

**THE INFLUENCE OF RELIGIOSITY TOWARDS DECISION MAKING TO
SELECT COURSE STUDY IN THE RELIGION-BASED UNIVERSITY
(STUDY IN THE FACULTY OF SHARIAH AND LAW STATE ISLAMIC
UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN KALIJAGA YOGYAKARTA)**

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Abstract

This study examined the correlation between religiosity and decision choosing the religion-based university. This research was conducted in Faculty of Shariah and Law State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta using quantitative research methods. There are 95 university students as respondents, selected using convenience sampling. The data collection method is done through questionnaire. Technical analysis of the main data used in this study is the Part Least Square-Path Modelling (PLS-PM). The result shows that there is a positive and significant correlation between religiosity and decision making of selecting religion-based university (4.2179 with p-value 00001 < 0.05 or critical ratio (CR) 3.4171).

Keywords: Religiosity, Decision Making, Religion-based University, Part Least Square-path Modelling (PLS-PM)

INTRODUCTION

Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta is popularly known as *Kota Pelajar*. This is because there are many high institutions and universities here. Based on the data from *Dikti*, it is verified that there are 138 universities in Yogyakarta, with 43 academies, 9 polytechnics, 57 high institutions, 6 institutions, and 23 universities.

Among 138 universities, it can be classified into non religion-based university and religion-based university. State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta can be classified as religion-based university because there are many religion-based majors in this university. Religion-based curriculum is learnt more in this university than those non religion-based universities.

There are factors which become the consideration for students to study in State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga. Specific factor which distinguish among students who study in non religion-based University is religiosity factor.

Based on author's review of literature, there are few studies in education major which review the correlation between religiosity and decision making to study in the religion-based university.

However, there are some previous studies in economics majors which relate between religiosity and customer's decision making factors. Esso and Dibb (2004) conducted a research about the influence of religion in the purchasing behavior of 1000 families in Mauritius Island in UK. The result of the study reveals that religiosity is the most influenced variable of all variables in the study. Esso and Dibb (2004) state that religiosity is the most encouraged factor and can influence customer's behavior. It is based on customer's decision to purchase the product according to the level of their religiosity.

Another study conducted by Abdelghani and Hassanuddeen (2012) that reviews the correlation between religiosity and customer's decision towards Islamic financial services in Marroco finds that religiosity has positive and significant influence towards Islamic financial services in Marroco.

Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting a study related to the correlation between religiosity and decision making. Does religiosity influence decision making of course study in the religion-based university? This study is considered to be an important

study to verify religiosity factors towards students' decision making to study in State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Religiosity

Religiosity is interpersonal correlation between humans and Allah SWT and is a rule that controls human's life in a good way so praying time to Allah SWT will not be distracted (Siswanto, 2007). Meanwhile, according to Suhardiyanto (2001), religiosity is a personal correlation between one with Allah which will be represented in any obedience, following what should be done and avoiding what have been forbidden. Religiosity behavior according to psychoanalysis is encouraged by the motivation to avoid unsafe condition and to give a safety feeling. According to Islamic perspective, religiosity is any behaviors related to the belief to Allah, including economic, social, politic and etc (Ancok and Suroso, 2011).

From those statements, it can be concluded that religiosity is an internalization of religion value and the rule which is bound human to Allah. This rule involves norms to control human's behavior within his correlation to Allah, other humans, and the environment.

Religiosity Dimension

Glock and Stark (1965) describe religiosity into five dimensions:

Religious Belief (The Ideological Dimension)

Religious belief (the ideological dimension) is the level of how individual believes dogmatic values within their religion, for instance their belief to God, angles, heaven, and hell. However, it should be admitted that each religion has a belief that is different from one religion to other religions. Even, there is a misconception within the same religion.

Basically, each religion wants to have an obedience element for the followers. The important thing is the awareness to obey the rules within the religion believed so ideological dimension is more doctrinal that must be obeyed by the followers. Ideological dimension of Islam is formed within syahadat (reading 2 sentences of syahadat). The first is, “we testify that No God except Allah”, and “We testify that Muhammad is Messenger of Allah”. Therefore, the ideological dimension will guide such religion-based behaviors.

