



MEDIA STATEMENT

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MARRIAGE, DIVORCE AND RUJUK STATISTICS, MALAYSIA, 2025

**MALAYSIA RECORDED 190,304 MARRIAGES IN 2024 WITH AN INCREASE
OF 0.9 PERCENT WHILE DIVORCES ROSE BY 4.1 PERCENT TO 60,457**

PUTRAJAYA, NOVEMBER 20, 2025 – Malaysia recorded 190,304 marriages in 2024, an increase of 0.9 percent compared with the previous year, while divorces rose 4.1 percent to 60,457, according to the Marriage, Divorce and Rujuk Statistics, Malaysia, 2025 report published today by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM).

For the first time, DOSM has published rujuk statistics by state and administrative district, which has completed the national family statistics ecosystem by strengthening existing data on marriages and divorces. According to the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM), rujuk refers to “bringing back the wife who has been divorced by talak raj`ie to the bonds of marriage by making a particula pronouncement”. In 2024, the number of rujuk decreased by 4.7 per cent to 5,563 as compared to 5,835 in the previous year. Selangor recorded the highest number of rujuk at 1,148, while the Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan recorded the lowest (13). At the district level, two districts in Selangor recorded the highest number of rujuk, namely Petaling (278) and Ulu Langat (234), followed by Seremban, Negeri Sembilan (196).

Commenting on the report, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Chief Statistician Malaysia said, "The number of marriages was 190,304, in 2024, increased by 0.9 per cent as compared to 188,614 in 2023. The Crude Marriage Rate (CMR) remained unchanged at 5.6 per thousand population in 2024. Muslim marriages accounted for 72.3 per cent of all marriages recorded. However, there was a 1.8 per cent decrease in Muslim marriages, with 137,595 in 2024 as compared to 140,176 in 2023. Three states recorded the highest decrease of Muslim marriages, namely Pahang (739: 9.3%) Perak (598: 5.8%) and Johor (537: 3.1%). Conversely, the number of Non-Muslim marriages increased at 8.8 per cent to 52,709 (2024) from 48,438 (2023). Three states recorded the highest increase of Non-Muslim marriages, namely Johor (1,029: 14.7%), Selangor (751: 6.9%) and Pulau Pinang (646: 19.3%)".

Petaling, Selangor recorded the highest number of marriages for Muslim in 2024 with 7,150 followed by Johor Bahru, Johor (6,801) and Ulu Langat, Selangor (5,159). Meanwhile, for Non-Muslim, Johor Bahru, Johor recorded the highest number of marriage with 4,055 followed by Petaling, Selangor (3,865) and Klang, Selangor (2,440).

This report also shows that General Marriage Rate (GMR) for grooms decreased to 37.6 (2024) from 38.3 (2023) per thousand population of unmarried males aged 18 years and over. GMR for brides also recorded a decrease to 40.2 (2024) from 40.6 (2023) per thousand population of unmarried females aged 16 years and over. In tandem with the decreased in the number of Muslim marriages, GMR for Muslim grooms and brides also decreased to 43.8 and 46.5 in 2024 from 45.8 and 48.3 in 2023, respectively. GMR for Non-Muslim grooms and brides increased to 27.5 and 29.6 in 2024 from 26.0 and 27.8 in 2023, respectively.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also said, "In 2024, 7.6 per cent of total marriages were between grooms and brides of different ethnic groups. The number of inter-ethnic marriages decreased 53.7 per cent to 5,445 from 11,751 (2023). Inter-ethnic marriages among Muslims comprised 4.0 per cent, while among Non-Muslims comprised 17.5 per cent".

He explained the median age for grooms and brides remained unchanged at aged 29 and 27 years, respectively. The highest number of marriages falls under the age group 25-29 years for both grooms and brides. The statistics also showed that the oldest groom and bride were 92 and 91 years old in 2024, respectively.

