



Demography and Social issues in Mongolia

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- 
- **Data availability in Mongolia**
 - **Demographic context Mongolia**
- 

Data availability in Mongolia

Population and housing census

- First census in 1918
- Every 10 years since 1969
- Last census in 2010
- Intercensus in 2015



Administrative data

- Every year
- Since 1970s (by 5 year age group, sex)
- Since 2000s (by single age group and sex)



DATA FOR NATIONAL ACCOUNT

No	Table name*	Possibility status
1	GDP by expenditure approach (includes final consumption expenditures, capital formation and external balance);	✓
2	GDP by income approach (includes compensation, operating surplus and mixed income);	✓
3	Allocation of primary income account (by sector);	✓
4	Secondary distribution of income account (by sector);	✓
5	Use of disposable income account (by sector);	✓
6	Final consumption expenditures of households;	✓
7	Change in net worth (by sector);	Building
8	Simplified accounts for general government, households, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) and corporations;	✓
9	Saving and net lending/borrowing (by sector).	✓

* UN, *Measuring and Analysing the Generation Economy, Manual, 2013*

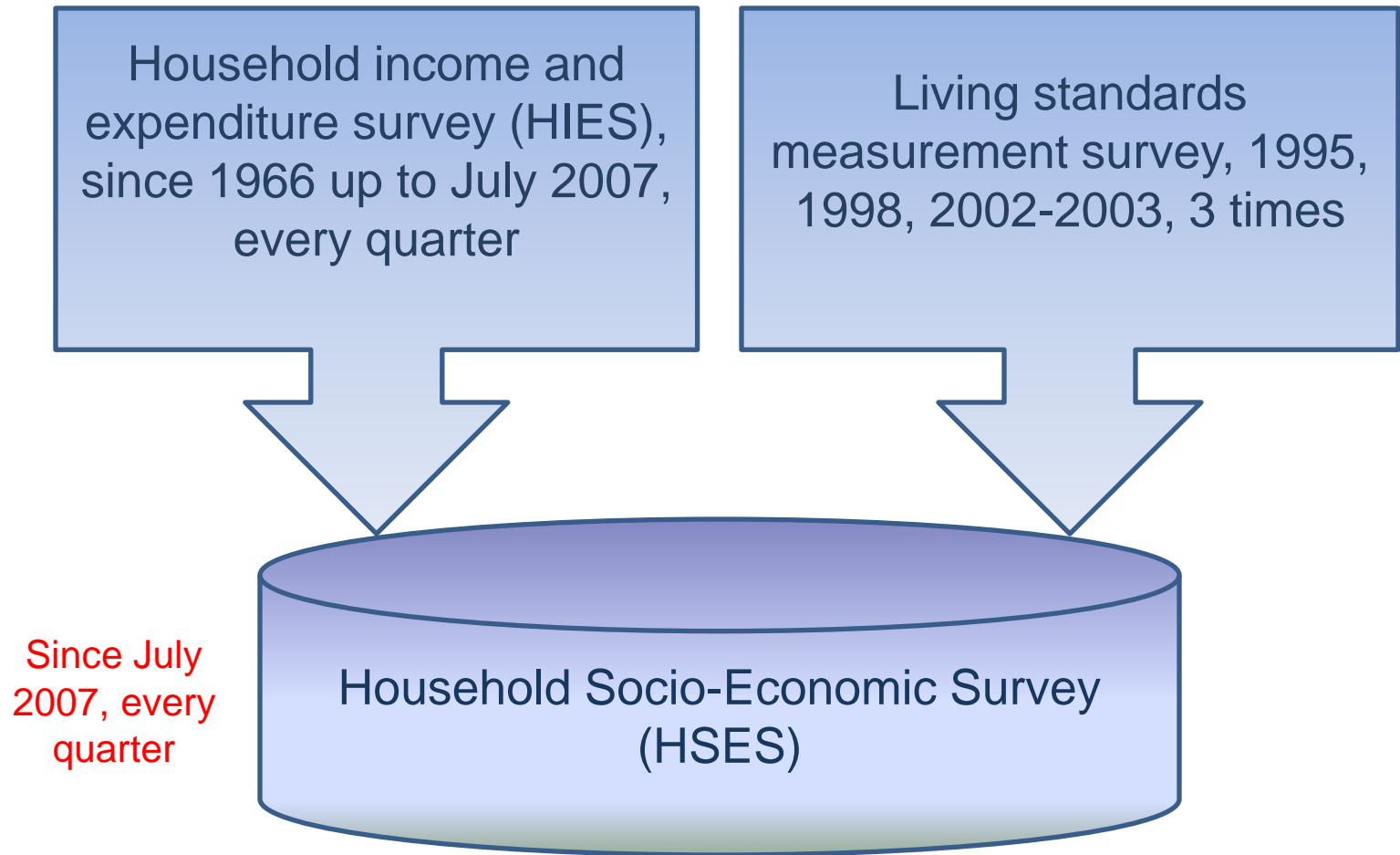
HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

National representative surveys:

- Household socio-economic survey
- Labour force survey

HOUSEHOLD SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

History



HOUSEHOLD SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Household Socio-Economic Survey

