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ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

CENSUS MONOGRAPH 4

ULAANBAATAR
2021

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CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES 3
LIST OF FIGURES 4
FOREWORD 6
OVERVIEW 7
MONGOLIAN RESIDENT POPULATION 12
AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION 13
DEPENDENCY RATIO 14
WORKING AGE POPULATION 15
PARTICIPATION OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR MARKET 18
LABOUR FORCE 20
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE 21
POPULATION OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE 33
EMPLOYEES 37
STRUCTURE OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION 38
EMPLOYEES AND ACTIVITIES SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY 44
EMPLOYMENT RATE 51
GENDER EQUALITY IN THE EMPLOYMENT 54
UNEMPLOYMENT 57
STRUCTURE OF UNEMPLOYED POPULATION 58
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 63
YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT 65
REGIONAL AND LOCAL DIFFERENCES 68
STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCE IN THE WORKING AGE POPULATION 69
DIFFERENCE IN EMPLOYED POPULATION 75
DIFFERENCE IN UNEMPLOYMENT 77
MONGOLIAN CITIZENS WORKING ABROAD 79
..... 83
ANNEX 83
SOME CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN THE 2020 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 84
TABLES 94

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1. 1. RESIDENT POPULATION, POPULATION DENSITY, BY AIMAGS, 2010, 2020 13
TABLE 1. 2. RESIDENT POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND SEX RATIO, 2020 14

TABLE 2. 1. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, 2010, 2020 19
TABLE 2. 2. LABOUR FORCE, BY AGE GROUPS, SEX AND LOCATION, 2020 21
TABLE 2. 3. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, 2010, 2020 22
TABLE 2. 4. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2010, 2020 23
TABLE 2. 5. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, URBAN, RURAL, 2010, 2020 24
TABLE 2. 6. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY AGE GROUPS AND LOCATION 24
TABLE 2. 7. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY LOCATION, SEX AND EDUCATION LEVEL, 2020 26
TABLE 2. 8. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY SEX AND MIGRATION STATUS, 2020 30
TABLE 2. 9. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF DISABLED POPULATION, 2020 32
TABLE 2. 10. POPULATION NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, BY REASONS, 2010, 2020 33
TABLE 2. 11. POPULATION NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, BY AGE GROUPS, LOCATION, AND SEX, 2010, 2020 34
TABLE 2. 12. POPULATION NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, BY LOCATION AND AGE GROUPS, 2020 35
TABLE 2. 13. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION LEVEL, REASON, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, 2020 36

TABLE 3. 1. EMPLOYED POPULATION, URBAN, RURAL, 2010, 2020 38
TABLE 3. 2. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, THOUSAND PEOPLE, 2010, 2020 39
TABLE 3. 3. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY EDUCATION LEVEL AND SEX, BY PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020 41
TABLE 3. 4. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, 2010, 2020 41
TABLE 3. 5. EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITY, BY AGE GROUPS, 2020 43
TABLE 3. 6. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY SEX AND INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN PERCENTAGE, 2020 45
TABLE 3. 7. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY ECONOMIC SECTORS AND SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2020 46
TABLE 3. 8. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY ECONOMIC SECTORS AND LOCATION, 2020 47
TABLE 3. 9. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATION AND SEX, BY PERCENTAGE, 2020 48
TABLE 3. 10. EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020 50
TABLE 3. 11. EMPLOYEES, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, BY SEX AND LOCATION, 2020 50

TABLE 4. 1. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION, BY LOCATION, REGIONS, AND SEX, 2010, 2020 58
TABLE 4. 2. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS, IN PERCENTAGE BY SEX, 2010, 2020 59
TABLE 4. 3. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, IN PERCENTAGE BY SEX, 2010, 2020 60
TABLE 4. 4. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY LOCATION, REGION, AND SEX, 2010, 2020 63
TABLE 4. 5. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2010, 2020 63
TABLE 4. 6. YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT, BY RATIO, 2010, 2020 65

TABLE 5. 1. LABOUR FORCE, BY REGIONS, AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, BY SEX, 2010, 2020 69
TABLE 5. 2. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY AGE GROUPS, BY AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, 2020 73
TABLE 5. 3. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY SEX AND LOCATION, BY AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, 2020 74
TABLE 5. 4. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, BY AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, 2020 75

TABLE 6. 1. MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2010, 2020 80
TABLE 6. 2. MONGOLIA CITIZENS EMPLOYED ABROAD, BY LABOR FORMS, BY SEX, 2020 80
TABLE 6. 3. MONGOLIAN CITIZENS EMPLOYED ABROAD, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2020 81

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1. 1. MONGOLIAN RESIDING POPULATION, THOUSAND PERSON, 2010, 2020 12
FIGURE 1. 2. POPULATION DEPENDENCY RATIO*, 2010, 2020 15
FIGURE 1. 3. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, 2010, 2020 16
FIGURE 1. 4. RESIDENT POPULATION, LABOUR FORCE AGE AND SEX PYRAMID, 2010, 2020 16

FIGURE 2. 1 STRUCTURE ON THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, 2010, 2020 20
FIGURE 2. 2. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY AGE GROUPS, BY PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020 22
FIGURE 2. 3. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2020 23
FIGURE 2. 4. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY AGE GROUPS AND LOCATION, 2020 25
FIGURE 2. 5. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, 2020 26
FIGURE 2. 6. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATION LEVEL 27
FIGURE 2. 7. MALE LABOUR PARTICIPATION RATE, BY AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATION LEVEL, 2020 28
FIGURE 2. 8. FEMALE LABOUR PARTICIPATION RATE, BY AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATION LEVEL, 2020 28
FIGURE 2. 9. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS, 2020 29
FIGURE 2. 10. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY SEX, BY MIGRATION STATUS OF THE LAST YEAR , 2010, 2020 31
FIGURE 2. 11. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY SEX AND MIGRATION STATUS OF THE LAST 5 YEARS, 2010, 2020 31
FIGURE 2. 12. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE OF DISABLED POPULATION, BY DISABILITY TYPES AND LOCATION, 2020 33
FIGURE 2. 13. POPULATION OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE, BY REASONS, BY PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020 34
FIGURE 2. 14. POPULATION OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE, BY REASONS, BY SEX AND PERCENTAGE 35

FIGURE 3. 1. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP, BY PERCENTAGE, 2020 39
FIGURE 3. 2. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, BY PERCENTAGE, 2020 40
FIGURE 3. 3. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, BY SEX AND PERCENTAGE, 2020 41
FIGURE 3. 4. EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITY, BY SEX, 2010, 2020 42
FIGURE 3. 5. EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITY, BY DISABILITY TYPES, 2020 42
FIGURE 3. 6. PARTICIPANTS IN INTERNAL MIGRATION, BY PERCENTAGE, 2020 43
FIGURE 3. 7. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY CORE SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2010, 2020 44
FIGURE 3. 8. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS, CORE SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2020 48
FIGURE 3. 9. COMPARISON OF OLD AND NEW EMPLOYMENT STATUS 49
FIGURE 3. 10. EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY LOCATION AND SEX, 2020 51
FIGURE 3. 11. EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2020 52
FIGURE 3. 12. EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY AGE GROUP AND LOCATION, 2020 52
FIGURE 3. 13. EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, BY SEX, 2020 53

FIGURE 3. 14. EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY MARITAL STATUS, BY SEX, 2020 53
FIGURE 3. 15. EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY MIGRATION STATUS, 2020 54
FIGURE 3. 16. PERCENTAGE OF PERMANENT SALARY EMPLOYEES IN NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTOR, BY SEX AND LOCATION, 2020 55
FIGURE 3. 17. OCCUPATION DIFFERENCE, BY SEX, 2020 56

FIGURE 4. 1. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION, IN PERCENTAGE BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS, 2020 60
FIGURE 4. 2. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION, IN PERCENTAGE BY SEX AND EDUCATION LEVEL, 2020 61
FIGURE 4. 3. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITY, BY SEX AND LOCATION, 2020 61
FIGURE 4. 4. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITY, BY TYPES OF DISABILITY, 2020 62
FIGURE 4. 5. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITY, BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS, 2020 62
FIGURE 4. 6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY MARITAL STATUS, BY SEX, 2020 64
FIGURE 4. 7. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY MIGRATION STATUS, 2020 65
FIGURE 4. 8. YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATIO, 2010, 2020 66
FIGURE 4. 9. PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH AGE 15-24, WHO ARE NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BY SEX, 2020 67

FIGURE 5. 1. INCREASE AND DECREASE OF SOME LABOUR INDICATORS COMPARED TO 2010, BY AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, BY PERCENTAGE POINTS, 2020 71
FIGURE 5. 2. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, 2020 . 72
FIGURE 5. 3. EMPLOYED POPULATION, SUB-SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, BY AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, 2020 76
FIGURE 5. 4. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, BY AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, 2020 77
FIGURE 5. 5. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, 2020 ... 78

FIGURE 6. 1. MONGOLIAN CITIZENS EMPLOYED ABROAD, BY DURATION AND SEX, 2020 81
FIGURE 6. 2. MONGOLIAN CITIZENS EMPLOYED ABROAD, BY TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT, DURATION, AND SEX, 2020 82

FOREWORD

One of the primary goals of the national economic policy is employment. Analyzing employment statistics and conducting effective policies based on them has become a vital issue in modern economics.

With the results of the 2020 Population and Housing Census, it is possible to conduct a detailed study of the labor participation of the population aged 15 and over at all levels of government in terms of demographics, education, marriage and migration, employment and sectors of economic activity, employment status, and other indicators and also in terms of the unemployed and the economically inactive population by structure and cause. The availability of employment data at all levels of government is critical for assessing the social and economic situation and determining future trends.

It is a pleasure to present this monograph on employment, which is one of the compilations and booklets on specific topics based on the result of the census. We hope that the data of this monograph would be a vital source of information for users at all levels in the study comprehensive assessment and in-depth analysis of labor statistics in conjunction with other social and economic factors.

OVERVIEW

WORKING AGE POPULATION

As of 2020, 2.2 million (67.9%) of the resident population of Mongolia are working age or 15 years of age and older, which is an increase of 264.6 thousand people from 2010. Despite the increase in the working age population, their share in the total population decreased by 4.1 percentage points due to the rise in the share of the population aged 0-14 and 65 years and older since 2010.

In addition, the number of youth aged 15-24 entering the labor market in 2020 decreased by 54.6 thousand (19.6%) from 2010. This is a reflection of the declining birth rate since 1990.

One of the issues it needs to pay attention to in the future is that population aged 0-9 has increased in 2020 compared to the results of the previous census, which means that the number of youth entering the labor market in the coming 10 years will increase. In addition, the population aged 50-59 in the total labor force has increased by 6.1 percentage points to 15.1 percent in the last decade, which tends to increase the number of people who will receive old-age pensions in the coming years.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF THE POPULATION

59.7 percent of the total working age or population aged 15 and over is in the labor force, and it increased by 3.3 percentage points from 2010. But the population outside the labor force (40.3%) decreased by 3.3 percentage points.

The labor force participation rate is 63.0 percent in rural areas, which is 4.8 percentage points lower than in urban areas. In terms of gender, male labor force participation remains higher than female's, and the similar result by location.

In terms of labour force participation rate in the age groups compared to the 2010 census decreased in the age group of 15-29, but increased in the population aged 30 and over (with the highest increase in the age group of 50-59).

The labor force participation rate of youth (15-24 years old) indicates the prevalence of educational opportunities in the country, while the labor force participation rate of older people (55-64 or 65 years of age) shows the retirement attitudes of older workers and a presence of a social security network for retirees.

Over the last decade, the labor force participation of youth aged 15-24 entering the labor market after education and training in our country has decreased, while the number of people aged 55 and over has increased. This is an indication of the expanding enrollment of young people in education and training. However, the increase in the labor force participation of elder people may be a the needs of the lower income and social security benefits for employment due to so it should be studied further.

In the last year, the labor force participation rate of people involved in the internal migration has been 3.8 percentage points lower than that of in the past 5 years. In addition, the employment rate of the migrant population in the last year is lower than in the past 5 years (by 4.4 points). This may be due to the lower participation of migrant workers, especially migrant women, in the local labor market. Thus, such illustration needs a further study.

EMPLOYED POPULATION

At the national level, the share of employees aged 15 and over or the employment rate is 53.8 percent, of which 60.6 percent in rural areas and 50.5 percent in urban areas. There are 1.2 million employees at the working age (15 years and older), of which 55.4 percent work in the service sector, 24.5 percent in agriculture, and 234.3 thousand (20.1%) in the industrial sectors.

In terms of the number of employees in the three main sectors, employees in in the agricultural sector has increased by 18.8 percent since 2010, 22.3 percent in the industrial sector, and 35.1 percent in the service sector. The agricultural sector accounts for the majority of rural employment, while the manufacturing and service sector accounts for the majority of urban employment.

The employment status of employed population has changed significantly over the last 10 years. For instance, the percentage of paid employees in the total number of employees reached 67.0 percent, an increase of 10.8 percentage points from 2010. But the percentage of employers decreased by 1.9 percentage points to 0.6 percent compared to 2010, and the share of self-employed declined by 1.4 percentage points to 26.5 percent. An increase in the share of paid workers in total employees has advantages as improving occupational safety, access to social security, and exercising employment rights, but it is also important to find out percentage of paid workers are employed in the informal sector. Moreover, the shrinking size of employers may also indicate that production and services are not expanding.

The division of roles and responsibilities between males and females is a critical measurement of gender equality in employment. The implementation of the Fifth Sustainable Development Goal is measured by eight indicators. One of its indicators is 5.5.2 “Proportion of female in managerial position” which is refers to women's participation in power and decision-making. At the national level, the percentage of females in managerial positions is 48.2 percent.

It also provides information on the percentage of paid workers in the non-agricultural sector and their employment opportunities. For paid workers in the non-agricultural sectors are less likely to be exposed to economic risks than self-employed or agricultural workers. But, this

occurs only in the cases of full-time employees. According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, the percentage of women working in non-agricultural sectors in the total number of female paid employees is 82.1 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT

At the national level, the unemployment rate reached 9.9 percent as of the 2020 census result and decreased by 5.4 percentage points compared to 2010. The unemployment rate is 13.2 in urban areas and 3.7 in rural areas. In addition, the unemployment rate of the population participated in internal migration in the last year is higher than the unemployment rate of the population who did not participate in the internal migration during their lifetime and in the last 5 years. This is due on the one hand to the high level of migration to and from the urban areas, on the other hand to the fact that they are less likely to find jobs when they move to urban areas. Therefore, in order to balance the migration of people to urban areas, it is necessary to develop industrial and service sectors and improve infrastructure in rural areas.

Unemployment among youth (15-24 years old) was 25.1 percent in 2010 and dropped sharply to 6.0 percent in 2020. However, the youth unemployment rate provides insufficient information about their labor market conditions. In other words, it does not fully reflect the problems faced by young people. As a full explanation to such conditions, Goal 8 of the Sustainable Development Goals to “promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all” sets the criterion in the 8.6.1, which is “the proportion of youth aged 15-24 not in education, employment and training” provision. These young people have lower chances of finding jobs as they do not possess the skills to be valued in the labor market. Nationwide, 12.2 percent of young people aged 15-24 are not education, employment and training.

CHAPTER ONE

DEMOGRAPHY

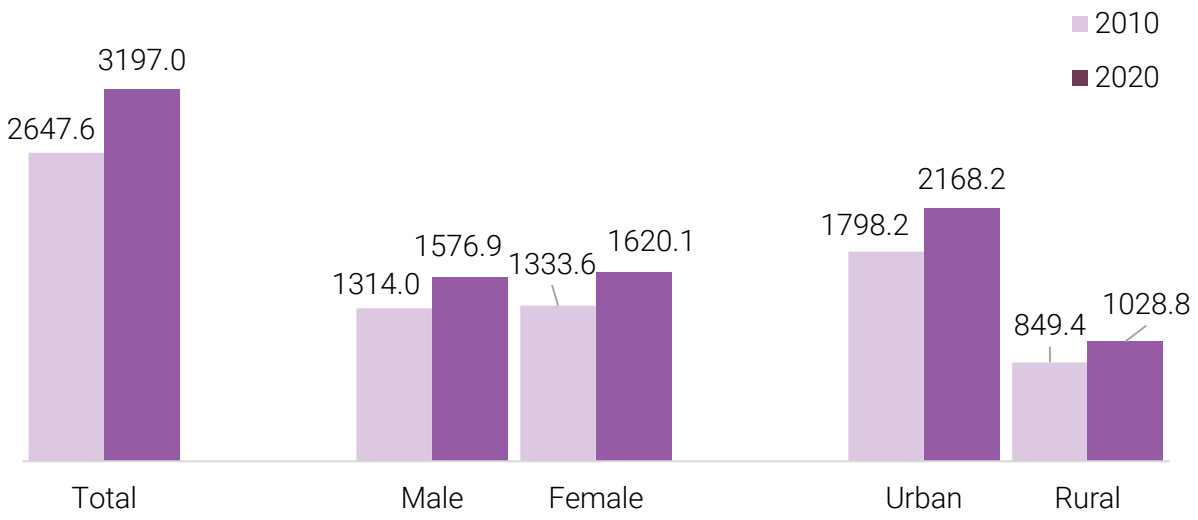
MONGOLIAN RESIDENT POPULATION

According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, the Mongolian resident population reached 3 197 020 out of which 3 174 565 are Mongolian citizens, 22 418 are foreign citizens, and 37 are stateless persons.

Mongolian citizens reached 3,296.9 thousand, which increased by 542.2 thousand people between 2010 to 2020 or in the last 10 years. During this period, the Mongolian residing population increased by 549.5 thousand people.

49.3 percent of the Mongolian resident population are male and 50.7 percent are female. The sex ratio (number of men per 100 women) was 97.3 percent, which decreased by 1.2 percentage points from the 2010 census, indicating a higher percentage of women in the urban population, but a declining trend over the last 10 years.

FIGURE 1. 1. MONGOLIAN RESIDENT POPULATION, THOUSAND PERSON, 2010, 2020



Defining urban settlements by urban, rural, and regions is the basis for an in-depth study of the social and economic development of the particular areas and the development of policies tailored to regional and local features.

In developed countries, the process of industrialization leads to establishing factories in urban areas and the subsequent migration trends. In the case of Mongolia, the migration to urban areas is increasing year by year, but it is doubtful whether the behind reason is industrialization.

Over the last 20 years, Mongolian urban population growth has been close to that of the previous 30 years (1969-2000 census). As of 2020, for the resident population of Mongolia 2 out of 3 live in urban areas. Majority of the urban population growth is driven by internal migration. The quality of education, health and other services in the capital city and aimag centers, at the same time, due to the nomadic culture of our country in

urban rather than it is rural areas possible to engage in production and securies. As a result, Ulaanbaatar remains the most densely populated city and it is even growing.

Between the last two censuses, Mongolian resident population has increased in Ulaanbaatar and all aimags, but the share of the particular aimag's population in the total residing population has declined in some aimags.

Although Ulaanbaatar covers only 0.3 percent of Mongolia's territory, 45.9 percent of the total population have settled there by 2020 increased by 2.3 percentage points from 2010. In addition, the share of the total population of Sukhbaatar aimag increased by 0.1 percentage points, remained unchanged in Bayan-Ulgii, Dornogovi, Dornod, Dundgovi and Govisumber aimags, and decreased by 0.1-0.3 percentage points in other aimags.

TABLE 1. 1. RESIDENT POPULATION, POPULATION DENSITY, BY AIMAGS, 2010, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	2010			2020		
	thous.per	Percentage	person/ km^2	thous.per	Percentage	person/ km^2
TOTAL	2 647 545	100.0	1.7	3 197 020	100.0	2.0
Arkhangai	84 078	3.2	1.5	94 324	2.9	1.7
Bayan-Ulgii	85 232	3.2	1.9	103 908	3.2	2.3
Bayankhongor	75 690	2.9	0.7	88 008	2.7	0.8
Bulgan	53 065	2.0	1.1	61 344	1.9	1.3
Govi-Altai	53 223	2.0	0.4	57 479	1.8	0.4
Dornogovi	57 930	2.2	0.5	69 859	2.2	0.6
Dornod	68 873	2.6	0.6	82 020	2.6	0.7
Dundgovi	38 543	1.5	0.5	46 698	1.5	0.6
Zavkhan	64 924	2.4	0.8	72 307	2.3	0.9
Uvurkhangai	100 444	3.8	1.6	115 737	3.6	1.8
Umnugovi	60 855	2.3	0.4	69 858	2.2	0.4
Sukhbaatar	51 091	1.9	0.6	62 884	2.0	0.8
Selenge	95 804	3.6	2.3	107 755	3.4	2.6
Tuv	83 838	3.2	1.1	92 409	2.9	1.2
Uvs	72 906	2.7	1.0	82 941	2.6	1.2
Khovd	76 252	2.9	1.0	88 078	2.8	1.2
Khuvsgul	114 331	4.3	1.1	134 318	4.2	1.3
Khentii	65 335	2.5	0.8	77 320	2.4	1.0
Darkhan-Uul	90 642	3.4	27.5	102 171	3.2	31.0
Orkhon	87 118	3.3	108.9	104 032	3.2	130.0
Govisumber	13 081	0.5	2.4	17 445	0.5	3.2
Ulaanbaatar	1 154 290	43.6	245.6	1 466 125	45.9	311.9

AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION

The age structure of the population is an significant indicator as it allows to look at the country's demographic history, assess current processes, and determine future trends. The age structure of the population contributes to changes the size of the labor force.

The proportion of children aged 0-14 in the resident population increased by 4.1 percentage points from the previous census, indicating that births rose. The percentage of the population aged 65 and over has increased by 0.4 percentage points since 2010.

TABLE 1. 2. RESIDENT POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND SEX RATIO, 2020

Age group	Total		Male		Female		Sex ratio[1]
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	
TOTAL	3 197 020	100.0	1 576 930	100.0	1 620 090	100.0	97.3
0-4	383 259	12.0	196 803	12.5	186 456	11.5	105.5
5-9	368 314	11.5	188 352	11.9	179 962	11.1	104.7
10-14	274 874	8.6	140 208	8.9	134 666	8.3	104.1
15-19	216 767	6.8	110 141	7.0	106 626	6.6	103.3
20-24	225 385	7.1	113 271	7.2	112 114	6.9	101.0
25-29	259 199	8.1	130 143	8.3	129 056	8.0	100.8
30-34	286 850	9.0	143 491	9.1	143 359	8.9	100.1
35-39	239 794	7.5	119 621	7.6	120 173	7.4	99.5
40-44	215 218	6.7	106 169	6.7	109 049	6.7	97.4
45-49	191 657	6.0	93 162	5.9	98 495	6.1	94.6
50-54	162 440	5.1	76 257	4.8	86 183	5.3	88.5
55-59	141 166	4.4	64 238	4.1	76 928	4.7	83.5
60-64	96 226	3.0	41 768	2.7	54 458	3.4	76.7
65-69	55 343	1.7	22 808	1.4	32 535	2.0	70.1
70+	80 528	2.5	30 498	1.9	50 030	3.1	61.0

*Explanation: * The number of male per 100 women*

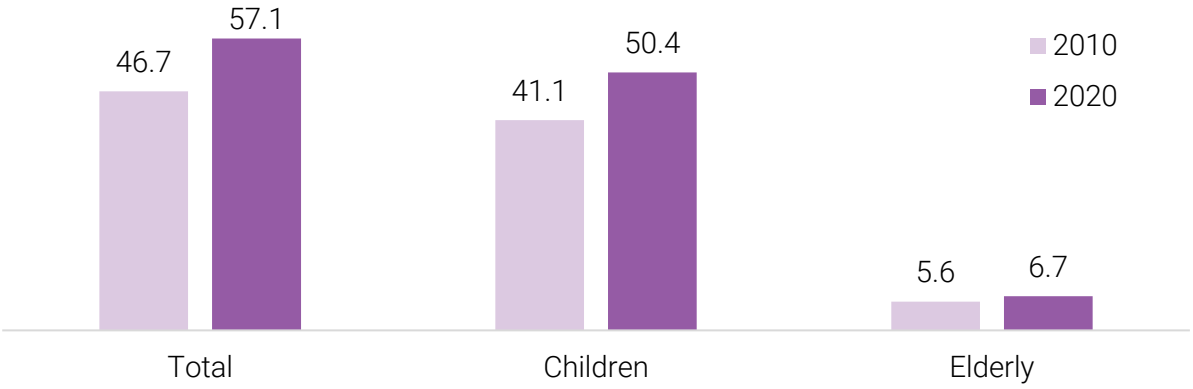
DEPENDENCY RATIO

Although the Mongolian Labor Law stipulates that employees are entitled to retire when they reach the age of 60, the dependency ratio is calculated for the population aged 0-14 and the elderly aged 65 and over for the international comparison purpose.

Dependency ratio is the number of dependents (population under 15, 65 and older)per 100 people aged 15-64, which indicates the dependency of children and the elderly in society by the structure of age groups. The dependency ratio of the Mongolian resident population increased by 10.4 points from 2010 to 57.1 in 2020.

In other words, for every 5 of working age population, there are 3 of non-working age people.

FIGURE 1. 2. POPULATION DEPENDENCY RATIO*, 2010, 2020



*Explanation: *Estimated by residing population.*

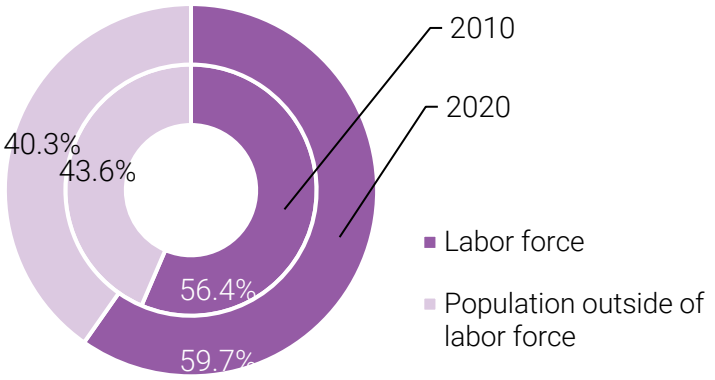
WORKING AGE POPULATION

The Mongolian Labor Law, the Civil Service Law, Law on Pensions and Benefits Provided by the Social Insurance Fund state that "an employee is entitled a retirement pension upon reaching the age of 60" and that "women can be eligible for a retirement pension at the age of 55, if they wish so". The Labor Law also states that "retired seniors may be employed". However, according to the concept of international labor statistics, the working age is taken to be 15 years or older in order to ensure international comparability.

By the 2020 census, 2,170,573 (67.9%) of the resident population of Mongolia are of working age or 15 years and older, and it increased by 264 604 from 2010, but its share to total decreased by 4.1 percentage points as a result. This is due to the population of Mongolia's population aged 0-14 and 65 and older has increased in 2020 from 2010 as mentioned earlier.

The population aged 15 and over is classified as the labor force (employees and unemployed) and the population not in the labor force (potential labor force and the population outside the extended labor force) in terms of their participation in the labor market.

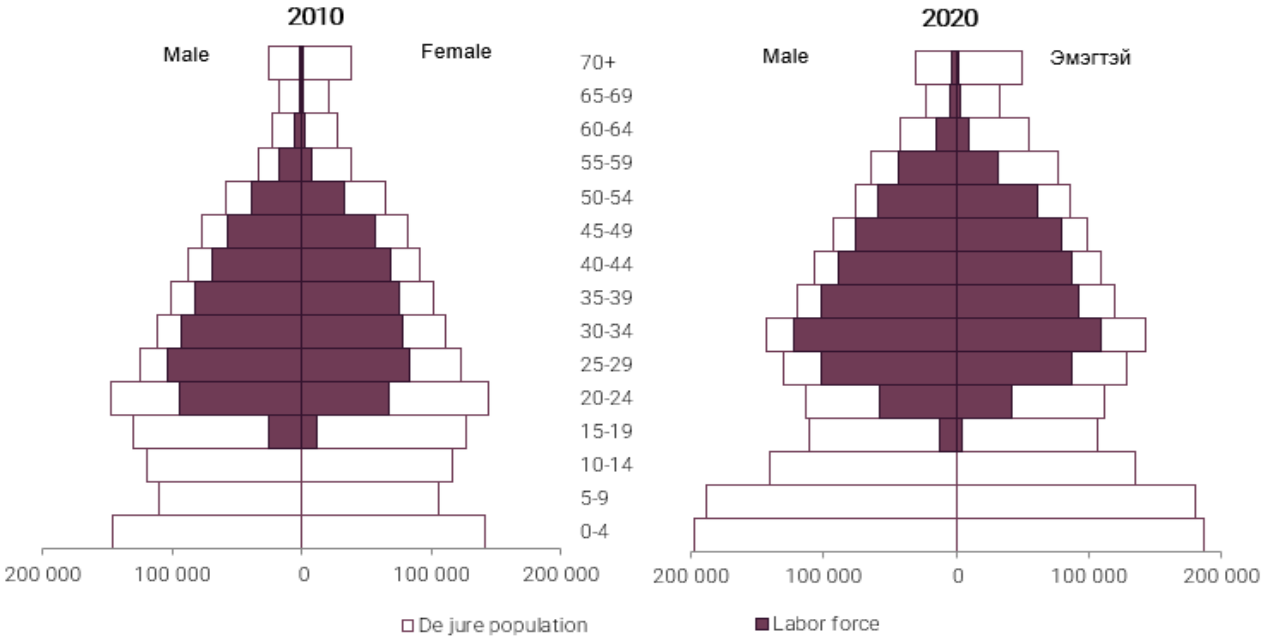
FIGURE 1. 3. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, 2010, 2020



According to the 2020 census, 59.7 percent of Mongolian population aged 15 and over is in the labor force, showing an increase of 3.3 percentage points from 2010.

By the age and gender pyramid of the population in 2020, the gradual expansion of the middle part of the population indicates that the population is rejuvenating.

FIGURE 1. 4. RESIDENT POPULATION, LABOUR FORCE AGE AND SEX PYRAMID, 2010, 2020



The 2010 pyramid narrowed significantly in the 5-14 age group, reflecting the declining birth rate since 1990, and as a result, the 2020 pyramid narrowed in the 15-24 age group. In other words, the number of young people aged 15-24 entering the labor market in 2020 decreased by 54.6 thousand (19.6%) from 2010.

According to the age and gender pyramid in 2020, the widening base at the age of 0-9 years means that the birth rate has increased in recent years, and in the next 10 years, widening the past of 10-19 age group indicating the number of young people entering the labor market will increase. Also the pyramid widening in the age group of 50-59, the share

of the population in a particular age group to the total labor force has increased by 6.1 percentage points to 15.1 percent in the last 10 years, indicating that the number of people receiving retirement pensions is expected to increase in the coming years.

The structure of labor force and the changes that occur in them are closely linked to demographic changes, and a detailed study of these changes is the basis for the formation of the country's social, economic, and especially labor policy. Therefore, the following chapters will focus on the structural changes in the labor force, employed and unemployed population.

CHAPTER TWO

PARTICIPATION OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR MARKET

According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, there are 2 170.6 thousand resident population aged 15 and over (working age) nationwide, of which 1 051.6 thousand (48.4%) are men and 1 119.0 thousand (51.6%) are women. The working age resident population of has increased by 264.6 (13.9%) thousand since 2010.

In terms of the structure of the working age population, 1 296.8 (59.7%) thousand are in the labor force, which is 221.0 (20.5%) thousand more than in 2010, and 873.8 (40.3%) thousand are outside the working population, which is 43.6 (5.3%) thousand more than in 2010. The labor force consisted of 1 167.9 (90.1%) thousand employed and 128.9 (9.9%) thousand unemployed.

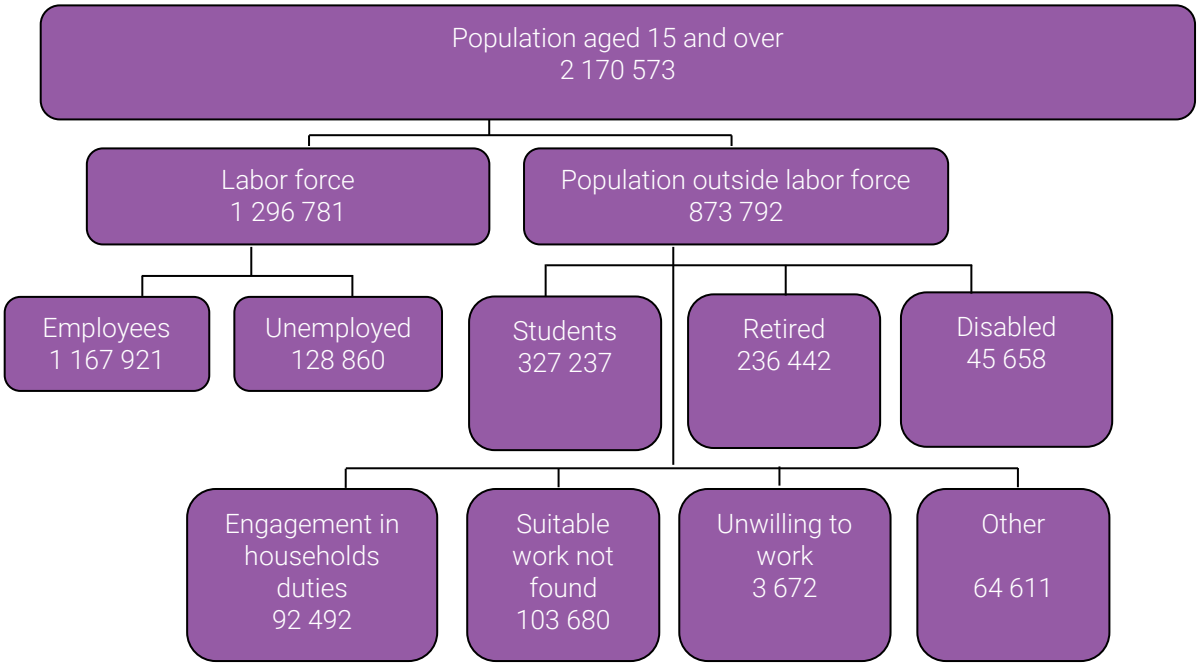
TABLE 2. 1. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, 2010, 2020

	2010	2020	$\frac{2020}{2010}$ %
Population age 15 and over	**1 905 969**	**2 170 573**	**113.9**
Labor force	1 075 780	1 296 781	120.5
Employees	911 664	1 167 921	128.1
Unemployed person	164 116	128 860	78.5
Population outside of labor force	830 189	873 792	105.3
Student	300 494	327 237	108.9
Retired	191 907	236 442	123.2
Disabled	55 888	45 658	81.7
Engagement in household duties	108 403	92 492	85.3
Unable to find suitable job	121 519	103 680	85.3
Unwilling to work	3 283	3 672	111.8
Others	48 695	64 611	132.7

The employment indicators included in the traditional population and housing census questionnaire 2020 were calculated according to the methodology approved by the 19th International Conference of Labor Statisticians. According to the fixed census questionnaire, an employed person is a person who was worked at the census date or for pay or profit for at least one hour during a week before the census date and has a job from which being absent during the census days. The number of employed was calculated Population and Household database tied up to the database of social insurance payers by the Social Insurance General Office of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection and the database of foreigners and stateless persons in Mongolia for the registration-based data analysis.

Identifying an unemployed person, asked the main reasons for unemployed and whether there had been any attempts to seek paid job (running a business) in the last 30 days. Both seeking for a job means a person who was un employed in the week before the census, and a person who was actively looking for job by census questionnaire registered or unregistered by the Agency for Labour Welfare Service. Then, the unemployed are identified accordingly.

FIGURE 2. 1 STRUCTURE ON THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, 2010, 2020



LABOUR FORCE

According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, 1 296.8 thousand (59.7%) of the population aged 15 and over are in the labor force, consisting of 686.2 thousand (52.9%) males and 610.6 thousand (47.1%) females.

Out of the labor force 852.4 thousand (65.7%) live in urban areas, and more by 408.1 thousand or 31.5 percentage points among than in rural areas.

In terms of age group, the largest labor force the age group of 25-39 shares and was observed the same trend for sex composition. Between 1956 and 1989, the health sector in Mongolia developed rapidly, taking steps to improve. Public health, reduce mortality, and provide pensions and benefits to mothers giving birth to many children. It believes that such measurement has mainly contributed the population growth reaching a peak.

116.6 thousand (9.0%) of the labor force are youth aged 15-24, entering the labor market after education and training, 1 066.0 thousand (82.2%) are young people aged 25-54, and 99.6 thousand (7.7%) are aged 55-64, and 14.5 thousand (1.1%) are people aged 65 and over.

