The Influence of Education Level, Income, and Consumption on Poverty in Tuban Regency

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze poverty in Tuban Regency which includes Effect of education level, income and consumption on partial and simultaneous poverty. The method used is a quantitative method with multiple regression analysis techniques. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling technique. Data used secondary data from Statistics of Tuban Regencys in 2008-2016, which includes data on education level, income, consumption and poverty. The results of the research. There is a significant effect between the education level on poverty, because the significant value of the education level variable is smaller than 0.050 which is equal to 0.037. There is no significant effect between income on poverty, because the significant value of the income variable is greater than 0.050 which is equal to 0.365. There is no significant effect between consumption on poverty, because the significant value of the consumption variable is greater than 0.050 which is equal to 0.094. There is a significant effect together between education level, income, and consumption on poverty, because the significant value is smaller than 0.050 which is equal to 0.001 so this result shows that the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable together.

Keywords: Education Level, Income, Consumption, Poverty.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is an economic problem that is difficult to solve because it concerns the lives of the people of a country. Everyone certainly does not want this condition to continue in their country, as in Indonesia, various work programs have been carried out to alleviate poverty, but have not been able to free the Indonesian people from the problem of poverty. During the leadership of President Ir. H. Joko Widodo, who is familiarly called Pak Jokowi, has implemented a poverty alleviation program through *Kartu Keluarga Sejahtera* (KKS), previously known as *Kartu Perlindungan Sosial* (KPS). Even though the poverty alleviation program has been implemented, the Indonesian people are not yet completely free from poverty.

East Java Central Statistics Agency (jatim.bps.go.id, 2024) explained that to measure poverty, BPS uses the concept of the ability to meet basic needs (basic needs approach). This concept refers to the Handbook on Poverty and Inequality published by the Worldbank. With this approach, poverty is seen as an economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs as measured in

terms of expenditure. Residents are categorized as poor if their average monthly per capita expenditure is below the poverty line.

Sourced from data from the East Java Central Statistics Agency (Jatim.bps.go.id, 2018), Tuban Regency is a Regency that is always in the top 10 contributors to the number of poor people in East Java Province from 2012 to 2016, therefore it is necessary to observe the movement of the percentage of poor people in Tuban Regency, namely from 2012 to 2014 it decreased from 17.84 percent in in 2012, it fell to 17.23 percent in 2013, then the number of poor people fell again in 2014 to 16.64 percent. However, in 2015 the poor population in Tuban Regency increased by 0.44 percent compared to the previous year, namely from 2014 which was initially 16.64 percent to 17.08 percent in 2015. In 2016 the poor population also increased again by 0.06 percent compared to the previous year, namely in 2015 it was 17.08 percent to 17.14 percent in 2016.

When compared with other regencies that are close to Tuban Regency, namely Lamongan Regency which is still in the same northern coastal region as Tuban Regency, of course the economic conditions are not much different, but from data from the East Java Central Statistics Agency (Jatim.bps.go.id, 2018) shows differences in the economic sector, especially the number of poor people in the two Regencys. In Tuban Regency, the number of poor people increased for 2 consecutive years from 2014 to 2016, while Lamongan Regency experienced a decrease in the number of poor people for 2 consecutive years from 2014 to 2016, namely in Lamongan Regency in 2014 the number of poor people was 15 .68 percent fell to 15.38 percent in 2015, and fell again to 14.89 percent in 2016. From the description of the BPS data, of course Tuban Regency has a poverty problem that must be resolved.

According to (Mubyarto, 2004) Poverty is a lack of income to meet the needs of life, especially basic needs such as the most basic necessities of life, namely what we usually call clothing, food, shelter, education and health. (Harlik et al., 2013) defines poverty as a condition related to needs, difficulties and deficiencies in life. According to World Bank in (Frans et al., 2017) Poverty is defined as lack of prosperity, and can consist of various aspects. Such as low levels of health and education.

