< 0.85$ , so based on table 4.4 all independent variables pass the multicollinearity test.

**Table 4.4. Test results Heteroscedasticity**

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	2.144620	18.16541	0.118061	<b>0.9062</b>
ZIS	1.29E-11	1.02E-11	1.258422	<b>0.2104</b>
Tax	0.004589	0.003036	1.511596	<b>0.1330</b>
Subsidy	-0.032454	0.016479	-1.969432	<b>0.0510</b>

Source: Data processed by the author, 2024

Based on the probability value in table 4.4 where the probability of the independent variable must be  $> 0.05$ , then table 4.4 above shows that the variables ZIS, taxes, subsidies do not show symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

#### 4.3 Data Regression Analysis Results Panel

The panel data regression model is a regression model used to determine the influence of one or several predictor variables on a response variable with a data structure in the form of panel data. Panel data is a combination of cross-section data and time series data.

**Table 4.5. Results of Panel Data Regression Analysis Using Fixed Effect Models**

Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	<b>823.9625</b>	36.01975	22.87530	<b>0.0000</b>
ZIS	<b>7.4E-11</b>	2.03E-11	3.659003	<b>0.0004</b>
Tax	<b>-0.010907</b>	0.006020	-1.811651	<b>0.0723</b>
Subsidies	<b>-0.041012</b>	0.032675	-1.255138	<b>0.2116</b>
R Squared	<b>0.996100</b>	Mean Dependent Var		768.1471
Adj.R-S	0.995045	S.D. Dependent Var		1068.366
F-statistic	943.6777	Durbin-Watson stat		1.935060
Prob(F-statistic)	<b>0.000000</b>			

Source: Data processed by the author, 2024

##### 4.3.1 Partial Test (t-Statistics)

Based on the regression results from table 4.5 above with a significance level of  $\alpha = 5\%$ , the results obtained show that ZIS has a significant positive influence with a probability value of 0.0004. The coefficient value is 7.43, indicating that when ZIS increases by 1 log, it will cause an increase in the poverty rate of 7.4%.

Then the tax variable has a negative influence but is not significant with a probability of 0.07. The coefficient value - 0.010907, shows that every 1 log increase in local taxes will cause a decrease in the poverty rate by 1% in Indonesia.

Subsidies have a negative and insignificant effect with a probability of 0.2116 on reducing poverty levels. The coefficient is -0.041012, indicating that every 1 log increase in subsidies will cause a decrease in the poverty rate by 1% in Indonesia.

##### 4.3.2 Simultaneous Test (F Test)

The results of the research panel data regression analysis in table 4.5 produce an F statistical value of 943.6777 with value  $Prob(F-statistic) 0.000000 < 0.05$ . This means that the variables taxes, subsidies, zakat infaq and alms influence the reduction in poverty levels in Indonesia simultaneously or together.

##### 4.3.2 Coefficient of Determination Test

The results of the regression analysis in table 4.5 show the coefficient of determination which is known through the value at *Adjusted R-Square*, that is, as big as 0.995045 which means

that the independent variables tax, subsidies, zakat, infaq and alms influence the dependent variable, namely poverty by 99.6%, while the other 0.4% is influenced by other variables not included in the research model.

#### *4.4 Discussion*

Based on the test results carried out by the author, it shows only one out of three variable researched which has a significant influence on reducing poverty levels in Indonesia, namely the zakat, infaq and alms (ZIS) variables. Zakat, infaq and alms (ZIS) have a positive and significant influence on reducing poverty in Indonesia. This is in line with research conducted by (Nafi'ah, 2021; Tamimi & Syarbaini, 2023) showing that ZIS has a positive and significant influence on reducing poverty levels, this is because the distribution of ZIS is not evenly distributed and is not on target.

