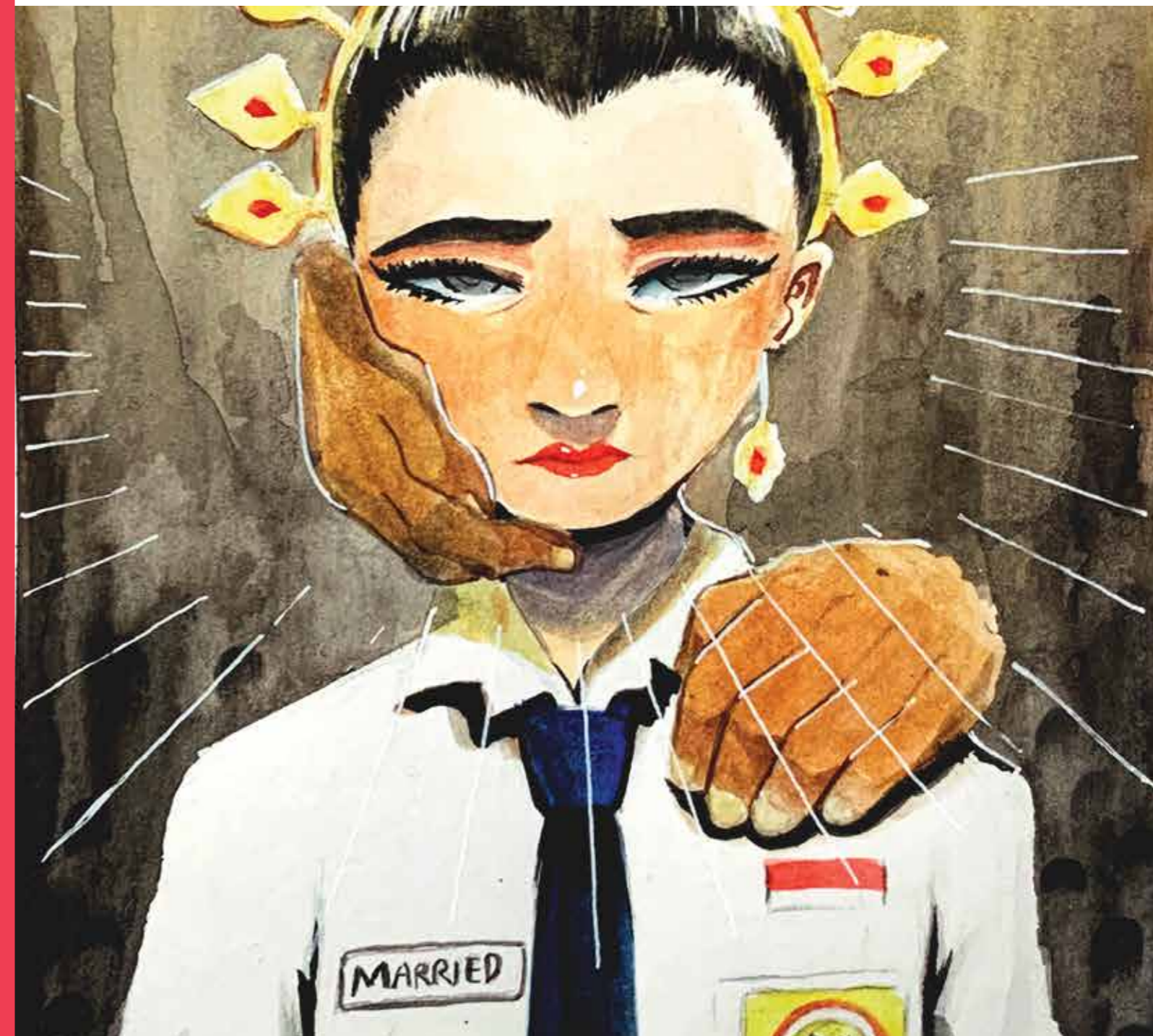


# Prevention of Child Marriage

Acceleration that cannot wait





# Acknowledgment



UNICEF Indonesia/2017/Kate Watson

Adolescents from MTS Model Kota Sorong School, take part in the Life Skills Programme.

Statistics Indonesia (BPS), the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), UNICEF, and the Center on Child Protection and Wellbeing at Universitas Indonesia (PUSKAPA) have collaborated to publish the "Prevention of Child Marriage: Acceleration that Cannot Wait" report.

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"Illustration Depicted Child Marriage" by Rizka Raisa Fatimah Ramli,  
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# Preface

In 2018, 1 of 9 girls aged 20-24 in Indonesia was married before reaching age 18, a situation which often refers to as child marriage. Adolescence is supposed to be a period for physical, emotional, and social development prior to entering adulthood. Child marriage is often interlinked with the fact that it violates the child's human rights, and also limits their options and opportunities. Every child is entitled to survival, growth, and development, as well as to protection from violence and discrimination as mandated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The publication of Child Marriage Prevention report provides information on the prevalence of child marriage and its impacts to girls and boys in Indonesia. The main data source used is the survey result conducted by the Statistics Indonesia (BPS), namely the 2008-2018 National Socioeconomic Survey (Susenas), and the 2015 Intercensal Population Survey (SUPAS) Projection.

This publication is a collaborative work between the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), BPS, and Bappenas, with technical support from the Center on Child Protection and Wellbeing at Universitas Indonesia (PUSKAPA). The data shown herein are those on child marriage and its interconnection to various aspects, such as education, well-being, social protection, fertility and health, and manpower. The discussion is presented in a descriptive analytical method. The report also provides information about the areas that can be prioritized for intervention to address child marriage in Indonesia. The Discussion Chapter was written based on the descriptive analysis and literature reviews.

The publication of this report is expected to serve as a basis for formulating the most suitable policies to address the problem of child marriage and developing effective programs. In addition, it is also expected to contribute to ensuring data consistency.

Jakarta, 24 January 2020  
Deputy of Social Statistics Division  
BPS - Statistics Indonesia



Margo Yuwono

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# Foreword



Child marriage is a form of violence against children. A child who is forced to be married or due to certain condition has to be married under age 18 will face higher vulnerability in terms of access to education, health quality, vulnerability to violence, and poverty. Child marriage does not only affect the married child, but also the child she will give birth to, and in turn, might lead to inter-generational poverty.

The growing awareness of various parties on the danger of child marriage has become visible, which is reflected from various good practices and efforts in child marriage prevention initiated by a number of stakeholders. The Government of Indonesia (GoI) has shown its commitment by setting the target for child marriage reduction at national level in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024 from 11.2 percent in 2018 to 8.74 percent by 2024. Achieving the target would require collaborative efforts between the government, development partners, and other non-governmental agencies. The collaboration should be conducted, starting from the strategy preparation phase that is based on the accurate data to reduce child marriage, to its implementation.

UNICEF Indonesia/2015/Joshua Estey

A mother carrying her 3-year-old daughter walks with other pedestrians on a road in the village of Kemalang in Klaten District, Central Java Province.

This publication is one of the results of collaboration between the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Statistics Indonesia (BPS), National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), and is technically supported by the Center on Child Protection and Wellbeing at Universitas Indonesia (PUSKAPA). The data presented in the report provide a broader description on the diverse factors associated with child marriage. Therefore, this report is expected to serve as a reference or basis to develop evidence-based policies and formulate strategies to prevent child marriage in Indonesia.

We sincerely thank UNICEF, BPS, and PUSKAPA for their cooperation and hard work in writing the child marriage report. We hope this comprehensive report and data can positively contribute to the fulfillment of child's rights in Indonesia, particularly the child protection aspect from marriage under the age of 18.

Jakarta, 20 January 2020

Deputy of Human, Social, and Cultural Development Division  
Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas)

**Subandi Sardjoko**

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# List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>ARI</b>	Aliansi Remaja Independen (Independent Youth Alliance)
<b>AIPJ</b>	Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice
<b>BAPPENAS</b>	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (National Development Planning Agency)
<b>BPJS</b>	Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial (Health Care and Security Agency)
<b>BPNT</b>	Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (Non-Cash Food Assistance)
<b>BPS</b>	Badan Pusat Statistik (Statistics Indonesia)
<b>CBCPM</b>	Community-based Child Protection Mechanism
<b>CLIO</b>	Columbia Libraries Catalog
<b>CRC</b>	Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>DPR</b>	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (House of Representatives)
<b>EIB</b>	Early Initiation of Breastfeeding
<b>EPR</b>	Employment to Population Ratio
<b>ES</b>	Elementary School
<b>Faskes</b>	Fasilitas Kesehatan (Health Facility)
<b>HR</b>	Human resources
<b>HS</b>	High School
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>Gol</b>	Government of Indonesia
<b>ISBN</b>	International Standard Book Number

<b>JHS</b>	Junior High School
<b>JKN</b>	Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (National Health Insurance)
<b>LBW</b>	Low Birth Weight
<b>PBI</b>	Penerima Bantuan Iuran (Premium Assistance Beneficiary)
<b>PIK KRR</b>	Pusat Informasi dan Konseling Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja (Center for Information and Counseling on Youth Reproductive Health)
<b>PKPR</b>	Program Kesehatan Peduli Remaja (Youth Awareness Health Program)
<b>Raskin</b>	Beras untuk Rumah Tangga Miskin (Rice for the Poor)
<b>Rastra</b>	Beras Sejahtera (Rice Social Assistance)
<b>RPJMN</b>	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (National Medium-Term Development Plan)
<b>SHS</b>	Senior High School
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SRHR</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
<b>SUPAS</b>	Survei Penduduk Antar Sensus (Intercensal Population Survey)
<b>Susenas</b>	Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (National Socioeconomic Survey)
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

# Executive Summary

This report aims to show the trend in child marriage in Indonesia, discuss its risk factors, and provide policy and program recommendations by and for the relevant stakeholders to effectively build protective factors to prevent child marriage.

This report was prepared as a follow-up from the previous reports published by BPS and UNICEF to analyze data on child marriage in Indonesia. The 2020 edition was prepared to update information on child marriage data and socioeconomic factors or characteristics that are associated with the issue, such as education, health, social protection, and employment.

In 2018, 1 out of 9 girls in Indonesia was married. The number of girls aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 in that year was estimated to reach 1,220,900, placing Indonesia as one of 10 countries with the highest absolute number of child marriage in the world.<sup>1</sup> The analysis on child marriage data looked into girls aged 20-24 who had been married before they reached age 15 and 18 as well as boy marriage. Data on boys have not shown any trend yet since there were only four years of data available on this matter, namely from 2015 to 2018. This was in line with the indicators of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and different from the previous report, which used the married women aged 20-24 as an indicator.

Over the past ten (10) years, there has been only a slight decrease of child marriage in Indonesia, which is 3.5 percentage points. In October 2019, the Government of Indonesia (Gol) passed Law Number 16 of 2019 as an amendment to Law Number 1 of 1974 on Marriage. In 2018, 11.21 percent of women aged 20-24 had been married before they reached age 18. The prevalence of child marriage in 20 provinces was still above the national average. Provinces with the highest child marriage prevalence were West Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, and Southeast Sulawesi. There were more than 1 million girls who were married at a very young age. According to the absolute number of child marriage, West Java, East Java, and Central Java were the provinces with the highest prevalence. Over the past 10 years, the prevalence of child marriage in rural areas decreased by 5.76 percentage points, while that in urban areas decreased only by less than 1 percentage point.

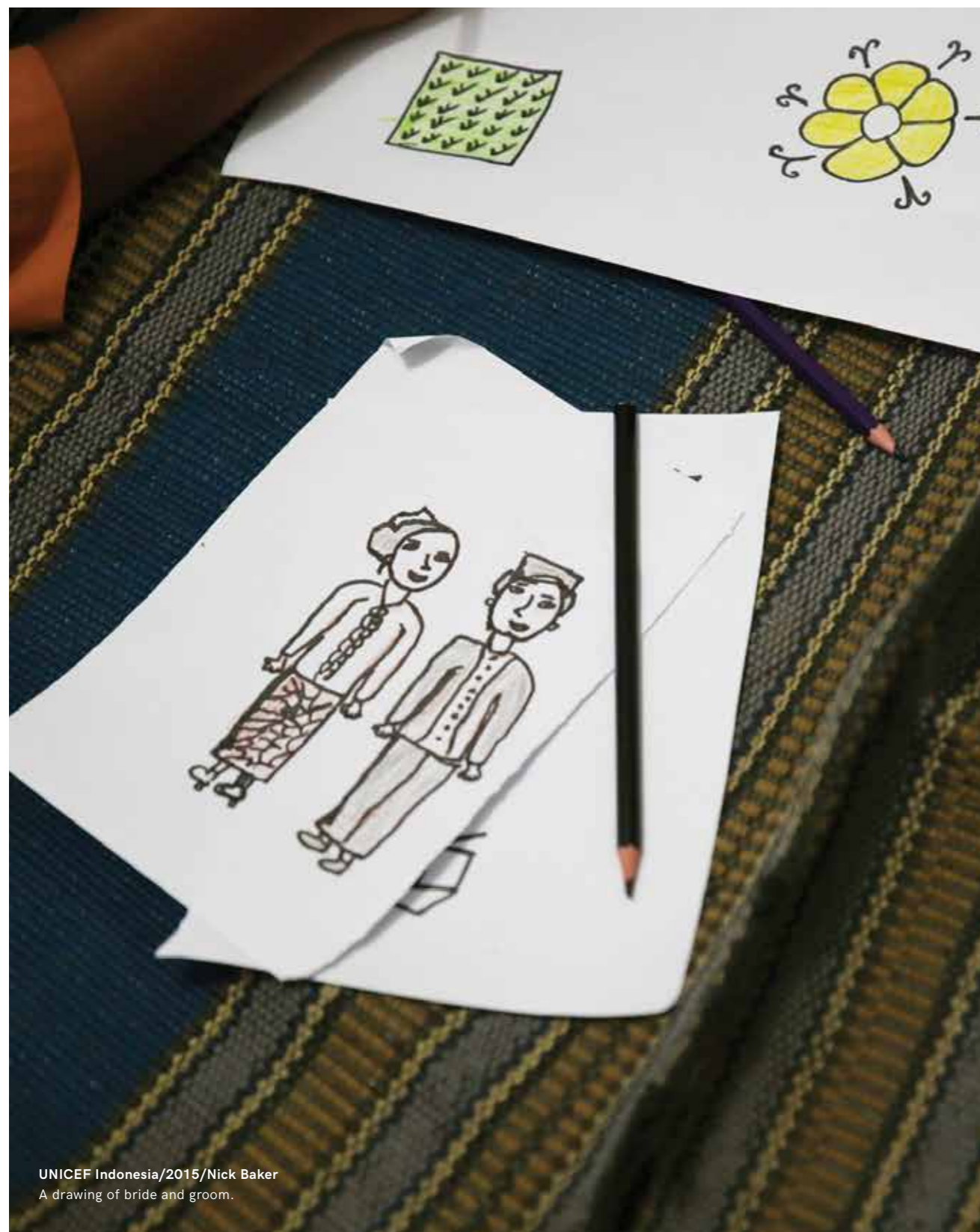
Child marriage is linked to various factors, both structural as well as ones associated with community, family, and individual capacity. Findings from Susenas and other relevant literature studies showed that girls, children from a poor family, who lived in rural areas, and had a low educational background were more vulnerable to child marriage. Female workers aged 18 and below were more likely to work in the informal sector and therefore became more vulnerable as compared to women of the same age group who were married after age 18 and work.

The report shows that poverty is not the only driving factor of child marriage. When linked to percentage of poor population, child marriage occurred not only in provinces with high level of poverty but also the relatively low ones.



UNICEF Indonesia/2015/Nick Baker  
School girl in West Java drawing an illustration related to child marriage.

<sup>1</sup>The absolute number was obtained from multiplying the prevalence of child marriage with the population projection from the 2015 SUPAS.



UNICEF Indonesia/2015/Nick Baker  
A drawing of bride and groom.

Child marriage is also connected to health. Only 19 percent of women aged 20-24, who were married under-18, performed early initiation of breastfeeding. Meanwhile, the proportion is 29 percent for those who were married as an adult (age 18 or above). Additionally, about 34 percent of women aged 20-24 and married as an adult, were assisted by a health worker when delivering a baby. This figure drops to 22 percent for those who were married under the age of 18.

The Government has responded through several policy innovations. These include resetting the minimum age of marriage for women, putting child marriage prevention as a priority in the RPJMN and national campaigns. In addition, the government partner institutions have also developed several intervention programs, such as the national campaign for stopping child marriage, Child Friendly City, Community-based Child Protection Mechanism (CBCPM), and reproductive and sexual health education.

Nevertheless, the policies and programs seem to be insufficient to prevent and address child marriage and its negative impacts. Faster, larger, and more integrated efforts are needed to address this problem.

This report proposes five (5) recommendations to ensure and accelerate the reduction of child marriage prevalence:

- 1) Strengthening laws and policies that protect girls from child marriage, including further ensuring that the existing good policies such as increase of minimum marriage age do not detrimentally cause child marriage phenomenon to be hidden;
- 2) Ensuring quality education and health services to prevent and respond to child marriage for all children, particularly for the more vulnerable ones;
- 3) Alleviating poverty as one of the driving factors of child marriage by integrating the child protection approach, capacity building for the child's main caregiver, and strengthening the child well-being system in various social assistance and protection programs;
- 4) Changing the mindset on and protection of child's access to sexual and reproductive health rights, gender equality and youth participation;
- 5) Supporting further researches that focus on the existing interventions for the married girls, domestic violence that occurs after child marriage, child marriage in urban areas, and child marriage among boys.