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graph TD; A[Household Socio-Economic Survey] --> B[Shorter]; A --> C[Expanded]; B --> B1[Main purpose: Estimate income, expenditure and consumption]; B --> B2[When: 2013, 2015, .....]; B --> B3[Sample size: 11232 household]; B --> B4[/Ulaanbaatar-3600, aimag centers-2640, rural-4992/]; B --> B5[Province representative]; C --> C1[Main purpose: Estimate poverty main indicators]; C --> C2[When: 2014, 2016, .....]; C --> C3[Sample size: 16200 household]; C --> C4[/Ulaanbaatar-3600, aimag centers-5400, rural-7200/]; C --> C5[Province representative];
```

Shorter

Main purpose:

Estimate income, expenditure and consumption

When:

2013, 2015,

Sample size:

11232 household

/Ulaanbaatar-3600, aimag centers-2640, rural-4992/

Province representative

Expanded

Main purpose:

Estimate poverty main indicators

When:

2014, 2016,

Sample size:

16200 household

/Ulaanbaatar-3600, aimag centers-5400, rural-7200/

Province representative

HOUSEHOLD SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Output indicators

- Household income and expenditure
 - Monthly average income per household and composition
 - Monthly average expenditure per household and composition
 - Monthly average per capita food consumption
 - Composition of daily foodstuff consumption and calories per person
- Main poverty measures
 - Poverty headcount
 - Poverty gap
 - Severity of poverty
- Inequality
 - Gini coefficient
 - Consumption change by group (decile, quintile)
- Other indicators

HOUSEHOLD SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

- Nationally representative;
 - With a designated household head or enough data to impute headship by assumption to one and only one individual in the household; and
 - Of sufficient sample size to estimate detailed age patterns.
 - They should contain survey items including the following:
 - A roster of household members with their age (preferably in single years to a maximum of 90+ or older), sex and their work/school status;
 - Income and other forms of revenue; and
