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**Trends in Age at Marriage
in the Provinces of Indonesia**

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INTRODUCTION

Age at marriage in Indonesia has been rising gradually over a number of decades, but at the same time, a substantial amount of teenage marriage is still observed. Table 1 shows the trends in percentage never married among females in certain age groups. Indonesia falls squarely into the group of countries (formerly including virtually all of Asia, though more recently East Asia except for China, and much of Southeast Asia, has left the group) where marriage is universal. This is generally considered to be the case where fewer than 5% of women remain single in their late 40s. But though this is still very much the case in Indonesia, cohort changes have been occurring, and it is by no means certain that fewer than 5% of the cohort of women aged 20-24 in 2005 will remain single when they reach this age. Only time will tell, but what is very clear from Table 1 is that each cohort passing through this age has a higher proportion remaining single than in the cohort that preceded it. And there is generally a relationship between the proportion single at ages in their 20s and the proportion of the cohort remaining single in their 40s (Coale 1971;1977).¹

Three things are also very clear from earlier studies:

- (1) Indonesia is characterized by considerable early marriage, as well as substantial numbers delaying marriage until into their 30s. This contrasts with the situation in China, where female marriages are heavily concentrated in a narrower age range - in the 20s.
- (2) There is considerable variation between provinces, urban and rural areas and different educational attainment groups in the extent of early marriage and delayed marriage.
- (3) Urbanization and educational development are factors associated with rising age at marriage. Over the period between 1971 and 2000, to which Table 1 refers, the percentage of Indonesia's population living in urban areas rose from 17.3% to 42.4%, and the proportion of girls aged 15-19 currently attending school rose from 17.0% to well over 40%. Increases of roughly similar magnitude have characterized most of Indonesia's provinces.

This paper will elaborate on inter-provincial differences in age at marriage in Indonesia, drawing on the most recently available data, from the 2005 Inter-Censal Survey. As well as providing the usual information on marital status by age, this survey had a question on age at marriage, which is invaluable for analysis of changing age at marriage for different cohorts. Such a question was last asked in an Indonesian census or inter-censal survey in 1995, so the availability of data for 2005 enables the researcher to trace developments for the younger cohorts.

¹ Of course, the relationship is even stronger between the proportion single at ages in their 30s and the proportion of the cohort remaining single in their 40s.

TEENAGE MARRIAGE

The first characteristic we will deal with in this paper is teenage marriage. This has declined continually over recent decades, and yet it remains more common than in all of the East Asian countries, and some of the countries of SE Asia (though interestingly, not as common as in Thailand or the Philippines).

The relevant statistic in Table 1 – the percentage of females aged 15-19 who were never married - needs to be interpreted carefully. It is a cross-sectional figure, showing the current marital status of those in the age range 15-19 *at the time of the census*. If 50 per cent of this age group are never married, it does not mean that half of women marry only at ages 20 and above. Many women aged 15-19 at any particular time are aged 15, 16 or 17, and the fact that they are not yet married does not necessarily mean that they will not marry before reaching age 20. Thus, if 50 per cent of women aged 15-19 are never-married, this implies that a *large majority* of the women in this cohort marry in their teens.

Despite the increase over time in proportion never married in this age group, the fact remains that 9 per cent of Indonesian girls in this age group *are* married. There is a considerable range between provinces in the proportion of females aged 15-19 who were never married (see table 3a): from 84 per cent in South Kalimantan to almost 99 per cent in Yogyakarta. Aside from Yogyakarta, there is very little teenage marriage in provinces such as Jakarta, North Sumatra, West Sumatra and the Riau Islands. At the other end of the scale, the greatest prevalence of teenage marriage occurs in South Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, Papua, Bangka-Belitung, West Nusatenggara, Gorontalo and East Java.

It is interesting that the provinces of Java are not as prominent as they used to be in the list of early marriage provinces. This is particularly true of West Java, which used to have the earliest marriage of all, but has now been surpassed by a number of other provinces. One might speculate that this is because of the removal of Banten from West Java, to become a separate province, but this turns out not to be the case, because teenage marriage is less common in Banten than in the rest of the former West Java. The reason therefore must be a modification in the pattern of early marriage among the West Java population. We can speculate that two important elements are operating: strong “cosmopolitanizing” influences operating on the population, particularly in the large metropolitan populations of Bandung and the suburbanizing zones surrounding Jakarta²; and the effects of substantial migration into the province – particularly the movement of large numbers of citizens from the Jakarta metropolitan area into the suburbanizing zones surrounding Jakarta, which lie within the provinces of West Java and Banten.

² The “cosmopolitanizing” influences include factors such as an ethnically more mixed population, greater contact with foreigners, higher average education levels in these big cities, exposure to a wide range of media and advertising outlets, and a wider range of employment opportunities for women.

More nuanced analysis of early marriage can be obtained from the data on age at marriage according to cohort, to be analyzed later in the paper.

The splitting off of new provinces from existing provinces, beginning in the late 1990s, has exposed some interesting differentials that were previously disguised by the aggregation in the one province of groups from very different cultural backgrounds. An interesting case is the creation of the province of Gorontalo, formerly part of the province of North Sulawesi. Gorontalo is predominantly Muslim, and populated mainly by Gorontaloese, while North Sulawesi is predominantly Christian, and populated mainly by Minahasans and Sangirans. Whereas in the past, North Sulawesi as a whole (including Gorontalo) had relatively late marriage, after the split, North Sulawesi is one of the latest marrying provinces, whereas Gorontalo is one of the earliest-marrying.

THE MARITAL SITUATION OF THOSE IN THEIR LATE 20S

Data in Table 1 show the marital situation of those in the 25-29 year age group – an age well beyond the traditional ages at marriage for females in Indonesia. By 2005, a substantial proportion of women at these ages remained never-married – 20 per cent for Indonesia as a whole, a figure that ranges between 12 per cent and 37 per cent between the highest and lowest provinces. This is quite a range, considerably wider than the range for the same variable in the 1971 census – from 2 per cent to 15 percent. Data in Table 3b (that ranks the provinces by proportion never married in 2005) show that the provinces of Jakarta, Yogyakarta, and South Sulawesi have by far the highest proportions remaining single, while North Sumatra, Maluku, East Nusatenggara (NTT) and the Riau Islands are also high. At the other end of the scale, the lowest proportions remaining single are in Central Kalimantan, Papua, West Nusatenggara (NTB), Gorontalo, Bangka-Belitung and Lampung.³

The comparison between the two Eastern Indonesian provinces of NTB and NTT – both of them among Indonesia's poorest provinces – is interesting. They rank close to the two extremes in proportion of women remaining single at this age – NTT being at the high end of the range and NTB at the low end. Understanding these differences would require intimate understanding of cultural differences between the populations of the two provinces, which are composed of a number of different ethnic-linguistic groups, and different religions. Most of the population of NTT is Christian (both Catholic and Protestant), while most of the population of NTB are Muslims. While a full understanding of the differences in marriage patterns would require intensive study, one factor may be the prevalence in many parts of NTT of the need to pay bride price (*belis*), and the obstacle this provides for early marriage, because of the difficulty of accumulating enough resources to make the required payment (Hagul, no date). While this problem delays formal marriage, it does not always prevent marriage from taking place on a non-formalized level, but recognized as marriage in the community. Whether this means that the figures on percent still single for NTT from the 2005 survey actually overstate the percent who have not entered into a marriage-type relationship depends on the answers to the survey enumerators given by those who are living together without being formally married. It seems likely that most of them would say they were married, in which case the figures in Table 1 would not greatly distort the reality.

³ In 1971, the highest and lowest proportions single were not in the same provinces as in 2005 in all cases, although there was a fair degree of correspondence. In 1971, NTT, North Sulawesi and Maluku had the highest proportion remaining single and Lampung and West Java the lowest (data not shown).

THE MARITAL SITUATION OF THOSE IN THEIR LATE 30S

The situation of never married women in their late 30s is a very awkward one in Indonesia, because delay in marriage to this extent is not yet normatively accepted in a “universal marriage” society (Situmorang, 2007). Yet it is a situation experienced, for one reason or another, by a relatively small but ever-growing group of women. For Indonesia as a whole, only 4.3 per cent of women in this age group remained never married in 2005, but this was almost one percentage point higher than in 2000, and is almost certain to keep increasing in future, because of the rising proportions remaining single at earlier ages in the cohorts about to move into this age group.

