

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MONGOLIA

Outline of the population census

Population and housing census serves as the main statistical tool to gather comprehensive information on population and its composition, as well as their living conditions for broad use in socio-economic planning and policy formulation.

Mongolia has organized nine times population censuses, some with housing censuses (Annex 1). The latest census was organized in 2000 collecting much comprehensive population information of Mongolia at the beginning of the 21st century.

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 COMECON¹ 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.

The 2000 census was the first census organized in transitional economic period of centrally planned economy to market economy. In addition, it was the first census to follow UN principles and guidelines for conducting population and housing census. While the receding housing censuses covered only the counts for housing, the 2000 census was the first to deem the housing conditions.

Before the census in 2000 (since 1918) the socio-economic structure of Mongolia did not require to legislate a law on population and housing census, instead the legislative environments for the censuses were set forward from the Cabinet Ministers. In 2000, the Statistical Law of Mongolia, Acts and Regulations from the Government constituted the main legislative environment for the census.

The 2000 Population census was successfully conducted with no significant trouble, however the following problems were observed:

- Acts such as Government Order has some limitations which should be addressed in the next census. Needs of arrangement by Census Law.
- Relates to comparability between censuses. For 2000 the NSO felt it had a convincing argument for making changes it did, but recognized in the process that this involved loss of comparability.
- Lack of budget
- Lack of numbers trainers of trainer
- Not sufficient use of EA maps
- The pilot census did not really serve its main purpose mainly because it was conducted when many census questions were still subject to argument and questionnaire was not finalized.

¹ Common Economic Cooperation

Organizational structure of the Census

The National Statistical Office of Mongolia will act as the main organizer for the 2010 Population and Housing Census, providing with general methodological and organizational instructions. The National Statistical Office will organize the census with following responsibilities:

- To conduct census with provision of unified management and coordination at the national level;
- To provide professional and methodological assistance to the State Census Committee and its members;
- To draft and discuss decisions of the State Census Committee;
- To prepare for the sessions of the State Census Committee, take session notes, design, publish and disseminate the decisions;
- To develop and approve census questionnaire, methodology, guidelines and recommendations in order to implement the Law on Census; publish and distribute;
- To compile the census results and introduce to the State Census Committee;
- To process and analyze the census data, disseminate the results, and inform public on the results of the census;
- To organize required trainings and advocacy activities; and
- Other obligations vested by Law or the State Census Committee;

In accordance with the law, NSO shall set up the Population and Housing Census Bureau within the Population and Social Statistics Department no later than Second quarter of 2008. The Population and Social Statistics Department shall perform the following functions through its Census Bureau:

- Develop a general plan including all activities of the census;
- Provide professional, technical, and methodological guidance to the stakeholders of the census;
- Organize the entire census conducting, data collecting and processing, analyzing, and disseminating process;
- Compile the results and present; and
- Other responsibilities stated in No.2 of Article 12 of the Law on Population and Housing Census;

According to the Law on Population and Housing Census of Mongolia, organizational structure for the Census is as follows: The State Census Committee, National Statistical Office, local census boards at Aimag, Capital city, Soum, Duureg and other census conducting state central administrative organizations, and their temporary census bureaus. According to the Law on Population and Housing Census, the State Census Committee will establish local Census Boards in the Capital city and all Aimags, Soums, and Duuregs.

The State Census Committee has the following responsibilities:

- To provide with guidance and coordination at all level of census phases.
- To provide with overall coordination between different stakeholders;
- To ensure that the required budget for the census is properly included in the state annual budgets and approved; and other powers stated in No. 5 of Article 13 of the Law on Population and Housing Census.

