



Statistics on Marriages and Divorces

Reference Year 2025

STATISTICS ON MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, 2025
ISSN 2591-7900

© Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade & Industry, Republic of Singapore

Reproducing or quoting any part of this publication is permitted, provided this publication is accredited as the source. Please refer to the SingStat Website Terms of Use (<https://www.singstat.gov.sg/terms-of-use>) for more details on the conditions of use of this publication.

PREFACE

Before 1980, data on marriages were analysed and published in the annual *Report on Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages*. The Singapore Department of Statistics initiated the collection of divorce statistics in 1981 and consolidated the statistics on marriages and divorces into a single report since 1985. The marriage and divorce statistics provide important inputs for formulating population and related policies.

This report, ***Statistics on Marriages and Divorces, 2025***, is the 42nd in a regular series of publications. Parts 1 and 2 analyse the marriage trends and characteristics of grooms and brides as well as the nature of divorces and characteristics of divorcees in the reference year. Part 3 includes cohort indicators on dissolution rate of marriages and provides insights on the trends in the stability of marriages by marriage cohorts and their profiles. This complements the period indicators in Parts 1 and 2 to give a more comprehensive picture on marriages ending in divorce or annulment.

I would like to thank the Ministry of Social and Family Development, Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth, Registry of Marriages, Registry of Muslim Marriages, Family Justice Courts and Syariah Court for providing the data on marriages and divorces. I would also like to thank all others who have contributed towards this publication.

Koh Eng Chuan
Chief Statistician
Singapore

July 2026

Our Vision

National Statistical Service of Quality, Integrity and Expertise

Our Mission

We deliver Insightful Statistics and Trusted Statistical Services that Empower Decision Making

Our Guiding Principles

Professionalism & Expertise	<i>We adhere to professional ethics and develop statistical competency to produce quality statistics that comply with international concepts and best practices.</i>
Relevance & Reliability	<i>We produce statistics that users need and trust.</i>
Accessibility	<i>We facilitate ease of access to our statistics through user-friendly platforms.</i>
Confidentiality	<i>We protect the confidentiality of individual information collected by us.</i>
Timeliness	<i>We disseminate statistics at the earliest possible date while maintaining data quality.</i>
Innovation	<i>We constantly seek ways to improve our processes, leveraging on new technology, to deliver better products and services to users.</i>
Collaboration	<i>We engage users on data needs, data providers and respondents on supply of data, and undertake the role of national statistical coordination.</i>
Effectiveness	<i>We optimise resource utilisation, leveraging on administrative and alternative data sources to ease respondent burden.</i>

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Preface	<i>i</i>
Contents	<i>iii</i>
List of Tables	<i>iv</i>
Executive Summary	<i>x</i>
Key Indicators on Marriages and Divorces	<i>xi</i>
Part 1 Marriage Trends	
Number of Marriages Registered	2
General Marriage Rate.....	3
Age-Specific Marriage Rate	3
Marriages by Marriage Order	4
Median Age at Marriage	5
Age Differential at First Marriage.....	5
Median Age at First Marriage by Educational Qualification	6
Inter-ethnic Marriages	7
Marriages of Minors	8
Part 2 Divorce and Annulment Trends	
Number of Marital Dissolutions	10
General Divorce Rate.....	11
Age-Specific Divorce Rate	11
Age at Divorce.....	12
Marriage Duration	13
Main Reasons for Divorce and Plaintiff	14
Annulment of Civil Marriages	16
Part 3 Dissolution of Marriages Among Marriage Cohorts	
Background.....	18
By Marriage Duration	19
By Marriage Type.....	20
By Age Group at Marriage of Males/ Females	21
By Educational Qualification at Marriage of Males/ Females	23
By Marriage Order of Couple	25
Source and Data Coverage	26
Glossary	28

LIST OF TABLES

All statistical tables can be downloaded [here](#).

Table

Part 1 - Marriages

- T1. Key Indicators on Marriages
- T2. Marriage Rates
- T3. Marriages by Month of Marriage and Type of Marriage

By Age

- T4. Marriages of Minors Aged Below 21 Years by Type of Marriage
- T5. Marriages by Age Group of Grooms/Brides, and Type of Marriage
- T6. Marriages by Age Group of Grooms and Brides, and Type of Marriage
- T7. Marriages by Age Group and Previous Marital Status of Grooms/Brides, and Type of Marriage
- T8. Marriages by Age Differential of Grooms to Brides, Marriage Order, and Type of Marriage
- T9. Median Age of Grooms and Brides by Marriage Order and Type of Marriage
- T10. First Marriages for Grooms by Age Group of Grooms and Brides, and Type of Marriage
- T11. First Marriages for Brides by Age Group of Grooms and Brides, and Type of Marriage
- T12. First Marriages for Couples by Age Group of Grooms and Brides, and Type of Marriage

By Ethnic Group

- T13. Median Age of Grooms and Brides by Ethnic Group and Type of Marriage
- T14. Marriages by Ethnic Group of Couple and Type of Marriage
- T15. Marriages by Ethnic Group of Couple, Month of Marriage, and Type of Marriage
- T16. Marriages by Previous Marital Status, Ethnic Group of Couple, and Type of Marriage
- T17. Inter-Ethnic Marriages by Ethnic Group of Grooms and Brides, and Type of Marriage
- T18. Marriages by Age Group and Ethnic Group of Grooms/Brides, and Type of Marriage
- T19. Resident Marriages by Ethnic Group of Couple and Type of Marriage

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

Table

By Educational Qualification

- T20. Marriages by Age Group and Educational Qualification of Grooms/Brides, and Type of Marriage
- T21. Marriages by Educational Qualification of Grooms and Brides, and Type of Marriage
- T22. First Marriages for Couples by Educational Qualification of Grooms and Brides, and Type of Marriage
- T23. Inter-Ethnic Marriages by Educational Qualification of Grooms and Brides, and Type of Marriage
- T24. Median Age at First Marriage of Grooms and Brides by Educational Qualification and Type of Marriage
- T25. Marriages by Age Group and Educational Qualification of Resident Grooms/Brides, and Type of Marriage

By Residential Status

- T26. Marriages by Residential Status of Grooms and Brides
- T27. Median Age at First Marriage of Resident, Citizen Grooms and Brides
- T28. Number and Proportion of Inter-Ethnic and Transnational Marriages Among Citizen Marriages
- T29. Origins of Non-Resident/Non-Citizen Spouses Married to Citizens
- T30. Median Age at First Marriage of Non-Resident/Non-Citizen Spouses Married to Citizens
- T31. Marriages Involving Non-Resident/Non-Citizen Spouses Married to Citizens by Age Group of Non-Resident/Non-Citizen Spouse
- T32. Marriages Involving Non-Resident/Non-Citizen Spouses Married to Citizens by Educational Qualification of Non-Resident/Non-Citizen Spouse

By Religion

- T33. Civil Marriages by Religion of Grooms and Brides

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

Table

Part 2 - Divorces & Annulments

- T1. Key Indicators on Divorces
- T2. Divorce Rates
- T3. Divorces by Month of Divorce and Type of Divorce

By Age

- T4. Divorces by Age Group, Sex of Divorcees, and Type of Divorce
- T5. Divorces by Age Group of Male and Female Divorcees, and Type of Divorce
- T6. Divorces by Age Group, Previous Marital Status and Sex of Divorcees, and Type of Divorce
- T7. Divorces by Age at Marriage of Male and Female Divorcees, and Type of Divorce

By Duration of Marriage

- T8. Divorces by Duration of Marriage and Type of Divorce
- T9. Divorces by Duration of Marriage, Number of Children Under 18 and 21 Years, and Type of Divorce
- T10. Divorces by Age Group and Sex of Divorcees, Duration of Marriage, and Type of Divorce

By Ethnic Group

- T11. Divorces by Ethnic Group of Couple and Type of Divorce
- T12. Median Age of Male and Female Divorcees by Ethnic Group and Type of Divorce
- T13. Divorces by Ethnic Group of Couple, Month of Divorce, and Type of Divorce
- T14. Divorces by Previous Marital Status, Ethnic Group of Couple, and Type of Divorce
- T15. Inter-Ethnic Divorces by Ethnic Group of Male and Female Divorcees, and Type of Divorce
- T16. Divorces by Age Group, Ethnic Group and Sex of Divorcees, and Type of Divorce
- T17. Divorces by Age at Marriage, Ethnic Group and Sex of Divorcees, and Type of Divorce
- T18. Divorces by Duration of Marriage, Ethnic Group of Couple, and Type of Divorce

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

Table

By Main Reason for Divorce/Main Issue in Marriage

- T19. Divorces by Duration of Marriage, Main Reason for Divorce/Main Issue in Marriage, and Type of Divorce
- T20. Divorces by Plaintiff, Main Reason for Divorce/Main Issue in Marriage, and Type of Divorce
- T21. Divorces by Main Reason for Divorce/Main Issue in Marriage, Ethnic Group of Couple, and Type of Divorce
- T22. Divorces by Age Group and Sex of Divorcees, Main Reason for Divorce/Main Issue in Marriage, and Type of Divorce

Annulments

- T23. Annulments by Age Group and Sex
- T24. Annulments by Duration of Marriage
- T25. Annulments by Ethnic Group of Couple
- T26. Annulments by Ethnic Group of Couple and Month of Marriage Annulled
- T27. Annulments by Age Group of Males and Females
- T28. Annulments by Duration of Marriage, Age Group, and Sex
- T29. Annulments by Previous Marital Status of Males and Females

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

Table

Part 3 - Dissolution of Marriages Among Marriage Cohorts

- T1. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Marriages
- T2. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Marriages by Marriage Type
- T3. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Marriages for Males by Age Group at Marriage
- T4. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Marriages for Females by Age Group at Marriage
- T5. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Marriages by Ethnic Group of Couple
- T6. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Marriages for Males by Educational Qualification at Marriage
- T7. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Marriages for Females by Educational Qualification at Marriage
- T8. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Marriages by Educational Differential at Marriage
- T9. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Marriages by Marriage Order of Couple

Resident Civil Marriages

- T10. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Civil Marriages for Males by Age Group at Marriage
- T11. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Civil Marriages for Females by Age Group at Marriage
- T12. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Civil Marriages by Ethnic Group of Couple
- T13. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Civil Marriages for Males by Educational Qualification at Marriage
- T14. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Civil Marriages for Females by Educational Qualification at Marriage
- T15. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Civil Marriages by Educational Differential at Marriage
- T16. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Civil Marriages by Marriage Order of Couple

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

Table

Resident Muslim Marriages

- T17. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Muslim Marriages for Males by Age Group at Marriage
- T18. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Muslim Marriages for Females by Age Group at Marriage
- T19. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Muslim Marriages by Ethnic Group of Couple
- T20. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Muslim Marriages for Males by Educational Qualification at Marriage
- T21. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Muslim Marriages for Females by Educational Qualification at Marriage
- T22. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Muslim Marriages by Educational Differential at Marriage
- T23. Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Muslim Marriages by Marriage Order of Couple

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Marriages Continued to Decline in 2025; Lower Marriage Rates and Higher Median Age at First Marriage in 2025 Compared to 2015

A total of 24,688 marriages were registered in 2025, 6.2% lower than the 26,328 marriages registered in 2024. Over the last decade (excluding 2020 – 2022)¹, the average number of marriages registered per year between 2023 and 2025 was 26,442, lower than the 27,156 in the period between 2016 and 2019, reflecting a longer-term downward trend.

General marriage rates for both males and females in 2025 were lower than a decade ago. There were 39.1 marriages per thousand unmarried males aged 15 to 49 years in 2025, down from 44.2 in 2015. Similarly, there were 38.1 marriages per thousand unmarried females aged 15 to 49 years in 2025, down from 41.1 in 2015.

The median ages at first marriage for grooms and brides were 31.1 years and 29.6 years respectively in 2025, up from 30.3 years for grooms and 28.2 years for brides a decade ago, reflecting the continuing trend towards later marriages.

Fewer Marital Dissolutions in 2025 Compared to 2024; Lower Divorce Rates and Higher Median Age at Divorce in 2025 Compared to 2015

In 2025, a total of 7,242 marriages ended in a divorce or an annulment, a 1.9% decrease from the 7,382 marital dissolutions in 2024. Over the last decade (excluding 2020 – 2022)², the average number of marital dissolutions per year between 2023 and 2025 (7,247) was lower than the average in the period between 2016 and 2019 (7,540).

The general divorce rates were lower for both males and females in 2025 compared to a decade ago. There were 6.1 marital dissolutions for every thousand married males aged 20 years and over in 2025, a decline from 7.1 in 2015. Similarly, there were 5.8 marital dissolutions for every thousand married females aged 20 years and over in 2025, down from 6.6 in 2015.

The median age at divorce rose over the last ten years, from 42.9 years in 2015 to 44.3 years in 2025 for male divorcees, and from 38.8 years to 41.2 years for female divorcees.

The median duration of marriage for divorces in 2025 was 11.5 years, longer than the 10.0 years in 2015. Couples who were married for 5 to 9 years made up the largest share, accounting for 27.6% of divorces in 2025.