Data in Table 3c show that in 14 provinces, the figure for proportion of never married among females aged 35-39 remains below 4 per cent, and these provinces could be considered to be maintaining the Indonesian “universal marriage” tradition. There are just a few provinces where this universal marriage tradition can be considered to have been breached – South Sulawesi, Jakarta, NTT, and to a lesser extent, Yogyakarta and North Sulawesi. For most of these provinces, the explanation for relatively delayed marriage is not difficult to find. Jakarta is Indonesia’s megacity, and at the forefront of most social changes. In East Nusatenggara, the same factors discussed in the previous section are likely to have played a role. But the case of South Sulawesi is more intriguing, and requires detailed investigation.

Although for about half of Indonesian provinces, as noted above, the universality of marriage has not been breached, when we apply the same criterion (less than 4% of females remaining single at ages 35-39) to the *urban* populations, there are only five provinces of Indonesia where universality of marriage holds. By contrast, there are only four provinces (Bangka-Belitung, South Sulawesi, Gorontalo and Maluku) where the universality of marriage does *not* hold in rural areas. In some provinces, the urban-rural gulf in this measure is very wide indeed (e.g. South Sumatra – 9.5% and 1.7% respectively), though in quite a few provinces, the urban-rural differences are not very pronounced. Overall, though, it is clearly in the urban areas that social change in this regard is taking hold.

THE MARITAL SITUATION OF THOSE IN THEIR LATE 40S

Only two percent of Indonesian women remain never married at ages 45-49, again reinforcing the conclusion that marriage remains essentially universal in Indonesia. In only three provinces is the figure above 5 per cent: Maluku, South Sulawesi and NTT (see Table 3d). But the point already made about the age group 35-39 can be repeated: the percentage remaining never married in their late 40s is likely to rise over time as the cohorts exhibiting later-marrying patterns move into this age range.

INTERESTING PROVINCIAL DIFFERENCES IN PATTERNS OF EARLY AND LATE MARRIAGE

As noted earlier, Indonesia is a country with substantial numbers of females marrying as teenagers, while at the same time many are delaying their marriages into their 30s. This characteristic of Indonesia partly arises from the diversity of provincial situations, with early marriage characterizing some provinces and later marriage characterizing others. It is not so common for one province to demonstrate both early and late marriage. One exception,

however, is South Sulawesi. It has a slightly higher proportion of females ever married at ages 15-19 than does Indonesia as a whole, but at the same time a much higher proportion remaining never married at ages 30-34 than in Indonesia as a whole (18.3% compared with 8.1%). This is a case that deserves further investigation. Bangka-Belitung is another province with high proportions of females marrying as teenagers but relatively high proportions remaining never married in their 30s and 40s.

COHORT ANALYSIS OF TRENDS IN TEENAGE MARRIAGE

In Indonesia as a whole, although there has been a gradual decline over time in teenage marriage, it remains quite prevalent. Based on data collected in 2002-3 by the Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey, between the cohort of women aged 50-54 and those aged 20-24 (i.e. over a 30-year period), the proportion married before age 15 fell from 23 per cent to about 4 per cent; the proportion married before age 18 fell from 56 per cent to 24 per cent; and the proportion married before 20 fell from 71 per cent to 42 per cent. A few years later, according to the 2005 Inter-Censal Survey, the proportion married before aged 20 in the 20-24 age group had further declined to 35 per cent, and the proportion married before age 18 had declined to 19 per cent (see Table 2). Still, this means that in the early years of the 21st century, more than one third of all young women were still marrying in their teens, and 19 per cent before reaching their 18th birthday.

As shown in Table 2, while the incidence of teenage marriage has fallen considerably (almost in half) between the cohort of women aged 50-54 and that aged 20-24 in 2005, the proportion of teenage marriages occurring in late teenage years (18 and 19) was also rising (Table 2, final column). These two trends in combination account for the sharp decline in the proportion of women marrying at age 17 or younger from 45 per cent among those aged 50-54 to 19 per cent among those aged 20-24.

What we want to concentrate on in this paper, however, is what can be learned about inter-provincial differences in teenage and later marriage from the 2005 data. The general pattern is a decline everywhere in the proportion of women marrying as teenagers, but the speed of movement away from teenage marriage varied considerably between provinces. One of the sharpest contrasts, for example, is between East Java, a province with traditionally very early marriage, on the one hand, and North Sumatra and South Sulawesi, provinces with traditionally later ages at marriage, on the other hand. For older women – the cohort aged 50-54 in 2005 – the traditional marriage patterns are very much in evidence. In East Java, 50% of this cohort had married by age 17.6, whereas in North Sumatra and South Sulawesi, this point was not reached until the ages of 21 and 20, respectively. However, for the cohort aged 25-29, the differences between these provinces had narrowed considerably – in East Java, the figure was 20.5, compared with 22.3 in North Sumatra and 21.7 in South Sulawesi.

For Indonesia as a whole, the age by which 25% of females had married rose by more than 2 years between the cohorts aged 50-54 and 20-24, respectively, from 16.2 to 18.7. The rise appears to have accelerated between the cohorts aged 35-39 and that aged 20-24 – a rise of approximately half a year for each five-year cohort. In the early-marrying provinces of East and West Java and Banten, the rise was even greater than that for Indonesia as a whole, thus bringing these provinces closer to the Indonesia average in incidence of early marriage. For all three provinces, the age by which 25% of women had married in the 20-24 age group was above 18, whereas the Indonesia figure was 18.7.

In Indonesia as a whole, for the youngest cohort for which the calculation can be done (aged 20-24) there was a difference of almost 3 years between urban and rural areas in the age by which 25% of females had married, and (for the cohort aged 25-29) a difference of 3 years in the age by which 50% had married. At older ages, the rural-urban differences were much less – about one year. This could reflect widening differences in marriage conventions between rural and urban areas over time, but it could also reflect the higher proportion of the older residents of urban areas who had migrated there from rural areas. Most of these women may have married in rural areas before migrating.

Are rural-urban differences similar between provinces? On the whole, yes, at least for the provinces of Java. For example, in both East and West Java, the urban-rural difference in the age by which 50% of females had married was 3 years for the cohort aged 25-29, whereas it had only been one and a half years in cohorts aged over 40 (in East Java) and aged over 50 (in West Java). In Banten, current urban-rural differences are even wider – more than 4 years – for the youngest women, but only one year for the cohort aged 40-49.⁴ For the provinces outside Java, the urban-rural differences tend to be slightly less.

TRENDS AND DIFFERENTIALS IN MALE MARRIAGE

Since the 2005 Inter-Censal Survey collected data on male marital status, we are able to calculate percent never married by province and age group for males. However, the survey did not collect data on the exact age at marriage for males. In this section we will briefly discuss the differences in percent never married for males by province, age group, and urban-rural status. In Appendix Table A we provide the full set of data and provinces ranked by proportion never married in certain age groups are shown in Table 3a, 3b, 3c, and 3d.

There is very little teenage marriage for males in all parts of Indonesia. Overall, in Indonesia only 1.5% of males are married at ages 15-19. It is only in Bangka-Belitung (specifically in the rural areas) and in rural North Maluku where about 4% of males are married at this age group. As would be expected, roughly one-third to two-thirds of males are never married in the 25-29 age groups. The percent decreases to 10 to 20 percent in the 30-34 age group. Moving onto the marital situation of males in the late 30s and 40s, 5.7% of Indonesian males are never married at ages 35-39 and 1.4% remain never married at ages 45-49. There is quite a substantial range of the proportion never married in the late 30s by province – less than 1% in Bengkulu to about 12% in North Sulawesi, Yogyakarta, and Jakarta. In the age group 45-49 less than 2% remain never married in 17 of the provinces. The percent never married ranges from slightly above half a percent in Banten, Bengkulu, West Nusa Tenggara to 5% in North Sulawesi and Bangka-Belitung. Similar to patterns found in the female data, it is interesting that Bangka-Belitung, which has one of the higher proportions of early marriage, also has high proportions remaining single in the late 40s.

⁴ This might reflect, at least in part, the dominance of the Tangerang in Banten's urban population. Tangerang is a major centre of manufacturing for the Jakarta mega-urban region, and its job opportunities in manufacturing and other sectors have long attracted large numbers of young women from rural areas, who would have brought their early marriage patterns with them. But as Tangerang's population has grown, a larger proportion of women employed there is now likely to have grown up there, or in the Jakarta municipality itself, with later-marrying patterns sharply differentiated from those prevailing in rural areas.

Overall, the percent never married is higher in the urban areas compared to rural areas. There are a few exceptions. In the Riau Islands percent never married is higher in rural areas in all of the age groups, except for the 45-49 age group. In Bali, the percent never married in rural areas is slightly higher than urban areas in the 40-44 (3% in urban versus 4.4% in rural) and 45-49 (1.9% urban versus 2.8% rural) age groups.