Composition of the State Census Committee:

The Chairman of the Committee:	The Prime Minister of Mongolia
Deputy Chairman	Chairman of the National Statistical Office
Members:	Chief, Cabinet Secretary Minister for Finance Minister for Justice Minister for Foreign Relations Minister for Defense Minister for Road, Transportation, Construction and Urban development Minister for Education, Culture and Sciences Minister for Social Welfare and Labor Minister for Health UB City Mayor Head, General Police Department Head, State Center for Civil Registration and Information Office
Secretary:	Qualified candidate recruited according to Act 13.4 of the Law on Population and Housing Census

According to No.1 of Article 15 of the Law on Population and Housing Census, the following state central administrative organizations shall participate in carrying out the census:

- State central administrative organization responsible for foreign affairs of Mongolia (Ministry of Foreign Relations)
- State central administrative organization responsible for legal matters of Mongolia (Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs)
- State central administrative organization responsible for defense matters of Mongolia (Ministry of Defense)

State central administrative organizations responsible of co-organizing the census could establish temporary census bureaus within their structures and the compositions should be approved by the Government member in charge of associated affairs.

When establishing the census boards, representatives from all associated organizations responsible of coordinating census activities at certain level should be included within its compositions. Terms of reference of the census boards are as approved from the State Census Committee, and are as follows:

- To organize population and housing census data collecting in their respective territories in accordance with the procedure rules;
- To recruit contractual staff, organize necessary trainings, and provide performance evaluation;
- To provide organizational support in producing enumeration area mapping and establishing its boundaries;
- To perform duties given by the State Census Committee and the National Statistical Office; and other duties;

Responsibilities:

- To ensure the preparatory activities and conduct necessary trainings and to undertake the census effectively on time according to the plan;
- To conduct effective publicity and advocacy activities at local level in accordance with the general census plan;
- To ensure that the required census operation budget is properly reflected in the 2009-2010 annual budget for the organization according to the No.5 of Chapter 6 of the Law on Population and Housing Census;
- To discuss and approve of the respective census results and deliver to higher level administrative organizations; and
- To write a report on how the census undertaking organized and progressed.

Temporary bureaus will be established next to the census boards, responsible of providing necessary methodological and professional supports to the board. The local temporary bureaus will be set up within the structure of the capital city, aimag, duureg, and soum statistical departments and divisions. The staff in-charge of the temporary bureau will be contracted for six months between 1 December 2009 and 1 May 2010.

Local temporary bureaus will operate with staff of 3-6 (recruited or re-assigned from the statistical departments or divisions). Responsibilities of local temporary bureaus are:

- To provide support on first-level administration unit mapping operations and to co-operate;
- To ensure preparatory activities for local trainings and to co-organize the trainings;
- To promote and advocate about the importance of census to households and people in localities;
- To complete household pre-listing one month prior to the census; and
- To carry out the enumeration process with full coverage with no duplication or omission; and to compile and report daily progress to the upper-level census board.

Enumerators and supervisors will be selected by the Soum and Duureg census boards. General requirements to select enumerators and supervisors:

- Able to work full-time;
- Education of high school or higher level;
- Neat and clear hand-writing skills;
- Good communication skills;
- Prior experiences in working for population or livestock census, election, or other public activities and surveys;

Enumerators and supervisors qualified above listed requirements will be considered on priority basis.

Features of the 2010 Population and Housing Census

The 2010 Population and Housing Census will have a non-transferable reference time. The moment of census is 00.00 hour Ulaanbaatar time on November 11, 2010 as approved by the Parliament of Mongolia.

Enumeration process will be carried out in the same period of time across the country starting from 8.00 A.M. local time on November 11, 2010 until 12 A.M. November 17, 2010 for one week.

According to Article 10 of the Law on Population and Housing Census, the following enumeration units shall be covered in the census.

1. In the population census:

- Citizens of Mongolian who are residing within the territory of Mongolia;
- Foreigners and stateless persons who are residing in Mongolia more than 183 days, or who have taken permissions to stay for over 6 months in Mongolia from competent organizations;
- Citizens of Mongolia and their family members who are residing in abroad at the diplomatic representative offices, consulates and in the international organizations;
- Citizens of Mongolia who are temporarily absent from Mongolia due to work, study and stay in abroad by personal reasons;

2. In the housing census:

- House;
- Apartment;
- All types of gers;
- Public living quarters;
- Non-living quarters and other places.

