



## The Influence of Education Costs on Economics Learning Outcomes of High School Students

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### Article Info

#### Article history:

Received Dec 20, 2022

Revised Dec 20, 2022

Accepted Jan 7, 2023

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#### Keywords:

Cost of education  
Learning outcomes  
Economy

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### ABSTRACT

**Purpose of the study:** This study aims to determine the effect of educational costs incurred by parents on the learning outcomes of class X students at SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng

**Methodology:** The independent variable (independent variable) in this study is the cost of education as the X variable, while the dependent variable (the devenden variable) is the Learning Outcome as the Y variable. The population in this study is all students of class X.2 at SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng Academic Year 2015/2016, which totaled 177 students. The number of students who were sampled in this study were 28 students using the Simple Random Sampling technique. The data collection technique used was a list of questions. The data analysis technique used is descriptive quantitative analysis technique (descriptive statistics) used to describe the variable costs of education and learning outcomes variables, simple linear regression is used to determine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable, the F test is used to test the research hypothesis, the coefficient of determination is used to determine the contribution of independent variables to dependent variables

**Main Findings:** The cost of education has a positive effect on the learning outcomes of class X students at SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng

**Novelty/Originality of this research:**As material for evaluating the effect of educational costs incurred by parents on student learning outcomes.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Education is the learning of knowledge, skills, and habits of a group of people passed down from one generation to the next through teaching, training, or research[1]–[3]. Education often takes place under the guidance of others, but it is also possible to be self-taught. Any experience that has a formative effect on the way people think, feel, or act can be considered educational[4], [5]. Education is indeed the main route that must be taken by humans to participate in the development of the times and is a means to equip the new generation with the knowledge and skills needed to be able to survive in social groups[6]–[8].

The educational process consists of several systems, namely input, process and output. Input in the education system is students who will carry out the learning process and guidance, the process is an activity carried out in learning, and the output is the result of learning activities[9]–[11]. Where the output of the education system is expected to be able to produce intelligent generations and quality resources so that they can

compete in the era of globalization. One of the scopes of the education program is formal education, so with this connection, schools become an inseparable part, and even become one of the important factors in advancing and educating the nation through the reflection of learning outcomes that meet the criteria [11]-[14].

Quality education and quality resources are one of the goals of the education system, as stipulated in Law no. 20 of 2013 concerning the National Education System Chapter II Article 3 namely: National Education aims to develop capabilities and form dignified national character and civilization in the context of educating the nation, aims to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have a noble character, be healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent and become a democratic and responsible citizen.

The basic goals of national education that have been implied in the Law on the National Education System above are clear that improving the quality of education must be really encouraged and of course to make it happen requires careful planning and a long process. For this it requires support from all parties, especially educational institutions and the family environment of students. Achieving the expected student learning outcomes is certainly not easy [15]. It takes a big sacrifice from the government, parents, society and the students themselves.

One effort to produce quality resources is to allocate a number of costs to support student learning processes and activities so that student learning outcomes meet the standards of success [16]. The quality of education does not occur naturally, it is formed when it is managed with good management, planned, explored for resources, financed, created an organizational climate, selected human resources, supervised the implementation of activities, managed professionally, and led effectively and efficiently [17]– [19]. The longer the learning process lasts and the higher the quality demands, as well as the more learning, the more expensive it will be.

Improving the teaching and learning process and learning outcomes is inseparable from the large costs of education in this process in educational units. The cost of education is a very important resource in education [20]. The cost of education is a very important input component in the implementation of education [21]. Without adequate financial support, it will be very difficult to achieve quality learning outcomes.

Educational financing is the cost of education incurred by students' parents in the form of direct costs (direct costs), indirect costs (indirect costs), and personal costs (variable costs) [22]. education units, related to various indicators of educational quality, such as enrollment rates, dropout rates and class stay and student achievement [23]. In an effort to achieve both quantitative and qualitative educational goals, the cost of education has a very decisive role. Therefore, education without adequate financial support, the educational process in schools will not run as expected.

