



Maldives Population and Housing Census

2022

Population Movement and Migration Dynamics Summary

MALDIVES BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Ministry of Housing, Land & Urban Development

Usual Resident Population

Usual residence is defined as the place where a person has lived for more than one year. Or where a person intends to live for more than one year or more (is the duration is less than one year in current residence).

This is different from enumerated population.
Place of enumeration is where the person was present at census night (CRT)

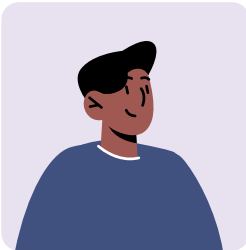
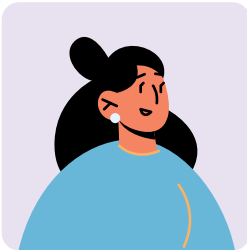
(Census Reference Time (CRT): 00:00 hrs of 13 Sept 2022).
A person living in usual residence is called a usual resident and summary focuses on the movement of the usual resident population (or population living in a place)

مردم عادی ساکنین

مردم عادی ساکنین آن شخص است که بیش از یک سال در آنجا زندگی کرده باشد. یا آنجا را برای بیش از یک سال یا بیشتر قصد زندگی داشته باشد (اگر مدت اقامت در محل فعلی کمتر از یک سال باشد).

این با سرشماری جمعیت متفاوت است.
محل سرشماری آنجایی است که شخص در شب سرشماری (CRT) حضور داشته باشد.
(ساعت 00:00 در 13 سپتامبر 2022)

شخصی که در محل عادی ساکن است، یک ساکنین عادی نامیده می‌شود و خلاصه بر روی حرکت جمعیت ساکنین عادی (یا جمعیت ساکنین در یک محل) متمرکز است.



Usual Resident Population vs Enumerated Population

Census 2022 reports a total population of 515,132 residents in the country. Including foreigners, Maale host a population of 210,053 people. Enumerated populated in Maale was more than usual residents, accounting to an additional 1800 people. This surplus is recognized as a floating/moving population, expected to be present in Maale, at any given point in time.

Apart from Maale, K. Atoll has the greatest number of people residing within an atoll (42,677 people). This is mostly due to the resorts and industrial islands, and foreign population (22,864) outnumbered the Maldivian population (19,813) within the atoll.

މާލެއިން ބޭރުގައި ވާ ރާއްޖޭގެ ބնާމުގެ ތެރެއިން 210,053 ބޭފުޅުން ދިރިއުޅެނީ ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ ތެރޭގައި. މިއީ ރާއްޖޭގެ ބަނޑުގެ ތެރޭގައި ވާ ރާއްޖޭގެ ބަނޑުގެ ތެރެއިން 515,132 ބޭފުޅުން ދިރިއުޅެނީ ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ ތެރޭގައި.

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515,132

Total Population
މާލެއިން ބޭރުގައި ވާ ރާއްޖޭގެ ބަނޑުގެ ތެރެއިން 210,053 ބޭފުޅުން ދިރިއުޅެނީ ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ ތެރޭގައި.

188,077



194,562



382,639

Maldivians
މާލެއިން ބޭރުގައި ވާ ރާއްޖޭގެ ބަނޑުގެ ތެރެއިން 210,053 ބޭފުޅުން ދިރިއުޅެނީ ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ ތެރޭގައި.

15,061



117,432



132,493

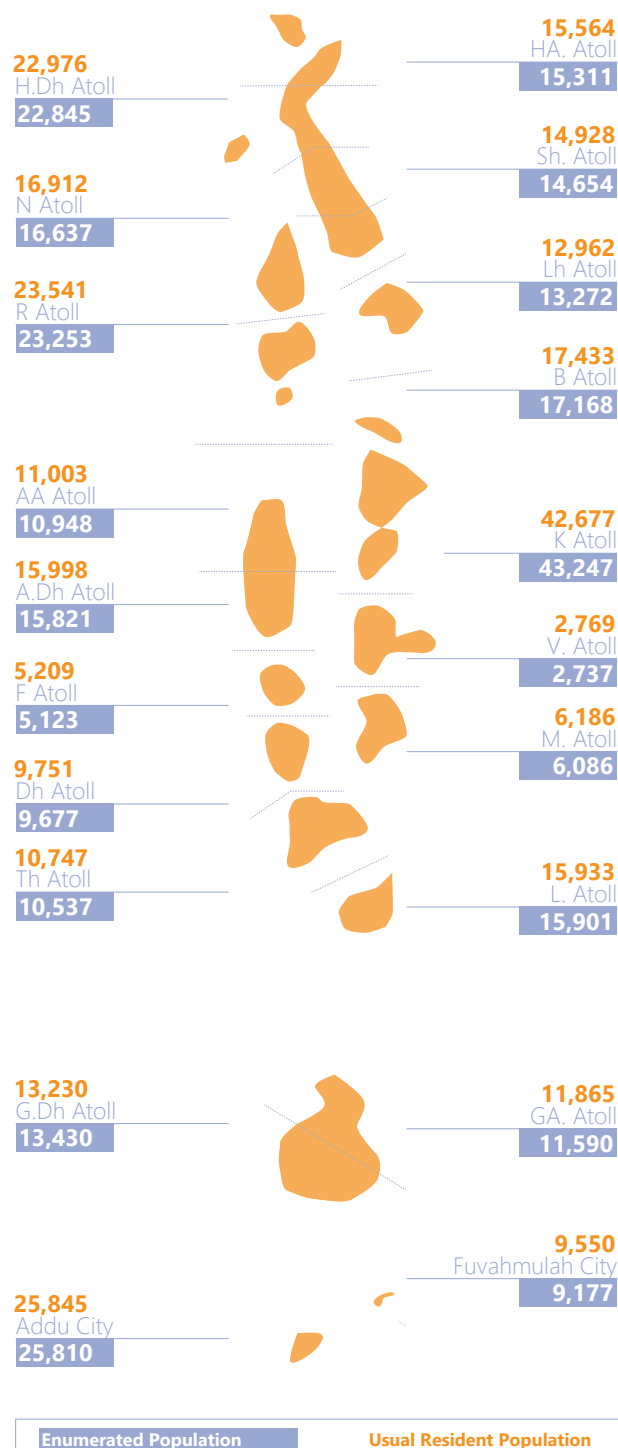
Foreigners
މާލެއިން ބޭރުގައި ވާ ރާއްޖޭގެ ބަނޑުގެ ތެރެއިން 210,053 ބޭފުޅުން ދިރިއުޅެނީ ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ ތެރޭގައި.

Usual resident population overtime- changes between 2014 & 2022

Comparison of census results overtime showed that K.Atoll had the highest gain in the usual resident population with an annual growth rate exceeding 5% per year. This growth was mainly due to the rise in foreign population which grew by 10.7% per year.

The increase in usual Maldivian population was mostly witnessed in R. Atoll, recording a growth rate of 2% per annum.

On the other hand, the highest growth in the usual foreign population was in Raa Atoll, followed by V Atoll.

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Population usually living in islands- loss & gain of population

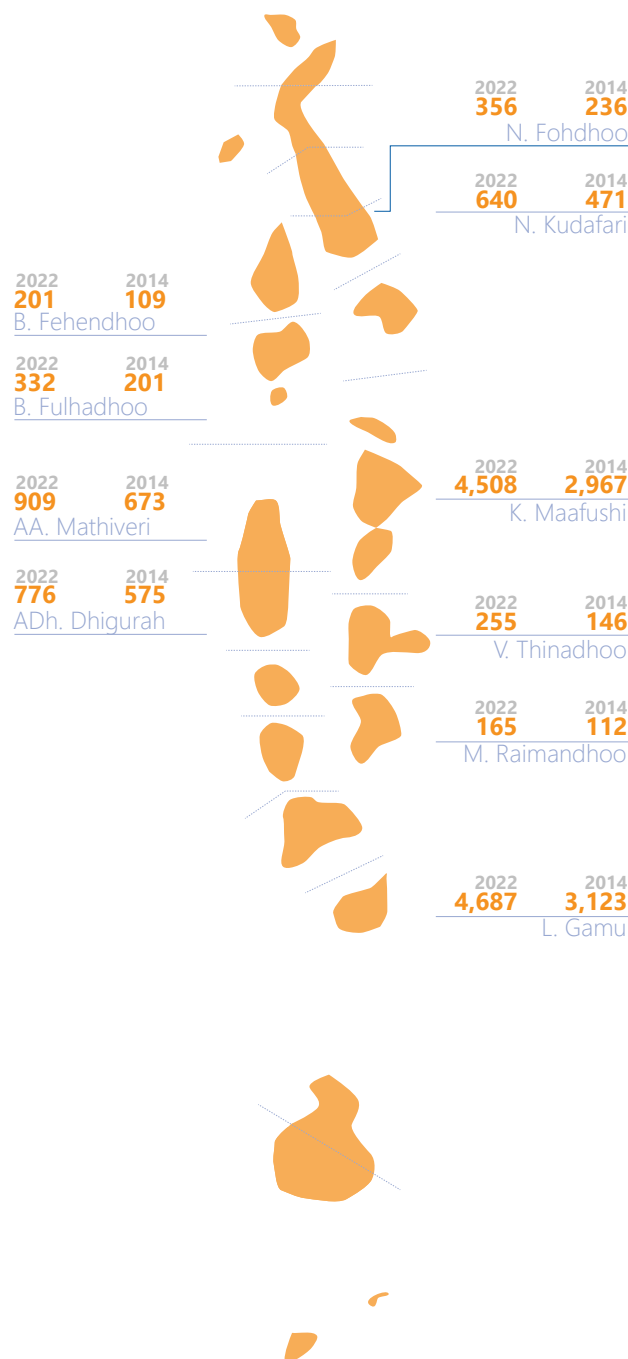
As census is the only source that provides usual resident population at the lowest geographical level, it is important to look at the changes that has taken place in the usual resident population between 2014 & 2022.

