

**ANALYSIS OF INTEREST IN CONTINUING EDUCATION TO HIGHER
EDUCATION AMONG VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS IN ACCOUNTING:
THE ROLE OF PARENTS, SCHOOLS, AND STUDENT READINESS**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine whether there is an influence between parental support, the role of the school, and student readiness on the interest in continuing education to college. The population in this study were students majoring in accounting at Public Vocational High School in Central Jakarta, with an accessible population of 177 students. The sampling technique in this study used proportional random sampling with a sample of 122 respondents. The method used in this study is quantitative using questionnaires and surveys. The analysis methods in this study are descriptive statistical tests, validity tests, reliability tests, normality tests, linearity tests, multiple regression tests, hypothesis tests (t-test and f-test), and determination coefficient tests. The results of the research state that parental support has a significant effect on the interest in continuing education to college, the role of the school has a significant effect on the interest in continuing education to college, student readiness has a significant effect on the interest in continuing education to college, and parental support, the role of the school, and student readiness have a significant effect on the interest in continuing education to college.

Keyword: Parents support, School role, Student readiness, Interest in college

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat pengaruh antara dukungan orang tua, peran sekolah, dan kesiapan siswa terhadap minat melanjutkan pendidikan ke perguruan tinggi. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah siswa jurusan akuntansi SMK Negeri wilayah Jakarta Pusat, dengan populasi terjangkau berjumlah 177 siswa. Teknik pengambilan sampel pada penelitian ini menggunakan *proportional random sampling* dengan perolehan sampel sebanyak 122 responden. Metode yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif menggunakan kuesioner dan survei. Metode analisis pada penelitian ini adalah uji statistik deskriptif, uji validitas, uji reliabilitas, uji normalitas, uji linearitas, uji regresi berganda, uji hipotesis (uji t dan uji f), dan uji koefisien determinasi. Hasil penelitian menyatakan bahwa dukungan orang tua berpengaruh signifikan terhadap minat melanjutkan pendidikan ke perguruan tinggi, peran sekolah berpengaruh signifikan terhadap minat melanjutkan pendidikan ke perguruan tinggi, kesiapan siswa berpengaruh signifikan terhadap minat melanjutkan pendidikan ke perguruan tinggi, serta dukungan orang tua, peran sekolah, dan kesiapan siswa berpengaruh signifikan terhadap minat melanjutkan pendidikan ke perguruan tinggi.

Kata kunci: Dukungan orang tua, Peran sekolah, Kesiapan siswa, Minat ke perguruan tinggi

INTRODUCTION

Generation young moment this required own broad insight so you can maintain life in the era of globalization for become quality human being. Through education, can help with the printing process generation successor nation that will help in progress a country. According to UU RI No. 20 Tahun 2003 concerning National Education System, definition from education Alone is business conscious and planned For realize atmosphere learning and the learning process for participants educate in a way active develop potency himself for own religious spiritual power, control self, personality, intelligence, morals noble, as well necessary skills himself, society, nation and state (UUD RI No. 20 tahun 2003, n.d.).

Standing from the definition above, effort education in essence is something system for produce quality human being in accordance with objective education national expectations can role important in development national (Setiawan, 2018). With so, college as the highest educational institution contribute for prepare source power qualified and capable human being compete in the era of globalization. College provided for prepare participant educate become member society that has ability academic or professionals who can implement, develop or create knowledge, technology as well as art (Nurrohmatulloh, 2016).

Student school level intermediate above who wants make himself quality, the majority interested for go through education at college high, because in college they will obtain knowledge and methods think critically. See competition in the world of work the more tight and plentiful field work that requires power work with one his qualifications is graduate of diploma degree or bachelor's degree, then go through education intermediate on just not yet enough for compete in the era of globalization this is what makes it possible later can become factor add to it level unemployment.

