Child Marriage and Its Impact in Indonesia in 2021

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ARTICLE INFORMATION

ABSTRACT

One of the development problems that still occurs in Indonesia is the high number of child marriages. From the average figure of 9.23 percent in 2021, it still has to be lowered to achieve the target of 8.74 percent in 2024. This paper aims to look at the number of child marriages per province in Indonesia, because of the impact on child labor, not completing school, as well as policy implications. The results obtained from the literature study show that in 2021 there are 22 provinces that have child marriage rates above the national average. There are even 5 provinces that have increased from 2020. The causes of child marriage are multi-dimensional. Estimates using provincial cross-sectional data show that child marriage in Indonesia has a significant positive influence on child labor rates, on the level of not completed Junior High School education, and level of not completed Senior High School education. It takes a concerted effort from all parties so that the number of child marriages can be reduced significantly.

Keyword: Child Married, Child Labor, Level of not completed education

INTRODUCTION

Based on the 2020 Population Census, Indonesia's population is recorded at 270 million. This number is almost three times compared to the results of the 1961 census. During 1961-2020, the highest population growth occurred between 1971-1980. The average population growth per year during that period was around 2.4 percent. In 1980-1990 population growth fell to two percent, then gradually fell back to below two percent in the following period, until in the 2010-2020 period population growth per year became 1.25 percent (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2021). This slowdown in population growth is inseparable from the decline in the birth rate as a result of the family planning program that has been implemented since the 1970s (Adioetomo & Mujahid, 2014). In the early 1970s, each Indonesian woman had an average of 5-6 children, while in 2020 every Indonesian woman had an average of 2 children (Dewanto, 2022).

Globally, Indonesia's population in 2020 is the fourth highest in the world after China, India, and the United States as depicted in figure 1. The percentages of the population of China, India and the United States to the total world population each reached 18.46 percent, 17.70 percent, and 4.25 percent, while Indonesia reached 3.47 percent (Wahyuni, 2019).

Figure 1. The World's Largest Population (Millions), 2020
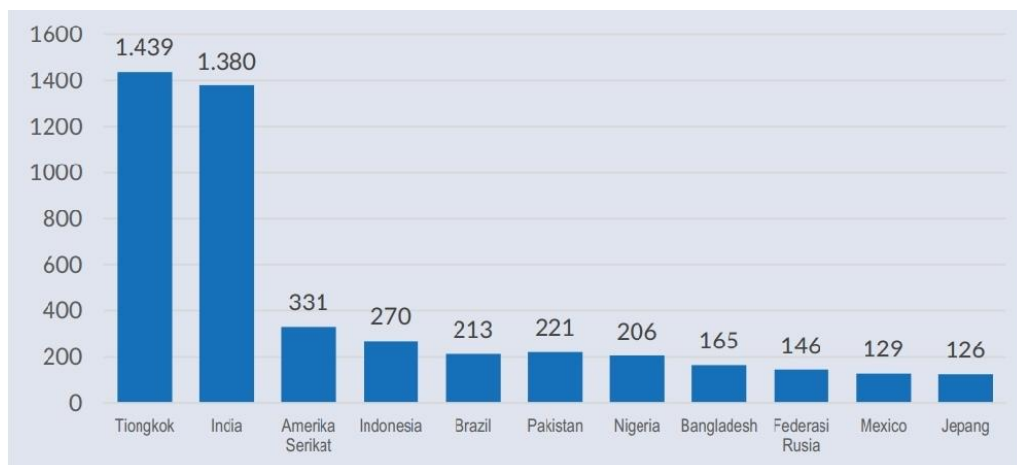
Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (2022)

From 2012 to 2035, Indonesia is expected to enter a demographic bonus period with a peak period between 2020-2030. This is indicated by the number of productive age population which is twice the number of children and the elderly. In 2018, the productive age population in Indonesia reached 68.6 percent, or 181.3 million people with a low dependency rate for young and old at 45.7 percent (Rahayu, Suharsih, & Julianto, 2022). The large number of productive age population provides a source of labor, business actors, and potential consumers who play a very important role in accelerating development. The quality of the population is related to the ability of human resources, both physical and non-physical (intelligence, mental, and spiritual).

The quality of the population is very necessary for accelerating development because development will be optimal if population growth is accompanied by increased productivity.