## 1

## Introduction

At global level, the practice of child marriage has been declining in various countries. In 2018, UNICEF estimated that 21 percent of young women (aged 20 to 24) were married when they were at a very young age.<sup>2</sup> The number showed a decrease as compared to the previous ten years, which reached 25 percent. The decrease also showed the accelerated trend in various countries. Over the past decade, it was estimated that 25 million of child marriages succeeded to be prevented through various effective efforts. However, there are still 650 million women and girls today who are married before their 18th birthday. The majority of them are found in South Asian and Sub-Saharan African countries.

The world community's concern in child marriage is strongly related to the fact that child marriage violates child's basic rights, restricts their choices and opportunities, and makes them vulnerable to violence, exploitation, and harassment.<sup>3</sup> Child marriage means the end of appropriate adolescent stage of many girls—a period that should allow their physical, emotional, and social aspects to develop and grow prior to entering adulthood.<sup>4</sup>

Having identified these various adverse impacts, ending the practice of child marriage has been incorporated into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030.

The aspects of child marriage are mentioned in target 5.3 SDG, which states: "Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early, and forced marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM)." Specifically, the SDG indicator 5.3.1 specifies: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18. This indicator serves as one of the bases for policy making on child protection from child marriage and to suppress the population growth rate.<sup>5</sup> This is due to the fact that if the child marriage prevalence remained high, other goals in SDGs would be hard to achieve. The SDGs that would be affected are: goals on no poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, decent work and economic growth, reduced inequality, and peace, justice, and strong institutions.<sup>6</sup>

In Indonesia, the guarantee for child's rights is set forth in the 1945 Constitution: Every child is entitled to survival, growth, and development, as well as to protection from violence and discrimination.<sup>7</sup> The guarantee for child's rights was later on reiterated through the passing of Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection—currently has been amended to Law Number 35 of 2014 on Child Protection—which defines a child as any individual under age 18. On child marriage, Law Number 35 of 2014 explicitly mentions about parent's obligation to prevent child marriage.<sup>8</sup> The Gol's commitment to prevent child marriage was then materialized with the passing of Law Number 16 of 2019, which amended the article on minimum marriage age in Law Number 1 of 1974 on Marriage. With the passing of this law, the minimum marriage age for women was increased from 16 to 19 years old.

Various policies at global and national level show good signs that many stakeholders, particularly the Gol, have committed to prevent child marriage. Such policies need to be supported with adequate strategies by reflecting on the current situation of child marriage, and adopting proven approaches in preventing and responding child marriage in Indonesia.

This publication is the continuation of the "Child Marriage in Indonesia" report in 2013 and 2015, which were published by BPS and UNICEF. The report is published to provide information on child marriage trends in Indonesia by using current estimate, particularly based on the 2018 National Socioeconomic Survey (Susenas). By using the updated data, it is expected that this publication can enrich analysis on child marriage trend and its relations to the various factors associated with it, such as health, education, well-being, and social protection. It is expected that the analysis elaborated in this report can serve as a basis for policy making and child marriage prevention strategy in Indonesia.

<sup>2</sup> UNICEF. (2018). *Child Marriage: Latest trends and future prospects*. New York: UNICEF.

<sup>3</sup> UNICEF & UNFPA. (2017). *Ending Child Marriage in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: UNICEF & UNFPA.

<sup>4</sup> Plan International. (2012). *Because I am a Girl: The state of the world's girls 2012: Learning for life*. London: Plan International.

<sup>5</sup> Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (BAPPENAS). (2017). *Metadata Indikator Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB)/ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indonesia: Pilar Pembangunan Sosial*. Jakarta: Bappenas.

<sup>6</sup> BPS. (2019). *Paparan Direktur Statistik Kesejahteraan Rakyat BPS: Perkawinan Usia Anak di Indonesia*. Dalam rangka Hari Perempuan Internasional. Jakarta: BPS.

<sup>7</sup> Article 28 B paragraph (2).

<sup>8</sup> Law Number 35 of 2014 on Child Protection, Article 26 paragraph (1) letter c.

# 2

## Data & Methodology

The data used in this publication originated from the National Socioeconomic Survey (Susenas) of March 2017, Susenas of March 2018, the trend data of Susenas for the period March 2008 to March 2018, and the population projection from the 2015 Intercensal Population Survey (SUPAS) conducted by BPS. The SUPAS population projection was used to estimate the absolute number of child marriage.

To calculate child marriage, this publication used a sample of women aged 20-24 that were spread across all districts/cities in Indonesia based on the Susenas for the period 2008-2018. For comparative purposes, several parts in this publication also show data on boys from the age group 20-24. However, due to lack of data, the prevalence of boy marriage is only based on the Susenas data of 2015-2018, which is hardly long enough to conclude any changing trend.

Child marriage in this publication is defined as "a marriage conducted under civil, religious or customary law, and with or without any official record or approval, in which one or both married individuals are under age 18."<sup>9</sup> The percentage of child marriage is the result of dividing women aged 20-24 whose age of first marriage was under 18 or 15 by all women aged 20-24. It should be noted that this calculation was based on the calculation method/indicator in the SDG metadata,<sup>10</sup> which was different from the one in the "Child Marriage in Indonesia 2013 and 2015" publication, where the denominator used was women aged 20-24 who were married. Similarly, the calculation of boy marriage used all men aged 20-24 as the denominator. The data in this publication were analyzed in a descriptive manner so as to provide a description on data collected through standard mathematic calculation in table, graph, or diagram formats.

<sup>9</sup> The use of age under 18 is also relevant, referring to the definition of a child in Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection.

<sup>10</sup> Metadata was made to create a shared understanding on every indicator in order to allow all stakeholders to make a well-directed planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (BAPPENAS). (2017). Metadata Indikator Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB)/Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indonesia: Pilar Pembangunan Sosial. Jakarta: Bappenas.

The limitation of the existing Susenas data is that they cannot show causal relations and instead only show two inter-connected variables. For example, in this report, it cannot be identified whether a girl ceased attending school first and then got married, or the other way around. In addition, although trend-wise there seemed to be an increase or decrease, both cases have to be statistically tested first to identify whether the difference being observed is statistically significant.

The Susenas data analysis was not aimed to provide in-depth information on child marriage due to the limited data collected through Susenas. Susenas included questions on the marital status and age of first marriage, but not additional questions about marriage or other deeper issues. Susenas did not provide any information on marriage legality, i.e. whether it was legally registered or not, and the characteristics of spouse if they did not live in 1 (one) household. In addition, the limited data of the 2018 Susenas made the discussion on the age of first pregnancy, delivery facility, and Early Initiation of Breastfeeding (EIB) to be based only on data from the Susenas of March 2017. The characteristics of the born children shown in this publication include only children who were born in the past 2 (two) years in accordance with the definition in Susenas.

However, using the Susenas data, a cross-sectional analysis can be conducted to observe the connection between child marriage with socioeconomic variables such as education, level of well-being, health, manpower, and social protection, so that a more detailed description on the factors associated with child marriage can be provided.

However, it should be noted that those variables only describe the condition during the survey, as there is no sufficient information to show that such a condition is an impact of child marriage.

Susenas samples were spread across all districts/cities in Indonesia, and thus data and analysis can be provided down to district/city level. However, due to several considerations, including sufficiency of samples and the complexity of child marriage issue between regions, the report's scope is limited only to national level. The number by province is provided in the tables in the appendices.

To measure poverty level, BPS applies the concept of ability to fulfill basic needs (basic needs approach). Utilizing this approach, poverty is perceived as an economic inability to fulfill the basic needs for food and non-food which is measured by expenditure.<sup>11</sup> Using household expenditure allows for the grouping of well-being level. The grouping that is frequently conducted is the grouping of household expenditure into five equally big groups, or quintile of expenditure. Quintile becomes the benchmark for household groups in Indonesia, which is measured by per capita expenditure. The grouping is conducted in the following way: total household expenditure group with 100 percent value is grouped into five quintiles. In other words, quintile 1 represents 20 percent of the lowest expenditure household, while quintile 5 represents 20 percent households with the highest per capita expenditure.

<sup>11</sup> BPS. (2019). *Data dan Informasi Kemiskinan Kabupaten/Kota Tahun 2018*. Jakarta: BPS.

The report was also prepared by conducting a literature review that tracked the publications issued in a number of scientific journals and study reports that were issued to limited audiences as well as those with ISSN or ISBN licenses. The tracking was conducted in a semi-systematic manner by searching in two publication data bases consisting of: CLIO - Columbia University and Google Scholar. From approximately 1,900 articles collected, many of them were not incorporated into this review since they discussed about child marriage taking place in Africa, Europe, South Asia, and South America. Selection on the collected articles were conducted through a review on title, abstract, and eventually the entire article.

In addition, purposive tracking was also conducted to find publications from non-governmental organizations which had well-known reputation in their works in child marriage issue, such as Aliansi Remaja Independen, Rumah Kita Bersama, Plan International, Rutgers WPF Indonesia, and Yayasan Kesehatan Perempuan. These organizations were selected based on the intervention for prevention and the handling of child marriage which they had carried out for at least 2 years, as well as programs that directly targeted children or girls.

The keywords used in both searches were: "Perkawinan/Pernikahan Anak," "Perkawinan/Pernikahan Dini," "Child Marriage," "Perkawinan/Pernikahan Anak Indonesia," "Perkawinan/Pernikahan Dini Indonesia," "Child Marriage Indonesia," "Pencegahan Perkawinan Anak," "Child Marriage Prevention," "Dispensasi Perkawinan," and "Child Marriage Dispensation." As for the non-governmental organization reports, the reviews were also conducted to identify any interventions that had been conducted for the prevention and the response of child marriage in Indonesia. The search results found a total of 33 publications, 26 of which were in English and 7 in Indonesian. All publications were read by six researchers who then categorized those findings by themes. The categorization result was subsequently analyzed by taking into account the existing Susenas analysis, which was triangulated by researchers and then written in the discussion chapter hereof.

# 3

## Current Trend in Child Marriage

This chapter discusses the trend of child marriage in Indonesia, which is afterward further explained based on the various types of disaggregation. The disaggregation referred to includes the trend of child marriage by the age of first marriage, by residence area (rural or urban), sex, and province.

The trend of girl marriage in Indonesia, both those who had their first marriage prior to age 18 and 15, showed a decline from 2008 to 2018, yet it was a rather slow process. In 2008, the prevalence of child marriage was 14.67 percent, yet in the subsequent decade (2018), it only declined by 3.5 percentage points to 11.21 percent. There was still 1 out of every 9 girls aged 20-24 who had their first marriage before reaching age 18.

In Indonesia, there are over one million women aged 20-24 whose first marriage took place when they were under 18 years old (1.2 million people). Meanwhile, the number of women aged 20-24 who had their first marriage prior to age 15 was 61.3 thousand people.<sup>12</sup>

On the other hand, the prevalence of women aged 20-24 who had their first marriage before age 15 declined by around 1 percentage point throughout the period of 2008-2018. In 2008, 1.60 percent of women aged 20-24 had their first marriage before reaching age 15. This prevalence declined almost a half in 2018 to 0.56 percent (Image 3.1.1).

<sup>12</sup> The absolute number is obtained from multiplying the prevalence of child marriage with the population projection from the 2015 SUPAS.

**Image 3.1.1 Data Trend of Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 by Age of First Marriage, 2008-2018**

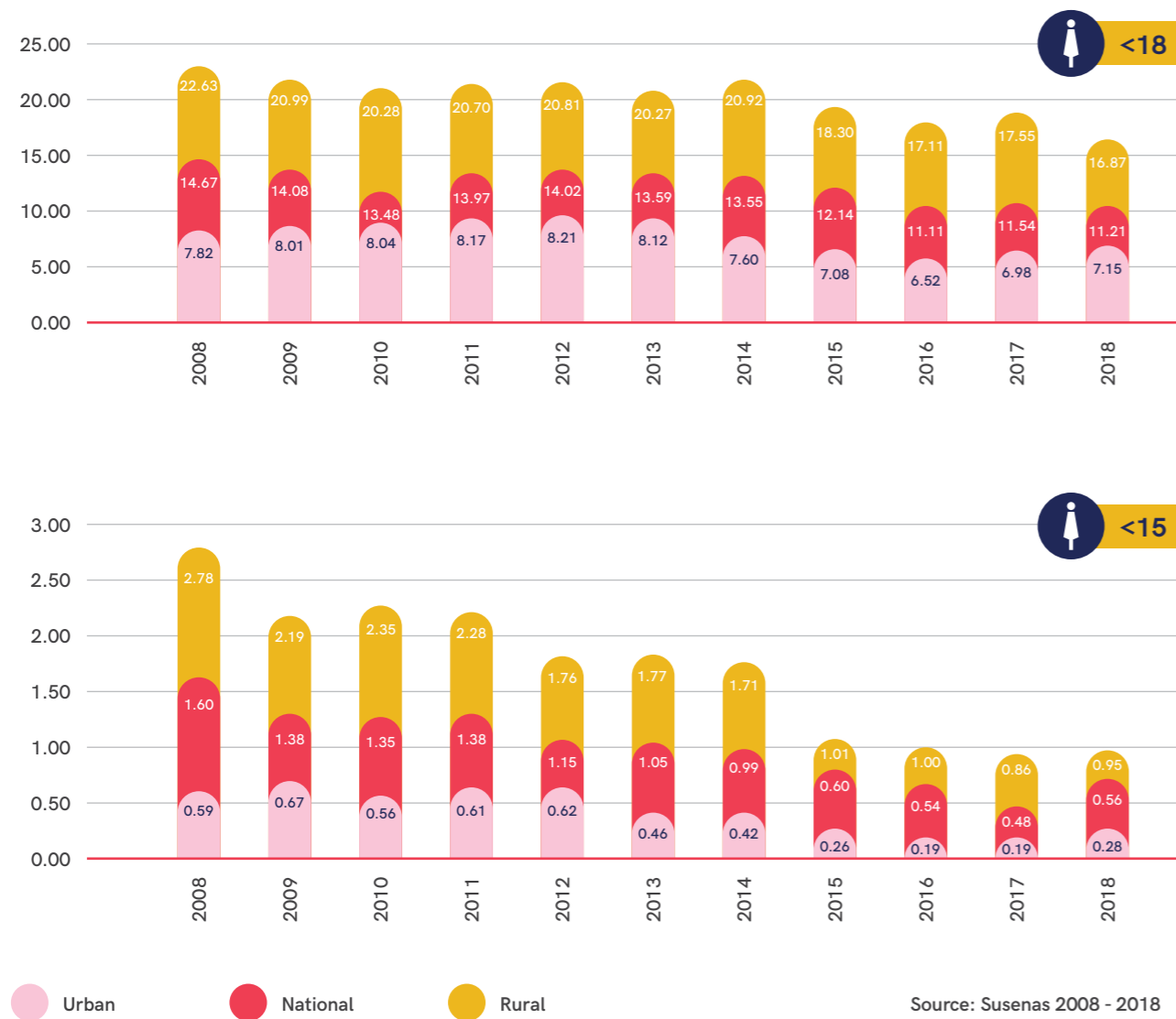


Image 3.1.1 shows that within a 10-year period, the prevalence of girl marriage in Indonesia has shown some decline, which is however still rather flat.

In 2018, the number of women aged 20-24 who had had their first marriage before reaching age 15 or 17 were still high.

### A Child Marriage in Rural and Urban Areas

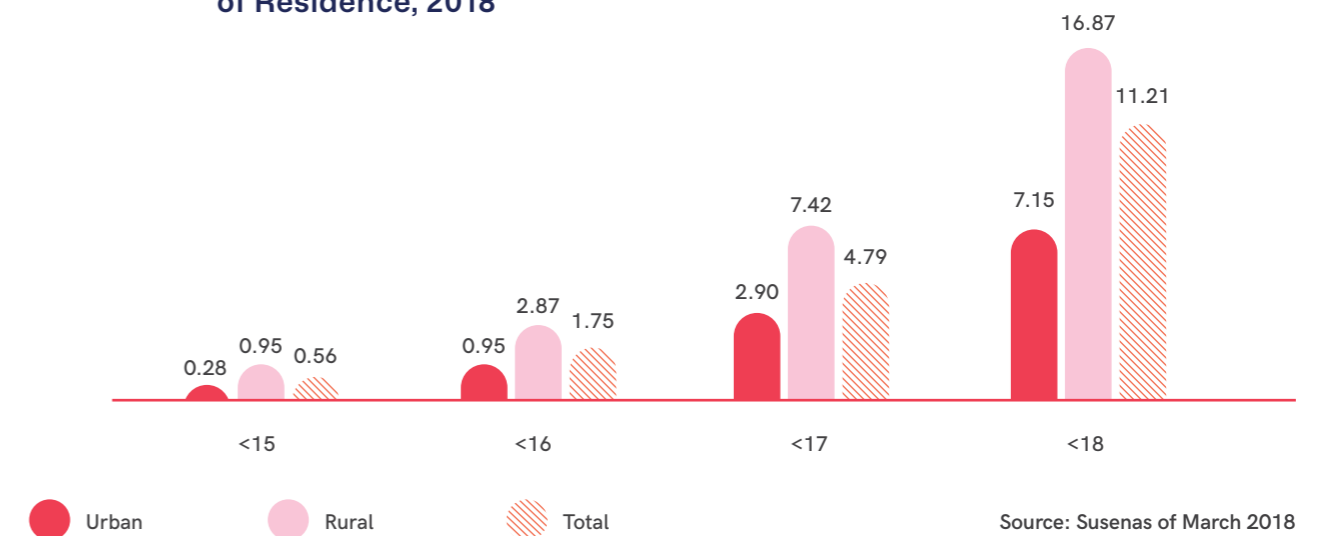
Disaggregation by residence area shows that the prevalence of girl marriage is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. This is shown on the group that had their first marriage before reaching age 18 or 15. Throughout 2018, the prevalence of women aged 20-24 in rural areas who had had their first marriage before reaching age 18 was still higher than that in urban areas (Appendix Table 3.1.a-3.1.c). The percentage of child marriage in rural areas was 16.87 percent, while in urban areas was only 7.15 percent.