Based on results search taken author from data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) which shows that amount unemployment open according to education dominated by vocational school graduates. On this data can concluded that unemployment in 2020-2022 is dominated by vocational school graduates with data as follows following :

Table 1 Open Unemployment Rate

Education Level	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2022 (%)
No/Never Schooled/Not Completed & Completed Elementary School	3.61	3.61	3.59
Junior High School	6.46	6.45	5.95
Senior High School	9.86	9.09	8.57
Vocational High School	13.55	11.13	9.42
Diploma I/II/III	8.08	5.87	4.59
University	7.35	5.98	4.80

From the data above can said that graduate of from vocational school yet can fulfil from the aim of the vocational school's output himself, that is prepare student for can adapting to the world of work in accordance field pursued because quality and power the competition still categorized low. One of objective school intermediate vocational alone give provisions to student for ready enter the world of work, as power skilled work level intermediate in accordance with requirements demanded by the world of work (Andriani, 2021). Student interests for continue education to college is one of effort they for expand and heighten enrichment life to become power quality work (Arifin, 2017) .

Reported from Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology website page published on April 12 2021, results survey show as much as 82.05 percent respondents interested continue education to vocational school and 78.6 percent respondents interested

continue education to college vocational. Attraction factor biggest towards vocational schools is influenced by prospects assessed work good (57.8 percent) and options majors in large numbers (51.95 percent). Temporary that, factor interest biggest to education tall vocational influenced by prospects good work (68.7 percent), short study (46.1 percent), and assessed can direct Work after graduation (41.7 percent).

From the fact already displayed, can seen that interest student for continue studying can said high, the seen from results survey that has been done. However, other facts state that not enough more half from amount student graduate of school intermediate above who can continue his education to college high, meanwhile half again no can because there is a number of factor certain who made it student the no can continue his education to college.

With exists interest from in self students, then student will try maximum possible enter to college for increase existing skills, abilities and knowledge owned when in vocational school. Interest is trend somebody to something, or can said what you like somebody for done (Yuliani, Tutik, 2018). Interest basically is reception will something connection between self alone with something from outside self (Ika Zulfa et al., 2018). So interest continue education at college is exists desire and interest for studying at the level college. Attitude and interest no appear in a way itself but grow from events, knowledge, interest. There is lots influencing factors interest student for continue education to college high, among others from parental support, role school, and also readiness from self student.

This research is in line with research conducted by (Cahyati & Muchtar, 2019) which states that if peers are oriented towards college, then students have an interest in continuing college. Then, research conducted (Widodo et al., 2023) stated that college interest is influenced by many variables, both from within and from outside, and research conducted by (Setiawan, 2018) said that the magnitude of adolescents' focus on education is significantly influenced by their interest in their work.

Influence parental support to interest student for continue education to college is very important. Parental support can done in form whatever, start from parents economy that alone until with how about parents can motivating her child to have it interest continue education to college (Oryza, 2021). Student with parents who have social status economy enough, have chance for develop his interest compared to with students whose parents originate from economy low. Different with originating students from family economy above, need they will education certain fulfilled by his parents.

Apart from that, parental education also has an influence in interest student for continue education to college. Parent with higher education will give understanding to child about importance education, them will keep going guide and motivate his son for demand knowledge as high as maybe, even more tall from education they alone. Connection parental support to interest child for continue education to college very high connection, because with support provided by those closest to him so child the will feel encouraged his interest for continue education to college with one hope that they can make the people proud of them love.

This is in line with research (Ramadhan et al., 2018) concluding that parental support has a positive and significant impact on students' desire to continue their education in higher education. Then, the results of another study conducted by (Fatimah, 2018) which stated that the economics of parents on their interest in studying at the Faculty of Economics had a positive and significant effect and research conducted by (T. Mendoza et al., 2023) states that parental autonomy support is a process in which parents help their children develop independence in decision-making, problem-solving, and self-determination skills that may be important as they mature.

Schools have them too influence in increase interest student for continue education to education high, for one with prepare qualified guidance and counseling teachers. Not optimal school in give information in a way complete about college become the thing that causes it

interest student for continue education to college not optimal, here it is role from guidance and counseling teachers needed. Many students experience difficulty in determine choice for choose college, major, study program, adjustments self to atmosphere learn, and so on as you can lower interest student that alone for continue education to college.