Out of the 186 islands, B. Fendhoo saw the highest growth in usual resident population. This was followed by V. Thinadhoo and B. Fulhadhoo. In almost all the islands the increase in the growth rate was mainly due to the increase in foreign population, but at the same time these islands also recorded positive growth of the Maldivian population.



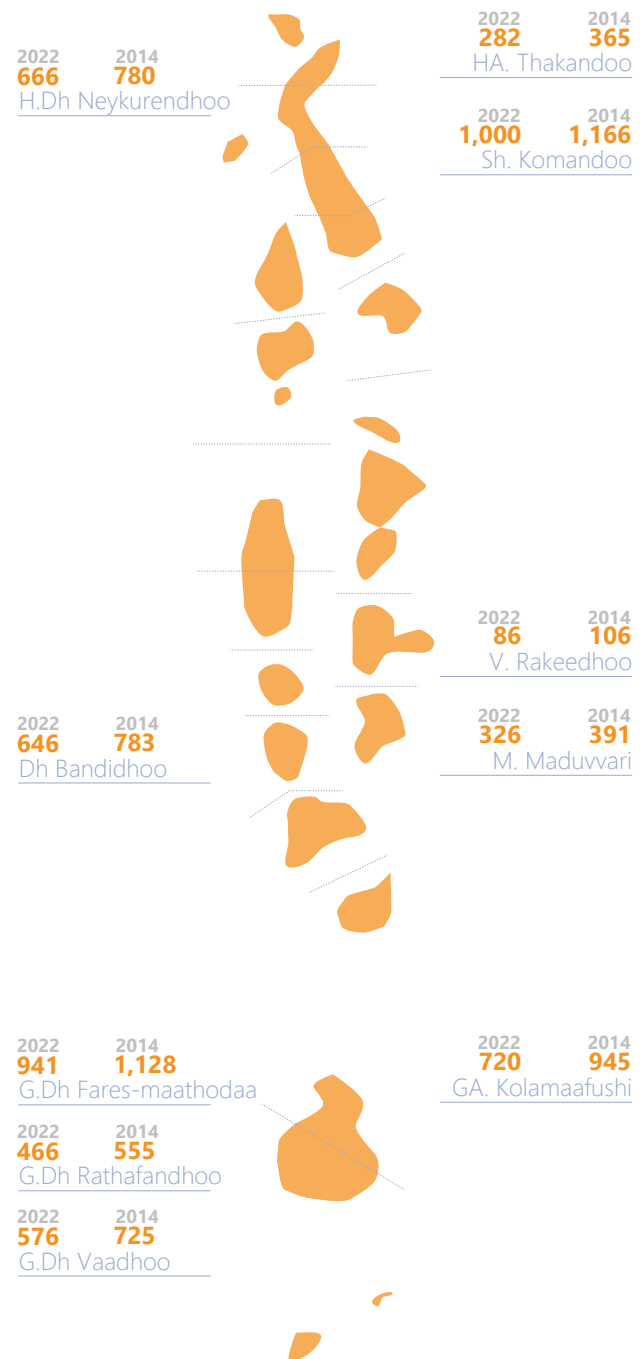
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 ۲۰۱۳
 ۲۰۱۲

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Population usually living in islands- loss & gain of population

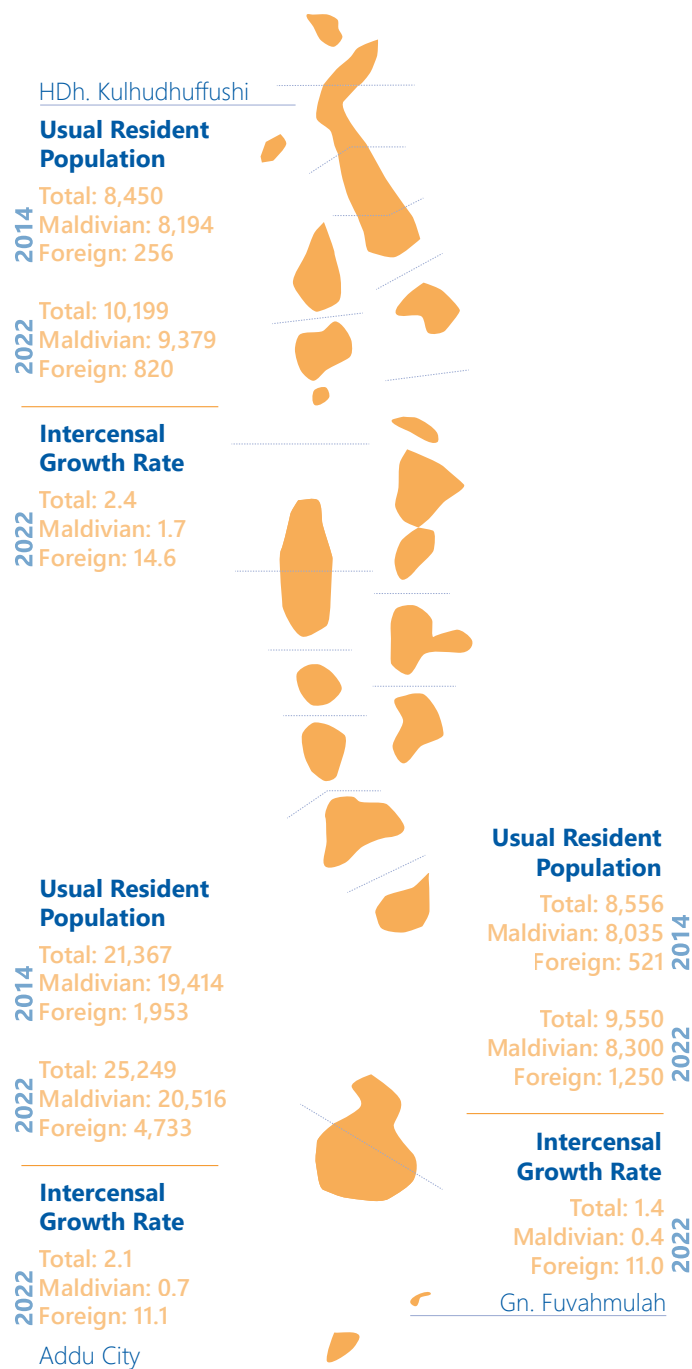
Among the islands with the lowest growth rate, GA. Kolamaafushi showed the lowest growth rate, followed by HA. Thakandhoo. The overall growth rate in these islands was low mainly due to the negative growth of the Maldivian population.

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Population usually living in Cities- comparison over time

Kulhudhuffushi, Fuvahmulah, and Addu City saw an increase in its population between 2014 & 2022. Out of the 3 cities, Kulhudhuffushi City displayed the highest growth in its usual resident population overtime. This was mainly due to the increase in the foreign population living in the city. The growth of the Maldivian population was remarkable in Kulhudhuffushi City, compared to Fuvahmulah and Addu City.

سید محمد علی شریعتی

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2014 ۾ ۱۰ لکھ ۽ ۱۰ لکھ کان وڌيڪ رڪنن جي انگ ۾ ۴۰ سيڪڙو اضافو ٿيو. ۲۰۱۳ ۾ ۱۰ لک کان وڌيڪ رڪنن جي انگ ۾ ۷ سيڪڙو اضافو ٿيو. ۲۰۱۲ ۾ ۱۰ لک کان وڌيڪ رڪنن جي انگ ۾ ۹ سيڪڙو اضافو ٿيو. ۲۰۱۱ ۾ ۱۰ لک کان وڌيڪ رڪنن جي انگ ۾ ۱۰ سيڪڙو اضافو ٿيو.

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Registered population by place of usual residence

Place of registration is the island where each Maldivian is registered. Upon birth, Maldivians are mandated by law to register in a house.

The results revealed that more than 50% of the population that is registered in each Atoll also lived within the Atoll. However, it is important to note that a significant proportion of the registered population lived in Maale.

Compared to registered population in each Atoll, the share of registered population living in Maale was more from GA & GDh Atoll. Two in every 5 people registered in these atolls was living in Maale. This was followed by people moving from Th. Atoll to Maale.

