

**EFFECT OF FAMILY ECONOMIC STATUS, TYPE OF  
SCHOOL AND SCHOOL STATUS ON STUDENTS IN STUDY  
TO HIGHER EDUCATION IN STUDENTS OF EDUCATION  
EDUCATIONAL STUDIES  
IN THE KEDALEMAN VILLAGE OF ROGOJAMPI  
DISTRICT REGENCY OF BANYUWANGI**

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**Abstract**

This study aims to see whether there is influence between Family Economic Status, School Type and School Status of Student Interest in Continuing Study to Higher Education at Secondary Education Students in Kedaleman Village, Rogojampi Sub-district, Banyuwangi District. The sample of this study is the students of secondary education who live in Kedaleman Village, Rogojampi Sub-district, Banyuwangi Regency, 50 students. The data of this study were collected by family economic scale, school type scale, school status scale and student interest scale in continuing study to college with Likert scale model. The data collected were analyzed by ordinal logistic regression test through the assistance of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program.

The results of this study are expected to show a significant positive influence between the economic status of the family, the type of school and the status of the school on student interest in continuing studies to universities in secondary education students in the Village Kedaleman Rogojampi District Banyuwangi. And the family's economic status variables partially have a more dominant influence than the variables of school type and school status in influencing the students' interest in continuing study to university.

**Keywords:** Family Economic Status, Type of School, School Status, Interests in Continuing Studies Students

## **1. Introduction**

Kedaleman Village is one of the villages or villages located in District Rogojampi Banyuwangi East Java Province. Kedaleman village has 5 hamlets, 12 neighborhood units (RW) and 30 neighborhood units (RT). Based on the location and height of the land, Kedaleman Village is in the lowlands and has a height of 85 meters above sea level. While the geographical location of Kedaleman Village is at 114.27981 BT and 08.33307 LS. Kedaleman village has an extensive area of 3.21 km<sup>2</sup> and has a vast percentage of the village by 3.14%.

Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Banyuwangi Regency in 2015, the number of residents of Kedaleman Village is 4,498 people consisting of 2,231 male and 2,267 female. This shows that Kedaleman Village has gender ratio that is equal to 98,41% which means that the number of female population is more than the number of male population. According to the number of population in the year 2015 above, the prosperity level of Kedaleman villagers is quite good. The number of household heads in Kedaleman Village is 1,315 heads of households, of which the Pre Sejahtera family in Kedaleman Village is 29.20% and the Sejahtera family is 70.80%. The data indicate that the family head of Kedaleman Village is the Prosperous Family, the family welfare is due to the large number of household industries that absorb a lot of manpower, thus reducing unemployment. The livelihoods of Kedaleman residents mostly work in the informal sector and the most dominant are the trade, agriculture and home industries sectors. Although Kedaleman villagers are classified as prosperous but in the education sector, the residents are less concerned. This is seen in the number of graduate students of secondary education who continue to university not more than 50%. According to sources from BPS Banyuwangi Regency that in 2014 the number of graduates as much as 63%, while in 2015 decreased drastically as much as 45.68%. From the number of graduates is what will determine the percentage of students who continue to college should experience a decline in 2015.

Rough Participation Rate (APK) is the ratio of the number of pupils from all schools at each level of education to the school-aged population residing in Kedaleman Village. School Participation Rate (APS) in the age category 19-24 years is a child of college age.

At this time the young generation is required to have a high knowledge so as not to be left behind in the development of the times. Someone must have good quality in all aspects because of the

increasing demands and competition of the world of work that require qualified human resources. Increased human resources one of them through education. With education one will get a variety of science, science and technology. Education is basically a process to help humans in developing themselves, so as to be able to deal with any changes that occur in life.

With an environment that has a low educational awareness of a person's perception of education will be low because the environment does not support in terms of education. This low perception of education will make students' interest to go to college will decrease. Based on the observation of vocational high school (SMK / MAK) students in the surrounding community, students hope after graduation in vocational school can directly work so no need to continue to higher education level. Unlike the case for high school students (SMA / SMA / MA), from the very beginning the student will self-esteem to continue their education to college because of the supportive school environment to continue the study. But did not rule out the students will also prefer to work or not continue studies to college.