TABLE 2. 2. LABOUR FORCE, BY AGE GROUPS, SEX AND LOCATION, 2020

Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**1 296 781**	**686 163**	**610 618**	**852 436**	**438 078**	**414 358**	**444 345**	**248 085**	**196 260**
15-19	16 616	12 158	4 458	7 893	5 313	2 580	8 723	6 845	1 878
20-24	100 007	57 779	42 228	57 830	32 037	25 793	42 177	25 742	16 435
25-29	189 519	101 939	87 580	128 094	66 990	61 104	61 425	34 949	26 476
30-34	230 631	121 867	108 764	166 183	86 693	79 490	64 448	35 174	29 274
35-39	194 078	101 251	92 827	131 812	67 666	64 146	62 266	33 585	28 681
40-44	175 891	88 816	87 075	115 095	56 822	58 273	60 796	31 994	28 802
45-49	154 824	75 881	78 943	100 190	47 654	52 536	54 634	28 227	26 407
50-54	121 087	59 112	61 975	78 321	36 631	41 690	42 766	22 481	20 285
55-59	75 350	43 579	31 771	48 134	26 909	21 225	27 216	16 670	10 546
60-64	24 296	14 885	9 411	12 441	7 336	5 105	11 855	7 549	4 306
65+	14 482	8 896	5 586	6 443	4 027	2 416	8 039	4 869	3 170

At the national level, the majority or 47.4 percent of the labor force, people aged 25-39, and in terms of location share of this age group in urban is 1.2-5.0 percentage points higher than in rural areas, and 0.2-2.7 percentage points lower than in other age groups.

The gender gap in the labor force is greatest among 15-19 year olds, with 4 out of 5 people aged 15-19 in rural areas and 7 out of 10 people in urban areas are male. This is due to the fact that a considerate number of male's are employed directly after graduating from secondary school in the rural area.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the working age population that actively participates in the labor market through employment or job search. In other words, it measures the supply of labor that can produce goods and services compared to the working age population.

Therefore, it is a key indicator in studying the size and structure of human resources at national level, as well as in estimating the future labour supply. This information can be used to formulate labour policies, to estimate the expected working age by sex, to estimate the level of the labor force and the retirement, and it is also significant in financial planning for the social security system.

It is used to understand how population groups are changing in the labour market. The level of the workforce and the pattern of participation depend on employment opportunities and income needs, but may vary between certain groups of the population. For example, labour force participation rate of female is very different from that of men in all respects, including age group, marital status, and level of education. There are also significant differences in the level of urban and rural participation.

At the national level, the labour force participation rate reached 59.7 percent, an increase of 3.3 percentage points from 2010. In terms of gender differences, women are 10.7 points lower than men (9.7 points in urban areas and 12.5 points in rural areas).

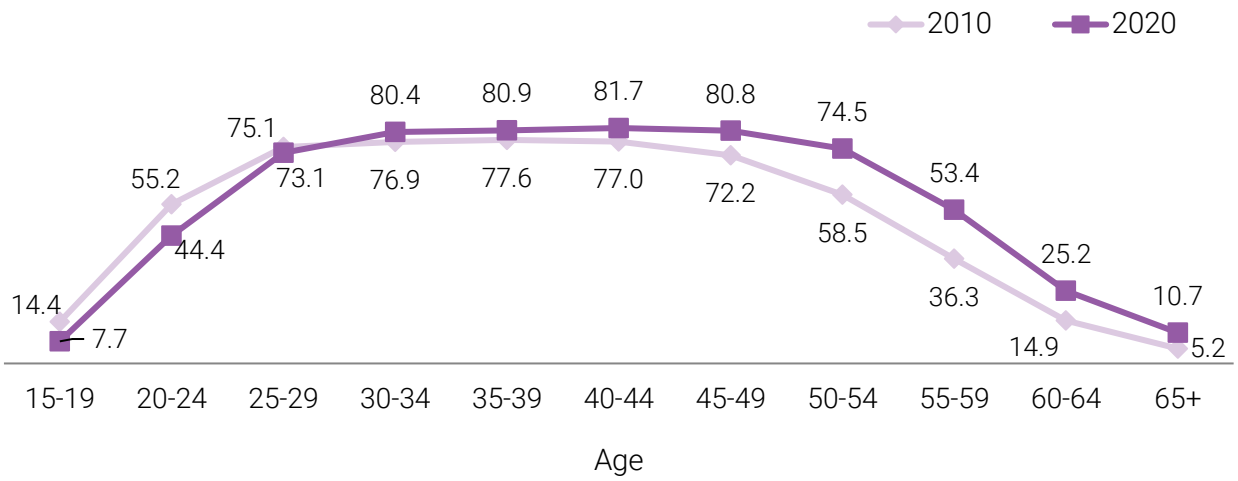
TABLE 2. 3. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, 2010, 2020

	2010	2020	$\frac{2020}{2010}$ %
Population aged 15 and over	1 905 969	2 170 573	113.9
Labor force	1 075 780	1 296 781	120.5
Labor force participation rate	56.4	59.7	

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER

According to the results of the last two censuses, the labor force participation rate in the 35-39 age group was the highest in 2010 with 77.6 percent, while in 2020 it reached the highest with 81.7 percent in the 40-44 age group

FIGURE 2. 2. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY AGE GROUPS, BY PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



Compared to the 2010 census, the labour force participation rate decreased in the age group of 15-29 and increased in the age group of 30 and older. For example, labour force participation rate increased the most in the 50-59 age group (17.1 points) and decreased the most in the 20-24 age group (10.8 points).

The lower labor force participation rate in the 15-29 age group is because the majority of the population in these age groups are not in the labour force, in which the 78.0 percent are studying. However, the 30-49 age group is actively participating in the labor market, while the participation of labour force aged 50-54 is declining gradually, 55 and older is declining rapidly, indicating that the age structure of the population plays an important role in changes in the labour force.

According to the results of the last two censuses, the participation rate of the male labor force was relatively low in the 15-19 age group, peaking at the age of 25-44,

gradually decreasing to the age group of 45-54, and decreasing more rapidly at the age of 55 and older.

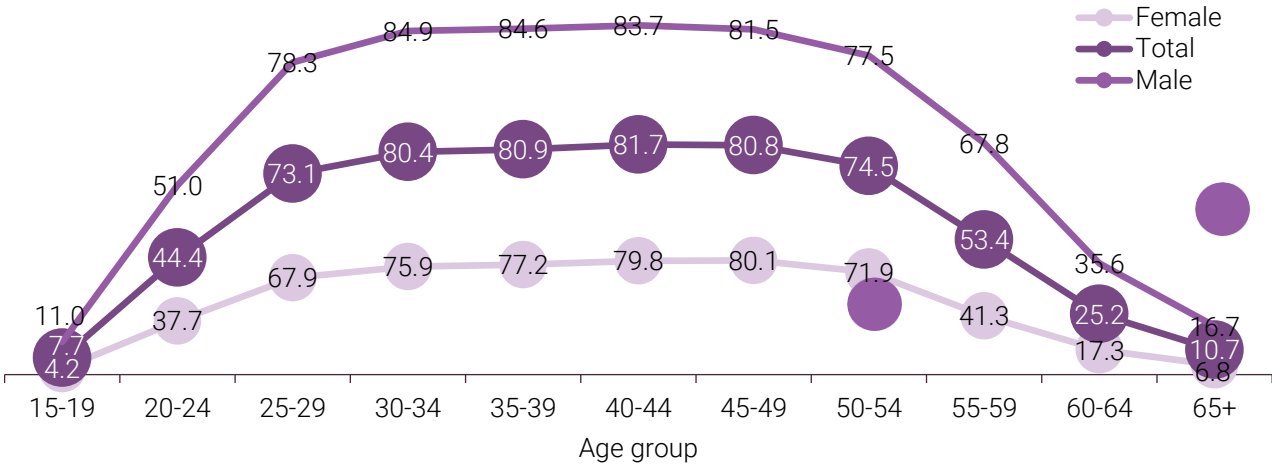
Compared to 2010, the participation rate of the male labor force increased by 1.5-35.9 points in all age groups, while female labour force participation rate decreased by 1.9-39.1 points in all age groups.

TABLE 2. 4. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2010, 2020

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
TOTAL	56.4	59.7	52.3	65.3	66.1	54.6
15-19	14.4	7.7	9.6	11.0	27.6	4.2
20-24	55.2	44.4	48.3	51.0	76.8	37.7
25-29	75.1	73.1	72.2	78.3	81.6	67.9
30-34	76.9	80.4	74.4	84.9	82.0	75.9
35-39	77.6	80.9	75.2	84.6	82.5	77.2
40-44	77.0	81.7	74.7	83.7	81.8	79.8
45-49	72.2	80.8	69.5	81.5	78.3	80.1
50-54	58.5	74.5	55.1	77.5	66.0	71.9
55-59	36.3	53.4	32.0	67.8	45.8	41.3
60-64	14.9	25.2	11.9	35.6	22.0	17.3
65+	5.2	10.7	3.4	16.7	8.8	6.8

The participation rate of women aged 20-24 is 13.3 percentage points lower than that of men, as there are more women in universities and colleges of the same age. At the age of 25-39, the women are 7.4-10.4 percentage points lower in terms of labour force participation rate, but the gender gap is decreasing at the age of 40-54.

FIGURE 2. 3. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2020



It is because women tend to leave the labor market to give birth and take care of children during 25-39 years period of life, but a relatively small percentage of them return

to the labour market and join the labor force as their children grow older. In addition, the share of children aged 0-9 in the total population has increased by 4.4 percentage points since 2010, indicating an increase in births.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, URBAN AND RURAL

The labor force participation rate is 58.2 percent in urban areas, which is 4.8 percentage points lower than in rural areas (63.0%) (5.8 percentage points for men and 3.0 percentage points for women).

TABLE 2.5. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, URBAN, RURAL, 2010, 2020

Age group	Total		Urban		Rural	
	2000	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Labor force participation rate	56.4	59.7	52.3	58.2	66.1	63.0
Labor force	1 075 780	1 296 781	695 900	852 436	379 880	444 345
Population aged 15 and over	1 905 969	2 170 573	1 331 679	1 464 947	574 290	705 626

Compared to the 2010 census, the labor force participation rate increased by 5.9 percentage points in urban areas and decreased by 3.2 percentage points in rural areas.

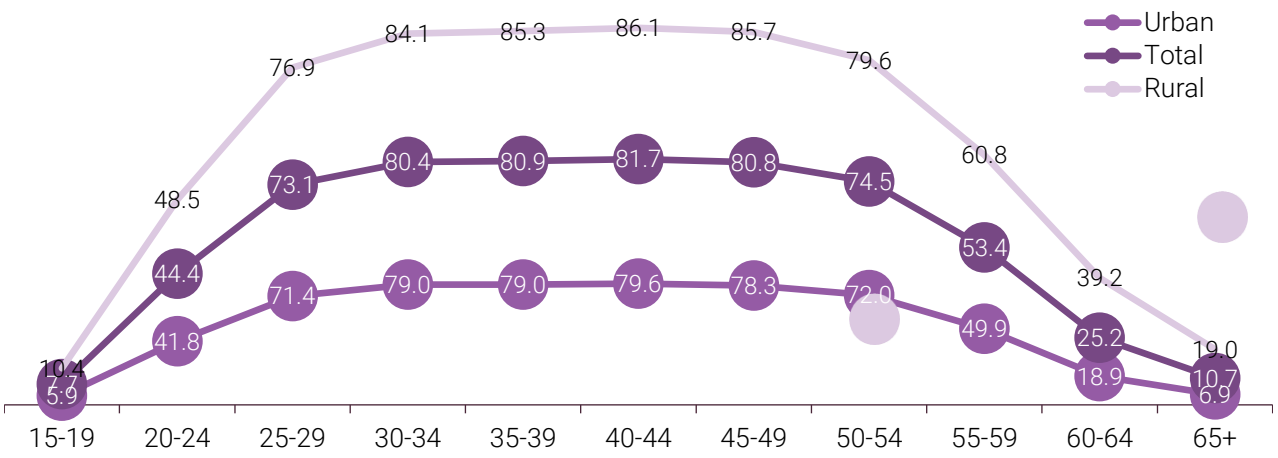
In terms of age group, the labour force participation rate of the population aged 15-29 decreased equally in urban areas (0.8-6.6 points) and in rural areas (4.7-28.2 points), and the age group of 30 and over increased in urban areas (3.5-18.0 points) and in rural areas (2.2-17.1 points) respectively.

TABLE 2. 6. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY AGE GROUPS AND LOCATION

Age group	Total		Urban		Rural	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
TOTAL	**56.4**	**59.7**	**52.3**	**58.2**	**66.1**	**63.0**
15-19	14.4	7.7	9.6	5.9	27.6	10.4
20-24	55.2	44.4	48.3	41.8	76.8	48.5
25-29	75.1	73.1	72.2	71.4	81.6	76.9
30-34	76.9	80.4	74.4	79.0	82.0	84.1
35-39	77.6	80.9	75.2	79.0	82.5	85.3
40-44	77.0	81.7	74.7	79.6	81.8	86.1
45-49	72.2	80.8	69.5	78.3	78.3	85.7
50-54	58.5	74.5	55.1	72.0	66.0	79.6
55-59	36.3	53.4	32.0	49.9	45.8	60.8
60-64	14.9	25.2	11.9	18.9	22.0	39.2
65+	5.2	10.7	3.4	6.9	8.8	19.0

In terms of location, the labor force participation rate is lower than in rural areas in all age groups, with a minimum difference of 4.5 points for the 15-19 age group and a maximum of 20.3 points for the 60-64 age group.

FIGURE 2.4. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY AGE GROUPS AND LOCATION, 2020



The higher rate of labor force participation in rural areas is due to the greater proportion of rural workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing, including nomadic herding based on household farming.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY EDUCATION LEVEL

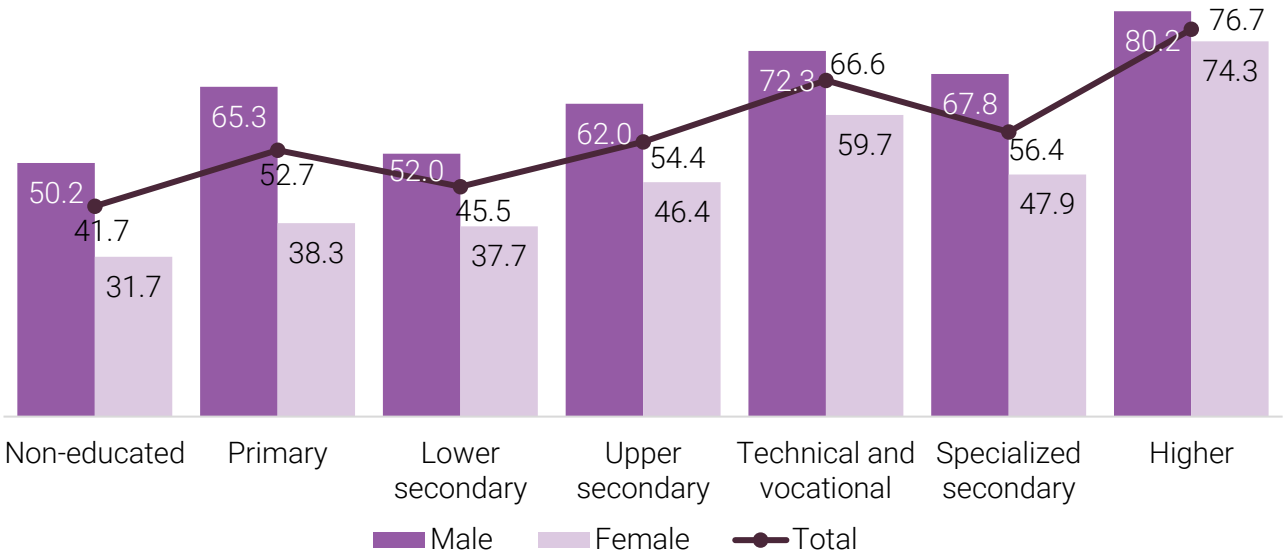
In this sub-chapter, the labor force participation rate by level of education is considered only within the Mongolian residing population.

The labor force participation rate has increased for those with higher education than primary vocational education. This is due to a decrease in the percentage of people with lower secondary education in all age groups, especially in the 15-44 age group, compared to 2010, while an increase in the proportion of labor force with complete secondary and higher education.

In terms of gender, the participation rate of male in all levels of education is higher than that of female. For instance: the gap is the lowest by 6.0 percentage points at the higher education level, and it is the highest at the primary education level by 27.0 percentage points.

Nationwide, the participation rate of educated male is 10.5 percentage points higher than that of educated female and 18.5 percentage points higher than that of uneducated female.

FIGURE 2. 5. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, 2020



Although the participation rate of male in the labor force is higher than that of female, the gap widens as female's education levels increase. On the other hand, this may be caused by the fact that men are more likely to be directly employed after completing secondary or lower education. Particularly in rural areas, the higher rate of labor force participation of men with basic or lower education is related to nomadic pastoralism.

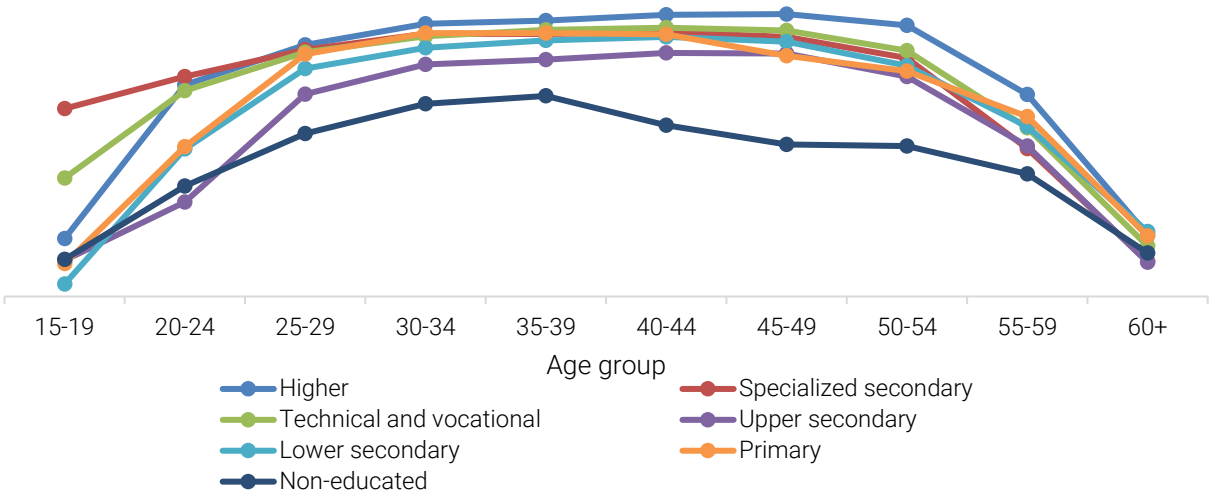
TABLE 2. 7. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY LOCATION, SEX AND EDUCATION LEVEL, 2020

	Total	Educated	Education level						Non-educated
			Higher	Specialized secondary	Technical and vocational	Upper secondary	Lower secondary	Primary	
TOTAL	**59.6**	**60.0**	**76.7**	**56.4**	**66.6**	**54.4**	**45.5**	**52.7**	**41.7**
Male	65.1	65.4	80.2	67.8	72.3	62.0	52.0	65.3	50.2
Female	54.5	54.9	74.3	47.9	59.7	46.4	37.7	38.3	31.7
URBAN	**58.1**	**58.5**	**76.3**	**54.6**	**63.0**	**53.1**	**28.2**	**25.9**	**23.7**
Male	63.1	63.5	80.4	66.9	70.1	61.0	34.5	37.8	30.3
Female	53.6	54.0	73.6	45.8	54.8	44.6	21.0	15.1	16.5
RURAL	**62.8**	**63.2**	**78.3**	**62.5**	**72.3**	**58.0**	**59.1**	**63.0**	**54.2**
Male	68.9	69.1	79.3	71.2	75.9	65.0	65.4	74.3	63.2
Female	56.6	57.1	77.7	55.8	67.9	51.3	51.3	48.8	43.0

The labour force participation rate of the population with a certain level of education is lower than that of the population with a basic and complete secondary education, compared to the population with other education status. The labour force participation rate of women with primary education is significantly lower than that of men with the same level of education, which is the same in both urban (22.7 points) and rural (25.5 points).

The labour force participation rate in the 15-19 age group is lower than in other age groups due to the fact that people of this age group study at the education institutions. The labour force participation rate is observed the highest in the age group of 40-44 year among the population with specialized secondary, technical and vocational, complete secondary and basic education, at 45-49 years in the population with higher education, at 30-39 years in the population with primary education, and at 35-39 years in the uneducated population.

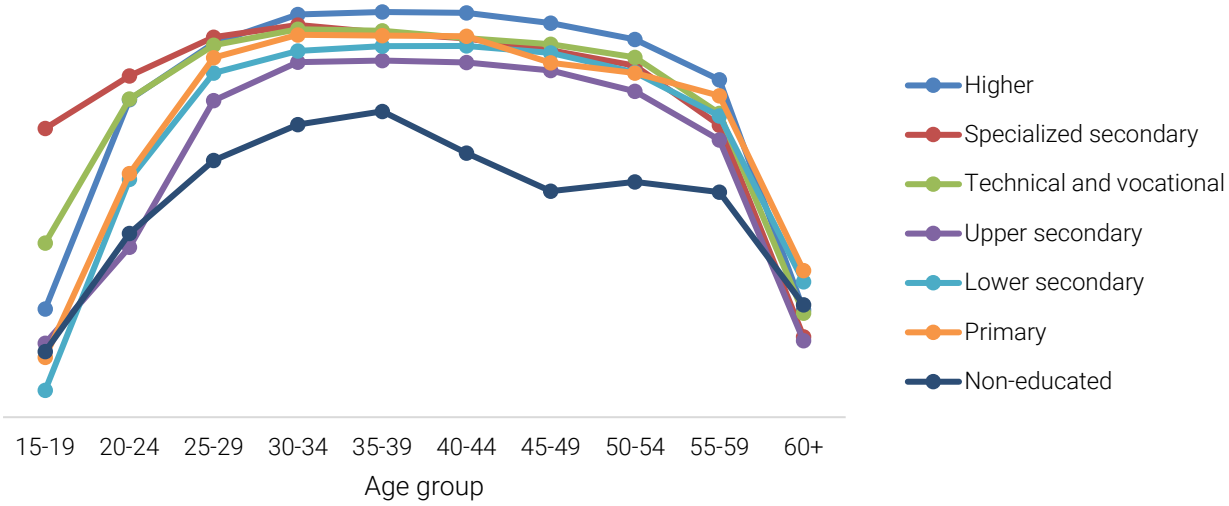
FIGURE 2. 6. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATION LEVEL



For males, the labour force participation rate of men with higher, basic, and primary education increased sharply between the ages of 15-24, increased in the 25-44 age group, decreased gradually in the 45-59 age group, and declined sharply at the 60 and older. The participation rate of uneducated men in the labor force increased sharply between the ages of 15 and 20, gradually increased between the ages of 20-39, and gradually decreased between the ages of 40-49, but gradually increased between the ages of 50-54 and continued to decrease between the ages of 55 and older. In other words, the level of labor force participation of educated people has been steadily rising to a certain age group and then has been steadily declining.

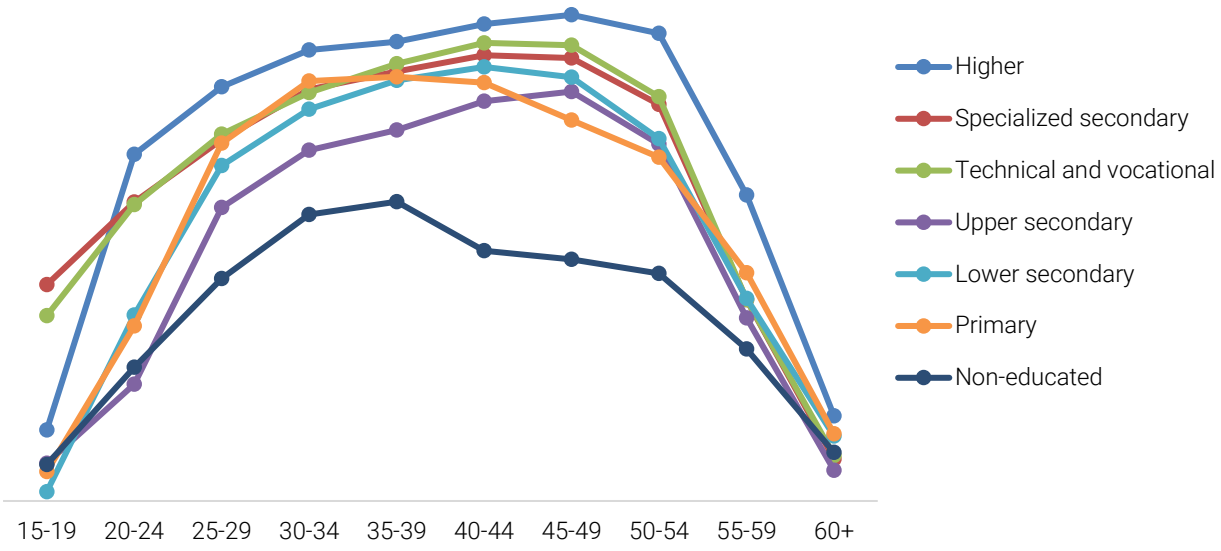
The following figure shows that the labor force participation rate of men with higher, specialized secondary, technical and vocational education is similar or coincides in the age group of 25-29.

FIGURE 2. 7. MALE LABOUR PARTICIPATION RATE, BY AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATION LEVEL, 2020



The participation rate of women with higher and upper secondary education gradually increased in the age group of 25-49 and decreased in the age group of 50 and older, while the participation of women with other education levels gradually increased in the age group of 25-44 and decreased in the age group of 45 and older.

FIGURE 2. 8. FEMALE LABOUR PARTICIPATION RATE, BY AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATION LEVEL, 2020



LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION LEVEL BY MARRIAGE STATUS

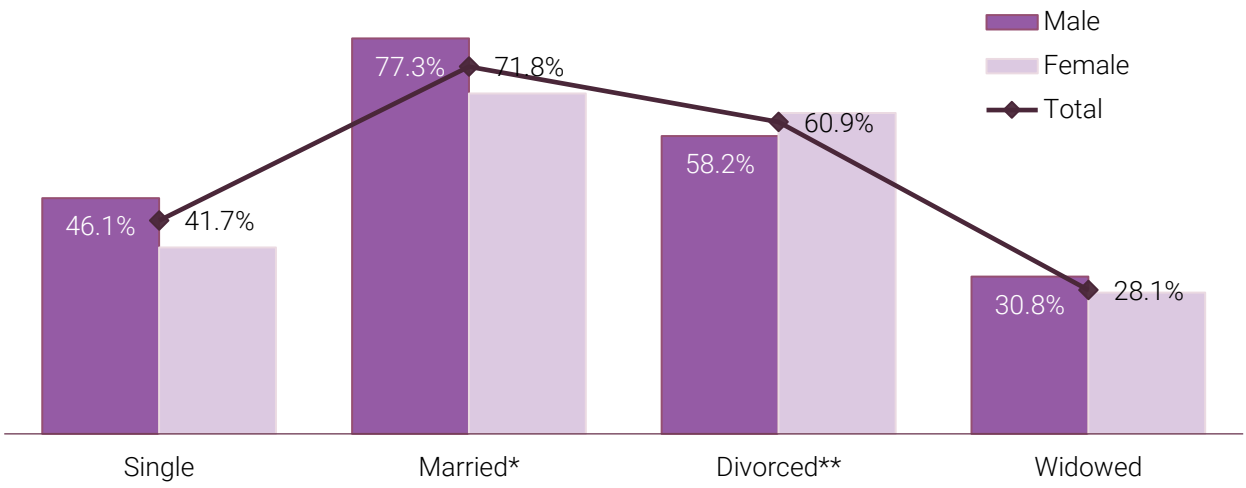
In this sub-chapter, the level of labor force participation in the form of marital status is considered only within the resident population of Mongolia.

According to the Family Law of Mongolia, the minimum age of marriage is 18, but in practice, people under the age of 18 are often married. According to the international methodology, marital status is asked from respondents aged 15 and above, and marital status is determined from the age of 15 and older.

Nationwide, the labor force participation rate of those with registered and unregistered marriages is the highest (71.8%) and remains the same (77.3% for men and 66.6% for women).

The labor force participation rate is lowest among widows (28.1%), as they tend to have older children or adult children to support them, and it is also lower among the unmarried population (41.7%) due to the fact that the majority of them are below 25 and studying in educational institutions.

FIGURE 2. 9. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS, 2020



*Explanation: * - Includes people with registered and unregistered marriages.*
*** - Includes divorced and separated.*

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY MIGRATION STATUS

Migration is a major factor influencing changes in the size and composition of populations residing in the territorial and administrative units. Over the past 30 years, internal and external migration has intensified, and significant changes occurred in the structure of the population of the aimags, the capital city, and the region, which had a strong impact on social and economic development. Since Mongolia's transition to a market economy, there has been an increase in migration from rural to urban areas, mainly for vocational and educational purposes.

Migration is considered over a period of time and within a territory. It means that the population has moved from the place of permanent residence or administrative or territorial unit (aimag, capital city) to another place and has been living in the place of migration for 6 months or more.
In the 2020 Population and Housing Census, the migration or migrants is determined as following three periods:

- living outside the place of birth;
- place of permanent residence five years ago;
- place of permanent residence one year ago.

Data for migration after birth is based on a 10 percent sample, while migration data for the last 1 and 5 years are calculated by the registration-based approach and based on the population and household database.

According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, 23.4 percent of the total population engaged in inter-aimag and the capital migration decreased by 9.7 points, 8.2 points in the last 5 years and 1.5 points in the last year compared to the previous census.

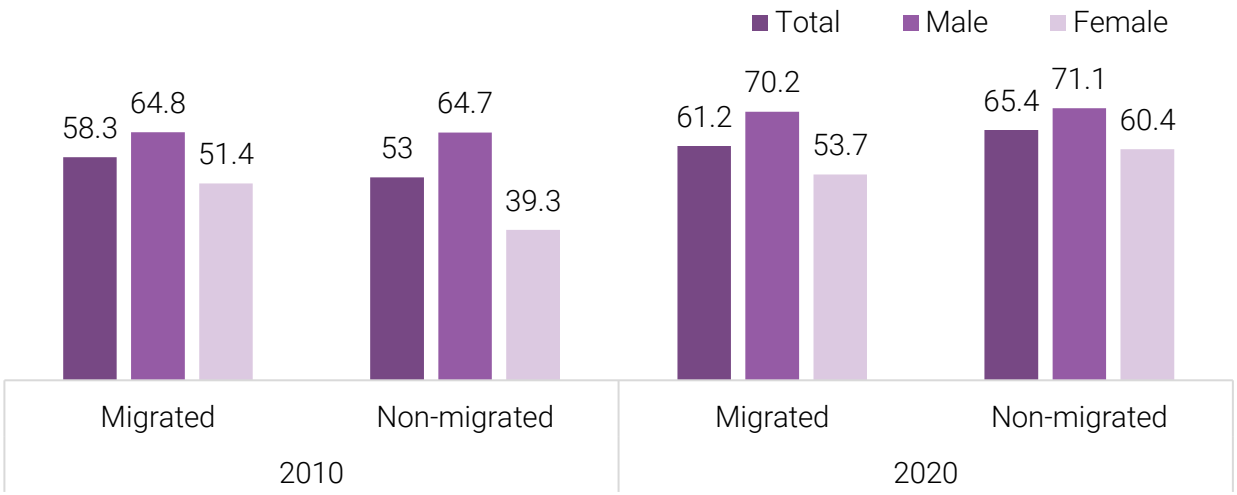
The labor force participation rate of participants in internal migration after birth increased by 10.5 percentage points from 2010, by 12.6 percentage points in the last 5 years, and by 2.9 percentage points in the last year. As of 2020, the labor force participation rate of participants in the internal migration after birth and in the last 5 years is relatively similar, with a difference of 0.5 points, while in the last 1 year, the participation rate is 3.8-4.3 points lower. This is an indication of the low participation of migrants in the local labor market. The next chapter also consider the employment rates of migrants.

TABLE 2. 8. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY SEX AND MIGRATION STATUS, 2020

Gender	2010				2020			
	Total	Since birth	Last 5 year	Last 1 year	Total	Since birth	Last 5 year	Last 1 year
TOTAL	**56.4**	**55.0**	**52.4**	**58.3**	**59.7**	**65.5**	**65.0**	**61.2**
Male	63.0	60.7	61.5	64.8	65.3	70.5	72.1	70.2
Female	50.1	50.0	43.1	51.4	54.6	60.8	59.3	53.7

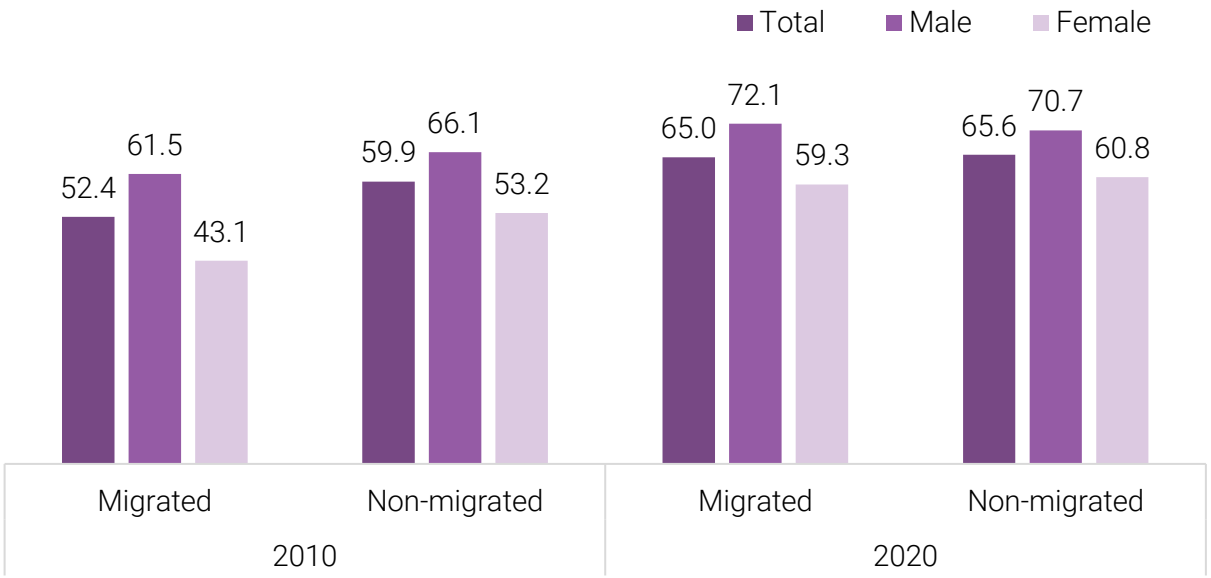
Over the past year, the labor force participation rate was 70.2 percent for men and 53.7 percent for women. During the same period, the labor force participation rate of women in internal migration was 6.7 percentage points lower than that of non-migrant women.

FIGURE 2. 10. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY SEX, BY MIGRATION STATUS OF THE LAST YEAR , 2010, 2020



Over the past five years, the labor force participation rate has been 72.1 percent for men and 59.3 percent for women.

FIGURE 2. 11. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY SEX AND MIGRATION STATUS OF THE LAST 5 YEARS, 2010, 2020



LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE OF DISABLED POPULATION

Depending on the features of the 2020 Population and Housing Census, the data on population with disabilities were compiled from the Population and Household Database, the General Office of Labor and Welfare Service under the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, and the Ministry of Health.

Nationwide, 98.2 thousand (4.5%) of the resident population aged 15 and over (2 170.6 thousand) have some form of disability. 32.8 thousand (33.4%) of population with disabilities are actively participating in the labor market, 31.1 thousand (94.6%) are

employed, and 1.7 thousand (5.4%) are unemployed who are ready for work and seeking for jobs in order to earn a living. The labour force participation rate of population with disabilities living in rural areas is 23.0 percentage points higher than in urban areas.

