Sustainable Development Goal 5 - Target 5.3 - aims to eliminate all harmful practices, including child marriage by 2030. Even though child marriage prevalence in Indonesia remains high, the Government of Indonesia is committed to achieving this target. All data is based on the 2016 annual Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS), which monitors child marriage trends as well as associated factors.

ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERING ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Sustainable marriage

GEOGRAPHICAL SPREAD OF CHILD MARRIAGE PREVALENCE UNDER AGE 18

Child marriage is found in geographical pockets throughout Indonesia – Rates vary widely across the country and by level of government (province, district and sub-district). Provincial averages can mask districts where prevalence is much higher than the national or provincial average.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

While the legal age of marriage is 27 according to the 1974 Marriage Law, marriage dispensation allows for children to get married at an earlier age.

IMPACT

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Girls who marry before age 18 are at least four times less likely to complete secondary education or equivalent.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Child marriage is estimated to cost economies at least 1.7% of GDP.

GLOBALLY

Complications during pregnancy and childbirth are the second leading cause of death for girls between ages 15 and 19.

Babies born to mothers under age 20 are 1.5 times more likely to die during the first 28 days than babies born to mothers in their 20s or 30s.

Married girls are more vulnerable to domestic violence.**


To learn more about children in Indonesia: www.unicef.or.id