NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE
OF MONGOLIA

2020 POPULATION AND HOUSING
CENSUS OF MONGOLIA

NATIONAL REPORT

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FOREWORD



In 2020, Mongolia presented a Population and Housing Census report to you upon undertaking it 11th time in its history.

Making the nation's population census data available is one of the pivotal commitments of the United Nations member states.

The Government of Mongolia fulfilled this commitment and successfully undertaken the Population and Housing Census in 2020 in line with the Law on Population and Housing Census of Mongolia and the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Census, Revision 3, adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

The Population and Housing Census in 2020, within the framework of Housing census was undertaken which has not been conducted since 1969.

A State Commission on Population and Housing Census, led by the Prime Minister of Mongolia, was established by the Parliament Resolution 77 in 2017. In the past two and a half years, the State Commission on Population and Housing Census, the National Statistics Office, the Census Commission at all administrative units and the Adhoc census bureaus successfully fulfilled their commitments by undertaking this unified national effort and making the census report available and accessible.

The Government of Mongolia, for the first time, fully funded the operational cost of this census devising a combined method of the registration and traditional enumeration, under the motto "The state is dear to people which the state treasures", from the state budget. Each and every step of the census used the cutting-edge technologies and geographical information system, in particular using tablets for the data collection for the housing census, while ensuring alignment between different databases that managed by the public organizations.

The Population and Housing Census is a comprehensive undertaking from capturing a total population of a country in a preidentified time period along with housing data and other baselines for making the demographic and socio-economic analysis to making the result available to the public.

The Parliament Resolution 77, 2017 set the date for commencing the Population and Housing Census at midnight of January 8-9th, 2020 at 12.00 am.

The Chair of the Population and Housing Census Commission, the Prime Minister of Mongolia, disseminated the total enumerated population of Mongolia, 3 296 866, to the public on June 9, 2020.

The Mongolian population was 647.5 thousand in the first census in the 20th century and 1918, whereas it increased five times as of today.

This report contains 12 chapters and annexes covering the key indicators of the census. The chapter 1 includes the highlights and management aspects of the census. The chapters 2-4 contain the key indicators such as the population, growth, age, and sex structure, citizenship, ethnicity and religion, and population distribution, settlement and urbanization. The internal migration, education and literacy, household and marital status, mobile phone and internet users, employment status and Mongolian citizens residing abroad are compiled in the separate chapters respectively. Compilation of the functional

disability and the housing census were made based on the new methodology and illustrated in the new chapters respectively.

This report ensures comparability of the census data with the previous census indicators and entails some new key indicators at the soum and bag levels.

On the basis of this census data, a midterm population census will be undertaken by aimags and the capital, and population projection (from 2020 to 2050) will be carried out and disseminated to the public at the national, aimags and the capital level and by age, sex and others.

The census report will be made readily available and widely accessible both in print and electronic versions by taking advantage of the cutting-edge technologies.

CHAIRPERSON OF NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE
DEPUTY CHAIR OF STATE COMMISSION
ON POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS  ARIUNZAYA AYUSH

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF MONGOLIA



Dear Colleagues at National Statistics Office,

Dear fellow citizens of Mongolia,

Mongolia successfully undertook its 11th Population and Housing Census.

I am honored to congratulate to the 19 thousand staff and public servants who intangibly contributed to the Population Housing Census 2020 and Housing Census 2019 respectively.

The census shows that the Mongolian population reached 3 296 966, an average growth rate of 2.2 percent, in 2010-2020. The population growth is one of the policy priorities for our sovereignty, and this priority will stay the same in the decades to come.

The history of the modern census is relatively shallow, however the ancient historical records exhibit that Mongolians enumerated its citizens in ways of registering belongings and assets, levying tax, and enumerating warriors for the safeguarding the sovereignty.

This census not only captured the total population of Mongolia, population age and sex structure, population growth, internal migration, education and employment status but a very detailed analysis of the housing by their type, capacity, structure and infrastructure.

In other words, You and me, we all have the readily made available up-to-date data that is crucial for assessing and evaluating the ongoing development policy and programs and for identifying areas that need improvements for more effective service and program delivery. Therefore, I call for an action for a use of the 2020 Population and Housing Census data as an evidence-based approach for any decision, planning exercises and/or public policy initiatives at the national level.

May each and every citizen of Mongolia benefit from the development policy and program outcomes.



June 12, 2020
Government House
Ulaanbaatar

MESSAGE FROM THE SPEAKER OF THE PARLIAMENT OF MONGOLIA



Dear Members of Parliament,

Dear fellow citizens of Mongolia,

The 11th Population and Housing Census 2020 was undertaken in line with the Law on Statistics of Mongolia and the Law on Population and Housing Census.

The date for undertaking of the Population and Housing Census 2020 was commenced at midnight of January 8-9th, 2020 at 00 /zero zero/ am and the census activities were commenced on January 9th of 2020, at 8 am as set forth by the Parliament Resolution 77, of December 8, 2017.

The data collection was completed over a period of a week, January 9-15, by 10 pm as stipulated by the Law on Population and Housing Census.

This census enabled the accurate analysis of the demography, the evaluation of the level of socio-economic development, and provided the up-to-date data for identifying the future development prospects of the country. The census data is comparable and met the requirements of the international community and serves the needs of policymakers at all the levels of Government, NGOs, manufactures, businesses researchers and academics.

I urge you to use the Population and Housing Census data for as it is an efficient tool for any effort for the development of the nation.

I am grateful to each and every citizen who actively engaged and collaborated in the census undertaking by letting the Enumerators in to their homes without any hurdles and providing them with the accurate data on household members and housing conditions.

I, therefore, acknowledge the National Statistics Office for its leadership for this major and critical undertaking by providing the Ministries, the Governors of aimag and Capital City, the Census Commission at all administrative levels, staff of the Adhoc census bureaus, Enumerators and Supervisors with the high-quality methodological guidance and management.

Furthermore, I would like to congratulate and wish success to each and every staff and public servants for their successful engagement in the Population and Housing Census.

МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ИХ ХУРЛЫН ДАРГА

ZANDANSHATAR GOMBOJAV

Government House, Ulaanbaatar
June 9, 2020

FOREWORD BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF MONGOLIA AND CHAIR OF STATE COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS



It is my pleasure to extend my greetings to all Mongolians residing and working in our beautiful homeland and Mongolians residing in all parts of the world.

As recommended by the United Nations, over 200 countries, including 52 Asian countries, are undertaking a Population Census around 2020, and as of June 1, 2020, 46.0 percent of the world's 7.8 billion population have been officially counted.

Mongolia has successfully organized the 11th Population and Housing Census under the motto "The state is dear to people which the state treasures" and presents the census results hereby.

As of January 9, 2020, the population of Mongolia reached 3 296 866.

The integrated report of the Population and Housing Census 2020 and other reports for detailed research and analysis will be made available to the public in both print and electronically.

Pursuant to the Parliament Resolution 77, 2017 on "Establishment of a State Commission on Population and Housing Census" and the Resolution 2, 2018 on "Appointment of aimags and the Capital City Census Commissions", the Government members and Governors of all level of the Government attached a great significance to the census and ensured delivery of the related legal mandates.

The Population and Housing Census data plays a pivotal role in any Government policy and planning initiatives. In particular, it serves as indispensable evidence and data source for identifying the economic activity and the employment status of the population over a specific period of time and for developing policy and programs for increasing employment and reducing unemployment and poverty followed by a pertinent decision-making and evaluation of effectiveness of the policy and programs.

It is noteworthy that the support and active participation of citizens and the public have been remarkable and the key success factor for the census undertaking.

I would like to acknowledge and express our gratitude to all media outlets, mobile operators and companies that have contributed to the public relations component of the census for disseminating the purpose and significance of the census to the public, which resulted in the effective undertaking of the Population and Housing Census.

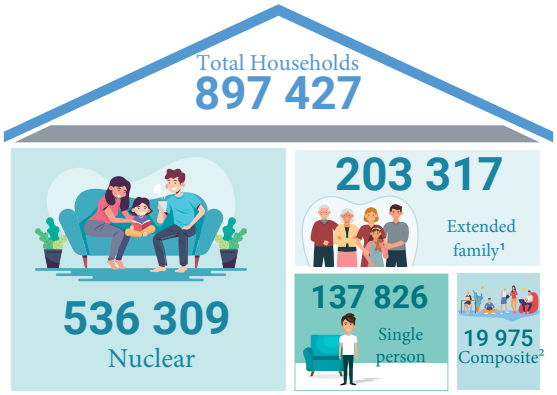
On behalf of the State Commission on Population and Housing Census, our deepest appreciation goes to the National Statistics Office and its affiliate organizations, which played a key role in providing the stakeholders with the unified management, methodology and instructions throughout the country, for a high-quality organization and management of the census and processing of the data in a short period of time.

**THE PRIME MINISTER OF MONGOLIA,
CHAIR OF THE STATE COMMISSION ON
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS**

**KHURELSUKH
UKHNAA**

OVERALL RESULT SUMMARY

HOUSEHOLDS

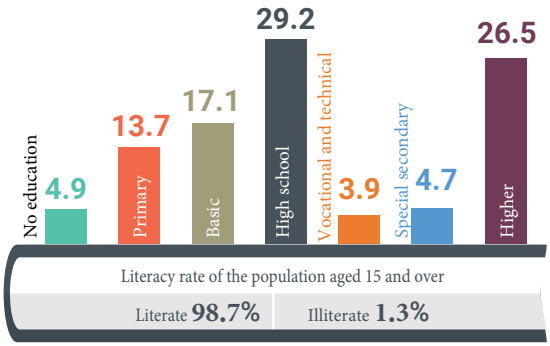


[1]Two or more interrelated families living as one household

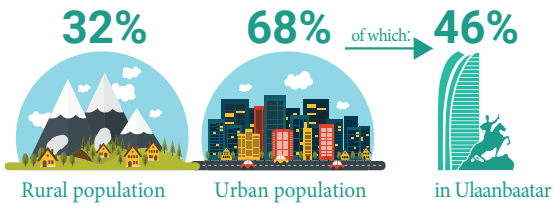
[2]People who share their residence with unrelated individuals

EDUCATION LEVEL

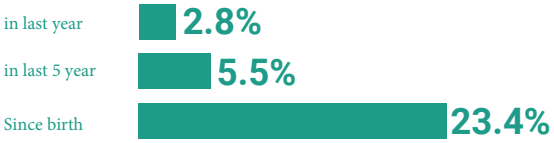
for population aged 10 and over



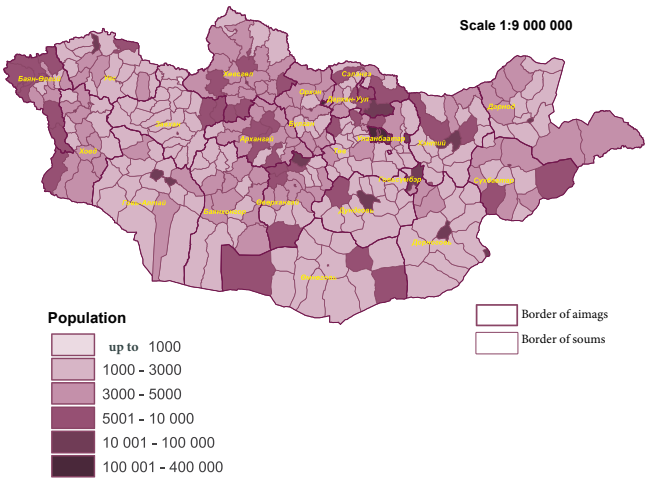
SETTLEMENT AND MIGRATION



SHARE OF MIGRATION BETWEEN AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL

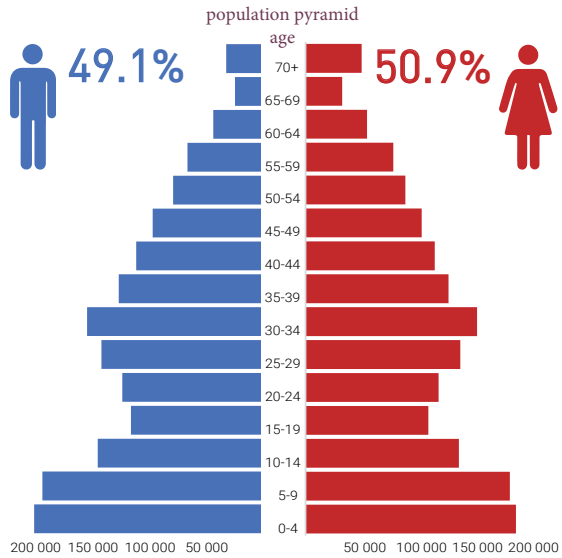


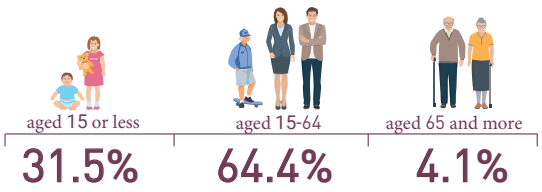
POPULATION SETTLEMENT, by soums



POPULATION

3 296 866



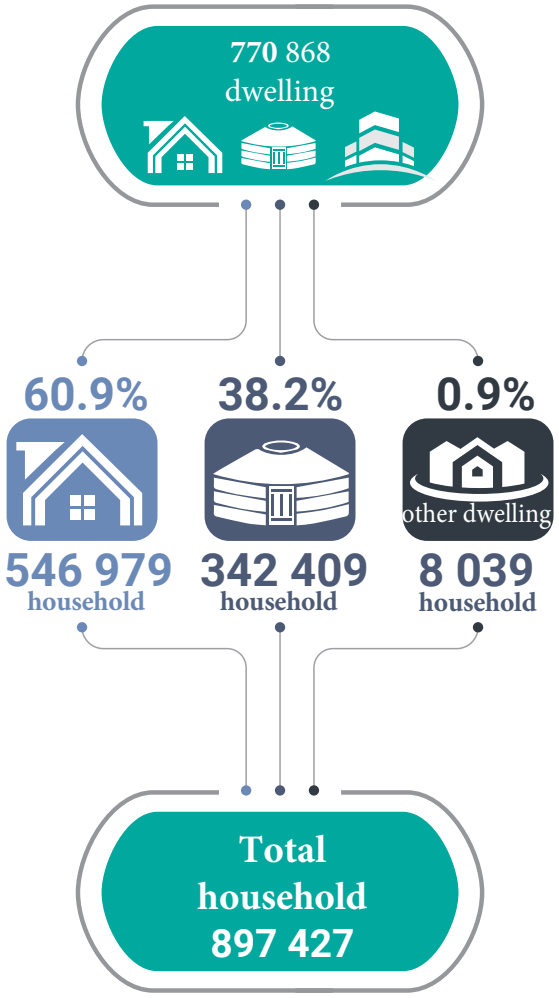


31.5% | 64.4% | 4.1%

ETHNICITY

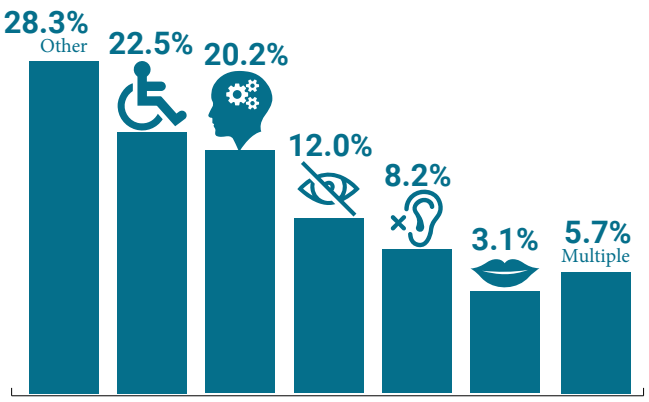
Khalkh	Kazakh	Durvud
83.8%	3.8%	2.6%
Bayd	**Buriad**	**other**
2.0%	1.4%	6.4%

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD

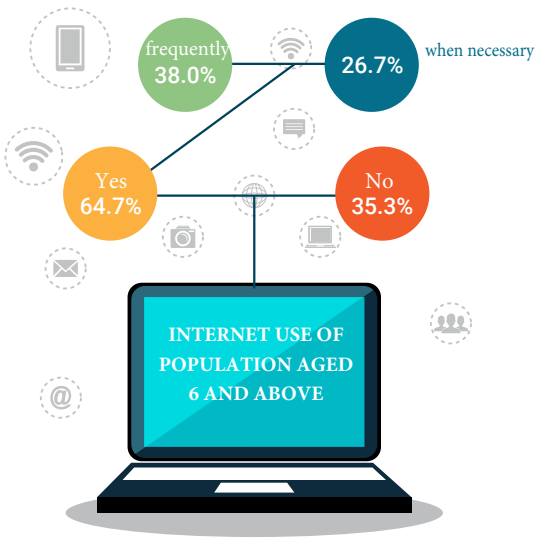


DISABILITY

by percentage



INTERNET USE



POPULATION, GROWTH, AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE

According to the Population and Housing Census 2020, the population of Mongolia reached

3 296 866. As of 2020, the population has grown five times since 1918 and by 2.2 percent on annual average since 2010. In all aimags and the capital city, the average annual population growth between the censuses was increased from the previous census.

The current census indicates some changes in the age structure of the population compared to 2010, and the increased share of population aged 0-9 years in the total population is caused from the increased birth rate since 2011. However, the low share of age group 15-29 in the population is caused from the decreased birth rate started in the early 1990s to 2006.

The sex ratio was steadily declining from 100.4 in 1979 to 98.1 in 2010 and 96.6 in 2020, and indicating a higher proportion of women in the total population. In the past 3 decades, the median age of the population raised almost by 10 years, 18.8 to 27.9, because of a decrease in birth and an increase in life expectancy.

The demographic dependency was 55.3 in 2020, which was decreased by 29.6 percentage points from 1989 and increased by 10.3 percentage points from 2010. The country's socio-economic development can be positively impacted by delivery of a long-term policy and programs while taking advantage of the prominent proportion of working age population or the demographic window, especially by creating more employment opportunities.

CITIZENSHIP, ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

Khalkh ethnic group accounts for 83.8 percent of the population, which is an increase of 1.4 percentage points from the previous census. The percentage of Kazakh ethnic group in the total population is 3.8 percent, second only to the Khalkhs. The proportion of Durvud, Bayad, and Buriad ethnic groups have been declining since 2010. In terms of the location, the Khalkh ethnic group is prevalent in all aimags and the capital city. Bayan-Ulgii (0.9 percent), Uvs (13.6 percent) and Khovd (28.1 percent) have the lowest percentage of Khalkh ethnic group in the total population of the aimags respectively. In contrast, in Bayankhongor, Gobi-Altai, Dundgovi, Zavkhan and Uvurkhangai aimags, more than 99 percent of the aimag population are Khalkhs.

The number of foreign nationals residing in Mongolia for 6 months or more increased by 37.4 percent or 6 098 people from 2010 to 22 418. The number of stateless persons has decreased from 71 to 37 since 2010. Residents of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the Russian Federation (Russia) account for 53.3 percent of all foreign nationals residing in the country. Compared to the Population and Housing Census 2010, the proportion of Chinese nationals permanently residing in Mongolia decreased by 11.3 percentage points and the Russian nationals by 3.4 percentage points, whereas the proportion of US nationals increased by 6.6 percentage points.

Comparing foreign nationals permanently residing in Mongolia to the previous census, the proportion of population aged 0-14 increased by 9.9 percentage points and population aged 55 and over by 5.0 percentage points respectively. Approximately 70 percent of foreign nationals residing in Mongolia are those aged 25 and over or of working age. Therefore, 57.4 percent have higher education and predominantly engaged in other service activities, wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle maintenance, and education.

According to the recent census, 59.4 percent of the population aged 15 and over are religious, and 40.6 percent are atheists. Out of the total religious population, 87.1 percent is Buddhist. While a large

number of the population is Buddhist, disaggregating by the age group, the majority of youth aged 15-19 are Christians and Muslims. While an act of faith in religion and act of atheism vary by the ethnicity, 84.7 percent of Kazakhs practice religion, of which 81.9 percent are Muslims.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND SETTLEMENT AND URBANIZATION

By the region, 45.9 percent of the population live in Ulaanbaatar, 18.7 percent in the Khangai region, 15.8 percent in the Central region, 12.6 percent in the Western region, and 7.0 percent in the Eastern region.

Migration inflow to urban areas, which began in early 1990s, has been continuing for the past 30 years. As of 2020, 67.8 percent or 2 168.2 thousand people live in urban areas. The Western region is relatively densely populated, however, urbanization of the region is not intensively progressed. The urbanization in the Central region remains the highest following Ulaanbaatar.

The level of urbanization of aimags varies considerably. The development progress of social sectors in aimag centers, such as education, health, employment, trade and services, has outpaced the development of rural areas. It attracted migration inflow and increased the share of urban population in the aimag population.

Internal migration has had a significant impact on population density changes in aimags and the capital city. The population density of Ulaanbaatar increased by 66 people in 2020 since 2010, by 21 people in Orkhon aimag and by four people in Darkhan-Uul aimag, which are related to the internal migration.

The availability of infrastructure, the access to quality education and health services, especially a reliable employment and source of income in central and urban areas are the key factors attracting more and more people and intensifying the urbanization processes.

The major proportion of the urban population, 67.6 percent, lives in Ulaanbaatar alone. As a result of migration inflow, the share of capital city population in the total population increased by 3.4 percentage points in 2020, which is the highest increase compared to 2010. This is followed by the city of Erdenet and Darkhan. This makes 8.4 percent up of the city's population. Dornod, Dornogovi, Khuvsgul, Bayan-Ulgii and Selenge aimags have a relatively higher share of urban population than other aimags. In all other aimags, the share of urban population is very small, ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 percent.

INTERNAL MIGRATION

A total of 45.9 percent of the population is residing in Ulaanbaatar, 20.3 percent in aimag centers, 1.6 percent in villages, 10.5 percent in soum centers, and 21.7 percent in rural areas.

According to the census, the lifetime migrants between aimags and the capital city after their birth accounts for 23.4 percent of the total resident population, which is 9.7 percentage points decrease compared to the previous census 2010, 8.2 percentage points decrease from the past five-years and 1.5 percentage points decrease from the past one-year. However, an inter-regional lifetime migrant decreased by 8.8 percentage points compared to the previous Census 2010, 7.3 percentage points from the past five years, and 1.2 points from the past one-year respectively.

The aimags and the capital city are connected by a paved road. The Governor of the Capital City and the Mayor of Ulaanbaatar restricted the migration inflow from rural areas to Ulaanbaatar in 2017-2020, which has reduced the intensity of migration to the urban and settlement areas. In addition, absence of calamities such as droughts and dzuds in the livestock husbandry sector since the census 2010 may have reduced migration inflows. Analyzing from the internal migration pattern since birth, the migration

inflow stays relatively dominant in the pattern.

According to the census, 76.3 percent of people engaged in the capital city migration were the population coming back to Ulaanbaatar, which saw 1.3 percentage points increase compared to the previous census. However, the regional migration situation shows that the central region stays a dominant in terms of migration inflow.

The general pattern of internal migration which was compared to the previous past five-years seems similar to that of the internal lifetime migration. Migration outflow from the Western region is the highest followed by the Khangai region. The other regions didn't experience many migration outflow.

Analyzing the recent two censuses data, the internal migration has declined since 2010. However, in all regions, the percentage of permanent residents were increased in the regions where they were counted and resided five years ago. Because of the relatively high flow from the Central region to Ulaanbaatar, there is a phased flow of "Other regions - Central regions - Ulaanbaatar".

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

A total of 98.7 percent of the population aged 15 and above is literate and increased by 0.4 percentage point from the previous census. Mongolia's literacy rate remains high compared to the world average.

The share of educated population aged 10 and above reached 95.1, which marks 2.6 percentage points increase from the previous census. In terms of sex differences, it increased by 2.7 percentage points for the male and 2.3 percentage points for the female respectively. The proportion of the non-educated population reached 4.9, which shows a positive change of 2.6 percentage points decrease from the previous census.

As education level of the urban and rural population varies, the gap widens as the level rises. For example, the percentage of population with the upper secondary and higher education is 9.4-20.1 percentage points higher in urban areas than in rural areas, while the percentage of population with primary and lower secondary is 11.2-17.8 percentage points higher than in rural areas.

Nationwide, the share of the population with the higher education is 26.5 percent, while the share of population with technical and vocational education is 8.6 percent. This shows that there are relatively few people with technical and vocational education compared to those who have the higher education. A total of 84.1 percent of children aged 2–5 are engaged in preschool educational activities, increased by 24.0 percentage points since 2010. Disaggregating by the location, 83.6 percent of children aged 2-5 in rural areas were engaged in the same activities, which was increased by 38.0 percentage points from the previous census.

An enrollment to the school has been consistently increased compared to the previous censuses. According to the 2020 census, 72.6 percent of the population aged 6-29 are enrolled in educational institutions, which is an increase of 14.5 percentage points compared to 2010. In particular, 98.0 percent of children aged 6-17 are attending the secondary school. Analyzing the enrollment to school by sex, it is at the same level for the 6-14 age group compared to 2010, but for male aged 15 and over, or after completing the secondary education, their enrollment rate lowers than their female counterparts.

School enrollment among the population aged 25-29 reached 17.9 percent, which is the highest an increase of 12.3 percentage points since 2010.

HOUSEHOLD AND MARITAL STATUS

According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, 897.4 thousand households were counted.

This shows an increase of 183.6 thousand or 25.7 percent from the previous census, of which urban households increased by 126.8 thousand or 26.4 percent and the rural households increased by or 56.8 thousand or 24.2 percent respectively.

In terms of household structure, 59.8 percent are nuclear households (families), 22.7 percent are extended[3] households , 15.4 percent are single person households, and 2.2 percent are composite[4] households. Since the previous census, the nuclear households increased by 91.3 thousand or 20.5 percent, the extended households by 25.4 thousand or 14.3 percent, the single person households by 61.9 thousand or 81.6 percent, and composite households by 5.1 thousand or 34.2 percent respectively. The number of extended households in urban areas increased 3.9 times compared to rural areas. The average number of family members in a household is 3.6, which was the same as the national average in 2010. In particular, the households with 1-2 members increased by 60.4 thousand or 48.7 percent in urban areas and by 31.0 thousand or 46.5 percent in rural areas compared to the previous census. The share of female-headed households in the total number of households reached 28.5, which shows an increase of 7.0 percentage points compared to the 2010 census, 8.6 percentage points in urban areas and 3.7 percentage points in rural areas respectively.

In terms of the marital status of population aged 15 and above, 31.5 percent are never married, 60.6 percent are not registered and registered, 2.4 percent are divorced or separated, and 5.5 percent are widowed. Compared to the previous census, the number of never married populations increased by 82.8 thousand or 13.9 percent, not registered and registered population by 157.5 thousand or 13.7 percent and widows by 13.4 thousand or 12.8 percent respectively. The number of divorced and separated population decreased by 7.5 thousand or 12.7 percent.

The singulate mean age at marriage is 27.7, which is increased by 2 years during 2010 and 2020. The age difference between men and female for the first marriage has been more or less one to two years in the past 20 years.

NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY AND TYPES OF DISABILITY

Nationwide, there are 106.4 thousand persons with disabilities, which is 3.3 percent of the total resident population. The 58.9 thousand or 55.4 percent of total persons with disabilities are male and 47.4 thousand or 44.6 percent are female.

According to the recent census, there are 50.6 thousand people with congenital disabilities, compared to the previous census, which was 37.7 percent increases. The number of people with acquired disabilities is 55.7 thousand, which is decreased by 21.8 percent from the previous census.

While 45.0 percent of the male with disabilities are congenital and 55.0 percent have acquired disabilities, 50.8 percent of the female with disabilities are congenital and 49.2 percent have acquired disabilities. Considering the high number of congenital disability cases, there is a pressing need to identify the root causes of it in an holistic way by analyzing the different perspectives such as hereditary disorders, obstetric and childbirth complications, harmful effects and/or air pollution.

Comparing the type of disability with the previous census, persons with mobility and physical impairment decreased by 23.3 percent to 24.0 thousand, the number of people with visual impairment decreased by 23.3 percent to 12.8 thousand, the number of people with hearing impairment decreased by 31.2 percent to 8.7 thousand, and the number of people with mental disabilities increased by 3.0 percent to 21.5 thousand.

1 A mixed household is a situation in which several interrelated families form joint household.
2 Mixed households are cares where relatives and non-relatives form a household.

A total of 12.9 percent of the population with functional disability is youth aged 18-34, 46.9 percent are those 35-64 years old, and 40.2 percent are those 65 years old and above. Of which 28.7 percent have a difficulty in walking, 18.9 percent have visual impairments and the lowest are those with communication difficulties. Comparing the level of functional disability at aimags and the capital city level, Khuvsgul, Uvurkhangai and Tuv aimags have the highest percent, while Govisumber, Dundgovi and Umnugovi aimags have the lowest percent.

Of the total persons with functional disabilities, 15.5 percent have non-education, and 84.5 percent have some level of education. By disaggregating the level of education, 25.0 percent have secondary education, and 14.7 percent have basic education, and 10.7 percent have primary education.

According to the census, 31.2 percent of the total number of persons with functional disabilities are registered as employed, and further disaggregating by employment type, 47.3 percent of them are employed by household enterprises, 23.9 percent are full-time employees, and 13.0 percent are paid employees.

It is essential to recognize the contribution of persons with disabilities to the development of the country, to recognize their particularity and special needs in relation to socio-economic factors, and to create the reliable source of information to improve their living conditions and livelihoods.

CELLULAR PHONE AND INTERNET USERS

A rapid development of information and communications technology triggers a widespread use of cellular phones and the Internet among the population on a daily basis.

A total of 87.8 percent of the population aged 6 and above use cellular phones, while 64.7 percent are internet users. Comparing these indicators with the previous census, the number of cellular phone users increased by 13.8 percentage points and the number of Internet users increased by 34.1 percentage points respectively.

A total of 58.7 percent of the population uses the internet on a regular basis, and 41.3 percent use when necessary.

A total of 72.4 percent of the urban population and 49.3 percent of the rural population use the internet.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

A total of 59.7 percent of the total working age population aged 15 and above are in the labor force, which was increased by 3.3 percentage points since 2010. However, the population outside the labor force (40.3 percent) decreased by 3.3 percentage points. Overall, the labor force participation rate increased since the previous census, especially female's labor force participation reached 54.6 percent which is 4.5 percentage points increase from the same period.

The male's labor force participation rate remains higher than that of female. In terms of location, the labor force participation of both male and female is higher in rural areas than urban areas. In particular, the male's labor force participation rate in rural areas is 69.1 percent, which is 5.8 percentage points higher than urban areas.

Whilst 53.8 percent of the population aged 15 and above are employed in urban areas, it is 60.6 percent in rural areas, which is due to the fact that the majority of the rural population is engaged in livestock husbandry. In particular, the men's employment in rural areas is 66.5 which is 11.8 percentage points higher than that of men's employment in urban areas. It is translated by the fact that the majority

of men in rural areas is engaged in livestock husbandry.

The share of employed in the total working age population is 53.8 which was increased by 6.0 percentage points compared to the previous census, whereas the share of the persons outside the labor force decreased by 3.3 percentage points to 40.3, and the unemployed accounts for 5.9 percent. There is a positive indicator that 16.7 percent of the population aged 60 and above are employed, which showed an increase of 8.3 percentage points from the previous census.

There has been a significant change in the employment pattern of population in 2020 since the last census. In 2010, paid employees were accounted for 56.2 percent of the total employed population, whereas it was increased by 10.7 percentage points to 66.9 percent in 2020. The share of employers decreased by 1.9 percentage points to 0.6 compared to the previous census, and the share of self-employed decreased by 1.1 percentage points to 26.6 respectively. Although the increase in the share of paid employee has some positive factors such as ensuring occupational safety, access to social welfare and exercising the full right to employment, the decline in the share of self-employed and employers might indicate that production and services are suffering from growth.

The national unemployment rate reached 9.9 percent in 2020, which saw 5.4 percentage points decrease from the previous census. The unemployment rate is 13.2 in urban areas and 3.7 in rural areas. This is mainly caused by the fact that there has been substantial amount of migration inflows in urban areas, at the same time there is fewer employment opportunities for those recently migrated from rural areas to urban areas.

Nationwide, the total population outside the labor force is 5.2 percent (873.8 thousand) increase from the previous census, including 11.3 percent (3.7 thousand) increase in number of persons unwilling to work and 8.9 percent (327.7 thousand) increase in school attendance. However, shares of persons with disability, those working from home and those who cannot find a suitable job decreased by 14.7-18.3 percent.

One of the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals, the proportion of unemployed and out-of-school youth aged 15-24 is 12.2 percent. In particular, the percentage of unemployed and uneducated female aged 15-24 is 0.3 percentage points higher than the national level.

MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD

According to the Population and Housing Census 2020, a total of 122.3 thousand citizens living abroad were counted, which was increased by 14.2 percent from the Population and Housing Census 2010. At the time of the Census, it has been identified that 25.1 percent of citizens living abroad for the settlement purpose first pursued study and 19.8 percent of citizens who are self-employed first pursued study in their respective countries. A total of 58.8 percent of those living abroad are in the Asia-Pacific region and 23.9 percent are in the Europe.

Analyzing the population living abroad for 6 or more years by the regions, the regions have the same trend, except in the Western region, of 53.1-69.9 percent are in the Asia-Pacific region and 21.3-25.7 percent in Europe. However, 9 out of 10 people from the Western region live in the Asia-Pacific region. 21 percent of residents of Ulaanbaatar are residing in America, which is the largest among others.

A total of 122.3 thousand citizens residing abroad, of which 34.2 percent left the country for study purpose, 32.0 percent for employment (20.6 percent for self-employed, 10.4 percent for contractual employment, 1.0 percent for business/official mission), 12.6 percent for family reasons, 11.7 percent for permanent residence and the remaining 9.5 percent for other purposes.

HOUSEHOLD HOUSING CONDITION AND TYPES

A total of 677.6 thousand dwellings suitable for living were registered in Mongolia in 2019, of which 44.9 percent were gers and 55.1 percent were houses. 74.2 percent of the total gers were main gers and 25.8 percent were extra ones. Whereas, 78.3 percent of the total houses were the main houses (74.2 percent are permanent houses) and 21.7 percent were seasonal ones.

A total of the 442.7 thousand permanently occupied dwellings are classified further by its type, 51.0 percent were ger, 46.0 percent were confortable private houses, 1.7 percent were apartment, 0.9 percent were detached house, and 0.4 percent were public accomodations. There are 335 587 dwellings in 7 444 apartments.

Of the total 897.4 thousand households in our country, 38.2 percent lives in gers, 60.9 percent in houses, and 0.9 percent in other types of dwellings. Compared to the previous census, the share of households living in houses increased by 7.3 percentage points, while the share of households living in gers decreased by 7.0 percentage points.

There is a substantial difference in dwelling types for population living in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, 74.5 percent of all households live in houses and 24.7 percent in gers. This is mainly associated with the widespread housing policies and programs are in place in big cities in the recent years.

According to the census, there are 4.7 thousand households nationwide without electricity, which is a significant improvement of 4.9 times decrease from the previous census. 93.5 percent of households without electricity lives in gers, of which 76.8 percent lives in rural areas.

Overall, living space has been increased. It can be seen from the fact that 24.4 percent of households living in houses live in 21-40 square meter spaces, 15.6 percentage points decrease from the previous census, and 67.1 percent of households living in houses of more than 40 square meters increased 2.1 times from the previous census.

The share of households living in houses connected to thecentral heating system increased by 5.9 percentage points to 57.5 percent in urban areas and by 5.0 percentage points to 12.2 percent in rural areas. This is associated with a sharp increase in the number of households living in houses.

While 49.7 percent of households living in houses have toilets connected to the central system, 47.4 percent have the pit latrines. Compared to the previous census, 46.4 percent of all households living in houses have bathtub and showers, which saw an increase of 5.8 percentage points. A total of 85.3 percent of households living in houses have their waste disposed through service organizations, which was increased by 8.2 percentage points compared to the previous census. In 2010, 5.0 percent of households living in buildings did not have a solid waste disposal point however it was dropped to 2.5 percent in 2020.

CHAPTER 1

COMPOSITION AND HIGHLIGHTS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2020

HIGHLIGHTS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2020

The Population and Housing Census 2020 was undertaken in compliance with the principles set forth in Article 5 of the Law on Population and Housing Census of Mongolia using technological advances extensively at each stage of the census in combination with the methods specified in clauses 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 of the law. While a long-form questionnaire (traditional method) was used for 10 percent of the total households, 90 percent of the collected data was obtained using a short-form questionnaire, based on the Population and Household database, and public organizations database.

Since the establishment of the statistical organization in Mongolia in 1924, the Population censuses were undertaken in 1935, 1944, 1956, and 1963. In 1969, a census to enumerate housings of the state and cooperatives, was undertaken. In every 10 years since 1969, the Population and Housing census has been undertaken in 1979, 1989, 2000, 2010, and 2020 in line with the common international methodology. The Housing census was undertaken separately in 2019.

The Housing census fully captured all residential buildings and structures and built a detailed address-based housing database including housing design, use, capacity, and access to infrastructure. In other words, the census was unique in ways that it provides a comprehensive source of information that met the needs of governmental and non-governmental organizations, manufacturers, businesses, academia and researchers and ensures its comparability at the international level.

RESOLUTION ON MOMENT OF CENSUS THE PARLIAMENT OF MONGOLIA

МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ИХ ХУРЛЫН ТОГТООЛ

2017 оны 12 сарын 08 өдөр Дугаар 76 Төрийн ордон, Улаанбаатар хот

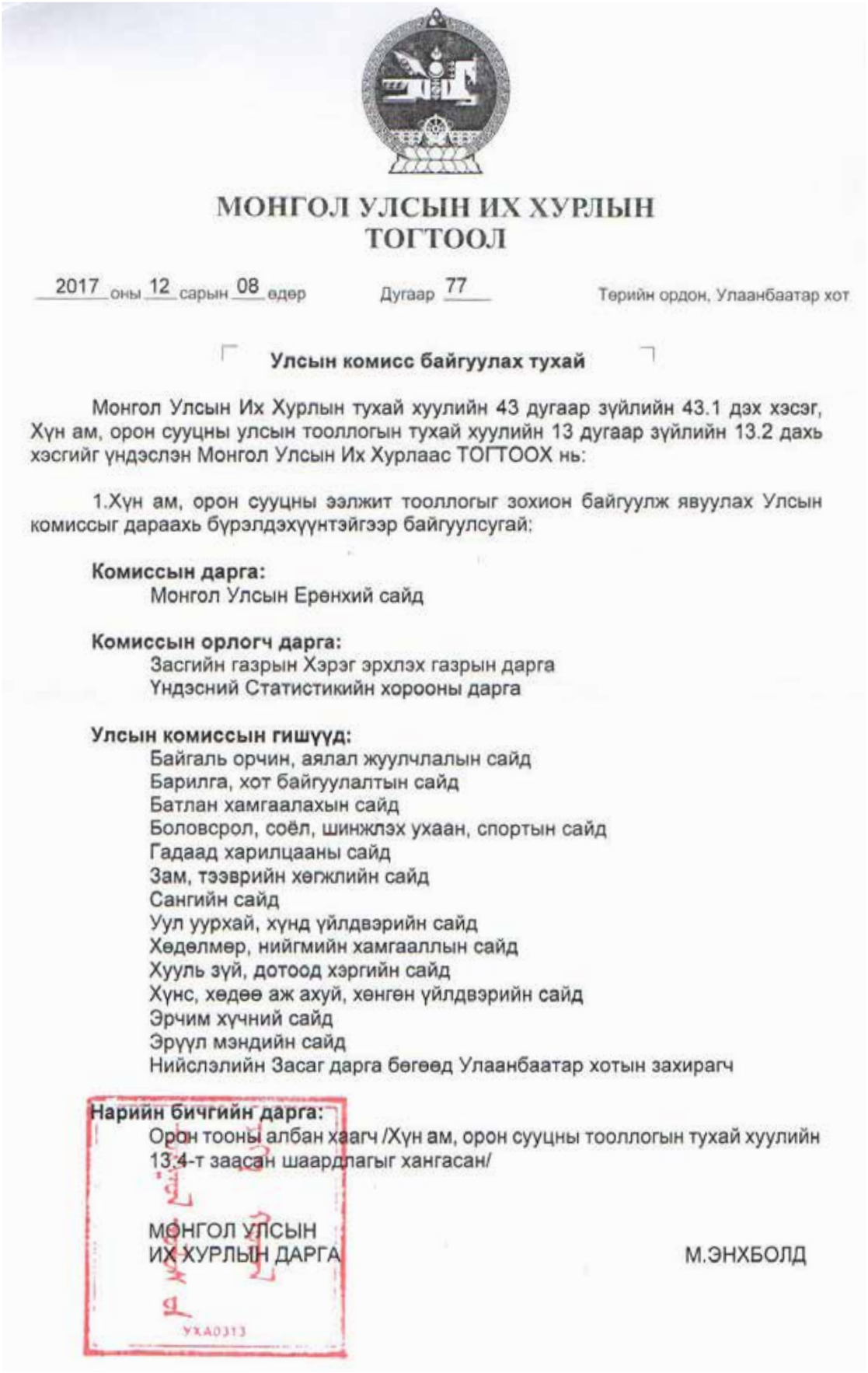
Тооллогын тов тогтоох тухай

Монгол Улсын Их Хурлын тухай хуулийн 43 дугаар зүйлийн 43.1 дэх хэсэг, Хүн ам, орон сууцны улсын тооллогын тухай хуулийн 8 дугаар зүйлийн 8.2 дахь хэсгийг үндэслэн Монгол Улсын Их Хурлаас ТОГТООХ нь:

1.Хүн ам, орон сууцны улсын ээлжит тооллогын товыг 2020 оны 01 дүгээр сарын 08-наас 09-нд шилжих шөнийн "00" /тэг тэг/ цагаар тогтоосугай.

МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН
ИХ ХУРЛЫН ДАРГА М.ЭНХБОЛД

RESOLUTION ON ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STATE REGISTRATION COMMISSION OF THE PARLIAMENT OF MONGOLIA



МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ИХ ХУРЛЫН
ТОГТООЛ

2017 оны 12 сарын 08 өдөр Дугаар 77 Төрийн ордон, Улаанбаатар хот

Улсын комисс байгуулах тухай

Монгол Улсын Их Хурлын тухай хуулийн 43 дугаар зүйлийн 43.1 дэх хэсэг, Хүн ам, орон сууцны улсын тооллогын тухай хуулийн 13 дугаар зүйлийн 13.2 дахь хэсгийг үндэслэн Монгол Улсын Их Хурлаас ТОГТООХ нь:

1.Хүн ам, орон сууцны ээлжит тооллогыг зохион байгуулж явуулах Улсын комиссыг дараахь бүрэлдэхүүнтэйгээр байгуулсугай:

Комиссын дарга:
Монгол Улсын Ерөнхий сайд

Комиссын орлогч дарга:
Засгийн газрын Хэрэг эрхлэх газрын дарга
Үндэсний Статистикийн хорооны дарга

Улсын комиссын гишүүд:
Байгаль орчин, аялал жуулчлалын сайд
Барилга, хот байгуулалтын сайд
Батлан хамгаалахын сайд
Боловсрол, соёл, шинжлэх ухаан, спортын сайд
Гадаад харилцааны сайд
Зам, тээврийн хөгжлийн сайд
Сангийн сайд
Уул уурхай, хүнд үйлдвэрийн сайд
Хөдөлмөр, нийгмийн хамгаллын сайд
Хууль зүй, дотоод хэргийн сайд
Хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуй, хөнгөн үйлдвэрийн сайд
Эрчим хүчний сайд
Эрүүл мэндийн сайд
Нийслэлийн Засаг дарга бөгөөд Улаанбаатар хотын захирагч

Нарийн бичгийн дарга:
Орон тооны албан хаагч /Хүн ам, орон сууцны тооллогын тухай хуулийн 13.4-т заасан шаардлагыг хангасан/

МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН
ИХ ХУРЛЫН ДАРГА М.ЭНХБОЛД

УХА0313

RESOLUTION OF THE POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS COMMISSION OF MONGOLIA ON ANNOUNCING THE RESULTS OF THE 2020 NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН
ХҮН АМ, ОРОН СУУЦНЫ
ТООЛЛОГЫН УЛСЫН КОМИССЫН
ТОГТООЛ

2020 оны 06 сарын 12 өдөр Дугаар 01 Улаанбаатар хот

Хүн ам, орон сууцны 2020 оны улсын ээлжит
тооллогын дүнг нийтэд зарлах тухай

Хүн ам, орон сууцны улсын тооллогын тухай хуулийн 13 дугаар зүйлийн 13.6.7 дахь хэсэгт заасныг үндэслэн ТОГТООХ нь:

1. Монгол Улсын Их Хурлын 2017 оны 12 дугаар сарын 08-ны өдрийн 76 тоот тогтоолоор батлсан товын хугацаанд Монгол Улсын хүн ам 3 296 866, өрхийн тоо 897 427 болсныг зарласугай.

2. Хүн ам, орон сууцны 2020 оны ээлжит тооллогын дүнг нийтийн хүртээл болгож, энэ тооллогын мэдээлэлтэй уялдуулан хөгжлийн бодлогын холбогдох суурь болон шалгуур үзүүлэлтүүдийг шинэчлэн тооцохыг Монгол Улсын Засгийн газрын гишүүдэд даалгасугай.

3. Энэ тогтоолын хэрэгжилтэд хяналт тавьж, мэргэжил, арга зүйгээр хангаж ажиллахыг Улсын комиссын орлогч дарга /Л.Оюун-Эрдэнэ, А.Ариунзаяа/ нарт даалгасугай.

МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН
ЕРӨНХИЙ САЙД У.ХҮРЭЛСҮХ

ТУС0836 9087664

COMPOSITION OF THE STATE CENSUS COMMISSION

CHAIRMAN



KHURELSUKH UKHNAA
Prime Minister of Mongolia

DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON



ARIUNZAYA A.
Chairperson of National Statistical Office



OYUN-ERDENE L.
Cheif Cabinet Secretary of Government of Mongolia

MEMBERS



TSERENBAT N. *Minister of Nature, Environment and Tourism*



BADELKHAN KH. *Minister of Construction and Urban Development*



ENKHBOLD N.
Minister of Defense



BAATARBILEG Yo.
Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Sports



TSOGTBAATAR D.
Minister of Foreign Affairs



ENKH-AMGALAN B.
Minister of Road and Transport Development



HURELBAATAR Ch.
Minister of Finance



SUMYABAZAR D.
Minister of Mining and Heavy Industry



CHINZORIG S.
Minister of Labor and Social Protection



NYAMDORJ Ts.
Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs



ULAAN Ch.
Minister of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry



DAVAASUREN Ts.
Minister of Energy



SARANGEREL D.
Minister of Health



AMARSAIKHAN S.
Mayor of Ulaanbaatar, Governor of the Capital City, Head of Capital City Census Commission

SECRETARY



AMARBAL A.
Director of Population and Social Statistics Department

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION



AMARSAIKHAN S.
Mayor of Ulaanbaatar, Governor of the Capital City, Head of Capital City Census Commission



MUNKHNASAN Ts.
Mayor of Arkhangai Aimag



GYLYMKHAN A.
Mayor of Bayan-Ulgii Aimag



BATJARGAL G.
Mayor of Bayankhongor Aimag



BATZORIG Z.
Mayor of Bulgan Aimag



RENTSENDORJ V.
Mayor of Govi-Altai Aimag



BATSUURI G.
Mayor of Govisumber Aimag



NASANBAT S.
Mayor of Darkhan-Uul Aimag



ENKHTUVSHIN T.
Mayor of Dornogovi Aimag



BADAMSUREN M.
Mayor of Dornod Aimag



BAT-ERDENE O.
Mayor of Dundgovi Aimag



BATSAIKHAN D.
Mayor of Zavkhan Aimag



BATLUT D.
Mayor of Orkhon Aimag



GANBOLD G.
Mayor of Uvurkhangai Aimag



NARANBAATAR N.
Mayor of Umnugovi Aimag



ERDENEBAATAR J.
Mayor of Sukhbaatar Aimag



ORGIL SH.
Mayor of Selenge Aimag



BATJARGAL O.
Mayor of Tuv Aimag



BATSAIKHAN D.
Mayor of Uvs Aimag



DUGERJAV B.
Mayor of Khovd Aimag

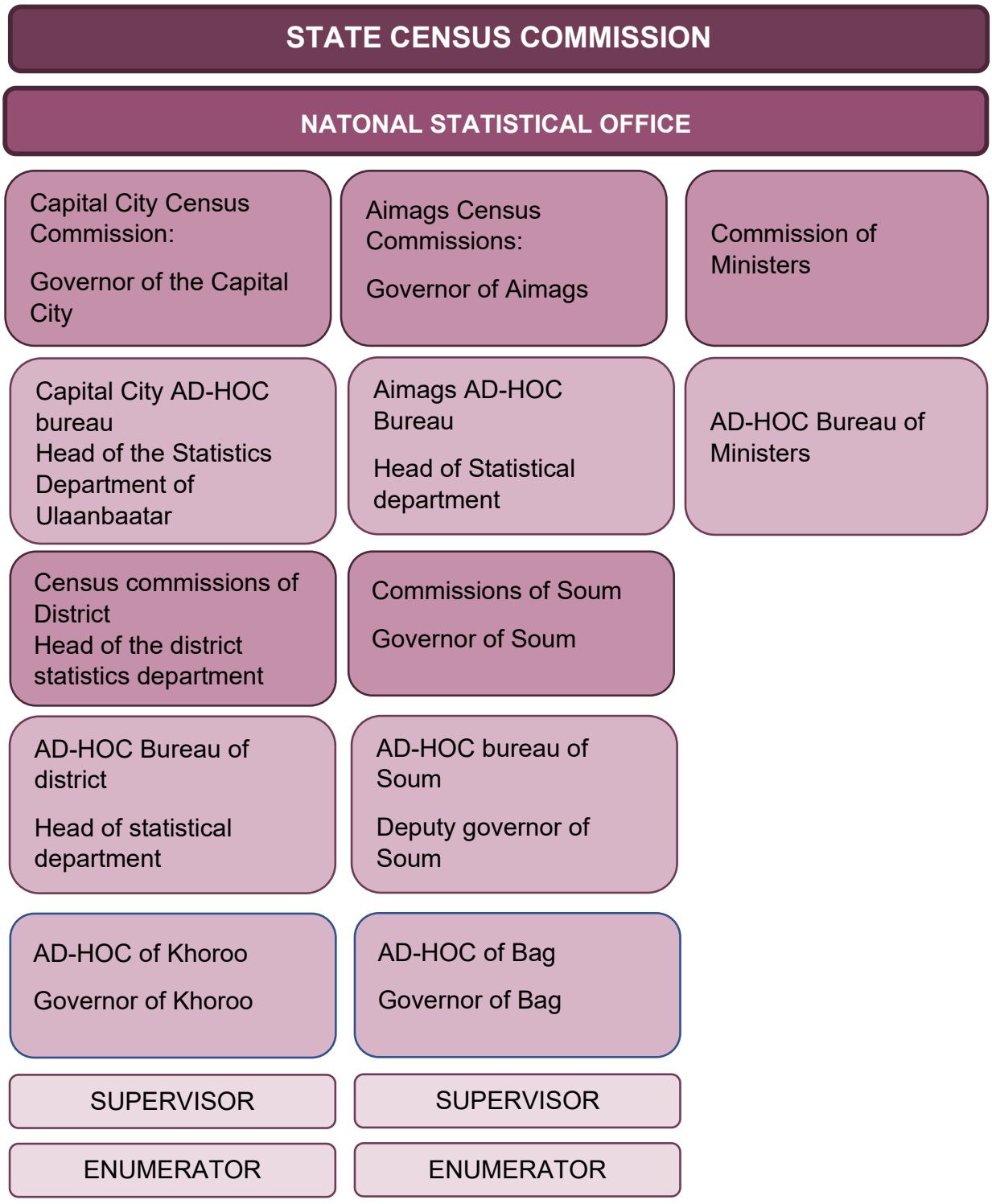


GANBOLD L.
Mayor of Khuvsgul Aimag



GANBYAMBA N.
Mayor of Khentii aimag

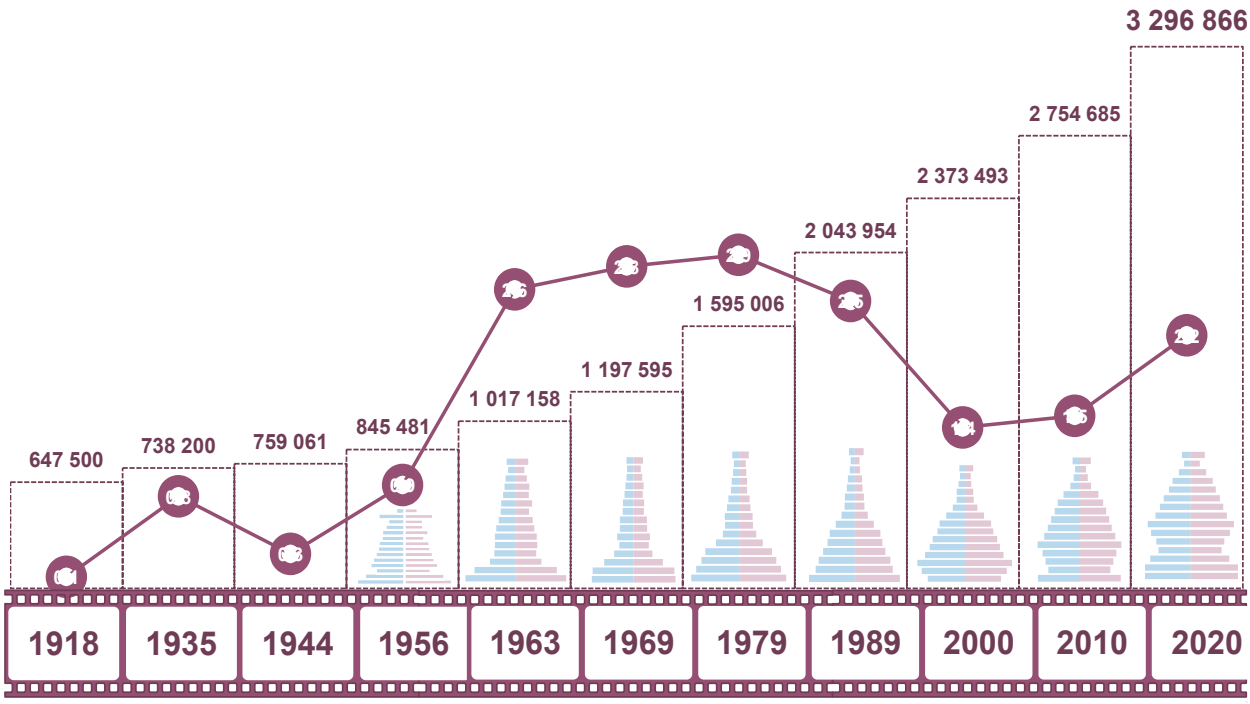
FIGURE 1.1. STRUCTURE FOR MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF THE POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2020



2

CHAPTER

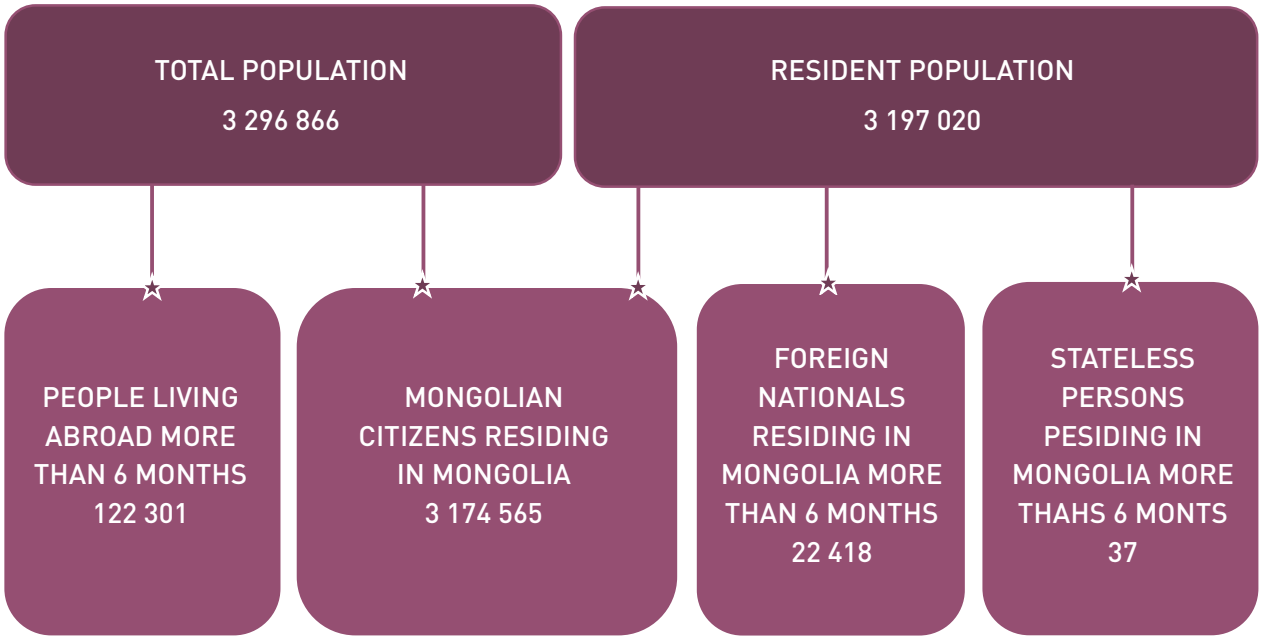
NUMBER OF POPULATIONS, GROWTH, AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE



POPULATION AND SEX RATIO

According to the Population and Housing Census 2020, Mongolian population reached 3 296 866, increased 5 times since 1918, and is representing an average growth of 2.2 percent every year since 2010. A total resident population is 3 197 020, and the number of people residing abroad for more than 6 months is 122 301. While foreign nationals residing in Mongolia for more than 6 months is 22 418, stateless people counted as 37 (Figure 2.1).

