

**THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL ECONOMIC STATUS  
TOWARDS ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF FORM  
FOUR STUDENTS IN PERLIS**

**NOORFAUZIAH BINTI MUSTAFFA**

**MASTER OF ECONOMICS  
UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA  
FEBRUARY 2014**

**THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL ECONOMIC STATUS  
TOWARDS ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF FORM  
FOUR STUDENTS IN PERLIS**

**BY  
NOORFAUZIAH BINTI MUSTAFFA**

**Dissertation Submitted to  
Othman Yeop Abdullah, Graduate School of Business Universiti Utara Malaysia  
in Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Master Degree of Economics**

## **PERMISSION TO USE**

In presenting this dissertation in partial fulfilment of the requirements for a postgraduate degree from Universiti Utara Malaysia, I agree that the University Library may freely access for inspection and any future references or record purposes. I further agree that permission for copying of this dissertation in any manner, in whole or in part, for academic purpose may be granted by my supervisor or, in their absence by the Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business. It is understood that any copying or publication or use of this dissertation or parts thereof for financial gain shall not be given without any written permission. For any scholarly or any other use which is materialised from my dissertation, any recognition shall be to Universiti Utara Malaysia and to me. I agree that the library may make freely available for inspection and any future references record purpose.

Request for permission to copy or other use of materials in this dissertation, in whole or in part should be addressed to:

Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business

Universiti Utara Malaysia 06010 UUM Sintok

## **ABSTRACT**

Educational sector is an important agenda for any country. A country may develop according to how the educational sector planned. Therefore the purpose of this study is to determine the effects of Social Economic Status (SES) towards Academic Achievement (AA). This study was conducted on 267 respondents who are students from three secondary schools which are from three different zones in Perlis. The scopes of Socio Economic background of family include in the study are the family income, parents' education level and parents' occupation. Meanwhile the academic achievement refers to the students' achievement in their PMR. The adaption of instruments in this research is based on the constructs in the structured model illustrated in and to run the analysis simultaneously, the study data been analysed using the structured equation model. The magnitude of estimation of direct effect among construct also been conducted. The result of this study shows there is a significant direct effect of parent's income to the student's academic achievements. However the study shows that the parent's educational level and parent's occupation status do not have significant direct impact to the student's academic achievement. These findings suggest that a better planning or programme for students from low income family group is needed in order to uplift the student's achievement. A better planning or programme hopefully, will close the gap of academic achievement between the student's from low and higher income group.

**Keywords:** Parental Income, Parental Educational level, Parental Occupation, Academic Achievement.

## **ABSTRAK**

Pendidikan merupakan antara agenda penting dalam sesebuah negara. Sesebuah Negara dapat dicorakkan melalui bagaimanakan sektor pendidikan dibangunkan. Oleh yang demikian kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengenal pasti hubungan antara Social Economic Status tehadap pencapaian akademik Penilaian Menengah Rendah (PMR). Kajian telah dilakukan kepada 267 orang responden yang merupakan pelajar daripada 3 buah sekolah yang berada di 3 zon berbeza di negeri Perlis. Latar belakang keluarga yang dikaji termasuklah tahap pendapatan ibu bapa, tahap pendidikan ibu bapa dan tahap pekerjaan ibu bapa. Manakala pencapaian akademik merujuk kepada pencapaian pelajar dalam PMR. Instrumen-instrumen diadaptasikai berdasarkan konstruk-konstruk di dalam model berstruktur yang telah dibangunkan. Data kajian dianalisis menggunakan Model Persamaan Berstruktur bagi membolehkan analisis serentak bagi semua kontrak. Anggaran magnitud kesan secara langsung dan tidak langsung antara konstruk juga dijalankan. Dapatkan kajian mendapati kesan secara langsung yang signifikan wujud antara tahap pendapatan ibu bapa dengan kecemerlangan akademik. Tetapi tahap pendidikan ibu bapa dan tahap pekerjaan ibu bapa tidak signifikan terhadap pencapaian akademik. Hasil dapatan ini mencadangkan agar lebih banyak perancangan dibuat agar tahap pencapaian akademik dikalangan pelajar yang berpendapatan rendah dapat ditingkatkan. Hal ini agar dapat merapatkan jurang diantara pencapaian akademik pelajar dari golongan berpendapatan rendah dan berpendapatan tinggi.

