

1. HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The 2011 Agricultural Census (AC), to which the metadata review and data presented here refer, is the first AC to be carried out in Mongolia.¹

2. LEGAL BASIS AND ORGANIZATION

Legal framework

The AC 2010 was conducted on the basis of:

- Clauses 1 and 5 of Article 7 of the Statistics Law of Mongolia;
- Part 1 of Article 43 of the Law on Administrative Responsibility of Mongolia;
- Resolution No. 137 of the Government of Mongolia on Conducting regular agricultural censuses, of 25 April 2012; and
- Decision No. 61 of the Chairman of National Statistical Office, on Concepts of agricultural census, questionnaire forms and instructions of agricultural census, of 11 April 2012.

Institutional framework and international collaboration

The overall responsibility for the general methodology and organization of the census was entrusted to the National Statistical Office (NSO). To coordinate census implementation activities, a State Commission for the AC was established at the national level, and census commissions were set up at province and subprovince level.

The census was funded by the Government of Mongolia and the World Bank. FAO provided technical assistance.

Census staff

Census field work activities involved 1 967 enumerators, 89 supervisors and 340 leaders.

3. REFERENCE DATE AND PERIOD

Reference day: the end of the year, December 2011, for inventory items such as livestock numbers.

Reference periods:

- the year 2011, for items such as labour force, production and sales of agricultural products;
- the last five years, for example for credit used for agricultural purposes.

4. ENUMERATION PERIOD

Field data collection took place between 25 May and 15 June 2012.

5. SCOPE OF THE CENSUS AND DEFINITION OF THE STATISTICAL UNIT

Census scope

The AC 2011 covered all households, business units and organizations running their activities in the agricultural (crop and livestock) production, forestry, fishery and hunting sectors. A community survey was carried out jointly with the census.

Statistical unit

For the objectives of the CA 2011, two types of statistical units were identified: (i) households² and (ii) enterprises.³

6. GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Data collection covered the entire country, including both urban and rural area.

7. CUT-OFF THRESHOLD AND OTHER EXCLUSIONS

No thresholds or other exclusions were applied.

8. METHODOLOGY

Methodological modality for conducting the census

The classical approach was used in the AC 2011.

¹ Historically, yearly livestock censuses were conducted in Mongolia.

² These could be (a) households 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 individuals in a household with several individuals, who supply own food for living and other consumption together in a group of two or more individuals. The household members may combine their income and may have one budget; however, they may or may not be legal relatives.

³ Business units and other bodies and organizations.

Frame

The census frame for the households involved in agricultural activities was established on the basis of the information collected during the pre-enumeration phase of the Population and Dwelling Census (PDC), conducted in 2010. The census frame for the holdings in the non-household sector was built using the results of the livestock census conducted at the end of 2011 and the 2011 Census of Business Units and Organizations.

Complete and/or sample enumeration methods

The census was a combination of complete and sampling enumeration. The households running livestock production were covered by sample enumeration. Other agricultural holdings (such as the households and enterprises engaged in crop production, enterprises⁴ running livestock breeding, forestry, fishery and hunting production) were enumerated completely.

Sample design (if sampling was used)

Replicated systematic sampling was used to select 70 000 households running livestock production in 2011, out of a population of 211 700 households (33 percent). The response rate was of 99.3 percent.

Data collection methods

The census information was collected using the PAPI method through face-to-face interviews.

Questionnaire(s)

Eight forms were used for data collection in the AC 2011, specific to each type of unit and activity. The 2010/2011 AC questionnaires covered all 16 core items recommended for the WCA 2010 round.

9. USE OF TECHNOLOGY

New technologies were used in the AC 2011, including satellite imagery for census mapping and GIS for census data dissemination. Census results were disseminated and are accessible online.

10. DATA PROCESSING AND ARCHIVING

The census data were processed using CPro. SPSS was used for statistical data analysis.

11. CENSUS DATA QUALITY

Control and inspection works were made in the districts (*duuregs*) of the capital city and in the provinces and *soums* during the census, to monitor all phases of census data collection. Special controls were made to assess incomplete or incorrect completion of the questionnaires, more specifically in relation to questions about seed varieties, types of fertilizers, agrochemical analysis and soil erosion. Quality checks, inconsistencies checks and comparisons with external data were the main methods for assessing census quality.

12. DATA DISSEMINATION

The report on the census results was published and sent to the main users. The final results are available on the NSO's website.

13. DATA SOURCES

FAO. 2016. Regional Roundtable on the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020). 19–23 September 2016, Bangkok, Thailand. In: *World Programme for the Census of Agriculture* [online]. Rome, Italy. [Cited 4 September 2019]. <http://www.fao.org/world-census-agriculture/events/wca2020bangkok/en/>

National Statistical Office of Mongolia. 2012. *First State Agriculture Census 2011, General results*. Ulaanbaatar City, Mongolia. (also available at http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/ess_test_folder/World_Census_Agriculture/Country_info_2010/Reports/Reports_6/MON_ENG_REP_2011.pdf).

14. CONTACT

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⁴ 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)

MONGOLIA – AGRICULTURAL CENSUS 2011 – MAIN RESULTS

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND AREA, BY LAND TENURE		
	Holdings	Area (ha)
Total	n.a.	802 169
Owned	n.a.	764 661
Rented from others	n.a.	28 520
Rented to others	n.a.	8 989

MEMBERS OF HOLDER-S HOUSEHOLD, BY SEX	
	Number
Total	929 200
Engaged in agricultural activities on the holding	635 300

EMPLOYEES	
	Number
Total	484 547
Permanent workers	400 914
Male	217 239
Female	183 675
Temporary workers	55 052
Seasonal workers	28 581

HOLDERS, BY SEX AND AGE	
	Number
Total	243 100
Male	209 600
Female	33 500
15–34 years	64 700
35–49 years	93 800
50 years and over	84 600

LIVESTOCK	
	Head
Cattle	2 339 700
Sheep	15 668 500
Goats	15 934 600
Horses	2 112 900
Camels	280 100

METHODS OF IRRIGATION		
	Holdings	Area irrigated (ha)
Total holdings with irrigated land	27 984	49 600
Surface	25 738	n.a.
Sprinkler	1 977	n.a.
Cloud method	285	n.a.
Drop system method	400	n.a.
Soil infiltration method	648	n.a.

SOURCES OF IRRIGATION WATER		
	Holdings	Area irrigated (ha)
Holdings with irrigated land	27 984	49 600
Wells	12 107	n.a.
Lakes, ponds, streams, springs	10 318	n.a.
Port water with reservoirs	1 886	n.a.
Water stored in water container	4 521	n.a.
Distilled waste water	150	n.a.
Rain and snow water	3 085	n.a.
Flood water	162	n.a.
Other	1 348	n.a.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT USED ON THE HOLDING	
	Units
Total tractors of all kinds	15 113
Combine harvesters	1 173
Other (machine-powered)	
Truck	25 285
Creamers	3 571
Hayfork	24 721

TEMPORARY CROPS HARVESTED	
	Area (ha)
Total	n.a.
Cereals	280 564
Vegetables and melons	6 840
Oilseed crops	10 830