Research result this in line with research conducted by (Barokah & Yulianto, 2019) stated that the environment school influential positive and significant to interest continue education to college. Then, research this similar with research conducted by (Permata et al., 2019) that there is significant influence in a way partial between environment friend peer to interest continue college. Furthermore, this study is in line with the research of (Duncheon & Muñoz, 2019) which found that the peer environment has a significant influence.

Other factors is from student readiness that myself, fine from interest, mentality, potential, motivation and achievement are influential to readiness student for continue education to college. Internal factors that influence interest including centralization attention, curiosity, motivation, and potential. Mental influence on students in matter this happen when series efforts made before and after entering the world of college, from prepare files, study for follow tests, accept results announcements, and most importantly adaptation when already enter the world of education.

This research is in line with research conducted by (Ulfah & Arifudin, 2019) where there is a positive and significant influence of self-potential on students' interest in continuing higher education and the results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Duncheon & Muñoz, 2019) which stated that college readiness has become the core of the educational agenda to improve preparation, transition, and perseverance after high school. In addition, research (Insorio et al., 2023) says that self-preparation is the best way to open students' eyes to the world of higher education.

Student interests continue education to college will give contribution for enhancement quality source power humans in a country (Ika Zulfa et al., 2018). With so, if student prepare himself with good and maximum possible for continue education to college high, in fact no direct they has endeavor give contribution to the country for increase quality source power man at a time increase quality himself.

There is a number of difference between the author's research thorough with study previously so that exists renewal in research, including 1) research implemented in a different year, namely 2024; 2) the subject under study is student accounting for State Vocational Schools in the Central Jakarta Region; 3) object from study is student class XI already start determine between continue education to college or work when you graduate; 4) research this measure influence with combine three variable become one unity.

Study this submit a number of purposeful questions for dig information related connection between factors the to interest to college. 1) research this will explore is parental support influential to interest to college; 2) research this will investigate is role school influential to interest to college; 3) research this will test is readiness student influential to interest to college; 4) research this will explore is parental support, role school, and readiness student in a way together influential to interest to college. Through determination objective research, study this mean for dig more deep and understanding connection between factors the with interest to college in context environment academic.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Interested in College

Interest is persistent trend for pay attention and remember a number of activity. No interest only expressed through indicative questions that child like something than others, but also implemented through participation active in something activity (Andriani, 2021). Interest relate with style encouraging movement somebody for face or deal with people, objects,

activities, experiences stimulated by the activity itself. In matter study at college high, interest is interest for provide time, energy, effort for absorb and unite information, knowledge and skills that we accept past various method. With thereby students who have interest will have high drive and willpower for continue to college, so student tend do study or efforts to fulfill his wishes can achieved (Mar'ati, 2018).

Parental Support

Child own chance more wide for develop knowledge and variety proficiency on guarantee and support parents economy (Fatimah, 2018). Child own chance more wide for develop knowledge and variety proficiency on physical with support parents economy (Ramadhan et al., 2018). Social status conditions parents economy can influence attitude as well as level parents aspirations to education child. Every parent certain want his son can enjoy education well, so try for fulfil need child in education also included in increase interest child for to college (Widiarto, 2018).

Role of Schools

School own not quite enough big responsibility and role to use help the students in development talents and interests student. School is immediate environment influential to life education and aspirations career teenager (Barokah & Yulianto, 2019). All thing that can be increase interest participant educate in reach education is with use interests participant educate those already there is through the real learning is here role schools are really needed because environment good school will push students to achieve highest education (Cahyati & Muchtar, 2019).

Student Readiness

Readiness is potency somebody for face something seen from his response give. When someone have readiness so will easy for him in respond something (Jannah, 2020). Readiness student as whole condition someone made it ready for give response or answer in method certain (Reski, 2019). Readiness is description about shaping the future goals, aspirations, and giving meaning personally on future events, as well relate with how somebody think and act in demand towards the depicted future in the motivation, planning and evaluation process (Nurrohmatulloh, 2016).