Religious Practice (The Ritual Dimension)

Religious practice (the ritual dimension) is the level of how individuals do required things within their religion. The elements within this dimension include ritual practices, culture and various things that show one's commitment within his or her belief. The form of this dimension is the society's behavior of particular religion within practicing requirements related to their religion. The dimension of practice in Islam can be done by doing shalat, fasting, zakat, hajj, or other muamalah prayers.

Religious Feeling (The Experiential Dimension)

Religious Feeling (The Experiential Dimension) is the experiences have been got. For instance, feeling so close with God, feeling so afraid to do sins, feeling that the du'a is not accepted, feeling so safe with God, etc. Ancok and Suroso (2001) reports that this Islamic dimension can be experienced when one is so close with Allah and one surrenders positively to Allah. Religious feeling when one does shalat or du'a, one feels so deep when hearing adzan or listening to Al Quran, one thanks to Allah, and one gets a reminder or a help from Allah.

Religious Knowledge (The Intellectual Dimension)

Religious Knowledge (The Intellectual Dimension) is the dimension which describes to what extent one knows the values of his or her religion, particularly within Holy Quran.

Religious Effect (The Consequential Dimension)

Religious effect (the consequential dimension) is the dimension that measures to what extent one is motivated by his or her religion in social life. For example, whether he or she visits neighborhoods that are sick, helps other people, gives his or her wealth, chooses religion-based schools, etc.

These religiosity dimensions are thus the indicators of religiosity variable (X).

Decision making

The decision making can refer to as a process of evaluating and selecting of various alternatives according to particular needs with defining a choice as the most beneficial one. This process usually is begun by identifying problem which influences the purpose, organizing, analyzing, and choosing those alternatives and taking the best decision. The last stage from that process is an evaluation system to define the effectiveness from the decision taken (Amirullah, 2002).

Meanwhile, according to Hawkins and Mothersbaugh (2010), it is revealed that the customer’s decision results a concept of how individual evaluates an attribute from one product to another product, from one brand to another brand, or from one service to another service carefully and how the individual choose rationally one of them which is considered to be the best one to fulfill the need with the lowest fund.

From those definitions above, it can be concluded that decision making is the process of evaluating and selecting from various alternative carefully to choose which one is the most beneficial with the lowest fund.

The stages of decision making

The stages of decision making are described in the following figure:

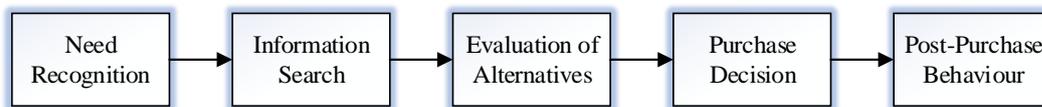


Figure1. Stages of Decision making
Source: Kotler and Keller, 2008

Need Recognition

The process of purchasing is begun when customer identify the needs. The customer knows the difference between reality and required condition.

Information Search

The customers will tend to obtain more information because of their needs.

Evaluation of Alternatives

Some basic concepts will help how to comprehend the process of consumer evaluation. First, the customer tries to fulfill a need. Second, the customer looks for the particular benefit of product solution. Third, the customer sees each product as an attribute with different ability for giving the advantages used to satisfy the needs.

Purchasing Decision

In the evaluation stage, the customer forms preference among choices they have. The customer may have an intention to purchase the thing they like most.

Post-Purchase Behaviour

After purchasing particular product, the customer will have a satisfaction or unsatisfaction.

The Influence of Religiosity Towards Decision Making

Religiosity tends to appreciate towards universal religious values in substantial form. Therefore, religiosity factor will lead to social behaviors which are based on what have been believed (Hidayat in Ghozali, 2002). A Muslim who commits on what he believes religiously will implement what have been taught by his religiosity totally in his daily life. It includes selecting the university which has religion-based courses. Religiosity is an expression or an act of what have been believed by appreciating religious values substantially so it will guide to appropriate behaviors in taking decision.

Religiosity, according to Schiffman and Kanuk (2010) has played an important role within Jewish society in United States of America (USA) in influencing the decision to buy a product. Jewish society in USA believes that halal food is an important thing in selecting products which will be consumed. This is also in line with cases in Indonesia. Some studies find the tendency of the society in considering halal food which will be consumed. Then, still in Schiffman and Kanuk (2010), religiosity is included into socio-cultural group which gives external factor in the process of decision making of the society.