Canvassing method will be used in the census operation which means enumerators visit house to house to interview each individual in every household along with their housing conditions. Moreover, activities to report and register individuals live in residence halls and dormitories, as well as those live in rooftops, staircases, tunnels, caves, and mountains will be organized prior to the actual census at the temporary local census bureaus in order to increase the whole coverage.

The following guidelines will be followed in the census operation:

1. Local census boards enumerators will count:

- All citizens of Mongolia including permanently living, temporary living, and temporary absent except for soldiers and prisoners;
- Foreign citizens, stateless persons living for more than 183 days or have taken permissions to stay for more than 183 days from competent organizations;
- Mongolian citizens living abroad will be counted in their respective households as temporarily absent irrespective of duration of stay, except those on diplomatic duties, working in Mongolian Embassies, Consulate Offices and international organizations and their family members.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Relations will count:
 - Mongolian citizens who are on diplomatic duties, working in Mongolian Embassies, Consulate Offices and international organizations and their family members.
3. The Ministry of Justice will count:
 - Soldiers serving in internal and border armies, and prisoners and detainees.
4. The Ministry of Defense will count:
 - Soldiers serving in Mongolian Army.

In order to prove census participation, enumeration card will be given to each individual 15 years old and over. If an individual is going to abroad for personal or work reasons, she/he should be enumerated prior to the departure.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census have the following main phases:

- Preparatory phase (June 2008 - November 2010)
- Enumeration phase (November 2010)
- Census data processing phase (November 2010 – July 2011)
- Post census evaluation phase (November 2010 - August 2011)
- Census data analysis phase (July 2011– December 2012)
- Developing census database and disseminating phase (March 2010 – March 2012/

During the preparatory phase, activities that should be done are as follows: organizational work, census enumeration area mapping, census advocacy activities, producing, publishing and distributing handbooks and manuals, conducting a pilot census, conducting trainings, making assessment for the situation of hardware and software and to procure required equipments and supplies.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaire forms developed in several different ways. During the Pilot Census, possible varieties tested in order to define the main form. The National Statistical Office approved of the 2010 Census questionnaire form based on the results and reports from the Pilot Census.

The UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Census has the main guidelines in developing the questionnaire form; however considering the national needs will be the priority importance. Moreover, census questionnaire aims to include topics not covered in other statistical reports and sample surveys.

According to Law of Census the following major indicators will be collected by the census.

1. demographic and social indicators:
 - clan name, surname and name,
 - date of birth,
 - age and sex,
 - ethnicity/nationality
 - citizenship,
 - education and literacy,
 - religion,

2. Geographic and migration data
 - place of birth,
 - place of usual residence and residence on census days,
 - duration of residence,
 - place of residence five years ago from the census period,
3. Economic indicators
 - employment status,
 - occupation,
 - types of industry,
 - unemployment and its reasons,
4. Data on housing conditions
 - type and ownership of dwelling,
 - number of rooms and floor space,
 - kitchen,
 - water supply, bathroom and shower,
 - waste disposal, toilet
 - electricity, heating and telephone/communication

Topics other than above listed, on demographic, migration, social, and economic indicators as well as housing could be added depending on the circumstances and national needs and for the purpose of assessing the indicators of MDGs.

Population and Housing Census Bureau developed all forms and tables including census questionnaire form, handbook on completing questionnaire form, definitions used in census questionnaire, household pre-listing form, preliminary result tables and forms, daily report sheets and related handbooks as well as all other necessary references and manuals.

The Population and Housing Census Bureau developed guidelines and instructions necessary for census management and organizational activities during preparatory phase, field operation and post census phase.

The last version for the pilot census includes 49 indicators/questions which of 23 is related to demographic and 26 is housing condition. The housing questionnaire will have additional questions to identify the total number of houses/apartments that particular households own besides their currently living houses/apartments.