METHOD

The method used in this study is a survey through a quantitative approach. The population of this study involved grade XI students majoring in accounting from SMK Negeri 16, 14, and 31 in Jakarta, with a total of 177 students. The determination of the sample in this study used the proportional random sampling technique, the sample calculation used the Isaac and Michael formula with an error rate of 5% showing the sample results of 122 samples. Data collection was carried out with spread questionnaire conducted online via google form to student major accounting at SMK Negeri 16 Jakarta, SMK Negeri 14 Jakarta, and SMK Negeri 31 Jakarta with level measurement of questionnaire data respondents use scale likert. Data analysis techniques used is the SPSS version 22 with instrument testing, data analysis requirements testing, regression testing multiple, and hypothesis testing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Statistics Descriptive

The table show results analysis statistics descriptive data obtained of 122 respondents with variable parental support (X1) obtained mark highest of 96 and value the lowest is 35, meanwhile for average value obtained value 76.88 and standard deviation of 11.21. For

variable role school (X2) obtained mark highest of 103 and value the lowest is 33, meanwhile for average value obtained value 79.44 and standard deviation of 13.30. Then for variable readiness student (X3) obtained mark highest of 105 and value the lowest was 47, meanwhile for average value obtained value 78.08 and standard deviation of 12.95. Then for variable dependent, interest continue education to college high (Y) gain mark highest of 95 and value the lowest is 38, meanwhile for average value obtained value 74.28 and standard deviation of 12.55.

Table 2 Statistical Results Descriptive

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Parental Support	122	35	96	76.88	11,217
Role of Schools	122	33	103	79.44	13,307
Student Readiness	122	47	105	78.08	12,952
Interested in College	122	38	95	74.28	12,559
Valid N (listwise)	122				

Source: SPSS output (processed by researchers)

Normality Test

Table 3. Normality Test Result

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		122
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	6.06147693
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.059
	Positive	.059
	Negative	-.052
Test Statistic		.059
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Based on normality test results above, values in column *Asymp. Sig.* obtained the number 0.200. Where mark the more big from 0.05 so can concluded that the data is variable in the research this normally distributed and can be next to stage testing furthermore. In a normal probability plot, if the data is on a diagonal line and follows the line, it can be said that the tested variable has a normal distribution and has met the normality requirements. For the histogram, if it is shaped like a bell, it can be concluded that the data in this study can be continued to the next stage of testing and pass the normality test.

Linearity Test

Based on the Table 4, there are three connection between variable in study this, that is connection between parental support with interest to college high gain mark deviation of 0.675. Then, relationships between role school with interest to college high gain mark deviation of 0.713, and relationship between readiness student with interest to college high gain mark deviation of 0.229. So that can concluded that value obtained exceed number 0.05 and there is linear relationship between variable.

Table 4 Linearity Test Results

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Interested in College * Parental Support	Between Groups	(Combined)	12136.610	40	303,415	3,536	,000
		Linearity	9215.212	1	9215.212	107.402	,000
		Deviation from Linearity	2921.398	39	74.908	.873	.675
	Within Groups		6949.914	81	85.801		
	Total		19086.525	121			
Interested in College * Role of School	Between Groups	(Combined)	13385.346	42	318.699	4.416	.000
		Linearity	10871.188	1	10871.188	150.640	.000
		Deviation from Linearity	2514.158	41	61.321	.850	.713
	Within Groups		5701.179	79	72.167		
	Total		19086.525	121			
Interested in College * Student Readiness	Between Groups	(Combined)	16122.176	48	335,879	8,271	,000
		Linearity	13813.183	1	13813.183	340.163	,000
		Deviation from Linearity	2308.992	47	49,127	1,210	.229
	Within Groups		2964,349	73	40,608		
	Total		19086.525	121			

Regression Test Multiple

Table 5 Regression Test Results Multiple

Coefficients ^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	,527	4,036		.131	,896
Parental Support	,194	,076	.173	2,555	.012
Role of Schools	,154	,074	,163	2,086	.039
Student Readiness	,597	,067	,615	8,932	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Interest in College

Based on table regression test results multiple above, can concluded with equality as following:

$$Y = 0.527 + 0.194X_1 + 0.154X_2 + 0.597X_3$$

From the equation above is known that mark constant (α) is 0.527, value coefficient regression b1 is worth 0.194 which means that every addition value on the parental support variable so will increase worth 0.194 on the variable interest to college high, value coefficient b2 regression is worth 0.154 which means that every addition value on the variable role school so will increase worth 0.154 on the variable interest to college and value coefficient b3 regression is worth 0.597 which means that every addition value on the variable readiness student so will increase worth 0.597 on the variable interest to college.

