THE INFLUENCE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, EDUCATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT ON POVERTY RATES IN WEST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE IN 2017-2022

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to partially and simultaneously analyze the influence of the growth economy, education, and unemployment on the poverty level in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2017-2022. The research used descriptive quantitative with technique analysis used panel data regression with E-Views 12 software. After testing was done, the results obtained are the manner Partial growth economy being influential negatively and with no significance to the poverty level, education influential negatively and significant to the poverty level, and unemployment influential negatively and with no significance to the level of poverty. Whereas in a manner simultaneous third variable own influence significant to the level of poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2017-2022.

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INTRODUCTION

Problem poverty keep going and become a problem faced by Indonesia. The level of poverty in Indonesia experienced a trend decrease, based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The percentage of Indonesia's poor population in 2017-2019 experienced an initial decrease was 10.12 percent to 9.22 percent. Then 2020 experienced an enhancement of 0.97 and a back decrease until 2022 to 9.57 percent (Handayani et al., 2022). It means around 26.36 million poor Indonesian population exists from the whole Indonesian population. Amount enough poverty big and will become a problem Serious if No quickly overcome.

Poverty is also one of enough problems Serious for West Nusa Tenggara Province. Government area West Nusa Tenggara Province places problem poverty besides health and education as priority foremost in policy general development area as stated inside Term Development Plan Middle School (RPJM) West Nusa Tenggara. Several ways were taken by the Government area West Nusa Tenggara Province to lower number poverty as well as reduce the gap, among others; fulfillment of needs of poor people, handling nutrition inadequate, revitalization service family planning (KB) and health mother, and repair system assistance and assurance social as well as various alleviation programs poverty other. Efforts to decline the poverty level in West Nusa Tenggara Province felt ineffective. West Nusa Tenggara Province is one of the provinces with riches natural overflow (Sheppard et al., 2020). This still shows a high percentage number relative poverty high.

The government of West Nusa Tenggara Province continues to make an effort to decline related poverty tightly with the development process. Various efforts have

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done to push the number of poverty, like fulfilling the need to base residents in a manner worth and improve the well-being social economy society; in the push number of poverty, the government is not yet entirely successful, and some targets fail to reach (Etim & Daramola, 2020; Feyisa, 2020; Handayani et al., 2022). This is seen from the relatively high number of still in poverty, that is, hardcore or ten percent.

Growth Data Product Gross Regional Domestic (GRDP) based on constant prices (ADHK) is used to show the rate of growing economy in a manner whole or every component expenditure from year to year. Based on Figure 1.2, the Growth economy of West Nusa Tenggara Province experienced fluctuation time at the lowest point, around 4.50 percent in 2018, and increased in 2019 by 3.90 percent. 2020 is back experiencing a decline to 0.62 percent and an increase until 2022 to 6.95 percent (Nusa & Panggalo, 2022).

Another reason for the increased poverty level is the low level of education. Chikalipah & Makina, (2019) suggests that the theory of modern growth emphasizes the critical role of government, especially in increasing the development of human capital through education in framework push and improving productivity, Where growth productivity, in turn, is the driving force of the growing economy, human capital in terminology economy used for field education and various capacity man other when an increase can increase productivity Because education plays key in progress economy in a country.

The linkages between poverty and education are considerable because education allows the development of past mastery knowledge and skills. Education is one indicator for seeing the well-being population increasing tall education somebody (Abduvaliev & Bustillo, 2020; Adeleye et al., 2020; Adelowokan et al., 2019). Of course, the more good quality to source Power the human. In this research, education is seen as the average length of schooling. Indicators this help to see quality residents based on completed formal education. Of course, with a more tall level of education, someone will push productivity because of their knowledge

and skills. Central body Statistics defines the average length of schooling as the years residents use to undergo formal education.

The problem is very unemployed to a role in influencing number poverty. Happening unemployment will make income public reduce as well as followed by a declining level the prosperity that has been achieved (Alam et al., 2020; Ali et al., 2021; Amar & Pratama, 2020; Bawono, 2021). A more decent level of prosperity will raise the problem that is poverty. The additional amount of force such work fast will add a burden alone for an economy that is creating or expanding fieldwork (Handayani et al., 2022; Korotayev et al., 2021; Mansi et al., 2020). If availability vacancy Work No capable accommodate all force Work so part force Work the will extend line already unemployed there. Unemployment, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), namely active residents looking for work, moderate population preparing for business/job new, residents who are not looking for work because they feel no Possible get work as well as group residents who do not actively look for work with reason Already have work but Not yet start work.

