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# The Effect of Family Welfare on Students' Cognitive Abilities

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**Author's contribution**

*The sole author designed, analysed, interpreted and prepared the manuscript.*

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## ABSTRACT

Education is a basic need that must be obtained by everyone. To measure student success, one of which can be seen through students' cognitive abilities. This study aims to determine the effect of family welfare on students' cognitive abilities using the test score approach. This study uses data from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS5). The statistical method used in this research is multiple linear regression analysis. This research revealed that family welfare plays a very important role in students' cognitive abilities. Diverse family welfare results in disparities between students. Therefore, a program is needed to overcome the welfare gap so students can obtain optimal quality education.

*Keywords: Family well-being; cognitive; multiple linear regression.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Learning is an important activity in the educational process [1]. In other words, learning activities are part of the educational process that takes place inside and outside of school and

even lasts a lifetime. This means that learning activities occur not only in the classroom but also outside the classroom [2]. Learning is essential in human life and is an obligation that must be fulfilled by everyone [3]. Learning is one of the efforts to improve individual quality.

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Improving the quality of human resources is an absolute prerequisite for achieving national development goals. Improving the quality of education in Indonesia is the dream of all parties, especially those involved in educational institutions [4]. Improving the quality of education is not an easy task because it is not only related to technical issues but includes several very complex and difficult problems, both internal to the school and problems arising from external schools, such as the school environment and the welfare of students' families [5].

The family has its role in the development of a child's personality. Through social relations within the family, a person learns about behaviour patterns, attitudes, beliefs, ideals and values adopted in society as part of personality development [6]. In the implementation of education, the level of family welfare is one of the determining factors and an integral part of the implementation of education, which aims to improve student achievement [7]. In this study, the focus of family welfare lies on the financial ability of students' parents [8,9].

This learning opportunity can only be fulfilled if the level of family welfare supports it [10]. If a child lives in a family whose welfare is weak, the child's needs are not met, and the child's health is disturbed, so the child's learning is also disrupted. As a result, children are always sad, so children feel inferior to other friends, which hinders children's achievements. Children also have to work to earn a living to help their parents, even though the children are not yet working. This also hinders children's learning.

This research was conducted to obtain relevant and in-depth information regarding the effect of welfare on students' learning outcomes. In education, students' welfare is considered an important factor that can affect their learning outcomes. Through this research, it is hoped that a better understanding of how factors related to well-being, such as mental health, socio-economic conditions, and the school environment, can influence students' ability to achieve optimal learning outcomes. With a deeper understanding of this relationship, it is hoped that effective strategies and interventions can be developed to improve students' well-being and learning outcomes. This research also has the potential to contribute to developing a more holistic education policy which recognizes the importance of welfare factors in achieving broad educational goals.

## **2. DATA AND METHODOLOGY**

This study uses data from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) wave 5. IFLS is a household survey conducted in Indonesia to gather information on various aspects of family life, including education, health, and the economy. Wave 5 refers to the fifth wave of this survey, carried out in a certain period. Data from IFLS wave five is used in this study as a source of information that can provide a comprehensive picture of the factors related to the welfare and ability of student learning outcomes. Using the data collected through this survey, it is hoped that this research can provide more accurate and detailed insights into the effect of welfare on students' learning outcomes in Indonesia.

This research uses descriptive and inferential analysis methods to achieve the research objectives. The descriptive analysis provides a systematic and comprehensive description of the observed variables, such as the welfare and ability of student learning outcomes. This analysis involves calculating statistics such as the mean, median, and frequency distribution to analyze the data collected from the respondents. In addition, this study also uses inferential analysis, specifically the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method. OLS is one of the statistical techniques commonly used in research to test the causal relationship between the dependent and independent variables. Using OLS, this study aims to identify a significant influence between the well-being and ability of student learning outcomes. With the combination of these two methods, it is hoped that this research can provide a more in-depth and valid understanding of the effect of well-being on students' learning outcomes.

## **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Based on the tabulation results, information is obtained that most respondents currently tend to be at the bottom three levels. Similar conditions can also be seen in respondents' perceptions in the last five years. However, as a percentage, respondents believe they will be more prosperous in the next five years.