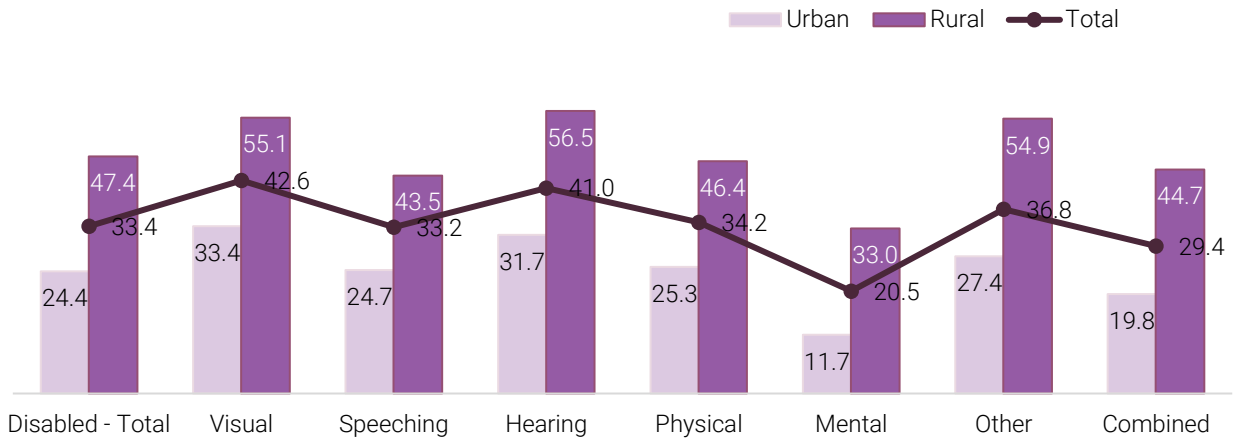
TABLE 2. 9. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF DISABLED POPULATION, 2020

		Population aged 15 and over	Labor force	By:		LFPR*
				Employees	Unemployed person	
TOTAL		**2 170 573**	**1 296 781**	**1 167 921**	**128 860**	**59.7**
Non-disability		2 065 111	1 208 675	785 490	341 394	58.5
Disabled		98 243	32 851	31 092	1 759	33.4
By:	Visual	11 883	5 057	4 780	277	42.6
	Speeching	2 831	940	916	24	33.2
	Hearing	8 336	3 421	3 250	171	41.0
	Physical	22 176	7 589	7 238	351	34.2
	Mental	20 101	4 113	3 854	259	20.5
	Other	27 639	10 178	9 575	603	36.8
	Combined	5 277	1 553	1 479	74	29.4
URBAN		**1 464 947**	**852 436**	**740 007**	**112 429**	**58.2**
Non-disability		1 405 250	837 849	726 709	111 140	59.6
Disabled		59 697	14 587	13 298	1 289	24.4
By:	Visual	6 888	2 303	2 108	195	33.4
	Speeching	1 552	383	365	18	24.7
	Hearing	5 195	1 647	1 519	128	31.7
	Physical	12 808	3 243	2 991	252	25.3
	Mental	11 847	1 391	1 194	197	11.7
	Other	18 162	4 976	4 530	446	27.4
	Combined	3 245	644	591	53	19.8
RURAL		**705 626**	**444 345**	**427 914**	**16 431**	**63.0**
Non-disability		659 861	370 826	58 781	230 254	56.2
Disabled		38 546	18 264	17 794	470	47.4
By:	Visual	4 995	2 754	2 672	82	55.1
	Speeching	1 279	557	551	6	43.5
	Hearing	3 141	1 774	1 731	43	56.5
	Physical	9 368	4 346	4 247	99	46.4
	Mental	8 254	2 722	2 660	62	33.0
	Other	9 477	5 202	5 045	157	54.9
	Combined	2 032	909	888	21	44.7

In terms of the different forms of populations with disabilities, the highest participation rate was 42.6 percent for the visually impaired and 41.0 percent for the deaf. The number is similar for urban and rural areas. The labour force participation rate of population with mental disabilities is the lowest at 20.5 percent, which is the same in urban and rural areas.

The participation rate of people with disabilities in the labor force is higher in rural areas than in urban areas for all developmental disabilities, with the difference being the smallest or 18.9 percentages points for people with speech disabilities and 21.1-27.5 points for other forms.

FIGURE 2. 12. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE OF DISABLED POPULATION, BY DISABILITY TYPES AND LOCATION, 2020



POPULATION OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE

At the national level, 873.8 thousand or 40.2 percent of the resident population of working age (15 and older) are outside the labor force (except for employed and unemployed people) who do not participate in the labor market.

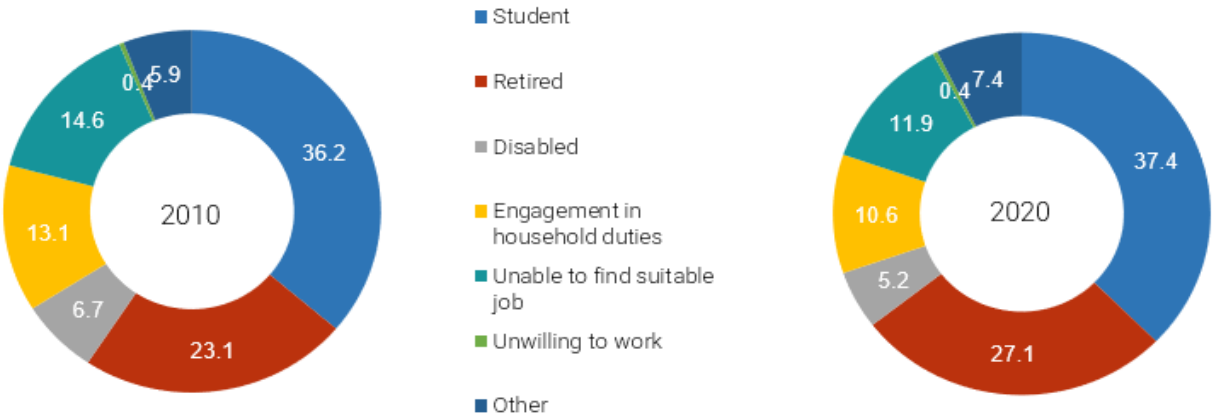
The population not in the labor force increased by 43.6 thousand (5.2%) from 2010, but decreased by 3.3 percentage points from 2010 as a percentage of the working age population. This indicates an increase in the participation rate of the population aged 15 and over in the labor market.

TABLE 2. 10. POPULATION NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, BY REASONS, 2010, 2020

Reason	2010			2020			2020 / 2010 %
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
TOTAL	**830 189**	**347 139**	**483 050**	**873 792**	**365 404**	**508 388**	**105.3**
Student	300 494	136 696	163 798	327 237	151 765	175 472	108.9
Retired	191 907	65 745	126 162	236 442	75 586	160 856	123.2
Disabled	55 888	31 256	24 632	45 658	25 449	20 209	81.7
Engagement in household duties	108 403	12 122	96 281	92 492	10 928	81 564	85.3
Unable to find suitable job	121 519	71 856	49 663	103 680	62 303	41 377	85.3
Unwilling to work	3 283	2 321	962	3 672	2 612	1 060	111.8
Other	48 695	27 143	21 552	64 611	36 761	27 850	132.7

The reason for the increase in the population not in the labor force was the increase in the number of retirees by 44.5 thousand (23.2%) and the number of population attending school by 26.7 thousand (8.9%). In terms of age group, the highest increase was in the age group of 60 and over by 54.8 thousand (39.5%), and 20.0 thousand (43.6%) in 55-59 age group.

FIGURE 2. 13. POPULATION OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE, BY REASONS, BY PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



Of the population outside the labour force, 365.4 thousand (41.8%) are men and 508.4 thousand (58.2%) are women. By age group, the highest percentage is between 15-19 years old (22.9%), 60-64 years old (22.1%), 20-24 years old (14.3%), and the lowest percentage in the age group between 45-49 (4.2%).

In terms of gender differences, women outpaced men in all age groups. The proportion of women in the 15-19 age group was 2.1 percentage points higher than that of men, increasing steadily in the 20-34 age group by 11.5-23.1 points and gradually decreasing in the 35-49 age by 6.2-19.6 percentage points. Then it increased again in the age group of 50-59 with the difference of 17.1-37.2 percentage points, and with the difference of 26.2 percentage points in the age group of 60 years and older. This is related to the fact that women are more educated at the age of 20-29, have more children and take care of them at the age of 25-39, return to the labor market at the age of 40-49, and retire at the age of 50 and above.

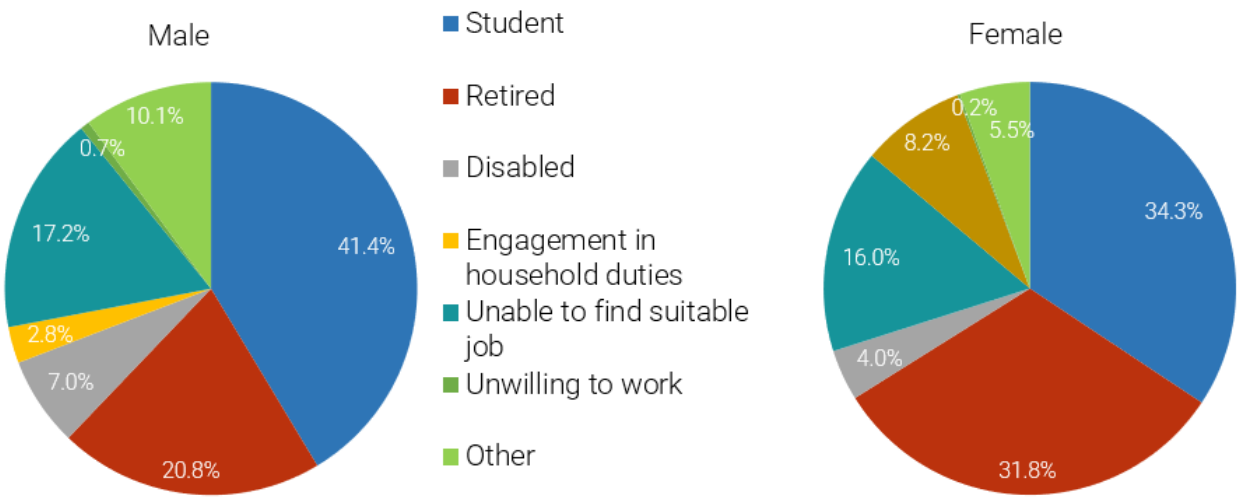
TABLE 2. 11. POPULATION NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, BY AGE GROUPS, LOCATION, AND SEX, 2010, 2020

Age group	2010			2020			2020 % 2010
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
TOTAL	830 189	347 139	483 050	873 792	365 404	508 388	105.3
15-19	220 522	104 683	115 839	200 151	97 983	102 168	90.8
20-24	130 919	53 110	77 809	125 378	55 492	69 886	95.8
25-29	61 752	21 397	40 355	69 680	28 204	41 476	112.8
30-34	51 441	19 385	32 056	56 219	21 624	34 595	109.3
35-39	45 325	18 862	26 463	45 716	18 370	27 346	100.9
40-44	41 170	18 521	22 649	39 327	17 353	21 974	95.5
45-49	44 071	19 768	24 303	36 833	17 281	19 552	83.6
50-54	50 612	19 644	30 968	41 353	17 145	24 208	81.7
55-59	45 840	15 459	30 381	65 816	20 659	45 157	143.6
60+	138 537	56 310	82 227	193 319	71 293	122 026	139.5

The main reasons for the non-active participation of the population outside the labor force are education attendance and retirement.

41.4 percent of male and 34.3 percent of female are in education, and 20.8 percent of male and 31.8 percent of female are retired. 16.0 percent of male answered that they have housework, and 17.2 percent of male said that they could not find a certain job.

FIGURE 2. 14. POPULATION OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE, BY REASONS, BY SEX AND PERCENTAGE



Discrepancies are observed by location, in which 7 out of 10 people outside the labor force are in urban areas, 3 are in rural areas, and in terms of gender, 3 out of 5 people in urban and rural areas are women.

TABLE 2. 12. POPULATION NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, BY LOCATION AND AGE GROUPS, 2020

Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	873 792	365 404	508 388	612 511	254 393	358 118	261 281	111 011	150 270
15-19	200 151	97 983	102 168	125 050	62 038	63 012	75 101	35 945	39 156
20-24	125 378	55 492	69 886	80 615	35 640	44 975	44 763	19 852	24 911
25-29	69 680	28 204	41 476	51 247	19 929	31 318	18 433	8 275	10 158
30-34	56 219	21 624	34 595	44 066	16 115	27 951	12 153	5 509	6 644
35-39	45 716	18 370	27 346	35 006	13 547	21 459	10 710	4 823	5 887
40-44	39 327	17 353	21 974	29 543	12 832	16 711	9 784	4 521	5 263
45-49	36 833	17 281	19 552	27 687	12 973	14 714	9 146	4 308	4 838
50-54	41 353	17 145	24 208	30 386	12 860	17 526	10 967	4 285	6 682
55-59	65 816	20 659	45 157	48 277	15 554	32 723	17 539	5 105	12 434
60+	193 319	71 293	122 026	140 634	52 905	87 729	52 685	18 388	34 297

The proportion of women in the population not in the labour force is 1.0 percentage points higher in urban areas than in rural areas. By age group, the proportion of women outside the rural labor force aged 15-19 and 50 and older is 1.7-3.3 percentage points higher than in urban areas, while the percentage of women aged 20-49 is 0.1-8.8 percentage points lower. 869.1 or 99.5 percent of the resident population outside the labor force are Mongolian citizens, of which 37.2 percent with upper secondary education, 25.8 percent with basic, 17.3 percent with higher, 7.6 percent with primary, 5.7 percent with specialized and 3.6 percent with technical and 2.8 percent with no professional education. Relatively higher percentage of the population with complete

secondary and basic education is because the largest share (37.2%) is the population outside the labour force aged 15-24.

In terms of the level of education, 43.3 percent of the population outside the labor force, who cannot find suitable jobs have completed secondary education, 19.6 percent have basic education and 19.0 percent have higher education. In other words, 29.6 percent of them have a certain level of education, 68.4 percent have a relevant secondary school education, and 2.0 percent have no education at all.

TABLE 2. 13. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION LEVEL, REASON, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, 2020

Reason	Total	Higher	Specialized secondary	Technical and vocational	Upper secondary	Lower secondary	Primary	Non-educated
TOTAL	**100.0**	**17.3**	**5.7**	**3.6**	**37.2**	**25.8**	**7.6**	**2.8**
Student	100.0	9.7	0.5	1.2	41.3	42.1	3.8	1.4
Retired	100.0	22.3	14.0	5.2	25.8	15.2	15.0	2.5
Disabled	100.0	9.4	5.7	4.2	33.5	17.9	9.8	19.5
Engagement in household duties	100.0	29.0	4.8	4.3	42.2	13.9	4.2	1.6
Unable to find suitable job	100.0	19.0	4.6	6.0	43.3	19.6	5.5	2.0
Unwilling to work	100.0	11.5	3.8	3.5	42.6	23.0	11.0	4.6
Other	100.0	23.5	4.8	4.6	43.3	15.8	5.4	2.6
MALE	**100.0**	**13.9**	**4.3**	**3.9**	**38.0**	**29.7**	**7.1**	**3.1**
Student	100.0	7.5	0.6	1.5	38.8	45.4	4.6	1.6
Retired	100.0	26.4	11.0	6.0	27.3	15.8	11.7	1.8
Disabled	100.0	8.7	5.3	4.7	34.1	19.2	9.7	18.3
Engagement in household duties	100.0	13.0	4.7	4.6	44.2	21.8	8.5	3.2
Unable to find suitable job	100.2	14.7	4.3	6.1	44.8	21.8	6.3	2.2
Unwilling to work	100.0	8.7	3.4	3.5	42.4	25.5	12.1	4.4
Other	100.0	17.6	4.5	4.8	45.7	18.1	6.4	2.9
FEMALE	**100.0**	**19.7**	**6.8**	**3.4**	**36.6**	**23.0**	**7.9**	**2.6**
Student	100.0	11.5	0.5	1.0	43.5	39.3	3.1	1.1
Retired	100.0	20.4	15.4	4.8	25.1	14.9	16.5	2.9
Disabled	100.0	10.3	6.1	3.5	32.9	16.2	10.0	21.0
Engagement in household duties	100.0	31.0	4.8	4.3	42.0	12.9	3.7	1.3
Unable to find suitable job	100.0	25.6	5.0	5.9	41.1	16.4	4.3	1.7
Unwilling to work	100.0	18.4	4.6	3.6	43.1	16.8	8.4	5.1
Other	100.0	31.2	5.0	4.4	40.2	12.8	4.3	2.1

CHAPTER THREE

EMPLOYEES

STRUCTURE OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION

Nationwide, 1 167.9 thousand (90.1%) of the labor force are employed, of which 617.4 thousand (52.9%) are men and 550.5 thousand (47.1%) are women. Compared to 2010, the number of employed population increased by 256.2 thousand (28.1%), and in terms of gender, number of employed men increased by 122.3 thousand (24.7%) and the women by 133.9 thousand (32.2%). 740.0 thousand (63.4%) of the employed population live in urban areas and 427.9 thousand (36.6%) live in rural areas, and the number of employees varies significantly by region.

TABLE 3. 1. EMPLOYED POPULATION, URBAN, RURAL, 2010, 2020

Location, region	2010			2020			2020 %
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	2010
TOTAL	911 664	495 101	416 563	116 7921	617 419	550 502	128.1
Urban	581 329	306 728	274 601	74 0007	378 581	361 426	127.3
Rural	330 335	188 373	141 962	42 7914	238 838	189 076	129.5
Western	162 869	93 382	69 487	14 1851	77 095	64 756	87.1
Khangai	62 195	34 508	27 687	24 3702	130 119	113 583	391.8
Central	110 803	61 104	49 699	19 8448	109 420	89 028	179.1
Eastern	184 274	98 586	85 688	8 1959	45 366	36 593	44.5
Ulaanbaatar	391 523	207 521	184 002	501 961	255 419	246 542	128.2

502.0 thousand (43.0%) of the employed population live in Ulaanbaatar, whereas 243.7 thousand (20.9%) in the Khangai region, 198.4 thousand (17.0%) in the Central region, 141.8 thousand (12.1%) in the Western region and 82.0 thousand (7.0%) in the Eastern region. The increase in employees since 2010 was due to an increase of 181.5 thousand (3.9 times) in the Khangai region, 87.6 thousand (79.1%) in the Central region, and 110.4 thousand (28.2%) in Ulaanbaatar. However, it decreased by 102.3 thousand (55.5%) in the Eastern region and 21.0 thousand (12.9%) in the Western region.

EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS

Although the number of employed population has increased compared to 2010, there is an interesting feature by age groups. The percentage of youth aged 15-24 entering the labor market after education and training decreased by 6.9 percentage points compared to 2010, and the percentage of young people aged 25-29 decreased by 2.3 percentage points. This is due to a decrease of 107.7 thousand (19.6%) in the population aged 15-24 compared to 2010, and a decrease of 8.5 percentage points in the working age population aged 15-24. In other words, it was explained by the low birth rate from the early 1990s to 2006. On the other hand, the increase in youth educational attainment since the previous census may have contributed to this decline.

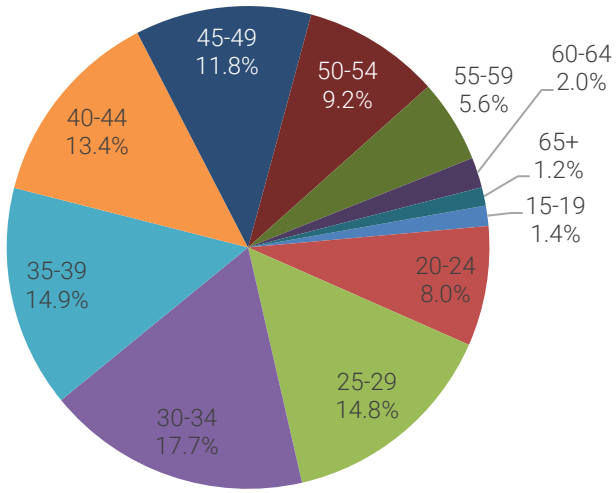
However, the share of employed population aged 30 and over has increased compared to 2010. For example, the share of employees aged 55-59 increased the most by 2.9 points, the share of employees aged 50-54 increased by 1.9 points, the share of employees aged 30-34 and those aged 60 and over increased by 1.8 points each. Over the last 10 years, the share of the working age population of 30 years and older has increased by 2.7 percentage points in the 55-59 age group, 1.8 points in the 60-64 age group, 1.5 points in the 30-34 age group, and 1.1 points in the age group of 50-54 and by 0.5 points in the age group of 65-69.

TABLE 3. 2. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, THOUSAND PEOPLE, 2010, 2020

Age group	2010			2020			2020/2010 %
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
TOTAL	911.7	495.1	416.6	1 168.0	617.5	550.5	128.1
15-19	25.6	18.7	6.9	15.9	11.7	4.2	62.1
20-24	122.9	72.7	50.2	93.7	54.4	39.3	76.2
25-29	155.5	86.0	69.5	172.9	93.2	79.7	111.2
30-34	145.1	77.8	67.3	206.6	108.7	97.9	142.4
35-39	135.1	69.2	65.9	173.7	90.0	83.7	128.6
40-44	120.8	59.9	60.9	157.1	78.4	78.7	130.0
45-49	102.7	50.6	52.1	137.8	67.0	70.8	134.2
50-54	66.4	34.8	31.6	107.3	52.4	54.9	161.6
55-59	25.0	16.9	8.1	65.0	38.5	26.5	260.0
60+	12.6	8.5	4.1	38.0	23.2	14.8	301.6

9.4 percent of employed population are youth aged 15-24 (new entrants to the labor market after education and training), 81.8 percent are between 25-54 years old (general labor age group), and 7.6 percent are 55-64 years old (close to retirement), 1.2 percent are 65 or older.

FIGURE 3. 1. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP, BY PERCENTAGE, 2020

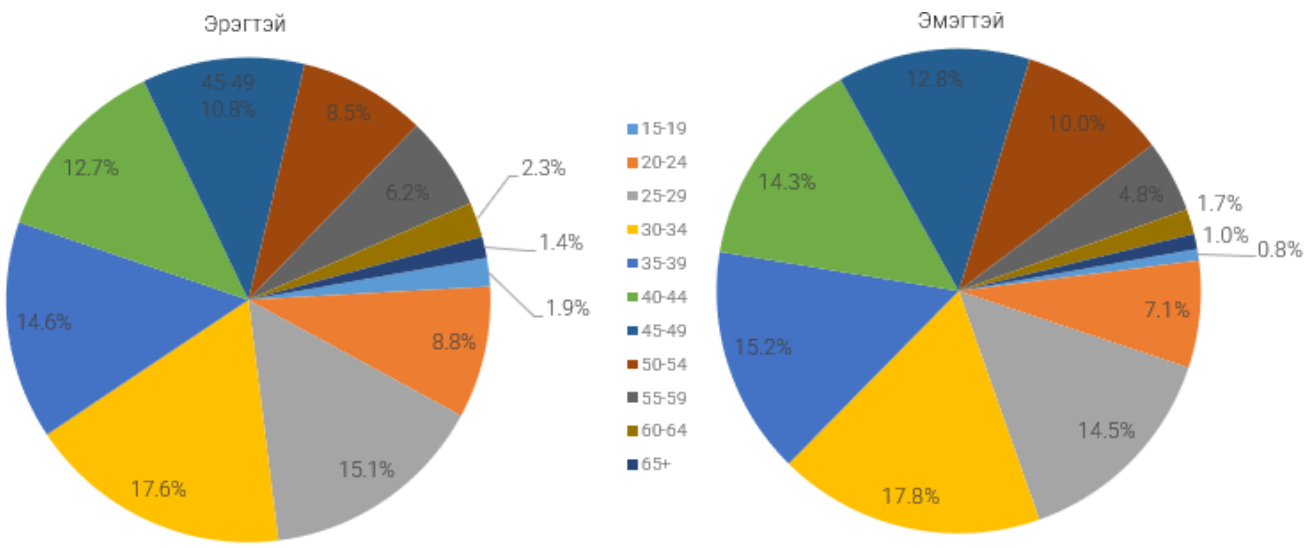


In terms of gender, women in the 40-54 age group are 0.3-3.8 thousand (0.2-2.8 points) higher than men, while men in other age groups are 6.3-15.1 thousand (7.5-47.2 points) higher than women.

7.9 percent of female employees are 15-24 years old, 84.6 percent are 25-54 years old, 7.5 percent are 55 years old and older, 10.7 percent of men are 15-24 years old, 79.4 percent are 25-54 years old, and 9.9 percent are 55 years of age or older. This means

that young and older men are more likely to be employed than women.

FIGURE 3. 2. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, BY PERCENTAGE, 2020



EDUCATION LEVEL OF EMPLOYED POPULATION

98.6 percent of all employed population have education, of which 98.3 percent of men and 99.0 percent of women have some level of education. 5 out of 10 employees have higher education and 3 have complete secondary education. For women, 1 in 2 employees has a tertiary education and 1 in 4 employees has a secondary education, while for men, 3 out of 10 employees have a secondary education and 3 have a tertiary education.

The gender gap in the level of education of employed population is higher at the higher education, where the share of women with tertiary education in the total number of female employees is 48.5 percent, which is 17.6 percentage points higher than that of men. The share of women with tertiary education (48.5%) and vocational secondary education (5.2%) is 0.3-17.6 points higher than that of men, while at other levels of education, men are 0.7-6.7 points higher than women.

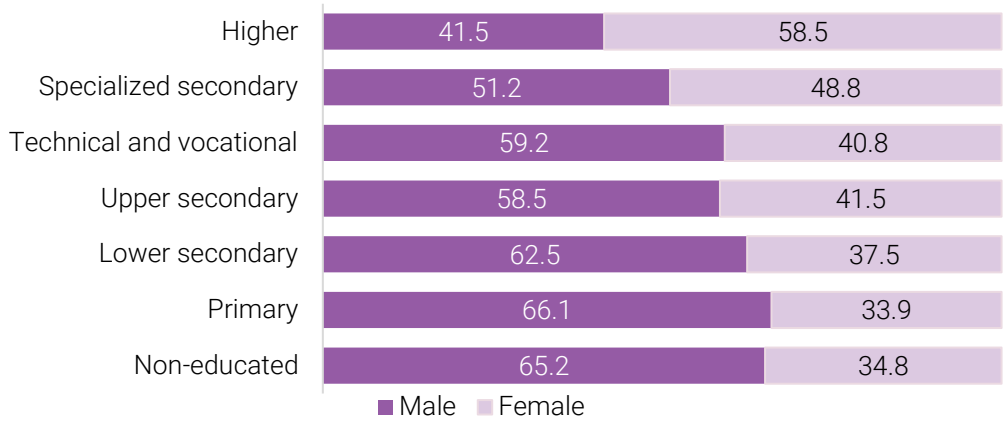
Compared to 2010, employees with technical and vocational education increased by 72.3 percent, employees with higher education by 69.9 percent, employees with basic education by 16.3 percent, employees with complete secondary education by 14.8 percent, uneducated employees by 49.3 percent, employees with specialized education by 13.8 percent and employees with primary education by 11.4 percent.

TABLE 3. 3. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY EDUCATION LEVEL AND SEX, BY PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Education level	2010			2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Higher	29.2	23.5	36.0	39.2	30.9	48.5
Specialized secondary	7.4	5.7	9.4	5.1	4.9	5.2
Technical and vocational	3.6	3.8	3.4	4.9	5.6	4.3
Upper secondary	31.4	32.9	29.6	28.5	31.6	24.9
Lower secondary	16.2	19.0	12.9	14.9	17.7	11.8
Primary	8.7	10.6	6.3	6.0	7.6	4.3
Non-educated	3.5	4.5	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.0

Women have a higher proportion in the employed population with higher education, while men have a higher proportion than women at other levels of education.

FIGURE 3. 3. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, BY SEX AND PERCENTAGE, 2020



MARITAL STATUS OF EMPLOYED POPULATION

In terms of marital status, 21.7 percent were never married, 73.4 percent had registered or unregistered marital status, 2.3 percent were divorced or separated, and 2.6 percent were widows.

TABLE 3. 4. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, 2010, 2020

Marital status	2010			2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	19.7	22.3	16.5	21.7	24.4	18.5
Married*	74.3	74.3	74.2	73.4	73.1	73.8
Divorced**	3.4	2.4	4.7	2.3	1.6	3.1
Widoved	2.6	1.0	4.6	2.6	0.9	4.6

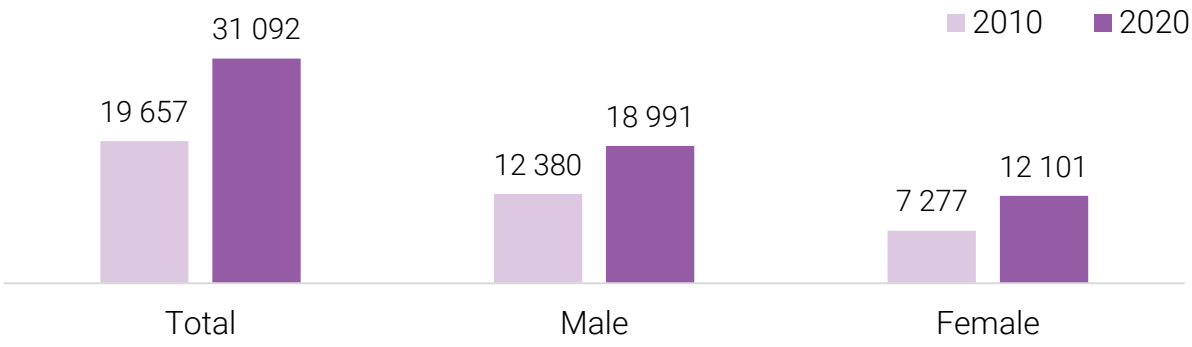
*Explanation: * - Includes approved and unapproved married persons.*
*** - Includes divorce and separation.*

Compared to 2010, the marital status of employed population increased by 39.3 percent for unmarried workers, by 25.2 percent for those with registered and unregistered marriages, by 26.4 percent for widows, and by 14.6 percent for divorced and separated workers. Among widows, 91.4 percent were women, while there was no gender difference in other marriages.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF DISABLED POPULATION

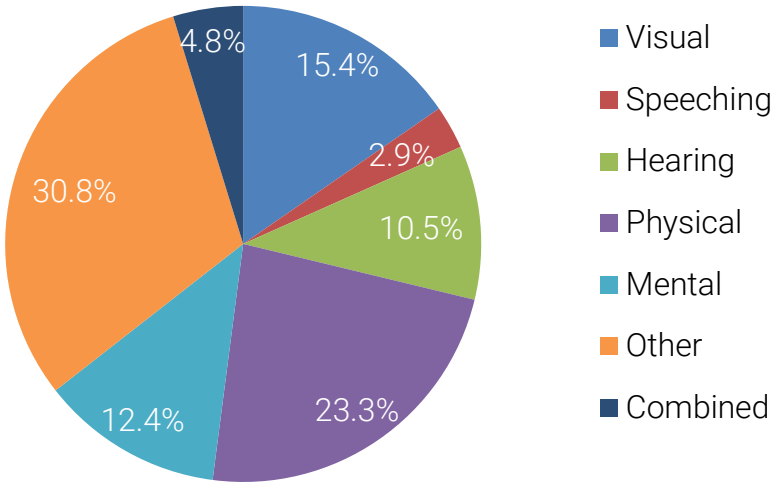
At the national level, the number of population with disabilities decreased by 1.6 percent from 108.1 thousand in 2010 to 106.4 thousand in 2020. However, the employment of disabled population increased from 19.7 thousand (18.2%) in 2010 to 11.4 thousand (11.0 points) in 2020 and reached 31.1 thousand (29.2%). 19.0 thousand (61.1%) of the employed population with disabilities are men and 12.1 thousand (38.9%) are women.

FIGURE 3. 4. EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITY, BY SEX, 2010, 2020



23.3 percent of employed population with disabilitiess have physical disabilities, 15.4 percent have visual impairments, 12.4 percent have mental disabilities, and 10.5 percent have hearing impairments.

FIGURE 3. 5. EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITY, BY DISABILITY TYPES, 2020



17.1 percent, which is the majority of employed populations with disability, are aged 50-54, and 0.6 percent, which is the lowest share, are aged 15-19. Also, the share is increasing steadily among the age group of 15-54 and decreased dramatically among the age group of 55 and over. This trend persists in both urban and rural areas, with high levels of employment for population with disabilities in all age groups.

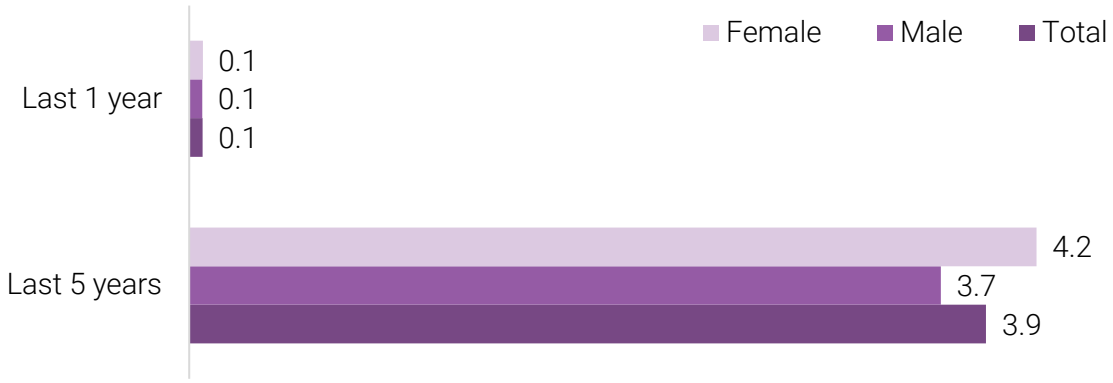
TABLE 3. 5. EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITY, BY AGE GROUPS, 2020

Age group	Total	Urban	Rural	Percentage		
				Total	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	31 092	13 298	17 794	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	196	54	142	0.6	0.4	0.8
20-24	1 112	442	670	3.6	3.3	3.8
25-29	2 362	1 164	1 198	7.6	8.8	6.7
30-34	3 320	1 605	1 715	10.7	12.1	9.6
35-39	4 123	1 764	2 359	13.3	13.3	13.3
40-44	4 577	1 879	2 698	14.7	14.1	15.2
45-49	5 226	2 161	3 065	16.8	16.2	17.2
50-54	5 317	2 315	3 002	17.1	17.4	16.9
55-59	3 525	1 504	2 021	11.3	11.3	11.3
60+	1 334	410	924	4.3	3.1	5.2

MIGRATION STATUS OF EMPLOYED POPULATION

3.9 percent of employed population have migrated in the last 5 years and 0.1 percent in the last 1 year. In the last 5 years, 44.8 percent of the migrant workers were men and 55.2 percent were women, while in the last 1 year, 45.3 percent were men and 54.7 percent were women.

FIGURE 3. 6. PARTICIPANTS IN INTERNAL MIGRATION, BY PERCENTAGE, 2020

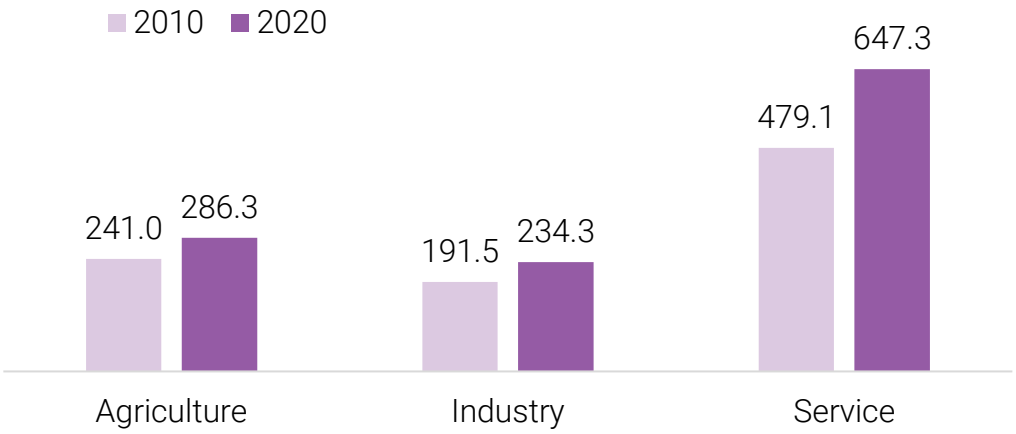


EMPLOYEES AND ACTIVITIES SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Of the employed population, 647.3 thousand (55.4%) work in the service sector, 286.3 thousand (24.5%) in agriculture, and 234.3 thousand (20.1%) in industry.

Over the last 10 years, the number of employees in the agricultural sector increased by 45.3 thousand (18.8%), in the industrial sector by 42.8 thousand (22.3%), and in the service sector by 168.3 thousand (35.1%).

FIGURE 3. 7. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY CORE SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2010, 2020



Employed population is classified according to their economic activity and the results are used for the purpose of GDP estimates and other researches.

24.5 percent of employees (27.4% of men and 21.3% of women) work in agriculture, which remains the highest among other sectors. The industrial sector comprises of 25.1 percent of men and 14.4 percent of women employees, and the service sector accounts for 47.5 percent of men and 64.3 percent of women employees.

