

**THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTS' SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND
SELF-EFFICIENCY ON THE INTEREST IN CONTINUE EDUCATION
IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN SMA STUDENTS IN CENKARENG
DISTRICT.**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the Socio-Economic Status of Parents and Self-Efficacy on Interest in Continuing Education in Higher Education in High School Students, Cengkareng District. The research method that the researcher uses is a survey method with a descriptive approach, the population used is class XII SMA Cengkareng Subdistrict with a sample of 165 with a population of 110 students. The analysis technique used in this study uses the SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) model which is operated by SmartPLS version 3.0 program for hypothesis testing. The results obtained are that the socioeconomic status of parents has a positive and significant effect on the interest in continuing to college, self-efficacy has a positive and significant effect on the interest in continuing to college, the socio-economic status of parents and self-efficacy have a simultaneous effect on the interest in continuing to college.

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui Status Sosial Ekonomi Orang Tua Dan Efikasi Diri Terhadap Minat Melanjutkan Pendidikan Ke Perguruan Tinggi Pada Siswa Sma Kecamatan Cengkareng. Metode penelitian yang peneliti gunakan adalah metode survei dengan pendekatan deskriptif, populasi yang digunakan adalah siswa kelas XII SMA Kecamatan Cengkareng dengan sampel sebanyak 165 dengan populasi 110 siswa.. Teknik analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan model SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) yang dioperasikan dengan program SmartPLS versi 3.0 untuk pengujian hipotesis. Hasil penelitian yang didapatkan ialah status sosial ekonomi orang tua berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap minat melanjutkan perguruan tinggi, efikasi diri berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap minat melanjutkan perguruan tinggi, status sosial ekonomi orang tua dan efikasi diri berpengaruh simultan terhadap minat melanjutkan perguruan tinggi

How to Cite:

INTRODUCTION PRELIMINARY

Education is an important core of a person in living life. The development and progress of the country in Indonesia without well-planned education in it will certainly have a bad influence on the individual and the country itself. Education will run well if the country can develop the potential of its superior human resources. The role of education can have a very positive impact, namely as a country's development which mainly increases the ability of human resources.

With the ability that is mastered, then we as citizens are able to do the job to the maximum with confidence when working later. The importance of this ability is urgently needed in the era of globalization and the Era of AEC (Asean Economic Community) which is the era of free markets between countries in the Southeast Asian region. This free market era, in other words, provides freedom for the flow of exports and imports of goods and services from or out of Indonesia.

Every high school graduate who has completed his studies will be faced with various choices, whether after completing his education at the high school level he will look for a job, become an entrepreneur, be unemployed, take courses or will continue on to the tertiary level. However, the reality is that many high school graduates do not go on to college. According to Henisatyanto (2011: 01), less than 10% of high school graduates continue on to tertiary institutions, even though the high school curriculum is designed to continue their education in tertiary institutions. Nearly 90% of high school graduates enter the world of work even though the high school curriculum is not prepared for work.

According to the projections of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Indonesia's population in 2018 is more than 265 million. At the global level, Indonesia is ranked as the fourth most populous in the world after China, India and America. At the end of 2017, the gross enrollment rate (APK) for education in Indonesia was still far below the target set by the government for education in tertiary institutions, which was 25% of the target of 36.7%. This is because in this case there are still many high school students who do not go on to college and choose to continue working.

Based on preliminary observations, researchers at Cahaya Fadilah High School conducted an interview with Mrs. Umamah who happened to be part of the curriculum and student affairs, showing that the condition of the socio-economic status of the students' parents was included in the lower middle category.

An institution that organizes education, SMA Cahaya Fadilah Jakarta An educational institution that also pays attention to students to continue their studies at tertiary institutions, but the interest in continuing their studies to tertiary institutions at SMA Cahaya Fadilah Jakarta is still relatively low.

NO	Tahun Ajaran	Jumlah Lulusan	Tidak Melanjutkan Pendidikan	Presentase	Melanjutkan Pendidikan	Presentase
1	2018/2019	67	62	92%	5	7%
2	2019/2020	77	69	90%	8	10%
3	2020/2021	91	81	89%	10	10%

Based on the table above, the data for the last three years of students continuing to tertiary education and the rest continuing to work at Cahaya Fadilah High School. In the

2018/2019 class year, of the 67 students who continued to tertiary education, only 7%, namely 5 people, in the 2019/2020 school year of the 77 students who continued to tertiary education, only 10%, namely 8 students and in the 2020/2021 school year, it is known that only 10 students continue their education to tertiary institutions. It can be seen that the few graduates of Cahaya Fadilah Jakarta High School who continue their tertiary studies are an indication of the low interest of students to continue their education to a higher level.