T Test (Partial)

Based on the table above, can concluded for variable parental support (X1) obtained mark significant of 0.012 where mark the more small of 0.05 and obtain calculated t value amounting to 2.555 where mark the more big from t table values, amounting to 1,981. With

thereby can concluded that variable parental support there is influence positive significant to variable interest continue education to college. Variable role school (X2) obtained mark significant of 0.039 where mark the more small of 0.05 and obtain calculated t value amounting to 2,086 where mark the more big from t table values, amounting to 1,981. With thereby can concluded that variable role school there is influence positive significant to variable interest continue education to college. Variable readiness student (X3) obtained mark significant of 0.000 where mark the more small from 0.05 and obtain calculated t value amounting to 8,932 where mark the more big from t table values, amounting to 1,981. With thereby can concluded that variable readiness student there is influence positive significant to variable interest continue education to college.

Table 6T Test Results (Partial)

Coefficients ^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	,527	4,036		,131	,896
Parental Support	,194	,076	,173	2,555	.012
Role of Schools	,154	,074	,163	2,086	.039
Student Readiness	,597	,067	,615	8,932	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Interest in College

F Test (Simultaneous)

Table 7F Test Results (Simultaneous)

ANOVA ^a					
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	14640.803	3	4880.268	129,534	.000^b
Residual	4445.722	118	37,676		
Total	19086.525	121			

a. Dependent Variable: Interest in College

b. Predictors: (Constant), Readiness Students, Parental Support, Role of Schools

Based on table the f test results above are visible that mark significant results obtained of 0.000 where mark the more small from 0.05. Whereas for calculated f value obtained amounting to 129,534. Where mark the more big from the f table value is 2.68. With so, you can concluded that variable dependent (X) has influence in a way simultaneous to variable independent (Y) or hypothesis accepted.

Coefficient Test Determination (R²)

Table 8Coefficient Test Results Determination

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,876 ^a	.767	,761	6,138

a. Predictors: (Constant), Students Readiness, Parental Support, Role of Schools

b. Dependent Variable: Interest in College

The determination coefficient test was carried out to determine the magnitude of the influence between the independent variable (X) and the bound variable (Y). The test results display the percentage variation of the bound variable value (Y) which can be explained by the resulting regression equation. Based on coefficient test results determination above, mark value of *R Square* is 0.767 or 76.7%. It's meaning that variable dependent that is parental support, role school, and readiness student own influence to variable independent that is interest continue education to college amounting to 76.7%.

Discussion

Influence Parental Support towards Interest in College

Based on results findings from study this, variable parental support influential positive and significant to interest continue education to college. This matter can seen from results t test research that obtains calculated t value amounting to 2.555 where mark the more big from t table values, amounted to 1,981, meanwhile for mark significant of 0.012 where mark the more small from 0.05. Research result this in line with research conducted by (Fatimah, 2018) that state that social status parents economy to interest continue education to faculty economy influential positive and significant. Then, research this is also in line with (Addnin & Effendi, 2021) which states that exists influence parental support and motivation study to attention continue education to college. research conducted by (T. Mendoza et al., 2023) states that parental autonomy support is a process in which parents help their children develop independence in decision-making, problem-solving, and self-determination skills that may be important as they mature. Family is very influential in development activity learning child, because participation family capable give encouragement to activeness study child for reach the best education.