Following classifications and codes will be used in developing census questionnaire.

- Administrative unit codes of Mongolia;
- Classifications codes of cities and villages of Mongolia;
- Country codes of the world;
- Religion classification codes;
- Ethnicity and nationality classification codes;
- Education level classification codes;
- Standard employment status classification codes
- Standard occupational classification codes;
- Standard industrial classification of all economic activities;

The following trainings will be conducted in stages of different census phases of preparation, data processing and evaluation.

- Seminars for members of the State Census Committee;
- Trainings for head of the census boards;
- Trainings for staff of local temporary bureaus;
- Trainers trainings;
- Enumerators and supervisors' trainings
- Trainings for coding operators, data entry operators and scanning operators;
- Meetings and seminars for press media staff;
- Trainings for Geographical Information System (GIS) staff;
- Trainings for GPS operators;
- Trainings for staff of Mongolian Embassies in foreign countries co-operating in the census activity;
- Trainings for staff of the Population and Housing Census Bureau of the NSO;

The following seminars and trainings will be provided to the staff responsible of matters related with the census and census data processing technology for capacity building and strengthening.

- Trainings and seminars for staff responsible of Geographical Information System (GIS);
- Seminars on census questionnaire and international classifications and codes;
- Seminars on demographic analyses;
- Seminars on census marketing;
- Trainings and seminars on census data processing technologies and software;
- Seminars and study tours for the staff responsible of matters related with the census and census data processing technology;
- Trainings and seminars on census data analysis, post census evaluation, and results' dissemination of the post enumeration survey methods;

Trainings for enumerators, supervisors, and GPS operators will be conducted non-centralized by the trainers and the Census Bureau will provide professional assistance. Study tours will be organized in order to learn from other countries' census experiences.

The population and housing census advocacy activities will consist of three main parts.

a) Advocacy for census data users;

Providing census data users with necessary information about census questionnaire and definitions used is an important activity need to be done in the beginning of the census preparatory phase. By doing that successfully, it will be possible to collect raw data necessary and therefore develop information database that meets the users' needs within the scope of resources available.

In term of "users", there are the Government and its ministries and agencies, local administrative organizations, universities, institutes and research groups, NGOs, private companies, individuals as well as foreign partners.

Various advocacy activities will be carried out according to user's different needs. The census data will have essential attributes in coordination of regional development; hence the advocacy activities for local users will be organized in separate strategy.

During the advocacy, range of activities will be organized including meetings, seminars, interviews, paper feedbacks and others. News about census operation in Mongolia will be posted on official webpage of the 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme for international view.

b) Advocacy for census operation participating organizations and individuals;

To ensure the preparedness for the census and carry out the whole operation successfully during enumeration and post census phases, it is necessary to increase the involvement of government and non-government organizations and therefore conduct necessary trainings to provide essential information. Partnership agreements will be made between the National statistical office and participating government or non-government organizations, individuals, foreign or domestic donors in order to ensure the consistency.

c) Advocacy for public;

It is crucial to provide the public with information and news updates about the Census. Publishing and broadcasting census updates via mass media, airing paid advocacy advertisement, conducting interviews among higher officials, introducing census logo, organizing seminars among students and youth, and other activities will be carried out. Population and Housing Census webpage linked to the NSO website will be developed and updated information about census will be displayed.

Objectives of the advocacy for the public will be as follows:

1. Advertise about the importance of the census;
2. Explain about the topics covered in census questionnaire and provide instructions on how to respond;
3. Increase the census coverage and ensure the completeness;
4. Advocate about the importance of participating in the census;
5. Ensure the accuracy of information;

Advocacy will be a vital part of each census phase; therefore the activities should be strongly associated to the major phase activities. Plan for detailed advocacy activities will be developed and could be carried out by an independent professional organization.

The Population and Housing Census Bureau will execute documenting of all stages census related activities to develop census references. A full report on the 2010 census will be produced and published from the Census Bureau.