The ZIS variable has an important role in helping the government eradicate poverty in Indonesia. With targeted distribution and effective empowerment programs, ZIS can help the poor and mustahik improve their standard of living and get out of the poverty line. However, the influence of ZIS on reducing poverty levels can have a positive and significant relationship. There are several possibilities why ZIS can have a positive and significant influence on poverty levels, which means that if ZIS rises, then poverty also rises. These possibilities include ZIS distribution that is not on target, multiplication of poverty (poverty trap), economic crisis, natural disasters, and low economic growth. It is important to ensure that ZIS is distributed in an appropriate manner and used productively so that it can provide maximum benefits for the poor. The relationship between ZIS and poverty levels is complex and multidimensional. Further research is needed to understand how ZIS can be used optimally to achieve poverty alleviation goals.

Meanwhile, the tax variable has a negative and insignificant effect on reducing Indonesia's poverty level. This is in line with the results of research conducted by (Prasetyo, 2004). shows that local taxes do not significantly affect poverty levels. There are several factors that cause taxes to not have a significant impact on reducing poverty levels, firstly, high income inequality means that most taxes only come from the upper middle or rich groups, so their impact on poverty alleviation is very limited. The second factor is leakage and inefficiency in tax collection and use, causing the tax's potential for poverty alleviation to be limited optimized apart That's the third factor, namely that the programs implemented in the context of poverty alleviation are not evenly distributed and are still not well targeted and effective (Ministry of Finance, 2023).

Similar to taxes, the subsidy variable in this study also has a negative and insignificant effect on reducing poverty levels. This is in line with research conducted by (Bakar et al., 2023; Delvia & Aliasuddin, 2020; Paramita et al., 2020; Prasetyo & Cahyani, 2022) which states that subsidies do not have a significant impact because the distribution of subsidies from the government is not evenly distributed so that not yet effective in alleviating poverty. According to the author's analysis, the reason subsidies have not had a significant impact is because the subsidies distributed are not on target, resulting in subsidies being enjoyed by groups of people who are not poor, such as energy subsidies which are enjoyed by all groups. In addition, inefficiencies resulting from inappropriate subsidy pricing and lack of supervision, as well as large fiscal burdens for the government can hamper other development programs. The unsustainability of subsidies in the long term is also a factor in the ineffectiveness of subsidies in alleviating poverty due to fluctuations in commodity prices and limited government resources (Hantoro, 2019).



## 5. Conclusion

Based on the research results described above, it can be concluded that one of three variables independent. The research studied partially influences the reduction of poverty rates in Indonesia, namely the zakat, infaq and alms (ZIS) variables, which have a positive and significant influence. This is due to well-targeted distribution and effective empowerment programs, ZIS can help the poor and mustahik improve their standard of living and get out of the poverty line. Meanwhile, the tax and subsidy variables have a negative effect, but are not significant in Indonesia. This is because high income inequality means that most taxes only come from the upper middle or rich groups, so that their impact on poverty alleviation is still very limited. Apart from that, there are subsidies channeled not on target, resulting in subsidies being enjoyed by non-poor groups of people. Simultaneously, zakat, infaq and alms (ZIS), taxes and subsidies influence the reduction of poverty rates in Indonesia.

