

Brunei Darussalam

General

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Total population under 15	52,785	49,638	2017
Total population over 15	153,298	171,264	2017

** ALL DATA FROM CIA, 2017*

Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth	23	2015	CIA, 2017 est.
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	9.9	2016	CIA, 2017 est.
Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births	11.1	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births	9.3	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Births attended by a skilled health professional	100	2014	WHO, 2016
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49	No Data	2015	WHO, 2017
Life expectancy for men	71	2016	CIA, 2017 est.
Life expectancy for women	75.4	2016	CIA, 2017 est.

Education

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24	99.5%	99.72%	2015
Adult literacy rate, ages 15+	87.8%	95.44%	2015
Net enrolment rate in primary education	No Data	No Data	2015
Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education	83.68%	85.93%	2014
Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education	23.45%	38.64%	2015

** ALL DATA FROM UNESCO INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, 2017*

- Female graduates from tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 65.3%
- Female students in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 12.1%
- Female teachers in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 75.7%
- Female teachers in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 65.8%
- Female teachers in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 46.1%

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Economic Activity

- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 75.5%
- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 51.1%
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution, or with a money mobile service provider (2014) (UN Statistics, 2017): Insufficient data

Decision-Making

- Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 7

Human Rights

- Girls married before 15 (UNICEF, 2016): Insufficient data
- Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): Insufficient data
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2016): Insufficient data
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during the last 12 months (UN Women, 2016): Insufficient data

Gender and Development Trends in Brunei Darussalam

Health

In Brunei Darussalam, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has shown a marked decline since the 1960's, from 95.7/ 100 000 in 1964 to 15.6/ 100 000 in 2010. This decline is comparable to other, developed countries (Ministry of Health, 2014).

99.8% of deliveries occur in health facilities with the majority (83%) of births occurring in the Brunei-Muara district (Ministry of Health, 2014, p. 7).

Education

Brunei Darussalam has been largely successful in achieving gender equity in education, as indicated by parity in the gross enrolment rates of boys and girls in pre-primary, primary and secondary education (UNDP, 2016).

In 2009, the proportion of female tertiary education graduates in Brunei was higher than the proportion of male tertiary education graduates across all reported fields of study, except for engineering (ASEAN, 2013).

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Economy

According to the World Economic Forum's 2016 Gender Gap report, the average annual earnings of women and men in Brunei are significantly unequal: 47,377 USD for women versus 75,000 USD for men.

Women in Brunei are subject to an earlier mandatory retirement age (55 versus 60), which may inhibit their career progression (U.S. Department of State, 2016).

Governance

Though approximately 61% of tertiary graduates are female and 62% of government scholarships are awarded to women, approximately 36% of senior managerial positions are held by women (Bandial, 2016).

Human Rights

There are no laws in Brunei to criminalize or mandate female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C). Severe cases could be charged under laws against endangering the life or safety of others (U.S. Department of State, 2016).

Brunei has partially implemented a sharia-based penal code, which permits enforcement of "khalwat," a prohibition on the close proximity of a Muslim and a member of the opposite sex other than a spouse or close relative (U.S. Department of State, 2016).

Brunei Darussalam SDG Progress Profile

- Brunei Darussalam was not included in the 2016 SDG Index and Dashboards due to insufficient data. According to a 2016 report (Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2016), the data from Brunei Darussalam was missing 40% of the values needed to be ranked, and therefore was not included in any indicator data (Annex 2, p. 39).

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