



POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MONGOLIA

National Statistical Office,
Mongolia



Contents:

1. Introduction
 - 1.1 A Framework of Demographic Data System
 - 1.2 Application of Population and Housing Census to the Sampling of Household Surveys and Poverty Mapping
2. Population and Housing census of Mongolia
 - 2.1 Outline of the Population and Housing census
 - 2.2 Lessons Learned from the 2000 Population and Housing Census
 - 2.3 Strategies for the 2010 Population and Housing Census
 - 2.3.1 Features of the 2010 Population and Housing Census
 - 2.3.2 Role and Activities of National statistical Agency
3. Challenges and Assistance Needed to Ensure Census Success
 - 3.1 Challenges
 - 3.2 Needs for Assistance

1. Introduction

1.1 A framework of demographic data system

- **Population Census and Sample Surveys**
- **Administrative data**

1. Introduction

Population and Housing Census and household sample surveys conducted by the NSO

Name	Cycle	Since
Population Census and Housing census*	Every 10 years	1969
Household Income and Expenditure Survey	Quarterly	1966
Living Standards Measurement Survey	Every 3-5 years	1995
Household Socio-Economic Survey	Quarterly	2007
Labor Force Survey	Quarterly	2007
Reproductive Health Survey	Every 5 years	1998
Child Development Survey	Every 5 years	2000

1. Introduction

1.2 Application of Population Census to the Sampling of Household Surveys and Poverty mapping

- Sampling frame
- Poverty mapping

2. Population census of Mongolia

2.1 Outline of the population census

Since the first census in 1918, series of censuses were held in 1935, 1944, 1956, 1963, 1969, 1979, 1989, and 2000. The latest 4 censuses were organized along with the housing census.

Since Mongolia became a member of COMECON in 1962, it started collaborating tightly with statistical organizations of the member countries, and the censuses in 1969, 1979, and 1989 followed the common principles for conducting population census in COMECON countries.

2. Population census of Mongolia

Censuses in Mongolia and their features:

Years of census	Reference time	Estimated population (thousand)	Annual inter-census population growth	Main feature
1918	NA	647.5	NA	The census covered only 4 aimags and the capital city. The whole population was estimated based on the sample results.
1956.06.01	NA	738.2	0.77	The census covered whole population
1944.10.15	NA	759.1	0.32	The census was organized for two weeks
1956.02.05	Yes	845.5	0.98	The reference time was set up for the first time

2. Population census of Mongolia

Censuses in Mongolia and their features:

Years of census	Reference time	Estimated population	Annual inter-census population growth	Main feature
1963.01.05	Yes	1017.1	27	For the first time, electronic machines were used for data entry. Population projection was estimated. The average age was also estimated.
1969.01.10	Yes	1197.6	28	The principles of the census in COMECON countries were used. The housing census was organized along with the population census. The monograph on the main census results was published for the first time.
1979.01.05	Yes	1595	29	The surveys on Workers and Herders were carried out. Data was processed using electronic machines.

2. Population census of Mongolia

Censuses in Mongolia and their features:

Years of census	Reference time	Estimated population (thousand)	Annual inter-census population growth	Main feature
1989.01.05	Yes	2044	2.5	The surveys on Unemployment and Reproductive health were carried out. The separate questionnaire forms were used for household members and for household as a whole. With support of UNFPA, 23 monographs on the main census results including aimag results were published. In addition, the monographs on 'Women and children' and 'Education' were published.
2000.01.05	Yes	2373.5	1.4	The census followed UN principles and guidelines. The topical monographs including Census main results, main results by aimags and cities, population projections, etc were developed and published. User information system was set up. CDs on census results were prepared. The numerous workshops and seminars were organized to present the census results. The whole census operation was documented.

2. Population census of Mongolia

2.2 Lessons learned from the 2000 population census:

- Limitations in legislative regulations
- Problem in comparability of census data
- Budget constraints
- Lack of qualified trainers
- Insufficient use of EA maps

2. Population census of Mongolia

2.3 Strategies for 2010 population census

2.3.1 The main features of 2010 census:

- The first census to be undertaken in the 21st century, collecting socio-economic and demographic data for the use in formulation of Government's policies and programs and to monitor implementation status;
- The first census to implement the new census law;
- Master plan will be prepared for the first time according to common international standards;

2. Population census of Mongolia

The main features of 2010 census:

- As for methodologies, the census will follow the UN recommendations and guidelines. For instance, questions on persons with disability will be included in the census form for the first time, and the result will be analyzed;
- A new communication and publicity strategy will be developed in order to improve census coverage and information accuracy and increase public awareness;
- The Census Bureau will utilize computerized technology and Internet, and exchange information between state and local Census Bureaus, which would enable: (i) to process the preliminary census results in a shorter period of time; (ii) to oversee and improve coverage of the census; (iii) and to reduce the cost for transportation and communication;

2. Population census of Mongolia

The main features of 2010 census:

- The NSO will closely cooperate with temporary local census offices to be established at Mongolian Embassies and consulate offices abroad
- During the 2010 census, it is planned to experiment and implement the method of disseminating post census survey results in the main result.
- As codings of baghs and khoros, and enumeration areas are included in the census questionnaire, a complete database will be set up which will serve as a basis for national and regional sample surveys in the future;

2. Population census of Mongolia

The main features of 2010 census:

- The census will be conducted using traditional method as complete field enumeration and data capture -more advanced tools
- The NSO will utilize an advanced data processing technologies of OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) and ICR (Intelligent Character Recognition) for the first time
- Geographic Information System (GIS) will be used to come up with detailed census maps, as well as collect and disseminate census data

2. Population census of Mongolia

The main features of 2010 census:

Selected indicators:

- According to Law of Census information on total number of 49 major indicators will be collected by the Census.

2. Population census of Mongolia

2.3.2 Role and activities of national statistical agency in census undertaking

(A Legal Framework)

- The Law on Population and Housing Census

- A Parliament Resolution #18, 2008 on Establishment of Government Commission on Census

3. CHALLENGES AND ASSISTANCE NEEDED TO ENSURE CENSUS SUCCESS

Preparatory Phase

- **Actions have been completed:**
 - Development of Master Plan;
 - Census questionnaire form, classifications and definitions;
 - Development of Integrated Planning of the Census;
 - Integrated Plan of Pilot Census;
 - Advocacy and Publicity Strategy;
 - Donors' Meeting on the 2010 Population and Housing Census of Mongolia;

3. CHALLENGES AND ASSISTANCE NEEDED TO ENSURE CENSUS SUCCESS

3.1 Challenges

- Capacity building of Census bureau, census offices and their staff
- Development of census questionnaire
- Technical infrastructure and equipments
- Advocacy and communication strategy development
- Count Mongolians in abroad

3. CHALLENGES AND ASSISTANCE NEEDED

3.2 Needs for assistance and collaboration:

- Sharing of some technical tools such as Scanner, GPS among countries
- Sharing best experience among regional countries and provide a technical consultancy service
- Promoting advocacy and wider use of census data



Thank you
for your attention.