Students' backgrounds become a separate assessment in reaching the future goals. Sometimes school status also becomes a problem of students in continuing their studies to college. In accordance with Government Regulation no. 29 of 1990 on Middle Secondary Education Article 13, the difference between private and public schools is that if the public schools, all matters concerning the school will be governed by the government, the private schools will be governed by community organizations and usually in the form of foundations but must remain within the rules or standards government. From here, students studying in the country will be more motivated to continue their studies because their environment will indirectly attract students' willingness to continue their studies to universities. As with other students in private schools, students sometimes have to look for information about colleges, and the environment also has a negative impact because most of the students in private schools are more likely to choose to work than to continue their studies to college.

One factor that can determine the success of a child's education is due to economic status in the family environment. Although there are now many scholarships offered by the government that are especially reserved for underprivileged students in terms of the family economy. However, students also have to prepare a loan fund for temporary living expenses, while waiting for the process of

receiving the scholarship. In order to continue the school to a higher level of education requires adequate facilities and completeness, and to meet the facilities and equipment required funds. The issue of availability of funds to continue the school to a higher level is closely related to economic status in the family environment. So the economic status in the family environment is one of the external factors in the interest of continuing education to a higher level.

An interest in continuing to college needs to be grown in every student. Students who have an interest in continuing to a higher level of education will have a sense of excitement, attention, interest and a willingness to study harder, so as to compete with other students. An interest in continuing to a higher level of education can grow from students' own perceptions of education. Perception is a person's assumption of a thing, this assumption will arise through the interaction of a person with the environment in which he resides, especially in the school environment. Students who get a good stimulus about education will have a good perception of education as well.

Based on existing problems then with this author tries dilakukan research with the title "The Influence of Family Economic Status, School Type and School Status Against Students Interest In Continuing Studies to Higher Education Students Level of Secondary Education in Kedaleman Village District Rogojampi Banyuwangi".

## **2. Theoretical Framework and Development of Hypotheses**

### **1. *Students' Interest Continuing Study to Higher Education***

Interest greatly affects the success of a person in a matter. Interest is an encouragement within the individual that will cause the desire to participate or engage in an interest. Someone who has a high interest in something he does then he will tend to feel happy if dabbling in it and will try as much as possible to explore it in order to get maximum results.

According to Slameto (2010: 57), interest is a constant tendency to pay attention and remember some activities. Activities that people are interested in will be watched continuously accompanied by pleasure. In contrast to attention because attention is only temporary and not necessarily followed by feelings of pleasure. While interest is always followed by feelings of pleasure and will be obtained

satisfaction. According to M. Dalyono (2005: 56-57) interest can arise with the attraction of the outside and also come from the heart heart.

Based on some opinions of these figures can be concluded that interest is a sense of interest, a sense of desire and a sense of pleasure someone against an object that makes a person more attentive to the object and trying to find all the information about the object.

Higher education is the level of education after secondary education that includes diploma education programs, undergraduate, master, specialist and doctorate. The existence of universities to prepare learners become academic community members who can apply, develop and create science and technology. In this higher education, students who have graduated from secondary education learn more about some materials that have not been obtained in secondary education. Colleges scored smart students to compete with the outside world.

According Muhibin Syah (2000: 175) interest in continuing studies to college is the interest of students to pursue studies to universities that grow consciously in students. Such interest leads students to pay more attention to the college they will choose.

According to Cipta Ginting (2003: 98) interest is the tendency of the heart (desire, joy) to something. The more people interested in something will pay attention to it. Interests will provide a great boost for students who will continue their studies, with a great interest of students will be more concerned in the selection of colleges and what areas will be taken in college.

According to some experts above can be concluded understanding of student interest to continue study to university that is the desire, hope and encouragement and attention of student to be able to continue to college. Students' interest in continuing higher education arises because students have the desire and expectation to raise their dignity and get a decent job that will improve their lives. Students who have a great interest in continuing to college will pay more attention to the colleges that interest them and will try as much as possible in learning in order to obtain a good achievement.