International and national experts will be hired to provide necessary consulting on professional and methodological support for the Population and Housing Census.

The following activities will be done with supports from experts:

- Geographical Information System (GIS) and developing spatial database;
- Conducting trainings on utilizing Global Positioning System (GPS);
- Professional and technical assistance on OMR(Optical Mark Recognition)/ ICR(Intelligent Character Recognition);
- Professional and functional support on census publicity and advocacy to influence the public;
- Consulting on census questionnaire contents and design, methods, and classifications;
- Post census evaluation, thematic studies and producing monographs;

Performing enumeration process according to enumeration area mapping for each enumerator will ensure the full coverage avoiding any pass over or duplication.

Use of digital mapping in census makes it easier to do spatial coordination and maintain its flexibility, to make analysis on census results, and, to visualize census results at the smallest administrative unit level during dissemination phase, and to obtain results not available to visualize from tabulation, deliver monographs in better and easier to understand format to the users.

Geographical Information System (GIS) will be developed and employed in the enumeration process, results analyzing and disseminating process. In order to develop enumeration areas, bagh, khoroo boundaries will be sketched by local staff and digitized afterwards.

Enumeration areas will be developed on the basis of bagh, khoroo population and household numbers in order to equally allocate the labor for enumerators and supervisors. GPS (Global Positioning System) will be utilized to take waypoints of every household and the information will be later on linked to GIS for correlation of spatial database and digital mapping. If the funding for GPS is not supported, the household waypoints will not be taken.

Data processing

The following scenarios of data processing technologies will be employed in 2010 Population and Housing Census data capturing.

1. Scanning technology in census data capturing: Coding, scanning, and data verifying; OMR (Optical Mark Recognition)/ ICR (Intelligent Character Recognition) will be employed in data capturing and processing stage. Census questionnaire forms will be manually-coded utilizing computer-assisted coding on standard occupational classification and standard industrial classification of all economic activities. After the coding is completed, questionnaire forms will be scanned and the data will be stored in the computer and interpreted into CSPro for verification.

2. Traditional key-entry method: Coding, key-entry, and data verifying; Key-entry method will be employed in data capturing and processing. Computer-assisted coding will be utilized on standard occupational classification and standard industrial classification of all economic activities as same as above. After the coding is completed, operators will manually key-entry each questionnaire form into the computer on CSPro. This scenario will be employed if funding for scanning technology is not provided.

Census data will be processed in LAN (Local area network). Licenses of special software, such as anti-virus will be purchased. NSO programmers will design and write necessary computer programs, as follows:

1. Search engine for census questionnaire forms coding;
2. Database for references and general classifications and codes;
3. Census data key-entry program;
4. Re-entry program;
5. Verifying program;
6. Monitoring program of progress of data processing;
7. Census preliminary results processing program; and
8. Tabulation program.

Census preliminary results

The census boards will collect daily reports from their local offices and forward the reports to the NSO everyday during the enumeration period.

NSO will operate two telephone help lines between 8.00-22.00 on daily basis to assist local census staff, respond on their questions and solve urgent problems. Advocacy activities such as, broadcasting via mass media about the census operation and progress, organizing press conferences, producing special programs and films, conducting interviews, and publishing on daily newspapers will be carried out.

The following general activities will be performed during the enumeration week:

- Visit some enumerated households in order to ensure accuracy and coverage;
- Monitor census coverage;
- Oversee how supervisors' work with enumerators;
- Organize supervisors to check the enumerator completed questionnaire forms to ensure correct completing;
- Monitor whether the enumerators cover all households with no mistake;
- Oversee passengers departing through international permanent and temporary ports of railways, airways, roads and/or on feet have participated in the census; if not encompass;
- Make sure whether household pre-listing and number of persons and households enumerated are matched together.

Census boards will ensure correctness and completeness of questionnaire forms and compile initial results disaggregated into age groups and report them to the NSO according to the schedule.