Lower Dissolution Rates Before the 10th Marriage Anniversary Among the 2006-2014 Resident Marriage Cohorts Than the 2005 Marriage Cohort

Compared with the 2005 marriage cohort, the 2006 to 2014 marriage cohorts had lower dissolution rates before the 10th marriage anniversary. The cumulative proportion of resident marriages that dissolved before the 10th anniversary declined from 17.0% for the 2005 marriage cohort to 13.5% for the 2014 marriage cohort.

The proportion of resident marriages that dissolved was the highest between the 5th and before the 10th anniversary, as compared to other 5-year intervals. From the 10th anniversary onwards, the proportion of marriages that dissolved decreased with each subsequent 5-year interval.

¹ Data for 2020-2022 have been excluded from the average due to fluctuations in the number of marriages arising from disruptions in marriage plans due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

² Data for 2020-2022 have been excluded from the average as the number of dissolutions fluctuated between 2020 and 2022 due to disruption in divorce proceedings from the COVID-19 pandemic and changes in Syariah Court operations. Court services were temporarily closed in late 2022 as the Syariah Court was preparing for the launch of new divorce e-services.

KEY INDICATORS ON MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Total Marriages & Divorces	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of Marriages	22,651	28,329	29,389	28,310	26,328	24,688
Number of Divorces & Annulments	6,959	7,890	7,107	7,118	7,382	7,242
General Marriage Rate (Per 1,000 unmarried resident males/females aged 15-49 years)						
Males	35.7	45.3	47.0	44.3	42.0	39.1
Females	34.9	44.2	45.5	43.1	40.1	38.1
General Divorce Rate (Per 1,000 married resident males/females aged 20 years & over)						
Males	6.3	7.2	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.1
Females	6.1	6.9	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.8
Proportion of Inter-ethnic Marriages* (%)	16.9	15.3	16.6	18.1	19.1	19.2
Proportion of First Marriages (%)	78.5	80.5	78.6	77.3	78.0	77.9
Median Age at First Marriage (Years)						
Grooms	30.4	30.5	30.7	31.0	31.1	31.1
Brides	28.8	29.1	29.3	29.5	29.6	29.6
Median Age at Divorce (Years)						
Male Divorcees	43.2	43.9	44.4	44.5	44.4	44.3
Female Divorcees	39.5	40.0	40.5	40.8	40.9	41.2
Median Duration of Marriage for Divorces (Years)	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.5

Marriages	Civil			Muslim		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Number of Marriages	22,914	21,144	19,682	5,396	5,184	5,006
Proportion of Inter-ethnic Marriages* (%)	16.4	17.5	17.7	25.3	25.6	25.1
Proportion of First Marriages (%)	79.4	79.8	79.8	68.6	70.7	70.5
Median Age at First Marriage (Years)						
Grooms	31.4	31.5	31.6	28.7	28.7	28.4
Brides	29.9	30.1	30.2	27.1	27.0	27.0

Divorces & Annulments	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Number of Divorces	5,649	5,638	5,288	1,200	1,440	1,658
Number of Annulments	269	304	296	na	na	na
Proportion of Inter-ethnic Divorces* (%)	19.4	17.4	17.1	24.8	22.2	24.4
Median Age at Divorce (Years)						
Male Divorcees	45.3	45.5	45.7	39.9	39.6	40.0
Female Divorcees	41.3	41.8	42.1	37.8	37.1	37.8
Median Duration of Marriage for Divorces (Years)	11.7	12.0	12.5	8.2	8.2	8.7

Dissolution of Marriages among Marriage Cohorts[^]	Marriage Cohort					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Proportion of Dissolved Resident Marriages Before 10 th Anniversary	14.7	14.9	14.5	15.3	14.4	13.5
Proportion of Dissolved Resident Civil Marriages Before 10 th Anniversary	13.5	13.9	13.8	14.5	13.4	12.6
Proportion of Dissolved Resident Muslim Marriages Before 10 th Anniversary	20.7	19.3	17.6	19.2	18.2	17.0

* Inter-ethnic marriages/divorces refer to marriages/divorces between persons of different ethnic groups, namely Chinese, Malay, Indian and Others.

[^] Data are based on local marriage and dissolution records up till 2024.

Note: Longer time series for the indicators can be downloaded [here](#).

Part 1

Marriage Trends

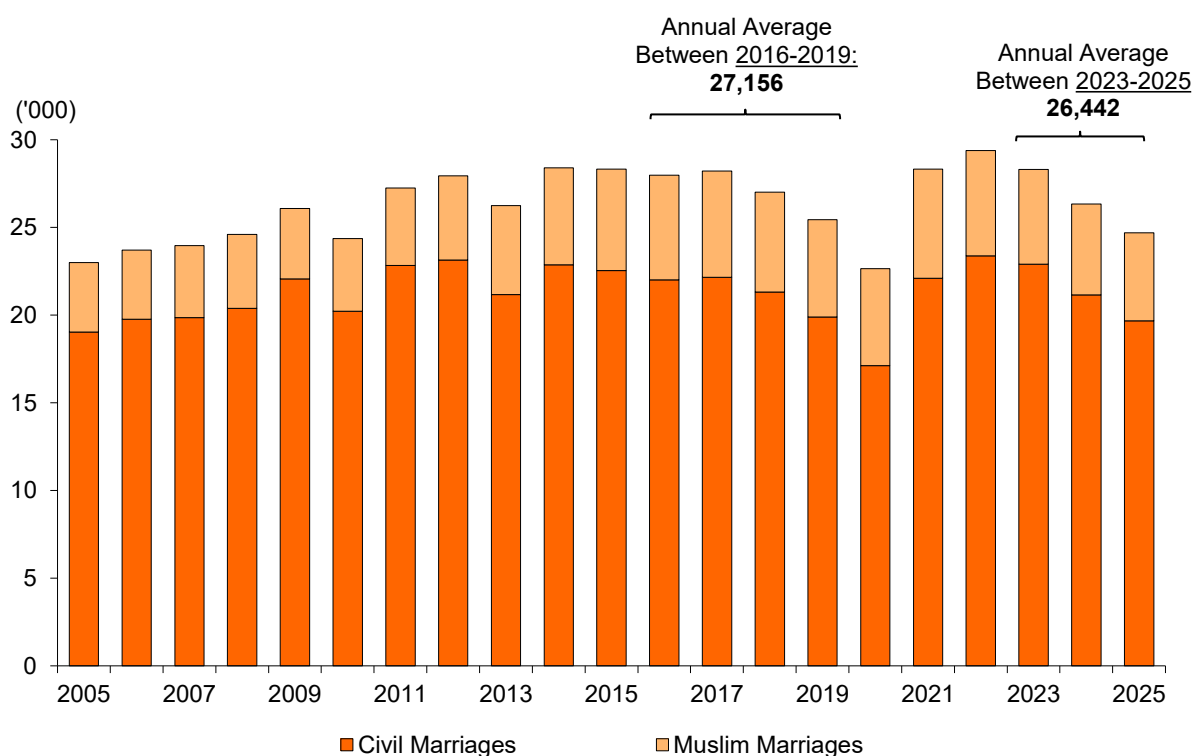
PART 1 MARRIAGE TRENDS

Marriages Continued to Decline in 2025

A total of 24,688 civil and Muslim marriages³ were registered in 2025, 6.2% lower than the 26,328 marriages registered in 2024 (Figure 1.1). Civil marriages declined from 21,144 in 2024 to 19,682 in 2025, and Muslim marriages fell from 5,184 to 5,006 over the same period.

The average number of marriages registered per year between 2023 and 2025⁴ was 26,442, lower than the 27,156 between 2016 and 2019, reflecting a longer-term downward trend.

Figure 1.1 Marriages Registered



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	27,971	28,212	27,007	25,434	22,651	28,329	29,389	28,310	26,328	24,688
Civil	22,017	22,162	21,308	19,889	17,124	22,101	23,379	22,914	21,144	19,682
Muslim	5,954	6,050	5,699	5,545	5,527	6,228	6,010	5,396	5,184	5,006

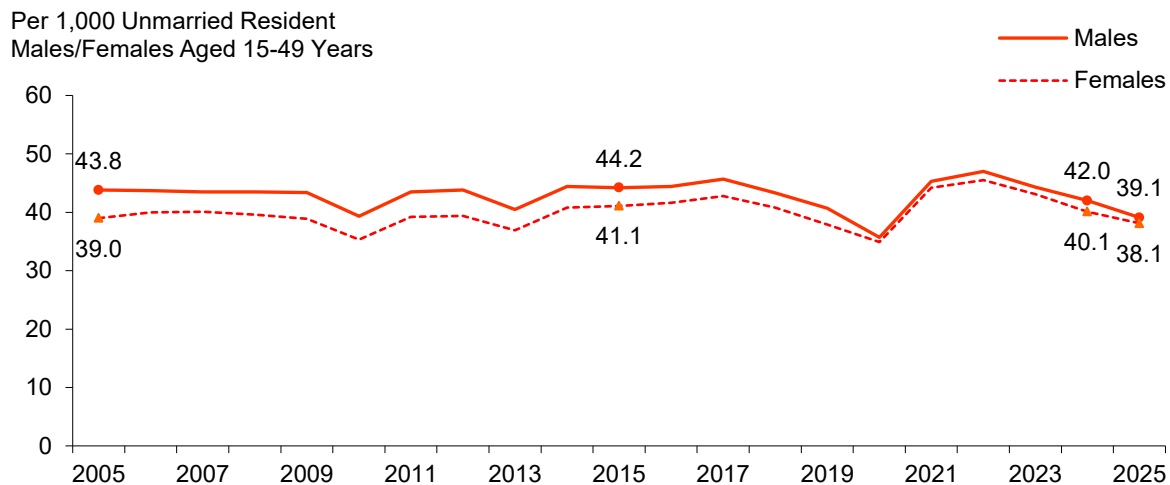
³ Civil marriages refer to marriages registered under the Women's Charter while Muslim marriages refer to marriages registered under the Administration of Muslim Law Act. The analysis on marriages excludes re-registered marriages (i.e. civil marriages which were contracted overseas or under religious & customary rites and were subsequently registered in Singapore in the reference year). In 2025, there were 55 re-registered marriages.

⁴ Data for 2020-2022 have been excluded from the average due to fluctuations in the number of marriages arising from disruptions in marriage plans due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

General Marriage Rates for Males and Females Fell Over the Past Decade

General marriage rates for both males and females in 2025 were lower than in 2015 (Figure 1.2). There were 39.1 marriages per thousand unmarried males aged 15 – 49 years in 2025, down from 44.2 in 2015. Similarly, there were 38.1 marriages per thousand unmarried females aged 15 – 49 years, down from 41.1 in 2015.

Figure 1.2 General Marriage Rate



Compared to a decade ago, marriage rates for males in 2025 fell across all age groups (Figure 1.3). For females, marriage rates declined among those aged below 35 years but remained similar or increased slightly among those aged 35 – 49 years.

The peak marriage age group for males remained at 30 – 34 years over the last decade. For females, the 30 – 34 age group has become the more distinct peak marriage age group in 2025, a shift from 2015 where marriage rates were highest among those aged 25 – 29 and 30 – 34 years. This reflects the trend of females marrying at an older age.

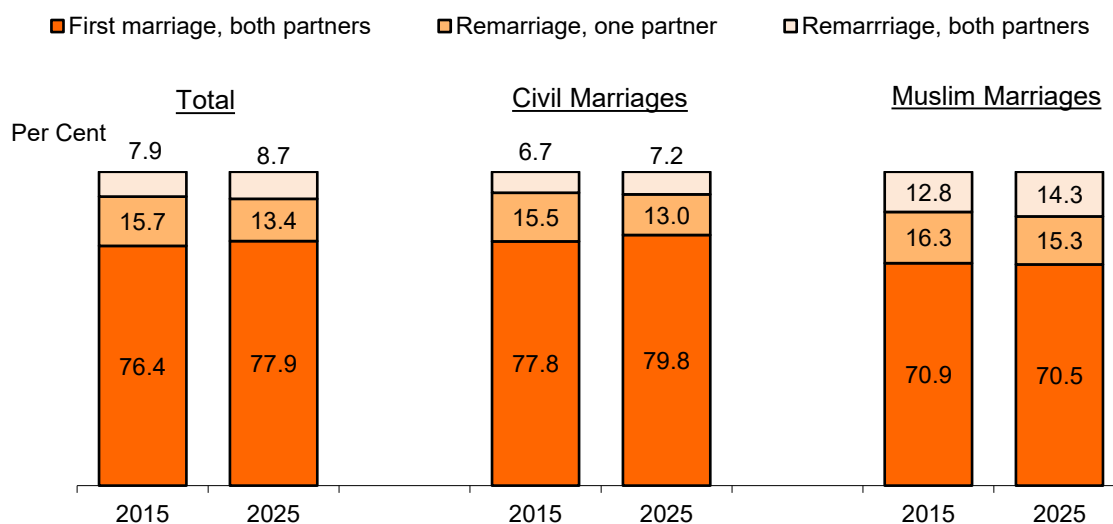
Figure 1.3 Age-Sex-Specific Marriage Rate



Higher Proportion of First Marriages Over the Last Ten Years

In 2025, 77.9% of all marriages involved first-time grooms and first-time brides, an increase from 76.4% in 2015 (Figure 1.4). Over the same period, the proportion of first marriages rose from 77.8% to 79.8% for civil marriages and declined slightly from 70.9% to 70.5% for Muslim marriages.