This might show that the trend of child marriage has been influenced significantly by its decline in rural areas. In rural areas, the prevalence of women aged 20-24 who had their first marriage before age 15 declined by 1.8 percentage point throughout 2008-2018 (2.78 to 0.95 percent), while that in urban areas was only 0.3 percentage point (0.59 to 0.28 percent). So was the case with women aged 20-24 who had their first marriage before age 18: the number declined both in rural and urban areas throughout 2008-2018. The prevalence in rural areas declined by 5.76 percentage points (22.63 to 16.87), while that in urban areas had slower figure, which was less than one percentage point (7.82 to 7.15 percent).

However, Image 3.1.1 above also shows that the decline of prevalence in urban areas was lower than that occurred in rural areas over the past 10 years.

### B Child Marriage by Age of First Marriage

**Image 3.2.1 Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 by Age of First Marriage and Area of Residence, 2018**



When referring to disaggregation by age of first marriage, girls aged 17 tend to be more vulnerable to marriage both in urban and rural areas. This can be seen from the fact that the highest prevalence was found among women aged 20-24 whose first marriage had taken place before reaching age 17 and 18, compared to the increase of prevalence in the other age of first marriage (Image 3.2.1). The similarity between both residence areas is that the prevalence increased along with the increase of age.

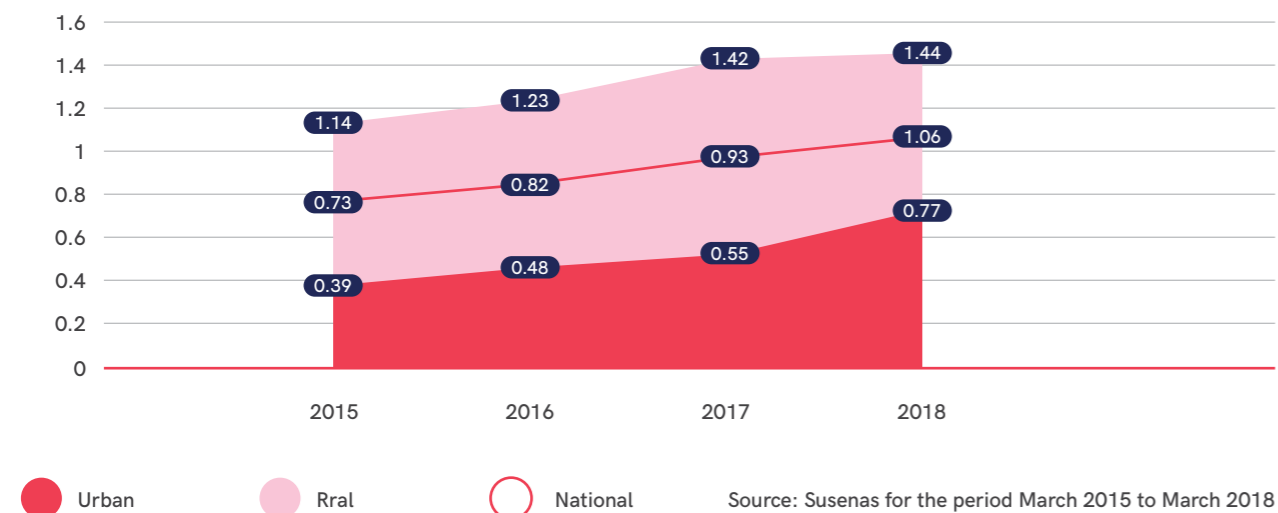
In 2018, the prevalence of women in Indonesia aged 20-24, both whose first marriage was on the age <15, <16, <17, and <18 in rural areas

tended to be higher as compared to that in urban areas. In urban areas, the prevalence of women aged 20-24 who had their first marriage before age 15 was less than one percent (0.28 percent), while that in rural areas was 0.95 percent. The difference in prevalence of women whose first marriage was before age 18 between urban and rural areas is rather significant (10 percentage points). The prevalence in urban areas reached 7.15 percent, while in the rural areas was almost 17 percent (Image 3.2.1).

### C Trend of Child Marriage among Boys

Child marriage practice can happen to both boys and girls.

**Image 3.3.1 Data Trend of Percentage of Men Aged 20-24 Who Were Married <18 by Area of Residence, 2015-2018**

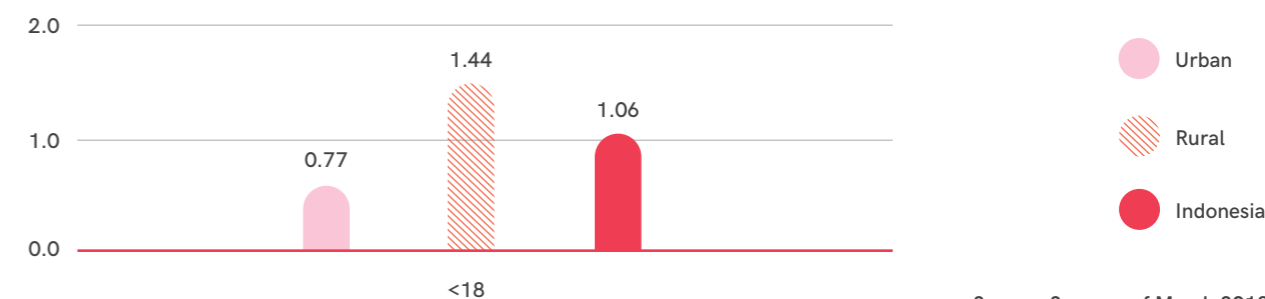


**While the prevalence of child marriage among girls decreased, the prevalence of child marriage among boys in Indonesia throughout 2015-2018 showed a rather static trend.** Around 1 of 100 men aged 20-24 (1.06 percent) in 2018 had been married before reaching age 18. This prevalence slightly increased by 0.33 percentage point as compared to that of 2015 (0.73 percent) [Image 3.3.1].

The rather static prevalence was also seen in the context of child marriage among boys in rural and urban areas. The rather static prevalence was also seen in the context of child

marriage among boys in rural and urban areas. The prevalence of men aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 in rural areas was slightly higher than that in urban areas. Throughout 2015-2018, the prevalence of child marriage among boys in urban areas was less than one percent, while in 2018, the number was 0.77 percent as compared to that in 2015 (0.39 percent). Meanwhile in rural area, there were 1.44 percent of men aged 20-24 who had their first marriage before the age of 18. This prevalence slightly increased by 0.3 percentage point as compared to that of 2015 (1.14 percent) [see Image 3.3.2 and Table Appendix 3.1.g].

**Image 3.3.2 Percentage of Men Aged 20-24 Who Were Married Before Age 18 by Area of Residence, 2018**

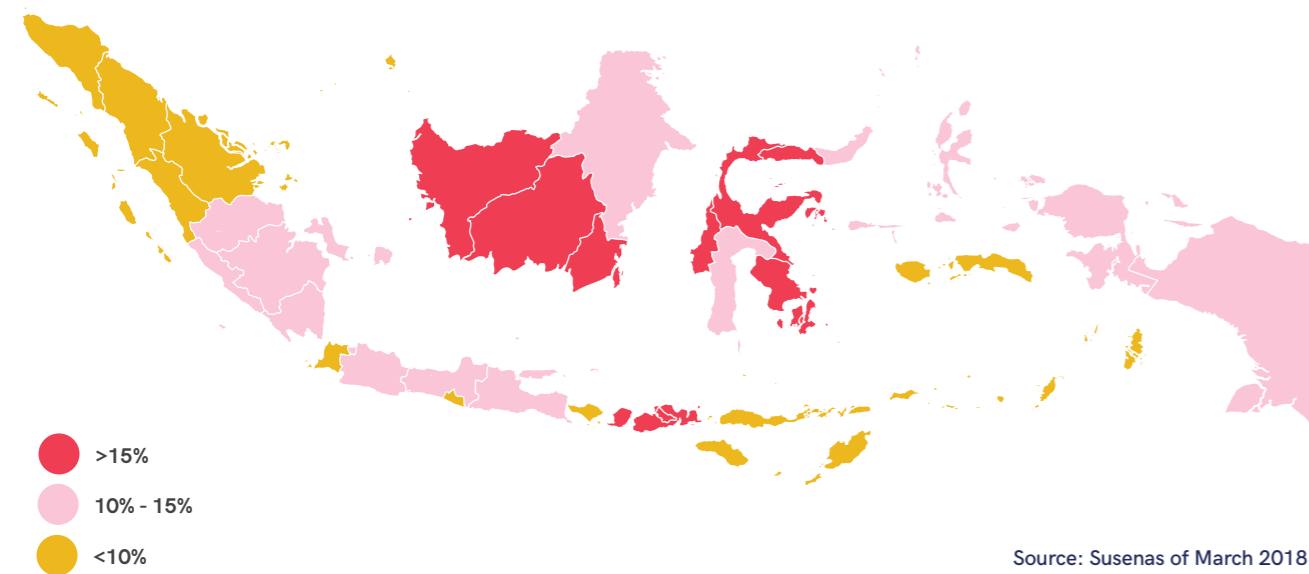


### D Child Marriage by Province

Throughout 2014-2018, the number of increase and decrease of prevalence at provincial level varied. There were 11 provinces that witnessed an increase in the prevalence of women aged 20-24 who had their first marriage before age 18. The highest increase of prevalence was found in North Maluku, i.e. 3.35 percentage point (10.01 to 13.36 percent). On the other hand, the prevalence of women aged 20-24 whose

first marriage was before age 18 in South Kalimantan showed the most significant decrease, which was 5.56 percentage points (23.19 in 2015 to 17.63 percent in 2018). In 2018, the province with the highest prevalence of child marriage was West Sulawesi. This was due to the fact that the prevalence decrease in this province was rather slow, i.e. from 21.37 percent in 2015 to 19.43 percent in 2018. (Appendix Table 3.1.d).

**Image 3.4.1 Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 Who Were Married Before Age 18 by Province, 2018**



All provinces on Sulawesi and Kalimantan Islands had higher prevalence of child marriage than that of the national level. The prevalence of child marriage on Sulawesi Island ranged between 14-19 percent. The highest prevalence was found in West Sulawesi Province (19.43 percent), while the lowest was in South Sulawesi with 14.10 percent. On the other hand, the prevalence range for Kalimantan Island was broader, namely between 11.54 percent in East Kalimantan Province to 19.13 percent in Central Kalimantan Province.

On Sumatra Island, the province with the highest prevalence was Bengkulu (14.33 percent), while the lowest one was Riau Islands (4.68 percent). NTB Province had the highest prevalence of child marriage for Java-Bali-Nusa Tenggara areas with 15.48 percent, while the lowest one was DKI Jakarta. Furthermore, for Maluku and Papua areas, North Maluku Province had the highest prevalence of child marriage with 13.36 percent, while Maluku Province had the lowest with 8.94 percent.

# 4

## Child Marriage & Education

Although this chapter highlights the relations between child marriage with level of education, it should be noted that the data mentioned in this chapter are unable to show any causal correlation between both aspects. This means, it cannot be ensured yet whether marriage is the factor that led to child school drop-out, or the drop-out was the cause of child marriage.

The information discrepancies that are found in this chapter can in fact support all relevant stakeholders to identify further necessary studies to be conducted on child marriage and education.

## A School Participation

**Table 4.1.1 Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 by Age of First Marriage, Women Aged 20-24 Who Were Not Married, and School Participation, 2018**

Age of First Marriage	School Participation		
	Never/yet attended school	Still at school	Dropouts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Not Married	0.72	35.39	63.89
<18	0.83	5.57	93.60
18+	0.49	10.09	89.42

Source: Susenas of March 2018

Table 4.1.1 shows that most of women aged 20-24, both those who had been married before age 18 and after age 18 and above no longer attended school. Meanwhile, among women aged 20-24 who had been married before age 18 or at a very young age, the percentage of those who never/had yet attended school was slightly higher than those who were married after age 18. Women who were married at a very young age tended to have a lower education level as compared to those who were married as an adult. As many as 5.57 percent of women aged 20-24 who had been married before age 18 still attended school, or slightly lower (4.52 percentage point) than those who were married after age 18 or beyond. The above data show that the number of school enrollment rates between women aged 20-24 who were married at a very young age or a mature age was not significantly different. However, when compared to those who were not married, the number of those who still attended school was 35.39 percent.

Most of men aged 20-24 who had been married before age 18 or after age 18 and above no longer attended school. Interestingly, the percentage of men who were married at a mature age and still attended school was smaller, although slightly, as compared to those who were married as a child (Table 4.1.2). Unlike girls, the school enrollment rate of men aged 20-24 who were married at a very young age was still higher (8.16 percent) as compared to that of girls (5.57 percent). This indicates that there is a possibility that girls were affected worse in education as compared to boys.<sup>13</sup> The number of men who were not married and still attended school was 24.39 percent.

<sup>13</sup> AIPJ. (2014). *Baseline study on legal identity: Indonesia's missing millions*. Jakarta, Indonesia: AIPJ, dalam BPS-UNICEF. (2016). *Kemajuan yang Tertunda: Analisis Data Perkawinan Usia Anak di Indonesia*. Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, h. 18.

**Table 4.1.2 Percentage of Men Aged 20-24 by Age of First Marriage, Men Aged 20-24 Who Were Not Married, and School Enrollment, 2018**

Age of First Marriage	School Participation		
	Never/yet attended school	Still at school	Dropouts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Not Marriage	0.75	24.39	74.86
<18	0.80	8.16	91.04
18+	0.63	8.12	91.24

Source: Susenas of March 2018

## B Completed Education Level

Table 4.2.1 shows different percentage in comparison between women aged 20-24 who had been married before age 18 and completed education at different levels and those who were married after age 18.

**Table 4.2.1 Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 by Age of First Marriage and Completed Education Level, 2018**

Age of First Marriage	Completed Education Level			
	ES Dropouts	ES/Equivalent Graduates	JHS/Equivalent Graduates	SHS/Equivalent or Higher Graduates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<18	9.43	33.95	44.86	11.76
18+	10.16	15.34	28.94	45.56

Source: Susenas of March 2018

On the above table, a significant difference is found on the completion of senior high school level or equivalent. Almost half (45.56 percent) of women aged 20-24 who were married at a mature age were senior high school graduates (Table 4.2.1) as compared to those who were married at a very young age (11.76 percent). Low completion of education is also visible among men. In terms of percentage of completion of education, almost 69 percent of men aged 20-24 who had been married before

age 18 only completed 9 years of elementary education, while those who completed SHS/equivalent were only 19.23 percent. On the other hand, education completion rate among men aged 20-24 who were married at age 18 and above was higher than those who were married at a very young age, particularly at the SHS level/equivalent or above (Table 4.2.2).

**Table 4.2.2 Percentage of Men Aged 20-24 by Age of First Marriage and Completed Education Level, 2018**

Age of First Marriage	Completed Education Level			
	ES Dropouts	ES/Equivalent Graduates	JHS/Equivalent Graduates	SHS/Equivalent or Higher Graduates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<18	11.91	36.61	32.25	19.23
18+	11.57	22.15	28.03	38.25

Source: Susenas of March 2018

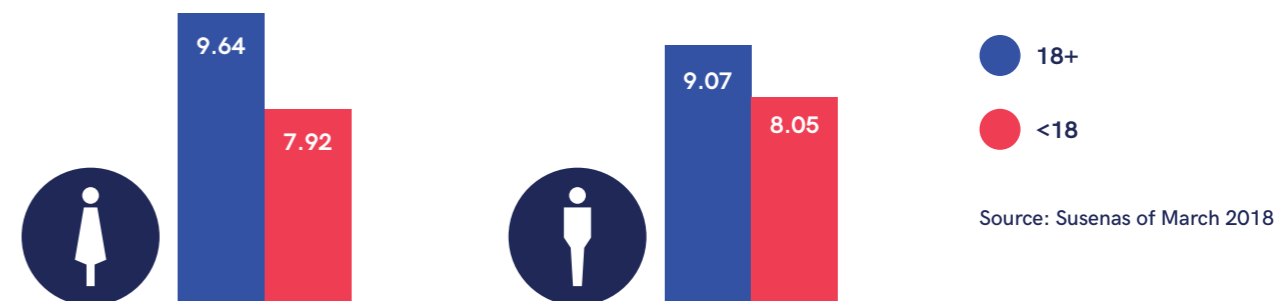
Nevertheless, further studies are needed to identify any causal relations between child marriage and school enrollment rate.

### **C Average School Attendance**

Other than being observed from the completed education, the level of educational achievement can also be identified from the average school attendance. The average school attendance refers to the average years spent by an individual to complete all types of

education he/she attends (not includes a repeated year). By looking at the average school attendance, the average age when an individual stopped attending school can be identified.

