

THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTS INCOME AND PEER FRIENDS SUPPORT ON STUDENTS STUDY INTENTION FROM COLLEGE STUDENTS AT RAANAN BARU*PENGARUH PENDAPATAN ORANG TUA DAN DUKUNGAN TEMAN SEBAYA TERHADAP MINAT BELAJAR DARI MAHASISWA DI RAANAN BARU*

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Abstract: In this era, there are many factors that influence students' study intention, especially for college students. In this study, the object is college students at Raanan Baru and the factors in this study that influence student study intention are parents income and peer friends support. The purpose of this research is to analyze the influence of parent's income and peer friends support on students study intention partially and simultaneously. This research use quantitative method with data collection using questionnaire with Likert scale method was processed in SPSS application, multiple linier regression as the tool of analysis. The sample of this study is 60 respondent. Based on the results of research, the parent's income and peer friends support influence students study intention from from college students at Raanan Baru.

Keywords: parents income, peer friends support, students study intention

Abstrak: Di era sekarang ini, banyak sekali faktor yang mempengaruhi minat belajar siswa, terutama bagi mahasiswa. Dalam penelitian ini yang menjadi objek adalah mahasiswa perguruan tinggi di Raanan Baru dan faktor-faktor dalam penelitian ini yang mempengaruhi minat belajar mahasiswa adalah pendapatan orang tua dan dukungan teman sebaya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis pengaruh pendapatan orang tua dan dukungan teman sebaya terhadap minat belajar mahasiswa secara parsial dan simultan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dengan metode skala likert yang diolah dengan aplikasi SPSS dan regresi linier berganda sebagai alat analisis. Sampel dari penelitian ini adalah 60 responden. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, pendapatan orang tua dan dukungan teman sebaya berpengaruh terhadap minat belajar siswa dari mahasiswa di Raanan Baru.

Kata Kunci: pendapatan orang tua, dukungan teman sebaya, minat belajar mahasiswa

INTRODUCTION

Research Background

Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed by themselves, society, nation and state. Education Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system says that: Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed by themselves, society, nation and state. Ki Hajar Dewantara in 1912 explains the meaning of education, namely: Education is a demand in the life of growing children, as for what it means, education is guiding all the forces of nature that exist in these children, so that they as humans as members of society can achieve the highest safety and happiness. Education is a strategy

that is used to develop students' potential, abilities, and as well as to change the sibling of the educate in this situation, the child, in order to produce a good, high-quality wargod.

Slameto (2010:60) state which is part of the educational environment that affects the learning process is grouped into three factors, namely: family environment, school environment, and community environment. In this study, we will focus on family factors (parents' income) and school environment factors (peers friends). Many people think that children's lack of learning is due to insufficient brain power, but they dont realize that there are many other factors that affect education. Slameto (2010) argues that the economic situation of the family is closely related to children's learning. Children who are learning in addition to having their basic needs met, for example eating, drinking, clothing, health protection, also need learning facilities such as study rooms, tables, chairs, lighting, stationery, books and others. These learning facilities can only be fulfilled if parents have enough money.

In the family environment, parents play a very important role in the development of their children, one of the roles of parents is to meet primary, secondary or tertiary needs when parents' income is absent. Moreover, children's educational needs are usually the second most important thing after primary needs, namely food, clothing, and shelter. Where parents are one of the reasons for children to feel safe and comfortable so that in education their intention or interest in learning feels supported by their parents. Based on previous research by Rahmawati dan Sayekti (2023), the level of parents income affects student interest and learning outcomes positively. It is concluded that the higher the level of parents income, the higher the interest and learning outcomes obtained by students.

In the school environment, students certainly have relationships with peers, especially at the adolescent stage, individuals begin to express and seek their identity, one of which is through peers. Peers are close relationships with each other that usually provide mutual support between each other. The positive impact of peers such as providing support, discussion in making decisions, providing information, and providing affection. The influence of peer support on interest on students study intentions depends on how students choose or associate with their peers. When students hang out with peer groups who have a high interest in learning, these students will be influenced by their peer groups so that they provide positive support for each other.