If defined more broadly according to (Giovanni, 2018) Poverty has a multidimensional nature, which means that poverty is a person's powerlessness in meeting various life needs and can be seen from two aspects. Viewed from a primary perspective, poverty includes poverty in asset ownership, decreased participation in political groups, and limited knowledge and expertise. Meanwhile, secondary aspects include poor social networks, declining financial centers and limited information. Poverty is closely related to education, according to the results of research conducted by (Rika S. et al., 2012) namely, education has a negative influence on poverty and the effect is statistically significant, which means that if the level of education is high then poverty will be low.

Based on data from the Tuban Regency statistical center Angka Partisispasi Sekolah (APS) in 2017 for levels Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA) and Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan (SMK) amounting to 93.08 so it can be said that the school participation rate for high school and vocational school levels is high. However, even though the school enrollment rate in Tuban Regency is high, it cannot make poverty in Tuban Regency low.

In his book entitled Basics of Education (Ihsan, 2011) states that the level of education is a stage of continuous education which is assessed based on the level of student progress, the level of difficulty of the learning material and the way the learning material is delivered. Next, the levels

of education in schools are primary school, secondary school and tertiary education. Meanwhile, according to (Maulidah & Soejoto, 2017) Education is a process carried out by society in order to improve the quality of its human resources. So that the level of education can be interpreted as the level or level of education pursued by society in order to improve the quality of human resources as indicated by obtaining a diploma.

People who are highly educated can have high-paying jobs so they can finance their lives now and in the future. In this modern era, education is very important because with higher education, people are expected to be able to keep up with existing technological developments, so that companies that need workers who can operate the latest technology will quickly get the workforce they want. Thus, a high level of public education will reduce poverty. This is in line with what was explained by (Susanto & Pangesti, 2019) The lower the level of education, the higher the level of poverty and vice versa, the higher the level of education, the lower the level of poverty.

Poverty can also be based on a person's income generated from their work, so that a person's work guidelines are based on the level of income. Someone who has a job with low wages tends to be less than optimal in working and producing. On the other hand, someone who has a high wage has a special motivation to work and produce optimally. They do not realize that this action will make them lose money, because their wages are determined by the results of their own productivity Teal in (Maulidah & Soejoto, 2017).

If seen from the industrial sector, the people of Tuban Regency have good potential because in Tuban Regency there are large companies such as PT. Semen Indonesia, PT. Semen Holcim, PT. TPPI (Trans - Pacific Petrochemical Indotama) and PLTU Tanjung Awar-Awar. The existence of this company can create employment opportunities so that people's income will be high, but in reality the population in Tuban Regency is still in the top 10 poorest Regencys in East Java Province.

Research conducted by (Febriaty & Nurwani, 2017) explains that partially per capita income has a negative and significant effect on poverty. These findings explain that when per capita income increases, poverty will decrease. This is different from the results of research conducted by (Priyadi & Asmoro, 2011) Per capita income has a positive and insignificant effect on poverty. According to Sukirno in (Mappigau & Ferils, 2020) Income is the amount of income received by residents for their work performance during a certain period, whether daily, weekly, monthly or annually. Meanwhile, according to Jhingan in (Rahmah et al., 2023) Income is income in the form of money during a certain period. Income can be interpreted as all income or causes an increase in a person's abilities, whether used for consumption or savings. Thus, income is the result of a person's work which is called rewards, wages, honoraria and salaries in the form of money or goods given within a certain period of time, which can be every hour, every day, every week, every month and every year.

There are many factors that cause poverty, including difficulty in obtaining work, low education, and unmet needs for consumption. The difficulty of someone getting a job can be caused by the person's low education. This is in accordance with what was said by Agnar Nurkse in (Kuncoro, 2006) namely the circle of poverty theory, that poverty is caused by underdevelopment, imperfect markets, lack of capital and can also be caused by low productivity. Low production results in low income. Low income results in low savings and investment for a person. The investment in question is investment in human resources in the form of education, or capital investment in the form of consumption. According to Soejoto in (Arifin et al., 2020) the total

amount of consumption expenditure incurred by the economy as a whole, where consumption expenditure depends on the income of the community concerned. From this theory, poverty can be caused by education level, income and consumption.

