

ABSTRAK

**SIKAP MASYARAKAT TERHADAP PROFESI GURU DITINJAU DARI
TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN, TINGKAT PENDAPATAN, DAN JENIS
PEKERJAAN**

Studi Kasus: Masyarakat Dusun Pringwulung, RW 39, Kelurahan Condong Catur,
Kecamatan Depok, Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui sikap masyarakat mengenai profesi guru menurut: (1) tingkat pendidikan; (2) tingkat pendapatan; (3) jenis pekerjaan. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Dusun Pringwulung, RW. 39, Kelurahan Condong Catur, Kecamatan Depok, Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta pada bulan Mei- Juli 2012. Data dikumpulkan dengan metode kuesioner dan dokumentasi. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 149 diambil dengan teknik *accidental sampling*. Teknik analisis data untuk menjawab permasalahan yang pertama, kedua, menggunakan uji Anova dan ketiga menggunakan uji t-tes.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) ada perbedaan sikap masyarakat mengenai profesi guru ditinjau dari tingkat pendidikan (nilai $F_{hitung} = 3,601 > F_{tabel} = 2,667$); (2) ada perbedaan sikap masyarakat terhadap profesi guru ditinjau dari tingkat pendapatan (nilai $F_{hitung} = 3,607 > F_{tabel} = 3,058$); (3) ada perbedaan sikap masyarakat terhadap profesi guru ditinjau dari jenis pekerjaan (nilai $t_{hitung} = 2,810 > t_{tabel} = 1,655$).

ABSTRACT

**PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD PROFESSION TEACHER PERCEIVED
FROM EDUCATION LEVEL, INCOME LEVEL, AND TYPE OF
PROFESSION**

A Case Study on the Society of Pringwulung, RW. 39, Condong Catur Village,
Depok District, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta

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This study aims to determine public attitudes toward profession of teacher perceived from: (1) education level, (2) the level of income, (3) types of occupation. The experiment was conducted on the society of Pringwulung, RW. 39, Condong Catur Village, Depok District, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta from May to July 2012. Data were collected by questionnaire and documentation. 149 sample was taken by a accidental sampling technique. Data analysis techniques to answer the problem of the first, and second, were ANOVA and t- test.

The result shows that: (1) there is a different attitude of society toward the profession of teacher perceived from education level ($F_{count} = 3,601 > F_{table} = 2,667$), (2) there is a different attitude towards the profession of the teacher perceived from the level of income ($F_{count} = 3,607 > F_{table} = 3,058$), (3) there is a different attitude towards the profession of teacher perceived from the type of occupation ($t_{count} = 2,810 > t_{table} = 1,655$)