Figure 1.4 Marriages by Marriage Order of Couple



Note: Proportions may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Remarriages remained more prevalent among grooms than brides although the gap has narrowed over the past decade (Figure 1.5). In 2025, 16.0% of grooms and 14.8% of brides re-married, of which the majority were previously divorced.

Figure 1.5 Marriages by Previous Marital Status of Grooms and Brides

Previous Marital Status	Per Cent					
	Total		Civil Marriages		Muslim Marriages	
	2015	2025	2015	2025	2015	2025
Grooms						
Single	83.2	84.0	84.3	85.4	79.3	78.8
Divorced	15.6	14.9	14.8	13.8	18.7	19.2
Widowed	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.7	2.0
Married	0.1	0.0	na	na	0.3	0.1
Brides						
Single	85.2	85.2	86.9	87.2	78.8	77.4
Divorced	13.9	13.9	12.4	12.1	19.7	20.8
Widowed	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.8

Notes: 1) Previous marital status refers to a person's marital status prior to the current marriage.

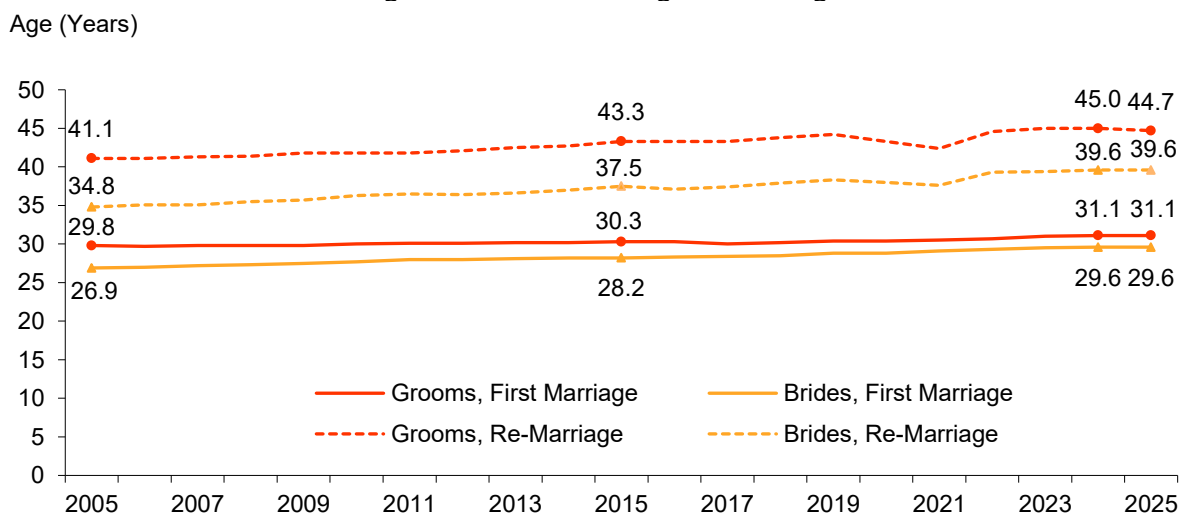
2) Proportions may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Median Age at First Marriage Rose Over the Past Decade

The median ages at first marriage for grooms and brides were 31.1 years and 29.6 years respectively in 2025, up from 30.3 years for grooms and 28.2 years for brides a decade ago (Figure 1.6). This reflects the continuing trend towards later marriages.

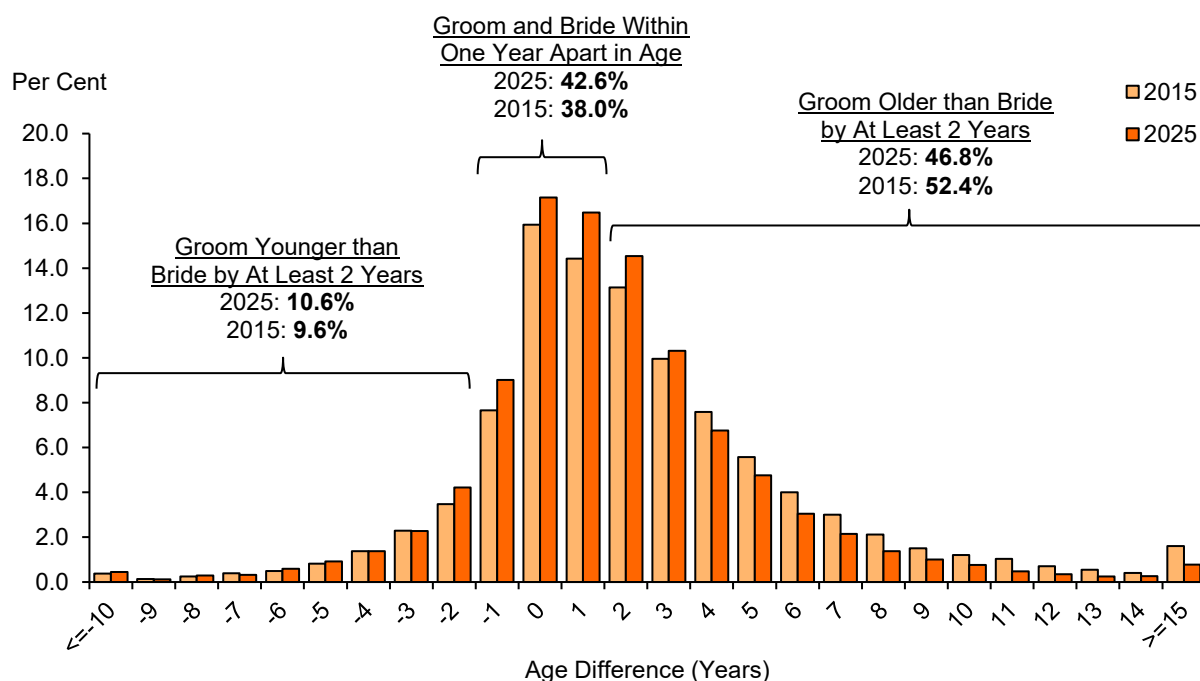
Similarly, the median age at remarriage for grooms rose from 43.3 years in 2015 to 44.7 years in 2025. For brides, it rose from 37.5 years in 2015 to 39.6 years in 2025.

Figure 1.6 Median Age at Marriage



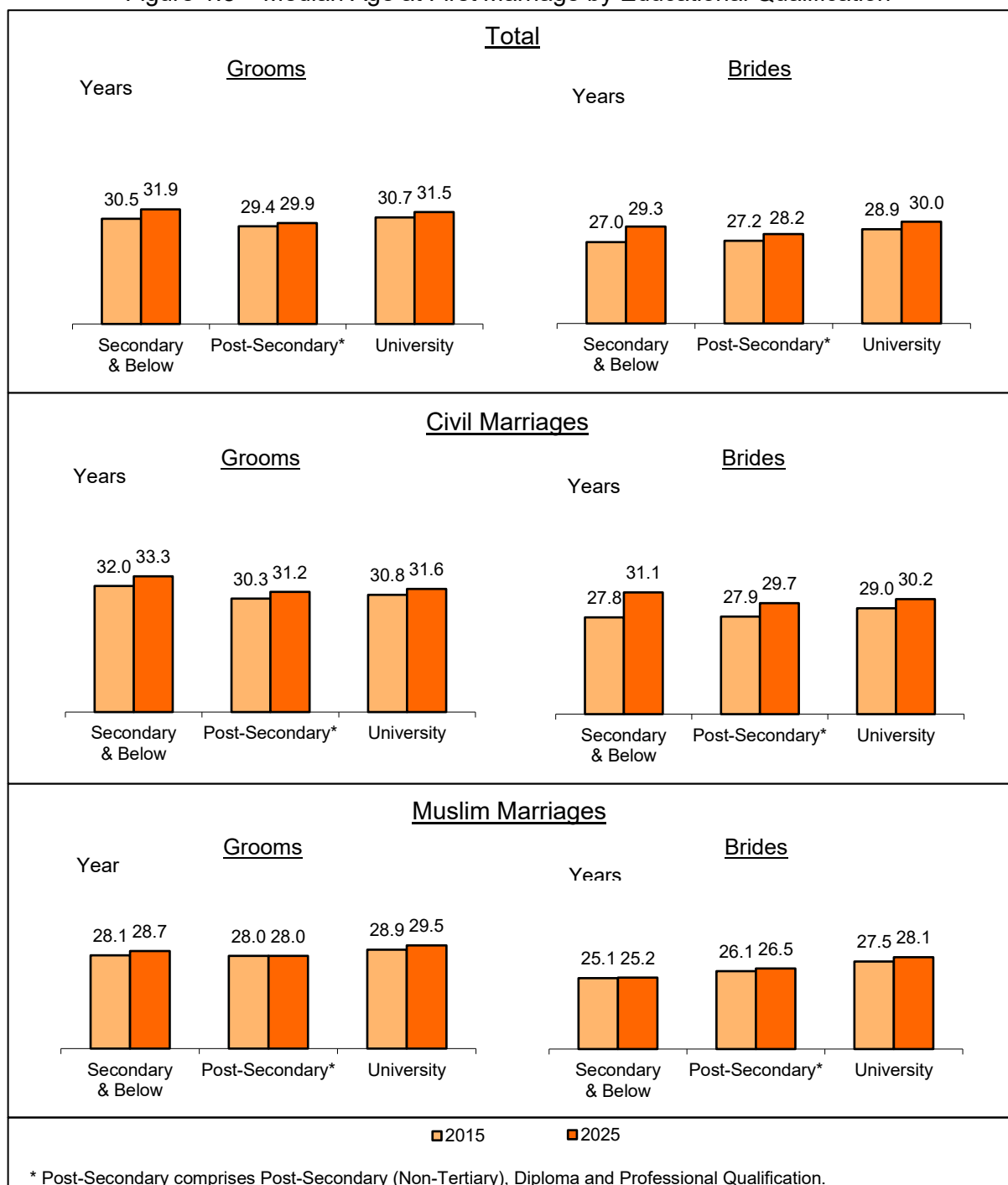
Couples who were of the same age or aged one year apart accounted for 42.6% of first marriages in 2025, higher than the 38.0% a decade ago (Figure 1.7). Over the same period, the proportion of grooms who were at least two years older decreased from 52.4% to 46.8%. In contrast, the proportion of brides who were at least two years older rose from 9.6% to 10.6%.

Figure 1.7 Age Differential at First Marriage for Couples



Between 2015 and 2025, the median age at first marriage generally increased across all educational qualifications for both grooms and brides (Figure 1.8). There was a larger increase in median age at first marriage among brides with secondary and below qualification, narrowing the gap with their university graduate counterparts. In 2025, the median age at first marriage for brides under civil marriages was higher among those with secondary and below qualification than those with university qualification.

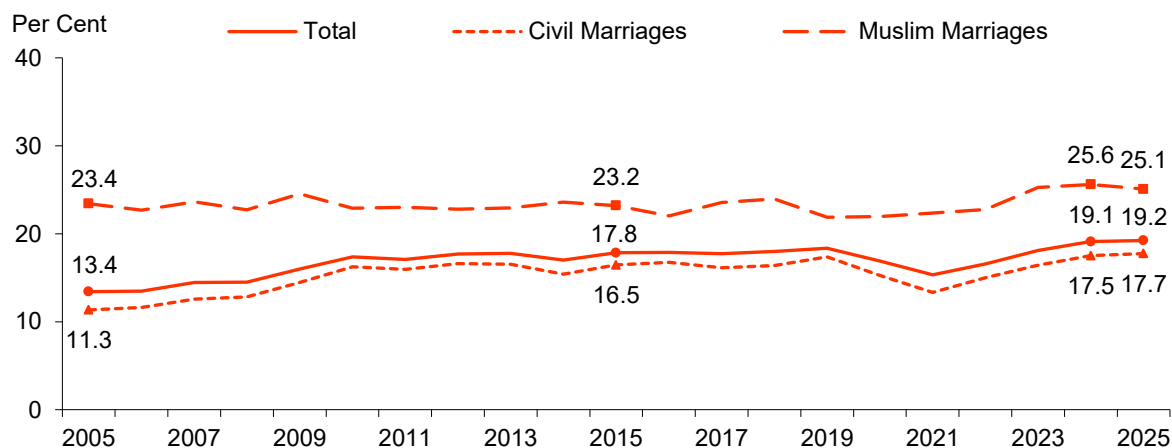
Figure 1.8 Median Age at First Marriage by Educational Qualification



Proportion of Inter-Ethnic Marriages Rose

The proportion of inter-ethnic marriages increased slightly from 19.1% in 2024 to 19.2% in 2025, higher than the 17.8% a decade ago (Figure 1.9). The proportion of inter-ethnic marriages was 17.7% among civil marriages and 25.1% among Muslim marriages in 2025.

