

Concepts and Definitions

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

District:

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

Mukim:

Each district is divided into several mukims and in each mukim there are a number of kampungs or villages. Usually a mukim is headed by a Penghulu and a kampung or village is headed by a Ketua Kampung

Kampung:

A Mukim is divided into several kampungs or villages with a Ketua Kampung or Village Headman for each or a group of them depending on the sizes of the kampungs.

Enumeration Area:

Kampungs or localities in each mukim were further divided into several enumeration areas. Each enumeration area comprise one or the entire kampung/locality or part of it. A large kampung/locality might be divided into several enumeration areas

Living Quarters (LQ):

A living quarters is defined as a building or a part of a building which is separated and independent, and is being used or to be used for permanent or temporary living place by one person or more.

Separate means that the building structure is physically surrounded or parted by wall, fence, etc

Independent means that there is a direct access to the living quarter and its occupiers can move freely in and out necessarily to pass through other's living quarters

Households (HH):

A household is one person or a group of persons who are related or unrelated living together under one roof and making common provision for food and other essentials of living

The households are categories into two types:

- i) Privates households*
- ii) Institutional households*

Average annual population growth rate

The average annual population growth rate is used as a measure of change in many analyses and is calculated as:

$$r = \frac{[\ln (\frac{P_{t+n}}{P_t})]}{n} \times 100$$

where

- r is the average annual population growth rate*
- n is the exact number of years between year t and year $t+n$*
- P_t is the population at the year t*
- P_{t+n} is the population at the year $t+n$*
- ln is the natural logarithm*

Sex ratio:

The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females

Average household size:

The average household size is the number of persons per household and is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Persons}}{\text{Number of Households}}$$

Population density:

The density of persons per square kilometre is the ratio of the population of a given area to the number of square kilometres in the same area.