Comparing the percent never married among males with the female data, in general, the findings show the expected pattern whereby the percent never married is higher for males up to the early to mid-30s (30-34). In the 35-39 age group the proportions never married are rather similar in most cases for males and females. It is in the early to late 40s where the proportions reverse and percent never married is higher among females.⁵ There are a few exceptions to this trend. In the Riau Islands, Lampung, Bangka-Belitung, Yogyakarta, West Kalimantan (urban), North Sulawesi, and Papua (urban), the percent never married among males is higher than females in the 40-44 age group. In the 45-49 age groups, West Sumatra, Lampung (urban), Bangka-Belitung (rural), South Kalimantan (rural), North Sulawesi (rural), Central Sulawesi, North Maluku, and Papua (urban) exhibit higher proportions never married than females.

CONCLUSIONS

Analysis of provincial differences in marriage patterns is important for Indonesia, given the wide regional variations in economy, culture and living conditions. While there has been a narrowing of some of the inter-provincial differences formerly observed, wide differences remain. The creation of new provinces has in some cases highlighted, at the provincial level, wide differences between groups that were previously disguised by an “averaging out” of inter-group differences when these groups were contained within the one province. A key example is the creation of the province of Gorontalo. Another point to note is that while changes in marriage trends over time have been observed in both urban and rural areas, changes are more pronounced in urban areas of some provinces, thus widening the urban-rural differences. Our findings exhibit the expected male-female difference whereby the proportions never married is higher for males up to the mid-30’s, and in the early to late 40s the proportions reverse, though with a few exception in some provinces.

In many provinces, there remains considerable early marriage as well as considerable delayed or non-marriage. It can be argued that there are problems associated with both early and delayed marriage. For example, early marriage frequently reflects arranged marriages or marriages resulting from an unexpected premarital pregnancy, and the partners in such marriages are likely to be immature. Delayed marriage is not yet well accepted in Indonesian society, and never married females in their 30s face negative stereotypes and social stigma, though never married males face fewer difficulties of this kind (Jones, 2001; 2006; Situmorang, 2007). Planners in these provinces, as well as at the national level, need to be aware of both the marriage patterns and the issues associated with them.

⁵ This is quite a common pattern in Pacific Asian countries, but being reversed over the last decade or two in some, including Japan and South Korea – see Jones, 2004: 12-14.

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Table 1: Indonesia: Percentage of females never married, by age group, 1970-2005

Age group	1971	1980	1990	2000	2005
15-19	62.6	70.0	81.8	86.7	90.8
20-24	18.5	22.2	35.7	43.1	51.4
25-29	5.0	7.4	11.2	16.7	19.7
30-34	2.2	3.4	4.5	6.9	8.1
35-39	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.5	4.3
40-44	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.6
45-49	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.0
SMAM	19.3	20.0	21.6	22.7	23.4

Table 2: Indonesia: Percent of women who married in the teenage years, by cohort, 2005

Age group	Percent who married as teenagers	Married at ages 18-19 as % of all who married as teenagers
50-54	63.7	29.5
45-49	60.8	32.4
40-44	60.2	34.1
35-39	54.3	34.6
30-34	48.1	38.9
25-29	43.1	42.2
20-24	34.9	44.1

Source: Calculated from Badan Pusat Statistik, 2006, Table 04.8

Table 3a: Percent never married ranked by province (age group 15-19)
(ranked lowest to highest)

Female		Male	
South Kalimantan	83.7	Bangka-belitung	96.1
Central Sulawesi	85.0	North Maluku	96.7
Papua	85.3	West Nusa Tenggara	97.1
Bangka-belitung Islands	85.7	Gorontalo	97.2
West Nusa Tenggara	86.4	Papua	97.3
Gorontalo	87.0	South east Sulawesi	97.4
East Java	87.4	Bengkulu	97.5
Southeast Sulawesi	88.3	East Kalimantan	97.6
West Java	88.8	Central Sulawesi	97.7
Central Kalimantan	89.5	Central Kalimantan	97.7
North Maluku	90.3	Jambi	97.8
South Sulawesi	90.3	South Kalimantan	97.8
Bengkulu	90.3	South Sulawesi	98.0
Jambi	90.4	North Sulawesi	98.0
East Kalimantan	90.7	Maluku	98.1
INDONESIA	90.8	Riau Islands	98.1
Lampung	91.2	Yogyakarta	98.2
Banten	91.8	West Java	98.3
West Kalimantan	91.8	East Java	98.5
Riau	92.0	INDONESIA	98.5
Central Java	92.1	Riau	98.5
South Sumatra	92.3	West Kalimantan	98.5
Bali	93.4	West Sumatra	98.5
North Sulawesi	94.1	East Nusa Tenggara	98.7
East Nusa Tenggara	94.1	Bali	98.7
Maluku	94.4	North Sumatra	98.7
Riau Islands	94.8	Banten	98.7
West Sumatra	95.3	Lampung	99.0
Jakarta	96.0	Central Java	99.0
North Sumatra	96.3	South Sumatra	99.1
Yogyakarta	97.8	Jakarta	99.5

Source: Calculated from 2005 Indonesian Inter-Censal Survey

**Table 3b: Percent never married ranked by province (age group 25-29)
(ranked highest to lowest)**

Female		Male	
Jakarta	37.4	Jakarta	58.0
Yogyakarta	33.4	Yogyakarta	56.0
South Sulawesi	29.9	West Sumatra	48.3
North Sumatra	26.6	Riau Islands	45.8
Maluku	26.2	West Kalimantan	45.1
East Nusa Tenggara	26.1	East Kalimantan	44.5
Riau Islands	26.1	Central Java	43.9
West Sumatra	23.2	North Sumatra	43.1
North Sulawesi	21.9	South Sulawesi	42.9
West Kalimantan	21.0	Lampung	42.5
East Kalimantan	20.6	Riau	41.6
Bali	20.5	North Sulawesi	41.5
INDONESIA	19.7	INDONESIA	41.5
South Sumatra	19.0	Bali	41.3
Central Java	19.0	East Nusa Tenggara	41.1
Riau	17.9	East Java	40.6
Southeast Sulawesi	17.8	Maluku	39.6
Bengkulu	17.5	West Java	39.0
North Maluku	17.1	South Sumatra	38.6
Central Sulawesi	16.6	Banten	37.3
East Java	16.5	Jambi	36.7
Banten	16.4	Bangka-belitung Islands	36.4
Jambi	16.4	Southeast Sulawesi	35.7
West Java	16.0	South Kalimantan	34.2
South Kalimantan	15.4	Bengkulu	32.5
Lampung	14.3	Central Sulawesi	32.2
Bangka-belitung Islands	13.8	Central Kalimantan	31.3
Gorontalo	13.7	Papua	29.6
West Nusa Tenggara	13.6	North Maluku	29.3
Papua	13.5	West Nusa Tenggara	28.9
Central Kalimantan	12.0	Gorontalo	28.2

Source: Calculated from 2005 Indonesian Inter-Censal Survey

**Table 3c: Percent never married ranked by province (age group 35-39)
(ranked highest to lowest)**

Female		Male	
South Sulawesi	14.0	Jakarta	12.5
Jakarta	10.6	Yogyakarta	11.8
East Nusa Tenggara	10.1	North Sulawesi	11.8
Yogyakarta	8.4	Bangka-belitung Islands	10.3
North Sulawesi	7.3	East Nusa Tenggara	8.7
Bali	6.4	South Sulawesi	8.4
Maluku	6.0	East Kalimantan	8.4
Bangka-belitung Islands	5.7	Riau Islands	7.8
Central Sulawesi	5.3	Maluku	7.8
North Maluku	4.9	Bali	7.7
South east Sulawesi	4.8	West Kalimantan	7.5
West Kalimantan	4.5	South Kalimantan	6.8
Gorontalo	4.5	North Maluku	6.3
INDONESIA	4.3	Central Sulawesi	6.1
North Sumatra	4.2	East Java	5.7
South Sumatra	4.1	South Sumatra	5.7
South Kalimantan	4.1	INDONESIA	5.7
East Kalimantan	3.9	Central Java	5.4
Central Java	3.8	North Sumatra	5.3
Riau Islands	3.7	West Sumatra	5.0
East Java	3.5	Jambi	4.9
West Nusa Tenggara	3.4	Papua	3.8
Jambi	2.9	Gorontalo	3.7
West Java	2.6	Banten	3.7
Lampung	2.5	West Nusa Tenggara	3.7
Banten	2.3	South east Sulawesi	3.5
Central Kalimantan	2.1	Riau	3.5
Bengkulu	2.1	Central Kalimantan	3.4
West Sumatra	2.0	West Java	3.4
Riau	2.0	Lampung	3.3
Papua	1.5	Bengkulu	0.9