Figure 1.9 Proportion of Inter-ethnic Marriages



Note: Inter-ethnic marriages refer to marriages between persons of different ethnic groups, namely Chinese, Malay, Indian and Others.

Of the 3,492 inter-ethnic civil marriages in 2025, marriages between Chinese grooms and brides of “Others” ethnic group accounted for the largest proportion (48.2%), followed by those between “Others” grooms and Chinese brides (22.9%) (Figure 1.10). Among the 1,255 inter-ethnic Muslim marriages in 2025, those between Indian grooms and Malay brides accounted for the largest share (24.8%), followed by those between Malay grooms and Indian brides (17.1%).

Figure 1.10 Top 5 Ethnic Group Combinations among Inter-ethnic Marriages, 2025

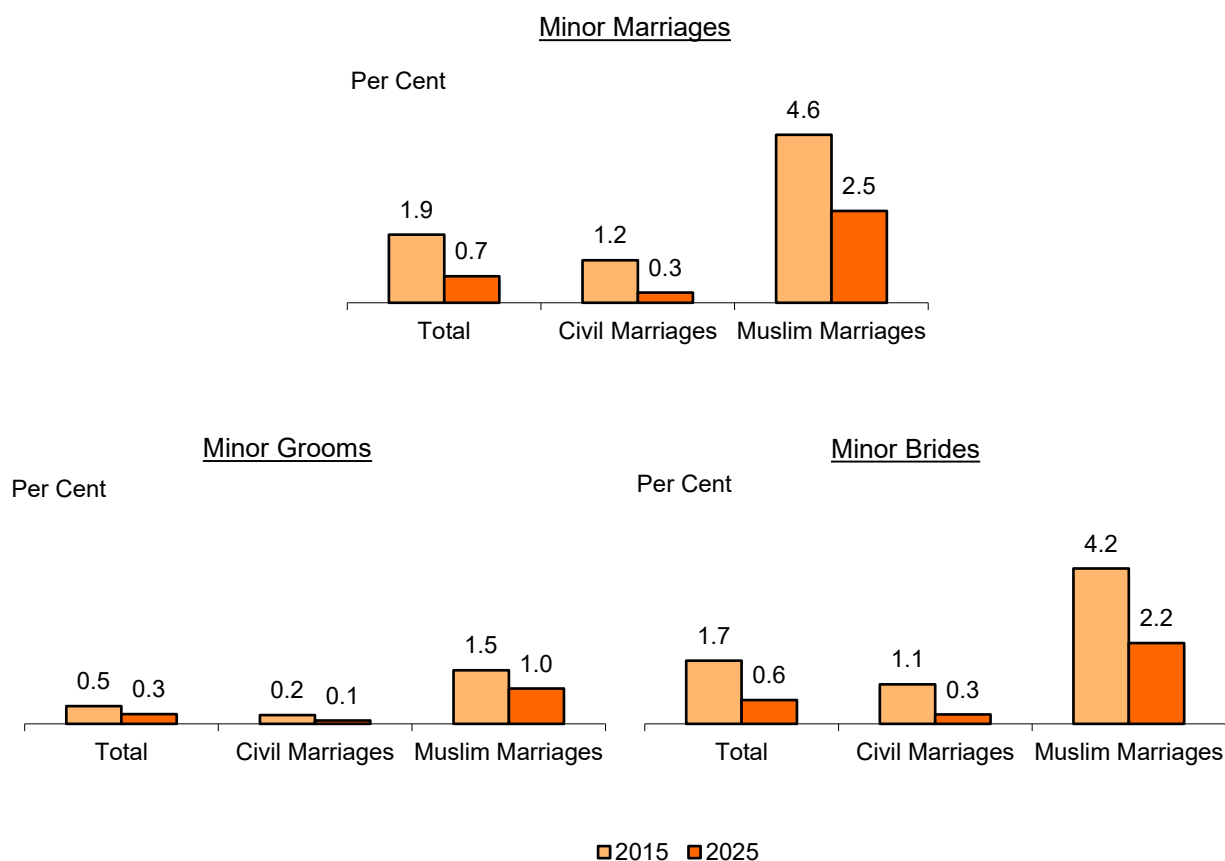
Civil Marriages			Muslim Marriages		
Ethnic Group of Groom	Ethnic Group of Bride	Per Cent	Ethnic Group of Groom	Ethnic Group of Bride	Per Cent
Chinese	“Others”	48.2	Indians	Malays	24.8
“Others”	Chinese	22.9	Malays	Indians	17.1
Indians	Chinese	7.6	Malays	Chinese	14.6
Indians	“Others”	5.8	Malays	“Others”	13.1
Chinese	Malays	3.8	“Others”	Malays	10.7

Note: “Others” refers to all ethnic groups besides Chinese, Malays and Indians.

Proportion of Minor Marriages Remained Low

The proportion of minor marriages (i.e. marriages involving at least one minor aged below 21 years) remained low at 0.7% in 2025, a decline from 1.9% a decade ago (Figure 1.11). This decline was observed for both civil and Muslim marriages. In 2025, minor marriages accounted for 0.3% of civil marriages and 2.5% of Muslim marriages.

Figure 1.11 Marriages of Minors Aged Below 21 Years



Part 2

Divorce and Annulment Trends

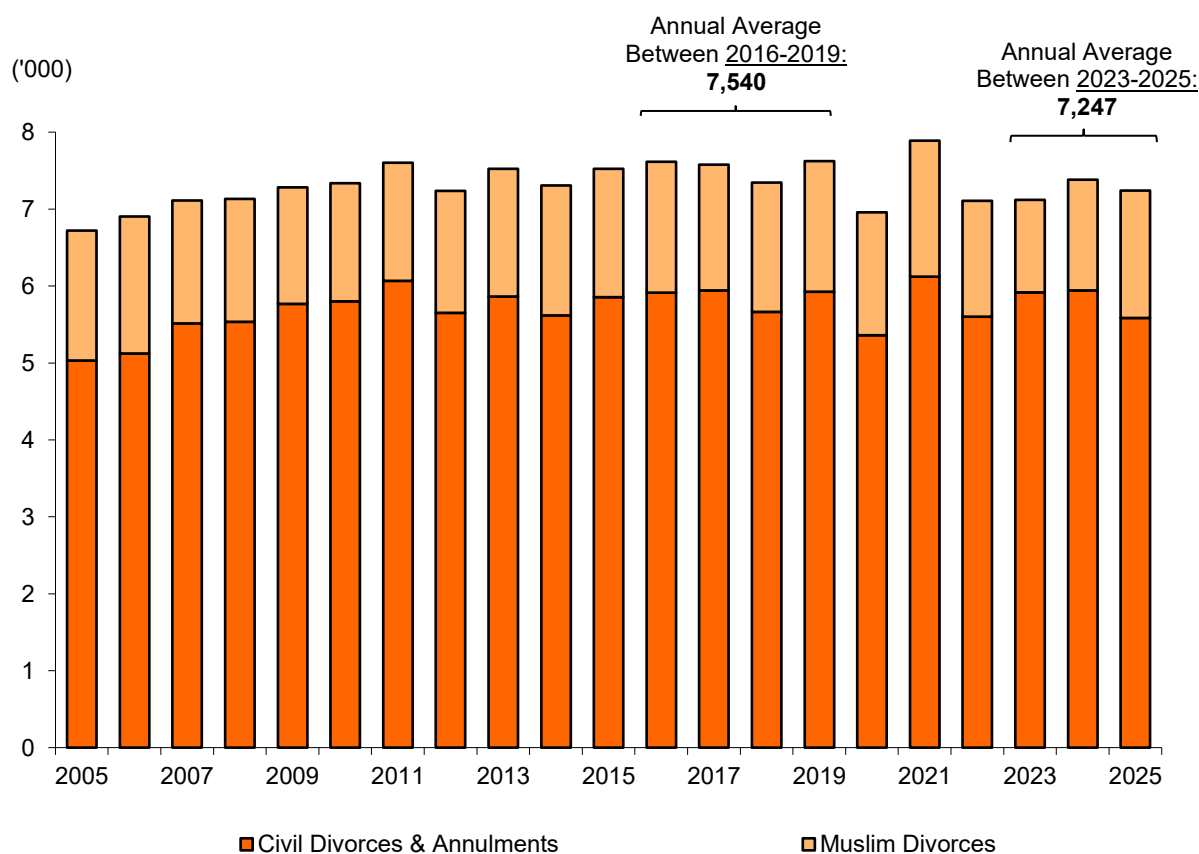
PART 2 DIVORCE AND ANNULMENT TRENDS

Fewer Marital Dissolutions in 2025 Compared to 2024

In 2025, a total of 7,242 marriages ended in a divorce or an annulment, a 1.9% decrease from the 7,382 marital dissolutions in the previous year (Figure 2.1). The number of civil marital dissolutions decreased from 5,942 in 2024 to 5,584 in 2025. Over the same period, the number of Muslim divorces increased from 1,440 to 1,658.

The average number of marital dissolutions per year between 2023 and 2025⁵ (7,247) was lower than the average between 2016 and 2019 (7,540).

Figure 2.1 Marital Dissolutions



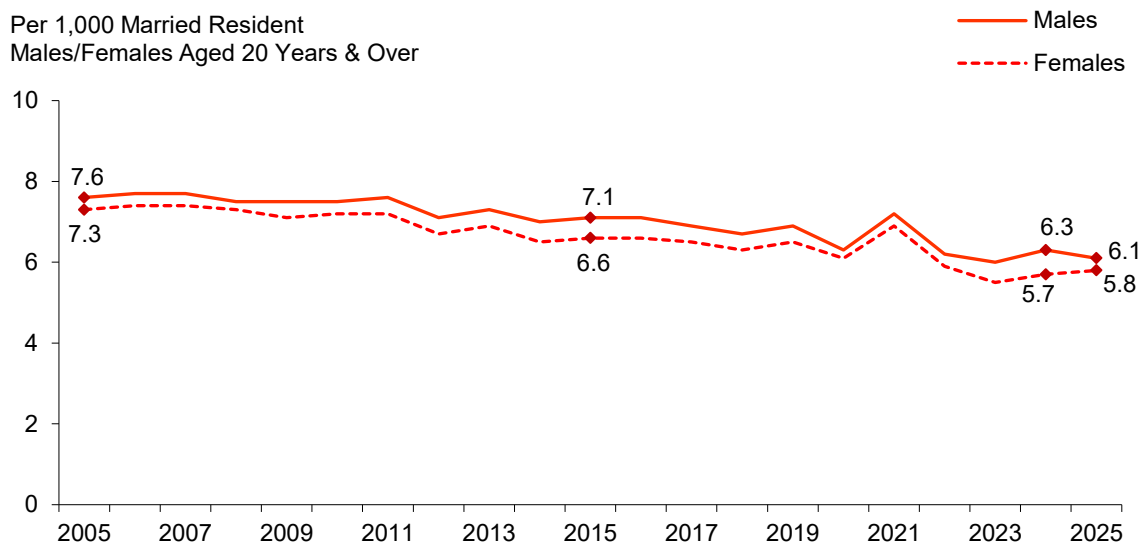
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	7,614	7,578	7,344	7,623	6,959	7,890	7,107	7,118	7,382	7,242
Civil	5,912	5,941	5,662	5,926	5,361	6,123	5,602	5,918	5,942	5,584
Muslim	1,702	1,637	1,682	1,697	1,598	1,767	1,505	1,200	1,440	1,658

⁵ Data for 2020-2022 have been excluded from the average as the number of dissolutions fluctuated between 2020 and 2022 due to disruption in divorce proceedings from the COVID-19 pandemic and changes in Syariah Court operations. Court services were temporarily closed in late 2022 as the Syariah Court was preparing for the launch of new divorce e-services.

