

Concepts and Definitions

The concepts and definitions used in Population and Housing Census 2011 are as follows:

District:

Brunei Darussalam is divided into four districts namely Brunei Muara, Belait, Tutong and Temburong.

Residential Status:

Residential Status is the status of the person in relation to the immigration laws of the country. The categories of residential status are:

- i) Brunei citizen, i.e. holder of Brunei Darussalam yellow identity card;
- ii) Permanent resident, i.e. holder of Brunei Darussalam purple identity card;
- iii) Temporary resident, i.e. holder of Brunei Darussalam green identity card; and
- iv) Others

The category 'Others' included relatives or friends who visited the household during the census period.

Race:

Malays refer to Brunei Malays, comprising of persons belonging to one of the following ethnic groups of the Malay race, namely Brunei, Tutong, Belait, Kedayan, Dusun, Bisaya or Murut.

Chinese refers to all persons who belong to the Chinese ethnic group, while Others consists of the rest of the population not included in the Malay and Chinese racial groups.

Marital Status:

Marital Status is the status of the person in relation to the marriage laws or custom of Brunei Darussalam. The categories of the marital status are:

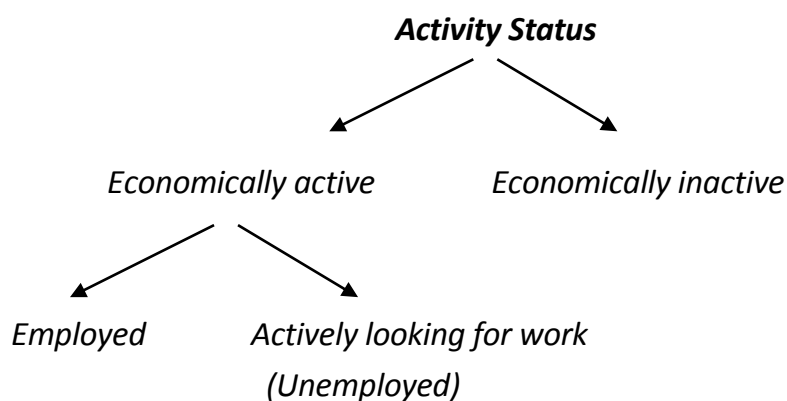
- i) Single
- ii) Married
- iii) Divorced
- iv) Widowed

Nationality:

Nationality is the legal nationality of the person. A person with a yellow Brunei Darussalam identity card is automatically a citizen of Brunei Darussalam.

Economic Activity Status:

The economic activity status for persons aged 15 years and over refers to whether they are economically active, that is employed or actively looking for work (unemployed), or economically inactive, that is not employed and not actively looking for work.

**Employed:**

Employed persons are those aged 15 years and over who work for pay or profits, or who work without regular pay in own farms or family business during the reference week.

a) Working for Pay

- i) Working for payment in cash as wages or based on work done as commissions or as tips.
- ii) Working for payment in-kind (for example food, accommodation or groceries) instead of cash payment.

b) Working for Profits

Working to get profits or payments for work done in own business, profession or farms.

c) Working without Pay in Own/Family Business or Farms

Working without receiving regular cash payments in family business or farm.

Actively Looking for Work (Unemployed):

Persons who are actively looking for work or unemployed are those who were not working and did not have any job during the reference week, but were available to work and actively looking for work for pay or profits, or waiting for the results of previous job search.

Economically Inactive:

Economically inactive persons are those who were not working, did not have any job and were not actively seeking for work during the reference week, that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Persons who are categorised as economically inactive include homemakers, students, pensioners and others such as disabled persons.

Labour Force Participation Rate:

Labour Force Participation Rate is the ratio of economically active persons to the total population, of working age (15-64 years) or aged 15 years and over.

$$r = \frac{LF}{P} \times 100$$

where

r is the labour force participation rate

LF is the total economically active population (labour force)

P is the total population

Unemployment Rate:

Unemployment Rate is the proportion of the unemployed population of the total economically active population, of working age (15-64 years) or aged 15 years and over.

$$l = \frac{U}{LF} \times 100$$

where

l is the unemployment rate

U is the unemployed population

LF is the total economically active population (labour force)

Employment status:

Employment status refers to the position of the employed person at his/her place of work with regard to employment characteristics.

i) **Employer:**

A person who runs a business on his own or in partnership and engages at least one paid employee in operating the business.

ii) **Employee:**

A person who works in government department, private business enterprises or organisations, including family business, and receives regular pay.

iii) **Self-employed:**

A person who runs a business on his own or in partnership but does not engage any paid employee. He may be assisted in operating the business by his family members without any regular pay.

iv) **Family worker:**

A person who works in his/her family business without receiving any regular pay.

Occupation:

Occupation refers to the kind of work actually done by the employed person during the reference week, which may not be related to his training, skills or qualification. If the person has more than one occupation, the occupation which is taken into account is the one that he/she spends more time on or that contributes more income.

*The type of occupation is classified according to the **Brunei Darussalam Standard Occupations Classification (BDSOC) 2011** which is based on the **International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) 2008**.*

Industry:

Industry is the type of economic activity undertaken by the department, business enterprise, organisation or firm where the person works. It is related to the type of goods/products produced or services provided.

*The type of industry is classified according to the **Brunei Darussalam Standard Industrial Classification (BDSIC) 2011** which is based on the **International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), Revision 4**.*

Sector of Employment:

Sector of employment is divided into public, private and household sectors.

- i) The public sector consists of government ministries and departments as well as statutory bodies and other government-related agencies.*
- ii) The private sector comprises of private companies and businesses, including government-owned enterprises.*
- iii) The household sector consists of self-employed or own account workers, family workers, non-profit organisations and other similar institutions.*

For comparison purposes, the household sector is combined with the private sector.

Gross Monthly Income from Work:

Income from work refers to the income of paid employees, employers and self-employed, and allowances of family workers who do not receive regular pay.

Gross monthly income is the total payment received by the person as wages or income from work, or profits from the business for one month plus one-twelfth (1/12) of the annual bonus, if any.

For paid employees, gross monthly income includes the monthly salary received, wages or commissions and allowances for overtime, mileage, housing, education, gifts or tips.

For employers and self-employed persons, gross monthly income is the average monthly profits from the business enterprise after deducting expenses such as cost of goods, rental of premises and wages and salaries of workers.

For family workers who do not receive regular pay, gross monthly income is the allowance received, if any.

Bonus refers to the additional payment other than the monthly salary which is normally paid to the employees at the end of the year. Bonus received is for the last 12 months.

Highest Level of Education Attainment:

Highest level of education attainment is categorised as follows:

- i) Primary and below*

Attained education at primary level from year 1-6 or equivalent. Also includes pre-school, adult education or never attended and formal education.

ii) Secondary

Attained education at secondary level from year 7 up to pre-university or equivalent.

iii) Technical & Vocational

Attained education at technical level such as pre-diploma, national diploma or equivalent; or vocational education such as national vocational certificate or equivalent. The education level such as teachers' training, nursing and other similar training is also included here.

iv) Tertiary

Attained education at tertiary level from higher national diploma or advance diploma and higher such as bachelor's degree, master's degree, doctor of philosophy, post graduate specialist or professional qualification and others.