Jalaludin (2001) reports that religiosity in the individual life functions as a value system which has particular norms. Generally, those norms will be a fundamental on how to behave so the behavior will be consistent with the religiosity that has been believed. As a system, religiosity value has a particular meaning within individual life and is held as a characteristic.

Religiosity is a term for those individuals who commit particular religion. Religiosity is an important thing to support a particular culture and has a significant influence for customer's behavior (Delener, 1994). This is because the customer's decision can be categorized according to how many customers obey the particular rule of religion. Delener (1994) also reveals that religiosity is an important value in individual customer cognitive structure which can influence individual's behavior.

Review of Relevant Studies

Zainurin (2011) reviews factors influencing parents in selecting kindergarten schools in Malaysia. This study uses survey data through questionnaire and the samples of the data are as much as 162 parents who have applied their children in kindergarten school. Independent variable in this study is kinds of pre-school that have been chosen by parents. These schools are categorized as based on religion or non based on religion; and state or private school. Meanwhile, there are 14 independent variables used in this study; curriculum, language used in the classroom, qualified teacher, qualified teaching, good administration, nutrition, school location, operational work, fund, parents' level of education, and household income. The data are analyzed by using double regression analysis. The result of this study shows that factors influencing parents in selecting school are branding, school which is held by private institution, security system, teaching quality, and cleanness. The most influencing factor are English course study and Religion course study taught by the school.

Septhevian (2014) conducted the study about factors which rely on how the parents decide elementary school for their children; for instance between state and private school and between religion-based school and non religion-based school. This study is done through survey method with 200 respondents as the sample of the study. The result of this study shows that influenced factors for parents in selecting state or private school for their children are teacher's quality, religion, facility, fund, environment, and school security while teaching quality; image and school location does not give significant influence. Thus, significant factors influencing parents in selecting religion-based or non religion-based school are religiosity, image, and school environment variables.

Khasanah (2012) conducted her study to know and to analyze the influenced factor of school facility, school culture, school location, religiosity-based curriculum for elementary school, and

customer satisfaction towards parents' decision in selecting schools for their children in SD Virgo Maria 2 and SDIP H. Soebandi in Bawen sub-district, Semarang regency. The result of her study showed that (1) there is positive and significant influence among school location, customer satisfaction, and school culture towards decision making on selecting school, (2) dominant factor in influencing decision making for selecting school is school location factor, as much as 66.8% while religiosity variable does not influence towards decision making in selecting school.

Hypothesis of The Study

Based on the background of the study and review of relevant literature conducted by previous researchers, the hypothesis of this recent study is: “Does religiosity factor positively and significantly influence towards decision making of course study in the religion-based university?”

METHOD

The Setting of The Study

This study is conducted in Yogyakarta. The object of the study is related to the correlation between religiosity factor and decision making level on choosing course study in the religion-based university where this study is conducted in State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. The respondents of the study are limited only for those students of Shariah and Law Faculty year 2015.

The reason why students of Shariah and Law Faculty are chosen because this faculty has many students from various majors. Another reason is that Shariah and Law Faculty has been developed since years ago when Islamic State Institution Sunan Kalijaga was built in the first time until it has changed to Islamic State University of Sunan Kalijaga.

Population and Sample

Population of the study is all student of Shariah and Law Faculty of Sunan Kalijaga Islamic State University Yogyakarta year 2015. The number of population is 1988, consisting of 5 majors. Detailed data can be seen in Table 1.

The number of sample population is defined using slovin formula with looseness level of sample population as much as 10% or $e=0.1$ so the number of students as the sample of the study are 95 students or as much as 5% from total population. Sampling technique used is convenience sampling where the sample of the study are students who are met when the author distributes the questionnaire according to proposed criteria population which is previously defined.

Table 1. Students of Shariah and Law Faculty Data

No	Major	Number of students
1	Al-Ahwal al-Syakhsyiyah	370
2	Perbandingan Madzhab	288
3	Siyasah	379
4	Muamalat	367
5	Law	584
	Total	1988

Source: Primary data, 2016

Data Collection Technique and Measurement Scale

Data collection technique in this study is done through field research. The data are collected using questionnaire. This questionnaire contains both question and statement related to reviewed

variables, religiosity and decision making for course study in the religion-based university. Each statement is given alternative choice answers which will be chosen by respondents.

Data measurement scale used in this study is Likert scale with interval 1-5. This scale is addressed to give score towards each alternative choice answer in the form of agree, the level of intensity, familiarity, and the level of trustworthiness in each item of statement in the questionnaire. The higher the number selected as the answer in the questionnaire is, the higher the scores are.