Conversely, if students hang out with peer groups who have a low interest in learning or are lazy, it is likely that students will be influenced to be lazy. This is in accordance with the opinion of Slameto (2010) that the influence of students' peers enters their souls faster than we thought. When students hang out with good friends, it will have a good or positive effect on students, on the other hand, if students hang out with bad friends, it will certainly have a bad effect or have a negative effect on students as well. Based on previous research by Oktaviani and Perianto (2022), the results of the analysis that have been carried out, there is a significant influence between peer friends support on the study interest of students in class XI MIPA at SMA Negeri 10 Purworejo. This means that students who have good support from peers can increase student interest in learning, otherwise if students have negative support from peers, student interest in study decreases.

Based on pre-observations and interviews on college students at Raanan Baru that interest on students study intentions is strongly influenced by parents' income, parents with low income have difficulty meeting the needs of children, on the contrary, parents with high income can meet children's educational needs and peer support also greatly affects the interest in completing undergraduate studies, negative influences from peers can make students lazy while positive influences from peers can provide support on students study intentions. Based on the background of the problem above, the authors are interested in do research with the title *The Influence of Parents Income and Peer Friends Support on Students Study Intentions From College Student at Raanan Baru*”.

Research Objective

The objectives of this study can be described by the researcher as follows :

1. To find out is there a influence of parents income on students study intention from college student at Raanan Baru.
2. To find out is there a influence of peer friends support on students study intention from college student at Raanan Baru.
3. To find out there are an influence of parents income and peer friends support on students study intention from college student at Raanan Baru.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Parents Income

The income received by the population will be influenced by the level of education they have (Sumardi,

2004:47). With a higher education they will be able to get a wider opportunity to get a job that is suitable for them with a larger income. Meanwhile, people with low education can get jobs with small incomes.

Peer Friends

A peer friends is a successful peer friends when its members can interact (Santosa, 2004:79). Peers are individuals who have almost the same position, age, status, and mindset. Blazevic (2016:46) says that peers are defined as social groups consisting of people of similar age, education or social status. Peers are someone who is closest to students at school. These peers can have both positive and negative influences.

Study Intention

Jogiyanto (2007) explains that intention is the desire to perform behavior. According to Arisudana (2009), intention is a component within the individual that refers to the desire to perform a behavior, while behavior is the real action of the desire to behave. "Learning is a change in behavior due to experience and practice. This means changes in behavior, both concerning knowledge, skills and attitudes, even covering all aspects of the organism or person" by experience and has a relatively permanent impact (Djamarah and Zain, 2014:5).

Previous Research

Yan (2022) investigated motivation of parents to support their children’s English learning and the effects of family factors on elementary school students’ English learning. We found that there is a strong correlation between family economic status and elementary school students’ parents’ motivation to support their children’s English learning. We therefore recommended three strategies for English reaching to increase students’ motivation for English learning: 1) determine learning goals and reshape students’ motivation to learn English 2) increase the variables of classroom teaching 3) Stimulate interest in learning and encourage the "spirit of adventure"

Fujiyama, Kamo, and Schafer (2021) analyzed peer effects of friend and extracurricular activity networks on students’ academic performance. They used Add Health data to test our hypotheses. We found that the average friend GPA was positively associated (in the same direction) with student GPA, while ECA member GPAs were, as hypothesized, asymmetrically linked to student GPA. Their findings supported their core hypotheses that peers may have either symmetrical or asymmetrical effects on a focal student’s academic achievement. They found asymmetrical positive effects of ECA member networks.

Wiborg and Gratz (2022) examined the egalitarian case of Norway, where we should expect smaller differences than in other countries. They used quantile regression models to estimate variation in the impact of parental income and wealth on children’s school grades across the distribution of school grades. They compared the within-family effects of parental income and wealth on children’s educational performance with the associations between families. They applied this approach to Norwegian register data, which includes information on children’s school grades at age 16. For both parental income and wealth, They found a declining association with children’s school grades across the distribution of school grades. This pattern is found in both between- and within-family analyses. These findings are in line with the view that parents compensate for children’s low academic performance.

