

ABSTRAK

Fathia Nabila Farhana. 2026. Pengaruh Tingkat Pendidikan dan Akses Pelatihan Keterampilan terhadap Ketergantungan Bantuan Sosial pada Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH). Jurusan Pendidikan Masyarakat, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Siliwangi.

Ketergantungan masyarakat terhadap bantuan sosial masih menjadi tantangan bagi keluarga penerima Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) di Desa Jatipamor, Kecamatan Talaga, Kabupaten Majalengka. Kondisi tersebut diduga berkaitan dengan tingkat pendidikan dan akses pelatihan keterampilan yang berperan dalam meningkatkan kapasitas sumber daya manusia serta mendukung kemandirian ekonomi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh tingkat pendidikan dan akses pelatihan keterampilan terhadap ketergantungan bantuan sosial pada keluarga penerima PKH. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain kausal. Populasi penelitian berjumlah 204 keluarga penerima PKH, dengan sampel sebanyak 67 responden yang ditentukan menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui angket, observasi, dan wawancara, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan regresi linear berganda dengan bantuan SPSS versi 24. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pendidikan tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap ketergantungan bantuan sosial, dengan nilai t hitung sebesar $-0,605$ dan nilai signifikansi sebesar $0,547 > 0,05$. Sementara itu, akses pelatihan keterampilan berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap ketergantungan bantuan sosial, dengan nilai t hitung sebesar $2,360$ dan nilai signifikansi sebesar $0,021 < 0,05$. Secara simultan, tingkat pendidikan dan akses pelatihan keterampilan tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap ketergantungan bantuan sosial, dengan nilai F hitung sebesar $2,814$ dan nilai signifikansi sebesar $0,067 > 0,05$. Nilai R Square sebesar $0,081$ menunjukkan bahwa kedua variabel mampu menjelaskan $8,1\%$ variasi ketergantungan bantuan sosial, sedangkan $91,9\%$ sisanya dijelaskan oleh faktor lain di luar model penelitian. Nilai *Adjusted R Square* sebesar $0,052$ menunjukkan bahwa setelah disesuaikan dengan jumlah variabel independen dan jumlah sampel, kemampuan model dalam menjelaskan ketergantungan bantuan sosial adalah sebesar $5,2\%$. Disimpulkan bahwa tingkat pendidikan dan akses pelatihan keterampilan belum mampu secara bersama-sama menjelaskan ketergantungan bantuan sosial secara signifikan. Oleh karena itu, peningkatan kemandirian keluarga penerima PKH memerlukan dukungan faktor lain, seperti perluasan kesempatan kerja, akses permodalan, pemberdayaan ekonomi, serta pendampingan yang berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: tingkat pendidikan, akses pelatihan keterampilan, ketergantungan bantuan sosial, Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH).

ABSTRACT

Fathia Nabila Farhana. 2026. *The Influence of Educational Level and Access to Skills Training on Social Assistance Dependency in the Family Hope Program (PKH)*. Department of Community Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Siliwangi University.

Community dependence on social assistance remains a persistent challenge among families participating in the Family Hope Program (Program Keluarga Harapan or PKH) in Jatipamor Village, Talaga District, Majalengka Regency. This condition is assumed to be associated with educational attainment and access to skills training, both of which are expected to strengthen human capital and support economic self-reliance. This study aimed to analyze the effects of educational attainment and access to skills training on social assistance dependency among PKH beneficiary families. The study employed a quantitative approach with a causal research design. The population consisted of 204 PKH beneficiary families, from which 67 respondents were selected using simple random sampling. Data were collected through questionnaires, observations, and interviews and were analyzed using multiple linear regression with the assistance of SPSS version 24. The results showed that educational attainment had no significant effect on social assistance dependency, with a t -value of -0.605 and a significance value of $0.547 > 0.05$. Meanwhile, access to skills training had a positive and significant effect on social assistance dependency, with a t -value of 2.360 and a significance value of $0.021 < 0.05$. Simultaneously, educational attainment and access to skills training did not have a significant effect on social assistance dependency, with an F -value of 2.814 and a significance value of $0.067 > 0.05$. The R Square value of 0.081 indicated that the two variables explained 8.1% of the variation in social assistance dependency, while the remaining 91.9% was explained by other factors outside the research model. The Adjusted R Square value of 0.052 indicated that, after adjustment for the number of independent variables and sample size, the model explained 5.2% of the variation in social assistance dependency. It can therefore be concluded that educational attainment and access to skills training do not jointly explain social assistance dependency to a statistically significant extent. Accordingly, strengthening the economic independence of PKH beneficiary families requires support from other factors, including broader employment opportunities, access to capital, economic empowerment programs, and continuous assistance.

Keywords: educational level, access to skills training, social assistance dependency, Family Hope Program (PKH).