

UTILIZATION OF THE 2000 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS DATA

Mrs.B.Tserenkhand
National Statistical Office
Mongolia

I think all of you are agree with me that the censuses conducted in the historical transition period of all countries of the world into XXI century, which is outlined that living in safe places, security of human sustainable development, eco-sound, and reaching high economic growth and new progresses and development, were not only demonstrated the characteristics of last century but also provided rich sources of information essential to making of development policy for the beginning of new century.

In the past 200 years the census has been carried out periodically by the integrated program and the results have been factually recorded. However, Mongolia did not conduct the census in a regular and systematic ways until the 20th century. In the 20th century, Mongolia conducted population censuses 9 times since 1918 and last one was in 2000.

The Population and Housing Census 2000 of Mongolia differed from earlier censuses in many ways. As the first to be conducted during the period of a transition to a market economy, it reflected a changing emphasis in the demand for economic and social data. The 2000 census was based largely on United Nations principles and recommendations for conducting censuses and thus, in meeting global standards, could be thought of as the first truly modern census to be conducted in the country.

Population data, which are derived from population and housing census in most countries, play a vital role in assessing economic and social development and updating development policies.

National Statistical Office of Mongolia has been paid great attention to the dissemination of census results to various groups of users and provision an opportunity to extensively utilize census data for making decision on economic and social issues at the preparation stage of census.

Data dissemination for innovations in using census data

The following materials were prepared and published and dissemination workshops were organized for the purpose of providing an opportunity among all national and international users to extensively utilize the Mongolia's 2000 Population and Housing Census for their policymaking and analysis as well as making comparisons with other countries. They are:

- Publications/booklets, main reports
- Fact sheets
- Leaflets
- Wall charts
- CD ROMs
- NSO's web site
- Special order
- Monographs

National Statistical Office published Preliminary Results of the Census, Census Administrative Reports (volume 1 & 2) which consists of the overall experience and lessons learnt of organizational arrangement of 2000 census and further concerns, and "Report on Main Results of 2000 Population and Housing Census" publication.

A census documentary film (32 minutes) was made to show how the preparation for the census was making and how it was conducting. It also narrates the explanation of some concepts and definitions.

NSO published special census statistical booklets on "Main Results" and "Housing", and also census reports and booklets for the aimags and the Capital city based on census results. In addition, we published and disseminated wallcharts, leaflets and fact sheets on census data in Mongolian and English.

NSO published monographs based on census data both Mongolian and English such as "Housing", "Economic activity", "Gender in Mongolia", "Internal migration and urbanization", "Population projection", "Elderly population", "Education and literacy", "Nuptiality" and "Youth".

The data and results of the 2000 Census were widely disseminated on CD-ROM to central and local policy planners as well as to other relevant users (aimag statisticians, researchers).

The Main Results and other materials based on the census results are placed at our website: <http://www.nso.mn> and also placed at Open society forum website: <http://forum.mn>.

The relationship between data producers and data users is being strengthened through the introduction and creation of user-oriented census data base. This has also increased the availability of data based on the 2000 Population and Housing Census. In the same time, we organized census database utilization trainings for central and local staff of statistics, officials of related ministries and agencies and other users in order to extensively use of the census data.

Utilization of the census data for policy and planning

The results of the 2000 Population and Housing census is very important to develop, plan, implement and evaluate process of policies and researches and academic studies since it has captured a statistical basic information.

Another significance of census results was provided comprehensive information for summarizing and evaluating states of population growth, migration, settlement, education, employment, housing condition and behavior of the population groups between the two centuries and became a basis of development and elaboration for national documentary such as “Population Development Policy of Mongolia” and “National Program on Reproductive Health”.

Moreover, it has an invaluable importance for evaluating, planning and implementing those detailed data at the lowest administrative units.

NSO published statistical booklet “Mongolian Population in XX century” based on 9 censuses which conducted in XX century such as 1918, 1935, 1944, 1956, 1963, 1969, 1979, 1989 and 2000 and users very appreciated it. This publication was not only providing an opportunity to make comparison results of all censuses but also last one and giving a lot of contribution to the research work.

The NSO carried out dissemination workshops on census results and monographs covered by policy makers, planners and officials of the government in all administrative level, NGOs, researchers and representatives of the international organizations which work in Mongolia and disseminated publications and other related materials in order to using widely the census data and improving interlinks of between sectors.

Population projection

The preparation of population projections is an integral part of the analysis and dissemination of demographic data based on the Population and Housing census of 2000.

The population of Mongolia by sex and five-year age group is projected to the year 2025 by the cohort component projection methodology and uses it for developing policies, programs, and strategic plans of sectors.

Three variants as high, medium and low of the projections were prepared and varied only by the level of fertility assumed by state and regions. As well, the three variants of the projection were not varied by mortality and migration assumptions.

This projection also prepared by age group and sex of the population at the aimag level and its necessity is being increased in policy making and planning.

Sampling frame

It is necessary to conduct sample surveys for providing the increasing demand of data from the last census to the next census. Therefore, NSO aimed to develop the master sampling based on the census data and use it for facilitating and supporting the conduct of those surveys.

By using master sampling, there was no need to revise all the stages of sampling processes such as determination of sampling units, mapping and frame for each survey and it has some advantages that allow reducing time and costs and determining sampling for a short time according to survey objective and methodology. Especially, it is very important for our country, which is used to studying the sampling and has not been strengthened its capacity on conduct of sample survey, since the NSO has been extensively carried out sample surveys starting from 1990s.

We developed the master sampling of 2000 census units as a result of the activities for development of master sampling through the support of an

international advisor. It also was based on census mapping and lists and is being used for our work. It is necessary to correct the coding that was not made at the lowest administrative units for the next census.

Concluding remarks

Under census data dissemination plan, the results of the census have been publishing and made available in a larger quantity than ever before it was significant to innovations in using census data.

Following challenges are in the preparation of population and housing census 2010, Mongolia:

1. To evaluate utilization of population census data, study approaches to define its levels and introduce best experiences;
2. To evaluate administrative data on population and promote the staff capacity to revise them by using census data;
3. To get technical and financial support of donor countries and international organizations for conducting next census in the current situation of developing and transition country situation
4. To resolve approaches and new possibilities to how to include some indicators of MDG, especially poverty indicators; study an opportunity to make poverty mapping and introduce it;
5. To get consultancy and advice on how to coordinate UN recommended principles, methodologies, concepts and definitions for conduct of census with Mongolian features and circumstances and how to explain them within international standards, prepare a manual and publish it in native language before the next census.