Decline in General Divorce Rates Over the Past Decade

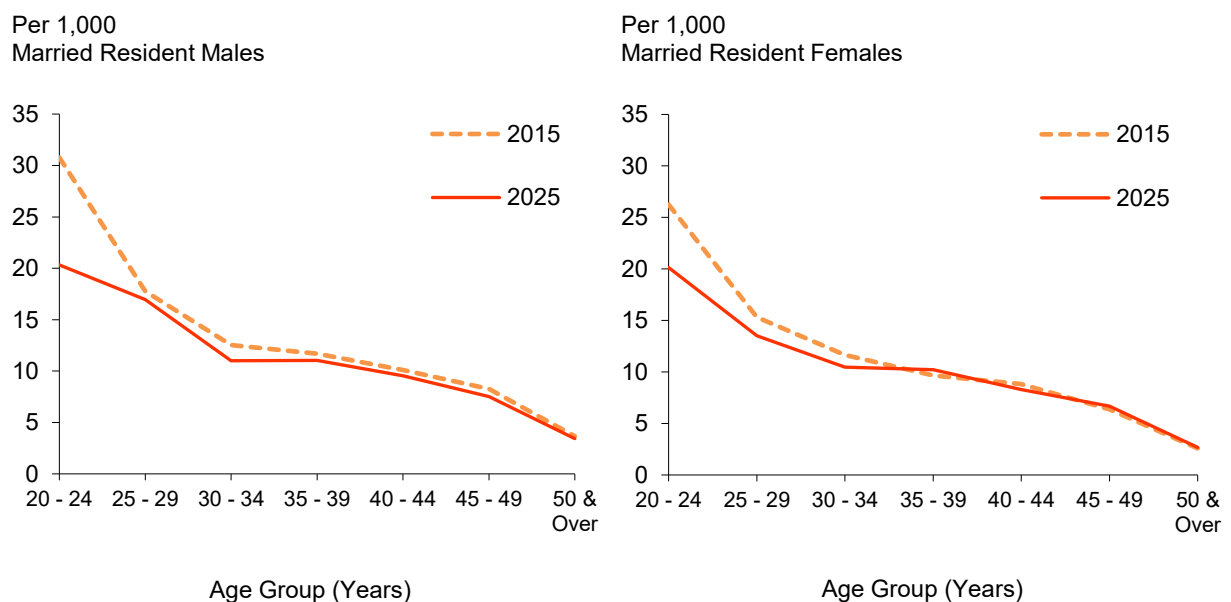
The general divorce rates in 2025 were lower for both males and females compared to a decade ago (Figure 2.2). There were 6.1 marital dissolutions for every thousand married males aged 20 years and over in 2025, a decline from 7.1 in 2015. Similarly, there were 5.8 marital dissolutions for every thousand married females aged 20 years and over in 2025, down from 6.6 in 2015.

Figure 2.2 General Divorce Rate



Divorce rates for males fell across all age groups in 2025 compared to a decade ago (Figure 2.3). For females, the divorce rates increased slightly for those aged 35 – 39 and 45 and over. While marital dissolutions continued to be more prevalent among the younger age groups, declines in divorce rates were the largest among those aged 20 – 24 years.

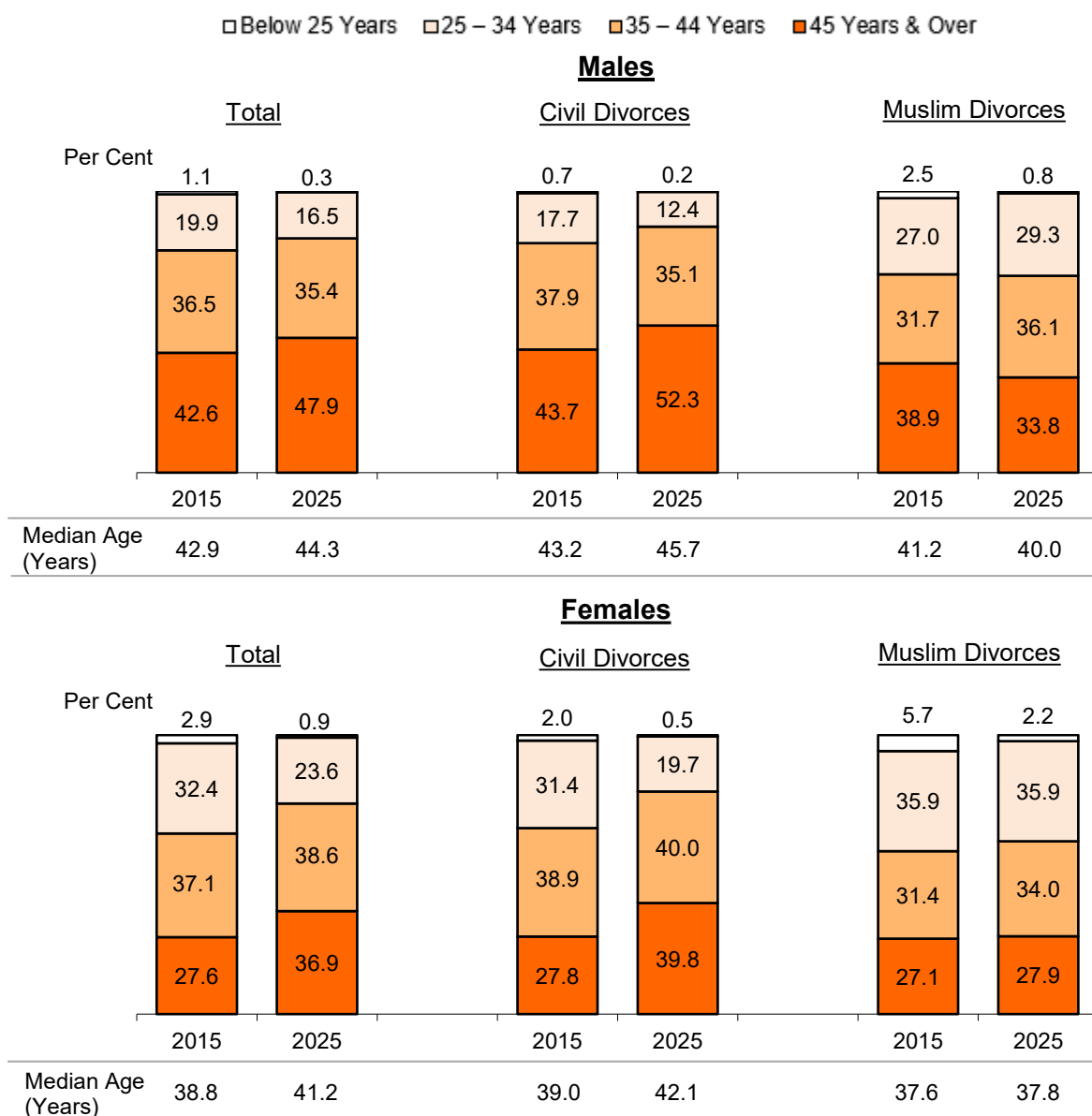
Figure 2.3 Age-Sex-Specific Divorce Rates



Median Age at Divorce Rose Over the Last Ten Years

The median age at divorce rose over the last ten years, from 42.9 years in 2015 to 44.3 years in 2025 for male divorcees, and from 38.8 years in 2015 to 41.2 years in 2025 for female divorcees (Figure 2.4). This was due to an increase in the proportion of divorcees aged 45 years and over and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of divorcees aged below 35 years.

Figure 2.4 Divorces by Age Group and Sex

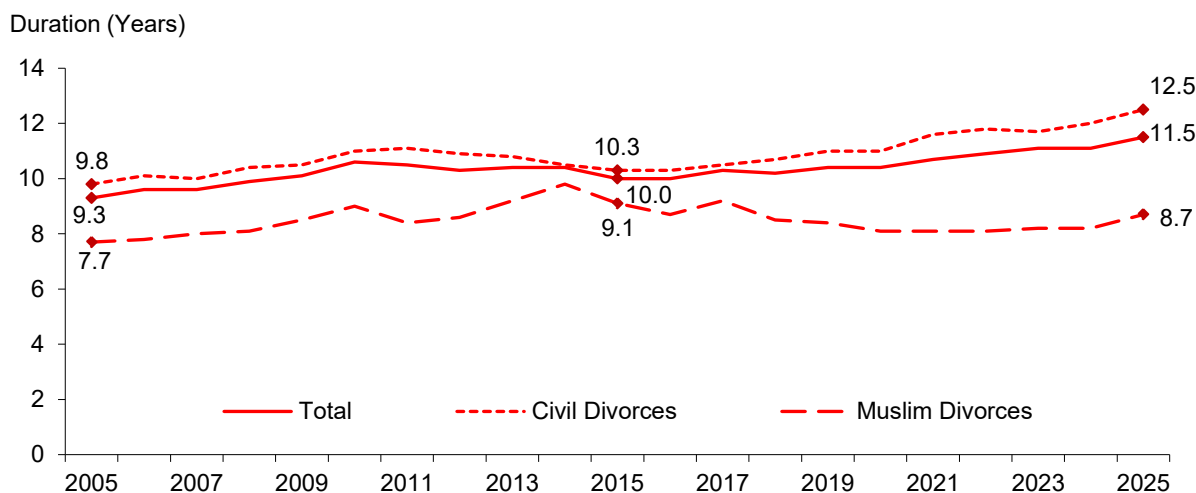


Notes: 1) Data exclude annulments.
2) Proportions may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Longer Median Duration of Marriage in 2025

The median duration of marriage among total divorces was longer in 2025 (11.5 years) than a decade ago (10.0 years) (Figure 2.5). The median marriage duration for civil divorces rose from 10.3 years in 2015 to 12.5 years in 2025. Over the same period, median marriage duration fell from 9.1 years to 8.7 years for Muslim divorces.

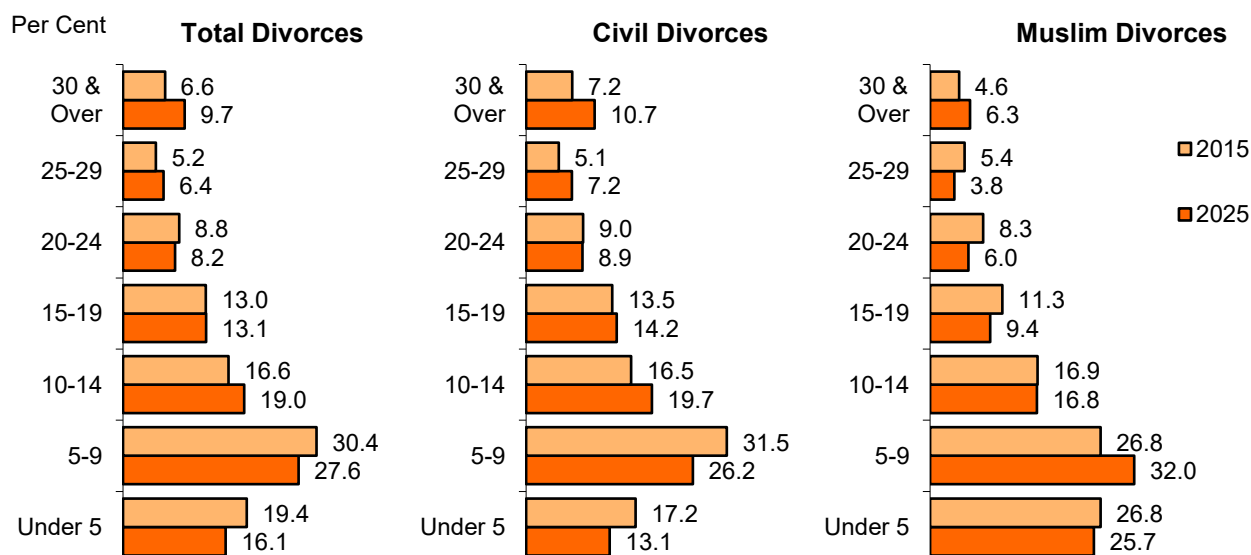
Figure 2.5 Median Marriage Duration



Note: Data exclude annulments.

Couples who were married for 5 to 9 years continued to account for the largest share of total, civil and Muslim divorces in 2025, at 27.6%, 26.2% and 32.0% respectively (Figure 2.6). For civil divorces, the next largest group was those married for 10 to 14 years (19.7%), while for Muslim divorces, it was those married for less than 5 years (25.7%).

Figure 2.6 Divorces by Duration of Marriage



Notes: 1) Data exclude annulments.
2) Proportions may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
















‘Unreasonable Behaviour’ the Top Main Reason for Civil Divorces

The majority of civil divorces were filed by wives, with the proportion increasing from 61.6% in 2015 to 64.8% in 2025 (Figure 2.7).

With the introduction of divorce by mutual agreement as an additional fact⁶ on 1 July 2024, changes to the shares of main reasons cited for civil divorces were observed in 2025. While “Unreasonable behaviour” of spouse remained the top main reason cited for divorce in 2025, the proportion among male plaintiffs declined from 43.6% in 2015 to 39.7% in 2025, and from 59.9% in 2015 to 53.6% in 2025 for female plaintiffs. Similarly, the share of the next most cited reason of having “Lived apart or separated for three years or more” decreased from 51.6% in 2015 to 36.0% in 2025 for male plaintiffs, and 37.0% in 2015 to 27.4% in 2025 for female plaintiffs.

Divorce by “Mutual Agreement” accounted for 21.5% of divorces filed by husbands and 17.3% of divorces filed by wives in 2025.

Figure 2.7 Civil Divorces and Top Main Reasons by Plaintiff

Main Reason for Divorce	Total		Husband		Wife	
	2015	2025	2015	2025	2015	2025
Total (Number)	5,450	5,288	2,091	1,862	3,359	3,426
Proportion of Civil Divorces (%)						
Unreasonable Behavior	 53.7	 48.7	 43.6	 39.7	 59.9	 53.6
Live Apart/Separated for Three Years or More	 42.6	 30.5	 51.6	 36.0	 37.0	 27.4
Mutual Agreement	*	 18.8	*	 21.5	*	 17.3

Note: Data exclude annulments.

*The category on ‘Divorce by mutual agreement’ is only available from 2024 onwards as it was introduced as an additional fact on 1 July 2024.

⁶ A fact refers to one of the legally recognised circumstances (such as adultery, unreasonable behaviour, separation or divorce by mutual agreement) that must be proven to show that a marriage has irretrievably broken down.

