

Population and families

Jordan: child marriage



Key points

- During the period 1997–2012, marriage of girls before age 18 decreased from 13.5% to 8.4%; marriage of girls before age 15 decreased from around 1% to almost zero over the same period.
- The five-fold increase in the rate of marriage of girls younger than age 15 observed during the period 2012–2017 resulted from a number of factors, including poverty and population growth owing to the influx of foreigners into the country as a result of armed conflicts in neighbouring countries.
- Of the 77,700 marriage contracts issued in 2017, 13.4%, involved girls under age 18. After the adoption of new regulations in 2018, the number of child marriage contracts dropped significantly, by 27% compared to 2017.

Background

Child marriage is a form of violence against girls, which deprives them of their legitimate human rights, including their right to education, to make an informed choice of a life partner and to build positive family relationships. Lack of such rights has a negative effect on the quality of girls' lives, their reproductive health and their ability to find decent work.

Current situation

After years of significant and steady decrease, child marriage spiked in 2017

Analysis of data from the Population and Family and Health Survey in Jordan shows that there was a significant and steady decrease in the percentage of women married before age 15 and before age 18 during the period 1997–2012 (see figure I):¹ child marriage before age 18 decreased from 13.5% to 8.4% while marriage before age 15 decreased from around 1% to almost zero (0.3%). That decrease was due to amendments made to the Provisional Personal Status Law No. 82 in 2001 to increase the minimum age of marriage to 18.

However, early marriage among women aged 20–24, particularly those who married before age 15, increased significantly in recent years (a five-fold increase between 2012 and 2017), from almost zero to 1.5%. During the same period, the proportion of women aged 20–24 who married before age 18 registered a moderate increase, from 8.4% to 9.7%. The increase in child marriage in Jordan between 2012 and 2017 resulted from a number of factors, including poverty and population growth owing to the influx of foreigners into Jordan as a result of armed conflicts in neighbouring countries.²

Source: Government of Jordan, annual statistical report of the Supreme Judge Department, 2017
(<https://sjd.gov.jo/EchoBusV3.0/SystemAssets/PDFs/AR/202017%20البيانات%20القانونية%20الاحصائية%20للعنصرين%20الغائبين%20والمراد%20الفناء%20معيد.pdf>)

About the data

Definitions

- **Child marriage:** Proportion of women aged 20–24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18. It is calculated by dividing the number of women aged 20–24 who were first married or in a union by age 15 or age 18 by the total number of women aged 20–24 in the population.

Coverage

The indicator covers the proportion of women aged 20–24 who were first married or in a union by age 15 and by age 18. Information is presented at the national level.

Footnotes

1. Government of Jordan, Department of Statistics, Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2017-18, DHS Program, Maryland, March 2019.
2. For example, 7.5% of Jordanian women aged 20–24 got married before age 18, compared to 36.6% of women migrants from the Syrian Arab Republic, see Government of Jordan, Department of Statistics, and World Health Organization (WHO), International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), 2019; see also [United Nations Children's Fund \(UNICEF\), A Qualitative Study on the Underlying Social Norms and Economic Causes that Lead to Child Marriage in Jordan, New York, 2019](#) and Government of Jordan, Department of Statistics, Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2017-18, DHS Program, Maryland, March 2019.