When studying economics, the aim is to explain the basics of consumer behavior as well as explain the law of demand and explain how people tend to buy more goods when the price of goods falls (Samuelson, 2004). Meanwhile, according to (Rosyidi, 2004) Consumption is using goods or services with the aim of meeting life's needs. Keynes explained that consumption is a positive function of income. Households with high incomes consume less food, because other income is used for non-food consumption (Case, K., & Fair, 2002). Thus, consumption is the final activity of the economy, namely spending the use value of goods and services to meet life needs or to obtain satisfaction (utility).

It was explained earlier by Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), namely, to estimate poverty, the Central Statistics Agency uses a capacity plan to meet basic needs (basic needs approach), which can be determined from the consumption aspect. So that a population with an average monthly per capita expenditure or per capita consumption below the poverty line is a poor population. If you look at the BPS explanation, poverty has a close relationship with the amount of people's consumption. Findings (Nainggolan, 2015) explains that the average per capita consumption of society is negatively and significantly related to poverty. Thus, when people's consumption increases, the number of poor people decreases. These findings are different from the results of research conducted by (Amalia et al., 2015) namely, the poverty level is directly influenced by government spending in a positive and significant way.

Based on the description above, the aim of this research is to partially analyze the influence of education level, income and consumption on poverty in Tuban Regency. Apart from that, it is also to analyze the influence of education level, income and consumption on poverty in Tuban Regency simultaneously. The fluctuating decline and increase in the number of poor people in Tuban Regency can make the current economy worse. So researchers are interested in conducting research entitled the influence of education level, income and consumption on poverty in Tuban Regency.

METHOD

This research uses a quantitative approach, namely research that is required to use a lot of numbers, starting from collecting data and displaying the research results (Arikunto, 2019). In this research, a causal associative research design is used, according to (Bakry, 2015) Causal associative research is research that aims to determine the influence between two or more variables. The causal associative research design in this study aims to determine the relationship between variable X and variable Y. This study has four variables, consisting of three independent variables, namely (X_1) Education Level, (X_2) income and (X_3) Consumption. Next, the dependent variable is (Y) Poverty. The research that will be carried out uses a purposive sampling technique, namely how to determine the sample using certain criteria. The criteria are secondary data on the number of poor people in Tuban Regency.

In this study, the population is the population of Tuban Regency, East Java Province, which is determined from the education level of high school and vocational school graduates because high school and vocational school graduates are able to work to meet one's personal needs. Income is taken from GDP per capita data on the basis of current prices because it reflects the entire

income. the people of Tuban Regency, consumption seen from the total consumption of the community both in the form of food and non-food which already describes the consumption of the entire community of Tuban Regency, and poverty seen from the number of poor people in Tuban Regency already explains poverty in Tuban Regency.

The sample that will be studied is the people of Tuban Regency which is determined from the education level of high school and vocational school graduates in 2008-2016, GDP per capita based on current prices in 2008-2016, consumption seen from the total consumption of the community in the form of food and non-food in 2008-2016. , and poverty as seen from the number of poor people in 2008-2016. Researchers used secondary data, namely second hand data, obtained from the Tuban Regency Central Statistics Agency. So the research was carried out at the Tuban Regency Central Statistics Agency. The time for this research ranged from November 2018 to June 2019.