'Personality Differences' the Top Main Issue⁷ in Marriage for Muslim Divorces in 2025

In 2025, 69.9% of Muslim divorces were filed by wives, as compared to 69.1% in 2015 (Figure 2.8).

“Personality differences” and “Infidelity or extra-marital affair” were cited as the top 2 main issues in marriage among Muslim divorces in 2025. Among Muslim divorces filed by husbands, “Personality differences” accounted for 30.1% of cases while “Infidelity or extra-marital affair” accounted for another 16.0% in 2025.

Among Muslim divorces filed by wives, 19.4% cited “Infidelity or extra-marital affair” and 17.8% cited “Personality differences” as the main issue in marriage in 2025.

Figure 2.8 Muslim Divorces and Top Main Issues in Marriage by Plaintiff

Main Issue in Marriage	Total		Husband		Wife	
	2015	2025	2015	2025	2015	2025
Total (Number)	1,667	1,658	515	499	1,152	1,159
Proportion of Muslim Divorces (%)						
Personality Differences	*	21.5	*	30.1	*	17.8
Infidelity/Extra-Marital Affair	20.9	18.4	20.8	16.0	21.0	19.4
Financial Problems	12.4	6.8	7.6	3.6	14.5	8.1
Desertion	13.9	6.6	16.1	6.4	12.8	6.6
Domestic Violence and Abuses	8.0	6.2	3.9	2.4	9.9	7.8

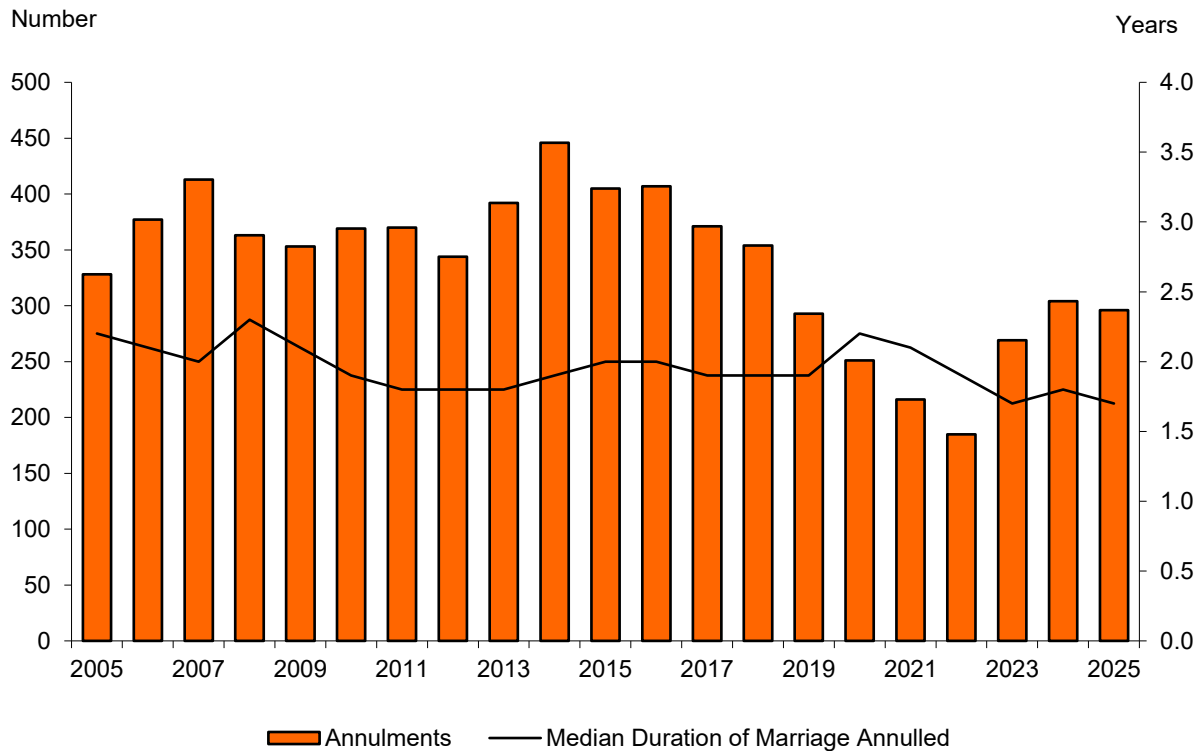
*The category on 'Personality Differences' is only available from 2023 onwards.

⁷ Refers to the issue in marriage for Muslim Divorces indicated during the registration for Marriage Counselling Programme that must be attended by a Muslim married person within a prescribed time before he/she may file for a divorce application.

Annulment of Marriages Declined

The number of annulments of civil marriages decreased slightly, with 296 couples annulling their marriages in 2025, down from 304 in 2024 (Figure 2.9). The median duration of marriages that ended in annulment in 2025 was 1.7 years.

Figure 2.9 Annulments and Median Duration of Marriage Annulled



Part 3

Dissolution of Marriages Among Marriage Cohorts

PART 3 DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGES AMONG MARRIAGE COHORTS

Parts 1 and 2 of this report presented period data that describe marriages and dissolutions that occurred between January and December each year. In Part 3 of the report, we analyse cohort data that reflect dissolutions that occur to each specific marriage cohort at various reference periods. An illustration is shown in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1 Illustration of Differences between Period and Cohort Data for Dissolution of Marriages

Period Data	Cohort Data
Divorces or annulments granted in 2024, regardless of when the couples were married	Divorces or annulments which occurred by end-2024 among couples who had registered their marriage in 2014

By tapping on the rich administrative data sources in Singapore's vital statistics system, couples in each resident marriage cohort⁸ were tracked longitudinally to derive their marriage cohort dissolution rates, i.e. the cumulative proportion of marriages that had dissolved locally for each marriage cohort.

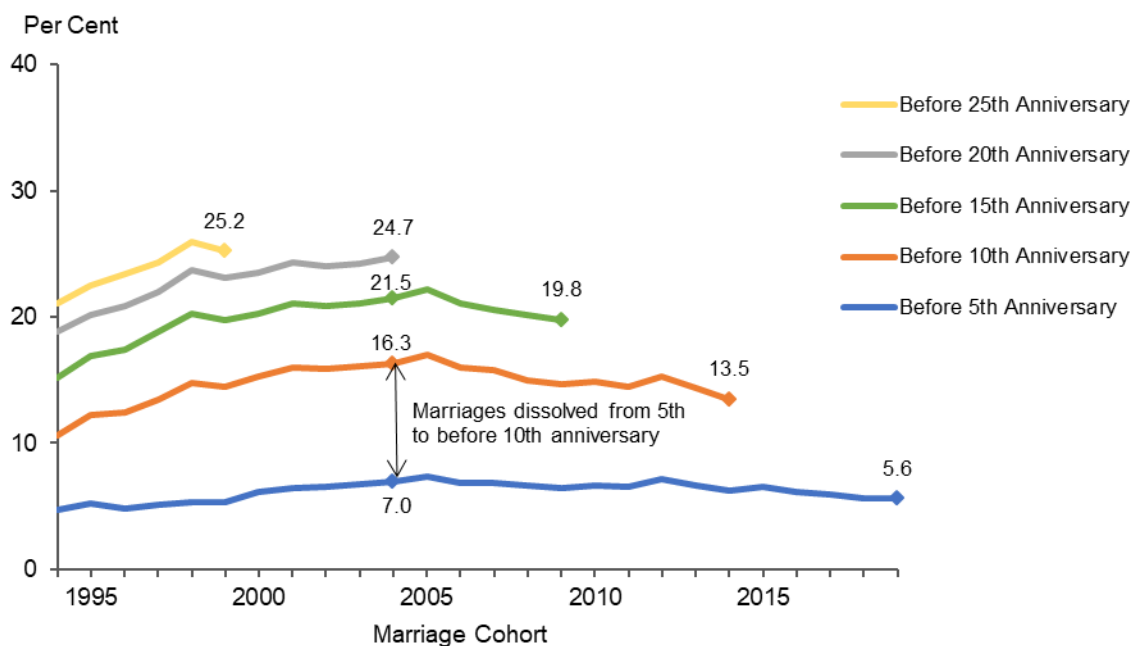
The cohort analysis provides insights on the trends in stability of marriages by marriage cohorts and their profiles. It complements the annual trend on marriage and divorce period indicators in Parts 1 and 2 of this report, giving a more comprehensive picture on the proportion of marriages ending in divorce or annulment over time.

⁸ Resident marriage cohorts refer to marriages contracted in a particular year between persons where either or both are Singapore citizens or permanent residents. Data on marriage cohort dissolution rates in this report are based on local marriage and dissolution records up till 2024.

Highest Proportion of Dissolved Marriages From 5th to Before 10th Anniversary

The proportion of resident marriages that dissolved was the highest in the period from the 5th to before the 10th anniversary compared to other 5-year intervals. As marriages progressed beyond the 10th anniversary, the dissolution rates at each subsequent 5-year interval decreased (Figure 3.2). For example, 7.0% of the 2004 resident marriage cohort had dissolved before the 5th anniversary. Another 9.3% ended their marriage from their 5th to before their 10th anniversary, bringing the total proportion dissolved to 16.3%. Subsequently, the total proportion dissolved among the 2004 marriage cohort was at 21.5% and 24.7% before the 15th and 20th anniversaries respectively.

Figure 3.2 Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Marriages Before 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th and 25th Anniversary

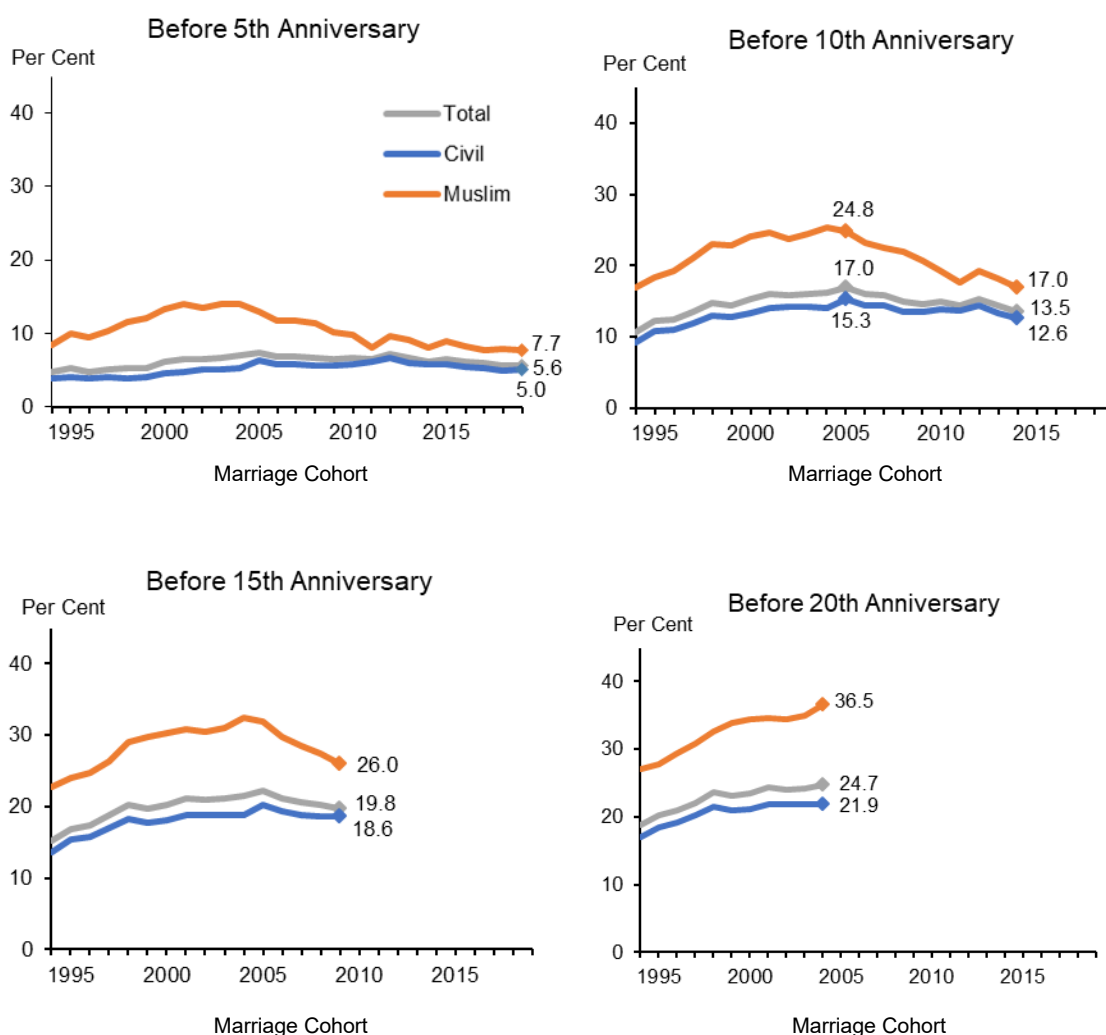


Lower Dissolution Rates Before 10th Anniversary Among 2006 – 2014 Marriage Cohorts Than the 2005 Marriage Cohort

Among marriage cohorts prior to 2005, dissolution rates were generally on an uptrend. However, compared with the 2005 marriage cohort, the 2006 to 2014 marriage cohorts had lower dissolution rates before the 10th anniversary (Figure 3.3). The cumulative proportion of marriages that dissolved before the 10th anniversary declined from 17.0% for the 2005 marriage cohort to 13.5% for the 2014 marriage cohort.