The share of population registered and living within the same atoll was higher in central atolls (K, AA & ADh) compared to other atolls.

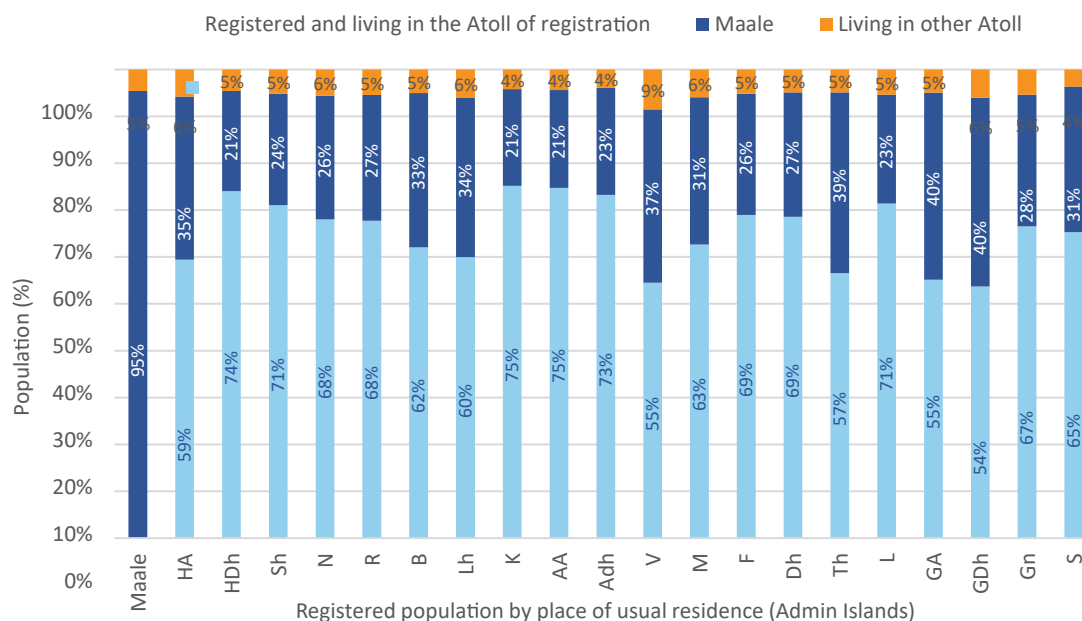
مَدِينَةُ الْمَدِينَةِ

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۱. اَمَّا اَنْتُمْ فَاَنْتُمْ اَعْلَمُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ
 ۲. اَمَّا اَنْتُمْ فَاَنْتُمْ اَعْلَمُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ
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 ۴. اَمَّا اَنْتُمْ فَاَنْتُمْ اَعْلَمُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ
 ۵. اَمَّا اَنْتُمْ فَاَنْتُمْ اَعْلَمُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ

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Registered population by place of usual residence (in admin islands), 2022



Apart from central islands, islands in Laamu atoll had the potential to retain its registered population in the island. Kulhudhuffushi was the only city, which has more than 80% of its registered population living in the city.

سولجی لایه کوئریٹس سے ڈیڈ ٹریڈ 80% اور ڈیڈ ٹریڈ انٹرنیٹ سے سولجی لایہ کوئریٹس 20%۔

Registered resident
Maldivian populaion

مکتبہ اسلامیہ

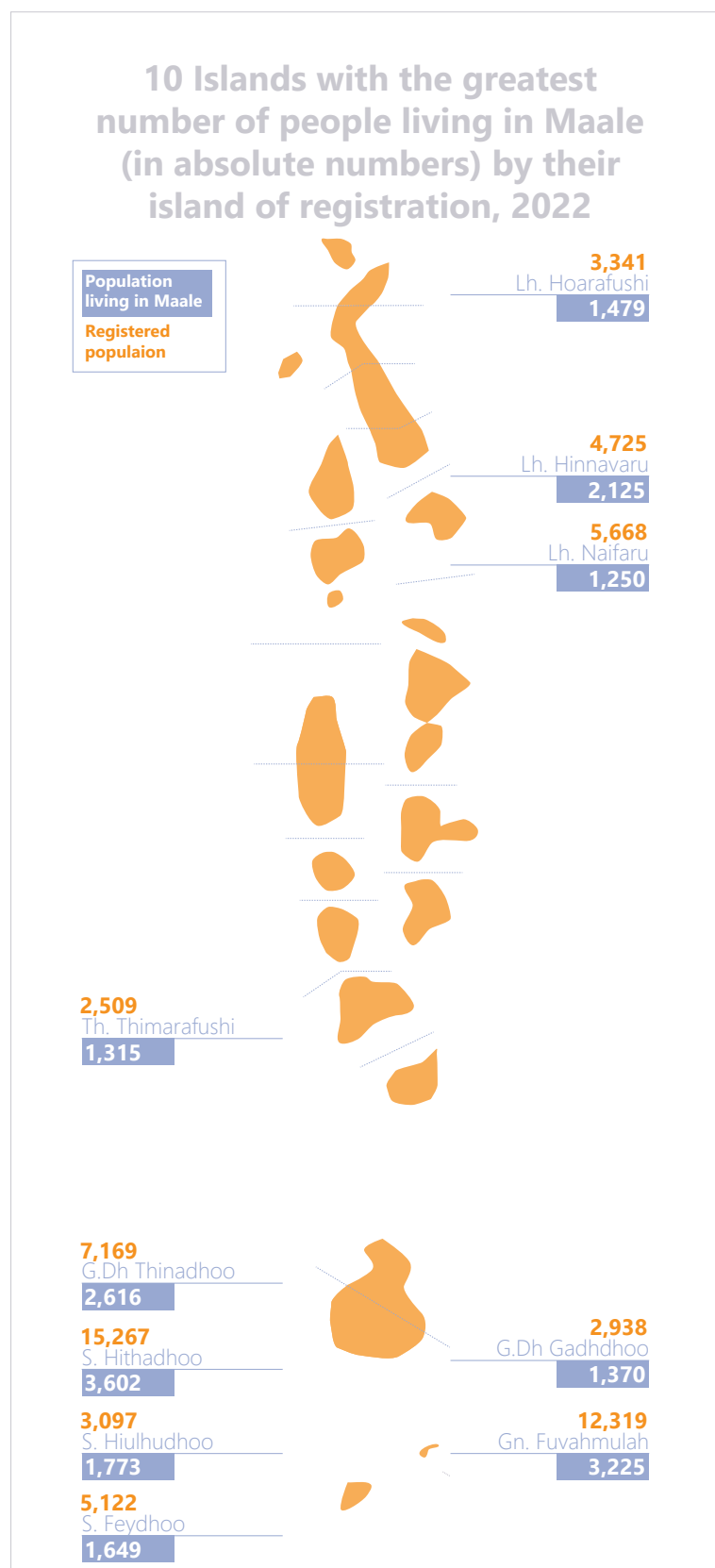
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Usual residents in Maale by island of registration

Apart from those registered in Maale, people from Hithadhoo Avah constitute the largest group living in Maale (in absolute numbers). In general, most of the people living in Maale was from most populous islands. In absolute numbers, Southern atolls contributed to most residents in Maale.

Secondly, the table also indicates, the share of registered population from these islands that resides in Maale. Close to 1 in every 4 persons registered in these islands were living in Maale. In particular, even though 1773 people from Hulhudhoo Avah lived in Maale, it accounted to almost half of their registered population living in Maale.

مکرمہ شریفہ
مکرمہ شریفہ
مکرمہ شریفہ

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Usual residents in non-admin islands by place of registration

About 4% of the resident Maldivian population usually resided in non-Admin islands, often driven by employment opportunities. In most of the atolls, more than 30% of the population that worked there was registered within the atoll. Addu City stood out with 88% of individuals working within atoll, while being registered in the city and indicates a high degree of community employment.