Source: Calculated from 2005 Indonesian Inter-Censal Survey

**Table 3d: Percent never married ranked by province (age group 45-49)
(ranked highest to lowest)**

Female		Male	
Maluku	7.4	North Sulawesi	5.1
South Sulawesi	7.1	Bangka-belitung Islands	5.0
East Nusa Tenggara	6.2	Gorontalo	3.7
Gorontalo	4.9	East Nusa Tenggara	3.4
Bangka-belitung Islands	4.5	North Maluku	3.4
Bali	4.5	Riau Islands	2.9
Jakarta	3.7	Central Sulawesi	2.7
Yogyakarta	3.7	Jakarta	2.6
North Sulawesi	3.6	Yogyakarta	2.6
East Kalimantan	3.2	South Kalimantan	2.5
Riau Islands	3.0	South Sulawesi	2.5
West Kalimantan	2.9	Bali	2.3
South Sumatra	2.7	Papua	2.2
South Kalimantan	2.4	West Sumatra	2.0
West Nusa Tenggara	2.2	Maluku	1.7
South east Sulawesi	2.1	West Kalimantan	1.6
INDONESIA	2.0	Central Kalimantan	1.6
East Java	1.8	East Kalimantan	1.5
Jambi	1.5	East Java	1.5
Central Java	1.3	INDONESIA	1.4
North Sumatra	1.2	South Sumatra	1.3
North Maluku	1.1	South east Sulawesi	1.0
Papua	1.0	Lampung	0.9
Central Sulawesi	0.9	Jambi	0.9
West Java	0.9	Central Java	0.9
Central Kalimantan	0.8	Riau	0.8
Banten	0.8	West Java	0.8
Riau	0.8	North Sumatra	0.8
West Sumatra	0.7	West Nusa Tenggara	0.7
Lampung	0.5	Bengkulu	0.7
Bengkulu	0.1	Banten	0.6

Source: Calculated from 2005 Indonesian Inter-Censal Survey

Appendix Table A: Indonesia: Percentage of females and males never married, by age group and province, 2005

	Percent never married (female)			Percent never married (male)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Indonesia				Indonesia		
15-19	90.8	94.6	87.8	15-19	98.5	98.7
20-24	51.4	63.0	39.9	20-24	81.8	85.9
25-29	19.7	27.7	12.5	25-29	41.5	49.2
30-34	8.1	12.3	4.6	30-34	14.5	19.1
35-39	4.3	6.1	2.9	35-39	5.7	7.7
40-44	2.6	3.4	1.9	40-44	2.6	3.7
45-49	2.0	2.6	1.5	45-49	1.4	1.8
SMAM	23.4	24.8	22.2	SMAM	27.0	27.9
North Sumatra				North Sumatra		
15-19	96.3	96.9	95.8	15-19	98.7	98.6
20-24	63.9	68.1	58.8	20-24	85.0	86.8
25-29	26.6	33.4	19.1	25-29	43.1	47.5
30-34	10.8	15.7	6.2	30-34	14.6	18.7
35-39	4.2	5.3	3.2	35-39	5.3	6.6
40-44	2.1	3.0	1.4	40-44	1.9	2.5
45-49	1.2	1.5	1.0	45-49	0.8	1.0
SMAM	24.9	25.8	24.0	SMAM	27.2	27.9
West Sumatra				West Sumatra		
15-19	95.3	97.4	94.2	15-19	98.5	99.0
20-24	62.9	77.3	53.6	20-24	87.6	92.5
25-29	23.2	32.6	18.5	25-29	48.3	58.5
30-34	6.6	11.5	4.2	30-34	15.9	20.9
35-39	2.0	1.6	2.2	35-39	5.0	6.5
40-44	1.1	0.9	1.2	40-44	1.3	1.1
45-49	0.7	1.0	0.6	45-49	2.0	2.7
SMAM	24.4	25.7	23.6	SMAM	27.7	28.8
Bengkulu				Bengkulu		
15-19	90.3	98.5	86.6	15-19	97.5	98.8
20-24	47.4	67.9	36.1	20-24	76.1	84.5
25-29	17.5	29.6	11.8	25-29	32.5	41.9
30-34	3.3	7.8	1.7	30-34	8.4	11.5
35-39	2.1	4.1	1.2	35-39	0.9	0.5
40-44	0.8	0.3	1.0	40-44	1.0	0.9
45-49	0.1	0.5	0.0	45-49	0.7	1.6
SMAM	23.0	25.4	21.9	SMAM	25.7	26.8
Riau				Riau		
15-19	92.0	95.4	90.3	15-19	98.5	98.4
20-24	54.3	65.5	46.2	20-24	85.7	89.8
25-29	17.9	23.5	13.8	25-29	41.6	46.6
30-34	7.2	13.0	3.8	30-34	12.4	15.2
35-39	2.0	2.5	1.7	35-39	3.5	4.6
40-44	2.8	4.7	1.7	40-44	1.6	1.3
45-49	0.8	0.6	0.9	45-49	0.8	1.7
SMAM	23.7	25.1	22.7	SMAM	27.0	27.5

(table continues)

Appendix Table A continued

	Percent never married (female)			Percent never married (male)			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	
Riau Islands				Riau Islands			
15-19	94.8	95.5	92.0	15-19	98.1	97.6	99.6
20-24	73.7	75.8	53.4	20-24	84.0	83.7	85.4
25-29	26.1	27.2	19.1	25-29	45.8	44.6	52.6
30-34	7.1	7.2	6.4	30-34	18.7	18.4	20.4
35-39	3.7	3.7	3.9	35-39	7.8	6.7	12.1
40-44	1.6	1.4	2.5	40-44	4.1	3.7	5.3
45-49	3.0	2.3	4.4	45-49	2.9	3.3	1.4
SMAM	24.6	24.8	22.9	SMAM	27.3	27.0	28.5
Jambi				Jambi			
15-19	90.4	96.9	87.9	15-19	97.8	98.4	97.6
20-24	38.5	50.2	34.1	20-24	77.1	83.3	74.7
25-29	16.4	26.1	12.1	25-29	36.7	51.9	30.4
30-34	6.6	12.9	4.0	30-34	10.5	18.3	7.1
35-39	2.9	5.2	2.0	35-39	4.9	8.6	3.6
40-44	1.2	2.7	0.7	40-44	2.0	4.0	1.1
45-49	1.5	2.5	1.1	45-49	0.9	2.1	0.5
SMAM	22.3	23.6	21.8	SMAM	26.3	27.8	25.7
South Sumatra				South Sumatra			
15-19	92.3	94.5	91.1	15-19	99.1	99.1	99.1
20-24	54.7	67.6	45.8	20-24	82.3	85.7	80.0
25-29	19.0	33.1	11.1	25-29	38.6	51.8	31.0
30-34	9.2	17.4	4.7	30-34	11.8	20.2	7.9
35-39	4.1	9.5	1.7	35-39	5.7	10.0	3.7
40-44	2.1	3.9	1.2	40-44	2.6	3.8	2.0
45-49	2.7	6.0	1.1	45-49	1.3	2.6	0.7
SMAM	23.7	25.8	22.6	SMAM	26.9	28.3	26.1
Lampung				Lampung			
15-19	91.2	94.0	90.2	15-19	99.0	99.1	98.9
20-24	46.5	65.4	40.6	20-24	84.3	85.6	83.9
25-29	14.3	27.0	10.5	25-29	42.5	56.2	38.7
30-34	5.1	9.7	3.7	30-34	14.0	25.7	10.6
35-39	2.5	5.0	1.8	35-39	3.3	6.6	2.3
40-44	0.9	1.0	0.9	40-44	2.4	3.9	2.1
45-49	0.5	1.2	0.4	45-49	0.9	2.5	0.5
SMAM	22.9	24.9	22.3	SMAM	27.1	28.6	26.7
Bangka Belitung Islands				Bangka Belitung Islands			
15-19	85.7	92.1	81.6	15-19	96.1	96.7	95.7
20-24	38.3	49.1	31.1	20-24	72.2	82.2	65.7
25-29	13.8	21.8	8.4	25-29	36.4	45.2	30.4
30-34	9.0	12.4	6.6	30-34	13.1	17.9	10.4
35-39	5.7	7.7	4.4	35-39	10.3	15.9	6.4
40-44	3.3	3.3	3.2	40-44	5.4	8.4	3.1
45-49	4.5	6.9	2.2	45-49	5.0	4.6	5.4
SMAM	22.0	23.6	21.0	SMAM	26.1	27.8	24.9