Population and Housing Census Bureau and Department of Data Processing and Information Technology will design and write computer programs for data compiling and processing for the whole census within the framework of preparatory phase. /See Annex-7 for Information flow chart of the 2010 census/.

Post enumeration control survey will be conducted afterward the census between November 17 and 19, 2010 as legislated from the Parliament.

The main objective of the post enumeration control survey is to estimate census coverage errors and disseminate back into the main results.

The post enumeration control survey will be organized in selected districts and soums covering at least 1% of the population. Sampling methods will be developed from the Census Bureau and will be carried out.

The main principle is that enumerators and supervisors should participate in different sites from their initial enumeration areas. Post enumeration control survey questionnaire form will include main topics of the census questionnaire.

There were post enumeration control surveys in Mongolia before, however, the process of disseminating error results into actual census results had been never done. An international consultant who worked at the 2000 census left his comment on the issue that it should be

addressed in the next census. For this reason, an evaluation on the 2010 census process and its results will be done with supports of an international expert.

An independent evaluation will be conducted by an international expert and the report will be published. The evaluation report will be introduced to the Census Bureau and local statistical offices as it would be a step forward for improving census quality in the future.

The following activities will be done in the framework of evaluation process:

- Disseminating post enumeration survey results into census results;
- Making standard demographic evaluation on errors of age groups; and
- Strengthen Census Bureau staff skills in census error evaluation methods.
- Reevaluate population statistics between 2000 and 2010.

The analysis of census results will commence once the tabulation tables are ready. The analysis will be made on the following topics:

- Main results of the Population and Housing Census;
- Reports and results by Aimags and Capital city;
- Population projection;
- Age and sex composition;
- Literacy and education;
- Population migration;
- Gender;
- Nuptiality;
- Employment;
- Housing condition;
- Elderly population;
- Youth population;
- Population atlas;
- Other monographs.

Census analysis will be done according to modern statistical and demographic theories and methods at highest level of professional excellence.

Main results will be published in Mongolian and in English at national level as well as Aimag and Capital city level.

Dissemination of census results

The Census Bureau will organize systematic activities of dissemination of census results soon after the census results are available. The following dissemination tools will be used: Publication of census monographs; Census results in CD-ROM and DVD format, and Special census reports according to demands of users of census results, as well as through census website. Database for users of census results will be developed and national and local level seminars and workshops will be organized among the users of census results.

Census boards will be fully responsible of confidentiality of information in census questionnaire forms and security of transporting to the NSO. Law on Confidentiality of Private Information and Confidentiality of Organization will apply to all procedures of the census. The NSO will fully protect online information security.

Enumerator packages will be supplied that consist of enumerator's bag, folder, ID card, blue ball-point-pen, questionnaire forms, a manual and a handbook. When designing and ordering the folders, suitability of transferring them to the National Archive should be well considered that they should meet document archiving requirements.

Transferring census materials to the National Archive should be completed within the year of 2011. In order to simplify the process, everything should be suitable for archiving and should well organized from the start; for instance, printing census questionnaire forms on good quality paper. Folders containing census questionnaire forms will be returned for archiving from the enumerators packages. In addition to the materials, a documentary film will be produced and stored at the NSO archive.

The present state of Mongolia's social and economic development, government socio-economic policy implementations on reducing poverty, and an increasing cooperation of foreign and domestic partners demand an extreme need for updating and developing the population information database.

The proposed 2010 Population and Housing Census is to be an important step forward for this demand. The 2010 Population and Housing Census will be the first census to implement the Census Law that regulates permanent operational unit, financial promise, census coverage, data collection and processing, and other issues relating with the census.

The upcoming census is hoped to utilize advanced technology and produce the census results in a shorter period of time.

The main features of 2010 census are defined as follows:

- 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;
- 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 Bureau's, 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) to reduce the cost for transportation and communication;
- The NSO will closely cooperate with temporary local census offices to be established at Mongolian Embassies and consulate offices abroad with a specific planning in order to

fully cover mongolian nationals working and studying out of the country in census enumeration.