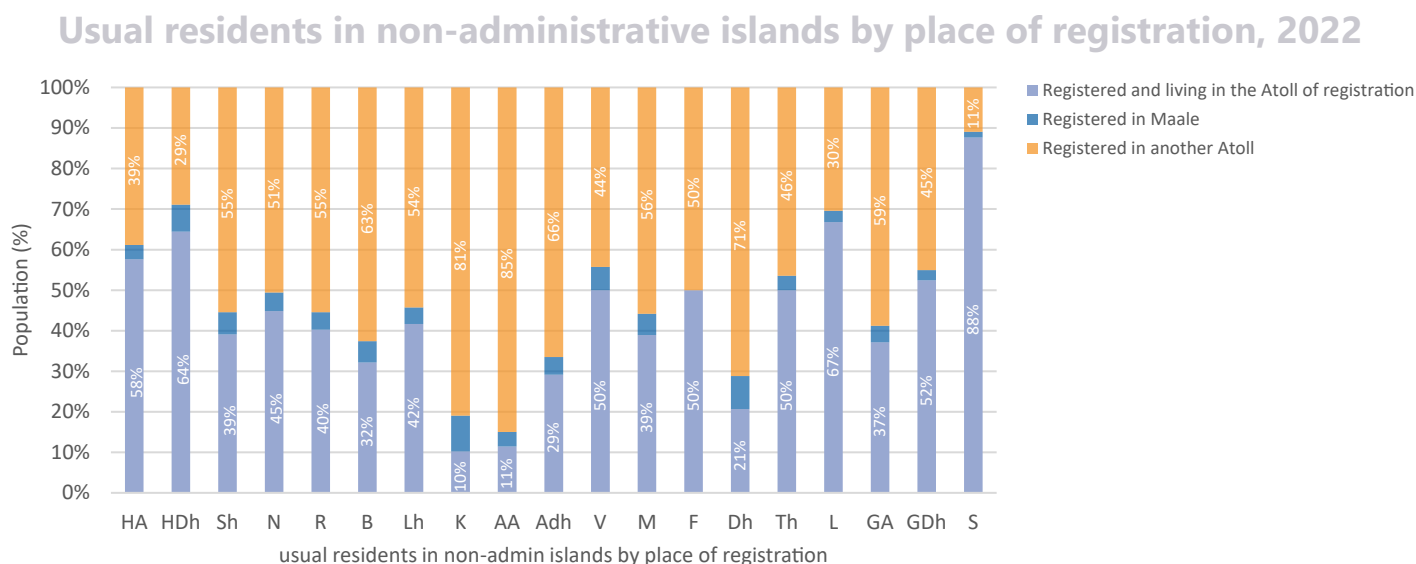
In contrast, K, AA & ADh where a significant number of resorts are located, a distinct trend emerged. Majority of the Maldivians employed in non-administrative islands were registered in other atolls. This pattern suggests a unique employment dynamic in these resort-centric atolls, where the workforce is driven by diverse origins within the country.

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۷. اور اگر اس شخص کو قتل ہو جائے تو اس کی جائیداد اس کے ورثہ میں تقسیم ہوگی۔ اگر وہ عاقل و بالغ ہو تو اس کی جائیداد اس کے ورثہ میں تقسیم ہوگی۔ اگر وہ عاقل و بالغ نہ ہو تو اس کی جائیداد اس کے ورثہ میں تقسیم ہوگی۔



Migration in Maldives

Census captured information with regard to migration among Maldivians.

Migrant:

'If a person has resided in a place (island/country) other than their usual residence for one year or more' he/she is considered as a migrant.

Those who have never moved from their place of usual residence is considered as non-migrant

Census captures the most recent migration of a person; i.e, if a person has migrated for more than once, information with regard to their most recent migration is collected.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

۱. ۲. ۳. ۴. ۵. ۶. ۷. ۸. ۹. ۱۰. ۱۱. ۱۲. ۱۳. ۱۴. ۱۵. ۱۶. ۱۷. ۱۸. ۱۹. ۲۰. ۲۱. ۲۲. ۲۳. ۲۴. ۲۵. ۲۶. ۲۷. ۲۸. ۲۹. ۳۰. ۳۱. ۳۲. ۳۳. ۳۴. ۳۵. ۳۶. ۳۷. ۳۸. ۳۹. ۴۰. ۴۱. ۴۲. ۴۳. ۴۴. ۴۵. ۴۶. ۴۷. ۴۸. ۴۹. ۵۰. ۵۱. ۵۲. ۵۳. ۵۴. ۵۵. ۵۶. ۵۷. ۵۸. ۵۹. ۶۰. ۶۱. ۶۲. ۶۳. ۶۴. ۶۵. ۶۶. ۶۷. ۶۸. ۶۹. ۷۰. ۷۱. ۷۲. ۷۳. ۷۴. ۷۵. ۷۶. ۷۷. ۷۸. ۷۹. ۸۰. ۸۱. ۸۲. ۸۳. ۸۴. ۸۵. ۸۶. ۸۷. ۸۸. ۸۹. ۹۰. ۹۱. ۹۲. ۹۳. ۹۴. ۹۵. ۹۶. ۹۷. ۹۸. ۹۹. ۱۰۰.

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Migrants among Maldivians

Census showed that close to half of the Maldivian population were migrants. More than half of the population in Maale were migrants with female predominant as migrants towards Maale. In administrative islands, one in every 3 person was a migrant and no gender difference was observed among migrants.

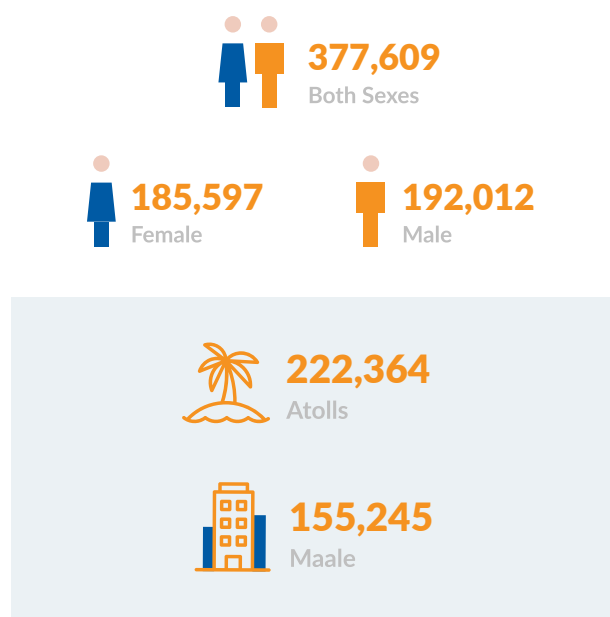
مَدَنِي مَدَنِي مَدَنِي

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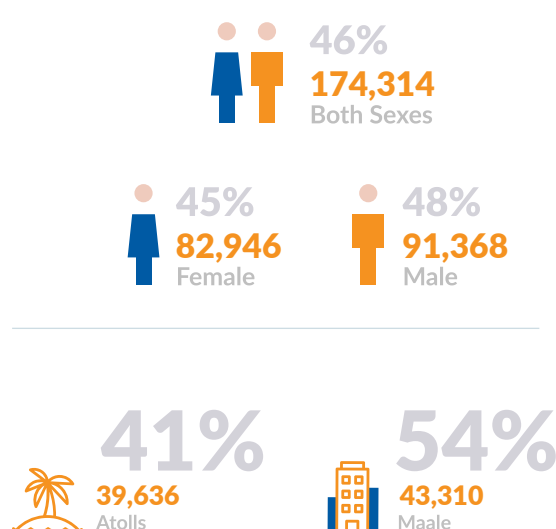
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۱. هر چه که در کتاب مذکور است، در کتاب مذکور است. ۲. هر چه که در کتاب مذکور است، در کتاب مذکور است. ۳. هر چه که در کتاب مذکور است، در کتاب مذکور است. ۴. هر چه که در کتاب مذکور است، در کتاب مذکور است. ۵. هر چه که در کتاب مذکور است، در کتاب مذکور است. ۶. هر چه که در کتاب مذکور است، در کتاب مذکور است. ۷. هر چه که در کتاب مذکور است، در کتاب مذکور است. ۸. هر چه که در کتاب مذکور است، در کتاب مذکور است. ۹. هر چه که در کتاب مذکور است، در کتاب مذکور است. ۱۰. هر چه که در کتاب مذکور است، در کتاب مذکور است.

Resident Maldivian population



Migrants



Migrants among Maldivian- internal and international migrants

For the 174,314 migrants, further insight is generated to determine their place of previous residence. This helps to determine whether a Maldivian has moved within the country or have crossed international borders.

Internal migration is characterized by migration within the country, from one island to another. International migration among Maldivians pertains to the relocation of the population to the Maldives by crossing international borders.

Migration among Maldivians was mostly within the country, 87% of the migration was due to internal migration. Out of the total migrations, 12% of the migrants were considered international migrants, as they previously lived abroad.

Internal migration was more prevalent among females, whereas international migration was more among men.

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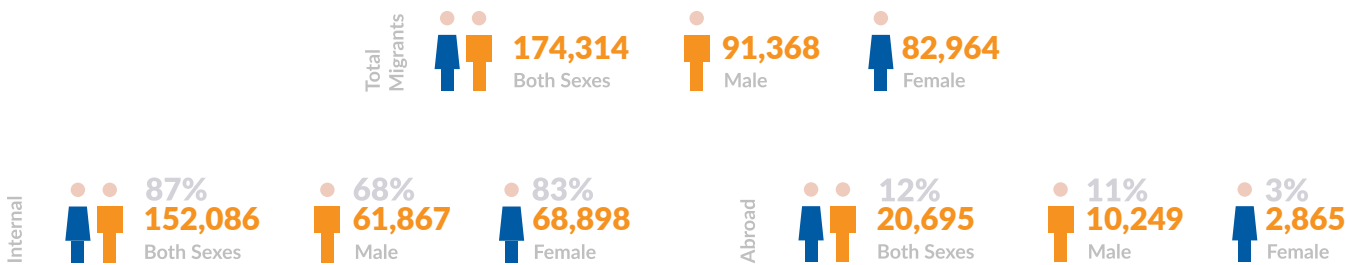
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Migrants by migration status, 2022



Duration in current residence- flow of internal migration

Information collected on the duration in current residence allows us to determine most recent migrants and flow of migration towards Maale and Atolls. Those whose duration in current residence is less than one year has been considered as recent migrants.

