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## Mongolia– First State Agricultural Census 2011- Explanatory Notes

### Historical outline

This is the first agricultural census in the country. Historically, yearly livestock censuses are conducted in Mongolia.

### Legal basis and organization

On the meeting of Parliament of Mongolia, dated on December 1, 2011, it was included in part “I”, clause 1, article 7 of Statistic Law of Mongolia “To conduct regular agricultural census every 10 years and current census and surveys every 5 years”. The first agricultural census was conducted based on the clauses 1, 5 article 7 of “Statistic Law” of Mongolia, part 1 article 43 “Law on Administrative Responsibility” of Mongolia, Resolution no.137 on “Conducting regular agricultural census” by the Government of Mongolia, dated on April 25, 2012 and decision no.61 on “Approving tendencies, forms and instructions of agricultural census” by Chairman of National Statistical Office, dated on April 11, 2012. The overall responsibility for the census was charged to the National Statistical Office and inside it to the Office of Macro Economics and Data Processing and Technology Authority. The census was funded by National Budget and World Bank. The FAO provided Technical Assistance.

- A State Commission was established, integrated by:
- The State secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism;
- The State Secretary of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor;
- The Chairman of Administration of Land Affairs, Construction, Geodesy and Cartography;
- The Chairman of Statistic Office on Macro economics of National Statistical Office;
- The Chairman of Administration of Strategic Planning and Policy of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry;
- The Chairman of Administration of Coordination of Livestock Policy Implementation of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry;
- The Chairman of Administration of Coordination of Arable Farming Policy Implementation of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry;
- The Chairman of Administration of Information, Monitoring and Evaluation of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry;

1967 enumerators, 89 supervisors and 340 leaders were trained for the field work.

### Enumeration period

The census was conducted for 20 days between May 25 till June 15, 2012.

### Reference period/date

The economic indicators, included in the census forms, were filled as of 2011. Other indicators were filled by current periods like the day of interview.

### Definition of the statistical unit

The enumeration unit was the household. There were the following household types: (a) Household with one person, who supplies own food for living and other consumption without uniting with other people and/or members of other households, (b) all people in household with several people, who supply own food for living and other consumption together in a group of two or more people. The household members may combine their income and may have one budget, but may be legal relatives or may not.

Other enumerations units were: business units, organizations, running their activities in livestock breeding, arable farming, forestry, fishery and hunting sectors in 2011.

### Geographical coverage

Data collection covered the whole country.

### Statistical coverage

All households and businesses organizations involved in agricultural production.

### Data items coverage

Topics of the census include the total area operated by households and Business Units (BUO) with livestock or vegetable production, size, ownership, types of crops and livestock, crop and livestock production, use of

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irrigation, sources of water, dwelling characteristics, cost of production factors, workforce and their characteristics, food security and ways to deal with food shortages.

### **Frame**

The census frame was created during preliminary registration of Population and Dwelling census, conducted in 2010.

### **Methodology**

The census was a combination of complete and sampling enumeration.

Information on the target business units: organizations running livestock production; organizations running arable farming production; organizations running forestry, fishery and hunting production; and information on the primary administrative units (community survey) were collected by complete enumeration. Information on the households running livestock production and arable farming production was collected by sampling.

Replicate systematic sampling was used to select 70,000 households running livestock production out of a population of 211,700 households. The response rate was 99.3%.

Data were collected by means of Face-to-face interviews with paper forms. Eight forms were used:

- Questionnaire on the households running livestock production;
- Questionnaire on the business units, organizations, running livestock production;
- Questionnaire on the households running arable farming production;
- Questionnaire on the business units, organizations, running arable farming production;
- Questionnaire on the business units, organizations, running forestry;
- Questionnaire on the business units, organizations, running hunting economy;
- Questionnaire on the business units, organizations, running fishery;
- Survey on primary administrative units (community survey).

### **Post census techniques to check census quality.**

No PES was conducted. Quality checks, inconsistencies checking and comparisons with external data were the main ways for assessing quality of the census.

### **Special features**

The census included the undertaking of a community survey. At household level it also included questions about amount and sources of family income, prices received and ways of marketing the produce.

### **Data source**

Mongolia National Statistical Office; First State Agriculture Census 2011; General results; and Ulaan Baatar City 2012

### **Mailing address / Census contact Points**

National Statistical Office of Mongolia

Ulaanbaatar city, Mongolia

Baga toiruu, Sukhbaatar district

Governmental building III

Tel: 326414, 322424

E-mail: nso@magicnet.mn