Based on the data from the IFLS enumeration, it is known that the current family conditions tend to be adequate. In general, perceptions regarding the current standard of living tend to be more adequate than necessary. Perceptions related to food consumption tend to be more

adequate than needed. Perceptions related to health conditions tend to be more adequate than needed.

The enumeration results show that around 23.56 per cent of households have children aged 15 and under. 23.56 per cent of households will be followed up with several additional questions.

Most households with children believe they can meet their children's standard of living. Most households with children also believe they can meet their children's food consumption needs. Most households with children are also confident they can provide child health care. Most households with children also believe they can meet their children's educational needs.

**Table 1. Levels of current economic conditions according to household perceptions**

| <b>On which economic step do you consider yourself today</b> | <b>freq</b> | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Cum.</b> |
|--|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 : Poorest  | 266         | 4.34           | 4.34        |
| 2  | 730         | 11.91          | 16.25       |
| 3  | 3,037       | 49.55          | 65.80       |
| 4  | 1,874       | 30.58          | 96.38       |
| 5  | 173         | 2.82           | 99.20       |
| 6 : Richest  | 30          | 0.49           | 99.69       |
| 8 : Don't Know   | 19          | 0.31           | 100.00      |
| Total  | 6,129       | 100.00         |             |

**Table 2. Level of economic conditions in the last 5 years according to household perceptions**

| <b>On which economic step where you five year ago</b> | <b>freq</b> | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Cum.</b> |
|---|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 : Poorest   | 677         | 11.05          | 11.05       |
| 2   | 1,975       | 32.22          | 43.27       |
| 3   | 2,104       | 34.33          | 77.60       |
| 4   | 983         | 16.04          | 93.64       |
| 5   | 307         | 5.01           | 98.65       |
| 6 : Richest   | 46          | 0.75           | 99.40       |
| 8 : Don't Know  | 37          | 0.60           | 100.00      |
| Total   | 6,129       | 100.00         |             |

**Table 3. Levels of economic conditions for the next 5 years according to household perceptions**

| <b>On which economic step will be five year from now</b> | <b>freq</b> | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Cum.</b> |
|--|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 : Poorest  | 46          | 0.75           | 0.75        |
| 2  | 163         | 2.66           | 3.41        |
| 3  | 569         | 9.28           | 12.69       |
| 4  | 1824        | 29.76          | 42.45       |
| 5  | 2264        | 36.94          | 79.39       |
| 6 : Richest  | 1084        | 17.69          | 97.08       |
| 8 : Don't Know   | 179         | 2.92           | 100.00      |
| Total  | 6129        | 100.00         |             |

**Table 4. Family life current conditions**

| <b>Current family life less or very satisfying</b> | <b>freq</b> | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Cum.</b> |
|--|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 : Less adequate                                  | 699         | 11.40          | 11.40       |
| 2 : Adequate                                       | 3,519       | 57.42          | 68.82       |
| 3 : More than adequate                             | 1,906       | 31.10          | 99.92       |
| 8 : Don't Know                                     | 5           | 0.08           | 100.00      |
| Total  | 6,129       | 100.00         |             |

**Table 5. Perceptions regarding current standards of living**

| <b>Concerning current standart of living</b> | <b>freq</b> | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Cum.</b> |
|--|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 : It is less than adequate for my needs    | 805         | 13.13          | 13.13       |
| 2 : It is just adequate for my needs         | 3,290       | 53.68          | 66.81       |
| 3 : It is more than adequate for my needs    | 2,031       | 33.14          | 99.95       |
| 8 : Don't Know                               | 3           | 0.05           | 100.00      |
| Total  | 6,129       | 100.00         |             |

**Table 6. Perceptions related to food consumption**

| <b>Concerning your food consumption</b>   | <b>freq</b> | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Cum.</b> |
|---|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 : It is less than adequate for my needs | 463         | 7.55           | 7.55        |
| 2 : It is just adequate for my needs      | 3,107       | 50.69          | 58.25       |
| 3 : It is more than adequate for my needs | 2,556       | 41.70          | 99.95       |
| 8 : Don't Know                            | 3           | 0.05           | 100.00      |
| Total                                     | 6,129       | 100.00         |             |