**Image 4.3.1 Average School Attendance (Year) of Population Aged 20-24 by Sex and Age of First Marriage, 2018**



Source: Susenas of March 2018

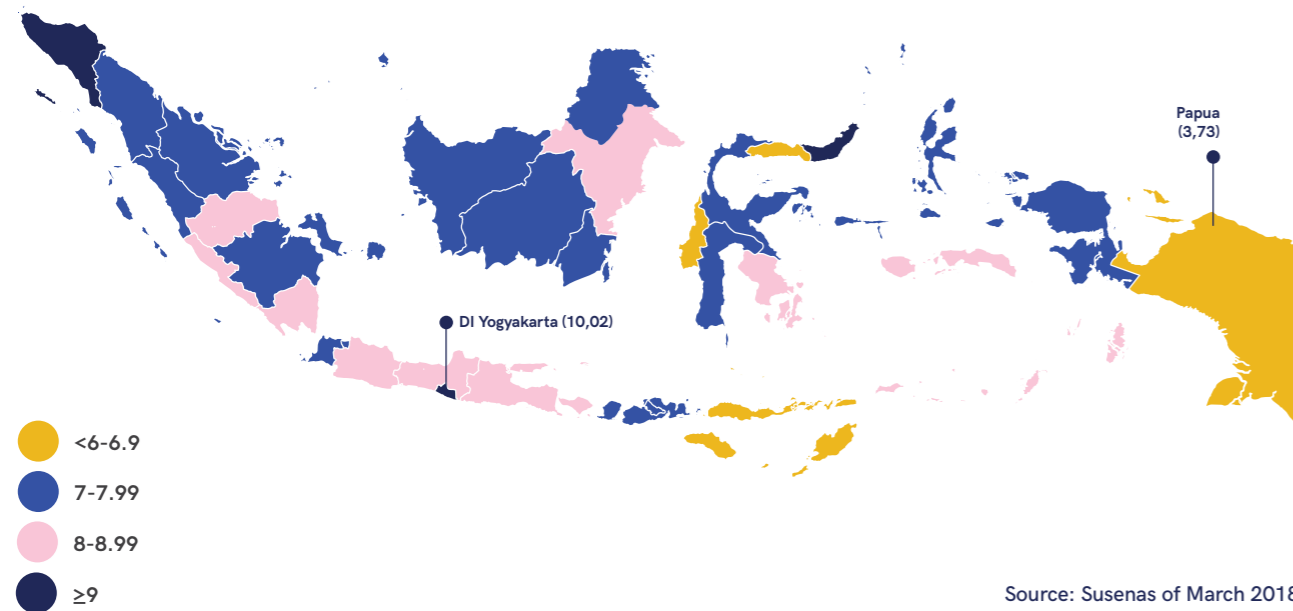
Image 4.3.1 shows lower school attendance among women and men aged 20-24 who were married before age 18, compared to women and men aged 20-24 who had been married before age 18. In the women aged 20-24 group, the difference in average school attendance between those who were married at a very young age and those at age 18 or above almost reached two years.

Women aged 20-24 who were married after age 18 stayed for two years longer at school as compared to those who were married at a very young age from the same age group. Women aged 20-24 who had been married before age 18 had the average school attendance up to grade 7th. This means women aged 20-24 who had been married before age 18 averagely completed Elementary School (ES). Meanwhile, women aged 20-24 who were married after age 18 averagely completed Junior High School (JHS).

Meanwhile, there was a year difference in the average school attendance between men aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 and those at age 18 and above. Men aged 20-24 who had been married before age 18 had an average school attendance up to grade 8th. This means men aged 20-24 who were married at a very young age averagely completed Elementary School (ES). Meanwhile, men aged 20-24 who were married after age 18 averagely completed Junior High School (JHS). Similar to the women, there is a correlation between the school enrollment rate and the marriage age among men. Men who had been married before age 18 tended to have a lower average school enrollment rate than those who were married at a mature age. However, a further study is needed to show if it is the child marriage that caused school dropout, or rather, it is the low school enrollment rate that made an individual more vulnerable to be married at a very young age.



**Image 4.3.2 Average School Attendance (Year) of Women Aged 20-24 Whose First Marriage Was Before Age 18, 2018**



As shown on appendix 4.1.a, by province, the average school attendance of women aged 20-24 who were married at a very young age varied. There were only 3 (three) provinces that had the average school attendance rate above 9 years, namely Yogyakarta (10.02), Aceh (9.39), and North Sulawesi (9.35) [Image 4.3.2]. Yogyakarta ranked first with the average school attendance of women aged 20-24 who were married at a very young age to be more than 9 years, which was 10.02 or equal to 1st grade of High School (HS). On the other hand, the lowest average school attendance for women aged 20-24 who were married at a very young age was in Papua Province, which was 3.73 or equal to 3rd grade of ES/equivalent.

The average school attendance for women aged 20-24 who were married before 18 in 20 of 34 provinces was lower than the national average. The Islands of Sumatera, Java, Kalimantan, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), and Maluku had the average school attendance rate of above 7 years. Meanwhile, on the Islands of Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, and Papua, there were still provinces with the average school attendance below 7 (seven) years, namely East Nusa Tenggara (6.51), West Sulawesi (6.51), Gorontalo (6.49), and Papua (3.73) [Appendix Table 4.1.a].

According to the Susenas of 2017, among the married women aged 20-24 (group), the main reason for dropping out of school was to get married (47.9 percent for those who were married before age 18 and 42.1 percent after age 18). The next main reason was being bound to household duties and could not afford the school tuition. Meanwhile, among the unmarried women aged 20-24 group, 34.94 percent said they still attended school, and if they did not, their main reason was: they had to work (30.54 percent), followed with unable to afford the school tuition, and felt that they had sufficient education (Appendix Table 4.1.b).

As for men aged 20-24 who were married before age 18, the main reason for dropping out of school was to get married (41.78 percent), followed by the second main reason, which was working (28.90 percent). Meanwhile, for those who were married after age 18, Working was the most frequently mentioned reason (34.83 percent), and getting married was the second main reason (34.04 percent) [Appendix Table 4.1.c].

# 5

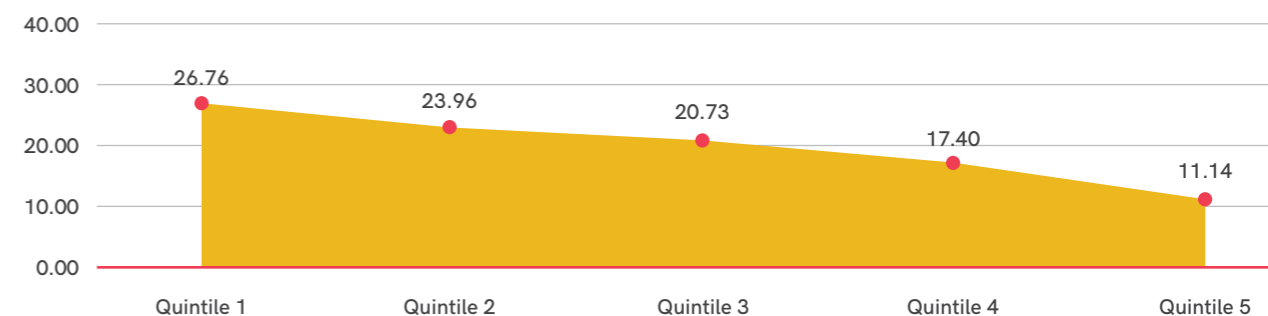
## Child Marriage & Well-being

### A Poverty

Based on the level of well-being, women aged 20-24 who came from low well-being household tended to be more likely to be married before age 18. Meanwhile, those coming from the highest well-being level household had the lowest prevalence of getting married before age 18. In the first quintile group of expenditure, there was 26.76 percent of households with women aged 20-24 who had been married before age 18.

Meanwhile, in the second, third, and fourth quintile groups of expenditure, the percentage of household of women aged 20-24 who had been married before age 18 was respectively 23.96 percent, 20.73 percent, and 17.40 percent. In the fifth expenditure quintile group, which is the group with the highest level of well-being, the percentage of household of women aged 20-24 who had been married before age 18 was much fewer than that of other groups, which was 11.14 percent (Image 5.1.1).

Image 5.1.1 Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 Who Had Been Married Before Age 18 by the Level of Well-being (Expenditure Quintile), 2018



Source: Susenas Maret 2018

Subsequently, the Susenas of March 2018 showed that the number of women aged 20-24 who had been married before age 18 and came from poor economic status was higher than those who were married

above age 18, namely 13.76 percent and 10.09 percent (Image 5.1.2). The following table might indicate that poverty was not the only driver of child marriage practice.

Image 5.1.2 Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 by Age of First Marriage and Poverty Status, 2018

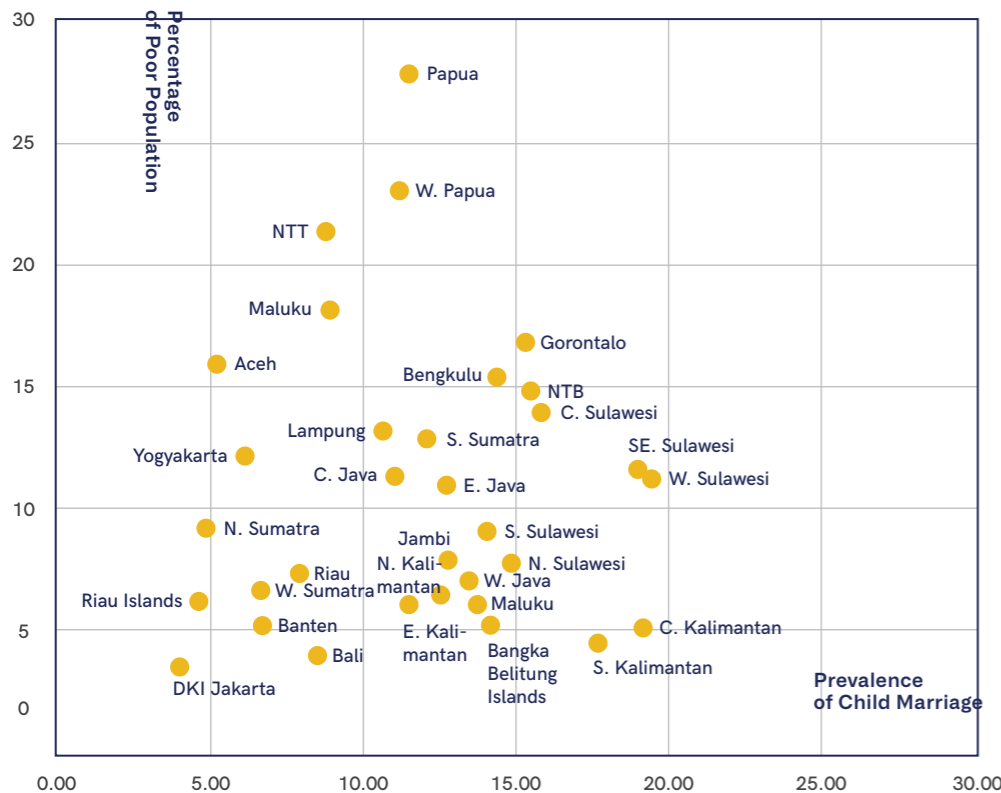


Source: Susenas of March 2018

If the prevalence of child marriage were linked to the percentage of poor population in a province, the provinces that would require more attention would be those that are located on the upper right of Image 5.1.3. Those provinces include South Sumatra, Bengkulu, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, Gorontalo, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, and Papua. These are the areas where the prevalence of child marriage and percentage of poor population are high. Various efforts can be undertaken to decrease child marriage in those areas, including through poverty alleviation approach. However, poverty might not be the sole cause of child marriage.

Meanwhile, there is need to a further study for provinces on lower right side on Image 5.1.3, which have a rather low number of people living in poverty yet high prevalence of child marriage. There are 11 provinces identified, namely Jambi, Bangka Belitung Islands, West Java, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, and North Maluku.

**Image 5.1.3 Distribution of Prevalence of Child Marriage and Percentage of Poor Population in All Provinces across Indonesia, 2018**



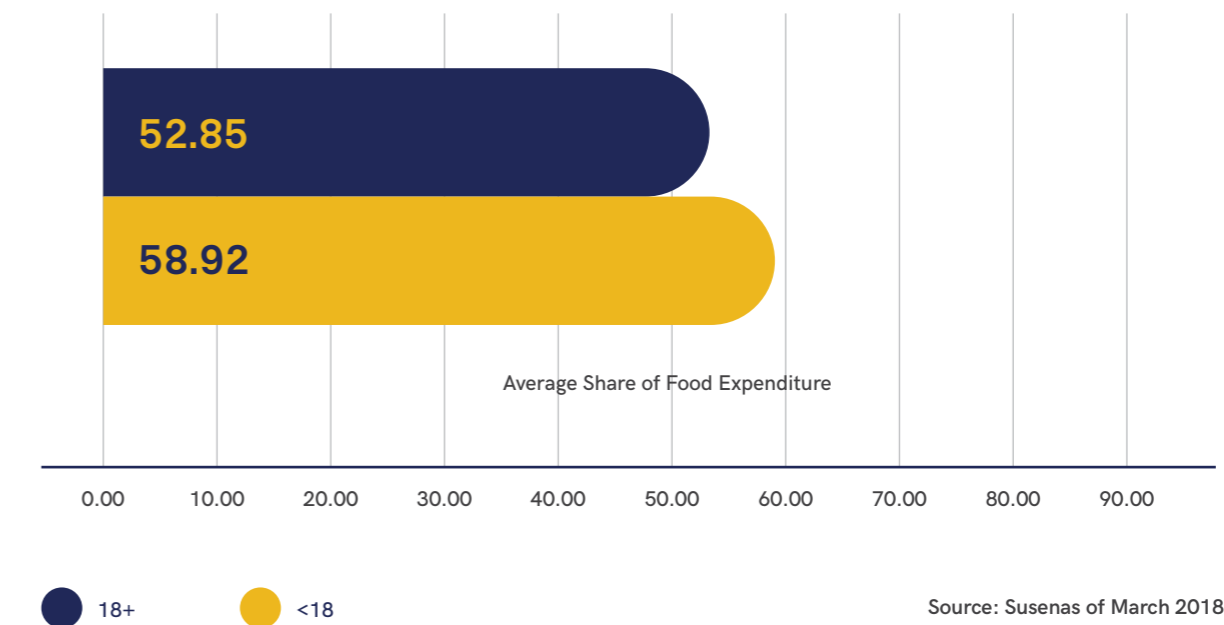
Source: Susenas of March 2018

## B Food Expenditure Share

Household expenditure is one of the indicators that can provide a description on population's well-being and reflect household's income.<sup>14</sup> Poverty is strongly linked with a household's ability to fulfill its daily needs.<sup>15</sup> Therefore, the information related to food expenditure share

can serve as a preliminary indicator of household's well-being. When most of the income has to be spent to buy food, any slight disturbance to income or food price will seriously affect the ability to access food.

**Image 5.2.1 Average Share of Food Expenditure of Women Aged 20-24 by Age of First Marriage, 2018**



Source: Susenas of March 2018

The average share of food expenditure of women aged 20-24 who had been married before age 18 was slightly higher than that of women aged 20-24 who were married after age 18, namely 58.92 percent and 52.85 percent (Image 5.2.1). This average share of food expenditure indicates that the income of

women aged 20-24 who were married after age 18 tended to be higher than that of women aged 20-24 who had been married before age 18. Indirectly, this indicates that women aged 20-24 who were married after age 18 tended to be at better well-being than those who had been married before age 18.

<sup>14</sup> Sugianti. (2009). *Faktor Resiko Obesitas Sentral pada Orang Dewasa di Sulawesi Utara, Gorontalo, dan DKI Jakarta*. Skripsi, Institut Pertanian Bogor, Bogor.

<sup>15</sup> Nicholson, W. (1995). *Teori Mikroekonomi: Prinsip Dasar dan Perluasan*. Jakarta: Binarupa Aksara.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid. Eagle's Law states that if the taste is not different, the percentage of food expenditure will decrease along with the increase of income.

**Table 5.2.2 Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 by Age of First Marriage and Category of Food Expenditure Share, 2018**

Age in Child Marriage	Category of Food Expenditure Share			
	<50	50-64	65-75	>75
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<18	13.45	38.77	35.55	12.24
18+	24.04	41.82	26.85	7.30

Source: Susenas of March 2018

As many as 13.45 percent of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 were situated in the low food vulnerability group. The value was still much lower than women aged 20-24 who were married at age 18 and above, which was 24.04 percent.

Meanwhile, approximately 12.24 percent of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 were situated in the highly food vulnerable group. On the other hand, women aged 20-24 who were married at age 18 and above for this category only numbered 7.30 percent (Table 5.2.2).

# 6

## Child Marriage & Social Protection

This chapter elaborates on the percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married at a very young age and its relations with their level of acceptance to social protection programs. The social protection programs referred to in this chapter include government programs to reduce expenditure burden and increase poor and vulnerable community's access to obtain a staple food (i.e. rice).<sup>16</sup> The programs referred to herein are rice for the poor (Raskin)/rice social assistance (Rastra), and non-cash food assistance (BPNT).

In addition, this chapter will show the calculation of percentage of social security ownership as one of the Government's programs to reduce financial impacts to an individual when he/she faces health risk. One of the existing health securities in Indonesia is the National Health Insurance (JKN).

BPJS Kesehatan, under the JKN management, provides a financing scheme, which by the government is used specifically for poor and vulnerable population. This scheme is known as PBI (Subsidized Premium Beneficiary), and the beneficiaries are people from more vulnerable socioeconomic condition as compared to the non-beneficiaries.

This chapter will also show the percentage of birth certificate ownership as one of the fulfillments of an individual's rights to legal identity. It is even more relevant as legal identity ownership has become more important to access social protection programs.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (TNP2K). (2019). Rangkuman Informasi Program Bantuan Sosial Beras Sejahtera (Bansos Rastra) 2019. [http://www.tnp2k.go.id/download/30595190716\\_Rangkuman%20Informasi\\_Program%20Bansos%20Rastra\\_USB.pdf](http://www.tnp2k.go.id/download/30595190716_Rangkuman%20Informasi_Program%20Bansos%20Rastra_USB.pdf)

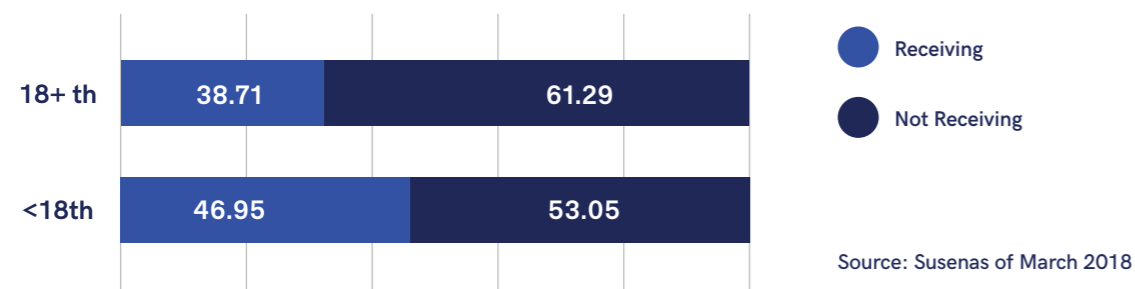
<sup>17</sup> Sumner, C., & Kusumaningrum, S. (2014). *Studi Dasar AIPJ Tentang Identitas Hukum: Jutaan Orang Tanpa Identitas Hukum di Indonesia*. Jakarta, Indonesia: DFAT.