 - Consumption and other kinds of expenditure.
-
- All income and other forms of revenue should be classified as falling into one of four exhaustive, mutually exclusive categories:
 - Wages and salaries including employee benefits;
 - Income from self-employment and other entrepreneurial activities;
 - Property income including rent, interest and dividends; and
 - Transfers received from either public or private sources.



LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

- Since 2002
- Every quarter
- Main purpose:
 - Estimate main indicators of employment
- Sample size:
 - 12816 households
 - Province representative;

CONCLUSION FOR DATA (NTA)

- Population data
 - Population and housing census
 - Inter census data
 - Administrative data
- National Account data
- Household socio-economic survey
- Organization:
 - National Statistical Office (NSO)
 - www.1212.mn



MONGOLIAN STATISTICAL INFORMATION SERVICE

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STATISTICAL INFORMATION

DATABASE FILE

- [Survey](#)
- [Review](#)
- [Yearbook](#)

RELATED SITE

[NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE](#)

[NATIONAL DATA ARCHIVE](#)



STATISTICAL INFORMATION

By Sector

- Administrative units, territory
- Election
- Population
- Labour force, unemployment
- National Accounts
- Consumer price index
- Producer price index
- Money and finance
- General government budget
- Investment
- Construction

NEWS

[Main indicator's of foreign trade, as of 15 November, 2015](#)

Date:2015-11-18

[Main indicator's of foreign trade, as of 15 October, 2015](#)

Date:2015-10-19

[Main indicator's of foreign trade, as of 15 September, 2015](#)

Date:2015-09-16

[Social and economic situation of Mongolia \(As of the preliminary result of 2013\)](#)

Date:2014-01-13

[Social and economic situation of Mongolia \(As of the first 11 months of 2013\)](#)

Date:2013-12-10

 [Archive](#)



CENSUS AND SURVEY CATALOGUE



Home

This archive provides information describing the content, methodology and implementation of census and survey conducted by the NSO of Mongolia, as well as descriptions of micro data files with the variable documentation.

