The prevalence of child marriage was highest among adolescent girls and boys who were displaced recently by the violence in Myanmar compared to those who were born in the camps.

Gender discrimination is a key driver of child marriage demonstrated in large spousal age differences, gendered roles, preserving family honor, and reduced access to services.

Inadequate implementation of laws and camp policies is a key driver of child marriage.

With few employment and educational options in the camp, economic insecurity is driving child marriage.