The educational process that took place was at SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng which is one of the many schools in Soppeng Regency where most of the student learning outcomes are in the good category. SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng has eight class X with a total of 155 students in class X. This study aims to determine the effect of educational costs incurred by parents on the learning outcomes of class X students at SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a descriptive research with a quantitative approach. Quantitative research is research that uses a lot of numbers starting from the data collection process to its interpretation [24]. This research aims to test theories, build facts, show relationships and influences and compare between variables, provide statistical descriptions, estimate and predict the results. The relationship between the two variables in this study can be seen in the picture of the pattern of the relationship between the two variables as follows:

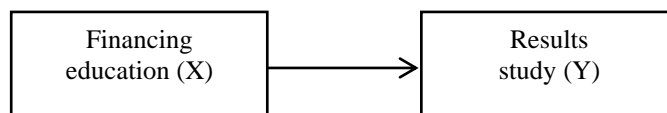


Figure 1. Variable relationship pattern

This research was conducted at SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng. The population in this study were all students from SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng with a sample of 28 students from class X2 SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng which were obtained using simple random sampling technique. Simple random sampling technique is a sampling technique by providing equal opportunity to every member in the population to be sampled.

This research was conducted using a data collection instrument. The instrument is a tool used as a data collector in a study can be in the form of a questionnaire [25], [26]. The research instrument that will be used in

this study is a questionnaire or questionnaire containing a number of written questions that will be used to obtain information from respondents about their education costs.

To determine the effect of education costs on student learning outcomes in class X at SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng, data analysis was used, namely descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistical analysis technique is a data analysis technique that aims to describe both variables using percentage analysis and average (mean)[27]. Meanwhile, inferential statistical analysis techniques are used to examine research hypotheses. Inferential statistics are used in this research is a simple linear regression, F test, and the coefficient of determination.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study examines the effect of education costs on student learning outcomes in class X at SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng. Therefore, there is a variable cost of education and student learning outcomes. First, this study will examine the education cost variable first. To find out the level of tuition fees at SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng, the level of tuition fees for respondents is simplified into six categories of tuition fees. More details can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Distribution of the variable frequency of education costs

Cost of education (Rp)	f	(%)	Mean	Min	Max
2.000.000 - 3.100.000	3	10,72			
3.200.000 - 4.300.000	8	28,57			
4.400.000 - 5.500.000	8	28,57	Rp 4.630.000	Rp 2.385.000	Rp 8.185.000
5.600.000 - 6.700.000	7	25			
6.800.000 - 7.900.000	1	3,57			
8.000.000 - 9.100.000	1	3,57			

Based on the table above, the cost category with the highest frequency is in the interval 3,200,000 – 4,300,000 and 4,400,000 – 5,500,000, namely 8 respondents with a percentage of 28.57%, 7 respondents in the interval category 5,600,000 – 6,700,000 with percentage 25%, 3 respondents in the interval category 2,000,000 – 3,100,000 with a percentage of 10.72%, 1 respondent in the interval category 6,800,000 – 7,900,000 with a percentage of 3.57% and 1 respondent in the 8,000,000 – category 9,100,000 with a percentage of 3.57%.

Second, this study will examine student learning outcomes variables. Student learning outcomes are report cards in odd semesters which consist of three assessment indicators namely cognitive, affective and psychomotor which are formulated into an average value. The learning outcomes of class X2 students of SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng are shown in the table below.

Table 2. Frequency distribution of student learning outcomes in class X2 SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng

Interval	Category	f	(%)	Mean	Min	Max
0 - 50	Bad	-	0			
50 - 69	Enough	-	0			
70 - 89	Good	28	100	81,46	80	87
90 - 100	Very Good	-	0			

In the table above it is known that the condition of student learning outcomes at SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng is in the good category, namely at intervals of 70-89 and with a frequency of 28 with a percentage of 100%. Then, an average of 81.46 was obtained, a minimum value of 80, and a maximum value of 87. Then a data normality test was carried out to find out whether the standard distribution was normal or not. The standard distribution of the education cost variable (X) and the learning outcome variable (Y) can be presented in the following table.

