

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui: 1). perbedaan tingkat ketercapaian indikator ketahanan pangan rumah tangga berdasarkan karakteristik rumah tangga; 2). perbedaan tingkat ketercapaian indikator ketahanan pangan dan ketahanan pangan rumah tangga berdasarkan daerah tingkat II di DIY; 3). faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi ketahanan pangan rumah tangga di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Penelitian dilakukan di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, dengan pertimbangan angka kemiskinan lebih tinggi dari angka kemiskinan nasional dan masih terdapat desa rawan pangan dan gizi. Sampel ditentukan dengan *purposive sampling*, dengan kriteria: anggota rumah tangga harus ada suami dan istri, suami dan istri tinggal dalam satu rumah, dan data semua variabel terisi lengkap. Jumlah sampel yang memenuhi kriteria ada 1.160 rumah tangga. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder dari susenas 2015. Analisis data yang digunakan untuk menjawab tujuan kesatu adalah *Independent t-test*, kedua adalah *one way anova*, dan ketiga adalah *Ordinary Least Square*. Hasil analisis *Independent t-test* menunjukkan bahwa; 1). tingkat keterjangkauan pangan, keberagaman pangan, dan keseimbangan zat gizi sumber energi rumah tangga yang tinggal di kota lebih tinggi daripada di desa. Namun tingkat kecukupan energi rumah tangga yang tinggal di kota lebih rendah daripada di desa; 2). tingkat keterjangkauan pangan, keberagaman pangan, dan keseimbangan zat gizi sumber energi rumah tangga bukan petani lebih tinggi daripada petani. Tidak ada perbedaan tingkat kecukupan energi rumah tangga bukan petani dan rumah tangga petani; 3). tingkat keterjangkauan pangan, kecukupan energi, keberagaman pangan, dan keseimbangan zat gizi sumber energi rumah tangga tidak miskin lebih tinggi daripada rumah tangga miskin; 4). tingkat keterjangkauan pangan, tingkat kecukupan energi, tingkat keberagaman pangan, dan tingkat keseimbangan zat gizi sumber energi rumah tangga bukan penerima raskin lebih tinggi daripada rumah tangga penerima raskin. Hasil analisis *one way anova* menunjukkan bahwa; 1). tingkat keterjangkauan pangan rumah tangga Kabupaten Bantul, Gunung Kidul, dan Kota Yogyakarta lebih tinggi daripada Kabupaten Sleman dan Kulon Progo; 2). Kabupaten Bantul, Kulon Progo, Sleman, dan Kota Yogyakarta mempunyai tingkat kecukupan energi yang tidak berbeda. Kabupaten Gunung Kidul mempunyai tingkat kecukupan energi yang paling rendah dan berbeda dengan empat daerah tingkat II yang lain; 3). Tingkat keberagaman pangan rumah tangga di Kota Yogyakarta, Kabupaten Bantul, dan Gunung Kidul lebih tinggi daripada Kabupaten Sleman dan Kulon Progo; 4). Tidak ada perbedaan tingkat keseimbangan zat gizi sumber energi rumah tangga di semua kabupaten dan kota di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta; 5). Kota Yogyakarta dan Kabupaten Bantul mempunyai ketahanan pangan yang tidak berbeda dan lebih tahan pangan daripada Kabupaten Sleman, Gunung Kidul, dan Kulon Progo. Hasil analisis *Ordinary Least Square* menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan usia ibu rumah tangga, pendidikan ibu rumah tangga, dan pendapatan rumah tangga akan meningkatkan ketahanan pangan. Semakin banyak jumlah anggota rumah tangga akan menurunkan ketahanan pangan rumah tangga. Rumah tangga yang tinggal di kota lebih tahan pangan daripada di desa. Rumah tangga petani lebih tahan pangan daripada bukan petani. Rumah tangga yang tidak miskin lebih tahan pangan daripada yang miskin. Ketahanan pangan rumah tangga penerima raskin tidak berbeda dengan rumah tangga bukan penerima raskin.

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to find out: 1). differences in the level of achievement of household food security indicators based on household characteristics; 2). differences in the level of achievement of indicators of food security and household food security by region level II in DIY; 3). factors affecting household food security in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The study was conducted in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, with the consideration that the poverty rate was higher than the national poverty rate and there were still villages prone to food and nutrition. The sample was determined by purposive sampling, with the following criteria: household members must have husband and wife, husband and wife live in one house, and all data variables were completely filled. The number of samples that met the criteria were 1,160 households. The data used were secondary data from Susenas 2015. Analysis of the data used to answer the first goal was the Independent t-test, the second was one way ANOVA, and the third was Ordinary Least Square. The results of the Independent t-test analysis showed that; 1). the level of food affordability, food diversity, and the balance of nutrients in household energy sources that live in cities was higher than in villages. However, the level of energy sufficiency of households living in cities was lower than in villages; 2). the level of food affordability, food diversity, and nutrient balance of non-farmer household energy sources was higher than farmers. There was no difference in the energy sufficiency level of non-farm household and farm household; 3). the level of food affordability, energy sufficiency, food diversity, and nutrient balance of non-poor household energy sources was higher than poor households; 4). the level of food affordability, the level of energy sufficiency, the level of food diversity, and the level of nutrient balance of non-Raskin recipient household energy sources was higher than *raskin* recipient households. One way ANOVA analysis results show that; 1). the level of household food affordability of Bantul, Gunung Kidul, and Yogyakarta Regencies was higher than that of Sleman and Kulon Progo Regencies; 2). The districts of Bantul, Kulon Progo, Sleman and the City of Yogyakarta have similar levels of energy sufficiency. Gunung Kidul Regency has the lowest level of energy sufficiency and was different from the other four level II regions; 3). The level of diversity of household food in the City of Yogyakarta, Bantul Regency, and Gunung Kidul was higher than the Regencies of Sleman and Kulon Progo; 4). There was no difference in the level of balance of nutrients in household energy sources in all districts and cities in Yogyakarta Special Region; 5). Yogyakarta City and Bantul Regency have food security that was no different and more food resistant than Sleman, Gunung Kidul and Kulon Progo Regencies. Ordinary Least Square analysis results show that increasing the age of housewives, housewife education, and household income will increase food security. The more the number of household members will reduce household food security. Households living in cities were more food security than in villages. Farmer households were more food resistant than non-farmers. Non-poor households were more food security than poor ones. The food security of Raskin recipient households was no different from non-Raskin recipient households.