## A Social Protection for Poor Household

Image 6.1.1 shows that the percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married at a very young age whose household had ever bought/received food assistance such as Raskin/Rastra/BPNT was higher (46.95 percent) as compared to those who were married at age 18 and above (38.71 percent).

Assuming that social assistance always reached the right target, Image 6.1.1 might show that the proportion of women in the 20-24 age group who were married at a very young age tended to be from poor households that were entitled to social assistance.

**Image 6.1.1 Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 Whose Household Bought/Received Raskin/Rastra/BPNT by Age of First Marriage, 2018**



## B Health Insurance Ownership

**Table 6.2.1 Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 by Ownership of Health Insurance, 2018**

Health Insurance Ownership	Age of First Marriage	
	<18	18+
(1)	(2)	(3)
With Health Insurance	57.45	62.20
Without Health Insurance	42.55	37.80

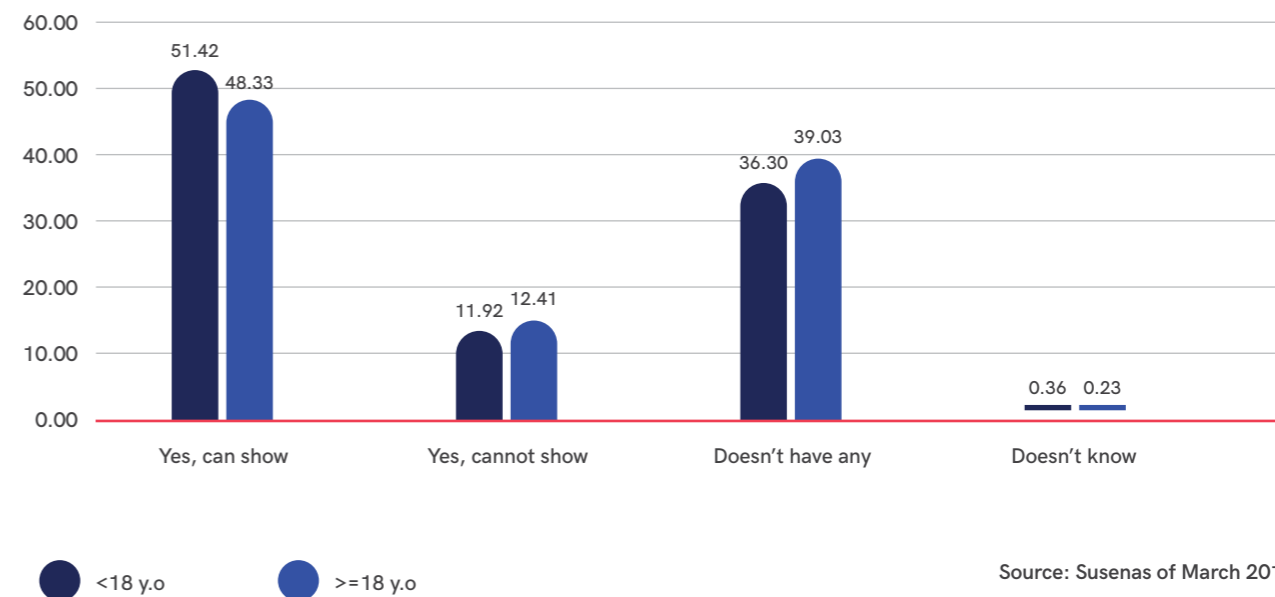
Source: Susenas of March 2018

The percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 and had health insurance was lower than women aged 20-24 who were married after age 18. As many as 57.45 percent of women aged 20-24 who were married at a very young age had health

insurance, while the number for those who were married at a mature age was higher, i.e., 62.20 percent (Table 6.2.1). Unfortunately, Susenas cannot yet show the proportion of PBI (subsidized premium beneficiary) among the respondents who had the health insurance.

## C Birth Certificate Ownership

**Image 6.3.1 Prevalence of Birth Certificate Ownership by Age of First Marriage, 2018**



The percentage of birth certificate ownership among children who were born from women aged 20-24 whose first marriage was before age 18 was slightly higher (51.42 percent) than those who were born from women aged 20-24 whose age of first marriage was above age 18 (48.33 percent) [based on the birth certificate that could be shown, Image 6.3.1].

Among women who were married at a very young age, there were 12 percent who could not show their child's birth certificate, despite claiming to have one. On the other hand, there were 36.3 percent of children who had no birth certificate, and around 0.36 percent who were not sure whether having it or not.

The same pattern was also shown in child's birth certificate ownership of children who were born from women aged 20-24 whose age of marriage was 18 or above. Around 48.33 percent of children from that group had birth certificate and could show it, while around 11.92 percent could not. Furthermore, there were still around 39.30 percent of children who had no birth certificate. The rest 0.23 percent did not know whether they have birth certificate or not.

**Image 6.3.1. shows that there was no significant difference in child birth certificate ownership between those who were born from women aged 20-24 whose first marriage was before age 18 and those after age 18 and above.**

# 7

## Child Marriage & Health

It is noteworthy that pregnancy among girls aged 17 and below increases risk of medical complication, both for the mother and the baby. Pregnancy in early age is correlated to maternal mortality and maternal pain rates. It is suggested that girls aged 10-14 are risked five times higher to die during pregnancy and childbirth than those at the age 20-24 group, and this risk increases by two folds for the group aged 15-19. The number of maternal mortalities under the age of 16 in middle and low-income countries is even higher by more than six times.<sup>18</sup>

The biological anatomy of a child is not ready for conceiving or giving birth, and therefore might risk to complication if it had to undergo such a labor. Pregnancy among very young girls might lead to maternal and infant mortality, infant disability, high blood pressure, premature birth, below normal birth weight, sexually-transmitted disease (STD), and post-natal depression.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>18</sup>Fadlyana, E., & Larasaty, S. 2016. Pernikahan usia dini dan permasalahannya. *Sari Pediatri*, 11(2), 136-41

<sup>19</sup>Anjarwati. (2017). Increasing the minimum age of marriage program to improve maternal and child health in Indonesia. *AIP Conference Proceedings* 1868, 090003 (2017). doi: 10.1063/1.4995195

**Table 7.1.1 Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 by Age of First Marriage and First Age of First Pregnancy, 2017**

Age of First Marriage	Age of First Pregnancy								Total
	<15	15	16	17	18	19	20+	Never pregnant	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(8)
<18	1.95	4.70	17.53	38.90	20.57	7.46	4.91	3.97	100.00
18+	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.18	19.11	52.34	17.36	100.00
<15	46.84	17.13	7.78	6.21	2.55	6.06	3.90	9.53	100.00
15+	0.00	0.92	3.98	8.94	13.43	16.54	41.84	14.34	100.00

Source: Susenas of March 2017

According to the 2017 Susenas, the percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 and whose age of first pregnancy was before 18 amounted to 63.08 percent. This means, almost 2 out of 3 women aged 20-24 who had been married before age 18 were also pregnant for the first time when they were under 18 with the detail of 1.95 percent had first pregnancy before age 15; 4.70 percent at age 15; 17.53 percent at age 16; and 38.90 percent at age 17.

Meanwhile, with regard to the percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married at age 18 and above, more than half had their first pregnancy at age 10 and above (52.34 percent), 30.29 percent were pregnant at age 18-19, and the rest 17.36 percent were never pregnant.

It is noteworthy that the number of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 15 and had their first pregnancy also before reaching age 15 was 46.84 percent or almost half. In fact, those who had first pregnancy at a very young age during child age were quite a lot, namely 77.96 percent, which means 3 out of 4 women aged 20-24 who were married before age 15 were pregnant when they were still at a very young age (<18). As can be seen on Table 7.1.1, there is a strong correlation between pregnancy and child marriage.

## A Weight of Baby Born in the Past 2 Years

LBW (Low Birth Weight) is defined as a baby who is born with weight under 2,500 grams.<sup>20</sup> LBW is the highest predictor of infant mortality rate, particularly in the first month of life. As epidemiology studies suggested, LBW babies have 20 times higher mortality rate as compared to babies born with normal weight.<sup>21</sup> Babies born under normal weight as well as above normal weight are risked to suffer from several health problems. However, it all depends on various factors, such as how low the baby's weight was during birth, his/her weight progress, and his/her diet and surrounding. A pregnant woman who has diabetes or is overweight or obese might give birth to a baby with above normal weight. However, not all babies with low or overweight will suffer from health problems, so long as he/she is well-supervised and taken care of by the doctor after birth.

Stunting is one of the health problems that is frequently suffered by children under age 5.<sup>22</sup> Stunting can hinder a child's growth, weaken his/her body immunity and intelligence. LBW is one of the factors that directly influences the number of stunting cases.<sup>23</sup>

The percentage of babies with low weight was slightly higher (14.95 percent) among those who were born from women who were married at a very young age than those who were not married at a very young age (13.57 percent). There was almost no significant difference between women aged 20-24 who were married before age 15, and at age 18 and above with regard to giving birth to a baby weighing less than 2.5 kg, which was around 13-14 percent. Women aged 20-24 who were married at age 18 and above had a higher possibility to give birth to babies with weight more than 2.5 kg compared to those who were married under the age of 18 (81.75 percent versus 76.33 percent). Similarly, women aged 20-24 who were married at age 15 and above had a higher possibility to give birth to babies with weight more than 2.5 kg compared to those who were married under the age of 15 (80.98 percent versus 70.05 percent).

<sup>20</sup> Pusat Data dan Informasi Kementerian Kesehatan RI. (2014). *Kondisi Pencapaian Program Kesehatan Anak Indonesia*. Jakarta: Pusat Data dan Informasi Kementerian Kesehatan RI.

<sup>21</sup> WHO, UNICEF. (2004). *Low birth weight country, regional and global estimates*. New York: WHO

<sup>22</sup> Nasution, D., Nurdianti, D.S. & Huriyati, E. (2014). Low birth weight (LBW) with stunting case among children age 6-24 months. *Jurnal Klinik Gizi Indonesia* Volume 11 No. 01.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid

**Table 7.2.1 Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 by Age of First Marriage and Weight of Baby Born in the Past 2 Years, 2018**

Age of First Marriage	Baby's Weight				
	<2.5 kg	≥2.5 kg	Not weighted	Don't know	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<18	14.95	76.33	5.57	3.15	100.00
18+	13.57	81.75	2.50	2.18	100.00
<15	14.98	70.05	10.89	4.08	100.00
15+	13.78	80.98	2.92	2.32	100.00

Source: Susenas of March 2018

There was still 10.89 percent of babies born by women aged 20-24 who were married before age 15, whose weight was not measured. This means, out of 10 babies born by women aged 20-24 who were married before age 15, one lost his/her bodyweight progress record. Whereas, monitoring of body weight of a newborn is highly critical.

This is due to the fact that the body weight is a guide to identify whether the nutrition received can be well-absorbed or not. The provision of nutrition will serve as a "milestone" for the baby's physical and brain growth.

## **B** Childbirth and Lactation Facilities

Clean and safe childbirth is a childbirth that is carried out with the support of skilled health workers, uses clean and sterile equipment, and conducted at a hygiene room in a health facility. The reason why childbirth must be conducted in a clean and safe manner, among others, is to prevent infection and complications during birth, such as bleeding. Some benefits of a clean and safe childbirth are: (1) patients receive service in accordance with proper health standards, which reduces the

risk of complication in childbirth, (2) if any problems occurred during the process, they would get immediate help, (3) equipment used during childbirth is clean and sterile, (4) reducing maternal and infant mortality rate, (5) increasing mothers' awareness on the benefits of childbirth at a health facility, (6) increasing mothers' awareness on the risks of not giving birth at a health facility, and (7) preventing any complication during childbirth process.

**Table 7.3.1 Percentage of Woman Population Aged 20-24 by Age of First Marriage, Childbirth Facility, and Early Initiation of Breastfeeding (EIB), 2017**

Age of First Marriage	Childbirth facility		Conducting EIB	
	Health facility/ Health worker	Other	Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<18	22.13	8.32	18.83	11.62
18+	34.13	7.97	28.76	13.34
<15	21.63	9.71	14.73	16.61
15+	31.48	8.03	26.60	12.91

Source: Susenas of March 2017

The percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 15 who gave birth not at a health facility or without health worker support was higher (9.71 percent) than that of those who were married at age 15 and above (8.03 percent). Meanwhile, the number of those who were married at age 18 and above and who gave birth at a health facility/with health worker's support was the highest with 34.13 percent than those who were married before age 18, which was only 22.13 percent (Table 7.3.1).

Early Initiation of Breastfeeding supports the breastmilk benefits, which had been proven very important as a main source of food and help strengthen newborn's immunity to protect him/her from various diseases.

Various benefits from the Early Initiation of Breastfeeding for both the mother and baby are: increasing the baby's chance to obtain colostrum-breast milk and colostrum are the best foods for babies; EIB also supports the success of exclusive breastmilk, strengthens mother-baby connection, and increases the baby's health.

The percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married after age 18 and above who conducted the Early Initiation of Breastfeeding was 28.76 percent, which was far different from those who were married before age 18, which was only 18.83 percent. Meanwhile, the percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married at age 15 and above who conducted the Early Initiation of Breastfeeding was fairly high, which was 26.60 percent, as compared to those who were married before age 15, which was only 14.73 percent (Table 7.3.1).



## 8

# Child Marriage & Manpower

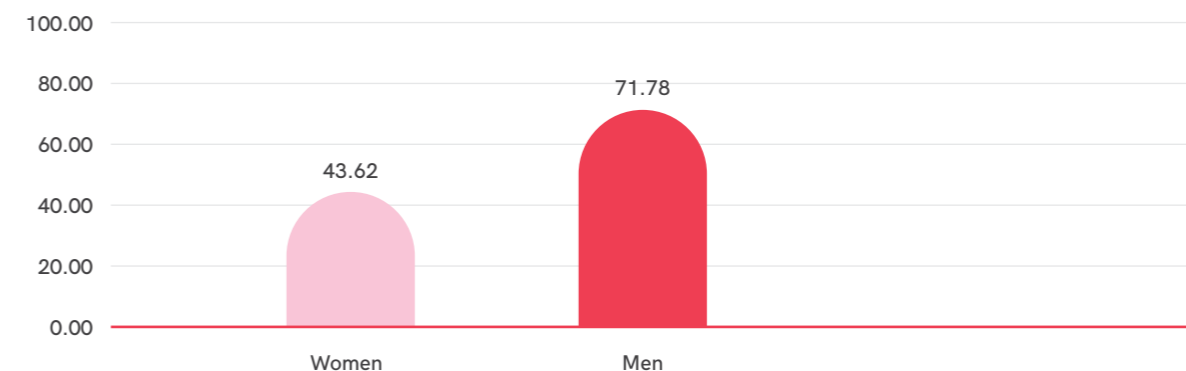
## A Employment to Population Ratio (EPR)

Working is any economic activity conducted by an individual that aims to earn or help to earn income or profit, for at least 1 (uninterrupted) hour in the past week. The activities include unpaid workers who help a business/in an economic activity. Meanwhile, an individual is considered to have a job but temporarily not working when he/she has a job but for the last one week did not work due to various reasons: being sick, taking leaves, waiting for harvest, being on strike, etc.<sup>24</sup>

There are several indicators associated with manpower, including the ratio of the working population to the number of total population (Employment to Population Ratio/EPR). EPR is defined as the proportion of working-age population whose status is employed to the working-age population. EPR includes jobs in formal and informal sectors.

<sup>24</sup> Badan Pusat Statistik. (2018). *Keadaan Angkatan Kerja di Indonesia Februari 2018*. Jakarta: BPS.

