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## FACTORS AFFECTING FOOD SECURITY BY USING ANALYSIS OF CONFIRMATORY FACTORS

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### ABSTRACT

Indonesia's population growth is predicted to double by 2050, which is about 430 million people with an estimated population increase of 1.5% per year. This increasing number of population will certainly have an impact on the fulfillment of food needs. The coefficient of the influence of agricultural production variables (Y1), wetland variables (Y2) and population variable (Y3) on Food Security by 0.799, 1.023 and 0.900 respectively, this indicates that agricultural production (Y1), and population variable (Y3) have a significant and positive effect on Food Security (Z). This can be seen from the coefficients of the positive sign of 0.799, 1.023 and 0.900 with the critical ratio (CR) of 6.979 (greater than 1.96) and the significance probability (p) of <0.001. This value is smaller than the specified significance level ( $\alpha$ ) that is 0,05. By looking at the results of the analysis of food security trends in the aspects of food production, so far the value of production has always declined in general, so the fulfillment of food production is only 80% only and leave the average deficiency of 20% every year that must be met by way of imports from other countries. It is seen from the parameters that it is apparent that agricultural production alone does not meet the national food needs, plus the productivity level of 72% which is expected to be 100% even with the vertical farming concept is expected to reach the optimal number of 100%, then the aspect of wetland which has a significant reduction value, the depreciation of national rice harvest area in 2010 shrank an area of 12.63 thousand hectares or 0.1% of total land area. Overall, agricultural land in Indonesia is reduced by 27 thousand hectares per year. Thus, the decline in harvested area occurs not only in rice, but also in other commodities. Food security is closely related to national resilience, economic stability, especially from food production, agricultural land and population. The stabilization of food security is done by increasing the availability of food at the household level by developing local commodities, increasing agricultural productivity through the acceleration of technology utilization in accordance with the local human resources capacity, guidance and assistance in an intensive and sustainable program on community empowerment, strengthening network and comic commitment of all stakeholders towards efforts to improve the welfare of the community through increased household food security.

**Keywords:** *Food Security, Agricultural, Wetland, Second Confirmatory Factor Analysis.*