Table 3. Normality Test of Education Cost Variables and Learning Outcomes Variables

	N	Mean	Std Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Cost of education	28	4.630.000	1.461.601,734	2.385.000	8.185.000
Learning outcomes	28	81,46	2,631	80	87

The table above shows that the value (mean) of the variable education costs is 4,630,000 with a standard deviation of 1,461,601.734, the minimum value is 2,385,000 and the maximum value is 8,185,000 while for the learning outcomes variable the minimum value is 80, the maximum value is 87, the mean is 81, 46 with a standard deviation of 2.631.

To test the hypothesis in this study which reads "It is suspected that education financing has a positive and significant effect on student learning outcomes in class X.2 at SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng", a simple linear regression analysis is used. For more details, it can be seen in the table below.

Table 4. Effect of Education Cost Variables and Learning Outcomes Variables

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	77,687	1,526		50,917	0,000
Cost of education	8,158E-007	0,000	0,453	2,592	0,015

The table above shows that the education cost variable (X) has a significant level that is less than 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is a significant effect on learning outcomes (Y). The regression model used is a simple linear regression model with one independent variable and one the dependent variable with the regression equation is  $Y = 77.687 + 8.158 X$ .

By paying attention to the Beta parameter (B), it can be analyzed regarding the effect of the education cost variable (X) on the learning outcome variable (Y). With Regression B = 8.158, a positive sign indicates that if student education costs are optimally increased to 100%, then student learning outcomes will also increase by 8.15%. Based on the results obtained from simple linear regression, it can be concluded that the cost of education affects the learning outcomes of class X.2 students at SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng.

Then the F test was carried out, the F test was used to test the hypothesis in the study which said it was suspected that the cost of education had a positive and significant effect on student learning outcomes in class X.2 at SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng. Based on Table 4 it can be explained that from the regression results obtained sig. 0.015 < 0.05 then H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. Thus, the cost of education has a significant effect on student learning outcomes, but has a tendency to have a positive effect. With regression B = 8.158 with a positive sign, it can be concluded that the cost of education has a positive effect on learning outcomes.

Next, an analysis of the coefficient of determination is used to find out how much the percentage contribution of the independent variable influences the dependent variable.

Table 5. R Square (R<sup>2</sup>), the magnitude of the relationship between the variable education costs (X) and student learning outcomes (Y)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	0,453 <sup>a</sup>	0,205	0,175	2,391	2,131

Based on the results of data processing in the table above, the value of the coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>) is 0.205 and after consulting the interpretation table the value of the coefficient of determination is in the interval 0.11 - 0.30, namely in the low category of accuracy. This means giving an indication that the contribution of the variable cost of education to learning outcomes is around 20.5%. In other words, around 20.5% of student learning outcomes (Y) are influenced by tuition fees (X). And the remaining 79.5% of student learning outcomes are determined or influenced by other factors that were not considered in this study.

The educational process consists of several systems, namely input, process and output. Input in the education system are students who will carry out the learning process and guidance, processes are activities carried out in learning, and output is the result of learning activities. Where the output of this education system is expected to be able to produce intelligent generations and quality resources so that they can compete in today's era of globalization.

The quality of education does not occur naturally, it is formed when managed with good management. Planned, explored for resources, financed, created, organizational climate, selected human resources, supervised the implementation of activities, managed professionally, and led effectively and efficiently.

Based on the results of research conducted regarding the Effect of Education Costs on Student Learning Outcomes in class X.2 at SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng with several analytical methods used are descriptive quantitative/percentative descriptive analysis, normality test, simple linear regression analysis, Hypothesis test (F), product moment correlation analysis and coefficient of determination.