Research Model

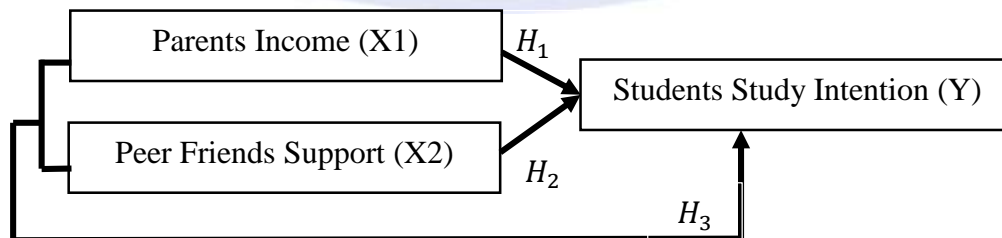


Figure 1. Research Model
 Source: Data Processed, 2023

Research Hypothesis

- H₁: The influence of parents income on students study intention
- H₂: The influence of peer friends support on students study
- H₃: The influence of parents income and peer friends support on students study intention

Research Approach

This research in terms of its approach is quantitative research. The purpose of this study is to determine the influence of parents income and peer friends support on students study intention from students college at Raanan Baru.

Population and Sample Size

Sugiyono (2019: 80) states that "Population is a generalization area consisting of: objects/subjects that have the quality and generalization area consisting of: objects / subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by researchers to be studied and then used as a basis for research. The population in this study amounted to 60 people who were college students at Raanan Baru. Arikunto (2017:104) if the total populations is less than 100 people, then the total sample is taken as a whole, but if the population is greater than 100 people, then 10%-15% or 20%-25% of the total population can be taken. Based on the understanding above, so the sample is all the population amounted 60 who were students at Raanan Baru.

Data Collection Method

Technical data collection methods help researchers get the information they need to conduct research. The methods used to collect data are designed to obtain the most reliable and useful information. The methods used are: Questionnaire, researchers conducted a survey by distributing questionnaires as research instruments, questionnaires are an effective and efficient place to collect data that will be measured numerically. Documentation, Sugiyono (2019: 476) documentation is a method used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, documents, written numbers and images in the form of reports and information that can support research.

Operational Definition and Measurement of Research Variable

Operational definition is a definition formulated by researchers about the terms in the research problem with the intention of equalizing perceptions between researchers and people related to research.

Table 1. Operational Definition and Indicators of Research Variable

Variable	Definition	Indicators
Parents Income (X_1)	Parents' income is the income received from all households in the economy from payments for the use of their factors of production and from other sources. It can be concluded that parents income is all income received by a person whether it comes from direct involvement in the production process or not, which can be measured in money and used to meet joint and individual needs in a family in one month. production process or not, which can be measured in money and used to meet joint and individual needs in a family in one month.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Income received per month 2. Work 3. Family expenses borne (Source: Bramastuti, 2009:48)
Peer Friends Support (X_2)	Peers are individuals who have similar position, age, status, and mindset. Peer groups have a positive function in a person's life because they can help adolescents control aggressive impulses, improve social skills, reasoning increase self-esteem and moral adjustments and values in a person. Factors that influence peer interaction include imitation, suggestion, identification and sympathy and are also influenced by age, gender, extroverted personality, group size, desire for status, interaction with parents, education.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social interactions that take place. 2. Habits of peers. 3. Desire to imitate (imitation). 4. Solidarity attitude 5. Provide new experiences 6. Peer encouragement or support positive (Source: Winaryo, 2017: 39)
Students Study Intention (Y)	Student study interest is the tendency of a learner to do certain activities whose output will make them	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interest 2. Feeling of pleasure

happy and interested. Student study interests can vary depending on many factors, such as personality, environment, and the material being taught. By having an study in learning, students will find it easier to understand a lesson and will affect the learning outcomes they achieve.

3. Acceptance
 4. Involvement
 5. Activeness
- (Source: Slameto, 2010:57)

The scale of measurement that researchers use to determine the response of respondents' responses to each question is given by using the Likert Scale. According to Sugiyono (2019:152) the Likert scale is a scale used to measure the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. With a Likert scale, the variables to be measured are translated into variable indicators

Testing of Research Instruments

Validity Test, the validation test is used to determine whether a questionnaire is valid or not. The validation test is calculated by comparing the r-statistic value with the r-table value. If the r-statistic is greater than the r-table with a significance level of 0.05, the questionnaire is considered valid (Ghozali, 2017). Reliability Test, the reliability test is used to measure the reliability of a questionnaire which is an indicator of a variable or construct. A questionnaire is said to be reliable or reliable if the answers given by respondents are consistent or stable over time (Ghozali, 2017).