For the period 2018 to 2024, the median age at marriage for women increased from 26 to 27 years. This was one of the factors contributing to the rise in the mean age of mothers at first live birth to 28.3 years in 2024 as compared to 27.8 years in the same period (Vital Statistics, Malaysia, 2025). This situation led to the reproductive window of women has shortened and contributing to a decline in the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 1.6 children per woman aged 15-49 years in 2024.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also said "The number of divorces increased 4.1 per cent to 60,457 (2024) from 58,095 (2023). Thus, Crude Divorces Rate (CDR) increased to 1.8 (2024) from 1.7 (2023) per thousand population. The number of Muslim divorces increased by 7.3 per cent in 2024 (47,577) as compared to 2023 (44,322). Three states recorded higher increased for Muslim divorces were Sarawak (579: 33.9%), followed by Selangor (459: 4.8%) and Sabah (398: 12.7%). In contrast Non-Muslim divorces decreased 6.5 per cent to 12,880 (2024) from 13,773 (2023). Three states recorded the highest decreased of Non-Muslim divorces were Sarawak (236: 8.9%) followed by Selangor (224: 7.8%) and Perak (145: 9.7%). The highest number of divorces falls under the age group 30-34 years for males and females".

General Divorce Rate (GDR) for males increased to 7.9 (2024) from 7.8 (2023) per thousand population of married males aged 18 years and over. A similar trend was also observed for females, increased to 8.1 (2024) from 8.0 (2023) per thousand population of married females aged 16 years and over. The GDR for Muslim males and females increased to 10.0 and 10.4 in 2024 from 9.7 and 9.9 in 2023, respectively. For Non-Muslim, GDR for males and females decreased to 4.3 and 4.5 in 2024 from 4.8 and 4.9 in 2023, respectively.

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Malaysia has, for the first time, successfully secured the top position globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 198 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Chart 1: Number of marriages and Crude Marriage Rate (CMR), Malaysia, 2018-2024