A total of 16,673 people migrated less than one year ago. Maale received 6484 migrants as most recent migrants (less than 1 year). Maale saw an increase in migrants between 2021 and 2022. Compared to 2021, an addition of 1168 people moved to Maale. Maale has been gaining migrants compare to administrative islands. This also gives a crude estimation of migration to Maale, where Maale can expect to received 6400 migrants annually. This also implies Maale can expect to receive 18 migrants per day. More women migrated to Maale compared to men.

Administrative islands received 6761 people as migrants in less than one year's time. A total of 3428 migrants moved to non-admin islands within one year. Within the last 11 months, more men moved to Admin islands compared to women.

On the other hand, migrants stayed back in their destination for a longer period in Maale than in the administrative islands. Maale had more than 28,000 migrants who have lived in the city for more than 15 years.

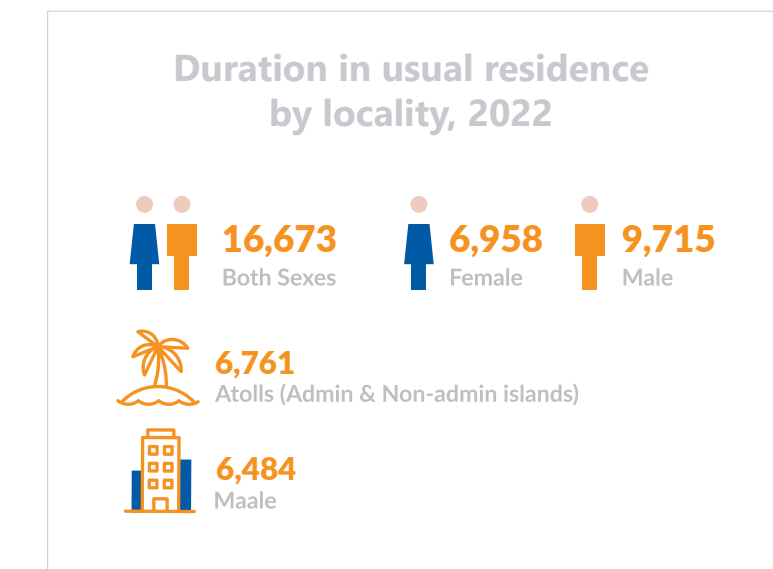
Duration in usual residence by locality, 2022

Duration in usual residence by locality, 2022. This section provides a detailed breakdown of migration patterns, including the number of migrants received by locality and the duration of their stay.

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Administrative islands received 6761 people as migrants in less than one year's time. A total of 3428 migrants moved to non-admin islands within one year. Within the last 11 months, more men moved to Admin islands compared to women.



Why do Maldivians migrate?

Within the Maldives, internal migration is a common phenomenon, driven by a combination of push and pull factors.

At national level, education and employment were the main drivers of migration. This was followed by family migration to live with family and those moving back as return migrants.

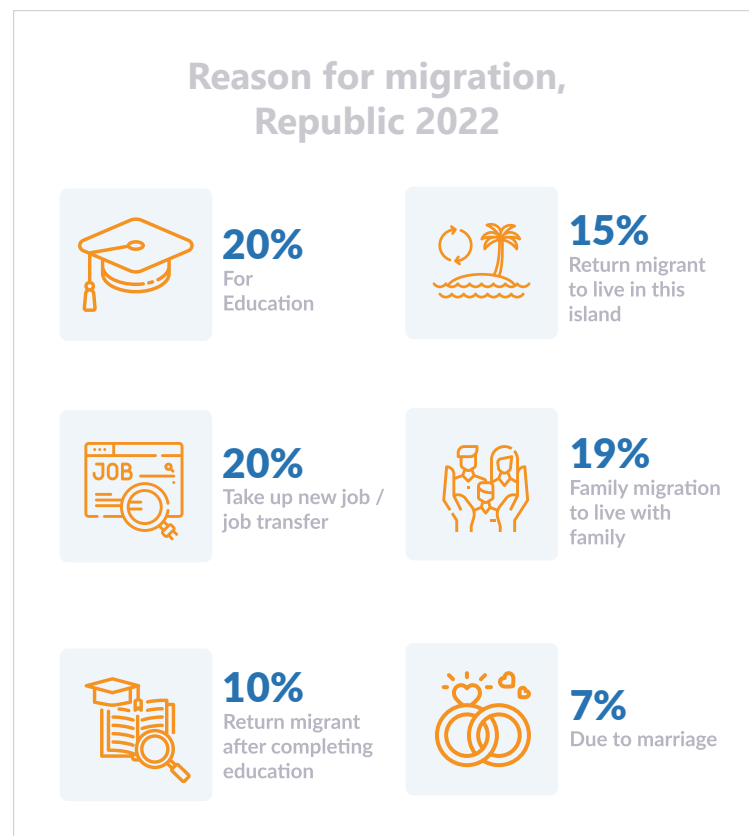
Till date, most of the migration towards Maale was primarily for education. Almost 1 in 3 migrants came to Maale for education. This was followed by family migration to live with family (14%). When family migrates, this leads to dependents such as children/spouse and relative migrating with them. As a result of this, the dependents move to live with family. Only 14% of the migrants to Maale cited employment opportunities as their primary motivation.

Migration towards admin island was mainly as return migrants. Almost 1 in 3 people migrated back to their islands as return migrants. Migration to atolls, on the other hand, was marked by a significant number of people moving to reside with family members. While education remained as the main reason for migration to Maale, only 4% migrated to and within atolls for education.

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Drivers of migration- past and present

Information on the duration spent in current residence allows to reflect on the changes in the flow of migrants by purpose.

Over the past seven years, there has been a notable shift in the reasons that prompted migration among Maldivians. Seven years ago, the primary motivation for migration among Maldivian was family migration (22%), education (19%) and return migration (17%) and take up new jobs (16%). The paradigm has shifted in its shares when it comes to migration in recent years (migration that has taken place less than 1 year).

At present, employment stood as the primary driver for migration, with one in every three migrants (34%) relocating for job opportunities. Subsequently, family migration (19%) and education (14%) constitute as the other main factors for recent migration. The proportion of individuals returning after completing their education was minimal now, at 4%, which was a notable decrease from 12% recorded seven years ago.

Recent trends in migration towards Maale has shown subtle shifts. Education was the main pull factor to the capital city 7 years ago and it remained the same even today. However, migration due to other reasons (such as medical, as parent/ guardian) has increased over time.

Over the years, migration for employment has increased dominantly in atolls- both administrative and non-administrative islands. Migration for work was mostly towards non-admin islands which consist of resorts and industrial islands. Few people tend to return back to their islands, as the share has declined from 30% in previous years to 21% indicating a shift in migration patterns and preferences.

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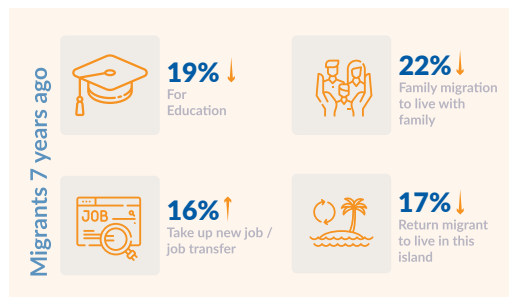
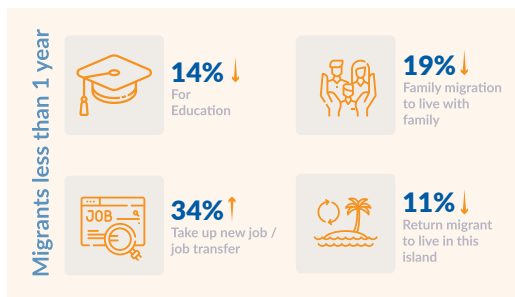
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Reason for migration, now and 7 years ago, 2022



Gender difference in migration- past and present

Migration pattern of men and women differs. Employment becomes the driving factor among men for migration. In the past (7 years ago), one in every five men migrated for employment while at present, more than half of the men migrated for migration (50%).

For women, migration was driven by necessity rather than by choice. In the past (7 years back), one in every 5 women migrated due to family migration and to live with family. This trend persists today, as 27% of the women migrated for the same cause. At present, the share of women migrating for education was more compared to men. Noticeable increase has been seen in the share of women migrating for employment over time. On the other hand, women migrating for health reasons has increased and should not be ignored.

