

Demographic and Epidemiological Transitions and Their Implications for Family Support in Brunei Darussalam

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INTRODUCTION & AIM

INTRODUCTION

- Brunei is undergoing rapid demographic and epidemiological transition:
 - ↓ fertility
 - ↑ longevity
 - ↑ chronic disease
- Implications for family caregiving systems remain underexplored

AIM

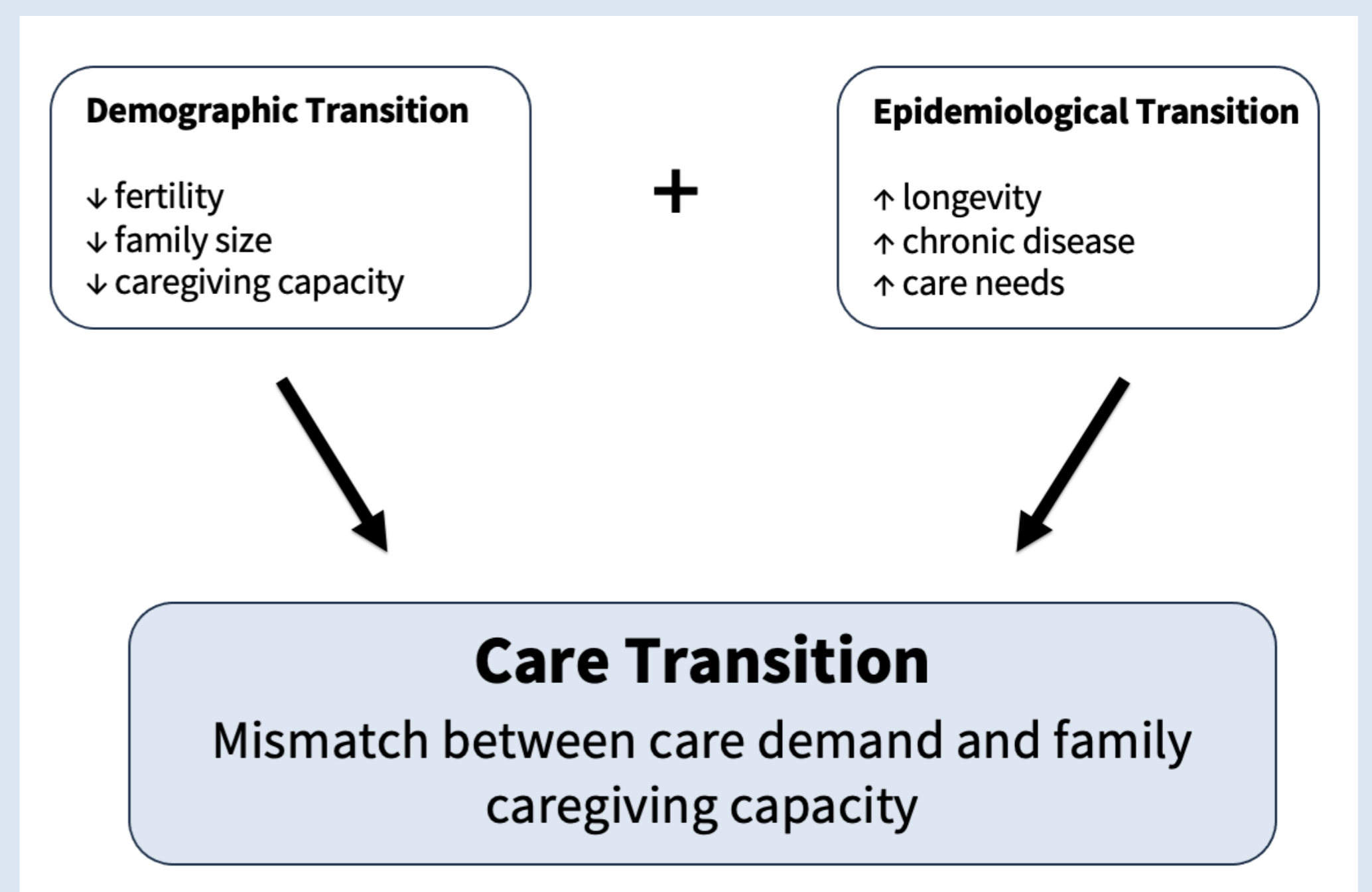
To examine how these traditions reshape family support and intergenerational caregiving in Brunei

METHOD

- Secondary analysis of:
 - National census data (2021)
 - Population projections (UN)
 - Mortality and disease burden (WHO)
- Thematic synthesis of local studies
- Framework:
 - Demographic + epidemiological transition
 - Welfare diamond (family, state, market, community)
- Focus:
 - Caregiving demand
 - Capacity
 - Intergenerational dynamics

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Ageing & Family Capacity	Expanding Care Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ↓ Fertility (7.48 -> 1.7) • ↑ Old age dependency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 39.4% by 2060 • ↑ Single-person households • ↓ Co-residing caregivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ↑ Life expectancy (76.9 years) • ↑ Years lived with illness • NCDs dominate → CVD, stroke, diabetes • ↑ Long-term care complexity
Changing Family Dynamics	Demographic Duality & Care Models
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ↑ Widowhood among older women • ↑ Female workforce participation • Shift away from extended families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large migrant workforce • Citizen population ageing faster • ↑ Paid caregiving • Unequal access to support



CONCLUSION

Brunei is undergoing a “care transition” in which increasing care demands are occurring alongside declining family caregiving capacity, challenging the sustainability of traditional family-based support systems.

FUTURE WORK

- Strengthening long-term and community-based care systems
- Further research into caregiving burden and support needs