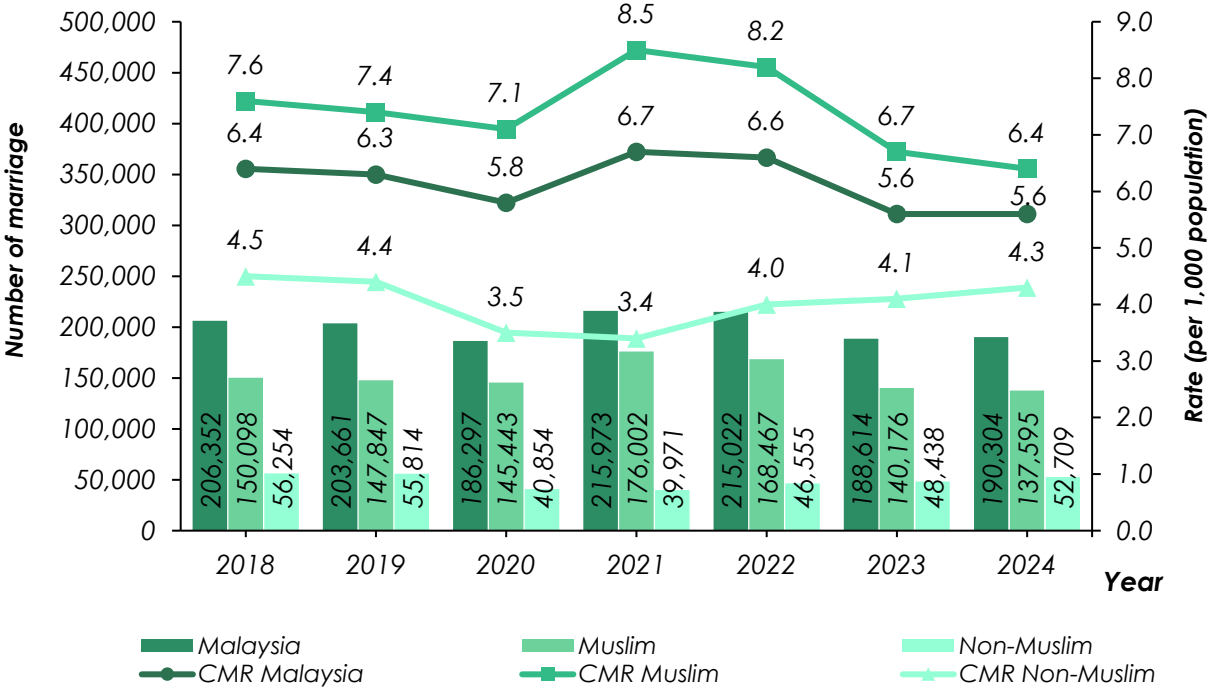


Chart 2 (a): General Marriage Rate (GMR), Malaysia, 2018-2024

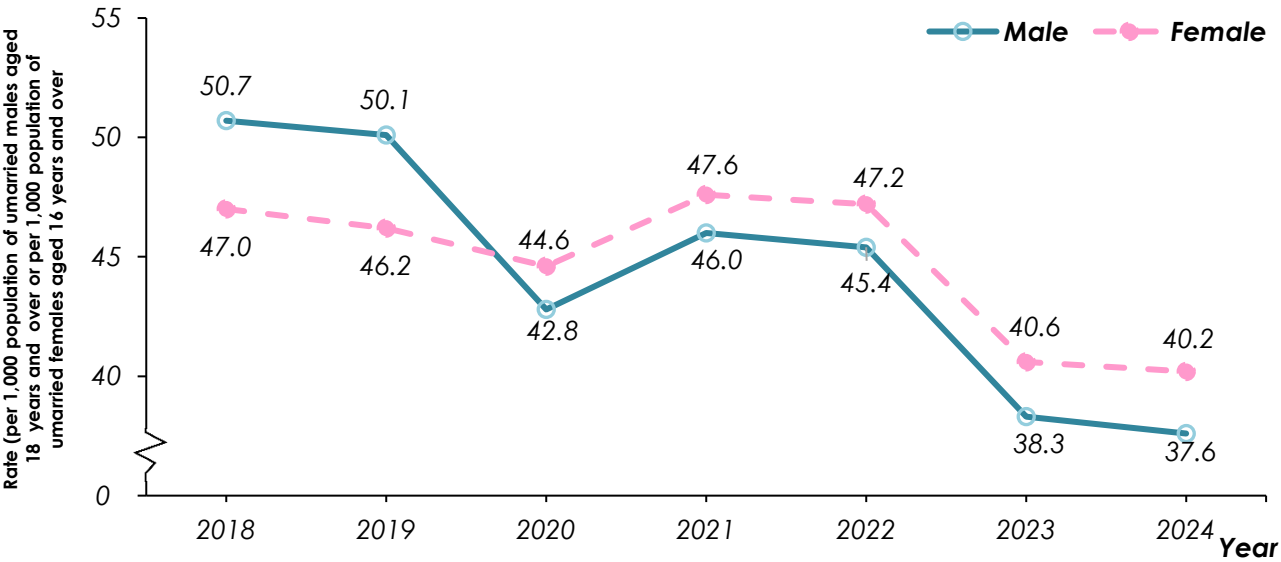


Chart 2 (b): General Marriage Rate (GMR) Muslim, Malaysia, 2018-2024

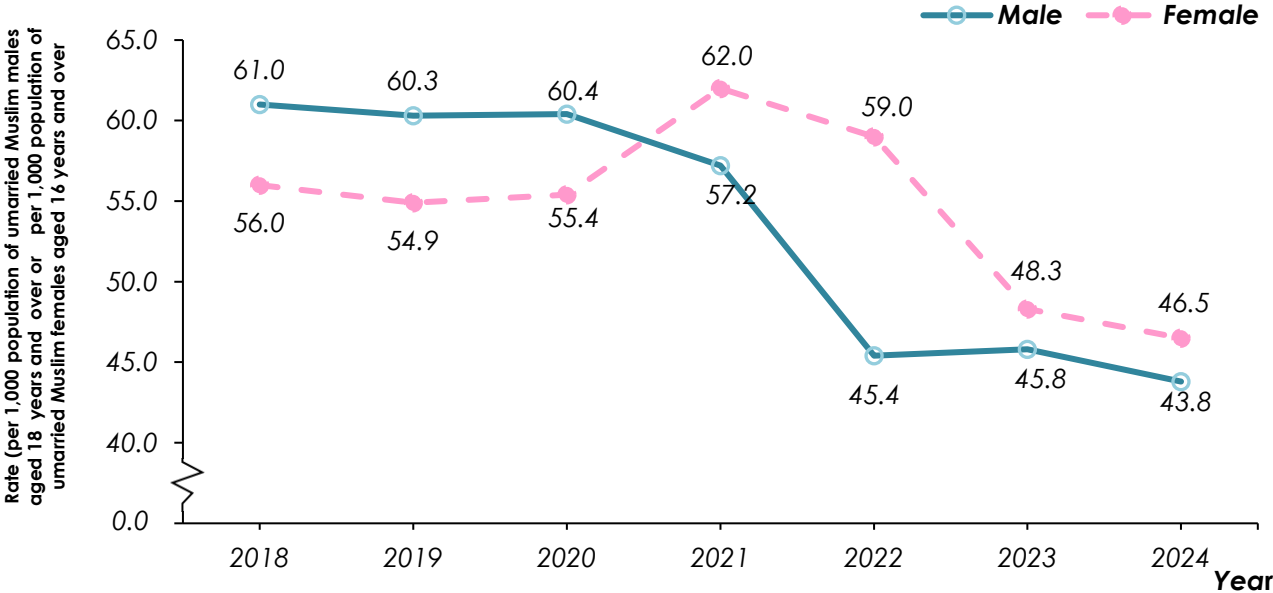