Regional Collections



Social indicator sample survey



Household Socio-Economic Survey



Labour Force Survey



Population and Housing Census



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey



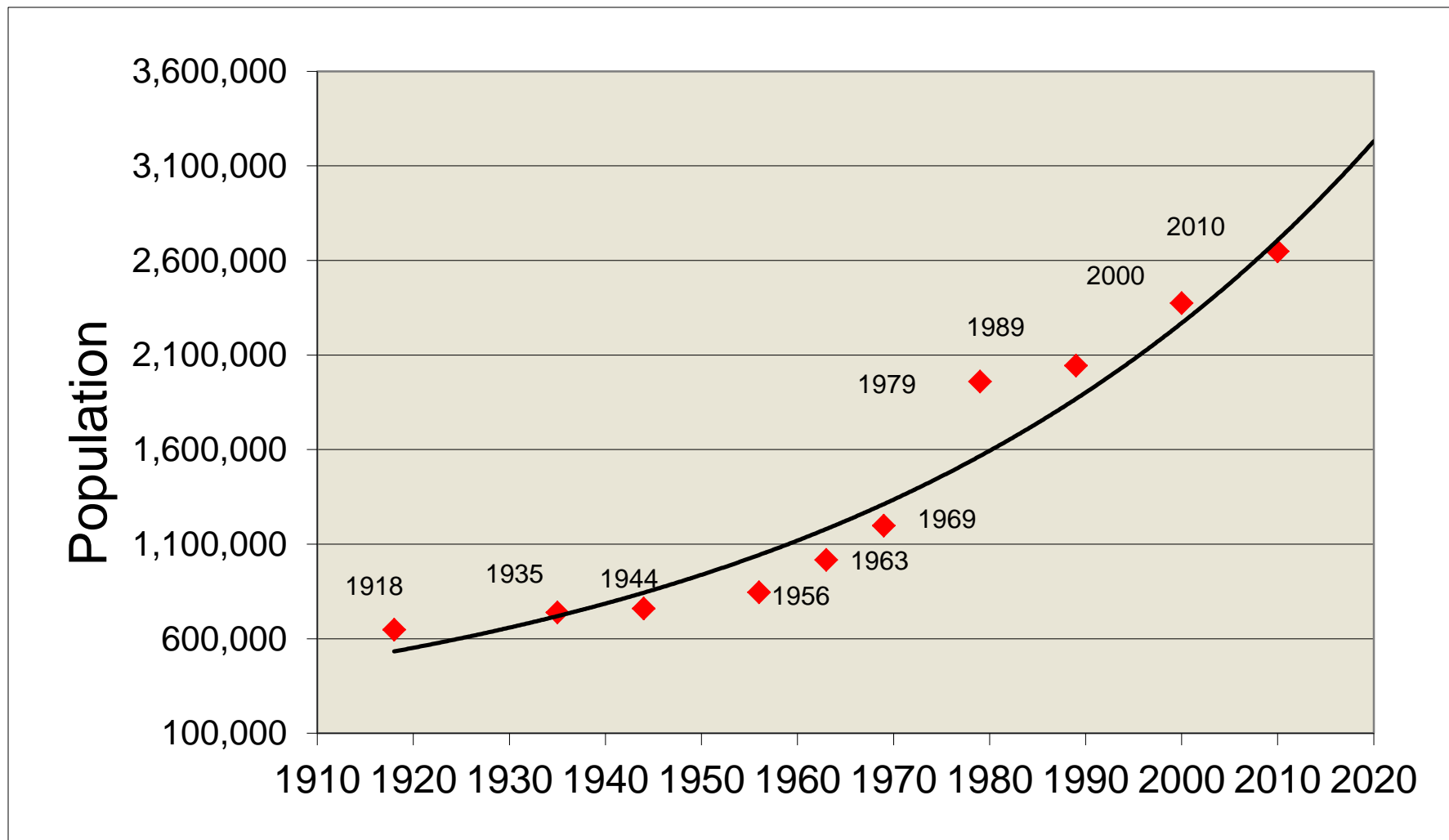
Reproductive Health Survey



Time Use Study

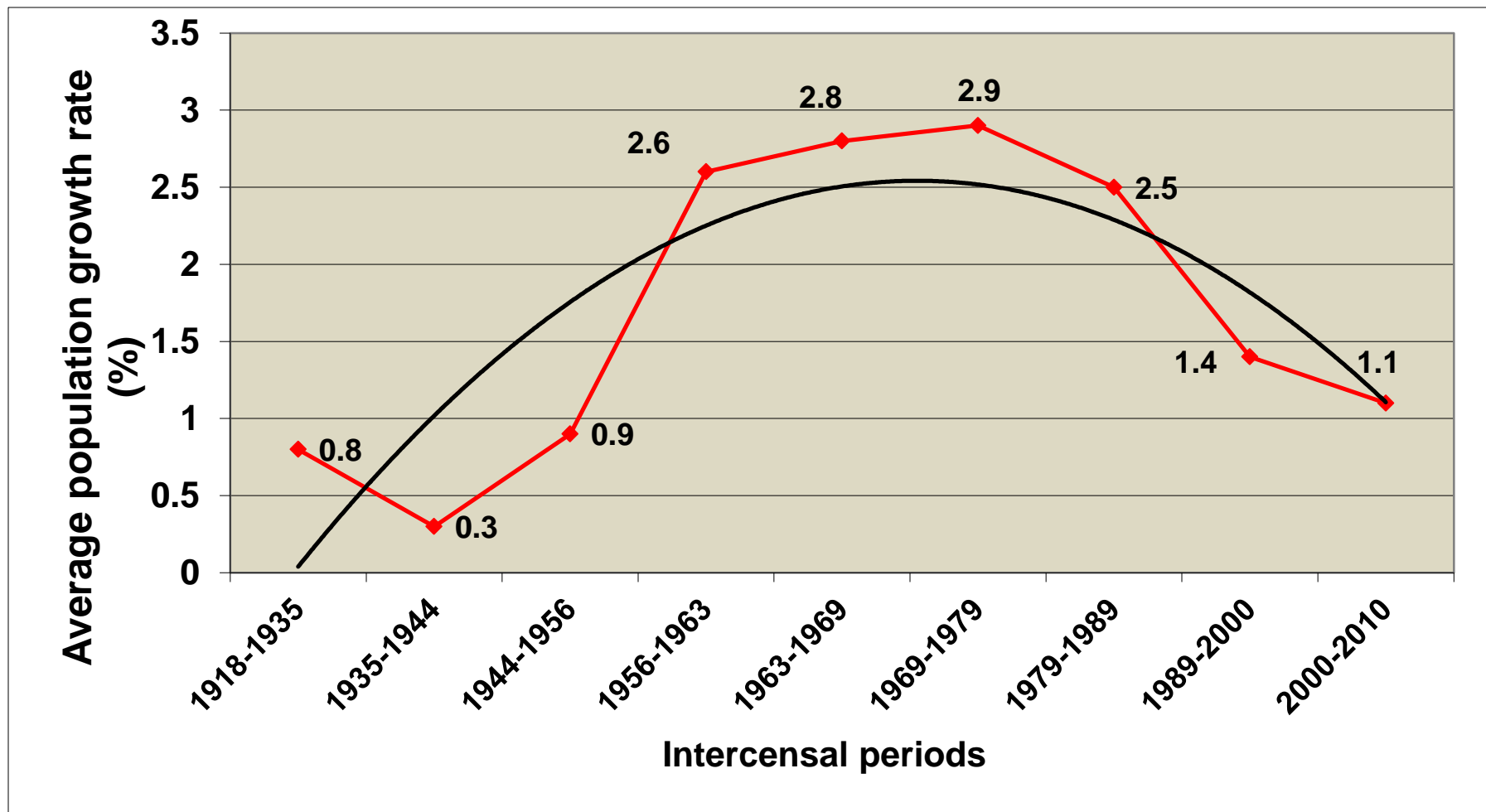
Demographic context of Mongolia

Figure 1: Population growth in Mongolia by census year 1918-2010 (with exponential trendline)



Source, UNFPA, 2012, Implications of demographic change for socio-economic development and Public Policy in Mongolia survey

Figure 2: Intercensal population growth rate 1918-2010



Source, UNFPA, 2012, Implications of demographic change for socio-economic development and Public Policy in Mongolia survey

Figure 3: Total fertility rate 1981-2014 (NSO)

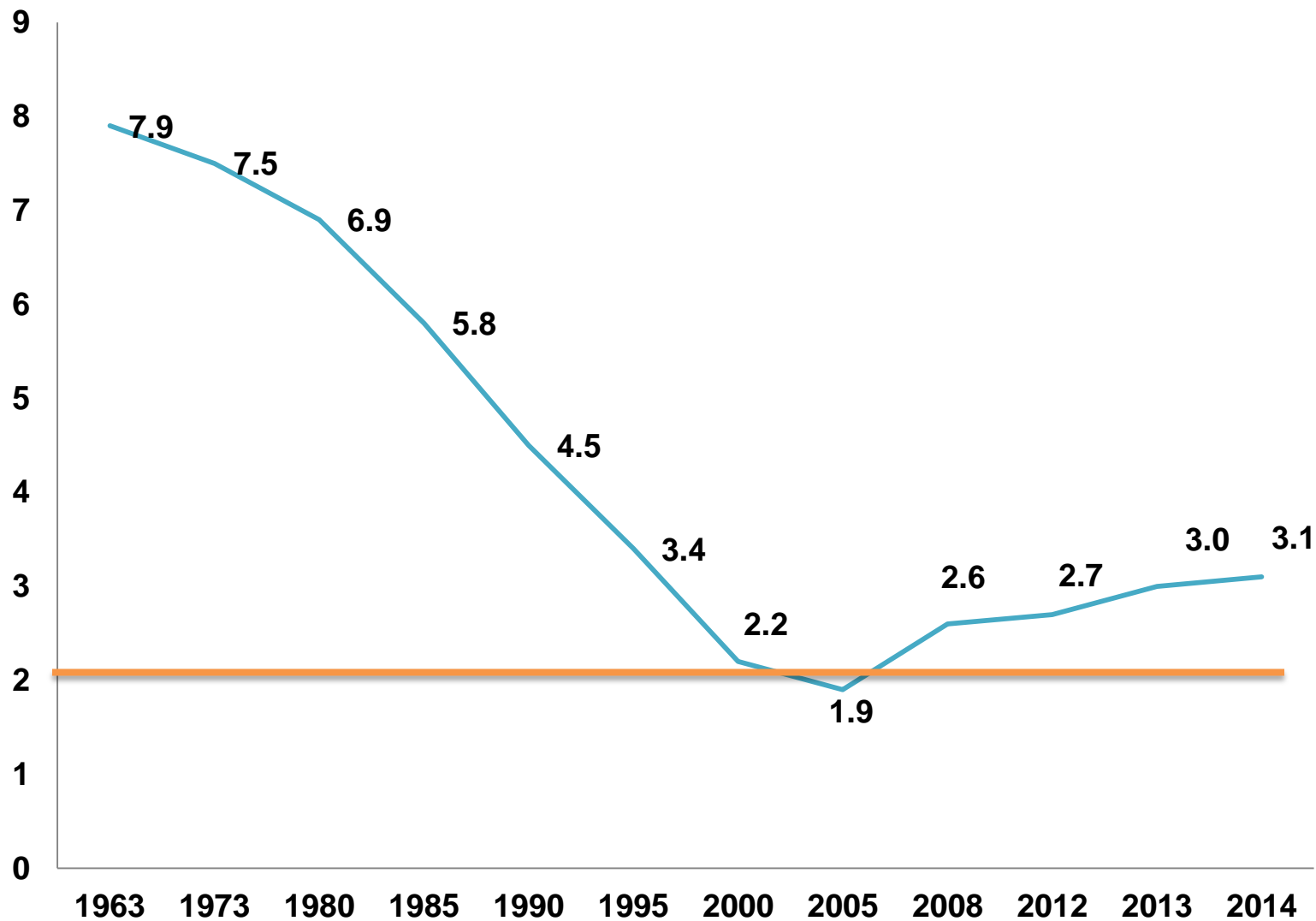


Figure 4: Population pyramid 1950
Young population

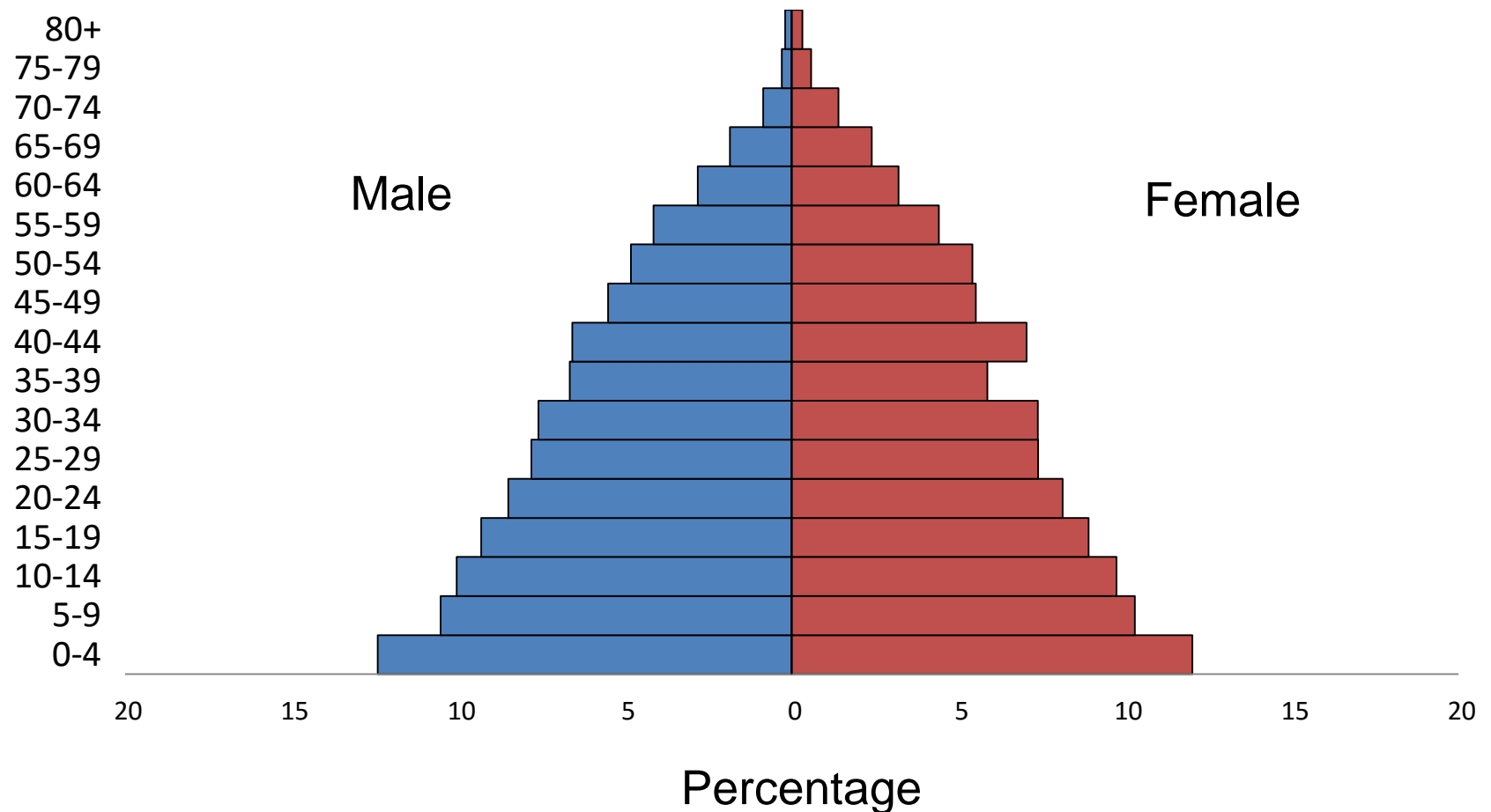