FIGURE 2.1. POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, 2020



The 2020 Population and Housing Census shows the total population of Mongolian citizens as 3 296.9 thousand, a growth by 542.2 thousand in the last 10 years. While 50.9 percent is female, 49.1 percent of the population is male. The sex ratio is at the level of 96.6 males per 100 females, down by 1.5 percentage points from the previous census (Table 2.1). The ratio has been constantly decreasing from 100.4 in 1979, and 98.1 in 2010 to 96.6 in 2020 and that shows there are more females in population.

TABLE 2.1 POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, BY CENSUS YEARS

Census years	Population (thous.person)			Sex ratio
	Total	Male	Female	
1918	647.5	330.2	317.3	104.1
1935	738.2	370.8	367.4	100.9
1944	759.1	371.3	387.8	95.7
1956	845.5	420.3	425.2	98.8
1963	1 017.1	508.0	509.1	99.8
1969	1 197.6	597.4	600.2	99.5
1979	1 595.0	798.9	796.1	100.4
1989	2 044.0	1 020.7	1 023.3	99.7
2000	2 373.5	1 178.0	1 195.5	98.5
2010	2 754.7	1 363.9	1 390.8	98.1
2020	3 296.9	1 619.6	1 677.3	96.6

POPULATION GROWTH

Changes in population is determined by a net/natural growth (differences between birth and death) and a mechanical increase (migration). The population growth between censuses significantly depends on the political, social, and demographic development. There was an increase of 329.5 thousand of people, average annual growth by 1.4 percent between 1989-2000, 381.2 thousand of people, by average annual growth by 1.5 percent between 2000-2010, and 2.2 percent of average annual growth increased by 542.2 thousand from 2010 to 2020. The birth rate which showed decline since the yearly 1990s. Birth rate has increased since 2006, reached its peak in 2014, amounted 82 839 new births. The average growth of the population increased from 1.4 to 2.2 between the censuses, affected by higher percent of people in their reproductive ages between 2000 and 2010. The higher percentage is directly connected to the higher birth rates during 1970 to 1990.

FIGURE 2.2. AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE BETWEEN CENSUSES 1918-2020, BY PERCENTAGE

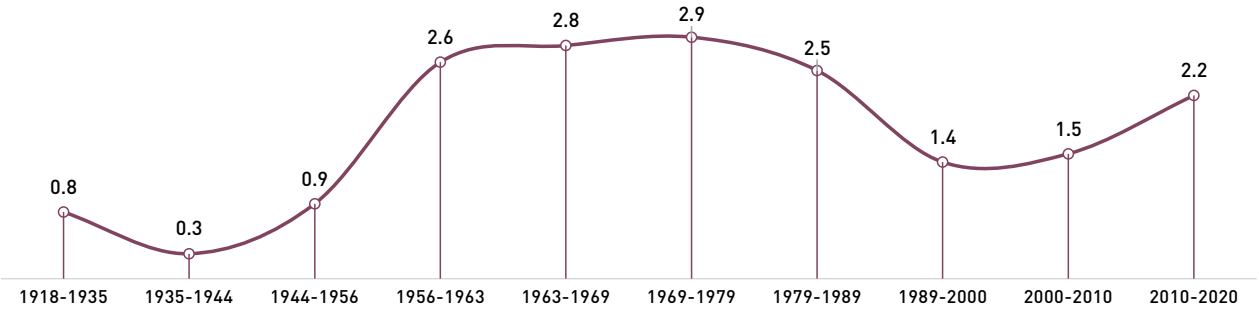


TABLE 2.2. POPULATION VITAL STATISTICS INDICATOR, 2010-2020

Year	Crude rate		
	Birth	Death	Population vital
2010	23.1	6.7	16.4
2011	25.1	6.9	18.2
2012	26.0	6.3	19.7
2013	27.5	5.9	21.6
2014	28.0	5.6	22.4
2015	27.1	5.8	21.3
2016	25.9	5.8	20.1
2017	23.9	5.5	18.4
2018	24.5	5.6	18.9
2020	24.4	5.6	18.7

Because of a higher birth rate, aimags and the capital city population increased by 0.9-3.9 percent in the past 10 years and varies greatly from each other since 1989. From 2000 to 2010, populations of the capital and 5 aimags increased, while it declined in other aimags (Table 2.3). As well, the average annual growth in Ulaanbaatar, Orkhon and Umnugovi was higher than the national average, associated with migration to the capital and urban areas.

As of 2020 census, the average annual growth in Dundgovi, Dornogovi, Sukhbaatar, Bayan-Ulgii, Govisumber and Ulaanbaatar was higher than the national average growth by 0.2-1.7 percentage point.

TABLE 2.3. POPULATION GROWTH IN AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, BY PERCENTAGE, 1989-2000, 2000-2010, 2010-2020

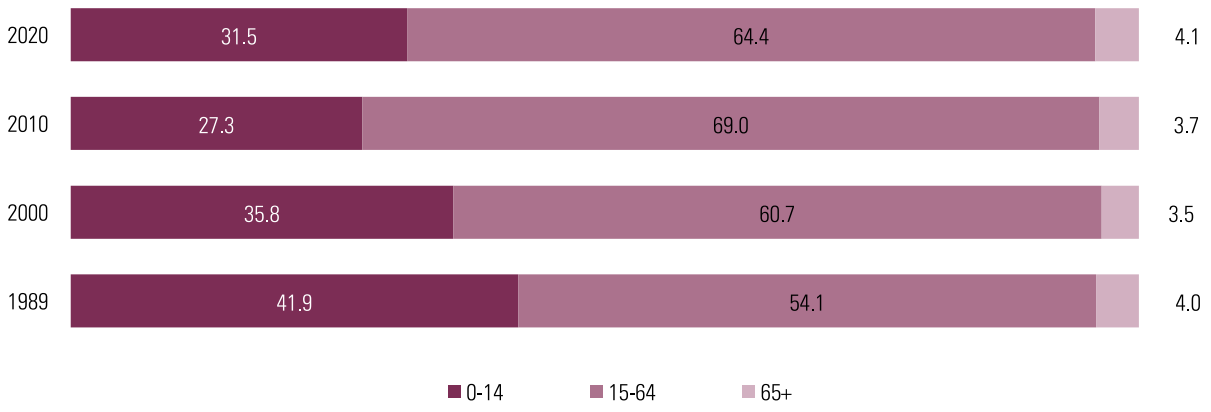
Aimags and the Capital	2000/1989 (%)	2010/2000 (%)	2020/2010 (%)	Average annual growth %		
				1989-2000	2000-2010	2010-2020
TOTAL	**116.1**	**116.1**	**119.7**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**2.2**
Arkhangai	114.9	87.1	112.3	1.3	-1.2	1.4
Bayan-Ulgii	100.2	96.7	123.3	0.0	-0.3	2.6
Bayankhongor	113.7	89.7	116.5	1.2	-0.9	1.8
Bulgan	119.0	86.9	115.7	1.6	-1.2	1.7
Govi-Altai	101.4	84.2	107.8	0.1	-1.4	0.9
Dornogovi	88.6	115.9	121.2	-1.1	1.4	2.4
Dornod	93.0	92.3	118.0	-0.7	-0.7	2.0
Dundgovi	104.5	75.4	121.3	0.4	-2.2	2.4
Zavkhan	101.7	72.8	111.2	0.2	-2.5	1.2
Uvurkhangai	115.4	90.9	115.2	1.3	-0.8	1.7
Umnugovi	110.4	130.9	112.8	0.9	2.8	1.4
Sukhbaatar	110.5	91.4	123.1	0.9	-0.8	2.6
Selenge	114.9	97.6	112.8	1.3	-0.2	1.4
Tuv	99.2	85.8	110.7	-0.1	-1.3	1.2
Uvs	107.2	81.4	113.5	0.6	-1.7	1.5
Khovd	113.4	88.5	116.7	1.2	-1.0	1.9
Khuvsgul	116.9	96.5	117.5	1.4	-0.3	1.9
Khentii	96.1	92.8	118.5	-0.4	-0.7	2.1
Darkhan-Uul	97.1	113.6	113.1	-0.3	1.2	1.5
Orkhon	127.4	126.8	118.7	2.2	2.4	2.1
Govisumber	-	108.3	135.4	-	0.8	3.9
Ulaanbaatar	138.6	163.1	124.2	3.0	5.7	2.7

AGE AND AGE STRUCTURE

The age structure of population is of significance in tracking demographic trajectory, evaluating the current process, and identifying the future trends. It is a useful tool to develop short-and-long term social and economic programs considering trends in age and gender structure changes of the population.

The age structure of population evolves due to the rates of birth and deaths. The percentages of youth, adults, and older people in the total population affect the socio-economic development of the country. On the other hand, trends in the rates of birth, death and migration patterns depend on the age structures. For instance, if the working age population tends to increase, it is necessary to adjust workplaces to the ones in demand based on the characteristics of male and female working age population.

FIGURE 2.3. POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE, BY PERCENTAGE, 1989, 2000, 2010, 2020



Percentage of children aged 0-14 in total population increased by 4.2 percentage point, showing growth in birth rate (Figure 2.3). 65 and older aged population increased by 0.6 percentage points from 2000.

TABLE 2.4. POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, BY SEX, AND SEX RATIO, 2010, 2020

Age group	2010			2020			Sex ratio*	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	2010	2020
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**98.1**	**96.6**
0-4	10.6	10.9	10.4	11.7	12.2	11.2	103.2	105.5
5-9	8.0	8.2	7.7	11.3	11.8	10.8	103.8	104.7
10-14	8.7	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.8	8.2	102.8	104.2
15-19	9.7	9.9	9.5	6.8	7.0	6.5	102.4	103.5
20-24	11.3	11.5	11.2	7.3	7.5	7.1	101.7	101.9
25-29	9.8	9.9	9.7	8.4	8.6	8.2	100.4	100.9
30-34	8.7	8.8	8.6	9.3	9.4	9.1	99.6	99.2
35-39	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	97.7	97.3
40-44	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.9	95.9	94.5
45-49	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.2	94.4	91.3
50-54	4.5	4.3	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.3	90.1	86.0
55-59	2.7	2.5	2.8	4.3	4.0	4.7	86.2	81.9
60-64	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.3	80.7	75.7
65-69	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.9	82.2	69.4
70+	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.4	1.9	3.0	66.8	60.7

Explanation: the number of males per 100 females*

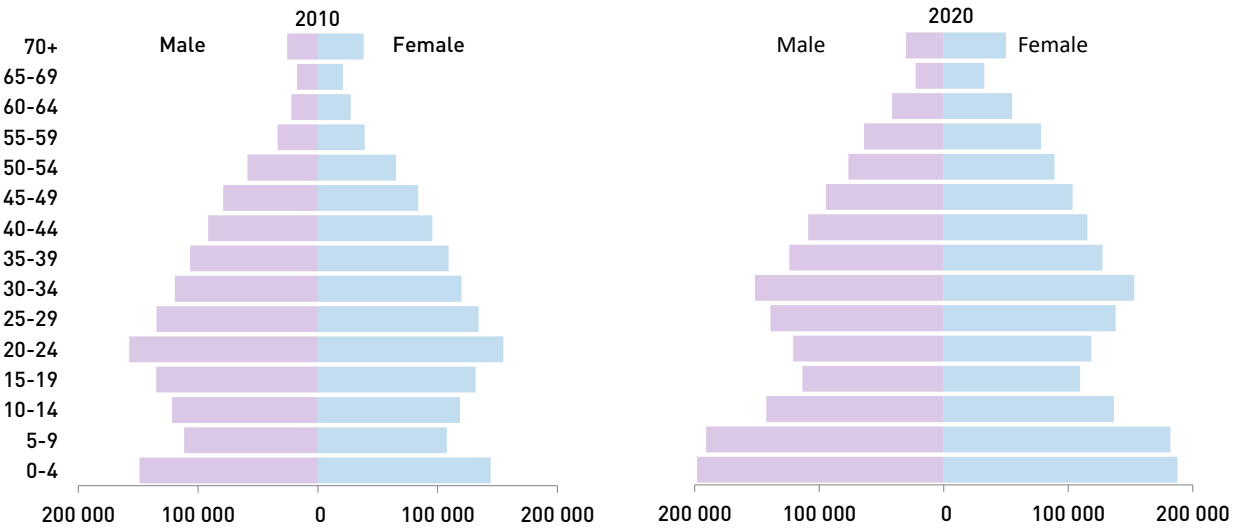
Age group of 0-9 in the total population reached 23.0 in 2020 from 18.6 percentage in 2010, growing by 4.4 percentage points. Due to low birth rate between 1990 and 2006, age group of 15-29 years old declined by 8.3 percentage points to 30.8 in 2010 and 22.5 in 2020.

The sex ratio at birth averages 105, the same level as the other countries in the world. Because of the male death rate, the sex ratio has been differing as the age group goes up, according to the last 2 censuses.

The population pyramid is a graphical illustration that shows distribution of age and sex structures of population.

In the below population pyramid, the gradually broadening shape in the middle of pyramid represents the number of people who are entering into labor force is increasing. The pyramid shape changes from the age under 30 because of the migration. Narrowing at the age group of 15-24 in 2020 means that there was decline in the birth rate since 1990, but the broader base of pyramid at the age of 0-9 indicates there has been increase in the birth rate in the recent years.

FIGURE 2.4. POPULATION -PYRAMID, 2010, 2020



Higher birth rate in the past 10 years brought an accelerated the percentage of children aged 0-17 from 27.3 to 31.5 percent, which increased necessity of preschool educational organizations. Furthermore, it is certain that it will increase the number of secondary schools, technical and vocational training institutes, university and colleges, and work places.

The sex ratio of Orkhon aimag and Ulaanbaatar population is lower than national average by 0.2-3.8 percentage points, Darkhan-Uul aimag is as the same level as the national level, and 0.1-8.7 percentage points greater than the national average in other aimags.

TABLE 2.5. POPULATION IN AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, BY SEX, AND SEX RATIO, 2010, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	2010			2020			Sex ratio	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	2010	2020
TOTAL	**2 754 685**	**1 363 923**	**1 390 762**	**3 296 866**	**1 619 573**	**1 677 293**	**98.1**	**96.6**
Arkhangai	84 584	42 219	42 365	94 994	47 641	47 353	99.7	100.6
Bayan-Ulgii	88 056	44 127	43 929	108 530	54 196	54 334	100.5	99.7
Bayankhongor	76 085	38 237	37 848	88 672	43 603	45 069	101.0	96.7
Bulgan	53 655	27 623	26 032	62 089	31 494	30 595	106.1	102.9
Govi-Altai	53 590	26 830	26 760	57 748	28 775	28 973	100.3	99.3
Dornogovi	58 612	29 537	29 075	71 014	35 527	35 487	101.6	100.1
Dornod	69 552	35 134	34 418	82 054	40 971	41 083	102.1	99.7
Dundgovi	38 821	19 727	19 094	47 104	23 669	23 435	103.3	101.0
Zavkhan	65 481	32 916	32 565	72 823	36 353	36 470	101.1	99.7
Uvurkhangai	101 314	50 879	50 435	116 732	58 157	58 575	100.9	99.3
Umnugovi	61 314	35 137	26 177	69 187	34 653	34 534	134.2	100.3
Sukhbaatar	51 334	26 165	25 169	63 182	31 732	31 450	104.0	100.9
Selenge	97 584	49 625	47 959	110 110	55 857	54 253	103.5	103.0
Tuv	85 166	44 394	40 772	94 250	48 332	45 918	108.9	105.3
Uvs	73 328	37 049	36 279	83 223	41 788	41 435	102.1	100.9
Khovd	76 870	38 366	38 504	89 712	44 833	44 879	99.6	99.9
Khuvsgul	114 926	57 193	57 733	135 095	66 977	68 118	99.1	98.3
Khentii	65 811	33 633	32 178	77 957	39 378	38 579	104.5	102.1
Darkhan-Uul	94 625	46 491	48 134	107 018	52 578	54 440	96.6	96.6
Orkhon	90 700	44 488	46 212	107 634	52 838	54 796	96.3	96.4
Govisumber	13 240	6 816	6 424	17 928	9 027	8 901	106.1	101.4
Ulaanbaatar	1 240 037	597 337	642 700	1 539 810	741 194	798 616	92.9	92.8

The sex ratio differs in the urban and rural areas, and more females live in the city, while more males in the country.

TABLE 2.6. URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, BY SEX, AND SEX RATIO, 2010, 2020

Urban, rural	2010			2010		
	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Male	Female	Sex ratio
State average	1 313 968	1 333 577	98.1	1 619 573	1 677 293	96.6
Urban	915 799	975 953	94.0	1 091 283	1 167 698	93.5
Rural	448 124	414 809	108.0	528 290	509 595	103.7

Median age is the age that divides a population into two numerically equally sized groups. In other words, the median age is 27.9 which means that a half of the population is aged under 27.9 and the other half is aged above it in 2020. The median age has increased by 10 years in the past 30 years, which is related to decline in the birth rate and increase in life expectancy (Table 2.7).

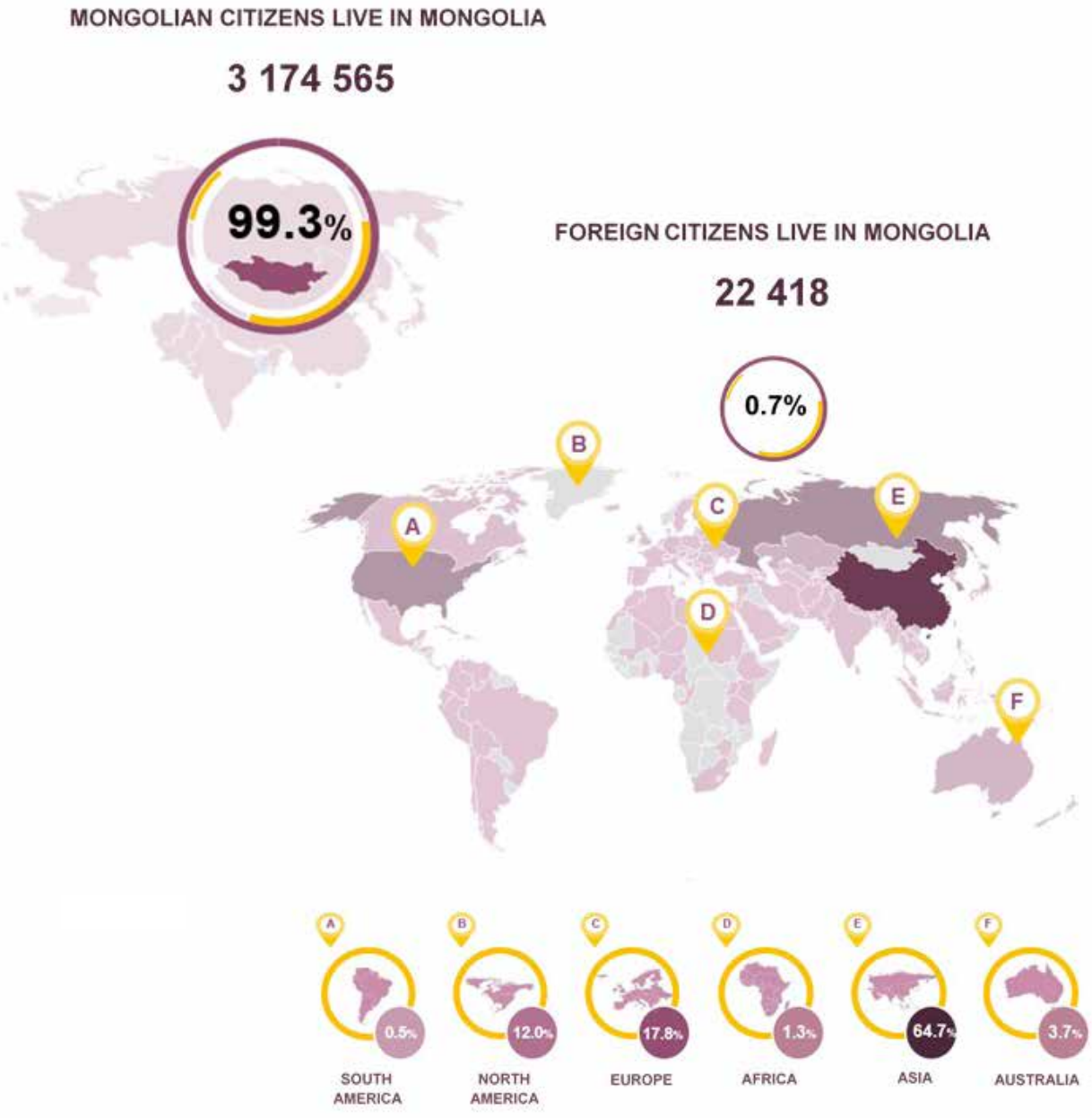
A demographic indicator of economic significance that better depicts the population age structure change is the dependency ratio. The dependency ratio is the number of children and elderly per 100 working age population. The high dependency ratio in 1989 was due to the rising birth rate. In 2020, the ratio went down to 55.3, by 29.6 percentage points from 1989, but increased by 10.3 percentage points from 2010.

TABLE 2.7.SOME KEY INDICATORS OF POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE, 1989, 2000, 2010, 2020

Indicators	1989	2000	2010	2020
Median age /by year/	18.8	21.6	25.8	27.9
Dependency ratio	84.9	64.6	45.0	55.3
Of which:				
Children	77.4	58.9	39.6	48.9
Elderly	7.5	5.7	5.4	6.4
Ageing index	9.7	9.7	13.6	13.1

3
CHAPTER

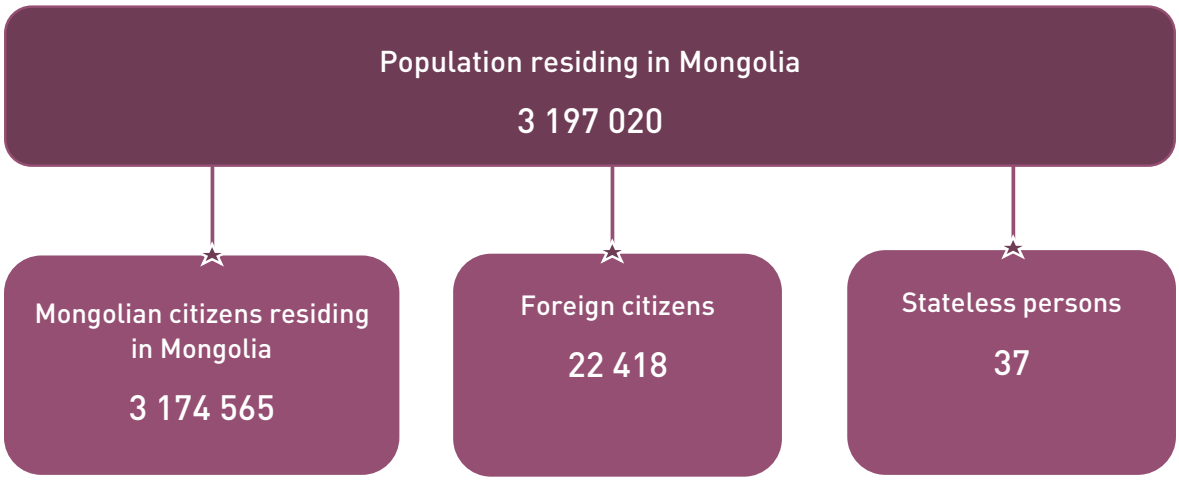
CITIZENSHIP, ETHNICITY AND RELIGION



CITIZENSHIP

The total population residing in Mongolian territory consists of 99.3 percent of Mongolian citizens, 0.7 percent of foreign nationals and 37 people who are stateless.

FIGURE 3.1. POPULATION BY CITIZENSHIP, 2020



The number of people residing in Mongolian territory[3] has reached 3 197.0 thousand.
The sex ratio (males per 100 females) shows 0.2-1.0 percentage points increase in Ulaanbaatar, Orkhon, Khovd and Arkhangai aimags between 2010-2020, while 0.5-30.6 percentage points drop in other aimags, but no change in Darkhan-Uul aimag (Table 3.1).

TABLE 3.1. RESIDENT POPULATION IN MONGOLIA BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, BY SEX, AND SEX RATIO, 2010, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	2010			2020			Sex ratio	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	2010	2020
TOTAL	**2 647 545**	**1 313 968**	**1 333 577**	**3 197 020**	**1 576 930**	**1 620 090**	**98.5**	**97.3**
Arkhangai	84 078	41 943	42 135	94 324	47 272	47 052	99.5	100.5
Bayan-Ulgii	85 232	42 655	42 577	103 908	51 855	52 053	100.2	99.6
Bayankhongor	75 690	38 023	37 667	88 008	43 215	44 793	100.9	96.5
Bulgan	53 065	27 325	25 740	61 344	31 146	30 198	106.2	103.1
Gobi-Altai	53 223	26 602	26 621	57 479	28 649	28 830	99.9	99.4
Dornogobi	57 930	29 230	28 700	69 859	35 046	34 813	101.8	100.7
Dornod	68 873	34 796	34 077	82 020	41 322	40 698	102.1	101.5
Dundgobi	38 543	19 578	18 965	46 698	23 478	23 220	103.2	101.1
Zavkhan	64 924	32 544	32 380	72 307	36 032	36 275	100.5	99.3
Uvurkhangai	100 444	50 333	50 111	115 737	57 599	58 138	100.4	99.1
Umnugobi	60 855	34 884	25 971	69 858	35 568	34 290	134.3	103.7
Sukhbaatar	51 091	26 059	25 032	62 884	31 603	31 281	104.1	101.0
Selenge	95 804	48 756	47 048	107 755	54 706	53 049	103.6	103.1
Tuv	83 838	43 751	40 087	92 409	47 447	44 962	109.1	105.5
Uvs	72 906	36 829	36 077	82 941	41 625	41 316	102.1	100.7
Khovd	76 252	38 006	38 246	88 078	44 017	44 061	99.4	99.9
Khuvsgul	114 331	56 899	57 432	134 318	66 604	67 714	99.1	98.4
Khentii	65 335	33 399	31 936	77 320	39 085	38 235	104.6	102.2
Darkhan-Uul	90 642	44 556	46 086	102 171	50 234	51 937	96.7	96.7
Orkhon	87 118	42 813	44 305	104 032	51 176	52 856	96.6	96.8
Gobisumber	13 081	6 740	6 341	17 445	8 796	8 649	106.3	101.7
Ulaanbaatar	1 154 290	558 247	596 043	1 466 125	710 455	755 670	93.7	94.0

3 Mongolian citizens, foreign nationals and stateless persons who are residing in Mongolian territory more than 6 months or 183 days

ETHNICITY

The last census enables a widespread and extensively study of population ethnicity. In the census results, ethnic groups which has population less than 100 persons was categorized as "other". Khalkh ethnic group makes 83.8 percent of Mongolian population, increased by 1.4 percentage points from the previous census, and followed by Kazakhs, 3.8 percent. The percentage of Durvuds, Bayads, and Buriads declined from 2010.

TABLE 3.2. POPULATION AND ETHNIC GROUPS, BY PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Ethnicity	2010*		2020*	
	Number of person	Percentage	Number of person	Percentage
MONGOLIAN CITIZEN TOTAL	**2 631 117**	**100.0**	**3 174 565**	**100.0**
Khalkh	2 168 141	82.4	2 659 985	83.8
Kazakh	101 526	3.9	120 999	3.8
Durvud	72 403	2.8	83 719	2.6
Bayad	56 573	2.2	63 775	2.0
Buriad	45087	1.7	43 661	1.4
Zakhchin	32 845	1.2	37 407	1.2
Dariganga	27 412	1.0	36 419	1.1
Uriankhai	26 654	1.0	29 021	0.9
Darkhad	21 558	0.8	24 549	0.8
Uuld	15 520	0.6	14 666	0.5
Khotgoid	15 460	0.6	8 583	0.3
Torguud	14 176	0.5	15 596	0.5
Khoton	11 304	0.4	12 057	0.4
Myangad	6 592	0.3	8 125	0.2
Tuva	5 169	0.2	2 354	0.1
Barga	2 989	0.1	2 832	0.1
Uzemchin	2 577	0.1	2 308	0.1
Eljigen	1 340	0.1	1 034	0.0
Sartuul	1 286	0.0	2 023	0.1
Khamnigan	537	0.0	384	0.0
Tsaatan (Dukha)	282	0.0	208	0.0
Uzbek (Chantuu)	260	0.0	202	0.0
Kharchin	152	0.0	154	0.0
Tsakhar	132	0.0	-	-
Khoshuud	-	-	382	0.0
Other	601	0.0	143	0.0
Other nationals (Mongolian citizen who are foreign)	541	0.0	3 979	0.1

*Explanation: *Mongolian citizens living abroad not included*

Children aged 0-14 take up more than 60 percent among Khotgoid, Tuva, Tsaatan (Dukha), and Khoshuuds, is associated with high birth rates. More than 25 percent of Buriad, Dariganga, Uzemchin, Sartuul, Khamnigan, and Kharchin people who are above 45 years old shows the population of these groups are aging.

TABLE 3.3. ETHNICITY BY AGE GROUPS AND PERCENTAGE, 2020

Ethnicity	Total	Age group					
		0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
MONGOLIAN CITIZENS	**100.0**	**32.2**	**13.8**	**17.1**	**14.2**	**11.0**	**11.7**
Khalkh	100.0	32.4	13.6	17.1	14.3	11.0	11.6
Kazak	100.0	35.9	17.1	16.7	12.2	9.1	9.0
Durvud	100.0	29.8	14.5	17.8	14.1	11.9	11.9
Buriad	100.0	29.6	14.4	17.7	13.9	11.7	12.7
Bayad	100.0	27.4	11.8	17.4	14.4	12.0	17.0
Dariganga	100.0	29.8	15.7	17.5	14.0	10.6	12.4
Uriankhai	100.0	22.9	12.1	19.5	16.6	13.2	15.7
Zakhchin	100.0	29.1	14.6	17.7	13.8	11.7	13.1
Darkhad	100.0	30.4	15.7	18.3	13.2	11.1	11.3
Torguud	100.0	30.3	14.0	16.1	14.0	11.9	13.7
Uuld	100.0	71.5	13.4	4.5	3.8	3.3	3.5
Khoton	100.0	28.6	12.9	17.9	14.7	11.3	14.6
Myangad	100.0	39.9	17.4	14.9	10.3	9.1	8.4
Barga	100.0	28.7	18.4	16.0	15.5	10.7	10.7
Uzemchin	100.0	65.6	13.4	7.1	4.7	4.3	4.9
Kharchin	100.0	29.3	8.5	23.9	13.8	10.3	14.2
Tsakhar	100.0	27.4	11.8	20.2	11.8	12.2	16.6
Khotgoid	100.0	31.5	16.9	12.9	14.8	13.1	10.8
Eljigen	100.0	19.8	14.1	18.0	18.2	13.8	16.1
Tsaatan (Dukha)	100.0	18.7	17.7	18.8	14.6	13.0	17.2
Sartuul	100.0	75.0	14.4	1.5	1.9	4.3	2.9
Tuva	100.0	25.7	17.3	21.3	15.4	8.4	11.9
Khorchin	100.0	46.8	13.6	3.9	7.8	7.8	20.1
Uzbek (Chantuu)	100.0	71.5	14.6	3.7	3.9	3.4	2.9
Other	100.0	23.1	9.1	14.0	17.4	14.7	21.7
Other nationals (Mongolian citizen who are foreign)	100.0	20.2	16.1	21.7	15.2	12.4	14.4

Khalkhs are living in every aimags and the city. In Bayankhongor, Govi-Altai, Dundgovi, Zavkhan, and Uvurkhangai aimags, more than 99 percent of the populations is Khalkhs, but takes up only 0.9 percent in Bayan-Ulgii, 13.6 percent in Uvs, and 28.1 percent in Khovd. Khovd is a home to many ethnicities which consists of Khalkh (28.1 percent), Zakhchin (25.3 percent), Kazakh (11.2 percent), Uriankhai (8.3 percent), Torguud (7.4 percent), Durvud (6.5 percent), Uuld (6.1 percent), and Myangad (5.3 percent). In terms of regions, percentages of population living in the western part of Mongolia are Khalkh (41.0), Kazakh (25.8), Durvud (10.4), Bayad (7.1), and Zakhchin (5.6). While 77.7 percent of the total Kazakhs is living in Bayal-Ulgii, 41.8 percent of the Durvuds, 44.3 percent of the Bayads, 47.9 percent of the Khotons, and 86.7 percent of the Eljigens are residing Uvs aimag.

In Khangai region, the Khalkhs constitute 91.8 percent of the population, the Darkhads 3.5 percent, and the Khotgoids 1.3 percent. 91.6 percent of the population in the Central region is the Khalkhs,Darkhads 81.2 percents residing in Khuvsgul, 1.9 percent is the Bayads, and 1.8 percent is the Durvuds. The Khalkhs take up 73.8 percent of the people in the eastern region, the Darigangas take 12.1 percent, and the Buriads constitutes 10.2 percent. 67.2 percent of the Darigangas, and 7.0 percent of the Uzemchins are living in Sukhbaatar aimag. The Bargas and the Uzemchins in Dornod aimag where they mostly live, make up 2.3 and 2.1 percent of the population, and they represent 67.3 and 73.7 percent of their ethnic groups. /See the Appendix B Table 3.6/

The Khalkhs, the Kazakhs, the Durvuds, the Bayads, and the Buriads are the ethnic groups that make up higher percentages in the total population.

FIGURE 3.2. POPULATION BY ETHNICITIES, BY PERCENTAGE, 2020

KHALKH	KAZAKH	DURVUD	BAYAD	BURIAD
83.8%	3.8%	2.6%	2.0%	1.4%

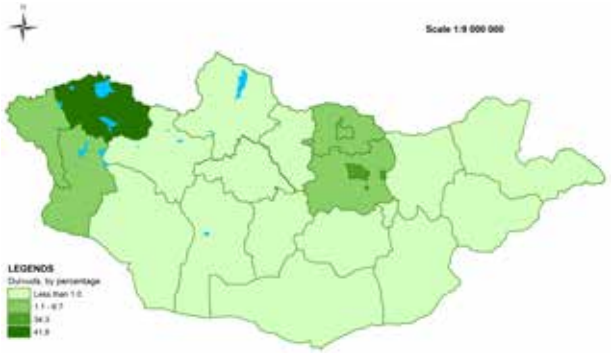


FIGURE 3.3. DISTRIBUTION OF THE KAZAKHS, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020



The Kazakhs mostly live in Bayan-Ulgii, Khovd, Selenge, Tuv, Khentii aimags and Ulaanbaatar.

FIGURE 3.4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE DURVUDS, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020



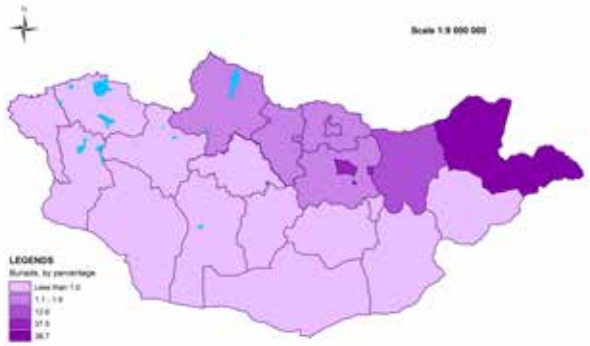
The Durvuds sparsely reside in every aimag, and constitutes 41.8 percent of the population in Uvs, and 34.3 percent in Ulaanbaatar.

FIGURE 3.5. DISTRIBUTION OF BAYADS, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020



44.3 percent of Bayads live in Uvs aimag, 33.9 percent in Ulaanbaatar, and Bayads also live in Orkhon, Bulgan, Selenge, Tuv, and Darkhan-Uul aimags.

FIGURE 3.6. DISTRIBUTION OF BURIADS, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020



38.7 percent of Buriad live in Dornod, 37.5 percent in Ulaanbaatar and 12.6 percent in Khentii aimag. The Buriads also settled in the northern provinces of Mongolia, such as Khuvsgul, Selenge, Orkhon, Darkhan-Uul, Khentii, and Dornod.

The following figure shows that population belonging to the Darkhad, Tuva, Khotgoid, Uzbek (Chantuu), Hamnigan, Eljigen, Khoshuud, and Tsaatan (Dukha) ethnic groups live mainly in the rural areas.

FIGURE 3.7. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ETHNICITY IN URBAN AND RURAL, 2020

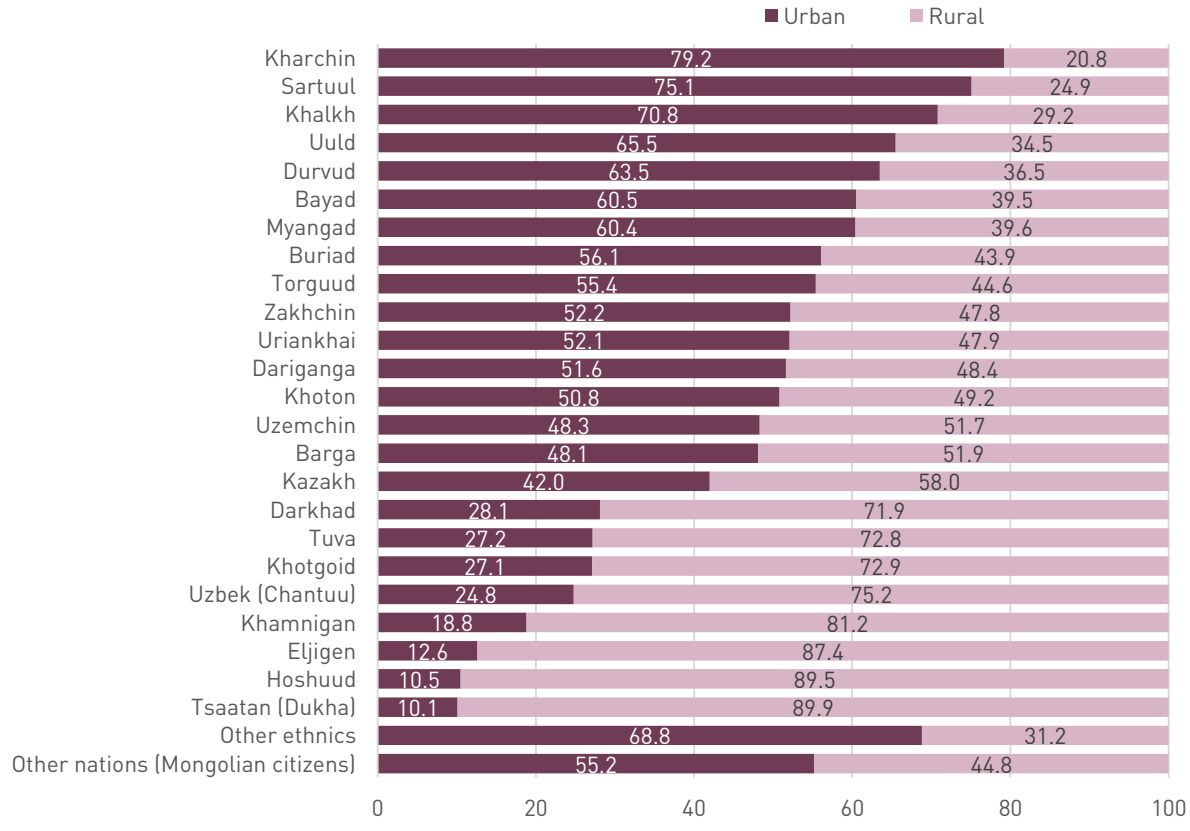


TABLE 3.4. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY ETHNICITY AND EDUCATION LEVEL, 2020

Ethnicity	Population aged 10 or above	Educational level						Non-educated
		Higher	Specialized secondary	Technical and vocational	Upper secondary	Lower secondary	Primary	
MONGOLIAN CITIZENS-TOTAL	**100.0**	**26.5**	**4.7**	**3.9**	**29.2**	**17.1**	**13.7**	**4.9**
Khalkh	100.0	27.1	4.7	3.8	29.8	16.6	13.2	4.8
Kazakh	100.0	21.2	3.2	4.2	22.3	21.7	20.4	7.0
Durvud	100.0	24.7	4.7	4.6	28.6	18.3	13.9	5.2
Bayad	100.0	26.9	4.6	3.9	27.0	17.7	14.7	5.2
Buriad	100.0	28.1	5.8	4.0	29.5	18.2	10.6	3.8
Zakhchin	100.0	24.5	4.8	3.6	29.5	18.6	13.9	5.1
Dariganga	100.0	24.7	6.1	6.4	24.6	20.7	12.9	4.6
Uriankhai	100.0	19.9	4.1	4.3	29.6	21.1	15.7	5.3
Darkhad	100.0	14.3	2.5	2.4	24.5	22.8	25.3	8.2
Uuld	100.0	32.0	5.5	3.5	27.8	14.7	12.3	4.2
Khotgoid	100.0	7.9	2.0	2.2	12.0	20.0	38.8	17.1
Torguud	100.0	28.9	6.3	3.9	29.9	14.9	12.0	4.1
Khoton	100.0	12.9	2.7	7.5	21.2	23.8	23.2	8.7
Myangad	100.0	23.4	4.8	4.5	29.9	20.1	12.3	5.0
Tuva	100.0	11.5	2.9	7.2	15.8	22.2	30.1	10.3
Barga	100.0	20.8	5.7	6.4	26.6	21.8	13.1	5.6
Uzemchin	100.0	18.7	4.3	7.0	25.1	24.2	15.6	5.1
Eljigen	100.0	19.6	3.8	6.5	25.7	18.8	15.5	10.1
Sartuul	100.0	24.2	5.8	5.4	30.2	17.1	12.7	4.6
Khamnigan	100.0	12.9	2.6	3.7	28.0	27.7	20.3	4.8
Tsaatan (Dukha)	100.0	4.9	2.0	0.0	17.6	19.6	30.4	25.5
Uzbek (Chantuu)	100.0	14.3	1.7	2.3	27.4	21.7	22.3	10.3
Kharchin	100.0	27.8	3.5	2.6	19.1	15.7	20.9	10.4
Hoshuud	100.0	3.9	3.0	2.0	13.3	23.6	39.4	14.8
Other	100.0	31.8	5.3	2.3	28.8	15.2	12.1	4.5
Other nationals (Mongolian citizens)	100.0	17.8	3.3	4.2	27.0	20.6	20.1	7.0

According to the table, education level of the Bayads, the Khalkhs, the Kharchins, the Buriads, the Torguuds, and the Uulds is 0.4-5.5 percentage points higher than the nation's average, but the other ethnics are 1.8-22.6 percentage points lower than it.

TABLE 3.5. PERCENTAGE DITRIBUTION POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY ETHNICITY AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2020

Ethnicity	Employed population	Permanent employees	Fixed-term employees	Short-term and casual employees	Paid apprentices, trainees and interns	Dependent contractors
MONGOLIAN CITIZENS-TOTAL	**100.0**	**60.3**	**5.3**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**0.5**
Khalkh	100.0	61.5	5.5	1.0	0.0	0.5
Kazakh	100.0	49.3	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.2
Durvud	100.0	57.9	5.4	0.8	0.0	0.5
Bayad	100.0	53.8	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.4
Buriad	100.0	60.5	6.0	1.0	0.0	0.5
Zakhchin	100.0	57.6	4.5	0.8	0.0	0.3
Dariganga	100.0	52.5	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.4
Uriankhai	100.0	53.6	4.0	1.1	0.0	0.4
Darkhad	100.0	33.2	2.7	0.6	0.0	0.3
Uuld	100.0	62.6	5.5	0.7	0.0	0.5
Khotgoid	100.0	34.5	4.4	0.5	0.0	0.1
Torguud	100.0	66.4	5.4	0.8	0.0	0.4
Khoton	100.0	39.7	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.5
Myangad	100.0	57.5	5.4	0.7	0.0	0.5
Tuva	100.0	42.9	6.5	0.7	0.0	0.5
Barga	100.0	54.1	4.5	1.1	0.1	0.5
Uzemchin	100.0	58.9	3.6	0.7	0.0	1.1
Eljigen	100.0	33.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sartuul	100.0	60.3	6.3	1.2	0.0	0.5
Khamnigan	100.0	39.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tsaatan (Dukha)	100.0	28.6	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0
Uzbek (Chantuu)	100.0	33.3	4.2	1.4	0.0	0.0
Kharchin	100.0	71.4	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hoshuud	100.0	22.0	6.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Other	100.0	55.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9
Other nationals (Mongolian citizens)	100.0	46.6	4.1	0.5	0.0	0.4

TABLE 3.5.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY ETHNICITY AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2020 /CONTINUED/

Ethnicity	Employers in corporations	Employer in household market enterprises	Owner-operators of corporations without employees	Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees	Contributing family workers
MONGOLIAN CITIZENS-TOTAL	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**26.1**	**5.9**
Khalkh	0.5	0.2	0.3	25.2	5.3
Kazakh	0.2	0.1	0.2	33.6	12.8
Durvud	0.3	0.2	0.2	27.9	6.8
Bayad	0.4	0.2	0.2	31.7	7.8
Buriad	0.4	0.2	0.3	27.5	3.6
Zakhchin	0.2	0.1	0.6	30.1	5.8
Dariganga	0.3	0.2	0.2	27.9	14.2
Uriankhai	0.2	0.2	0.3	32.0	8.2
Darkhad	0.1	0.1	0.1	40.2	22.7
Uuld	0.5	0.1	0.2	22.2	7.7
Khotgoid	0.2	0.2	0.0	38.2	21.9
Torguud	0.4	0.2	0.2	20.6	5.6
Khoton	0.1	0.1	0.2	43.2	11.4
Myangad	0.2	0.2	0.3	30.2	5.0
Tuva	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.3	11.1
Barga	0.4	0.1	0.4	30.9	7.9
Uzemchin	0.3	0.4	0.1	29.4	5.5
Eljigen	0.2	0.0	0.0	43.6	18.6
Sartuul	0.2	0.4	0.0	27.8	3.3
Khamnigan	0.0	0.7	0.7	54.8	1.4
Tsaatan (Dukha)	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	14.3
Uzbek (Chantuu)	1.4	1.4	0.0	54.2	4.1
Kharchin	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0
Hoshuud	0.0	0.0	2.0	56.0	12.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.6	5.8
Other nationals (Mongolian citizens)	0.5	0.1	0.1	42.0	5.7

According to the table, paid employment (full-time, temporary, casual workers, apprentices and contractors) among the Khoshuuds, the Tsaatsans (Dukha), the Darkhads, the Eljigens, the Uzbek (Chantuu), and the Khotgoids is 40 percent lower than the total population, but the family business and unpaid family production and service are relatively higher. Majority of the above-mentioned ethnics are employed in the agricultural sector, associated with the places they live, the rural areas. /see the Table 3.7, Appendix B/

FOREIGN CITIZENS

Foreign citizens residing in Mongolia for 6 months and more, are 22 418, increased by 37.4 percent or 6 098 from 2010. But the stateless persons decreased by 71 to 37 persons from 2010. Foreign citizens from the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation take up 53.3 percent of the total foreign citizens. Compared with the Population and Housing Census 2010, permanent residents from the People's Republic of China went down by 11.3 percent, residents from the Russian Federation by 3.4 percent, but people from the United States of America increased by 6.6 percentage points.

TABLE 3.6. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN CITIZENSS RESIDING IN MONGOLIA, BY COUNTRY, 2010, 2020

Country	2010	2020
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**
The People's Republic of China	53.0	41.7
The Russian Federation	15.0	11.6
The Republic of Korea	10.0	9.9
The United States of America	4.0	10.6
Other	18.0	26.2

A total of 77.9 percent of the foreign citizens is residing in the capital city, while 5.6 percent in Umnugovi, 3.5 percent in Dornod, 2.8 percent in Bayan-Ulgii, and 2.3 percent is residing in Orkhon aimag. Percentage of the foreign citizens in Ulaanbaatar is went up by 21.2 percentage points, and 2.4 percentage points in Bayan-Ulgii. But in Umnugovi, it decreased by 18.4 percentage points, and the sex ratio is relatively balanced, 134.3 in 2010 and 103.7 in 2020. Compared with other aimags, increasing number of people residing in Umnugovi, Dornod, and Bayan-Ulgii is probably associated with the fact they border the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Kazakhstan (Table 3.7).

