

INTISARI

Bawang merah semi organik merupakan komoditas bernilai tinggi yang diusahakan oleh petani yang diduga dapat mendukung ketahanan pangan rumah tangga tani di Kalurahan Selopamioro, Kapanewon Imogiri, Kabupaten Bantul. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengetahui konsumsi pangan rumah tangga petani bawang merah semi organik, (2) mengetahui pangsa pengeluaran rumah tangga petani bawang merah semi organik, (3) mengetahui tingkat ketahanan pangan rumah tangga petani berdasarkan indikator Jonsson dan, (4) mengetahui faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi ketahanan rumah tangga petani rumah tangga petani bawang merah semi organik. Penelitian dilakukan di Kalurahan Selopamioro Kapanewon Imogiri Kabupaten Bantul yang ditentukan secara *purposive*. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan *simple random sampling* sebanyak 40 rumah tangga tani. Analisis data yang digunakan yaitu penentuan tingkat ketahanan pangan menggunakan tabel silang *Jonsson and Toole* dan *Ordinary Least Square (OLS)*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) rerata konsumsi pangan rumah tangga petani bawang merah semi organik sebesar 1.536,43 kkal tergolong kurang, (2) rerata pangsa pengeluaran pangan rumah tangga petani sebesar 36,58% tergolong rendah (3) sebagian besar rumah tangga petani bawang merah semi organik (70%) tergolong kurang pangan (4) luas lahan dan pendidikan ibu berpengaruh positif, sedangkan umur kepala rumah tangga berpengaruh negatif terhadap ketahanan pangan rumah tangga petani bawang merah semi organik di Kalurahan Selopamioro, Kapanewon Imogiri, Kabupaten Bantul.

Kata Kunci : ketahanan pangan, rumah tangga petani, bawang merah semi organik, pangsa pengeluaran pangan, angka kecukupan energi, *Jonsson and Toole*

ABSTRACT

Semi-organic shallots are a high value commodity cultivated by farmers, potentially supporting food security of farming households in Selopamioro Village, Imogiri Sub-District, Bantul Regency. This study aims to (1) determine food consumption of semi-organic shallot farming households, (2) asses the share of food expenditure in these households, (3) evaluate their food security level based on Jonsson and Toole indicators, and (4) identify factors influencing their food security. The research was conducted in Selopamioro Village, Imogiri District, Bantul Regency, selected purposively. Sampling used simple random sampling method with 40 farming households. Data analysis employed Jonsson and Toole cross-tabulation for determining food security levels and Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression. Results show that (1) average food consumption of semi-organic shallot farming households is 1.536,43 kcal, (2) the average share of food expenditure is 36.58%, considered low, (3) the majority of semi-organic shallot farming households (70%) are categorized as food insecure, and (4) land area and maternal eduaction positively influence food security, while household head's age negatively affects food security of semi-organic shallot farming households in Selopamioro Village, Imogiri Sub-District, Bantul Regency.

Keywords : food security, farming households, semi-organic shallots, food expenditure share, energy sufficiency rate, Jonsson and Toole