TABLE 3. 6. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY SEX AND INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN PERCENTAGE, 2020

Industrial classification of economic activity	Total	Male	Female	Percentage		
				Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	1 167 921	617 419	550 502	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	286 286	169 130	117 156	24.5	27.4	21.3
Mining and quarrying	51 262	41 007	10 255	4.4	6.6	1.9
Manufacturing	90 483	45 807	44 676	7.7	7.4	8.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	16 564	12 088	4 476	1.4	2.0	0.8
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	7 863	4 425	3 438	0.7	0.7	0.6
Construction	68 100	51 751	16 349	5.8	8.4	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	142 180	67 986	74 194	12.2	11.0	13.4
Transportation and storage	58 072	45 413	12 659	5.0	7.4	2.3
Accommodation and food service activities	27 129	7 871	19 258	2.3	1.3	3.5
Information and communication	17 745	9 425	8 320	1.5	1.5	1.5
Financial and insurance activities	30 980	10 995	19 985	2.7	1.8	3.6
Real estate activities	4 534	2 156	2 378	0.4	0.4	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	22 794	11 328	11 466	2.0	1.8	2.1
Administrative and support service activities	24 730	15 433	9 297	2.1	2.5	1.7
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	94 164	57 160	37 004	8.1	9.3	6.7
Education	115 116	27 117	87 999	9.9	4.4	16.0
Human health and social work activities	50 657	9 445	41 212	4.3	1.5	7.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10 453	5 156	5 297	0.9	0.8	1.0
Other service activities	44 909	21 741	23 168	3.8	3.5	4.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and servicesproducing activities of households for own use	2 149	1 178	971	0.2	0.2	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1 751	807	944	0.1	0.1	0.2

In terms of gender, the rate varies significantly depending on the sector of economic activity. For example, 73.0-80.0 percent of employees in mining, quarrying, transportation, warehousing, construction and electricity, gas and steam ventilation are men, while 71.0-81.4 percent of employees in health, social welfare, education and hotels, housing and catering are are women.

TABLE 3. 7. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY ECONOMIC SECTORS AND SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Industrial classification of economic activity	Total	Male	Female	Percentage	
				Male	Female
TOTAL	1 167 921	617 419	550 502	52.9	47.1
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	286 286	169 130	117 156	59.1	40.9
Mining and quarrying	51 262	41 007	10 255	80.0	20.0
Manufacturing	90 483	45 807	44 676	50.6	49.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	16 564	12 088	4 476	73.0	27.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	7 863	4 425	3 438	56.3	43.7
Construction	68 100	51 751	16 349	76.0	24.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	142 180	67 986	74 194	47.8	52.2
Transportation and storage	58 072	45 413	12 659	78.2	21.8
Accommodation and food service activities	27 129	7 871	19 258	29.0	71.0
Information and communication	17 745	9 425	8 320	53.1	46.9
Financial and insurance activities	30 980	10 995	19 985	35.5	64.5
Real estate activities	4 534	2 156	2 378	47.6	52.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	22 794	11 328	11 466	49.7	50.3
Administrative and support service activities	24 730	15 433	9 297	62.4	37.6
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	94 164	57 160	37 004	60.7	39.3
Education	115 116	27 117	87 999	23.6	76.4
Human health and social work activities	50 657	9 445	41 212	18.6	81.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10 453	5 156	5 297	49.3	50.7
Other service activities	44 909	21 741	23 168	48.4	51.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and servicesproducing activities of households for own use	2 149	1 178	971	54.8	45.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1 751	807	944	46.1	53.9

Over the last 10 years, the percentage of rural workers in the mining sector has decreased by 6.2 percentage points, while that of the manufacturing sector has increased by 9.7 percentage points. In addition, the percentage of rural workers in the employment of self-employed and self-employed households increased by 13.6 percentage points.

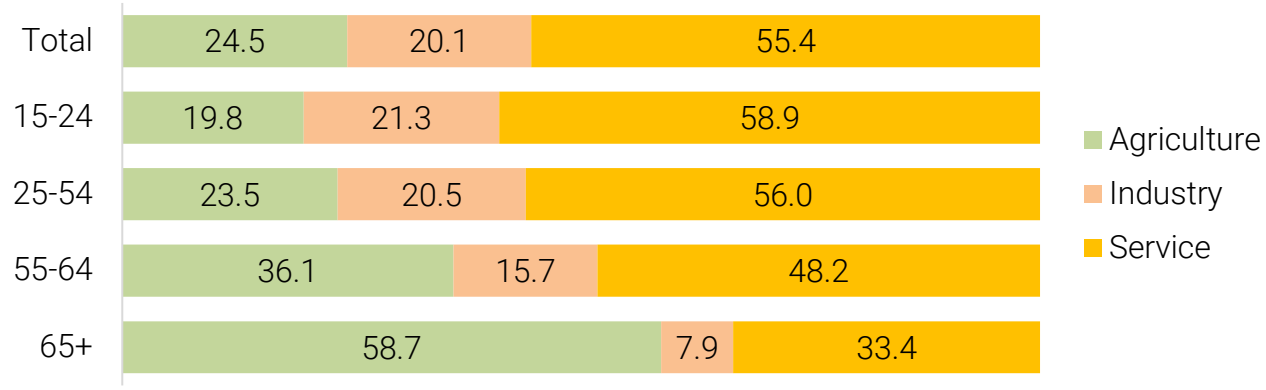
In urban areas, the percentage of workers in the wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle and motorcycle maintenance, education, manufacturing, public administration, defense, and compulsory social security is high. However, in urban areas it is evenly distributed, not overly concentrated in one sector as it is in rural areas. 3 out of 5 workers living in rural areas work in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

TABLE 3. 8. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY ECONOMIC SECTORS AND LOCATION, 2020

Industrial classification of economic activity	Total	Urban	Rural	Percentage	
				Urban	Rural
TOTAL	1 167 921	740 007	427 914	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	286 286	28 331	257 955	3.8	60.3
Mining and quarrying	51 262	37 668	13 594	5.1	3.2
Manufacturing	90 483	73 571	16 912	9.9	4.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	16 564	13 658	2 906	1.9	0.7
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	7 863	6821	1 042	0.9	0.2
Construction	68 100	58 958	9 142	8.0	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	142 180	123 037	19 143	16.6	4.5
Transportation and storage	58 072	49 973	8 099	6.8	1.9
Accommodation and food service activities	27 129	22 674	4 455	3.1	1.0
Information and communication	17 745	15 907	1 838	2.1	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	30 980	25 921	5 059	3.5	1.2
Real estate activities	4 534	4 210	324	0.6	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	22 794	19 131	3 663	2.6	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	24 730	21 407	3 323	2.9	0.8
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	94 164	69 824	24 340	9.4	5.7
Education	115 116	80 329	34 787	10.9	8.1
Human health and social work activities	50 657	38 947	11 710	5.3	2.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10 453	7 725	2 728	1.0	0.6
Other service activities	44 909	38 613	6 296	5.2	1.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and servicesproducing activities of households for own use	2 149	1 703	446	0.2	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1 751	1 599	152	0.2	0.0

58.9 percent of young people aged 15-24 entering the labor market after education and training are employed in the service sector. For each age group, the proportion of employed population in the service sector gradually decreases as age increases, and vice versa in the agricultural sector. In the industrial sector, 1 in 5 people aged 15-54 work in this sector, while 15.7 percent of those aged 55-64 and 7.9 percent of those aged 65 and over are in the sector.

FIGURE 3. 8. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS, CORE SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2020



OCCUPATION

In terms of occupations, the majority or 23.9 percent are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing, 19.8 percent are specialists, 12.0 percent are in trade and services, and 10.1 percent are managers. In terms of gender, the majority of men or 26.9 percent specialize in agriculture, forestry and fishing, 13.9 percent work as machinery and equipment operators and assemblers, 13.5 percent work as specialists, and 27.0 percent of women work as specialists and 20.7 percent in agriculture. 16.3 percent of them are emploed in agricultural, forestry and fishing, and 16.3 percent are in trade and service.

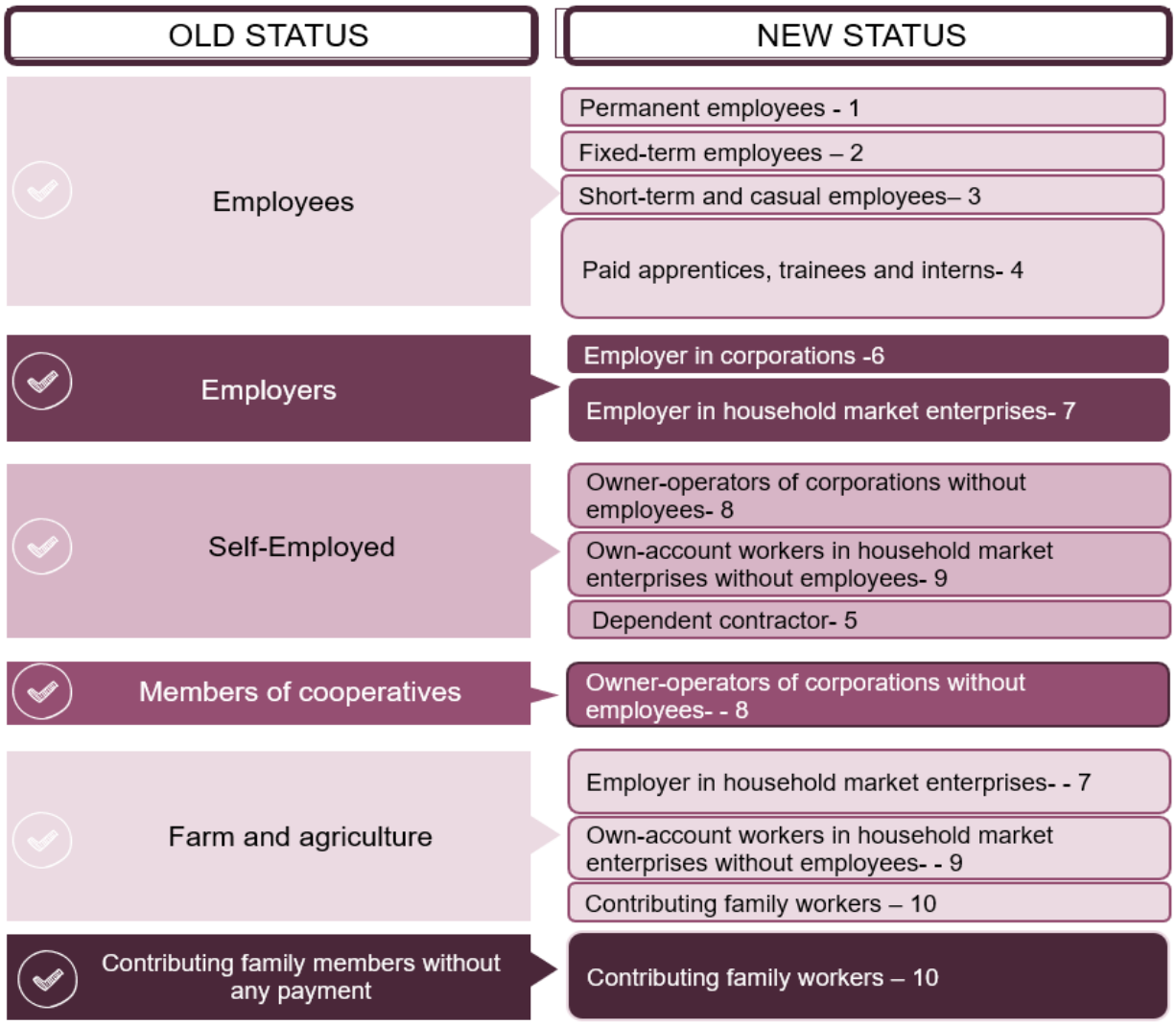
TABLE 3. 9. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATION AND SEX, BY PERCENTAGE, 2020

Occupation	Total	Male	Female	Percentage		
				Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**1 167 921**	**617 419**	**550 502**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Manager	117 610	59 790	57 820	10.1	9.7	10.5
Specialist	231 682	83 166	148 516	19.8	13.5	27.0
Technician and associate professional	49 472	24 952	24 520	4.2	4.0	4.5
Clerical and support staff	42 814	13 630	29 184	3.7	2.2	5.3
Trade and service staff	139 715	50 140	89 575	12.0	8.1	16.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing workers	279 610	165 779	113 831	23.9	26.9	20.7
Manufacturing, construction, handicrafts, other related trades/service workers	89 475	62 888	26 587	7.7	10.2	4.8
Machinery and equipment operators and assemblers	94 471	85 656	8 815	8.1	13.9	1.6
Common professionals	100 522	52 340	48 182	8.6	8.5	8.8
Armed force professionals	22 550	19 078	3 472	1.9	3.1	0.6

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The employment status was revised at the 20th International Conference of Labor Statisticians in 2018, and the revised employment status was used in the 2020 Population and Housing Census. The two different employment statuses used in the 2010 and 2020 censuses are compared as follows.

FIGURE 3. 9. COMPARISON OF OLD AND NEW EMPLOYMENT STATUS



The employment status of population has changed significantly over the last 10 years. In 2020, paid employees accounted for 67.0 percent of total employed population, an increase of 10.8 percentage points from 2010. Compared to 2010, the percentage of employed population decreased by 1.9 percentage points to 0.6 percent, and the percentage of self-employed persons (including members of cooperatives and contractors) decreased by 1.4 percentage points to 26.5 percent.

TABLE 3. 10. EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Employment status	Total	Male	Female
2010			
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paid worker	56.2	53.6	59.3
Employer	2.5	3.1	1.8
Self-employed	27.7	37.7	15.9
Partnership or cooperative member	0.2	0.2	0.2
Unpaid worker in household production	12.9	4.9	22.5
Other	0.5	0.5	0.3
2020			
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employer	0.6	0.7	0.5
Self-employed with no employees	26.1	32.6	18.8
Permanent paid worker	67.0	63.5	70.9
Sub-Constructor	0.4	0.7	0.2
Contributing family member	5.9	2.5	9.6

The following table shows the sub-categories of employers and self-employed with no employees by unit of activity, and salaried employees by contract and contract period. At the national level, 782.2 thousand (67.0%) of the total employeed population are paid employees, of which 695.5 thousand (88.9%) are permanent employees, 75.2 thousand (9.6%) are temporary employees and 11.1 thousand (1.4%) are part-time employees.

TABLE 3. 11. EMPLOYEES, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, BY SEX AND LOCATION, 2020

Employment status	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	1 167 921	617 419	550 502	740 007	427 914
Employer	7 249	4 522	2 727	6 183	1 066
Business entity	4 879	3 197	1 682	4 316	563
Market-oriented household	2 370	1 325	1 045	1 867	503
Self-employed with no employees	304 521	200 896	103 625	94 912	209 609
Business entity owner with no paid worker	3 609	1 796	1 813	2 300	1 309
Market-oriented household business employer with no paid worker	300 912	199 100	101 812	92 612	208 300
Paid worker	782 212	392 188	390 024	627 471	154 741
Permanent employee	695 534	341 236	354 298	555 216	140 318
Temporary employee	75 243	43 108	32 135	62 513	12 730
Casual worker	11 073	7 642	3 431	9 508	1 565
Apprentice, intern	362	202	160	234	128
Sub-Constructor	5 337	4 168	1 169	4 178	1 159
Contributor to family members	68 602	15 645	52 957	7 263	61 339

However, 67.3 percent of employers are business entities and 32.7 percent are market-oriented household business entities, while 98.8 percent of self-employed with no employee are household business entities and 1.2 percent are business entities.

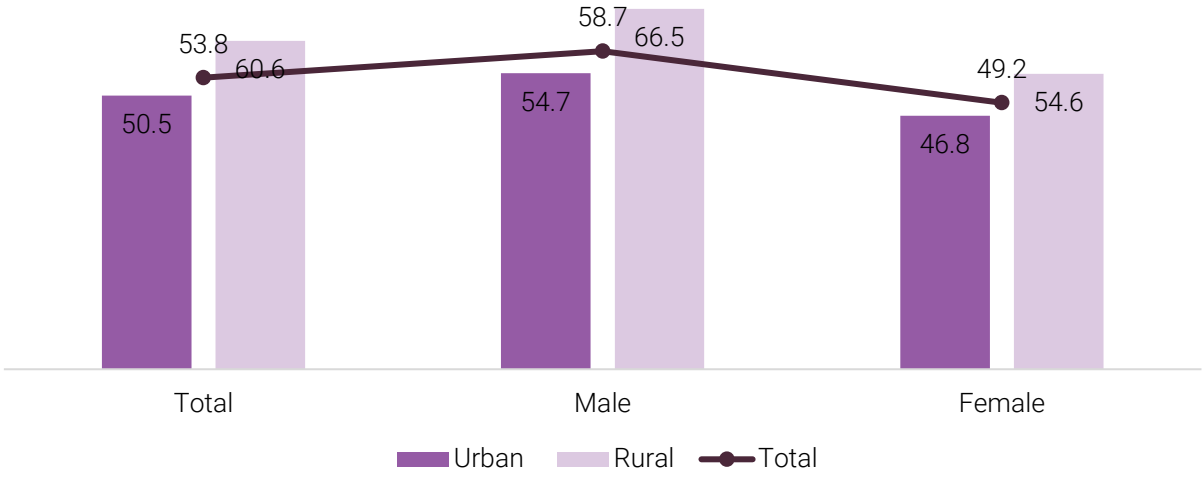
77.2 percent of family members, 50.9 percent of full-time employees, and 50.2 percent of self-employed with no employees are women, while men are 5.7-56.2 points higher than women in other statuses. The largest gender differences are among those who contribute to family members, and the smallest differences are among those who do not have employ employees.

In terms of location, 89.4 percent of those who contribute to family members and 69.2 percent of household entities without employees live in rural areas. It is because of the fact that 24.5 percent of all employees are in the agricultural sector and 60.9 percent of them live in the rural areas and it is the prime evidence of nomadic pastoralism in our country.

EMPLOYMENT RATE

At the national level, the employment rate is 53.8 percent, which is 9.5 percentage points lower than for men. In terms of location, it is 10.1 points lower in urban areas than in rural areas (11.8 points for men and 7.8 points for women).

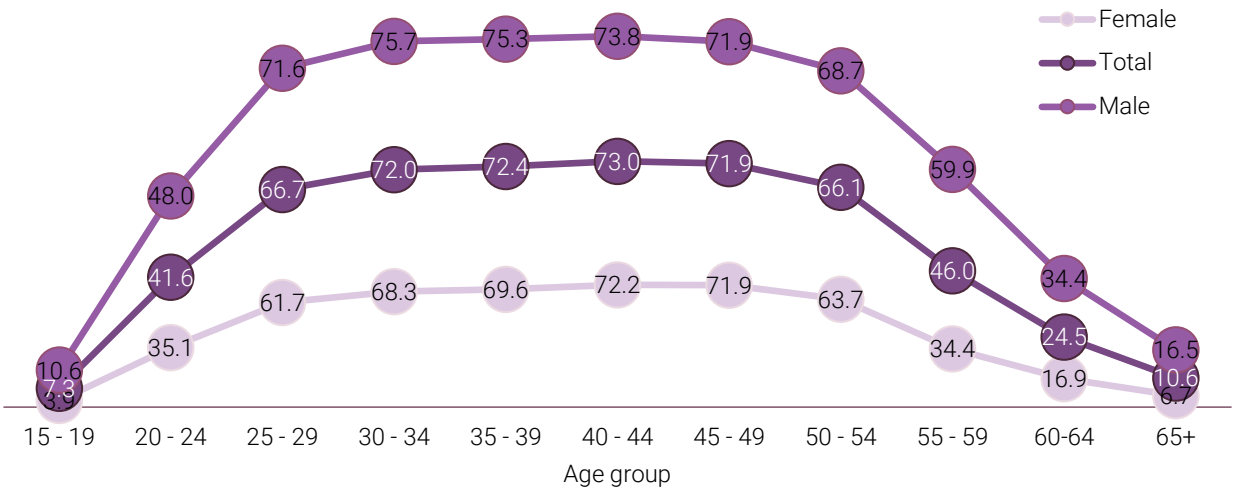
FIGURE 3. 10. EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY LOCATION AND SEX, 2020



EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY AGE GROUPS

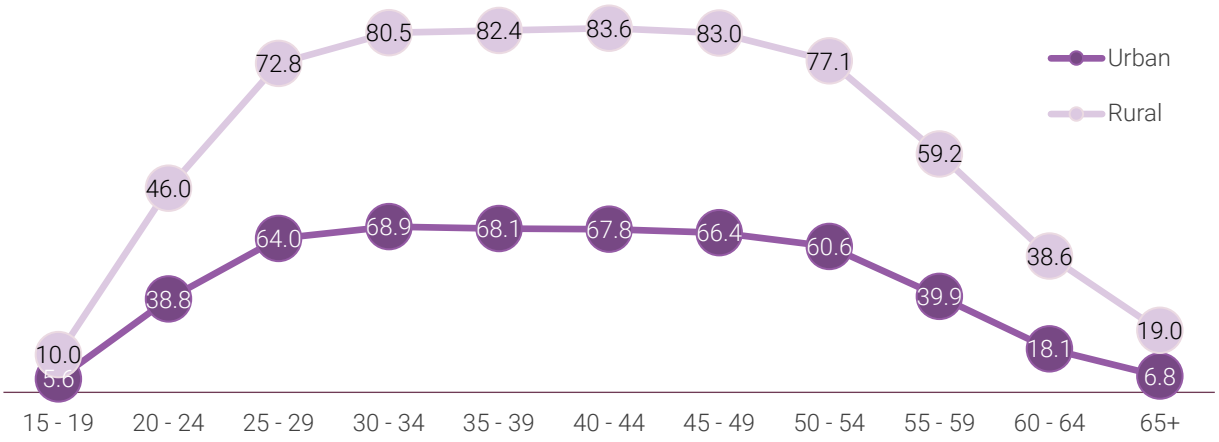
In terms of age group, the employment rate is the lowest at 7.3 percent in the 15-19 age group and the highest at 73.0 percent in the 40-44 age group. However, in terms of gender differences in age groups, no discrepancies observed in the 45-49 age group, both at 71.9 percent, and a relatively small difference of 1.6 percentage points higher for men than for women is observed in the 40-44 age group. On the other hand, the highest difference is 25.5 percentage points for men aged 55-59, 17.5 percentage points for men ahed 60-64 years and 12.9 points for men aged 20-24 than women.

FIGURE 3. 11. EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2020



In terms of location, the employment rate in rural areas for all age groups is higher than in urban areas, with 20.5 points higher in the 60-64 age group and 19.3 points higher in the 55-59 age group. It is 4.4 points higher for the 15-19, 7.2 points higher for the 20-24, and 8.8 points higher for the 25-29 age group.

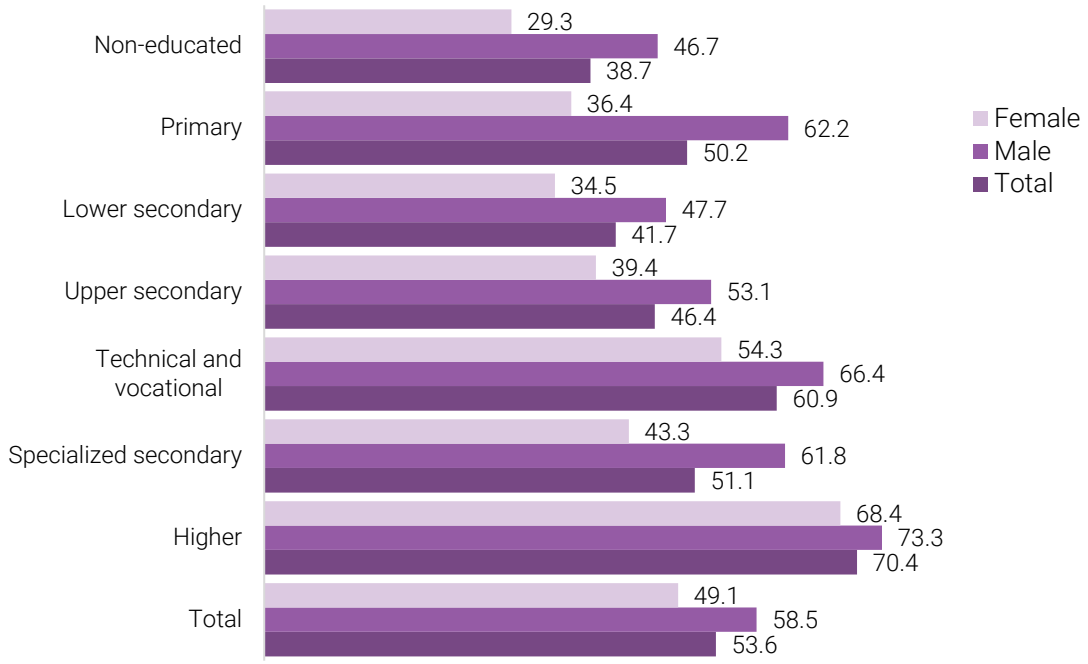
FIGURE 3. 12. EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY AGE GROUP AND LOCATION, 2020



EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

In terms of education, the employment rate of those with higher education is the highest at 70.4 percent. It was also maintained by gender (73.3 percent for men and 68.4 percent for women). In terms of gender gap, the employment rate for men at all levels is higher than for women, with the difference being the largest at the level of primary education (25.8 points) and the smallest at the level higher education (5.0 points).

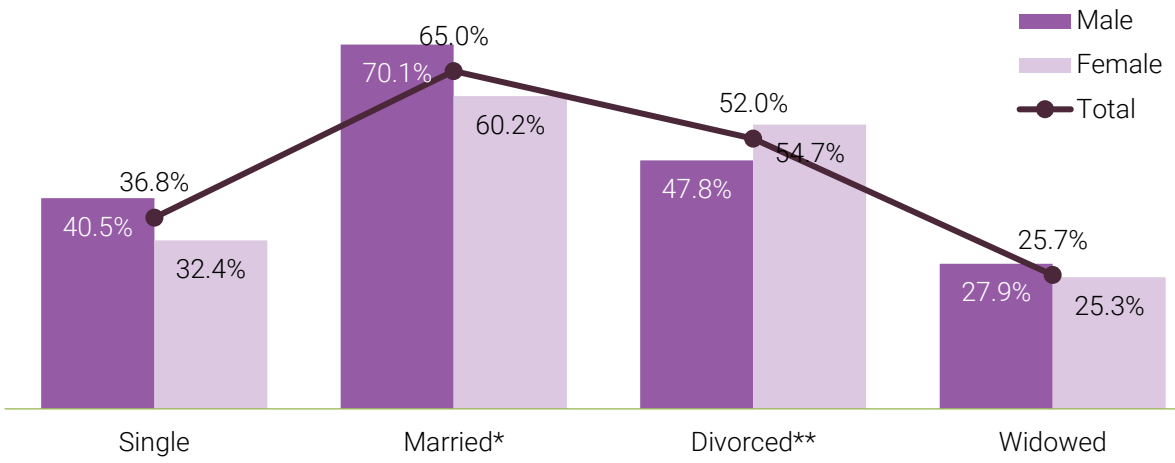
FIGURE 3. 13. EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, BY SEX, 2020



EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY MARITAL STATUS

The following figure shows how the employment rate depends on the marital status. The employment rate for divorced and separated women is 6.9 percentage points higher than for men, while for other marriages it is 2.6-9.9 percentage points higher than for men.

FIGURE 3. 14. EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY MARITAL STATUS, BY SEX, 2020

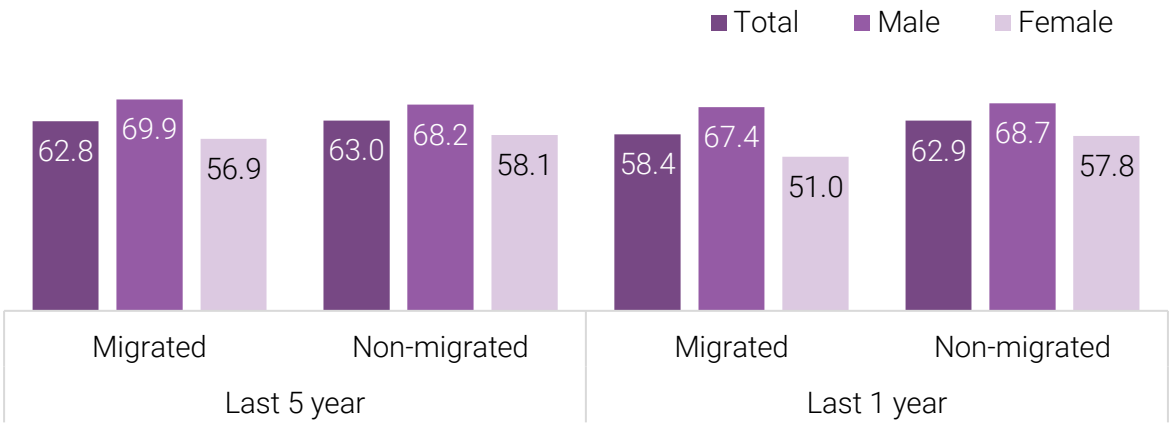


*Explanation: *includes those living together.*
***includes those divorced or separated.*

EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY MIGRATION STATUS

The employment rate of the migrant population in the last 1 year is lower than in the last 5 years (by 4.4 points). In addition, the employment rate of men who have not migrated in the last 5 years is 1.7 percentage points lower than that of men who have migrated, while the employment rate of the non-migrant population is higher for any other period and no discrepancies exist in terms of gender.

FIGURE 3. 15. EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY MIGRATION STATUS, 2020



GENDER EQUALITY IN THE EMPLOYMENT

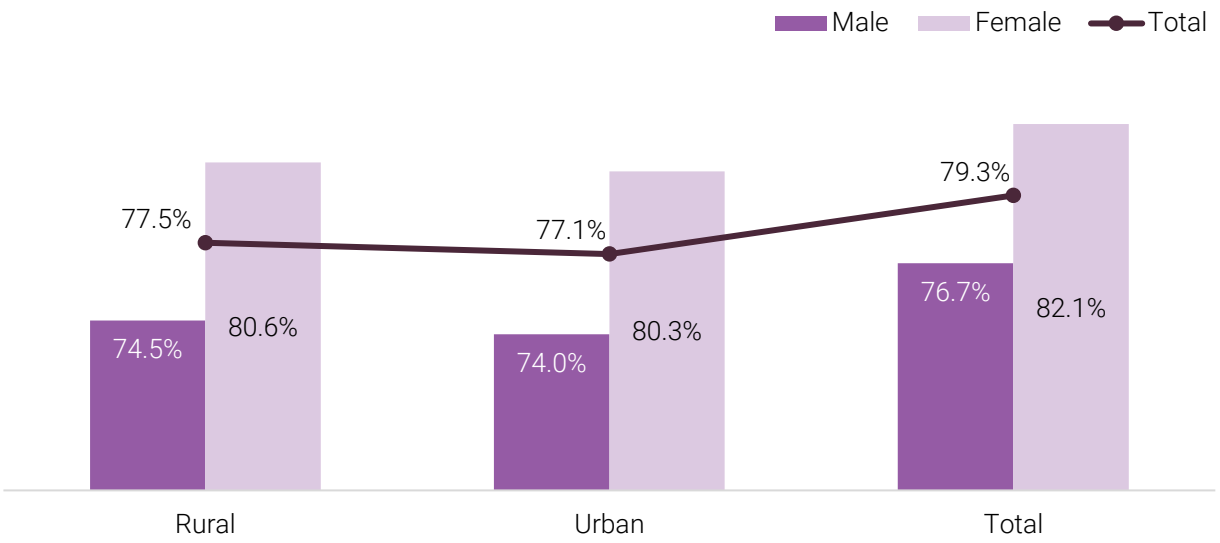
One indicator of measuring gender equality in employment is the Sustainable Development Goal 5, the measurement in 5.5.2., which "the proportion of women in managerial positions ".

According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, 105.5 thousand people hold senior positions nationwide, of which 50.9 thousand or 48.2 percent are women.

It also provides information on the percentage of paid workers in the non-agricultural sector and their employment opportunities. This is because salaried workers in the non-agricultural sectors are less likely to be exposed to economic risks than self-employed or agricultural workers. This is especially true for full-time employees.

According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, the percentage of women working in non-agricultural sectors in the total number of female paid employees is 82.1 percent (5.4 percentage points higher than in men). In terms of location, 80.6 percent is in rural areas and 80.3 percent is in urban areas.

FIGURE 3. 16. PERCENTAGE OF PERMANENT SALARY EMPLOYEES IN NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTOR, BY SEX AND LOCATION, 2020

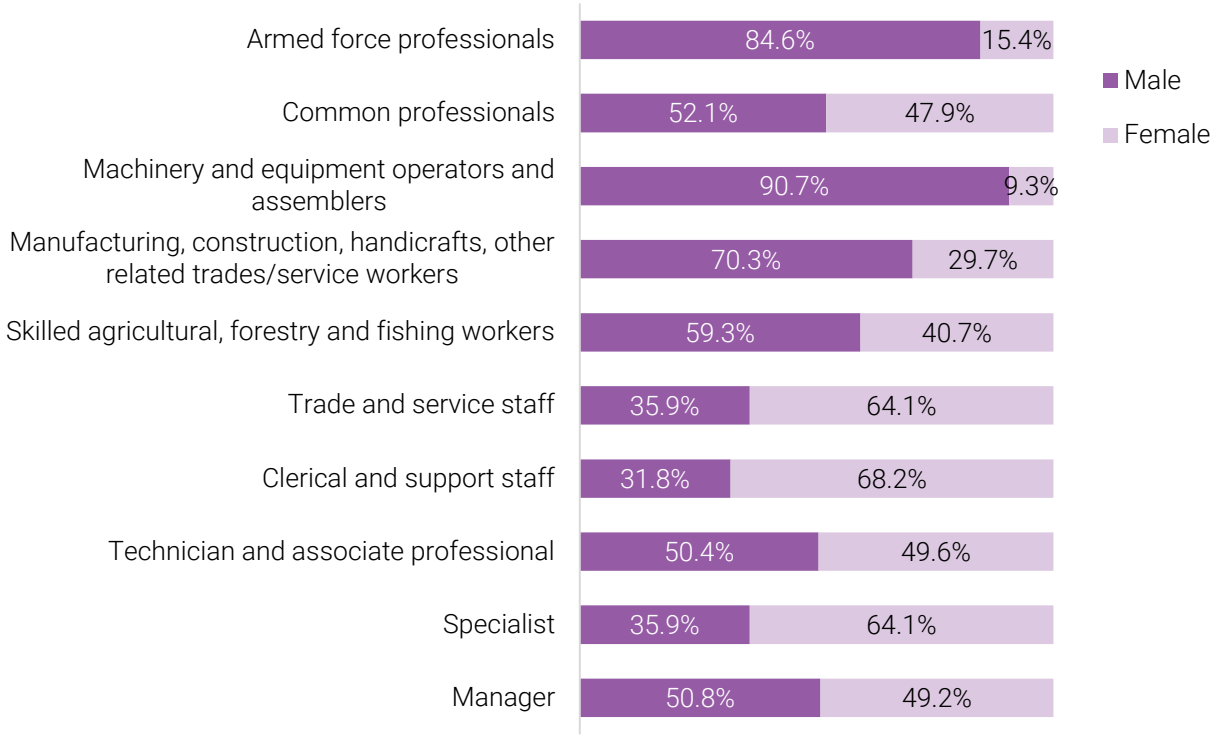


Gender inequality is the unequal distribution of men and women in the workplace. There are two types of gender inequality in the occupation. The first is the vertical inequality, which means that there are more men at the top of the position and more women at the bottom. The second form is the horizontal inequality, which means that the roles of men and women in the same job or occupation are different (differentiating within the same profession). This should be studied further

There is a relatively small gender gap between managers and technicians and assistants and associate professionals. However, 64.1-68.2 percent of employees in the administration offices, service, trade-in-service are women, while 84.6-90.7 percent of employees in the field of machinery, equipment operators, assemblers and armed forces are men.

In addition to the above indicators of gender equality in employment, it is suggested to conduct special research and analysis to determine the causes of inequality. Gender equality in employment is also expressed in terms of gender-based wage disparities and the relevant data can be obtained from the Labor Force Survey.

FIGURE 3. 17. OCCUPATION DIFFERENCE, BY SEX, 2020



CHAPTER FOUR

UNEMPLOYMENT

STRUCTURE OF UNEMPLOYED POPULATION

At the national level, 128.8 thousand (9.9%) of the labor force are unemployed, of which 68.7 thousand (53.3%) are men and 60.1 thousand (46.7%) are women. Compared to 2010, the number of unemployed decreased by 35.3 thousand (21.5%), and in terms of sex composition, unemployed males decrease by 26.3 thousand (27.7%) , and women by 9.0 thousand (13.0%).