The indicator used to measure unemployment in the study is the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) (Olopade et al., 2019; Prasetyo & Kistanti, 2020). Where the unemployment level opens can indicate the magnitude of resident-age work included in unemployment. Sober up submitted research Wijaya et al., (2021) can see that the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) of West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2017 was 3.32 percent and increased in 2018 to 3.58 percent, then decreased by 0.3 percent in 2019. In 2020 it increased by 0.94 percent, which is dominated by the population with graduated from Vocational High School. Decrease until 2022 to 2.89 percent. The open unemployment rate fluctuates and yet shows a consistent decline every year.

Based on the background back that has been stated, the researcher is interested In the stage study with the title "Influence Growth Economy, Education and Unemployment To Poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2017-2022".

LITERATURE REVIEW

Influence Growth Economy Against Poverty Level

Feyisa, (2020) explains that a growing economy is significant for seeing successful development in a country or area as a condition for reducing poverty. Condition success growth economy results from growth economy they can spread at each class society, not only spread across groups affluent population but also across classes, poor residents. Then According to Mankiw in Erlando et al., (2020), growth calculated economy from GRDP growth is a summary activity economy that is public during a particular period. With an increasing activity economy, the public will increase the amount mark goods and services produced from the whole activity economy, which will increase income and welfare in society, followed by a declining level of poverty.

There is a negative relationship between the growth economy and the poverty level. To lower poverty, so growth economy must improve because if the growing economy in an area increase, many people also desire to invest in a manner automatically Lots field available jobs, so the level of unemployment Can be suppressed, which has a negligible impact level of poverty (Etim & Daramola, 2020).

H_1: Allegedly growth economy influential to level poverty

The Influence of Education on Poverty Levels

Moreover, non-formal education can reduce poverty over a long period, acceptable in a manner that does no direct increase productivity and efficiency as a manner whole or direct give training to poor people to add Skills to increase productivity and, in turn, will increase income (Ali et al., 2021; Korotayev et al., 2021; Olopade et al., 2019). According to Ningrum et al., (2020), education is a method for saving self from poverty. Todaro declared that education is objective fundamental development. Which is education plays a crucial role in forming the ability of a deep country to absorb modern technology as well as develop capacity with objective creation growth as well as

sustainable development. The results of research conducted by Akbar & Santoso, (2022) showed that education is influential, negative, and significant to the level of poverty.

H_2: Allegedly education influential to level poverty

Effect of Unemployment Rate Against Poverty Level

The negative impact of unemployment is reduced income in society, in the end, reduces the level of achieved prosperity, someone (Abduvaliev & Bustillo, 2020; Feyisa, 2020; Ningrum et al., 2020). Decline well-being public consequence unemployed naturally will increase opportunities they are trapped in poverty because of no own income. If a country's unemployment is terrible, political and social chaos always happens and harms the well-being of society and the prospective economy in the long term (Olopade et al., 2019; Prasetyo & Kistanti, 2020). According to Amar & Pratama, (2020), there is a close relationship between height-level unemployment and poverty. For part big society, which does not have work still or only part-time always between impoverished group society. According to research conducted by Korotayev et al., (2021), unemployment is positive and significant to the poverty level.

H_3: Allegedly level unemployment influential to level poverty

The conceptual framework in a study is based on a theoretical explanation discussed before the poverty level is influenced by variables growth, economy, education, and unemployment. The third variable, free and rate poverty, is the variable bound. Allegedly growth economy, education, and unemployment are influential in a manner partial and simultaneous to poverty. When the growth economy increases, the suspected poverty level will decrease. Then moment education increases, the suspected level of poverty will decrease. As well suspected moment unemployment decrease, the poverty level will also decrease. Kindly simultaneous growth economy, education, and unemployment are suspected to influence the poverty level.

