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Chapter 34

Homeschooling in Lampung Province

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The study aims to examine the effect of alternative education homeschooling towards students' achievement on math, English, science, and interest. The population of the research was 197 learning students, sampling technique was taken randomly for 93 students. Dependent variable was achievement and independent variable was homeschooling learning. The data was analyzed by anova. The result of the research was shown that there was significant influence between homeschooling learning and achievement with a value of R Square of 0.0208, influence significant level of F count=23.903 with level/probability $0.000 > 0.05$.

alternative education, homeschooling, learning achievement

Introduction

Learning is caused by school management that is not well ordered, demographics, religious, social, and negative experiences of parents to the school. It is one of alternative education of family interest in various countries (Mintz 1994, Lines 1996, Ray 1990, Yang & Kayaardi 2004, Essenberg 2004, Knowles, et al. 2008). In 2007, NHES survey found three general reasons for homeschooling, they were (a) dissatisfaction with the school environment (88%), (b) desire to provide moral or religious teaching (83%), and (c) dissatisfaction with academic teaching at school (73%), (Planty et al., 2009).

Alternative education, homeschooling gives a meaningful contribution to the formation of civil society, the society has a spirit of universal brotherhood, mutual respect, attention and cooperation, (Norlidah 2011). Alternative education is an imperative element in society, and therefore needs to be developed and implemented in reform efforts towards the development of education for lifelong education, (Kathi Moreau, 2011). Alternative education gives more value to the learning system and a learning experience, (Sandra 2011).

Homeschooling is an education held by the their own family to family members who are still in school age (Knowles, Ray, dan Marlow, 1995, Osborn, 2000, Ray, 2000, DiStefano, Rudestam, Silverman 2000).

Homeschooling learning process can utilize the existing facilities in the environment, private tutor, tutor, audio-visual technology, (Sumardiono 2007, Simbolon 2007, Ramson 2001), so it remains relevant (Suhadi, 2007). Homeschooling will give the children learning with various situations, conditions, environment that continues to evolve, and it will strengthen democratic values and sustainable to society, (Robert Kunzman, 2010).

Based on the truth of the above, the study of alternative education is needed to examine to get a comprehensive overview of the program in Lampung Province, (Robert Kunzman, 2013).

II. Methodology of Research

The research population was 197 children of homeschool students, the sampling technique used a random sampling of 93 children. The dependent variable was the learning achievement in mathematics, English, science, and interests. The independent variable was homeschooling learning. Data was collected by documentation and learning achievement test. The study aimed to examine the effect of homeschooling toward learning achievement which was measured from the average score of learning achievement test at the end of the academic year.

III. Results and Discussions

The research proved to accept the hypothesis that there was influence between learning homeschooling with student achievement on mathematics, English, science, and interests, with the value of R Square of 0.208, the significance level of the influence of $F_{count} = 23.903$ with a significance level/probability $0.000 < 0.05$, then regression model could be used to predict the regression equation Y with $Y^{\wedge} = 76.001 + 3.274 X$. Each additional 1 value X then Y value increased 3,274. Positive constant value showed the positive effect of independent variables on the dependent variable. If homeschooling learning variables rose or influence in one unit, then the variable learning achievement would rise.

Table I. Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	76,001	1,299		58,506	,000
	homeschooling	3,274	,670	,456	4,889	,000

a. Dependent Variable: prestasi

Table II. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,456a	,208	,199	5,221

a. Predictors: (Constant), homeschooling

Table III. ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	651,590	1	651,590	23,903	,000a
Residual	2480,669	91	27,260		
Total	3132,258	92			

a. Predictors: (Constant), homeschooling
b. Dependent Variable: prestasi

Homeschooling has been proven to help students develop their academic potential, according to research which has been conducted since 1990-2010 (Ray 1990, 1994, 1997a, 1997b, 2010), each case of the students has consistently scored of learning achievement at the 80th percentile or on almost every measurement. Homeschooling outperforms regular schools on standardized tests (Gaither, 2008b; Kunzman, 2009a). The research of Frost and Morris (1988) in 74 cities with a control variable family background, had resulted scores above average in all subjects, other than mathematics. It is based on the research (Wartes, 1991; Ray, 1997a; Rudner, 1999 ; Belfield 2005; Quaqish, 2007; Frost & Morris, 1988; Kunzman, 2009a; Thomas & Pattison, 2008). Ray & Wartes (1991), Ray (2010) and Oliveira, Watson, & Sutton, (1994) found the diffence significant that learning achivement of homeschooling student was higher than regular school's. However the parent's role is important. On the other side, Belfield (2005), Boulter, (1999), and Medlin (2000) conclude that homeschooling students who had high score on reading, writing, and mathematic were depended on their parents' background.

Homeschooling is chosen by the family because they can meet their children to learn in the same room and invite the expert (Gaither, 2008a; Safran, 2009). The children will learn base on their own pace and have the freedom to develop their interest, (Keys & Crain, 2009, p. 6). They are free to study with the environment, (Coleman, 2010; Gaither, 2009; Taylor-Hough, 2010; Thomas & Pattison, 2008) and by an eclectic approach so that the interaction will run informally and spontaneously (Charvoz, 1988; Holinga, 1999; Knowles, 1988; Lois, 2006; Stevens, 2001; Van Galen, 1988; Thomas, 1994).

IV. Conclusion and Suggestion

Homeschooling is an alternative education that has a value equal to a regular school, because it can increase learning achievement of children. In order to be effective in homeschooling, parents do a character analysis of the child so that they can select the right methods, media, and teachers in the learning process

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