

EXPLANATORY NOTE

No.	Indicators	Explanatory Note
1	Residential Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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>	- i.e. holder of Brunei Darussalam yellow identity card;
	<i>Permanent Resident</i>	- i.e. holder of Brunei Darussalam purple identity card;
	<i>Temporary Resident</i>	- i.e. holder of Brunei Darussalam green identity card;
2	Nationality	
	<i>Citizen of Brunei Darussalam</i>	- Persons who granted Brunei Nationality status by 'MUTLAK UNDANG-UNDANG', REGISTRATION OR 'PENUANGAN'
	<i>Stateless</i>	- Persons without any specific nationalities
3	Race	
	<i>Malay</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consists of the 7 ethnic group of Brunei Malays, such as Brunei Malays, Tutong, Belait, Kedayan, Dusun, Murut and Bisaya - Malays also refer to Malays from Malaysia and Singapore.
	<i>Chinese</i>	- All group of Chinese race
	<i>Other Indigenous</i>	- Consists of other ethnic groups such as Penan, Dayak, Kelabit and others
	<i>Others</i>	- Other races not mentioned above according to race of father such as India, Sri Lanka, Maldives etc

4	Marriages and Divorces	
	<i>Muslim</i>	- <i>For Muslim religion</i>
	<i>Civil</i>	- <i>For Other religion other than Islam</i>
	<i>Customary and Others</i>	- <i>Chinese Marriages and Other Indigenous Marriages including Re-registration of marriages from outside Brunei</i>
5	Median Age	<p>- <i>The age that divides the distribution of the population into two, such that half the population is below this age and half is above it</i></p> $= L_1 + \left[\frac{\left(\frac{N}{2} - F \right)}{f_{median}} \right]$ <p>Where</p> <p>L_1 <i>Lower class boundary of median class</i></p> <p>$\frac{N}{2}$ <i>Half of total marriages</i></p> <p>F <i>Sum of all frequency lower than the median Class</i></p> <p>f_{median} <i>Frequency of Median Class</i></p>
6	Crude Birth Rate	<p>- <i>It is the ratio of the number of live birth during a year to the mid-year population in that year, per 1,000 population</i></p> $= \frac{\text{Number of live births in year } t}{\text{Mid - year population in year } t} \times 1,000$
7	Birth Ratio	<p>- <i>Number of males birth per 100 females birth in the population</i></p> $= \left[\frac{b_m}{b_f} \right] \times 1000$ <p>b_m <i>Male Birth</i></p> <p>b_f <i>Female Birth</i></p>

8	Crude Death Rate	<p>- It is the ratio of the number of death during a year to the mid-year population in that year, per 1,000 population</p> $= \frac{\text{Number of deaths in year } t}{\text{Mid - year population in year } t} \times 1,000$
9	Rate of Natural Increase	<p>- Crude Birth Rate – Crude Death Rate</p> $= \frac{(\text{Number of live births} - \text{number of deaths}) \text{ in year } t}{\text{Mid - year population in year } t} \times 1,000$
10	Total Fertility Rate	<p>- A basic indicator of the level of fertility, calculated by summing age-specific birth rate over all reproductive ages, It may be interpreted as the expected number of children a women who survives to the end of the reproductive age span will have during her life time if she experiences the given age-specific rates</p> $= \left[\sum_{n=15}^{n=49} \frac{b_n}{P_n} \right] \times c$ <p><i>n</i> Age of mother (15-19), (20-24), , (45-49) <i>b_n</i> Live births by age of mother <i>P_n</i> Female population within reproductive age 15-49 <i>c</i> Size of class interval</p>
11	Infant Mortality Rate	<p>- The ratio number of deaths of infants below 1 year of age in a given year to the total number of live births in that year (per 1,000 live births)</p> $= \frac{\text{Number of deaths below 1 year of age in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 1,000$
12	Under 5 Mortality Rate	<p>- The ratio number of deaths of childhood below 5 year of age in a given year to the total number of live births in that year (per 1,000 live births).</p> $= \frac{\text{Number of deaths below 5 years in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 1,000$