பெண்-புருஷ இடம்பெயர்வு வேறுபாடு - கடந்த 7 ஆண்டுகளில்

பெண்-புருஷ இடம்பெயர்வு முறைகள் வேறுபட்டிருக்கின்றன. வேலைவாய்ப்பு ஆண்களுக்கு இடம்பெயர்வின் முக்கிய காரணமாக உள்ளது.

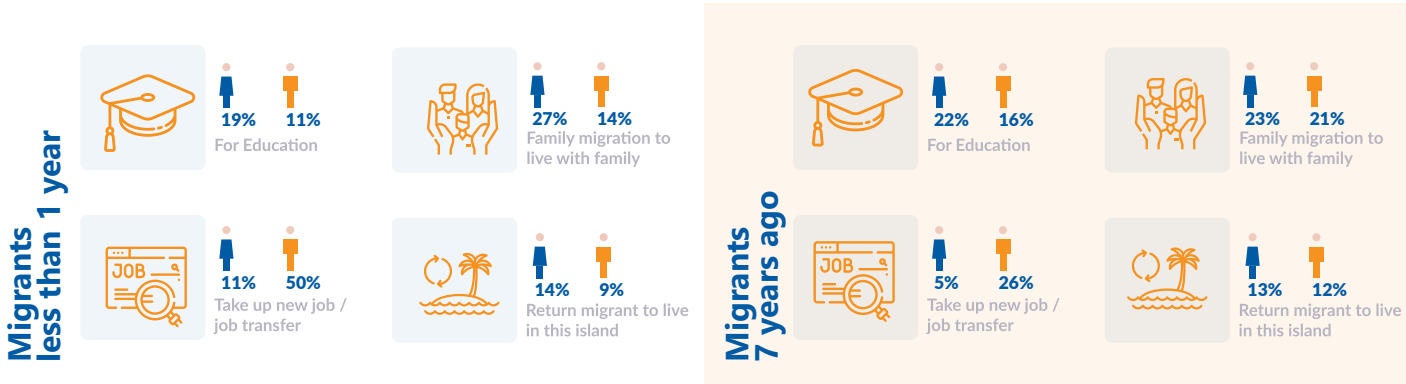
பெண்-புருஷ இடம்பெயர்வு முறைகள் வேறுபட்டிருக்கின்றன. கடந்த 7 ஆண்டுகளில், 1 இல் 5 ஆண்கள் வேலைவாய்ப்புக்காக இடம்பெயர்ந்தனர். ஆனால், இப்போது, 50% ஆண்கள் வேலைவாய்ப்புக்காக இடம்பெயர்ந்தனர்.

பெண்-புருஷ இடம்பெயர்வு முறைகள் வேறுபட்டிருக்கின்றன. கடந்த 7 ஆண்டுகளில், 1 இல் 5 பெண்கள் குடும்ப இடம்பெயர்வு மற்றும் குடும்பத்தில் வாழ்வதற்காக இடம்பெயர்ந்தனர். இது இப்போதும் தொடர்ந்து உள்ளது, 27% பெண்கள் இத்தேசியில் வாழ்வதற்காக இடம்பெயர்ந்தனர்.

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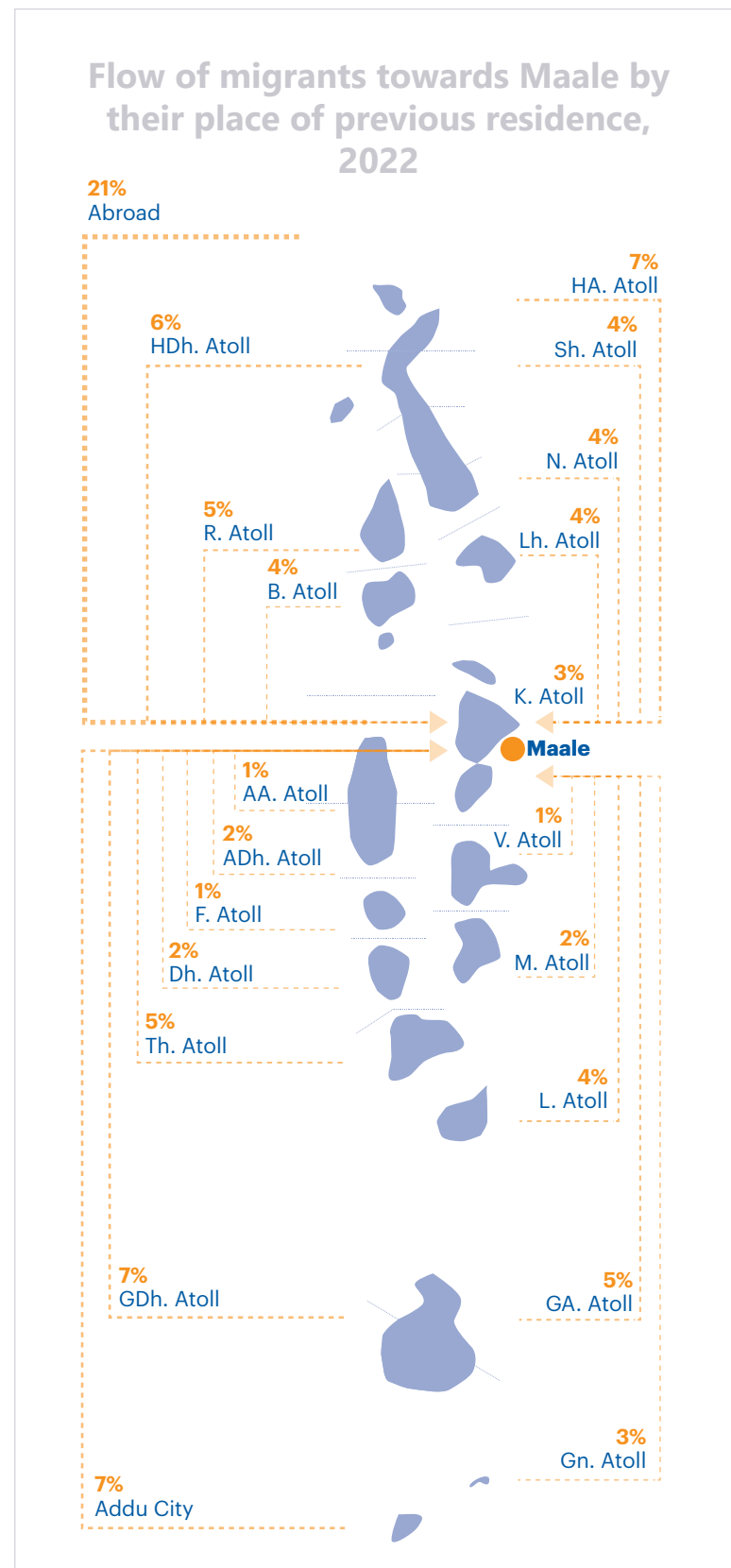
Reason why men and women migrate, now and 7 years ago, 2022



Usual residents in Maale by island of registration

Apart from those registered in Maale, people from Hithadhoo Avah constitute the largest group living in Maale (in absolute numbers). In general, most of the people living in Maale was from most populous islands. In absolute numbers, Southern atolls contributed to most residents in Maale.

Secondly, the table also indicates, the share of registered population from these islands that resides in Maale. Close to 1 in every 4 persons registered in these islands were living in Maale. In particular, even though 1773 people from Hulhudhoo Avah lived in Maale, it accounted to almost half of their registered population living in Maale.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Foreign migrants by nationality

Census showed that a total of 515,132 people live in the country. This includes 382,639 Maldivians and 132,493 foreigners. Approximately 26% of the population was foreigners. Or for every 3 Maldivians, there was one foreigner in the country.

This marked a significant increase in the number of foreigners living in the Maldives from 2014, which recorded 63,637 foreigners as living in the country. Close to 40% of the foreign population lived in Maale and the remaining population was distributed across the atolls, including non-administrative islands.

More than half of the foreign population consist of Bangla-deshi's. One in every 4 foreigners in the country was from India. About 9% of the foreigners was from Sri Lanka.

ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ ބޭރުގެ މީހުންގެ ގަދަދު

ކަންޑެއިރުގެ ބަލާމުގައި ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގައި 515132 މީހުން ވަނީ ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގައި 382639 ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ މީހުން 132493 ބޭރުގެ މީހުން ވަނީ ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގައި 26% (26%) ބޭރުގެ މީހުން 2014 ވަނަ އަހަރުގައި 63637 (63637) ބޭރުގެ މީހުން ވަނީ ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގައި.

ބޭރުގެ މީހުންގެ 40% ބޭރުގެ މީހުން ވަނީ ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގައި 40% ބޭރުގެ މީހުން ވަނީ ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގައި 40% ބޭރުގެ މީހުން ވަނީ ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގައި.

