

## INTISARI

Salak merupakan komoditas pertanian unggulan di daerah Sleman. Salah satu varietas salak yang baru dibudidayakan masyarakat Turi adalah salak madu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) Mengetahui tingkat ketahanan pangan rumah tangga tani salak madu di Kecamatan Turi, Sleman; (2) Mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi Pangsa Pengeluaran Pangan (PPP) rumah tangga tani di Kecamatan Turi, Sleman; (3) Mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi Angka Kecukupan Energi rumah tangga tani di Kecamatan Turi, Sleman. Lokasi penelitian ditentukan dengan metode *purposive sampling*, sedangkan sampel responden ditentukan dengan metode sensus sejumlah 35 rumah tangga tani salak madu di Kecamatan Turi, Sleman. Ketahanan pangan rumah tangga ditentukan berdasarkan indikator Jonsson dan Toole. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi PPP dan AKE diketahui dengan menggunakan metode *Ordinary Least Square* (OLS). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: (1) Berdasarkan indikator Jonsson dan Toole, sebanyak 60% rumah tangga tani salak madu tahan pangan, 34,29% kurang pangan, 5,71% rawan pangan dan tidak ada rumah tangga yang rentan pangan; (2) Pangsa Pengeluaran Pangan (PPP) pada rumah tangga tani salak madu dipengaruhi secara negatif oleh pendapatan rumah tangga tani; (3) Angka Kecukupan Energi (AKE) pada rumah tangga tani salak madu dipengaruhi secara positif oleh pendapatan rumah tangga tani, jumlah anggota keluarga yang bekerja dan pendidikan istri.

**Kata kunci:** angka kecukupan energi, Jonsson and Toole, ketahanan pangan rumah tangga, pangsa pengeluaran pangan, salak madu.

## ABSTRACT

*Salak madu is superior agricultural commodity in Turi Sub-District of Sleman. One of the new salak varieties cultivated by Turi community is salak madu. The aims of this research are to determine: (1) the level of food security of salak madu's household farmers in Turi Sub-District of Sleman; (2) the factors that affect household food security based on share of food expenditure (PPP) of salak madu's household farmers in Turi Sub-District of Sleman; (3) the factor that affect household food security based on energy adequacy rate (AKE) of salak madu's household farmers in Turi Sub-District of Sleman. The research's is determined by purposive sampling method, while the respondents's sample is determined by census method of 35 household of salak madu's farmers in Turi Sub-District of Sleman. Household food security is determined based on the Jonsson and Toole indicators. Factors that influence PPP and AKE are known using the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method. The results of this research show that: (1) Based on the Jonsson and Toole indicators, 60% of farm household are food secure, 34,29% are food less secure, 5,71% are food insecure and no household is included food vulnerable; (2) Income can decrease share of food expenditure (PPP) of salak madu,s household farmer; (3) Number of working family members, houselold farmers income, and wife's education can increase energy adequacy rate (AKE) of salak madu's household farmer.*

**Keywords:** *energy adequacy rate, household food security, Jonsson and Toole, salak madu, share of food expenditure.*