Kata kunci: Pendapatan ibu bapa, Pekerjaan ibu bapa, Pendidikan ibu bapa, Pencapaian Akademik.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Associate Professor Dr. Hussin Bin Abdullah for his guidance, encouragement, and ideas throughout the period in completing this dissertation.

Also, I would like to express my greatest gratitude to the lecturers in Universiti Utara Malaysia who have helped me throughout my study, directly or indirectly.

Finally, I owe my love and thanks to my beloved husband, Mohd Ramli Bin Awang, for the patience and support. Not forgetting, to all my family members especially to my mother, Pora Binti Hamid, my father Mustaffa Bin Bakar for their undivided support and constant pray. To all my children, Muhammad Umar Farhaan and Aiyshah Khadeejah, thanks for the understanding and the sacrifices made. Your love and thought have guided me to be what I am today. Last but not least, I would like to thanks all my friends who gave me their great support and cooperation to complete this dissertation.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

PERMISSION TO USE .....	ii
ABSTRACT.....	iii
ABSTRAK.....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	vi
LIST OF TABLES .....	viii
LIST OF FIGURES .....	x
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....	xi
CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY .....	1
1.1    Introduction .....	1
1.2    Issues .....	3
1.3    Problem Statement .....	5
1.4    Research questions .....	8
1.5    Research Objective .....	8
1.5.1 General objective .....	8
1.5.2 Specific objectives .....	8
1.6    Research Hypotheses .....	9
1.7    Scope and limitation .....	10
1.8    Significant of the study .....	10
1.9    Structure of the study .....	11
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW .....	12
2.1    Social Economic Status.....	12
2.2    Parental Income.....	15
2.3    Parents' Education.....	16
2.4    Parental Occupation.....	20
2.5    Academic Achievement.....	21
CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY AND DATA .....	23
3.1    Introduction .....	23
3.2    Research Procedures .....	24
3.3    Population and Sampling .....	25
3.4    Variables .....	26

3.5	Research instruments .....	28
3.5.1	Validity .....	31
3.5.2	Reliability .....	31
3.5.3	Justification of Structural Equation Modelling .....	32
3.6	Summary .....	33
<b>CHAPTER 4: RESEARCH FINDINGS .....</b>		<b>34</b>
4.1	Introduction .....	34
4.2	Descriptive Analysis .....	34
4.3	Goodness of Measures Analysis .....	44
4.3.1	Construct validity .....	45
4.3.2	Convergent validity .....	47
4.3.3	Discriminant validity .....	49
4.3.4	Reliability analysis .....	50
4.4	Structural Model and Hypothesis Testing.....	51
4.5	Conclusion .....	52
<b>CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION AND POLICY IMPLICATION.....</b>		<b>53</b>
5.1	Overview .....	53
5.2	Discussion .....	53
5.3	Policy Implication .....	55
5.4	Limitation and Future Work .....	57
5.5	Conclusion .....	58
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>		<b>59</b>
<b>APPENDIX A .....</b>		<b>66</b>
<b>APPENDIX B .....</b>		<b>69</b>

