

ABSTRAK**HUBUNGAN ANTARA STATUS SOSIAL EKONOMI ORANG TUA,
PRESTASI BELAJAR SISWA, DAN MOTIVASI BELAJAR DENGAN
MINAT SISWA MELANJUTKAN STUDI KE PERGURUAN TINGGI**

Studi Kasus pada Siswa Kelas III SMA Negeri I Wonosari,
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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui : (1) hubungan antara status sosial ekonomi orang tua dengan minat siswa melanjutkan studi ke perguruan tinggi, (2) hubungan antara prestasi belajar siswa dengan minat siswa melanjutkan studi ke perguruan tinggi, (3) hubungan antara motivasi belajar dengan minat siswa melanjutkan studi ke perguruan tinggi, (4) hubungan antara status sosial ekonomi orang tua, prestasi belajar siswa, dan motivasi belajar dengan minat siswa melanjutkan studi ke perguruan tinggi.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di SMA Negeri I Wonosari, Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta pada bulan Maret sampai dengan April 2007. Jumlah populasi penelitian adalah 213 siswa dan jumlah sampel penelitian adalah 107 siswa. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah kuesioner, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah teknik *accidental sampling*. Untuk menguji hipotesis 1,2,3 digunakan analisis koefisien korelasi *product moment*, sedangkan untuk menguji hipotesis 4 digunakan analisis *koefisien korelasi ganda*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa : (1) ada hubungan yang positif dan signifikan tetapi sangat rendah antara status sosial ekonomi orang tua dengan minat siswa melanjutkan studi ke perguruan tinggi ($r = 0,192$; $\rho = 0,026$), (2) tidak ada hubungan yang positif antara prestasi belajar siswa dengan minat siswa melanjutkan studi ke perguruan tinggi ($r = - 0,092$; $\rho = 0,941$), (3) ada hubungan yang positif dan signifikan antara motivasi belajar dengan minat siswa melanjutkan studi ke perguruan tinggi ($r = 0,359$; $\rho = 0,002$), (4) ada hubungan positif dan signifikan antara status sosial ekonomi orang tua, prestasi belajar siswa, dan motivasi belajar dengan minat siswa melanjutkan studi ke perguruan tinggi ($R = 0,354$; $\rho = 0,067$).

ABSTRACT

THE RELATION BETWEEN SOCIAL STATUS OF PARENTS' ECONOMY, LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT OF THE STUDENTS AND LEARNING MOTIVATION, AND THE INTEREST OF THE STUDENTS TO CONTINUE THEIR STUDY TO HIGHER EDUCATION

A Case Study of The Third Year Students of One State Senior High School
in Wonosari

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This research aims to know: (1) the relation between social status of parents' economy and the interest of the students to continue their study to higher education, (2) the relation between learning achievement of the students and the interest of the students to continue their study to higher education, (3) the relation between learning motivation and the interest of the students to continue their study to higher education, (4) the relation between social status of parents' economy, learning achievement of the students and learning motivation and the interest of the students to continue their study to higher education.

This research was conducted at one state senior high school in Wonosari, Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta from March to April 2007. The population of this research was 213 students the samples are 107 students. Technique of data collect were questionnaire, interview and documentation. Technique of taking samples was *accidental sampling*. To test the hypothesis first, second and the third of correlation coefficient of *product moment* was applied, while to test the fourth hypothesis *double correlation coefficient* analysis.

The research indicates that: (1) there is positive and significant relation between social status of parents' economy and the interest of the students to continue their study to higher education ($r = 0,192$; $\rho = 0,026$), (2) there isn't any positive relation between learning achievement of the students and the interest of the students to continue their study to higher education ($r = - 0,092$; $\rho = 0,941$), (3) there is positive and significant relation between learning motivation and the interest of the students to continue their study to higher education ($r = 0,359$; $\rho = 0,002$), (4) there is positive and significant relation between social status of parents' economy, learning achievement of the students and learning motivation and the interest of the students to continue their study to higher education ($R = 0,354$; $\rho = 0,067$).