Based on the experience of countries that have succeeded in optimizing demographic bonus opportunities such as China, Japan, South Korea, and Singapore, there are

several lessons that can be drawn, including the importance of increasing investment in education and health, expanding job participation, anticipating aging early. population, and strive for an even distribution of the population (Kominfo, 2014). These four things are closely related to the preparation of children as an investment for the nation in the future. Children's education and health have a big influence on the quality and competitiveness of human resources in the future. Quality determines capability and competitiveness in expanding work participation (Anwar, 2020).

Various development problems certainly arise, including problems in the development of children. Of the many problems of child development, one that is still being highlighted is child marriage. Indonesia is ranked 2nd in ASEAN and 8th in the world for the number of child marriages (Pranita, 2021). The current research is aimed at describing data on child marriage, its causes and impacts, in Indonesia in 2021, as well as analyzing the effect of child marriage variables on child labor and not completing junior high and high school education.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to the demographic transition theory, population changes in Western European countries are slightly different from those in most developing countries. Countries in western Europe have the same pattern for each stage, while in developing countries it has a different pattern at stage 3 (Todaro & Smith, 2012). In general, the Demographic Transition Theory describes the stages of population growth and change. Stage 1: if the death rate is high in proportion to the birth rate, resulting in a zero-growth rate. Stage 2: if the death rate decline is not accompanied by a decrease in the birth rate, it will result in a positive and increasing growth rate. Stage 3: if the death rate continues to decline and is accompanied by a decrease in the birth rate, it will result in positive but declining growth. Stage 4: if the death rate and birth rate are also low, the result is diminishing growth which will eventually reach zero.

In the demographic transition theory, Indonesia is in stage 3, namely positive and declining growth. Coupled with the demographic bonus, Indonesia has a large human capital for development. In addition to various population problems. As stated in the previous paragraph, one thing that still needs attention is the high number of child marriages.

Research on child marriage by (Djamilah & Kartikawati, 2014) aim to identify the economic, social, health, and cultural impacts of child marriage problems in 8 (eight) research areas, namely DKI Jakarta, Semarang, Banyuwangi, Bandar Lampung, Sukabumi Regency, West Nusa Tenggara, South Kalimantan and South Sulawesi. Using qualitative methods through group discussions, it was found that this study was successful in identifying the economic, social, health, and cultural impacts in each region. The dominant factor why child marriage occurs is the lack of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education from an early age to provide the right understanding for adolescents about their choices (Kartikawati, 2015).

Another study conducted by Asep Deni Adnan Bumaeri, Hisam Ahyani, Ahmad Hapidin, and Hendi Kusnandar with a qualitative approach gave the results that the phenomenon of underage marriage that occurred recently by Society 5.0 was marriages carried out before the child entered the age of 18 years. The obstacles faced in the practice of underage marriage are from the physical, cognitive, linguistic, social, and emotional aspects. The solution is prevention from an early age from parents, religious leaders, the community, through the integration of technology that is in accordance with the demands of the times. Meanwhile, the cause of underage marriage during the Covid-19 Pandemic

in the 5.0 community in Indonesia is the economic factor and boredom learning online during the Covid-19 pandemic is the main reason for submitting an early marriage application (Bumaeri, Ahyani, Hapidin, Kusnandar, 2020).

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in their report predict that four million girl marriages will occur in the next two years in the world due to the economic crisis. Then, about 13 million early marriages will occur in the 2020-2030 timeframe in the world. The economic crisis also hit Indonesia during the Covid-19 pandemic. This country experienced an economic recession in the third quarter of 2020. The number of poor people also increased to 26.4 million people or equivalent to 9.8% of the population in March 2020. The Central Statistics Agency noted that 3.06% of Indonesian youths who married for the first time under the age of 15 years come from the lowest 40% of household expenditure groups in 2020. This phenomenon cannot be separated from the perspective of families with low economic status who are unable to meet the costs of education and tend to see girls as an economic burden on the family. The solution is to get married as early as possible (UNFPA & UNICEF, 2020).

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses descriptive analysis approach, literature study and quantitative approach. Descriptive analysis is used to analyze the data by describing the data that has been collected as it is. As descriptive analysis method does not need an experiment and not intended to determine the consequences of certain treatment (M, Caco, & Suprapto, 2021). The data used is secondary cross-sectional data from 34 provinces in Indonesia in 2021, which was obtained from the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics. Descriptive analysis and literature studies are used to provide an overview of the condition of child marriage in Indonesia, its causes, and impacts.