Data Analysis Method

Data analysis is the process of simplifying data into a form that is easier to read and interpret easy to read and interpret or a way to process data into information so that the characteristics of the data are easily understood and interpreted.

Test of Classical Assumptions

Normality Test

The normality test is carried out to test whether in a regression model, an independent variable and the dependent variable or both have a normal or abnormal distribution (Ghozali (2017).

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test was carried out to test whether there is a correlation between the independent variables in the regression model. Multicollinearity means that there is a perfect linear relationship between some or all of the variables that explain the regression model (Ajijja, 2011).

Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity means that there are variable variants in the regression model that are not the same. If on the contrary the variants of the variables in the regression model have the same value, it is called homoscedasticity (Ghozali, 2017:47).

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Regression Equation

Multiple linear regression analysis is an analysis of preference used to determine the influence of parents income and peer friends support on students study intention, multiple regression analysis uses the equation formula as quoted in Sugiyono (2019:285), namely:

$$Y = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + e.$$

Definition:

- Y = Students Study Intention
- b = Regression coefficient
- X_1 = Parents Income
- X_2 = Peer Friends Support
- e = Standard error

Determination Test (R^2)

The determinant coefficient basically measures how far an event is able to explain with various

subordinate variables (Ghozali, 2017),. The coefficient of determination is between zero and one. A small value of R² means that the variation of the dependent variable is very limited. And a value that is close to 1 (one) means that the variables I 45 independent variable has been able to provide all the information needed to predict the dependent variable.

Hypothesis Testing

F-Test (Simultaneous)

The F test is a test of the significance of the equation used to determine how much influence the independent variables (X1, X2) together have on the independent variable (Y) (Sujarweni, 2015:162). Independent variables, for that it is necessary to do the F test, F test or conducted by comparing the significant level set for the for research with the probability value of the research results.

T-Test (Partial)

The t test is a temporary answer to the problem formulation, which asks about the relationship between two or more variables (Sugiyono, 2019:223). This test is used to determine whether by means of comparing the difference between the two mean values with the standard error of the average difference between the two samples. The t test means testing the regression coefficient individually. This test is carried out to determine the significant role of the independent variable on the dependent variable by assuming that other variables are considered constant.

1. If the significant level $< \alpha$ 5%, then the independent variable individually affects the independent variable.
2. If the significant level $> \alpha$ 5%, then the independent variable individually has no effect on the independent variable.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Validity and Reliability Tests

Table 2. Validity Test Results

Variable	Indicator	R Count	R Table	Decision
Parents Income (X1)	X1.1	0.901	0.254	Valid (R Count > R Table)
	X2.2	0.934	0.254	Valid (R Count > R Table)
	X3.3	0.923	0.254	Valid (R Count > R Table)
Peer Friends Support (X2)	X2.1	0.888	0.254	Valid (R Count > R Table)
	X2.2	0.907	0.254	Valid (R Count > R Table)
	X2.3	0.937	0.254	Valid (R Count > R Table)
	X2.4	0.925	0.254	Valid (R Count > R Table)
	X2.5	0.944	0.254	Valid (R Count > R Table)
	X2.6	0.909	0.254	Valid (R Count > R Table)
Students Study Intention (Y)	Y1	0.789	0.254	Valid (R Count > R Table)
	Y2	0.930	0.254	Valid (R Count > R Table)
	Y3	0.926	0.254	Valid (R Count > R Table)
	Y4	0.952	0.254	Valid (R Count > R Table)
	Y5	0.902	0.254	Valid (R Count > R Table)
	Y6	0.906	0.254	Valid (R Count > R Table)

Source: SPSS Data Processed, 2023

It can be seen that all the question items are all declared valid because all of the statement items are in accordance with predetermined criteria where r count must be greater than r table, namely 0,254.

Reliability Test

Testing the reliability of the instrument using the Alpha Cronbach formula. The results of the SPSS showed that the Cronbach's Alpha value of the 15 questionnaire items in this study are parents income (0,908), peer friends support (0,962, students study intention (0,953) . Based on the theory of Cronbach's Alpha formula, if the value obtained is ≥ 0.600 , then the items is declared reliable. The results of this research items are reliable.