Image 8.1.1 Employment to Population Ratio of Population Aged 20-24 by Sex, 2018

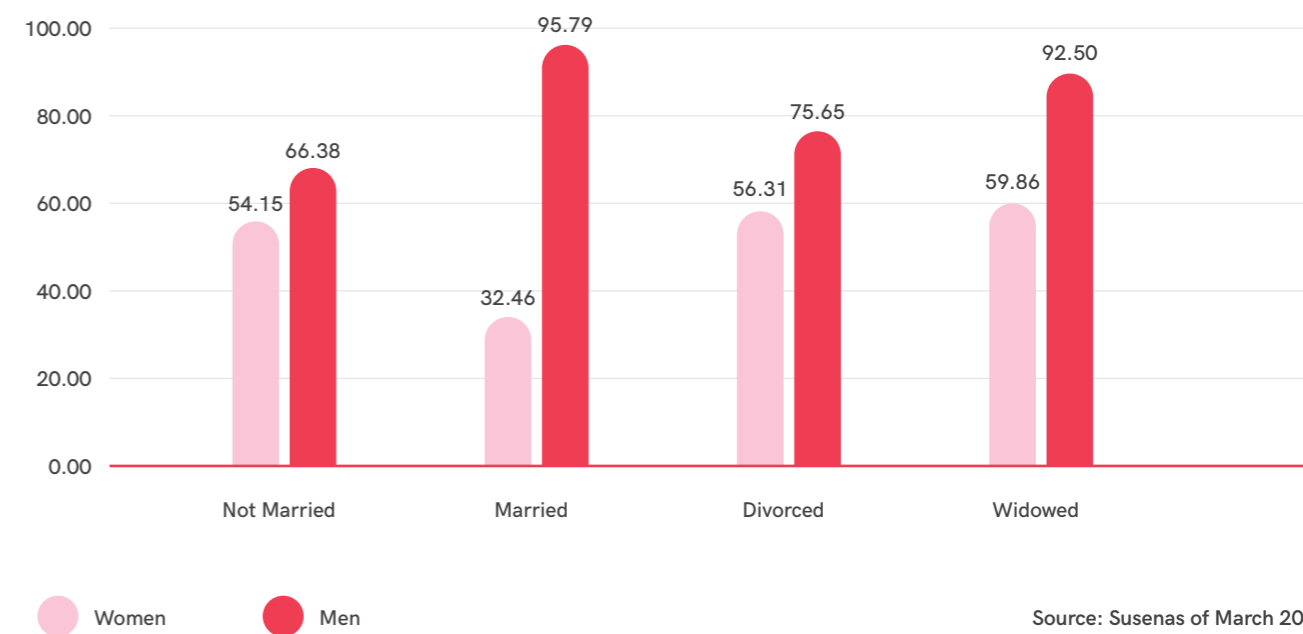


Source: Susenas Maret 2018

Image 8.1.1 reveals that the EPR of the male population aged 20-24 was higher than that of the female population aged 20-24. The EPR of male population aged 20-24 was around 1.6 times the EPR of the female population aged 20-24.

The gender gap in the labor market is caused by various interrelated factors, including social norms, gender roles, and socioeconomic problems that are often deep-rooted in society.<sup>25</sup>

Image 8.1.2 Employment to Population Ratio of Population Aged 20-24 by Sex and Marital Status, 2018



Source: Susenas of March 2018

<sup>25</sup> International Labour Organization. *World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2019*. [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms\\_670542.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_670542.pdf)

Based on the marital status, there were differences in the EPR pattern between men and women in 2018. The EPR of women aged 20-24 who were married was lower than that of the other categories, which was 32.46 percent. Meanwhile, the lowest EPR of men aged 20-24 who were not married was 66.38 percent.

On the other hand, the highest EPR of women aged 20-24 was found among the widows, which constituted almost 60 percent. The highest EPR among men aged 20-24 was those who were married, which was 95.79 percent.

**Table 8.1.3 Employment to Population Ratio of Population Aged 20-24 by Sex, Area of Residence, and Age of First Marriage, 2018**

Sex and Area of Residence	Age of First Marriage	
	<18	18+
(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>Women</b>	<b>33.07</b>	<b>33.47</b>
Urban	34.55	36.65
Rural	32.20	30.56
<b>Men</b>	<b>93.64</b>	<b>95.42</b>
Urban	91.12	94.94
Rural	95.47	95.79

Source: Susenas of March 2018

In total, the EPR of population aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 was slightly lower than that of those who were married at age 18 and above, both for men and women.

However, the EPR of women aged 20-24 in rural areas showed the opposite pattern, with the EPR of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 was higher than those who were married at age 18 and above.

## B Business Sector

The distribution of population that works by business sector in this publication is divided into 3 categories, namely agriculture (agriculture, forestry, and fishery), industry (mining and digging; processing industry; procurement of electricity, gas, steam/hot water, and cold air; procurement of water, wastewater management, management and recycle of solid waste, waste, and remediation activities; and construction); and services (wholesale and retail, repair and maintenance of car and motorbike; transport from

warehouse, provision of accommodation and food and drink, information and communication, financial and insurance activities, real estate, professional activities, scientific and technical activities; administrative services; government administration, defense, and compulsory social security; education services; health services and social activities; art, entertainment, and recreation; other service activities).<sup>26</sup>

**Table 8.2.1 Percentage of Population Aged 20-24 Who Worked by Business Sector, Sex, and Age of First Marriage, 2018**

Business Sector	Women		Man	
	<18	18+	<18	18+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agriculture	33.16	18.86	32.97	29.53
Industry	21.86	23.09	33.70	29.58
Service	44.98	58.05	33.33	40.89

Source: Susenas of March 2018

**Although the EPR of those who were married before and after age 18 was not much different, their types of work looked different, as shown in Table 8.2.1.** This difference was more visible in the women group. Most of women groups aged 20-24 who were ever married worked in a service sector, both those who were married before age 18 and those who were married at age 18 and above.

An interesting indication was shown in the agricultural sector, where approximately 33.16 percent of female workers aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 worked in that sector. Meanwhile, among female workers aged 20-24 who were married at age 18 and above, only approximately 18.86 percent worked in the agricultural sector.

<sup>26</sup> International Labour Organization. (2015). KILM 4. Employment by sector. ILO. [https://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/research-and-databases/kilm/WCMS\\_422402/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/research-and-databases/kilm/WCMS_422402/lang--en/index.htm)

When compared to female workers aged 20-24, male workers aged 20-24 showed a different distributional pattern. Most of the male workers aged 20-24 who were married at age 18 and above worked in the service sector.

Meanwhile, the majority of male workers aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 and above worked in the industrial sector.

**Table 8.2.2 Percentage of Population Aged 20-24 Who Were Married Before Age 18 Who Worked by Sex, Area of Residence, and Business Sector, 2018**

Sex and Area of Residence	Agriculture	Industry	Service	TOTAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Woman</b>	<b>33.16</b>	<b>21.86</b>	<b>44.98</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Urban	7.69	30.51	61.79	100.00
Rural	49.37	16.35	34.28	100.00
<b>Men</b>	<b>32.97</b>	<b>33.70</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Urban	5.34	47.54	47.13	100.00
Rural	51.98	24.18	23.84	100.00

Source: Susenas of March 2018

**There was a contrast in distribution of types of work between those who reside in rural and urban areas.** In urban areas, the majority of female workers aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 worked in the service sector, which constituted 61.79 percent, while in rural areas, the majority worked in the agricultural sector, which constituted 49.37 percent.

A slightly different condition was shown in the distribution of male workers aged 20-24 who were married before age 18. In urban areas, the majority of male workers aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 worked in the industrial sector, which constituted 47.54 percent, while those living in rural areas worked in the agricultural sector, which constituted 51.98 percent.

## C Status/Position in Main Job

Job status is the type of an individual's position in carrying out work in a business unit/activity. The status/position in the main job is categorized into six types:<sup>27</sup>

- A. Own-account worker: an individual who works or runs a business and bears all the economic risks, which is marked by the non-return of the production cost spent in the business, and absence of the use of any paid or unpaid workers.
- B. Employer assisted by temporary/unpaid workers is an individual who works or runs a business at his/her own risk and assisted by unpaid and/or temporary workers/employee/staff.
- C. Employer assisted by permanent/paid workers is an individual who runs a business at his/her own risk and is assisted by at least one paid worker/employee/staff member.
- D. Employee is an individual who works permanently for another individual or institution/office/company and receives wage/salary in the form of money or goods.
- E. Casual employee/freelancer is an individual who works temporarily for another individual/employer/institution.
- F. Family worker or unpaid worker is an individual who works for another individual who runs a business without receiving any wage/salary both in the form of money or goods.

<sup>27</sup> Badan Pusat Statistik. (2017). *Buku 4 Konsep dan Definisi Susenas Maret 2018*. Jakarta: BPS

**Table 8.3.1 Percentage of Population Aged 20-24 Who Worked by Business Status/ Position by Main Job, Sex, and Age of First Marriage, 2018**

Status/Position in the main job	Women		Men	
	<18	18+	<18	18+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Own-account worker	22.47	17.42	20.37	17.22
Employer assisted by temporary/unpaid worker	5.57	5.22	7.15	7.02
Employer assisted by permanent/paid worker	0.60	0.80	2.90	1.84
Worker/employee/staff	36.09	52.53	44.44	52.30
Casual employee/freelancer	8.39	4.01	21.07	15.35
Family/unpaid worker	26.88	20.00	4.07	6.27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Susenas of March 2018

**When observed based on the age of first marriage, workers aged 20-24 who were married at age 18 and above and those at younger age showed similar distribution.** The majority of married workers aged 20-24 worked as a worker/employee/staff. In addition, many female workers aged 20-24 who were married also worked as a family/unpaid worker, both those who were married at age 18 and above, and those at a younger age.

The situation was different among male workers, with the percentage of male workers aged 20-24 who worked as family/unpaid workers to be fairly low, namely around 4.07 percent among those who were married before age 18 and 6.27 percent among those who were married at age 18 and above.

## D Informal Sector Worker

Basically, the formal and informal activities of the working population can be identified by their job status. Formal workers include those with the status of running a business

assisted by permanent workers and temporary workers/employees/staff, while the rest are categorized as informal workers.<sup>28</sup>

**Table 8.4.1 Percentage of Population Aged 20-24 Who Worked by Job Sector, Sex, and Age of First Marriage, 2018**

Job Sector	Women		Men	
	<18	18+	<18	18+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Formal	36.69	53.34	47.34	54.13
Informal	63.31	46.66	52.66	45.87
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Susenas of March 2018

**Women who were married before age 18 tended to work in the informal sector than those who were married as after age 18.** The same pattern also occurred among married male workers aged 20-24.

When comparing female and male workers aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 and worked in the formal sector, it can be seen that the male worker percentage was higher than that of female workers, namely 47.34 to 36.69 percent.

<sup>28</sup> Wodon, Quentin T., Savadogo, Abourahyme, & Kes, A. (2017). *Economic impacts of child marriage: work, earnings and household welfare brief (English)*. Economic Impacts of Child Marriage. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/312761498512784050/Economic-impacts-of-child-marriage-work-earnings-and-household-welfare-brief>

**Table 8.4.2 Percentage of Population Aged 20-24 Who Were Married Before Age 18 and Worked by Job Sector, Sex, and Area of Residence, 2018**

Job Sector	Women		Men	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Formal	54.54	25.32	60.95	37.97
Informal	45.46	74.68	39.05	62.03
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Susenas of March 2018

Furthermore, when reviewed by the area of residence, there was a different distribution between urban and rural areas. In the urban area, the majority of female workers aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 worked in the formal sector, namely 54.54 percent, while in the rural area, the majority worked in the informal sector, namely 74.68 percent.<sup>29</sup>

The same situation was also shown by male workers aged 20-24 who were married before age 18. In the urban area, the majority of male workers aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 worked in the formal sector, namely 60.95 percent, while in the rural area, the majority worked in the informal sector, namely 62.03 percent.

<sup>29</sup> The same situation also applied to those who were married after age 18, with more women in rural areas worked in the informal sector.

# 9

## Discussion

The Susenas data of 2018 showed that 1 in every 9 girls was married, and the number of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 was estimated to be 1,220,900 people.<sup>30</sup> Although the percentage of child marriage for women has been steadily decreasing every year, it is still very slow, and the absolute number of child marriage in Indonesia still ranks the 8th in the world.<sup>31</sup>

This is further proven by the Susenas data of 2018, which showed the rather flat decrease of child marriage. The still frequent cases of child marriage can also be seen from the increasing number of marriage "dispensation" application at the Religious Court. The data from AIPJ in 2018 showed that the Religious Court received 20 times more marriage dispensation application as compared to 2005 (from 631 cases in 2005 to 13,880 cases in 2018).<sup>32</sup>

<sup>30</sup> The absolute number was obtained from multiplying the prevalence of child marriage with the population projection from the 2015 SUPAS.

<sup>31</sup> Girls Not Brides. (2019). *Indonesia*. Retrieved from <https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/child-marriage/indonesia/>

<sup>32</sup> Ibid

Both the 2018 Susenas and other literature studies found that the groups of children who were more vulnerable to child marriage were girls, poor children, rural areas, and low education. Boy marriage was not frequently found. Other than due to its small percentage to Susenas's standard, the studies on this group are still fairly few.<sup>33</sup>

By referring to the 2018 Susenas and findings from literature studies, this chapter will discuss the factors that increase the risk for a child to be married-off and factors that support the efforts to prevent child marriage. The chapter will also elaborate on how Government's policies can support the efforts to reduce child marriage prevalence in Indonesia.

## A Risk and Protective Factors: Addressing the Root Cause of Child Marriage

The findings of this study further justified the perspective that child marriage is rooted in various aspects, starting from individual, family, and community to cultural ones. This perspective is in line with WHO's ecological framework that suggested that there is no single factor that can explain as to why a group can be of higher risk to an issue that is being analyzed, including child marriage.<sup>34</sup>

In general, this study identified several factors that are strongly related to child marriage, such as economic, cultural, health, educational, social protection, and manpower factors. Some of those factors also became the drivers but also the protectors to prevent child marriage, provided that they are used with the appropriate approach.

### Education

The Susenas data of 2018 showed that the level of educational completion was higher among those who were married after age 18. Almost half of women (45.56 percent) who were married at a mature age completed senior high school (SHS). The average school attendance, both for women and men aged 20-24 who were married after age 18, was higher than the number of those who were married before age 18. Similar findings can also be seen from the 2018 Susenas analysis, which showed that the average school attendance both for women and men aged 20-24 who were married after age 18 was higher than those who were married before age 18.

Although the findings cannot show any explicit causal relations between child marriage and school enrollment, it should be highlighted that education can be one of the approaches to prevent child marriage. Dewi and Dartanto (2018) suggested that middle school (education) and skill training reduce girls' possibility to be married off at a very young age.

<sup>33</sup> Gaston, Misunas & Cappa. Child marriage among boys: a global overview of available data. *Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies*. Vol. 14 Issue 3 (2019), pp. 219-228. Retrieved from <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17450128.2019.1566584>

<sup>34</sup> WHO. (2019). *The Ecological Framework*. Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/violenceprevention/approach/ecology/en/>

Every addition to any of these facilities may reduce the possibility of child marriage by 1.3 percent (middle school) and 0.46 percentage point (training institution).<sup>35</sup>

### Poverty

Previous studies by UNFPA (2012) and UNICEF & UNFPA (2018) showed that poverty was the main driver to child (girl) marriage in developing countries.<sup>36</sup> Child marriage often took place because of parents who wanted to improve their family's economic well-being. In poor household, in most cases, girls were considered as an economic burden, and marriage was considered as a solution to get rid of poverty. The findings were in line with the Susenas data of 2018 that showed that children from families from the lowest economic quintile were those who were most vulnerable to child marriage. A study on raising the marriage age in Bangka Belitung showed that severe poverty was responsible for increasing the potential of child marriage in Central Bangka District (Djaja, Gyamitri, Alfahari, & Novita, 2016). Poor households considered children as an economic burden, and thus child marriage was deemed as the only solution to get relieve from poverty (Benedicta et.al., 2017).

Unlike the above findings, the Susenas of March 2018 showed a slight difference in terms of the level of poverty between women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 (13.76 percent) and those who were married after age 18 (10.09 percent). This might mean: poverty became a driver to child marriage, yet it was neither the main nor the only factor.

### Urban and Rural Areas

Another risk factor that was often found in various literature was residence in rural areas.<sup>37</sup> This was also found in the 2018 Susenas data showing that girls in rural areas were twice more likely to be married than those in urban areas. Furthermore, Marshan, Rakhmadi, and Rizky (2013) found that girls who lived in urban areas were more likely to get opportunities outside of marriage and child care than those in rural areas.<sup>38</sup>

This may indicate that there is a need for intervention at local level, particularly rural areas, to prevent or respond to child marriage. Increasing village government's involvement can also become an optional strategy to be applied, such as the practice in Rembang District, which established a Community-based Child Protection Mechanism/CB-CPM. This group played strategic roles to prevent child marriage and assisted parents who intended to marry-off their children.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>35</sup> Dewi, L. P. R. K., & Dartanto, T. (2018). Natural disasters and girls vulnerability: is child marriage a coping strategy of economic shocks in Indonesia? *Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies*. doi: 10.1080/17450128.2018.1546025

<sup>36</sup> Paul, Pintu. (2019). Effects of education and poverty on the prevalence of girl child marriage in India: A district-level analysis. *Children and Youth Services Review* 100 (2019), pp. 16-21.

<sup>37</sup> Rumble, L., Peterman, A., Irdiana, N., Triyana, M., & Minnick, E. (2018). An empirical exploration of female child marriage determinants in Indonesia. *BMC Public Health* (2018): 18, 407, doi: 10.1186/s12889-018-5313-0; CPPS GMU & Plan Indonesia. (2011). *Final Report: Child Marriage in Indonesia*, Marshan, J.N., Rakhmadi, M.F., & Rizky, M. (2013). *Prevalence of Child Marriage and Its Determinants among Young Women in Indonesia*. Conference Paper on "Child Poverty and Social Protection," UNICEF - Bappenas - SMERU.

<sup>38</sup> Marshan, J.N., Rakhmadi, M.F., & Rizky, M. (2013). *Prevalence of Child Marriage and Its Determinants among Young Women in Indonesia*. Conference Paper on "Child Poverty and Social Protection," UNICEF - Bappenas - SMERU.

<sup>39</sup> Benedicta, G.D. et al. (2017). *Studi Kualitatif "Yes I Do Alliance" (YID). Faktor Penyebab dan Konsekuensi Perceraian setelah Perkawinan Anak di Kabupaten Sukabumi, Rembang dan Lombok Barat*.

Another matter that needs further attention is the increasing child marriage prevalence in urban areas (although few), according to the 2018 Susenas. This particular finding indicates that there is a need to find the appropriate strategies to prevent child marriage that fits with urban population's characteristics.