(table continues)

Appendix Table A continued

	Percent never married (female)			Percent never married (male)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
DKI Jakarta				DKI Jakarta		
15-19	96.0	96.0	n/a	15-19	99.5	99.5
20-24	72.0	72.0	n/a	20-24	90.3	90.3
25-29	37.4	37.4	n/a	25-29	58.0	58.0
30-34	20.4	20.4	n/a	30-34	25.8	25.8
35-39	10.6	10.6	n/a	35-39	12.5	12.5
40-44	4.6	4.6	n/a	40-44	5.0	5.0
45-49	3.7	3.7	n/a	45-49	2.6	2.6
SMAM	26.4	26.4	n/a	SMAM	29.3	29.3
West Java				West Java		
15-19	88.8	93.9	83.0	15-19	98.3	98.4
20-24	46.1	57.1	30.5	20-24	79.2	83.5
25-29	16.0	23.6	6.6	25-29	39.0	46.3
30-34	5.6	8.9	1.8	30-34	10.2	14.1
35-39	2.6	4.5	0.7	35-39	3.4	4.9
40-44	1.6	2.4	0.7	40-44	1.4	2.2
45-49	0.9	1.6	0.2	45-49	0.8	1.1
SMAM	22.9	24.3	21.1	SMAM	26.4	27.3
Banten				Banten		
15-19	91.8	93.8	89.8	15-19	98.7	99.4
20-24	46.9	56.5	34.0	20-24	82.1	84.1
25-29	16.4	23.3	6.8	25-29	37.3	44.4
30-34	4.3	5.8	2.0	30-34	10.0	13.2
35-39	2.3	3.8	0.5	35-39	3.7	4.9
40-44	1.5	2.4	0.4	40-44	1.7	2.2
45-49	0.8	1.3	0.3	45-49	0.6	0.7
SMAM	22.9	23.9	21.6	SMAM	26.6	27.3
Central Java				Central Java		
15-19	92.1	95.4	89.7	15-19	99.0	98.9
20-24	51.0	64.1	40.3	20-24	85.0	88.3
25-29	19.0	27.1	12.6	25-29	43.9	53.3
30-34	6.6	10.7	3.7	30-34	15.9	22.0
35-39	3.8	6.1	2.1	35-39	5.4	7.9
40-44	2.1	3.0	1.6	40-44	2.5	4.2
45-49	1.3	2.2	0.8	45-49	0.9	1.4
SMAM	23.4	24.8	22.3	SMAM	27.4	28.5
Yogyakarta				Yogyakarta		
15-19	97.8	98.6	96.4	15-19	98.2	98.1
20-24	74.2	80.2	56.1	20-24	91.2	93.4
25-29	33.4	42.6	18.0	25-29	56.0	62.7
30-34	12.7	14.3	10.4	30-34	25.1	28.2
35-39	8.4	12.0	3.4	35-39	11.8	15.7
40-44	3.7	2.6	5.3	40-44	7.3	8.0
45-49	3.7	4.7	2.4	45-49	2.6	2.8
SMAM	25.9	26.7	24.1	SMAM	29.1	29.9

(table continues)

Appendix Table A continued

	Percent never married (female)				Percent never married (male)		
	Total	Urban	Rural		Total	Urban	Rural
East Java				East Java			
15-19	87.4	93.5	82.6	15-19	98.5	98.9	98.2
20-24	46.8	60.3	35.0	20-24	81.4	86.3	77.5
25-29	16.5	24.8	9.7	25-29	40.6	47.7	34.6
30-34	6.2	11.1	2.8	30-34	14.8	19.1	11.6
35-39	3.5	5.0	2.4	35-39	5.7	7.6	4.5
40-44	2.0	3.4	1.0	40-44	2.2	3.3	1.5
45-49	1.8	2.0	1.7	45-49	1.5	2.2	0.9
SMAM	22.7	24.4	21.4	SMAM	27.0	27.9	26.2
West Kalimantan				West Kalimantan			
15-19	91.8	96.3	89.8	15-19	98.5	97.5	98.8
20-24	51.6	66.9	44.2	20-24	81.7	85.9	80.0
25-29	21.0	27.2	18.8	25-29	45.1	53.9	41.8
30-34	9.2	15.2	6.9	30-34	18.4	24.0	16.4
35-39	4.5	8.8	3.0	35-39	7.5	11.8	6.0
40-44	3.8	4.4	3.6	40-44	4.9	9.6	3.2
45-49	2.9	4.2	2.4	45-49	1.6	2.7	1.3
SMAM	23.7	25.5	22.9	SMAM	27.5	28.7	27.0
Central Kalimantan				Central Kalimantan			
15-19	89.5	90.9	88.8	15-19	97.7	98.6	97.4
20-24	35.4	47.8	29.8	20-24	76.5	80.7	74.8
25-29	12.0	19.7	8.5	25-29	31.3	36.1	29.0
30-34	2.8	3.7	2.4	30-34	10.7	12.8	9.7
35-39	2.1	2.0	2.2	35-39	3.4	4.7	2.9
40-44	1.6	1.3	1.7	40-44	1.9	2.1	1.9
45-49	0.8	1.7	0.4	45-49	1.6	1.6	1.6
SMAM	22.0	23.0	21.6	SMAM	25.9	26.6	25.6
South Kalimantan				South Kalimantan			
15-19	83.7	88.0	81.0	15-19	97.8	97.6	97.9
20-24	39.8	45.3	35.6	20-24	74.7	75.0	74.5
25-29	15.4	21.8	10.7	25-29	34.2	38.6	30.9
30-34	8.5	11.6	6.3	30-34	12.6	15.6	10.5
35-39	4.1	4.6	3.8	35-39	6.8	7.6	6.3
40-44	3.5	5.5	2.1	40-44	3.7	5.1	2.9
45-49	2.4	3.4	1.8	45-49	2.5	2.5	2.5
SMAM	22.2	23.5	21.4	SMAM	26.2	26.7	25.9
East Kalimantan				East Kalimantan			
15-19	90.7	92.9	87.8	15-19	97.6	97.3	98.0
20-24	50.5	57.0	40.7	20-24	84.9	86.4	82.4
25-29	20.6	24.8	14.8	25-29	44.5	45.1	43.5
30-34	9.7	12.8	5.1	30-34	18.7	21.4	15.3
35-39	3.9	4.6	2.7	35-39	8.4	10.4	5.8
40-44	2.5	3.1	1.6	40-44	3.2	4.1	1.8
45-49	3.2	5.0	1.0	45-49	1.5	1.2	2.0
SMAM	23.4	24.0	22.4	SMAM	27.6	28.0	27.0

(Table continues)

Appendix Table A continued

	Percent never married (female)			Percent never married (male)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Bali				Bali		
15-19	93.4	95.0	91.6	15-19	98.7	99.5
20-24	49.6	57.6	38.5	20-24	80.5	83.0
25-29	20.5	24.9	14.8	25-29	41.3	45.5
30-34	9.8	11.4	8.0	30-34	15.2	16.9
35-39	6.4	6.8	6.0	35-39	7.7	8.3
40-44	7.0	7.4	6.6	40-44	3.7	3.0
45-49	4.5	3.7	5.3	45-49	2.3	1.9
SMAM	23.2	24.2	21.9	SMAM	26.7	27.3
West Nusa Tenggara				West Nusa Tenggara		
15-19	86.4	88.1	85.4	15-19	97.1	98.0
20-24	43.9	55.2	37.3	20-24	70.5	78.7
25-29	13.6	15.2	12.7	25-29	28.9	36.8
30-34	6.6	9.5	5.1	30-34	8.5	14.7
35-39	3.4	4.7	2.7	35-39	3.7	5.1
40-44	1.9	1.3	2.3	40-44	2.2	3.4
45-49	2.2	3.1	1.8	45-49	0.7	1.4
SMAM	22.4	23.3	21.8	SMAM	25.3	26.7
East Nusa Tenggara				East Nusa Tenggara		
15-19	94.1	96.9	93.2	15-19	98.7	98.9
20-24	56.3	71.3	52.3	20-24	81.0	87.5
25-29	26.1	38.1	23.6	25-29	41.1	52.1
30-34	14.3	17.7	13.7	30-34	17.4	28.4
35-39	10.1	10.5	10.0	35-39	8.7	10.6
40-44	6.1	6.3	6.1	40-44	6.2	8.5
45-49	6.2	3.7	6.6	45-49	3.4	4.6
SMAM	24.0	25.3	23.6	SMAM	27.2	29.1
North Sulawesi				North Sulawesi		
15-19	94.1	96.9	92.2	15-19	98.0	99.5
20-24	53.0	55.0	51.4	20-24	77.9	74.5
25-29	21.9	27.7	18.3	25-29	41.5	40.9
30-34	12.2	15.5	10.0	30-34	21.1	21.9
35-39	7.3	7.4	7.2	35-39	11.8	9.3
40-44	4.7	8.6	2.3	40-44	7.7	10.0
45-49	3.6	5.8	2.2	45-49	5.1	4.7
SMAM	23.9	24.2	23.7	SMAM	27.1	26.6
Central Sulawesi				Central Sulawesi		
15-19	85.0	92.2	82.5	15-19	97.7	99.4
20-24	40.4	62.4	33.0	20-24	70.3	79.9
25-29	16.6	24.6	14.3	25-29	32.2	43.4
30-34	8.0	15.1	6.3	30-34	15.1	17.7
35-39	5.3	11.6	3.6	35-39	6.1	7.3
40-44	2.3	5.1	1.5	40-44	2.9	4.7
45-49	0.9	1.6	0.7	45-49	2.7	2.7
SMAM	22.4	24.8	21.7	SMAM	25.9	27.3