## **LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1.1: Initial findings of form students.....	6
Table 3.1: Research Variables .....	27
Table 4.1: Respondents demographic background.....	35
Table 4.2: CGPA grouping.....	36
Table 4.3: Respondents demographic mother and father incomes.....	36
Table 4.4: Crosstab of Respondents' CGPA PMR and mother income.....	37
Table 4.5: Crosstab of Respondents' CGPA PMR and father income.....	37
Table 4.6: Respondents demographic mother and father educations.....	38
Table 4.7: Crosstab of Respondents' CGPA PMR and mother education.....	39
Table 4.8: Crosstab of Respondents' CGPA PMR and father educations.....	39
Table 4.9: Respondents demographic mother and father occupation .....	40
Table 4.10: Crosstab of Respondents' CGPA PMR and mother occupation.....	40
Table 4.11: Crosstab of Respondents' CGPA PMR and father occupation.....	41
Table 4.12: Crosstab of Respondents' CGPA UPSR and mother income.....	40
Table 4.13: Crosstab of Respondents' CGPA UPSR and father income.....	42
Table 4.14: Crosstab of Respondents' CGPA UPSR and mother education.....	42
Table 4.15: Crosstab of Respondents' CGPA UPSR and father education.....	43
Table 4.16: Crosstab of Respondents' CGPA UPSR and mother occupation.....	43
Table 4.17: Crosstab of Respondents' CGPA UPSR and father occupation.....	44
Table 4.18: Initial loading and cross loading.....	46

Table 4.19: Loading and cross loading.....	47
Table 4.20: Result for measurement model.....	48
Table 4.21: Model Summary result of the Model construct.....	49
Table 4.22: Summary results of the Model construct.....	50
Table 4.23: Result of reliability test.....	50
Table 4.24: Path Coefficient and hypothesis testing.....	52

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1.1: Structural Model Social Economic Status Towards Academic Achievement.....	9
Figure 3.1: Research Procedurs.....	24
Figure 3.2: The Effect of Social Acedemic Status Towards Achievement.....	29
Figure 4.1: Result for the analysis.....	51

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

SES	Social Economic Status
AA	Academic Achievement
INC_M	Income Mothers
INC_F	Income Fathers
EDU_M	Education Mothers
EDU_F	Education Fathers
OCC_M	Occupation Mothers
OCC_F	Occupation Fathers
INC	Income
EDU	Education
OCC	Occupation
FTR	Father
MTR	Mother
CGPA	Cumulative Grade Point Average

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

In Malaysia, the students are required to sit for different level of examinations such as Primary School Achievement Test (UPSR, Malay: *Ujian Penilaian Menengah Rendah*), Lower Secondary Assessment (PMR, Malay: *Penilaian Menengah Rendah*), and Malaysian Certificate of Education (SPM, Malay: *Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia*). UPSR is the indicator to test the students' achievement in primary schools meanwhile SPM is the indicator for the students to choose between either working environment or furthering their studies. On the other hand, PMR is the indicator to use to decide the stream of course that the students will take in upper secondary. It is a national examination in Malaysia with centralized administration, complete with course work, for lower secondary school. This examination is taken by form three students based on the Malaysian National syllabus for Secondary school (KBSM: *Kurikulum Bersepadu Sekolah Menengah*). The result is important in deciding the courses that the students will be able to choose in their upper secondary school, whether for science major, accounting, literatures or vocational. In PMR, the students are evaluated on the written exam and also through course works.