The Technique of Analysis Data

The technique to analyze data in this study is part least square path modeling (PLS-PM). PLS aims to predict the influence of variable X to variable Y and to describe the theoretical correlation between two variables. PLS is regression method which can be used to identify factor. This factor is the combination between variable X as the explanatory and variable Y as respondent variable. PLS is a better alternative to multiple linear regression and regression method PCA because it results stronger parameter model without changing or re-calibrating population sample (Jogiyanto and Abdillah, 2014)

Yamin and Kurniawan (2011) state that theoretical framework correlation among variable are strong so Structural Equation Modelling method (SEM) will be more accurate. Meanwhile, if the correlation among variables is tentative so PLS-PM will be more accurate to use. Another benefit the use of PLS-PM (compared to SEM) is the ability to use as model prediction. The procedure of using Part Least Square Path Modelling (PLS-PM) is described as follow:

1. Defining hypothesis related to decision making variable inference with other variables. Defining related variables are done through review of related literature.
2. Organizing the definition of latent variable or construct which influences or related correlation with decision making variable.
3. Organizing and defining indicator as measurement instrument indicator from latent variable or construct.
4. Organizing the questionnaire
5. Conducting pre-test (validity and reliability test) towards questionnaire to make sure that each indicator of statement has appropriate information with the aim of measurement and has high valued.
6. Analyzing defined model, religiosity has significant influence toward decision making. Identifying the correlation between construct with indicator and the correlation among hypothesized constructs (developing or integrating theories) can be done simultaneously using XL-Stat. The use of PLS-PM can also be applied to measure the error withing the model.

Variable and Variable Indicator

There are two variables in this study: dependent and independent variable. Independent variable is religiosity (X) and dependent variable is decision making (Y). Religiosity is a deep appreciation and practice of the individual towards the teaching of religiosity or belief and a feeling to be bound with the religiosity he follows. The indicators of religiosity variable are five religiosity dimensions as stated by Glock and Stark, “*religious belief (the ideological dimension), religious practice (the ritual dimension), religious feeling (the experiential dimension), religious knowledge (the intellectual dimension), and religious effect (the consequential dimension)*”.

Decision making is summarized from Philips Kotler and Keller statement. Decision making variable indicator consists of five stages: need recognition, information search, evaluation of alternatives, purchase decision, and post-purchase behaviour. Decision here refers to students’ decision to choose course study in the religion-based university.

RESULT

The Result of Validity and Reliability Test

Validity and reliability test are done through 30 sample respondents. Validity test used in this study is item validity. It is used to verify whether or not those statement items stated in the questionnaire are valid. The validity test for questionnaire is based on the comparison between r_o value and r_t value. r_o value is gained by measuring correlation value between respondent alternative answer score within particular statement item and total item score within related variable. Therefore, r_o value is compared to critical value r product moment (r table) with certain requirement. If r_o value $>$ r_t so the statement item within particular variable is valid and vice versa.

Table r in this study uses 30 respondents with $\alpha = 0,05$ which is got from r table as much as 0.3061. A statement item is valid when $r_o > r_t$. Another measurement which can be used to test the validity of an instrument is sig value. It is valid if sig value is lower than 0.05. The result of validity test for each latent variable is summarized in the Table 2.

Table 2. Validity Test Result

Variable	Statement item	r_o	r_t	Description
Religiosity (X)	P1	0,355	0,3061	valid
	P2	0,340	0,3061	valid
	P3	0,429	0,3061	valid
	P4	0,402	0,3061	valid
	P5	0,714	0,3061	valid
	P6	0,624	0,3061	valid
	P7	0,439	0,3061	valid
	P8	0,539	0,3061	valid
	P9	0,571	0,3061	valid
	P10	0,558	0,3061	valid
Decision Making (Y)	P11	0,487	0,3061	valid
	P12	0,345	0,3061	valid
	P13	0,717	0,3061	valid
	P14	0,780	0,3061	valid
	P15	0,840	0,3061	valid
	P16	0,846	0,3061	valid
	P17	0,736	0,3061	valid
	P18	0,776	0,3061	valid
	P19	0,619	0,3061	valid
	P20	0,591	0,3061	valid
	P21	0,536	0,3061	valid
	P22	0,368	0,3061	valid
	P23	0,314	0,3061	valid

Source: Primary Data, 2016

Validity test results shows that r_o value for each statement item within questionnaire is higher if it is compared to critical value r product moment (r_t). The r_o value for first statement (P1) shows number as much as 0.355. This value is higher if it is compared to r table value which shows number 0.3061. Therefore, it can be concluded that this statement item is valid so are other statement items. Statement item P2, P3, until P10 also show higher r_o value compared to r table value which mean that all statement items for religiosity variable are valid. It means that all items within religiosity variables can be used to measure religiosity towards decision making.