The collection technique is by documentation because the data used in this research is secondary data, namely data from other parties and is available to researchers. The researchers' data this time was obtained from the Tuban Regency Central Statistics Agency. The analysis techniques used in this research are multiple regression analysis techniques, classical assumption tests, and hypothesis tests which include partial tests (T tests), simultaneous tests (F tests) and coefficient of determination tests.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data that has been collected is analyzed by multiple regression. The application used is the SPSS 23 application, the results can be seen in the table below:

Table 1
Multiple Regression Test Results
Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficient		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	349257.237	349257.237		12.231	.000
	Education Level (X1)	-7465.032	2641.734	-.389	-2.826	.037
	Income (X2)	-.001	.001	-.234	-.995	.365
	Consumption (X3)	-.003	.002	-.449	-2.067	.094

a. Dependent Variable : Poverty (Y)

Based on the SPSS 23 output in the table above, you can see the coefficient value for each variable: Education Level (X_1), income (X_2), Consumption (X_3) and Poverty (Y), thus based on the coefficient results in table, the equation in the multiple regression can be seen below this:

$$Y = 349257.237 - 7465.032\ X_1 - 0.001\ X_2 - 0.003\ X_3 + e$$

Thus, multiple regression using the SPSS 23 program can be concluded as follows:
1. The value a (constant) of 349257.237 can be interpreted as if it is variable Education Level (X_1), income (X_2), Consumption (X_3) is given or fixed (0), then Poverty (Y) is 349257.237.
2. Variable coefficient value Education Level (X_1) amounting to -7465.032, which means every time there is a change in the variable Education Level (X_1) will have a negative

effect of -7465.032 assuming the variable Income (X_2) and Consumption (X_3) is fixed. A negative coefficient value indicates a unidirectional influence, namely for every 1 increase in the variable Education Level (X_1) will have an effect on reducing the Poverty variable (Y) amounting to -7465.032 and vice versa.

3. Coefficient value variable Income (X_2) of -0.001, which means that every time there is a change in the variable Income (X_2) it will have a negative effect of -0.001, assuming that the Education Level (X_1) and Consumption (X_3) variables are constant. A negative coefficient value indicates a unidirectional influence, namely every 1 increase in the variable Income (X_2) will have an effect on decreasing the variable Poverty (Y) by -0.001 and vice versa.

4. The coefficient value of the variable Consumption (X_3) is -0.003, which means that every time there is a change in the variable Consumption (X_3) it will have a negative effect of -0.003, assuming that the Education Level (X_1) and Income (X_2) variables are constant. A negative coefficient value indicates a unidirectional influence, namely every 1 increase in the variable Consumption (X_3) will have an effect on decreasing the Poverty variable (Y) by -0.003 and vice versa.

After carrying out the multiple regression test, the researcher carried out a classic assumption test, including by carrying out a normality test, which has the aim of being able to find out whether in a regression model the dependent variable and the independent variables are normally distributed or not. In this study, researchers used the Kolmogorov Smirnov test to determine the Normality test, the results can be seen in the table below:

Table 2
Kolmogorov Smirnov Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		Unstandardized Residual
N		9
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.000
	Std. Deviation	5706.153722
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.226
	Positive	.226
	Negative	-.218
Test Statistic		.226
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c,d]

a. Test distribution is Normal
b. Calculated from data
c. Lillierfors Significance Correction
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance

Based on the Kolmogorov Smirnov test, it can be seen that the total asymp.sig.(2-tailed) value is 0.200, thus the residual data value of the Education Level (X_1), Income (X_2), Consumption (X_3) and Poverty (Y) variables is greater than 0.050 Thus it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed or the normality test has been fulfilled.

When the data is normally distributed, hypothesis testing is then carried out which includes partial tests (T tests), simultaneous tests (F tests) and coefficient of determination tests. The T test in general is to explain how far the influence of each independent variable explains the dependent variable. More details can be seen in the following table:

Table 3
Partial Test (T tests)
Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficient Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	349257.237	28556.185		12.231	.000
	Education Level (X1)					
	Income (X2)	-7465.032	2641.734	-.389	-2.826	.037
	Consumption (X3)	-.001	.001	-.234	-.995	.365
		-.003	.002	-.449	-2.067	.094

a. **Dependent Variable : Poverty (Y)**

Based on the results of the T test data processing, it shows that the significant value of the variable Education Level (X_1) is 0.037, so that the significant value is smaller than 0.050, so the hypothesis reads "there is a significant influence between education level and poverty" or Ha is accepted, Ho is rejected. The significant value of the variable Income (X_2) is 0.365, so the significant value is greater than 0.050, so the hypothesis reads "there is no significant influence between income and poverty" or Ha is rejected. Ho is accepted. The significant value of the variable Consumption (X_3) is 0.094, so the significant value is greater than 0.050, so the hypothesis reads "there is no significant influence between consumption and poverty" or Ha is rejected. Ho is accepted.

Next, a simultaneous test (F test) is used to determine the effect of the independent variable together with the dependent variable. The results are as follows:

Table 4
Simultaneous Test (F Test)
ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5288621878	3			.001[b]
	Residual	260481522,4	5			
	Total	5549103400	8		33.839	

a. **Dependent Variable : Poverty (Y)**
b. **Predictors ; (Constant), Consumption (X3), Education Level (X1), Income (X2)**

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the significant value is 0.001, namely the value is smaller than 0.050, so this result shows that the independent variables have a significant effect together on the dependent variable. So the hypothesis reads "there is a significant influence between the level of education, income and consumption on poverty together" or Ha is accepted Ho is rejected.

Coefficient of Determination Test (*Adjusted R²*) used to find out how much influence the independent variables, namely Education Level, Income, and Consumption together have on the dependent variable Poverty by looking at the R Square value in the following table:

Table 5
Coefficient of Determination Test (*Adjusted R²*)
Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Est
1	.976[a]	.953	.925	7217.777

a. Predictors ; (Constant), Consumption (X3), Education Level (X1), Income (X2)

Based on the table above, the R Square value is 0.953. So this value shows that poverty in Tuban Regency is influenced jointly by the level of education, income and consumption by 95.3 percent. Meanwhile, the remaining 4.7 percent is influenced by factors other than the variables studied in this research.

Education is something that is important in increasing human resources in a country, therefore when the higher level of education is completed it can produce quality human resources, with the presence of quality human resources it is hoped that it can reduce poverty in a country. As with education in Tuban Regency in the last 9 years from 2008 to 2016, especially the number of high school and vocational school graduates experienced fluctuations, of course this situation is not good for the world of education in Tuban Regency. Even though fluctuating levels of education have an important role in alleviating poverty in Tuban Regency, this statement is based on the results of statistical analysis.

The results of statistical analysis show that there is an influence of education level on poverty in Tuban Regency and it has a negative value. These results show that an increase in the level of education will make poverty in Tuban Regency decrease, thus an increase in the level of education will be followed by a decrease in poverty, and vice versa, when the level of education decreases, poverty in Tuban Regency will increase. The research results on the influence of education level on poverty in Tuban Regency are also significant, meaning that the size of poverty in Tuban Regency is influenced by the level of education.

This research is in line with the results of research conducted by (Hofmarcher, 2021) found the impact of education on poverty alleviation which is economically large. Besides that (Abdul Aziz et al., 2016) also revealed that education has a negative effect on poverty, meaning that if public education increases it will reduce the poverty rate in society. The results of research on the education variable show a significant influence on poverty. Research from (Efendi Riyanto , Indartono Setyabudi, Sukidjo Sukidjo, 2019) states that education has a negative and insignificant influence on Indonesia's poverty level.

This research was also supported by (Rumawas, 2014) in his research, the education level variable has a significant effect on poverty and the education level variable shows a negative sign, this shows that increasing education for the community will reduce poverty. But this research is different from the research results (R. Giovanni, 2018) namely explaining that the education variable has no significant effect on poverty. In another study conducted by (Sugiharjo Dedhy, Suriani Suriani, Seftarita Chenny, 2024) education does not have a significant effect on poverty rates.