Study to college according to Cipta Ginting (2003: 94) is influenced by several factors, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors consist of talent and intelligence, creativity, motivation, interests and attention, as well as physical and mental conditions, while external or external factors are the social environment, the school environment, the family environment and the community

environment. Internal factors determine the success of a person in continuing his studies. If the internal factors are supportive, then most likely someone will succeed in his studies. Because someone who seriously will try to overcome the factors from outside that are less supportive.

Interests do not start from birth and appear suddenly, but through a process. In choosing where to pursue education, interest is an important thing that will determine success in his studies.

According Sunarto and Agung Hartono (2002: 196-198) factors that affect the interest there are several kinds, namely:

1. Socioeconomic, socio-economic here is how the social and economic conditions of parents (family).
2. Environment, the environment that affects a person's interests there are several kinds, namely the community environment, household environment, and school environment.
3. The view of life is the part that is formed from the environment that includes the establishment of a person and ideals.

A person's interest towards something influenced by several factors (*Crow and Crow: 1998*), namely:

1. Inner factors that drive concentration of attention and mental engagement.
2. Social motivation factors will arouse interest in certain things that have to do with the fulfillment of social needs. For example the encouragement to appreciate that will generate an interest in education.
3. Emotional feelings are related to one's interest in the object. The existence of activities that provide a success and success will give a feeling of satisfaction. While failure will decrease one's interest in the field being undertaken.

Students' interest in studying to college comes from within students because of the desire to gain more knowledge so that it can be useful to survive and compete with the outside world. Students who have a great interest in going to college will do their utmost to get him into a coveted college. The surrounding environment also contributes a lot to the student's interest to continue to college. Eg neighborhood about the type of school and school status. Students from a highly educated environment will tend to have a high interest in education.

Based on several factors above can be concluded that the factors that influence a person's interest to continue to college are internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are factors that exist within each student that is intelligence and skill. Students who have a good interest in education will try to get a decent education, so it will be more active study to be able to continue their education higher level.

External factors that affect students to continue to the level of college is the family environment factor. Family environment that is about condition and economic status of family which is one of obstacle to student interest in continuing study to college.

In the Great Dictionary of Indonesia "Indicators are monitors that can provide clues and explanations" relation to student interest is as a monitoring tool that can provide guidance on the quality of interest.

Every individual has a difference in many things, for example in his interest, that difference can be known through the symptoms expressed by the individual itself. A teacher will know the interest of his students in school through an indicator of interest including:

a. Feeling happy

Someone who has a feeling of pleasure or likes in certain things then he will tend to know between feelings with interest. The interested student is likely to have a sense of pleasure towards something and he will do anything related to it without any coercion in himself.

b. Attention

The presence of attention is the concentration or activity of one's soul to observation, understanding and so on to the exclusion of the other. People with an interest will surely pay attention to something. So a student with an interest, his mind will be focused on what he or she is interested in.

c. Feelings of Interest

A person who has an interest in an object, he will be interested in the object. Usually the person will always follow the development of information about the object. Interest in an object will encourage someone to find out and learn about the object and he will follow the activities associated with the object.

d. Will

According to Makmun Khairani (2013: 137), "Will is the impulse of the will that is directed towards certain life purposes, and is controlled by reason of reason". The willingness to give encouragement to students to have an interest in Continuing Education to Higher Education.

## 2. *Family Economic Status*

### a. Understanding Economics

1. Economics is a science that basically learns about human effort both as individuals and society in order to make choices of limited resources to meet the (basically indefinite) needs of goods and services.
2. Economics is the study of human problems and social systems that organize activities to meet basic needs (ie food, board and clothing) and non-material desires (such as education, knowledge and spiritual gratification).
3. Economics is the knowledge of events and issues relating to individual (individual), group (family, ethnic, organizational) efforts in meeting unlimited needs confronted with limited resources.