While Muslim marriages consistently had higher dissolution rates than civil marriages across all cohorts, the gap between the two groups has narrowed for recent marriage cohorts as the proportion of dissolved Muslim marriages before the 5th, 10th and 15th anniversaries for cohorts from 2005 onwards saw larger declines compared to civil marriages.

Figure 3.3 Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Marriages by Marriage Type



Higher Dissolution Rates Among Those Who Married at 20 – 24 Years Old

Across marriage cohorts, the proportion of dissolved marriages was higher for males and females who married at ages 20-24 as compared to their older counterparts (Figures 3.4 and 3.5). Dissolution rates among those who married later were closer across the different age groups.

Figure 3.4 Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Marriages for Males by Age Group at Marriage

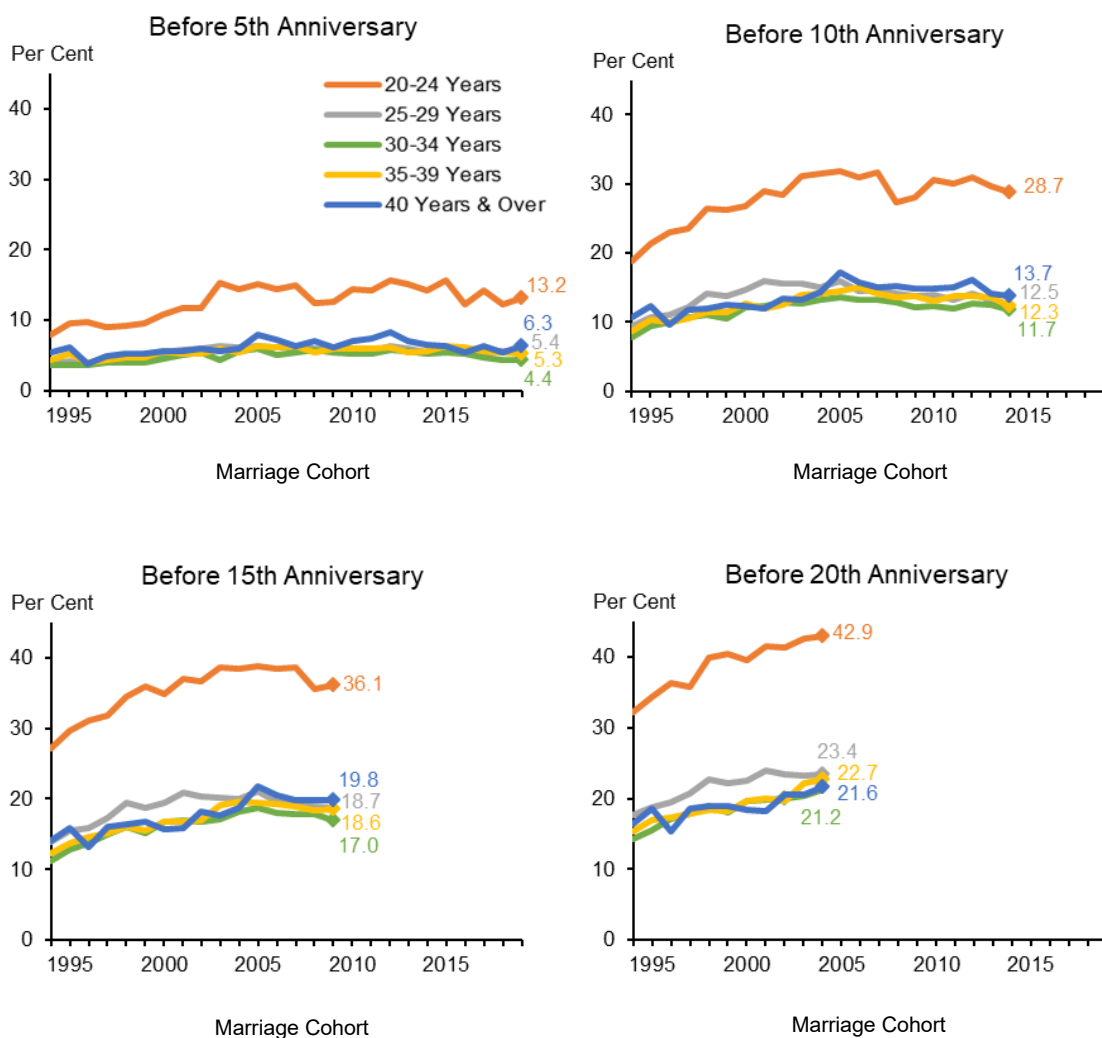
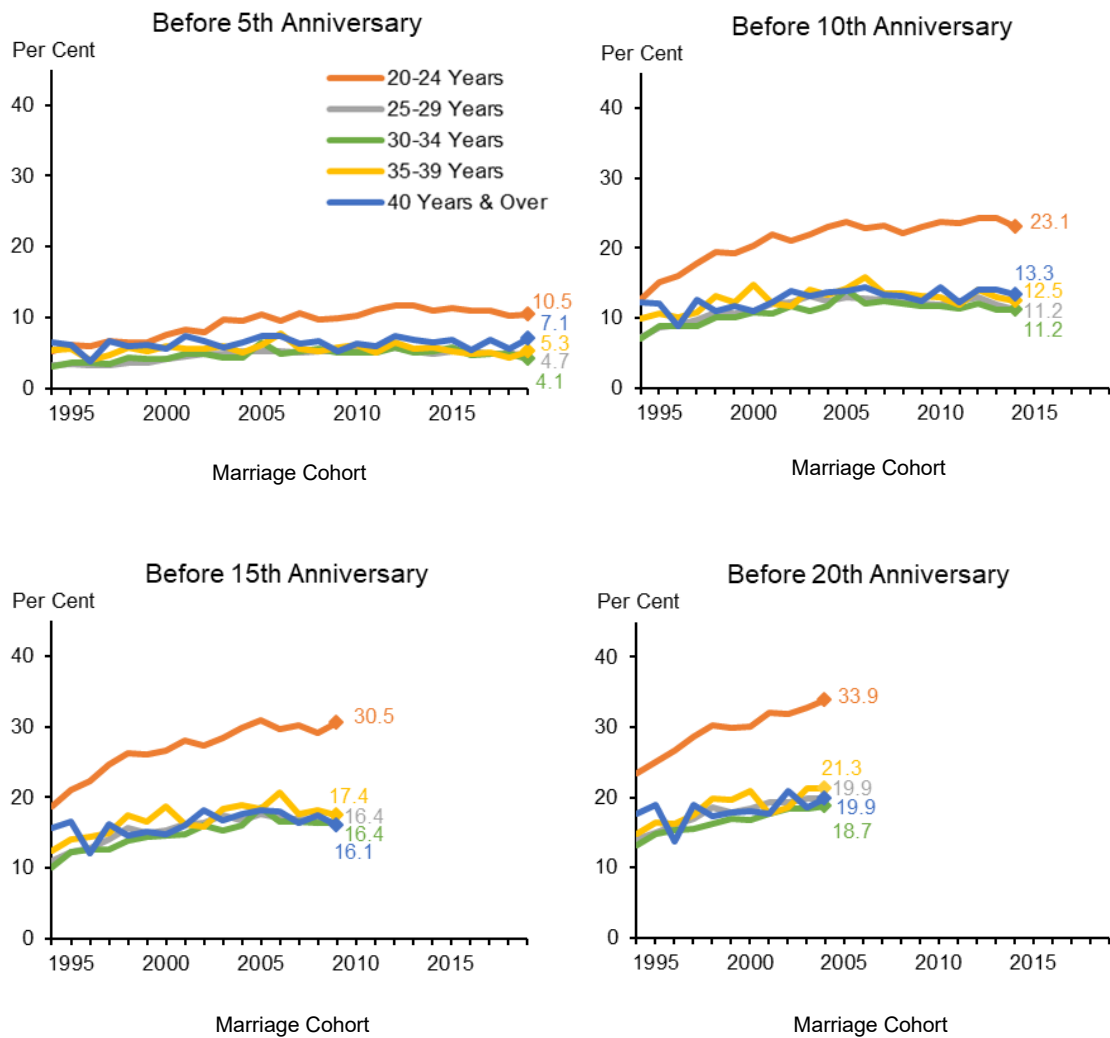


Figure 3.5 Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Marriages for Females by Age Group at Marriage



Highest Dissolution Rates Among Those With Secondary and Below Qualification

Across marriage cohorts, dissolution rates were the lowest for both males and females with university qualification at point of marriage and the highest for those with secondary and below qualification (Figures 3.6 and 3.7).

Figure 3.6 Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Marriages for Males by Educational Qualification at Marriage

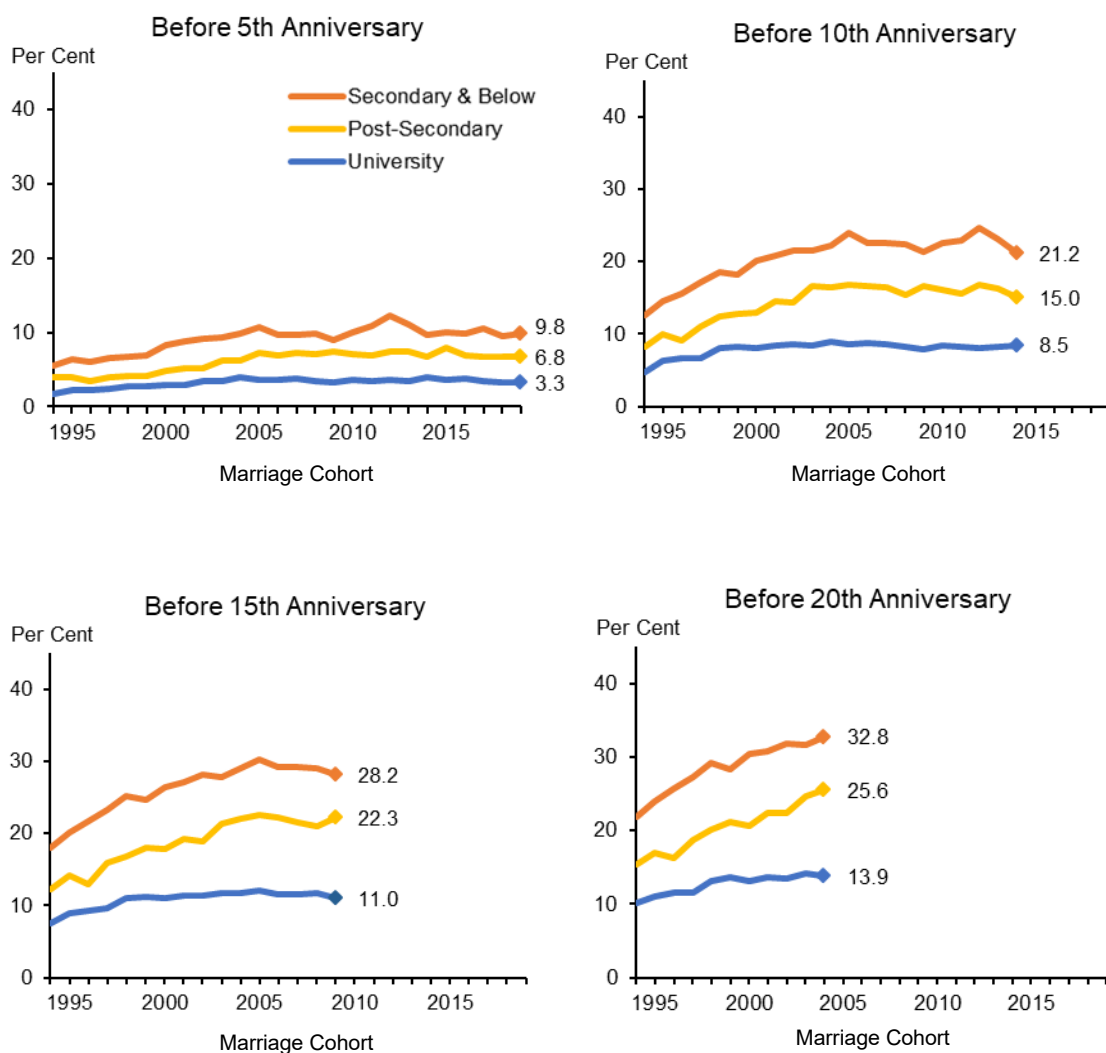
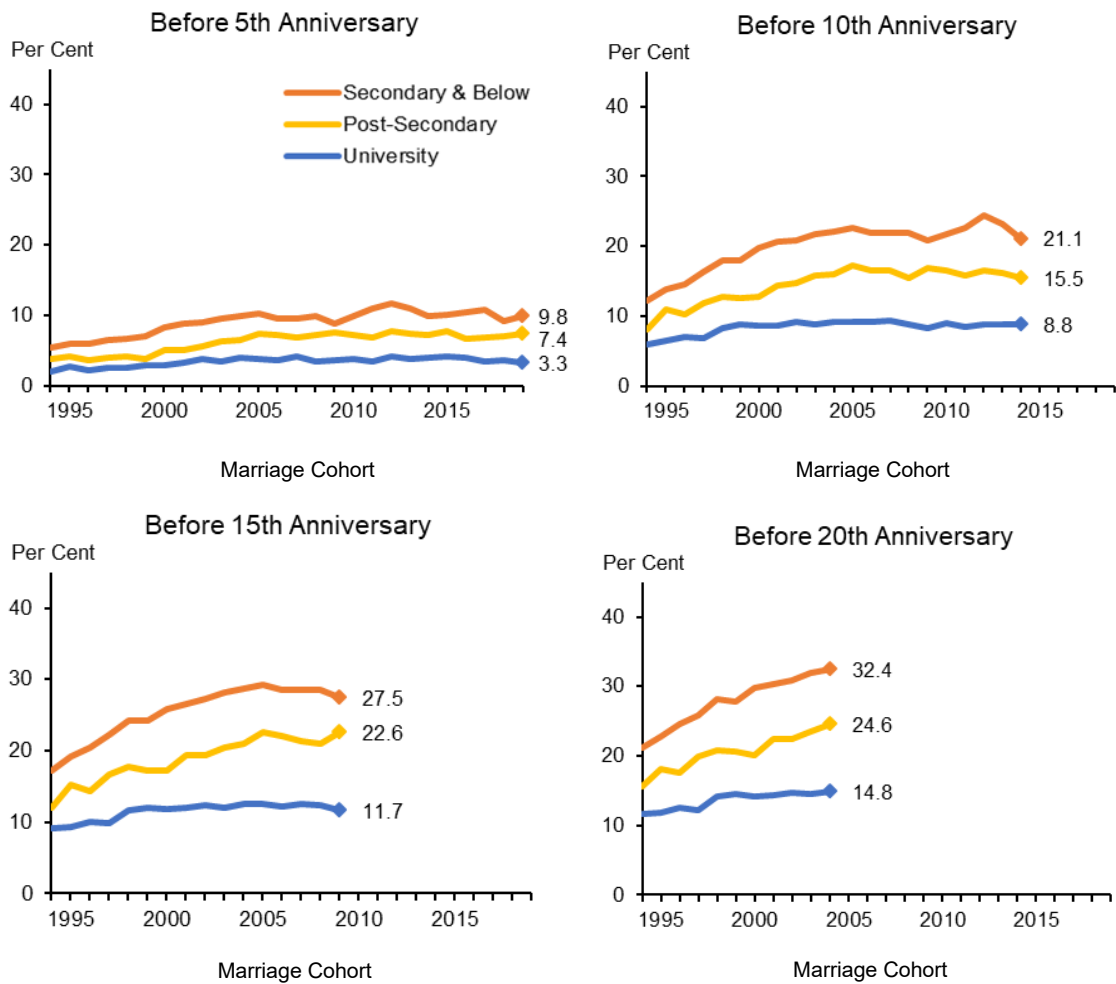