TABLE 4. 1. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION, BY LOCATION, REGIONS, AND SEX, 2010, 2020

	2010						2020					
	Total		By sex				Total		By sex			
			Male		Female				Male		Female	
	thous.per	%	thous.per	%	thous.per	%	thous.per	%	thous.per	%	thous.per	%
Total	**164.0**	**100.0**	**95.0**	**100.0**	**69.0**	**100.0**	**128.8**	**100.0**	**68.7**	**100.0**	**60.1**	**100.0**
Urban	114.5	69.8	65.9	69.4	48.6	70.4	112.4	87.3	59.5	86.6	52.9	88.0
Rural	49.5	30.2	29.1	30.6	20.4	29.6	16.4	12.7	9.2	13.4	7.2	12.0
Region												
Western	30.2	18.4	17.6	18.5	12.6	18.3	11.3	8.8	5.7	8.3	5.6	9.3
Khangai	13.7	8.3	7.8	8.2	5.9	8.6	12.0	9.3	6.5	9.5	5.5	9.2
Central	23.2	14.1	13.2	13.9	10.0	14.5	9.9	7.7	5.6	8.2	4.3	7.2
Eastern	36.3	22.1	20.7	21.8	15.6	22.6	10.5	8.2	5.3	7.7	5.2	8.7
Ulaan-baatar	60.7	37.0	35.7	37.6	25.0	36.2	85.2	66.1	45.7	66.5	39.5	65.7

Of the unemployed, 112.4 thousand (87.3%) reside in urban areas and 16.4 thousand (12.7%) in rural areas. Of the total unemployed, 85.2 thousand (66.1%) live in Ulaanbaatar, 12.0 thousand (9.3%) in the Khangai region, and 11.3. thousand (8.8%) live in the Western region, 10.5 thousand (8.2%) in the Eastern region, and 9.9 thousand (7.7%) in the Central region. As a contribution to the nationwide decline in unemployment rate, it decreased by 25.8 thousand (71.1%) in the Eastern region, 18.9 thousand (62.7%) in the Western region, 13.3 thousand (57.4%) in the Central region, and 1.7 thousand (12.2%) in the Khangai region. Compared to 2010, the number of unemployed population increased by 24.5 thousand (40.3%) in Ulaanbaatar.

UNEMPLOYED POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP

Unemployment has declined since 2010, but by age group, an interest feature is observed. The percentage of the unemployed population aged 15-29 decreased compared to 2010 and increased in other age groups. For example, it decreased by 18.5 percentage points in the 20-24 age group, 6.4 percentage points in the 15-19 age group, and 5.8 percentage points in the 25-29 age group, while the highest increase was observed among the 50-54 age group, which was increased by 7.6 percentage points, the 55-59 age group by

7.3 points, the 45-49 age group by and 5.9 points and the 40-44 age group by 4.0 points, respectively.

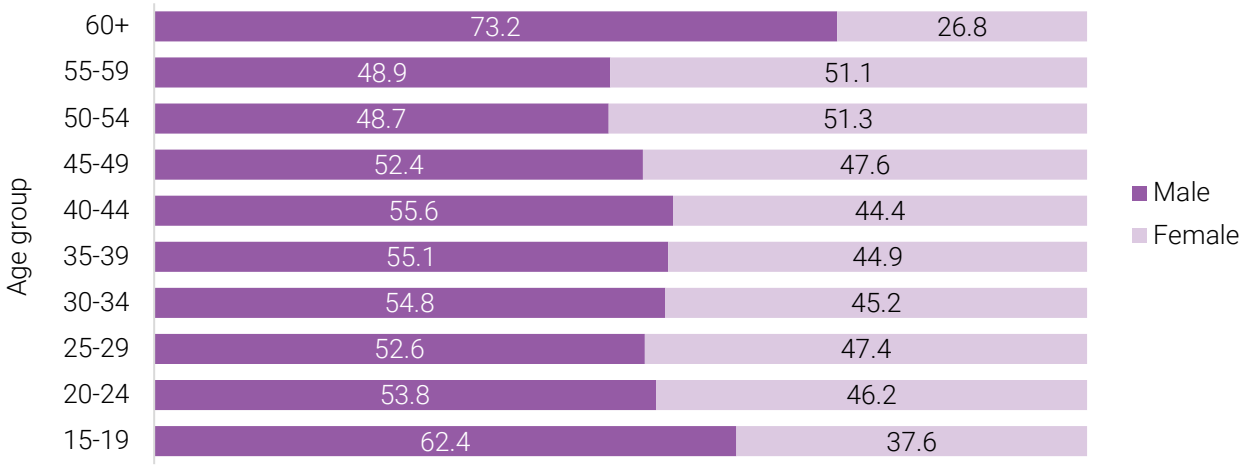
The largest percentage of the unemployed population is in the 30-34 age group (18.7%), and as the age increases, the proportion of the age group gradually decreases. A similar trend is maintained by gender.

TABLE 4. 2. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS, IN PERCENTAGE BY SEX, 2010, 2020

Age groups	2010			2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	7.0	7.6	6.2	0.6	0.7	0.5
20-24	23.4	22.8	24.2	4.9	4.9	4.8
25-29	18.7	18.0	19.8	12.9	12.7	13.1
30-34	15.8	15.5	16.2	18.7	19.2	18.1
35-39	13.4	13.4	13.4	15.8	16.3	15.2
40-44	10.6	10.4	10.8	14.6	15.2	13.9
45-49	7.3	7.4	7.1	13.2	13.0	13.5
50-54	3.1	3.8	2.1	10.7	9.7	11.7
55-59	0.7	1.1	0.2	8.0	7.4	8.8
60+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.4

In terms of sex in the age group, women are 2.2-2.6 points higher than men in the 50-59 age group, while men are 4.8-46.4 points higher than women in other age groups. In addition, the gender gap in the age group was the largest with a difference of 46.4 points for those aged 60 and over, and the smallest with a difference of 2.2 points for those aged 55-59.

FIGURE 4. 1. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION, IN PERCENTAGE BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS, 2020



EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE UNEMPLOYED POPULATION

At the national level, 99.0 percent of the unemployed are educated, of which 98.9 percent of men and 99.3 percent of women have some level of education. For example, 43.9 percent of the unemployed population possess completed secondary education and 31.5 percent have higher education, and this trend has been maintained in terms of gender.

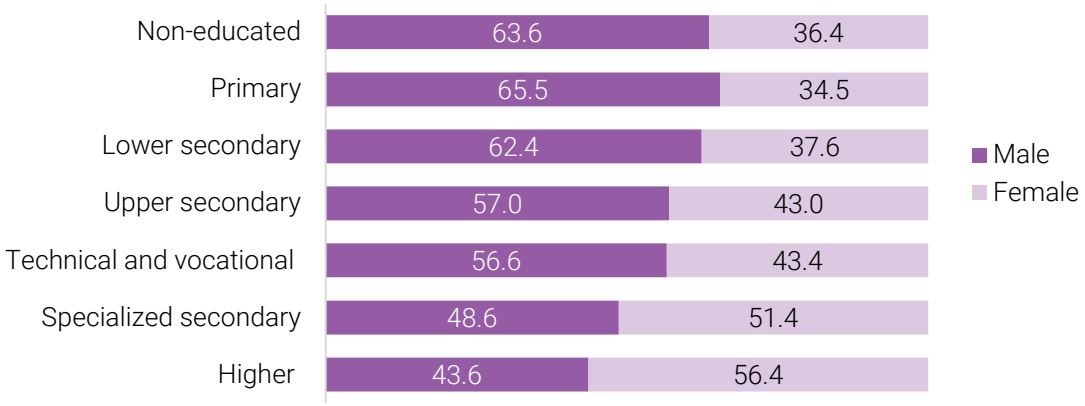
Compared to 2010, the number of unemployed with higher education increased by 42.7 percent, while those without any education decreased by 77.4 percent, primary education by 71.9 percent, basic education by 53.0 percent, vocational education by 24.1 percent, technical and vocational education by 23.7 percent, and secondary education by 18.6 percent.

TABLE 4. 3. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, IN PERCENTAGE BY SEX, 2010, 2020

Education level	2010			2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Higher	17.3	12.0	24.7	31.5	25.7	38.0
Specialized secondary	4.8	4.2	5.6	4.6	4.2	5.1
Technical and vocational	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.4	3.9
Upper secondary	42.4	42.9	41.7	43.9	47.0	40.5
Lower secondary	20.3	23.3	16.1	12.2	14.2	9.8
Primary	7.6	9.3	5.3	2.7	3.4	2.0
Non-educated	3.3	4.1	2.3	1.0	1.1	0.7

The proportion of unemployed women with higher and specialized secondary education is 2.7-12.8 points higher than that of men, while at other levels men are 13.3-27.3 points higher than women. The gender gap at the level of education was the smallest by 2.7 percentage points at the secondary vocational level and the largest by 30.9 percentage points at the primary level.

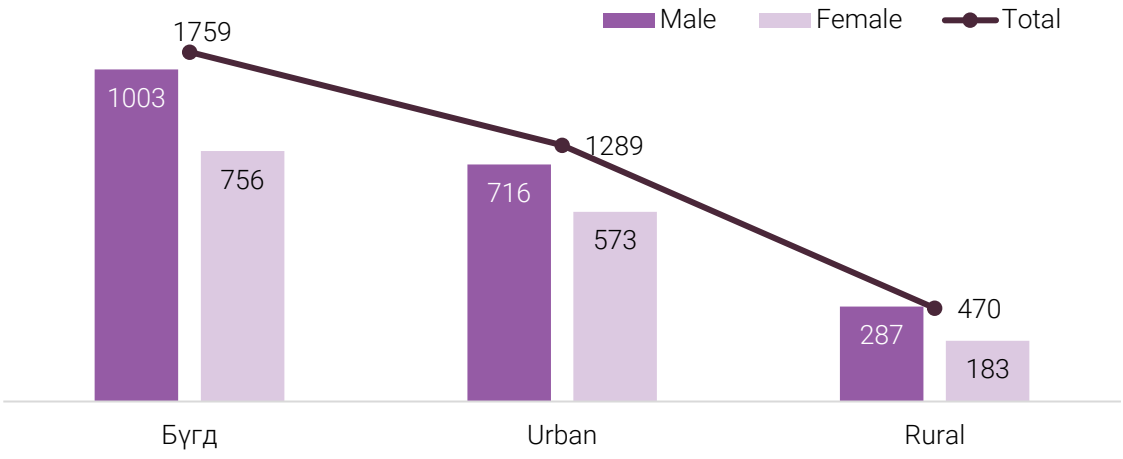
FIGURE 4. 2. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION, IN PERCENTAGE BY SEX AND EDUCATION LEVEL, 2020



UNEMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES

Nationwide, 32.8 thousand (33.4%) people with disabilities are in the labor force, and 1.7 thousand (5.4%) of them are unemployed, of which 1.0 thousand (57.0%) are men and 0.7 thousand (43.0%) are women.

FIGURE 4. 3. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITY, BY SEX AND LOCATION, 2020



In terms of types of disability , 20.0 percent have movement disability, 15.7 percent have visual impairment, 14.7 percent have mental disability, and 9.7 percent have hearing impairment. The highest percentage of unemployed people with disabilities are aged between 50-54 (15.7%), and the lowest at 0.3 percent are aged between 65-69.

FIGURE 4. 4. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITY, BY TYPES OF DISABILITY, 2020

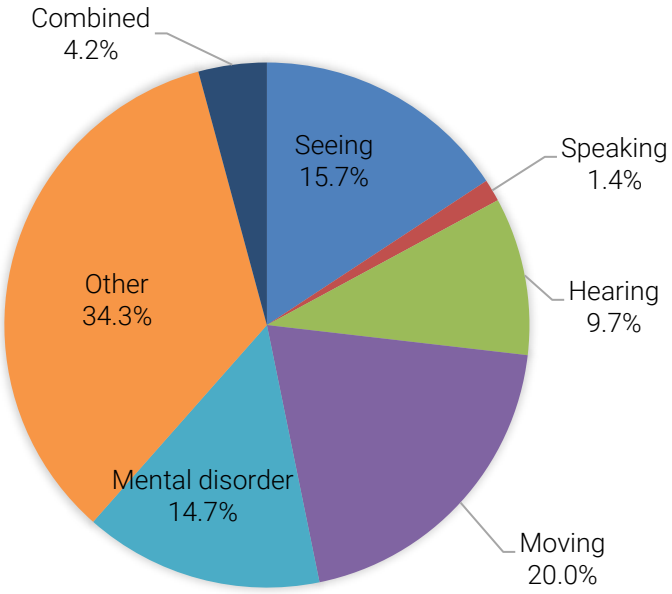
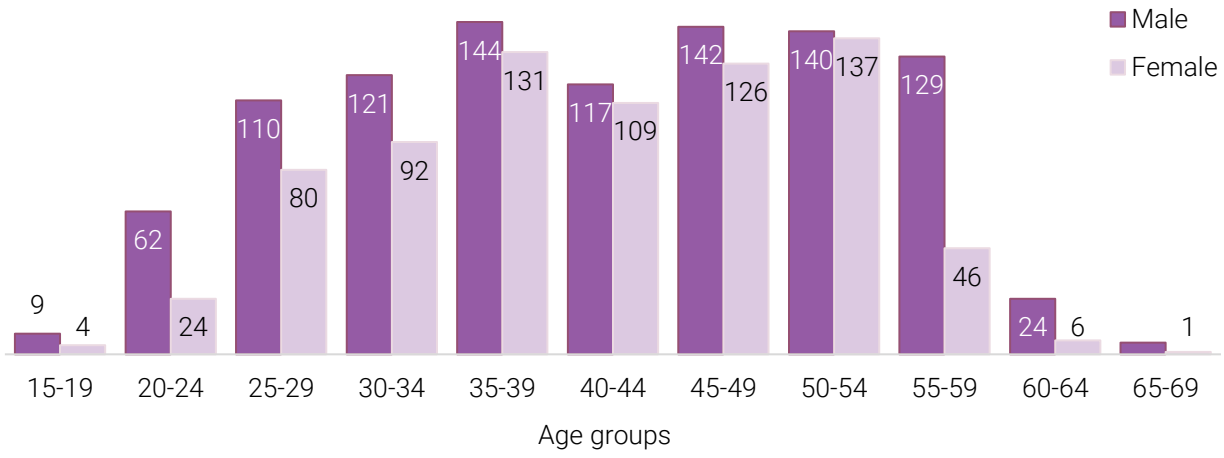


FIGURE 4. 5. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITY, BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS, 2020



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

According to the 2020 National Population and Housing Census, the unemployment rate reached 9.9 percent, which is a decrease of 5.4 percentage points from 2010, while it decreased by 6.1 percentage points for men and 4.4 percentage points for women.

In 2010, the unemployment rate in urban areas was 3.5 percentage points higher than in rural areas, but in 2020 the gap increased to 9.5 percentage points. This is due to the decrease by 9.2 percentage points in unemployment rate in rural areas from the previous census.

TABLE 4. 4. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY LOCATION, REGION, AND SEX, 2010, 2020

	2010			2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**15.3**	**16.1**	**14.2**	**9.9**	**10.0**	**9.8**
Urban	16.5	17.8	15.2	13.2	13.6	12.8
Rural	13.0	13.2	12.4	3.7	3.7	3.7
REGION						
Western	17.3	17.8	16.8	7.4	6.8	8.0
Khangai	16.5	17.4	15.4	4.7	4.7	4.6
Central	15.6	15.9	15.3	4.7	4.8	4.6
Eastern	18.0	18.4	17.5	11.4	10.5	12.4
Ulaanbaatar	13.4	14.7	12.0	14.5	15.2	13.8

Compared to 2010, the unemployment rate decreased by 1.9-26.5 points in the 15-44 age group and increased by 0.5-9.3 points in the age group of 45 and over. As of 2020, the unemployment rate for the 15-29 age group and for those aged 60 and over is 1.1-7.8 percentage points lower than the national average, and 0.5-3.9 points higher for the 30-59 age group. This trend is maintained for men, while for women it is 0.2-8.3 points lower than the overall unemployment rate for women aged 15-29, 40-44 and 60 and over, similar for those aged 35-39, and 0.2-6.9 percentage points higher for other age groups.

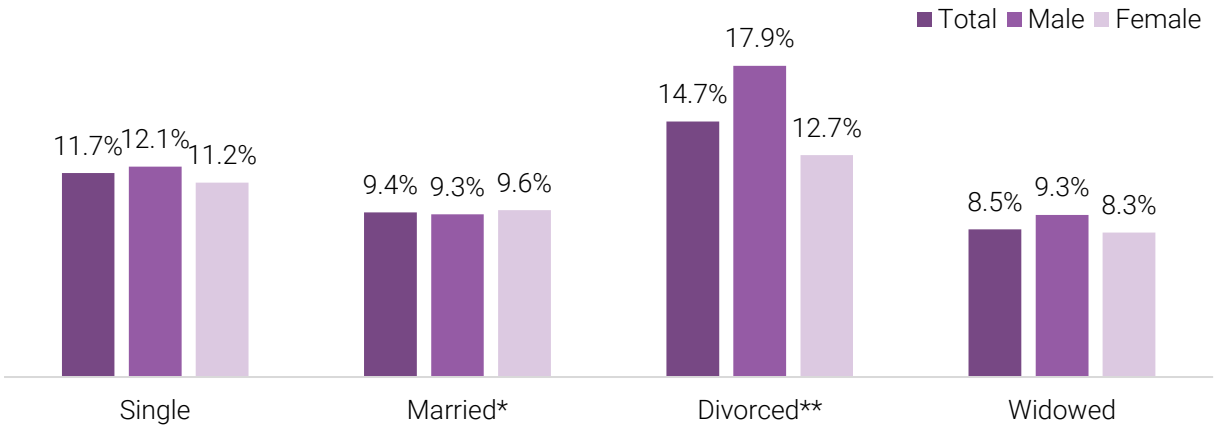
TABLE 4. 5. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2010, 2020

Age groups	2010					2020				
	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	**15.3**	**16.1**	**14.2**	**16.5**	**13.0**	**9.9**	**10.0**	**9.8**	**13.2**	**3.7**
15-19	31.0	27.8	38.2	39.5	22.9	4.5	3.8	6.3	5.5	3.6
20-24	23.8	22.9	25.0	24.8	21.8	6.3	5.9	6.9	7.1	5.2
25-29	16.5	16.6	16.5	17.5	14.6	8.8	8.6	9.0	10.4	5.3
30-34	15.2	16.0	14.3	16.5	12.8	10.4	10.8	10.0	12.8	4.3
35-39	14.0	15.5	12.3	15.2	11.7	10.5	11.1	9.8	13.8	3.4
40-44	12.5	14.1	10.9	13.6	10.6	10.7	11.8	9.6	14.7	3.0

45-49	10.4	12.3	8.6	11.3	8.7	11.0	11.7	10.2	15.3	3.1
50-54	7.1	9.4	4.4	8.1	5.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	15.9	3.1
55-59	4.5	6.0	1.2	5.8	2.5	13.8	11.7	16.7	20.1	2.6
60+	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	2.1	2.5	1.5	3.3	1.0

When the unemployment rate is measured against marital status, the highest unemployment rate is for divorced and separated and it is also the same for each sex. In terms of sex, the unemployment rate for married men and women is similar, while the unemployment rate for unmarried and married men is 0.9-5.1 percentage points higher than the unemployment rate for women in the group. This may be due to the fact that women are more likely to be involved in education and training among young people, and tend to be responsible for raising their children if they become heads of households.

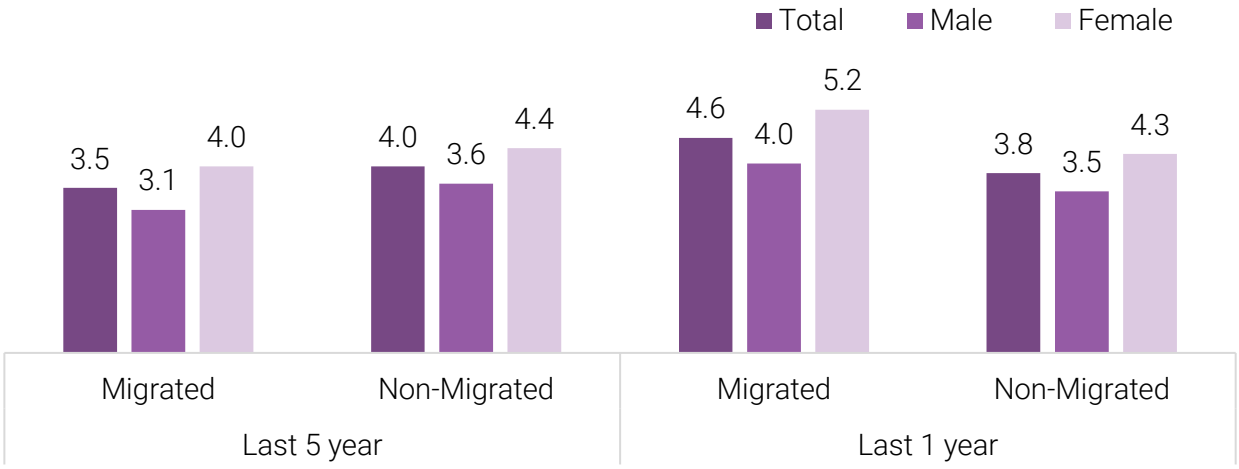
FIGURE 4. 6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY MARITAL STATUS, BY SEX, 2020



*Explanation: *includes those living together.*
**includes those divorced or separated.*

In the last year, the unemployment rate of the population involved in internal migration was higher than that of the non-migrant population, while in the last 5 years, on the contrary, the unemployment rate of the participating population was lower.

FIGURE 4. 7. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY MIGRATION STATUS, 2020



YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment among working-age youth is a critical policy issue, regardless of the stage of development of the country. According to the International Labor Organization, the term "youth" refers to people aged 15-24, and "young adults" refers to the population aged 25 and over.

The International Labor Organization recommends four specific dimensions related to youth. These include:

- Youth unemployment rate (proportion of unemployed youth aged 15-24 in workforce aged 15-24);
- The ratio of youth unemployment to young adults unemployment;
- Proportion of unemployed youth in total unemployment;
- Proportion of unemployed youth in the age group of 15-24.

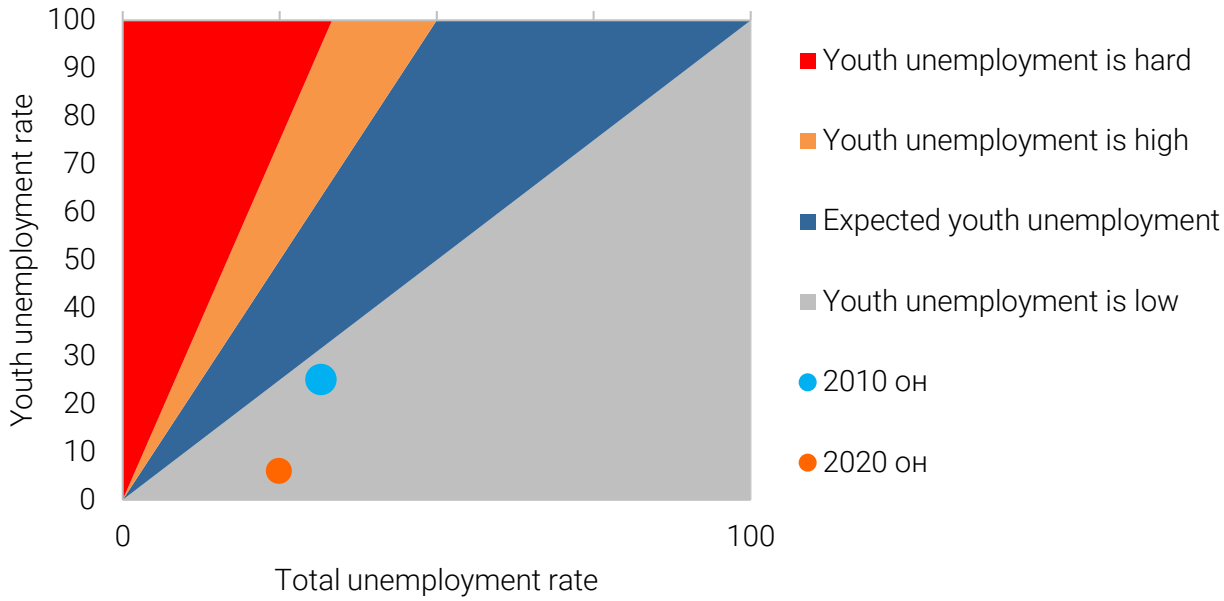
Unemployment generally affects the younger workforce. The youth unemployment rate was 25.1 percent in 2010 and declined sharply to 6.0 percent in 2020.

TABLE 4. 6. YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT, BY RATIO, 2010, 2020

Indicator	2010			2010		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total unemployment rate (15+)	15.3	16.1	14.2	9.9	10.0	9.8
Youth unemployment rate (15-24)	25.1	24.0	26.9	6.0	5.5	6.8
Youth and total unemployment ratio	1.6	1.5	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.7
Youth and adults umemployment ratio	1.9	1.7	2.3	0.6	0.5	0.7
Percentage of youth in total unemployment	30.4	30.3	30.5	6.3	6.5	6.0
Percentage of unemployed youth in total	9.1	10.4	7.7	1.6	1.7	1.5

The following figure compares the youth and total unemployment rates. The vertical axis shows the youth unemployment rate (15-24 years old) and the horizontal axis shows the overall unemployment rate (15 years and older). The gray area indicates that the youth unemployment rate is lower than the total unemployment rate, the blue area indicates that the youth unemployment rate is higher than the total unemployment rate but not more than twice, the green area indicates that the youth unemployment rate is 2-3 times higher than the total unemployment rate. The red area indicates that the youth unemployment rate is more than 3 times the total unemployment rate, which means the youth unemployment is at the critical level in the country.

FIGURE 4. 8. YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATIO, 2010, 2020



Comparing the overall unemployment rate with the youth unemployment rate in 2010, it was 1.6 (in the blue area), which is lower than the youth unemployment rate or twice the unemployment rate. However, in 2020, it has decreased to 0.6 (in the gray area).

YOUTH NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

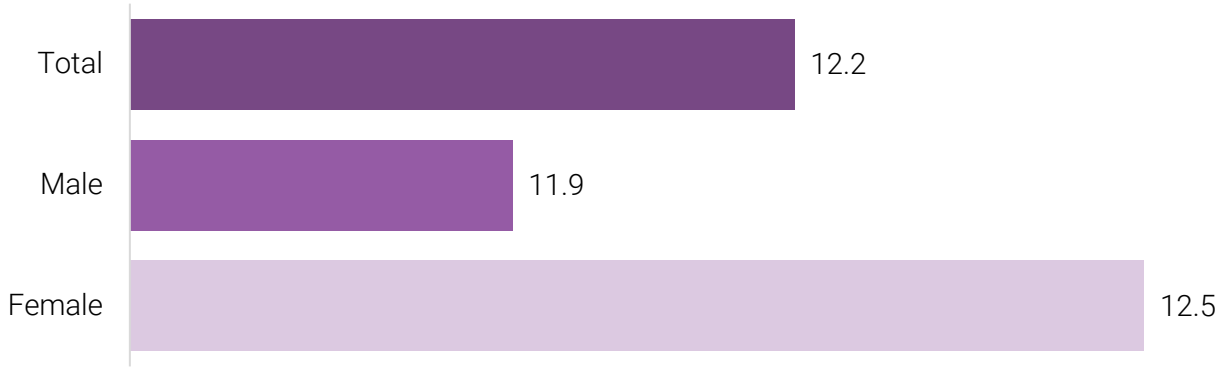
The youth unemployment rate provides only incomplete information on the state of the youth in the labor market. In other words, these data cannot fully indicate the issues faced by youth that a more detailed and objective information is needed in the decision-making process.Youth not in education, employment and training, on the other hand, can be a measurement of the potential number of new entrants to the labor market. This includes young people who are outside of the labour force for numerous reasons such as being discouraged from seeking jobs, people with disabilities, and helping the household works.

Therefore, the Sustainable Development Goal exists to “substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training by 2020” and the

implementation of this goal stated in the provision 8.6 will be measured by an indicator of “the proportion of youth aged 15-24 years not in education, employment or training” stated in the 8.6.1. This indicator shows the share of the population aged 15-24, who are not in the education, employment and training in the total population.

In Mongolia, 13.8 percent of the total population and 20.4 percent of the working age population are youth aged 15-24. Thus, it can be considered as a period, which the demographic factors can have a positive impact on the country's social and economic development, based on its relatively young age structure and sufficient labour resources.

FIGURE 4. 9. PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH AGE 15-24, WHO ARE NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BY SEX, 2020



12.2 percent of the population aged 15-24 are not in education, employment and training. This means that 1 in 8 young people of working age is unemployed and has not received education or training. In particular, the percentage of unemployed women aged 15-24 who are not in education, employment and training is 12.5, which is 0.3 percentage points higher than the national average. In other words, it is necessary to pay more attention and study further about the reasons of not fully taking advantage of the favorable demographic conditions and redundancy of the working age population.

94.7 percent of youth aged 15-24 are not in education, employment and training possess some level of education, of which 24.1 percent have higher education and 11.4 percent have technical, vocational and specialized secondary education. In particular, 32.8 percent of 15 to 25 aged women not in education, employment and training and 15.2 percent of men have completed higher education.

CHAPTER FIVE

REGIONAL AND LOCAL DIFFERENCES

STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCE IN THE WORKING AGE POPULATION

It is obvious that population density and level of development of aimags and the capital city are different because of the distinct characteristics of territory and population of the aimags and the capital city, their locations in several geographical regions and the unequal distribution of natural resources, and contrast in climate and degree of harshness in various geographical regions. The general pattern of settlement has changed slightly from the previous census, with thousands moving to urban areas, especially from the Western Region to the Central Region, Ulaanbaatar, and the capital, contributing to this region's population sparseness. In addition, the participation of the working age population in the labor market has changed in the last 10 years at the capital city and aimag levels.

45.3 percent of the labor force lives in Ulaanbaatar, 19.7 percent in the Khangai region, 16.1 percent in the Central region, 11.8 percent in the Western region, and 7.1 percent in the Eastern region.

TABLE 5. 1. LABOUR FORCE, BY REGIONS, AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, BY SEX, 2010, 2020

Region, aimags and the Capital	2010			2020			2020 % 2010
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
TOTAL	1 075 780	590 132	485 648	1 296 781	686 163	610 618	120.5
WESTERN REGION	134 019	74 306	59 713	153 118	82 752	70 366	114.3
Bayan-Ulgii	29 107	16 719	12 388	32 748	17 918	14 830	112.5
Govi-Altai	22 701	12 400	10 301	26 046	13 664	12 382	114.7
Zavkhan	25 918	14 085	11 833	29 938	16 187	13 751	115.5
Uvs	28 384	15 633	12 751	31 827	17 113	14 714	112.1
Khovd	27 909	15 469	12 440	32 559	17 870	14 689	116.7
KHANGAI REGION	220 594	119 329	101 265	255 708	136 587	119 121	115.9
Arkhangai	36 841	19 867	16 974	42 464	22 708	19 756	115.3
Bayankhongor	33 587	17 911	15 676	40 362	21 100	19 262	120.2
Bulgan	24 414	13 439	10 975	27 182	14 849	12 333	111.3
Orkhon	35 897	19 357	16 540	39 301	21 061	18 240	109.5
Uvurkhangai	42 478	23 055	19 423	51 303	27 485	23 818	120.8
Khuvsgul	47 377	25 700	21 677	55 096	29 384	25 712	116.3
CENTRAL REGION	193 044	110 983	82 061	208 338	114 972	93 366	107.9
Govisumber	5 704	3 163	2 541	6 952	3 697	3 255	121.9
Darkhan-Uul	34 988	19 108	15 880	39 582	21 415	18 167	113.1
Dornogovi	26 087	14 751	11 336	30 212	16 434	13 778	115.8
Dundgovi	17 393	9 328	8 065	21 364	11 402	9 962	122.8
Umnugovi	33 794	22 061	11 733	31 294	17 489	13 805	92.6
Selenge	39 101	21 923	17 178	40 425	22 859	17 566	103.4
Tuv	35 977	20 649	15 328	38 509	21 676	16 833	107.0
EASTERN REGION	75 868	42 306	33 562	92 458	50 694	41 764	121.9
Dornod	26 098	14 655	11 443	35 508	19 369	16 139	136.1
Sukhbaatar	22 952	12 808	10 144	28 091	15 416	12 675	122.4
Khentii	26 818	14 843	11 975	28 859	15 909	12 950	107.6
ULAANBAATAR	452 255	243 208	209 047	587 159	301 158	286 001	129.8

At the aimag level, compared to 2010, the number of labor force decreased by 2.5 thousand by 7.4 percent in Umnugovi aimag, increased by 134.9 thousand (29.8%) in Ulaanbaatar, and increased by 1.3-9.4 thousand by 3.4-36.1 percent in other aimags.

Considering the gender gap in the labour force at the aimag and the capital levels, the percentage of men in the capital city and all aimags is higher than that of women, with the largest differences being 13.1 percentage points higher in Selenge and the lowest at 2.6 percentage points in Ulaanbaatar. In the capital and aimags, the gender gap was also wide in 2010 that the number of male labour force outpaced the females (6.7-30.6 points). In Umnugovi aimag, the gender gap in the labour force was the widest that the male labour force was 30.6 percentage points higher than that of women, and in 2020 it decreased to 11.8, which was considered as the biggest change.

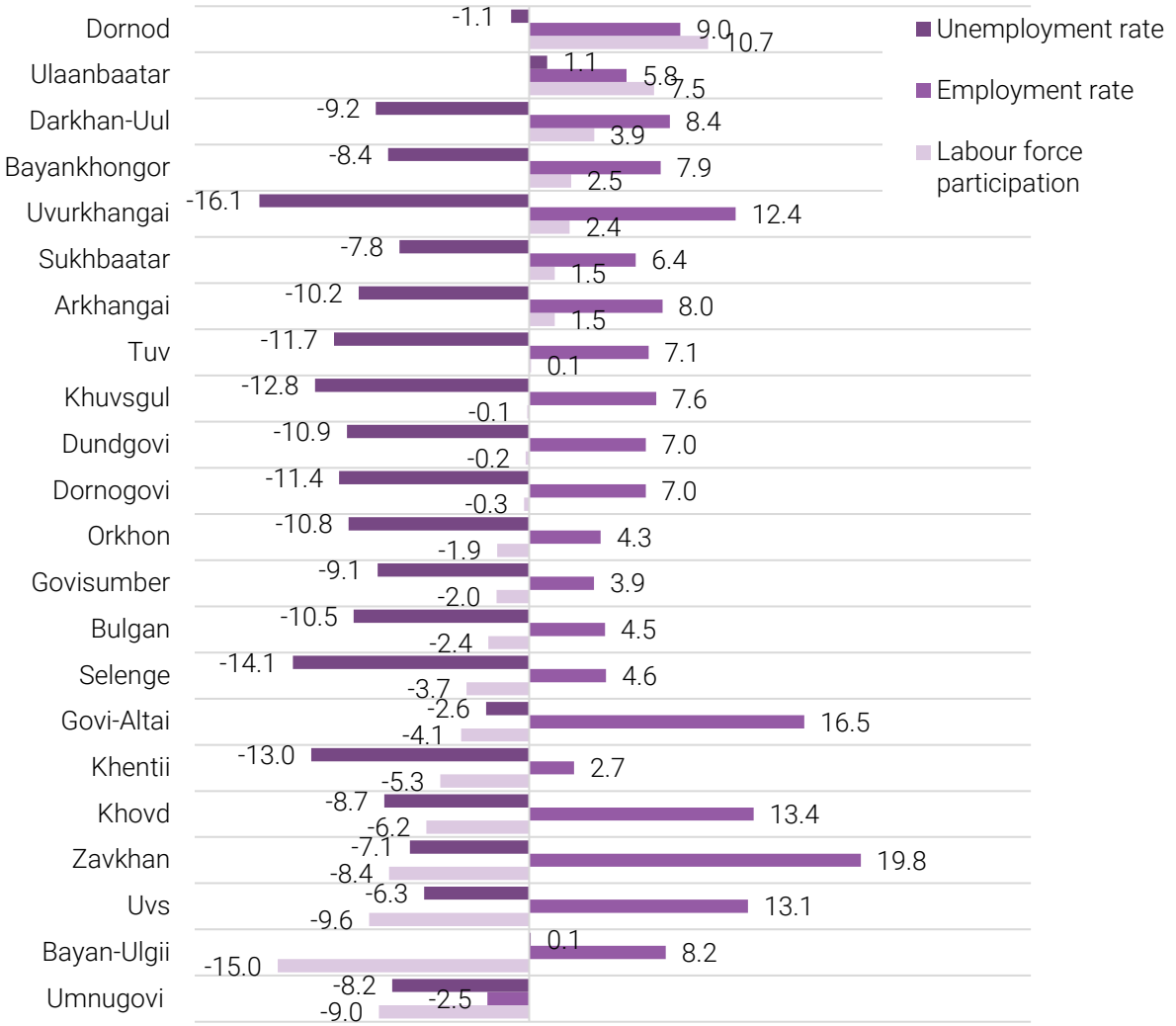
Compared to the previous census in 2010, the labor force participation rate increased by 0.1-10.7 points in Ulaanbaatar, Dornod, Darkhan-Uul, Bayankhongor, Uvurkhangai, Sukhbaatar, Arkhangai and Tuv aimags, and decreased by 0.1-15.0 points in other aimags.