(Table continues)

Appendix Table A continued

	Percent never married (female)			Percent never married (male)			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	
South Sulawesi				South Sulawesi			
15-19	90.3	93.4	88.8	15-19	98.0	99.1	97.5
20-24	56.9	68.7	50.5	20-24	78.8	82.1	76.8
25-29	29.9	39.1	25.5	25-29	42.9	51.7	38.4
30-34	18.3	26.2	14.6	30-34	19.1	25.8	16.2
35-39	14.0	15.9	13.1	35-39	8.4	11.0	7.3
40-44	9.3	9.0	9.4	40-44	5.3	8.4	3.9
45-49	7.1	9.0	6.3	45-49	2.5	2.7	2.4
SMAM	24.4	25.8	23.6	SMAM	27.1	28.1	26.6
Southeast Sulawesi				Southeast Sulawesi			
15-19	88.3	93.7	86.4	15-19	97.4	98.3	97.2
20-24	48.6	67.2	41.7	20-24	75.3	79.2	73.8
25-29	17.8	32.7	13.3	25-29	35.7	49.2	31.3
30-34	8.7	17.3	6.1	30-34	10.6	17.0	8.8
35-39	4.8	9.9	3.3	35-39	3.5	7.7	2.5
40-44	3.0	4.7	2.5	40-44	2.0	2.3	1.9
45-49	2.1	2.4	2.0	45-49	1.0	0.8	1.1
SMAM	23.2	25.9	22.3	SMAM	25.9	27.2	25.5
Gorontalo				Gorontalo			
15-19	87.0	95.5	83.3	15-19	97.2	96.5	97.5
20-24	43.1	53.2	39.4	20-24	65.5	77.5	61.8
25-29	13.7	18.4	11.6	25-29	28.2	33.7	25.9
30-34	7.9	14.7	5.8	30-34	10.5	12.5	9.8
35-39	4.5	5.1	4.3	35-39	3.7	4.9	3.3
40-44	3.9	6.2	3.1	40-44	2.5	2.7	2.4
45-49	4.9	6.2	4.3	45-49	3.7	3.6	3.7
SMAM	21.9	23.0	21.4	SMAM	24.9	25.8	24.7
Maluku				Maluku			
15-19	94.4	96.9	93.4	15-19	98.1	96.7	98.6
20-24	57.8	64.7	54.3	20-24	78.9	88.1	73.7
25-29	26.2	31.4	23.3	25-29	39.6	42.5	38.1
30-34	12.2	18.8	9.7	30-34	18.9	26.9	14.9
35-39	6.0	8.0	5.1	35-39	7.8	13.7	5.3
40-44	3.9	4.1	3.8	40-44	3.0	5.1	2.2
45-49	7.4	13.9	4.2	45-49	1.7	0.6	2.1
SMAM	23.7	23.5	23.7	SMAM	26.8	28.1	26.2
North Maluku				North Maluku			
15-19	90.3	96.9	87.8	15-19	96.7	98.6	96.0
20-24	49.9	67.9	42.9	20-24	76.0	83.9	73.6
25-29	17.1	22.9	14.7	25-29	29.3	41.6	25.5
30-34	7.1	11.3	5.7	30-34	12.2	18.3	9.7
35-39	4.9	7.9	3.7	35-39	6.3	10.7	4.4
40-44	2.7	4.9	1.8	40-44	2.2	4.4	1.4
45-49	1.1	2.7	0.6	45-49	3.4	5.1	2.9
SMAM	23.2	24.7	22.6	SMAM	25.8	27.6	25.2

(Table continues)

Appendix Table A continued

	Percent never married (female)				Percent never married (male)		
	Total	Urban	Rural		Total	Urban	Rural
Papua				Papua			
15-19	85.3	92.7	83.0	15-19	97.3	99.7	96.6
20-24	36.3	54.0	29.5	20-24	69.1	87.1	61.8
25-29	13.5	24.9	8.8	25-29	29.6	44.1	23.6
30-34	4.4	11.0	1.7	30-34	10.5	18.3	7.5
35-39	1.5	4.0	0.6	35-39	3.8	6.7	2.7
40-44	1.7	2.4	1.5	40-44	2.4	5.5	1.3
45-49	1.0	2.7	0.5	45-49	2.2	5.6	1.0
SMAM	21.9	24.1	21.1	SMAM	25.4	27.4	24.6

Appendix Table B: Indonesia: Exact ages at which 25% and 50% of females had married, by age cohorts and province, 2005 (years in brackets denote birth cohorts)

	25% had married			50% had married		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Indonesia						
20-24 [1981-1985]	18.7	20.4	17.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-29 [1976-1980]	18.0	19.4	17.2	20.8	22.6	19.5
30-34 [1971-1975]	17.5	18.9	16.8	20.2	21.9	19.1
35-39 [1966-1970]	17.0	17.9	16.5	19.5	21.0	18.6
40-44 [1961-1965]	16.7	17.2	16.4	19.0	19.7	18.5
45-49 [1956-1960]	16.5	17.0	16.2	18.9	19.5	18.4
50-54 [1951-1955]	16.2	16.7	15.9	18.5	19.2	18.0
North Sumatera						
20-24 [1981-1985]	n/a	n/a	19.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-29 [1976-1980]	19.5	20.3	18.9	22.3	23.5	21.3
30-34 [1971-1975]	19.3	20.2	18.5	21.8	23.3	20.9
35-39 [1966-1970]	18.6	18.9	18.3	21.5	22.6	20.8
40-44 [1961-1965]	18.2	18.1	18.3	20.9	21.3	20.6
45-49 [1956-1960]	18.4	18.8	18.1	20.7	20.8	20.5
50-54 [1951-1955]	18.4	18.5	18.3	21.0	21.3	20.7
West Sumatera						
20-24 [1981-1985]	20.4	n/a	19.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-29 [1976-1980]	19.1	21.2	18.3	22.1	24.4	21.0
30-34 [1971-1975]	18.9	20.7	18.3	21.6	24.1	20.1
35-39 [1966-1970]	18.0	19.8	17.7	21.0	22.9	20.3
40-44 [1961-1965]	17.7	18.8	17.3	20.3	22.0	19.5
45-49 [1956-1960]	17.2	18.8	16.9	19.5	21.3	19.0
50-54 [1951-1955]	17.2	18.1	16.9	19.2	20.3	18.8
Bengkulu						
20-24 [1981-1985]	18.4	n/a	19.4	n/a	n/a	20.2
25-29 [1976-1980]	17.7	21.2	18.3	20.0	22.4	19.3
30-34 [1971-1975]	17.0	20.7	18.3	19.3	21.4	18.6
35-39 [1966-1970]	16.7	19.8	17.7	18.9	21.2	18.4
40-44 [1961-1965]	17.0	18.8	17.3	19.0	20.3	18.6
45-49 [1956-1960]	17.0	18.8	16.9	19.1	19.9	18.6
50-54 [1951-1955]	16.4	18.1	16.9	18.3	18.3	18.3
Riau						
20-24 [1981-1985]	19.3	n/a	18.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-29 [1976-1980]	18.7	20.5	17.8	21.3	23.3	19.9
30-34 [1971-1975]	18.0	20.1	17.2	20.8	22.8	19.6
35-39 [1966-1970]	17.6	19.4	17.0	20.4	22.3	19.3
40-44 [1961-1965]	17.6	18.5	17.2	19.8	21.1	19.2
45-49 [1956-1960]	17.4	18.1	17.1	19.9	21.1	19.4
50-54 [1951-1955]	17.1	17.8	16.9	19.2	20.1	18.8