While the quantitative analysis was carried out by simple linear regression on 3 equations to see the influence of the variable Child Marriage on Child Labor, the influence of child marriage on the level of Not Completed Junior High School education and the influence of Child Marriage on the level of not Completed High School education. Here are 3 equations in general:

Child Labor	= f (Child Married) .... (i)
Not Completed Junior High School	= f (Child Married) ……………….. (ii)
Not Completed Junior High School	= f (Child Married) ………………… (iii)

RESULTS

Data on Child Marriage in Indonesia
The number of child marriages is still high in Indonesia. In 2021 the average is 9.23%. The following is data on child marriage in 34 provinces in Indonesia in 2021.

Table 1. Child Marriage Rates

No	Province	%	No	Province	%
1	West Sulawesi	17.71	18	North Kalimantan	10.16
2	West Nusa Tenggara	16.59	19	West Java	10.09
3	Central Kalimantan	15.47	20	Lampung	9.77
4	South Kalimantan	15.30	21	Central Java	9.75
5	Bangka Belitung Islands	14.05	22	South Sulawesi	9.25
6	West Kalimantan	13.84	23	East Kalimantan	8.64
7	North Sulawesi	13.56	24	Maluku	7.08

8	Southeast Sulawesi	13.26	25	Banten	6.00
9	Papua	13.21	26	East Nusa Tenggara	5.95
10	North Maluku	13.09	27	Riau	5.55
11	Central Sulawesi	12.51	28	Bali	5.06
12	West Papua	12.27	29	North Sumatera	4.82
13	South Sumatera	12.24	30	Jakarta	4.68
14	Bengkulu	11.93	31	Aceh	4.60
15	Gorontalo	11.64	32	Yogyakarta	3.52
16	Jambi	10.67	33	West Sumatera	3.48
17	East Java	10.44	34	Riau Islands	2.89
Indonesia 9.23%					

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (2021)

From Table 1, it can be seen that the 5 provinces with the highest ranking of child marriages are West Sulawesi with 17.71%, followed by West Nusa Tenggara 16.59%, Central Kalimantan 15.47%, South Kalimantan 15.30%, and Bangka Belitung Islands 14.05%. Meanwhile, 22 provinces still have numbers above the national average. From these figures, it can be seen that the problem of child marriage is still a critical problem considering that there are still many provinces in Indonesia that have a fairly high number of child marriages.

If you look at the 2019 figures, it is known that there are 22 provinces that have child marriage rates above the national average of 10.82%. From 2019 to 2020, there has been a 0.6% decrease in the number of child marriages. Meanwhile, in 2020 it was 10.35% to 9.23% in 202. However, this figure still must be lowered to achieve the average target of 8.74% in 2024. Moreover, in 2021 there are several provinces that experienced an increase in the number of child marriages from the previous year, namely Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Bengkulu, West Sulawesi, and Maluku.

Table 2. Child Married Rate Increase from 2020 to 2021

No	Province	(%)
1	Jakarta	3.32
2	Yogyakarta	1.69
3	Bengkulu	1.25
4	West Sulawesi	0.59
5	Maluku	0.24

Source: Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics processed.

Jakarta, as the capital city of Indonesia, has the highest rate of increase. This is logical because big cities have relatively more complex development problems than other areas, including child marriage. Although it also has better potential than other regions to reduce the impact of development.

Causes and Effects of Child Marriage
According to the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics, child marriage is defined as women aged 20 - 24 years whose age at first marriage or age at first living together is before the age of 15 and before the age of 18. Meanwhile, according to UNICEF (UNICEF, 2021b), Child Marriage is marriage before the age of 18. Child marriage is widespread and can cause lifelong losses and shortages. Data from UNICEF written in 2020 explains that globally (UNICEF, 2021a):
1) 21% girls and 4% boys get married before their 18th birthday.

2) 12,000,000 girls under the age of 18 are married every year.650,000,000 daughters and women alive today, married when they were young.

From point 1, it can be concluded that Child Marriage is much more common in girls than boys. Girls who marry don't just deny their childhood. They are socially isolated, cut off from family, friends and other sources of support with of course limited opportunities for education and work. Thus, lower levels of education were found among women who married in childhood. For example, in Malawi, almost 2/3 of women without formal education have performed Child Marriage. In addition, it turns out that almost half of child marriages in the world occur in South Asia and a third are in India.