METHOD

Study this use type of study quantitative with a descriptive approach. Study this was conducted in 9 Regencies / Cities in West Nusa Tenggara Province. The population used in the study. This is publication data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in the form of growth data economy, education, unemployment, and poverty level in West Nusa Tenggara Province. In comparison, the sample taken in the study is growth data on the economy, education, unemployment, and poverty level in 9 Regencies /Cities in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2017-2022. North Lombok Regency does not include in the sample due to the required research data. No available consequence happened disaster natural earthquake earth in 2018.
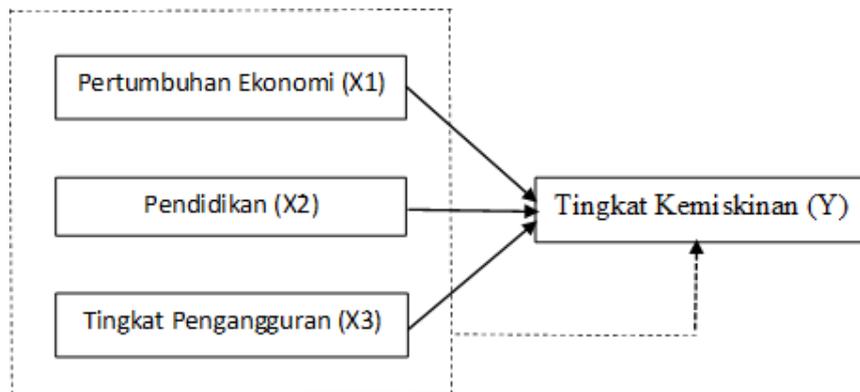

Figure 1 Theoritical Conceptual

Data Types and Sources

The type of data used in the study is secondary data in the form of the numbers presented in tables and large diagrams that can be measured and describe the object to be researched. Data used, namely growth data economics, the average length of schooling, level of unemployment open, and level of poverty in 9 Regencies/Cities in West Nusa Tenggara Province compiled according to time during six years of 2017-2022 years. Obtained data are from related literature, good-form documents, articles, notes, or files obtained from the website of the official Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

Procedure Data Analysis

After the data the author needs to collect, the next step is to analyze the data. Sugiyono, (2018) mentions that panel data analysis represents a combination of cross-section data and time series data. Time series points see changes at the specified time, whereas the cross-section for looks for know exists a difference between a regency and a city. Models to be used in the study this is a panel data regression model with the help of E-views 12 software to show the connection between variable free and variable bound. The panel data regression model is formulated as follows:

$$Y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{it} + \beta_2 X_{it} + \beta_3 X_{it} + e_{it}$$

Description:

Y	= Poverty Rate (%)
X_{it1}	= Speed Growth Product ADHK Regional Gross Domestic (%)
X_{it2}	= Average School Years (Years)
X_{it3}	= Open Unemployment Rate (%)
β_0	= Constant
e_{it}	= *Error Term*
β_1	= Coefficient regression variable X_1
β_2	= Coefficient regression variable X_2
β_3	= Coefficient regression variable X_3

Estimation Regression with Data Panels

Following this is three Techniques, according to Ruchjana & Hasbullah, (2020), used To estimate model parameters with panel data, namely Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM). Whereas For determining and selecting the correct panel data model from three estimation models, existing panel data regression, in the form of the Chow Test, Hausman Test, and Lagrange Multiplier (LM) Test. Furthermore, the assumption test is carried out in classic, in the form of a normality test, multicollinearity test,

heteroscedasticity test, and autocorrelation test.

Significant test

To determine the significance level in the study, each coefficient regression variable free to variable bound can use a significance test such as coefficient test determination, t-test, and F test.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Panel Data Estimation Model Determination

Data that has been obtained will estimate using the method of panel data regression, however before estimating, especially the formerly done selection of the appropriate model. There are three methods of possible testing used to choose the suitable model between Common Effect Models (CEM), Fixed effect Models (FEM) or Random Effect Model (REM) in study This namely Chow Test (Chow Test), Hausman Test (Hausman Test) and Lagrange Multiplier Test (Lagrange Multiplier Test). Following This model specification, test results have been done.