(table continues)

Appendix Table B (continued)

	25% had married			50% had married		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Riau Islands						
20-24 [1981-1985]	n/a	n/a	18.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-29 [1976-1980]	20.5	20.9	18.1	23.3	23.7	20.3
30-34 [1971-1975]	19.8	20.4	17.1	22.6	23.1	19.9
35-39 [1966-1970]	18.7	19.1	18.0	21.5	21.9	20.4
40-44 [1961-1965]	17.6	17.6	17.8	19.8	19.8	20.0
45-49 [1956-1960]	18.6	19.0	18.2	21.3	21.6	20.4
50-54 [1951-1955]	18.6	18.9	18.3	21.5	21.7	20.7
Jambi						
20-24 [1981-1985]	18.0	19.3	17.5	20.5	n/a	19.7
25-29 [1976-1980]	17.4	18.6	17.1	19.7	22.4	18.9
30-34 [1971-1975]	16.9	18.7	16.3	19.4	21.9	18.7
35-39 [1966-1970]	16.8	19.0	16.4	19.2	22.1	18.4
40-44 [1961-1965]	16.3	17.0	16.1	18.3	19.9	17.9
45-49 [1956-1960]	16.6	17.6	16.2	18.9	20.1	18.5
50-54 [1951-1955]	16.2	16.8	15.8	18.6	19.9	18.1
South Sumatera						
20-24 [1981-1985]	18.9	n/a	18.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-29 [1976-1980]	18.4	20.1	17.9	21.7	24.3	20.8
30-34 [1971-1975]	18.0	19.5	17.4	21.2	23.8	20.3
35-39 [1966-1970]	17.5	19.2	17.1	20.9	22.9	20.1
40-44 [1961-1965]	17.4	18.0	17.1	20.2	21.3	19.7
45-49 [1956-1960]	16.9	17.1	16.8	20.1	21.4	19.7
50-54 [1951-1955]	17.1	17.8	16.8	20.2	21.1	19.9
Lampung						
20-24 [1981-1985]	18.4	n/a	18.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-29 [1976-1980]	17.5	18.6	17.2	19.8	21.8	19.4
30-34 [1971-1975]	17.0	18.5	16.8	19.6	21.8	19.2
35-39 [1966-1970]	16.6	18.2	16.3	19.0	21.0	18.5
40-44 [1961-1965]	16.2	17.2	16.0	18.4	19.4	18.1
45-49 [1956-1960]	16.4	16.9	16.3	18.7	19.2	18.5
50-54 [1951-1955]	16.0	16.6	15.9	18.2	19.5	18.0
Bangka Belitung Islands						
20-24 [1981-1985]	17.7	19.1	17.3	n/a	n/a	19.3
25-29 [1976-1980]	18.1	19.2	17.6	20.6	21.7	19.9
30-34 [1971-1975]	18.1	19.3	17.5	20.7	21.8	19.8
35-39 [1966-1970]	17.2	18.0	16.9	19.5	21.0	18.7
40-44 [1961-1965]	17.4	18.5	16.8	19.4	20.4	18.7
45-49 [1956-1960]	17.7	18.7	16.9	20.3	21.4	19.3
50-54 [1951-1955]	18.1	18.7	17.5	20.7	21.0	20.0

(table continues)

Appendix Table B (continued)

	25% had married			50% had married		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
DKI Jakarta						
20-24 [1981-1985]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-29 [1976-1980]	20.3	20.3	n/a	24.2	24.2	n/a
30-34 [1971-1975]	19.7	19.7	n/a	23.5	23.5	n/a
35-39 [1966-1970]	18.8	18.8	n/a	21.6	21.6	n/a
40-44 [1961-1965]	17.2	17.2	n/a	19.9	19.9	n/a
45-49 [1956-1960]	17.2	17.2	n/a	19.9	19.9	n/a
50-54 [1951-1955]	17.6	17.6	n/a	20.2	20.2	n/a
West Java						
20-24 [1981-1985]	18.0	19.4	16.9	n/a	n/a	19.0
25-29 [1976-1980]	17.2	18.5	16.3	19.7	21.4	18.2
30-34 [1971-1975]	16.8	18.0	15.9	19.3	21.0	17.7
35-39 [1966-1970]	16.2	17.2	15.5	18.3	19.9	17.3
40-44 [1961-1965]	16.1	16.9	15.5	18.0	19.0	17.2
45-49 [1956-1960]	15.6	16.3	15.1	17.6	18.6	16.8
50-54 [1951-1955]	15.3	16.0	<14	17.2	18.1	16.5
Banten						
20-24 [1981-1985]	18.3	19.9	17.0	n/a	n/a	19.0
25-29 [1976-1980]	17.4	19.1	16.4	20.4	22.9	18.4
30-34 [1971-1975]	16.8	18.1	15.8	19.3	20.9	17.8
35-39 [1966-1970]	16.1	16.9	15.6	18.7	20.3	17.6
40-44 [1961-1965]	16.1	16.3	15.9	18.3	18.9	17.9
45-49 [1956-1960]	15.5	15.5	15.5	18.0	18.4	17.5
50-54 [1951-1955]	15.2	15.2	15.1	17.5	18.3	16.1
Central Java						
20-24 [1981-1985]	18.9	n/a	18.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-29 [1976-1980]	18.2	19.5	17.6	20.9	22.7	19.7
30-34 [1971-1975]	17.6	18.7	17.1	19.9	21.3	19.1
35-39 [1966-1970]	17.1	17.9	16.7	19.4	20.8	18.7
40-44 [1961-1965]	16.8	17.3	16.5	18.8	19.4	18.4
45-49 [1956-1960]	16.4	16.9	16.2	18.5	19.2	18.1
50-54 [1951-1955]	16.1	16.6	15.8	18.1	18.7	17.7
Yogyakarta						
20-24 [1981-1985]	n/a	n/a	20.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-29 [1976-1980]	20.7	21.6	19.4	24.1	n/a	22.2
30-34 [1971-1975]	20.2	21.0	19.3	23.2	24.2	21.8
35-39 [1966-1970]	19.2	19.5	18.6	21.8	22.8	21.1
40-44 [1961-1965]	18.5	18.7	18.2	21.1	21.4	20.7
45-49 [1956-1960]	18.0	18.4	17.5	20.2	20.6	19.5
50-54 [1951-1955]	17.7	18.0	17.4	19.8	20.5	19.4

(table continues)

Appendix Table B (continued)

	25% had married			50% had married		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
East Java						
20-24 [1981-1985]	18.1	20.0	17.2	n/a	n/a	19.7
25-29 [1976-1980]	17.7	19.3	17.0	20.5	22.3	19.2
30-34 [1971-1975]	17.3	19.0	16.7	19.8	21.7	18.7
35-39 [1966-1970]	16.6	17.5	16.1	18.9	20.5	18.0
40-44 [1961-1965]	16.3	16.9	16.0	18.2	19.2	17.7
45-49 [1956-1960]	16.0	16.7	15.7	18.1	19.0	17.5
50-54 [1951-1955]	15.7	16.4	15.4	17.6	18.6	17.0
West Kalimantan						
20-24 [1981-1985]	18.5	n/a	17.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-29 [1976-1980]	17.9	19.7	17.5	20.8	23.0	20.0
30-34 [1971-1975]	17.6	18.7	17.2	20.2	21.7	19.7
35-39 [1966-1970]	17.4	19.4	17.0	19.7	22.2	19.0
40-44 [1961-1965]	17.4	18.1	17.3	19.6	20.9	19.2
45-49 [1956-1960]	17.8	18.0	17.7	20.2	20.3	20.2
50-54 [1951-1955]	17.9	18.4	17.7	20.7	21.1	20.5
Central Kalimantan						
20-24 [1981-1985]	17.4	18.6	17.1	19.7	n/a	19.0
25-29 [1976-1980]	17.3	18.4	17.0	19.5	21.2	19.1
30-34 [1971-1975]	17.1	18.1	16.7	19.5	20.9	18.9
35-39 [1966-1970]	17.2	17.2	17.1	19.6	20.1	19.4
40-44 [1961-1965]	17.3	16.3	17.5	19.3	19.0	19.3
45-49 [1956-1960]	17.5	17.8	17.4	20.3	20.7	20.1
50-54 [1951-1955]	17.3	16.9	17.5	19.9	19.3	20.3
South Kalimantan						
20-24 [1981-1985]	17.7	18.7	17.1	n/a	n/a	19.5
25-29 [1976-1980]	17.5	19.1	16.9	20.1	21.6	19.2
30-34 [1971-1975]	17.1	19.1	16.5	19.9	22.1	18.5
35-39 [1966-1970]	16.5	17.3	16.3	19.1	20.6	18.2
40-44 [1961-1965]	16.3	17.0	15.8	18.5	20.3	17.8
45-49 [1956-1960]	15.8	16.8	15.6	18.2	19.5	17.7
50-54 [1951-1955]	16.0	16.6	15.7	18.2	19.1	17.8
East Kalimantan						
20-24 [1981-1985]	18.9	19.9	17.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-29 [1976-1980]	18.5	19.7	17.5	21.4	22.7	19.7
30-34 [1971-1975]	18.0	18.9	17.3	21.3	22.3	19.9
35-39 [1966-1970]	17.6	17.9	17.2	20.2	21.1	19.1
40-44 [1961-1965]	16.8	16.9	16.7	19.4	19.8	18.9
45-49 [1956-1960]	17.0	17.1	16.8	19.4	19.7	19.2
50-54 [1951-1955]	16.7	16.7	16.9	19.2	19.0	19.3