TABLE 3.7. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN CITIZENS RESIDING IN MONGOLIA, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2010, 2020

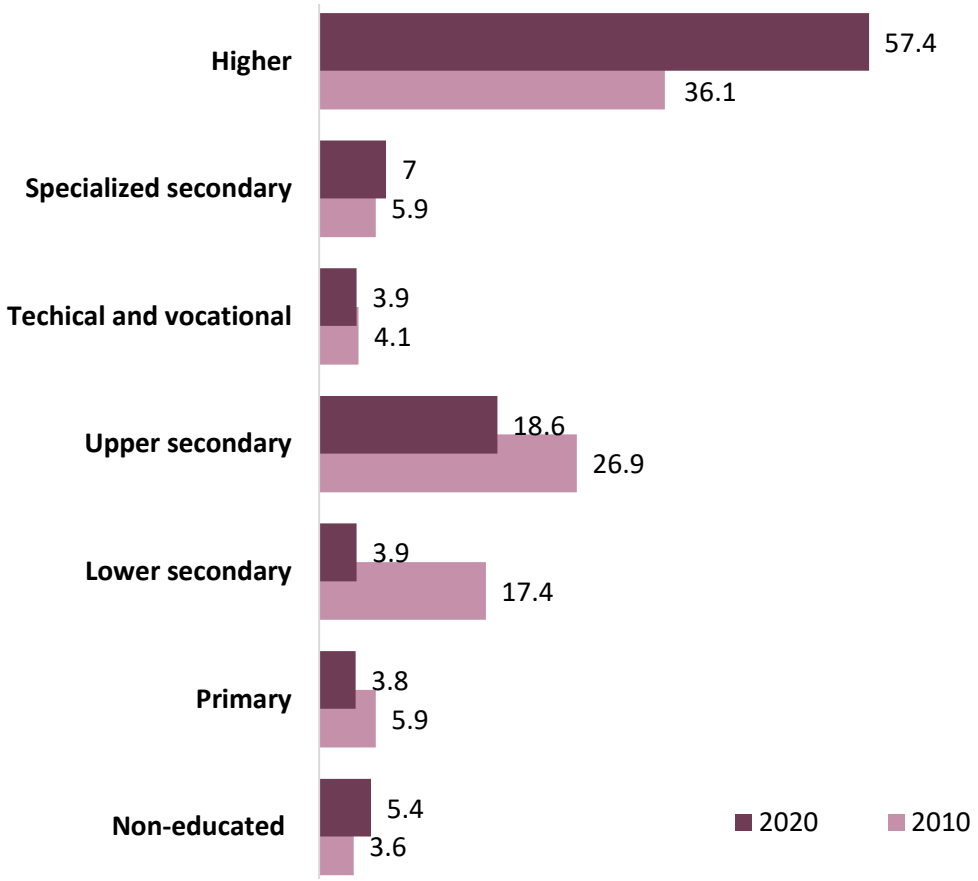
Aimags and the Capital	2010		2020	
	The number of population	Percentage	The number of population	Percentage
TOTAL	**16 320**	**100.0**	**22 418**	**100.0**
Arkhangai	21	0.1	70	0.3
Bayan-Ulgii	71	0.4	627	2.8
Bayankhongor	43	0.3	15	0.1
Bulgan	42	0.3	47	0.2
Gobi-Altai	8	0.0	67	0.3
Dornogobi	319	1.9	221	1.0
Dornod	284	1.7	792	3.5
Dundgobi	28	0.2	23	0.1
Zavkhan	45	0.3	31	0.1
Uvurkhangai	21	0.1	18	0.1
Umnugobi	3 913	24.0	1 265	5.6
Sukhbaatar	156	1.0	92	0.4
Selenge	323	2.0	197	0.9
Tuv	183	1.1	126	0.6
Uvs	32	0.2	183	0.8
Khovd	191	1.2	121	0.5
Khuvsgul	41	0.2	155	0.7
Khentii	240	1.5	81	0.4
Darkhan-Uul	255	1.6	293	1.3
Orkhon	807	4.9	509	2.3
Gobisumber	43	0.3	29	0.1
Ulaanbaatar	9 254	56.7	17 456	77.9

TABLE 3.8. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MONGOLIAN RESIDING POPULATION AND FOREIGN CITIZENS, BY AGE AND GENDER STRUCTURE, 2010, 2020

Age group	2010				2020				Sex ratio	
	Age structure of resident population	Foreign citizens			Age structure of resident population	Foreign citizens				
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	2010	2020
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**284.3**	**165.9**
0-14	28.0	7.9	5.6	14.4	32.1	17.8	14.5	23.2	110.1	103.8
15-24	20.8	12.3	10.5	17.3	13.8	12.4	9.0	18.2	173.1	81.6
25-34	17.8	21.8	22.4	20.3	17.1	16.5	16.3	16.8	313.5	161.4
35-44	14.4	28.3	31.8	18.5	14.2	19.6	21.9	15.7	487.9	231.7
45-54	10.6	20.0	21.2	16.6	11.1	19.0	22.6	13.1	362.8	285.4
55+	8.4	9.7	8.5	12.9	11.7	14.7	15.7	13.0	188.7	200.5

Foreign citizens with higher education take up 57.4 percent, increased by 21.3 percentage points from 2010, while foreign nationals with upper secondary and lower education decreased by 23.9 percentage points

FIGURE 3.8. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN CITIZENS AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, 2010, 2020

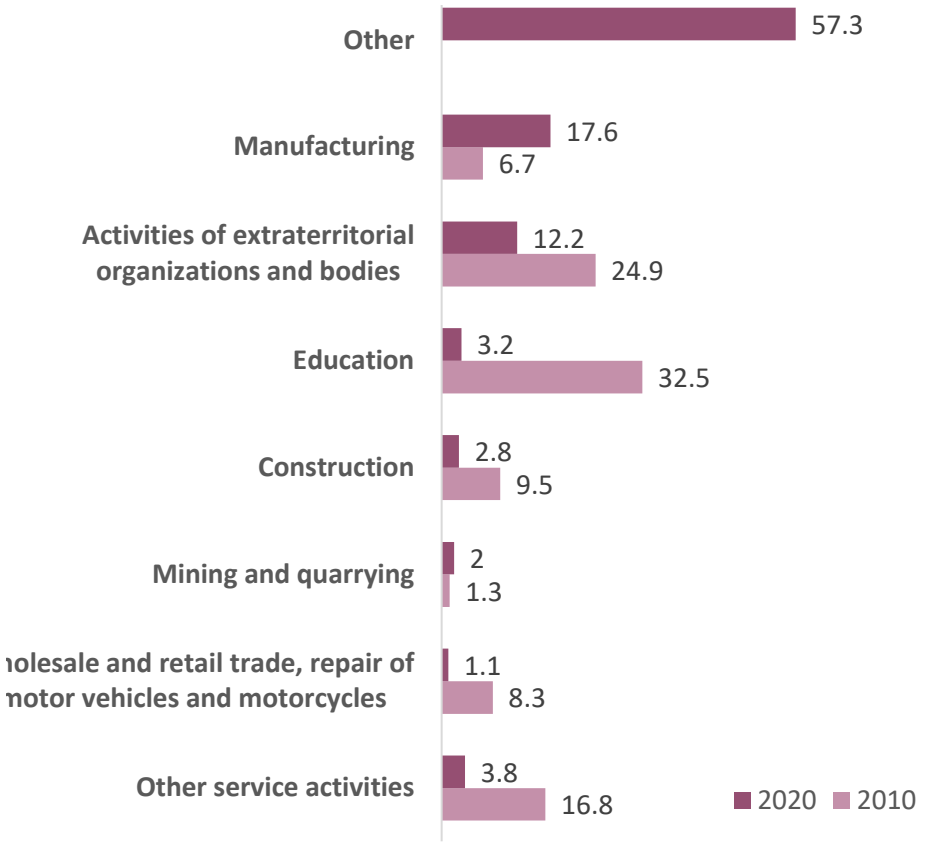


According to the distribution, 74.9 percent of the foreign citizens are employed in the field of maintenance and other service[4], and whole and retail sales, car and motorcycle repair and maintenance service, 2.8 percent are in education, and 12.2 percent are working in mining exploration sector.

4 Activities of member organizations, repair and maintenance of computers, household and personal goods, and various other personal services

Comparing with the previous census, there is a 10.9 percentage points increase in the field of whole and retail sales, car and motorcycle repair and maintenance service (Figure 3.9).

FIGURE 3.9. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN CITIZENSHIP, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, 2010, 2020



RELIGION

The Section 1, Article 3 of Mongolian Law on the Relationship between Church and State articulates that "One has his/her freedom to have or choose any religious belief and faith". In the Population and Housing Census 2010, questions of "Do you follow any religion? If so, what religion do you follow?" were asked for the first time, and the same questions were asked in this census from 10 percent sample of the population aged 15 and over. By disaggregating by sex, female are 5.2 percentage points higher religious than the male.

TABLE 3.9. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY RELIGIOUS STATUS AND SEX, 2010, 2020

Religious status	2010			2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Non-religoius	38.6	42.9	34.4	40.6	43.3	38.1
Religious	61.4	57.1	65.6	59.4	56.7	61.9

This census estimates reveal that 87.1 percent of the religious population are Buddhist. Compared with the Population and Housing Census 2010, percentage of the Christians and Shamanis among total population has been decreased, probably because of the growth of other religions.

TABLE 3.10. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIOUS POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY RELIGIONS AND SEX, 2010, 2020

Religion	2010			2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Buddhist	86.2	86.5	86.1	87.1	87.0	87.1
Christians	3.5	2.8	4.1	2.2	1.7	2.6
Muslim	4.9	5.4	4.6	5.4	6.0	5.0
Shaman	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.3
Other	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.0

By disaggregating the religious population by age group, people tend to follow the Buddhist when they get older, and vice versa for the Shaman.

TABLE 3.11. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIOUS POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUPS AND RELIGIONS, 2020

Age group	Religious	Buddist	Christias	Muslim	Shaman	Other
TOTAL	**100.0**	**87.1**	**2.2**	**5.4**	**4.2**	**1.1**
15-19	100.0	81.4	3.2	9.2	4.9	1.3
20-29	100.0	83.4	2.1	7.8	5.5	1.2
30-39	100.0	86.3	2.2	5.1	5.1	1.3
40-49	100.0	88.4	2.0	4.6	4.0	1.0
50-59	100.0	89.3	2.3	4.1	3.5	0.8
60-69	100.0	91.1	2.1	3.5	2.6	0.7
70+	100.0	91.8	2.1	3.7	1.7	0.7

Among the Kazakhs, Uzbek (Chantuu), and the Khoshuuds, non-religious population takes up to 16 percent and it is less than the other ethnics. 81.9 percent of the Kazakhs and 88.9 percent of the Uzbeks (Chantuu) are Islams, while 89.3 percent of the Khoshuuds are Buddhists, and 95 percent of the total Islams in Mongolia are Kazakhs. It is significantly different from the other ethnics that the Shaman has spread among 10.0 percent of the Buriads, 13.8 percent of the Darkhads, 27.0 percent of the Tuvas, 11.8 percent of the Khamnigans, and 60.5 percent of the Tsaatans.

TABLE 3.12. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIOUS POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY RELIGIONS AND AGE GROUPS, 2020

Age group	Religious	Buddist	Christias	Muslim	Shaman	Other
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
15-19	7.9	7.4	11.5	13.4	9.3	9.9
20-29	17.7	17.0	16.9	25.5	22.9	19.5
30-39	22.5	22.4	21.9	21.4	27.3	27.5
40-49	20.7	21.0	18.6	17.6	19.2	19.9
50-59	16.6	17.0	17.1	12.5	13.5	13.4
60-69	9.4	9.8	9.1	6.1	5.7	6.4
70+	5.2	5.4	4.9	3.5	2.1	3.4

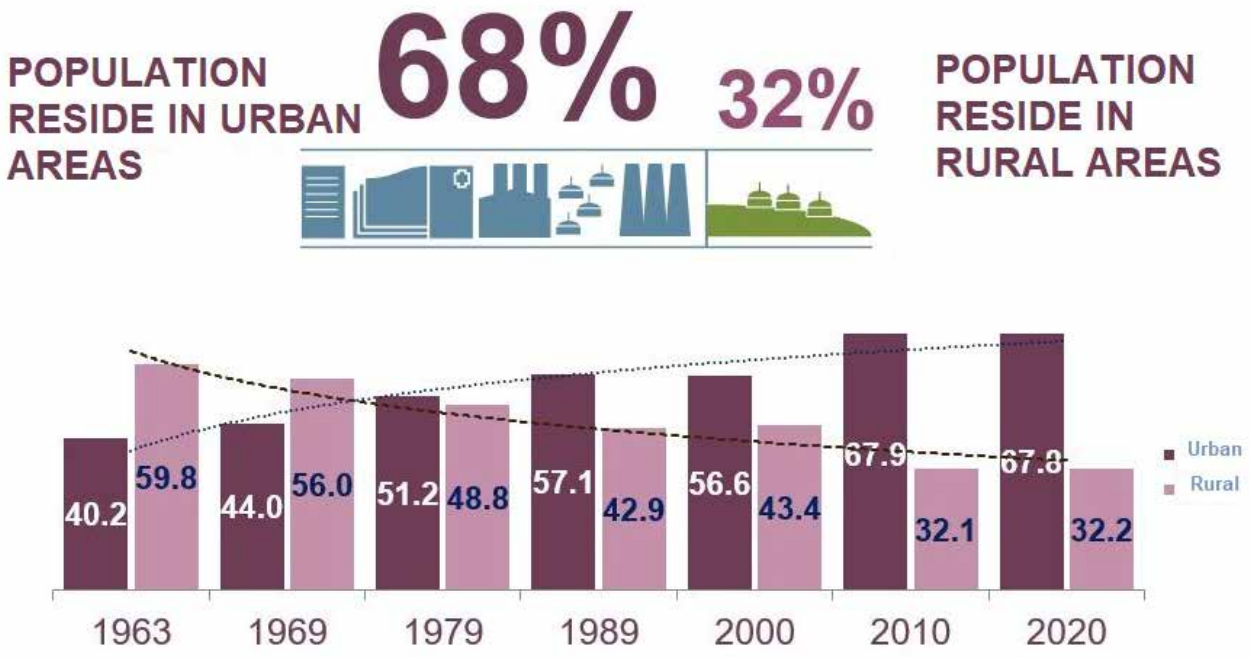
TABLE 3.13. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY RELIGIOUS STATUS, ETHNICITY AND RELIGIONS, 2020

Ethnicity group	Population aged 15 and above -Total	Non-religoius	Religoius	Religoius				
				Total	Buddhist	Christians	Muslim	Shaman	Other
TOTAL	**100.0**	**40.6**	**59.4**	**100.0**	**87.1**	**2.2**	**5.4**	**4.2**	**1.1**
MONGOLIAN CITIZENS-TOTAL	100.0	40.5	59.5	100.0	87.1	2.2	5.4	4.2	1.1
Khalkh	100.0	41.3	58.7	100.0	92.7	2.3	0.1	4.0	0.9
Kazakh	100.0	15.3	84.7	100.0	1.3	0.3	96.7	0.1	1.6
Durvud	100.0	42.3	57.7	100.0	92.8	2.0	0.2	2.9	2.1
Bayad	100.0	40.7	59.3	100.0	93.3	1.5	0.2	2.9	2.1
Buriad	100.0	49.2	50.8	100.0	74.5	3.5	0.1	19.8	2.1
Zakhchin	100.0	46.0	54.0	100.0	93.2	3.1	0.1	2.3	1.3
Dariganga	100.0	34.5	65.5	100.0	96.6	0.8	-	2.1	0.5
Uriankhai	100.0	41.3	58.7	100.0	89.9	2.9	0.5	3.9	2.8
Darkhad	100.0	61.2	38.8	100.0	62.2	1.5	-	35.6	0.7
Uuld	100.0	40.0	60.0	100.0	91.2	2.6	-	5.4	0.8
Khotgoid	100.0	26.7	73.3	100.0	96.3	0.6	-	3.0	0.1
Torguud	100.0	36.8	63.2	100.0	92.8	2.4	0.6	3.2	1.0
Khoton	100.0	36.7	63.3	100.0	40.9	4.7	42.5	1.7	10.2
Myangad	100.0	47.8	52.2	100.0	93.1	1.1	-	2.9	2.9
Tuva	100.0	48.8	51.2	100.0	44.6	1.2	-	52.6	1.6
Barga	100.0	58.6	41.4	100.0	94.7	1.3	-	2.7	1.3
Uzemchin	100.0	51.2	48.8	100.0	98.1	-	-	1.0	0.9
Eljigen	100.0	40.7	59.3	100.0	87.7	-	-	12.0	0.3
Sartuul	100.0	31.0	69.0	100.0	78.7	2.5	8.8	7.5	2.5
Khamnigan	100.0	29.4	70.6	100.0	83.3	-	-	16.7	-
Tsaatan (Dukha)	100.0	31.6	68.4	100.0	11.5	-	-	88.5	-
Uzbek (Chantuu)	100.0	11.1	88.9	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
Kharchin	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
Hoshuud	100.0	10.7	89.3	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
Other	100.0	32.4	67.6	100.0	78.3	-	13.0	8.7	-
Other nations (Mongolian citizens)	100.0	87.5	12.5	100.0	50.0	-	50.0	-	-
Foreign	100.0	46.2	53.8	100.0	44.4	30.2	11.1	1.6	12.7

4

CHAPTER

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND SETTLEMENT AND URBANIZATION

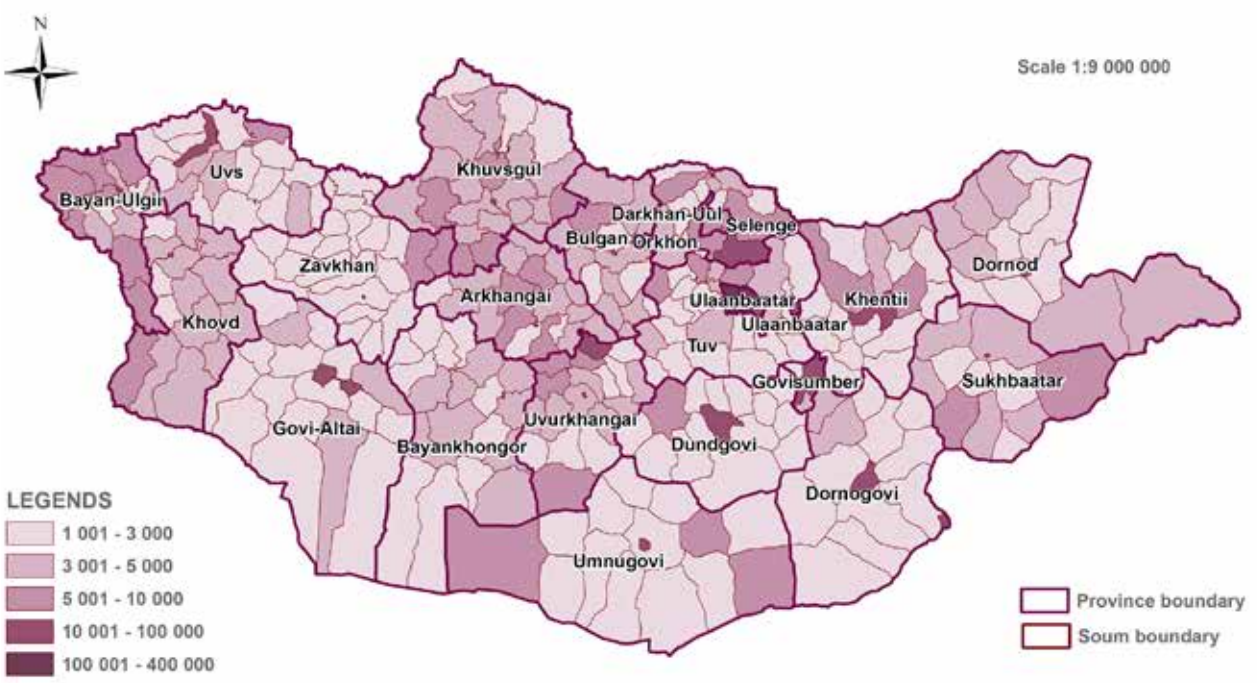


POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND SETTLEMENT

Population settlement in aimag and the capital city, population density and development levels vary because of the different territorial size of the aimags and the capital, several geographical regions, uneven distribution of natural resources across the country, as well as distinctive climate in the different geographical regions. Disaggregating the population settlement by urban, rural areas and regions serve as a basis for analyzing the social and economic development of the territories in depth and developing policies that is tailored to specific needs and characteristics of regions and local areas.

A slight change in the general pattern of population settlement has been observed from the previous census. A migration flow of thousands of people from west to central region, the capital city caused the region to have sparse population (Figure 4.1).

FIGURE 4.1. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SOUM, 2020



Disaggregating the population settlement by the regions[5], 45.9 percent of the total population reside in Ulaanbaatar, while 18.7 percent in Khangai region, 15.8 percent in Central, 12.6 percent in Western, and 7.0 percent live in Eastern region (Table 4.1). Migration inflow to urban areas, which began in early 1990s, has been continuing for the past 30 years. According to the census in 2000, 3 out of 10 people out of the total population used to live in the capital city, but it increased to 4 people in 2010 and 2020 respectively.

5 Regional Economic Development Concept" approved by the State Great Khural in 2003
Name of cities and aimags of regions:

- Western region: Bayan-Ulgii, Govi-Altai, Zavkhan, Uvs, Khovd;
- Khangai region: Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Bulgan, Orkhon, Uvurkhangai, Khuvsgul;
- Central region: Govisumber, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Umnugovi, Selenge, Tuv;
- Eastern region: Dornod, Sukhbaatar, Khentii;
- Ulaanbaatar region: Capital city, its districts and satellite cities in the region adjacent to the capital city

TABLE 4.1. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH BY REGIONS, 2000, 2010, 2020

Region	thous.person			2010/ 2000%	2020/ 2010%	Percentage		
	2000	2010	2020			2000	2010	2020
TOTAL	**2 373.5**	**2 647.5**	**3 197.0**	**11.5**	**20.8**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Western	421.6	352.5	404.7	-16.4	14.8	17.8	13.3	12.6
Khangai	545.7	514.7	597.8	-5.7	16.1	23.0	19.4	18.7
Central	443.7	440.7	506.2	-0.7	14.9	18.7	16.6	15.8
Eastern	202.5	185.3	222.2	-8.5	19.9	8.5	7.0	7.0
Ulaanbaatar	760.1	1 154.3	1 466.1	51.9	27.0	32.0	43.6	45.9

TABLE 4.2. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2000, 2010, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Population/thous.person/			2010/ 2000%	2020/ 2010%	Percentage		
	2000	2010	2020			2000	2010	2020
TOTAL	**2 373.5**	**2 647.5**	**3 197.0**	**11.5**	**20.8**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Arkhangai	97.1	84.1	94.3	-13.4	12.1	4.1	3.2	2.9
Bayan-Ulgii	91.1	85.2	103.9	-6.4	21.9	3.8	3.2	3.2
Bayankhongor	84.8	75.7	88.0	-10.7	16.2	3.6	2.9	2.7
Bulgan	61.8	53.1	61.3	-14.0	15.4	2.6	2.0	1.9
Govi-Altai	63.7	53.2	57.6	-16.4	8.3	2.7	2.0	1.8
Dornogovi	50.6	57.9	70.0	14.5	20.9	2.1	2.2	2.2
Dornod	75.4	68.9	82.0	-8.6	19.0	3.2	2.6	2.6
Dundgovi	51.5	38.6	46.7	-25.1	21.0	2.2	1.5	1.5
Zavkhan	90.0	64.9	72.3	-27.9	11.4	3.8	2.5	2.3
Uvurkhangai	111.4	100.4	115.7	-9.9	15.2	4.7	3.8	3.6
Umnugovi	46.9	60.9	69.9	30.0	14.8	2.0	2.3	2.2
Sukhbaatar	56.2	51.1	62.9	-9.0	23.1	2.4	1.9	2.0
Selenge	100.0	95.8	107.7	-4.2	12.4	4.2	3.6	3.4
Tuv	99.3	83.8	92.4	-15.6	10.3	4.2	3.2	2.9
Uvs	90.0	72.9	82.9	-19.0	13.7	3.8	2.8	2.6
Khovd	86.8	76.3	88.1	-12.1	15.5	3.7	2.9	2.8
Khuvsgul	119.1	114.3	134.3	-4.0	17.5	5.0	4.3	4.2
Khentii	70.9	65.3	77.3	-8.0	18.4	3.0	2.5	2.4
Darkhan-Uul	83.3	90.6	102.2	8.8	12.8	3.5	3.4	3.2
Orkhon	71.5	87.1	104.0	21.8	19.4	3.0	3.3	3.2
Govisumber	12.2	13.1	17.4	7.1	32.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Ulaanbaatar	760.1	1 154.3	1 466.1	51.9	27.0	32.0	43.6	45.9

Population in Ulaanbaatar takes up 45.9 percent of the total residents in Mongolia, while 0.5-4.2 percent belong to the other aimags (Table 4.2). However, population in aimags have risen between the last 2 censuses, such as 32.8 percent in Govisumber, which is the highest and followed by 27.0 percent in Ulaanbaatar (Table 4.2).

For the last 3 decades, urbanization has been expanding rapidly in Mongolia, caused by infrastructure, education and health services in the urban areas where 2 168.2 thousand of people reside. But the difference of urbanization levels in the regions can be observed from the Table 4.3.

TABLE 4.3. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, BY REGIONS, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2010, 2020

Region	Number of Cities and villages	Urban		Rural	
		Population (thous.person)	Percentage	Population (thous.person)	Percentage
		2010			
TOTAL	**39**	**1 798.1**	**67.9**	**849.4**	**32.1**
Western	8	122.3	34.7	230.1	65.3
Khangai	10	225.1	43.8	289.6	56.2
Central	11	211.4	48.0	229.2	52.0
Eastern	9	84.9	45.8	100.4	54.2
Ulaanbaatar	1	1 154.3	100.0	-	-
		2020			
TOTAL	**41**	**2 168.2**	**67.8**	**1 028.8**	**32.2**
Western	8	135.3	33.4	269.4	66.6
Khangai	9	245.2	41.0	352.6	59.0
Central	15	229.3	45.3	276.9	54.7
Eastern	8	92.3	41.5	129.9	58.5
Ulaanbaatar	1	1 466.1	100.0	-	-

Although the western region is densely populated, there is not much progressive urbanization is happening. The central region has the highest level of urbanization after Ulaanbaatar. For instance, population in Darkhan-Uul, Orkhon and Umnugovi aimags tend to rise in numbers due to accelerated growth of industries and services and better infrastructure such as the railway in Darkan-uul and Orkhon, and the mining sector development in Umnugovi in the past decade. The industrial complex in Dornogovi aimags may have been triggering the population to increase in the aimag.

Urbanization level in aimags is different from one another. Education and health care, workplaces, trade and services in aimag centers attract people from the rural areas, and cause the population to rise. Aimags connected to the railroad network, such as Govisumber, Dornogovi, Darkhan-Uul and Orkhon have population which represent more than 50 percent of the population (Table 4.4).

Rural population of the quite densely populated aimags such as Arkhangai, Bulgan, Zavkhan, Sukhbaatar, and Tuv, takes up more than 70 percent. The factors such as beautiful nature and congenial weather may have led to this fact.

TABLE 4.4. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AIMAG, THE CAPITAL, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2010, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	2010				2020			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	thous. person	Percentage	thous. person	Percentage	thous. person	Percentage	thous. person	Percentage
TOTAL	**1 798.1**	**67.9**	**849.4**	**32.1**	**2 168.2**	**67.8**	**1 028.8**	**32.2**
Arkhangai	20.6	24.5	63.5	75.5	20.6	21.9	73.8	78.1
Bayan-Ulgii	30.7	36.0	54.6	64.0	38.9	37.5	65.0	62.5
Bayankhongor	29.8	39.4	45.9	60.6	31.7	36.1	56.3	63.9
Bulgan	14.1	26.6	38.9	73.4	15.5	25.3	45.8	74.7
Govi-Altai	18.0	33.7	35.3	66.3	18.7	32.5	38.9	67.5
Dornogovi	33.9	58.6	24.0	41.4	44.7	64.0	25.3	36.0
Dornod	38.6	56.1	30.3	43.9	46.2	56.4	35.8	43.6
Dundgovi	13.7	35.5	24.9	64.5	12.4	26.6	34.3	73.4
Zavkhan	17.5	26.9	47.4	73.1	16.2	22.4	56.1	77.6
Uvurkhangai	38.0	37.9	62.4	62.1	32.9	28.4	82.8	71.6
Umnugovi	18.8	30.9	42.1	69.1	26.4	37.7	43.5	62.3
Sukhbaatar	16.2	31.6	34.9	68.4	18.5	29.5	44.3	70.5
Selenge	47.0	49.1	48.8	50.9	37.2	34.5	70.5	65.5
Tuv	13.3	15.9	70.5	84.1	16.7	18.0	75.7	82.0
Uvs	27.2	37.3	45.7	62.7	30.7	37.0	52.2	63.0
Khovd	29.0	38.1	47.2	61.9	30.9	34.9	57.2	65.1
Khuvsgul	38.4	33.6	75.9	66.4	44.3	32.9	90.0	67.1
Khentii	30.1	46.0	35.2	54.0	27.5	35.6	49.8	64.4
Darkhan-Uul	75.0	82.7	15.7	17.3	81.5	79.8	20.7	20.2
Orkhon	84.2	96.6	2.9	3.4	100.2	96.3	3.8	3.7
Govisumber	9.7	74.5	3.3	25.5	10.4	59.8	7.0	40.2
Ulaanbaatar	1 154.3	100.0	-	-	1 466.1	100.0	-	-

POPULATION DENSITY

Politics, culture, history, administration, weather, and geography are the main contributing factors to population distribution and settlement and density. In the past decade, internal migration is the key driving force for the population density in aimags and cities.

Although Mongolia has been one of the sparsely populated countries in the world, the population density has reached to 2.0 people per square kilometer in 2020, increased by 0.3 percentage points from the previous census. .

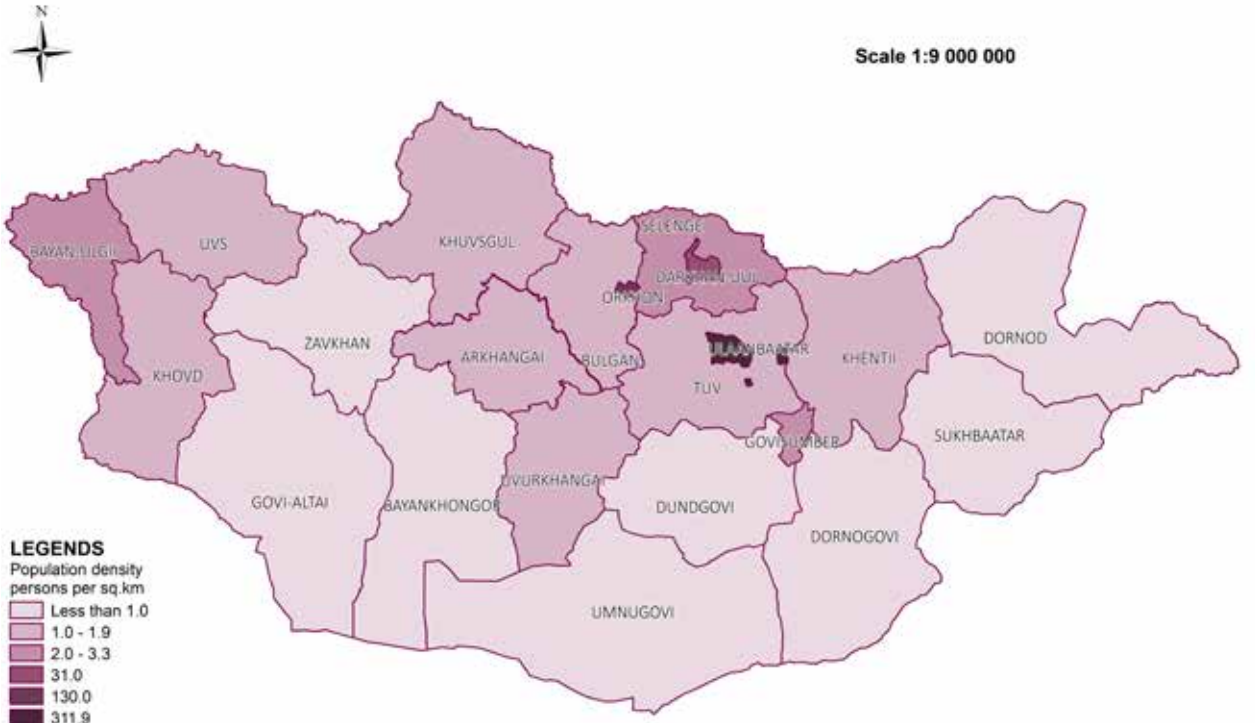
TABLE 4.5. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION DENSITY BY REGION, 2010, 2020

Region	Territory		2010			2020		
			Population		Persons per sq.km	Population		Persons per sq.km
	thous. km²	Percentage	thous. person	Percentage		thous. person	Percentage	
TOTAL	**1 564.1**	**100.0**	**2 647.5**	**100.0**	**1.7**	**3 197.0**	**100.0**	**2.0**
Western	415.3	26.6	352.5	13.3	0.8	404.7	12.6	1.0
Khangai	384.3	24.6	514.7	19.4	1.3	597.8	18.7	1.6
Central	473.6	30.3	440.7	16.6	0.9	506.2	15.8	1.1
Eastern	286.2	18.3	185.3	7.0	0.6	222.2	7.0	0.8
Ulaanbaatar	4.7	0.3	1 154.3	43.6	245.6	1 466.1	45.9	311.9

Population density varies in the regions. The density in Ulaanbaatar population still remain the highest and is increasing. In 2000, there were 162 people per square kilometer, but it grew to 246 people in 2010, and 312 in 2020. Comparing the Khangai region with the previous census, the density has increased by 0.3 percentage points, while density in the Central, Western and Eastern region went up by 0.2 percentage points.

In 2020, 45.9 percent of the total population is residing in Ulaanbaatar which covers only 0.3 percent of Mongolian territory, and this trend is likely to rise in the future. Population density in the other regions is relatively less, but differs from each other, compared with Ulaanbaatar. Khangai and Central regions where weather is pleasant, are densely populated than Western and Eastern regions. For instance, there are 1.6 people per square kilometer in Khangai region, twice as many as in Eastern. It represents an internal migration to urban areas.

FIGURE 4.2. POPULATION DENSITY BY AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2020



Following the most densely populated city, Ulaanbaatar, Orkhon (130 people per sq.km) and Darkhan-Uul (31 people per sq.km) are densely populated than other aimags. The least populated

aimags, such as Govi-Altai, Umnugovi, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Dornod, Bayankhongor, Sukhbaatar, and Zavkhan, show density percentage between 0.4 and 0.9.

In relation to the population density and population growth, Umnugovi stays at the same level, but there has been growth in the other aimags, compared to the census held in 2010. Urbanization is being intensified in Selenge and Govisumber aimags where the railway networks are connected.

TABLE 4.6. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION NUMBER AND DENSITY BY AIMAG AND CAPITAL, 2010, 2020

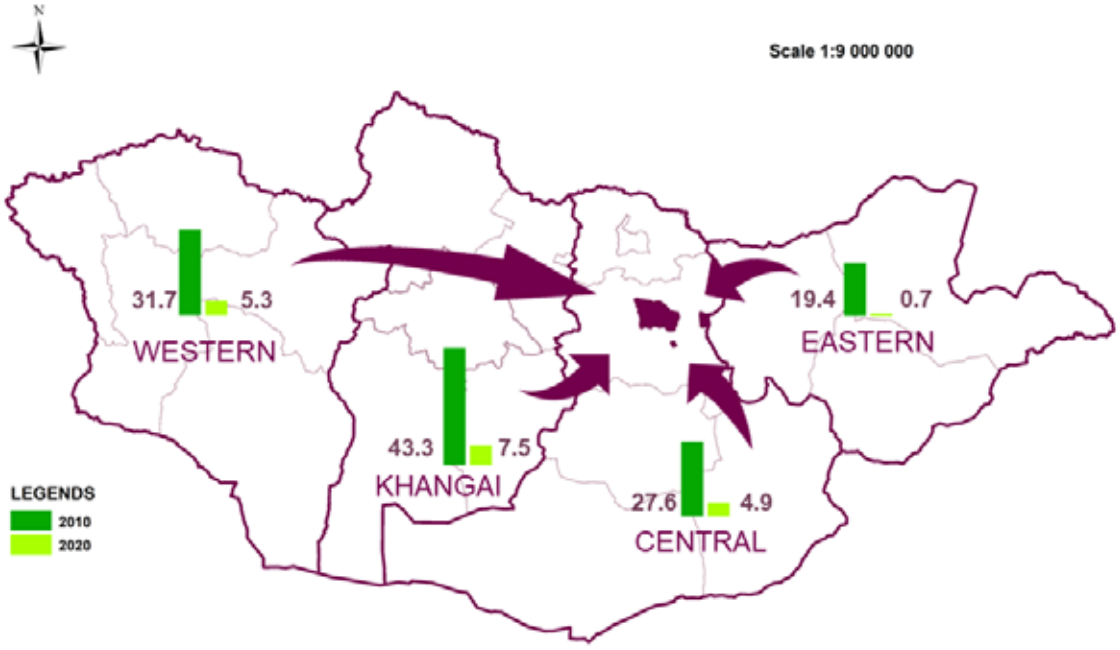
Aimags and the Capital	2010			2020		
	thous. person	Percentage	per/km^2	thous. person	Percentage	per/km^2
TOTAL	**2 647.5**	**100.0**	**1.7**	**3 197.0**	**100.0**	**2.0**
Arkhangai	84.1	3.2	1.5	94.3	2.9	1.7
Bayan-Ulgii	85.2	3.2	1.9	103.9	3.2	2.3
Bayankhongor	75.7	2.9	0.7	88.0	2.7	0.8
Bulgan	53.1	2.0	1.1	61.3	1.9	1.3
Gobi-Altai	53.2	2.0	0.4	57.6	1.8	0.4
Dornogobi	57.9	2.2	0.5	70.0	2.2	0.6
Dornod	68.9	2.6	0.6	82.0	2.6	0.7
Dundgobi	38.6	1.5	0.5	46.7	1.5	0.6
Zavkhan	64.9	2.5	0.8	72.3	2.3	0.9
Uvurkhangai	100.4	3.8	1.6	115.7	3.6	1.8
Umnugobi	60.9	2.3	0.4	69.9	2.2	0.4
Sukhbaatar	51.1	1.9	0.6	62.9	2.0	0.8
Selenge	95.8	3.6	2.3	107.7	3.4	2.6
Tuv	83.8	3.2	1.1	92.4	2.9	1.2
Uvs	72.9	2.8	1.0	82.9	2.6	1.2
Khovd	76.3	2.9	1.0	88.1	2.8	1.2
Khuvsgul	114.3	4.3	1.1	134.3	4.2	1.3
Khentii	65.3	2.5	0.8	77.3	2.4	1.0
Darkhan-Uul	90.6	3.4	27.5	102.2	3.2	31.0
Orkhon	87.1	3.3	108.9	104.0	3.2	130.0
Gobisumber	13.1	0.5	2.4	17.4	0.5	3.2
Ulaanbaatar	1 154.3	43.6	245.6	1 466.1	45.9	311.9

URBANIZATION

In industrialized developed nations, industrialization process in the city triggers internal migration towards urban areas. In less industrialized developing nations, industrialization on a less scale could lead to increased migration to central and urban areas. In other words, growing population in urban areas does not represent the development. For Mongolia, it is doubtful for the current urbanization is caused from the industrialization although the urbanization has been intensified year by year.

The past 20 years of population growth has seen a similar growth pattern that of 1969 and 2000. By 2020, two third of the total population is residing in urban areas. Majority of the population growth in urban areas is caused from the internal migration. Quality of education, health care and other essential services is better in the capital city and aimag centers than rural areas, as well as opportunities for manufacturing, trade and services and employment.

FIGURE 4.3. INTERNAL MIGRATION TO ULAANBAATAR BY REGIONS (MIGRATION IN AND OUT- FLOW BY THOUS. PEOPLE) 2010, 2020



Population growth in Ulaanbaatar is relatively higher than the population of other aimags, increased by 311.8 thousand from the previous census, which represents 67.6 percent of the total urban population in 2020.

TABLE 4.7. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION POPULATION NUMBER, GROWTH BY AIMAG, THE CAPITAL, 2010, 2020

Aimags and the Cpital	Population in capital		Growth percent	Percentage	
	2010	2020		2010	2020
TOTAL	**1 798 147**	**2 168 253**	**120.6**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Western region	122 334	135 327	110.6	6.8	6.2
Bayan-Ulgii	30 663	38 950	127.0	1.7	1.8
Govi-Altai	17 962	18 706	104.1	1.0	0.9
Zavkhan	17 485	16 232	92.8	1.0	0.7
Uvs	27 178	30 662	112.8	1.5	1.4
Khovd	29 046	30 777	106.0	1.6	1.4
Khangai region	225 221	245 163	108.9	12.5	11.3
Arkhangai	20 619	20 648	100.1	1.1	1.0
Bayankhongor	29 829	31 731	106.4	1.7	1.5
Bulgan	14 116	15 522	110.0	0.8	0.7
Orkhon	84 187	100 183	119.0	4.7	4.6
Uvurkhangai	38 027	32 891	86.5	2.1	1.5
Khuvsgul	38 443	44 188	114.9	2.1	2.0
Central region	211 451	229 331	108.5	11.8	10.6
Govisumber	9 742	10 427	107.0	0.5	0.5
Darkhan-Uul	74 985	81 517	108.7	4.2	3.7
Dornogovi	33 932	44 714	131.8	1.9	2.1
Dundgovi	13 664	12 412	90.8	0.8	0.6
Umnugovi	18 781	26 367	140.4	1.0	1.2
Selenge	47 008	37 217	79.2	2.6	1.7
Tuv	13 339	16 677	125.0	0.7	0.8
Eastern region	84 851	92 307	108.8	4.7	4.3
Dornod	38 615	46 221	119.7	2.1	2.1
Sukhbaatar	16 150	18 561	114.9	0.9	0.9
Khentii	30 086	27 525	91.5	1.7	1.3
Ulaanbaatar	1 154 290	1 466 125	127.0	64.2	67.6

Urbanization in Khangai region shows the highest percentage (11.3), excluding the level of Ulaanbaatar (Table 4.7).

It is peculiar that the percentage is higher in Western and Eastern regions from where migration outflow is high, than the Central region which experiences higher migration in-flow. On one hand, it shows a fact that people tend to migrate from "rural areas of the regions" to "rural areas of Central region", in order to work in an agricultural sector. On the other hand, there are migration out-flows in the Western, Khangai, and Eastern regions, as well as migration from "rural to urban areas" within their regions and aimags. This migration can be determined by the aimag level survey.

Disaggregating the urbanization by aimag and capital city, Orkhon is the second to Ulaanbaatar with 96.3 percent. The fact that 3.7 percent of Orkhon's population live in rural areas, enables the consideration of the aimag as a city. After Orkhon, Darkhan-Uul is listed with 79.8 percent, and Dornogovi with 64.0 percent. The places where 6 out of 10 people live in the urban areas, are Govisumber (59.8%) and Dornod (56.4%). It continues with aimags where urbanization percentage reaches between 32-37, such as Govi-Altai, Khuvsgul, Selenge, Khovd, Khentii, Bayankhongor, Uvs, Bayan-Ulgii, and Umnugovi.

Sukhbaatar, Uvurkhangai, Dundgovi, Bulgan, Zavkhan, Arkhangai, and Tuv aimags have relatively low percentage of urbanization, between 18.0 and 29.5. Although Tuv aimag receives a huge number of migrants, 82.0 percent of the migrants live in the rural areas of the aimag. This is because migrant herders tend to be close to the market, and the sector of livestock husbandry is densely sprawled across the Central region. Therefore, the Central region has become the transit place for migration from Western region to Ulaanbaatar (Table 4.4).

Urbanization level in all aimags except for Bayan-Ulgii, Dornogovi, Dornod, Umnugovi and Tuv, has decreased. Compared to the other aimags, Umnugovi was 6.8 percentage points growth in the urbanization level, which is resulted from the mining boom and Dornogovi was 5.4 percentage points, where the industrial complex has been built.

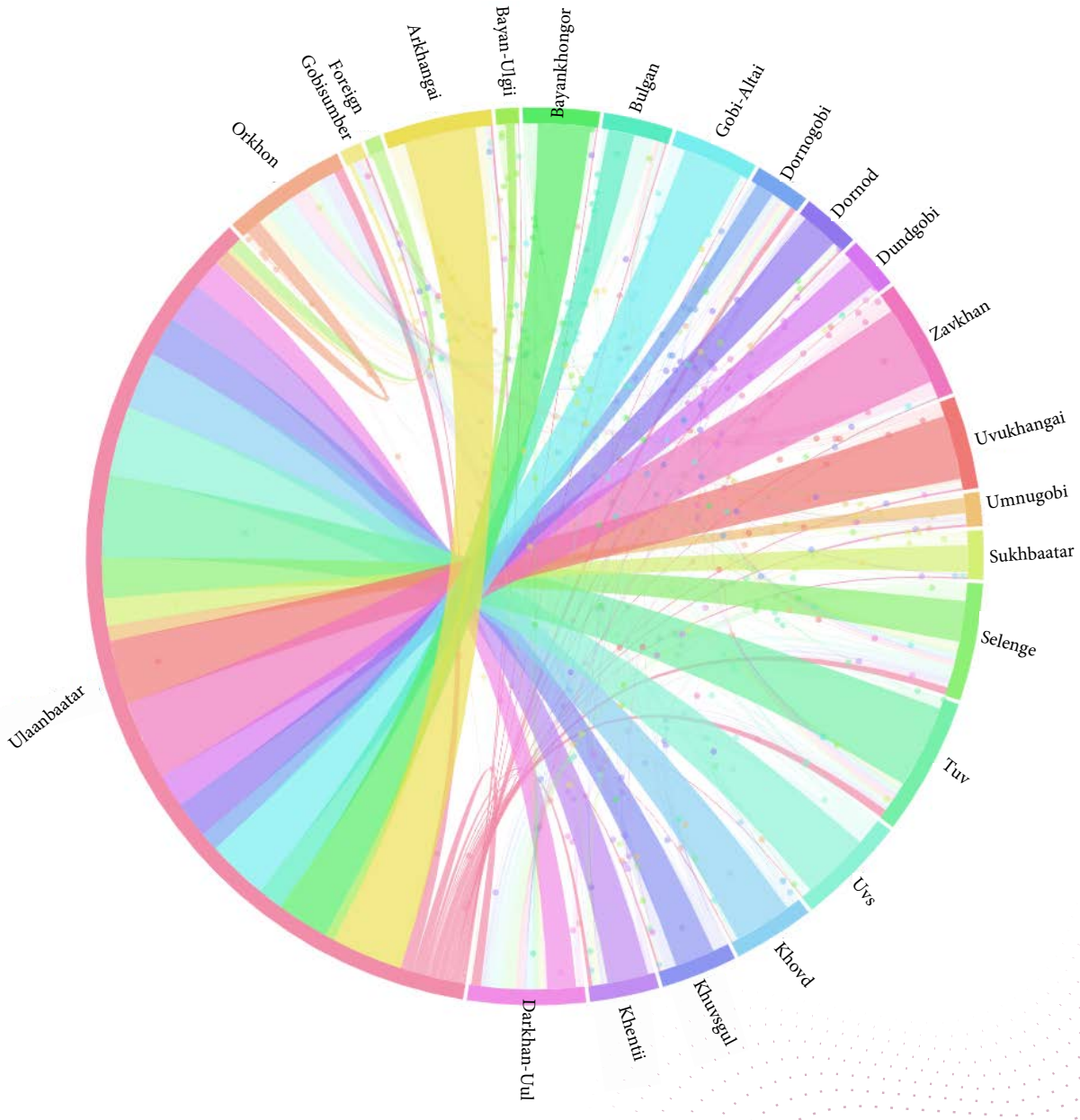
Apart from urbanization level, a data which indicates urbanization and centralization is the percentage distribution of population from urban areas of aimag and the capital city in the total population who live in urban areas. The Majority(67.6%) of the urban population reside only in Ulaanbaatar, which is the highest increase of 3.4 percentage points from 2010. Erdenet and Darkhan cities take up 8.4 percent of the urban population. The percentage is higher for Dornogovi, Dornod, Khuvsgul, Bayan-Ulgii and Selenge than other aimags. For the other aimags, 0.5-1.5 percent represents their population.

Apart from Ulaanbaatar, the aimag population distribution in the total population increased by 0.2 percentage points each for Dornogovi and Umnugovi, and by 0.1 percentage point in Tuv and Bayan-Ulgii aimags. There is no change in Govisumber, Dornod and Sukhbaatar, but decrease in other aimags. Aimags with high migration out-flow have higher urbanization, whereas places receive a high level of migration in-flow experiences a lower urbanization. It may be associated with the economic growth. The migration flows prior to 1990 had planned direction and aim, but since then, it has been occurring naturally.

5

CHAPTER

INTERNAL MIGRATION



INTERNAL MIGRATION

Migration is the key factor contributing to changes of administrative unit and population. For the past 30 years, both internal and external migration have been intensified and there have been huge changes in population number and structure at the aimag, the capital, and the regional level. Since the transition to the market economy, people were moving from rural areas to urban areas for the education opportunity. According to the Article 16, Section 18 of the Constitution of Mongolia, it declares that "The citizens of Mongolia shall be guaranteed the privilege to enjoy the right to freedom of movement within the country and freedom to choose the place of one's residence, right to travel or reside abroad, and to return to home country", as such it creates enabling legislative environment for citizens to take part in the migration voluntarily.

Migration is taken into account in terms of certain time period and territory. A person who has lived in an administrative unit (aimag, the capital city) or a foreign country other than his/her permanent residence for more than 6 months is considered to have participated in migration.

In the census, migration pattern is analyzed using the below timeline:

- Residing in a place other than the place of birth;
- Place where a person is residing 5 years ago;
- Place where a person is residing one year ago.

Migration since birth is analyzed based on the 10 percent of the sample, while migration data of the past one and five years is based on Population and Household database.

Migrants are captured based on the latest migrated timeline regardless of number of migrations were made. When defining the characteristics of the migrant, the first method was to identify where the migrant was born (Figure 5.1).

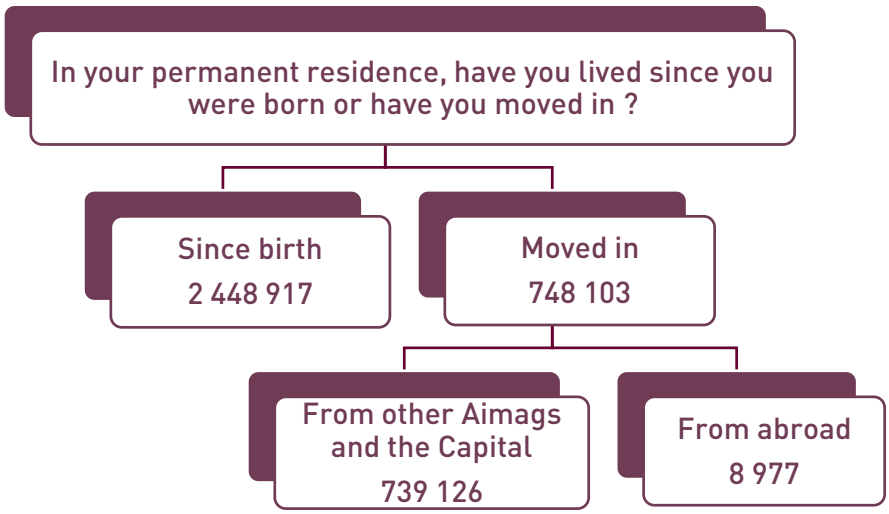
"Residence since birth" means a person who has lived in a place where he/she was born and has never migrated to other places.

"Migrant since birth" means a person who is residing in a place other than he/she was born and a person who moved back to the place he/she was born at the time of the census. Migration since birth was determined as the place where a person was moved into. Despite how many times the person moved until January of 2020 since birth, the last place he/she residing was considered.

The main aim of the migration since birth is to show how many percent of resident population is native to the aimag or the capital city.

When identifying the migration flow and the time, every migrant residing in aimag or the capital city, was asked about their duration of the residence and the last place where he/she was residing.

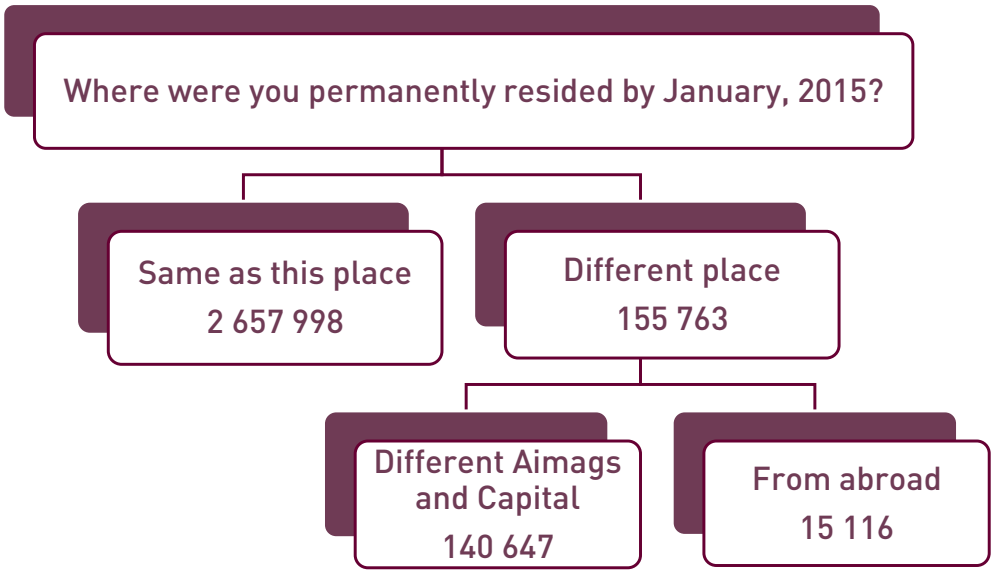
FIGURE 5.1. MIGRATION SINCE BIRTH, 2020



Based on the UN`s and the international standards for measuring a migration pattern by timeline, we started to identify the place where person used to live 5 years ago, since Population and Housing Census in 2000.

The second method to capture migration is to use certain time. In other words, it asks questions about the place where you permanently lived 5 years ago and at the time of the census regardless of how many times you moved prior to and post 2015. This estimate was made from the data in which population aged 5 and over was involved.

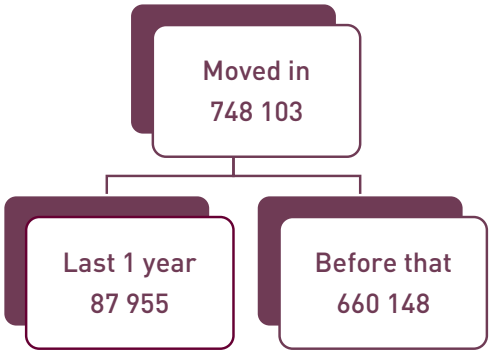
FIGURE 5.2. INTERNAL MIGRATION IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS, 2020



Duration of permanent residence is the third method to identify migration. In the census, every person was asked the duration of the current residence, and the place of previous permanent residence.

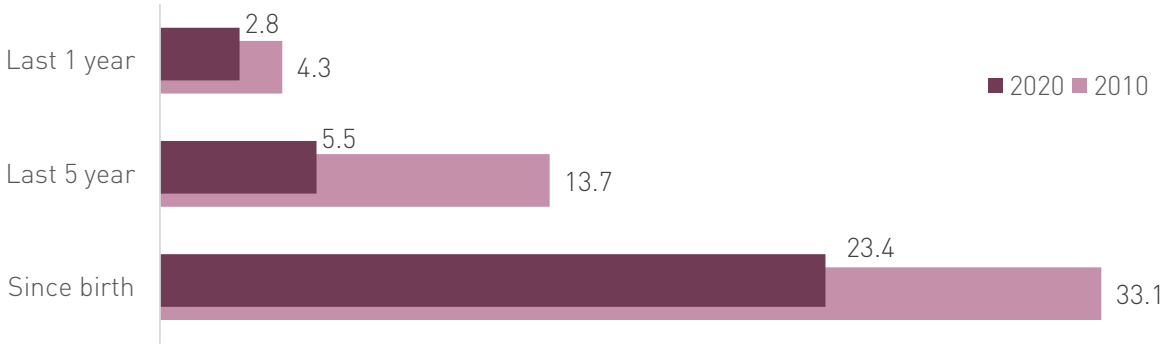
One of the important tools to measure migration is the administrative units. Migration within aimag or the capital city was not included in the migration indicators, but migration between aimags and the cities.