## Tradition and Religion

Various literature studies also found other drivers to child marriage: tradition and religion. Several traditions that still perpetuate child marriage are still found in Indonesia, such as merariq in Lombok, in which a woman is "kidnapped" to the man's house to be married.<sup>40</sup> A study on marriage dispensation in three regions showed that the most frequent reason for such applications was parents' concern that their child had been in a relationship or engaged.<sup>41</sup> The study also found that one of the main reasons for judges for granting the dispensation was to prevent mudarat (loss or danger). Seven out of eight women who were interviewed by the Aliansi Remaja Independen (Independent Youth Alliance/ARI) mentioned unwanted pregnancy as their reason for getting married at a very young age.<sup>42</sup>

The study by the Credos Institute showed how the dissemination of gender role influenced community's acceptance to child marriage. In the study conducted in Makassar and Gowa, girls who were considered as late to get married were called as an old virgin.<sup>43</sup>

Girls were considered ready to get married when they were deemed ready to take care of a family, while men's readiness was measured by their economic independence.<sup>44</sup> Another study conducted by Plan International and Coram International found that girls wanted marriage because of the stigma imposed on unmarried women, as getting married and undertaking duties as a wife and mother were considered as a woman's role that should be fulfilled.<sup>45</sup>

Several city society groups developed a number of strategies in order to respond to various cultural perceptions that encouraged child marriage. One of them was engagement with community leaders, teachers, and youth to disseminate information on sexual and reproductive health.<sup>46</sup> A study conducted in Bangka Belitung found that several programs had been in place to prevent and respond to the child marriage issue, through the Center for Information and Counseling on Youth Reproductive Health (PIK KRR) and the Youth Awareness Health Program (PKPR).<sup>47</sup>

<sup>40</sup> Ibid

<sup>41</sup> Koalisi 18+ dan UNICEF Indonesia. (2019). Revealing the Truth of Marriage Dispensation. Retrieved from <https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/resource-centre/revealing-the-truth-of-marriage-dispensation-an-analysis-of-child-marriage-practice-in-tuban-bogor-and-mamuju-districts/>

<sup>42</sup> Aliansi Remaja Independen. (2015). *8 Kisah Perkawinan Anak*. Jakarta: ARI.

<sup>43</sup> UIN Alauddin. (2017). *Dinamika Perkawinan Anak di Kabupaten Gowa dan kota Makassar Sulawesi Selatan*. Makassar: UIN Alauddin.

<sup>44</sup> Credos Institute. (2017). *Situation Analysis of Child Marriage, Teenage Pregnancy and Female Genital Mutilation in Rembang*. Jakarta: Credos Institute.

<sup>45</sup> Plan International & Coram International. (2015). *Getting the evidence: Asia Child Marriage Initiative*. Retrieved from <https://plan-international.org/publications/getting-evidence-asia-child-marriage-initiative>

<sup>46</sup> Pakasi, D.T. et al. (2018). *Yes I Do. The Situation of Child Marriage, Teenage Pregnancy, and FGM/C in Sukabumi, Rembang, and West Lombok Regencies*. Jakarta: Pusat Kajian Gender dan Seksualitas UI.

<sup>47</sup> Djaja, M. et al. (2016). *Telaah Kebijakan Kajian Pendewasaan Usia Perkawinan Anak di Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung*. Retrieved from <https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/lib/uploads/liist/Od4b6-telaah-kebijakan-kajian-pendewasaan-usia-perkawinan-anak.pdf>

## Other Factors: Child Marriage in Disaster Situation

Literature studies also found that the risk for girls to be married-off was higher in a post-disaster situation. Dewi and Dartanto (2018) argued that in Indonesia, India, and Sri Lanka, child marriage was increasing because girls were forcibly married to widowers after the tsunami.<sup>48</sup> In some cases, marriage was used to be eligible for government assistance that was specially provided to citizens who were married and started a family.<sup>49</sup>

Another study showed that girls aged 15-17 who lost their parents were more likely to get married 5 years after the tsunami, to reduce the family's economic burden after losing assets during the disaster.<sup>50</sup> In response to this situation, stakeholders should pay more serious attention to prevent child marriage in a disaster situation.

## B Impacts of Child Marriage

### Child Marriage and Education

Child marriage particularly denies child's rights to get an education, play, and achieve their potentials optimally, as it will disrupt or end an important phase of their life (childhood), whose rights have been acknowledged and stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).<sup>51</sup> Married children, both girls and boys, are forced to take on adult responsibilities before they are ready for them. Child marriage makes boys assume the role of a father too early, and in such a situation, puts more pressure on them to fulfill family needs, cuts down their education period and employment opportunities.<sup>52</sup>

### Child Marriage and Labor Participation

Child marriage affects labor participation of girls and women. Girls who are married at an early age tend to be dropped out of school, which lowers their participation in the formal labor market and lower their income. Girls who are married have to bear a big burden from household chores, and oftentimes are isolated and unable to access social networks, new knowledge, new skills, and resources that otherwise will support them to develop their economic condition. Girls who are married as a child and participate in the formal labor market also oftentimes have to face double burdens, namely household chores and job.<sup>53</sup>

<sup>48</sup> Dewi, L.P.R.K., & Dartanto, T. (2018). Natural disasters and girls vulnerability: is child marriage a coping strategy of economic shocks in Indonesia? *Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies*. doi: 10.1080/17450128.2018.1546025

<sup>49</sup> Ibid

<sup>50</sup> Ibid

<sup>51</sup> Konvensi Hak Anak, Pasal 28 dan 31, h. 8-9, dalam BPS-UNICEF. (2016). "Kemajuan yang Tertunda: Analisis Data Perkawinan Usia Anak di Indonesia" (Jakarta: 2016), h. 9.

<sup>52</sup> Gaston, Colleen M. (2018). Child marriage among boys: a global overview of available data. Taylor & Francis VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND YOUTH STUDIES. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17450128.2019.1566584>

<sup>53</sup> International Center for Research on Women. (2016). *Taking action to address child marriage: the role of different sectors Economic growth and workforce development*. <https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/resource-centre/child-marriage-brief-role-of-sectors>

Girls who are married as a child have a weak position in their household decision making, which leads to their low labor participation and income.<sup>54</sup>

The relations between child marriage and labor participation is highly complex. Child marriage leads to low education completion and high fertility rate.<sup>55</sup> The low education completion among women who were married as a child tend to decrease their tendency to enter into a labor market and will bring adverse impacts to any jobs they will get. Although child marriage does not show any direct impacts on female labor participation, the high fertility rate caused by child marriage might affect women's role in the labor market and influence the number of work hours they can do.<sup>56</sup>

Child marriage might not cause any direct and significant impacts on women's labor participation in the future, yet the high fertility rate caused by child marriage might affect women's role in the labor market and number of work hours which they can do.<sup>57</sup> As a consequence, in most cases, especially added with the restriction of girls' education completion, child marriage tended to decrease the expected income when the girls became an adult. Aggregated at the national level, the monetary value of those effects was rather significant.<sup>58</sup> If a woman's marriage was postponed until age 20, Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) would have increased by 1.7 percent in 2014.<sup>59</sup>

## Child Marriage and Health

Many young women in developing countries do not have much choices but to get married at a young age. Most of these young spouses then become young mothers. In addition to health implication on early age pregnancy, child marriage also limits young women's access to work productively.

The World Bank's report entitled Economic Impacts of Child Marriage suggested that it might have been caused by disturbance to women's work, which frequently happened since childbirth and child-rearing would affect the type of work that a woman could do, and forced them to work in a low paid job and in a more unstable work situation.<sup>60</sup> Child marriage limits women's bargaining position in the household, and this might also affect their decision to enter into the workforce.<sup>61</sup>

<sup>54</sup> Parsons, Jennifer et al. (2015). Economic Impacts of Child Marriage: A Review of the Literature. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/15570274.2015.1075757>

<sup>55</sup> Wodon, Quentin T. et al. (2018). Economic impacts of child marriage: Ethiopia synthesis report (English). The Economic Impacts of Child Marriage. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group. Retrieved from <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/149721525196131393/Economic-impacts-of-child-marriage-Ethiopia-synthesis-report>

<sup>56</sup> Ibid

<sup>57</sup> Ibid

<sup>58</sup> Ibid

<sup>59</sup> Rabi, A. (2015). *Technical Note. Cost of Inaction: Child and adolescent marriage in Indonesia*. Unpublished. UNICEF Indonesia.

<sup>60</sup> Wodon, Quentin T.; Savadogo, Aboudrahyme; Kes, A. (2017). Economic impacts of child marriage: work, earnings, and household welfare brief (English). Economic Impacts of Child Marriage. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/312761498512784050/Economic-impacts-of-child-marriage-work-earnings-and-household-welfare-brief>

<sup>61</sup> Ibid

## C Policy Response

The Gol has taken several measures to prevent child marriage. Article 6 paragraph 1 of Law on Child Protection (Law Number 35 of 2014 on Amendment of Law Number 23 of 2002) stipulates that parents are obliged to prevent child marriage. Law on Marriage (Number 1 of 1974) was amended after the House of Representatives (DPR) agreed to increase the minimum age of marriage for women from 16 to 19 years old. This was a follow-up to the Constitutional Court's ruling of December 2018, which stated that differentiation of minimum age of marriage between women and men is an act of discrimination. The increase of legal minimum age for marriage has also been made as a priority in the 2016-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN).

Bappenas has determined child marriage prevention to be one of the strategic issues set forth in the 2020-2024 RPJMN for Child Protection in 2019. The technocratic document that was developed by Bappenas also states that the Gol has set targets to change the child marriage prevalence from 11.2 percent in 2018 to 8.74 percent by 2024. The commitment expressed in the RPJMN was further strengthened by the development of the National Strategy for Child Marriage Prevention. This is in line with target 5.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which is the elimination of all harmful practices such as child marriage.

In addition, the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection has also incorporated child marriage issue as one of the indicators in the Child-Friendly City Program (Program Kota Layak Anak) and initiated a national campaign to stop child marriage. The effort is in line with the Sustainable Development Goal No. 5, which includes child marriage, early marriage, and forced marriage, as well as female genital mutilation.

The Supreme Court has also issued Supreme Court Regulation (Perma) for Marriage Dispensation. The regulation is expected to stricken the requirements for marrying-off a child and support processes that consider the child's best interest. The House of Representatives (DPR)'s decision to increase the minimum age of marriage also came along with a more stringent regulation on dispensation and requires that Religious Court or District Court hold a hearing with both parties who are about to be married.

At the local level, there have been regulations to support child marriage prevention both at the provincial level (in a form of Circular Letter and Governor's Instruction), at district/city level (District Chief [Peraturan Bupati]/Mayor Regulation [Peraturan Wali Kota], and Circular Letter), and village level (Village Regulation).<sup>62</sup>

<sup>62</sup> Bappenas. (2019). *Studi Latar Belakang RPJMN 2020-2024*. Unpublished; UNICEF Indonesia. (2019). *Studi Literatur Peraturan Daerah Pencegahan Perkawinan Anak*. Unpublished.



# 10

## Recommendations

The findings in this report show that child marriage prevalence has been in decline over the past ten years, yet such a decline is not sufficient to prevent child marriage. The government's targets in the RPJMN to reduce the child marriage prevalence to 8.74 percent by 2024 seem to be difficult to achieve based on the decrease that has taken place for 10 years from 2008 to 2018.

The report provides recommendations to make sure that girls receive their rights as a child before they enter into adulthood, which in turn will ensure that Indonesia will not lose its human resource (HR) potential as well as able to achieve the SDGs. The decision of DPR to increase the minimum age of marriage for women to 19 years old is a good step, yet several aspects will remain a challenge.

- 1 Strengthening the laws and policies that protect girls from child marriage, including those that can further ensure that good policies such as increasing the minimum age of marriage will not instead hide cases of child marriage.**

### Pushing for the Implementation of Amendment of Law Number 1 of 1974

The amendment of Law on Marriage No. 1 of 1974 increased the minimum age of marriage for women to be 19 years old, and it might serve as the entry point for stakeholders to protect all girls from child marriage. Since this is a relatively new change, a lot of information dissemination on the regulation might be needed. The implementation of the change of the minimum age of marriage needs to be enforced. Other than Marriage Law, there needs to be proper implementation for Law on Child Protection (Law Number 23 of 2002, which was revised to Law Number 35 of 2014), that mandates parents to prevent child marriage. Dispensation for child marriage also needs to be made more stringent to ensure that the implementation of an increased minimum age of marriage can effectively decrease

child marriage cases in Indonesia. The law amendment regulates that all marriage dispensations should be based on hearing with both parties that will be married-off.

It should be highlighted that although having a positive impact, increasing the minimum age of marriage and tightening up the regulations on marriage dispensation might also risk to hide child marriage, since the prohibition of under-age marriage can also increase unregistered marriage such as kawin siri (hidden/unregistered marriage). The Government has also made child marriage prevention as a priority in the 2020-2024 RPJMN and is currently developing a national strategy to decrease child marriage prevalence.

### Developing a Community-based Child Protection Mechanism (CBCPM)

Integrated attempts to prevent child marriage by non-government institutions and local governments need to be developed. In West Lombok, the Community-based Child Protection Mechanism (CBCPM) engages the youths to be involved in the intervention for preventing child marriage.

The local government also supports the program by providing operational fund support (Plan International Asia Regional Hub, 2019).

## 2 Ensuring the availability of quality education and health to prevent and respond to child marriage for all children, particularly those from the more vulnerable groups.

### Strengthening the Minimum 12-Year Compulsory Education for Girls

Increasing the minimum age of marriage may help girls to complete their education up to senior high school (SHS). The Susenas data of 2018 showed that most of the girls and boys who were married before age 18 only completed junior high school (JHS). Only 11.76 percent of women and 19.23 of men aged 20-24 who had been married before a mature age who managed to complete senior high school (SHS). By strengthening the minimum 12-year compulsory education, children will have more opportunities for self-development and be able to develop skills they will need to get a decent job.

This might help to reduce the potential of child marriage. In addition, an indiscriminating education system should be available for married children or pregnant girls that allows them to continue their education. Information dissemination about this matter is also important to be carried out, mainly to prevent bullying on children who continue their education after getting married or pregnant. The education they should obtain should be one of high quality that promotes life-long learning and supports them in making the right decisions.<sup>63</sup>

### Provision of Early Education and Services on Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights

Out-of-wedlock pregnancy often becomes the reason for child marriage. Parents consider pregnant girls (daughters) to be a family shame (Benedicta et al., 2017). In addition, parents also consider child marriage to be a solution to prevent their children from extra-marital sex.<sup>64</sup> Comprehensive sexual education programs in Pakistan, Peru, and Kenya showed that the program played important roles in reducing early pregnancy and child marriage rates.<sup>65</sup>

Therefore, providing comprehensive and inclusive education on Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) for all children can be one of the solutions to prevent child marriage. SRHR education can be integrated into the school curriculum and taught to children since an early age. SRHR education can prevent child pregnancy, as they are taught about healthy sexual relations.

<sup>63</sup> United Nations. Goal 4: Quality Education. Retrieved from: <https://www.un.or.id/what-we-do/sustainable-development-goals-sdgs/19-sdg/94-goal-4-quality-education>

<sup>64</sup> Pakasi, D.T. et al. (2018). *Yes I Do. The Situation of Child Marriage, Teenage Pregnancy, and FGM/C in Sukabumi, Rembang, and West Lombok Regencies*. Jakarta: Pusat Kajian Gender dan Seksualitas UI.

<sup>65</sup> Olivera. (2018). *Empowering Girls Begins with Proper Sexuality Education*. Retrieved from <https://iwhc.org/2018/10/empowering-girls-begins-proper-sexuality-education/>

In addition, SRHR education also teaches about reproductive health that contains information on healthy pregnancy to girls to prepare them to become mothers when reaching adulthood.

Other than education, access to sexual and reproductive health services must also be available for pregnant girls, so that they can receive the information they need.

### Quality and Inclusive Health and Education Services

Law on Child Protection emphasizes the importance of reducing child risk and vulnerability that prevents them from obtaining their rights, such as the right to be protected and to grow and to develop.<sup>66</sup> Not every child is the same, and thus specific approaches need to be

applied to ensure that health and educational services provided are inclusive to all children. Several aspects that affect a child's vulnerability in child marriage are their residence area, poverty, and low education.

## 3 Alleviating poverty as one of the drivers to child marriage by integrating the child protection approach, capacity building for the child's main caregiver, and strengthening the child well-being system in social assistance and protection programs.

Households suffering from difficult times caused by poverty often perceive children as an economic burden, and in turn, consider child marriage as the solution to solve it. This implies that poverty alleviation efforts will indirectly accelerate the decrease in child marriage. During a disaster, poverty becomes exacerbated and will, in turn, lead to child marriage.

However, this report shows that poverty is in fact only one of the drivers of child marriage, and not the only one.<sup>67</sup> Children get married before age 18 due to various reasons, such as poverty, poor access to formal education, and poor parents' caregiving capacity. Previously, the situations were seen as a separate matter, and therefore programs could not be comprehensively implemented.

<sup>66</sup> Bappenas. (2019). *Studi Latar Belakang RPJMN 2020-2024*. Unpublished.

<sup>67</sup> Djaja, M. et al. (2016). *Telaah Kebijakan Kajian Pendewasaan Usia Perkawinan Anak di Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung*. Retrieved from <https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/lib/uploads/list/0d4b6-telaah-kebijakan-kajian-pendewasaan-usia-perkawinan-anak.pdf>

Although some provinces such as South Sumatra, Bengkulu, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, Gorontalo, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, and Papua show a high prevalence of child marriage and poor population, other provinces that have a rather lower number of the poor population still have high child marriage prevalence. There are 11 provinces identified, namely Jambi, Bangka Belitung Islands, West Java, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, and North Maluku.