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132,493
Foreign population
in Maldives



74,815
Bangladesh



32,971
India



11,338
Sri Lanka



5,123
Nepal



2,301
Indonesia



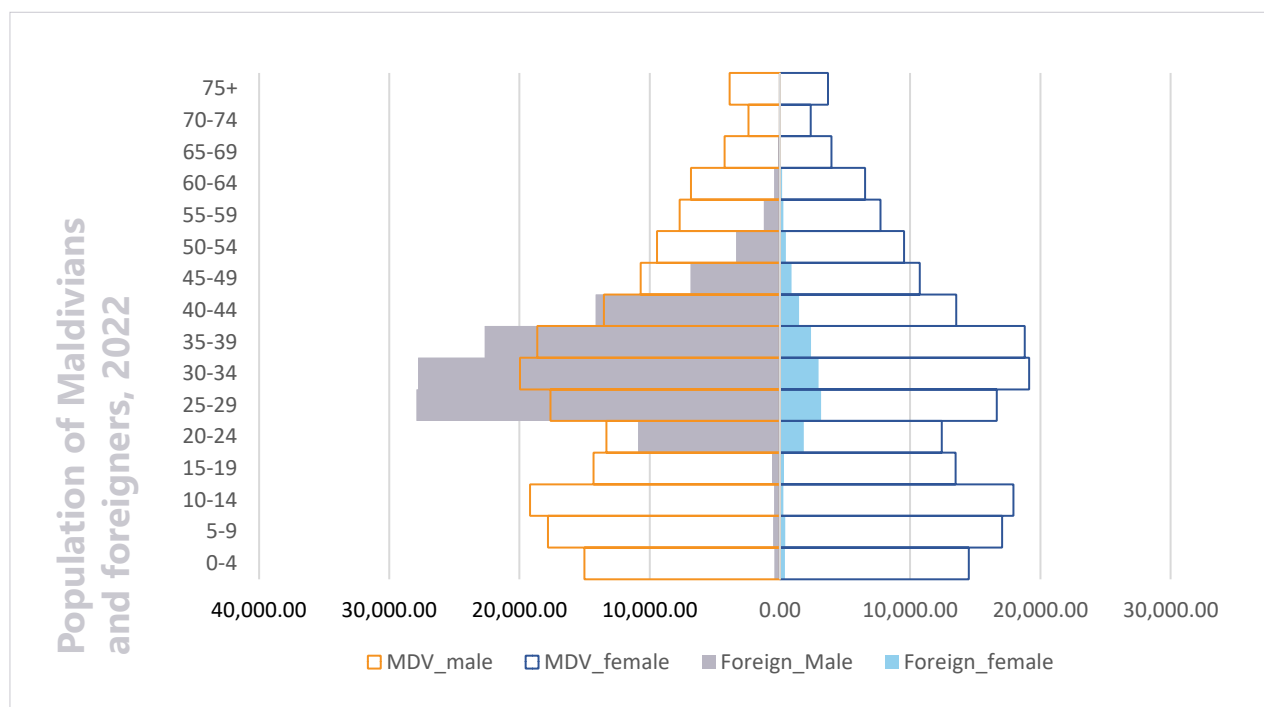
1,723
Philippines

Foreigners by gender and age

About 89% of the foreign workers in the country was men (117,432 men) which gives a sex ratio of about 780 men for every 100 women.

Foreign workforce in the country was within the working age group and foreign men outnumbered Maldivian in the prime age of working. Foreigners exceeded Maldivians from the age group 25-29 years to 35-39 years. In the age band of 25-29 years, 10,000 more foreigners were in the country than Maldivians. In the age band of 30-34 years, foreign men surpassed Maldivian men by 7000 workers.

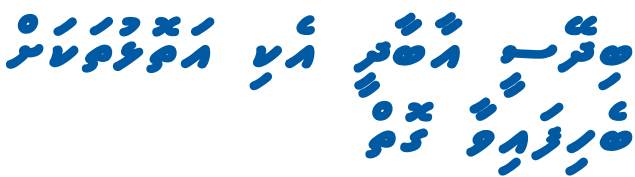
A significant proportion of foreign male continued to work in the country in their late 40's and fifties, while only a few foreign women worked in the country beyond 45 years.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

اَکْثَرُ مَقَرِّسٍ فِی بَیْتِهِمْ حَقِیرٌ لِّعِزَّتِهِمْ کَذَٰلِکَ اَنْزَلْنَاهُ لِقَوْمٍ یَعْرِفُونَ 50 اَسْمَٰعٰلُ وَنُوحٌ وَیُحْیٰی
 وَاسْمَٰعٰلُ وَنُوحٌ وَیُحْیٰی وَاسْمَٰعٰلُ وَنُوحٌ وَیُحْیٰی وَاسْمَٰعٰلُ وَنُوحٌ وَیُحْیٰی 45 اَسْمَٰعٰلُ وَنُوحٌ وَیُحْیٰی
 اَسْمَٰعٰلُ وَنُوحٌ وَیُحْیٰی اَسْمَٰعٰلُ وَنُوحٌ وَیُحْیٰی اَسْمَٰعٰلُ وَنُوحٌ وَیُحْیٰی اَسْمَٰعٰلُ وَنُوحٌ وَیُحْیٰی

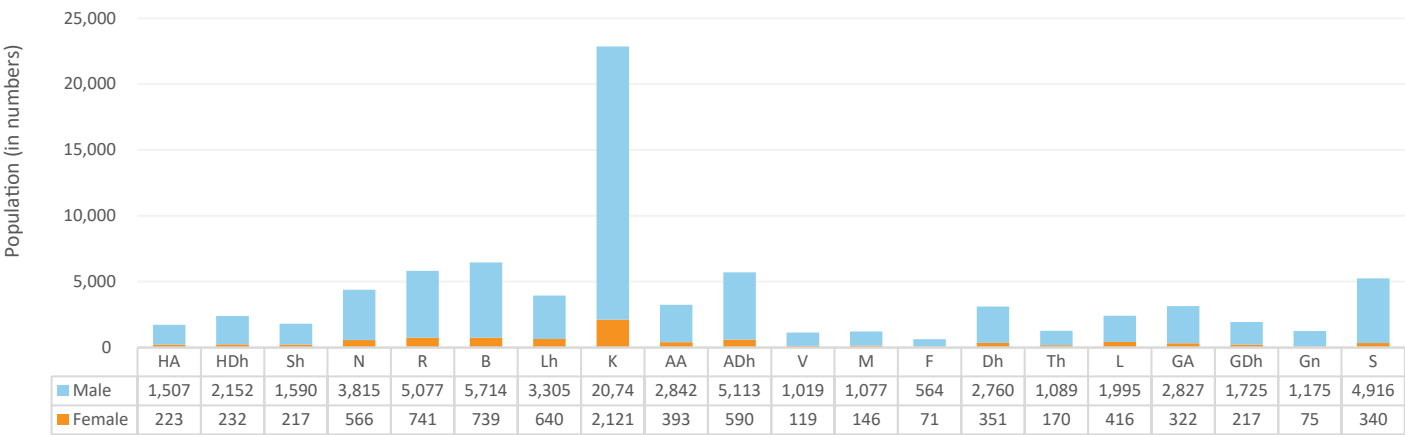
Distribution of foreign population across atolls

Foreign population is unevenly distributed across the countries. More foreign workers tend to reside in Atolls (including admin and non-admin islands) where more economic activities were carried out. The highest number of foreign workers was found in K. Atoll, where many of the tourist resorts are located and infrastructure projects are being carried out. This was followed by foreigners working in B Atoll and ADh Atoll.



މާލެ ގެ ބޭރުގެ ފަރާތްތަކުގެ އަދަދު ބޮޑުވަމުން ދިއުމަކީ ރާއްޖޭގެ ބައި ބައިގައި ހިންގަމުން ދިއުމުގެ ބޭނުން ހުންނަ ސަބަބެކެވެ. ފަރާތްތަކުގެ އަދަދު ބޮޑުވަމުން ދިއުމުގެ ސަބަބުން ރާއްޖޭގެ ބައި ބައިގައި ހިންގަމުން ދިއުމުގެ ބޭނުން ހުންނަ ސަބަބެކެވެ. ފަރާތްތަކުގެ އަދަދު ބޮޑުވަމުން ދިއުމުގެ ސަބަބުން ރާއްޖޭގެ ބައި ބައިގައި ހިންގަމުން ދިއުމުގެ ބޭނުން ހުންނަ ސަބަބެކެވެ.

Distribution of foreigners across Atolls (admin & non-admin islands) and by gender, 2022

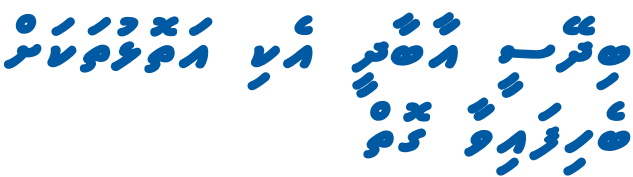


Usual resident Atolls (admin &-non admin)

Foreigners living in admin islands

The distribution of foreign population across admin islands varied as well. V. Thinadhoo recorded the highest share of foreigners. In V. Thinadhoo more foreigners resided in the island than Maldivians. Maldivians accounted to one fourth of the population.