Further explanation there are three kinds of the most important definition, among others according to the experts are:

1. *Adam Smith*, argued that economics is a science of wealth or special knowledge to learn the means of wealth of a nation by focusing exclusively on the material causes of prosperity, such as industrial products, agriculture and so on.
2. *Marshall* argues that economics is the study of individual efforts in bonding work in their everyday lives. Economics discusses the part of human life that relates to how he gained opinions and how he used that opinion.
3. *Ruenez* defines that the economy is the study of human behavior in the face of their needs by means of a limited-ingredients that have a variety of functions.

### b. Understanding the Family

The family is defined as the smallest society which is also a small group in society. The relationship between individuals and groups called *primary group*. Groups that give birth to individuals with various



forms of personality in society and family functions not only as a hereditary successor. But there are still many things about the personality that can be sued from the family.

In a family usually consists of an individual (husband) and other individuals (his wife and children) who always maintain a sense of security and tranquility when faced with all the good feelings of joy and sorrow in life which makes closeness in a noble bond together.

Family obligations as the first group known to the family should be:

- a. Always maintain and pay attention to the individual's perspective on his essential needs, be they organic or psychological.
- b. Preparing everything that has to do with education means that the family has a moral responsibility on the education of family members.
- c. Fostering individuals towards ideals and instilling good and right habits to achieve those goals.
- d. As a capital in mesyarakat that became a good reference to be imitated and become the pride of the local community.

The other family function is to breed socialize or educate children, help, protect or care for the elderly / elderly. Another opinion says family functions include sexual arrangement, reproduction, socialization, maintenance and social control.

So it can be concluded that the Family Economic Status is a study of human efforts in fulfilling its needs through activities undertaken by a person who is responsible for the needs and happiness for his life (a group of community from the community). Besides the Family Economic Status has an active role in realizing the education of family members to achieve a high level of education. This condition indicates that Family Economic Status plays an important role in the fulfillment of family needs which include primary, secondary and tertiary needs, which includes the need for education for their children.

#### c. Factors Affecting Family Economic Status

The economic status of the Family will vary according to the background of the circumstances and the factors that influence it. According to *Friedman* (1998: 45), factors that affect the economic status of a person, namely:

1. Education

Education means the guidance given by a person towards the development of others toward a particular goal. The higher the education level of a person, the easier it is to get a job, so the more income will be earned. Conversely, less education will hamper the development of one's attitude toward new values. Parents have a high educational background will try to direct their children to achieve higher education level.

## 2. Work

Work is a symbol of one's status in society. Work is a way to earn money in order to meet the needs of life and to get the desired health service. Parents with high professional background will try to guide their children to achieve a high level of education, because they have experience that the higher the education of a person, the more reliable and professional as well as the person, and the importance of the knowledge taught at the level of Higher Education Support their work.

## 3. Economic Situation

Economic situation is a person's financial condition in supporting the needs of daily life. Families with well-established economic conditions will try to provide material support to support their children in continuing their education to universities.

## 4. Cultural Background

*Universal Culture* is the cultural elements that are universal, there are in all cultures in the world, such as basic knowledge of the language and repertoire, the way social relationships, customs, common assessments. Without realizing it, culture has embedded a line of influence on various issues. Culture has colored the attitude of members of the community, because the culture also gives the experience of individuals who are members of the community of care. Only the established and powerful individual beliefs can diminish cultural dominance in the formation of individual attitudes. A strong and good cultural background will provide an experience and an overview of the importance of higher education in supporting their life needs.

## 5. Revenue / Earnings

Revenue / Income is the result obtained from work or business that has been done. Revenue will affect a person's lifestyle. Persons or families who have economic status or high income will direct their children to continue their education to Higher Education.

It can be said that, Family Economic Status is strongly influenced by the habits and activities of a person from childhood to adulthood, judging from the sequence of factors that affect the first of education. According Soetjningsih (2004: 28) "The picture is like the level of education, income and so forth". This explains that parents of good economic status will try to direct their children to continue their education to higher education, because of their own experience of the importance of high educational background. According Sugihartono (2007: 30) who argued that, "Parent social economic status can be seen from the level of parent education, parent jobs, income parents". A child with a high background in Family Economic Status will seek to continue his education to the College and be motivated to succeed in his education.