Figure 5: Population pyramid, 1970

Very young population

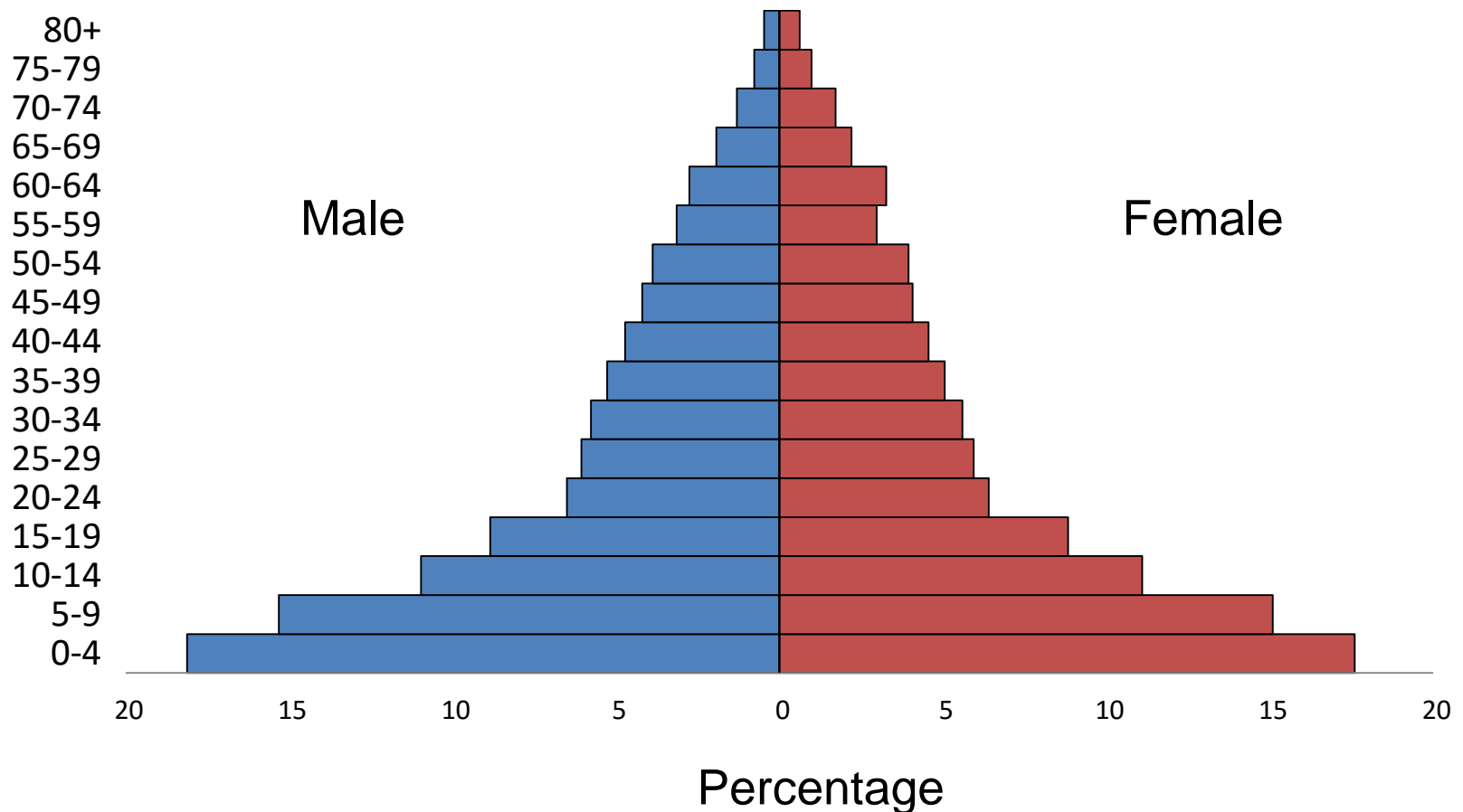


Figure 6: Population pyramid, 2010

Mature population

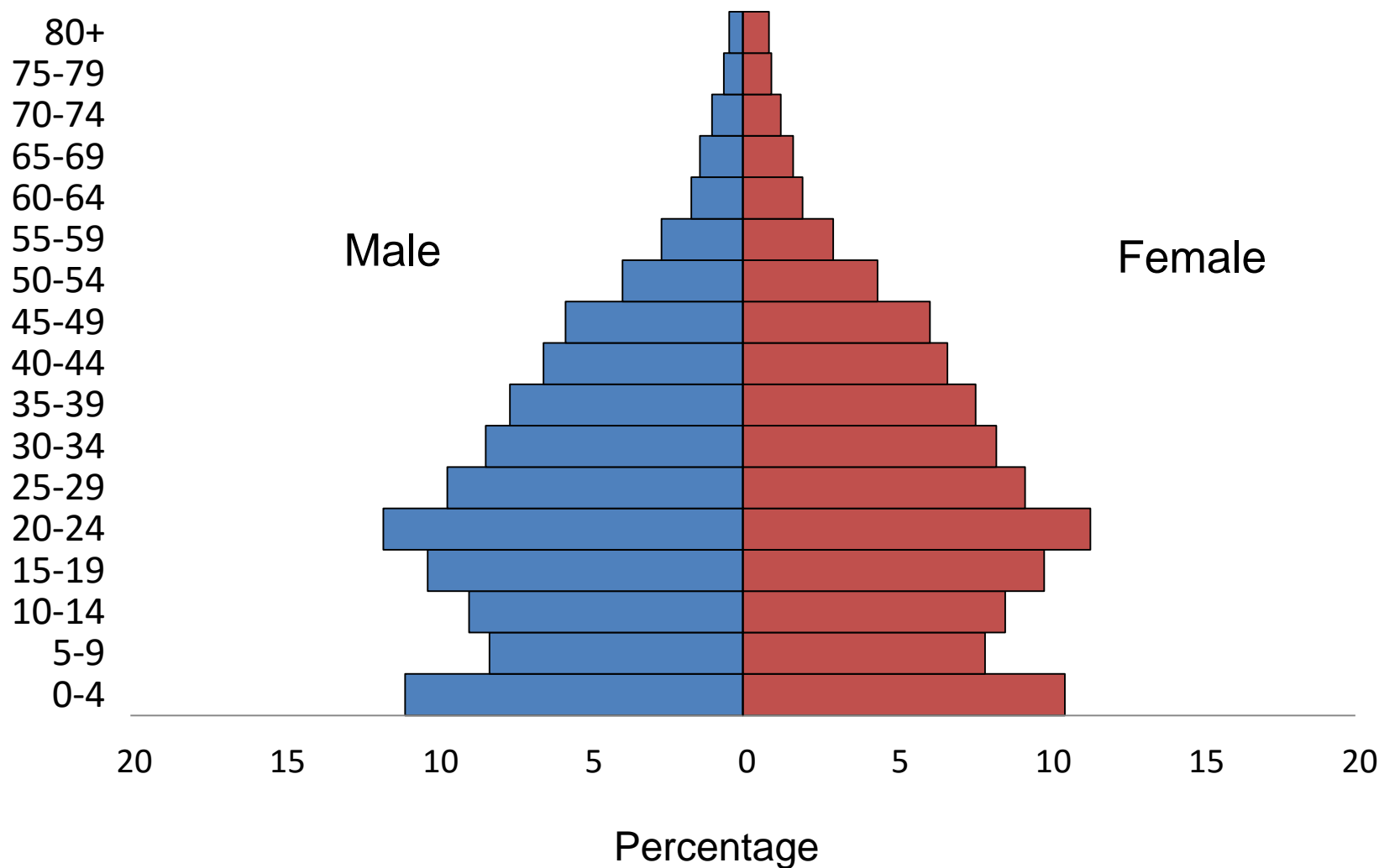
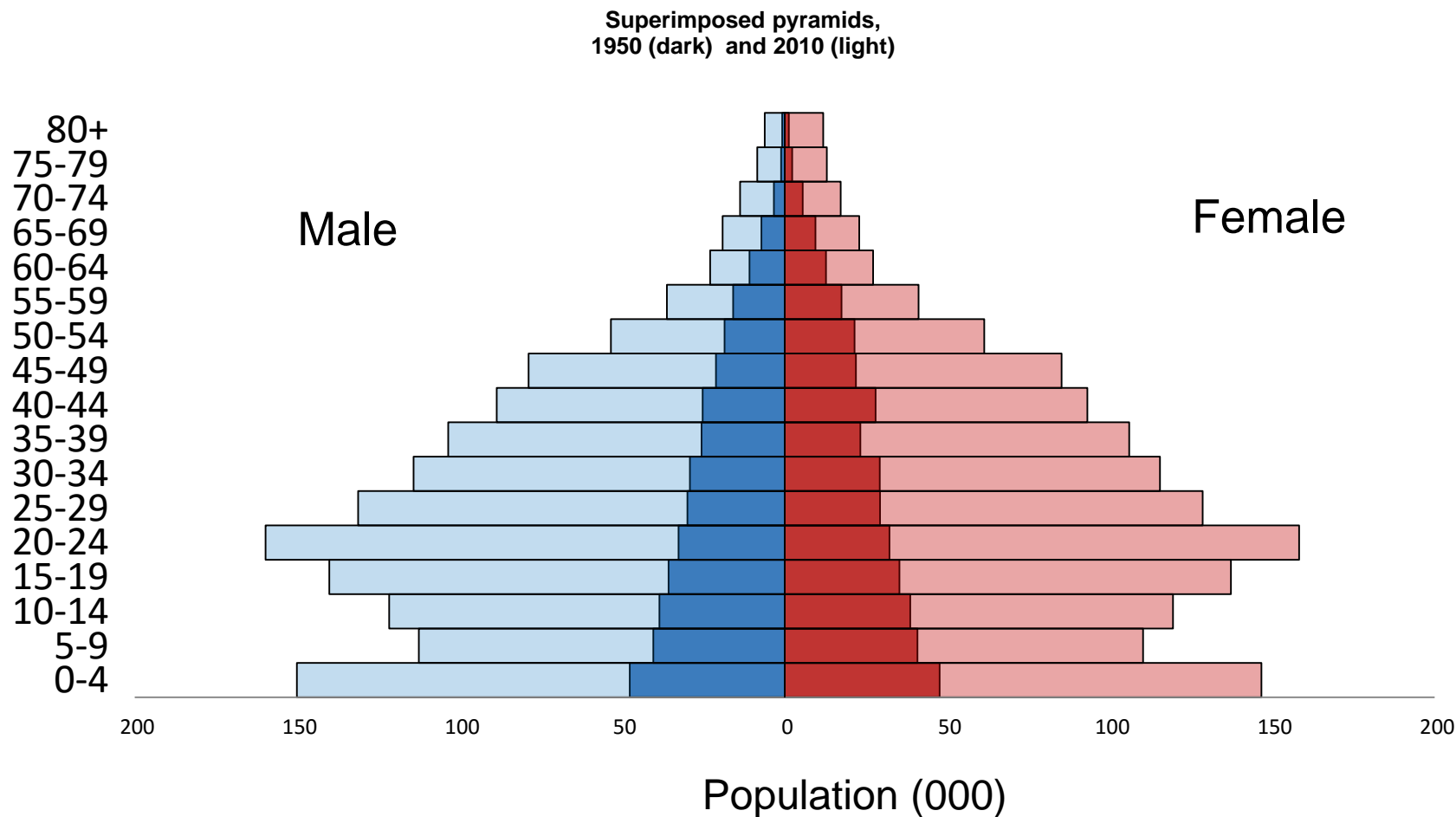
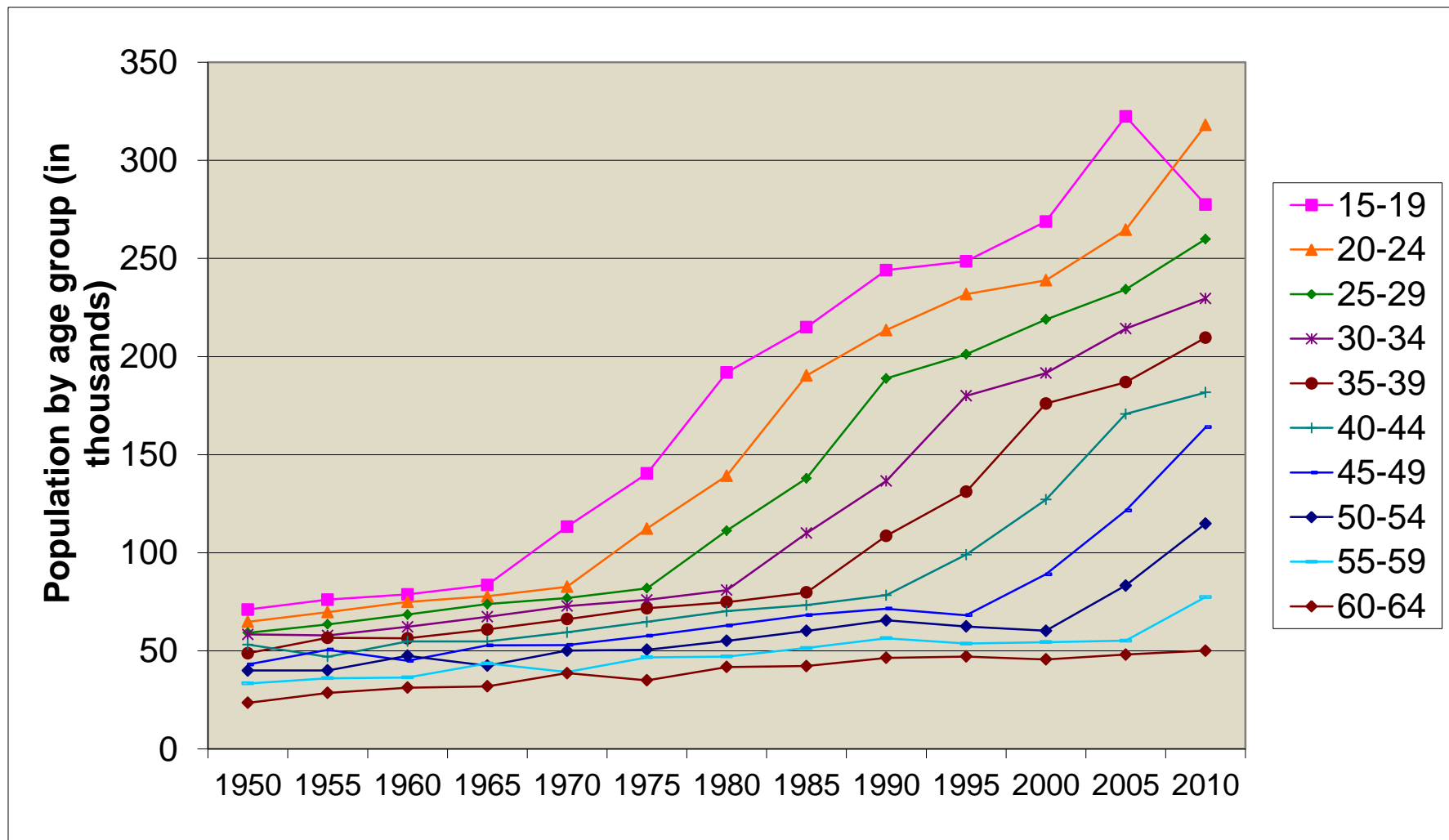


Figure 7: Population age structure 1950 and 2010



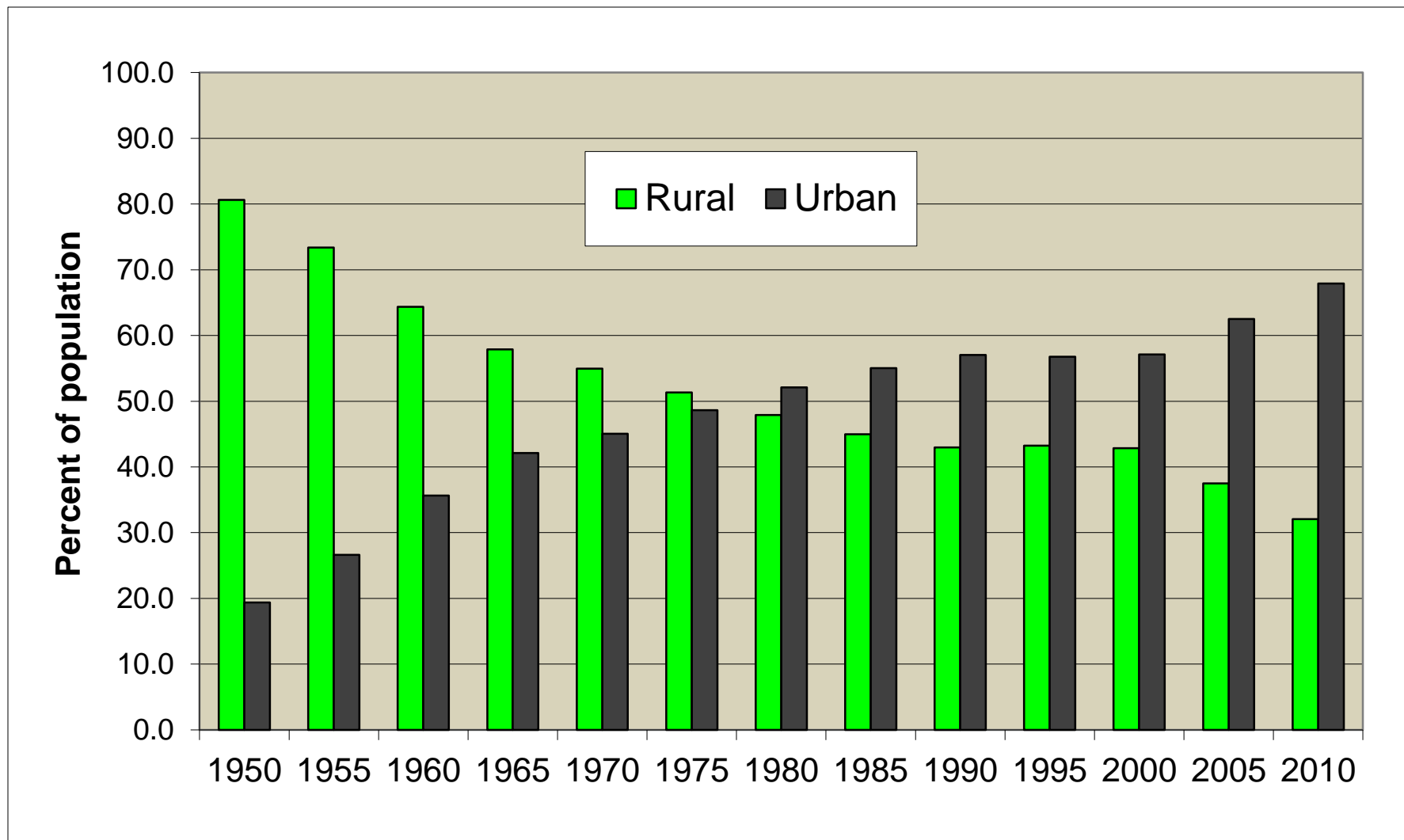
Source, UNFPA, 2012, Implications of demographic change for socio-economic development and Public Policy in Mongolia survey

Figure 8: Population increase by age group 1950-2010



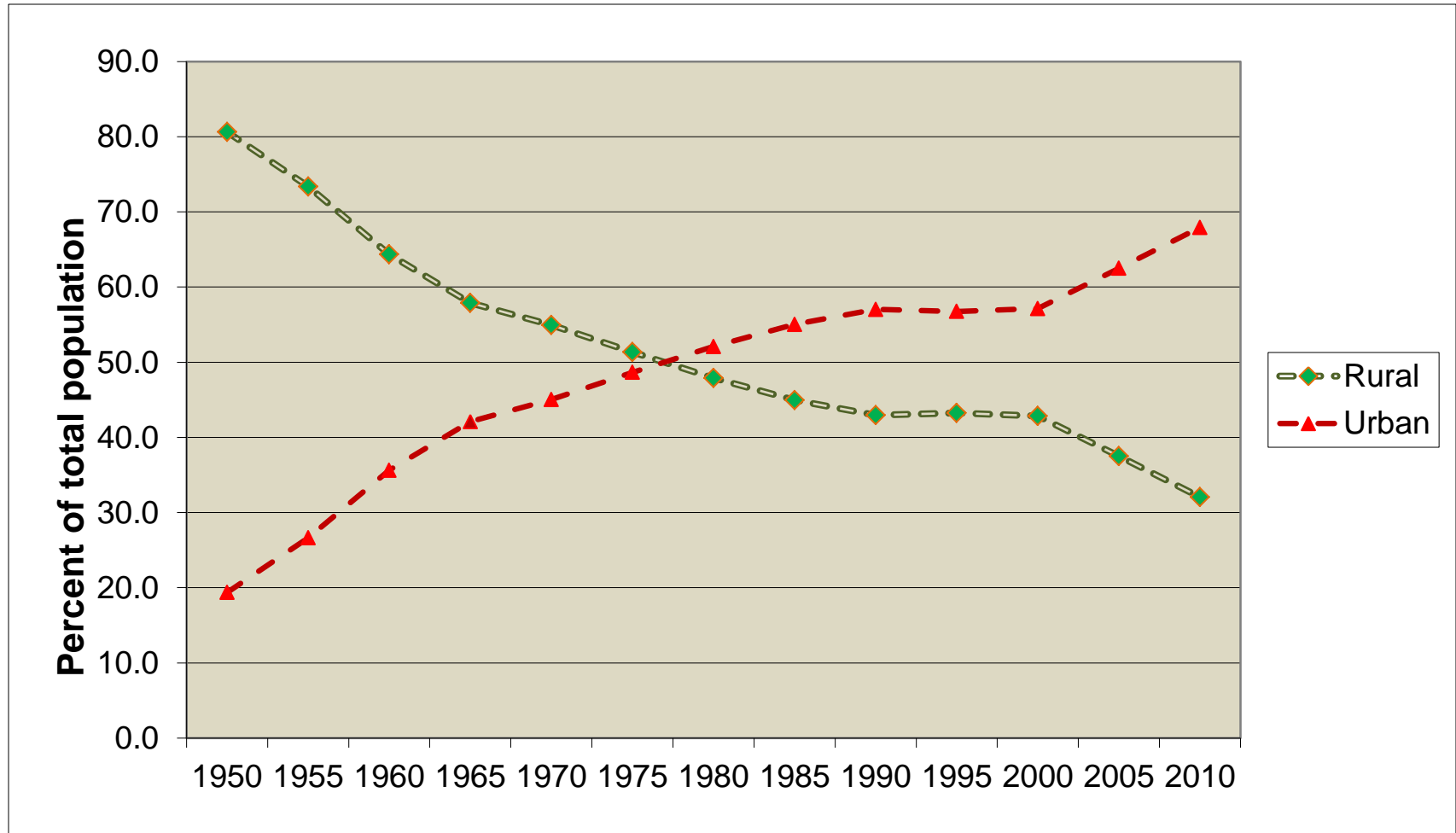
Source, UNFPA, 2012, Implications of demographic change for socio-economic development and Public Policy in Mongolia survey

Figure 9: Rural-urban population distribution 1950-2010



Source, UNFPA, 2012, Implications of demographic change for socio-economic development and Public Policy in Mongolia survey

Graph showing cross-over point in rural-urban distribution (it happened in 1980)