**Table 7. Perceptions related to health conditions**

| <b>Concerning your health status</b>      | <b>freq</b> | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Cum.</b> |
|---|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 : It is less than adequate for my needs | 772         | 12.60          | 12.60       |
| 2 : It is just adequate for my needs      | 3,233       | 52.75          | 65.35       |
| 3 : It is more than adequate for my needs | 2,113       | 34.48          | 99.82       |
| 8 : Don't Know                            | 11          | 0.18           | 100.00      |
| Total                                     | 6,129       | 100.00         |             |

**Table 8. Presence of children aged 15 and under in the household**

| <b>Do you have child under 15 years that live in this HH</b> | <b>freq</b> | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Cum.</b> |
|--|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 : Yes  | 1,444       | 23.56          | 23.56       |
| 2 : No   | 4,685       | 76.44          | 100.00      |
| Total  | 6,129       | 100.00         |             |

**Table 9. Perceptions of children's living standards**

| <b>Concerning child standard of living</b> | <b>freq</b> | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Cum.</b> |
|--|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 : It is less than adequate for my needs  | 146         | 10.11          | 10.11       |
| 2 : It is just adequate for my needs       | 751         | 52.01          | 62.12       |
| 3 : It is more than adequate for my needs  | 546         | 37.81          | 99.93       |
| 8 : Don't Know                             | 1           | 0.07           | 100.00      |
| Total                                      | 1,444       | 100.00         |             |

**Table 10. Perceptions of children's food consumption**

| <b>Concerning your children food consumption</b> | <b>freq</b> | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Cum.</b> |
|--|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 : It is less than adequate for their needs     | 101         | 6.99           | 6.99        |
| 2 : It is just adequate for their needs          | 721         | 49.93          | 56.93       |
| 3 : It is more than adequate for their needs     | 620         | 42.94          | 99.86       |
| 8 : Don't Know                                   | 2           | 0.14           | 100.00      |
| Total  | 1,444       | 100.00         |             |



**Table 11. Perceptions of children's health conditions**

| Concerning your children healthcare | freq  | Percent | Cum.   |
|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|--------|
| 1 : It is less care                 | 122   | 8.45    | 8.45   |
| 2 : Good care                       | 705   | 48.82   | 57.27  |
| 3 : Very good care                  | 616   | 42.66   | 99.93  |
| 8 : Don't Know                      | 1     | 0.07    | 100.00 |
| Total                               | 1,444 | 100.00  |        |

**Table 12. Perceptions of children's educational conditions**

| Concerning your children education              | freq  | Percent | Cum.   |
|---|-------|---------|--------|
| 1 : It is less than adequate for children needs | 119   | 8.24    | 8.24   |
| 2 : It is just adequate for children needs      | 704   | 48.75   | 56.99  |
| 3 : It is more than adequate for children needs | 562   | 38.92   | 95.91  |
| 8 : Don't Know                                  | 59    | 4.09    | 100.00 |
| Total   | 1,444 | 100.00  |        |

The level of satisfaction has a significant and positive influence on one's cognitive ability. Research has shown that individuals who are highly dissatisfied with their lives tend to have lower cognitive abilities than satisfied individuals. Low life satisfaction can impair cognitive function, including memory, problem-solving, attention, and abstract thinking. When a person feels dissatisfied, stress and the associated emotional tension can impair brain function and hinder their cognitive abilities. In contrast, individuals who are satisfied with their lives tend to have lower stress levels and a more stable emotional state, which supports optimal brain function and better cognitive abilities [11-13].

The condition of a person's wealth has a positive influence on their cognitive abilities. Various

studies have shown a relationship between wealth and individual cognitive abilities. The richer a person is the higher his cognitive ability. Wealth provides access to resources and opportunities that can influence cognitive development, such as quality education, a stimulating environment, and access to adequate health services. These factors can boost the development of cognitive skills, such as problem-solving, creativity, and critical thinking. In addition, wealth can also provide economic stability and financial security, which results in lower stress levels. This low stress can support optimal brain function and better cognitive abilities [14-16]. However, it should be noted that wealth is only one factor that influences cognitive abilities, and other factors such as education, social environment, and genetics also play a role.