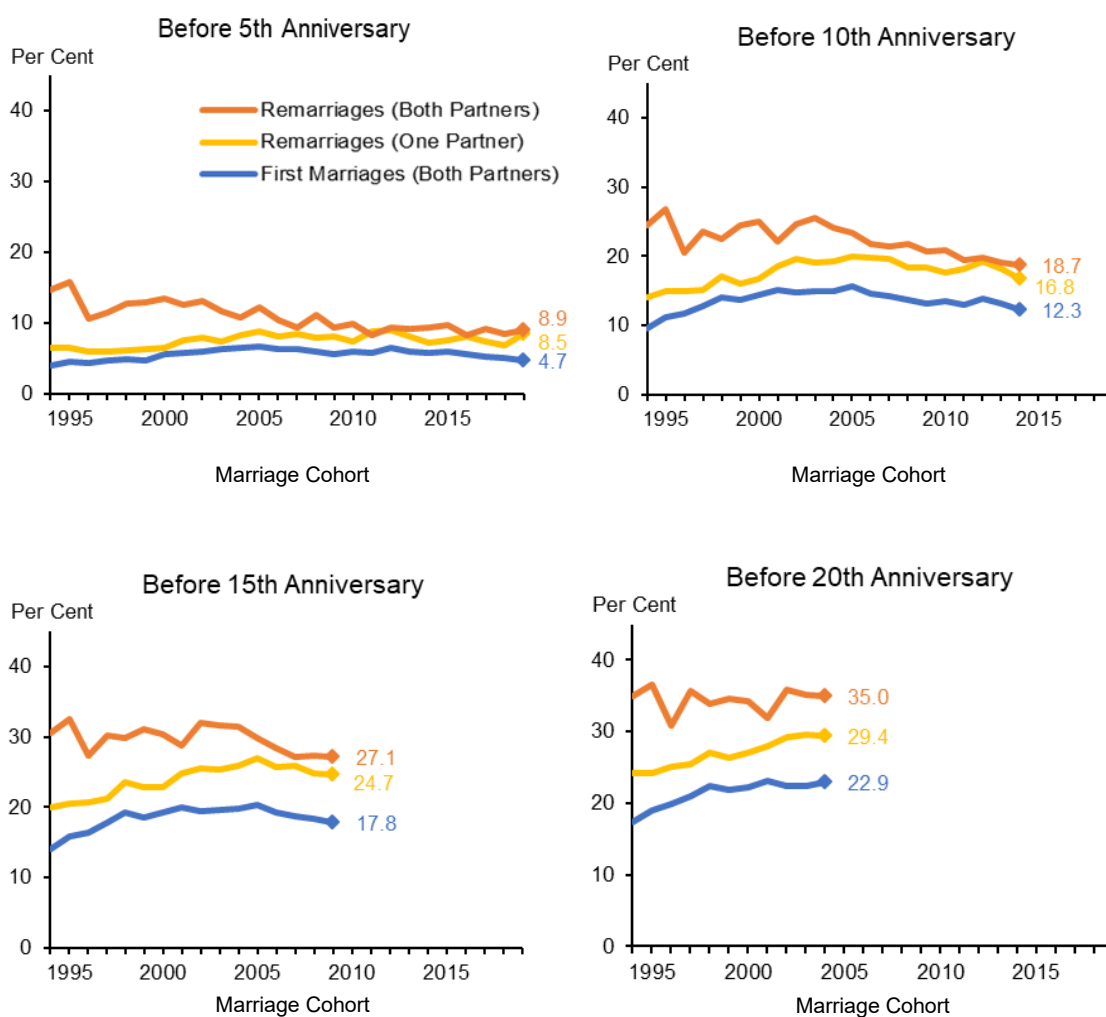
Figure 3.7 Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Marriages for Females by Educational Qualification at Marriage



Higher Dissolution Rates Among Remarriages

The dissolution rate of couples who had both been married previously was the highest, followed by couples where one partner had previously been married (Figure 3.8). Couples who were marrying for the first time had the lowest dissolution rates. Nevertheless, the difference in dissolution rates between first marriages and remarriages had narrowed for recent marriage cohorts.

Figure 3.8 Cumulative Proportion of Dissolved Resident Marriages by Marriage Order of Couple



SOURCE AND DATA COVERAGE

Statistics on Marriages

Statistics on civil marriages are obtained from records of marriages registered under the Women's Charter maintained by the Registry of Marriages. They include all civil marriages solemnized by the Registrar of Marriages, pastors of churches, priests of Hindu temples and other registered solemnizers. For Muslim marriages, statistics are obtained from records of marriages registered under the Administration of Muslim Law Act maintained by the Registry of Muslim Marriages.

Statistics on Divorces and Annulments

Statistics on civil divorces and annulments are obtained from records maintained by the Family Justice Courts.

For Muslim divorces, statistics are obtained from the register of divorces kept by the Syariah Court. The records on revocation of divorces are obtained from the Registry of Muslim Marriages.

In Part 2 of this report, with the exception of number of children under 18 and 21 years of divorcees which is based on the date of divorce filing (i.e. start of divorce proceedings), all other time-related variables such as duration of marriage and age of divorcees are based on the date when Interim Judgement was made final for civil divorces, and date of registration for Muslim divorces (i.e. end of divorce proceedings). Separations, whether by mutual agreements or otherwise and which do not confer on the parties the right to re-marry, are not covered.

SOURCE AND DATA COVERAGE *(cont'd)*

Dissolution of Marriages Among Marriage Cohorts

Statistics on dissolution of marriages among marriage cohorts are compiled through statistical matching of marriage, divorce and annulment records.

The analysis on the cumulative proportion of dissolved marriages among marriage cohorts is confined to resident marriages, which refer to marriages contracted between persons where either or both are Singapore citizens or permanent residents. Marriages contracted between two non-residents are excluded from the analysis due to difficulty in tracking the marital outcome of these marriages over time. For example, the identification documents used by non-residents to register their marriages may not be unique. Non-resident couples may also leave Singapore to return to their home country, making it difficult to track their marriage outcomes.

Residents who contracted their marriages overseas would not be covered in the statistics due to the unavailability of data. Similarly, divorces or annulment of marriages that were granted outside of Singapore are excluded in the compilation. If a couple registers their marriage in Singapore but eventually divorces or annuls their marriage in another country, the couple's marriage will be considered intact in the cohort statistics.

As the purpose of the cohort analysis is to track the marital outcome of marriage cohorts over time, the size of each marriage cohort is kept constant throughout the period of analysis. Hence, couples will not be removed from the marriage cohorts even when they face circumstances such as death of spouse or migration.

GLOSSARY

Age-Specific Marriage Rate

The number of marriages registered within a specific age group during the year, out of every thousand unmarried population in the same age group.

Age-Specific Divorce Rate

The number of divorces and annulments granted within a specific age group during the year, out of every thousand married population in the same age group.

Annulments

Annulments refer to invalidation of marriages granted under the Women's Charter. Parties whose marriage has been annulled are conferred the status of never having been married to each other.

General Marriage Rate

The number of marriages registered among persons aged 15-49 years during the year, out of every thousand unmarried population in the same age group.

General Divorce Rate

The number of divorces and annulments granted to married persons aged 20 years and over during the year, out of every thousand married population in the same age group.

PROJECT TEAM

Senior Assistant Director

Ms Joanne Tan

Assistant Directors

Ms Wong Mun Mun

Mr Chan Jun Han

Senior Manager

Mr Wong Kwok Wing

SINGAPORE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS COMMUNICATIONS & INFORMATION SERVICES

The Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS) offers official statistics, data insights, visualisations, and statistical resources through user-friendly platforms.



SingStat Website

Visit this convenient gateway to access latest data and statistical information.

Data across the six major themes of Economy & Prices, Industry, Trade & Investment, Population, Households, and Society covering some 200 topics such as Gross Domestic Product, Consumer Price Index, Retail Sales and Food & Beverage Services Indices, Producer Price Indices, Business Expectations, Business Receipts Index, Trade in Services, Direct Investment, Population Indicators, Household Income, Household Expenditure, Deaths and Life Expectancy, Births and Fertility, Marriages and Divorces, and more.



Publications

- **Statistics Singapore Newsletter** - features articles on latest key statistical activities, recent survey findings, and methodological improvements.
- **Information Papers** - highlight conceptual and methodological changes and improvements in official statistics.
- **Occasional Papers** - present statistical trends and observations on important social and economic issues to stimulate discussion and research.
- **Singapore in Figures** - allows exploration of key economic and socio-demographic statistics through interactive dashboards.

Visualisations such as infographics and interactive dashboards with latest data, and videos to explain data and statistical concepts.

Businesses Insights Tool for Enterprises (BITE) serves businesses with bite-sized data for big decisions, giving firms insights on their customers, industries, and business performance.

Advance Release Calendar with dates of upcoming data and publication releases in the next twelve months.



SingStat Table Builder

Access over 2,500 data tables for free across various economic and socio-demographic domains from 70 public sector agencies. Watch the [video](#) to find out how you can easily access and customise data tables.



SANDRA (Statistics ANd Data Retrieval A.I. Assistant)

Chat with SANDRA on your data enquiries. Watch the [video](#) to find out how SANDRA can assist you in finding the data you need.



SingStat Express

Subscribe to receive alerts on the latest press releases, occasional/ information papers, and newsletters.



SingStat Mobile App

Download the app for fast and convenient access to commonly used statistics from your mobile devices.

Over 300 charts are available across over 40 data categories for easy access to visualise data trends.



For statistical enquiries, you may reach us at:

✉ email: info@singstat.gov.sg or submit the [Data Request Form](#)

☎ phone: 1800-323 8118* (Local users) or (65) 6332 7738 (Overseas users)

* Calls from mobile telephone lines to 1800 local toll-free number may be subject to mobile airtime charges as imposed by the relevant mobile service provider.

Find us on social media!

@SingStat

@singstat_dos

@SingStatvideo

@sg-department-of-statistics

DEPARTMENT OF
**STATISTICS
SINGAPORE**

— Empowering You with Trusted Data —