Source, UNFPA, 2012, Implications of demographic change for socio-economic development and Public Policy in Mongolia survey

**Figure 10: Projected population growth 2010-2040
(Mongolia NSO projections)**

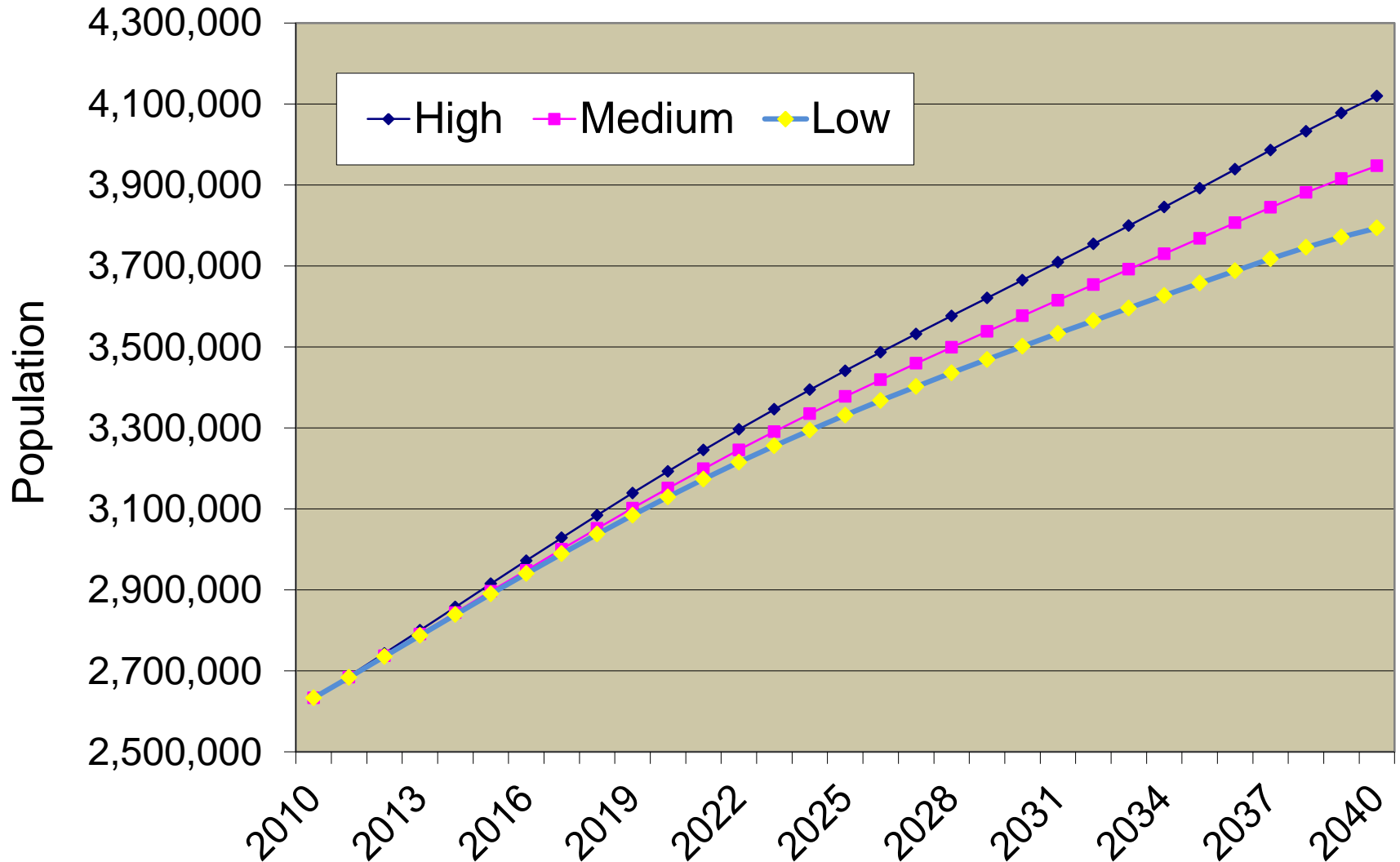


Figure 11: Population pyramid 2020

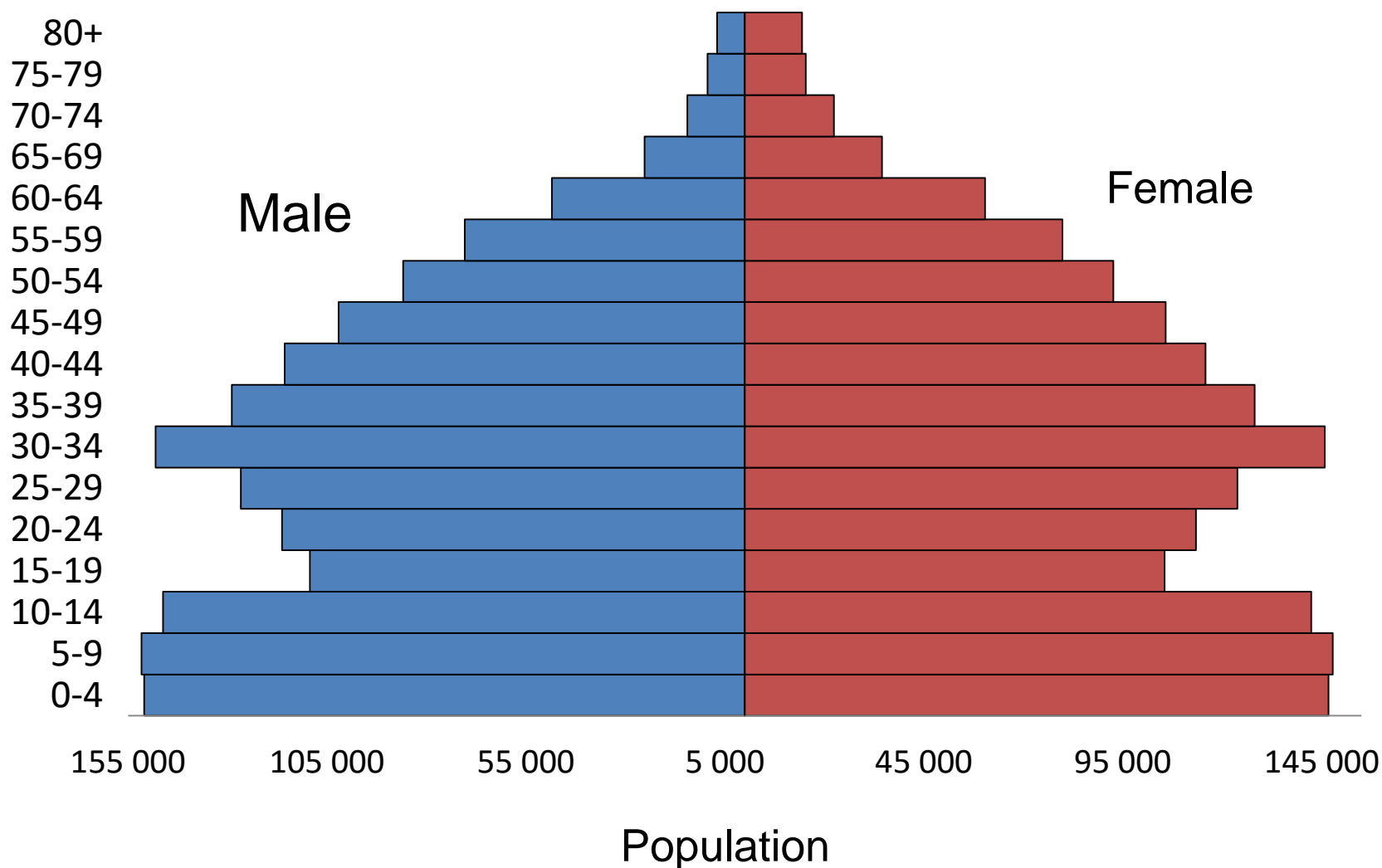


Figure 12: Population pyramid 2030

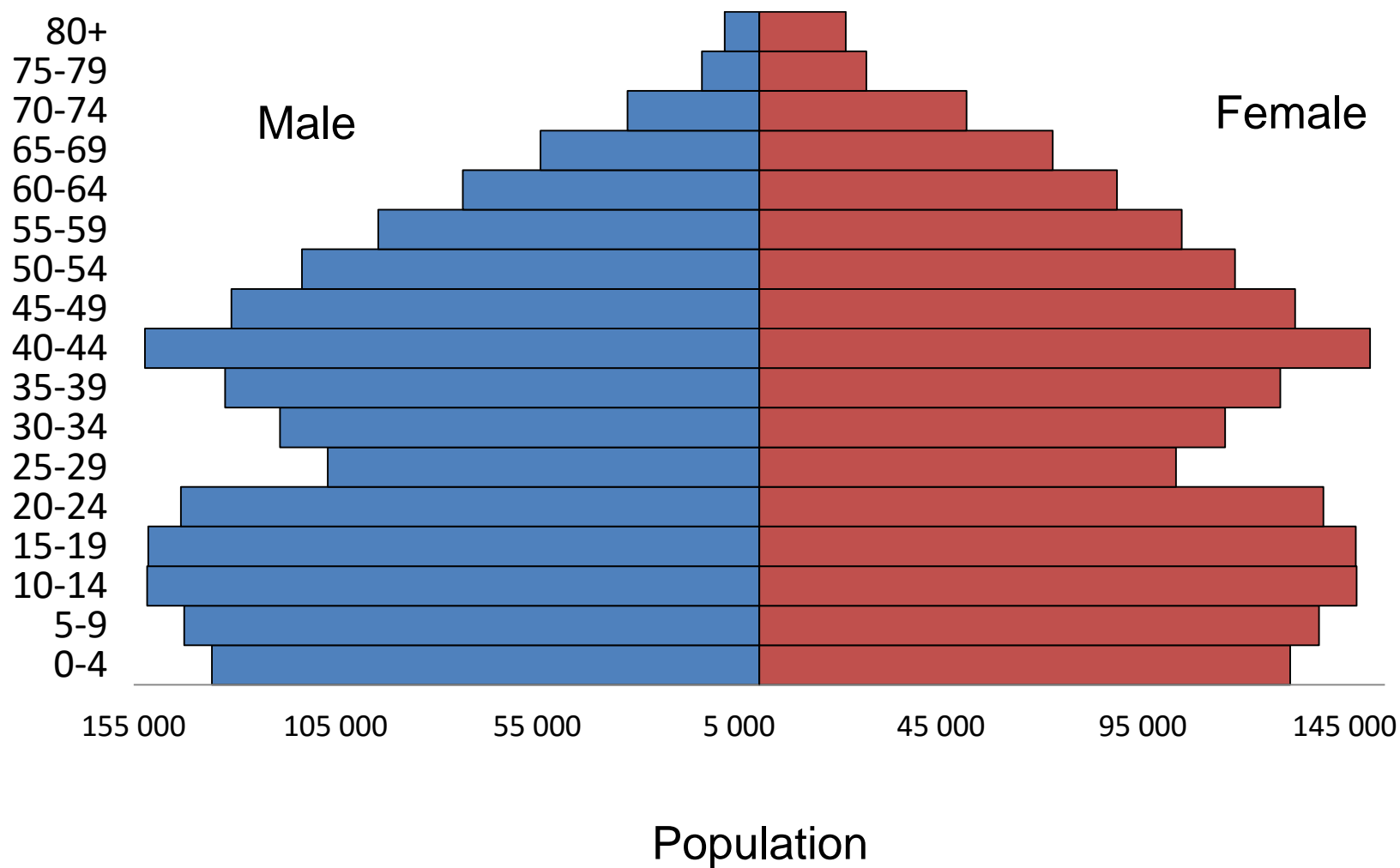


Figure 13: Population pyramid 2040

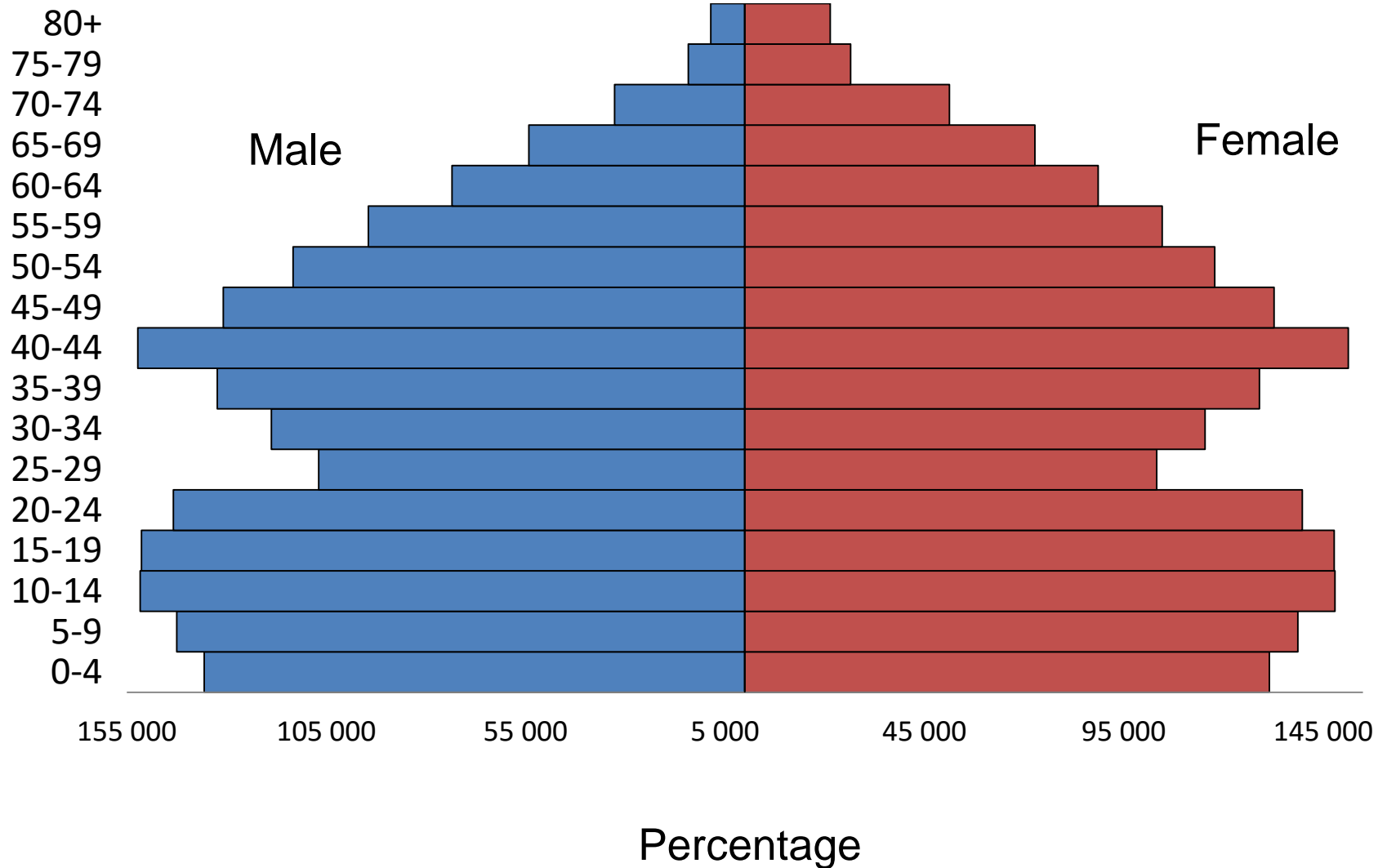


Figure 14: Projected population in three age groups, 2010-2040 (NSO)

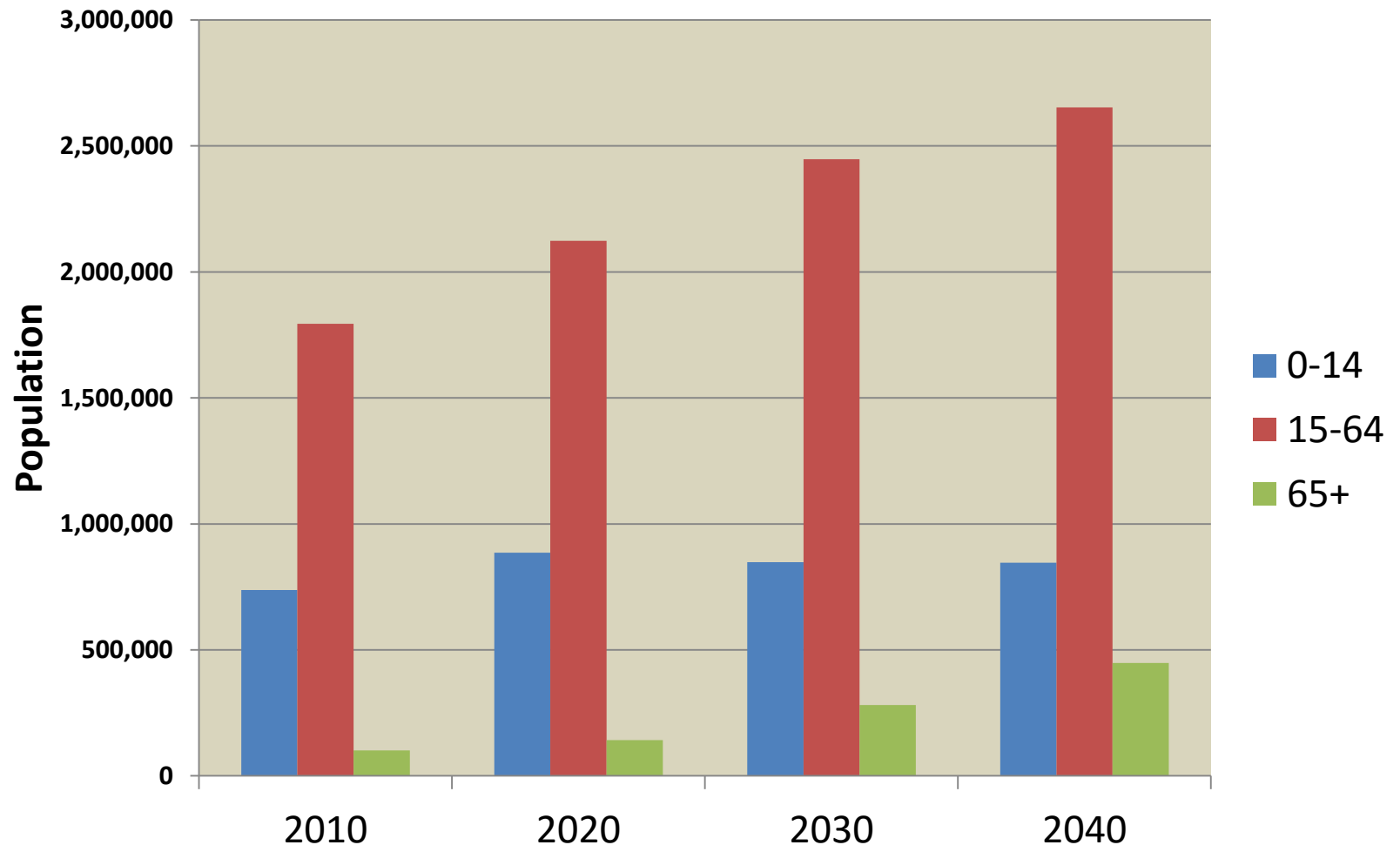


Figure 15: Projected population growth rates (%) in three age groups (NSO medium projection)

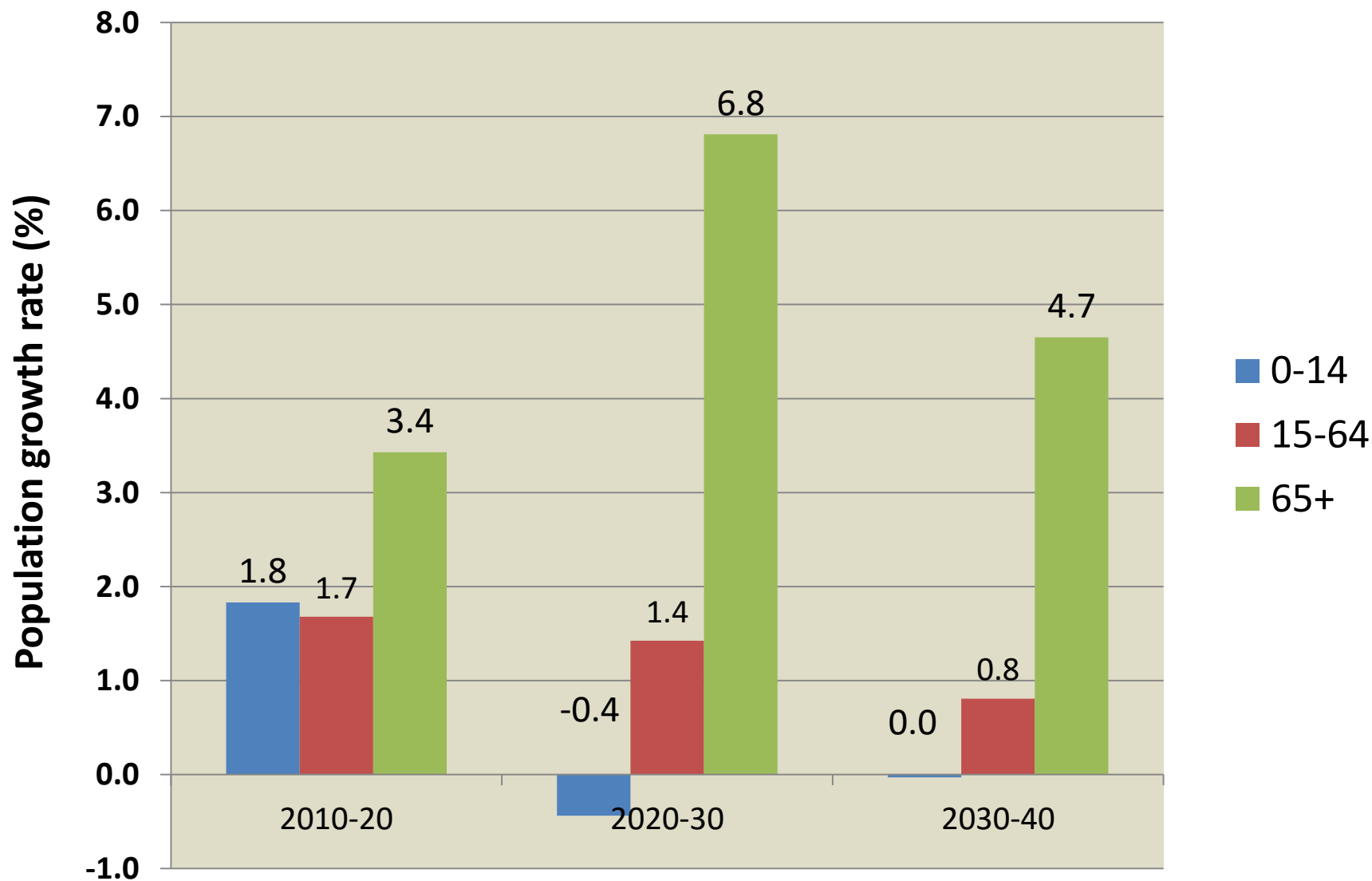
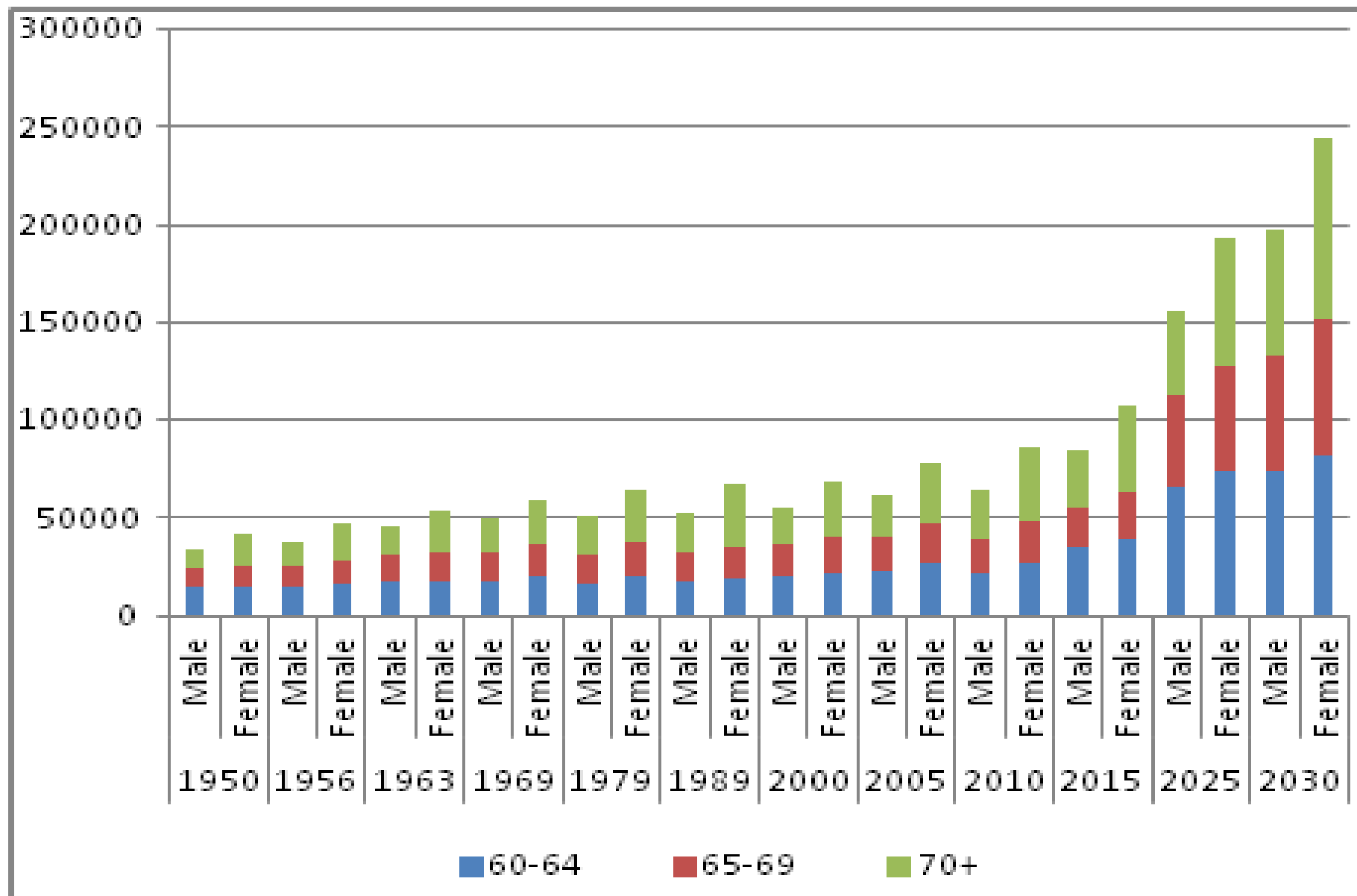


Figure 16: Population aged 60 and over 1950-2030



Conclusion

The country has good population data and social surveys produced. Utilization is important. Most of the surveys are quite descriptive, quite useful sometimes, but it is also necessary to conduct focused, explanatory research such as NTA.



Thank you.

