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ABSTRACT

This study aims to (1) examine the level of income diversification of farm households (2) examine the factors that influence income diversification (3) examine the food security of farm households (4) examine the correlation of income diversification to farm households food security. The basic research method is descriptive analysis, 32 respondents were selected by accidental sampling from farm households in Gunungkidul Regency. Income diversification is estimated using the Inverse Herfindahl and Hirschman Index, the factors that influence income diversification are identified using the ordinary least square method. Food security is determined by cross-classification of the share of food expenditure and the energy adequacy rate, the correlation of income diversification to food security is analyzed by Pearson's correlation. The results showed that (1) farm households had more than 2 sources of income with an index value of 2.14 (2) the area of used land and assets increased income diversification, while the average income decreased income diversification (3) the distribution of food security for farm households 37.50% food resistant; 21.88% food vulnerable; 21.88% lack of food; 18.75% food insecure (4) income diversification positively correlated with farm household food security.

Keywords: income diversification, food security, farm households

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengkaji tingkat diversifikasi pendapatan rumah tangga petani (2) mengkaji faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap diversifikasi pendapatan (3) mengkaji ketahanan pangan rumah tangga petani (4) mengkaji korelasi diversifikasi pendapatan terhadap ketahanan pangan rumah tangga petani. Metode dasar penelitian adalah analisis deskriptif, 32 responden dipilih accidental sampling dari rumah tangga petani di Kabupaten Gunungkidul. Diversifikasi pendapatan diestimasi dengan Invers Herfindahl and Hirschman Index, faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi diversifikasi pendapatan diketahui menggunakan metode ordinary least square. Ketahanan pangan ditentukan dengan klasifikasi silang pangsa pengeluaran pangan dan angka kecupukan energi, korelasi diversifikasi pendapatan terhadap ketahanan pangan dianalisis dengan korelasi Pearson. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) rumah tangga petani memiliki lebih dari 2 sumber pendapatan dengan nilai indeks 2,14 (2) luas lahan garapan dan aset meningkatkan diversifikasi pendapatan, sedangkan rerata pendapatan menurunkan diversifikasi pendapatan (3) distribusi ketahanan pangan rumah tangga petani 37,50% tahan pangan; 21,88% rentan pangan; 21,88% kurang pangan; 18,75% rawan pangan (4) diversifikasi pendapatan berkorelasi positif dengan ketahanan pangan rumah tangga petani.

Kata kunci: diversifikasi pendapatan, ketahanan pangan, rumah tangga petani