Chart 2 (c): General Marriage Rate (GMR) Non-Muslim, Malaysia, 2018-2024

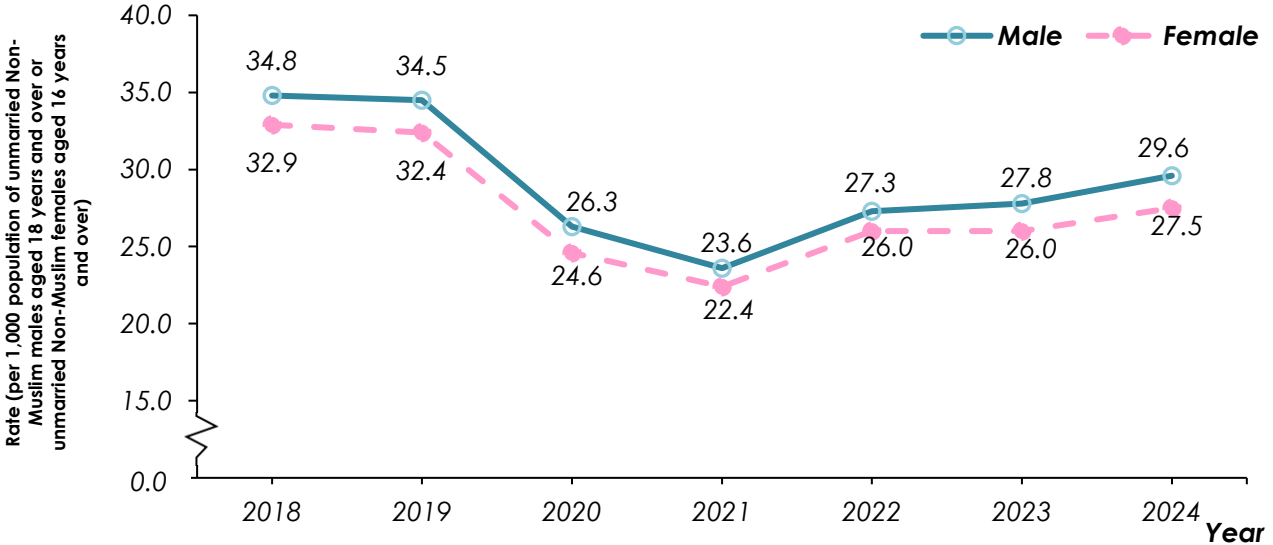


Chart 2 (d): Median age marriage by sex, Malaysia, 2018-2024

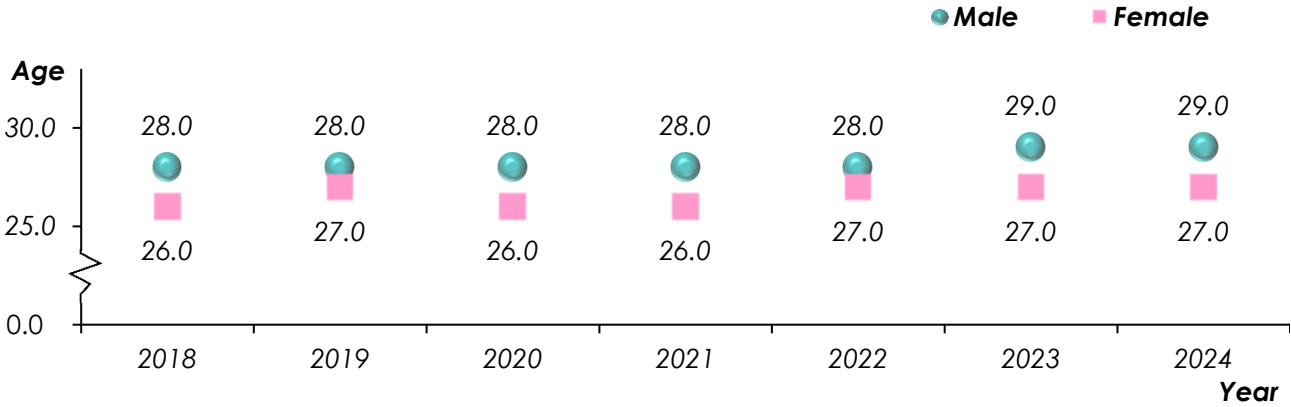


Chart 3 (a): Number of divorces, Malaysia, 2018-2024