The contents of  
the thesis is for  
internal user  
only

## REFERENCES

- Abdul Razak Habib, Salleh Amat, Zuria Mahmud. (2001). Pendedahan kendiri: Perkara yang diceritakan oleh remaja kepada ibu bapa. *Jurnal Pendidikan*, 26, 81 – 92.
- Abrams, L. S. & Gibbs, J. T. (2002). Disrupting the logic of home-school relations. Parent involvement strategies and practices of inclusion and exclusion. *Urban Education*, 37(3).
- Anuar Abdullah. (1990). *Perkaitan di antara latar belakang dan konsep kendiri pelajar dengan pencapaian akademik*. Projek sarjana yang tidak diterbitkan. Serdang: Universiti Putra Malaysia.
- Baker, D. P. & Stevenson, D. L. (1986). Mothers' strategies for children's school achievement: Managing the transition to high school. *Sociology of Education*, 59, 156-166.
- Barclay, D. W., Thompson, R. & Higgins, C. (1995). The partial least squares (PLS) approach to causal modeling: personal computer adoption and use an illustration. *Technology Studies*, 2(2), 285-309.
- Barnard, W. M. (2006). Parent involvement in elementary school and educational attainment. *American Educational Research Journal*, 43(2), 39 – 62.
- Bernama. (2013). SPM: Kebanyakan negeri catat keputusan baik. Retrieve on February 3, 2014 from <http://www.sinarharian.com.my/nasional/spm-kebanyakan-negeri-catat-keputusan-baik-1.141730>
- Berns, R. M. (1993). *Child, family, community: socialization and support*. (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.). Forth Worth: Harcourt Javanovich College.
- Bloom, B. S. (1986). *The home environment and school learning*. Paper commissioned by The Study Group on the National Assesment of Student Achievement.
- Chin, W.W. (1998). Issues and opinion on Structural Equation Modelling. *MIS Quarterly*, 22 (1), 7 – 16.
- Coleman, J. (1988). Social capital in the creation of human capital. *American Journal of Sociology*, 94, 95-120.

- Coleman, J.S., Campbell, E.Q., Hobson, C.J., McPartland, J., Mood, A.M., Weinfeld, F.D., & York, R.L. (1966). *Equality of Educational Opportunity*. Report of the Equality of Educational Opportunity Commission (EEOC). Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.
- Fan, X & Chen, M. (2001). Parental involvement and students' academic achievement: an avenue to increase students' success. *School Psychology Quarterly*, 7(3), 178 -206.
- Fornell, C. & Bookstein, F. L. (1982). Two Structural Equation Models: LISREL and PLS applied to consumer exit-voice theory. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 19 (4), 440 – 452.
- Fornell, C. & Larcker, D.F. (1981). Evaluating Structural Equation Models with unobservable variables and measurement error. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 18 (1), 39-50.
- Gage, N. L. & Berliner, D. C. (1992). *Educational psychology*, (5th ed.). Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin.
- Grilnick. W.S., Benjet, C., Kurowski, C.O. & Apostoleris, N. (1997). 'Predictors of parents involvement in childre's schooling'. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 10, 465 -80.
- Hair, J.F., Black, W.C., Babin, B.J. & Anderson, R.E. (2010). *Multivariate Data Analysis*. Prentice-Hall, Upper Saddle River.
- Hauser, R. M. & Warren, J. R. (1997). Sociologocal indexes for occupations: A review, update, and critique. *Sociological Methodology*, 27, 177-298.
- Haveman, R. & Wolfe, B. (1995). The determinants of children's attainments: A review of methods and findings. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 32(2), 1829-1878.
- Havighurst. (1967). *Adolescent character and personality*. New York : John Wiley & Sons. Inc.

- Hill, N. E. & Craft, S. A. (2003). Parent-school involvement and school performance: Mediated pathways among socioeconomically comparable African American and Euro-American families. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 96, 74–83.
- Ho, R. (2006). *Handbook of univariate and multivariate data analysis and interpretation with SPSS*. Boca Raton: Chapman and Hall/CRC.
- Jeynes, W. H. (2002). Examining the Effects of Parental Absence on the academic achievements of adolescents: The challenge of controlling for family income. *Journal of family and Economic Issues*, 23(2), 132-141.
- Jeynes, W. H. (2002). Examining the effects of parental absence on the academic achievements of adolescents: The challenge of controlling for family income. *Journal of family and Economic Issues*. 23(2), 132-141.
- Kerlinger, F.N. (1973). *Foundations of behavioral research*. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York.
- Lareau, A. (1987). Social class differences in family-school relationships: The importance of cultural capital. *Sociology of Education*, 60, 73–85.
- Leong Yin Ching et. al.(1990). *Factors influencing the academic achievement of students in Malaysian schools*. Executive Summary Presented to the Educational Planning and Research Division, Ministry of Education.
- Marimuthu, T. (1990). *Pengenalan sosiologi pendidikan*. Petaling Jaya. Fajar Bakti Sdn. Bhd.
- McLoyd, V. (1990). The impact of economic hardship on black families and children: Psychological distress, parenting, and socioemotional development. *Child Development*, 61, 311-346.
- McMillan, J. & Western, J. (2000). measurement of the socio-economic status of Australian higher education student. *Springer Stable*, 39 (2), 223-248.
- McWayne, C., Hampton, V., Fantuzzo, J., Cohen, H. L. & Sekino, Y. (2004). A multivariate examination of parent involvement and the social and academic competencies of urban kindergarden children. *Psychology in the Schools*, 41(3), 363-377.