Based on table 2, it can be seen that r_o for each statement item within decision making variable (code P11-P23) is higher than r_o value. Therefore, all statement items stated in the questionnaire can be used to measure course decision making in the religion-based university.

Table 3. Reliability Test Result

No	Variable	Test Result	Description
1	Religiosity(X)	0,668	Reliable
2	Decision Making (Y)	0,865	Reliable

Based on Arikunto (2010: 73), for interpreting coefficient reliability correlation, it can be decided based on the following criteria:

0.80 – 1.00 = very high

0.60 – 0.80 = high

0.40 – 0.60 = enough

0.20 – 0.40 = low

0.00 – 0.20 = very low (not correlate)

Based on analysis result in the table 3 above, it is revealed that all variables have high Cronbach’s Alpha values. Critical Alpha value for reliability test is as much as 0.600. Since all Cronbach’s Alpha values are higher than 0.600, so it can be summarized that all latent variables measurement applied in this study is reliable and appropriate to use.

Part Least Square Path Modelling (PLS-PM)

The early evaluation towards model within PLS-PM is validity convergent evaluation and discriminant validity. Convergent validity has three measurements: reliability item, composite reliability, and average variance extracted (AVE). The measurement towards reliability item is seen from loading factor value. An indicator is having appropriate validity if it has loading factor value higher than 0.5.

Based on output data, it is revealed that loading factor value (standardized loading) is above 0.5 for both religiosity variable and decision making variable. Therefore, it can be reported that all indicators of religiosity variables and decision making variables are valid. Significance test from loading factor can be seen from critical ratio value (CR), where critical ratio value is above 2.0. It shows that loading factor is significant. From table 4, it is found that all critical ratio values are 2.0 so it can be concluded that all loading factor values are significant.

Table 4. Measurement of Loading Factor Model Value

Latent variable	Manifest variables	Standardized loadings	Critical ratio (CR)
Religiusitas	religious belief	0.8105	8.6486
	religious practice	0.9019	23.2316
	religious feeling	0.7413	6.5128
	religious knowledge	0.5942	5.3500
	religious effect	0.6127	5.8357
Decision making	Need recognition	0.8573	23.7070
	Information search	0.9596	26.5117
	Evaluation of alternatives	0.9326	21.2173
	Purchase decision	0.7269	11.9153
	Post purchase	0.7271	9.7440

Source: Primary data, 2016

The next evaluation is seeing composite reliability. Statistic applied is cronbach’s alpha and D.G rho (PCA). Cronbach’s alpha and D.G rho (PCA) values are above 0.7. This shows that constructs has reliability or high valued as instrument.

Table 5. Composite Reliability Value

Latent variable	Dimensions	Cronbach's alpha	D.G. rho (PCA)
Religiosity	5	0.8059	0.8685
Decision making	5	0.9057	0.9366

Source: Primary data, 2016

Based on the result of table 5, it is revealed that cronbach’s alpha value and D.G rho (PCA) for constructs, religiosity and decision making is above 0.7 so it can be concluded that construct has appropriate reliability for measurement instrument. The next evaluation is checking average variance extracted (AVE). AVE draws how much variance which can be described by items compared by variants which are caused by error test. The standard is, if AVE is above 0.5 so it can be concluded that construct has appropriate convergent validity.

Table 6. AVE Value

Latent variable	R ²	Adjusted R ²	Mean Communalities (AVE)	Mean Redundancies	D.G. rho
Religiosity			0.5497		0.8562
Decision making	0.1606	0.1606	0.7165	0.1151	0.9257
Mean	0.1606		0.6331	0.1151	

Source: Primary data, 2016

Based on table 6 above, it can be seen that AVE for religiosity variable is 0.5497 and AVE value for decision making variable is 0.7165. All those construct AVE values are higher than 0.5, so it can be concluded that it has appropriate convergent validity.