## References

- Aghustin, N. M., & Cahyono, E. F. (2020). Korelasi Antara Zakat Infaq Sedekah (Zis), Dana Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (Dpk), Dana Pendidikan Dan Jumlah Penduduk Miskin Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Teori Dan Terapan*, 7(8), 1451. <https://doi.org/10.20473/vol7iss20208pp1451-1467>
- Akhadi, I. (2022). Pengaruh Penerimaan Pajak Terhadap Variabel Pendapatan Perkapita dan Angka Kemiskinan Sebagai Indikator Kemakmuran Rakyat. *JURNAL PAJAK INDONESIA (Indonesian Tax Review)*, 6(1), 60–71. <https://doi.org/10.31092/jpi.v6i1.1548>
- Badan Amil Zakat Nasional (2024). Laporan Zakat Nasional. <https://Baznas.Go.Id/Laporan-Zakat-Nasional>
- Bakar, J. A., Studi, P., Pembangunan, E., Malikulsaleh, U., Islam, B., & Islam, U. (2023). *Analisis Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Penurunan*. 2(2), 1–18.
- Beik, I. (2009). Analisis Peran Zakat Dalam Mengurangi Kemiskinan: Studi Kasus Dompot Dhuafa Republika. *Pemikiran Dan Gagasan*, 2(January 2009), 45–53.
- Bouanani, M., & Belhadj, B. (2020). Does Zakat reduce poverty? Evidence from Tunisia using the Fuzzy Approach. *Metroeconomica*, 71(4). <https://doi.org/10.1111/meca.12304>
- Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia (2024). Profil Kemiskinan Di Indonesia. <https://www.bps.go.id/Id/Pressrelease/2023/07/17/2016/Profil-Kemiskinan-Di-Indonesia-Maret-2023.html>
- Carolina, M. (2022). Pengaruh Pengeluaran Pemerintah Di Bidang Subsidi, Pendidikan, dan Kesehatan Terhadap Kemiskinan. *Jurnal Budget : Isu Dan Masalah Keuangan Negara*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.22212/jbudget.v7i1.125>
- Dartanto, T. (2013). Reducing fuel subsidies and the implication on fiscal balance and poverty in Indonesia: A simulation analysis. *Energy Policy*, 58. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2013.02.040>
- Delvia, P., & Aliasuddin. (2020). *PENURUNAN SUBSIDI ENERGI DAN KEMISKINAN DI INDONESIA*. 5(3), 136–145.
- Dina Islamiyati, I. H. H. (2020). Pengaruh ZIS dan Faktor Makro Ekonomi Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi*, 25(1), 118. <https://doi.org/10.24912/je.v25i1.631>
- Direktorat Jenderal Perimbangan Keuangan Kementerian Keuangan (2024). <https://djpk.kemenkeu.go.id/Portal/Data/Apbd>
- Dwi Putri, Y., Kartika, R., & Aprayuda, R. (2020). Apakah Dana Zakat Dapat Mengurangi Tingkat Kemiskinan?: Studi Kasus Provinsi Sumatra Barat. *Jurnal Tabarru': Islamic Banking and Finance*, 3(2), 248–261. [https://doi.org/10.25299/jtb.2020.vol3\(2\).5818](https://doi.org/10.25299/jtb.2020.vol3(2).5818)
- Edna Safitri, S., Triwahyuningtyas, N., & Sugianto, S. (2022). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang

- Mempengaruhi Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Provinsi Banten. *SIBATIK JOURNAL: Jurnal Ilmiah Bidang Sosial, Ekonomi, Budaya, Teknologi, Dan Pendidikan*, 1(4), 259–274. <https://doi.org/10.54443/sibatik.v1i4.30>
- Effendi, M. (2006). *Pengaruh kebijakan fiskal terhadap penurunan tingkat kemiskinan di Kabupaten Labuhanbatu Provinsi Sumatera Utara*. 1.
- El Islami, M. F., & Fitrianto, A. R. (2023). Pengaruh Penyaluran Dana ZIS, Inflasi, Dan Gini Ratio Terhadap Tingkat Kedalaman Kemiskinan Satu Dekade. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 9(1), 229–239. <http://dx.doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v9i1.6994>
- Farid, H. B. P. dan A. (2012). *PENGARUH PAJAK DAERAH DAN RETRIBUSI DAERAH TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI, KEMISKINAN, DAN PENGANGGURAN* Hermawan. 22, 111–119.
- Febriana, D., & Yulianto, A. (2017). Management Analysis Journal PENGUJIAN PECKING ORDER THEORY DI INDONESIA. *Management Analysis Journal*, 6(2).
- Goderis, B., & Vlekke, M. (2023). Tax and Benefit Policies to Reduce Poverty in the Netherlands: A Microsimulation Analysis. *International Journal of Microsimulation*, 16(1). <https://doi.org/10.34196/ijm.00277>
- Islami Sari, D., & Marissa, F. (2023). Pengaruh Belanja Subsidi, Belanja Hibah dan Belanja Bantuan Sosial terhadap Kemiskinan di Indonesia. *Indo-Fintech Intellectuals: Journal of Economics and Business*, 3(2), 346–359. <https://doi.org/10.54373/ifijeb.v3i2.238>
- Kemenkeu (2023). Media Online. <https://Mediakeuangan.Kemenkeu.Go.Id/Article/Show/Pajak-Motor-Pengentasan-Kemiskinan>
- Khairi, M. W., & Aidar, N. (2018). Pengaruh Subsidi Energi Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Indonesia. *Agustus*, 3(3), 359–369.
- Kholid, A. N. (2020). Dampak Zakat, Infak Dan Sedekah (Zis) Terhadap Penurunan Tingkat Kemiskinan Dan Percepatan Pengentasan Kemiskinan. *Jurnal Bina Ummat: Membina Dan Membentengi Ummat*, 2(01), 65–105. <https://doi.org/10.38214/jurnalbinaummatstidnatsir.v2i01.40>
- Kristinawati, A., Sarfiah, N. S., & Destiningsih, R. (2018). Analisis Pengaruh Pendidikan, Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka Dan Pengeluaran Subsidi Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Indonesia Tahun 1998-2018. *DINAMIC: Directory Journal of Economic*, 2(4), 985–1004.
- Lapopo, J. (2012). *PENGARUH ZIS (ZAKAT, INFAK, SEDEKAH) DAN ZAKAT FITRAH TERHADAP PENURUNAN KEMISKINAN DI INDONESIA PERIODE 1998 - 2010*.
- Lisna, V., Sinaga, B. M., Firdaus, M., & Sutomo, S. (2013). Dampak Kapasitas Fiskal terhadap Penurunan Kemiskinan: Suatu Analisis Simulasi Kebijakan. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Pembangunan Indonesia*, 14(1), 1–26. <https://doi.org/10.21002/jepi.v14i1.01>
- Lustig, N., Perssino, C., & Scott, J. (2013). *THE IMPACT OF TAXES AND SOCIAL SPENDING ON INEQUALITY AND POVERTY IN ARGENTINA , BOLIVIA , BRAZIL , MEXICO , PERU AND URUGUAY : AN OVERVIEW* Nora Lustig , Carola Pessino and John Scott. 13.
- Matitaputty, S. J., Sugiarto, A., Christy, A. A. M., & Hastuti, P. R. (2021). Pengaruh Pajak Terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat. *Perspektif Akuntansi*, 3(3), 253–269. <https://doi.org/10.24246/persi.v3i3.p253-269>
- Misdawita, & Sari, A. A. P. (2018). Analisis Dampak Pengeluaran Pemerintah Di Bidang Pendidikan, Kesehatan, Dan Pengeluaran Subsidi Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi & Kebijakan Publik*, 4, 147–161.
- Munandar, E., Amirullah, M., & Nurochani, N. (2020). Pengaruh Penyaluran Dana Zakat, Infak Dan Sedekah (ZIS) dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan. *Al-Mal: Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Islam*, 1(1). <https://doi.org/10.24042/al-mal.v1i1.5321>