#### d. Family Economic Status Indicators

According to Dimiyati Mahmud (1989: 99) argued, "Socio-economic status includes education levels, income levels, occupations, special facilities and valuables at home such as radio, television, ice cabin and others" . Students with an established background in their family's economic status will tend to continue their education to universities, as their parents attempt to direct them to a high level of education. Basu Swasta and Hani Handoko (2014: 65) added, "The size or criteria used to classify members of the community into specific classes is wealth, power / honor, honor and education / science". The high economic status of the family will help and facilitate the students in supporting their educational process, especially at university level. According to Tatik Suryani (2008: 268), "there are several variables that are often used as indicators to measure socio-economic status such as work, income, and education level". Parental education levels will affect their children in the process of moving to the next level of education. The higher the education level of the parents, then they will try to direct their children to achieve higher education level, because of the need and the view of the importance of academic activities for members of his family.

From some expert opinions it can be concluded that the indicator of Family Economic Status includes the level of education, income level, type of work, and special facilities and valuables possessed, with the description as follows:

##### 1. Level of Parent Education

Education according to Big Indonesian Dictionary is "the process of changing the attitude and behavior of a person or group of people in an effort to mature man through the effort of teaching and training, process, actions, ways, and educational acts". In this study the level of education in question is the level of education pursued by parents through formal education channels. Formal education consists of basic education, secondary education, and higher education.

## 2. Income / Income Level

Earnings according to Big Indonesian Dictionary are "process, means, earnings, income, earnings (money received and so on)". In this study the income level in question is the income level obtained from the work of the parents of the students, by using Banyuwangi District Minimum Wage (Minimum Wage / Municipal Wage) in 2015 and the average wage of workers ranging from <Rp. 1.500.000, - per month as the lowest income level option in question for this indicator.

## 3. Type of work

The work according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary is "What goods are done (done, employed, etc.), duty obligations, work outcomes, deeds, livelihoods that are the subject of livelihood, something needed to earn a living, work something. The level of work in question is related to the social status of the community. The choice of job level in question for this indicator will be adjusted to the type of work of the student's parents.

## 4. Special Facilities and Valuables owned

Special facilities in this case are facilities owned by parents, such as vehicles. Goods according to Big Indonesian Dictionary is "goods of high value and expensive". Someone's valuables will make them more respected in society. Special facilities and valuables owned by parents can support their children's education to the level of Higher Education.

## 3. *Type of School*

According to RI Law no. 20/2003 on the National Education System that "secondary education is in the form of Senior High School, Madrasah Aliyah (MA), Vocational High School (SMK) and Madrasah Aliyah Kejuruan (MAK) or other equivalent form". The types of schools in secondary education in Indonesia consist of public schools and vocational schools. Each form of school has its own goals in

the educational process. In high school and MA grouping is done in the study program in accordance with the needs of further study in college, this study program consists of IPA, IPS, Language and Religious. The science department focuses more on natural knowledge, IPS more emphasis on people's life, languages deepen the various languages that exist in the world according to our interest in the language to be studied and religious majors in Madrasah Aliyah will learn about the science of religion. In the Secondary School and Madrasah Aliyah students are prepared to continue the higher level but there is a possibility that the graduates are working but the knowledge about the workforce is still low. While in SMK and MAK conducted grouping in the field of vocation based on the development of science, technology, art, industry and so on. Grouping in SMK and MAK is to form students to be ready to work within a company or self-employed. In vocational schools more emphasis on the practice or skills of students based on the majors they take that will be able to work immediately after completing his studies and also can continue the higher education gap. Curriculum used in Vocational High School and Madrasah Aliyah Vocational is almost the same but in Madrasah Aliyah Vocational more material concerning religious education of Islam because its management is done by the Ministry of Religious as well as Madrasah Aliyah. Students who attend school in SMK and MAK are formed to work so little interest to continue education to college.

Each school has its own qualities and roles for the learners. High School and Madrasah Aliyah provide useful knowledge for students to continue to higher education level. Vocational High School and Madrasah Aliyah Vocational is more likely to provide knowledge of how he can work and entrepreneurship after completing his education at intermediate level.