So, in this research the researcher is interested in raising the title, namely **the Influence of Parents' Socio-Economic Status and Self-Efficacy on Interest in Continuing Education to Higher Education in High School Students in Cengkareng District.**

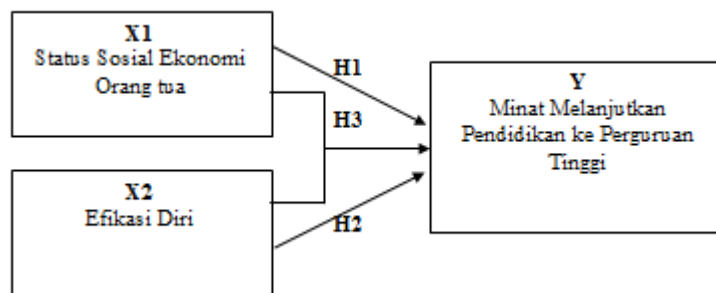
LANDASAN TEORI

Continuing studies at higher education comes from within in which there is a sense of interest and the need to develop a science according to (E Ismawati, 2012). Interest in continuing their studies to tertiary institutions is someone's desire to raise the level of higher education, namely tertiary institutions (Suciningrum and Rahayu 2015). Continuing college education greatly affects the future of a teenager. Due to the increasingly advanced era which is useful for adding knowledge and insight in order to improve the degree in life Siti Khadijah, Henny Indrawati (2017). Interest in continuing education to tertiary institutions can also increase individual opportunities coupled with good achievements which will increase opportunities to continue education (Cahyani, 2015)

Socio-economic status is the position of community groups that are monitored from an economic point of view of the community itself such as education, class of work, salary, and income they earn (Suciningrum and Rahayu, 2015). Socio-economic status, namely the association of a person in which there is harmony such as the characteristics of his work, education and economic status, sometimes socio-economic status shows inequality (Arniati, 2017). Socioeconomic Status (SES), a measurement of family members' social and economic status, is a kind of hierarchy made according to the amount of social resources an individual can obtain or control. The social resources include such factors as degree of education usually, income level and occupational reputation. This means that Socio-Economic Status (SES), is a measure of social status in a family member with resources obtained by someone in which there are aspects such as education, level of work output and quality of work (Han et al. 2014).

Self-efficacy is self-measurement, self-ability to estimate whether what he is doing is good or bad, is it right or wrong, the ability to do something according to what has been determined according to (Subarkah and Nurkhin, 2018). Self-efficacy as a measurement for someone to make a form of monitoring the role of people towards themselves and what is happening in their community (Setiani and Kusmuriyanto, 2018). The self-efficacy that has been described is a very strong belief in oneself that he is able to carry out or carry out the task Ferdyawati (2007)

From the theoretical literacy above, the researcher formulated the following hypothesis:



Tabel 2. Constellation of Influence Between Variables

METOD

The measuring tool for this research is a research questionnaire. The data used for all research variables are primary and secondary data, namely data obtained by researchers directly and indirectly consisting of three independent and dependent variables, namely independent variables including Parents' Socioeconomic Status (X1) and Self-Efficacy (X2), as well as the dependent variable, namely Interest in Continuing Education to Higher Education (Y).

Research Instrument Testing

This research uses a type of quantitative research, namely a type of research that emphasizes testing theories through measuring research variables and requires data analysis with statistical procedures. The measuring instrument in this quantitative study was a questionnaire, the data obtained was in the form of answers from class XII students of SMA Cengkareng District.

The method used in this study uses a survey method. The survey method was chosen because it is in accordance with the research objectives, namely to find out whether there is a relationship between the influence of parents' socio-economic status and self-efficacy on the interest in continuing education to tertiary institutions for high school students in Cengkareng District. According to Kristanto (2018), the survey method is a form of quantitative research. The data obtained is data that occurred in the past or present. In addition, these data are data about beliefs, opinions, characteristics and behavior. In this study, researchers used the SmartPLS 3.0 program to calculate the data obtained from the research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