(table continues)

Appendix Table B (continued)

	25% had married			50% had married		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Bali						
20-24 [1981-1985]	19.6	n/a	18.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-29 [1976-1980]	19.4	20.2	18.6	21.9	23.1	20.9
30-34 [1971-1975]	19.2	19.6	18.9	22.4	23.0	21.7
35-39 [1966-1970]	19.0	19.7	18.4	21.6	22.5	20.8
40-44 [1961-1965]	18.3	18.7	18.0	20.8	21.1	20.4
45-49 [1956-1960]	18.0	17.9	18.0	20.1	20.4	19.8
50-54 [1951-1955]	17.9	18.1	17.7	20.3	20.3	20.4
West Nusa Tenggara						
20-24 [1981-1985]	18.3	19.3	18.0	n/a	n/a	20.1
25-29 [1976-1980]	17.6	17.5	17.8	20.0	20.1	19.9
30-34 [1971-1975]	17.2	17.8	16.9	19.3	19.9	18.9
35-39 [1966-1970]	17.2	17.5	17.1	19.3	19.7	19.1
40-44 [1961-1965]	17.3	17.1	17.4	19.3	18.7	19.6
45-49 [1956-1960]	17.7	17.5	17.8	19.8	19.6	19.9
50-54 [1951-1955]	17.4	17.0	17.5	19.5	19.1	19.8
East Nusa Tenggara						
20-24 [1981-1985]	19.2	n/a	18.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-29 [1976-1980]	19.3	20.7	19.1	22.1	24.6	21.7
30-34 [1971-1975]	19.3	19.9	19.1	22.1	22.8	22.0
35-39 [1966-1970]	19.2	19.2	19.2	22.4	23.2	22.2
40-44 [1961-1965]	19.0	19.1	19.0	21.7	21.8	21.7
45-49 [1956-1960]	19.3	20.1	19.3	22.2	23.1	22.0
50-54 [1951-1955]	19.2	18.7	19.3	22.1	22.4	22.0
North Sulawesi						
20-24 [1981-1985]	18.8	19.4	18.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-29 [1976-1980]	18.8	19.7	18.4	21.4	23.1	20.6
30-34 [1971-1975]	19.1	19.7	18.8	21.9	23.3	21.3
35-39 [1966-1970]	19.0	19.3	18.8	22.0	22.7	21.7
40-44 [1961-1965]	18.8	19.8	18.5	21.2	22.2	20.6
45-49 [1956-1960]	19.3	19.7	19.2	21.9	22.7	21.5
50-54 [1951-1955]	19.2	20.2	18.9	21.9	23.0	21.4
Central Sulawesi						
20-24 [1981-1985]	17.8	20.5	17.3	n/a	n/a	19.6
25-29 [1976-1980]	17.6	18.8	17.4	20.2	21.9	19.8
30-34 [1971-1975]	17.5	19.1	17.1	20.3	22.2	19.9
35-39 [1966-1970]	17.4	19.3	17.2	20.1	22.1	19.6
40-44 [1961-1965]	16.7	17.0	16.7	19.2	19.8	19.1
45-49 [1956-1960]	17.6	18.4	17.4	20.1	21.0	19.9
50-54 [1951-1955]	17.0	18.4	16.6	19.7	22.2	19.2

(table continues)

Appendix Table B (continued)

	25% had married			50% had married		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
South Sulawesi						
20-24 [1981-1985]	18.9	n/a	18.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-29 [1976-1980]	18.4	20.1	17.9	21.7	24.3	20.8
30-34 [1971-1975]	18.0	19.5	17.4	21.2	23.8	20.3
35-39 [1966-1970]	17.5	19.2	17.1	20.9	22.9	20.1
40-44 [1961-1965]	17.4	18.0	17.1	20.2	21.3	19.7
45-49 [1956-1960]	16.9	17.1	16.8	20.1	21.4	19.7
50-54 [1951-1955]	17.1	17.8	16.8	20.2	21.1	19.9
Southeast Sulawesi						
20-24 [1981-1985]	17.9	n/a	17.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-29 [1976-1980]	17.6	20.3	17.1	20.2	23.2	19.5
30-34 [1971-1975]	17.2	18.7	16.9	19.6	22.6	19.0
35-39 [1966-1970]	17.1	18.6	17.0	19.5	21.6	19.0
40-44 [1961-1965]	16.9	17.7	16.7	19.0	20.3	18.8
45-49 [1956-1960]	17.3	18.1	17.2	19.4	20.3	19.2
50-54 [1951-1955]	17.1	17.1	17.1	19.3	19.8	19.2
Gorontalo						
20-24 [1981-1985]	18.1	19.0	17.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-29 [1976-1980]	18.2	19.2	17.7	20.6	21.4	20.2
30-34 [1971-1975]	18.0	18.9	17.7	20.8	21.9	20.5
35-39 [1966-1970]	18.2	19.2	17.9	20.7	21.3	20.3
40-44 [1961-1965]	18.1	19.6	17.7	20.9	22.6	20.4
45-49 [1956-1960]	18.3	18.5	18.1	21.0	21.3	20.9
50-54 [1951-1955]	17.9	17.3	18.1	21.3	20.8	21.4
Maluku						
20-24 [1981-1985]	19.3	n/a	18.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-29 [1976-1980]	18.9	20.2	18.2	21.9	23.6	21.0
30-34 [1971-1975]	18.5	20.2	18.0	21.4	23.8	20.7
35-39 [1966-1970]	18.4	19.0	18.2	21.4	22.4	21.0
40-44 [1961-1965]	18.7	18.8	18.7	21.2	22.0	21.0
45-49 [1956-1960]	19.7	21.1	19.3	23.1	24.4	22.1
50-54 [1951-1955]	19.9	20.7	19.5	22.7	23.6	22.3
North Maluku						
20-24 [1981-1985]	18.2	n/a	17.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-29 [1976-1980]	18.0	19.4	17.7	20.5	21.9	19.9
30-34 [1971-1975]	17.6	18.6	17.3	20.2	21.8	19.8
35-39 [1966-1970]	17.6	18.6	17.4	19.8	21.7	19.1
40-44 [1961-1965]	18.4	19.2	18.1	20.7	21.4	20.4
45-49 [1956-1960]	18.5	18.9	18.4	20.8	21.1	20.8
50-54 [1951-1955]	18.9	19.0	18.8	21.3	21.7	21.2

(table continues)

Appendix Table B (continued)

	25% had married			50% had married		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Papua						
20-24 [1981-1985]	18.0	19.7	17.6	n/a	n/a	19.7
25-29 [1976-1980]	17.7	19.6	17.2	20.1	22.2	19.4
30-34 [1971-1975]	17.1	19.1	16.8	19.7	22.4	19.0
35-39 [1966-1970]	17.2	17.8	17.0	19.6	21.3	19.2
40-44 [1961-1965]	17.8	18.0	17.7	19.9	20.2	19.8
45-49 [1956-1960]	18.1	19.2	17.8	20.8	21.3	20.6
50-54 [1951-1955]	17.1	16.6	17.3	20.5	20.2	20.5

Source: Calculated from 2005 Indonesian Inter-Censal Survey