Although there are aimags with declining labor force participation rates, employment in all aimags except Ulaanbaatar and Umnugovi aimag has increased by 2.7-19.8 percentage points since the previous census.

In Umnugovi Aimag, the level of urbanization has increased by 6.8 percentage points and the population of urban areas has increased due to the intensification of the mining sector in the last 10 years. However, the aimag's labor force participation rate decreased by 9.0 percentage points, the employment rate by 2.5 percentage points, and the unemployment rate by 8.2 percentage points. This is an indication of the increase in the share of the population outside the labour force in the working age population and the decrease in the participation in the labor market. Such trends should be studies further.

The sharpest declines in labor force participation were in Bayan-Ulgii (15.0 points), Uvs (9.6 points), Umnugovi (9.0 points), Zavkhan (8.4 points), and Khovd (6.2 points) aimags. While the highest growth in employment rate was occurred in Zavkhan (19.8 points), Gobi-Altai (16.5 points), Khovd (13.4 points) and Uvs (13.1 points) aimags.

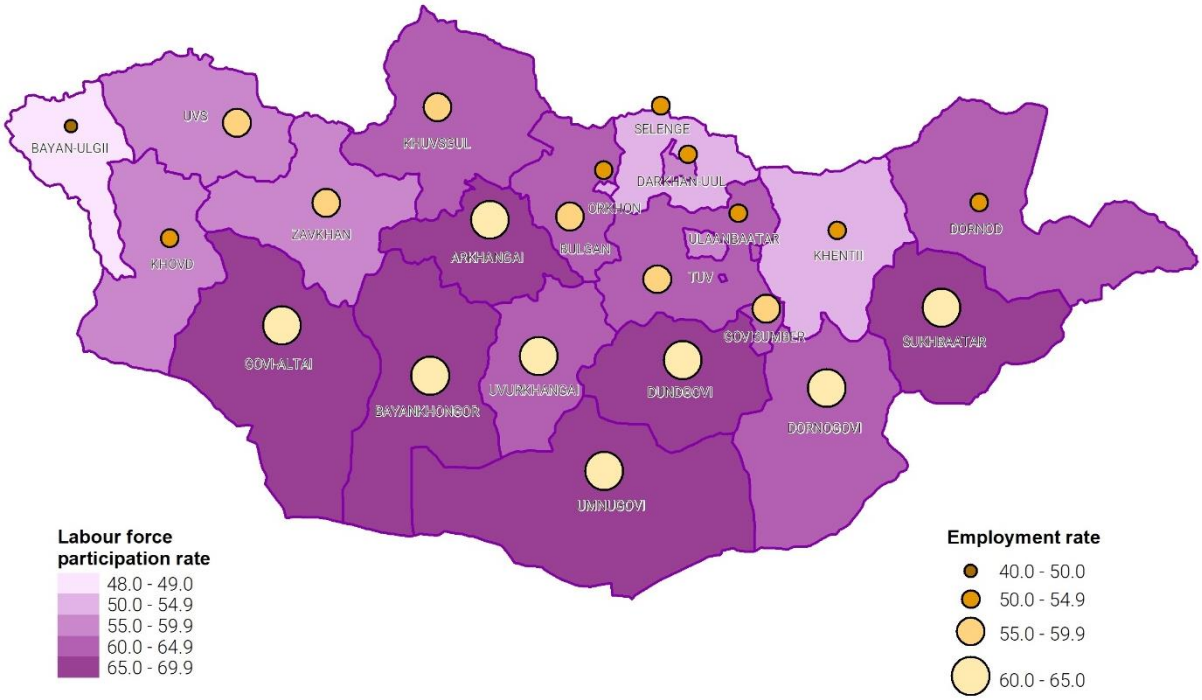
FIGURE 5. 1. INCREASE AND DECREASE OF SOME LABOUR INDICATORS COMPARED TO 2010, BY AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, BY PERCENTAGE POINTS, 2020



Bayankhongor aimag has the highest labor force participation rate (67.7%) and employment rate (63.6%), while Bayan-Ulgii aimag has the lowest labor force participation rate of 48.7 percent and the employment rate of 41.3 percent. The labor force participation rate in Ulaanbaatar is 0.4 percentage points lower than the national average at 59.3 percent. In Bayan-Ulgii, Selenge, Khentii, Orkhon, Khovd, Darkhan-Uul and Uvs aimags, it is 1.7-11.0 points lower than the national average and in other aimags it is 0.2-8.0 points higher than the national average.

In terms of employment, in Ulaanbaatar and Bayan-Ulgii, Selenge, Khentii, Orkhon, Khovd, Darkhan-Uul and Uvs aimags it is 3.1-12.5 percentage points lower than the national average and other aimags 2.6-9.8 points higher than national average.

FIGURE 5. 2. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, 2020



In terms of labour force participation rate of male and female in the aimags and the capital, Darkhan-Uul, Umnugovi and Sukhbaatar aimags have the largest difference of 13.0-13.5 percentage points, while Govisumber aimag has the smallest difference of 8.5 percentage points.

At the national level, the labor force participation rate is highest at the age of 40-44 or 81.7 percent, and most aimags have the highest labor force participation rate in this age group. The labor force participation rate in Bayankhongor aimag is higher in most of the age groups than in other aimags. However, in Bayan-Ulgii aimag, the level of labor participation is lower in the 15-34 age group, in Khentii aimag in the 35-39 age group, and in Orkhon aimag in the 40 and older age group compared to other aimags.

Bayankhongor aimag has a high level of participation in the labour force by age group, which is due to the participation of women in most of the age groups is higher than in other aimags. The participation rate of male labor force is highest in Bayankhongor aimag in the 30-39 and 45-49 age groups, in Sukhbaatar aimag in the 15-24 age group, in Dornod aimag in the 25-34 age group and in Arkhangai aimag in the 40-44 and 50 and over age groups.

TABLE 5. 2. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY AGE GROUPS, BY AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	TOTAL	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
TOTAL	**59.7**	**7.7**	**44.4**	**73.1**	**80.4**	**80.9**	**81.7**	**80.8**	**74.5**	**53.4**	**25.2**	**10.7**
Arkhangai	65.4	8.8	49.7	81.5	88.3	89.8	90.4	88.6	84.4	64.9	39.2	17.7
Bayan-Ulgii	48.7	2.7	26.2	54.2	70.7	76.6	77.1	75.9	72.2	52.7	27.0	9.5
Bayankhongor	67.7	15.9	56.7	82.1	88.0	89.6	89.7	89.3	83.9	62.6	37.4	16.0
Bulgan	62.9	8.8	45.3	74.6	83.3	84.7	87.0	84.6	81.1	65.3	41.0	20.0
Govi-Altai	65.3	10.3	49.9	81.5	86.3	88.0	88.2	87.5	84.0	64.7	40.6	19.5
Dornogovi	63.6	10.7	54.1	79.5	83.5	83.4	83.7	81.7	75.4	52.7	30.9	13.7
Dornod	64.0	9.9	53.8	86.1	88.5	86.3	86.3	83.7	75.9	50.6	17.3	6.0
Dundgovi	65.6	11.4	54.2	82.1	86.7	88.7	89.9	88.9	82.7	63.8	42.4	21.3
Zavkhan	59.9	6.8	43.0	74.6	84.0	84.1	84.2	83.7	77.8	55.6	30.7	13.2
Uvurkhangai	64.5	11.1	51.5	79.6	86.3	87.4	87.8	88.0	81.8	59.2	37.6	19.6
Umnugovi	65.7	10.2	52.6	79.6	82.9	84.3	84.5	83.5	78.4	63.5	43.9	20.0
Sukhbaatar	65.2	15.9	58.9	83.5	86.9	87.2	86.4	83.5	76.0	50.4	24.7	7.9
Selenge	53.9	6.8	41.0	68.7	74.6	74.1	75.0	73.2	67.6	48.3	23.8	9.1
Tuv	60.4	8.0	47.8	75.8	80.3	81.3	82.9	82.8	76.6	56.7	34.6	16.0
Uvs	58.0	9.4	44.4	74.9	81.6	82.3	81.0	80.4	71.5	50.4	30.6	17.5
Khovd	55.8	6.3	39.9	71.3	79.5	80.1	79.9	81.1	72.8	53.1	27.8	10.4
Khuvsgul	60.0	8.6	43.5	72.2	82.4	82.0	83.4	82.3	76.3	56.0	31.6	14.4
Khentii	54.3	8.3	40.8	67.6	73.7	74.0	75.1	75.0	67.3	51.4	34.2	13.7
Darkhan-Uul	56.4	6.2	41.8	72.2	78.9	78.8	78.8	78.5	69.2	46.0	18.8	4.8
Orkhon	54.6	6.7	47.0	71.7	75.5	76.3	74.8	73.2	64.4	34.6	13.3	3.3
Govisumber	60.8	7.0	51.2	77.2	82.2	81.4	84.2	80.7	73.3	46.1	24.9	6.0
Ulaanbaatar	59.3	6.0	41.4	71.2	79.3	79.3	80.4	79.5	73.5	52.6	19.3	7.6

At the aimag level, Arkhangai, Dundgovi, Umnugovi, Uvurkhangai, Bayankhongor, Sukhbaatar and Bulgan aimags are 0.1-6.4 points higher than urban areas, while other aimags are 0.5-49.1 points lower (Orkhon 49.1 points, Darkhan-Uul 36.0 points, Dornod 24.1 points).

TABLE 5. 3. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY SEX AND LOCATION, BY AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	59.7	65.3	54.6	**58.2**	**63.3**	**53.6**	33.7	**40.4**	**27.9**
Arkhangai	65.4	70.3	60.6	54.4	56.8	52.2	60.7	66.3	55.3
Bayan-Ulgii	48.7	53.9	43.7	47.8	50.8	45.1	37.2	43.2	31.6
Bayankhongor	67.7	73.2	62.5	58.9	64.0	54.7	59.2	65.8	53.0
Bulgan	62.9	68.0	57.7	56.5	60.4	52.8	56.6	62.4	50.7
Govi-Altai	65.3	69.9	60.8	57.8	60.7	55.1	57.2	62.8	51.9
Dornogovi	63.6	69.9	57.5	60.4	66.3	55.0	41.5	49.8	34.1
Dornod	64.0	69.6	58.3	66.9	71.1	63.2	42.8	52.0	33.5
Dundgovi	65.6	70.5	60.8	56.9	59.4	54.9	59.7	65.8	53.7
Zavkhan	59.9	65.9	54.1	56.1	59.5	53.1	54.1	60.9	47.6
Uvurkhangai	64.5	70.3	58.9	57.5	63.4	52.4	57.7	64.4	51.4
Umnugovi	65.7	72.4	58.9	56.1	60.8	52.1	56.9	65.3	48.1
Sukhbaatar	65.2	71.7	58.7	58.1	62.7	54.0	58.3	66.0	50.7
Selenge	53.9	60.2	47.5	52.9	58.6	47.4	43.6	50.4	36.9
Tuv	60.4	66.2	54.3	56.4	61.2	52.1	56.0	62.4	49.2
Uvs	58.0	62.9	53.2	50.4	55.0	46.2	48.3	53.6	43.2
Khovd	55.8	62.1	49.7	54.3	58.5	50.4	45.4	52.7	38.4
Khuvsgul	60.0	65.6	54.7	55.0	59.5	51.0	51.2	57.5	45.2
Khentii	54.3	59.5	49.1	46.2	48.9	43.7	45.5	51.6	39.3
Darkhan-Uul	56.4	63.4	49.9	56.8	63.5	50.7	20.8	27.4	15.5
Orkhon	54.6	60.6	49.0	54.3	60.2	48.7	5.2	7.1	3.7
Govisumber	60.8	65.0	56.5	59.0	62.1	56.1	39.3	44.9	33.9
Ulaanbaatar	59.3	64.6	54.7	59.3	64.6	54.7	-	-	-

Aimags and the capital have the highest labor force participation rates of the population with higher education and the lowest participation rates of the population with basic or no education. Ulaanbaatar, Orkhon and Darkhan-Uul aimags have the lowest labor force participation rates for the population, who possess primary education or uneducated.

TABLE 5. 4. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, BY AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Higher	Specialized secondary	Technical and vocational	Upper secondary	Lower secondary	Primary	Non-educated
TOTAL	76.7	56.4	66.6	54.4	45.5	52.7	41.7
Arkhangai	80.1	60.1	75.3	58.5	62.8	69.0	50.9
Bayan-Ulgii	66.1	56.0	59.2	44.2	33.8	51.9	40.4
Bayankhongor	83.1	64.1	72.9	62.8	67.6	59.2	50.2
Bulgan	76.9	59.8	69.8	61.2	58.7	55.7	47.0
Govi-Altai	81.3	66.7	75.1	58.6	60.8	60.8	53.5
Dornogovi	81.4	64.9	75.1	58.7	51.6	53.4	45.4
Dornod	84.8	62.6	73.4	63.1	50.9	49.6	46.3
Dundgovi	80.7	63.9	74.4	56.4	63.6	65.4	49.2
Zavkhan	79.1	59.3	69.3	53.3	52.1	57.5	52.6
Uvurkhangai	81.1	61.7	72.9	57.1	60.7	65.4	58.3
Umnugovi	78.3	64.0	78.1	60.5	57.9	59.7	49.0
Sukhbaatar	84.0	56.0	70.9	58.4	61.3	64.7	58.9
Selenge	77.7	55.5	63.2	51.5	39.8	35.9	29.2
Tuv	77.0	57.6	68.5	58.0	54.7	51.5	40.1
Uvs	77.9	55.4	66.3	47.9	48.2	66.0	50.8
Khovd	74.6	56.5	62.8	51.2	46.8	48.2	46.9
Khuvsgul	79.0	60.7	68.8	55.8	53.2	60.4	50.5
Khentii	78.0	53.9	66.7	50.0	46.9	46.2	39.5
Darkhan-Uul	76.3	52.7	62.8	52.7	31.4	26.5	27.6
Orkhon	75.5	48.0	59.9	50.4	25.7	22.2	23.8
Govisumber	82.0	64.7	74.4	55.3	43.3	40.5	36.6
Ulaanbaatar	75.8	54.7	62.6	53.7	24.9	21.8	21.6

DIFFERENCE IN EMPLOYED POPULATION

The number of employed population in Khuvsgul, Uvurkhangai, Umnugovi and Tuv aimags decreased by 1.1-29.0 percent from 2010, increased by 1.3 times in Zavkhan and Khovd aimags, and increased by 0.2-94.7 percent in other aimags and Ulaanbaatar.

At the aimag level, in terms of sub-sectors of economic activity, Arkhangai, Dundgovi, Bayankhongor, Sukhbaatar, Uvurkhangai, Khuvsgul, Bulgan, Gobi-Altai and Uvs aimags are

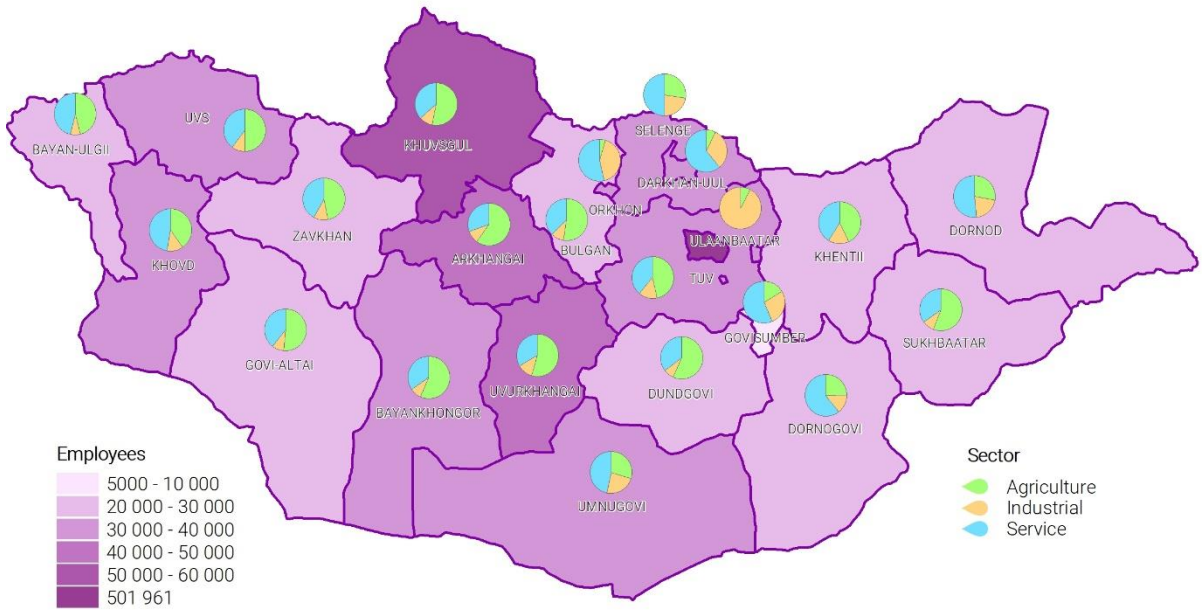
dominated by agricultural workers, while industrial workers account for a small share. In other words, 50.0-59.9 percent are employed in agriculture, 30.6-39.7 percent in services, and 7.8-12.1 percent in industry.

In Zavkhan, Tuv, Bayan-Ulgii, Khentii, and Khovd aimags, the agricultural and service sectors are predominant, and the percentage of workers in these two sectors is similar. In other words, 40.4-46.9 percent are employed in agriculture, 39.0-47.3 percent in services, and 7.8-15.9 percent in industry.

In Umnugovi, Dornod, and Selenge aimags, the majority of employed population work in the service sector, and the percentage of workers in agriculture and industry is similar. For example, 46.7-51.6 percent are employed in the service sector, 27.5-29.8 percent in agriculture, and 20.6-23.5 percent in industry.

In Dornogovi, Govisumber, Darkhan-Uul, Orkhon aimags and Ulaanbaatar, the service sector accounts for 53.4-72.0 percent, while the industrial sector accounts for 14.7-42.1 percent and the agricultural sector for 2.1-24.6 percent.

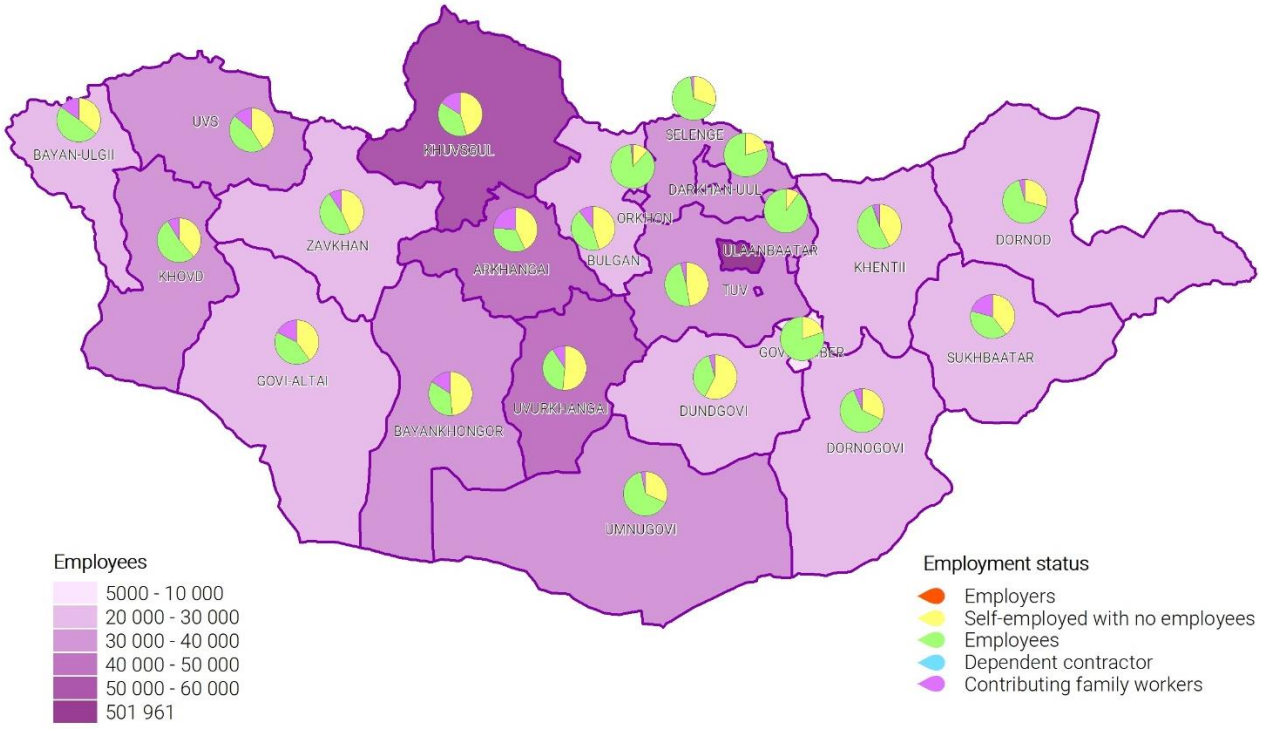
FIGURE 5. 3. EMPLOYED POPULATION, SUB-SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, BY AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, 2020



It is observed that the self-employed population who do not employ salaried employees (45.2-57.1 percent) are dominated in Dundgovi, Bayankhongor, Uvurkhangai, Arkhangai, Khuvsgul, and Bulgan aimags. Following this pattern, those who contributes

labour to family members are greater in numbers compared to other aimags. The percentage of paid employees (47.5-87.7 percent) is higher in other aimags.

FIGURE 5. 4. EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, BY AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, 2020



Urbaniztion in the western region is not rapid despite of its dense and greater number of population. The central region remains the most urbanized after Ulaanbaatar. For example, the population of Orkhon and Darkhan-Uul aimags is expected to increase due to the intensification of production and services and ground infrastructure such as railways. Also, population growth will be observed in the Umnugovi Aimag over the past 10 years because of the development of the mining sector. Moreover, the population growth in Dornogovi aimag center and settlements may be related to the establishment of an industrial complex.

DIFFERENCE IN UNEMPLOYMENT

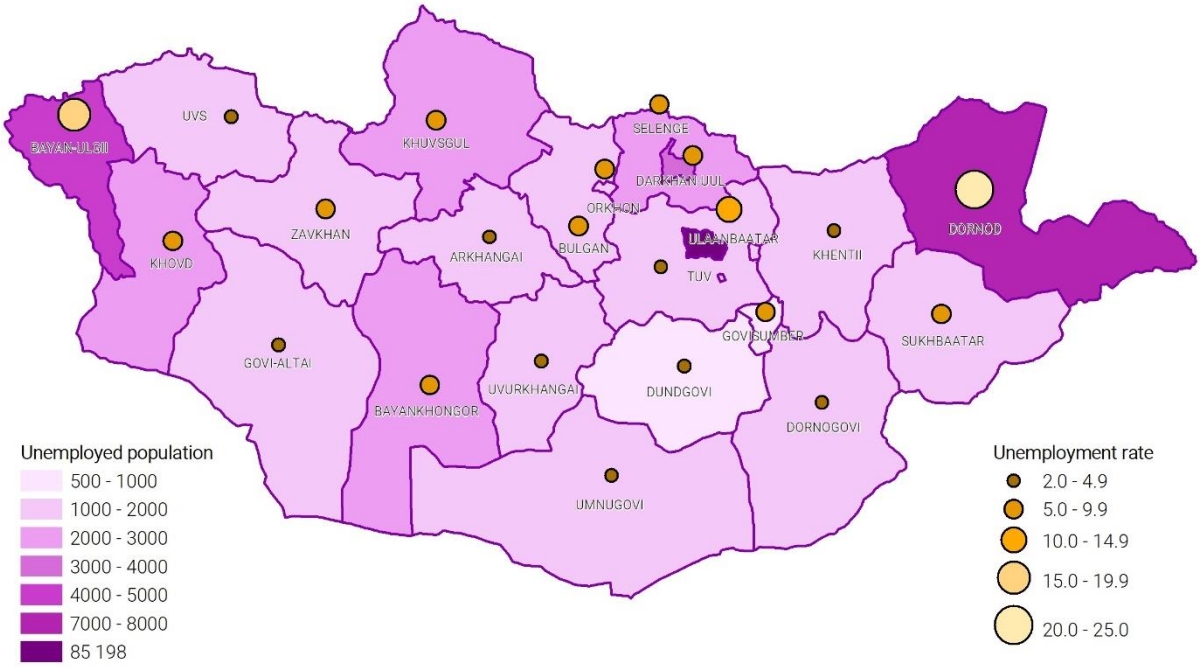
Compared to 2010, the number of unemployed population increased by 40.3 percent in Ulaanbaatar, 29.4 percent in Dornod aimag, and decreased by 24.2-80.5 percent in other aimags.

Unemployment increased by 1.1 percentage points in Ulaanbaatar, 0.1 percentage points in Bayan-Ulgii aimag, and decreased by 1.1-16.1 percentage points in other aimags.

The highest decrease was in Uvurkhangai aimag (16.1 points) and the lowest decrease was in Dornod aimag (1.1 points).

In Dornod, Bayan-Ulgii and Ulaanbaatar, the unemployment rate is 4.6-10.9 percentage points higher than the national average, while in other aimags it is 2.1-7.3 percentage points lower. Unemployment rate is the lowest in Tuv (2.6%), Uvurkhangai (3.1%), Dornogovi (3.5%), and the highest in Dornod (20.8%), Bayan-Ulgii (15.2%) and Ulaanbaatar (14.5%).

FIGURE 5. 5. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, 2020



CHAPTER SIX

MONGOLIAN CITIZENS WORKING ABROAD

Mongolian citizens working abroad were counted as citizens residing abroad for employment during the census. According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, there were 122.3 thousand people residing abroad, an increase of 14.2 percent from 2010. Considering the age structure of people residing abroad, the population aged 0-14 is 12.7 percent, those aged 15-44 are 72.3 percent, those aged 45-64 are 14.4 percent, and those aged 65 and over are 0.6 percent. Of the population residing abroad for a long time, 106.8 thousand (87.3%) are of working age, of which 46.3 percent are men and 53.7 percent are women.

TABLE 6. 1. MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2010, 2020

Age groups	2010			2020			2020 % 2010
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
TOTAL	**95 836**	**44 280**	**51 556**	**106 765**	**48 655**	**58 110**	**111.4**
15-19	9 176	4 420	4 756	7 262	3 782	3 480	79.1
20-24	20 400	10 164	10 236	16 060	8 484	7 576	78.7
25-29	20 739	10 161	10 578	19 954	10 155	9 799	96.2
30-34	16 855	7 500	9 355	19 820	9 507	10 313	117.6
35-39	13 343	5 797	7 546	14 176	6 102	8 074	106.2
40-44	7 930	3 380	4 550	11 083	4 221	6 862	139.8
45-49	4 168	1 628	2 540	8 798	3 112	5 686	2.1*
50-54	1 883	742	1 141	5 140	1 769	3 371	2.7*
55-59	709	269	440	2 647	902	1 745	3.7*
60-64	304	117	187	1 080	365	715	3.6*
65-69	162	54	108	396	149	247	2.4*
70+	167	48	119	349	107	242	2.1*

*Explanation: * - Many times*

39.2 thousand (36.7%) of Mongolian citizens aged 15 and over residing abroad are employed, of which 64.3 percent are self-employed, 32.6 percent are contract workers and 3.1 percent are on business trips.

TABLE 6. 2. MONGOLIA CITIZENS EMPLOYED ABROAD, BY LABOR FORMS, BY SEX, 2020

	Total	Contractual employment	Official mission	Self-Employment
TOTAL	**39160**	**12774**	**1199**	**25187**
Male	19560	7314	737	11509
Female	19600	5460	462	13678
		Percentage		
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Male	49.9	57.3	61.5	45.7
Female	50.1	42.7	38.5	54.3

82.9 percent of Mongolian citizens working abroad are aged 25-49, which is same in numbers in terms of sex composition. Also, 21.5 percent of the 30-34, 17.1 percent of the 35-39 and 16.7 percent of the 25-29 age group are employed abroad.

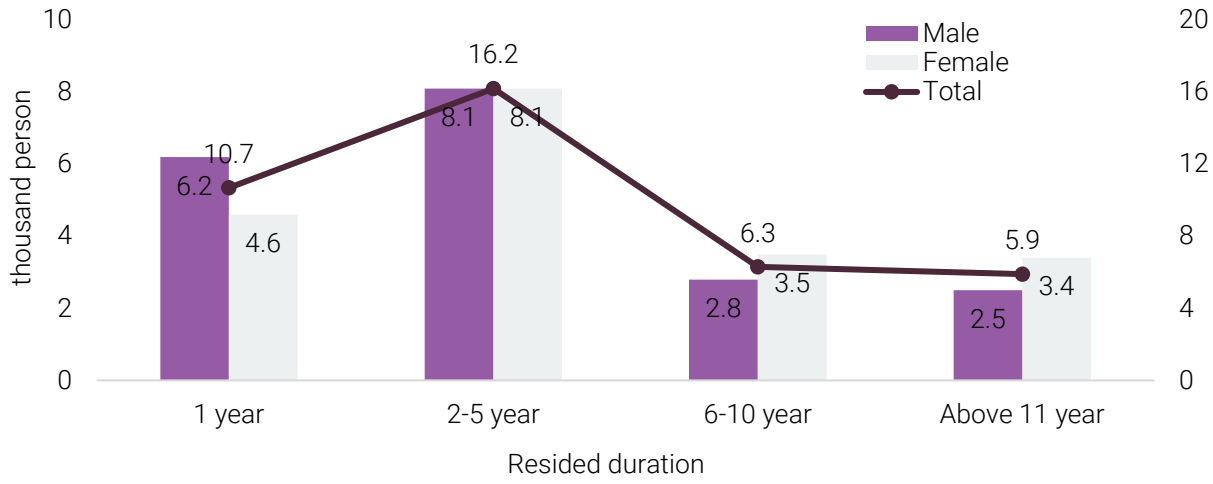
TABLE 6. 3. MONGOLIAN CITIZENS EMPLOYED ABROAD, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2020

Age groups	Total			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	39 160	19 560	19 600	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	391	235	156	1.0	1.2	0.8
20-24	2 663	1 778	885	6.8	9.1	4.5
25-29	6 556	3 997	2 559	16.7	20.4	13.1
30-34	8 428	4 661	3 767	21.5	23.8	19.2
35-39	6 698	3 297	3 401	17.1	16.9	17.4
40-44	6 022	2 527	3 495	15.4	12.9	17.8
45-49	4 767	1 785	2 982	12.2	9.1	15.2
50-54	2 289	804	1 485	5.8	4.1	7.6
55-59	960	342	618	2.5	1.8	3.1
60-64	289	101	188	0.7	0.5	1.0
65-69	62	24	38	0.2	0.1	0.2
70+	35	9	26	0.1	0.1	0.1

41.4 percent of Mongolian citizens employed in foreign countries have resided abroad for 2-5 years, 27.4 percent for up to 1 year, 16.0 percent for 6-10 years, and 15.2 percent for 11 years or more.

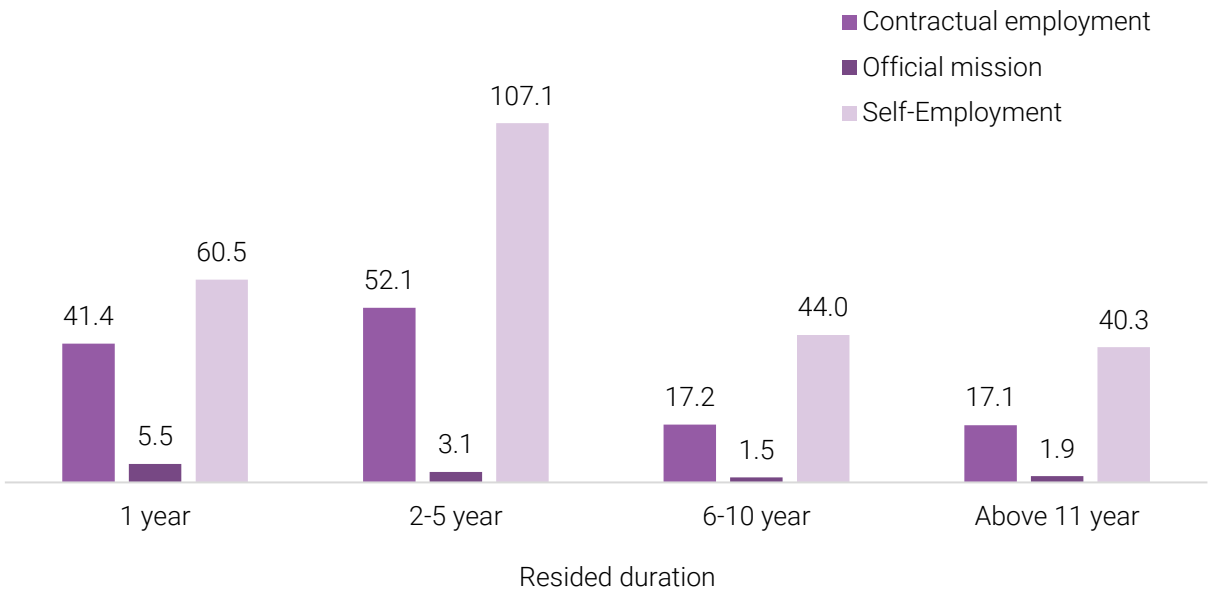
In terms of gender, men traveled 14.9 percentage points more than women for up to 1 year, while women traveled more compared with man in 6-10 years (11.6 points more) and 11 years or more (15.4 points more) period of time. There is no difference between men and women for the period of 2 to 5 years.

FIGURE 6. 1. MONGOLIAN CITIZENS EMPLOYED ABROAD, BY DURATION AND SEX, 2020



2 out of every 5 people working under an employment contract and self-employed have traveled for 2-5 years, while almost 1 out of every 2 people on a business trip has traveled for up to 1 year.

FIGURE 6. 2. MONGOLIAN CITIZENS EMPLOYED ABROAD, BY TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT, DURATION, AND SEX, 2020



ANNEX

SOME CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN THE 2020 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

№	Concepts	Definitions
		CENSUS
1	Population and housing census	Total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining of all persons in a country or ill a well delimited part of a country, within the time which is specified in this law;
2	Moment of census	Shall be 00. 00 hour on the date of commencement of the time of the Census
3	Counting time	From 09:00 am on January 9, 2020 to 10:00 pm on January 15, 2020;
4	Census units	Means a individual, households, dwellings, and buildings containing dwellings;
		POPULATION
5	De jure population	Mongolian citizens, foreign nationals and stateless persons who are residing in Mongolian territory more than 6 months or 183 days
6	De facto population	At the time of the census, the total population residing in the area (regardless of whether they live permanently or temporarily).
		DISABILITY AND TYPE
7	Disabled person	The limited ability to participate in social relationships due to a physical,psychological,mental, or sensory difficulty caused by a genetic disorder, or pregnancy and delivery complications.
8	Congenital disability	The limited ability to participate in social relationships because of physical, psychological,mental, or sensory disorder due to domestic or factory accidents, diseases and or vocational diseases
9	Acquired disability	The limited ability to participate in social relationships because of physical, psychological,mental, or sensory disorder due to domestic or factory accidents, diseases and or vocational diseases.
10	Seeing	Loss of vision or limited ability to see due to an eye problem, disorder and or diseases
11	Speaking	Complete loss or limited ability to speak due to a speaking organs' disorder and or diseases.
12	Hearing	Complete loss or limited ability to hear due to a hearing, or speaking organs' disorder and or diseases.