1. Chow Test

Chow's test aims to determine the best model between the standard effect model and the fixed effect model. Hypothesis in the Chow test is as follows:

H_0 : Common Effect Model

H_a : Fixed Effect Model

If Chow's test results produce a probability Chi-Square of more than 0.05, then the model used is a standard effect model. On the other hand, if the probability of the resulting Chi-Square is not enough of 0.05, then the preferred model is a fixed effect model.

Table 1 Chow Test

Effect Test	Statistics	df	Prob.
Cross-section F	30.989651	(8,42)	0.0000
Chi-square cross-sections	104.323991	8	0.0000

Based on the Chow test results, the mark Chi-square cross-section probability of 0.0000 means not enough from level significance 0.05. So can decide that H0 is rejected and Ha accepted so that the selected model is a fixed effect model.

2. Hausman Test

Hausmann's test aim to know if the fixed effect model or the most appropriate random effect model is used. The hypothesis used is as follows:

H_0 : Common Effect Model

H_a : Fixed Effect Model

If the Chi-square probabilities are obtained not enough than 0.05, then H0 is rejected, so the model that is more appropriate to use is the Fixed Effects Model. Conversely, if Ha is rejected, the random effect model is preferred.

Table 2 Hausman Test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistics	Chi-Sq. df	Prob.
Random cross-sections	6.140189	3	0.1050

Based on the results of the Hausman test performed, it obtained mark random Cross-section probability of 0.1050 or morebig from alpha 0.05 up to conclude that Ha rejected and accept H0. So that the best model is selected and the most appropriate used in the study. This is the random effect model.

3. Lagrange Multiplier Test (LM)

The Lagrange Multiplier test chooses the most appropriate model between the common and random effect models. The hypothesis used is as follows:

H0 : Common Effect Model

Ha : Fixed Effect Model

The method used in the Lagrange Multiplier test uses the Pagan Breusch method. The criteria taking decision is If the mark more Breusch-Pagan probability of 0.05, then H is rejected, so the selected model is a standard effect model. Otherwise, if the Breusch-Pagan probability is less than 0.05, the selected is a random effect model.

Table 3 Lagrange Multiplier Test

	Cross-section	time	Both
Breusch-Pagan	82.58117 (0.0000)	0.524824 (0.4688)	83.10600 (0.0000)

The results of the Lagrange Multiplier test that has been done obtained a mark probability of 0.000 which means the mark needs to be more than 0.05. So the decision taken is to accept Ha and the best model used in the study. This is the random effect model.

Assumption Test Classic

A model is good if it fulfills the assumption sparing classic from problems of normality,

multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation. Because that in study this done testing assumption classic, with results as follows:

1. Normality Test

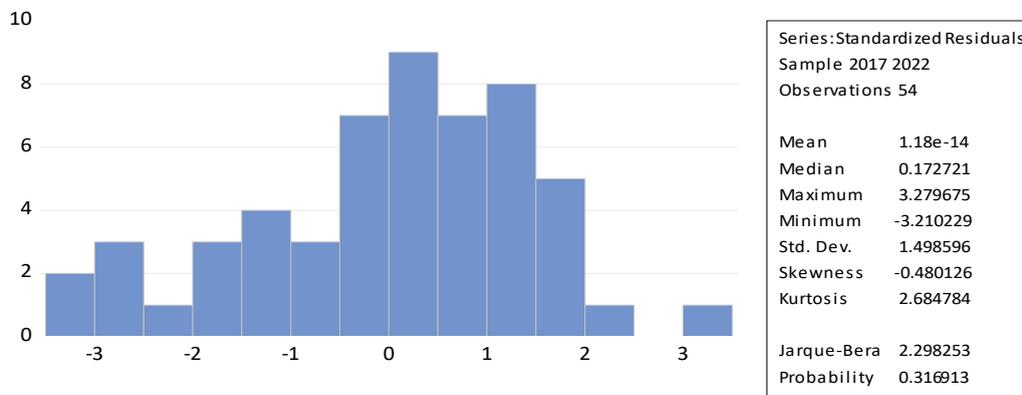The normality test used in the study using the Jarque test fallow with see mark the probability. The regression model is usually distributed if the value probability Jarque Bera (JB) > 0.05. On the contrary, if mark probability Jarque Bera (JB) < 0.05, then the regression model No normally distributed.