In this way, it can be explained that the variable level of education has a negative effect on poverty, that is, if the level of education increases then poverty will decrease, so that the hypothesis which states that it is thought that the level of education has an effect on poverty is accepted and proven to be true or Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected. In general, people's income in a district has various sources of income from the fields of work carried out, including in the fields of agriculture, mining, industry, construction, transportation and others. As in Tuban Regency, most of the population works in agriculture, industry, maritime, mining and other fields.

Income in this research is GDP per capita data based on prices valid for 9 years, from 2008 to 2016 in Tuban Regency. Judging from the development, income in Tuban Regency is experiencing

a good trend because every year there is an increase from 2008 to 2016. Even though income in Tuban Regency has experienced a continuous increase, it has still not been able to reduce poverty. This is based on the results of statistical tests carried out which show that there is no effect of income on poverty and has a negative value. This explains that increasing income does not have an impact on reduction in poverty.

The research results are not in accordance with this hypothesis because from 2014 to 2016 income in Tuban Regency increased while poverty also increased, this is because most of the people of Tuban Regency work in agriculture and from 2014 to 2016 there was a scarcity of subsidized fertilizer. So that some farmers choose unsubsidized fertilizer which causes agricultural costs to increase, so even though the income of the people of Tuban district continues to increase, they have not been able to reduce poverty.

The results of this research are in accordance with the results of research conducted by (Gultom & Patnasari, 2013) namely, income does not have a significant effect on poverty, so that an increase in income is not always followed by a decrease in poverty. Research conducted by (Frans et al., 2017) namely the conclusion that partially there is no influence between per capita income and PAD on the poverty level. This means that the increasing local original income and GDP per capita have not been able to reduce the poverty level.

But the results of research by (Fadlillah, 2013) has different results, namely stating in his research, if per capita income increases, the number of poor people will decrease. The per capita income variable has the largest coefficient, so the per capita income variable is the variable that has the greatest elasticity which most influences the number of poor people. The research conducted by Fadlillah is in line with the results of research conducted by (Tang Cheng-Tao & Wong Chun Yee, 2024) that household income per capita increased by 9.6% in the long run due to additional transfers of 1,000 pesos per capita in Philippine local governments. The poverty rate also decreased by around five percentage points in the long term.

Thus, the results of this study explain that the income variable does not have a significant effect on poverty in Tuban Regency. So the hypothesis which states that it is thought that income has an effect on poverty, is rejected and not proven to be true or Ha is rejected and Ho is accepted.

Consumption is an action carried out by people in spending the use value of an item. The consumption in this research is consumption carried out by residents of Tuban Regency, including food and non-food consumption. According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), consumption is generally divided into food and non-food consumption. The food category includes grains, tubers, fish, meat, eggs, milk, vegetables, nuts, fruit, oil, fat, beverage ingredients, spices, prepared foods and drinks, tobacco, betel, and other consumption. Meanwhile, the non-food category includes housing, fuel, lighting, water, various goods and services, clothing, footwear, headgear, durable goods, use tax, insurance premiums, party and ceremonial needs.

The development of per capita consumption in Tuban Regency over the last 9 years from 2008 to 2016 has experienced a continuous increase, this condition certainly indicates that the people of Tuban Regency have increasing financial capacity every year, even though the consumption of the people of Tuban Regency has increased every year from from 2008 to 2016, this has not been able to reduce poverty in Tuban Regency. This statement is based on the results of statistical tests in this research which show that consumption has a negative value and does not have a significant effect on poverty, which means that the increase in the amount of consumption of the people of Tuban Regency is not followed by a reduction in poverty.

The research is not in accordance with the hypothesis because from 2014 to 2016 consumption in Tuban Regency has increased while poverty has also increased, this is because the population in Tuban Regency has also increased from 2014 to 2016 continuously every year, so Even though consumption increases, poverty will continue to increase.

