Contraction Contra	graphicA free, open access, expedited, peer-reviewed journal of the population sciences published regularly on the web since its first volume, volume 1 (July - December 1999)
Ø. &.	mographic-research.org ISSN 1435-9871
Hom	ne Reviewers Associate Editors Editor Publisher Contact
Journal Contents SEARCH	What can we learn from indirect estimations on mortality in Mongolia, 1969-1989?
Current Volume	Thomas Spoorenberg
Volumes Articles Special Collections	VOLUME 18 - ARTICLE 10Date Received: 5 Jun 2007PAGES 285 - 310Date Published: 18 Apr 2008http://www.demographic-research.org/volumes/vol18/10/
General Information	<ul> <li>Bookmark this page</li> <li>Send this article to a friend</li> </ul>
About the Journal Information for Authors	Click the icon to view and/or download the PDF file. Once you are in the PDF file, use your browser back button to return to this page.
Copyright Information	Abstract The closure of Mongolia to international community during the 20th century resulted in a dearth of available data and analytic demographic studies. In the absence of mortality analysis during the socialist period, this paper proposes the use of indirect census-based techniques to estimate mortality levels and trends of the last two socialist decades (1969-89). Due to census data quality and choice of model life table, results are not homogeneous. The respective effects of these two components are discussed in order to understand the results. However, despite these shortcomings, it is shown that during the
Register for e-mail alerts	
Submit a Paper	
© 1999 - 2008 Max-Planck-Gesellschaft	last socialist decades in Mongolia, the health conditions of the population deteriorated. The Mongolian pattern is relatively similar to the situation documented for the ex-socialist

republics. Causes to this similarity are discussed.

Similar Articles (in *Demographic Research*)

Author's affiliation Thomas Spoorenberg

Keywords

6311

socialist period

trends)

Word count (Main text)

University of Geneva, Switzerland

transition (mortality trends)

Max-Planck-Gesellschaft

[Back to previous page]

census data, intercensal estimates, Mongolia, mortality measurement, mortality trends,

[13-20] Decomposition analysis of Spanish life expectancy at birth: Evolution and

[S2-2] Convergences and divergences in mortality: A new approach of health

[3-12] Sex differentials in survival in the Canadian population, 1921-1997 (mortality)

[14-2] Increments to life and mortality tempo (mortality measurement)

changes in the components by sex and age (mortality trends)