Table 3. Reliability Test Results

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Kriteria	Keterangan
Parents Income	0,908	0,600	Reliabel
Peer Friends Support	0,962	0,600	Reliabel
Students Study Intention	0,953	0,600	Reliabel

Source: SPSS Data Processed, 2023

Classic Assumptions Results

Normality Test

Table 4. Kolmogorov Smirnov Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		Unstandardized Residual
N		60
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	2.75281469
	Most Extreme Differences	
	Absolute	.084
	Positive	.083
	Negative	-.084
Test Statistic		.084
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}

a. Test distribution is Normal.

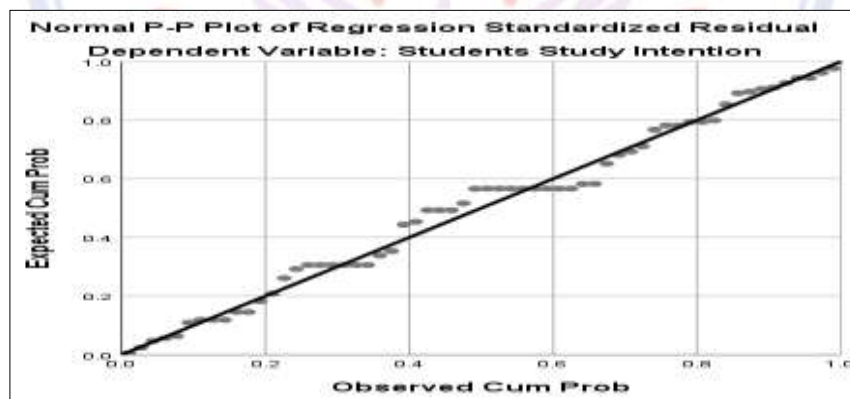
b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

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

Source: SPSS Data Processed, 2023

In the Kolmogorov Smirnov normality test table it is known that the significance value of the normality test results on the residual value is 0.200 (> 0.05) which can be interpreted that the regression model in this study is normally distributed.

**Figure 2. Normality Test Results**

Source: SPSS Data Processed, 2023

Based on the results of the normality test above, it is known that the point follows and approaches a straight line.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is a test conducted to determine whether there is intercorrelation or collinearity between independent variables in a regression model. Based on the table above, it is known that the variables parents income and peer friends support have a tolerance value of 0.360 with a VIF value of 2.774.

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	8.977	2.025		4.434	.000		
	Parents Income	.858	.269	.475	3.195	.002	.360	2.774
	Peer Friends Support	.256	.127	.301	2.020	.048	.360	2.774

a. Dependent Variable: Students Study Intention

Source: SPSS Data Processed, 2023.

Based on these values, it is known that all independent variables have a tolerance value greater than 0.1 with a VIF value of less than 10 which means that there is no multicollinearity problem in the study.

Heteroskedastisitas Test

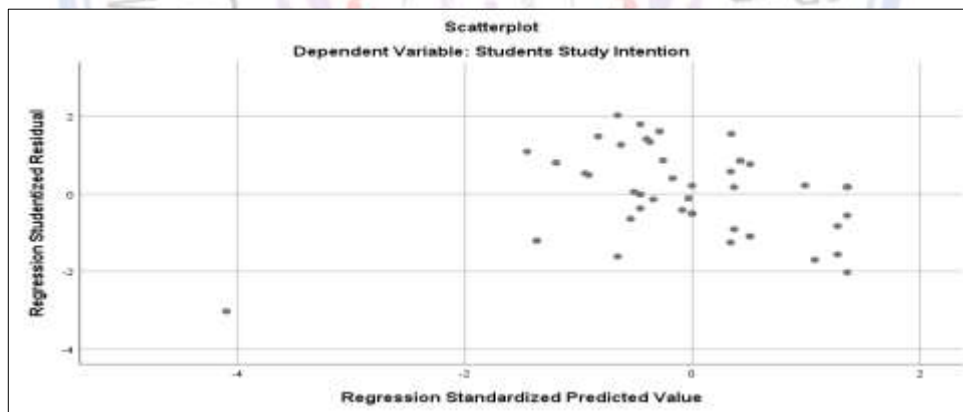
Table 6. Heteroscedasticity Glesjer Test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	5.711	1.115		5.123	.000
	Parents Income	-.364	.148	-.492	-1.458	.070
	Peer Friends Support	.032	.070	.092	.462	.646

a. Dependent Variable: abs_res

Source: SPSS Data Processed, 2023

On the results of the heteroscedasticity test using Glesjer, the significance value of all independent variables is greater than 0.05 so that it can be said that the data does not have heteroscedasticity.