Quantitative descriptive analysis is used to describe in general the characteristics of the respondents based on the results of data collection in the form of a list of questions, and documentation. The normality test is used to determine the standard distribution (maximum, minimum, standard deviation) of normal value data or vice versa. Simple linear regression analysis was used to determine the independent variable (education costs) on the dependent variable (learning outcomes). The F test was used to test the research hypothesis. Product Moment correlation was used to determine the level of relationship between the education costs variable and the learning outcomes variable. Meanwhile, the coefficient of determination was used to find out how big the percentage of contribution of the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

To find out the category and extent of education costs at SMAN 2 Watansoppeng, the level of Tuition Fees (X) and Learning Outcomes (Y) which are student report card scores in odd semesters, can be described as follows.

After processing the data from the results of the research in the form of data obtained from a list of questions through statistical descriptive analysis techniques, it was obtained an average mean of 4,630,000 with a standard deviation of 1,461,601.734 which was then carried out to categorize educational costs based on six categories of educational costs, it was found that the condition educational expenses incurred by parents for class X.2 students at SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng in this category are in the interval 3,200,000 - 4,300,000 and 4,400,000 - 5,500,000 with a frequency of 8 each or around 28.57% .

This is measured based on (1) Direct Costs, which are costs in the form of money paid by parents that are directly used by the school to support the learning process of school children which include: entry/development fees, regular school fees/payments SPP, extracurricular activity fees, textbooks, tourism fees, (study tours), additional school study fees; (2) Indirect costs, namely costs in the form of money incurred by parents/family to support the learning process of school children which include: transportation costs to school, pocket money, purchase of stationery, health costs, purchase of uniforms sport; and (3) personal costs (variable costs) in the form of money spent by parents/student families to support their children's learning process which includes the cost of additional courses/tutoring outside of school.

After analyzing descriptive statistics on student learning outcomes data, the average mean for the learning outcome variable (Y) is 81.46 with a standard deviation of 2.631 which is at the interval 70 – 89 which explains that the learning outcomes of class X.2 SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng are in the "good" category as measured by three domains of learning outcomes namely, cognitive, psychomotor, and affective obtained through student report cards in the odd semester of the 2015/2016 academic year.

Simple linear regression results obtained sig.  $0.15 > 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_1$  is rejected. Thus, the cost of education has a significant effect on student learning outcomes, but has a tendency to have a positive effect. With regression  $B = 8.158$  with a positive sign, it can be concluded that student education costs are optimally increased by 100%, so student learning outcomes will also increase by 8.15%. And after analysis of determination ( $R^2$ ) the coefficient of determination is 0.205. This means that it gives an indication that the contribution of the variable cost of education to learning outcomes is around 20.5%. In other words, around 20.5% of student learning outcomes (Y) are influenced by tuition fees (X). And the remaining 79.5% of student learning outcomes are determined or influenced by other factors that were not considered in this study.

The research results obtained show that the cost of education is one of the determining factors for increasing learning outcomes, in other words, the cost of education has a positive effect on student learning outcomes for class X.2 SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng. This is in line with several previous studies, namely research conducted by Setiawan et al., (2015) which stated that the cost of education had a significant effect on the learning outcomes of class X students in economics at Bukit Asam Tanjung Enim High School in the 2013/2014 academic year. Furthermore, Mawarnia, (2017) states that partially the education cost variable (X1) has a significant effect on learning outcomes as well as the student's perception variable about economic learning (X2) partially has a significant effect on learning outcomes (Y).

The update in this research is knowing that the cost of education has a positive influence on student learning outcomes at SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng. Researchers recommend that students are able to optimize the allocation of education costs for education so that the learning outcomes obtained are even more optimal.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the cost of education is one of the determining factors for increasing learning outcomes, in other words, the cost of education has a positive effect on student learning outcomes in class X.2 SMA Negeri 2 Watansoppeng. The advice that the researcher gives to future researchers is to conduct further research related to this research, especially further research on other factors that influence/influence student learning outcomes, so that they can contribute to the world of education for educational purposes, namely quality education.

**ANKNOWLEDGMEN**

The researcher would like to thank all parties involved in this research, so that this research can run smoothly.

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