№	Concepts	Definitions
13	Moving	Complete loss or limited ability to perform daily normal actions due to inability to move acertain part of the body
14	Mental disorder	Mental disorder is displayed by the changes in thinking, feeling, and understanding and in behaviour.Due to these changes, one's ability to participate in social relations could be limited due to the external(intellectual disability developed between ages of 0-3 years caused by aftermath of delivery complications) and internal(changes in chromosomes, hormonal changes in the body) factors.
15	Combined	If a person has more than one type of disability, it is considered a combined disability.
16	Other	Loss or limited ability to perform daily activities due to any illness or disease other than the above.
		RESIDENCE
27	Usual resident	A person who has lived in the administrative unit for more than 6 months (183 days) as of the census date.
28	Temporarily absent	A person who has been temporarily absent from the administrative unit of usual residence for less than 6 months (183 days) as of the census date.
29	Temporarily present	A person who is present in the administrative unit of enumeration that is other than the administrative unit of his/ her usual residence for less than 6 months (183 days) as of the census date
		EDUCATION
30	No education	A person who did not complete 3rd grade (during 1975-1996), or 4th grade (until 1975, or during 1997-2004), or 5th grade (after 2005) of secondary school. Also, children who are currently attending in 1-5th grade of secondary school in 2020 or those who dropped out of school will be considered as having no education.
31	Primary education	A person who graduated 3rd grade (during 1975-1996), 4th grade (until 1975, or during 1997-2004), 5th grade (after 2005) of secondary school. Also, the person who participated and graduated from an informal and distance learning programme.
32	Incomplete secondary or basic education	A person who graduated 7th grade (until 1975), 8th grade (during 1975-2004), and 9th grade (2005 and after) of the secondary school in day, evening, external programme and participated and graduated the basic education programme and has got a certificate of basic education.

№	Concepts	Definitions
33	Complete secondary or high school education	A person who graduated 10th grade (up to 2005), 11th grade between 2006-2014, 12th grade (2015 and after) in a day, evening and external programme, and participated and graduated informal education programme and has got a certificate.
34	Technical and vocational education	A person who graduated from a Vocational Training Centre (formerly a technical and vocational school) and has got a vocational certificate.
35	Vocational middle education	A person who graduated from a vocational college abroad and locally (formerly a technical) or same level schools and has got a certificate or diploma.
36	Higher education	A person who graduated from an international or national university, institute or college in day or evening classes or correspondence courses and has got a diploma of bachelor, master or doctoral level or same level document to certify the educational level. Diploma courses for higher education shall be at least 90 sets of hours, including bachelor's courses 120 hours, master's courses 150 hours and doctoral courses 210 hours, including the previous level. Also, the person who graduated a 3 year programme from the Teachers University before 1964, the person who graduated the Political Party Institute before 1966, the person who graduated a two year course at the Institute of Political Party, or those who graduated from the Evening Institute for Marxism-Leninism and the Labor Institute for the East will belong to this classification.
37	Literate	A person who is able to read, understand and write a simple and short sentence about daily life in any language (not depending on the types of the script) and this ability is kept after a certain period of time.
38	Illiterate	A person who is not able to read, understand and write a simple and short sentence about daily life in any language (not depending the types of the script) and the ability is lost after a certain period of time.
		FAMILY STATUS
39	Never married	A person who is above the age 15 and never got married.
40	Not registered married	A person who is living with his/ her partner (regardless of the duration), but not registered with the civil registration agency and has not got an official marriage certificate.
41	Registered married	A person who has registered the marriage in the civil registration agency and has got a marriage certificate.

№	Concepts	Definitions
42	Separated/ Legally married	A person who has separated but not legally divorced and not living with someone else regardless of the duration. However, it is not considered that people living separately are separated due to official work.
43	Divorced	A person who is legally divorced and has not married again and is not living with someone else regardless of the duration.
44	Widowed	The person who has not married again or living with someone else after the death of a wife/husband regardless of the duration.
		EMPLOYMENT
45	Employed	A person who has a permanent job or the person who had at least one day's paid job during the week before the census date. Those on annual, sick, or maternal leave will be considered employed.
46	Unemployed	A person who is actively looking for a job during the week prior to the census date despite of the unemployment registration with the labor and welfare service department.
47	Potential labor force	Potential labor force, refers to persons not in employment who express an interest in this form of work but for whom existing conditions limit their active job search and/or their availability. Potential labor force includes the following persons:
		a. Persons seeking employment but currently unavailable, and attempted to seek employment but currently not ready (unavailable jobseekers); b. Persons are not seeking employment but intent to be employed and are currently available to be employed (available potential jobseekers).
48	Working age population	Working age population is defined as those aged 15 years and above. Working age population is categorized into labor force and persons outside of the labor force.
49	Labor force	Labor force refers to the current supply of the labor for the production of goods and services in exchange for pay or profit.
50	Persons outside the labor force	Persons outside the labor force are those of working age who were neither in employment nor in unemployment in the short reference period with reasons of either in education or retired or elder or disabled, or discouraged for seeking employment. Extended labor force is defined as the sum of the labor force and plus the potential labor force.
51	Permanent employees	Employees who are guaranteed a minimum number of hours of work and are employed on an ongoing or indefinite basis. There is no specified date or event on which the employment will be terminated other than any age or time for retirement that may apply in the economic unit concerned. They can be full-time or part-time workers, in formal or informal jobs. The group includes recently appointed employees with jobs that are subject to an initial trial period but are expected to continue indefinitely.

№	Concepts	Definitions
52	Fixed-term employees	Employees with a specified number of hours of work who are employed on a time-limited basis for a period of three months or more. They can be full-time or part-time workers, and in formal or informal jobs.
53	Short-term and casual employees	Short-term and casual employees are employees with short-term employment arrangements and/or without a guaranteed minimum number of hours of work per pay period.
54	Paid apprentices, trainees and interns are employees	Paid apprentices, trainees and interns are employees who perform any activity to produce goods or provide services for others, in order to acquire workplace experience or skills in a trade or profession and receive payment in return for work performed.
55	Dependent contractors	Dependent contractors are those workers who have contractual arrangements of a commercial nature (but not a contract of employment) to provide goods or services for or through another economic unit. They are not employees of that economic unit, but are dependent on that unit for organization and execution of the work, income, or for access to the market. They are workers employed for profit, who are dependent on another entity that exercises control over their productive activities and directly benefits from the work performed by them.
56	Employer in corporations	Employers are those who hold self-employment jobs, for profits and engage one or more person to work for them as 'employee', on continuous basis. Here, employed persons 'not at work' are included, but partners and family helpers are not regarded as employee. Employers are categorized into 'employers in corporations', i.e. directors and managers of enterprises and 'employers in household market enterprises'.
57	Employers in household market enterprises	Employers in household market enterprises are workers who, alone or with one or more partners, operate an unincorporated market enterprise for profit, and who, employ one or more persons (including temporarily absent employees but excluding themselves, their partners and contributing family workers) to work in that enterprise as an employee on a regular basis. 'On a regular basis included employed persons 'not at work' but exclude partner employers and family helpers.
58	Owner-operators of corporations without employees	Owner-operators of corporations without employees are workers who hold a job in an incorporated enterprise (such as a limited liability corporation or limited partnership), does not engage anyone other than partners, family members and themselves in their business activities.

№	Concepts	Definitions
59	Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees	Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees are workers who operate an unincorporated market enterprise for profit, alone or with one or more partners or contributing family workers, and do not employ any persons to work in the enterprise as an employee.
60	Contributing family workers	Contributing family workers assist a family member or household member in a market-oriented enterprise operated by the family or household member, or in a job in which the assisted family or household member is an employee or dependent contractor. They do not receive regular payments, such as a wage or salary, in return for the work performed, but may benefit in kind or receive irregular payments in cash as a result of the outputs of their work through family or intra-household transfers, derived from the profits of the enterprise or from the income of the other person. They do not make the most important decisions affecting the enterprise or have responsibility for it.
	NATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATIONOF OCCUPATIONS AND ITS DEFINITIONS	
61	Managers	A manager is an officer who has responsibility to plan, manage, coordinate, monitor and evaluate, develop the policies and guidelines and monitor the implementation. For instance, all levels of heads, directors, law makers of the government agencies, private companies, NGOs and supervisors, all levels of governors, managers etc.
62	Professionals	A person who performs tasks such as increasing the knowledge base, utilization of scientific and cultural theories and concepts and able to teach these subjects and trained at high professional levels. For instance, an officer in charge of scientific and engineering issues, doctors, nurses, teachers, researchers, business and administrative officers ,programmers, religious officers, singer, and actor etc.
63	Technicians and associate professionals	A person who performs technical tasks such as assisting in research related to science and engineering and utilization of results in practice. They will work on monitoring and managing engineering related work and processes of the mining, production, construction and other sectors. For instance, technician of physics and engineering, investigators of the mining, factory and construction sector, quality assurance controller, technician of live world study, other related assistance, controller and technician of an airplane etc.
64	Clerical support workers	A person who performs tasks such as making Explanations on information related to certain issues, compiling, saving documents, making estimations, making restorations, money transactions, organizing trips, receiving comments, making requests, making appointments and arranging meetings etc. Computer operator, service assistance, registration assistant, office assistance and etc.

№	Concepts	Definitions
65	Service and sales workers	A person who has the responsibility to run a protection or trade related businesses such as managing tourism and household related work, running a food service, providing care for someone or protecting someone from illegal actions and danger of fire, running a small business to sell goods at the market or small shops etc. For instance, private service providers, sales officers, caretakers, body guards or security officers and etc.
66	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	An person who performs tasks such as planting seeds, looking after woods, preparing food for animals, or collecting wild fruits and herbs, feeding and protecting animals, or producing animal related products, fishing for family food consumption. For instance, agricultural, forestry and fishery workers with market orientation, farmers, fishermen, hunters and collectors.
67	Production, construction, craft and related trades workers	Persons who construct, maintain and repair buildings and other structures. Those who form metal, erect, maintain and repair heavy metal structures, engage in machine-tool setting as well as in fitting, maintaining and repairing machinery, including engines, vehicles, electrical and electronic equipment, or make and repair precision instruments, musical instruments, various articles such as jewelry, precious metal ware, ceramics, porcelain ware and glassware, as well as handicrafts made of wood or textile, leather or related materials, or they perform printing or book-binding tasks. Metal, machinery, mechanics related workers, handicraft, printing operators, electronic and cyber technician, food processors, wood treaters, textile and garment producers and etc.
68	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers operate and monitor industrial and agricultural machinery and equipment on the spot or by remote control, drive and operate trains, motor vehicles and mobile machinery and equipment, or assemble products from component parts according to strict specifications and procedures. For instance, technicians, drivers, and operators of machinery and equipment.
69	Elementary occupations	Elementary occupations consist of simple and routine tasks which mainly require the use of hand-held tools and often some physical effort For instance, cleaners, assistants for agriculture, forest, fishing, mining, construction, production, transportation and food production related work or street trade and service related works.
70	Armed forces	Members of the armed forces are those personnel who are currently serving in the Mongolian Armed Forces, including auxiliary services, whether on a voluntary or compulsory basis, and who are not free to accept civilian employment. An armed force officer can perform various tasks as it is in civilian employment. Mid-level officers, senior officers and high level officers belong to this category.

№	Concepts	Definitions
DEFINITIONS OF STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASIFICATIONS OF ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY		
71	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Exploitation of vegetal and animal natural resources, comprising the activities of growing of crops, raising and breeding of animals, harvesting of timber and other plants, animals or animal products from a farm or their natural habitats.
72	Mining and quarrying	The mining activities related to the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). Extraction can be achieved by different methods such asunder ground or surface mining, well operation, seabed mining etc.
73	Manufacturing	This section includes the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products, although this cannot be used as the single universal criterion for defining manufacturing. The materials, substances, or components transformed are raw materials that are products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining or quarrying as well as products of other manufacturing activities. Substantial alteration, renovation or reconstruction of goods is generally considered to be manufacturing.
74	Electricity, gas, steam and ventilation	This section includes the activity of providing electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the like through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains and pipes. The dimension of the network is not decisive; also included are the distribution of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and the like in industrial parks or residential buildings.
75	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	This section includes activities related to the management (including collection, treatment and disposal) of various forms of waste, such as solid or non-solid industrial or household waste, as well as contaminated sites. The output of the waste or sewage treatment process can either be disposed of or become an input into other production processes. Activities of water supply are also grouped in this section, since they are often carried out in connection with, or by units also engaged in, the treatment of sewage.
76	Construction	This section includes general construction and specialized construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works. It includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated buildings or structures on the site and also construction of a temporary nature.

№	Concepts	Definitions
77	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	This section includes wholesale and retail sale (i.e. sale without transformation) of any type of goods and the rendering of services incidental to the sale of these goods. Wholesaling and retailing are the final steps in the distribution of goods. Goods bought and sold are also referred to as merchandise.
78	Transportation and storage	This section includes the provision of passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by rail, pipeline, road, water or air and associated activities such as terminal and parking facilities, cargo handling, storage etc. Included in this section is the renting of transport equipment with driver or operator. Also included are postal and courier activities.
79	Accommodation and food service activities	This section includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travelers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption. The amount and type of supplementary services provided within this section can vary widely.
80	Information and communication	This section includes the production and distribution of information and cultural products, the provision of the means to transmit or distribute these products, as well as data or communications, information technology activities and the processing of data and other information service activities.
81	Finance and insurance activities	This section includes financial service activities, including insurance, reinsurance and pension funding activities and activities to support financial services. This section also includes the activities of holding assets, such as activities of holding companies and the activities of trusts, funds and similar financial entities.
82	Real estate activities	This section includes acting as lessors, agents and/or brokers in one or more of the following: selling or buying real estate, renting real estate, providing other real estate services such as appraising real estate or acting as real estate escrow agents. Activities in this section may be carried out on own or leased property and may be done on a fee or contract basis. Also included is the building of structures, combined with maintaining ownership or leasing of such structures. This section includes real estate property managers.
83	Professional, scientific and technical activities	This section includes specialized professional, scientific and technical activities. These activities require a high degree of training, and make specialized knowledge and skills available to users.
84	Administrative and support service activities	This section includes a variety of activities that support general business operations.

№	Concepts	Definitions
85	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	This section includes activities of a governmental nature, normally carried out by the public administration. This includes the enactment and judicial interpretation of laws and their pursuant regulation, as well as the administration of programs based on them, legislative activities, taxation, national defense, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and the administration of government programs. This section also includes compulsory social security activities.
86	Education	This section includes education at any level or for any profession, oral or written as well as by radio and television or other means of communication. It includes education by the different institutions in the regular school system at its different levels as well as adult education, literacy programs etc. Also included are military schools and academies, prison schools etc. at their respective levels. The section includes public as well as private education.
87	Human health and social work activities	This section includes the provision of health and social work activities. Activities include a wide range of activities, starting from health care provided by trained medical professionals in hospitals and other facilities, over residential care activities that still involve a degree of health care activities to social work activities without any involvement of health care professionals.
88	Arts, entertainment and recreation	This section includes a wide range of activities to meet varied cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of the general public, including live performances, operation of museum sites, gambling, sports and recreation activities.
89	Other service activities	This section includes the activities of membership organizations, the repair of computers and personal and household goods and a variety of personal service activities not covered elsewhere in the classification.
90	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	This section includes activities of households as employers of domestic personnel such as maids, cooks, waiters, valets, butlers, laundresses, gardeners, gatekeepers, stable-lads, chauffeurs, caretakers, governesses, babysitters, tutors, secretaries etc.; This division includes the undifferentiated subsistence goods-producing and services producing activities of households
91	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	This class includes the United Nations, its specialized agencies, regional representatives, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Customs Organization, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, the European Union, and the European Free Trade Association. activities of government agencies.

TABLES

TABLE 1. POPULATION STRUCTURE OF AGED 15 AND OVER, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

	Population aged 15 and over			Labor force			Population outside the labor force		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	2 170 573	1 051 567	1 119 006	1 296 781	686 163	610 618	873 792	365 404	508 388
Arkhangai	64 919	32 308	32 611	42 464	22 708	19 756	22 455	9 600	12 855
Bayan-Ulgii	67 181	33 219	33 962	32 748	17 918	14 830	34 433	15 301	19 132
Bayankhongor	59 639	28 840	30 799	40 362	21 100	19 262	19 277	7 740	11 537
Bulgan	43 227	21 842	21 385	27 182	14 849	12 333	16 045	6 993	9 052
Govi-Altai	39 898	19 544	20 354	26 046	13 664	12 382	13 852	5 880	7 972
Dornogovi	47 494	23 512	23 982	30 212	16 434	13 778	17 282	7 078	10 204
Dornod	55 503	27 813	27 690	35 508	19 369	16 139	19 995	8 444	11 551
Dundgovi	32 561	16 176	16 385	21 364	11 402	9 962	11 197	4 774	6 423
Zavkhan	50 002	24 574	25 428	29 938	16 187	13 751	20 064	8 387	11 677
Uvurkhangai	79 560	39 092	40 468	51 303	27 485	23 818	28 257	11 607	16 650
Umnugovi	47 596	24 168	23 428	31 294	17 489	13 805	16 302	6 679	9 623
Sukhbaatar	43 107	21 506	21 601	28 091	15 416	12 675	15 016	6 090	8 926
Selenge	74 971	37 954	37 017	40 425	22 859	17 566	34 546	15 095	19 451
Tuv	63 747	32 743	31 004	38 509	21 676	16 833	25 238	11 067	14 171
Uvs	54 893	27 210	27 683	31 827	17 113	14 714	23 066	10 097	12 969
Khovd	58 345	28 764	29 581	32 559	17 870	14 689	25 786	10 894	14 892
Khuvsgul	91 813	44 815	46 998	55 096	29 384	25 712	36 717	15 431	21 286
Khentii	53 122	26 747	26 375	28 859	15 909	12 950	24 263	10 838	13 425
Darkhan-Uul	70 171	33 779	36 392	39 582	21 415	18 167	30 589	12 364	18 225
Orkhon	71 978	34 726	37 252	39 301	21 061	18 240	32 677	13 665	19 012
Govisumber	11 442	5 686	5 756	6 952	3 697	3 255	4 490	1 989	2 501
Ulaanbaatar	989 404	466 549	522 855	587 159	301 158	286 001	402 245	165 391	236 854

TABLE 2. LABOR STRUCTURE, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

	Labor force			Employees			Unemployed person		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**1 296 781**	**686 163**	**610 618**	**1 167 921**	**617 419**	**550 502**	**128 860**	**68 744**	**60 116**
Arkhangai	42 464	22 708	19 756	40 657	21 632	19 025	1 807	1 076	731
Bayan-Ulgii	32 748	17 918	14 830	27 779	15 465	12 314	4 969	2 453	2 516
Bayankhongor	40 362	21 100	19 262	37 946	19 895	18 051	2 416	1 205	1 211
Bulgan	27 182	14 849	12 333	25 823	14 098	11 725	1 359	751	608
Govi-Altai	26 046	13 664	12 382	24 864	13 080	11 784	1 182	584	598
Dornogovi	30 212	16 434	13 778	29 158	15 900	13 258	1 054	534	520
Dornod	35 508	19 369	16 139	28 116	15 772	12 344	7 392	3 597	3 795
Dundgovi	21 364	11 402	9 962	20 470	10 879	9 591	894	523	371
Zavkhan	29 938	16 187	13 751	28 220	15 311	12 909	1 718	876	842
Uvurkhangai	51 303	27 485	23 818	49 708	26 634	23 074	1 595	851	744
Umnugovi	31 294	17 489	13 805	30 024	16 753	13 271	1 270	736	534
Sukhbaatar	28 091	15 416	12 675	26 286	14 423	11 863	1 805	993	812
Selenge	40 425	22 859	17 566	38 341	21 616	16 725	2 084	1 243	841
Tuv	38 509	21 676	16 833	37 496	21 091	16 405	1 013	585	428
Uvs	31 827	17 113	14 714	30 485	16 420	14 065	1 342	693	649
Khovd	32 559	17 870	14 689	30 503	16 819	13 684	2 056	1 051	1 005
Khuvsgul	55 096	29 384	25 712	52 212	27 923	24 289	2 884	1 461	1 423
Khentii	28 859	15 909	12 950	27 557	15 171	12 386	1 302	738	564
Darkhan-Uul	39 582	21 415	18 167	36 548	19 798	16 750	3 034	1 617	1 417
Orkhon	39 301	21 061	18 240	37 356	19 937	17 419	1 945	1 124	821
Govisumber	6 952	3 697	3 255	6 411	3 383	3 028	541	314	227
Ulaanbaatar	587 159	301 158	286 001	501 961	255 419	246 542	85 198	45 739	39 459

TABLE 3. SOME INDICATORS RELATED TO EMPLOYMENT, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, GENDER, 2020

	Labor force participation rate			Employment rate			Unemployment rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**59.7**	**65.3**	**54.6**	**53.8**	**58.7**	**49.2**	**9.9**	**10.0**	**9.8**
Arkhangai	65.4	70.3	60.6	62.6	67.0	58.3	4.3	4.7	3.7
Bayan-Ulgii	48.7	53.9	43.7	41.3	46.6	36.3	15.2	13.7	17.0
Bayankhongor	67.7	73.2	62.5	63.6	69.0	58.6	6.0	5.7	6.3
Bulgan	62.9	68.0	57.7	59.7	64.5	54.8	5.0	5.1	4.9
Govi-Altai	65.3	69.9	60.8	62.3	66.9	57.9	4.5	4.3	4.8
Dornogovi	63.6	69.9	57.5	61.4	67.6	55.3	3.5	3.2	3.8
Dornod	64.0	69.6	58.3	50.7	56.7	44.6	20.8	18.6	23.5
Dundgovi	65.6	70.5	60.8	62.9	67.3	58.5	4.2	4.6	3.7
Zavkhan	59.9	65.9	54.1	56.4	62.3	50.8	5.7	5.4	6.1
Uvurkhangai	64.5	70.3	58.9	62.5	68.1	57.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Umnugovi	65.7	72.4	58.9	63.1	69.3	56.6	4.1	4.2	3.9
Sukhbaatar	65.2	71.7	58.7	61.0	67.1	54.9	6.4	6.4	6.4
Selenge	53.9	60.2	47.5	51.1	57.0	45.2	5.2	5.4	4.8
Tuv	60.4	66.2	54.3	58.8	64.4	52.9	2.6	2.7	2.5
Uvs	58.0	62.9	53.2	55.5	60.3	50.8	4.2	4.0	4.4
Khovd	55.8	62.1	49.7	52.3	58.5	46.3	6.3	5.9	6.8
Khuvsgul	60.0	65.6	54.7	56.9	62.3	51.7	5.2	5.0	5.5
Khentii	54.3	59.5	49.1	51.9	56.7	47.0	4.5	4.6	4.4
Darkhan-Uul	56.4	63.4	49.9	52.1	58.6	46.0	7.7	7.6	7.8
Orkhon	54.6	60.6	49.0	51.9	57.4	46.8	4.9	5.3	4.5
Govisumber	60.8	65.0	56.5	56.0	59.5	52.6	7.8	8.5	7.0
Ulaanbaatar	59.3	64.6	54.7	50.7	54.7	47.2	14.5	15.2	13.8

TABLE 4. POPULATION STRUCTURE, AGED 15 AND OVER, BY AGE GROUP, LOCATION, GENDER, 2020

Age groups	Population aged 15 and over			Labor force			Population outside the labor force		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**2 170 573**	**1 051 567**	**1 119 006**	**1 296 781**	**686 163**	**610 618**	**873 792**	**365 404**	**508 388**
15-19	216 767	110 141	106 626	16 616	12 158	4 458	200 151	97 983	102 168
20-24	225 385	113 271	112 114	100 007	57 779	42 228	125 378	55 492	69 886
25-29	259 199	130 143	129 056	189 519	101 939	87 580	69 680	28 204	41 476
30-34	286 850	143 491	143 359	230 631	121 867	108 764	56 219	21 624	34 595
35-39	239 794	119 621	120 173	194 078	101 251	92 827	45 716	18 370	27 346
40-44	215 218	106 169	109 049	175 891	88 816	87 075	39 327	17 353	21 974
45-49	191 657	93 162	98 495	154 824	75 881	78 943	36 833	17 281	19 552
50-54	162 440	76 257	86 183	121 087	59 112	61 975	41 353	17 145	24 208
55-59	141 166	64 238	76 928	75 350	43 579	31 771	65 816	20 659	45 157
60-64	96 226	41 768	54 458	24 296	14 885	9 411	71 930	26 883	45 047
65-69	55 343	22 808	32 535	8 331	5 144	3 187	47 012	17 664	29 348
70+	80 528	30 498	50 030	6 151	3 752	2 399	74 377	26 746	47 631
URBAN	1 464 947	692 471	772 476	852 436	438 078	414 358	612 511	254 393	358 118
15-19	132 943	67 351	65 592	7 893	5 313	2 580	125 050	62 038	63 012
20-24	138 445	67 677	70 768	57 830	32 037	25 793	80 615	35 640	44 975
25-29	179 341	86 919	92 422	128 094	66 990	61 104	51 247	19 929	31 318
30-34	210 249	102 808	107 441	166 183	86 693	79 490	44 066	16 115	27 951
35-39	166 818	81 213	85 605	131 812	67 666	64 146	35 006	13 547	21 459
40-44	144 638	69 654	74 984	115 095	56 822	58 273	29 543	12 832	16 711
45-49	127 877	60 627	67 250	100 190	47 654	52 536	27 687	12 973	14 714
50-54	108 707	49 491	59 216	78 321	36 631	41 690	30 386	12 860	17 526
55-59	96 411	42 463	53 948	48 134	26 909	21 225	48 277	15 554	32 723
60-64	65 959	27 929	38 030	12 441	7 336	5 105	53 518	20 593	32 925
65-69	38 233	15 439	22 794	3 919	2 370	1 549	34 314	13 069	21 245
70+	55 326	20 900	34 426	2 524	1 657	867	52 802	19 243	33 559
RURAL	705 626	359 096	346 530	444 345	248 085	196 260	261 281	111 011	150 270
15-19	83 824	42 790	41 034	8 723	6 845	1 878	75 101	35 945	39 156
20-24	86 940	45 594	41 346	42 177	25 742	16 435	44 763	19 852	24 911
25-29	79 858	43 224	36 634	61 425	34 949	26 476	18 433	8 275	10 158
30-34	76 601	40 683	35 918	64 448	35 174	29 274	12 153	5 509	6 644
35-39	72 976	38 408	34 568	62 266	33 585	28 681	10 710	4 823	5 887
40-44	70 580	36 515	34 065	60 796	31 994	28 802	9 784	4 521	5 263
45-49	63 780	32 535	31 245	54 634	28 227	26 407	9 146	4 308	4 838
50-54	53 733	26 766	26 967	42 766	22 481	20 285	10 967	4 285	6 682
55-59	44 755	21 775	22 980	27 216	16 670	10 546	17 539	5 105	12 434
60-64	30 267	13 839	16 428	11 855	7 549	4 306	18 412	6 290	12 122
65-69	17 110	7 369	9 741	4 412	2 774	1 638	12 698	4 595	8 103
70+	25 202	9 598	15 604	3 627	2 095	1 532	21 575	7 503	14 072

TABLE 5. LABOR STRUCTURE, BY AGE GROUP, LOCATION, GENDER, 2020

Age groups	Labor force			Employees			Unemployed person		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	1 296 781	686 163	610 618	1 167 921	617 419	550 502	128 860	68 744	60 116
15-19	16 616	12 158	4 458	15 868	11 691	4 177	748	467	281
20-24	100 007	57 779	42 228	93 712	54 393	39 319	6 295	3 386	2 909
25-29	189 519	101 939	87 580	172 869	93 189	79 680	16 650	8 750	7 900
30-34	230 631	121 867	108 764	206 557	108 674	97 883	24 074	13 193	10 881
35-39	194 078	101 251	92 827	173 712	90 028	83 684	20 366	11 223	9 143
40-44	175 891	88 816	87 075	157 103	78 374	78 729	18 788	10 442	8 346
45-49	154 824	75 881	78 943	137 828	66 968	70 860	16 996	8 913	8 083
50-54	121 087	59 112	61 975	107 344	52 421	54 923	13 743	6 691	7 052
55-59	75 350	43 579	31 771	64 970	38 500	26 470	10 380	5 079	5 301
60-64	24 296	14 885	9 411	23 606	14 387	9 219	690	498	192
65-69	8 331	5 144	3 187	8 221	5 056	3 165	110	88	22
70+	6 151	3 752	2 399	6 131	3 738	2 393	20	14	6
URBAN	852 436	438 078	414 358	740 007	378 581	361 426	112 429	59 497	52 932
15-19	7 893	5 313	2 580	7 460	5 041	2 419	433	272	161
20-24	57 830	32 037	25 793	53 741	29 847	23 894	4 089	2 190	1 899
25-29	128 094	66 990	61 104	114 728	60 037	54 691	13 366	6 953	6 413
30-34	166 183	86 693	79 490	144 855	75 089	69 766	21 328	11 604	9 724
35-39	131 812	67 666	64 146	113 576	57 662	55 914	18 236	10 004	8 232
40-44	115 095	56 822	58 273	98 125	47 441	50 684	16 970	9 381	7 589
45-49	100 190	47 654	52 536	84 882	39 644	45 238	15 308	8 010	7 298
50-54	78 321	36 631	41 690	65 905	30 618	35 287	12 416	6 013	6 403
55-59	48 134	26 909	21 225	38 471	22 289	16 182	9 663	4 620	5 043
60-64	12 441	7 336	5 105	11 932	6 975	4 957	509	361	148
65-69	3 919	2 370	1 549	3 827	2 295	1 532	92	75	17
70+	2 524	1 657	867	2 505	1 643	862	19	14	5
RURAL	444 345	248 085	196 260	427 914	238 838	189 076	16 431	9 247	7 184
15-19	8 723	6 845	1 878	8 408	6 650	1 758	315	195	120
20-24	42 177	25 742	16 435	39 971	24 546	15 425	2 206	1 196	1 010
25-29	61 425	34 949	26 476	58 141	33 152	24 989	3 284	1 797	1 487
30-34	64 448	35 174	29 274	61 702	33 585	28 117	2 746	1 589	1 157
35-39	62 266	33 585	28 681	60 136	32 366	27 770	2 130	1 219	911
40-44	60 796	31 994	28 802	58 978	30 933	28 045	1 818	1 061	757
45-49	54 634	28 227	26 407	52 946	27 324	25 622	1 688	903	785
50-54	42 766	22 481	20 285	41 439	21 803	19 636	1 327	678	649
55-59	27 216	16 670	10 546	26 499	16 211	10 288	717	459	258
60-64	11 855	7 549	4 306	11 674	7 412	4 262	181	137	44
65-69	4 412	2 774	1 638	4 394	2 761	1 633	18	13	5
70+	3 627	2 095	1 532	3 626	2 095	1 531	1	0	1

TABLE 6. SOME EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS, BY LOCATION, GENDER, 2020

Age groups	Labor force participation rate			Employment rate			Unemployment rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**59.7**	**65.3**	**54.6**	**53.8**	**58.7**	**49.2**	**9.9**	**10.0**	**9.8**
15-19	7.7	11.0	4.2	7.3	10.6	3.9	4.5	3.8	6.3
20-24	44.4	51.0	37.7	41.6	48.0	35.1	6.3	5.9	6.9
25-29	73.1	78.3	67.9	66.7	71.6	61.7	8.8	8.6	9.0
30-34	80.4	84.9	75.9	72.0	75.7	68.3	10.4	10.8	10.0
35-39	80.9	84.6	77.2	72.4	75.3	69.6	10.5	11.1	9.8
40-44	81.7	83.7	79.8	73.0	73.8	72.2	10.7	11.8	9.6
45-49	80.8	81.5	80.1	71.9	71.9	71.9	11.0	11.7	10.2
50-54	74.5	77.5	71.9	66.1	68.7	63.7	11.3	11.3	11.4
55-59	53.4	67.8	41.3	46.0	59.9	34.4	13.8	11.7	16.7
60-64	25.2	35.6	17.3	24.5	34.4	16.9	2.8	3.3	2.0
65-69	15.1	22.6	9.8	14.9	22.2	9.7	1.3	1.7	0.7
70+	7.6	12.3	4.8	7.6	12.3	4.8	0.3	0.4	0.3
URBAN	58.2	63.3	53.6	50.5	54.7	46.8	13.2	13.6	12.8
15-19	5.9	7.9	3.9	5.6	7.5	3.7	5.5	5.1	6.2
20-24	41.8	47.3	36.4	38.8	44.1	33.8	7.1	6.8	7.4
25-29	71.4	77.1	66.1	64.0	69.1	59.2	10.4	10.4	10.5
30-34	79.0	84.3	74.0	68.9	73.0	64.9	12.8	13.4	12.2
35-39	79.0	83.3	74.9	68.1	71.0	65.3	13.8	14.8	12.8
40-44	79.6	81.6	77.7	67.8	68.1	67.6	14.7	16.5	13.0
45-49	78.3	78.6	78.1	66.4	65.4	67.3	15.3	16.8	13.9
50-54	72.0	74.0	70.4	60.6	61.9	59.6	15.9	16.4	15.4
55-59	49.9	63.4	39.3	39.9	52.5	30.0	20.1	17.2	23.8
60-64	18.9	26.3	13.4	18.1	25.0	13.0	4.1	4.9	2.9
65-69	10.3	15.4	6.8	10.0	14.9	6.7	2.3	3.2	1.1
70+	4.6	7.9	2.5	4.5	7.9	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.6
RURAL	63.0	69.1	56.6	60.6	66.5	54.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
15-19	10.4	16.0	4.6	10.0	15.5	4.3	3.6	2.8	6.4
20-24	48.5	56.5	39.7	46.0	53.8	37.3	5.2	4.6	6.1
25-29	76.9	80.9	72.3	72.8	76.7	68.2	5.3	5.1	5.6
30-34	84.1	86.5	81.5	80.5	82.6	78.3	4.3	4.5	4.0
35-39	85.3	87.4	83.0	82.4	84.3	80.3	3.4	3.6	3.2
40-44	86.1	87.6	84.6	83.6	84.7	82.3	3.0	3.3	2.6
45-49	85.7	86.8	84.5	83.0	84.0	82.0	3.1	3.2	3.0
50-54	79.6	84.0	75.2	77.1	81.5	72.8	3.1	3.0	3.2
55-59	60.8	76.6	45.9	59.2	74.4	44.8	2.6	2.8	2.4
60-64	39.2	54.5	26.2	38.6	53.6	25.9	1.5	1.8	1.0
65-69	25.8	37.6	16.8	25.7	37.5	16.8	0.4	0.5	0.3
70+	14.4	21.8	9.8	14.4	21.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.1

TABLE 7. POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPIITAL, GENDER AND AGE GROUPS, 2020
TOTAL

Aimags and the Capital	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
TOTAL	2 170 573	216 767	225 385	259 199	286 850	239 794	215 218	191 657	162 440	141 166	96 226	135 871
Arkhangai	64 919	7 526	8 106	7 461	7 064	6 395	6 391	5 836	5 053	4 105	2 792	4 190
Bayan-Ulgii	67 181	9 785	8 670	9 156	7 978	6 637	5 912	5 298	4 295	3 525	2 427	3 498
Bayankhongor	59 639	6 815	7 456	7 398	7 299	6 275	5 797	5 072	4 269	3 583	2 216	3 459
Bulgan	43 227	4 402	4 756	4 492	4 283	4 207	4 415	4 172	3 847	3 215	2 305	3 133
Govi-Altai	39 898	4 883	4 840	4 233	4 339	4 183	4 089	3 759	3 136	2 463	1 655	2 318
Dornogovi	47 494	5 027	4 969	5 763	6 457	5 492	4 799	4 106	3 402	2 902	2 021	2 556
Dornod	55 503	5 454	5 690	6 700	7 150	6 141	5 485	4 835	4 100	3 816	2 788	3 344
Dundgovi	32 561	3 645	3 872	3 491	3 491	3 368	3 165	2 802	2 443	2 210	1 595	2 479
Zavkhan	50 002	5 705	6 072	5 325	4 923	5 178	5 201	4 783	4 080	3 274	2 179	3 282
Uvurkhangai	79 560	9 220	9 859	8 966	9 024	8 131	7 779	7 113	5 997	4 960	3 238	5 273
Umnugovi	47 596	4 866	5 250	6 038	6 951	5 601	4 486	3 977	3 299	2 811	1 683	2 634
Sukhbaatar	43 107	4 485	4 765	5 191	5 187	4 859	4 503	3 778	3 172	2 667	1 995	2 505
Selenge	74 971	7 915	7 994	8 252	8 570	7 683	7 304	7 024	6 298	5 507	3 715	4 709
Tuv	63 747	6 416	6 533	6 829	6 994	6 615	6 304	5 827	5 202	4 758	3 486	4 783
Uvs	54 893	7 301	7 445	6 654	5 813	5 332	4 942	4 696	4 295	3 422	2 096	2 897
Khovd	58 345	7 477	8 212	7 096	6 414	5 553	5 436	4 945	4 143	3 480	2 317	3 272
Khuvsgul	91 813	10 257	10 602	10 911	10 730	9 065	9 029	8 416	7 193	6 200	3 954	5 456
Khentii	53 122	6 046	5 945	6 093	5 795	5 581	5 302	4 608	4 044	3 658	2 600	3 450
Darkhan-Uul	70 171	6 555	7 151	8 337	8 562	7 351	6 980	6 328	5 793	4 969	3 386	4 759
Orkhon	71 978	6 470	7 001	8 784	9 498	7 547	6 673	6 575	6 233	5 638	3 282	4 277
Govisumber	11 442	1 186	1 296	1 448	1 512	1 229	1 108	1 002	850	710	449	652
Ulaanbaatar	989 404	85 331	88 901	120 581	148 816	117 371	100 118	86 705	71 296	63 293	44 047	62 945