Influence of the Role of Schools towards Interest in College

Based on results findings from study this, variable role school influential positive and significant to interest continue education to college. This matter can seen from results t test research that obtains calculated t value amounting to 2,086 where mark the more big from t table values, amounted to 1,981, meanwhile for mark significant of 0.039 where mark the more small from 0.05. Research result This in line with research conducted by (Barokah & Yulianto, 2019) stated that the environment school influential positive and significant to interest continue education to college. Then, research this similar with research conducted by (Permata et al., 261 CE) that there is significant influence in a way partial between environment friend peer to interest continue college. Furthermore, this study is in line with the research of (Duncheon & Muñoz, 2019) which found that the peer environment has a significant influence. Not optimal school in give information in a way complete about college become the thing that causes it interest student for continue education to college not yet maximum.

Influence Readiness Student towards Interest in College

Based on results findings from study this, variable readiness student influential positive and significant to interest continue education to college. This matter can seen from results t test research that obtains calculated t value amounting to 8,932 where mark the more big from t table values, ie amounted to 1,981, meanwhile for mark significant of 0.000 where mark the more small from 0.05. Research result this aligned with research conducted by (Ulfah & Arifudin, 2019) where there is influence positive and significant potency self to interest continue education to college. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Duncheon & Muñoz, 2019) which stated that college readiness has become the core of the educational agenda to improve preparation, transition, and perseverance after high school. In addition, research (Insorio et al., 2023) says that self-preparation is the best way to open students' eyes to the world of higher education. Lack of students own readiness in reach what he is interested in, tends to no will reach what to be his wish that, so required potential and motivation from student that alone for increase interest student continue his education to college.

Influence Parental Support, School Role, and Student Readiness towards Interest in College

Based on results findings from study this, variable parental support, role school, and readiness student influential to interest continue education to college. Influence from third

variable the own mark calculated F coefficient amounting to 129,534, where mark the more big from the f table value is 2.68. Furthermore for mark significant results obtained of 0.000 where mark the more small of 0.05 which means there is influence significant. With thus, parental support (X1), role school (X2), and readiness student (X3) has influence and significance to interest continue education to college (Y). Parental support, role school, and readiness student tightly connection for grow interest student for continue education to college. When parental support, role school, and readiness student done maximum possible to students, then student will do all something for support his education become more well, one of them increase interest they for continue education to college.

The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by (Francis et al., 2018) stated that schools play a role in facilitating college readiness, one of which is by helping students develop their skills, introducing tasks in college, providing courses or academic tutoring, and developing student organizations. Then, the research that is in line with (Parikh-Foxx et al., 2020) which states that school counselors are expected to prepare students for the post-secondary pathway. School counselors have the potential to increase access to post-secondary opportunities by providing career and college readiness counseling.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on results research and data processing that has been done done, as well discussion that has been explained so can concluded that parental support, role school, and readiness student based on testing hypothesis in a way simultaneous is known own influence positive and significant to interest continue education to college where matter the explain if parental support, role school, and readiness student done maximum maybe, then interest child for continue education to college will increases and takes effect on the contrary.

Then, any suggestions researcher give for become reference or useful input for readers, among others is grow self-awareness student will importance education. Apart from that, parents must also embed that mindset education his son must more tall from his education. Then, students should already can choose with who they will friends, because if be friends with individual who owns same goal, then will more easy get along and get along motivate each individual related what are they aim, for one for continue education to college. Apart from that, students also have to believes itself that with their potential have later will become provisions they for can compete in the world of lectures and students expected for center attention moreover formerly for enter to college, this can supported with circumstances environment about as much as you can grow awareness will importance education for his future later, one of them with are in the same environment own the same purpose for continue education to college, so student own maximum encouragement, good from parents, teachers, friends, etc environment surrounding.

For the limitations that the researcher experienced, among others, only using students in class XI majoring in accounting from three schools in the Central Jakarta area, in filling out the questionnaire, sometimes respondents provided information that was not in accordance with the provisions so that it resulted in inconsistent answers, and the time for taking research was very limited because some students in grade XI were carrying out internship.

Recommendations for the next researcher, the range of the population that wants to be used is expanded again, researchers can take not only from students majoring in accounting but all departments in related schools, develop the variables used and supplement them with other variables such as mental health, information technology, confidence, and other variables, and be more thorough in finding and studying theories or journals that want to be used.

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