- Nafi'ah, B. (2021). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Dapat Mempengaruhi Pengentasan Kemiskinan Di Indonesia (2016- 2019). *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 7(2), 953–960. <https://doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v7i2.2206>
- Novalia, D., Sumantri, R., & Panorma, M. (2020). Pengaruh Dana Zakat, Infaq dan Shodaqoh (ZIS) Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Sebagai Variabel Intervening Tahun 2015-2019. *Al Iqtishadiyah Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Dan Hukum Ekonomi Syariah*, 6(2), 134. <https://doi.org/10.31602/iqt.v6i2.3455>
- Paramita, Y., Rosidah, A., & Suryanti, M. (2020). Potensi Subsidi Energi Dalam Mengurangi Kemiskinan. *Jurnal Humaniora : Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Ekonomi Dan Hukum*, 4(2), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.30601/humaniora.v4i2.979>
- Prasetyo, P. E., & Cahyani, E. N. (2022). Investigating Keynesian Theory in Reducing Unemployment and Poverty in Indonesia. *Journal of Asian Finance*, 9(10), 39–48. <https://doi.org/10.13106/jafeb.2022.vol9.no10.0039>
- Ramadhan, H., & Mariyanti, T. (2013). Pengaruh Pajak, Subsidi Dan Zis Terhadap Penurunan Kemiskinan Di Indonesia. *Media Ekonomi*, 22(2), 123–132. <https://doi.org/10.25105/me.v22i2.3170>
- RatnaSari, E., & Firdayetti, F. (2019). Analisis Pengaruh Zakat, Infak, Sedekah Dan Usyr (Pajak Impor) Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Indonesia. *Media Ekonomi*, 26(1), 39–46. <https://doi.org/10.25105/me.v26i1.5161>
- Septiani, R. L., Wijayati, A., Pradana, S., Malik, M., Malang, I., & Malang, K. (2022). Pengaruh Penyaluran Dana Zakat Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Dengan Pengelolaan Zakat Sebagai Variabel Intervening Pada Baznas Kabupaten Lombok Timur. *Muamalat: Jurnal Kajian Hukum Ekonomi Syariah*, 14(1), 1–12. <https://journal.uinmataram.ac.id/index.php/muamalat/article/view/5216>
- Setiawan, A., Wibowo, A., & Rosyid, F. (2020). Analisis pengaruh ekspor dan konsumsi batubara terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia. *Jurnal Teknologi Mineral Dan Batubara*, 16(2), 109–124. <https://doi.org/10.30556/jtmb.vol16.no2.2020.1081>
- Shafarani, Y., Djatnika, D., Mauluddi, H. A., & ... (2023). Pengaruh Penerimaan Pajak Daerah dan Zakat Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan di Indonesia Periode 2014-2022. *Journal of Applied ...*, 4(1), 158–172.
- Suryawati, C. (2005). Memahami Kemiskinan Secara Multidimensional. *Jmpk*, 08(03), 121–129.
- Tamimi, K., & Syarbaini, A. M. B. (2023). Analisis interaksi dan kontribusi zakat, infaq, sedekah (ZIS) dan Islamic human development index (I-HDI) terhadap kemiskinan di Indonesia. *Inovasi: Jurnal EKonomi, Keuangan Dan Manajemen*, 19(3), 678–688.
- Triest, R. K. (2009). *The Economics of Subsidies for Community Development : A Primer* 7. November, 10–20.
- Undang Undang Nomor 6, (1963) . <https://jdih.kemenkeu.go.id/fulltext/1983/6tahun>
- Vatavu, S., Lobont, O. R., Stefea, P., & Brindescu-Olariu, D. (2019). How taxes relate to potential welfare gain and appreciable economic growth. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 11(15). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11154094>
- Widarjono, A. (2009). *Ekonometrika : Pengantar dan Aplikasinya*. Edisi Ketiga. In *Jakarta : Ekonosia*.
- Widiastuti, A. S., & Kosasih. (2021). Pengaruh ZIS , Pertumbuhan Ekonomi , Pengangguran dan Inflasi Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan di Indonesia The Effect Of Zis , Economic Growth , Unemployment And Inflation On Poverty Levels In Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Dan Bisnis*, 4(1), 80–90.
- Wulandari, I., & Pratama, A. A. N. (2022). Analisis Pengaruh Dana ZIS (Zakat, Infak, Sedekah), Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Angka Harapan Hidup, Rata-Rata Lama Sekolah dan Pengeluaran Perkapita Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan di Indonesia Periode. *Jurnal Ilmiah*

*Ekonomi Islam*, 8(03), 3301–3309. <http://dx.doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v8i3.6501>

Yuliana, Y., Adamy, Y., & Adhila, C. (2020). Pengaruh Dana Zakat Infak Dan Sedekah ( Zis) Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Kabupaten /Kota Provinsi Aceh. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Kebijakan Publik Indonesia*, 6(2), 203–214. <https://doi.org/10.24815/ekapi.v6i2.16315>