One of the causes of child marriage in Indonesia is the dispensation of child marriage from the court. This further confirms the practice of child marriage due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation, the existence of a tolerant culture towards child marriage, and the dimension of poverty (Litha, 2022). Apart from dispensation for child marriage, other reasons that can be noted are the existence of tradition, low education, arranged marriages, and sex before marriage. Child Marriage is also caused by gender inequality - how boys and girls are viewed in society, community, and family. If most assume that the role of women is as wife and mother, then it is also more likely to be married at a young age. This results in less possibility of getting access to improve education.

Child marriage is associated with poverty, resulting in girls in rural areas being 3 times more likely to experience marriage before the age of 18 years than in urban areas. Girls from households with the lowest spending levels are almost 5 times more likely to marry before the age of 18 than girls from households with the highest spending levels (UNICEF, 2020). The impact of Child Marriage includes child labor and not school completion. Other consequences are family instability, abuse, health, and women's subordination. A fatal and life-threatening condition will be experienced by 14.2 million girls worldwide who become child brides each year during the period 2011-2020.

In terms of health, it is divided into 2 sides, namely, physical health and mental health. Child marriage causes early pregnancy and delivery, which is associated with high mortality rates and abnormal conditions for the mother because the daughter's body is not yet fully mature for childbirth. There are studies that show that child marriage in Indonesia is associated with poor reproductive health and the lack of awareness of girls about the risks of early delivery. Studies show that girls who marry at an early age are at higher risk for anxiety, depression, or suicidal thoughts, partly because they lack status, power, support, and control over their own lives. Other studies have also shown that child brides have a greater chance of experiencing physical, sexual, psychological and emotional abuse, as well as social isolation, which is a result of their lack of status and power in their household (UNICEF, 2006).

The Impact of Child Marriage on Child Labor
Child labor is defined as the percentage of "working children" aged 10-17 years based on the following criteria for working hours and age group: Working children aged 10-12 years with no minimum working hours, Working children aged 13-14 years working more than 15 hours a week, and Working children aged 15-17 years working more than 40 hours a week.

Children who marry at an early age must support their families by working. However, children cannot get decent jobs because they do not complete their education. This has resulted in a higher number of child laborers. The highest percentage for child labor in 2021 in Indonesia is Southeast Sulawesi Province, then North Kalimantan, West Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, and Central Sulawesi as presented in table 3.

Table 3. Highest Percentage of Child Labor in 5 Provinces

No	Province	%
1	Southeast Sulawesi	6.46
2	North Kalimantan	5.66
3	West Sulawesi	5.50
4	South Sulawesi	5.33
5	Central Sulawesi	5.12
	INDONESIA	2.63

Source: Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics

The table shows that the five provinces have child labor rates that are far above the national average. While the results of the estimation of the effect of being married to child labor are as follows:

Table 4. Estimated Influence of Child Marriage on Child Labor

Dependent Variable: Child Labor				
Method: Least Squares				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	6.047212	1.592124	3.798204	0.0006
Child Married	1.205287	0.455523	2.645941	0.0127
R-squared	0.184232	Mean dependent var		9.874545
Adjusted R-squared	0.157917	S.D. dependent var		4.16433
F-statistic	7.001003	Durbin-Watson stat		1.860054
Prob(F-statistic)	0.012681			

Source: Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics, processed

From these results, it can be seen that there is a positive effect of child marriage on child labor with a significance level of 95%.

The Impact of Child Marriage on The Level of not Completed Education
The level of not completed education measures the percentage of children and adolescents who fail to complete the appropriate level of education in their age range. The age range included in this calculation is between 1 to 3 years from the age of graduation for general education. The compulsory school age for elementary school starts at the age of 7 years.

The phenomenon of dropping out of school is increasing during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the group of students who are most vulnerable to dropping out are women. The ineffective distance learning process and the declining household economy are the causes. The Indonesian National Commission for Child Protection found that throughout 2020 there were 119 cases of dropping out of school and 21 of them because they could not pay school fees. During January-March 2021, there were 33 children who dropped out of school due to marriage which was also allegedly due to economic reasons (Yayasan Kesehatan Perempuan, 2021a; 2021b).

Based on data from Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics, the highest number of junior high school graduates is in Papua, followed by East Nusa Tenggara, West Kalimantan,

Bangka Belitung Islands, and Gorontalo. While for high school, the highest number is in East Kalimantan, Bengkulu, Maluku, North Kalimantan, and Aceh.