#### 4. *School Status*

The formal education level in Indonesia consists of basic education, secondary education and higher education. The secondary education level consists of public schools and private schools. In accordance with Government Regulation no. 29 of 1990 on Secondary Education Article 13, the differences between private and public schools are:

1. Procurement, utilization and development of education personnel, curriculum, textbooks, educational equipment, land and buildings and maintenance at secondary schools organized by the Government are the responsibility of the Minister or other Ministers concerned.
2. Procurement, utilization and development staff, curriculum, textbooks, educational equipment, land and buildings and maintenance at the secondary schools organized by the public is the responsibility of secondary school organizing body concerned.

A public school is a school run by the government while the private sector managed by private parties or a foundation. However MONE has standard guidelines for running a private school so that private schools do not deviate in the management of the purposes of education in Indonesia.

### 5. Hypothesis

Based on a review of existing literature, then formulated the following hypotheses:

1. There is positive and significant correlation between economic status, type of school and school status simultaneously on student interest in continuing to study higher education in the village of the District Kedaleman Rogojampi Banyuwangi.
2. Family economic status variables ( $X_1$ ) partially has a more dominant influence than the variable of the type of school ( $X_2$ ) and the status of the school ( $X_3$ ).

### 3. Research Methods

This research method using *ex-post facto*. The approach used in this study is a quantitative approach. The sample in this research is the students of secondary education who live in the village Kedaleman Rogojampi District of Banyuwangi. Data collection methods used in this study is a questionnaire (questionnaire) and documentation. Questionnaires can be a question or statement is closed, can be given to respondents directly (Sugiyono, 2011). Measurement tools or instruments are used there are four kinds of scale interests, family economic scale, the scale of schools and school status scale.

Scale interests of students continue studies is based on the indicators are: feeling happy, attention, feelings of attraction and willingness. Family economic scale is based on indicators, namely: education level, income level, occupation and special facilities. And the scale of school types is based on

indicators, namely: public schools and special schools. While the scale of the status of the school is based on indicators, namely: public schools and private schools.

Analysis of the data used to process data using the approach of research is *statistical* . Testing the hypothesis in this study using ordinal logistic regression analysis test using the program SPSS ( *Statistical Package for Social Science* ).

#### **4. Research Result**

Based on the hypothesis proposed in this study, the results obtained are expected to show a significant positive effect between family economic status, type of school and school status of the student's interest in continuing their studies to higher education to students of secondary education in the village Kedaleman District of Rogojampi Banyuwangi , And the family's economic status variables partially have a more dominant influence than the variables of school type and school status in influencing the students' interest in continuing study to university.

Thus the hypothesis with the results obtained show the correct result. In other words  $H_a$   $H_o$  accepted and rejected.

#### **5. Conclusions, Implications and Limitations**

##### *a. Conclusion*

Based on the data above hypothesis, the conclusions of this research is that there is a significant positive effect between family economic status, type of school and school status of the student's interest in continuing to study higher education in the students of secondary education in the village of the District Kedaleman Rogojampi Banyuwangi. And among the independent variables, there are the more dominant variable in influencing students' interest to continue their studies to higher education that family economic status variables. While the variable types of schools and school status in the hypothesis has little influence.

##### *b. Implications*

Based on data from the hypothesis, the researchers hope to implicate some of the following:

1. It is expected that all students who reside in the village Kedaleman or that are outside, that continue their studies to a higher level was very good so a factor of economic family , school type and school status can not determine the student is able to go to college or not. Because today many institutions that offer scholarships to continue their studies to university. So even if the students come from poor families or students who graduated from private schools have the same rights and opportunities to go to college.
2. Expected to teachers who act as parents to two for students in order to provide the motivation of interest to continue their studies to higher education either through regular track those who are able or through scholarships for underprivileged students.

c. *limitation*

This study therefore to be accepted by other researchers. All the criticism and feedback are always welcome in order to create a more perfect study of this research. All the time, energy, thoughts and costs have been incurred for this study. And finally we thank you.

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