FIGURE 5.3. INTERNAL MIGRATION IN THE PAST YEAR, 2020



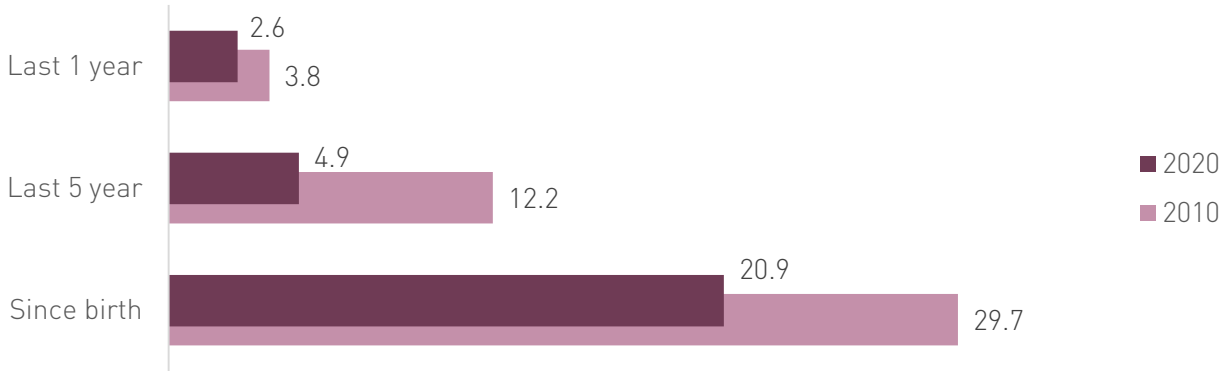
According to the Population and Housing Census 2020, inter-aimag/capital city migration since birth takes up 23.4 percent of the total residents, decreased by 9.7 percentage points from the previous census, by 8.2 in the past 5 years and by 1.5 in past year respectively.

FIGURE 5.4. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTER-AIMAG/CAPITAL CITY MIGRANTS, 2010, 2020



Since the Census 2010, inter-region migrants since birth decreased by 8.8 percent, 'past five years' by 7.3 percent, and 'past one year' decreased by 1.2 percent.

FIGURE 5.5. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTER-REGION MIGRANTS, 2010, 2020



In order to simplify the migration analysis, only inter-regional migration is put in this report. Inter-aimag/capital city migration was integrated into the regions for compilation of the regional migration pattern. Therefore, inter-regional migration flow would be fewer than that of inter-aimags migration at the regional level.

MIGRATION SINCE BIRTH

The general patterns of migration since birth shows that migration flow towards Ulaanbaatar stayed dominant than other regions. According to the census, 76.3 percent of the migrants in the capital are the people who moved in from another place, and the figure increased by 1.3 percentage points since 2010. The inter-regional migration pattern shows, the Central region stayed dominant in experiencing migration inflows from other regions.

Transportation network connection of Ulaanbaatar with other regions through railroads and paved roads and Oyu-Tolgoi and Tavan Tolgoi mining projects in Umnugovi, are the main development catalyst for urban areas in the Central region. For these reasons, 14.4 percent of the migrants headed toward the Central region, which is considered higher compared to other regions.

Migrants in the Central and Khangai region are mostly from Western and Eastern region, while migrants in Ulaanbaatar are from the Central and Khangai region, which makes the two regions the transit place for the migration.

In 2020, 33.0 percent of the total migration outflow is from the Western region, but the region experienced only 0.9 percent of the migration inflow. Since only 10.5 percent of the migrants are from the Eastern region, the migration has small impact on the population growth of the sparsely populated region.

TABLE 5.1. PERCENTAGE OF MIGRATION SINCE BIRTH, BY REGION OF BIRTH, 2010, 2020

Region of birth	Percentage	Migration since birth		
		Non-migrated	Migration inflow	Migration outflow
		2010		
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Western	22.5	18.5	1.0	31.8
Khangai	25.7	25.1	6.4	27.5
Central	18.2	16.9	15.9	21.2
Eastern	9.7	9.2	1.7	10.9
Ulaanbaatar	23.1	30.3	75.0	5.9
Abroad*	0.8	-	-	2.7
		2020		
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Western	19.2	15.5	0.9	33.0
Khangai	23.1	21.8	6.7	28.2
Central	17.8	16.9	14.4	21.2
Eastern	9.3	9.0	1.7	10.5
Ulaanbaatar	30.3	36.8	76.3	5.8
Abroad*	0.3	-	-	1.3

*Explanation: *Foreign nationals, Mongolian citizens born abroad*

According to the census, a region with the highest percentage of 'permanent residence since birth' is the Western (98.6), increased by 0.7 percentage points since 2010, followed by the Eastern region (95.2), increased by 2.4 percentage points, the Khangai region (92.5), increased by 2.3 percentage points, the Central region (81.6), increased by 10.1 percentage points, and Ulaanbaatar (64.6), increased by 15.7 percentage points (Table 5.2).

TABLE 5.2. PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS SINCE BIRTH BY THE PLACE OF BIRTH AND THE RESIDENCE AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS, 2020

Region of birth	Total	Region of permanent residence at the time of census					MIGRATION OUTFLOW
		Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar	
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**-**
Western	19.2	98.6	3.9	7.1	1.1	11.0	33.0
Khangai	23.2	0.4	92.5	5.7	0.8	10.8	28.2
Central	17.8	0.3	1.5	81.6	1.2	8.9	21.2
Eastern	9.3	0.1	0.3	1.5	95.2	4.2	10.5
Ulaanbaatar	30.3	0.6	1.7	4.0	1.7	64.6	5.8
Abroad*	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.3
MIGRATION IN-FLOW	-	0.9	6.7	14.4	1.7	76.3	100.0

*Explanation: *Foreign nationals, and Mongolian citizens born abroad*

MIGRATION COMPARED TO 5 YEARS AGO

Since the 'migration in the past 5 years' provides up-to-date information compared to the migration since birth, it was estimated by the permanent place of residence as of January 2015.

A similarity has been captured between the migration in the past 5 years and the migration since birth with the following three dimensions (Table 5.3):

1. Ulaanbaatar
2. Central region
3. Khangai region

The migration outflow has been occurred in all the regions, except Uaanbaatar. The regions with the highest net migration outflows are the Khangai and Western regions (-8 279, -6 843). In the past 5 years, population in Ulaanbaatar has reached 1 256.4 thousand, risen by 29.4 thousand, due to the migration in-flows and it represents 44.7 percent of the population aged 5 and over.

TABLE 5.3. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS FIVE-YEARS AGO BY PERMANENTLY RESIDING REGIONS, 2010, 2020

Region	Population	Migration status 5 years ago			Net migration (+/-)
		Non-migrants	Migration in flow	Migration outflow	
		2010			
TOTAL	**2 321 148**	**2 038 750**	**282 398**	**282 398**	**-**
Western	348 358	292 011	11 121	56 347	-45 226
Khangai	493 075	425 698	23 723	67 377	-43 654
Central	391 445	332 898	53 822	58 547	-4 725
Eastern	182 152	153 452	8 275	28 700	-20 425
Ulaanbaatar	884 407	834 691	185 457	49 716	135 741
Abroad*	21 711	-	-	21 711	-21 711
		2020			
TOTAL	**2 813 761**	**2 675 743**	**138 018**	**138 018**	**-**
Western	361 775	346 400	8 892	15 375	-6 483
Khangai	537 850	510 538	19 033	27 312	-8 279
Central	447 260	419 342	28 124	27 918	206
Eastern	195 383	186 564	9 082	8 819	263
Ulaanbaatar	1 256 377	1 212 899	72 887	43 478	29 409
Abroad*	15 116	-	-	15 116	-15 116

*Explanation: * Foreign nationals and Mongolian citizens born abroad*

The migration since their birth, the biggest flow towards Ulaanbaatar, has been from the Western region, whereas, in the past 5 years, Khangai and Central regions has become highest among the regions. 21.3 thousand people moved from Khangai region to Ulaanbaatar, decreased two times compared to the census 2010. The least flow belongs to the Eastern region from where only 107 people moved to the Western region.

TABLE 5.4. POPULATION AGED 5 AND ABOVE, BY PERMANENTLY RESIDING REGION AT THE TIME OF CENSUS, 2010, 2020

A region permanent residence 5 years ago	Population aged 5 and above	Region of permanent residence at time of census					MIGRATION OUTFLOW
		Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar	
				2010			
TOTAL	**2 321 148**	**303 132**	**449 421**	**386 720**	**161 727**	**1 020 148**	**-**
Western	348 358	292 011	5 355	11 204	379	39 409	56 347
Khangai	493 075	1 430	425 698	9 642	441	55 864	67 377
Central	391 445	1 117	4 382	332 898	1 439	51 609	58 547
Eastern	182 152	120	431	3 409	153 452	24 740	28 700
Ulaanbaatar	884 407	7 721	12 572	24 038	5 385	834 691	49 716
Foreign*	21 711	733	983	5 529	631	13 835	21 711
MIGRATION IN-FLOW	-	11 121	23 723	53 822	8 275	185 457	282 398
				2020			
TOTAL	**2 813 761**	**355 292**	**529 571**	**447 466**	**195 646**	**1 285 786**	**-**
Western	361 775	346 400	1 199	2 464	312	11 400	15 375
Khangai	537 850	923	510 538	4 530	582	21 277	27 312
Central	447 260	979	2 974	419 342	1 494	22 471	27 918
Eastern	195 383	107	445	1 611	186 564	6 656	8 819
Ulaanbaatar	1 256 377	6 084	13 816	17 594	5 984	1 212 899	43 478
Foreign*	15 116	799	599	1 925	710	11 083	15 116
MIGRATION IN-FLOW	-	8 892	19 033	28 124	9 082	72 887	138 018

*Explanation: * Foreign nationals and Mongolian citizens born abroad*

It is highlighted previously that internal migration has decreased in 2020 compared to the census in 2010. But, percentage of people who has been permanently residing in a place where they were enumerated during the last census, has increased. Seeing from the migration flow pattern towards Ulaanbaatar from the Central region, there has been a phased flow through which migration passes "Other regions-Central region-Ulaanbaatar".

For instance, percentage of population aged 5 and over, who has been the permanent resident of region where they were living 5 years ago, reached 94.3 in Ulaanbaatar, increased from 81.8 percent in 2010. For the other regions, 93.7-97.5 percent of the population has been permanently residing in the same place since January 2015 (Table 5.5).

TABLE 5.5. PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGED 5 AND ABOVE, BY REGION AT THE TIME OF CENSUS, 2010, 2020

A region of permanent Residence 5 years ago	Total	Region of permanent residence at the time of census				
		Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
		2010				
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Western	15.0	96.3	1.2	2.9	0.2	3.9
Khangai	21.2	0.5	94.7	2.5	0.3	5.5
Central	16.9	0.4	1.0	86.1	0.9	5.1
Eastern	7.8	0.0	0.1	0.9	94.9	2.4
Ulaanbaatar	38.1	2.5	2.8	6.2	3.3	81.8
Abroad*	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.4
		2020				
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Western	12.9	97.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.9
Khangai	19.1	0.3	96.4	1.0	0.3	1.7
Central	15.9	0.3	0.6	93.7	0.8	1.7
Eastern	6.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	95.3	0.5
Ulaanbaatar	44.7	1.7	2.6	3.9	3.1	94.3
Abroad*	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.9

*Explanation: *Foreign nationals and Mongolian citizens born abroad*

There is still migration outflow from the Western region. The percentage of migration outflow from Khangai region to Ulaanbaatar has replaced the Western region. Because, the migrants from Khangai region migrate either to the Central region and/ or Ulaanbaatar, while migrants from Western region migrate to Khangai, Central region and/or Ulaanbaatar.

RECENT (PAST ONE YEAR) MIGRATION

According to the Population and Housing Census 2020, the past year's migration flows by region had two main directions, similar to the results of the previous censuses of 2000 and 2010 (Table 5.6).

1. Ulaanbaatar
2. Central region

The migration flow towards Ulaanbaatar has remained still in the past year. In 2010, the biggest migration flow into Ulaanbaatar was from the Khangai region. And the estimate has expanded by the Central region by the census in 2020. Within a year prior to the census, 80.5 thousand of people migrated internally, of which 68.7 percent to Ulaanbaatar, and 13.4 percent to the Central region.

TABLE 5.6. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS IN THE PAST YEAR, BY REGION OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE, 2010, 2020v

Region of permanent residence	Population	Migration status in the past year			Net migration (+/-)
		Non-migrants	Migration inflow	Migration outflow	
			2010		
TOTAL	**2 647 545**	**2 546 378**	**101 167**	**101 167**	**-**
Western	365 998	347 989	4 548	18 009	-13 461
Khangai	530 152	506 142	8 584	24 010	-15 426
Central	435 318	417 104	23 589	18 214	5 375
Eastern	191 418	182 146	3153	9 272	-6 119
Ulaanbaatar	1 113 649	1 092 997	61 293	20 652	40 641
Abroad*	11 010	-	-	11 010	-11 010
			2020		
TOTAL	**3 123 431**	**3 042 920**	**80 511**	**80 511**	**-**
Western	400 987	391 396	3 316	9 591	-6 275
Khangai	594 318	576 652	7 800	17 666	-9 866
Central	502 161	483 716	10 830	18 445	-7 615
Eastern	219 214	213 776	3 269	5 438	-2 169
Ulaanbaatar	1 391 312	1 377 380	55 296	13 932	41 364
Abroad*	15 439	-	-	15 439	-15 439

*Explanation: *Foreign nationals and Mongolian citizens born abroad*

16.1 thousand and 15.3 thousand of people migrated into Ulaanbaatar from the Central and Khangai regions respectively in the past one year. Migration flow from the Eastern to the Western region was the lowest. In terms of migration outflow, 9.6 thousand of people migrated from the Western region, 13.9 thousand from Ulaanbaatar, 17.7 thousand from the Khangai, and 18.4 thousand from the Central region in 2019.

TABLE 5.7. NUMBER OF POPULATION, BY REGION OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE AT THE TIME OF CENSUS AND A YEAR AGO, 2010, 2020

Region of permanent residence	Population	Region of permanent residence at time of census					MIGRATION OUTFLOW
		Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar	
				2010			
TOTAL	**2 647 545**	**352 537**	**514 726**	**440 693**	**185 299**	**1 154 290**	**-**
Western	365 998	347 989	1 632	3 083	130	13 164	18 009
Khangai	530 152	570	506 142	4 137	178	19 125	24 010
Central	435 318	409	1 551	417 104	488	15 766	18 214
Eastern	191 418	61	158	1 227	182 146	7 826	9 272
Ulaanbaatar	1 113 649	3 077	4 838	10 746	1 991	1 092 997	20 652
MIGRATION IN-FLOW	-	4 548	8 584	23 589	3 153	61 293	101 167
				2020			
TOTAL	**3 123 431****	**394 712**	**584 452**	**494 546**	**217 045**	**1 432 676**	**-**
Western	400 987	391 396	597	932	116	7 946	9 591
Khangai	594 318	297	576 652	1 837	216	15 316	17 666
Central	502 161	336	1 526	483 716	463	16 120	18 445
Eastern	219 214	50	272	658	213 776	4 458	5 438
Ulaanbaatar	1 391 312	1 827	4 817	5 509	1 779	1 377 380	13 932
Abroad*	15 439	806	588	1 894	695	11 456	15 439
MIGRATION IN-FLOW	-	3 316	7 800	10 830	3 269	55 296	80 511

*Explanation: *Foreign nationals and Mongolian citizens born abroad*

***Number of people aged 1 and over, residing in Mongolia*

Due to the internal migration in the past year, population of Ulaanbaatar has risen by 55.3 thousand. As well, percentage of population aged 1 and over, living in Ulaanbaatar, has reached 45.9 percent, increased from 44.6 percent and by 1.3 percentage point, while estimates from Western, Khangai, and Central region show 0.2-0.3 percentage point decrease. The percentage remains at the same level in the Eastern region.

TABLE 5.8. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY REGION OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS AND A YEAR AGO, 2010, 2020

Region of permanent residence a year ago	Total	Region of permanent residence at the time of census				
		Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
			2010			
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Western	13.8	98.7	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.1
Khangai	20.0	0.2	98.3	0.9	0.1	1.7
Central	16.4	0.1	0.3	94.6	0.3	1.4
Eastern	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	98.3	0.7
Ulaanbaatar	42.1	0.9	0.9	2.4	1.1	94.7
Abroad	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.5
			2020			
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Western	12.8	99.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6
Khangai	19.0	0.1	98.7	0.4	0.1	1.1
Central	16.1	0.1	0.3	97.8	0.2	1.1
Eastern	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	98.5	0.3
Ulaanbaatar	44.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.8	96.1
Abroad	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8

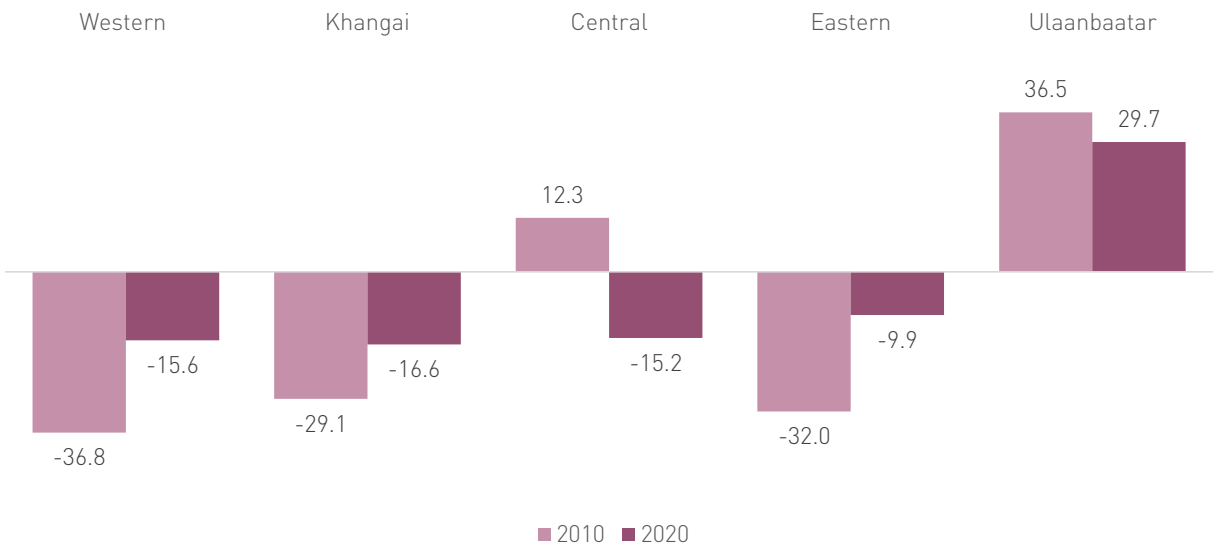
*Explanation: *Foreign nationals and Mongolian citizens born abroad*

Compared with the census 2010, the percentage of population living in the same region of permanent residence since last year, the percentage of migration since birth, and the percentage of migration in the past five years, have gone up by 1.4 percentage points in Ulaanbaatar, 0.2-3.2 percentage points in the other regions respectively (Table 5.8).

Since there are migration flows from the Central and Khangai regions to Ulaanbaatar, and from the Western and the Eastern to Central and Khangai regions, the Central and Khangai regions have become the places not only "sending places", but "receiving places" where migrants pass through to Ulaanbaatar, the final destination.

A net migration rate, comparing migration flow in the past year with population in region, has decreased from 2010. The net migration rate in Ulaanbaatar indicates positive, and the estimates has gone down by 6.8 per mille, showing migration inflows are higher than the migration outflow. A negative rate in other regions means there are more migration outflows than the migration inflows, which led the percentages to drop by 22.1 in the Eastern, by 21.2 in the Western, and by 12.5 per mille in the Khangai region respectively. It is intriguing for the Central region that the percentage turned from 12.3 into -15.2.

FIGURE 5.6 NET MIGRATION RATE BY REGION, 2010, 2020



AGE AND GENDER STRUCTURE OF MIGRANTS

In addition to analyzing the migration pattern in terms of timeline and location, analyzing the migrants' socio-economic characteristics, such as age, sex, educational level, marital status, economic activity, income level, as well as housing conditions has far more significance. Although the census covers a limited scope of data and indicators, there is an opportunity for detailed analysis with different perspectives as it serves as the comprehensive data source for further sample surveys.

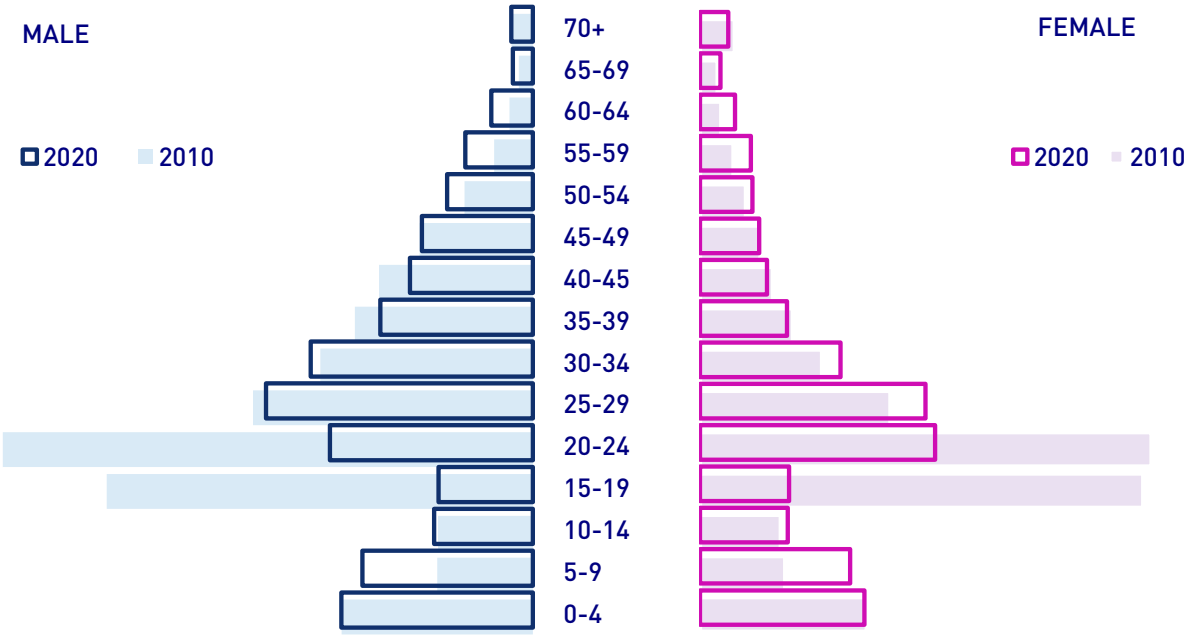
Among the migrants in the past year, there are 5.4 thousand more males than females, which indicates that males dominate in the migration. In particular, males of between 20-54 age groups migrated. More migration among older males could be explained by the fact that males reach the destination by themselves, then bring their families afterwards. Young people aged 20-34 years represent the highest percentage of migrants (38.5). It is related to the fact that students were enumerated where they were at the time of the census.

TABLE 5.9. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS IN THE PAST YEAR, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2010, 2020

Age group	2010				2020			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
TOTAL	**60 953**	**100.0**	**53 069**	**100.0**	**46 679**	**100.0**	**41 276**	**100.0**
0-4	4 776	7.8	4 613	8.7	4 782	10.2	4 547	11.0
5-9	2 384	3.9	2 354	4.4	4 254	9.1	4 149	10.1
10-14	2 370	3.9	2 236	4.2	2 462	5.3	2 430	5.9
15-19	10 645	17.5	12 253	23.1	2 354	5.0	2 465	6.0
20-24	13 239	21.7	12 483	23.5	5 066	10.8	6 496	15.7
25-29	6 988	11.5	5 262	9.9	6 663	14.3	6 231	15.1
30-34	5 307	8.7	3 375	6.4	5 546	11.9	3 885	9.4
35-39	4 441	7.3	2 568	4.8	3 808	8.2	2 406	5.8
40-44	3 841	6.3	2 014	3.8	3 070	6.6	1 849	4.5
45 +	6 962	11.4	5 911	11.1	8 674	18.6	6 818	16.5

Migrants take up only 2.8 percent of the total population, and percentage of males (1.5) is slightly higher that females (1.3). For females, women from age groups of 20-29 take up 30.8 percent of the total females, and it is mainly because of enrollment to the educational institutions. On the other side, migration of children under the age of 15, or elders aged 60 and over, shows the fact that there has been migration of families, since children and elders move with their parents or care-takers (Figure 5.7).

FIGURE 5.7 MIGRANTS IN THE PAST YEAR, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2010, 2020



Compared with the total population, youth aged 20-34, are migrating on a wide scale with the aim of achieving higher level of education, or obtaining a degree. For youth from the age group of 20-24, education is not only primary reason for them to migrate, but chances to find employment at their destination.

REGION OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE

People who are living in the place they were born at the time of the census, take up 96.1 percent in Ulaanbaatar (Table 5.1). It has increased by 3.8 percentage points since 2010. The region with the lowest percentage is the Western region (64.0). It has risen by 9.6 percentage points in the Central, by 9.4 in the Eastern, and by 6.3 in the Khangai region.

2.2 percent of the people born in Ulaanbaatar, but lived at other place at the time of the census, was in Central region, 1.1 percent was in Khangai, 0.4 percent in Eastern, and 0.2 percent was in Western region. It indicates that people who were born in Ulaanbaatar tend not to migrate to somewhere.

TABLE 5.10. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REGIONS AT THE TIME OF BIRTH AND THE CENSUS, 2020

Region of birth	Total	Place of residence at the time of census				
		Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
			2010			
TOTAL	**100.0**	**13.3**	**19.4**	**16.6**	**7.0**	**43.6**
Western	100.0	57.9	4.2	8.1	0.4	29.4
Khangai	100.0	0.3	68.2	5.2	0.3	26.0
Central	100.0	0.3	2.1	65.4	0.7	31.5
Eastern	100.0	0.1	0.8	3.6	67.0	28.5
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	0.5	2.0	4.4	0.7	92.3
Abroad*	100.0	2.5	5.3	24.6	4.2	63.5
			2020			
TOTAL	**100.0**	**12.4**	**18.7**	**16.4**	**7.4**	**45.1**
Western	100.0	64.0	3.7	6.1	0.4	25.8
Khangai	100.0	0.2	74.5	4.0	0.3	21.0
Central	100.0	0.2	1.6	75.0	0.5	22.7
Eastern	100.0	0.1	0.7	2.5	76.4	20.3
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	0.2	1.1	2.2	0.4	96.1
Abroad*	100.0	1.2	4.3	8.3	0.7	85.5

*Explanation: *Foreign nationals, and Mongolian citizens born abroad*

99.0 percent of population in Ulaanbaatar is residing in the same place they were a year ago, and the percentage is grown by 1.0 percentage points (Table 5.11). In other words, only 0.9 percent of the population has migrated to Ulaanbaatar. The western region has the percentage of 97.7 and the Eastern has 97.6.

TABLE 5.11. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 1 AND ABOVE, BY REGION OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE A YEAR AGO AND AT THE TIME OF CENSUS, 2010, 2020

Region of permanent residence a year ago	Total	Region of permanent residence at the time of census				
		Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
			2010			
TOTAL	**100.0**	**13.3**	**19.4**	**16.6**	**7.0**	**43.6**
Western	100.0	95.1	0.4	0.8	-	3.6
Khangai	100.0	0.1	95.5	0.8	-	3.6
Central	100.0	0.1	0.4	95.8	0.1	3.6
Eastern	100.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	95.2	4.1
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.2	98.1
Abroad*	100.0	3.9	3.7	39.9	3.3	49.2
			2020			
TOTAL	**100.0**	**12.6**	**18.7**	**15.8**	**7.0**	**45.9**
Western	100.0	97.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.0
Khangai	100.0	0.0	97.0	0.3	0.0	2.7
Central	100.0	0.1	0.3	96.3	0.1	3.2
Eastern	100.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	97.6	2.0
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	99.0
Abroad*	100.0	5.2	3.8	12.3	4.5	74.2

*Explanation: * Foreign nationals and Mongolian citizens born abroad*

According to the table below, 96.5 percent of the population aged 5 and over, used to live in Ulaanbaatar 5 years ago, where 45.9 percent of the total population reside in. There is an increase of 2.1 percentage points since 2010. But, in terms of region, there is a growth of 12.0 percentage points in the Western, 11.3 in the Eastern, 8.8 in the Central, and 8.6 in the Khangai region respectively.

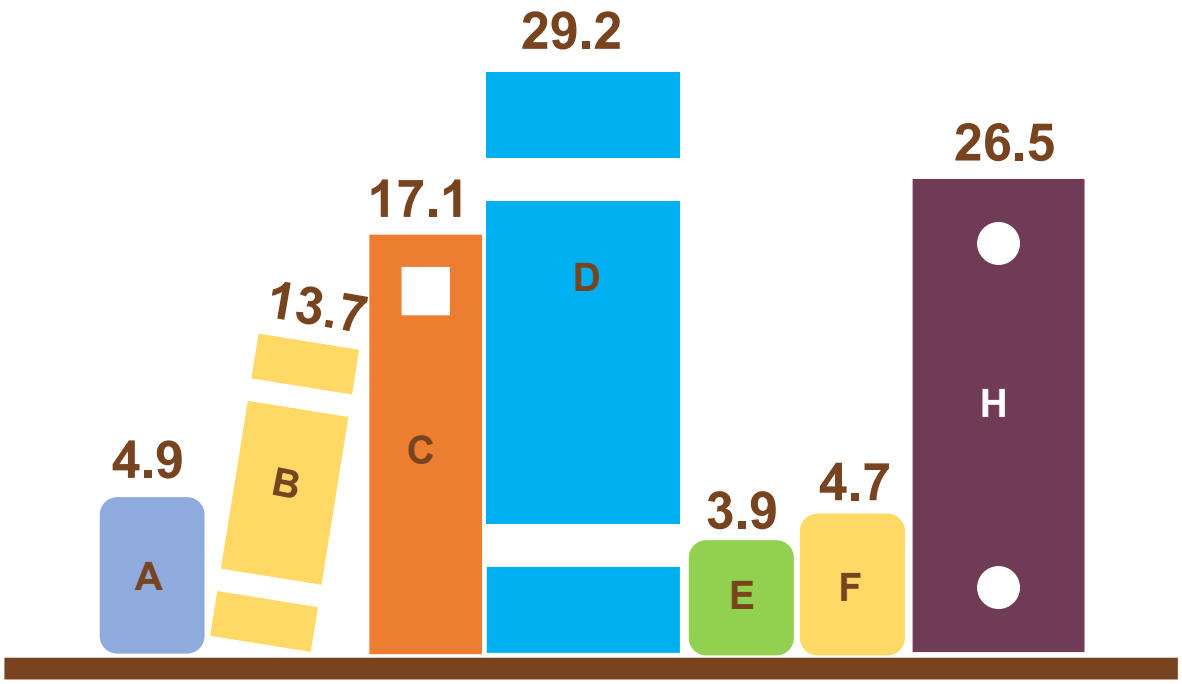
TABLE 5.12. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 5 AND ABOVE, BY REGION OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE AT THE TIME OF CENSUS, 2010, 2020

Region of permanent residence 5 years ago	Total	Region of permanent residence at time of census				
		Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
			2010			
TOTAL	**100.0**	**13.1**	**19.4**	**16.7**	**7.0**	**44.0**
Western	100.0	83.8	1.5	3.2	0.1	11.3
Khangai	100.0	0.3	86.3	2.0	0.1	11.3
Central	100.0	0.3	1.1	85.0	0.4	13.2
Eastern	100.0	0.1	0.2	1.9	84.2	13.6
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	0.9	1.4	2.7	0.6	94.4
Abroad*	100.0	3.4	4.5	25.5	2.9	63.7
			2020			
TOTAL	**100.0**	**12.6**	**18.8**	**15.9**	**7.0**	**45.7**
Western	100.0	95.8	0.3	0.7	0.1	3.1
Khangai	100.0	0.2	94.9	0.8	0.1	4.0
Central	100.0	0.2	0.7	93.8	0.3	5.0
Eastern	100.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	95.5	3.4
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.5	96.5
Abroad*	100.0	5.3	4.0	12.7	4.7	73.3

*Explanation: *Foreign nationals and Mongolian citizens born abroad*

6
CHAPTER

EDUCATION AND LITERACY



- A Non-educated
- B Primary
- C Secondary
- D High
- E Technical and vocational
- F Specialized secondary
- H Higher education

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Identifying education level of the population is an important tool for developing policy and planning documents on the key demographic indicators such as labor force, migration, administrative and housing.

Education and literacy, one of the demographic indicators, present human development process

Census questionnaire, methodology, manual and the results are developed corresponding to the Article 10 of Law Mongolia on Education, "The content of educational activity is to deliver the objectives of education tailored to students' age, physical and mental ability, talent and interest, personal and social needs, national heritage as well as technological advances".

In the questionnaire of Population and Housing Census 2010, educational level was asked to all the population aged 6 and above, but were asked to the population aged 5 and above in this census. As well, Bachelor's and diploma degree were considered as one in the 2010 census, but considered separately in this census.

According to the Article 7 of the "Law on Primary and Secondary Education", it states that "6 years of schooling is primary education, 9 years of schooling is basic education, and 12 years of schooling is secondary education", and it is stated in the Law on Higher Education, "the required attainment for obtaining a diploma or higher education is no less than 90 credit hours; including previously attended credit hours, a bachelor degree is no less than 120 credit hours, a master degree is no less than 150 credit hours, and a doctor's degree is no less than 210 credit hours".

The Population and Housing Census 2020 has been conducted on the basis of combination of registration and traditional approaches. Literacy data is collected through face to face approaches from randomly chosen sampled household. Thus, the data on literacy in the 2020 census will be compared by percentage with the 2010 census.

Education level of the population is identified at the age of 10 and above in compliance with the United Nations recommendations and the common international standards.

EDUCATION LEVEL

Mongolian education system has undergone through the reform and started reaching the level of developed nations. Compared with the previous census, educational indicators have grown up, and percentage of non-educated people among population aged 10 and above has decreased by this census.

Percentage of educated population aged 10 and above has increased to 95.1, showed a growth of 2.6 percentage points. Disaggregating by sex, 2.7 percentage point increase belongs to males, while 2.3 percentage points to females. There has been a positive indicator that percentage of non-educated population reached 4.9 percent, dropped by 2.6 percentage points since the previous census.

Further disaggregating by the education level, percentage of population with primary, basic, secondary, and specialized secondary education decreased by 0.8-2.8 percentage points, but population with technical and vocational and higher education increased, compared with the previous census.

26.5 percent of the population aged 10 and above has higher education, and, disaggregating by sex, 21.7 percentage of the males and 31.1 percent of the females have higher education. In the past decade, the country saw 8.2 percentage points increase among the population with higher education, which is a significant progress to Explanation.

TABLE 6.1. EDUCATION LEVEL PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, 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**
Non-educated	7.5	8.0	6.9	4.9	5.3	4.6
Educated	92.5	92.0	93.1	95.1	94.7	95.4
Primary	15.8	16.6	15.0	13.7	14.6	12.8
Lower secondary	17.9	20.3	15.6	17.1	19.2	15.1
Upper Secondary	32.0	32.2	31.9	29.2	30.8	27.7
Technical and vocational	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.9	4.3	3.4
Specialized secondary	5.7	4.6	6.9	4.7	4.1	5.3
Higher	18.3	15.4	21.2	26.5	21.7	31.1

A huge difference has been observed between male and female population with education. Percentage of females with higher education which was 5.8 percentage points higher than males, has gone up to 9.4 percentage points in 2020.

Non-educated population aged 10 and above takes up 4.9 percent of the total population, decreased by 2.6 percentage points, and, in particular, non-educated male population dropped by 2.7 percentage points.

As the society progresses, population`s needs, demands and opportunities and access to the education have been changing in shapes. Analyzing from the previous census result, population tend to have a lower level of education as ages compared to the youth.

Education level of the population differs in urban and rural areas.

TABLE 6.2. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION LEVEL OF POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2010, 2020

Education level	Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
		2010				
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Non-educated	4.9	5.2	4.6	13.1	13.7	12.5
Educated	95.1	94.8	95.4	86.9	86.3	87.5
Primary	10.8	11.1	10.6	26.6	27.6	25.5
Lower secondary	14.3	16.5	12.2	26.0	27.9	23.9
Upper secondary	37.6	38.8	36.5	19.6	18.6	20.6
Technical and vocational	2.5	2.8	2.2	3.5	3.5	3.5
Specialized secondary	6.5	5.3	7.5	4.2	3.0	5.4
Higher or above	23.4	20.2	26.4	7.0	5.6	8.6
		2020				
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Non-educated	4.3	4.7	4.0	6.2	6.6	5.9
Educated	95.7	95.3	96.0	93.8	93.4	94.1
Primary	10.0	10.6	9.6	21.2	22.4	20.0
Lower secondary	11.2	12.7	9.9	29.0	31.7	26.2
Upper secondary	32.3	35.2	29.7	22.9	22.2	23.6
Technical and vocational	3.6	4.0	3.1	4.5	4.8	4.1
Specialized secondary	5.5	4.8	6.0	3.2	2.7	3.6
Higher or above	33.1	28.0	37.7	13.0	9.6	16.6

More the education level increases, a gap widens among the population in urban and rural areas. For instance, percentage of urban population with secondary and higher education is greater than that of people in rural areas by 9.4-20.1 percentage points, but for the primary and basic education level, the percentage is 11.2-17.8 lower than that of a rural's.

A gap between non-educated population in urban and rural areas was 8.2 percentage points from 2000 to 2010, but it decreased by 6.3 to 1.9 percentage points in 2020.

In terms of education level in Ulaanbaatar, percentage of population with technical and vocational, and higher education has increased since 2010, but in rural areas, percentage has decreased for the population with primary and basic education.

TABLE 6.3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION LEVEL OF POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUPS, 2010, 2020

Age group	Total	Non-educated	EDUCATION LEVEL					
			Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Higher
					2010			
TOTAL	**100.0**	**7.5**	**15.8**	**17.9**	**32.0**	**2.8**	**5.7**	**18.3**
10-14	100.0	33.0	59.8	7.2	-	-	-	-
15-19	100.0	3.4	12.8	41.0	39.4	1.8	1.0	0.6
20-24	100.0	4.0	5.7	9.7	51.3	2.8	2.7	23.8
25-29	100.0	6.1	10.2	13.0	31.1	1.5	2.2	36.1
30-34	100.0	3.7	10.1	19.6	34.9	1.5	3.0	27.3
35-39	100.0	2.1	4.0	20.3	40.3	4.4	7.4	21.5
40-44	100.0	2.5	4.5	18.2	39.4	5.9	11.7	17.9
45-49	100.0	3.1	6.5	18.3	33.9	5.6	12.7	19.8
50-54	100.0	3.1	11.2	19.7	27.1	5.0	13.9	20.0
55-59	100.0	3.7	16.8	17.2	23.8	4.1	15.1	19.4
60+	100.0	11.7	30.6	11.5	15.7	2.2	11.0	17.2
					2020			
TOTAL	**100.0**	**4.9**	**13.7**	**17.1**	**29.2**	**3.9**	**4.7**	**26.5**
10-14	100.0	28.5	70.8	0.7	-	-	-	-
15-19	100.0	2.0	5.4	61.3	27.9	1.8	0.9	0.7
20-24	100.0	1.7	3.3	12.2	49.9	4.9	2.6	25.4
25-29	100.0	1.6	3.2	8.5	29.4	5.4	3.1	48.8
30-34	100.0	1.9	5.2	9.4	29.5	3.2	2.7	48.1
35-39	100.0	2.6	8.1	14.8	30.9	2.6	2.6	38.4
40-44	100.0	1.7	6.3	20.3	35.6	3.0	3.6	29.5
45-49	100.0	1.4	3.6	18.4	38.4	5.9	7.4	24.9
50-54	100.0	1.6	4.3	17.7	36.7	7.1	10.5	22.1
55-59	100.0	1.8	6.5	17.8	32.0	6.8	11.8	23.3
60+	100.0	2.9	18.0	16.2	22.5	4.7	12.7	23.0

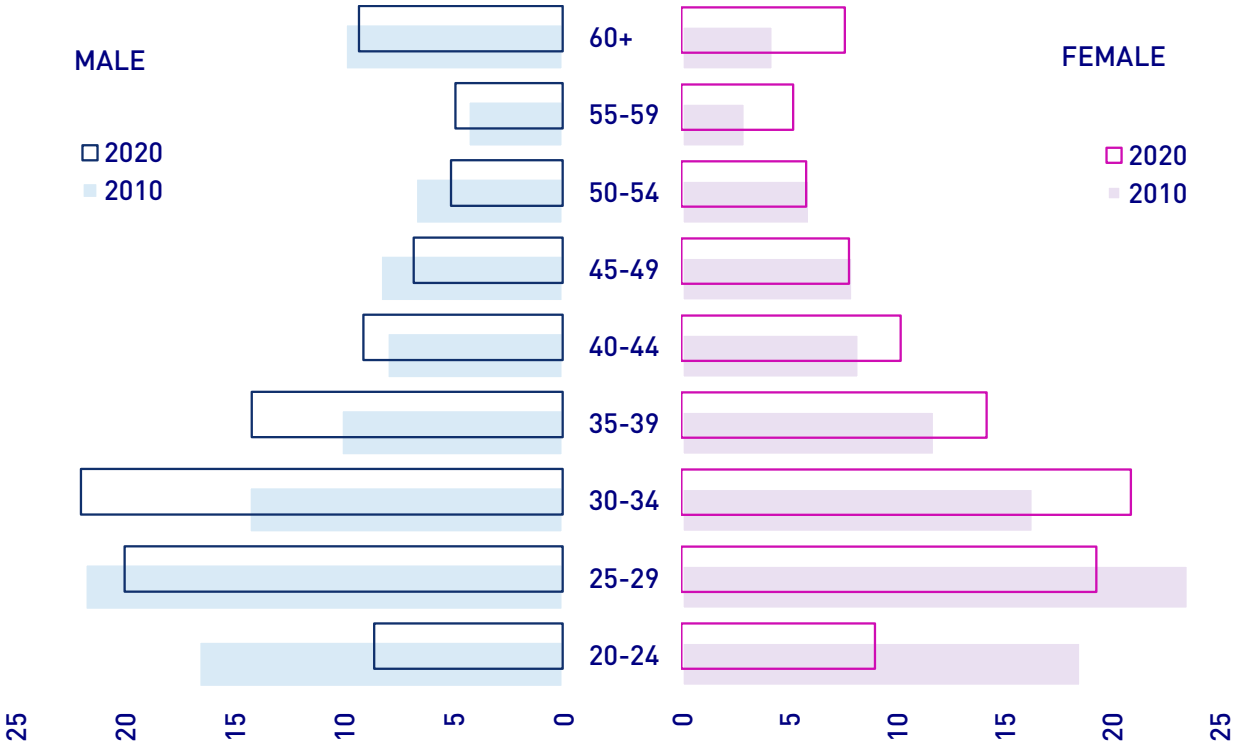
Disaggregating the education level by age, majority and/or 64.3 percent of the population aged 10 and above has earned secondary or higher education, increased by 5.5 percentage points since 2010 (Table 6.3).

The age group of 25-44 has the highest percent of population with higher education, increased by 11.6-20.8 percentage points. In the age group 15-44, the number of populations with secondary or lower

level education has decreased, while there is a certain amount of growth in population with secondary or Higher education level, which is the common scenario for all the age groups compared to the previous census. This is caused from the fact that pre-school education and school attendance has increased among total population. In 2010, percentage of non-educated population among the population aged 60 and above was higher, but it has been changed, and percentage of population with primary education has decreased, and population with basic and Higher education level has increased.

Generally, education level of the labor force aged 20-40 is higher, which is a positive indicator to Explanation. However, low percentage of population with vocational education is leading to a skills shortage in the manufacturing and service sector.

FIGURE 6.1. AGE AND GENDER PYRAMID FOR POPULATION WITH HIGHER EDUCATION, 2010, 2020

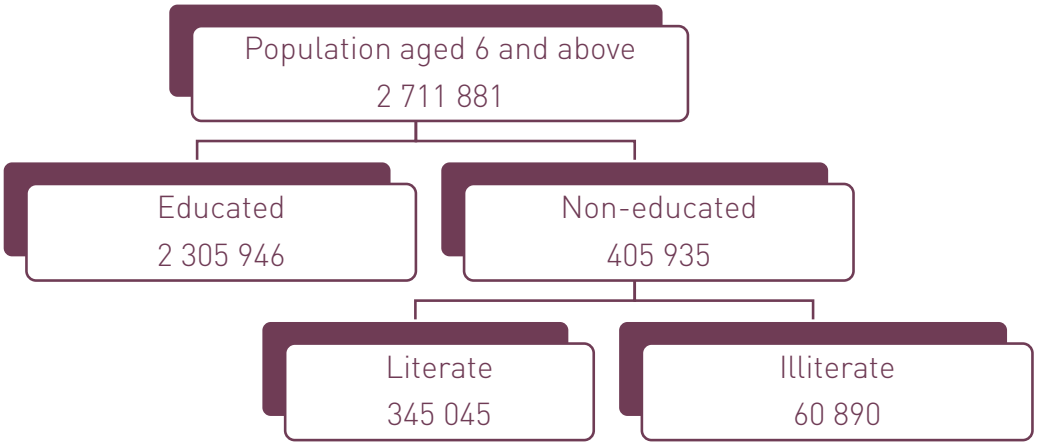


In 2010 the majority of higher education level has been females and since male higher education level has been trending upwards, and approaching same level of females (Figure 6.1). Compared with the census in 2010, percentage of female population with Higher education in the age group of 30 and above, has increased, but unfortunately decreased for the males.

LITERACY

The United Nations recommendations on literacy has been applied to the conduct of the Population and Housing census 2020 similar to the previous censuses. In the census, questions about literacy was asked from people with no educational background, and a person who can read and write simple sentences in any languages was considered as literate.

FIGURE 6.2. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY LITERACY*, 2020



*Explanation: *not included foreign nationals and stateless persons in Mongolia.*

Although questions related to the literacy were asked from population aged 5 and above, the literacy level was defined by the age group of 15 and above for ensuring the comparability of the census data at the international level[6] (Table 6.4).

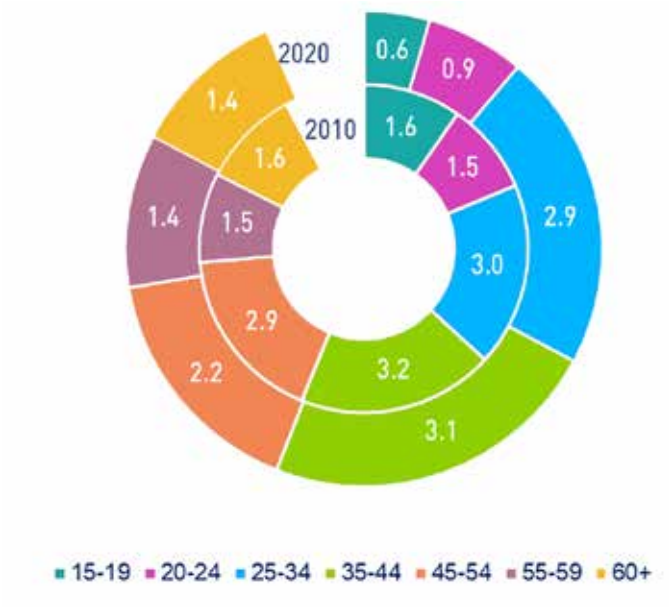
TABLE 6.4. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY LITERACY IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2010, 2020

Literacy	2010			2020		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Literate	98.3	99.1	96.3	98.7	99.3	97.6
Illiterate	1.7	0.9	3.7	1.3	0.7	2.4

Education level of Mongolian population aged 15 and above has reached to 98.7 percent, increased by 0.4 percentage points since 2010, which is higher than the global average . But there is a gap between urban and rural areas. Illiterate urban population is 0.7 percent including people with mental disability, whereas it is 2.4 percent with a difference of 1.7 percentage points.

6 http://data.uis.unesco.org/index.aspx?queryid=166

FIGURE 6.3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ILLITERATE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUP, 2010, 2020



In 2020, percentage of illiterate population aged from 15 to 19 is 0.6, dropped by 1.0 percentage points. In terms of location, 0.6 percent of urban and 1.7 percent of rural people are illiterate, which depicts that an attention should be drawn to the education of rural population (Table 6.3, Appendix B). Percentage of illiterate population shows decrease in all the age groups, compared with the census in 2010

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The population aged 2-39 have been asked about the school and kindergarten attendance.

According to the UN recommendations, school attendance was supposed to be defined between the age of 5 and 29. Since the school age is 6 in accordance with the new educational system, the school attendance was considered between the age of 6 and 29.

There has been a constant increase in the school attendance between censuses. In 2020, 72.6 percent of the population aged between 6-29 has attended the school, which displays 14.5 percentage points growth since 2010. The estimate reveals that 98.0 percent of the children between the age of 6 and 17 is attending the school (Table 6.5).

TABLE 6.5. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL ATTENDACE FOR POPULATION AGED 6-29, BY AGE AND SEX, 2010, 2020

Age	Attending school			Out of school		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
			2010			
6-29	**58.1**	**55.7**	**60.6**	**41.9**	**44.3**	**39.4**
6	93.6	93.0	94.3	6.4	7.0	5.7
7	97.9	97.7	98.1	2.1	2.3	1.9
8	98.4	98.3	98.6	1.6	1.7	1.4
9	98.5	98.3	98.6	1.5	1.7	1.4
6-9	**97.1**	**96.8**	**97.4**	**2.9**	**3.2**	**2.6**
10	98.2	97.9	98.5	1.8	2.1	1.5
11	97.6	97.1	98.1	2.4	2.9	1.9
12	96.7	95.8	97.7	3.3	4.2	2.3
13	95.8	94.6	97.0	4.2	5.4	3.0
14	94.7	92.8	96.7	5.3	7.2	3.3
10-14	**96.6**	**95.6**	**97.6**	**3.4**	**4.4**	**2.4**
15	93.0	90.5	95.6	7.0	9.5	4.4
16	89.5	85.5	93.6	10.5	14.5	6.4
17	84.0	79.0	89.2	16.0	21.0	10.8
6-17	**94.8**	**93.3**	**96.3**	**5.2**	**6.7**	**3.7**
18	72.5	65.2	80.0	27.5	34.8	20.0
19	61.0	52.2	69.9	39.0	47.8	30.1
20-24	**29.8**	**25.8**	**33.8**	**70.2**	**74.2**	**66.2**
25-29	**5.6**	**4.7**	**6.5**	**94.4**	**95.3**	**93.5**
			2020			
6-29	**72.6**	**71.5**	**73.8**	**27.4**	**28.5**	**26.2**
6	93.3	93.0	93.6	6.7	7.0	6.4
7	97.3	96.9	97.7	2.7	3.1	2.3
8	98.9	98.9	98.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
9	98.8	98.7	98.9	1.2	1.3	1.1
6-9	**96.9**	**96.7**	**97.1**	**3.1**	**3.3**	**2.9**
10	99.4	99.4	99.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
11	99.4	99.3	99.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
12	99.4	99.3	99.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
13	99.3	99.2	99.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
14	99.2	99.0	99.4	0.8	1.0	0.6
10-14	**99.4**	**99.3**	**99.4**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.6**
15	98.3	97.6	99.0	1.7	2.4	1.0
16	97.4	96.3	98.6	2.6	3.7	1.4
17	96.3	94.8	97.8	3.7	5.2	2.2
6-17	**98.0**	**97.6**	**98.3**	**2.0**	**2.4**	**1.7**
18	87.1	82.9	91.3	12.9	17.1	8.7
19	80.5	73.9	87.3	19.5	26.1	12.7
20-24	**53.4**	**50.2**	**56.7**	**46.6**	**49.8**	**43.3**
25-29	**17.9**	**17.0**	**18.9**	**82.1**	**83.0**	**81.1**

Disaggregating by sex, the school attendance of population aged 6 and 14 is at the same level as it was in 2010, but percentage of male attendance aged 15 and above, has been decreased after completing the basic level of education

The highest growth of 12.3 percentage points since 2010, attributes to population aged 25-29, displayed 17.9 percent.

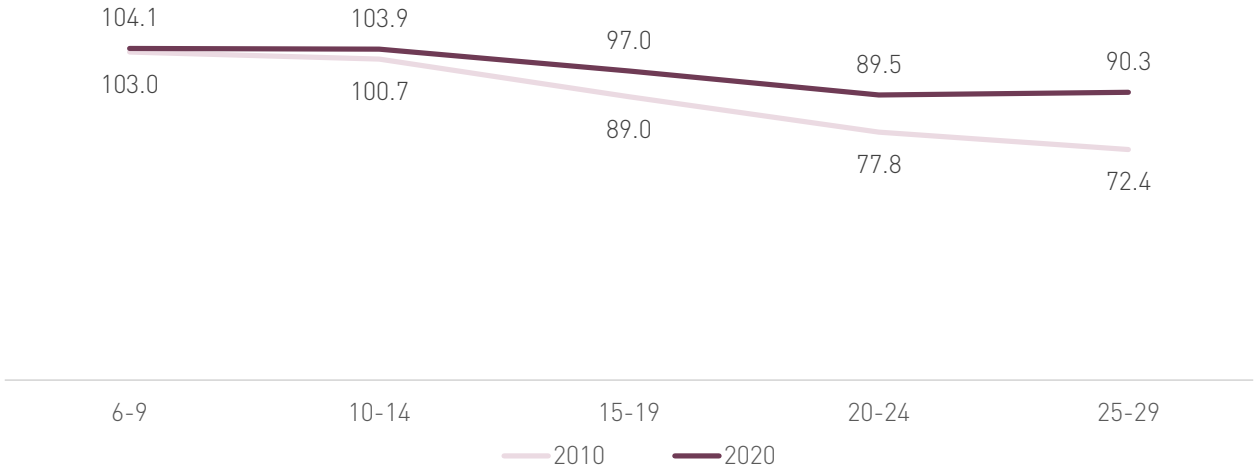
Disaggregating by location, urban and rural, the school attendance is higher in the rural areas for the population up to 14 years old, but higher for the population up to 15 and above in the urban areas. The trend continues as the population ages, and by the age of 25-29, the urban population school attendance is 7.4 percentage points higher than that of rural.