Series: Standardized Residuals	
Sample 2017 2022	
Observations 54	
Mean	1.18e-14
Median	0.172721
Maximum	3.279675
Minimum	-3.210229
Std. Dev.	1.498596
Skewness	-0.480126
Kurtosis	2.684784
Jarque-Bera	2.298253
Probability	0.316913

Figure 2 Normality Test

Based on the results test, obtained mark Jarque fallow of 2.298253 with a mark probability of 0.310013 big than 0.05, the data is usually distributed.

2. Multicollinearity Test

A multicollinearity test is done to determine if a correlation between variables is free or independent. Testing there are nope symptoms of multicollinearity that can be seen from the VIF value; if not enough of 0.80, then the conclusion is that the regression model No has a multicollinearity problem.

Table 4 Result Multicollinearity Test

Variable	X1	X2	X3
X1	1.000000	0.066021	0.034753
X2	0.066021	1.000000	0.376054
X3	0.034753	0.376054	1.000000

Based on the results test, they obtained a mark correlation between variables < 0.80. Because all variables are smaller than 0.80, then can conclude that growth data economy, education, and unemployment have no problem with multicollinearity.

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is an inequality variant from residuals to all observations on the regression model. Suppose assumptions on the heteroscedasticity model are no met. In that case, the regression model is considered invalid as a tool prediction because the regression model is good and is not infected with heteroscedasticity. Test it can say free heteroscedasticity if prob value. Chi-square > 0.05.

Table 5 Multicollinearity Test

Variables	Coefficient	Std. Er	t-Stat	Prob.
C	1.446567	1.422964	1.016587	0.3142
X1	-0.003114	0.009101	-0.34213	0.7337
X2	-0.100562	0.174110	-0.57757	0.5661
X3	0.149907	0.100919	1.485425	0.1437

From the results test, obtained probability growth economy of 0.7337, probability education of 0.5661, and probability unemployment of 0.1437, then can be said that the regression model. No infected problem heteroscedasticity because of mark probability > 0.05.

4. Autocorrelation test

The autocorrelation test is in circumstances where variable period interruption is certainly correlated with variable on period another; in other words, the variable disturbance is not random. Sarwono, (2013) explains that taking decisions in the determination exists symptom autocorrelation using criteria Durbin Watson **Table 6** with a level significance of 5% as follows:

- DW value below -2 (< -2) then means there is autocorrelation positive on the model
- DW value between -2 and +2 (-2 < dw < +2) means no autocorrelation in the model.
- DW values above +2 (> +2), then means there is negative autocorrelation in the model.

Table 6 Autocorrelation Test

R2	Ad R2	SE	DW
0.523179	0.494570	0.615369	0.989290

Based on the results test, the Durbin–Watson value is 0.989290, which means it is between -2 and +2, so it can be free from symptom autocorrelation.

Table 7 Random Effect Models

Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	T-statistics	Prob.
C	28.57078	2.103250	13.58411	0.0000
X1	-0.002191	0.010125	-0.216406	0.8296
X2	-1.898475	0.253682	-7.483686	0.0000
X3	-0.078341	0.115948	-0.675651	0.5024

Effects Specification			
		SD	Rho
Random cross-sections		1.332403	0.8328
Idiosyncratic random		0.596910	0.1672

Weighted Statistics			
Root MSE	0.592139	R-squared	0.523179
Mean dependent var	2.362506	Adjusted R-squared	0.494570
SD dependent var	0.865576	SE of regression	0.615369
Sum squared residue	18.93396	F-statistics	18.28708
Durbin-Watson stat	0.989290	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Unweighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.671986	Mean dependent var	13.13167
Sum squared residue	119.0269	Durbin-Watson stat	0.157369

Significance Test Results

To determine the level of significance in the study, each coefficient regression variable free to variable bound can use a significance test such as coefficient test determination (R2), coefficient test regression in a manner simultaneously (Test F), and test the coefficients regression in a manner partial (t-test).

1. Coefficient Test Results Determination (R2)

Based on the results, the estimation in **Table 7** obtained an R-squared value of 0.523179. This means that 52.31 percent of poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province is explained by variables growth economy, education, and unemployment. At the same time, the remaining 47.69 percent is explained by other variables outside the model or other factors outside research.