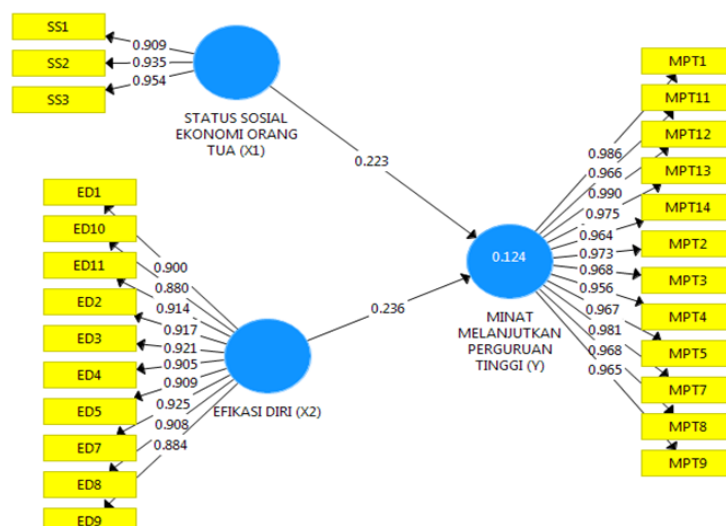


Figure 3 Outer Research Model

Tabel 2 Outer Loading Factor
Convergent Validity

	EFIKASI DIRI (X2)	MINAT MELANJUTKAN PERGURUAN TINGGI (Y)	STATUS SOSIAL EKONOMI ORANG TUA (X1)
ED.9	0.984		
ED.4	0.984		
ED.1	0.980		
ED.7	0.980		
ED.2	0.977		
ED.8	0.976		
ED.5	0.972		
ED.3	0.966		
ED.10	0.962		
ED.11	0.959		
MPT.1		0.916	
MPT.11		0.963	
MPT.12		0.955	
MPT.13		0.979	
MPT.14		0.915	
MPT.2		0.917	
MPT.3		0.934	
MPT.4		0.940	
MPT.5		0.980	
MPT.7		0.919	
MPT.8		0.947	
MPT.9		0.976	
SS.1			0.935
SS.2			0.959
SS.3			0.939

concluded that all indicators in the construct variable interest in continuing education to tertiary education (MPT), parents' socioeconomic status (SS), and self-efficacy (ED) have a value of > 0.7 which means which meets the validity requirements.

Composite Reliability

Tabel 1 Composite Reliability Penelitian

	Reliabilitas Komposit
Minat Melanjutkan Perguruan Tinggi (Y)	0.990
Status Sosial Ekonomi Orang Tua (X1)	0.961
Efikasi Diri (X2)	0.995

The results of the composite reliability test can be seen in the table above, the value obtained for the variable interest in continuing education to tertiary education is 0.990, then for the socioeconomic status variable of parents is 0.961 and the self-efficacy variable is 0.995 where the three variables obtain a value $> 0,7$. It can be concluded that the three variables are reliability and meet the requirements.

Cronbach's Alpha

Tabel 2. Cronbach's Alpha Research

	Cronbach's Alpha
Minat Melanjutkan Perguruan Tinggi (Y)	0.990
Efikasi Diri (X2)_	0.961
Status Sosial Ekonomi Orang Tua (X1)_	0.995

The table above shows the Cronbach's Alpha value for the variable interest in continuing to college is 0.989, the socioeconomic status of parents is 0.940, and self-efficacy is 0.994 where the three variables have a Cronbach's Alpha value > 0.7 . So it can be said that all constructs on this research variable are valid.

Analisis Inner Model

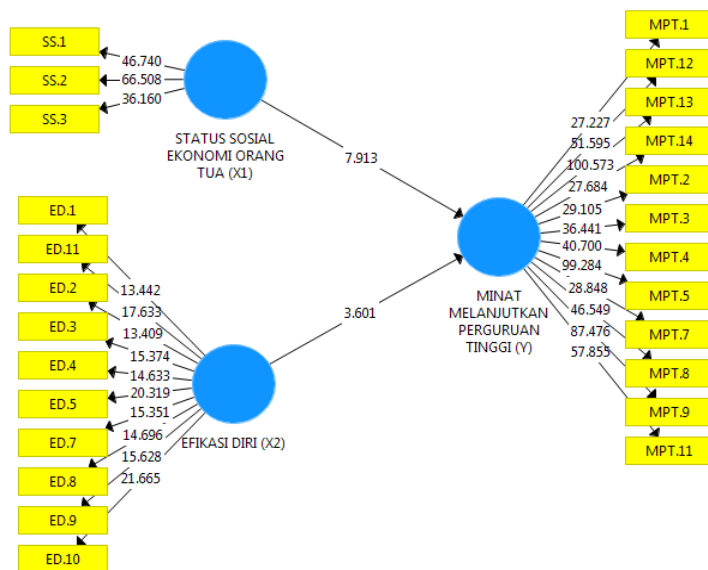


Figure 4 Inner Bootstrapping Research Model

R-Square (R²)

Tabel 3. Calculation results of R-Square (R²)

	R Square
Minat Melanjutkan Perguruan Tinggi (Y)	0.574

Based on the R-Square table (R²) above, it can be seen that the value of R-Square = 0.574, meaning that it indicates that the variable interest in continuing to tertiary education has a moderate influence of 0.574 or 57.4% (medium).