**Table 13. The effect of life satisfaction level on cognitive ability**

| Linear regression      |           |                  |       |       |                        |          |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|----------|
|                        |           |                  |       |       | Number of obs. = 6,129 |          |
|                        |           |                  |       |       | F (4,6124) = 5.07      |          |
|                        |           |                  |       |       | Prob > F = 0.0004      |          |
|                        |           |                  |       |       | R-squared = 0.0033     |          |
|                        |           |                  |       |       | Roos MSE = 18.064      |          |
| Score_n                | Coef.     | Robust Std. Err. | t     | P>  t | [95% Conf. Interval]   |          |
| 2 : Very satisfied     | 1.542839  | 1.065934         | 1.45  | 0.148 | -0.5467661             | 3.632445 |
| 3 : Somewhat satisfied | 2.81871   | 1.06532          | 2.65  | 0.008 | 0.7303079              | 4.907113 |
| 4 : Not very satisfied | 1.003227  | 1.279041         | 0.78  | 0.433 | -1.504143              | 3.510598 |
| 5 : Not all satisfied  | -4.481793 | 2.521522         | -1.78 | 0.076 | -9.424862              | 0.461276 |
| _cons                  | 71.42857  | 1.005371         | 71.05 | 0.000 | 69.45769               | 73.39945 |

**Table 14. The effect of one's wealth on cognitive ability**

| <b>Linear regression</b> |              |                         |          |                        |                             |          |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
|                          |              |                         |          | Number of obs. = 6,129 |                             |          |
|                          |              |                         |          | F (6,6122) = 24.23     |                             |          |
|                          |              |                         |          | Prob > F = 0.0000      |                             |          |
|                          |              |                         |          | R-squared = 0.0277     |                             |          |
|                          |              |                         |          | Roor MSE = 17.845      |                             |          |
| <b>Score_n</b>           | <b>Coef.</b> | <b>Robust Std. Err.</b> | <b>t</b> | <b>P&gt;  t  </b>      | <b>[95% Conf. Interval]</b> |          |
| 2                        | 7.161457     | 1.43884                 | 4.98     | 0.000                  | 4.340825                    | 9.98209  |
| 3                        | 11.13516     | 1.302215                | 8.55     | 0.000                  | 8.582364                    | 13.68796 |
| 4                        | 13.08966     | 1.322666                | 9.90     | 0.000                  | 10.49677                    | 15.68255 |
| 5                        | 7.146692     | 2.045366                | 3.49     | 0.000                  | 3.137055                    | 11.15633 |
| 6 : Richest              | 1.816305     | 4.535271                | 0.40     | 0.689                  | -7.074421                   | 10.70703 |
| 8 : Don't Know           | 8.513932     | 4.514649                | 1.89     | 0.059                  | -0.3363659                  | 17.3623  |
| _cons                    | 62.6935      | 1.262557                | 49.66    | 0.000                  | 60.21844                    | 65.16855 |

**Table 15. The influence of one's ability to meet life's needs on cognitive ability**

| <b>Linear regression</b> |              |                         |          |                        |                             |          |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
|                          |              |                         |          | Number of obs. = 6,129 |                             |          |
|                          |              |                         |          | F (3,6125) = 27.72     |                             |          |
|                          |              |                         |          | Prob > F = 0.0000      |                             |          |
|                          |              |                         |          | R-squared = 0.0152     |                             |          |
|                          |              |                         |          | Roor MSE = 17.955      |                             |          |
| <b>Score_n</b>           | <b>Coef.</b> | <b>Robust Std. Err.</b> | <b>t</b> | <b>P&gt;  t  </b>      | <b>[95% Conf. Interval]</b> |          |
| 2 : Adequate             | 6.813619     | 0.789238                | 8.63     | 0.000                  | 5.266436                    | 8.360803 |
| 3 : More than adequate   | 7.270215     | 0.8426054               | 8.63     | 0.000                  | 5.618413                    | 8.922018 |
| 8 : Don't Know           | 1.105781     | 6.401352                | 0.17     | 0.863                  | -11.44312                   | 13.65468 |
| _cons                    | 67.12951     | 0.7319098               | 91.72    | 0.000                  | 65.69471                    | 68.56431 |

Households that can meet their daily needs positively influence individual cognitive abilities. When a household can meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, and health, the individuals in that household have greater opportunities to develop their cognitive abilities. A materially stable life provides better conditions for learning, thinking and developing cognitive skills. Individuals who don't have to worry about fundamental flaws or deficiencies can better focus on their intellectual development. In addition, households that can provide for themselves often have access to educational resources and a more stimulating environment. These factors can enrich the learning experience and support the development of cognitive abilities, such as problem-solving, analysis, creativity, and logical reasoning. In this context, it is important to encourage equal access to resources and opportunities for households still struggling to meet their basic needs to have the same opportunities to develop their cognitive abilities.