TABLE 6.6. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR POPULATION AGED 6 -29, BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS AND SEX, 2010, 2020

Age	Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
			2010			
6-29	**60.1**	**58.4**	**61.8**	**53.8**	**50.2**	**57.8**
6	96.1	95.8	96.5	89.6	88.5	90.7
7	98.4	98.3	98.5	97.0	96.7	97.4
8	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.0	97.8	98.3
9	98.7	98.6	98.9	98.0	97.8	98.2
6-9	**98.0**	**97.8**	**98.2**	**95.7**	**95.3**	**96.2**
10-14	**71.7**	**97.1**	**98.0**	**95.1**	**93.4**	**96.9**
15-17	**93.0**	**91.1**	**94.8**	**80.7**	**73.5**	**88.7**
15	95.8	94.7	96.9	88.2	83.5	93.1
16	93.5	91.7	95.4	81.2	73.4	89.8
17	89.6	86.9	92.2	68.8	59.5	79.9
6-17	**96.4**	**95.6**	**97.2**	**92.0**	**89.3**	**94.8**
18	81.4	76.8	85.7	35.4	27.7	47.8
19	71.7	64.9	77.9	17.4	13.1	24.5
20-24	**37.3**	**33.5**	**40.9**	**6.2**	**5.1**	**7.6**
25-29	**7.2**	**6.1**	**8.3**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**2.2**
			2020			
6-29	**73.7**	**73.8**	**73.6**	**70.6**	**67.4**	**74.1**
6	93.0	92.8	93.2	94.0	93.4	94.5
7	97.6	97.3	97.9	96.7	96.0	97.3
8	98.7	98.7	98.7	99.2	99.5	99.2
9	98.5	98.4	98.6	99.4	99.3	99.4
6-9	**96.8**	**96.6**	**96.9**	**97.2**	**96.9**	**97.5**
10-14	**99.3**	**99.3**	**99.3**	**99.4**	**99.2**	**99.6**
15-17	**98.3**	**97.9**	**98.6**	**95.8**	**93.5**	**98.3**
15	98.8	98.5	99.0	97.5	96.0	99.0
16	98.4	97.9	98.9	95.9	93.6	98.3
17	97.7	97.3	98.1	94.1	90.9	97.5
6-17	**98.0**	**97.9**	**98.2**	**97.8**	**97.1**	**98.5**
18	89.6	87.2	92.0	83.2	76.3	90.2
19	84.1	79.6	88.7	75.0	65.6	85.1
20-24	**56.7**	**55.5**	**57.9**	**48.3**	**42.4**	**54.9**
25-29	**20.2**	**19.7**	**20.7**	**12.8**	**11.4**	**14.4**

For all the age groups, percentage of females attending school is higher than males in both urban and rural areas.

FIGURE 6.4. SEX RATIO OF SCHOOL ATTENDEES, BY AGE GROUPS 2010, 2020



Compared with the census 2010, sex ratio of all the school attendees grows in all the age groups, which also shows higher attendance of males. In the age groups 6-14, the sex ratio is 104.1, same as the total population structure, but the ratio is declined when the age groups escalates in numbers.

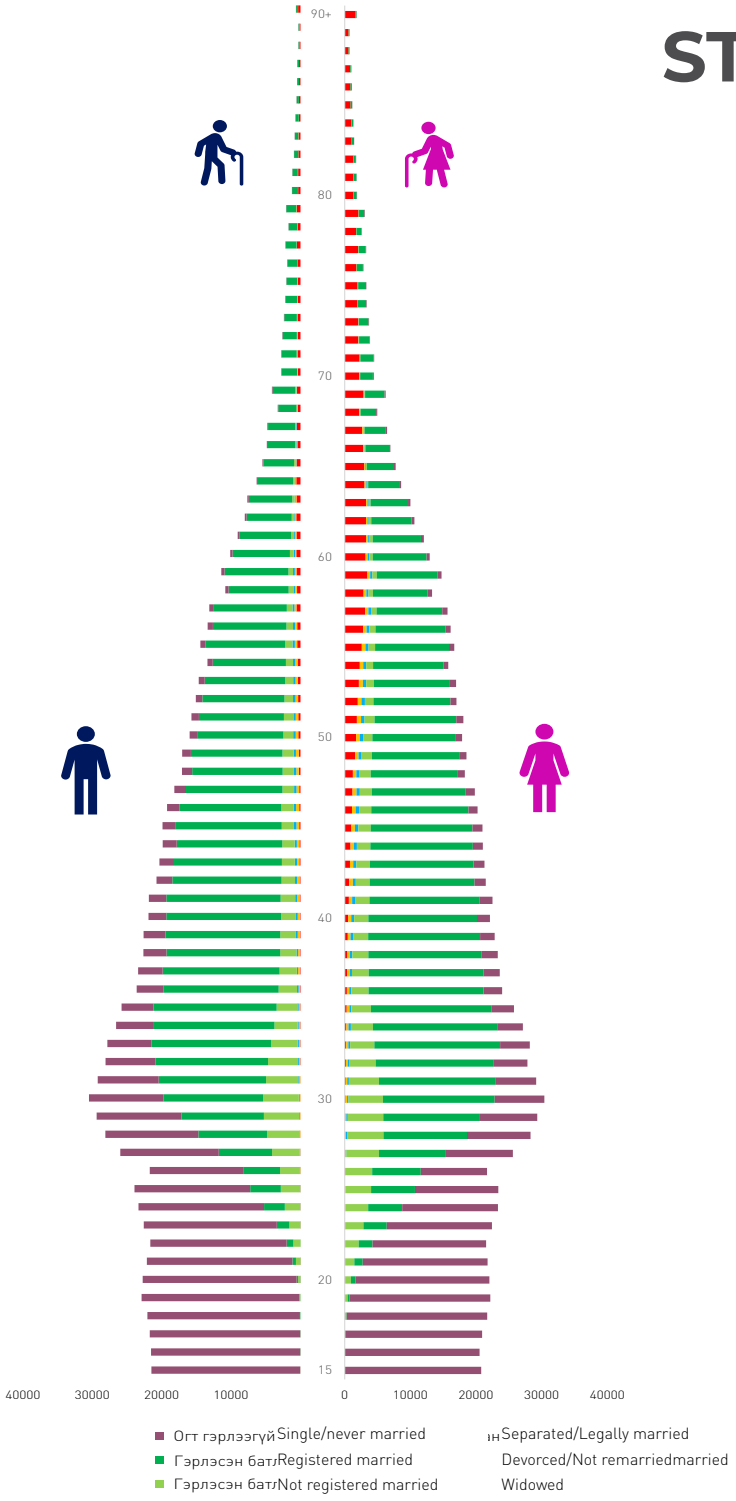
84.1 percent of the population aged 2-5, is attending the preschool, increased by 24.0 percentage points since 2010. By location, there is a positive indicator that 83.6 percent of the rural population aged 2-5 is attending the preschool.

TABLE 6.7. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRE-SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, BY AGE AND AREAS, 2020

Age	2010			2020		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	**60.1**	**68.2**	**45.6**	**84.1**	**84.3**	**83.6**
2	44.5	51.6	31.5	65.2	65.5	64.4
3	59.2	68.4	42.1	85.0	85.1	84.8
4	67.5	76.9	51.2	90.9	90.9	91.0
5	75.5	83.0	62.7	94.0	93.9	94.1

7
CHAPTER

HOUSEHOLD AND MARITAL STATUS

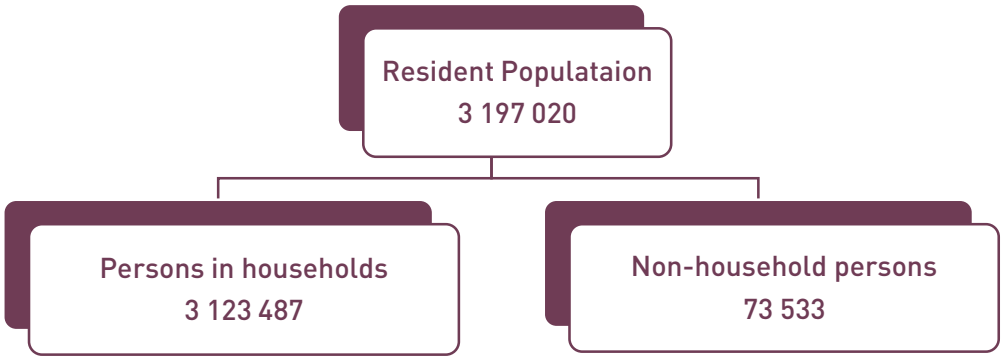


HOUSEHOLD NUMBERS AND STRUCTURES

"A household consists of one or more people who live in the same dwelling, share their budget and have their basic needs met together. Household members can be related by blood or not. There is a concept difference between a household and a family. One or more families may live in one household". This is the common concept that has been used in the previous censuses and internationally.

Basically, population are classified as enumerated in household and non-household units. Persons with no relationship residing in the same housing unit is considered as Non-household unit, and this type of household usually consists of soldiers, prisoners, students, and workers who are residing in a dormitory, hospital, nursing home, hotel room, as well as attic, and sewage tunnels.

FIGURE 7.1. POPULATION ENUMERATED IN HOUSEHOLD AND NON-HOUSELHOLD UNITS, 2020



During the census 2020, 3 123 487(97.7%) of the resident population in Mongolia is enumerated 897.4 thousand households, and 73 533(2.3%) of the population is enumerated in non-household units (Figure 7.1).

TABLE 7.1. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ENUMERATED IN HOUSEHOLDS AND NON-HOUSEHOLD UNITS, 2010, 2020

	2010		2020		2020/ 2010%
	thous.person.	Percentage	thous.person.	Percentage	
TOTAL	**2 647.5**	**100.0**	**3 197.0**	**100.0**	**120.8**
Person in households	2 553.8	96.5	3 123.5	97.3	122.3
Person in Non-households	93.7	3.5	73.5	2.3	78.4

Compared with the previous census, persons in households increased by 569.7 thousand or 22.3 percent (annual growth of 2.3 percent), while persons in non-households decreased by 20.2 thousand or 21.6 percent (annual reduction of 2.4 percent).

TABLE 7.2. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS AND NON-HOUSEHOLD UNITS, BY AIMAGS AND CAPITAL CITY, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Household					
	Total	Percent	Persons on households	Percent	Non-Household persons	Persent
TOTAL	**3 197 020**	**100.0**	**3 123 487**	**97.7**	**73 533**	**2.3**
Arkhangai	94 324	100.0	93 278	98.9	1 046	1.1
Bayan-Ulgii	103 908	100.0	102 696	98.8	1 212	1.2
Bayankhongor	88 008	100.0	87 019	98.9	989	1.1
Bulgan	61 344	100.0	60 541	98.7	803	1.3
Govi-Altai	57 479	100.0	56 612	98.5	867	1.5
Dornogovi	69 859	100.0	67 752	97.0	2 107	3.0
Dornod	82 020	100.0	79 705	97.2	2 315	2.8
Dundgovi	46 698	100.0	45 994	98.5	704	1.5
Zavkhan	72 307	100.0	71 293	98.6	1 014	1.4
Uvurkhangai	115 737	100.0	114 003	98.5	1 734	1.5
Umnugovi	69 858	100.0	65 973	94.4	3 885	5.6
Sukhbaatar	62 884	100.0	62 105	98.8	779	1.2
Selenge	107 755	100.0	105 535	97.9	2 220	2.1
Tuv	92 409	100.0	89 117	96.4	3 292	3.6
Uvs	82 941	100.0	82 286	99.2	655	0.8
Khovd	88 078	100.0	87 113	98.9	965	1.1
Khuvsgul	134 318	100.0	132 137	98.4	2 181	1.6
Khentii	77 320	100.0	75 796	98.0	1 524	2.0
Darkhan-Uul	102 171	100.0	99 888	97.8	2 283	2.2
Orkhon	104 032	100.0	101 699	97.8	2 333	2.2
Gobisumber	17 445	100.0	16 860	96.6	585	3.4
Ulaanbaatar	1 466 125	100.0	1 426 085	97.3	40 040	2.7

National average percent of the persons in non-household units is 2.3, but the rates in Ulaanbaatar, Dornod, Dornogovi, Govisumber, Tuv, and Umnugovi are higher than the national average by 0.4-3.3 percentage points.

TABLE 7.3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBERS, BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2010, 2020

	2010		2020		2020/ 2010%
	thous. households.	Percentage	thous. households.	Percentage	
TOTAL	**713.8**	**100.0**	**897.4**	**100.0**	**125.7**
Urban	479.5	67.2	606.3	67.6	126.5
Rural	234.3	32.8	291.1	32.4	124.2

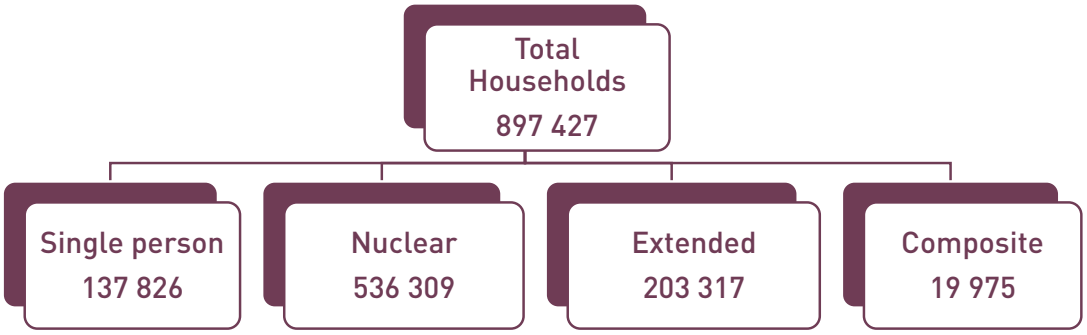
In census 2020, 897.4 thousand households have been enumerated, increased by 183.6 thousand or 25.7 percent (by 2.9 percent annually). Households in urban areas went up by 126.8 thousand or 26.4 percent (by 2.9 percent annually), and in rural areas, went up by 56.8 thousand or 24.3 percent (by 2.7 percent annually). The number of total households has increased 2.1 times since 1989, including 2.6 times of growth in urban and 1.5 times of growth in rural areas.

In census 2020, 67.6 percent of the total 897.4 thousand households is residing in urban and 32.4 percent is residing in rural areas. The households in urban area increased by 0.4 percentage points.

HOUSEHOLD TYPES

According to the UN methodology, the household type is determined by the relationship of household members to the head of the household. It serves as a main source of information for development of mid and long-term demographic, social and economic policies of the country. There are 4 categories of households.

FIGURE 7.2. HOUSEHOLD NUMBERS BY TYPES, 2020



In terms of the structure, 59.8 percent of the total households is nuclear households, increased by 91.3 thousand; 22.7 percent of the total households is extended[7] households, increased by 25.4 thousand; 15.4 percent of the total households is single-person households, increased by 61.9 thousand and 2.2 percent of the total households is Non-household households[8], increased by 5.1 thousand(34.2 percent) (Figure 7.2).

In other words, 6 out of 10 households are the nuclear families where parents live with their children. Since it reflects our tradition and culture, the percentage of the extended family where core families live with their parents, sibling, and/or with relatives, is higher in Mongolia.

TABLE 7.4. HOUSEHOLD NUMBERS AND TYPES BY AREAS AND PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Household type	Total		Urban		Rural	
	thous. households	Percentage	thous. households	Percentage	thous. households	Percentage
			2010			
TOTAL	**713.8**	**100.0**	**479.5**	**100.0**	**234.3**	**100.0**
Single-person	75.9	10.6	47.2	9.9	28.7	12.2
Nuclear	445.0	62.4	275.6	57.5	169.4	72.3
Extended	177.9	24.9	145.2	30.3	32.7	13.9
Composite	14.9	2.1	11.4	2.4	3.5	1.5
			2020			
TOTAL	**897.4**	**100.0**	**606.3**	**100.0**	**291.1**	**100.0**
Single-person	137.8	15.4	86.1	14.2	51.7	17.7
Nuclear	536.3	59.8	340.0	56.1	196.3	67.4
Extended	203.3	22.6	161.4	26.6	41.9	14.4
Composite	20.0	2.2	18.8	3.1	1.2	0.5

7 A mixed household is a situation in which several interrelated families form joint household.
8 Mixed households are cases where relatives and non-relatives form a household.

The number of extended families shows 0.5 percentage point of increase since there are 161.4 thousand families in urban and 41.9 thousand (3.9%) in rural areas. It is probably related to the fact that migrants from the rural areas live with their relatives in urban areas where accessibility and availability of own housing are limited. And the migration may lead the number of single-person households to increase by 81.6 percent in urban areas (Table 7.4).

TABLE 7.5. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE, BY AREAS, 2010, 2020

Number of members	Total		Urban		Rural	
	thous. households	Percentage	thous. households	Percentage	thous. households	Percentage
			2010			
TOTAL	**713.8**	**100.0**	**479.5**	**100.0**	**234.3**	**100.0**
1-2	190.6	26.7	124.0	25.9	66.6	28.4
3-4	337.6	47.3	229.7	47.9	107.9	46.1
5-6	154.0	21.6	102.3	21.3	51.7	22.1
7+	31.6	4.4	23.6	4.9	8.0	3.4
			2020			
TOTAL	**897.4**	**100.0**	**606.3**	**100.0**	**291.1**	**100.0**
1-2	282.0	31.4	184.5	30.4	97.5	33.5
3-4	340.6	38.0	235.5	38.9	105.1	36.1
5-6	215.8	24.0	141.5	23.3	74.3	25.5
7+	59.0	6.6	44.8	7.4	14.2	4.9

Although the household size differs from each other in urban and rural areas, the percentage of households with average size of 3-4 members is 69.1 in urban and 30.9 in rural areas

There is a huge change in the percentage of households with 1-2 persons. Compared with the census in 2010, the percentage has increased by 48.7 or 60.4 thousand in urban, and by 46.5 or 31.0 thousand in rural areas. The main factor could be the fact that people migrated from rural areas for education and employment opportunities, were enumerated as households. The number of families with members of 7 and above in urban areas, is 3.1 times higher than that of rural.

TABLE 7.6. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD SIZE, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Number of member				Average number of members	
		1-2	3-4	5-6	7+	2010	2020
TOTAL	**100.0**	**31.4**	**38.0**	**24.0**	**6.6**	**3.6**	**3.6**
Arkhangai	100.0	33.3	36.9	26.0	3.8	3.3	3.5
Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	16.9	34.3	35.7	13.1	4.4	4.3
Bayankhongor	100.0	34.0	38.1	24.1	3.8	3.4	3.4
Bulgan	100.0	38.3	34.9	23.1	3.7	3.3	3.3
Govi-Altai	100.0	30.1	40.5	26.0	3.4	3.5	3.6
Dornogovi	100.0	34.5	38.7	21.8	5.0	3.3	3.5
Dornod	100.0	35.8	36.0	22.6	5.6	3.5	3.5
Dundgovi	100.0	38.7	36.3	21.5	3.5	3.4	3.3
Zavkhan	100.0	32.6	38.7	25.1	3.6	3.4	3.5
Uvurkhangai	100.0	33.0	37.9	25.1	4.0	3.5	3.5
Umnugovi	100.0	39.7	38.1	19.7	2.5	3.3	3.3
Sukhbaatar	100.0	29.6	42.2	25.0	3.2	3.5	3.5
Selenge	100.0	29.6	37.5	25.5	7.4	3.5	3.7
Tuv	100.0	38.2	34.0	22.9	4.9	3.3	3.4
Uvs	100.0	26.3	37.4	29.9	6.4	3.8	3.8
Khovd	100.0	25.3	35.0	31.7	8.0	3.9	3.9
Khuvsgul	100.0	31.5	40.3	24.1	4.1	3.4	3.5
Khentii	100.0	40.9	34.5	20.9	3.7	3.3	3.2
Darkhan-Uul	100.0	30.2	39.4	23.7	6.7	3.5	3.5
Orkhon	100.0	26.0	43.8	24.5	5.7	3.5	3.7
Govisumber	100.0	33.5	37.5	24.1	4.9	3.3	3.5
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	30.7	38.2	22.9	8.2	3.7	3.6

The average household size is 3.6 persons in 2020, at the same level as in 2010. There is a 0.1-0.2 percent of growth in Tuv, Govi-Altai, Govisumber, Zavkhan, Dornogovi, Selenge, Arkhangai, and Orkhon aimags, but a 0.1 percent of drop in Bayan-Ulgii, Dundgovi, Khentii aimags and Ulaanbaatar, while no difference in Bayankhongor, Bulban, Khuvsgul, Dornod, Uvurkhangai, Umnugovi, Sukhbaatar, Uvs, Khovd, and Darkhan-Uul (Table 7.6).

The average household size is highest in Bayan-Ulgii and is larger by almost one person than the national average. Khovd aimag is the second largest higher than the national average. The proportion of households with 7 or more persons in Bayan-Ulgii is two times higher than the national average and it is related to the specific characteristics of the ethnic group. The percentage of households with 7 or more person is relatively high in Ulaanbaatar, which is associated with the internal migration.

There have been different patterns by disaggregating household head by gender and areas.

TABLE 7.7. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBERS, BY SEX OF THE HEADS, BY AREAS, 2010, 2020

Gender	Total		Urban		Rural	
	thous. households	Percentage	thous. households	Percentage	thous. households	Percentage
		2010				
TOTAL	**713.8**	**100.0**	**479.5**	**100.0**	**234.3**	**100.0**
Male headed	560.2	78.5	364.3	76.0	196.0	83.6
Female headed	153.6	21.5	115.2	24.0	38.3	16.4
		2020				
TOTAL	**897.4**	**100.0**	**606.3**	**100.0**	**291.1**	**100.0**
Male headed	641.5	71.5	408.9	67.4	232.5	79.9
Female headed	255.9	28.5	197.4	32.6	58.6	20.1

The proportion of female headed households has increased by 7.0 percentage points, by 8.6 percentage points in urban and 3.7 percentage points in rural areas respectively.

MARITAL STATUS

The factor that has a direct effect on population birth and growth rate is marital status. Since marriage is a social phenomenon which closely associated with national tradition and culture, the basic pattern of marriage has remained relatively intact between the census years.

TABLE 7.8. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY MARITAL STATUS AND PERCENTAGE, 2000, 2010, 2020

Marital status	2000		2010		2020	
	thous. person	Percentage	thous. person	Percentage	thous. person	Percentage
TOTAL	**1 524.4**	**100.0**	**1 906.0**	**100.0**	**2 152.1**	**100.0**
Sinlge	505.1	33.1	596.1	31.3	678.9	31.5
Married*	880.4	57.8	1 146.2	60.1	1 303.7	60.6
Divorced**	41.5	2.7	59.0	3.1	51.5	2.4
Widowed	97.4	6.4	104.6	5.5	118.0	5.5

*Explanation: *includes those living together.*

**includes those divorced or separated.*

The percentage of people who are divorced or separated has dropped by 0.7 percentage point since 2010.

TABLE 7.9. MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY SEX AND PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Marital status	Total		Male		Female	
	thous. person	Percentage	thous. person	Percentage	thous. person	Percentage
			2010			
TOTAL	**1 906.0**	**100.0**	**937.3**	**100.0**	**968.7**	**100.0**
Single	596.1	31.3	322.5	34.4	273.6	28.2
Married*	1 146.2	60.1	568.9	60.7	577.3	59.6
Divorced**	59.0	3.1	25.2	2.7	33.8	3.5
Widowed	104.6	5.5	20.7	2.2	84.0	8.7
			2020			
TOTAL	**2 152.1**	**100.0**	**1 039.6**	**100.0**	**1 112.5**	**100.0**
Single	678.9	31.5	366.4	35.2	312.5	28.1
Married*	1 303.7	60.6	633.9	61.0	669.8	60.2
Divorced**	51.5	2.4	20.3	2.0	31.2	2.8
Widowed	118.0	5.5	18.9	1.8	99.0	8.9

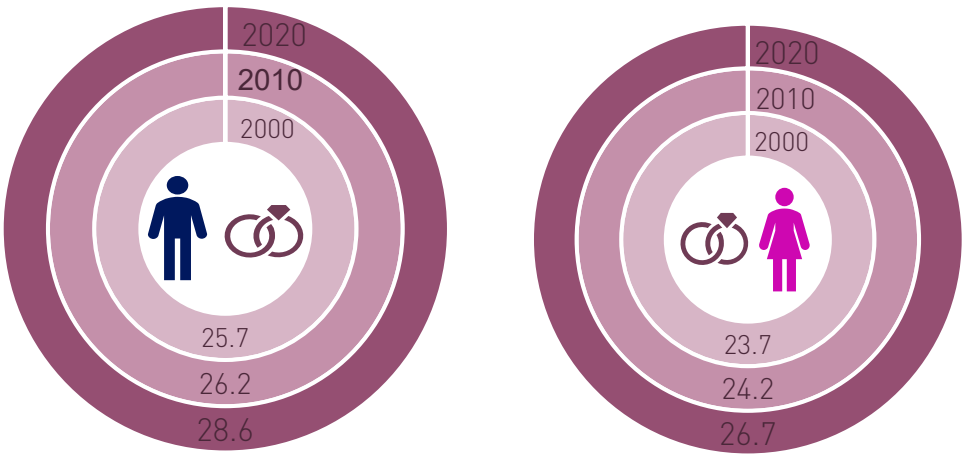
*Explanation: *includes those living together.*

**includes those divorced or separated.*

In terms of marital status among the population aged 15 and above, 31.5 percent of them are never married before; 60.6 percent of them is married or living together; and 2.4 percent of them are divorced or separated and 5.5 percent are widowed The number of single people has risen by 82.8 thousand or 13.9 percent; the number of married or living together people has grown by 157.7 thousand or 13.7 percent, and the number of widowed people has increased by 13.4 thousand or 12.8 percent. But the number of divorced or separated people has decreased by 7.5 thousand or 12.7 percent.

The median age at first marriage is an indicator which shows at what age both men and women get married.

FIGURE 7.3. MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE, BY YEARS, 2000, 2010, 2020



The average age at first marriage increases as the education level of the population increases and the society and economy development fosters. The same development trajectory can be observed in the developed nations. The marriage age for both men and women has increased by three years in the past 20 years. From 2000 to 2010, it was increased by one year, but increased by 2 years between 2010 and 2020. In the last two decades, difference between the marriage age for men and women has been 1-2. It has been observed that there is going to be no change in such a short time, although it is embodied in the culture and traditions of the country.

Compared to the previous census, the percentage of youth aged 15-34 who never married, has increased by 10 percentage points, leading to increased median age for the first marriage. The percentage of people who never married, has been increased as the age group advances compared to 2010.

TABLE 7.10. MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUP, SEX, AND PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Age group	Total	Male				Total	Female			
		Single	Married*	Divorced**	Widowed		Single	Married*	Divorced**	Widowed
					2010					
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
15-24	29.7	72.8	7.5	2.7	0.1	28.1	75.3	11.1	4.1	0.2
25-34	25.2	18.8	29.8	21.6	2.0	24.2	15.5	31.4	23.8	2.5
35-44	20.2	5.6	28.1	36.8	7.7	19.9	5.2	27.4	35.8	9.6
45-54	14.5	2.0	20.7	28.4	19.7	15.0	2.6	19.1	27.6	22.5
55-64	5.9	0.5	8.4	7.7	21.0	6.8	0.8	7.2	6.8	23.9
65+	4.6	0.3	5.4	2.8	49.7	6.1	0.6	3.8	2.2	41.2
					2020					
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
15-24	21.4	57.2	2.0	0.4	0.0	19.5	61.5	3.7	0.7	0.0
25-34	26.1	29.6	25.3	10.1	1.3	24.4	25.3	27.9	12.5	1.3
35-44	21.4	8.2	29.4	27.4	5.2	20.5	7.1	28.6	27.3	5.5
45-54	16.0	3.5	22.6	35.8	14.6	16.5	3.6	21.7	34.2	16.3
55-64	10.0	1.2	14.2	21.3	29.2	11.7	1.8	13.1	21.0	31.3
65+	5.1	0.3	6.5	5.0	49.7	7.4	0.7	5.0	4.3	45.6

*Explanation: *includes those living together.*

**includes those divorced or separated.*

The percentage of age group of 45-64 among the divorced or separated has risen for both sexes, in particular, it has increased by around 14 percentage points in the age group of 55-64.

TABLE 7.11. MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUP, SEX, AND PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

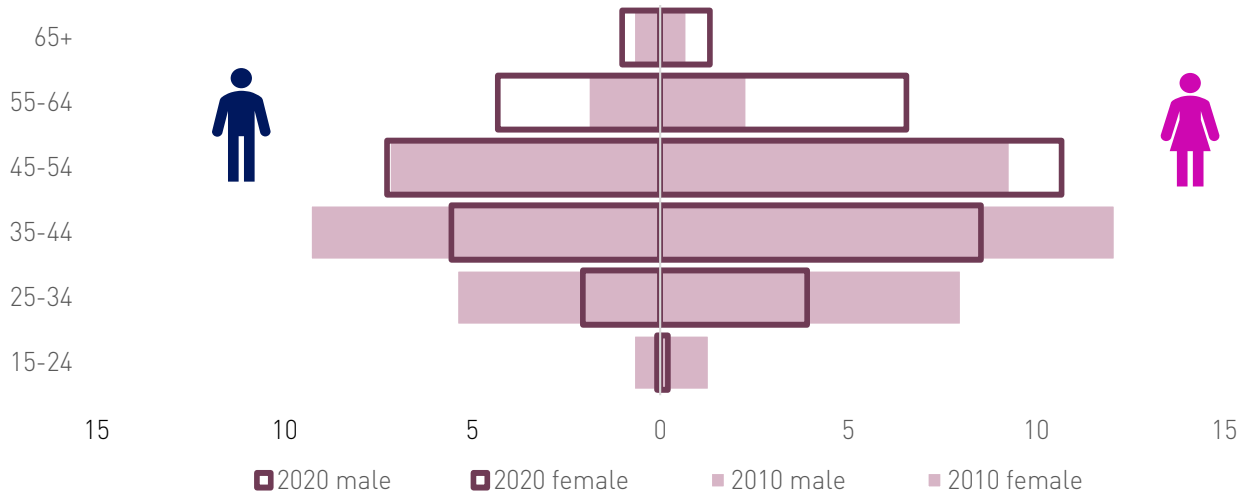
Age group	Total	Male				Total	Female			
		Single	Married*	Divorced**	Widowed		Single	Married*	Divorced**	Widowed
					2010					
TOTAL	**100.0**	**34.4**	**60.7**	**2.7**	**2.2**	**100.0**	**28.2**	**59.6**	**3.5**	**8.7**
15-24	100.0	84.4	15.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	75.7	23.7	0.5	0.1
25-34	100.0	25.7	71.8	2.3	0.2	100.0	18.1	77.6	3.4	0.9
35-44	100.0	9.6	84.7	4.9	0.8	100.0	7.4	82.1	6.3	4.2
45-54	100.0	4.7	87.1	5.3	3.0	100.0	4.9	75.7	6.4	13.0
55-64	100.0	2.8	85.9	3.5	7.8	100.0	3.3	62.8	3.5	30.4
65+	100.0	2.5	71.9	1.6	24.0	100.0	2.9	37.2	1.2	58.6
					2020					
TOTAL	**100.0**	**35.2**	**61.0**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**100.0**	**28.1**	**60.2**	**2.8**	**8.9**
15-24	100.0	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.5	11.4	0.1	0.0
25-34	100.0	40.0	59.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	29.1	69.0	1.4	0.5
35-44	100.0	13.5	83.6	2.5	0.4	100.0	9.7	84.2	3.7	2.4
45-54	100.0	7.8	86.1	4.4	1.7	100.0	6.2	79.2	5.8	8.8
55-64	100.0	4.3	86.3	4.1	5.3	100.0	4.3	67.0	5.0	23.7
65+	100.0	2.1	78.1	1.9	17.9	100.0	2.7	40.7	1.6	55.0

*Explanation: *includes those living together*

**includes those divorced or separated..*

The percentage of divorced women is significantly higher than men in the all age groups (Table 7.11). Especially, percentage of widow is 37.1 percentage points higher than widower in the age group 65 and above. This could be explained by the fact that in this age group, mortality rate among male population is higher.

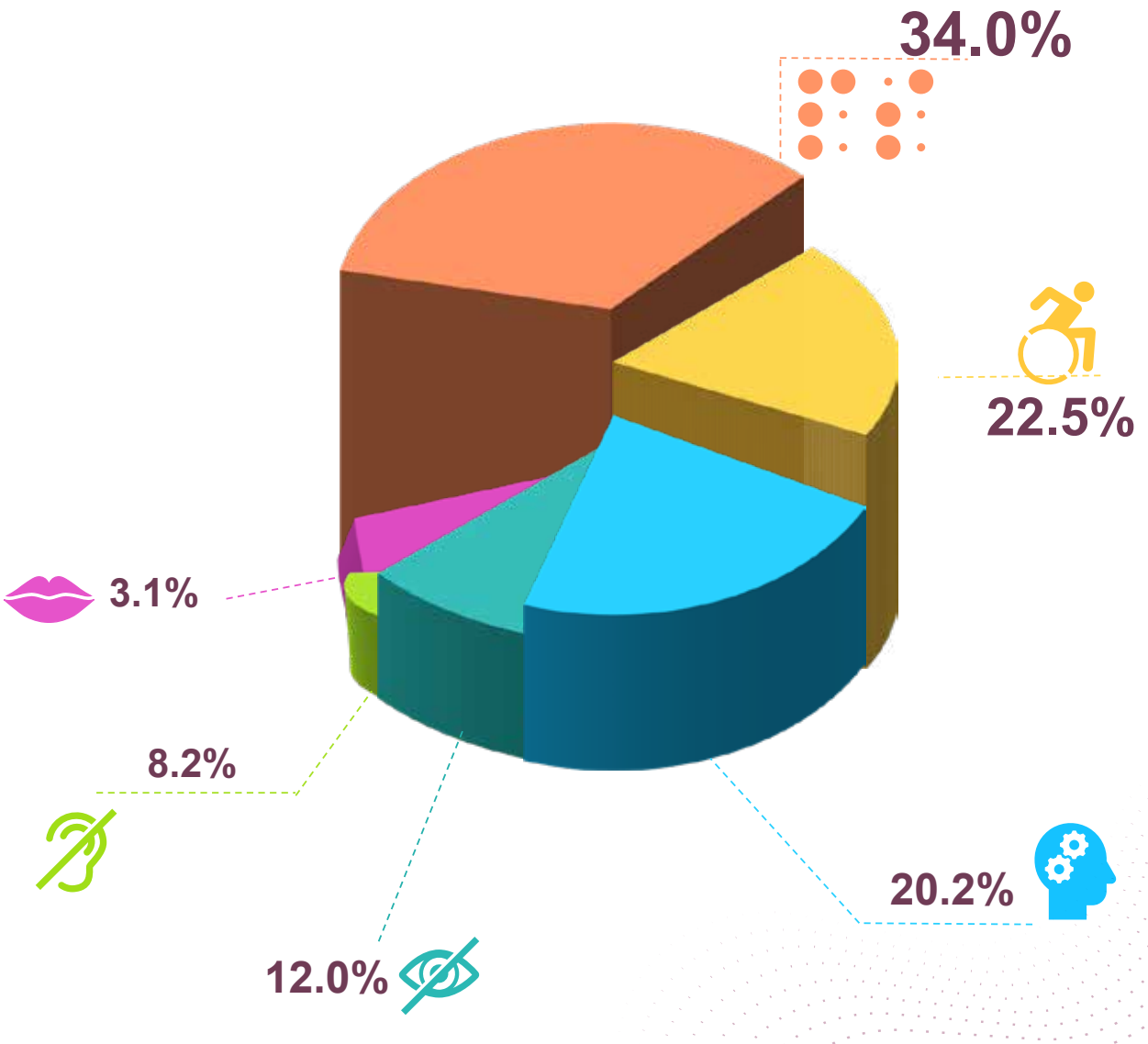
FIGURE 7.3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCED POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 2010, 2020



The number of divorced people was high in the age of 35-44 in 2010, but it is higher in the age group of 45-54 in 2020.

8
CHAPTER

PERSONS WITH DISABILITY AND TYPES OF DISABILTY



A detailed and accurate data on persons with disabilities is essential for ensuring compliance of the Mongolian Law on "Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities", delivering the "National Program for the Rights, Participation and Development of Persons with Disabilities", achieving the UN's "Sustainable Development Goals 2030," and the Incheon strategy of 2021-2022 "Making the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Real" in the Asia-Pacific Region to create more inclusive, comfortable and human rights-based society for persons with disabilities. Therefore, the UN Census Principles recommends to include disability as a key indicator.

Data produced by the Population and Housing Census 2020 on people with disabilities will have a crucial role to play for assessing development policies, plans and programs, developing further policies and programs, assessing wide-ranging social needs of people with disabilities, and increasing their participation in all sectors.

Depending on the mode of enumeration of the Population and Housing Census 2020, the data on people with disabilities were compiled based on the Population and Household Database and databases of the General Department of Labor and Welfare under the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Health.

DISABILITY

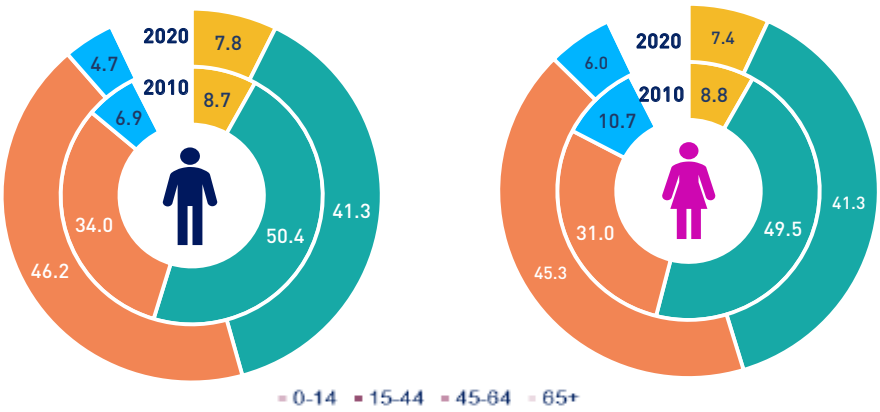
At the national level, the number of people with disabilities decreased by 1.6 percent from the previous census to 106.4 thousand in 2020, accounting for 3.3 percent of the resident population.

TABLE 8.1. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY, BY AGE GROUPS AND PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Age group	2010		2020	
	Person	Percentage	Person	Percentage
TOTAL	**108 071**	**100.0**	**106 363**	**100.0**
0-4	1 957	1.8	1 548	1.4
5-9	3 068	2.8	3 298	3.1
10-14	4 436	4.1	3 274	3.1
15-19	6 390	5.9	3 205	3.0
20-24	7 933	7.3	4 685	4.4
25-29	8 833	8.2	6 517	6.1
30-34	8 988	8.3	8 299	7.8
35-39	10 250	9.5	10 114	9.5
40-44	11 596	10.7	11 122	10.5
45-49	13 551	12.5	13 248	12.5
50-54	11 788	10.9	15 192	14.3
55-59	6 756	6.3	13 665	12.8
60-64	3 223	3.0	6 603	6.2
65-69	2 690	2.5	2 422	2.3
70+	6 612	6.2	3 171	3.0

6.1 percent of all persons with disabilities are adolescents aged 10-19 and 10.5 percent are 20-29 years old, which is 3.9 percentage points and 5.0 percentage points less than the previous census respectively. People aged 35-59 make up 59.6 percent (63.3 thousand) of the total population with disabilities. Of these, 50-54 year olds increased by 14.3 percent from 2010 by 3.4 percentage points, and 55-59 year olds increased by 6.5 percentage points to 12.8 percent, which is the highest increase.

FIGURE 8.1. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2010, 2020



According to the 2020 census, 58.9 thousand (55.4 percent) of all people with disabilities are men and 47.4 thousand (44.6 percent) are women. 41.3 percent of men with disabilities are aged 15-44, 46.2 percent are aged 45-64, and the remaining percentage is children aged 0-14 and aged 65 and above. Compared to 2010, the proportion of men with disabilities aged 15-44 decreased by 9.1 percentage points, while the proportion of 45-64-year-olds increased by 12.2 percentage points. However, 41.3 percent of the total number of women with disabilities were aged 15-44 and 45.3 percent were aged 45-64. Compared to 2010, the proportion of women with disabilities aged 15-44 decreased by 8.2 percentage points, while the proportion of women aged 65 and above increased by 4.7 percentage points but proportion of women aged 45-64 increased 14.3 percentage points.

This shows that a high proportion of persons with disabilities aged 45-64 are of either gender. (Figure 8.1). However, the number of women with disabilities aged 65 and above is 1.8 times higher than the number of men due to the fact that women live longer than men

TABLE 8.2. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY, BY AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

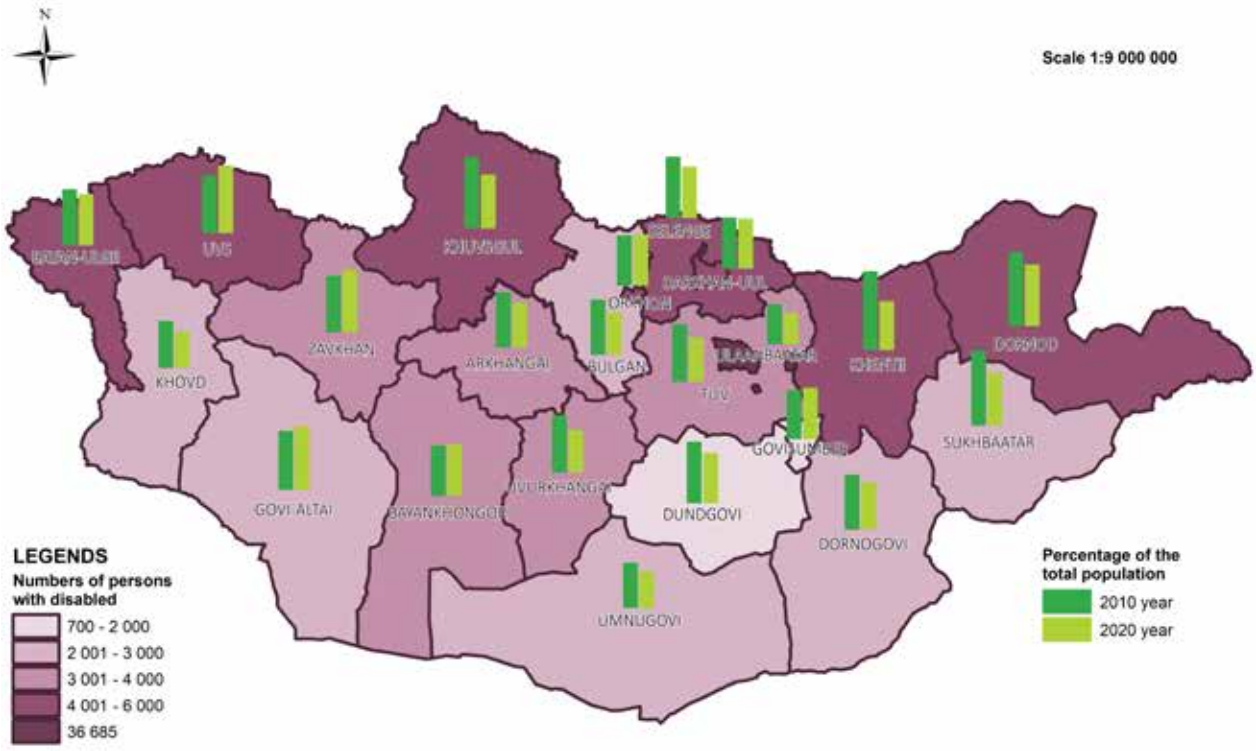
Aimags and the Capital	2010		2020		2020/ 2010%
	Person	Percentage	Person	Percentage	
TOTAL	**108 071**	**100.0**	**106 363**	**100.0**	**98.4**
Arkhangai	3 720	3.4	3 430	3.2	92.2
Bayan-Ulgii	3 856	3.6	4 245	4.0	110.1
Bayankhongor	3 696	3.4	3 590	3.4	97.1
Bulgan	2 318	2.1	2 098	2.0	90.5
Govi-Altai	2 528	2.3	2 904	2.7	114.9
Dornogovi	2 560	2.4	2 654	2.5	103.7
Dornod	4 082	3.8	4 019	3.8	98.5
Dundgovi	1 881	1.7	1 858	1.7	98.8
Zavkhan	2 939	2.7	3 650	3.4	124.2
Uvurkhangai	4 604	4.3	3 972	3.7	86.3
Umnugovi	2 183	2.0	2 026	1.9	92.8
Sukhbaatar	3 057	2.8	2 672	2.5	87.4
Selenge	4 711	4.4	4 416	4.2	93.7
Tuv	3 825	3.5	3 216	3.0	84.1
Uvs	3 358	3.1	4 470	4.2	133.1
Khovd	2 896	2.7	2 564	2.4	88.5
Khuvsgul	6 553	6.1	5 826	5.5	88.9
Khentii	4 136	3.8	3 004	2.8	72.6
Darkhan-Uul	3 738	3.5	4 131	3.9	110.5
Orkhon	3 516	3.3	4 226	4.0	120.2
Govisumber	510	0.5	707	0.7	138.6
Ulaanbaatar	37 404	34.6	36 685	34.5	98.1

Khuvsgul, Uvs, Selenge, Bayan-Ulgii, Orkhon and Darkhan-Uul have the largest number of people with disabilities, while Govisumber, Dundgovi and Umnugovi aimags have the fewest.

Compared to 2010, the number of people with disabilities has the highest increase in Govisumber, Uvs and Zavkhan, while the highest decrease has occurred in Khentii, Tuv and Uvurkhangai aimags.

Although 34.5 percent (36.7 thousand) of people with disabilities live in Ulaanbaatar, the growth rate is almost the same as in 2010 or increased by 0.1 percentage points. The increase was highest in Uvs (1.1 percentage points), Orkhon (0.7 percentage points) and Zavkhan (0.7 percentage points) aimags respectively.

FIGURE 8.2. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH DISABLED, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2010, 2020



Compared to the previous census, the percentage of persons with disabilities in the total population of the aimags increased by 0.1-0.8 percentage points in Orkhon, Govisumber, Gobi-Altai, Zavkhan and Uvs, but decreased in other aimags and Ulaanbaatar. The largest declines were in Khentii (2.4 percentage points), Sukhbaatar (1.8 percentage points) and Khuvsgul (1.4 percentage points) aimags.

TABLE 8.3. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, 2010, 2020

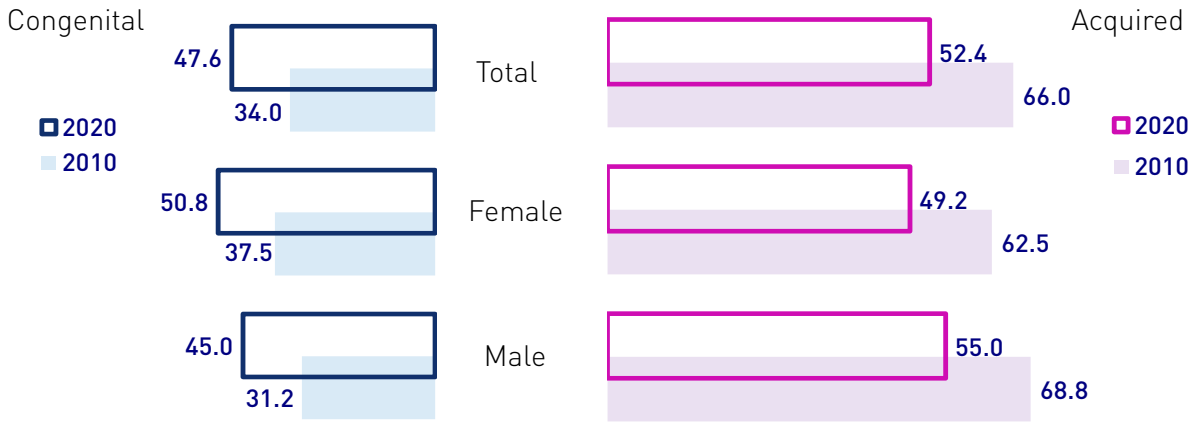
Aimags and the Capital	2010				2020			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	Person	Percentage	Person	Percentage	Person	Percentage	Person	Percentage
TOTAL	**67 069**	**62.1**	**41 002**	**37.9**	**65 060**	**61.2**	**41 303**	**38.8**
Arkhangai	914	24.6	2 806	75.4	693	20.2	2 737	79.8
Bayan-Ulgii	1 222	31.7	2 634	68.3	1 358	32.0	2 887	68.0
Bayankhongor	1 584	42.9	2 112	57.1	1 255	35.0	2 335	65.0
Bulgan	591	25.5	1 727	74.5	625	29.8	1 473	70.2
Govi-Altai	864	34.2	1 664	65.8	1 004	34.6	1 900	65.4
Dornogovi	1 309	51.1	1 251	48.9	1 511	56.9	1 143	43.1
Dornod	2 309	56.6	1 773	43.4	2 192	54.5	1 827	45.5
Dundgovi	640	34.0	1 241	66.0	543	29.2	1 315	70.8
Zavkhan	696	23.7	2 243	76.3	680	18.6	2 970	81.4
Uvurkhangai	1 851	40.2	2 753	59.8	1 149	28.9	2 823	71.1
Umnugovi	782	35.8	1 401	64.2	904	44.6	1 122	55.4
Sukhbaatar	1 033	33.8	2 024	66.2	828	31.0	1 844	69.0
Selenge	2 244	47.6	2 467	52.4	1 804	40.9	2 612	59.1
Tuv	606	151.8	3 219	84.2	631	19.6	2 585	80.4
Uvs	1 302	38.8	2 056	61.2	1 749	39.1	2 721	60.9
Khovd	1 095	37.8	1 801	62.2	1 014	39.5	1 550	60.5
Khuvsgul	2 148	32.8	4 405	67.2	1 756	30.1	4 070	69.9
Khentii	1 991	48.1	2 145	51.9	1 169	38.9	1 835	61.1
Darkhan-Uul	2 708	72.4	1 030	27.6	3 074	74.4	1 057	25.6
Orkhon	3 393	96.5	123	3.5	4 024	95.2	202	4.8
Govisumber	383	75.1	127	24.9	412	58.3	295	41.7
Ulaanbaatar	37 404	100.0	-	-	36 685	100.0	-	-

61.2 percent (65.1 thousand) of people with disabilities live in urban areas and 38.8 percent (41.3 thousand) live in rural areas, but this varies from aimag to aimag.

The number of people with disabilities in Ulaanbaatar, Orkhon and Darkhan-Uul aimags have not included in overall number of people with disabilities in urban and rural areas.

People with disabilities living in urban areas of Dornogovi, Dornod and Govisumber outnumber People with disabilities living in rural areas, while people with disabilities in Khuvsgul, Zavkhan and Arkhangai mostly live in rural areas. Compared to the previous census, the number of People with disabilities decreased in capitals of Khentii by 41.3 percent, Uvurkhangai by 37.9 percent, Arkhangai by 24.1 percent and increased in rural areas of Govisumber by 132.3 percent, Orkhon by 64.2 percent and Zavkhan by 32.4 percent respectively.

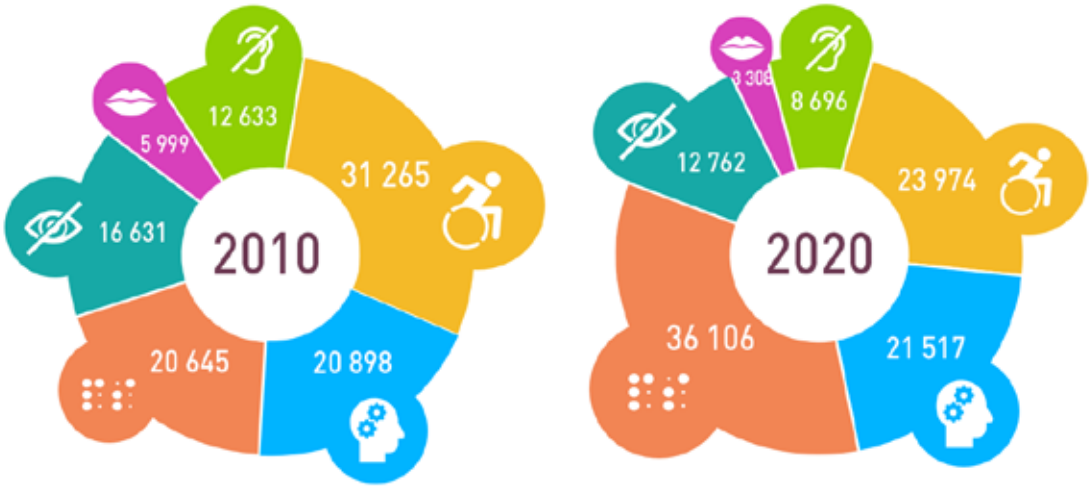
FIGURE 8.3. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY, BY TYPES OF DISABILITY AND SEX, 2010, 2020



According to the census, out of 106.4 thousand people with disabilities, 50.6 thousand (47.6 percent) have congenital disabilities, an increase of 37.7 percent from the previous census. The number of people with acquired disabilities was 55.7 thousand (52.4 percent) which has decreased by 21.8 percent from the previous census.

45.0 percent (26.5 thousand) of men with disabilities are congenital and 55.0 percent (32.4 thousand) are acquired, while 50.8 percent (24.1 thousand) of women with disabilities are congenital and 49.2 percent (23.3 thousand) are acquired. (FIGURE 8.3). Analyzing the above, in 2020, 5 out of 10 women with disabilities were acquired, which is a decrease of 1 person compared to the previous census, and a decrease of 2 people to 5 for men.