**Figure 3. Scatterplot Heteroscedasticity**

Source: SPSS Data Processed, 2023

Based on the results of the scatterplot test above, the graph shows that the points on the graph have spread and don't form a pattern.

Multiple Linier Regression Analysis

Regression Equation Results

Based on the table above, the following equation is obtained:

$$Y = 8.977 + 0.858 X_1 + 0.256 X_2 + e$$

The explanation of the above equation is as follows:

1. A constant value of 8.977 indicates that if all independent variables are zero (0), then the student study intention variable will have a value of 8.977.
2. The regression coefficient value of the parents income variable is 0.858 and has a positive value indicating that

- every 1 unit increase in the parent income variable will increase the students study intention variable by 0.858.
3. The regression coefficient value of the peer friends support variable is 0.256 and has a positive value indicating that every 1 unit increase in the peer friends support variable will increase the student study intention variable by 0.256.

Tabel 7. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Coefficients		
1	(Constant)	8.977	2.025		4.434	.000
	Parents Income	.858	.269	.475	3.195	.002
	Peer Friends Support	.256	.127	.301	2.020	.048

a. Dependent Variable: Students Study Intention

Source: SPSS Data Processed, 2023

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Table 8. Coefficient of Determination Test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.738 ^a	.545	.529	2.80069

a. Predictors: (Constant), Peer Friends Support, Parents Income

b. Dependent Variable: Students Study Intention

Source: SPSS Data Processed, 2023

Based on the table above, the r square value is 0.545 or 54.5%, which means that the parent income and peer friends support variables are able to explain or contribute to the student study intention variable by 54.5%, where the difference of 45.5% is explained by other variables not tested in this study.

Hypothesis Results

F-Test (Simultan)

Table 9. F-Test Results (Simultaneous)

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	535.632	2	267.816	34.143	.000 ^b
	Residual	447.101	57	7.844		
	Total	982.733	59			

a. Dependent Variable: Students Study Intention

b. Predictors: (Constant), Peer Friends Support, Parents Income

Source: SPSS Data Processed, 2023

From the output it can be seen that the calculated F is 34.143 with a significance/probability level of 0.000 < 0.05 indicating that simultaneously (together) the parents income and peer friends support variables have a significant influence on the students study intention variable and based on these values it is also concluded that the regression model can be used to predict students study intention variables.

T-Test (Partial)

Table 10. T-Test Results (Partial)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Coefficients		
1	(Constant)	8.977	2.025		4.434	.000
	Parents Income	.858	.269	.475	3.195	.002
	Peer Friends Support	.256	.127	.301	2.020	.048

a. Dependent Variable: Students Study Intention

Source: SPSS Data Processed, 2023.

Based on the t test results (output SPSS) table above it can be explained as follows:

1. The parents income variable has t count = 3.195 > t table = 1.671 with a significance value of 0.002 ($p < 0.05$) which means that reject H_0 or accept the hypothesis H_1 which states that parent income has a significant positive influence on students' study intention.
2. The peer friends support variable has t count 2.020 > t table = 1.671 with a significance value of 0.048 ($p < 0.05$) which means rejecting H_0 or accepting the hypothesis H_2 which states that the peer friends support variable has a significant positive influence on students' study intention.

Discussion

The Influence of Parents Income on Students Study Intention

The results of the first hypothesis test can be seen that the regression direction coefficient of parents income (X_1) is 0.858 or positive, so it can be said that there is an influence of parents income on student study intentions. Based on the t test for the parent income variable (X_1), it is obtained $t_{count} > t_{table}$, namely $3.195 > 1.671$ and a significance value < 0.05 , namely 0.002. It can be said that the higher the level of parents income, the higher the student study intentions, otherwise if the lower the level of parents income, the lower the student study intentions. Parent's income by the indicator are income received per month, work, family expenses borne (Bramastuti, 2009:48). These results are also in accordance with research conducted by This research is in line with previous research conducted by Fatmawati (2019) that parents income had a positive influence on interest in continuing to college. The results of the study are also in accordance with research conducted by Hanifah, Rusdarti, and Pujiati (2018) that there was a direct influence of socio-economic family on interest in college was 9.5%.

