

## INTISARI

Upaya peningkatan produksi pangan terus dilakukan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan penduduk dunia yang semakin bertambah setiap tahun. Disisi lain *food waste* merupakan salah satu isu ketahanan pangan. Menurut FAO, jumlah *food waste* yang dihasilkan penduduk dunia setara dengan jumlah yang diperlukan untuk mengurangi angka kelaparan dunia. Menurut *United Nations Environment Programme* pada tahun 2021, rumah tangga merupakan sektor penghasil *food waste* terbanyak dengan 61%. Indonesia merupakan penghasil *food waste* terbesar di Asia Tenggara dengan 77 kg/kapita/tahun. Berdasarkan data tersebut peneliti tertarik untuk melihat bagaimana perilaku *food waste* yang ada di rumah tangga, khususnya rumah tangga di Kabupaten Sleman. Tujuan dari penelitian ini antara lain: Mengetahui kuantitas *food waste* yang dihasilkan dari perilaku *food waste* rumah tangga di Kabupaten Sleman dengan menggunakan estimasi sederhana. Mengetahui perilaku *food waste* yang terjadi pada rumah tangga di Kabupaten Sleman. Mengetahui penerapan *food management* pada rumah tangga di Kabupaten Sleman. Pengaruh *food management* dan faktor lainnya terhadap perilaku *food waste* rumah tangga di Kabupaten Sleman yang merupakan pengembangan dari *Theory of Planned Behavior* (TPB) dianalisis dengan SEM-PLS. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan Kuantitas *food waste* pada rumah tangga di Kabupaten Sleman sebesar 10,77 kg/kapita/tahun lebih rendah dibandingkan kuantitas *food waste* tingkat nasional. Rumah tangga di Kabupaten Sleman jarang melakukan perilaku *food waste*. Penerapan *food management* pada rumah tangga di kabupaten Sleman termasuk kategori sering dilakukan untuk mengurangi *food waste*. *Food management* berpengaruh positif terhadap *Perceived Behavioral control*. Semakin kuat *Perceived Behavioral control*, *Intention to reduce food waste* dan *religious knowledge* mampu mengurangi perilaku *food waste* pada rumah tangga di kabupaten Sleman.

**Kata Kunci:** *Food Waste, Behavior, Theory of Planned Behavior, Food Management, Religious Knowledge*

## ABSTRACT

*Efforts to increase food production continue to be made to meet the world's population needs, which are increasing yearly. On the other hand, food waste is an issue of food security. According to FAO, the amount of food waste produced by the world's population is equivalent to the amount needed to reduce world hunger. According to the United Nations Environment Program in 2021, households are the sector that produces the most food waste with 61%. Indonesia is the largest producer of food waste in Southeast Asia with 77 kg/capita/year. Based on these data, researchers are interested in seeing how food waste behavior is in households, especially households in Sleman Regency. The aims of this study include: Knowing the quantity of food waste resulting from the behavior of household food waste in Sleman Regency by using a simple estimate. Knowing the behavior of food waste that occurs in households in Sleman Regency. Knowing the application of food management in households in Sleman Regency. The influence of food management and other factors on the behavior of household food waste in Sleman Regency which is a development of the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) was analyzed with SEM-PLS. The results of this study indicate that the quantity of food waste in households in Sleman Regency is 10.77 kg/capita/year, which is lower than the quantity of food waste at the national level. Households in Sleman Regency rarely practice food waste behavior. The application of food management to households in Sleman district is often carried out to reduce food waste. Food management has a positive effect on Perceived Behavioral control. The stronger Perceived Behavioral control, Intention to reduce food waste and religious knowledge are able to reduce food waste behavior in households in Sleman district.*

**Keywords:** *Food Waste, Behavior, Theory of Planned Behavior, Food Management, Religious Knowledge*