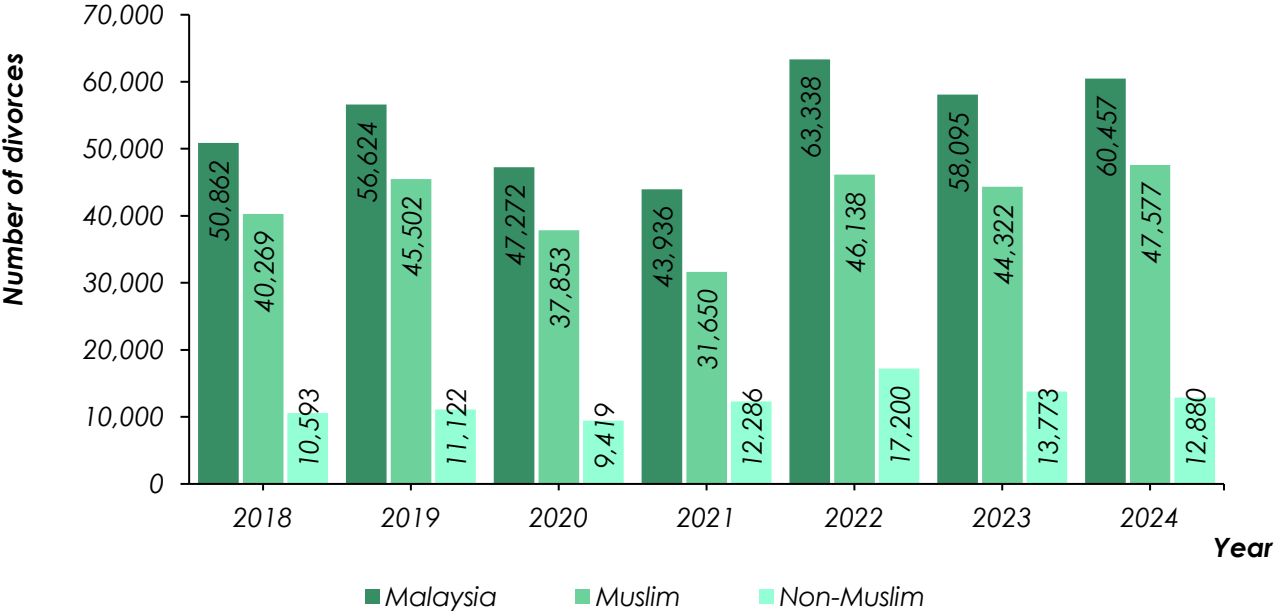


Chart 3 (b): Crude Divorce Rate (CDR), Malaysia, 2018-2024

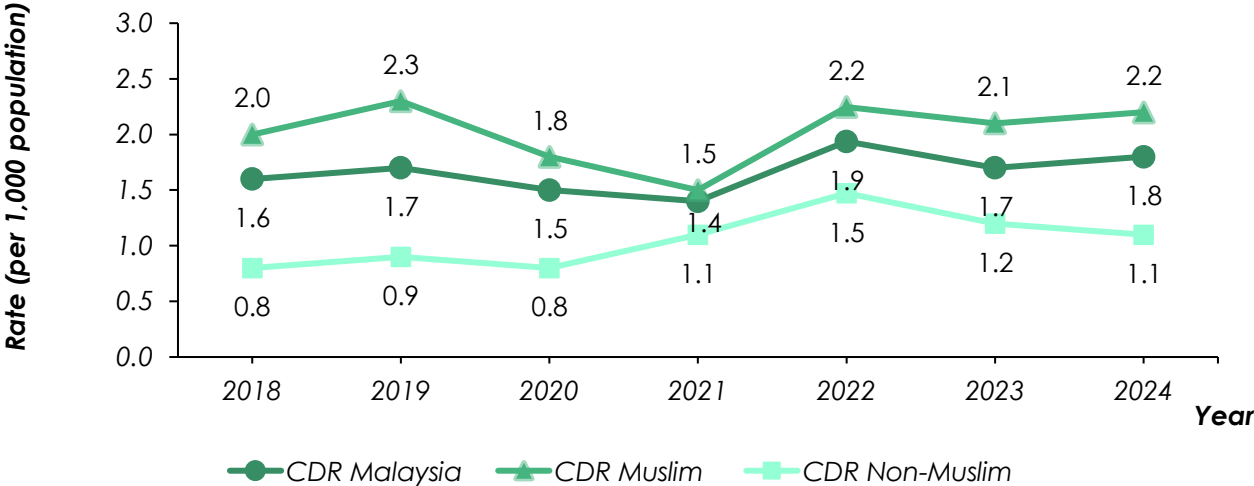


Chart 4 (a): General Divorce Rate (GDR), Malaysia, 2018-2024

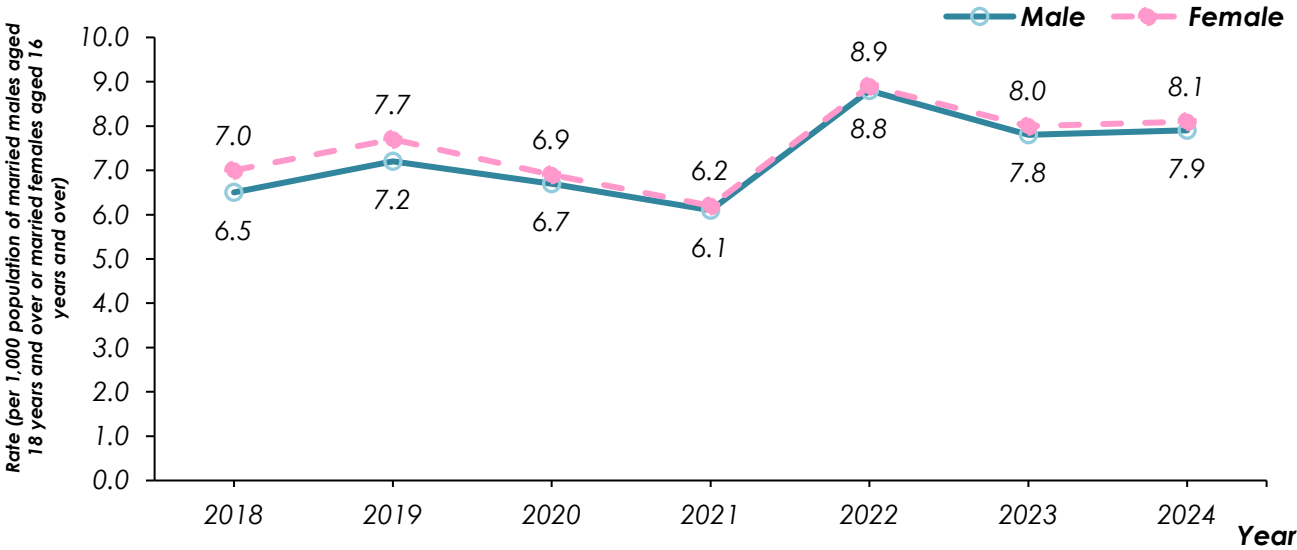