FIGURE 8.4. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY, BY TYPES OF DISABILITY, 2010, 2020



In terms of type of disability, 20.2 percent of the population has a mental disability, 22.5 percent has a physical disability, and 33.9 percent has a disability of other types (including combined and other disabilities) which is the highest in overall number. 3.1 percent of the people with disabilities are visually impaired which is the lowest in the type of disability.

Compared to the previous census, the number of persons with physical disabilities decreased by 23.3 percent, the population with visual impairments decreased by 23.3 percent, the population with hearing impairments decreased by 31.2 percent, and the population with mental disabilities increased by 3.0 percent.

FUNCTIONAL ABILITY

The Population and Housing Census 2020 devised a short set of questionnaire for operational skills identified by the United Nations Group in Washington. A short set of questionnaires identifies difficulties in six sets of functional ability areas such as sight, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, and memory /ability of memorizing/.

The difficulties are calculated for the population aged 18 and above according to the recommendations of the Washington Group's short set of questionnaires. In this case, if questionnaire participant has answered at least one of the six functional ability is answered as "very difficult" or "unable to do at all", then it is considered as functional difficulties.

12.9 percent of the population with functional difficulties are youth aged 18-34, 46.9 percent are 35-64 years old, and 40.2 percent are 65 years old and older. 28.7 percent of them has difficulty in walking, 18.9 percent in difficulty in vision and the least (10.1 percent) in difficulty in communication.

TABLE 8.4. TYPES OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUP, 2020

Age group	Total	Type of difficulty					
		Vision	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Selfcare	Communication
TOTAL	**100.0**	**18.9**	**15.9**	**28.7**	**12.9**	**13.5**	**10.1**
18-19	100.0	19.0	13.1	14.9	17.5	14.2	21.3
20-24	100.0	17.4	13.1	15.9	21.8	13.0	18.8
25-29	100.0	20.2	11.9	16.9	19.8	12.2	19.0
30-34	100.0	18.2	16.2	20.3	17.0	11.7	16.6
35-39	100.0	20.1	17.4	21.4	16.4	10.8	13.9
40-44	100.0	19.3	18.9	22.9	16.1	9.5	13.3
45-49	100.0	22.7	16.3	26.5	13.1	10.1	11.3
50-54	100.0	22.4	16.7	28.8	12.8	9.4	9.9
55-59	100.0	20.6	15.0	32.7	11.2	12.3	8.2
60-64	100.0	17.4	15.1	36.7	10.5	13.3	7.0
65-69	100.0	18.5	13.9	38.3	10.7	13.2	5.4
70+	100.0	16.9	16.6	30.1	11.0	17.5	7.9

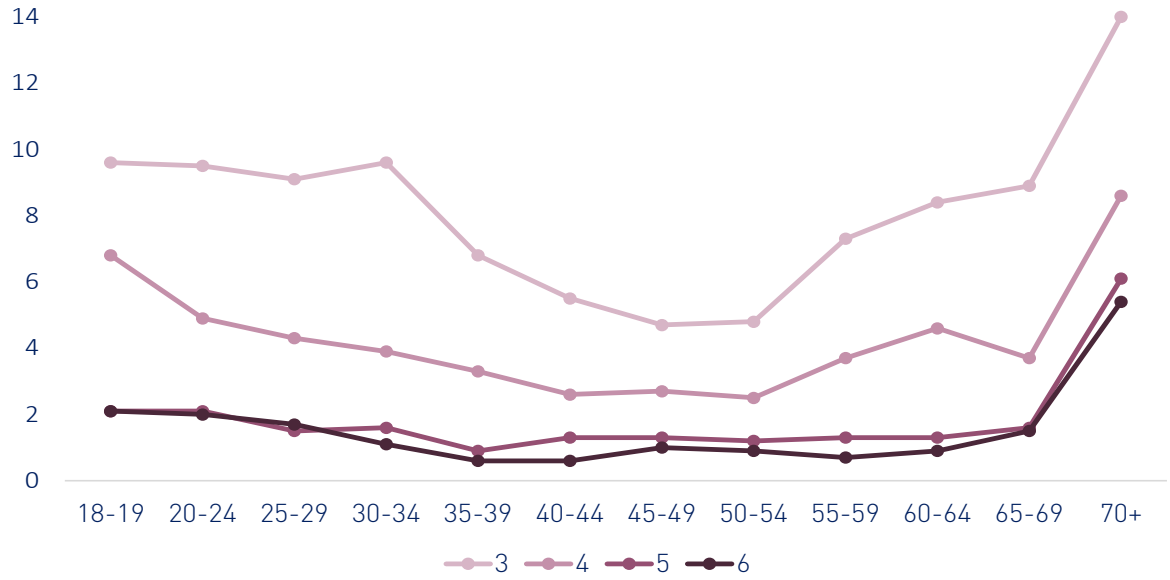
TABLE 8.5. FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES TYPES AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 18 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUP, 2020

Age group	Total	Type of difficulty					
		Vision	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Selfcare	Communication
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
18-19	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.3	2.6
20-24	3.1	2.9	2.6	1.7	5.2	3.0	5.8
25-29	3.6	3.8	2.7	2.1	5.5	3.4	6.8
30-34	4.9	4.7	4.9	3.4	6.4	4.2	8.0
35-39	5.6	6.0	6.1	4.2	7.1	4.5	7.8
40-44	6.2	6.3	7.3	4.9	7.7	4.4	8.1
45-49	7.9	9.4	8.1	7.3	8.0	5.9	8.8
50-54	8.5	10.1	8.9	8.6	8.5	5.9	8.4
55-59	9.6	10.5	9.1	11.0	8.4	8.8	7.9
60-64	9.1	8.4	8.6	11.7	7.4	9.0	6.3
65-69	7.9	7.8	6.9	10.6	6.6	7.8	4.2
70+	32.3	28.8	33.8	33.8	27.5	41.8	25.3

Difficulties in visual, communication, memorizing/memory are the most common in age group 18-34, and visual and walking difficulties are most common in population aged 35 and above.

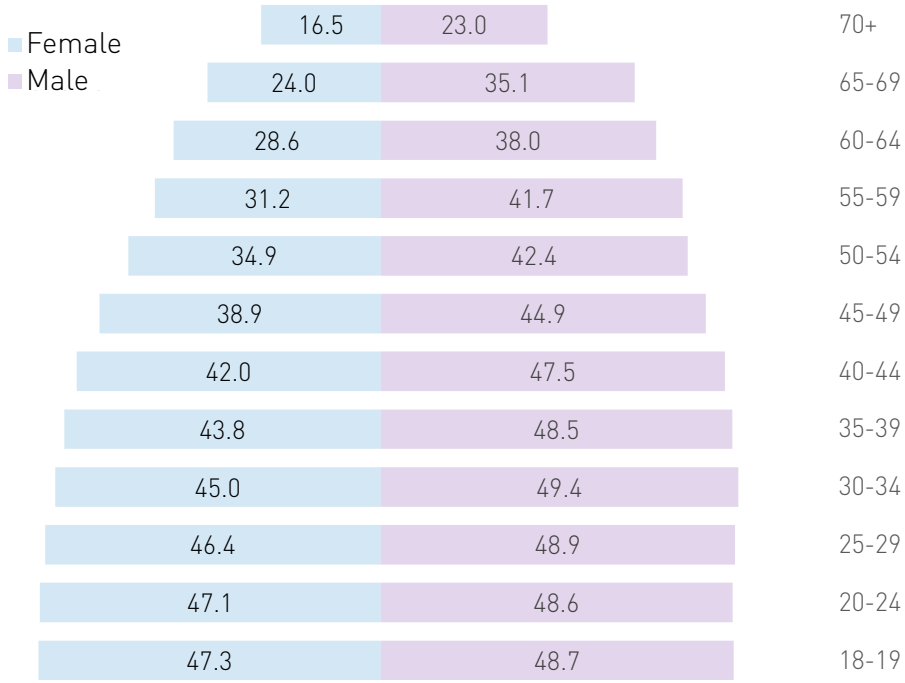
Disaggregating by age, difficulty rate is higher in the population aged 45 and above than in other age groups.

FIGURE 8.5. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AGED 18 AND ABOVE, BY MULTIPLE FORMS OF DIFFICULTY AND SEX, 2020



For youth aged 18-34 and elders aged 65 and above, the multiple forms of difficulty is higher, while for middle-aged persons it is relatively low.

FIGURE 8.6. PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS WITHOUT DIFFICULTIES AMONG RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 18 ABOVE, BY SEX, 2020



Analyzing the previous figure, difficulty of functional ability of the population aged 55 and above increases with as they age. Women in all age groups have a higher proportion of the population without functional difficulty than men in all age groups. This may be due to the fact that women are more meticulous in self-care routine and their health.

TABLE 8.6. FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY TYPES AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE AGED 18 AND ABOVE, BY AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Type of difficulty					
		Vision	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Selfcare	Communication
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Arkhangai	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.3	4.1	3.8	3.7
Bayan-Ulgii	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.4	2.4
Bayankhongor	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.7	2.8	2.8
Bulgan	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7
Govi-Altai	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1
Dornogovi	3.0	2.5	2.6	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.7
Dornod	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.0
Dundgovi	1.7	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.7
Zavkhan	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.9
Uvurkhangai	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.1
Umnugovi	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.7
Sukhbaatar	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	3.0
Selenge	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.4
Tuv	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.3
Uvs	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.2	3.3
Khovd	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.1
Khuvsgul	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.2
Khentii	3.1	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.7
Darkhan-Uul	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7
Orkhon	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.7
Govisumber	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
Ulaanbaatar	39.5	38.5	40.1	39.4	38.4	40.5	41.0

When comparing the difficulty level of functional difficulty by aimag and capital city, Khuvsgul, Uvurkhangai and Tuv have the highest percentage, while Govisumber, Dundgovi and Umnugovi have the lowest percentage excluding capital city Ulaanbaatar.

Although the proportion of people with ability difficulties in Ulaanbaatar is high, it is small compared to the share of the population with a certain ability difficulty.

EDUCATION

TABLE 8.7. EDUCATION LEVEL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE AGED 18 AND ABOVE, BY MULTIPLE FORMS OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY TYPES, 2020

Education level	Total	Multiple forms of functional difficulties					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Non-Educated	15.5	10.5	18.3	28.5	31.0	24.8	27.0
Primary	10.7	9.0	11.8	12.9	13.8	20.9	22.3
Lower Secondary	14.7	15.9	14.2	10.5	12.4	11.2	10.9
Upper Secondary	25.0	27.5	23.9	20.2	18.6	13.8	14.5
Technical and vocational	9.4	10.7	8.3	6.8	7.0	4.5	6.2
Specialized secondary	10.5	10.9	10.4	10.0	7.6	10.6	9.0
Diploma	3.0	2.7	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.5	3.5
Bachelor	10.2	11.7	8.5	7.6	5.3	8.7	6.6
Master	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	-
Doctoral	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	-

15.5 percent of the total people with functional difficulties have no education and 84.5 percent have some level of education. In terms of the level of education of people with functional difficulties , 25.0 percent have completed secondary education, 14.7 percent have basic education, and 10.7 percent have primary education which is the highest percentage. In terms of multiple forms of difficulties, primary education accounts for a high percentage of people with five or six difficulties.

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 8.8. EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE AGED 18 AND ABOV, EMPLOYMENT TYPES FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY TYPES, 2020

	Total	Multiple forms of functional difficulties					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Employed	31.2	39.4	24.9	14.2	9.5	6.8	7.0
Unemployed	68.8	60.6	75.1	85.8	90.5	93.2	93.0
Employment status							
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Permanent paid worker	23.9	26.4	16.1	14.9	16.1	9.5	27.8
Temporary paid worker	13.0	13.5	13.0	10.4	3.6	4.8	-
Casual paid worker	1.3	1.4	1.1	-	-	-	-
Paid apprentice, intern	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Constructor	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	-
Business entity employer	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	-	-	-
Market-oriented household business employer	0.4	0.4	0.2	-	-	-	-
Business entity owner with no paid worker	0.5	0.6	0.6	-	-	-	-
Market-oriented household business employer with no paid worker	47.3	44.8	55.9	51.9	57.1	71.4	50.0
Contributing family member	13.0	12.3	12.7	22.1	23.2	14.3	22.2

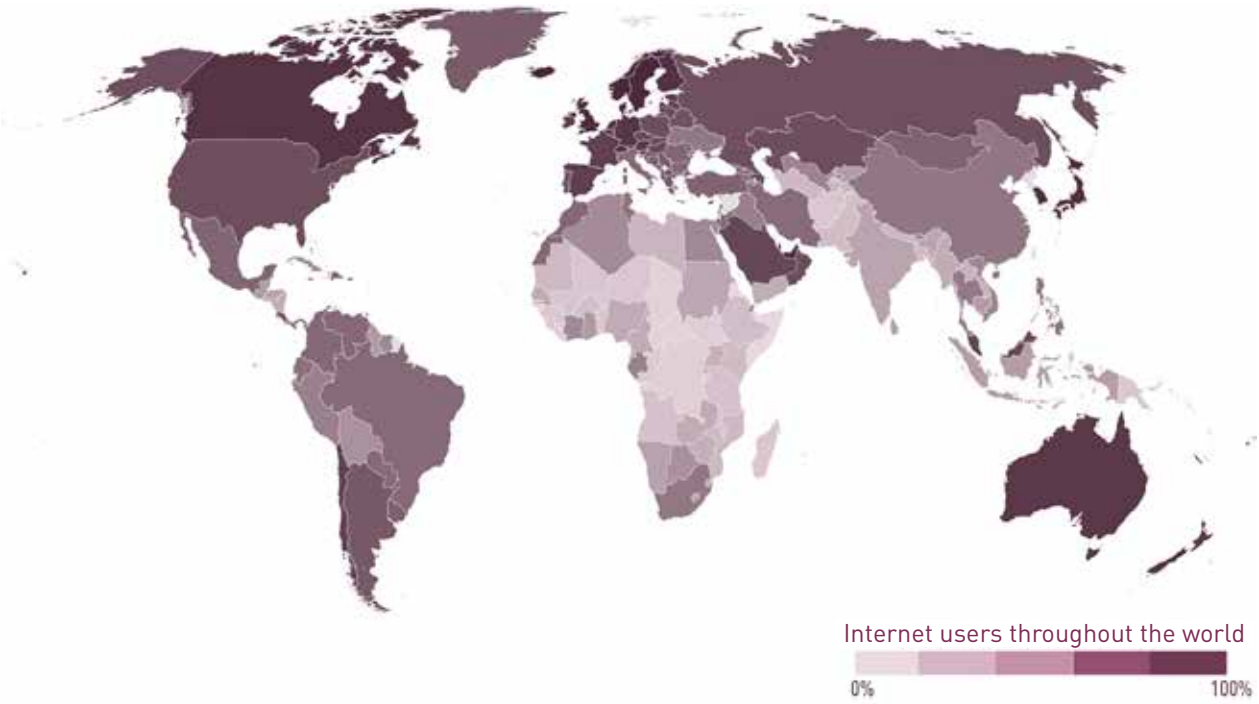
According to the census, 31.2 percent of people with difficulties are registered as employed and 47.3 percent of people are self-employed, 23.9 percent are full-time employees, 13.0 percent are temporary employees.

In the face of any duplication of difficulties, the majority of household businesses operate. However, there are very few entrepreneurs and employers, apprentices and interns. This suggests that the greater the duplication of operational difficulties, the less likely that people will be able to work and, conversely, the more likely they will be to engage in household business activities and contribution services.

9

CHAPTER

MOBILE PHONE AND INTERNET USERS



NUMBER AND STRUCTURE OF MOBILE PHONE AND INTERNET USERS

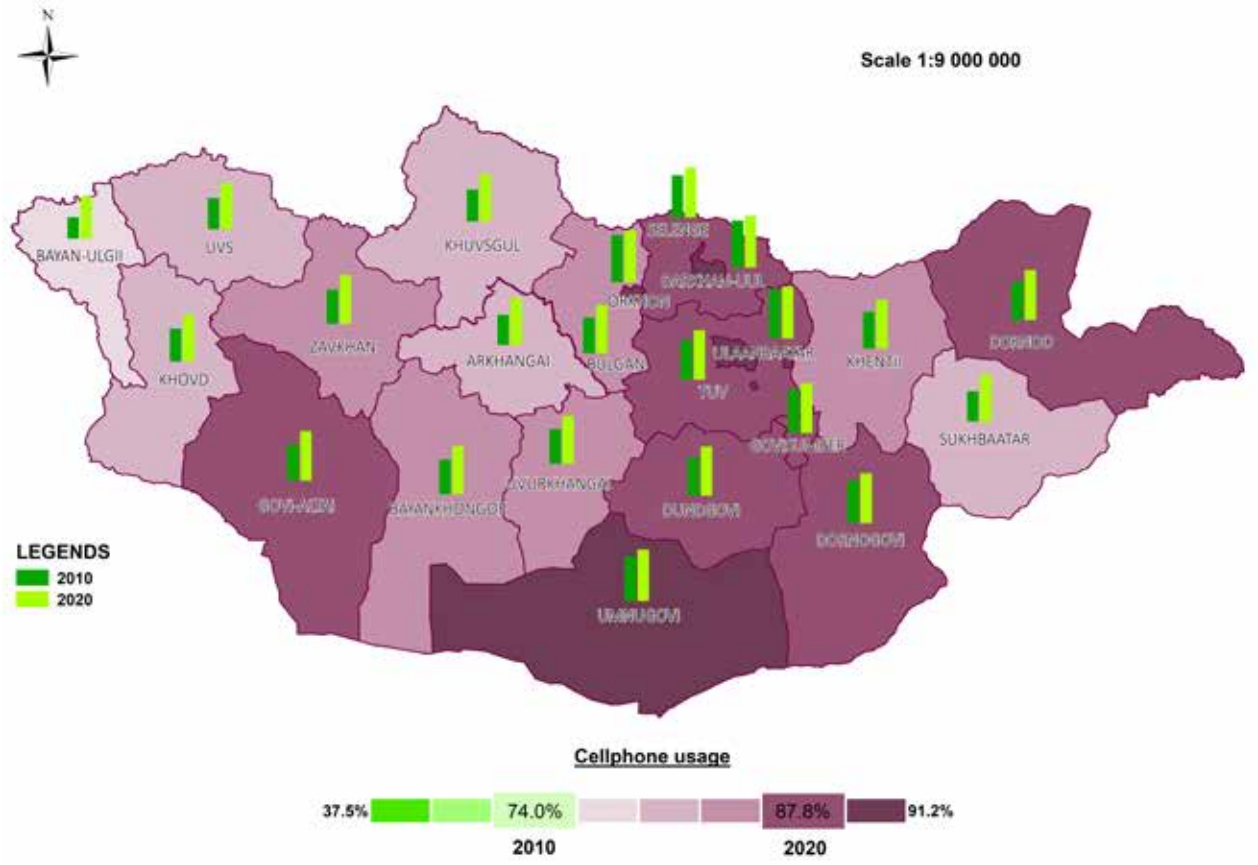
Mobile phones and the internet have become widely used by the population on a daily basis because of the rapid development of information and communications technology.

The Population and Housing Census 2020 was conducted using combination of registration and traditional methods, and data on mobile and Internet use were obtained from family members of the sample who are 6 year-olds and above. The data on mobile and internet usage of the census 2020 is compared with the census 2010.

Mobile phone users

87.8 percent of the population aged 6 and above use the mobile phones and this is an increase of 13.8 percentage points from the previous census. The share of mobile phone users in the population of aimags and the capital city aged 6 and above is higher than the national average in Ulaanbaatar, Orkhon, Darkhan-Uul and Umnugovi. In Bayan-Ulgii aimag, the use of mobile phones is the lowest at 76.3 percent. Even during the previous census, the use of mobile phones in Bayan-Ulgii was low too. (Figure 9.1).

FIGURE 9.1 PERCENTAGE OF MOBILE PHONE USERS AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, 2010, 2020



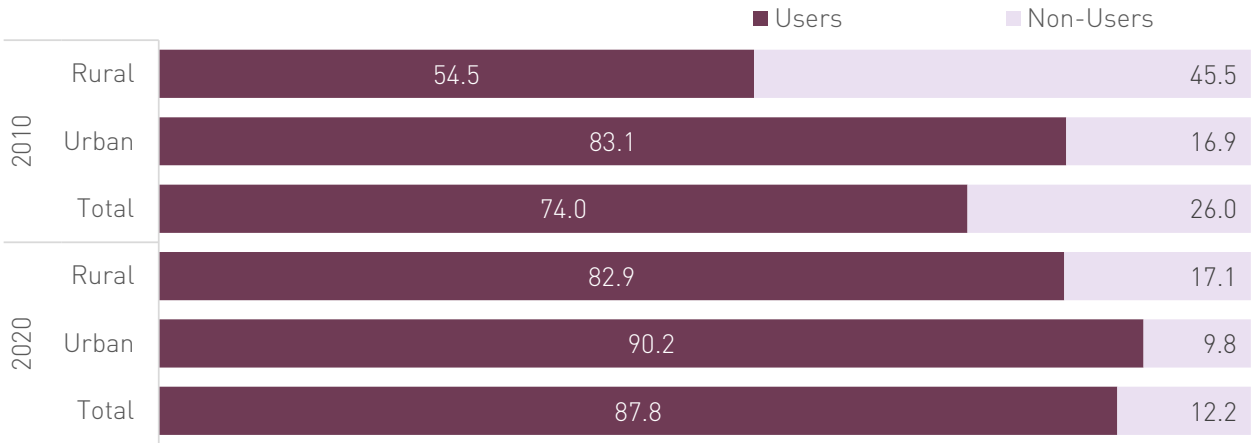
88.9 percent of female population aged 6 and above and 86.5 percent of male use cellular phones. The proportion of female using mobile phones is 2.4 percentage points higher than that of male, while the proportion of male in the age group of 70 and above is 1.9 percentage points higher than that of female (Table 9.1).

TABLE 9.1. POPULATION USING CELLULAR PHONES BY AGE GROUP, , PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Age group	2010			2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**74.0**	**72.2**	**75.9**	**87.8**	**86.5**	**88.9**
6-9	22.6	20.7	24.6	37.2	35.4	39.1
10-14	51.5	47.2	55.9	74.7	73.3	76.2
15-19	81.6	77.2	86.1	96.6	95.9	97.2
20-24	88.0	85.9	90.3	98.1	97.7	98.5
25-29	85.9	85.3	86.5	98.2	97.9	98.5
30-34	85.1	84.4	85.8	98.3	98.0	98.5
35-39	84.4	83.3	85.5	97.7	97.2	98.2
40-44	81.8	80.1	83.4	97.5	96.9	98.0
45-49	79.8	77.6	81.9	97.0	96.2	97.7
50-54	77.7	75.6	79.5	96.3	95.0	97.4
55-59	75.5	73.8	77.0	95.8	94.4	96.9
60-64	73.5	73.3	73.7	95.2	93.9	96.3
65-69	65.4	66.4	64.6	94.0	92.7	95.0
70+	46.0	50.7	42.8	81.8	83.0	81.1

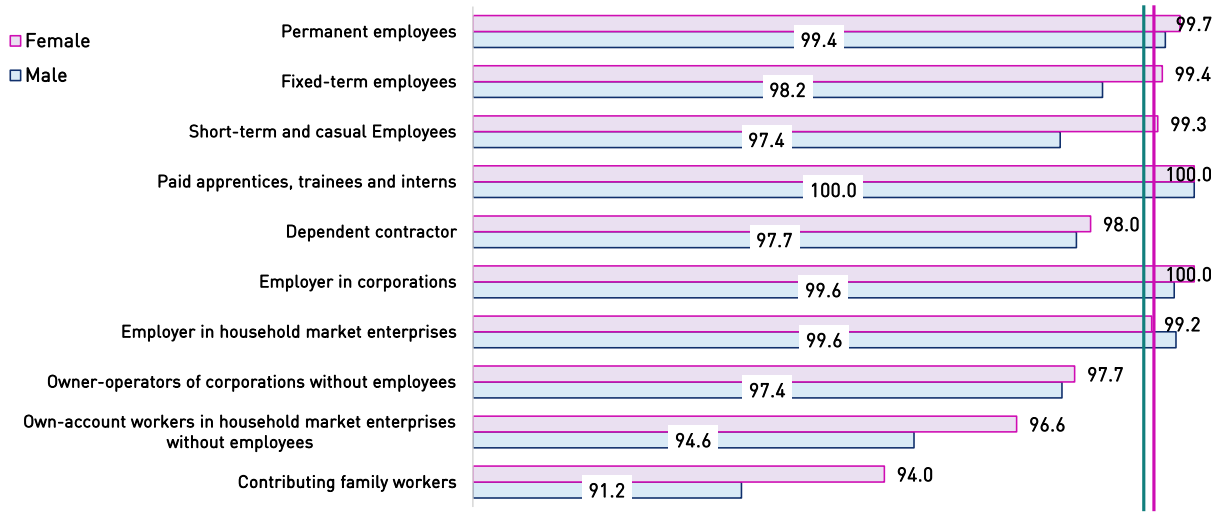
90.2 percent of the urban population and 82.9 percent of the rural population are mobile phone users. According to the census 2010, the use of mobile phones by the population was 28.6 points higher in urban areas than in rural areas, but in 2020 the gap decreased to 7.3 points. This is due to the rapid growth of information and communications technology. In other words, the modern information and communications technologies have been widely introduced to the both rural and urban areas in a relatively short period of time, reducing the gap between settlements (Figure 9.2).

FIGURE 9.2. PERCENTAGE OF CELLULAR PHONE USERS IN THE POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2010, 2020



97.9 percent of the employed population use cellular phones. In terms of employment status, 97.8 percent of employers, 99.6 percent of full-time employees, and 100 percent of interns use cellular phones. Looking at the cellular phone use of the working population by sex, it can be seen from Figure 9.3 that female use it more than male.

FIGURE 9.3. CELLULAR PHONE USE OF WORKING POPULATION, PERCENTAGE, 2020



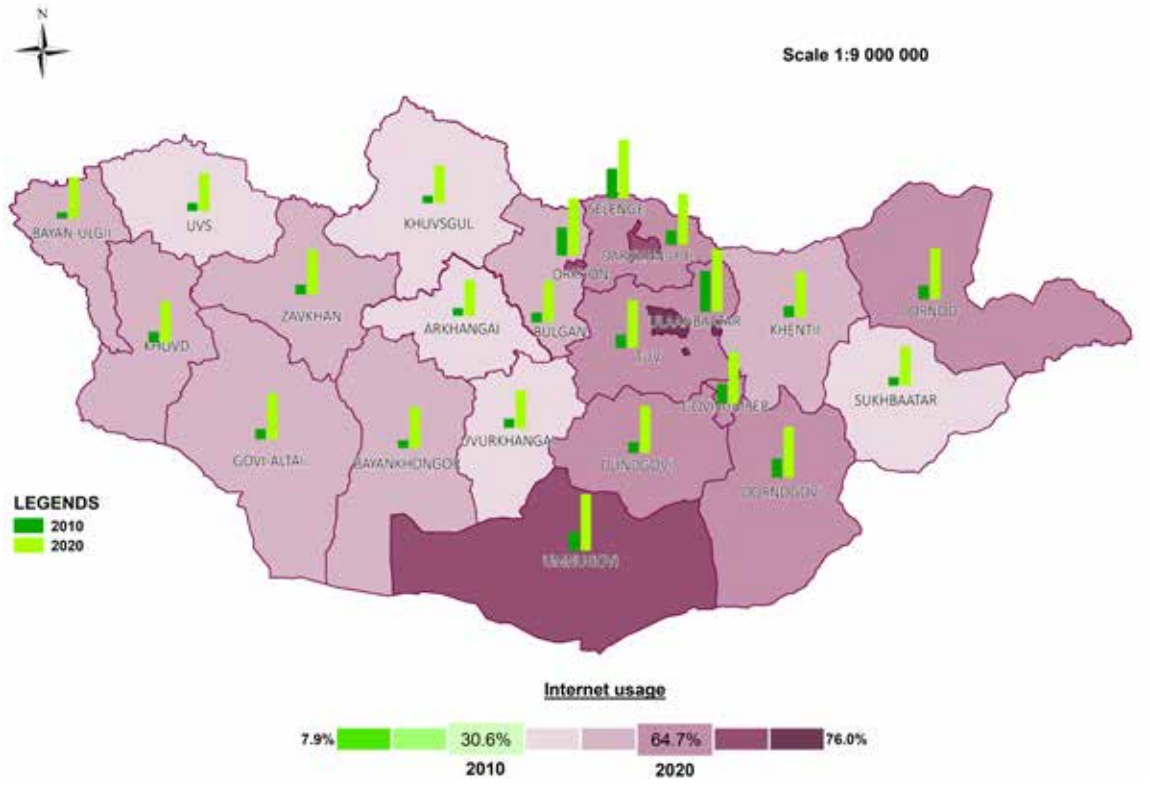
INTERNET USERS

Connecting to the Internet via a landline or cellular network is defined as using the Internet, and Internet users are classified as regular users and occasional users who uses it where necessary

64.7 percent of the population aged 6 and above use the Internet, an increase of 34.1 percentage points from the previous census. 58.7 percent of the population uses the Internet regularly.

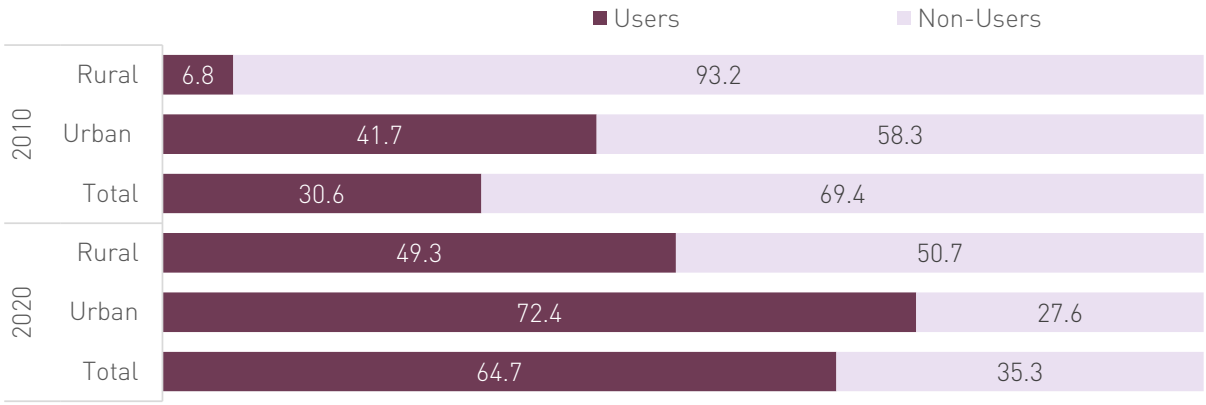
41.3 percent of Internet users use the Internet when needed by visiting Internet cafes or using friends' and other people's internet landlines, which is 6 percentage points lower than in 2010.

FIGURE 9.4. PERCENTAGE OF INTERNET USERS IN THE POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY AIMAG AND CAPITAL, 2010, 2020



The highest percentage of Internet users aged 6 and above lives in Ulaanbaatar, Darkhan-Uul and Orkhon aimags and it is twice as high as those use and live in Arkhangai, Uvurkhangai and Uvs aimags. (Figure 9.4).

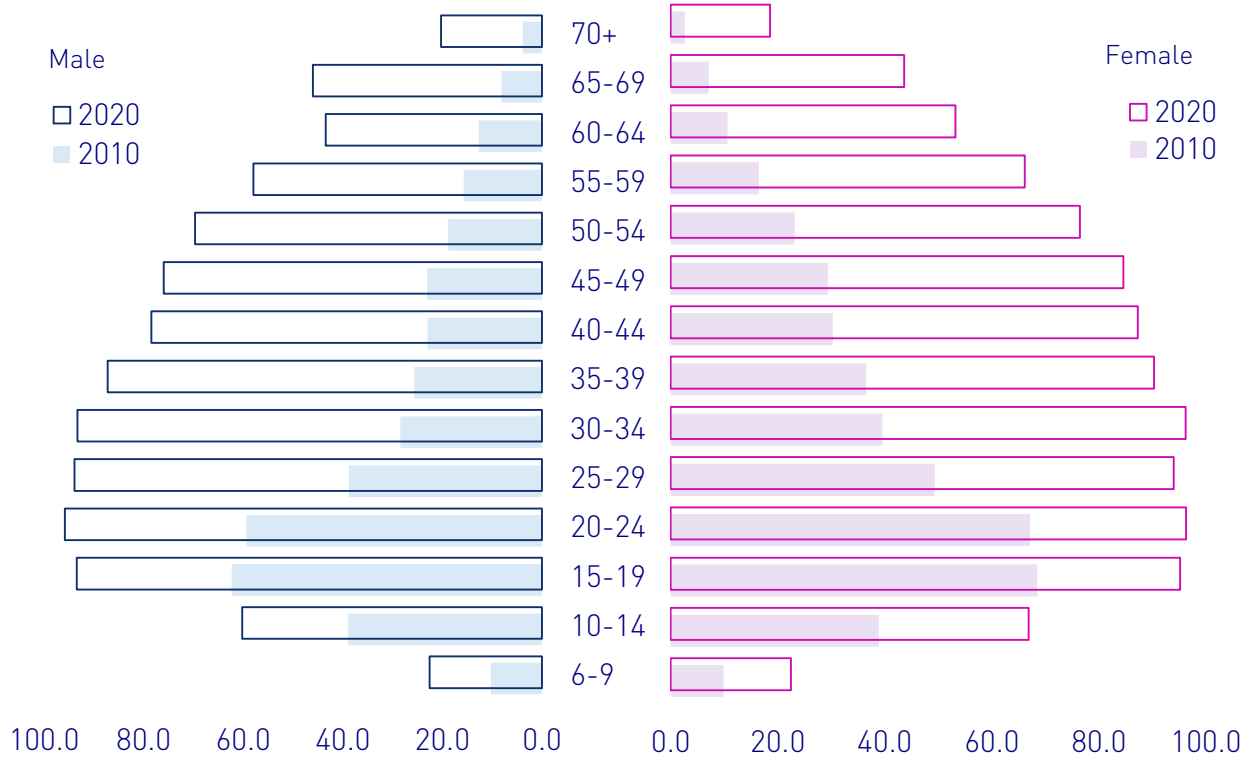
FIGURE 9.5. PERCENTAGE OF INTERNET USERS IN THE POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2010, 2020



72.4 percent of the urban population and 49.3 percent of the rural population use the Internet. Compared to the census 2010, internet usage in rural areas increased by 42.5 percentage points and in urban areas by 30.7 percentage points.

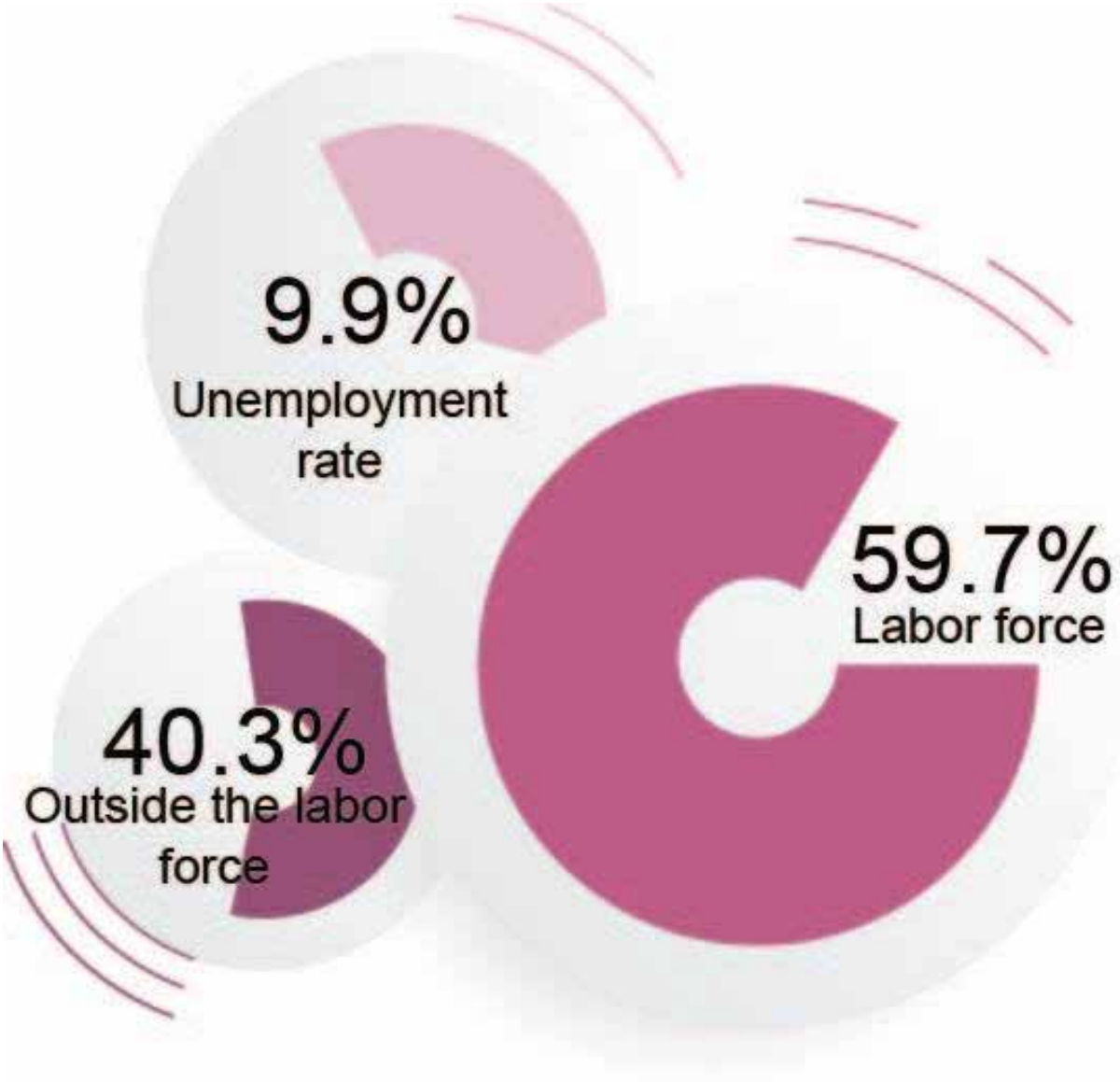
By sex, 66.6 percent of female and 62.7 percent of male population aged aged 6 and above are the Internet users. By age group, there are more male than female in the age groups of 6-9 years, 70 years and above, and more female in other age groups (Figure 9.6).

FIGURE 9.6. INTERNET USERS IN POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE BY AGE AND GENDER PYRAMID, 2010, 2020



10
CHAPTER

EMPLOYMENT



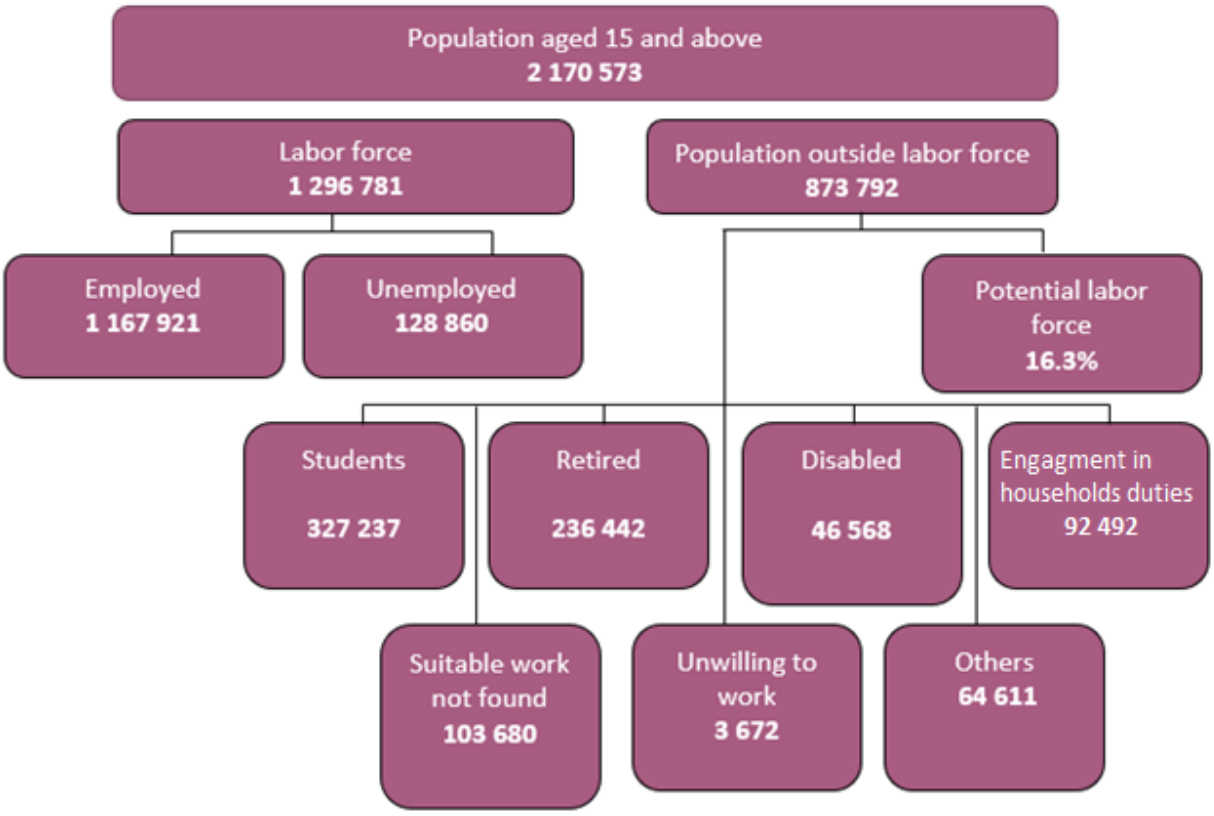
There are a number of reasons for compiling key economic indicators in the population and housing census. Data on economic activity of the population is crucial in determining a country's economic structure, employment patterns, participation in the labor market, and employment scale. It is of significance to measure key employment indicators from the census and link them with indicators of individual and household conditions for evaluating the socio- economic situation of the country and determining future prospects and trends in the employment.

Compiling the key economic indicators at the level of the smallest administrative units through the population and housing census has the advantage over other types of employment surveys. The definition of the economic indicators that are put in the census questionnaire is based on the United Nations "Principles and Recommendations for the Population and Housing Census 2020-III".

The Population and Housing Census 2020 was conducted using combination of registration and traditional methods, and data on employment were collected from the population aged 15 and above from the sampled households.

Indicators for economically active population of the traditional questionnaire of Population and Housing Census 2020 were measured based to the methodology approved by the 19th International Conference of Labor Statisticians. According to the traditional census questionnaire, people who were employed at the time of the census, who were employed for at least one day in the week prior to the census, and who were not employed at that time but was generally employed were all considered to be "employed" respectively. In the registration-based data processing, the Population and Household Database was linked to the Social Insurance Payers' Database of the General Authority for Social Insurance under the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare and the Database of Foreign Nationals and Stateless People of the Mongolia Immigration Agency.

FIGURE 10.1. STRUCTURE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, 2020



EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Population of working age of 15 and above is classified as both labor force and population outside of labor force. The labor force includes the employed population and the unemployed. This data will serve as baseline data for development of the country's socio- economic policies, especially labor force policy.

According to the traditional census, the current census captured population with permanent and seasonal jobs and not employed at the time of the census as the employed population and all those registered in the database of social insurance payers and the database of foreigner nationals and stateless persons as 'employed'. The economically inactive population includes those who are not in the labor market, as well as those who were unemployed due to lack of suitable work.

FIGURE 10.2. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION LEVEL BY POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, 2020



59.7 percent of the total population aged 15 and above is in the labor force and this is an increase of 3.3 percentage points from 2010 (Figure 10.2).

There are significant differences in the level of labor force participation by location and gender. This indicator is 4.8 percentage points higher than in rural areas, which is the unique characteristic of labor force of the country. According to the census, the majority of herder population aged 15 and over in rural areas have contributed to the high level of rural labor force participation. The participation rate of the rural labor force decreased by 3.1 percentage points compared to the 2010 census. In terms of gender, the participation of both men and women in the labor force is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

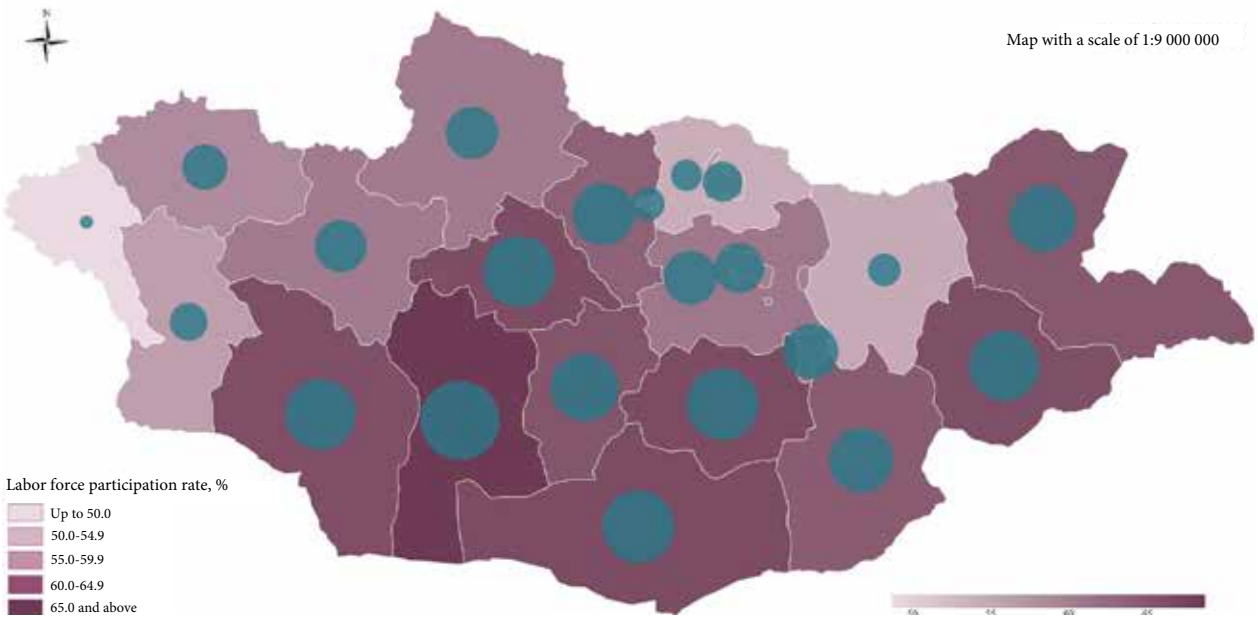
In particular, the participation of the male labor force in rural areas is 69.1 percent, which is 5.8 percentage points higher than in urban areas (Table 10.1).

TABLE 10.1 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION LEVEL, BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2020

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Labor force	59.7	65.3	54.6	58.2	63.3	53.6	63.0	69.1	56.6
Population outside labor force	40.3	34.7	45.4	41.8	36.7	46.4	37.0	30.9	43.4

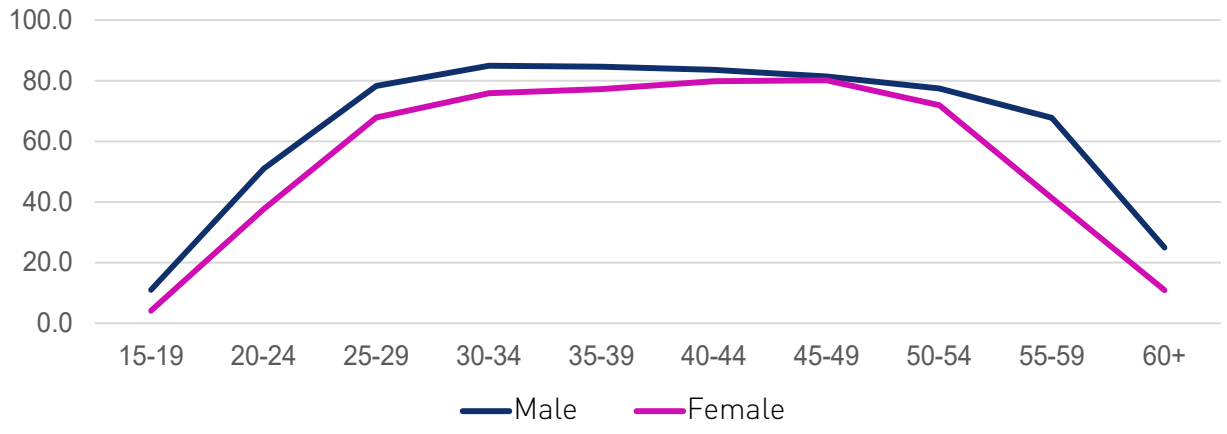
The level of labor force participation in aimags is higher compared to the national level. In particular, Bayankhongor has the highest or 67.7 percent, Umnugovi has 65.7 percent, Dundgovi has 65.6 percent, Arkhangai has 65.4 percent, Gobi-Altai has 65.3 percent, Sukhbaatar has 65.2 percent, and Bayan-Ulgii has the lowest with 48.7 percent (Figure 10.3).

FIGURE 10.3. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION LEVEL, BY PERCENTAGE, AIMAG AND CAPITAL, 2020



The increase in the labor force participation rate compared to the previous census is caused from the increase in the labor force participation rate in all age groups of 25 and above, especially among female population. (Figure 10.4).

FIGURE 10.4. LABOR PARTICIPATION LEVEL, BY PERCENTAGE, AGE GROUP, SEX, 2020



There are significant differences in the age groups of the labor force. The level of male labor force is higher than female in all age groups. Women of age group 20-34 is 9.0-13.3 percentage points higher, which is due to the fact that there are more women studying the universities and colleges of that age group. The labor force participation is highest among the age group 25-44, with 81.8-84.2 percent for men and 72.1-78.5 percent for women. Especially in the 40-49 age group, the gender gap in labor force participation is the smallest, indicating the highest economically active population in this age group. However, the sharp decline in women's economic activity at the age of 55 and above is caused from retirement at the age of 55 (Table 10.2)

TABLE 10.2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AGE GROUP, SEX, OCCUPATION RATE, 2020

Age group	Labor force						Population outside labor force					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	thous. person	%	thous. person	%	thous. person	%	thous. person	%	thous. person	%	thous. person	%
TOTAL	**1296.8**	**59.7**	**686.2**	**65.3**	**610.6**	**54.6**	**873.8**	**40.3**	**365.4**	**34.7**	**508.4**	**45.4**
15-19	16.6	7.7	12.2	11.0	4.5	4.2	200.2	92.3	98.0	89.0	102.2	95.8
20-24	100.0	44.4	57.8	51.0	42.2	37.7	125.4	55.6	55.5	49.0	69.9	62.3
25-29	189.5	73.1	101.9	78.3	87.6	67.9	69.7	26.9	28.2	21.7	41.5	32.1
30-34	230.6	80.4	121.9	84.9	108.8	75.9	56.2	19.6	21.6	15.1	34.6	24.1
35-39	194.1	80.9	101.3	84.6	92.8	77.2	45.7	19.1	18.4	15.4	27.3	22.8
40-44	175.9	81.7	88.8	83.7	87.1	79.8	39.3	18.3	17.4	16.3	22.0	20.2
45-49	154.8	80.8	75.9	81.5	78.9	80.1	36.8	19.2	17.3	18.5	19.6	19.9
50-54	121.1	74.5	59.1	77.5	62.0	71.9	41.4	25.5	17.1	22.5	24.2	28.1
55-59	75.4	53.4	43.6	67.8	31.8	41.3	65.8	46.6	20.7	32.2	45.2	58.7
60+	38.8	25.2	23.8	25.0	15.0	10.9	193.3	83.3	71.3	75.0	122.0	89.1

*Explanation: *Percentage of the age group to the population*

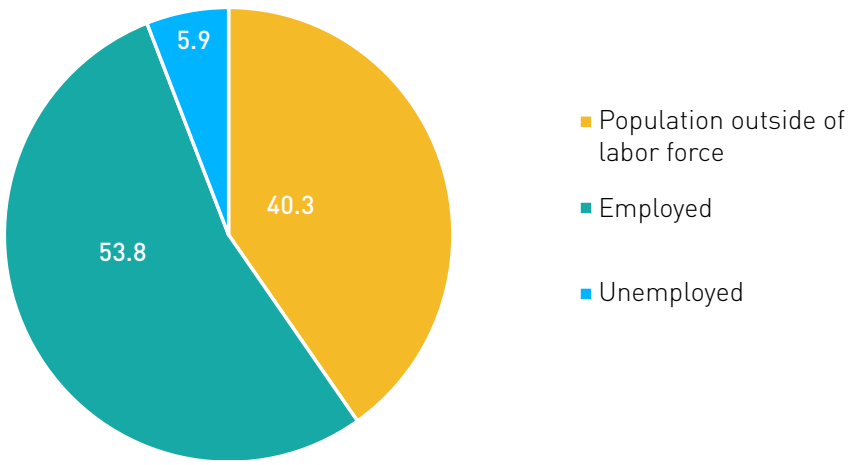
LABOR FORCE

As Explanationd above, a person who had been employed for at least one hour in a week prior to the census, and who was looking for a job was included in the labor force. Because we define employment in a short period of time, we use the term labor force based on UN recommendations.

According to the census, the enumerator considered participants 'employed' if that person did not terminate his/her employment contract with the business entity or organization. In other words, if the census participant was not employed in the week prior to the census, his or her employment was determined in accordance with the revised employment methodology in order to accurately determine his or her employment.

The census questionnaire identified the main reasons for not being employed, as well as whether there had been any attempts to seek paid employment (running a business) in the last 30 days. Job seekers were those who were unemployed in the week before the census, and those who were registered or unregistered by the Department of Labor and Welfare and were actively looking for job were identified as unemployed.

FIGURE 10.5. EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PERCENTAGE, 2020



The share of the unemployed people in the population aged 15 and above has decreased by 2.7 percentage points over the past 10 years to 5.9 percent. Although the unemployment rate has declined, the next sub-chapter describes how the unemployment rate has been changed.

EMPLOYED POPULATION

This section provides occupational areas of all employed population, the main activities and mandates of organizations and employment status.

