

ABSTRAK

Pangan merupakan kebutuhan dasar utama bagi manusia yang harus terpenuhi setiap saat. Kondisi ketersediaan pangan yang cukup, aman, merata dan terjangkau disebut dengan ketahanan pangan. Ketahanan pangan diukur berdasarkan aspek ketersediaan, akses dan penyerapan pangan. Dari ketiga aspek tersebut digabungkan untuk menghasilkan nilai komposit ketahanan pangan, yang selanjutnya dijadikan sebagai Indeks Ketahanan Pangan (IKP). Ketahanan pangan diukur berdasarkan aspek ketersediaan, akses dan penyerapan pangan. Ketahanan pangan di Jawa Tengah menunjukkan kondisi yang baik. Ditinjau dari aspek ketersediaan pangan, Jateng mampu menyediakan pangan secara mandiri. Meski demikian, kondisi tersebut perlu diwaspadai mengingat kondisi geografis Indonesia yang beriklim tropis dan banyaknya jumlah penduduk di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi indeks ketahanan pangan di Provinsi Jawa Tengah pada tahun 2018 menggunakan model regresi logistik ordinal, karena Provinsi Jawa Tengah di kategorikan menjadi tiga status ketahanan pangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak 25 kabupaten/kota sangat tahan pangan, 8 kabupaten/kota tahan pangan dan 2 kabupaten/kota rawan pangan. Berdasarkan hasil regresi logistik ordinal jumlah penduduk, angka harapan hidup dan persentase rumah tangga dengan akses air bersih berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap indeks ketahanan pangan. Nilai *odds ratio* jumlah penduduk memiliki nilai yang paling besar yaitu 0,033 memberikan kecenderungan yang positif. Maka indeks ketahanan pangan akan meningkat ketika ketiga variabel jumlah penduduk, angka harapan hidup (AHH) dan persentase rumah tangga dengan akses air bersih ditingkatkan.

Kata Kunci: Ketahanan Pangan, Regresi Logistik Ordinal, *Odds Ratio*

ABSTRACT

Food is the main basic need for humans that must be fulfilled at any time. The condition of adequate, safe, equitable, and affordable food availability is called food security. Food security is measured based on the aspects of food availability, access, and absorption. These three aspects are combined to produce a food security composite value, which is then used as the Food Security Index (IKP). Food security is measured based on the aspects of food availability, access, and absorption. Food security in Central Java shows good condition. In terms of food availability, Central Java can provide food independently. However, this condition needs to be watched out for considering Indonesia's geographical conditions, which have a trophic climate and a large number of people in Central Java Province. This study aims to identify the factors that affect the food security index in Central Java Province in 2018 using an ordinal logistic regression model because Central Java Province is categorized into three food security statuses. The results showed that as many as 25 districts/cities were very food resistant, 8 districts/cities were food resistant and 2 districts/cities were food insecure. Based on the results of the ordinal logistic regression of population, life expectancy, and the percentage of households with access to clean water have a significant effect on the food security index. The odds ratio value for the percentage of households with access to clean water of 0.89 gives a positive trend. Then the food security index will increase when the three variables of population size, life expectancy (AHH), and the percentage of households with access to clean water are increased.

Keyword: *Food Security, Ordinal Logistic Regression, Odds Ratio*