Chart 4 (b): General Divorce Rate (GDR) Muslim, Malaysia, 2018-2024

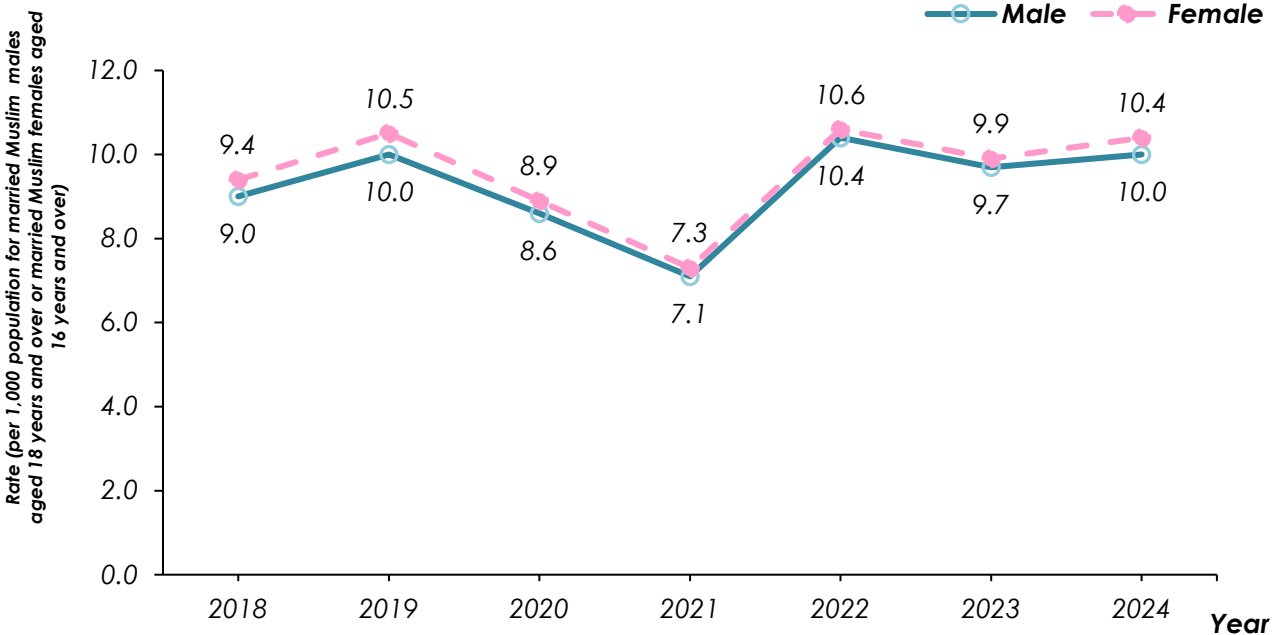


Chart 4 (b): General Divorce Rate (GDR) Non-Muslim, Malaysia, 2018-2024

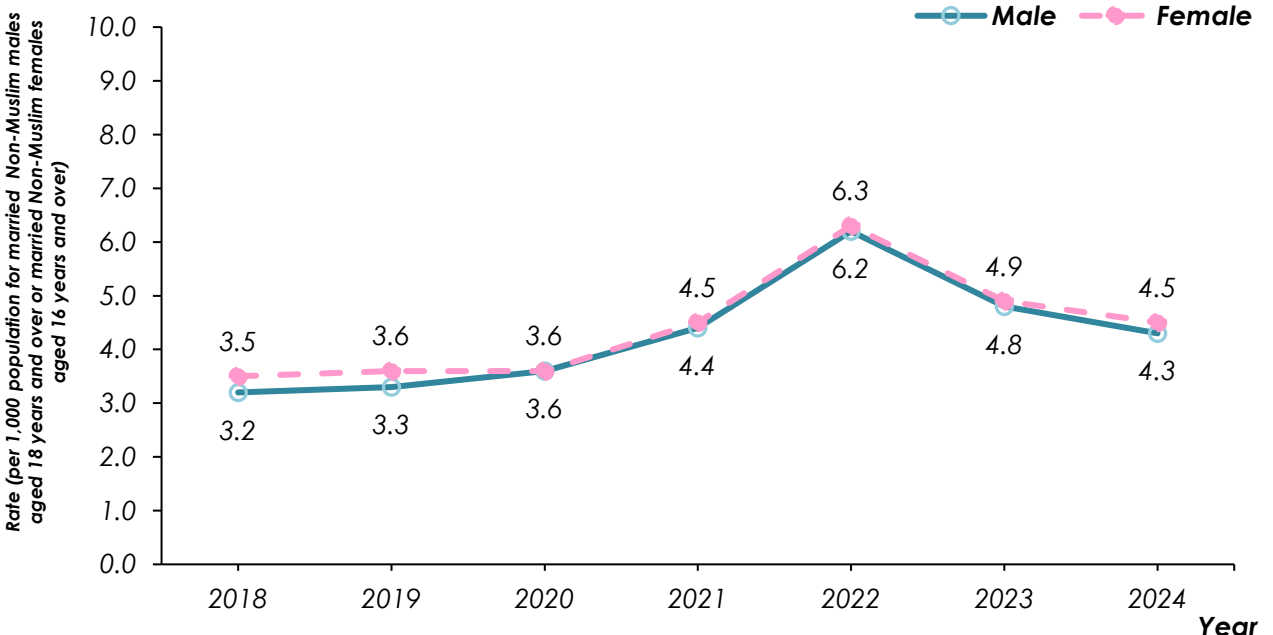


Chart 5: Number of Rujuk, Malaysia, 2018-2024