2. Coefficient Test Regression in a manner Simultaneous (Test F)

The F test was used to know the influencing variable free together (simultaneously) against the variable bound. From the estimation of the results in **Table 7** effect of the growth economy, education, and unemployment on the level of poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2017-2022 is obtained mark probability F (prob F-statistic) of 0.000000 <0.05, so it can conclude that variable independent (growth economy, education, and unemployment). Together influential and significant to variable dependent (level poverty).

3. Coefficient Test Regression in a manner Partial (t test)

Based on **Table 7**, can is known to test the significance of each variable is accessible. Based on the results, analysis shows that the variable growth economy has a probability value of 0.8296, more extensive than 0.05, with t- count 0.216406 <t- table 2.008556. Furthermore, variable education has a t- count of 7.483689 > t- table 2.008556 with a probability of 0.000 <0.05 with a coefficient of -1.898475. The proposed hypothesis rejects H0 and accepts H a, which means variable education is influential in a manner significant to the level of poverty in NTB Province 2017-2022. Then can also know that variable unemployment owns a mark probability of 0.5024, bigger than 0.05 with t- count 0.675651 <t- table 2.008556.

4. Regression Model Estimation

The inner panel data analysis study, aims to know the influence of the growth economy, education, and unemployment on the poverty level in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2017-2022. Based on the results, data processing with the Random Effect model obtained equality as follows:

$$Y= 28.57078 – 0.002191X1 – 1.898475X2 – 0.078341X3 + e$$

Based on the equality of the above regression, it can be seen that the mark coefficient regression variable growth economy of -0.002191 means that every enhancement growth economy by 1 percent can cause a declining level of poverty by 0.002191 percent with the assumption that other variables remain (cateris paribus). On variables education obtained mark coefficient regression of -1.898475 means that every variable enhancement education during One year can cause a decline level poverty of 1.898475 percent, and for coefficient variable unemployment of -0.078341 which means that every enhancement unemployment by 1 percent, then can cause a decline level poverty of 0.078341 percent.

Influence growth economy to level poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2017-2022

Based on the analysis of the results, a regression done using a random effects model shows that variable growth economy has No influential significance on the poverty level in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2017-2022. Based on the t-test obtained mark probability of 0.8296 > alpha 0.05 with t-count 0.216406 <t- table 2.008556. See results analysis shows a connection between the growing economy and the poverty level. No influential significant meaning rejects Ha and accepts H0.

The growth economy shows signs of negative but No influence in a manner significant to the poverty level in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2017-2022. The results of the research that has been done support the findings from Alam et al., (2020), with results studying the growth economy. There is no influential significance on the decline of poverty in Jambi Province. Likewise, Iswanto et al., (2021) obtained growth product gross regional domestic No influential significance to the poverty level in the village Parung Bogor Regency.

Research results in this no follow the base theory used in a study where Handayani et al., (2022) said that high growth and a sustainable economy cause enhancement requests that would power work and improve the payoff, reducing poverty. The economy's growth is also improving the public's income and government expenditure. Infrastructure, physical and social, helps reduce poverty.

Based on the theory, speeding up an economic area's enhancement growth will influence the area's poverty level. What happened in West Nusa Tenggara Province is that the rate of growth of the economy could be faster and higher, so that caused the growth of the existing economy in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2017-2021 is not influential to poverty.

Influence education to level poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2017-2022

Significance test results from both that have done with a random effects model show that variable education in a manner individual influential negative and significant to level poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2017-2022 with see mark probability of 0.000 more small from level significant 0.05 and t- count value 7.483686 > t- table 2.008556. Thereby rejecting H0 and accepting Ha, which means systematic education negatively and significantly influences the poverty level. This follows the existing hypothesis that education is influential and significant to the poverty level. Research results in this align with research conducted by Prasetyo & Kistanti, (2020) deep his research showed that education negatively and significantly influences poverty in districts/cities in the province of Bali. Following research conducted by Abdou & Mayworm, (2021) with results, education is influential and significant to the poverty level in the District Talaud Islands.

