

INTISARI

Ketahanan pangan merupakan isu penting terkait permasalahan pangan dan tidak hanya dipandang pada skala nasional tetapi juga sampai pada skala rumah tangga tani. Rumah tangga tani di Kecamatan Karang Kobar melakukan usahatani pada sistem agroforestri dan terbagi menjadi rumah tangga tani kopi dan rumah tangga tani non-kopi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengetahui kontribusi pendapatan usahatani kopi dan kayu terhadap pendapatan rumah tangga tani kopi dan kontribusi pendapatan kayu terhadap pendapatan rumah tangga tani non-kopi, (2) mengetahui perbedaan ketahanan pangan rumah tangga tani kopi dan rumah tangga tani non-kopi, dan (3) mengetahui peluang terjadinya kategori ketahanan pangan rumah tangga tani. Penelitian dilakukan di Dusun Tamansari, Desa Leksana, Kecamatan Karang Kobar dengan jumlah sampel 30 rumah tangga tani kopi dan 30 rumah tangga tani non-kopi. Metode analisis yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data adalah analisis *independent sample t-test*, metode silang Jonsson dan Toole, dan analisis ordinal logit. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) kontribusi pendapatan usahatani kopi dan kayu terhadap pendapatan rumah tangga tani kopi lebih besar daripada kontribusi pendapatan kayu terhadap pendapatan rumah tangga tani non-kopi, (2) tidak terdapat perbedaan antara ketahanan pangan rumah tangga tani kopi dan rumah tangga tani non-kopi, dan (3) peluang kategori ketahanan pangan terbesar adalah kurang pangan yang dipengaruhi oleh jumlah anggota keluarga, pengeluaran pangan, dan pengeluaran non pangan.

Kata kunci : ketahanan pangan, agroforestri, metode silang Jonsson dan Toole, analisis ordinal logit

ABSTRACT

Food security is an important issue related to food problems and not only viewed at a national scale but also at the farm households scale. Farm households in Karangobar Sub-district do farming in the agroforestry system and farm households are divided into coffee farm households and non-coffee farm households. This study aims to (1) know the contribution of coffee and wood income to coffee farm households income and the contribution of wood income to non-coffee farm households income, (2) know the food security differences between coffee farm households and non-coffee farm households, and (3) know the probability for the category of farm household food security. The study was conducted in Tamansari Hamlet, Leksana Village, Karangobar Sub-district with a sample of 30 coffee farm households and 30 non-coffee farm households. The analysis method used to analyze the data are independent sample t-test, Jonsson and Toole cross method, and ordinal logit analysis. The results showed that (1) the contribution of coffee and wood income to coffee farm households income is greater than the contribution of wood income to non-coffee farm households income, (2) there is no difference between coffee farm households food security and non-coffee farm households food security, and (3) the biggest probability of food security category is food less secure which is influenced by the number of family members, food expenditure, and non-food expenditure.

Keywords : food security, agroforestry, Jonsson and Toole cross method, ordinal logit analysis.