TABLE 10.3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION BY SEX, 2010, 2020

Gender	2010		2020		2020/2010%
	thous. person	percent*	thous. person	percent*	
TOTAL	**911.7**	**47.8**	**1 167.9**	**53.8**	**128.1**
Male	495.1	52.8	617.4	58.7	124.7
Female	416.6	43.0	550.5	49.2	132.1

Explanation: Percentage of population aged 15 and above

The employed population has increased by 28.1 percent since 2010. In terms of gender, the percentage of women is higher than that of men. However, the classification by location differs significantly (Table 10.4).

TABLE 10.4. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2020

Gender	Total		Urban		Rural	
	thous. person	percent*	thous. person	percent*	thous. person	percent*
TOTAL	**1 167.9**	**53.8**	**740.0**	**50.5**	**427.9**	**60.6**
Male	617.4	58.7	378.6	54.7	238.8	66.5
Female	550.5	49.2	361.4	46.8	189.1	54.6

Explanation: Percentage of population aged 15 and older

Nationwide, 53.8 percent of the population aged 15 and above are employed, compared to 60.6 percent in rural areas, which is 10.1 percentage points higher than in urban areas. The rural population is declining from year to year and they are mainly engaged in livestock husbandry, which makes the share of employed people higher in rural than urban areas. In rural area, women's employment is 7.8 percentage points higher than urban employment percentage, while men's employment is 11.8 percentage points higher. Although the gap has narrowed since the 2010 census, the city's employment rate shows that thousands of people seeking employment in urban areas are still unable to find employment (Table 10.4).

TABLE 10.5. EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUP, SEX, 2010, 2020 /by thousand people/

Age group	2010			2020			2020/2010%
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
TOTAL	**911.7**	**495.1**	**416.6**	**1 167.9**	**617.4**	**550.5**	**128.1**
15-19	25.6	18.7	6.9	15.9	11.7	4.2	62.0
20-24	122.9	72.7	50.2	93.7	54.4	39.3	76.3
25-34	300.6	163.8	136.7	379.4	201.9	177.6	126.2
35-44	255.9	129.1	126.8	330.8	168.4	162.4	129.3
45-54	169.1	85.4	83.7	245.2	119.4	125.8	145.0
55-59	25.0	16.9	8.1	65.0	38.5	26.5	259.9
60+	12.6	8.5	4.1	38.0	23.2	14.8	301.3

An interesting analysis can be made from the table above. The number of employed population aged 15-24 decreased from 2010, while the number of population aged 45-59 increased sharply, which may be related to the increase in youth school enrollment from the previous census. Also, for population aged 45-59, this group may not be interested in changing jobs and may be interested in a stable employment.

TABLE 10.6. PERCANTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION, AND SEX, 2020

Occupation	Thous.person			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**1 167.9**	**617.4**	**550.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Manager	117.6	59.8	57.8	10.1	9.7	10.5
Specialist	231.7	83.2	148.5	19.8	13.5	27.0
Technician and associate professional	49.5	25.0	24.5	4.2	4.0	4.5
Clerical and support staff	42.8	13.6	29.2	3.7	2.2	5.3
Trade and service staff	139.7	50.1	89.6	12.0	8.1	16.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing workers	279.6	165.8	113.8	23.9	26.8	20.7
Manufacturing, construction, handicrafts, other related trades/service	89.5	62.9	26.6	7.7	10.2	4.8
Machinery and equipment operators and assemblers	94.5	85.7	8.8	8.1	13.9	1.6
Common professionals	100.5	52.3	48.2	8.6	8.5	8.7
Armed force professionals	22.6	19.1	3.5	1.9	3.1	0.6

TABLE 10.7. PERCANTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION AND SEX, 2020

Occupation	Thous.person			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**1167.9**	**617.4**	**550.5**	**100.0**	**52.9**	**47.1**
Manager	117.6	59.8	57.8	100.0	50.8	49.2
Specialist	231.7	83.2	148.5	100.0	35.9	64.1
Technician and associate professional	49.5	25.0	24.5	100.0	50.4	49.6
Clerical and support staff	42.8	13.6	29.2	100.0	31.8	68.2
Trade and service staff	139.7	50.1	89.6	100.0	35.9	64.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing workers	279.6	165.8	113.8	100.0	59.3	40.7
Manufacturing, construction, handicrafts, other related trades/service workers	89.5	62.9	26.6	100.0	70.3	29.7
Machinery and equipment operators and assemblers	94.5	85.7	8.8	100.0	90.7	9.3
Common professionals	100.5	52.3	48.2	100.0	52.1	47.9
Armed force professionals	22.6	19.1	3.5	100.0	84.6	15.4

epending on the occupational classification of the population, there is a gender difference in each category. The occupations of Manager, Technician and associate professional, and common professionals have the smallest gender differences. Men make up more than 70 percent of machinery, equipment operators, assemblers, armed forces and manufacturing, construction, handicrafts, and related trades/services. However, 6 out of 10 people working as Specialist, Clerical and support staff and Trade and service are women.

98.6 percent of the employed population has some level of education, 98.3 percent of men and 99.0 percent of women have education. 30.9 percent of employed men have Higher education and 48.5 percent of women have Higher education, indicating that women predominate among those with Higher

education. According to the previous census, the education of female employed population was higher than that of men, but women were less represented at the managerial level, while in 2020 the share of women Managers increased by 6.1 percentage points compared to the previous census. However, men working as Technicians and and associate professionals have an increase of 12.3 percentage points from the previous census indicates that the gender gap is narrowing in this type of occupational area (Table 10.7).

The census identified main activities and mandates of organizations at which the employed population work. The classification of economic activity sectors is divided into organizations that fall under all types of property and non-profit organizations, governmental organizations, civil society organizations and religious organizations that serve the public, as well as private businesses. This classification is used for various purposes, such as GDP estimates and labor force surveys.

TABLE 10.8. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Industrial classification of economic activities	Thous.person			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**1 167.9**	**617.4**	**550.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	286.3	169.1	117.2	24.5	27.4	21.3
Mining and quarrying	51.3	41.0	10.3	4.4	6.6	1.9
Manufacturing	90.5	45.8	44.7	7.7	7.4	8.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	16.6	12.1	4.5	1.4	2.0	0.8
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	7.9	4.4	3.4	0.7	0.7	0.6
Construction	68.1	51.8	16.3	5.8	8.4	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	142.2	68	74.2	12.2	11.0	13.5
Transportation and storage	58.1	45.4	12.7	5.0	7.4	2.3
Accommodation and food service activities	27.1	7.9	19.3	2.3	1.3	3.5
Information and communication	17.7	9.4	8.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
Financial and insurance activities	31.0	11.0	20.0	2.7	1.8	3.6
Real estate activities	4.5	2.2	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	22.8	11.3	11.5	2.0	1.8	2.1
Administrative and support service activities	24.7	15.4	9.3	2.1	2.5	1.7
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	94.2	57.2	37.0	8.1	9.3	6.7
Education	115.1	27.1	88.0	9.9	4.4	16.0
Human health and social work activities	50.7	9.4	41.2	4.3	1.5	7.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10.5	5.2	5.3	0.9	0.8	0.9
Other service activities	44.9	21.7	23.2	3.8	3.5	4.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2

24.5 percent of the population works in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, which is the highest among other sectors. The gender distribution of the employed population varies significantly depending on the specifics of the economic sector. For instance, more than 73 percent of workers in

mining, quarrying, transportation, warehousing, construction, electricity, gas, steam, and ventilation are men, while more than 71 percent of health, social welfare, education, hotels, housing, and public utilities workers are women (Table 10.9).

TABLE 10.9. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER, ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SECTOR, 2020

Industrial classification of economic activities	Thous.person			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**1 167.9**	**617.4**	**550.5**	**100.0**	**52.9**	**47.1**
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	286.3	169.1	117.2	100.0	59.1	40.9
Mining and quarrying	51.3	41.0	10.3	100.0	80.0	20.0
Manufacturing	90.5	45.8	44.7	100.0	50.6	49.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	16.6	12.1	4.5	100.0	73.0	27.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	7.9	4.4	3.4	100.0	56.3	43.7
Construction	68.1	51.8	16.3	100.0	76.0	24.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	142.2	68	74.2	100.0	47.8	52.2
Transportation and storage	58.1	45.4	12.7	100.0	78.2	21.8
Accommodation and food service activities	27.1	7.9	19.3	100.0	29.0	71.0
Information and communication	17.7	9.4	8.3	100.0	53.1	46.9
Financial and insurance activities	31.0	11.0	20.0	100.0	35.5	64.5
Real estate activities	4.5	2.2	2.4	100.0	47.6	52.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	22.8	11.3	11.5	100.0	49.7	50.3
Administrative and support service activities	24.7	15.4	9.3	100.0	62.4	37.6
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	94.2	57.2	37.0	100.0	60.7	39.3
Education	115.1	27.1	88.0	100.0	23.6	76.4
Human health and social work activities	50.7	9.4	41.2	100.0	18.6	81.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10.5	5.2	5.3	100.0	49.3	50.7
Other service activities	44.9	21.7	23.2	100.0	48.4	51.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	2.1	1.2	1.0	100.0	54.8	45.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1.8	0.8	0.9	100.0	46.1	53.9

In terms of urban and rural economic activity, the urban population has a high share of workers in the wholesale and retail trade, motorcycle repair and maintenance, education, manufacturing, public administration, defense, and compulsory social security. However, the sector is relatively evenly distributed, not overly concentrated in the same sector as rural areas. In other words, 60.3 percent of those employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting are rural workers, followed by education, public administration, defense, and compulsory social security shows the processing industry in rural areas is underdeveloped. (Table 10.10).

TABLE 10.10. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SECTOR, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2020

Industrial classification of economic activities	Urban		Rural	
	thous. person	Percentage	thous. person	Percentage
TOTAL	**740.0**	**100.0**	**427.9**	**100.0**
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	28.3	3.8	258.0	60.3
Mining and quarrying	37.7	5.1	13.6	3.2
Manufacturing	73.6	9.9	16.9	4.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	13.7	1.8	2.9	0.7
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	6.8	0.9	1.0	0.2
Construction	59.0	8.0	9.1	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	123.0	16.6	19.1	4.5
Transportation and storage	50.0	6.8	8.1	1.9
Accommodation and food service activities	22.7	3.1	4.5	1.0
Information and communication	15.9	2.2	1.8	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	25.9	3.5	5.1	1.2
Real estate activities	4.2	0.6	0.3	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	19.1	2.6	3.7	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	21.4	2.9	3.3	0.8
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	69.8	9.4	24.3	5.7
Education	80.3	10.9	34.8	8.1
Human health and social work activities	38.9	5.3	11.7	2.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7.7	1.0	2.7	0.6
Other service activities	38.6	5.2	6.3	1.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.0

The next important indicator used in labor force and employment survey is employment status. This indicator is essential because it determines the roles of the census participants and the duties and responsibilities at the organization, the contract signed, authority, power and accountability within the position.

The 19th International Conference of Labor Statisticians reaffirmed the employment status, and the revised employment status was used in the Population and Housing Census2020. The two different employment statuses in the 2010 and 2020 censuses were used and compared as follows. These include:

FIGURE 10.6. COMPARISON OF OLD AND NEW EMPLOYMENT STATUS

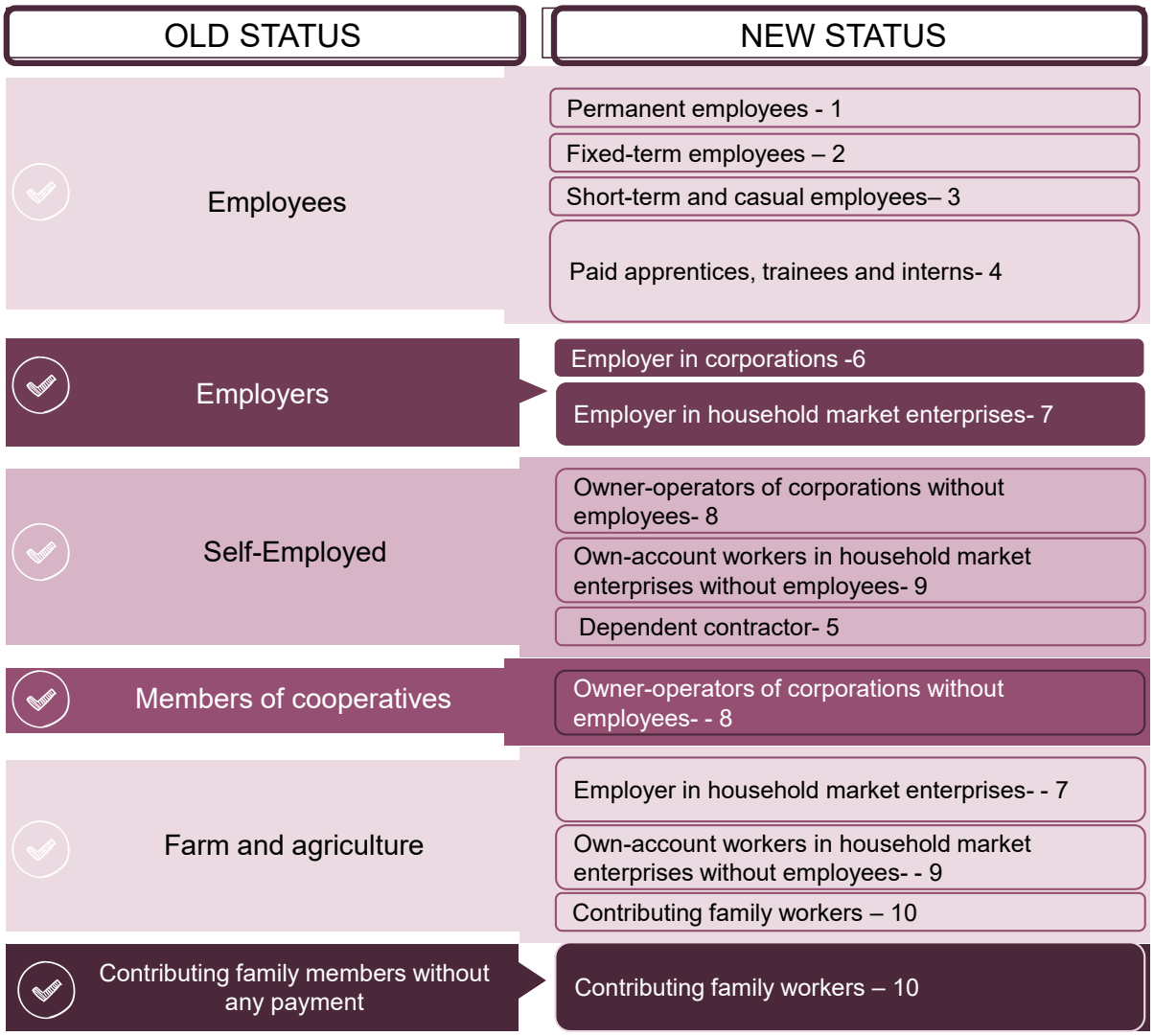


TABLE 10.11. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX, 2010, 2020

	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 and services	12.9	4.9	22.5
Other	0.5	0.5	0.3
2020			
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Permanent paid worker	59.6	55.3	64.4
Temporary paid worker	6.4	7.0	5.9
Casual paid worker	0.9	1.2	0.6
Paid apprentice, intern	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-Constructor	0.5	0.7	0.2
Business entity employer	0.4	0.5	0.3
Market-oriented household business employer	0.2	0.2	0.2
Business entity owner with no paid worker	0.3	0.3	0.3
Market-oriented household business employer with no paid worker	25.8	32.3	18.5
Contributing family member	5.9	2.5	9.6

The population employment status has been changed significantly over the past 10 years. In 2020, paid worker accounts for 66.9 percent of the total employed population, an increase of 10.7 percentage points from 2010. The share of employers decreased by 1.9 percentage points to 0.6 compared to the previous census, and the share of self-employed decreased by 1.1 percentage points to 26.6. An increase in the share of paid workers is contributing to the increased occupational health and safety, social welfare, and full access to employment, but a decrease in the proportion of self-employed and employers may indicate that production and services industry is not being scaled up (Table 10.11).

THE UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of unemployed population nationwide in 2020 was 128.9 thousand, which is a decrease of 21.5 percent from 2010. During this period, the Mongolian labor force expanded by 256.3 thousand people. Unemployment in 2020 decreased by 5.4 percentage points from 2010, including 3.3 percentage points in urban areas and 9.3 percentage points in rural areas. Unemployment rate is higher among men due to the fact that the number of unemployed men is higher than that of women. This is mainly caused from the fact that men have a lower level of education than women.

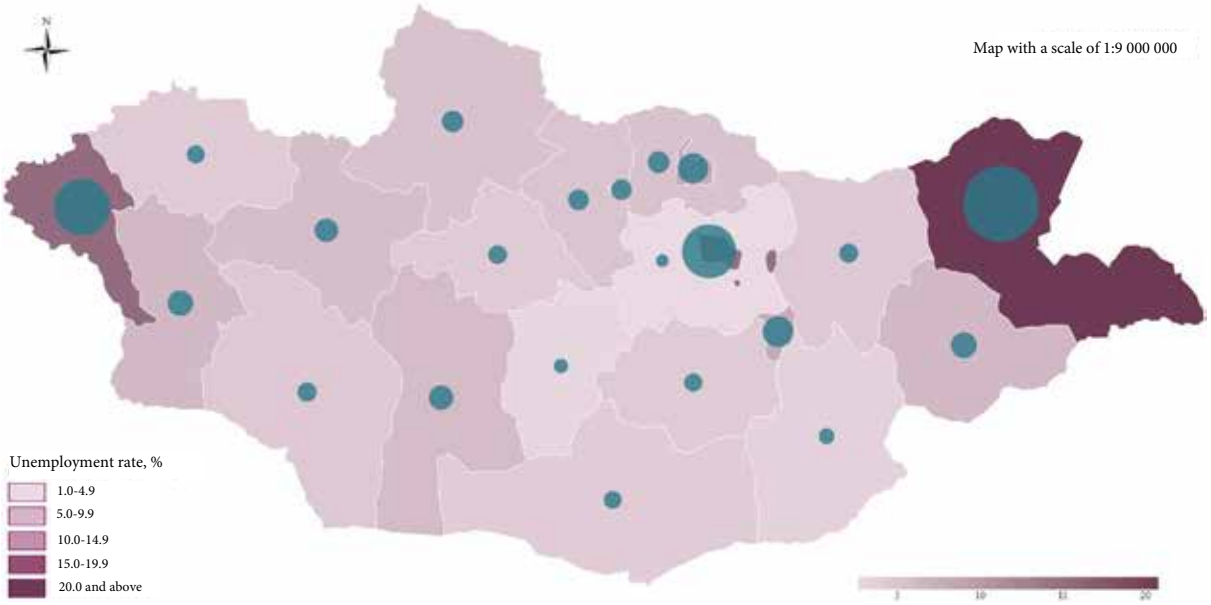
TABLE 10.12. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE By sex, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2010, 2020

Gender	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Thous.person	Unemployment rate	Thous.person	Unemployment rate	Thous.person	Unemployment rate
			2010			
TOTAL	**164.1**	**15.3**	**114.6**	**16.5**	**49.5**	**13.0**
Male	95.0	16.1	65.9	17.7	29.1	13.4
Female	69.1	14.2	48.7	15.0	20.4	12.6
			2020			
TOTAL	**128.9**	**9.9**	**112.4**	**13.2**	**16.4**	**3.7**
Male	68.7	10.0	59.5	13.6	9.2	3.7
Female	60.1	9.8	52.9	12.8	7.2	3.7

In general, the unemployment rate is higher in urban areas and low in rural areas. This is caused, on the one hand, from high level of migration in-flow to the urban areas, on the other hand, to the lack of employment opportunities for those who migrated

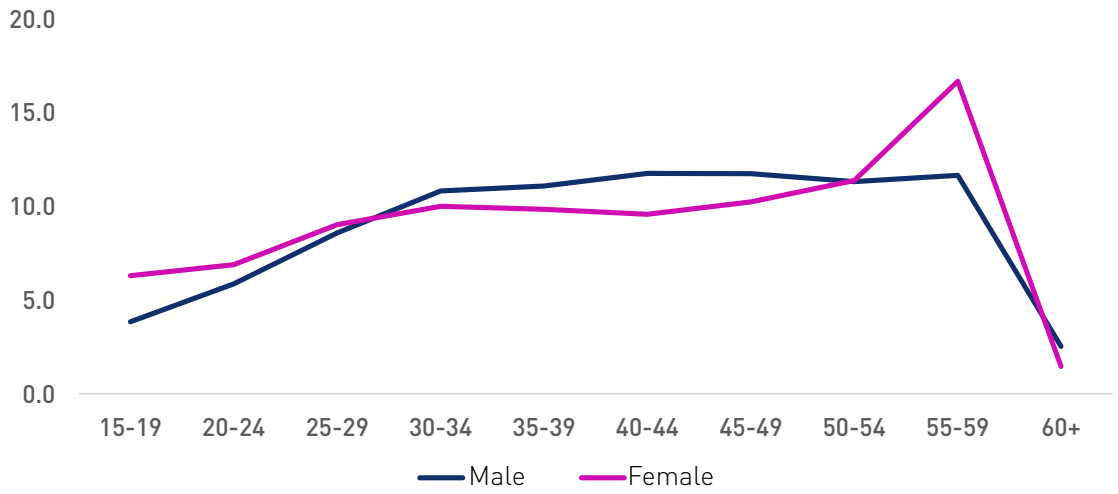
Comparing the unemployment rate by aimags and the capital city, the highest unemployment rate is in Dornod aimag at 20.8 percent, Bayan-Ulgii aimag at 15.2 percent, and Ulaanbaatar at 14.5 percent, which is 4.6-10.9 percentage points higher than the national average. In Tuv aimag, the unemployment rate is the lowest at 2.6 percent.

FIGURE 10.7. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AIMAG, THE CAPITAL CITY, 2020



Among the unemployed population nationwide, there are 63.0 thousand youth aged 30-44, which is 49.1 percent of the total unemployed population. In other words, unemployment is highest among population aged 30-44. The unemployment rate for women aged 15-24 is higher than men because high number of women in this age group prefers to study at this age. Therefore, the reason for unemployment rate is higher in age group 55 and over is due to the fact that they retire at the age of 55. The male population aged 30s and above are more susceptible to unemployment.

FIGURE 10.8. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY AGE GROUP, SEX, 2020



Over the past 10 years, the unemployment rate has dropped by 5.4 percentage points nationwide. By age group, it decreased by 19.1 percentage points between the ages of 15 and 24. This is caused from an increase in school enrollment of this age group by 13.4-24.7 percentage points compared to the previous census. However, the increase in the unemployment rate for those aged 45 and over may be due to the fact that employers set age limits for new positions, as well as insufficient conducive policies and programs are in place to support the employment of this age group.

POPULATION OUTSIDE LABOR FORCE

Unemployed population aged 15 and above were asked for reasons why they were not working. The unemployed population includes the full-time students aged 15 and above at all levels of educational institution, the working age people with disabilities who lost their abilities permanently and partially, family members taking care of children, the elderly and the sick, and population unable to work because of the nature of their family members` work. The classification of not finding a suitable job includes "those who want to work, are ready to work, have not been actively looking for a job in the week before the census because lost confidence in finding a suitable job or do not know where to look for a suitable job".

TABLE 10.13. POPULATION OUTSIDE THE LABOR FORCE AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT, SEX, /thousand people/, 2010, 2020

Reasons for unemployment	2010			2020			2020/ 2010%
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
TOTAL	**830.3**	**347.1**	**483.2**	**873.8**	**365.4**	**508.4**	**105.2**
Student	300.5	136.7	163.8	327.2	151.8	175.5	108.9
Retired	191.9	65.7	126.2	236.4	75.6	160.9	123.2
Disabled	55.9	31.3	24.6	45.7	25.4	20.2	81.7
Engagement in household duties	108.4	12.1	96.3	92.5	10.9	81.6	85.3
Unable to find suitable job	121.6	71.9	49.7	103.7	62.3	41.4	85.3
Unwilling to work	3.3	2.3	1.0	3.7	2.6	1.1	111.3
Others	48.7	27.1	21.6	64.6	36.8	27.9	132.7

Six out of 10 people outside the labor force are women. At the national level, the total population outside the labor force was 873.8 thousand which was an increase of 5.2 percent from the previous census, including an increase of 11.3 percent in the population unwilling to work and 8.9 percent in school attendance. However, the percentage of population who are unable to work, have engagement in household in duties and or who cannot find a suitable job decreased by 14.7-18.3 percent. In particular, the number of women unemployed due to engagement in household duties has decreased by 15.3 percent ever since 2010. Although the number of housewives decreased from the previous census, engagement in household duties remains the main reason for women not to be in the laborforce (Table 10.13).

TABLE 10.14. POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE OUTSIDE LABORFORCE BY AGE GROUP, UNEMPLOYMENT REASON, 2020

Age group	Total/ thous. person/	Population outside labor force /Thous./						
		Student	Retired	Disabledd	Engagement in household duties	Can't find suitable job	Unwilling to work	Others
TOTAL	**873.8**	**315.6**	**236.4**	**46.3**	**96.2**	**107.8**	**3.8**	**67.8**
15-19	200.2	191.1	-	0.9	1.9	2.6	0.1	3.6
20-24	125.4	94.0	-	2.1	8.7	12.4	0.3	7.9
25-34	125.9	27.5	-	7.4	36.7	33.8	0.9	19.6
35-44	85.0	2.6	0.7	10.8	27.3	26.0	1.0	16.6
45-54	78.2	0.3	9.1	14.7	15.9	23.4	1.0	13.8
55-59	65.8	0.1	41.6	7.1	4.4	7.8	0.3	4.5
60+	193.3	0.1	185.1	3.2	1.2	1.8	0.1	1.8

There are 3.8 thousand people who are not interested in working, of which 1.9 thousand or 51.8 percent are aged 25-44, and 1.0 thousand or 27.4 percent are aged 45-54, which are critical challenges to be addressed.

98.0 percent of those who could not find a suitable job have a certain level of education, of which 19.0 percent have a Higher education, 4.6 percent have specialized secondary education and 6.0 percent have technical and vocational education. 98.5 percent of population engaged in household commitments have a certain level of education, of which 29.0 percent have Higher education, 4.8 percent have specialized secondary education, and 4.3 percent have technical and vocational education. 95.4 percent of all people who are not interested in working have a certain level of education, of which 11.5 percent have Higher education, 3.8 percent have specialized secondary education, and 3.5 percent have technical and vocational education.

40.3 percent of the population aged 15 and above are outside the labor force. If we add the number of unemployed to this figure, 46.2 percent of the total population or one in two people are unemployed. In addition, it is working doing detailed analysis for the reasons why 11.5-29.0 percent of population who cannot find suitable jobs, or have household commitments and are not interested in working have the Higher education.

YOUTH AGED 15-24 NOT IN EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION

Unemployed and out-of-school youth aged 15-24 represent the percentage of the population in that age group. The indicator identifies youth who are out of the education system, who are not trained, or who are not working, and shows that youths' access to the labor market than the youth unemployment rate. The proportion of youth aged 15-24 who are unemployed or out of school is one of the criteria for

achieving Sustainable Development Goal 8 (Promoting Sustained, inclusive and economic growth, and full productive employment, and decent work for all).

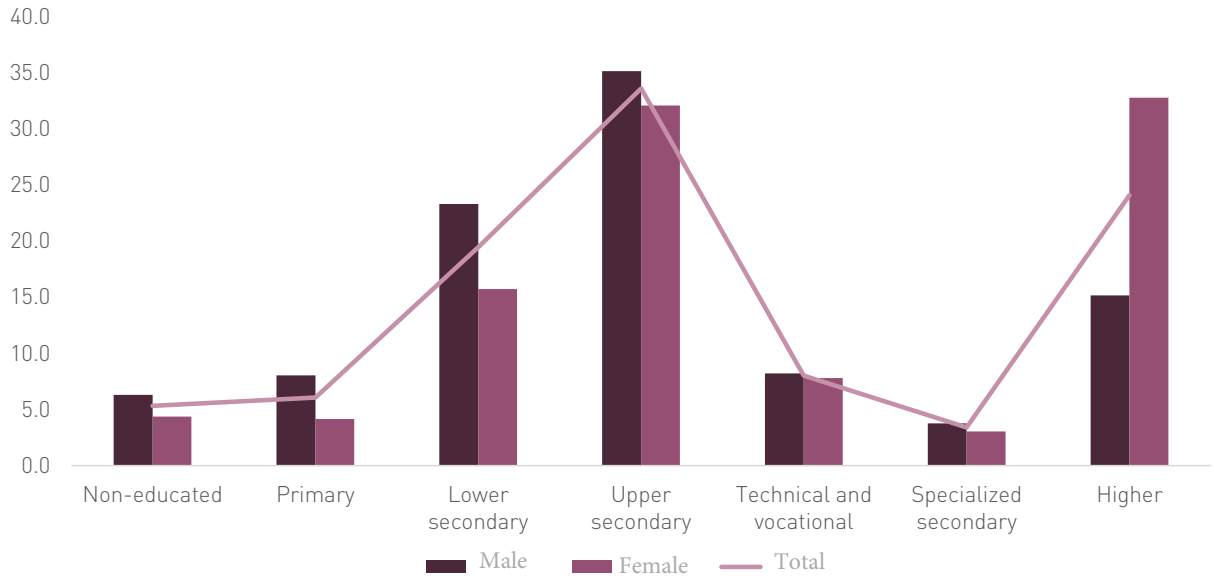
In Mongolia, 13.8 percent of the total population and 20.4 percent of the working age population are youth aged 15-24. This is an opportunity where a demographic window is opened with young age structure for leveraging the sufficient labor available and a conducive demographic environment to socio-economic development of the country.

FIGURE 10.9. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUP 15-24 NOT IN EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION BY PERCENTAGE AND SEX, 2020



12.2 percent of the population aged 15-24 are unemployed and out of school. This means that 1 in 8 working age youth is unemployed and not engaged in the education. In particular, the percentage of women aged 15-24 who are unemployed and out of school is 12.5, or 0.3 percentage points higher than the national average. In other words, it is crucial to pay more attention to the conducive demographic environment and availability of the working age population which are are currently not fully utilized.

FIGURE 10.10. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUP 15-24 NOT IN EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, PERCENTAGE AND SEX, 2020



94.7 percent of unemployed and out-of-school youth aged 15-24 have a certain level of education, of which 24.1 percent have higher education and 11.4 percent have technical and vocational and specialized secondary education. In particular, 32.8 percent of unemployed and out-of-school women and 15.2 percent of men of this age group have completed higher education.

11

CHAPTER

MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD



NUMBER OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD FOR 6 MONTHS OR MORE

Mongolia's transition to a market economy has led to an increase in the population outflow to other nations. The article of constitution of Mongolia: "The citizens of Mongolia shall be guaranteed the privilege to enjoy the right to freedom of movement within the country and freedom to choose the place of one's residence, right to travel or reside abroad, and to return to home country", forms a legal basis for citizens to travel, study, work and return to the country at any time.

The Law on the National Population and Housing Census articulates collection of reliable data on citizens living, working, or studing abroad for six months or more.

The number of citizens traveling abroad is constantly increasing due to many reasons, such as education, employment, livehood support, running a business, getting health care, and getting married. In order to address the lack of registration and official data, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Statistics Office jointly developed and introduced a registration form and an electronic system www.citizen.gov.mn for Mongolian citizens residing abroad in the third quarter of 2018. However, data on Mongolian citizens living abroad for this census was compiled from by aligning the databases of the General Agency for Border Protection (GASP) and the General State Registration Agency (GASR) and the integrated database on population and household along with data collected through the household census questionnaires because of some logistical arrangements in application of this system such as communications aspect to citizens, activating registration, and ensuring stable use of the system. The census data collection was carried out by asking family members of citizens residing abroad in Mongolia and, on the other hand, citizens living abroad took part in the census online using) voluntarily.

During the data processing, the data of citizens living abroad for 6 months or more was analyzed carefully by aligning it with the line organizations database. In particular, approximately 30,000 citizens became citizens of other nations, of which 29,000 became citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

NUMBER, AGE AND GENDER STRUCTURE OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD

According to the results of the Population and Housing Census 2020, there were 122,301 citizens residing abroad which was an increase of 14.2 percent from 2010. Looking at the age structure of citizens 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 the population aged 65 and over is 0.6 percent. In other words, 9 out of 10 citizens residing abroad for a long time are of the working age population (Table 11.1)

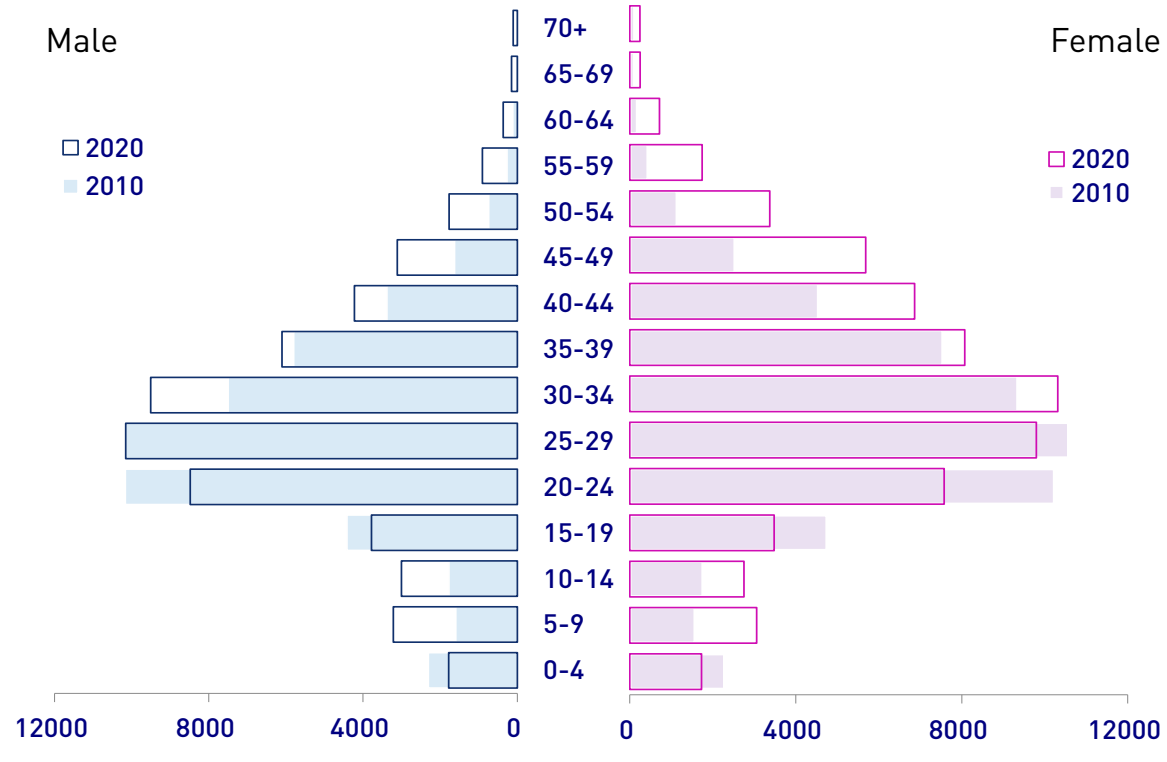
TABLE 11.1 NUMBER OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 2010, 2020

Age group	2010				2020				2010-2020%
	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio	
TOTAL	107 140	49 955	57 185	87.4	122 301	56 655	65 646	86.3	114.2
0-4	4 598	2 309	2 289	100.9	3 509	1 781	1 728	103.1	76.3
5-9	3 171	1 595	1 576	101.0	6 272	3 216	3 056	105.2	197.8
10-14	3 535	1 771	1 764	100.2	5 755	3 003	2 752	109.1	162.8
15-19	9 176	4 420	4 756	93.0	7 262	3 782	3 480	108.7	79.1
20-24	20 400	10 164	10 236	99.3	16 060	8 484	7 576	112.0	78.7
25-29	20 739	10 161	10 578	96.1	19 954	10 155	9 799	103.6	96.2
30-34	16 855	7 500	9 355	80.1	19 820	9 507	10 313	92.2	117.6
35-39	13 343	5 797	7 546	76.8	14 176	6 102	8 074	75.6	106.2
40-44	7 930	3 380	4 550	74.3	11 083	4 221	6 862	61.5	139.8
45-49	4 168	1 628	2 540	64.1	8 798	3 112	5 686	54.7	2.1*
50-54	1 883	742	1 141	65.1	5 140	1 769	3 371	52.5	2.7*
55-59	709	269	440	61.1	2 647	902	1 745	51.7	3.7*
60-64	304	117	187	62.6	1 080	365	715	51.0	3.6*
65-69	162	54	108	50.0	396	149	247	60.3	2.4*
70+	167	48	119	48.1	349	107	242	44.2	2.1*

*Explanation: * Times more*

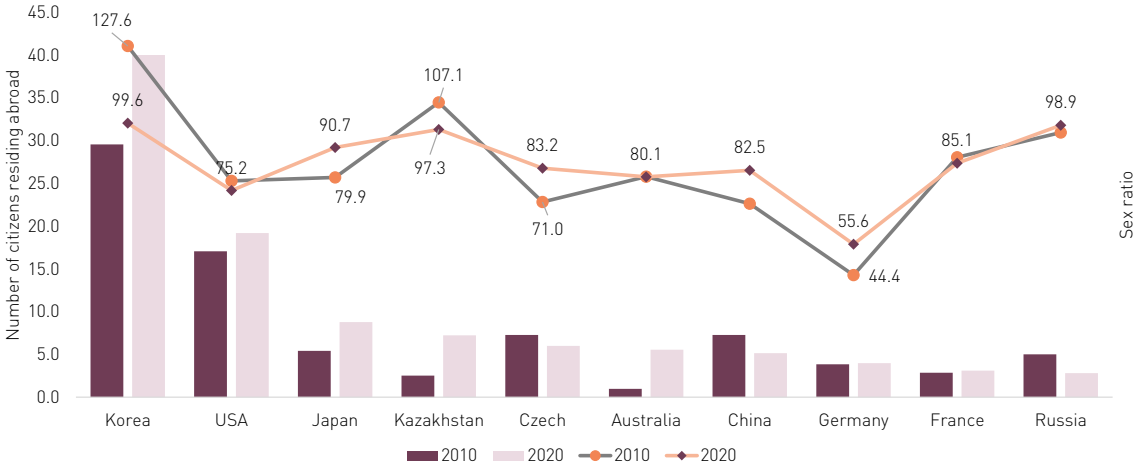
The age and gender pyramid of the citizens residing abroad shows that the majority of the citizens residing abroad are of working age (Figure 11.1). Compared to the 2010 age structure, the number of children aged 0-14 has almost doubled due to the fact that the family has been residing abroad for a long time for study or self-employment.

FIGURE 11.1. THE AGE AND GENDER PYRAMID OF CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD, 2010, 2020



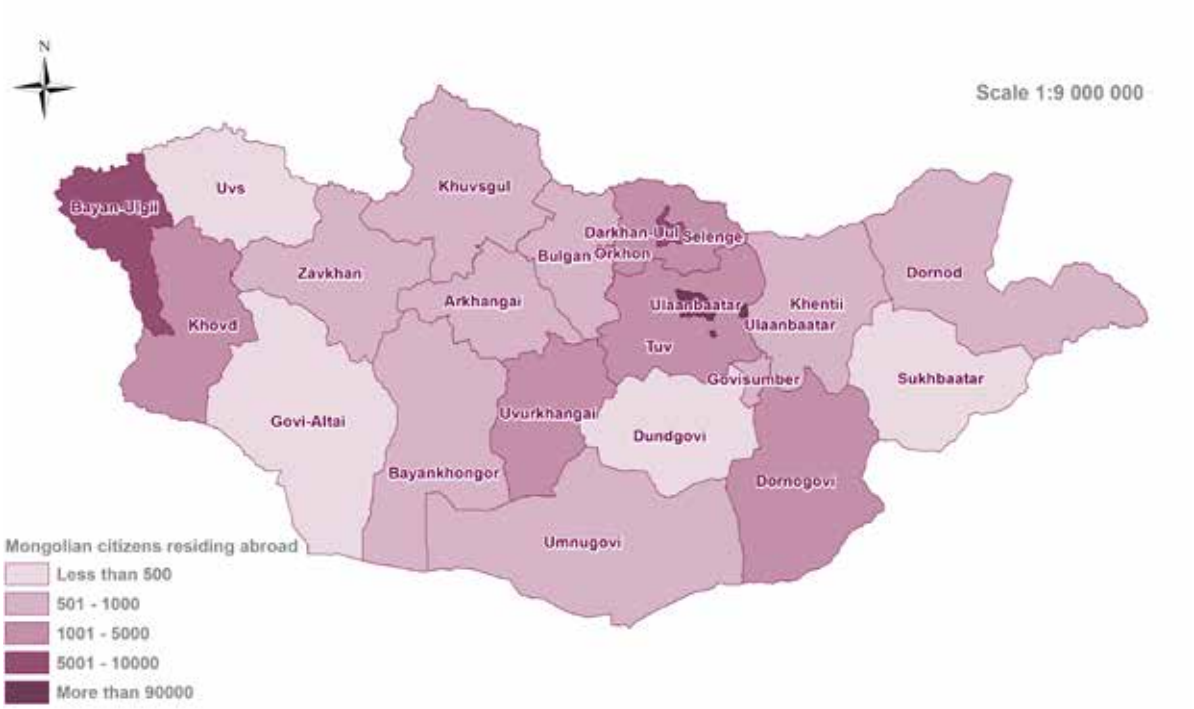
The sex ratio or a man per 100 women ratio stands at 86.3 percent (46.3 percent men and 53.7 percent women), indicates that the number of women living abroad is higher than the number of men however it is a decrease of 1.1 percentage points compared to 2010. The sex ratio declined with as the age group increases, and has been declined significantly from the age of 35. The majority of citizens aged 0-29 are men, while the working age group and the elderly are mostly women.

FIGURE 11.2. NUMBER AND SEX RATIO OF CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD, 2010, 2020, / thousand people /



However, the sex ratio of citizens residing abroad varies from country to country. In particular, in the Republic of Korea, which has the largest Mongolian citizens, the sex ratio was 127.6 in 2010, 99.6 in 2020, and from 96.2 to 98.9 in the Russian Federation, from 79.9 to 90.7 in Japan in 2010 and in 2020 respectively. (Figure 11.2).

FIGURE 11.3. MONGOLIAN CITIZENS ABROAD, BY AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL CITY OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE, 2020



74.5 percent of citizens went abroad are from Ulaanbaatar, 4.3 percent from Bayan-Ulgii, 4.2 percent from Darkhan-Uul, and 3.4 percent from Orkhon aimag (Figure 11.3).

TABLE 11.2 MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD, BY AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL CITY OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	2010		2020		2020/ 2010%
	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	
TOTAL	107 140	100.0	122 301	100.0	114.2
Arkhangai	505	0.5	740	0.6	146.5
Bayan-Ulgii	2 824	2.6	5 250	4.3	185.9
Bayankhongor	395	0.4	679	0.6	171.9
Bulgan	588	0.6	792	0.6	134.7
Govi-Altai	368	0.3	336	0.3	91.3
Dornogovi	682	0.6	1 376	1.1	2.0*
Dornod	679	0.6	826	0.7	121.6
Dundgovi	277	0.3	429	0.4	154.9
Zavkhan	557	0.5	547	0.4	98.2
Uvurkhangai	870	0.8	1 013	0.8	116.4
Umnugovi	459	0.4	594	0.5	129.4
Sukhbaatar	243	0.2	390	0.3	160.5
Selenge	1 780	1.7	2 553	2.1	143.4
Tuv	1 330	1.2	1 968	1.6	148.0
Uvs	422	0.4	465	0.4	110.2
Khovd	617	0.6	1 758	1.4	2.8*
Khuvsgul	593	0.6	933	0.8	157.3
Khentii	476	0.5	718	0.6	150.8
Darkhan-Uul	3 978	3.7	5 141	4.2	129.2
Orkhon	3 581	3.3	4 113	3.4	114.9
Govisumber	158	0.2	512	0.4	3.2*
Ulaanbaatar	85 758	80.0	91 168	74.5	106.3

*Explanation: * Times more*

Compared to the 2010 census, 3.2 times more citizens left Govisumber, 2.8 times more citizens left Khovd, and approximately twice as many citizens left Bayan-Ulgii and Dornogovi to reside abroad (Table 11.2).

However, the number of residents permanently residing abroad from Zavkhan and Govi-Altai decreased compared to the previous census.

TABLE 11.3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD BY AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL CITY OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND CURRENT RESIDENTIAL REGIONS, 2010, 2020

Region	2010					2020				
	Total	America	Asia, Pacific	Europe	Africa	Total	America	Asia, Pacific	Europe	Africa
TOTAL	**100.0**	**18.4**	**49.0**	**31.3**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**17.0**	**58.8**	**23.9**	**0.3**
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	20.8	46.3	31.6	1.3	100.0	21.0	53.1	25.7	0.2
Eastern	100.0	7.9	54.8	35.6	1.7	100.0	5.7	68.6	25.4	0.3
Central	100.0	10.0	51.4	37.1	1.5	100.0	6.9	68.1	24.7	0.3
Khangai	100.0	11.1	55.9	31.9	1.1	100.0	8.2	69.9	21.3	0.6
Western	100.0	4.6	81.3	13.2	0.9	100.0	2.0	92.8	4.9	0.3

Overall 58.8 percent lived in the Asia-Pacific region and 23.9 percent in the Europe of those counted abroad. In terms of Mongolia's regions, the trend is the same in all regions except the Western region. 92.8 percent of the population from the Western region lives in the Asia-Pacific region.

Compared to the 2010 census, the number of people living abroad increased by 9.8 percentage points in the Asia-Pacific region, decreased by 7.4 percentage points in the Europe, 1.3 percentage points in the Americas and 1 percentage point in Africa (Table 11.3).

The highest number of Mongolian citizens residing is in the Republic of Korea (39982), the United States (19170), Japan (8772), Kazakhstan (7218), the Czech Republic (5997), Australia (5538), and China (5146) respectively. (Figure. 11.4).

FIGURE 11.4. FIGURE 11.4. NUMBER OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD, BY COUNTRY, 2020



More than 30 years have passed since Mongolians have begun to travel freely abroad. In terms of timeline of citizens`s stay abroad, 28.4 percent live up to 1 year, the majority or 41.7 percent live abroad for 2-5 years, 16.9 percent live for 6 years or more, and the remaining 13.0 percent live for 11 years or more. Among those living abroad for 11 years or more, it is higher in the European countries such as the United Kingdom, Ireland, Poland, Hungary and Germany. Most citizens in Russia, China, Japan and South Korea stay these destinations for up to a year. Approximately 50 percent of citizens living in India, Turkey, and Australia live for 2-5 years, and about 30 percent of citizens living in Kazakhstan, France, and Canada live for 6-10 years (Table 11.4).

TABLE 11.4 NUMBER OF CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, DURATION, AND PERCENTAGE, 2020

Country of residence	Number	Total	Resided duration			
			0-1 year	2-5 year	6-10 year	Above 11 year
TOTAL	**122 301**	**100.0**	**28.4**	**41.7**	**16.9**	**13.0**
South Korea	39 982	100.0	33.7	44.9	12.8	8.6
USA	19 170	100.0	17.0	40.9	21.5	20.6
Japan	8 772	100.0	38.9	41.3	10.7	9.1
Kazakhstan	7 218	100.0	26.3	32.3	31.3	10.1
Czech	5 997	100.0	24.1	40.5	16.3	19.1
Australia	5 538	100.0	33.4	46.0	13.1	7.5
China	5 146	100.0	42.1	42.3	9.6	6.0
Germany	3 972	100.0	19.8	39.6	19.3	21.3
Sweden	3 951	100.0	22.7	41.7	23.3	12.3
France	3 102	100.0	14.6	35.8	29.5	20.1
Russia	2 814	100.0	41.3	41.7	9.9	7.1
Turkey	2 716	100.0	33.4	47.0	13.9	5.7
Austria	1 676	100.0	20.3	41.8	21.7	16.2
Switzerland	1 469	100.0	22.9	37.1	22.7	17.3
England	1 466	100.0	10.9	34.5	23.2	31.4
Hungary	1 341	100.0	30.9	32.7	14.9	21.5
Canada	1 283	100.0	17.1	37.6	27.9	17.4
India	744	100.0	31.5	52.1	9.7	6.7
Poland	654	100.0	18.2	41.1	17.1	23.6
Ireland	643	100.0	25.8	36.5	13.1	24.6
Other	4 647	100.0	22.9	37.2	20.9	19.0

In this census, we used the traditional method for collecting data from 10 percent of the total households and asked the purpose of first trip abroad from the citizens residing abroad and the purpose of the residency at the moment of the census. According to this result, the majority of citizens living abroad or 46.7 percent went abroad to study for the first time.

At the time of the census, 25.1 percent of those planning to move abroad were going to study for the first time. At the time of the census, 19.8 percent of the self-employed went abroad to study. This shows that the majority of people who go abroad for study, work or other purposes tend to settle in the country (Table 11.5).

TABLE 11.5 NUMBER OF CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, RESIDENCE PURPOSE, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Country of Current Residence	Total	Purpose of residency a moment of census						
		Education/ Study	Settlement	Contractual employment	Business/ Official mission	Regular employment	Family reason	Other
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Education/Study	46.7	95.1	25.1	6.1	15.2	19.8	9.2	21.0
Residence	7.2	0.5	51.4	0.7	2.8	1.4	2.0	3.2
Employment contract	14.2	1.0	5.6	92.6	2.3	4.2	2.2	10.9
Business trip	2.3	0.1	1.0	0.1	76.5	0.6	0.4	1.7
Self-Employment	15.2	0.8	7.2	0.2	1.8	71.0	3.2	10.2
Family purpose	11.9	2.1	7.0	0.3	1.4	1.9	82.0	1.4
Other	2.5	0.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	51.6

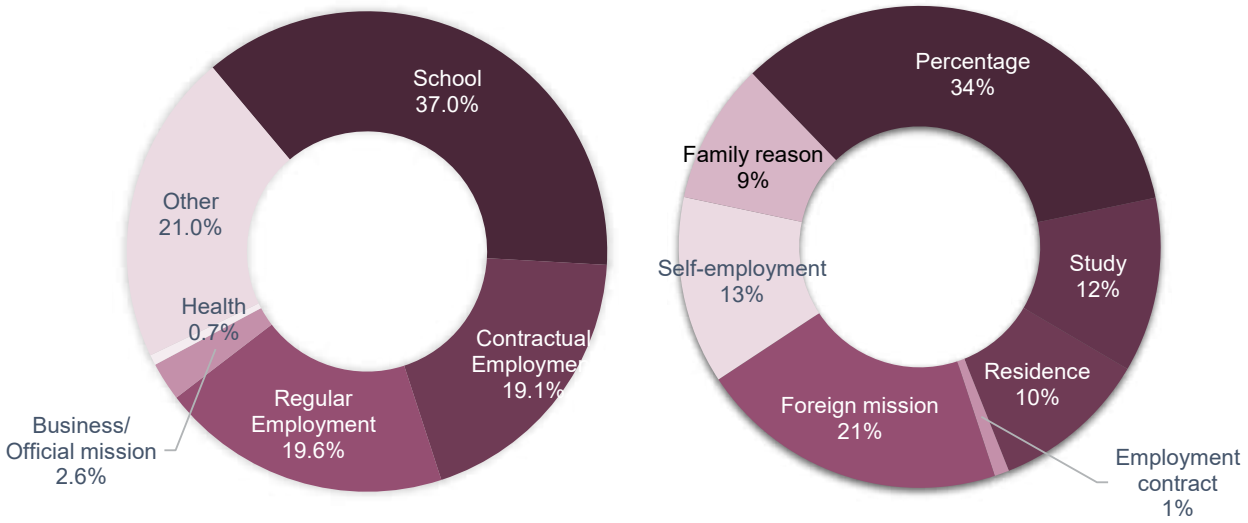
According to the census, 34.2 percent of the total population is studying, 32.0 percent is self-employed (20.6 percent is self-employed, 10.4 percent is working under an employment contract, 1.0 percent is on a mission), 12.6 percent is living for family reasons, and 11.7 percent is settling and the remaining 9.5 percent left the country for other purposes. (Table 11.6).

According to the country of residence, India, Russia, China, Japan, Australia, Germany and Ireland have the largest number of students (35.1 percent of the total number of students), and Kazakhstan, Poland, the United Kingdom and the United States have the largest number of permanent or temporary residing citizens (54.8 percent of the total number of residing purpose), the largest number of people going to Korea, the Czech Republic and Hungary for employment (71.3 percent of total employment), the largest number of people going to Korea, the Czech Republic, Sweden, Turkey, Switzerland and Poland for self-employment (62.2 percent of all self-employed) (Table 11.6).

