

INTISARI

Kemiskinan rumah tangga tani masih menjadi permasalahan penting di wilayah perdesaan, termasuk pada rumah tangga tani cabai keriting. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi sumber pendapatan rumah tangga tani cabai keriting, menganalisis kontribusi pendapatan usaha tani cabai keriting terhadap total pendapatan rumah tangga, mengkaji tingkat ketimpangan pendapatan, serta menentukan tingkat kemiskinan rumah tangga tani cabai keriting di Kapanewon Panjatan, Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Metode yang digunakan yaitu metode analitis deskriptif dengan pendekatan survei terhadap rumah tangga tani cabai keriting di Kapanewon Panjatan. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif untuk menggambarkan sumber dan struktur pendapatan rumah tangga tani, kontribusi pendapatan usaha tani cabai keriting terhadap total pendapatan rumah tangga, serta tingkat ketimpangan pendapatan. Pengukuran tingkat kemiskinan rumah tangga tani dilakukan menggunakan kriteria Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), Sajogyo, dan World Bank. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sumber pendapatan rumah tangga tani cabai keriting berasal dari tanaman semusim, baik cabai maupun selain cabai, tanaman tahunan dan pendapatan luar usaha tani. Kontribusi pendapatan usaha tani cabai keriting terhadap total pendapatan rumah tangga tani sebesar 39,30 persen dan tergolong rendah. Rumah tangga tani cabai keriting di Kapanewon Panjatan memiliki tingkat ketimpangan pendapatan yang sedang. Berdasarkan kriteria BPS, Sajogyo, dan World Bank, mayoritas rumah tangga tani cabai keriting di Kapanewon Panjatan tergolong dalam kategori tidak miskin.

Kata kunci: cabai keriting, pendapatan rumah tangga tani, ketimpangan pendapatan, tingkat kemiskinan.

ABSTRACT

Poverty among farm households remains a significant issue in rural areas, including curly red chili farming households. This study aims to identify the sources of income of curly red chili farm households, analyze the contribution of curly red chili farming income to total household income, examine the level of income inequality, and determine the poverty level of curly red chili farm households in Panjatan Sub-district, Kulon Progo Regency. The research employed a descriptive analytical method with a survey approach conducted on curly red chili farm households in Panjatan Sub-district. Data analysis was carried out descriptively to describe the sources and structure of household income, the contribution of curly red chili farming income to total household income, and the level of income inequality. The measurement of household poverty levels was conducted using the criteria established by Statistics Indonesia (BPS), Sajogyo, and the World Bank. The results indicate that the sources of income of curly red chili farm households are derived from seasonal crops, both chili and non-chili crops, perennial crops, and non-farm income. The contribution of curly red chili farming income to total household income is 39.30 percent and is classified as low. Curly red chili farm households in Panjatan Sub-district exhibit a moderate level of income inequality. Based on the criteria of Statistics Indonesia (BPS), Sajogyo, and the World Bank, the majority of curly red chili farm households in Panjatan Sub-district are classified as non-poor.

Keywords: *curly red chili, farm household income, income inequality, poverty level.*