The next evaluation is checking the discriminant validity test from reflective measurement model which is tested based on cross loading and comparing between AVE values with correlation square among constructs.

The result of cross loading values is described in table 7.

Table 7. Cross Loading Value

	religiosity	decision making
religious belief	0,8105	0,3790
religious practice	0,9019	0,3994
religious feeling	0,7413	0,1906
religious knowledge	0,5942	0,0965
religious effect	0,6127	0,2555
Need recognition	0,2678	0,8573
Information search	0,4114	0,9596
Evaluation of alternatives	0,4337	0,9326
Purchase decision	0,2540	0,7269
Post purchase	0,1923	0,7271

Source: Primary data, 2016

Based on table 7 above, it is revealed that loading factor value in religiosity construct has a higher correlation with religiosity construct than decision making construct. It shows that religiosity construct is able to describe higher variants than other indicators. In addition, the indicator of decision making construct has higher correlation with decision making construct than the correlation with other constructs.

After evaluating to measurement model has been done, the following step is hypothesis test. The result of hypothesis test can be seen from this table.

Table 8. Hypothesis Test

R ²	F	Pr > F	R ² (Bootstrap)	Standard error	Critical ratio (CR)	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
0,1606	17,7903	0,0001	0,2103	0,0808	1,9870	0,0757	0,4014

Latent variable	Value	Standard error	t	Pr > t	f ²	Value (Bootstrap)	Standard error (Bootstrap)	Critical ratio (CR)	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
religiosity	0,4007	0,0950	42,179	0,0001	0,1913	0,4435	0,1173	34,171	0,2712	0,6336

Source: Primary data, 2016

Based on table 8 above, it can concluded that T statistic for religiosity construct is 4.2179 with p-value 0.0001<0.05 or critical ratio value (CR) 3.4171 so it can be reported that religiosity factor significantly and positively influences on the decision making.

The formula model between religiosity construct to decision making is described as follow:

$$\text{Decision making} = 0.40072 * \text{religiosity}$$

The value of religiosity construct contribution towards the decision making can be seen from coefficient path value while how much the influence or variants described by construct to model can be seen from R² value.

Based on R², it is revealed that religiosity construct can describe decision making construct variability as much as 0.16.06 (16%), while the rest is as much as 84% which is influenced other constructs.

The last evaluation is seeing the goodness of fit (GoF absolute) from model with GoF value = 0.3188<0.36. This means that model has low ability to describe empirical data.

Table 9. Goodness of Fit Value

	GoF	GoF (Bootstrap)	Standard error	Critical ratio (CR)
Absolute	0,3188	0,3535	0,0718	4,4385
Relative	0,6289	0,6276	0,0899	6,9976
Outer model	0,9866	0,9749	0,0178	55,3615
Inner model	0,6374	0,6436	0,0896	7,1107

Source: Primary Data, 2016

DISCUSSION

Religiosity factor can be one of variables for students in selecting course in the religion-based University. Based on recent study with 95 population sample of students of Faculty of Shariah and Law State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, it is found that religiosity factor has positive and significant correlation towards course decision in the religion-based University with T-test 4.2179 and p-value 0.0001<0.05 or from critical ratio value (CR) 3.4171.

This result of the study is consistent with the study conducted by Zainurin (2011) and Septhevian (2014). Those previous studies concluded that religiosity variable influences on parents' decision to select the best course for their children.

However, this has different result with the study conducted by Khasanah (2012) where she found that variables influencing on decision to select course are school location, customer satisfaction, and school culture. Meanwhile, religiosity factor does not influence on selecting course study.

This result of the study also finds that religiosity factor is only able to explain construct variability as much as 0.1606 (16%) while the rest, as much as 84%, is influenced by other constructs. It means that the students' decision to select course study in the religion-based University, State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, is also influenced by other factors which are not reviewed in this study. Other factors reach 84%.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on proposed hypothesis, it is revealed that the result of the study finds positive and significant correlation between religiosity construct and students of Faculty of Shariah and Law State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta decision on selecting course in the religion-based University. It is in line with T-test for religiosity as much as 4.2179 with p-value $0.0001 < 0.05$ or critical ratio value (CR) 3.4171.

This means that one of considerations for students of Faculty of Shariah and Law State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta is religiosity factor within each individu.

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