



Intisari

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui 1) tingkat pangsa pengeluaran pangan, 2) tingkat kecukupan energi, 3) kondisi ketahanan pangan, dan 4) faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi pangsa pengeluaran pangan rumah tangga tani padi organik di Kabupaten Sleman. Pangsa pengeluaran pangan merupakan proporsi pengeluaran pangan rumah tangga terhadap pengeluaran total dan dinyatakan dalam persen (%). Tingkat kecukupan energi merupakan nilai asupan energi yang dikonsumsi masing-masing individu per hari dalam rumah tangga tani dan dinyatakan dalam kilokalori (kcal). Kondisi ketahanan pangan rumah tangga dapat diketahui melalui klasifikasi silang menurut Jonsson *and* Toole. Faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi pangsa pengeluaran pangan dapat diketahui dengan melakukan analisis regresi linier berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rumah tangga tani padi organik di Kabupaten Sleman memiliki pangsa pengeluaran pangan rendah (55,68%) dan nilai kecukupan energi cukup (100,31%). Rumah tangga tani padi organik yang tergolong tahan pangan sebesar 46,47%. Faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh positif terhadap pangsa pengeluaran pangan yaitu harga telur; harga minyak goreng; harga gula; harga mie instan dan harga tempe, sedangkan pendapatan usaha tani padi organik berpengaruh negatif terhadap pangsa pengeluaran pangan.

Kata kunci : kecukupan energi, ketahanan pangan, konsumsi, pangsa pengeluaran pangan



Abstract

This research aims to determine 1) the level of the share of food expenditure, 2) the level of energy sufficiency, 3) food security conditions, and 4) the factors that affect a share of organic rice farming household food expenditure in Sleman Regency. The share of food expenditure is the proportion of household food expenditure to total expenditure and is expressed in percent (%). The level of energy sufficiency is the value of energy consumed by each individual per day in farm households and is expressed in kilocalories (kcal). Household food security conditions can be detected through Jonsson and Toole's cross-classification. Factors affecting the share of food expenditure can be determined by multiple linear regression analysis. The results showed that the organic rice farm households in Sleman district has its share of food expenditure amounted to 55.68% were categorized as low, and the value of energy sufficiency of 100.31% were categorized enough. Organic rice farm households classified as food secure by 46.47%. The share of household food expenditure are positively affected by the price of eggs, the price of cooking oil, the price of sugar, the price of instant noodles and the price of soybean, while the organic rice farming revenue negatively affect the share of food expenditure.

Key words : consumption, energy sufficiency, food security, the share of food expenditure