A person's ability to meet their children's food needs positively influences the child's cognitive

abilities. Adequate nutrition is very important in children's brain development and cognitive function. When a parent or guardian can provide their child with a balanced and nutritious diet, they provide the fuel needed to repair, build, and maintain a child's brain health. Adequate nutrition also impacts better concentration, memory and information processing. Children who get foods that meet their nutritional needs tend to have better cognitive abilities, including thinking, learning, and retaining information. In addition, adequate food intake is also associated with developing children's language skills, motor skills, and executive functions [17-19].

A person's ability to fulfil their children's maintenance or health care positively influences their cognitive abilities. Optimal health is important to a child's cognitive development and functioning. When a parent or guardian can provide access to adequate health care, including routine health check-ups, vaccinations, disease management, and needed care, they provide a strong foundation for a child's brain and cognitive development. Good health allows a child to function well physically, emotionally, and

mentally, which is an important foundation for optimal cognitive abilities. Children who receive adequate health care tend to have higher energy levels, better concentration and better memory. In addition, adequate health care is also related to the development of children's language skills, motor skills, and executive functions [20-22].

A person's ability to fulfil their children's education positively influences the child's cognitive abilities. Education is a key aspect of a child's cognitive development, which involves the process of learning, understanding, and developing cognitive skills such as problem-solving, creativity, and analytical thinking. When a parent or guardian can provide access to quality education, including formal education, stimulating learning opportunities, and a supportive learning environment, they provide a strong foundation for a child's cognitive abilities. Children with adequate education tend to have better thinking skills, broader knowledge, and communication skills. They also have a better

chance of developing cognitive skills that are essential for succeeding in life. In addition, adequate education is also related to developing social skills, language acquisition, and adaptability.

A person's level of happiness has a positive influence on their cognitive abilities. Happiness is a subjective condition involving positive feelings, satisfaction, and well-being. Research has shown that happier individuals tend to have better cognitive abilities. When people are happy, their brains experience positive changes, including increased blood flow to areas of the brain associated with cognition. It can improve thinking skills, memory, focus and problem-solving. In addition, happiness is also associated with lower stress levels, which can inhibit cognitive function. When people feel happy, they tend to have lower stress levels, contributing to better cognitive performance. In addition, happiness can also affect motivation and interest in learning, improving cognitive abilities [23-25].

**Table 16. The influence of one's ability to sufficient food needs on cognitive ability**

| <b>Linear regression</b>                     |              |                         |          |                        |                             |          |
|--|--------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
|  |              |                         |          | Number of obs. = 1,444 |                             |          |
|  |              |                         |          | F (3,6125) = 9.57      |                             |          |
|  |              |                         |          | Prob > F = 0.0000      |                             |          |
|  |              |                         |          | R-squared = 0.0194     |                             |          |
|  |              |                         |          | Roor MSE = 18.947      |                             |          |
| <b>Score_n</b>                               | <b>Coef.</b> | <b>Robust Std. Err.</b> | <b>t</b> | <b>P&gt;  t  </b>      | <b>[95% Conf. Interval]</b> |          |
| 2 : It is just adequate for their needs      | 7.283452     | 2.064322                | 3.53     | 0.000                  | 3.234051                    | 11.33285 |
| 3 : It is more than adequate for their needs | 10.32953     | 2.054539                | 5.03     | 0.000                  | 6.299321                    | 14.35974 |
| 8 : Don't Know                               | 12.49722     | 10.58986                | 1.18     | 0.238                  | -8.280493                   | 33.26593 |
| _cons  | 61.03669     | 1.927011                | 31.67    | 0.000                  | 57.25664                    | 64.81674 |