Poverty contributes to increasing child vulnerability, but so does lack of access to education, health, protection, and caregiving, which can also negatively affect a child's well-being. Therefore, poverty alleviation per se is not sufficient. Instead, there should be efforts to strengthen the child protection system, child well-being in social assistance and protection programs, and child caregiving.

## 4 Change of mindset on the protection of child's access to sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR), gender equality, and youth participation.

### Promotion on Gender Equality

Women tend to consider the readiness to take care of the household as a benchmark of readiness to get married, while men tend to consider economic readiness as a benchmark of readiness to get married.<sup>68</sup> The existing social norms in society on gender oftentimes still influence child marriage.

When a problem is related to social norms, pure government intervention is not sufficient to address it, since what needs to be changed are values that are deeply rooted in that particular community.

Therefore, there needs to be additional intervention from household and community levels. Thus, the possible and feasible solution involves interventions by family, community, and government that aim at shifting social norms to become ones that are more supportive of gender equality and refusal against child marriage.

<sup>68</sup> Credos Institute, *ibid.*

### Promotion to Change Mindset on SRHR

A study conducted by Candraningrum, Dhewy, and Pratiwi (2016) in Sukabumi District found that one of the primary drivers of child marriage was the taboo in discussing sexuality. A rather conservative community would consider any discussion on SRHR to be contradicting its social values.

Promotion efforts to change this mindset are critical to allow children to receive education on and service in SRHR. So long as discussions on SRHR are still considered a taboo, children will not be able to receive the correct information on sexual relations and reproductive health. Such a situation might increase the likelihood of child marriage.

### Encouraging youth participation in preventing and responding to child marriage

The participation of youth in Indonesia to prevent and address child marriage has brought a number of impacts to their peers. Messages that the youth would convey in their advocacy have usually been discussed in advance in consultations with their peers to ensure that they can meet their peers' needs.

Youth can also contribute to spaces that are traditionally led by adults, such as the Community-based Child Protection Mechanism (CBCPM).

### Protection of child's access to SRHR, gender equality, and youth participation

Protection of a child's access to gender equality, sexual and reproductive health rights, and youth participation is also needed. Early pregnancy still frequently happens and has become one of the leading causes of child marriage, yet youth reproductive health services still face challenges due to limited access to contraceptive for those who are unmarried, as can be seen in Law Number 52 of 2009 on Population and Family Development and Law Number 36 of 2009 on Health.<sup>69</sup> Every child and youth needs to be guaranteed access to information and contraceptive. Child's right to obtain information on sexual and reproductive health that is guaranteed by Law on Health is often hindered due to the lack of information on

health and reproductive rights that are accessible to children and youth. The existing education rarely discusses gender norms, human rights, and power relations in a relationship. Thus, a sexual and reproductive health education that is comprehensive and inclusive for all children needs to be introduced early in order to reduce the early pregnancy and child marriage rates. With regard to marriage dispensation, a child's opinion must be heard as a consideration for making a decision. Child's participation in a campaign and advocacy on prevention and addressing child marriage thus becomes highly important.

<sup>69</sup> Moeliono & Ardhiati, 2017 dalam Bappenas. (2019). Studi Latar Belakang RPJMN 2020-2024. Unpublished; UNICEF Indonesia. (2019). Studi Literatur Peraturan Daerah Pencegahan Perkawinan Anak. Unpublished.

## 5 Supporting further studies that focus on the existing interventions for married girls, domestic violence after child marriage, child marriage in urban areas, and child marriage among boys.

Literature studies conducted showed that there is more documentation of prevention programs than those of married girl mitigation programs. Whereas, although a child is already married, he/she still has the right to be treated as a child. Further studies need to be conducted to accommodate the needs of a married child to access education and reproductive health. The Susenas data show that the decrease of child marriage prevalence goes faster in rural areas, thus indicates the need to conduct further studies on child marriage in urban areas to allow for the implementation of appropriate preventive intervention measures.

In addition, this study also suggested to explore further studies on domestic violence that occurs after a child is married, and also on boys who are married at a very young age. Finally, it is critical to understand the importance of designing a program that allows measurement of impacts, so as to identify the most effective investment to prevent and address child marriage in Indonesia.

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# Appendix

### Appendix 3.1.A Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 by Age of First Marriage and Residence Area (Urban), 2008-2018

Age of First Marriage	Year										
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<15	0.59	0.67	0.56	0.61	0.62	0.46	0.42	0.26	0.19	0.19	0.28
<18	7.82	8.01	8.04	8.17	8.21	8.12	7.60	7.08	6.52	6.98	7.15

Source: Susenas of March 2018

### Appendix 3.1.B Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 by Age of First Marriage and Residence Area (Rural), 2008-2018

Age of First Marriage	Year										
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<15	2.78	2.19	2.35	2.28	1.76	1.77	1.71	1.01	1.00	0.86	0.95
<18	22.63	20.99	20.28	20.70	20.81	20.27	20.92	18.30	17.11	17.55	16.87

Source: Susenas of March 2018

### Appendix 3.1.C Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 by Age of First Marriage and Residence Area (Urban and Rural), 2008-2018

Age of First Marriage	Year										
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<15	1.60	1.38	1.35	1.38	1.15	1.05	0.99	0.60	0.54	0.48	0.56
<18	14.67	14.08	13.48	13.97	14.02	13.59	13.55	12.14	11.11	11.54	11.21

Source: Susenas of March 2018

### Appendix 3.1.D Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 to Total Indonesian Population, 2008-2018

Description	Year										
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Percentage of Women Aged 20-24	3.94	3.93	3.94	3.87	3.92	3.97	3.95	3.99	3.98	4.02	3.99

Source: Susenas of March 2018

### Appendix 3.1.E Percentage of Men Aged 20-24 by Age of First Marriage and Residence Area, 2015-2018

Residence Area	Year			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Urban	0.39	0.48	0.55	0.77
Rural	1.14	1.23	1.42	1.44
TOTAL	0.73	0.82	0.93	1.06

Source: Susenas of March 2018

### Appendix 3.1.F Percentage of Men Aged 20-24 to Total Indonesian Population, 2015-2018

Description	Year			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Percentage of Men Aged 20-24	4.10	4.14	4.15	4.13

Source: Susenas of March 2018

### Appendix 3.1.G Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 Whose Age of First Marriage Was Under 18 by Province, 2015-2018

Province	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Aceh	7.92	6.46	6.35	6.87	6.70	8.31	6.50	4.17	5.12	4.62	5.29
North Sumatera	5.90	6.00	6.99	6.97	6.16	5.60	4.94	6.20	4.61	5.72	4.90
West Sumatera	7.69	7.24	8.19	8.76	5.64	5.67	4.86	5.51	5.99	6.83	6.68
Riau	10.50	12.73	10.35	10.20	10.89	9.85	10.62	9.40	9.75	10.52	7.93
Jambi	20.87	18.15	17.27	18.85	18.38	17.68	18.50	14.98	16.74	14.51	12.71
South Sumatera	15.40	13.28	15.02	12.45	15.96	15.87	14.83	13.95	13.65	13.29	12.07
Bengkulu	16.05	12.48	14.48	14.23	14.84	18.64	17.13	12.77	41.50	14.61	14.33
Lampung	14.40	11.79	10.85	10.20	12.85	12.06	12.76	11.48	9.88	11.81	10.70
Bangka Belitung Islands	17.65	19.40	17.15	17.34	18.13	20.68	20.71	15.58	15.98	18.16	14.22
Riau Islands	13.44	3.08	4.94	4.96	2.55	3.27	3.15	4.11*	5.64*	4.00*	4.68*
DKI Jakarta	4.41	4.07	4.44	4.60	4.28	5.32	4.57	4.88	4.93	3.18	4.06
West Java	19.54	17.40	15.56	17.98	18.04	15.93	17.02	14.14	11.47	12.24	13.26
Central Java	12.57	12.62	12.16	12.87	12.84	13.17	12.65	11.47	11.72	10.37	11.04
DI Yogyakarta	4.51	5.40	4.21	3.84	3.81	6.47	5.64	4.73*	4.76*	2.21*	6.20
East Java	17.87	18.03	18.10	17.72	16.98	16.84	17.06	14.68	12.14	13.32	12.71
Banten	15.10	15.04	14.46	13.40	12.61	12.41	9.81	8.78	7.78	9.06	6.78
Bali	8.63	7.90	7.87	7.72	8.68	8.93	11.31	8.52	10.45	9.17	8.55
West Nusa Tenggara	16.73	15.57	15.89	14.07	15.93	18.69	14.75	14.68	15.38	16.02	15.48
East Nusa Tenggara	9.52	9.85	8.44	10.85	11.96	9.94	8.74	9.34	10.22	10.53	8.78
West Kalimantan	16.88	18.94	16.72	18.26	17.74	17.67	18.16	17.28	16.95	19.07	17.46
Central Kalimantan	22.74	23.25	23.56	22.96	25.54	22.99	24.01	21.90	19.67	20.94	19.13
South Kalimantan	21.15	21.24	19.89	24.09	22.90	24.39	25.14	23.19	22.26	23.12	17.63

Province	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
East Kalimantan	16.45	14.71	14.70	13.91	17.51	14.75	16,35	14.78	14.85	13.90	11.54
North Kalimantan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.93	17.29	16.57	12.42
North Sulawesi	13.94	12.99	13.91	12.14	13.98	12.68	12.05	16.32	12.78	15.34	14.88
Central Sulawesi	23.85	22.27	22.38	19.43	18.93	20.51	21.52	19.32	18.09	16.65	15.84
South Sulawesi	16.95	14.73	14.30	14.88	14.10	12.53	13.18	13.80	14.48	14.76	14.10
Southeast Sulawesi	18.70	18.51	17.58	17.97	17.85	18.12	20.23	16.88	15.03	19.08	18.96
Gorontalo	19.87	19.78	16.39	18.15	20.00	17.51	20.80	15.90	14.74	14.51	15.29
West Sulawesi	22.93	18.19	20.37	21.83	19.94	21.20	18.48	21.37	15.67	19.37	19.43
Maluku	11.96	13.84	9.77	8.14	9.84	7.86	9.02	9.88	8.99	10.81	8.94
North Maluku	12.37	14.57	12.98	18.04	17.29	15.66	13.14	10.01	11.97	17.21	13.36
West Papua	12.37	19.91	14.06	15.02	17.24	13.83	16.74	14.67	15.86	12.80	11.16
Papua	24.89	26.79	20.53	19.77	19.11	17.39	14.87	14.20	11.99	12.34	11.52
<b>INDONESIA</b>	<b>14.67</b>	<b>14.08</b>	<b>13.48</b>	<b>13.97</b>	<b>14.02</b>	<b>13.58</b>	<b>13.55</b>	<b>12.14</b>	<b>11.11</b>	<b>11.54</b>	<b>11.21</b>

\*) RSE between 25-50 percent.

Source: Susenas of March 2018



**Appendix 3.2.A Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 Tahun by Age of First Marriage and Residence Area, 2018**

Age of First Marriage	2018		
	Urban	Rural	TOTAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<15	0.28	0.95	0.56
<16	0.95	2.87	1.75
<17	2.90	7.42	4.79
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>16.87</b>	<b>11.21</b>

Source: Susenas of March 2018

**Appendix 3.2.B Percentage of Married Women Aged 20-24 by Marital Status, Residence Area, and Age of First Marriage, 2018**

Marital Status	Urban		Rural		TOTAL	
	<18	18+	<18	18+	<18	18+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Married	91.60	96.06	96.36	97.16	94.60	96.63
Devorced	8.27	3.70	3.21	2.51	5.09	3.08
Widowed	0.13	0.25	0.42	0.33	0.31	0.29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Susenas of March 2018

**Appendix 3.2.C Percentage of Married Men Aged 20-24 by Marital Status, Residence Area, and Age of First Marriage, 2018**

Marital Status	Urban		Rural		TOTAL	
	<18	18+	<18	18+	<18	18+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Married	94.97	97.58	95.30	97.80	95.16	97.70
Divorced	5.03	2.35	4.58	2.00	4.77	2.15
Widowed	0.00	0.07	0.12	0.20	0.07	0.15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Susenas of March 2018

### Appendix 3.2.D Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 Whose Age of First Marriage Was Under 18 by Province, 2018

Province	Percentage	Absolute (person x 1000)*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Aceh	5.29	12.6
North Sumatera	4.9	31.6
West Sumatera	6.68	15.4
Riau	7.93	20.5
Jambi	12.71	18.17
South Sumatera	12.07	43.5
Bengkulu	14.33	11.7
Lampung	10.7	36.9
Bangka Belitung Islands	14.22	8.5
Riau Islands	4.68	5,1
DKI Jakarta	4.06	19.2
West Java	13.26	273.3
Central Java	11.04	145.7
DI Yogyakarta	6.2	9.8
East Java	12.71	191.5
Banten	6.78	37.0
Bali	8.55	14.7
West Nusa Tenggara	15.48	33.3
East Nusa Tenggara	8.78	20.5
West Kalimantan	17.64	37.8
Central Kalimantan	19.13	21.5
South Kalimantan	17.63	29.0

Province	Percentage	Absolute (person x 1000)*
(1)	(2)	(3)
East Kalimantan	11.54	17.2
North Kalimantan	12.42	3.6
North Sulawesi	14.88	14.1
Central Sulawesi	15.84	19.7
South Sulawesi	14.1	51.1
Southeast Sulawesi	18.96	22.7
Gorontalo	15.29	7.6
West Sulawesi	19.43	11.2
Maluku	8.94	7.1
North Maluku	13.36	7.2
West Papua	11.16	4.7
Papua	11.52	16.9
<b>INDONESIA</b>	<b>11.21</b>	<b>1.220.9</b>

\*) Absolute value was obtained from the 2015 SUPAS Projection results.

Source: Susenas of March 2018

**Appendix 4.1.A Average School Attendance (Year) of Population Aged 20-24 by Province, Sex, and Age of First Marriage, 2018**

Province	Women		Men	
	<18	18+	<18	18+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Aceh	9.39	10.76	10.94	9.83
North Sumatera	7.89	10.28	7.77	9.49
West Sumatera	7.47	10.53	7.23	8.93
Riau	7.88	8.13	8.65	8.29
Jambi	8.27	10.96	8.63	9.84
South Sumatera	7.83	10.23	8.26	9.03
Bengkulu	8.26	10.36	7.97	9.42
Lampung	8.11	10.04	7.93	9.04
Bangka Belitung Islands	7.28	10.55	4.79	8.30
Riau Islands	7.21	10.43	10.37	10.71
DKI Jakarta	8.98	11.25	8.82	11.31
West Java	8.08	9.96	8.69	9.59
Central Java	8.04	8.65	8.07	8.52
DI Yogyakarta	10.02	11.64	8.48	10.92
East Java	8.03	10.14	8.17	9.26
Banten	7.69	9.27	8.55	8.86
Bali	8.18	9.07	7.88	9.18
West Nusa Tenggara	7.13	9.33	6.65	8.11
East Nusa Tenggara	6.51	7.75	7.36	7.38
West Kalimantan	7.91	9.06	6.25	8.73
Central Kalimantan	7.46	19.36	7.64	9.38

Province	Women		Men	
	<18	18+	<18	18+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
South Kalimantan	7.74	10.33	7.76	10.02
East Kalimantan	8.79	9.11	8.67	9.94
North Kalimantan	7.30	10.93	10.27	10.38
North Sulawesi	9.35	11.10	8.54	9.99
Central Sulawesi	7.21	9.05	7.49	8.37
South Sulawesi	7.68	9.14	8.31	8.52
Southeast Sulawesi	8.63	10.05	10.45	9.19
Gorontalo	6.49	8.05	6.56	7.10
West Sulawesi	6.51	8.25	5.35	7.58
Maluku	8.38	10.34	8.60	10.01
North Maluku	7.97	9.96	8.97	8.75
West Papua	7.13	9.57	7.72	9.97
Papua	3.73	4.92	4.45	5.82
<b>INDONESIA</b>	<b>7.92</b>	<b>9.64</b>	<b>8.05</b>	<b>9.07</b>

Source: Susenas of March 2018

#### Appendix 4.1.B Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 by Age of Marriage and Reason for School Drop-out, 2017

Age of Marriage	Still attend school	Can't afford school tuition	Work/bread-winner	Married	Take care of domestic work	Feel having enough education	Shame due to economic condition	School is too far	Disability	Others	TOTAL
Age of First Marriage <18	5.74	14.69	8.31	47.90	17.15	2.48	0.50	1.13	0.12	1.99	100.00
Age of First Marriage 18+	10.11	13.07	10.18	42.10	16.31	5.51	0.34	0.39	0.13	1.85	100.00
Not married	34.94	14.87	30.54	0.00	1.70	12.94	0.43	0.44	1.08	3.04	100.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21.93</b>	<b>14.15</b>	<b>20.07</b>	<b>21.87</b>	<b>9.16</b>	<b>8.85</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### Appendix 4.1.C Percentage of Men Aged 20-24 by Age of Marriage and Reason for School Drop-out, 2017

Age of Marriage	Still attend school	Can't afford school tuition	Work/bread-winner	Married	Take care of domestic work	Feel having enough education	Shame due to economic condition	School is too far	Disability	Others	TOTAL
Age of First Marriage <18	7.01	13.80	28.90	41.78	1.14	3.32	0.12	2.03	0.00	1.90	100.00
Age of First Marriage 18+	8.98	13.08	34.83	34.04	1.30	4.39	0.34	0.57	0.09	2.38	100.00
Not married	23.93	19.45	36.61	0.00	0.44	11.62	0.65	0.74	1.00	5.55	100.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21.14</b>	<b>18.28</b>	<b>36.22</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>10.27</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>100.00</b>