

ABSTRAK : Pernikahan dini masih marak terjadi dan disebabkan oleh berbagai faktor seperti pendidikan orangtua yang rendah dan status ekonomi keluarga yang belum matang sehingga rumah tangga yang menikah dini beresiko mengalami kerawanan pangan. Ketahanan pangan yang rendah dapat menyebabkan balita mengalami gizi kurang dan stunting. Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan yaitu menganalisis hubungan pernikahan dini terhadap ketahanan pangan keluarga balita di Kecamatan Leuwiliang, Kabupaten Bogor, Jawa Barat. Desain yang digunakan adalah jenis desain cross sectional dengan pengumpulan data secara langsung melibatkan 106 responden melalui wawancara dengan kuesioner karakteristik sosio-demografi, kuesioner ketahanan pangan HFIAS (Household Food Insecurity Access Scale), dan kuesioner status gizi balita (BB/U, PB/U atau TB/U). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan antara usia menikah terhadap ketahanan pangan keluarga balita (p -value= 0,428 dan $r=-0,078$). Namun, usia ibu memiliki anak pertama berhubungan signifikan terhadap ketahanan pangan (p -value =0,045 dan $r = - 0,195$), semakin rendah usia ibu saat memiliki anak pertama semakin rawan keluarga balita. Sebesar 53,60% yang memiliki anak pertama di usia <19 tahun adalah ibu yang menikah dini dan ibu yang menikah di usia ideal seluruhnya memiliki anak di usia <19 tahun. Pernikahan dini tidak berhubungan dengan ketahanan pangan keluarga balita namun keluarga balita yang menikah dan memiliki anak pertama di usia <19 tahun cenderung memiliki risiko tinggi ke dalam status rawan pangan tingkat berat.

Kata kunci : keluarga balita, pernikahan dini, ketahanan pangan, status gizi balita, bogor.

ABSTRACT : Early marriage is still widespread and is caused by various factors, such as low parental education and immature family economic status, so that households that marry early are at risk of food insecurity for young children in Leuwiliang District, Bogor Regency, West Java. The design used was a cross-sectional type of design with direct data collection involving 106 respondents through interviews with socio-demographic characteristics questionnaires, HFIAS (Household Food Insecurity Access Scale) food security questionnaire, and infant nutrition status questionnaire between age at marriage and family food security for children under five (p value=0,428 and $r=-0,078$). However, the age at which the mother had her first child was significantly associated with food security (p -value = 0,045 and $r=-0,195$), with the lower the age at which the mother had first child, the more food insecure the family. 53,60% of those who had their first child at <19 years were mothers who married early, and mothers who married at the ideal age all had children at <19 years. Early marriage is not associated with the food security of families with children under five, but families with children under five who marry and have their first child before the age of 19 are at high risk of severe food insecurity.

Keywords : child marriage, food security, nutritional status of toddler, toddler's family, bogor