The Influence of Peer Friends Support on Students Study Intention

The results of the second hypothesis test show that the regression coefficient of the peer friends support variable (X_2) is 0.048 or positive, so it can be said that there is an influence of peer friends support on student study intentions. Based on the t test for the peer environment variable (X_2), it is obtained $t_{count} > t_{table}$, namely $2.020 > 1.671$ and a significance value < 0.05 , which is 0.048. It can be said that the higher the influence of peer friends support, the higher the student study intentions, on the contrary, if the lower the peer friends support, the lower the student study intentions. Peer friends support by the indicator social interactions that take place, habits or peers, desire to imitate (imitation), solidarity attitude, provide new experiences, peer encouragement or support positive. These results are also in accordance with research conducted by Putri and Ariani (2022) that there is a partial positive influence between peers on the learning interest of class VIII students at SMP Negeri 5 Solok City. This shows a very positive influence, meaning that the more the influence of peers increases, the lower the interest in learning achieved by students. Related research has also been conducted by Suwandhini and Usman (2019) that there is an influence of peer friends support on student study intentions.

The Influence of Parents Income and Peer Friends Support on Students Study Intention

Based on the analysis of the discussion of the third hypotheses above, parents income and peer friends support have an influence on students' study intention from college students at Raanan Baru. This can be seen by accepting the hypotheses proposed, namely (H_1) the influence of parents income and peer friends support on students study intention from college students at Raanan Baru with the value of " r " is 0.545 or 54.5%. The results of the first hypothesis test can be seen on the F test results (Simultaneous) that the calculated F is 34.143 with a significance/probability level of $0.000 < 0.05$ indicating that simultaneously (together) the parents income and peer friends support variables have a significant influence on the students study intention variable and based on these values it is also concluded that the regression model can be used to predict students study intention variables. From the research results above there is a positive influence of parents income and peer friends support on student study intentions from college students at Raanan Baru, so it can be seen that the alternative hypothesis (H_1 , H_2 and H_3) in this study is accepted. The magnitude of the effect can be seen from the results of the determination test, which is 0.545 or equal to 54.5%. This means that the parents income variable (X_1) and peer friends support (X_2) in this study have an influence of 54.5% on students study intentions (Y). While the remaining 45.5% is influenced by other variables not examined.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**Conclusion**

Based on the results of research on the thesis “The Influence of Parents Income and Peer Friends Support on Students Study Intentions from College Students at Raanan Baru” the results of the data obtained answered from the research hypothesis are:

1. For the first hypothesis is accepted that parents income and peer friends support influence on students study intention.
2. For the second hypothesis, parents income with the indicator are income received per month, work, family expenses borne, in this study is accepted that meaning parents income has an influence on students study intention.
3. For the third hypothesis, peer friends support with the indicator are social interactions, habits or peers, desire to imitate (imitation), solidarity attitude, provide new experiences, peer encouragement or support positive, in this study is accepted that meaning peer friends support has an influence on students study intention.

Recommendation

From the results of writing this Final Project, the authors will provide the following suggestions:

1. Parents of students are expected to control every provision of facilities to students so that there is no misuse of facilities. Students are expected to be able to make the best use of the facilities provided by the parents of students to improve their achievements both in the academic and non-academic fields.
2. The results of this study is hoped that it can be a reference for students to be able to foster study intention by giving good support to each other so that can create a pleasant learning atmosphere, so as to increase students study intention. In addition, students are expected to be able to pay attention and control where to hang out so they do not choose the wrong friends to hang out.
3. Science developers who want to research further about student study intentions is recommended that they add other factors besides the level of parents income and peer friends support
4. All students still have to have an obligation to have good student study intentions because the lecture facilities and infrastructure they get are the same, even in terms of giving assignments or providing lecture material. No lecturer has the right to differentiate in terms of delivering material that students who are economically well-off will score well and vice versa, students who are less well-off will not score well

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