- In the preceding censuses, Mongolia carried out post census surveys, however, disseminations in the census results were not done. 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;

In the preparatory framework for conducting the 2010 Population and Housing Census, following actions have been completed:

- ✓ Project for Master Plan;
- ✓ Project for conceptual framework for conducting Pilot Census;
- ✓ Project for Pilot Census questionnaire form, classifications and definitions;
- ✓ Project for Integrated Planning of the Census;
- ✓ Project for Integrated Planning of pilot census;
- ✓ Project for Publicity activity planning;
- ✓ Donors' Meeting on the 2010 Population and Housing Census of Mongolia, in the framework of the publicity activities; and
- ✓ Project for Donors' Meeting follow-up activity planning.

According to implementation plan to the census the pilot census conducted on 11-17 January, 2009. This pilot aims to test all aspect of the 2010 population and housing census.

Gender concerns

Mongolia is a relatively gender-equal society, in which men and women have similar access to social services, and where there is relative gender equality in terms of basic human rights. Mongolian women, in comparison to men, enjoy similar levels of health; higher life expectancy; higher levels of education, though enrolment and attainment rates have fallen for both women and men since transition; and lower, but relatively high levels of participation in the labor force.

Since the endorsement of the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action at the Fourth World Conference on Women that was held in Beijing in 1995, many countries in the world have been ensuring gender mainstreaming in their development policies and plans by adapting gender issues to their country-specific context and have been gaining a great experience in the past.

A National Programme on Advancement of Women was approved by government in 1996; and restructured into a National Council for Gender Equality in 2001.

A National Programme on Gender Equality was approved in December 2002, to regulate issues of appropriate changes in the division of labour, lessen gender inequality in unemployment, poverty reduction and education, counterbalance gender equality in politics and decision-making, in property relationships and to formulate policies to decrease family violence in compliance with national economic and social policies and programs.

The National Program on Gender Equality sets goals and outlines activities for improving gender equality in:

- ✓ **Family welfare and development:** to strengthen families and values, to improve equal role of parents in child-rearing and domestic work, to address domestic violence through legislation and awareness raising, to balance rights and decision-making regarding household property, providing training and resources for poor families.
- ✓ **Economic relations:** promote gender-sensitive macroeconomic policies and statistics, to improve access to employment, health and social insurance, ensure equality in the household economy.
- ✓ **rural development:** improve rural educational enrolment, particularly of boys, increase participation in regional development, reduce child and maternal mortality, provide equal opportunities for employment and small business activities
- ✓ **Empowerment and decision-making:** develop enabling environment for greater women representation in government decision-making both for elected and career positions.
- ✓ **strengthening the national mechanism for achieving national gender equality objectives** and the participation of civil society

NSO will create conditions for compilation of sex disaggregated statistics, to analyze them from gender equality perspective, to disseminate the findings to the customers and the broader public.

Adopted by the Parliament of Mongolia the Millennium Development Goal-3 aims at "increasing women's participation in decision-making by promoting gender equality".

Gender mainstreaming in our country's development policies, planning, implementation processes and their monitoring and evaluation is very important for improving quality of life by ensuring equal participation of men and women to development progresses and by creating favorable environment for ensuring equal access to social benefits which serve the fundamental interest of our people.

6 July 2010

Bayanchimeg.Ch

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Population censuses in Mongolia

Years of census	Reference time	Estimated population (thousand)	Annual inter-census population growth	Main feature
1918	N/A	647.5	N/A	The census covered only 4 aimags and the capital city. The whole population was estimated based on the sample results.
1935.06.01	N/A	738.2	0.77	The census covered whole population
1944.10.15	N/A	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
1963.01.05	Yes	1017.1	2.7	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	2.8	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	1595.0	2.9	The surveys on Workers and Herders were carried out. Data was processed using electronic machines.
1989.01.05	Yes	2044.0	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.