- Mohamad Johdi Salleh, Che Noraini Hashim, Ismael Hassanaen & Amir Hasan Dawi. (2009). *Status sosio ekonomi dan komitmen ibu bapa terhadap pencapaian pelajar dalam Penilaian Menengah Rendah, Malaysia*. 14<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Education. Theme: Bridging Words: Making Connections in Education.
- Naderi, H., Rohani, A., Aizan, H. T., Jamaluddin, S. & Kumar, V. (2009). Self esteem, gender and academic achievement of undergraduate students. *American Journal of Scientific Research.Issue*, 3, 26 – 37.
- Nam, Y. & Huang, J. (2009). Equal opportunity for all? Parental economic resources and children's educational attainment. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 31 (6), 625-634.
- Norazlinda Saad. (2005). Meritokrasi: Faktor sosio ekonomi dan peluang pendidikan tinggi. Universiti Utara Malaysia
- Nunnally, J. C. (1978). *Psychometric theory*. NY: McGraw-Hill.
- OECD. (2009). *Assessment framework – Key competencies in reading, mathematics and science*. Retrieve on February 3, 2014 from  
[http://www.oecd.org/document/44/0,3746,en\\_2649\\_35845621\\_44455276\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/44/0,3746,en_2649_35845621_44455276_1_1_1_1,00.html)
- Ortiz, E. & Dehon, C. (2008). What are the factors of success at university? A case study in Belgium. *Economic Studies*, 54 (2), 121-148.  
Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of American Association of Educational Research, New Orleans.
- Paulsen, M. B. & St. John, E. P. (2002). Social class and college costs: Examining the financial nexus between college choice and persistence. *Journal of Higher Education*, 73 (2), 189-236.
- PISA. (2003), Economy Plan Unit, 2,(11), 2, 5-40.

- Plomin, R., DeFries, J. C. & McClearn, G. E. (1990). Behavioral genetics: A primer (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.). San Francisco: Freeman.
- Poston, D. L. & T. Falbo. (1990). Academic performance and personality traits of Chinese children: Onlies versus others. *American Journal of Sociology*, 96(2), 433–451.
- Ramayah, T., Lee, J. W. C. & In, J. B. C. (2011). Network collaboration and performance in the tourism sector. *Service Business*, 5, 411 – 428.
- Reay, D. (2004). Education and cultural capital: The implications of changing trends in education policies. *Cultural Trends*, 13(2), 73–86.
- Rosna Awang Hashim, Noran Fauziah Yaacob, Jahara Hashim, Abu Hassan Othman & RuzlanMd Ali. (2003). *Correlates of academic help seeking behaviors among adolescents:insights from a cognitive motivational perspective*. Sintok: Universiti Utara Malaysia.
- Sekaran, U. & Bougie, R. (2010). *Research methods for business: A skill building approach*. Wiley, UK.
- Sekaran, U. (2003). *Research methods for business: A skill building approach*. (4<sup>th</sup> ed.) Toronto: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Sewell, W. & Hauser, R. (1980). The Wisconsin longitudinal study of social and psychological factors in aspirations and achievements. *Research in Sociology of Education and Socialization*, 1, 59-99.
- Sewell, W. H. & Hauser, R. M. (1980). The Wisconsin longitudinal study of social and psychological factors in aspirations and achievements. *Research in Sociology of Education and Socialization*, 1, 59–99.
- Sharifah Mohd Noor. (1992). Faktor-faktor latar belakang yang berkaitan dengan pencapaian akademik murid darjah satu. *JurnalPendidik dan Pendidikan*, 11, 61-69.