Continued table 7

MALE

Aimags and the Capital	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
TOTAL	1 051 567	110 141	113 271	130 143	143 491	119 621	106 169	93 162	76 257	64 238	41 768	53 306
Arkhangai	32 308	3 850	4 179	3 921	3 656	3 273	3 186	2 909	2 428	1 952	1 260	1 694
Bayan-Ulgii	33 219	4 950	4 367	4 593	4 070	3 316	2 982	2 543	2 103	1 634	1 138	1 523
Bayankhongor	28 840	3 336	3 806	3 810	3 681	3 051	2 868	2 426	2 052	1 641	906	1 263
Bulgan	21 842	2 305	2 448	2 390	2 250	2 165	2 319	2 123	1 924	1 517	1 070	1 331
Govi-Altai	19 544	2 521	2 462	2 156	2 199	2 109	2 009	1 902	1 523	1 128	725	810
Dornogovi	23 512	2 500	2 484	2 969	3 340	2 923	2 426	2 045	1 596	1 360	893	976
Dornod	27 813	2 824	2 868	3 540	3 750	3 251	2 844	2 447	1 985	1 779	1 221	1 304
Dundgovi	16 176	1 885	1 998	1 818	1 794	1 712	1 586	1 382	1 242	1 054	694	1 011
Zavkhan	24 574	2 929	3 178	2 788	2 457	2 572	2 533	2 363	1 992	1 551	992	1 219
Uvurkhangai	39 092	4 698	5 156	4 638	4 565	4 100	3 844	3 469	2 808	2 310	1 401	2 103
Umnugovi	24 168	2 476	2 700	3 140	3 651	2 939	2 339	2 099	1 628	1 387	802	1 007
Sukhbaatar	21 506	2 322	2 470	2 705	2 653	2 477	2 364	1 951	1 538	1 252	883	891
Selenge	37 954	4 024	4 189	4 489	4 585	4 032	3 828	3 520	2 981	2 637	1 686	1 983
Tuv	32 743	3 279	3 474	3 734	3 758	3 585	3 351	2 998	2 563	2 309	1 624	2 068
Uvs	27 210	3 706	3 844	3 494	2 971	2 720	2 456	2 297	2 017	1 658	962	1 085
Khovd	28 764	3 760	4 166	3 670	3 294	2 824	2 704	2 408	1 958	1 649	1 035	1 296
Khuvsgul	44 815	5 148	5 329	5 592	5 388	4 489	4 514	4 161	3 509	2 878	1 721	2 086
Khentii	26 747	3 117	3 160	3 255	2 992	2 891	2 703	2 243	1 982	1 754	1 251	1 399
Darkhan-Uul	33 779	3 310	3 533	4 313	4 391	3 637	3 406	3 029	2 699	2 161	1 408	1 892
Orkhon	34 726	3 271	3 505	4 444	4 821	3 682	3 314	3 122	2 842	2 519	1 509	1 697
Govisumber	5 686	587	692	763	783	640	531	495	389	346	200	260
Ulaanbaatar	466 549	43 343	43 263	57 921	72 442	57 233	48 062	41 230	32 498	27 762	18 387	24 408

Continued table 7

FEMALE

Aimags and the Capital	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
TOTAL	1 119 006	106 626	112 114	129 056	143 359	120 173	109 049	98 495	86 183	76 928	54 458	82 565
Arkhangai	32 611	3 676	3 927	3 540	3 408	3 122	3 205	2 927	2 625	2 153	1 532	2 496
Bayan-Ulgii	33 962	4 835	4 303	4 563	3 908	3 321	2 930	2 755	2 192	1 891	1 289	1 975
Bayankhongor	30 799	3 479	3 650	3 588	3 618	3 224	2 929	2 646	2 217	1 942	1 310	2 196
Bulgan	21 385	2 097	2 308	2 102	2 033	2 042	2 096	2 049	1 923	1 698	1 235	1 802
Govi-Altai	20 354	2 362	2 378	2 077	2 140	2 074	2 080	1 857	1 613	1 335	930	1 508
Dornogovi	23 982	2 527	2 485	2 794	3 117	2 569	2 373	2 061	1 806	1 542	1 128	1 580
Dornod	27 690	2 630	2 822	3 160	3 400	2 890	2 641	2 388	2 115	2 037	1 567	2 040
Dundgovi	16 385	1 760	1 874	1 673	1 697	1 656	1 579	1 420	1 201	1 156	901	1 468
Zavkhan	25 428	2 776	2 894	2 537	2 466	2 606	2 668	2 420	2 088	1 723	1 187	2 063
Uvurkhangai	40 468	4 522	4 703	4 328	4 459	4 031	3 935	3 644	3 189	2 650	1 837	3 170
Umnugovi	23 428	2 390	2 550	2 898	3 300	2 662	2 147	1 878	1 671	1 424	881	1 627
Sukhbaatar	21 601	2 163	2 295	2 486	2 534	2 382	2 139	1 827	1 634	1 415	1 112	1 614
Selenge	37 017	3 891	3 805	3 763	3 985	3 651	3 476	3 504	3 317	2 870	2 029	2 726
Tuv	31 004	3 137	3 059	3 095	3 236	3 030	2 953	2 829	2 639	2 449	1 862	2 715
Uvs	27 683	3 595	3 601	3 160	2 842	2 612	2 486	2 399	2 278	1 764	1 134	1 812
Khovd	29 581	3 717	4 046	3 426	3 120	2 729	2 732	2 537	2 185	1 831	1 282	1 976
Khuvsgul	46 998	5 109	5 273	5 319	5 342	4 576	4 515	4 255	3 684	3 322	2 233	3 370
Khentii	26 375	2 929	2 785	2 838	2 803	2 690	2 599	2 365	2 062	1 904	1 349	2 051
Darkhan-Uul	36 392	3 245	3 618	4 024	4 171	3 714	3 574	3 299	3 094	2 808	1 978	2 867
Orkhon	37 252	3 199	3 496	4 340	4 677	3 865	3 359	3 453	3 391	3 119	1 773	2 580
Govisumber	5 756	599	604	685	729	589	577	507	461	364	249	392
Ulaanbaatar	522 855	41 988	45 638	62 660	76 374	60 138	52 056	45 475	38 798	35 531	25 660	38 537

TABLE 8. LABOR FORCE, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, GENDER AND AGE GROUP, 2020

TOTAL

Aimags and the Capital	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
TOTAL	1 296 781	16 616	100 007	189 519	230 631	194 078	175 891	154 824	121 087	75 350	24 296	14 482
Arkhangai	42 464	663	4 028	6 077	6 239	5 741	5 778	5 171	4 267	2 663	1 094	743
Bayan-Ulgii	32 748	266	2 275	4 958	5 641	5 082	4 558	4 019	3 103	1 857	655	334
Bayankhongor	40 362	1 082	4 224	6 076	6 424	5 620	5 199	4 529	3 581	2 244	829	554
Bulgan	27 182	388	2 154	3 349	3 566	3 563	3 840	3 531	3 120	2 099	945	627
Govi-Altai	26 046	504	2 415	3 451	3 746	3 682	3 608	3 291	2 633	1 593	672	451
Dornogovi	30 212	540	2 687	4 579	5 389	4 578	4 016	3 353	2 566	1 530	625	349
Dornod	35 508	540	3 062	5 767	6 331	5 298	4 735	4 048	3 110	1 932	483	202
Dundgovi	21 364	415	2 099	2 867	3 025	2 986	2 845	2 492	2 021	1 410	676	528
Zavkhan	29 938	388	2 613	3 971	4 133	4 354	4 380	4 003	3 176	1 819	669	432
Uvurkhangai	51 303	1 023	5 073	7 135	7 785	7 108	6 828	6 262	4 904	2 935	1 218	1 032
Umnugovi	31 294	494	2 760	4 807	5 763	4 724	3 792	3 319	2 586	1 785	738	526
Sukhbaatar	28 091	715	2 807	4 333	4 508	4 239	3 891	3 153	2 411	1 344	493	197
Selenge	40 425	538	3 275	5 673	6 396	5 696	5 475	5 140	4 260	2 661	883	428
Tuv	38 509	516	3 124	5 173	5 615	5 379	5 224	4 825	3 984	2 699	1 205	765
Uvs	31 827	683	3 309	4 982	4 741	4 387	4 004	3 775	3 071	1 726	641	508
Khovd	32 559	470	3 280	5 062	5 101	4 446	4 341	4 012	3 015	1 847	645	340
Khuvsgul	55 096	886	4 611	7 874	8 840	7 435	7 529	6 927	5 487	3 473	1 251	783
Khentii	28 859	504	2 428	4 121	4 273	4 131	3 984	3 455	2 721	1 879	890	473
Darkhan-Uul	39 582	405	2 992	6 021	6 752	5 789	5 497	4 969	4 009	2 285	635	228
Orkhon	39 301	435	3 293	6 295	7 171	5 761	4 989	4 813	4 013	1 953	435	143
Govisumber	6 952	83	664	1 118	1 243	1 001	933	809	623	327	112	39
Ulaanbaatar	587 159	5 078	36 834	85 830	117 949	93 078	80 445	68 928	52 426	33 289	8 502	4 800

Continued table 8
MALE

Aimags and the Capital	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
TOTAL	686 163	12 158	57 779	101 939	121 867	101 251	88 816	75 881	59 112	43 579	14 885	8 896
Arkhangai	22 708	498	2 394	3 311	3 270	2 957	2 873	2 562	2 110	1 565	710	458
Bayan-Ulgii	17 918	211	1 367	2 734	3 038	2 620	2 416	2 018	1 643	1 175	463	233
Bayankhongor	21 100	792	2 446	3 270	3 278	2 763	2 575	2 167	1 772	1 276	457	304
Bulgan	14 849	312	1 257	1 885	1 935	1 868	2 019	1 788	1 616	1 161	603	405
Govi-Altai	13 664	382	1 386	1 800	1 927	1 870	1 777	1 670	1 303	911	385	253
Dornogovi	16 434	408	1 576	2 529	2 957	2 525	2 046	1 682	1 248	895	377	191
Dornod	19 369	409	1 812	3 119	3 372	2 831	2 454	2 062	1 543	1 274	343	150
Dundgovi	11 402	345	1 245	1 557	1 558	1 529	1 418	1 209	1 044	807	364	326
Zavkhan	16 187	318	1 538	2 181	2 122	2 234	2 218	2 024	1 637	1 178	473	264
Uvurkhangai	27 485	780	3 105	3 918	4 076	3 653	3 411	3 076	2 370	1 731	750	615
Umnugovi	17 489	373	1 641	2 709	3 217	2 605	2 013	1 789	1 343	1 071	434	294
Sukhbaatar	15 416	587	1 683	2 379	2 371	2 197	2 039	1 609	1 228	861	334	128
Selenge	22 859	398	2 056	3 350	3 662	3 172	2 954	2 578	2 138	1 676	587	288
Tuv	21 676	385	1 920	3 001	3 124	3 010	2 794	2 483	2 034	1 667	753	505
Uvs	17 113	529	1 956	2 701	2 458	2 288	2 009	1 856	1 559	1 075	408	274
Khovd	17 870	372	1 893	2 791	2 755	2 369	2 229	2 035	1 559	1 205	446	216
Khuvsgul	29 384	654	2 694	4 237	4 609	3 788	3 830	3 457	2 811	2 057	801	446
Khentii	15 909	411	1 528	2 332	2 285	2 224	2 070	1 665	1 385	1 128	586	295
Darkhan-Uul	21 415	293	1 776	3 432	3 786	3 079	2 776	2 412	1 983	1 334	396	148
Orkhon	21 061	298	1 891	3 520	4 003	3 009	2 537	2 318	1 919	1 180	289	97
Govisumber	3 697	61	402	621	655	518	448	386	300	205	74	27
Ulaanbaatar	301 158	3 342	20 213	44 562	61 409	48 142	39 910	33 035	24 567	18 147	4 852	2 979

Continued table 8

FEMALE

Aimags and the Capital	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
TOTAL	610 618	4 458	42 228	87 580	108 764	92 827	87 075	78 943	61 975	31 771	9 411	5 586
Arkhangai	19 756	165	1 634	2 766	2 969	2 784	2 905	2 609	2 157	1 098	384	285
Bayan-Ulgii	14 830	55	908	2 224	2 603	2 462	2 142	2 001	1 460	682	192	101
Bayankhongor	19 262	290	1 778	2 806	3 146	2 857	2 624	2 362	1 809	968	372	250
Bulgan	12 333	76	897	1 464	1 631	1 695	1 821	1 743	1 504	938	342	222
Govi-Altai	12 382	122	1 029	1 651	1 819	1 812	1 831	1 621	1 330	682	287	198
Dornogovi	13 778	132	1 111	2 050	2 432	2 053	1 970	1 671	1 318	635	248	158
Dornod	16 139	131	1 250	2 648	2 959	2 467	2 281	1 986	1 567	658	140	52
Dundgovi	9 962	70	854	1 310	1 467	1 457	1 427	1 283	977	603	312	202
Zavkhan	13 751	70	1 075	1 790	2 011	2 120	2 162	1 979	1 539	641	196	168
Uvurkhangai	23 818	243	1 968	3 217	3 709	3 455	3 417	3 186	2 534	1 204	468	417
Umnugovi	13 805	121	1 119	2 098	2 546	2 119	1 779	1 530	1 243	714	304	232
Sukhbaatar	12 675	128	1 124	1 954	2 137	2 042	1 852	1 544	1 183	483	159	69
Selenge	17 566	140	1 219	2 323	2 734	2 524	2 521	2 562	2 122	985	296	140
Tuv	16 833	131	1 204	2 172	2 491	2 369	2 430	2 342	1 950	1 032	452	260
Uvs	14 714	154	1 353	2 281	2 283	2 099	1 995	1 919	1 512	651	233	234
Khovd	14 689	98	1 387	2 271	2 346	2 077	2 112	1 977	1 456	642	199	124
Khuvsgul	25 712	232	1 917	3 637	4 231	3 647	3 699	3 470	2 676	1 416	450	337
Khentii	12 950	93	900	1 789	1 988	1 907	1 914	1 790	1 336	751	304	178
Darkhan-Uul	18 167	112	1 216	2 589	2 966	2 710	2 721	2 557	2 026	951	239	80
Orkhon	18 240	137	1 402	2 775	3 168	2 752	2 452	2 495	2 094	773	146	46
Govisumber	3 255	22	262	497	588	483	485	423	323	122	38	12
Ulaanbaatar	286 001	1 736	16 621	41 268	56 540	44 936	40 535	35 893	27 859	15 142	3 650	1 821

TABLE 9. OUTSIDE OF THE LABOR FORCE, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, AGE GROUPS, 2020

TOTAL

Aimags and the Capital	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
TOTAL	873 792	200 151	125 378	69 680	56 219	45 716	39 327	36 833	41 353	65 816	71 930	121 389
Arkhangai	22 455	6 863	4 078	1 384	825	654	613	665	786	1 442	1 698	3 447
Bayan-Ulgii	34 433	9 519	6 395	4 198	2 337	1 555	1 354	1 279	1 192	1 668	1 772	3 164
Bayankhongor	19 277	5 733	3 232	1 322	875	655	598	543	688	1 339	1 387	2 905
Bulgan	16 045	4 014	2 602	1 143	717	644	575	641	727	1 116	1 360	2 506
Govi-Altai	13 852	4 379	2 425	782	593	501	481	468	503	870	983	1 867
Dornogovi	17 282	4 487	2 282	1 184	1 068	914	783	753	836	1 372	1 396	2 207
Dornod	19 995	4 914	2 628	933	819	843	750	787	990	1 884	2 305	3 142
Dundgovi	11 197	3 230	1 773	624	466	382	320	310	422	800	919	1 951
Zavkhan	20 064	5 317	3 459	1 354	790	824	821	780	904	1 455	1 510	2 850
Uvurkhangai	28 257	8 197	4 786	1 831	1 239	1 023	951	851	1 093	2 025	2 020	4 241
Umnugovi	16 302	4 372	2 490	1 231	1 188	877	694	658	713	1 026	945	2 108
Sukhbaatar	15 016	3 770	1 958	858	679	620	612	625	761	1 323	1 502	2 308
Selenge	34 546	7 377	4 719	2 579	2 174	1 987	1 829	1 884	2 038	2 846	2 832	4 281
Tuv	25 238	5 900	3 409	1 656	1 379	1 236	1 080	1 002	1 218	2 059	2 281	4 018
Uvs	23 066	6 618	4 136	1 672	1 072	945	938	921	1 224	1 696	1 455	2 389
Khovd	25 786	7 007	4 932	2 034	1 313	1 107	1 095	933	1 128	1 633	1 672	2 932
Khuvsgul	36 717	9 371	5 991	3 037	1 890	1 630	1 500	1 489	1 706	2 727	2 703	4 673
Khentii	24 263	5 542	3 517	1 972	1 522	1 450	1 318	1 153	1 323	1 779	1 710	2 977
Darkhan-Uul	30 589	6 150	4 159	2 316	1 810	1 562	1 483	1 359	1 784	2 684	2 751	4 531
Orkhon	32 677	6 035	3 708	2 489	2 327	1 786	1 684	1 762	2 220	3 685	2 847	4 134
Govisumber	4 490	1 103	632	330	269	228	175	193	227	383	337	613
Ulaanbaatar	402 245	80 253	52 067	34 751	30 867	24 293	19 673	17 777	18 870	30 004	35 545	58 145

Continued table 9

MALE

Aimags and the Capital	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
TOTAL	365 404	97 983	55 492	28 204	21 624	18 370	17 353	17 281	17 145	20 659	26 883	44 410
Arkhangai	9 600	3 352	1 785	610	386	316	313	347	318	387	550	1 236
Bayan-Ulgii	15 301	4 739	3 000	1 859	1 032	696	566	525	460	459	675	1 290
Bayankhongor	7 740	2 544	1 360	540	403	288	293	259	280	365	449	959
Bulgan	6 993	1 993	1 191	505	315	297	300	335	308	356	467	926
Govi-Altai	5 880	2 139	1 076	356	272	239	232	232	220	217	340	557
Dornogovi	7 078	2 092	908	440	383	398	380	363	348	465	516	785
Dornod	8 444	2 415	1 056	421	378	420	390	385	442	505	878	1 154
Dundgovi	4 774	1 540	753	261	236	183	168	173	198	247	330	685
Zavkhan	8 387	2 611	1 640	607	335	338	315	339	355	373	519	955
Uvurkhangai	11 607	3 918	2 051	720	489	447	433	393	438	579	651	1 488
Umnugovi	6 679	2 103	1 059	431	434	334	326	310	285	316	368	713
Sukhbaatar	6 090	1 735	787	326	282	280	325	342	310	391	549	763
Selenge	15 095	3 626	2 133	1 139	923	860	874	942	843	961	1 099	1 695
Tuv	11 067	2 894	1 554	733	634	575	557	515	529	642	871	1 563
Uvs	10 097	3 177	1 888	793	513	432	447	441	458	583	554	811
Khovd	10 894	3 388	2 273	879	539	455	475	373	399	444	589	1 080
Khuvsgul	15 431	4 494	2 635	1 355	779	701	684	704	698	821	920	1 640
Khentii	10 838	2 706	1 632	923	707	667	633	578	597	626	665	1 104
Darkhan-Uul	12 364	3 017	1 757	881	605	558	630	617	716	827	1 012	1 744
Orkhon	13 665	2 973	1 614	924	818	673	777	804	923	1 339	1 220	1 600
Govisumber	1 989	526	290	142	128	122	83	109	89	141	126	233
Ulaanbaatar	165 391	40 001	23 050	13 359	11 033	9 091	8 152	8 195	7 931	9 615	13 535	21 429

Continued table 9

FEMALE

Aimags and the Capital	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
TOTAL	508 388	102 168	69 886	41 476	34 595	27 346	21 974	19 552	24 208	45 157	45 047	76 979
Arkhangai	12 855	3 511	2 293	774	439	338	300	318	468	1 055	1 148	2 211
Bayan-Ulgii	19 132	4 780	3 395	2 339	1 305	859	788	754	732	1 209	1 097	1 874
Bayankhongor	11 537	3 189	1 872	782	472	367	305	284	408	974	938	1 946
Bulgan	9 052	2 021	1 411	638	402	347	275	306	419	760	893	1 580
Govi-Altai	7 972	2 240	1 349	426	321	262	249	236	283	653	643	1 310
Dornogovi	10 204	2 395	1 374	744	685	516	403	390	488	907	880	1 422
Dornod	11 551	2 499	1 572	512	441	423	360	402	548	1 379	1 427	1 988
Dundgovi	6 423	1 690	1 020	363	230	199	152	137	224	553	589	1 266
Zavkhan	11 677	2 706	1 819	747	455	486	506	441	549	1 082	991	1 895
Uvurkhangai	16 650	4 279	2 735	1 111	750	576	518	458	655	1 446	1 369	2 753
Umnugovi	9 623	2 269	1 431	800	754	543	368	348	428	710	577	1 395
Sukhbaatar	8 926	2 035	1 171	532	397	340	287	283	451	932	953	1 545
Selenge	19 451	3 751	2 586	1 440	1 251	1 127	955	942	1 195	1 885	1 733	2 586
Tuv	14 171	3 006	1 855	923	745	661	523	487	689	1 417	1 410	2 455
Uvs	12 969	3 441	2 248	879	559	513	491	480	766	1 113	901	1 578
Khovd	14 892	3 619	2 659	1 155	774	652	620	560	729	1 189	1 083	1 852
Khuvsgul	21 286	4 877	3 356	1 682	1 111	929	816	785	1 008	1 906	1 783	3 033
Khentii	13 425	2 836	1 885	1 049	815	783	685	575	726	1 153	1 045	1 873
Darkhan-Uul	18 225	3 133	2 402	1 435	1 205	1 004	853	742	1 068	1 857	1 739	2 787
Orkhon	19 012	3 062	2 094	1 565	1 509	1 113	907	958	1 297	2 346	1 627	2 534
Govisumber	2 501	577	342	188	141	106	92	84	138	242	211	380
Ulaanbaatar	236 854	40 252	29 017	21 392	19 834	15 202	11 521	9 582	10 939	20 389	22 010	36 716

TABLE 10. EMPLOYEES, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, BY GENDER, AGE GROUP, 2020

TOTAL

Aimags and the Capital	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
TOTAL	1 167 921	15 868	93 712	172 869	206 557	173 712	157 103	137 828	107 344	64 970	23 606	14 352
Arkhangai	40 657	620	3 738	5 686	5 936	5 578	5 619	5 008	4 095	2 571	1 068	738
Bayan-Ulgii	27 779	246	1 892	4 073	4 655	4 315	3 946	3 429	2 655	1 659	587	322
Bayankhongor	37 946	1 040	4 043	5 667	5 954	5 278	4 891	4 276	3 352	2 092	802	551
Bulgan	25 823	379	2 066	3 141	3 366	3 374	3 661	3 357	2 968	1 982	909	620
Govi-Altai	24 864	490	2 282	3 210	3 542	3 519	3 481	3 172	2 524	1 533	661	450
Dornogovi	29 158	522	2 582	4 403	5 208	4 415	3 898	3 223	2 465	1 481	614	347
Dornod	28 116	440	2 342	4 386	5 044	4 260	3 852	3 267	2 379	1 511	435	200
Dundgovi	20 470	400	1 997	2 726	2 870	2 877	2 743	2 378	1 929	1 355	669	526
Zavkhan	28 220	367	2 430	3 685	3 884	4 112	4 150	3 777	3 006	1 726	651	432
Uvurkhangai	49 708	996	4 879	6 865	7 525	6 865	6 634	6 107	4 761	2 850	1 198	1 028
Umnugovi	30 024	465	2 618	4 563	5 519	4 561	3 641	3 197	2 494	1 718	723	525
Sukhbaatar	26 286	671	2 532	3 992	4 203	4 007	3 662	2 974	2 273	1 288	487	197
Selenge	38 341	518	3 155	5 325	5 994	5 367	5 194	4 890	4 064	2 563	847	424
Tuv	37 496	500	2 993	4 978	5 436	5 231	5 111	4 725	3 899	2 656	1 202	765
Uvs	30 485	674	3 117	4 652	4 504	4 218	3 859	3 663	2 971	1 688	632	507
Khovd	30 503	444	2 984	4 541	4 732	4 186	4 144	3 858	2 886	1 767	626	335
Khuvsgul	52 212	859	4 402	7 366	8 288	7 036	7 163	6 577	5 228	3 305	1 216	772
Khentii	27 557	488	2 316	3 883	4 013	3 927	3 800	3 332	2 627	1 826	872	473
Darkhan-Uul	36 548	358	2 743	5 544	6 288	5 374	5 061	4 596	3 678	2 092	593	221
Orkhon	37 356	394	3 022	5 921	6 800	5 482	4 786	4 599	3 883	1 900	426	143
Govisumber	6 411	80	623	1 038	1 134	921	855	746	573	301	103	37
Ulaanbaatar	501 961	4 917	34 956	77 224	101 662	78 809	66 952	56 677	42 634	25 106	8 285	4 739

Continued table 10
MALE

Aimags and the Capital	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
TOTAL	617 419	11 691	54 393	93 189	108 674	90 028	78 374	66 968	52 421	38 500	14 387	8 794
Arkhangai	21 632	467	2 240	3 090	3 089	2 843	2 775	2 477	2 007	1 499	691	454
Bayan-Ulgii	15 465	200	1 185	2 296	2 539	2 254	2 095	1 746	1 420	1 075	430	225
Bayankhongor	19 895	767	2 350	3 064	3 056	2 593	2 422	2 053	1 657	1 194	438	301
Bulgan	14 098	303	1 217	1 763	1 821	1 777	1 908	1 694	1 532	1 108	577	398
Govi-Altai	13 080	379	1 322	1 683	1 826	1 789	1 719	1 609	1 253	871	377	252
Dornogovi	15 900	398	1 528	2 443	2 871	2 441	1 986	1 618	1 196	860	369	190
Dornod	15 772	358	1 463	2 473	2 801	2 357	2 028	1 681	1 201	966	296	148
Dundgovi	10 879	335	1 185	1 490	1 468	1 467	1 351	1 144	989	767	359	324
Zavkhan	15 311	306	1 445	2 041	1 988	2 119	2 102	1 913	1 561	1 117	455	264
Uvurkhangai	26 634	764	2 990	3 795	3 935	3 529	3 306	2 994	2 296	1 676	735	614
Umnugovi	16 753	354	1 557	2 579	3 087	2 512	1 908	1 718	1 297	1 026	422	293
Sukhbaatar	14 423	558	1 557	2 194	2 196	2 077	1 905	1 504	1 164	812	328	128
Selenge	21 616	383	1 986	3 143	3 423	2 978	2 780	2 434	2 029	1 616	559	285
Tuv	21 091	378	1 857	2 888	3 021	2 914	2 723	2 425	1 991	1 638	751	505
Uvs	16 420	523	1 852	2 535	2 341	2 196	1 924	1 810	1 517	1 048	401	273
Khovd	16 819	356	1 732	2 541	2 566	2 246	2 127	1 956	1 493	1 157	433	212
Khuvsgul	27 923	635	2 576	3 982	4 322	3 590	3 658	3 285	2 692	1 967	779	437
Khentii	15 171	400	1 463	2 194	2 148	2 119	1 960	1 592	1 336	1 092	572	295
Darkhan-Uul	19 798	265	1 644	3 197	3 543	2 859	2 541	2 222	1 816	1 202	366	143
Orkhon	19 937	274	1 736	3 314	3 781	2 848	2 413	2 205	1 848	1 141	280	97
Govisumber	3 383	59	378	582	606	470	395	346	269	187	66	25
Ulaanbaatar	255 419	3 229	19 130	39 902	52 246	40 050	32 348	26 542	19 857	14 481	4 703	2 931

Continued table 10
FEMALE

Aimags and the Capital	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
TOTAL	550 502	4 177	39 319	79 680	97 883	83 684	78 729	70 860	54 923	26 470	9 219	5 558
Arkhangai	19 025	153	1 498	2 596	2 847	2 735	2 844	2 531	2 088	1 072	377	284
Bayan-Ulgii	12 314	46	707	1 777	2 116	2 061	1 851	1 683	1 235	584	157	97
Bayankhongor	18 051	273	1 693	2 603	2 898	2 685	2 469	2 223	1 695	898	364	250
Bulgan	11 725	76	849	1 378	1 545	1 597	1 753	1 663	1 436	874	332	222
Govi-Altai	11 784	111	960	1 527	1 716	1 730	1 762	1 563	1 271	662	284	198
Dornogovi	13 258	124	1 054	1 960	2 337	1 974	1 912	1 605	1 269	621	245	157
Dornod	12 344	82	879	1 913	2 243	1 903	1 824	1 586	1 178	545	139	52
Dundgovi	9 591	65	812	1 236	1 402	1 410	1 392	1 234	940	588	310	202
Zavkhan	12 909	61	985	1 644	1 896	1 993	2 048	1 864	1 445	609	196	168
Uvurkhangai	23 074	232	1 889	3 070	3 590	3 336	3 328	3 113	2 465	1 174	463	414
Umnugovi	13 271	111	1 061	1 984	2 432	2 049	1 733	1 479	1 197	692	301	232
Sukhbaatar	11 863	113	975	1 798	2 007	1 930	1 757	1 470	1 109	476	159	69
Selenge	16 725	135	1 169	2 182	2 571	2 389	2 414	2 456	2 035	947	288	139
Tuv	16 405	122	1 136	2 090	2 415	2 317	2 388	2 300	1 908	1 018	451	260
Uvs	14 065	151	1 265	2 117	2 163	2 022	1 935	1 853	1 454	640	231	234
Khovd	13 684	88	1 252	2 000	2 166	1 940	2 017	1 902	1 393	610	193	123
Khuvsgul	24 289	224	1 826	3 384	3 966	3 446	3 505	3 292	2 536	1 338	437	335
Khentii	12 386	88	853	1 689	1 865	1 808	1 840	1 740	1 291	734	300	178
Darkhan-Uul	16 750	93	1 099	2 347	2 745	2 515	2 520	2 374	1 862	890	227	78
Orkhon	17 419	120	1 286	2 607	3 019	2 634	2 373	2 394	2 035	759	146	46
Govisumber	3 028	21	245	456	528	451	460	400	304	114	37	12
Ulaanbaatar	246 542	1 688	15 826	37 322	49 416	38 759	34 604	30 135	22 777	10 625	3 582	1 808

TABLE 11. UNEMPLOYED, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, GENDER, AGE GROUP, 2020

TOTAL

Aimags and the Capital	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
TOTAL	128 860	748	6 295	16 650	24 074	20 366	18 788	16 996	13 743	10 380	690	130
Arkhangai	1 807	43	290	391	303	163	159	163	172	92	26	5
Bayan-Ulgii	4 969	20	383	885	986	767	612	590	448	198	68	12
Bayankhongor	2 416	42	181	409	470	342	308	253	229	152	27	3
Bulgan	1 359	9	88	208	200	189	179	174	152	117	36	7
Govi-Altai	1 182	14	133	241	204	163	127	119	109	60	11	1
Dornogovi	1 054	18	105	176	181	163	118	130	101	49	11	2
Dornod	7 392	100	720	1 381	1 287	1 038	883	781	731	421	48	2
Dundgovi	894	15	102	141	155	109	102	114	92	55	7	2
Zavkhan	1 718	21	183	286	249	242	230	226	170	93	18	-
Uvurkhangai	1 595	27	194	270	260	243	194	155	143	85	20	4
Umnugovi	1 270	29	142	244	244	163	151	122	92	67	15	1
Sukhbaatar	1 805	44	275	341	305	232	229	179	138	56	6	-
Selenge	2 084	20	120	348	402	329	281	250	196	98	36	4
Tuv	1 013	16	131	195	179	148	113	100	85	43	3	-
Uvs	1 342	9	192	330	237	169	145	112	100	38	9	1
Khovd	2 056	26	296	521	369	260	197	154	129	80	19	5
Khuvsgul	2 884	27	209	508	552	399	366	350	259	168	35	11
Khentii	1 302	16	112	238	260	204	184	123	94	53	18	-
Darkhan-Uul	3 034	47	249	477	464	415	436	373	331	193	42	7
Orkhon	1 945	41	271	374	371	279	203	214	130	53	9	-
Govisumber	541	3	41	80	109	80	78	63	50	26	9	2
Ulaanbaatar	85 198	161	1 878	8 606	16 287	14 269	13 493	12 251	9 792	8 183	217	61

Continued table 11

MALE

Aimags and the Capital	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
TOTAL	68 744	467	3 386	8 750	13 193	11 223	10 442	8 913	6 691	5 079	498	102
Arkhangai	1 076	31	154	221	181	114	98	85	103	66	19	4
Bayan-Ulgii	2 453	11	182	438	499	366	321	272	223	100	33	8
Bayankhongor	1 205	25	96	206	222	170	153	114	115	82	19	3
Bulgan	751	9	40	122	114	91	111	94	84	53	26	7
Govi-Altai	584	3	64	117	101	81	58	61	50	40	8	1
Dornogovi	534	10	48	86	86	84	60	64	52	35	8	1
Dornod	3 597	51	349	646	571	474	426	381	342	308	47	2
Dundgovi	523	10	60	67	90	62	67	65	55	40	5	2
Zavkhan	876	12	93	140	134	115	116	111	76	61	18	-
Uvurkhangai	851	16	115	123	141	124	105	82	74	55	15	1
Umnugovi	736	19	84	130	130	93	105	71	46	45	12	1
Sukhbaatar	993	29	126	185	175	120	134	105	64	49	6	-
Selenge	1 243	15	70	207	239	194	174	144	109	60	28	3
Tuv	585	7	63	113	103	96	71	58	43	29	2	-
Uvs	693	6	104	166	117	92	85	46	42	27	7	1
Khovd	1 051	16	161	250	189	123	102	79	66	48	13	4
Khuvsgul	1 461	19	118	255	287	198	172	172	119	90	22	9
Khentii	738	11	65	138	137	105	110	73	49	36	14	-
Darkhan-Uul	1 617	28	132	235	243	220	235	190	167	132	30	5
Orkhon	1 124	24	155	206	222	161	124	113	71	39	9	-
Govisumber	314	2	24	39	49	48	53	40	31	18	8	2
Ulaanbaatar	45 739	113	1 083	4 660	9 163	8 092	7 562	6 493	4 710	3 666	149	48

Continued table 11

FEMALE

Aimags and the Capital	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
TOTAL	60 116	281	2 909	7 900	10 881	9 143	8 346	8 083	7 052	5 301	192	28
Arkhangai	731	12	136	170	122	49	61	78	69	26	7	1
Bayan-Ulgii	2 516	9	201	447	487	401	291	318	225	98	35	4
Bayankhongor	1 211	17	85	203	248	172	155	139	114	70	8	-
Bulgan	608	-	48	86	86	98	68	80	68	64	10	-
Govi-Altai	598	11	69	124	103	82	69	58	59	20	3	-
Dornogovi	520	8	57	90	95	79	58	66	49	14	3	1
Dornod	3 795	49	371	735	716	564	457	400	389	113	1	-
Dundgovi	371	5	42	74	65	47	35	49	37	15	2	-
Zavkhan	842	9	90	146	115	127	114	115	94	32	-	-
Uvurkhangai	744	11	79	147	119	119	89	73	69	30	5	3
Umnugovi	534	10	58	114	114	70	46	51	46	22	3	-
Sukhbaatar	812	15	149	156	130	112	95	74	74	7	-	-
Selenge	841	5	50	141	163	135	107	106	87	38	8	1
Tuv	428	9	68	82	76	52	42	42	42	14	1	-
Uvs	649	3	88	164	120	77	60	66	58	11	2	-
Khovd	1 005	10	135	271	180	137	95	75	63	32	6	1
Khuvsgul	1 423	8	91	253	265	201	194	178	140	78	13	2
Khentii	564	5	47	100	123	99	74	50	45	17	4	-
Darkhan-Uul	1 417	19	117	242	221	195	201	183	164	61	12	2
Orkhon	821	17	116	168	149	118	79	101	59	14	-	-
Govisumber	227	1	17	41	60	32	25	23	19	8	1	-
Ulaanbaatar	39 459	48	795	3 946	7 124	6 177	5 931	5 758	5 082	4 517	68	13