An increase in the average length of schooling as an indicator of education in NTB Province for one year will lower poverty by 1.898475 percent. Based on the theory put forward by Ningrum et al., (2020), education (both formal and non-formal) can be important in reducing poverty over a long period, fine in a manner. No direct that is through repairing productivity and efficiency in a manner general. It can also direct, i.e., through training people experiencing poverty with stock-required skills to increase productivity, those, in turn, will be capable of increasing income. The more tall level of education, somebody so knowledge and expertise will

increase so which will push productivity, someone. Ultimately, someone with high productivity will benefit from increasing income earned.

According to Ahmad & Hussaini, (2021), education in many countries is a method for saving self from poverty. Where depicted with a poor expected work good and high income so must have higher education. But education tall only capable achievable by the rich. While people with low incomes only have enough money for financial education once they go to more levels like advanced schools and universities. So that level of education is very influential in overcoming the problem of poverty.

Influence unemployment to level poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2017-2022

Significance test results third about the influence of unemployment level of poverty in the Province of NTB in 2017-2022 is No influential significance, with see mark probability 0.5024 more significant of 0.05 as well t- count value 0.675651 <t- table 2.008556. Thereby rejecting Ha and accepting H 0, which means _ systematically, shows that unemployment has No influential significance to the poverty level in the Province of NTB in 2017-2022.

Research results are not significant the no in the same direction as Todaro's theory states that unemployment is very tightly related to the level of poverty (Etim & Daramola, 2020; Feyisa, 2020; Handayani et al., 2022). However, the results of the study this in line with research conducted by Pertiwi & Purnomo, (2022) with the title "Analysis Influence Amount Population, GRDP, HDI, Unemployment Against Poverty Levels in Districts/Cities of Central Java," who found that variable unemployment has significant negative and no signs to level poverty. This is caused because, like the case, residents included in the group unemployment open there are several types of unemployed: those who are looking for work, those who prepared effort, and those who do not look for work because they feel it is no Possible get work. Finally, those who already have jobs but still need to start work.

Among the four categories, unemployment is open in some parts. Among them, someone entered the informal sector; some work with working hours not enough of 35 hours a week. Besides that, someone is trying or preparing for business alone, the medium wait he

started work, some have work beak time (Part-Time) however with income more than working people usually, and all classes enter the category unemployment open.

The unemployment rate in the province of NTB is that unemployment is dominated by the unemployed educated. Based on data from BPS composition level, unemployment opens highest based on indicator education contributed by power Work graduated from high school, which is 6.99 percent. The highest TTP next is Diploma graduates at 5.61 percent, followed by high school graduates at 4.93 percent. The amount force Work new ones are still unemployed because more Lots choose formal jobs. Condition this is also influenced by the significant graduates who do not live following the world of work needs.

Kindly theoretically, the poverty level will move to follow the level of unemployment. In matter this when the level of unemployment experience increases, so a manner automatic level of poverty will increase. However, results from the study this show connection between unemployment and poverty, no always following the assumption of existing theory and its reverse relationship. Circumstances like this can explain as Next unemployed people in house stairs; however, there is a member House another ladder that works with level income tall so that enough for support unemployed. Concerning poverty, the unemployed on a home ladder the No in a manner automatically be poor because there is member of other families who have sufficient income to maintain their family life and are above the poverty line.

Influence growth economy, education, and unemployment to level poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2017-2022

Based on the results estimated in **Table 7**, can is known that variable independent (growth economy, education, and unemployment) have a prob value (F-statistic) of 0.000 less than 0.05. With thereby, the analysis of the result in the study shows that simultaneous variable independent influential significant to variable dependent in NTB in 2017-2022. Based on the proposed hypothesis, reject H 0 and accept significant Ha in a manner systematic growth economy, education, and unemployment in a manner simultaneous influence level poverty in the province of West Nusa Tenggara in 2017-2022.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion from the study this, namely, partially, economic growth has a negative and insignificant effect on the poverty rate in the NTB Province in 2017-2022. Furthermore, education significantly affected the poverty rate in the Province of NTB in 2017-2022. Then unemployment had a negative and insignificant effect on the poverty rate in the Province of NTB in 2017-2022. Finally, simultaneously economic growth, education, and unemployment significantly affected the poverty rate in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2017-2022.

Author's declaration
Authors' contributions and responsibilities

The authors made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study. The authors took responsibility for data analysis, interpretation and discussion of results. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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