- Siwar, Chamhuri. (2005). *Pembasmian Kemiskinan: Satu Penilaian Kritikal Ke Arah Pemantapan Perancangan, Pelaksanaan dan Penilaian*. Dibentangkan Dalam Bengkel Penyediaan Pendekatan Bersepadu Pembasmian Kemiskinan RMKe-9 di Pusat Konvensyen Anatrabangsa Putrajaya pada 28 Julai 2005.
- Stinebrickner, R. & Stinebrickner, T. R. (2003). Understanding educational outcomes of students from low-income families. *Journal of Human Resources*, 38 (3), 591-617.
- Tajuddin Ali (1999). Faktor yang membawa kepada sikap rajin belajar Tiong Hua. Retrieve on February 3, 2014 from [www.idealismahasiswa.net/artikel/feb002/14feb03.html](http://www.idealismahasiswa.net/artikel/feb002/14feb03.html).
- Temme, D., Kreis, H. & Hildebrandt, L. (2006). *pls path modeling – a software review. discussion paper*. Institute of Marketing, Humboldt-Universitatzu Berlin, Germany.
- Terenzini, P., Cabrera, A. & Bernal, E. (2001). *Swimming against the tide: The poor in American higher education*. Princeton, NJ: College Board.
- Titus, M. (2006). Understanding college degree completion of students with low socioeconomic status: The influence of the institutional financial context. *Research in Higher Education*, 47 (4), 371-398.
- Tudge, J. R. H., Odero, D., Piccinini, C. A., Doucet, F., Sperb, T. M. & Lopes, R. S. (2006). A window into different cultural worlds: Young children's everyday activities in the United States, Brazil, and Kenya. *Child Development*, 77 (5), 1446 – 1469.
- Unit Perancang Ekonomi (2010). Rancangan Malaysia Kesepuluh 2011-2015. Retrieve on February 3, 2014 from [http://www.pmo.gov.my/dokumenattached/RM/RMK10\\_Mds.pdf](http://www.pmo.gov.my/dokumenattached/RM/RMK10_Mds.pdf)
- Urbach, N. & Ahlemann F. (2010). Structural Equation Modeling in information systems research using partial least squares. *Journal of Information Technology theory and application*.

- Urbach, N. & Ahlemann, F. (2010). Structural Equation Modeling in information systems research using partial least squares. *Journal of Information Technology Theory and Application*, 2, 11, (2), 5-40.
- Verna, M. A. & Campbell, J. R. (2000). *Career orientation of American chemistry olympians*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of American Association of Educational Research, New Orleans.
- Walpole, M. (2003). Socioeconomic status and college: How SES affects college experiences and outcomes. *Review of Higher Education*, 27 (1), 45-73.
- Yeung, W. J. & Glauber, R. (2009). *Children time use and parental involvement in low-income families*. Handbook of Families & Poverty. SAGE Publications.
- Zarinah Arshat & Rozumah Baharudin. (1999). Perkaitan antara faktor sosio ekonomi dan pencapaian akademik anak-anak. *Jurnal Kebajikan*, 21(2), 1-6.
- Zukina Yusoff. (2003). *Hubungan antara latar belakang keluarga dengan pencapaian akademik pelajar melayu melalui PMR*. Universiti Utara Malaysia.

## APPENDIX A

### Questionnaire

Dear Sir/Miss/Madam

My name is Noorfauziah Binti Mustaffa and currently doing my Master at Universiti Utara Malaysia. The topic of my dissertation is The effect Social Economic Status towards Academic Achievement. Hence, I have develop instruments to measure the effect of Social Economic Status towards Academic Achievement for form four student in Perlis. Your cooperation in answering the questionnaire is highly appreciated.

Thank you.

