

## THE EFFECT OF ZAKAT, INFAQ, AND SADAQAH ON THE OPEN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN INDONESIA

**Rizky Fadhillah**

Politeknik Negeri Banjarmasin  
[rizkyfadhillah@poliban.ac.id](mailto:rizkyfadhillah@poliban.ac.id)

**Nur Raudhatul Ridha**

Politeknik Negeri Banjarmasin  
[do30421043@akuntansipoliban.ac.id](mailto:do30421043@akuntansipoliban.ac.id)

### Abstract

This study aims to examine the impact of Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah on the open unemployment rate in Indonesia. Using a descriptive quantitative method, the study collects secondary data consisting of zakat, infak, and sadaqah distribution from the National Zakat Management Agency's national zakat management report and data on the percentage of open unemployment rates per province in Indonesia from the Regional Profile and Analysis website managed by the National Development Planning Agency over the past five years, specifically the period from 2020 to 2024. This study uses WarpPLS software version 6.0 to analyze the previously collected data. The results of this study indicate that Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah have a positive and significant impact on the open unemployment rate. An increase in Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah leads to an increase in the open unemployment rate. Based on these findings, all relevant parties—including zakat management bodies, government agencies, and other stakeholders—are encouraged to develop more efficient strategies to reduce unemployment in Indonesia, both through long-term and short-term programs.

**Keywords:** Zakat, Infak, Almsgiving, Distribution, Unemployment

### INTRODUCTION

In 2025 the Central Bureau of Statistics reported that the unemployment rate in 2025 reached 7.28 million people where the labor force in Indonesia increased by 3.67 million people from 2024 (Febiola, 2025). The number of labor force has increased, but the open unemployment rate has decreased, this means that the ratio of the labor force that is ready to work and actively looking for work with unemployment in 2025 is higher than in 2025 so that the open unemployment rate has decreased.

Increased unemployment can be caused by several factors such as imbalances in labor supply and demand, government policies that are less pro-people, increasing population growth, and unrealistic economic sector development (Frisnoiry et al., 2024). There are other factors such as the “culture of poverty”. Based on the theory proposed by Oscar Lewis in the 1960s, it can be understood that the culture of poverty emphasizes that a significant minority of the poor (about 20%) are trapped in a repetitive cycle of dysfunctional behaviors and attitudes, for example, by the time slum children are six or seven years old, they usually absorb the basic values and