Table 5. Levels of Not Completed Junior High School and Senior High School Education in 2021

Not Completing Junior High School		Not Completing Senior High School	
Province	%	Province	%
Papua	33.94	East Kalimantan	67.05
East Nusa Tenggara	21.17	Bengkulu	55.12
West Kalimantan	20.35	Maluku	46.27
Bangka Belitung Islands	19.01	North Kalimantan	45.73
Gorontalo	18.78	Aceh	43.78
INDONESIA	11.12	INDONESIA	34.06

Source: Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics

Estimates of secondary data for 34 provinces in Indonesia, which are presented in Table 5, show that the high number of Child Married has a positive effect on not completing junior and senior high school education.

Table 6. Estimated influence of Child Married on the Level of not Completed Junior High School and Senior High School Education

Dependent Variable: Not Completed Junior High School				
Method: Least Squares				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	5.676143	1.841228	3.082802	0.0043
Child Married	0.381578	0.155724	2.450357	0.0201
R-squared	0.162258	Mean dependent var		9.874545
Adjusted R-squared	0.135234	S.D. dependent var		4.16433
Prob(F-statistic)	0.020115	Durbin-Watson stat		1.930665

Table 7. Estimated Child Married to Level of not Completed Junior High School

Dependent Variable: Not Completed Senior High School				
Method: Least Squares				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.172608	2.40863	0.486836	0.6298
Child Married	0.259738	0.069537	3.735251	0.0008
R-squared	0.310377	Mean dependent var		9.874545
Adjusted R-squared	0.288131	S.D. dependent var		4.16433
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000758	Durbin-Watson stat		2.224667

Source: Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics, processed.

From the estimation results, it can be seen that the positive effect of child marriage on not completing junior high school education with a significance level of 95%, and the positive effect of child marriage on not completing senior high school with a significance level of 95%. This shows the importance of paying attention to the number of child marriages in Indonesia so that the level of not completing education can be reduced, so that children as the nation's next generation can contribute to development in the future.

DISCUSSION

The demographic bonus that Indonesia is currently experiencing provides great human resource opportunities as well as the potential for increasing development problems. Child marriage, which is still high in 2021, needs to be addressed immediately as part of preparing a quality young generation for development.

Child marriage is a multidimensional problem. Poverty, lack of access to education and dropping out of school, gender inequality, social conflicts and disasters, lack of access to reproductive health services and information, social norms, culture or religious interpretations, and local traditions are factors suspected of contributing to the high rate of child marriage in Indonesia. Child marriage due to economic motives also tends to increase. The deteriorating economic conditions during the pandemic, had an impact on the decline in the family's economic ability to finance the educational needs of their children. The increase in the number of early marriages during the Covid-19 pandemic is thought to be due to economic conditions. Loss of livelihood has an impact on the difficult economic conditions of the family. And one way to ease the burden is to marry off their children at an early age. In addition, the trend of young marriage shown on social media and in the news, inspires teenagers to make decisions to marry young.

There are many impacts that occur due to child marriage, from the regression estimation results, this study proves that child marriage has an influence on child labor, JHS and SHS education levels are not completed. And this will be able to cut off the potential of children as the next generation of quality development in the future.

Overcoming child marriage and its impact requires the involvement of many parties, including the community. How the government and society are involved in socializing the minimum age for marriage so that it can be implemented. While the issue of welfare is indeed a priority for the government, especially with the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition, the reach of local governments can be expanded by placing responsibility on village and sub-district governments, religious education as the basis for preventing child marriages, and urging courts not to facilitate marriage dispensation permits.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions that can be drawn from this research are the number of child marriages in 2021 in Indonesia is still relatively high with 22 provinces having percentages above the national average. There are even 5 regions that have increased numbers from the previous year, namely Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Bengkulu, West Sulawesi, and Maluku. The causes of child marriage include poverty, court dispensation, tolerant culture towards child marriage, traditions, gender inequality, and matchmaking. While the impacts of child married include child labor, not finishing school, health, abusive, physical, and mental health, and women's subordination. Child Married has a positive and significant effect on Child Labor, on the level of Not Completed Junior High School education and on the level of Not Completed Senior High School education. Government and community involvement is needed for active participation in preventing child marriage. Ways that can be done are by educating the impact of early marriage through various media, tightening the rules for dispensation for child marriage, and improving the welfare of the poor.

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