Your sincerely,

NOORFAUZIAH BINTI MUSTAFFA

Dear Sir/Miss/Madam

#### Section A: Respondent's Background

Gender    Male        Female   

Citizenship    Malaysian        Non-Malaysian   

Race    Malay        Chinese        Indian        Others   

No. of siblings (*Bilangan adik-beradik*):   

No. in your siblings (*Anak yang keberapa?*):   

Indicate the number of A, B, C, D, E and G in the box provided.

*Nyatakan bilangan A,B,C,D,E dan G didalam kotak yang disediakan.*

UPSR Result    A        B        C        D        E        G   

*Keputusan UPSR*

Indicate the number of A, B, C, D, E and G in the box provided.

*Nyatakan bilangan A,B,C,D,E dan G didalam kotak yang disediakan.*

PMR Result    A        B        C        D        E        G   

*Keputusan PMR*

Tick (/) in the space provided.

*Tandakan (/) pada ruang yang disediakan.*

Income Parents:

Pendapatan ibu bapa:	Mother	Father
1 RM999 and below	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 RM1000 - RM1999	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 RM2000 - RM2999	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 RM3000 - RM3999	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 RM4000 - RM4999	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 RM5000 - RM5999	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 RM6000 and above	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Educations Parents:

*Nyatakan tahap tertinggi pendidikan ibu bapa anda:*

	Mother	Father
1 No formal education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Primary school (UPSR)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Secondary school (PMR)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Secondary school (SPM)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 College / Diploma	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Degree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Masters / PhD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Occupations parents

*Nyatakan pekerjaan ibu bapa anda*

	Mother	Father
1 Others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Unemployed/ Housewife	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Retiree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Self employed (petani, peniaga, kontraktor)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Support staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Service officers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Admin executive (A group)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### Section B

Please tick (/) in the appropriate box that reflect your opinion to the following statements.

Kindly responds to all questions.

*Sila tandakan (/) pada kotak yang disediakan bagi menunjukkan pendapat anda pada kenyataan yang diberikan. Mohon jawab semua soalan.*

*(Note: The italic sentences are translations made in Malay)*

1 = Strongly Disagree

5 = Strongly Agree

**Bahagian A**

1 2 3 4 5

- 1 Ibu / bapa saya mampu menyediakan ruang yang selesa untuk belajar dan mengulangkaji  
*My parents can afford to allocate an adequate/comfortable study*

--	--	--	--	--

- 2 Ibu / bapa saya mampu membekalkan buku rujukan tambahan selain buku teks  
*My parents can afford to buy additional reference academic books beside text book*

--	--	--	--	--

- 3 Ibu / bapa saya mampu menghantar mengikuti kelas tambahan berbayar di luar sekolah  
*My parents can afford to send me to private tuition after school time*

--	--	--	--	--

- 4 Ibu / bapa saya mampu memberi ganjaran atau hadiah sekiranya saya cemerlang di dalam peperiksaan  
*My parents may give me some present for my excellent academic achievement*

--	--	--	--	--

- 5 Ibu/ bapa saya mampu menyediakan makanan yang seimbang dan berzat untuk perkembangan minda saya  
*My parents can afford to provide a very well-balanced food*

--	--	--	--	--

- 6 Ibu/bapa saya menyediakan sebuah komputer untuk kemudahan pembelajaran saya  
*My parents provide a private computer (PC) for my study academic purpose*

--	--	--	--	--

- 7 Ibu/bapa saya menyediakan kemudahan internet untuk saya mencari bahan pembelajaran.  
*My parents provide a PC with internet access for my study*

--	--	--	--	--

**Bahagian B**

1 2 3 4 5

- 1 Ibu/bapa saya memastikan saya mempunyai tempat/bilik yang selesa untuk saya mengulangkaji pelajaran.  
*My parents will make sure I have a comfortable room for study*

--	--	--	--	--

- 2 Ibu/bapa selalu membantu saya untuk memahami kerja sekolah  
*My parents always assist me to understand the homework*