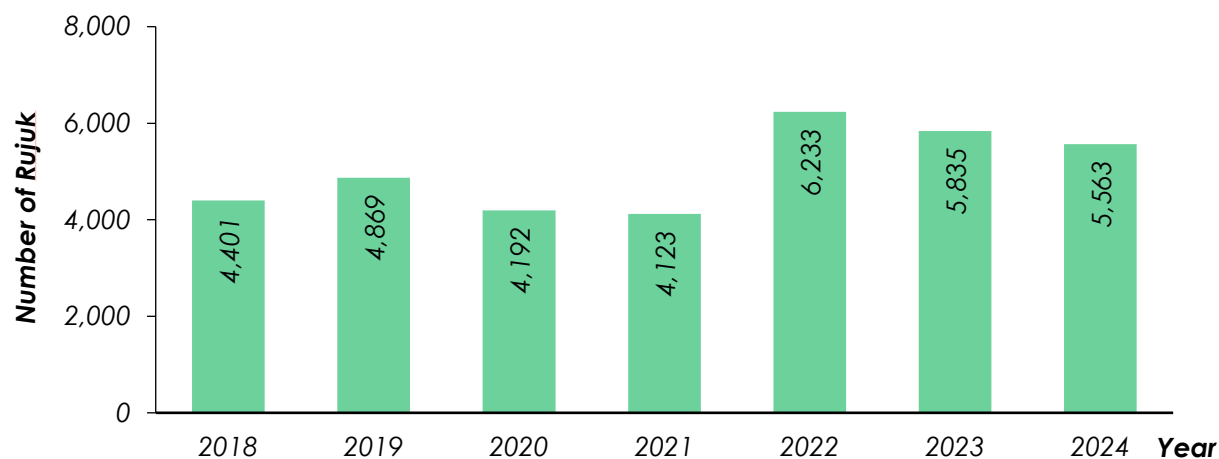


Table 1: Number of marriages and Crude Marriage Rate (CMR) for selected country, 2023 and 2024

Country	2023		2024	
	Number of marriages	CMR	Number of marriages	CMR
Malaysia	188,614	5.6	190,304	5.6
Singapore	28,310	6.4	26,328	5.9
Turkiye	567,011	6.6	568,395	6.7
Jordan	59,635	5.2	91,242	6.7
South Korea	193,700	3.8	222,400	4.4

Note: The rates are per 1,000 population

Source: National Statistical Offices

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