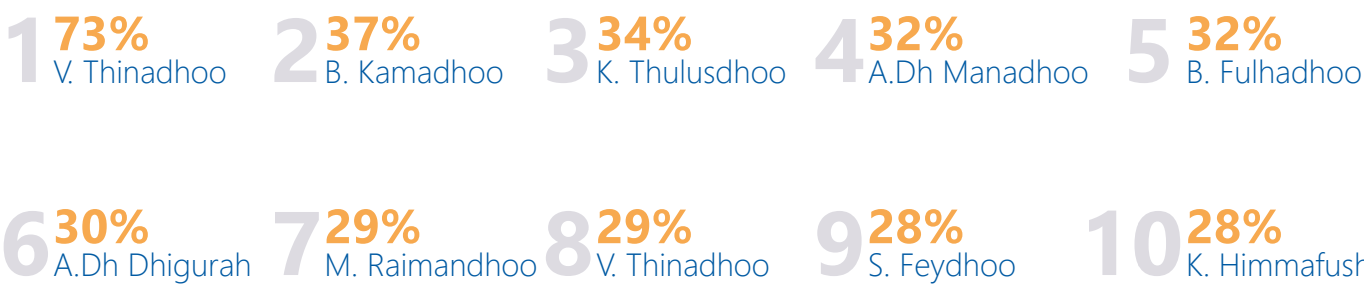
Among the top ten islands with highest share of foreign population, most of the island communities are known for local tourism with expanding guest house business. In such communities, foreigners accounted to more than one third of the usual resident population.



މާލެއިން ބޭރުގެ ފަރާތްތަކުގެ އަދަދު ވަރަށް ބޮޑުވަމުން ދެއެވެ. ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ ތެރޭގައި ވިދާޅުވާ ފަރާތްތަކުގެ އަދަދު ވަރަށް ބޮޑުވަމުން ދެއެވެ. ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ ތެރޭގައި ވިދާޅުވާ ފަރާތްތަކުގެ އަދަދު ވަރަށް ބޮޑުވަމުން ދެއެވެ.

މާލެއިން ބޭރުގެ ފަރާތްތަކުގެ އަދަދު ވަރަށް ބޮޑުވަމުން ދެއެވެ. ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ ތެރޭގައި ވިދާޅުވާ ފަރާތްތަކުގެ އަދަދު ވަރަށް ބޮޑުވަމުން ދެއެވެ. ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ ތެރޭގައި ވިދާޅުވާ ފަރާތްތަކުގެ އަދަދު ވަރަށް ބޮޑުވަމުން ދެއެވެ.

Islands with highest share of foreign population, 2022



Foreigners by duration in Maldives

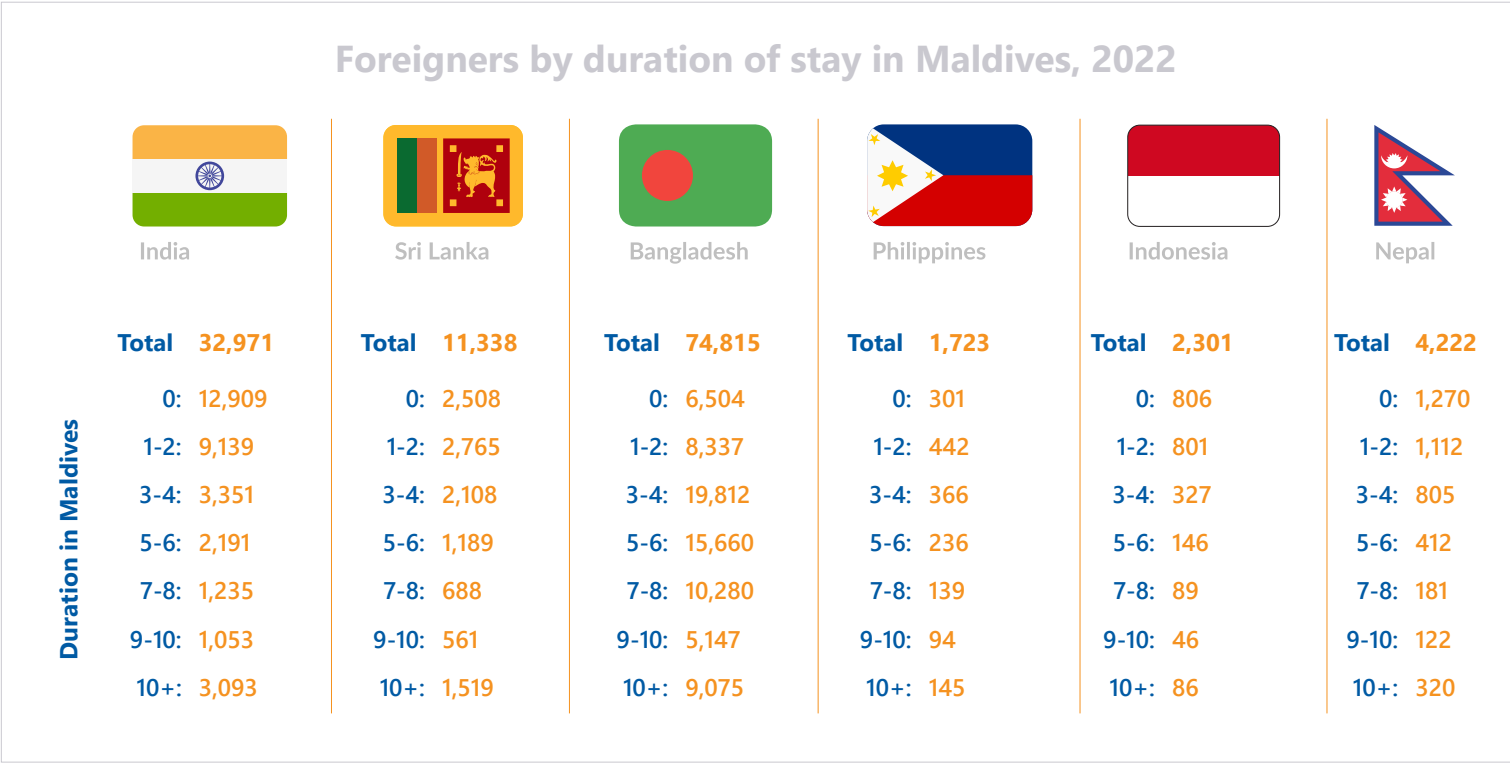
Census also captured the duration of stay in Maldives for foreigners. Most foreigners tend to reside in the country for 3-4 years. Foreign population living in the country for more than 4 reduces and showed sign of returning back to home countries.

Table also showed the duration of stay in Maldives by different nationalities. As Bangladeshi's were in majority, they stayed for longer, for 3-4 years and showed a gradual decline in the years stayed beyond that. Indians tend to stay in the country for 1-2 years and showed a steep decline after 3 years of stay in the country. This pattern was similar among Sri Lankans, Filipinos, Indonesians. Nepalese tend to stay in the country for less than one year and slowly moves to other country or returns home.

මුහුණත - විදේශීය ජනගහණය

ජනගහණයේ විදේශීය ජනයාගේ රටේ රැඳී සිටින කාලය පිළිබඳව දැනගැනීමක් ලබා දුන්නේය. බොහෝ විදේශීය ජනයා රටේ 3-4 වසරක් රැඳී සිටින බව පෙනී යයි. රටේ 4 වසරකට වැඩි කාලයක් රැඳී සිටින විදේශීය ජනයා අඩු වී නිකුත් වීමේ හෝ නිකුත් වීමේ ලකුණක් පෙන්වයි.

විදේශීය ජනයාගේ රටේ රැඳී සිටින කාලය පිළිබඳව දැනගැනීමක් ලබා දුන්නේය. බොහෝ විදේශීය ජනයා රටේ 3-4 වසරක් රැඳී සිටින බව පෙනී යයි. රටේ 4 වසරකට වැඩි කාලයක් රැඳී සිටින විදේශීය ජනයා අඩු වී නිකුත් වීමේ හෝ නිකුත් වීමේ ලකුණක් පෙන්වයි. ඉන්දියානු ජනයා රටේ 1-2 වසරක් රැඳී සිටින බව පෙනී යයි. රටේ 3 වසරකට වැඩි කාලයක් රැඳී සිටින විදේශීය ජනයා අඩු වී නිකුත් වීමේ හෝ නිකුත් වීමේ ලකුණක් පෙන්වයි. මෙම රටේ රැඳී සිටින විදේශීය ජනයාගේ රටේ රැඳී සිටින කාලය පිළිබඳව දැනගැනීමක් ලබා දුන්නේය. බොහෝ විදේශීය ජනයා රටේ 3-4 වසරක් රැඳී සිටින බව පෙනී යයි. රටේ 4 වසරකට වැඩි කාලයක් රැඳී සිටින විදේශීය ජනයා අඩු වී නිකුත් වීමේ හෝ නිකුත් වීමේ ලකුණක් පෙන්වයි.





Maldives Bureau of Statistics
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