**Table 17. The influence of someone's ability to adequate health care on cognitive ability**

| <b>Linear regression</b> |              |                         |          |                        |                             |          |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
|                          |              |                         |          | Number of obs. = 1,444 |                             |          |
|                          |              |                         |          | F (2,1444) = .         |                             |          |
|                          |              |                         |          | Prob > F = .           |                             |          |
|                          |              |                         |          | R-squared = 0.0067     |                             |          |
|                          |              |                         |          | Roor MSE = 19.07       |                             |          |
| <b>Score_n</b>           | <b>Coef.</b> | <b>Robust Std. Err.</b> | <b>t</b> | <b>P&gt;  t  </b>      | <b>[95% Conf. Interval]</b> |          |
| 2 : Good care            | 4.341561     | 1.80466                 | 2.41     | 0.016                  | 0.8015164                   | 7.881606 |
| 3 : Very good care       | 5.740523     | 1.821012                | 3.15     | 0.002                  | 2.168402                    | 9.312644 |
| 8 : Don't Know           | -5.737705    | 1.652184                | -3.47    | 0.001                  | -8.97865                    | -2.49676 |
| _cons                    | 64.56123     | 1.652184                | 39.08    | 0.000                  | 61.32029                    | 67.80218 |

**Table 18. The influence of one's ability to sufficient education on cognitive ability**

| <b>Linear regression</b> |              |                         |          |                        |                             |          |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
|                          |              |                         |          | Number of obs. = 1,444 |                             |          |
|                          |              |                         |          | F (3,1440) = 6.37      |                             |          |
|                          |              |                         |          | Prob > F = 0.0003      |                             |          |
|                          |              |                         |          | R-squared = 0.0132     |                             |          |
|                          |              |                         |          | Roor MSE = 19.007      |                             |          |
| <b>Score_n</b>           | <b>Coef.</b> | <b>Robust Std. Err.</b> | <b>t</b> | <b>P&gt;  t  </b>      | <b>[95% Conf. Interval]</b> |          |
| 2 : Good care            | 6.237221     | 1.93811                 | 3.22     | 0.001                  | 2.435401                    | 10.03904 |
| 3 : Very good care       | 7.759608     | 1.951405                | 3.98     | 0.000                  | 3.931707                    | 11.58751 |
| 8 : Don't Know           | 10.6504      | 2.932883                | 3.63     | 0.000                  | 4.897221                    | 16.40358 |
| _cons                    | 62.62976     | 1.792409                | 34.94    | 0.000                  | 59.11375                    | 66.14577 |

**Table 19. The effect of someone's happiness on cognitive ability**

| <b>Linear regression</b> |              |                         |          |                        |                             |           |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
|                          |              |                         |          | Number of obs. = 6,129 |                             |           |
|                          |              |                         |          | F (3,6125) = 6.68      |                             |           |
|                          |              |                         |          | Prob > F = 0.0002      |                             |           |
|                          |              |                         |          | R-squared = 0.0045     |                             |           |
|                          |              |                         |          | Roor MSE = 18.052      |                             |           |
| <b>Score_n</b>           | <b>Coef.</b> | <b>Robust Std. Err.</b> | <b>t</b> | <b>P&gt;  t  </b>      | <b>[95% Conf. Interval]</b> |           |
| 2 : Happy                | 1.40469      | 0.6701526               | 2.10     | 0.036                  | 0.0909555                   | 2.718425  |
| 3 : Unhappy              | -0.0605686   | 1.222231                | -0.05    | 0.960                  | -2.456571                   | 2.335434  |
| 4 : Very unhappy         | -11.90384    | 3.498788                | -3.40    | 0.001                  | -18.7627                    | -5.044988 |
| _cons                    | 72.26799     | 0.6193304               | 116.69   | 0.000                  | 71.05388                    | 73.48209  |

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Education is a basic need that all people must obtain. To measure the success of students, one of which can be seen through the cognitive abilities of students. The results of this study indicate that family welfare plays a major role in students' cognitive abilities. Diverse family welfare results in disparities between students. Therefore, a program is needed to overcome the welfare gap so students can obtain optimal quality education. One effort that can be built by the government is to provide a free online portal that the whole community can enjoy. This effort can also develop economic aspects for the development of features and social aspects if there are service providers who wish to share knowledge for free with the surrounding community, both online and offline.

#### CONSENT

As per international standard or university standard, Participants' written consent has been collected and preserved by the author(s).

#### ETHICAL APPROVAL

As per international standard or university standard guideline participant consent and

ethical approval has been collected and preserved by the authors.

#### COMPETING INTERESTS

Author has declared that no competing interests exist.

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