--	--	--	--	--

- 3 Ibu/bapa saya sentiasa memberikan sokongan dan motivasi dalam pencapaian akademik saya.  
*My parents always encourage and motivate me to excel in academic achievement*

--	--	--	--	--

- 4 Ibu/bapa saya menyediakan jadual pembelajaran saya di rumah  
*My parents prepare me a systematic timetable for study purpose at home*

--	--	--	--	--

- 5 Ibu/bapa saya sering memantau aktiviti saya semasa di rumah  
*My parents always guide my activities at home*

--	--	--	--	--

- 6 Ibu/bapa saya memberikan had masa untuk belajar/menonton televisyen dan kegiatan peribadi  
*My parents allocate a limited suitable time for me to study, watching television or other free activities*

--	--	--	--	--

- 7 Ibu/bapa saya akan memastikan saya bersarapan sebelum ke sekolah  
*My parents will make sure I have take my breakfast before go to school*

--	--	--	--	--

- 8 Ibu/bapa saya sering berbincang dengan saya ketika saya mengulangkaji pelajaran.  
*My parents always actively discuss and involve during my study time*

--	--	--	--	--

- 9 Ibu/bapa saya sering menyemak buku pelajaran saya.  
*My parents always checks my academic book*

--	--	--	--	--

- 10 Ibu/bapa saya sering bertanya kemajuan saya di sekolah.  
*My parents always ask me about my academic achievement at school*

--	--	--	--	--

Bahagian C	1   2   3   4   5
1 Ibu/bapa saya meluangkan masa berbincang tentang apa yang saya pelajari di kelas. <i>My parents spends some time to discuss on subject I have learn at school</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2 Ibu/bapa saya menceritakan maklumat dari bahan bacaan yang telah dibaca oleh mereka kepada saya <i>My parents always inform me extra knowledge from their reading material</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3 Ibu/bapa saya berbincang tentang program televisyen yang kami tonton bersama <i>My parents do discuss on the television programme which we watch together</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4 Ibu/bapa saya memastikan saya menyiapkan kerja sekolah <i>My parents will make sure I have finished my homework</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
5 Ibu/bapa saya memastikan rumah sentiasa senyap agar saya boleh belajar dan mengulangkaji pelajaran <i>My parents will make sure our home quite and calm for me to study</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
6 Ibu/bapa saya akan membawa saya bercuti pada musim cuti sekolah <i>My parents will bring me to a vacation during school holiday</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

## APPENDIX B

Dimension	Elements	Items
Academic Achievement (AA)	CGPA	Result UPSR Result PMR
Social Academic Status	Income	A1: My parents can afford to allocate an adequate/comfortable study. A2 : My parents can afford to buy additional reference academic. A3 : My parents can afford to send me to private tuition after school time. A4 : My parents may give me some present for my excellent academic achievement. A5 : My parents can afford to provide a very well-balanced food. A6 : My parents provide a private computer (PC) for my study academic purpose. A7 : My parents provide a P.C with internet access for my study.
	Education	B1 : My parents will make sure I have a comfortable room for study. B2 : My parents always assist me to understand the homework. B3 : My parents always encourage and motivate me to excel in academic achievement. B4 : My parents prepare me a systematic time table for study purpose at home. B5 : My parents always guide my activities at home. B6 : My parents allocate a limited suitable time for me to study, watching television or other free activities. B7 : My parents will make sure I have taken my breakfast before go to school.

	B8 : My parents always actively discuss and involve during my study time.
	B9 : My parents always checks my academic book.
	B 10: My parents always ask me about my academic achievement at school.
Occupation	C1: My parents spend some time to discuss on subject I have learn at school.
	C2 : My parents always inform me extra knowledge from their reading material.
	C3 : My parents do discuss on the television programme which we watch together.
	C4 : My parents will make sure I have finished my homework.
	C5 : My parents will make sure our home quietly and calm for me to study.
	C6 : My parents will bring me to a vacation during school holiday.