These findings are different from the research results (Maulidah & Soejoto, 2017) states that consumption has a significant and negative relationship to poverty. Thus, it can be interpreted that

high consumption will reduce poverty. Apart from that, it is also different from the results of research conducted by (Qunfang & Xiaobing, 2024) that precise poverty alleviation has a significant impact on total consumption of food, clothing and education.

Findings (Nainggolan, 2015) also shows that there is a significant and negative relationship between average per capita consumption and poverty. So it can be interpreted that if people's consumption is high then poverty is low. The results of this study differ from the findings (Amalia et al., 2015) namely, the poverty level is directly influenced by government spending in a positive and significant way, but indirectly it is not significant to the poverty level.

So the results of this study explain that consumption variables do not have a significant effect on poverty in Tuban Regency. So the hypothesis which states that it is thought that consumption has an effect on poverty, is rejected and is not proven to be true or Ha is rejected and Ho is accepted.

Judging from the fluctuating development of poverty in Tuban Regency from 2008 to 2016, this is certainly not good for the lives of the people in Tuban Regency, especially from 2014 to 2016 poverty in Tuban Regency has increased. Likewise, the results of research conducted by (Tabosa Francisco José Silva, Castelar Pablo Urano de Carvalho, Irffi Guilherme, 2019) the results show that economic growth policies that encourage increased incomes accompanied by greater reductions in income gaps are effective in fighting poverty in Brazil.

Based on statistical tests, the results show that the level of education, income and consumption have a significant effect on poverty. Thus, the independent variables level of education, income and consumption together have a significant effect on the dependent variable, namely poverty in Tuban Regency. The results of this research illustrate that the level of education, income and consumption are the causes of the rise and fall of poverty in Tuban Regency. This research is in accordance with research conducted by (Maulidah & Soejoto, 2017) namely, there is a significant influence of education level, income and consumption on poverty.

Based on the research results above, it can be explained that the level of education, income and consumption have a significant influence on poverty. So the hypothesis which states that the level of education, income and consumption has an influence on poverty is accepted and proven to be true or Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected.

CONCLUSION

There is a significant and negative influence between the level of education on poverty. A negative value indicates the opposite effect between the level of education on poverty, namely when the level of education falls then poverty will rise and conversely when the level of education rises then poverty will fall. There is no significant effect of income on poverty. This is because the majority of the people of Tuban Regency work in agriculture and from 2014 to 2016 there was a scarcity of subsidized fertilizer, so some farmers chose unsubsidized fertilizer which caused agricultural costs to increase, so even though people's income continued to increase, they could not reduce poverty.

There is no significant effect of consumption on poverty. This is because from 2014 to 2016 the population in Tuban Regency experienced a continuous increase every year, with the increase in population, consumption will also increase so that even though consumption increases it cannot reduce poverty. There is a joint significant influence between education level, income and consumption on poverty amounting to 95.3 percent while the remaining 4.7 percent is influenced by factors other than the variables examined in this research. This means that if the level of education, income and consumption increases, poverty will decrease.

SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusions above, the suggestion in this research is that the regional government of Tuban Regency should increase the budget allocation for education so that it is hoped that it can reduce the number of school dropouts and increase the level of education. Thus, if the level of

education increases, it can reduce poverty in Tuban Regency. The regional government is expected to make policies to accelerate the growth of GRDP per capita, especially in the agricultural sector, by increasing the subsidized fertilizer quota in Tuban Regency, so that the problem of subsidized fertilizer scarcity no longer occurs and can be enjoyed by the people of Tuban Regency.

The people of Tuban Regency are expected to be able to carry out consumption activities rationally, where the consumption they do not only consume the value of a good or service but can also produce new goods or services so that they can make a profit again. By increasing the level of education, it is hoped that the people of Tuban Regency will be able to get decent jobs so that GDP per capita will increase and can make people consume rationally, so that poverty is expected to decrease. From these results, it is hoped that future researchers can further develop research regarding variables that cause poverty in Tuban Regency other than the variables studied by researchers.

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