F-Square (F²)

Tabel 4. F-Square Test Results (F²)

	Efikasi Diri (X2)_	Minat Melanjutkan Perguruan Tinggi (Y)	Status Sosial Ekonomi Orang Tua (X1)_
Efikasi Diri (X2)_		0.209	
Minat Melanjutkan Perguruan Tinggi (Y)			
Status Sosial Ekonomi Orang Tua (X1)_		1.008	

In the results of the F-Square test, it can be seen in the table above, it was found that the influence between the variables of socio-economic status of parents with an interest in continuing to tertiary education was 1.008, which meant that the two had a strong relationship, then on the influence of education, the interest in continuing to tertiary education was 0.209 which means that the two have a moderate relationship.

Variance Inflation Factor (VIF)

Tabel 5. VIF Test Results

	Efikasi Diri (X2)	Minat Melanjutkan Perguruan Tinggi (Y)	Status Sosial Ekonomi Orang Tua (X1)
Efikasi Diri (X2)		1.015	
Minat Melanjutkan Perguruan Tinggi (Y)			
Status Sosial Ekonomi Orang Tua (X1)		1.015	

From the results of the VIF test in the table above it is known that the results for each variable indicator are interest in continuing education to tertiary education, parents' socioeconomic status and self-efficacy <10.00, so based on these results it can be concluded that the model in this study does not contain multicollinearity problems in the research conducted.

Hypothesis test
Path Coefficients

In hypothesis testing, it can be known through the t-statistic values obtained from path coefficients testing, where in the t test it can be known from the T-statistic values and P Value. If Tstatistik > Ttable or P Value < 0.05. with an error rate in Ttable 5% of 1.96.

Tabel 8. Path Coefficients Test Results

	Sampel Asli (O)	Rata-rata Sampel (M)	Standar Deviasi (STDEV)	T Statistik (O/STDEV)	P Values
Efikasi Diri (X2)_ -> Minat Melanjutkan Perguruan Tinggi (Y)	- 0.301	- 0.296	0.083	3.601	0.000
Status Sosial Ekonomi Orang Tua (X1)_ -> Minat Melanjutkan Perguruan Tinggi (Y)	0.660	0.664	0.083	7.913	0.000

H1: Parents' Socio-Economic Status Has a Positive Influence on Interest in Continuing Education to Higher Education

Based on the results of the path coefficient test in the table above, the socioeconomic status variable of parents has a positive effect on the interest in continuing to tertiary education directly seen from the original sample value of 0.660 and t-statistics > 1.96, namely 7.913. Then, based on the p-values, namely 0.000 <0.05, the social status variable of parents has a significant effect on the interest in continuing to tertiary education directly.

H2: Self-Efficacy Has a Positive Influence on Interest in Continuing Higher Education

Based on the results of the path coefficient test, the self-efficacy variable has a positive effect on the interest in continuing to tertiary education directly seen from the original sample of -0.301 and t-statistics > 1.96, namely 3.601. Then, based on the p-values,

namely $0.000 < 0.05$, the self-efficacy variable has a positive effect on the interest in continuing to tertiary education directly.

H3: Socioeconomic Status of Parents, Self-Efficacy Has a Positive Influence on Interest in Continuing Education to Higher Education

Based on the results of the path coefficient test, socio-economic parents, self-efficacy does not directly affect the interest in continuing to tertiary education. This can be seen from the results of F_{count} of $71.41 > F_{table}$ 3.08 The third hypothesis aims to examine the influence of parents' socioeconomic status, self-efficacy together on interest in continuing to tertiary education. The results of this study are also supported by the research results of Nur Barokah and Agung Yulianto (2019) Amiqul Haq and Rediana Setiyani (2016) which show that self-efficacy, socio-economic status of parents on the interest in continuing their education to tertiary institutions. socio-economic parents, self-efficacy has no effect on interest in continuing to tertiary education. directly, then H3 in this study is accepted.

KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

Berdasarkan pengolahan data yang telah dilakukan, deskripsi data yang telah dijabarkan, serta analisis dan pembahasan pada penelitian ini, maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh positif dan signifikan antara status sosial ekonomi orang tua dan efikasi diri berpengaruh positif terhadap minat melanjutkan perguruan tinggi pada siswa siswa kelas XII SMA Kecamatan Cengkareng. Oleh sebab itu disarankan bagi para siswa kelas XII SMA Kecamatan Cengkareng untuk selalu memiliki keyakinan diri (efikasi diri) supaya dapat lebih mempertimbangkan dalam melanjutkan pendidikan ke perguruan tinggi

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