

VISTA NUR DEFIANA. 2023. Analisis Hubungan Ketersediaan Pangan Lokal dan Kejadian *Stunting* di Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Dibawah arahan Dwi Aulia Puspitaningrum.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian bertujuan untuk (1) menganalisis kondisi produksi tanaman pangan (padi, jagung, ubi kayu, dan ubi jalar) pada masing-masing kecamatan di Kabupaten Kulon Progo, (2) menganalisis ketersediaan pangan pada masing-masing kecamatan di Kabupaten Kulon Progo, (3) menganalisis hubungan antara ketersediaan pangan dengan kejadian *stunting* di Kabupaten Kulon Progo, dan (4) membuat pemetaan antara ketersediaan pangan dengan kejadian *stunting* pada masing-masing kecamatan di Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif deskriptif dengan metode pelaksanaan studi kasus. Sumber data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder. Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis deskriptif, rasio konsumsi normatif terhadap ketersediaan pangan per kapita, Kontingensi, dan Sistem Informasi Geografis (SIG). Hasil Penelitian (1) Produksi komoditas padi, jagung, ubi kayu, dan ubi jalar terendah berada di Kecamatan Kokap, Kecamatan Galur, Kecamatan Kalibawang, dan Kecamatan Wates. Produksi komoditas padi, jagung, ubi kayu, dan ubi jalar tertinggi berada di Kecamatan Nanggulan, Kecamatan Sentolo, Kecamatan Kalibawang, dan Kecamatan Pengasih. (2) Mayoritas Kecamatan di Kabupaten Kulon Progo termasuk kategori surplus pangan. (3) Ada hubungan yang kuat antara ketersediaan pangan dengan kejadian *stunting*. (4) Pemetaan menghasilkan 12 kecamatan yang termasuk kategori surplus pangan dan defisit pangan terdapat balita *stunting*.

Kata Kunci: Ketersediaan Pangan, Konsumsi Normatif, Pangan, Sistem Informasi Geografis, *stunting*.

VISTA NUR DEFIANA. 2023. Analysis of the Relationship between Local Food Availability and *Stunting* Incidence in Kulon Progo Regency. Supervised by Dwi Aulia Puspitaningrum.

ABSTRACT

The research aimed (1) to analyze the condition of food crop production (rice, corn, cassava, and sweet potato) in each sub-district at Kulon Progo Regency, (2) to analyze food availability in each sub-district in Kulon Progo Regency, (3) to analyze the relationship between food availability and stunting incidence in Kulon Progo Regency, and (4) make a mapping between food availability and the incidence of stunting in each sub-district in Kulon Progo Regency. The research method uses a quantitative descriptive with a case study implementation method. The source of data used is secondary data. Methods of data collection using documentation. Data analysis techniques use descriptive analysis, the ratio of normative consumption to food availability per capita, Contingency, and Geographic Information System (GIS). The result of study (1) The lowest production of rice, corn, cassava, and sweet potato commodities were in Kokap District, Galur District, Kalibawang District, and Wates District. The highest production of rice, corn, cassava, and sweet potato commodities were in Nanggulan District, Sentolo District, Kalibawang District, and Pengasih District. (2) The majority of sub-districts in Kulon Progo Regency are categorized as surplus food. (3) There were a strong relationship between food availability and the incidence of stunting. (4) The mapping resulted in 12 sub-districts that are included in the categories of food surplus and food deficit with stunting toddlers.

Keywords: *Food, food availability, stunting, normative consumption, Geographic Information System.*