TABLE 11.6. MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD BY RESIDENCE PURPOSE AT TIME OF THE CENSUS AND PERCENTAGE, 2020

Country of residence	Number	Percent	Study	Residence	Employment contract	Foreign mission	Self-employment	Family reason	Others
TOTAL	**122 301**	**100.0**	**34.2**	**11.7**	**10.4**	**1.0**	**20.6**	**12.6**	**9.5**
South Korea	39 982	100.0	27.7	4.6	19.4	0.6	29.7	8.1	9.9
USA	19 170	100.0	37.0	17.2	3.6	0.8	15.4	15.0	11.0
Japan	8 772	100.0	49.1	8.1	8.6	1.5	13.8	11.7	7.2
Kazakhstan	7 218	100.0	21.5	40.2	2.8	0.2	9.8	17.9	7.6
Czech	5 997	100.0	19.6	10.7	19.8	1.0	25.1	15.9	7.9
Australia	5 538	100.0	42.5	11.6	3.3	0.6	13.8	14.4	13.8
China	5 146	100.0	62.0	5.5	4.7	1.2	11.5	8.9	6.2
Germany	3 972	100.0	41.6	15.4	4.0	0.7	14.2	14.8	9.3
Sweden	3 951	100.0	24.0	15.2	7.6	0.9	24.7	20.8	6.8
France	3 102	100.0	27.2	14.9	4.4	0.8	18.5	22.5	11.7
Russia	2 814	100.0	63.4	7.1	2.7	1.8	9.4	10.2	5.4
Turkey	2 716	100.0	32.3	6.9	10.7	0.9	31.8	10.4	7.0
Austria	1 676	100.0	36.4	11.8	4.7	0.6	17.8	16.3	12.4
Switzerland	1 469	100.0	31.3	14.0	5.7	1.9	21.9	14.9	10.3
England	1 466	100.0	33.1	19.2	2.9	0.5	15.1	18.1	11.1
Hungary	1 341	100.0	33.9	10.8	15.1	1.2	19.6	11.8	7.6
Canada	1 283	100.0	35.1	16.5	4.4	1.8	14.4	16.2	11.6
India	744	100.0	82.5	2.8	1.4	0.8	3.6	6.9	2.0
Poland	654	100.0	29.5	20.3	6.1	2.3	20.7	13.0	8.1
Ireland	643	100.0	40.3	14.8	3.0	0.9	16.9	15.7	8.4
Other	4 647	100.0	30.9	14.5	6.3	5.4	16.4	15.3	11.2

FIGURE 11.5. MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD BY RESIDENCE PURPOSE AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS AND PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



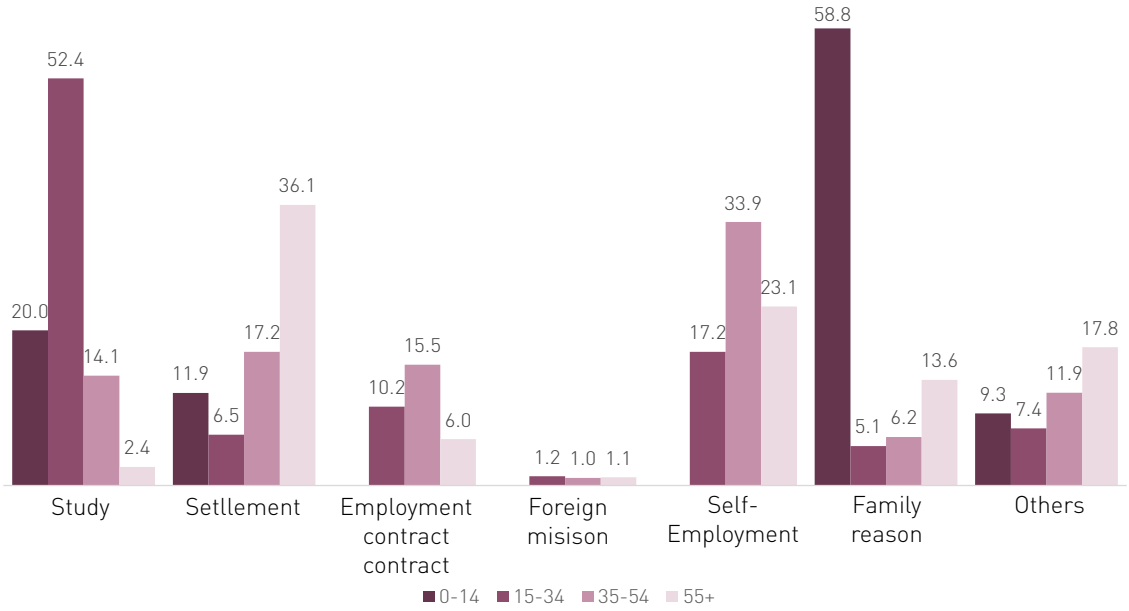
Compared to the 2010 census, the percentage of people working abroad decreased by 8.7 percentage points, the percentage of people working for study purposes decreased by 2.8 percentage points, and the percentage of people working on business trips decreased by 1.6 percentage points (Figure 11.5).

TABLE 11.7. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUPS BY RESIDENCE PURPOSES AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS, 2020

Age group	Total	Residency purpose at the time of census						
		Study	Settlement	Employment contract	Mission	Self-Employment	Family reason	Others
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
0-4	2.9	0.7	2.9	-	-	-	15.8	3.0
5-9	5.1	2.8	5.1	-	-	-	25.3	4.0
10-14	4.7	3.9	4.9	-	-	-	18.2	5.4
15-19	5.9	11.0	3.8	1.3	0.4	0.9	7.7	4.8
20-24	13.1	27.2	4.4	8.4	11.4	5.7	2.8	8.4
25-29	16.3	24.1	8.8	18.5	31.2	15.2	4.3	11.9
30-34	16.2	16.7	11.8	22.0	20.6	21.3	6.1	15.2
35-39	11.6	8.8	10.4	15.8	10.5	18.1	5.2	13.1
40-44	9.1	2.8	12.9	15.6	10.6	15.5	4.8	11.4
45-49	7.2	1.2	12.8	12.3	7.3	12.3	3.6	9.8
50-54	4.2	0.5	10.9	4.0	3.9	6.9	2.3	6.1
55-59	2.2	0.2	6.2	1.5	3.1	2.9	1.7	3.9
60-64	0.9	0.1	2.8	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.8
65-69	0.3	-	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7
70+	0.3	-	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.5

In terms of age group, 79.0 percent of those residing abroad for study are aged 15-34. 52.8 percent of the self-employed are aged 35-54.

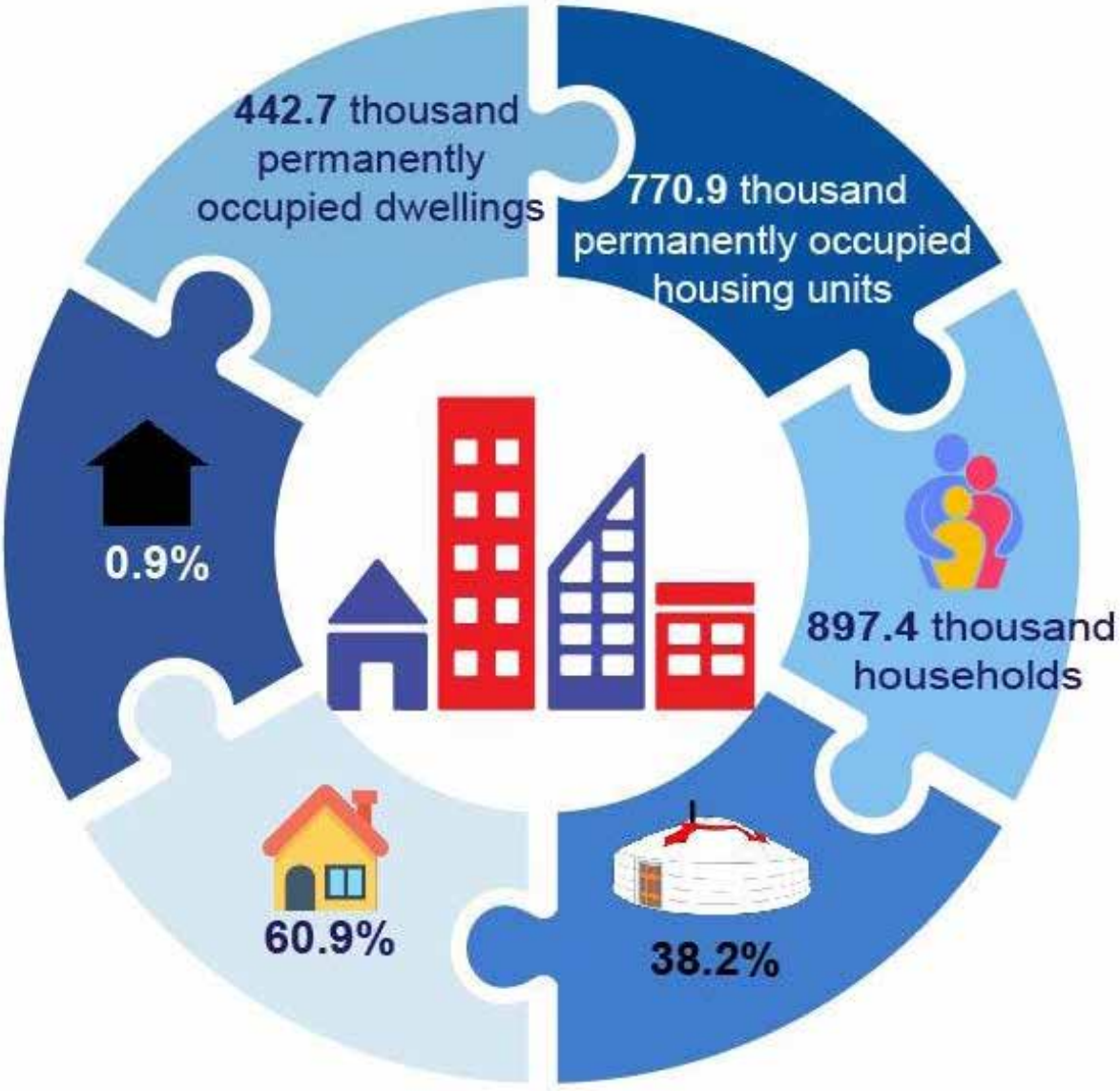
FIGURE 11.6. MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD BY AGE GROUPS, RESIDENCE PURPOSE AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS AND PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



At the time of the census, 33.9 percent of the population aged 35-54 were self-employed and 52.4 percent were studying. However, the majority of the population under the age of 15 or 58.8 percent live abroad for family reasons, and 36.1 percent of the population aged 55 and above reside for the settlement purpose.

12
CHAPTER

HOUSEHOLD HOUSING CONDITION AND TYPES



Housing is the primary necessity of human life and a basic need for healthy, comfortable and safe living. Every country designs a housing policy and a comfortable living environment for population.

Mongolian population and housing census used a number of different methods to measure indicators for housing and infrastructure accessibility. The first ever census on the state buildings and cooperatives was conducted in year of 1969. However, the 2000 and 2010 population and housing censuses did not include census of the housing stock particularly, but captured all type of housing suitable for living, ownership and ownership type, and the infrastructure availability.

This time, the population and housing census 2020 collected data on housing types and conditions, and the Dwelling census was conducted nationwide in 2019 aimed at collecting data on the type of housing and its conditions, as well as information on all types of housing suitable for living, its ageing, wall and roofing materials, and infrastructure.

Seasonal dwellings regardless of the settlement areas were pre-registered, and data on the main dwellings suitable for living was collected through the census, which included the following housing types:

1. All types of ger
2. Detached house
3. Comfortable private house
4. Apartment building
5. Public accommodation

In addition, all dwellings included in the Population and Housing Census were captured to determine whether they are occupied permenantly by residents, if so detailed data was collected on the aging of the dwellings, walls, floors, roofing materials, and infrastructure.

However, data on the housing conditions of households in the Population and Housing Census 2020 was collected from the both population and household database and traditional data collection method. The household was first asked about their housing type, and then the living conditions of the housing were determined. At the time of the census, household housings were generally classified as gers, houses, or other dwellings (non-residential) for the living.

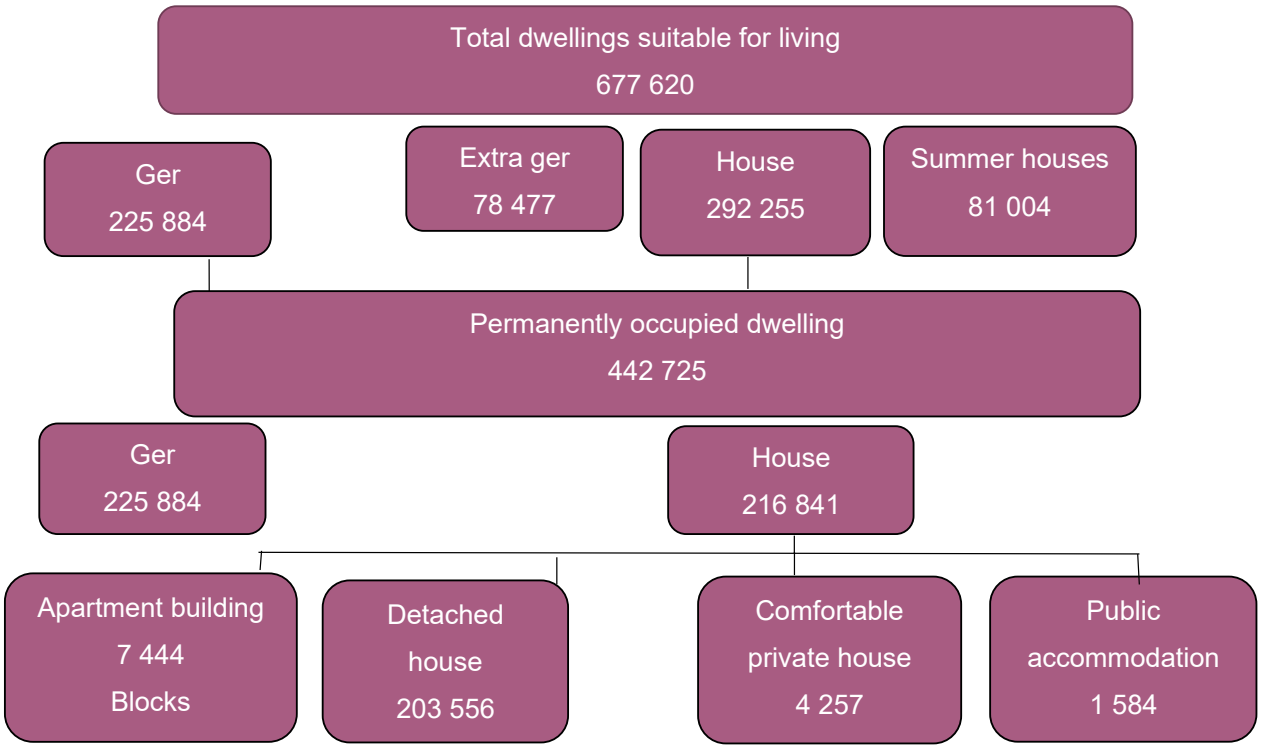
One of the highlights of the combined use of Population and Housing Census data is that more than one household can live in a single dwelling, which may exceed the number of dwellings. Therefore, building blocks used for service, rented or vacant for a certain reason are excluded from the total the number of blocks and/or households in the apartment building because the data on the apartment buildings were collected from the Housing and Public Utilities Authority and Association of Apartment/House owners. The number of building blocks in the apartment building may differ from the number of households living in the apartment building.

HOUSING TYPES

According to the housing census, there were 304,361 gers (44.9 percent) and 373,259 houses and buildings (55.1 percent) out of a total of 677,620 dwellings, of which 74.2 percent were main gers and 25.8 percent were extra gers. 78.3 percent of the house and buildings are main dwelling (74.2 percent of which are permanent dwellings) and 21.7 percent are summer houses.

The census was conducted by collecting detailed data on the number of dwellings in which people live permanently. However, details of housing, such as unoccupied houses, extra gers, and summer houses, were not collected. Therefore, this chapter presents the detailed results of 770,868 dwellings, including 442,725 permanent gers, houses and buildings, and blocks within apartment buildings.

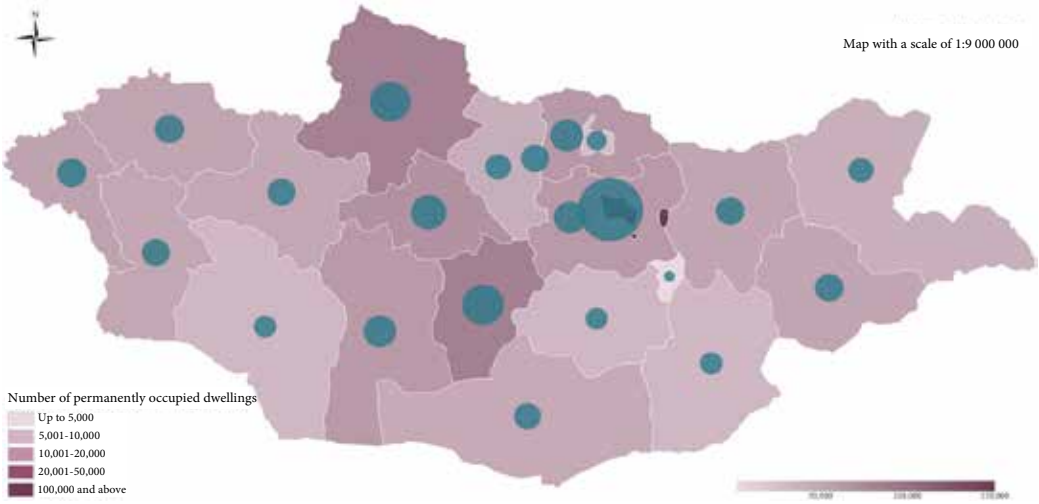
FIGURE 12.1. TOTAL DWELLINGS AND NUMBER AND TYPES OF PERMANENTLY OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, 2020



In terms of permanently occupied dwelling, 51.0 percent are gers, 46.0 percent are detached houses, 1.7 percent are apartment buildings, and 0.9 percent are comfortable private houses and 0.4 percent are public accommodations. There are 335,587 housing unit in 7,444 apartment building.

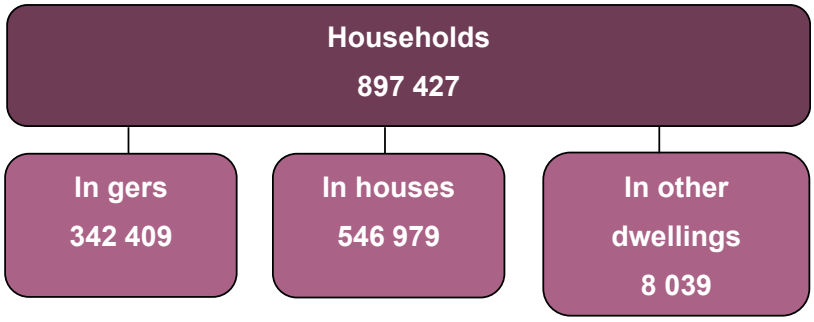
Nationwide, 32.0 percent of permanent dwellings were located in Ulaanbaatar, 25.0 percent in the Khangai region, 18.1 percent in the Central region, 15.5 percent in the Western region, and 9.4 percent in the Eastern region. Uvurkhangai (5.3 percent), Khuvsgul (5.2 percent), Arkhangai (4.4 percent) and Selenge (4.0 percent) have the highest rates with the total number of population living in permanent dwellings.

FIGURE 12.2. NUMBER OF PERMANENTLY OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2019



In the coming sections, the housing census data on gers and houses/buildings permanently occupied by population is interpreted by aligning it with data pm housing conditions of all households counted in the Population and Housing Census. The data about the house and the traditional dwelling of the Mongolians - ger - are considered separately.

FIGURE 12.3. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY DWELLING TYPES, 2020



According to the Population and Housing Census, 38.2 percent of all households live in traditional gers, 60.9 percent in houses, and 0.9 percent in other types of dwellings. The share of households living in gers decreased by 7.0 percentage points compared to the previous census, while the share of households living in houses increased by 7.3 percentage points.

TABLE 12.1. NUMBER OF DWELLING AND HOUSEHOLDS, BY DWELLING TYPES, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2020

	Permanently occupied dwelling			Number of households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	**770.9**	**562.6**	**208.3**	**897.4**	**606.3**	**291.1**
Ger	225.9	98.6	127.3	342.4	149.9	192.5
Houses	545.0	464.0	81.0	547.0	451.6	95.3
Other dwelling	-	-	-	8.0	4.8	3.3

** Housing units inside the apartment buildings.*

A total of 897.4 thousand households live in 770.9 thousand dwellings in Mongolia. The ratio of the number of households living to the number of permanent dwellings is similar in urban areas, while the ratio of households in rural areas is higher. This shows that many families live together in the same dwelling in the the rural areas.

The dwelling types for households in urban and rural areas are quite different. In urban areas, 74.5 percent of all households live in houses and 24.7 percent in gers. Compared to the previous census, the share of households living in gers decreased by 8.0 percentage points, while the share of households living in houses increased by 8.6 percentage points. This is due to the increase in housing policies and programs in large cities in the recent years. 66.1 percent of rural households live in gers, a decrease of 4.8 percentage points from the previous census, while a percentage of households living in houses increased by 4.2 percentage points. In general, the difference in the proportion of households living in gers and houses in urban and rural areas tends to decrease between the censuses, and the housing gap between households tends to narrow. The increase in the number of households living in houses in urban and rural areas indicates that the number of people living in comfortable private houses has increased, as well as the number of people building their own houses, thus the housing policy has had some effect.

The number of households living in apartment buildings is 29.4 percent of the total households, which is, increased by 8.1 percentage points since 2010 or increased by 112.0 thousand in the last 10 years. In addition, the share of households living in detached houses increased by 0.5 percentage points compared to 2010, and the percentage of households living in comfortale houses increased by 0.2 percentage points, indicating that the citizens prefer to live in their own built houses.

TABLE 12.2. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY DWELLING TYPES, 2010, 2020

Dwelling type	2010		2020	
	thous. households	Percentage	thous. households	Percentage
TOTAL	**713.8**	**100.0**	**897.4**	**100.0**
Ger	322.8	45.2	342.4	38.2
House	382.8	53.6	547.0	60.9
Apartment buildings	152.3	21.3	264.3	29.4
Comfortable private house	3.8	0.5	6.5	0.7
Detached house	209.9	29.4	267.9	29.9
Public accommodation	16.7	2.3	8.3	0.9
Other dwelling	0.1	1.1	8.0	0.9

In terms of households in ger area, 58.6 percent of soum-level households and 20.1 percent of rural households live in houses. This is a significant increase of 5.2-11.7 percentage points from 2010, which is indicates an increase in rural households, especially soum center households.

TABLE 12.3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DWELLING TYPES, BY LOCATION, 2010, 2020

Housing types	Total	Location				
		Capital	Aimags center	Village	Soum center	Rural
		2010				
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Ger	45.2	28.9	39.4	36.7	52.0	84.7
House	53.6	69.7	59.1	62.3	46.9	14.9
Other dwelling	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.4
		2020				
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Ger	38.2	22.2	29.9	32.3	39.6	79.1
House	60.9	77.3	68.8	65.9	58.6	20.1
Other dwelling	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.8	1.8	0.8

HOUSEHOLD HOUSING OWNERSHIP

Household housing ownership is classified into three levels: private housing, business entities, and state-owned.

TABLE 12.4. PERCENTAGE DITRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY HOUSEHOLD NUMBER, TYPES OF OWNERSHIP, 2010, 2020

Housing types	Total		Types of ownership		
	thous. households	Percentage	Private	Business entities	State-owned
		2010			
TOTAL	**713.8**	**100.0**	**96.2**	**2.2**	**1.6**
Ger	322.8	100.0	99.2	0.4	0.4
House	382.8	100.0	94.7	2.9	2.5
Other dwelling	8.2	100.0	48.6	39.8	11.6
		2020			
TOTAL	**897.4**	**100.0**	**98.5**	**0.8**	**0.7**
Ger	342.4	100.0	99.1	0.8	0.1
House	547	100.0	98.3	0.7	1.0
Other dwelling	8.0	100.0	95.8	1.9	2.3

98.5 percent of all households live in private housing and 1.5 percent in business entities and state-owned housing. Compared to 2010, the percentage of households living in their own private housing increased by 2.3 percentage points. Almost all households living in gers live in privately owned gers. However, 1.0 percent of households living in houses live in state-owned apartments, which is a decrease of 1.5 percentage points compared to the previous census

TABLE 12.5. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER, TYPES OF HOUSING OWNERSHIP AND RURAL AND URBAN AREAS, 2010, 2020

Types of housing ownership	Total		Urban		Rural	
	thous. households	Percentage	thous. households	Percentage	thous. households	Percentage
			2010			
TOTAL	**713.8**	**100.0**	**479.5**	**100.0**	**234.3**	**100.0**
Own	619.0	86.7	401.1	83.7	217.9	93.1
Rental housing	45.0	6.3	40.9	8.5	4.1	1.7
Non-rental housing	43.5	6.1	33.0	6.9	10.6	4.5
Other	6.3	0.9	4.5	0.9	1.7	0.7
			2020			
TOTAL	**897.4**	**100.0**	**606.3**	**100.0**	**291.1**	**100.0**
Own	822.6	91.6	547.0	90.2	275.6	94.7
Rental housing	32.8	3.7	28.3	4.7	4.5	1.6
Non-rental housing	39.5	4.4	28.9	4.8	10.6	3.6
Other	2.5	0.3	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.1

Household ownership is an indicator of what percentage of households and the population owns their own housing. Looking at the ownership of housing, a number of issues become clear. Nationwide, 8.4 percent or 74.8 thousand households do not have their own housing. Of these, 59.3 thousand are urban households. In rural areas, this indicator is relatively low, mainly due to the fact that it is possible to meet the housing needs by building new gers and houses.

HOUSEHOLD ELECTRECITY SUPPLY

According to the Population and Housing Census 2020, 99.5 percent of all households, 98.7 percent of households living in gers, and 99.9 percent of households living in houses are connected to the electricity transmission line. 88.9 percent of households connected to renewable energy live in gers, and 97.1 percent of them live in rural areas.

TABLE 12.6. PERCENTAGE DITRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER, BY DWELLING TYPES, ENERGY SOURCE, AND URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2020

ELECTRICITY TYPE	Total		Urban		Rural	
	thous. households	Percentage	thous. households	Percentage	thous. households	Percentage
TOTAL	**889.4**	**100.0**	**601.5**	**100.0**	**287.9**	**100.0**
Centralized system	725.5	81.6	594.5	98.8	131.0	45.5
Diesel station	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
Renewable energy	151.2	17.0	4.6	0.8	146.6	50.9
Power generator	7.6	0.8	1.0	0.2	6.6	2.3
No electricity	4.7	0.5	1.3	0.2	3.4	1.2
GER	**342.4**	**100.0**	**149.9**	**100.0**	**192.5**	**100.0**
Centralized system	196.7	57.4	144.1	96.2	52.6	27.3
Diesel station	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Renewable energy	134.4	39.2	3.9	2.6	130.5	67.8
Power generator	6.8	2.0	0.8	0.5	6.0	3.1
No electricity	4.4	1.3	1.0	0.7	3.4	1.7
HOUSE	**547.0**	**100.0**	**451.6**	**100.0**	**95.4**	**100.0**
Centralized system	528.8	96.7	450.4	99.7	78.4	82.3
Diesel station	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Renewable energy	16.8	3.1	0.7	0.2	16.1	16.9
Power generator	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6
No electricity	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1

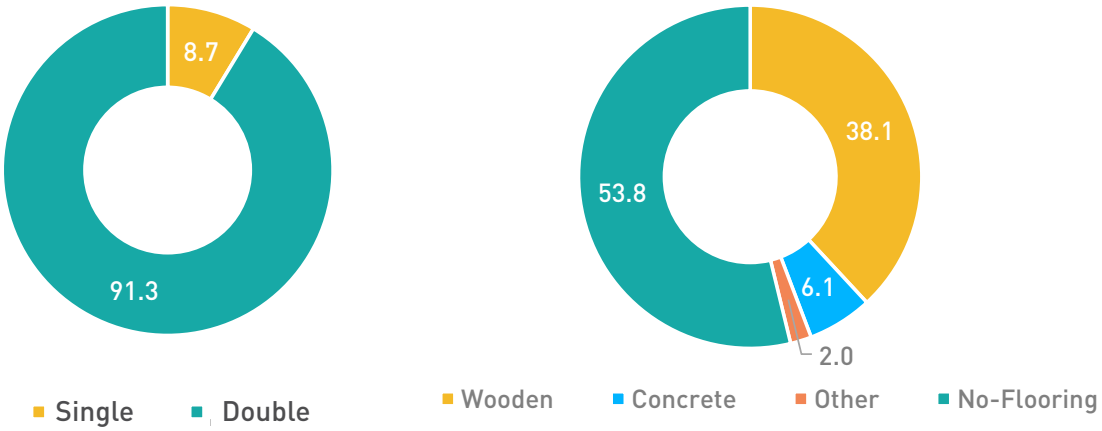
Nationwide, 4.7 thousand households are without electricity. This is 4.9 times less than in the previous census. 93.5 percent of all households without electricity live in gers, and 76.8 percent of them live in rural areas

GER HOUSING AND GER LIVING CONDITIONS

In Mongolia, 342.4 thousand households are living in 225.8 thousand traditional gers, which is 38.2 percent of the total number of households which indicates a decrease of 7.0 percentage points since 2010.

The housing census captured the roof, rafters, and floor materials of the ger housings in which people live. 91.3 percent of permanent gers have double rafters in winter and 8.7 percent have single rafters. Nationwide, 53.8 percent of gers have no floor, 38.1 percent have wooden floors, 6.1 percent have cement floors, and 2.0 percent have other types of flooring.

FIGURE 12.4. ROOF, RAFTER AND FLOOR MATERIAL OF GER, BY PERCENTAGE, 2019



According to the census, 68.7 percent of all households living in gers live in 5-walled gers and 11.3 percent in 6-walled gers. However, it is important to Explanation that ger sizes vary from region to region, depending on the number of wall heads and the size of the joints, depending on the province, local and ethnic group traditions.

69.3-69.9 percent of households living in five-walled gers are households with more than 3 members, which shows that five-walled gers are the most common type of housing in the country.

TABLE 12.7. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS IN GER AND GER WALLS BY PERCENTAGE 2010, 2020

Number of members	Total		Below 5		5		6		Above 6	
	thous. households	%	thous. households	%	thous. households	%	thous. households	%	thous. households	%
					2010					
TOTAL	**322.8**	**100.0**	**82.0**	**25.4**	**181.7**	**56.3**	**50.8**	**15.7**	**8.3**	**2.6**
1-2	88.0	100.0	31.3	35.6	44.8	51.0	10.5	11.9	1.4	1.5
3-4	150.4	100.0	35.2	23.4	87.8	58.4	23.7	15.7	3.7	2.5
5-6	71.6	100.0	13.3	18.5	41.6	58.2	14.1	19.6	2.6	3.7
7+	12.8	100.0	2.3	17.5	7.4	58.0	2.6	20.5	0.5	4.0
					2020					
TOTAL	**342.4**	**100.0**	**60.9**	**17.8**	**235.2**	**68.7**	**38.5**	**11.3**	**7.8**	**2.2**
1-2	118.4	100.0	27.6	23.3	79.1	66.8	9.9	8.3	1.8	1.6
3-4	124.4	100.0	20.0	16.1	87.0	69.9	14.3	11.5	3.1	2.5
5-6	81.7	100.0	11.2	13.6	56.6	69.3	11.6	14.2	2.3	2.9
7+	17.9	100.0	2.2	12.1	12.5	69.8	2.7	15.2	0.5	2.9

The household was asked about the living conditions of the ger, such as toilets, solid waste, waste and sewage disposal, and the results are compiled as below.

TABLE 12.8. SOME INDICATORS FOR GER LIVING CONDITIONS, BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS AND PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Conditions	2010			2020		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
LATRINE TYPE	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Improved pit latrine	-	-	-	1.5	2.2	0.9
Pit latrine	-	-	-	77.4	96.8	62.3
Bio latrine	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1
No designated area	25.8	4.7	45.7	21.0	0.8	36.8
LATRINE	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Shared use	58.7	61.3	54.3	30.3	33.1	27.3
No sharing	41.3	38.7	45.7	69.7	66.9	72.7
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
By service organization	43.0	80.1	7.9	45.5	90.5	10.4
Approved point	21.9	10.0	33.2	15.4	5.3	23.2
Burning	-	-	-	3.3	0.2	5.7
Burying	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.6
No designated area	35.1	9.9	58.9	35.5	4.0	60.1
WASTE DISPOSAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Borehole	56.5	81.7	32.6	53.7	85.2	29.2
Open area	43.5	18.3	67.4	46.3	14.8	70.8

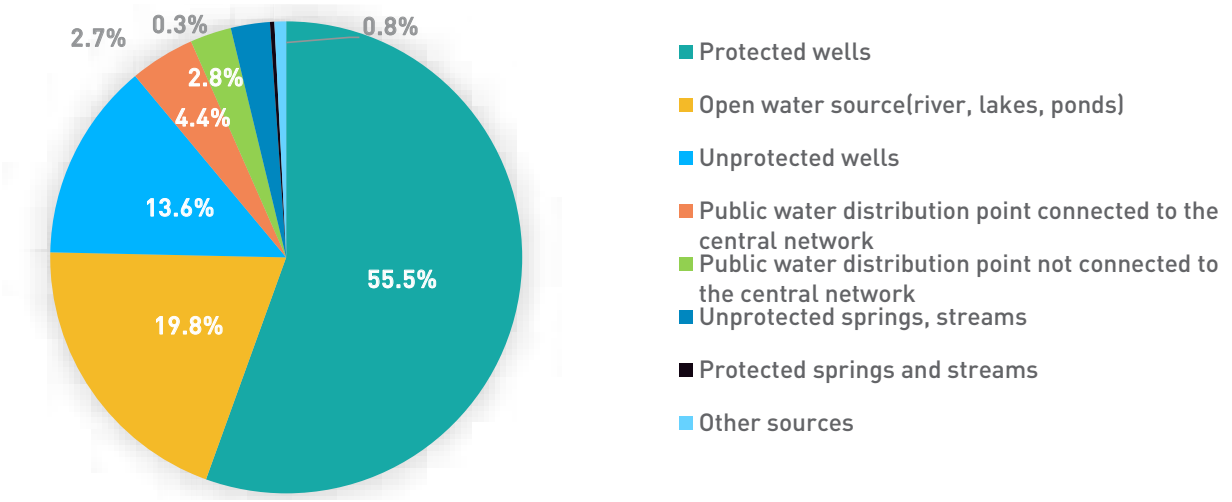
Households without a fixed toilet account for 21.0 percent of the total households, a decrease of 4.8 percentage points compared to the previous census. This figure is 36.8 percent in rural areas. Households without fixed waste disposal sites account for 4.0 percent of all households in the city and 14.8 percent of households with open dumpsites, which is a decrease compared to the previous census, but it has a negative environmental impact for urban residents. A further technical study is needed for a right action to address this issue.

Compared to 2010, the percentage of households living in rural areas without a fixed solid waste disposal site increased by 1.2 percentage points, and the percentage of households with open waste disposal increased by 3.4 percentage points. Therefore, there is a need to pay more attention to soil pollution and hygiene and sanitation of urban and rural areas, and more targeted policies and programs should be designed for tackling this issue in the areas.

A safe drinking water sources include centralized systems, water distribution point connected and unconnected to the central network, protected wells, springs, streams, and bottled water, while unprotected wells, springs, streams, portable water, and improved surface water such as rivers, lakes, etc. not included in the source.

63.5 percent of ger households have access to safe drinking water. However, 36.5 percent use substandard drinking water, of which 19.8 percent use open water sources and 13.4 percent use unprotected hand wells.

FIGURE 12.5. WATER SUPPLY HOUSEHOLD LIVING IN GER BY PERCENTAGE, 2020



NUMBER OF HOUSES, HOUSING CONDITIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS

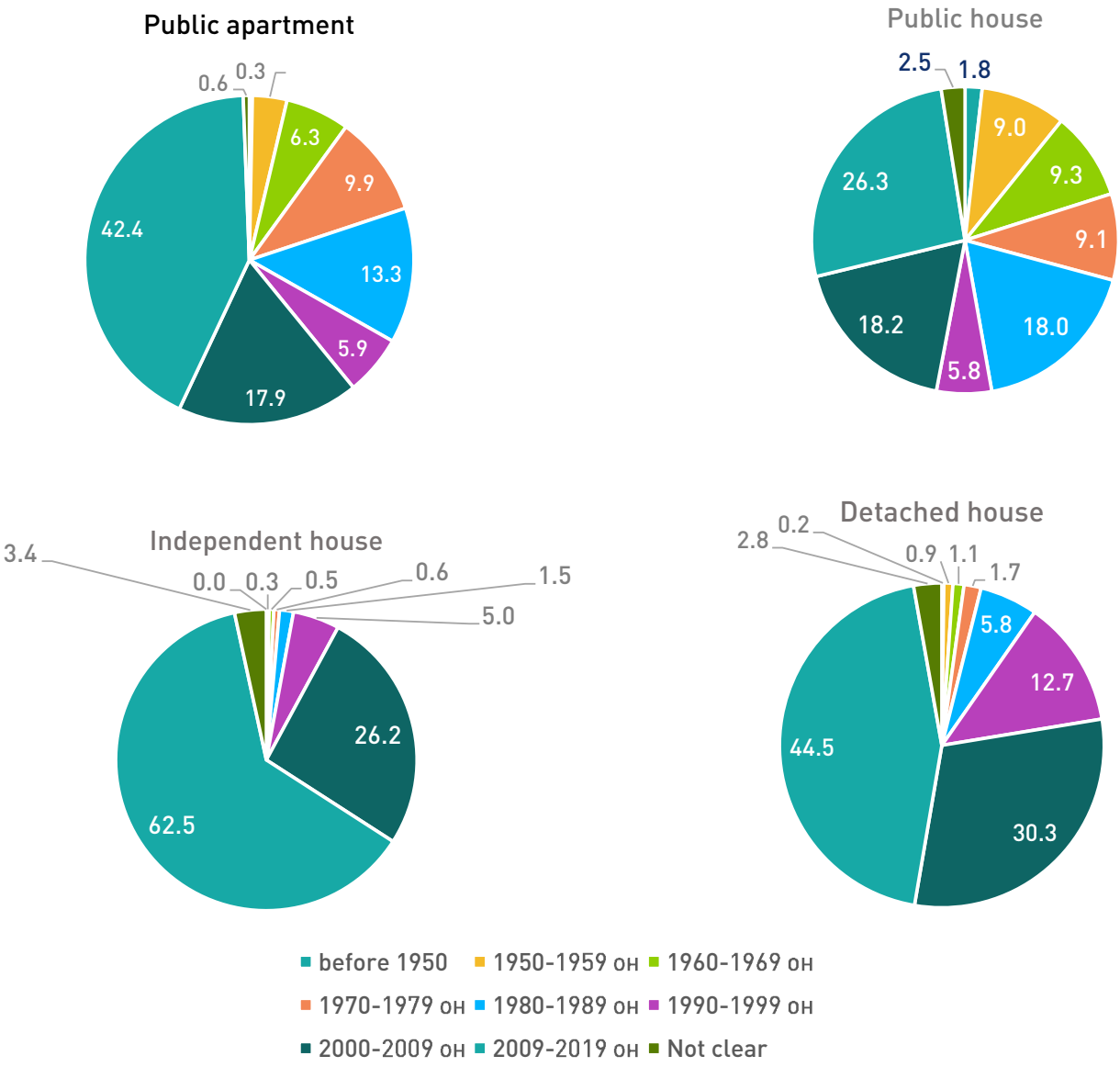
The Housing Census and the Population and Housing Census included the following buildings in the house category, and see Appendix B for the "Definitions Used in the Census" section:

1. Apartment building
   1.1.housing units inside an apartment building
2. Detached house
3. Comfortable private house
4. Public accomodation

In Mongolia, there are in 545.0 thousand Dwellings includes housing units of apartments in 216.8 thousand houses and apartments counted.

A detailed data on the design and operation of these buildings has been collected and the results are compiled as follows.

FIGURE 12.6. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES, BY COMMISIONED YEARS, 2019



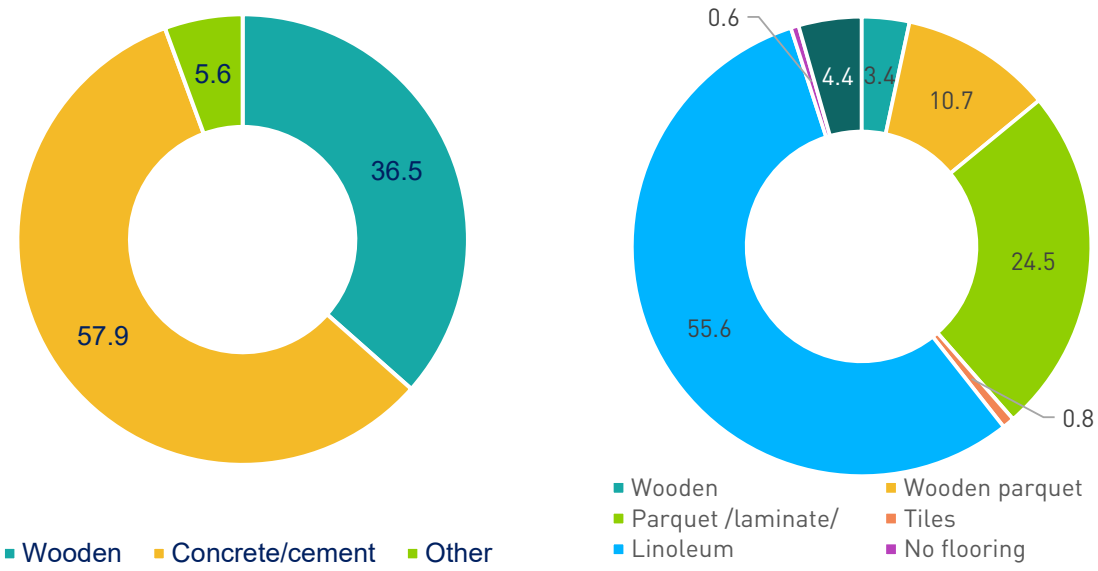
44.7 percent of the total number of houses were commissioned in 2009-2019, 29.7 percent in 2000-2009, and 12.2 percent in 1990-1999, 6.1 percent in 1980-1989, 2.0 percent in 1970-1979, and 2.6 percent prior to 1969 respectively. By type of house, 29.5 percent of apartment buildings were commissioned during the years of major construction period, 1960-1989, and 60.3 percent were commissioned in the last 20 years. 43.0 percent of detached houses were commissioned in 1990-2009 and 44.5 percent in 2009-2019. However, 88.7 percent of comfortable private apartments have been commissioned in the last 20 years, of which 62.5 percent have been commissioned in the last 10 years. Also, the answer that they do not know the year of commissioning of a comfortable private house (3.4 percent) is higher than other apartments, which means that there are many cases of buying and renting apartments.

TABLE 12.9 NUMBER OF HOUSES, BASE WALL MATERIALS, WALL POLISHING MATERIALS, BY DWELLING TYPES, PERCENTAGE, 2019

	Total		Apartment building		Detached house		Comfortable private		Public accomodation	
	thous. housing	%	thous. housing	%	thous. housing	%	thous. housing	%	thous. housing	%
BASIC WALL MATERIAL	**216.8**	**100.0**	**7.4**	**100.0**	**203.6**	**100.0**	**4.3**	**100.0**	**1.6**	**100.0**
Cast reinforced	5.2	2.4	1.9	24.9	3.0	1.5	0.2	5.9	0.1	4.1
Prefabricated reinforced concrete	1.9	0.9	1.3	17.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.9
Block	45.5	21.0	0.8	10.9	43.5	21.4	0.8	19.2	0.4	22.7
Brick	27.8	12.8	2.3	30.6	23.8	11.7	1.3	31.7	0.4	25.4
Wood	127.1	58.6	-	-	125.2	61.5	1.3	29.4	0.6	38.2
Sandwich plate	1.1	0.5	-	-	0.8	0.4	0.2	5.8	0.0	2.1
Mixed	4.3	2.0	0.7	9.6	3.3	1.6	0.2	4.4	0.1	3.3
Others	4.0	1.8	0.5	6.2	3.5	1.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	3.3
WALL POLISHING, EXTERIOR FACADES	**216.8**	**100.0**	**7.4**	**100.0**	**203.6**	**100.0**	**4.3**	**100.0**	**1.6**	**100.0**
Cement plastering	65.7	30.3	3.8	50.9	60.0	29.5	1.2	29.0	0.7	41.9
Wood	22.7	10.5	-	-	22.4	11	0.3	6.0	0.1	8.1
Metal plate	4.3	2.0	0.1	0.7	3.9	1.9	0.3	6.7	0.0	1.1
Plastic plate	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.5	1.9	1.0	0.3	7.6	0.0	0.6
Stone plate	0.7	0.3	0.3	3.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1
Brick	71.1	32.8	1.3	17.9	67.8	33.3	1.4	34	0.5	28.9
Yellow clay	17.3	8.0	0.4	4.9	16.7	8.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	10.9
Tile	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Other	10.9	5.0	0.9	12.1	9.5	4.7	0.5	10.7	0.1	4.9
Non	21.4	9.8	0.5	7.0	20.7	10.1	0.1	3.0	0.1	3.3

Blocks, bricks and wood account for the majority of 92.4 percent of the main building wall materials, while cement plaster and bricks accounted for 63.1 percent of the wall cladding and exterior facade materials. By type of housing, 30.6 percent of the main wall materials of public apartment buildings are bricks, 24.9 percent are cast reinforced concrete, 17.8 percent are precast reinforced concrete, and 50.9 percent of the wall cladding is cement plaster. 61.5 percent of the main wall material of the detached house is wood, 33.3 percent of the finishing material is brick and 29.5 percent is cement plaster.

FIGURE 12.7. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BASIC AND COVERING MATERIALS OF BUILDING FLOOR, 2019



57.9 percent of apartments have concrete / cement floors, 36.5 percent have wooden floors, and 5.6 percent have other types of floors. 55.6 percent used linoleum, 24.5 percent compressed parquet, 10.7 percent wood, 8.6 percent wood, tiles and other materials for flooring. However, 0.6 percent of apartments have no floor covering.

TABLE 12.10. ROOFING MATERIALS, BY PERCENTAGE , 2019

Roof material	Total	Detached house, comfortable house	Apartment
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Iron	81.5	83.8	23.1
Clay	5.3	5.4	2.7
Cipher	4.8	4.8	5.9
Soft roofing	0.3	0.2	2.0
Black paper	6.3	4.2	60.2
Others	1.8	1.6	6.1

Metal (83.8 percent) was used for roofing of non-apartment buildings, while construction black paper (60.2 percent) was used for roofing of apartment buildings.

HOUSING CONDITIONS FOR HOUSEHOLD LIVING IN THE HOUSE

In Mongolia, 547.0 thousand households counted in 545.0 thousand dwellings, including 216.8 thousand blocks of apartment building. The number of households living in houses increased by 7.3 percentage points compared to the previous census.

TABLE 12.11. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN HOUSES BY FAMILY MEMBERS AND SIZE OF LIVING AREA, 2010, 2020

Number of members	Total		House size (square meter)					
			Until 20		21-40		Over 40	
	thous. households	Percentage	thous. households	Percentage	thous. households	Percentage	thous. households	Percentage
				2010				
TOTAL	**378.2**	**100.0**	**50.4**	**13.3**	**151.3**	**40.0**	**176.5**	**46.7**
1-2	95.0	100.0	19.1	20.1	39.7	41.8	36.2	38.1
3-4	180.6	100.0	22.7	12.5	72.6	40.2	85.3	47.3
5-6	82.8	100.0	7.2	8.7	31.4	37.9	44.2	53.4
7+	19.8	100.0	1.5	7.5	7.4	37.6	10.9	54.9
				2020				
TOTAL	**546.6**	**100.0**	**46.4**	**8.5**	**133.1**	**24.4**	**367.1**	**67.1**
1-2	160.6	100.0	16.5	10.2	42.8	26.6	101.3	63.1
3-4	213.2	100.0	17.3	8.1	50.9	23.9	145.0	68.0
5-6	132.2	100.0	9.8	7.4	29.9	22.6	92.6	70.0
7+	40.6	100.0	2.8	7.1	9.6	23.6	28.2	69.4

24.4 percent of households living in houses live in dwellings of 21-40 square meters, which is 15.6 percentage points less than in the previous census. However, the share of households living in houses with more than 40 square meters has reached 67.1 percent, an increase of 2.1 times from the previous census, which can be considered as an improvement in housing capacity. One indication of this is that 69.4 percent of households with 7 or more members live in dwellings of more than 40 square meters. Comparing the number of rooms and the number of households, it is clear that the housing capacity has increased.

TABLE 12.12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, MEMBERS LIVING IN THE HOUSE, NUMBER OF ROOMS, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Number of family members	Total	Number of rooms					
		1	2	3	4	5-7	8+
				2010			
TOTAL	**100.0**	**33.6**	**39.5**	**18.9**	**5.5**	**2.1**	**0.4**
1-2	100.0	43.5	37.0	14.5	3.5	1.2	0.3
3-4	100.0	32.8	40.8	18.9	5.2	1.9	0.4
5-6	100.0	26.5	40.0	22.4	7.5	3.0	0.6
7+	100.0	23.5	38.4	24.9	8.5	3.9	0.8
				2020			
TOTAL	**100.0**	**28.6**	**43.5**	**20.4**	**5.3**	**1.9**	**0.2**
1-2	100.0	37.6	41.3	15.8	3.8	1.3	0.1
3-4	100.0	28.6	45.7	19.2	4.6	1.7	0.2
5-6	100.0	24.0	42.8	23.8	6.8	2.4	0.3
7+	100.0	23.4	40.9	25.1	7.2	2.9	0.4

According to the census, 72.1 percent of all households living in houses live in 1-2-room dwellings, which is a decrease of 1.0 percentage points from 2010. Compared to the previous census, 74.3 percent of households with 3-4 members live in 1-2 room dwellings, and 64.3 percent of households with 7 or more members live in 1-2 room dwellings, increased by 2.4 percentage points compared to the census period.

HOUSING UTILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE AVAILABILTY

The tables below summarize the results for the household utilities infrastructure, such as heating, water supply, baths, and showers.

49.6 percent of all households living in houses are connected to the central heating system, which is an increase of 5.7 percentage points compared to the previous census. The share of households living in houses with the central heating increased by 5.9 percentage points in urban areas and 5.0 percentage points in rural areas, respectively, due to a sharp increase in the number of households living in apartment buildings.

TABLE 12.13. HOUSEHOLD HEATING TYPES BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, PERCENTAGE 2010, 2020

Heating type	2010			2020		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Centralized system	43.9	51.6	7.2	49.6	57.5	12.2
Low pressure furnace	5.3	5.6	3.6	7.1	7.3	6.2
Electric heater	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.0	2.3	0.6
Normal stove heating	50.2	42.1	88.7	41.3	32.9	81.0
Geothermal heating	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Combustible gas	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0

The share of households living in houses with hot and cold water is 45.9 percent, which is an increase of 7.3 percentage points compared to the previous census. This figure is 53.8 percent in urban areas and 8.6 percent in rural areas. 49.4 percent or 270.4 thousand households living in houses use portable water, including 187.3 thousand households in the city. The percentage of households living in houses and using portable water decreased by 7.4 percentage points from the previous census, including 7.5 percentage points in urban areas and 6.6 percentage points in rural areas.

TABLE 12.14. TYPES OF WATER SUPPLY FOR HOUSEHOLD LIVING IN HOUSE, BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2010, 2020

Water supply	2010			2020		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Centralized water supply	42.8	50.6	5.9	49.1	57.1	10.8
Hot and cold water	38.4	45.8	3.5	45.2	53.0	8.1
Only cold water	4.4	4.8	2.4	3.9	4.1	2.8
Independent system	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.5	1.4	2.0
How and cold water	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.5
Only cold water	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	1.4
Portable	56.8	49.0	93.8	49.4	41.5	87.2

One of the main indicators of living conditions of house is a bath and a shower. This indicator serves a base for identifying the hygiene and sanitary conditions of the population and accessibility of hygine and sanitation facilities, and for developing such policies and programs.

According to the Population and Housing Census 2010, the question for baths and showers was divided into three categories: with baths and showers, public use of baths and shower, without baths and showers, while the census 2020 categorized them into two categories: with baths and showers or without baths and showers and it was asked to clarify if the baths and showers are for public use.

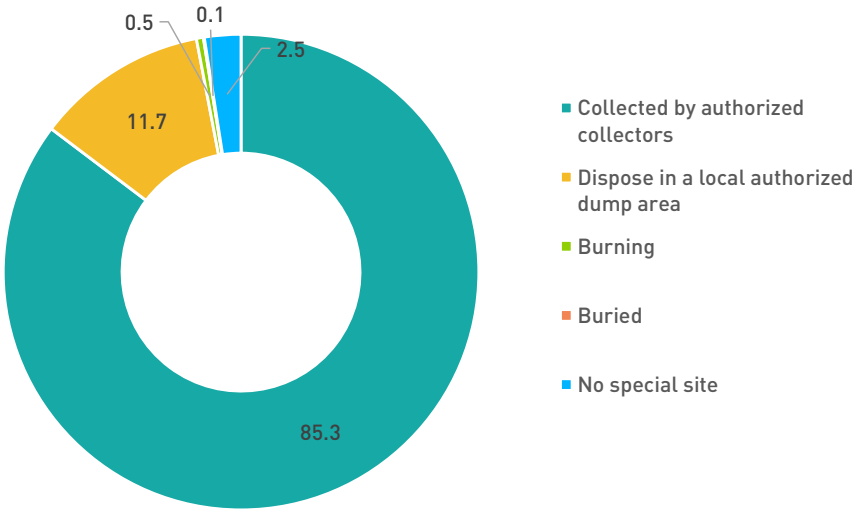
TABLE 12.15. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SOME INDICATORS OF HOUSEHOLD CONDITIONS, BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2010, 2020

	2010			2020		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
LATRINE TYPES	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Centralized system	-	-	-	49.7	58.0	10.5
Borehole disposal latrine	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1
Borehole disposal pit latrine	-	-	-	0.5	0.3	1.1
Improved pit latrine	-	-	-	0.6	0.5	1.2
Simple pit latrine	-	-	-	47.4	39.9	83.1
Bio latrine	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
No designated area	-	-	-	0.6	0.1	3.1
TOILETRY	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Shared usage	31.0	30.5	33.3	13.6	12.7	17.5
Non sharing	66.9	69.0	57.0	86.4	87.3	82.5
No designated area	2.1	0.5	9.7			
BATHTUBS and SHOWERS*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
With bathtub and shower	**40.6**	**47.8**	**6.6**	**46.4**	**54.7**	**11.8**
Permanently installed	40	47.1	6.0	45.4	53.7	10.7
Portable	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1
Public usage	**2.2**	**2.5**	**0.5**	**6.5**	**6.4**	**7.7**
Without bathtub and shower	**57.2**	**49.7**	**92.9**	**53.6**	**45.3**	**88.2**

The Population and Housing Census 2010 did not ask for the type of household toilet, so it is not possible to compare the indicators with the census 2020. 49.7 percent of households living in houses have latrines connected to the central system, and 47.4 percent use pit latrines. In urban areas, 58.0 percent have access to centralized latrines, while in rural areas, 83.1 percent use pit latrines. However, 0.6 percent of all households do not have a toilet, which is 1.5 percentage points less than in 2010, but there are 3.3 thousand households without a toilet, which increases the risk of running soil pollution and the spread of infectious diseases.

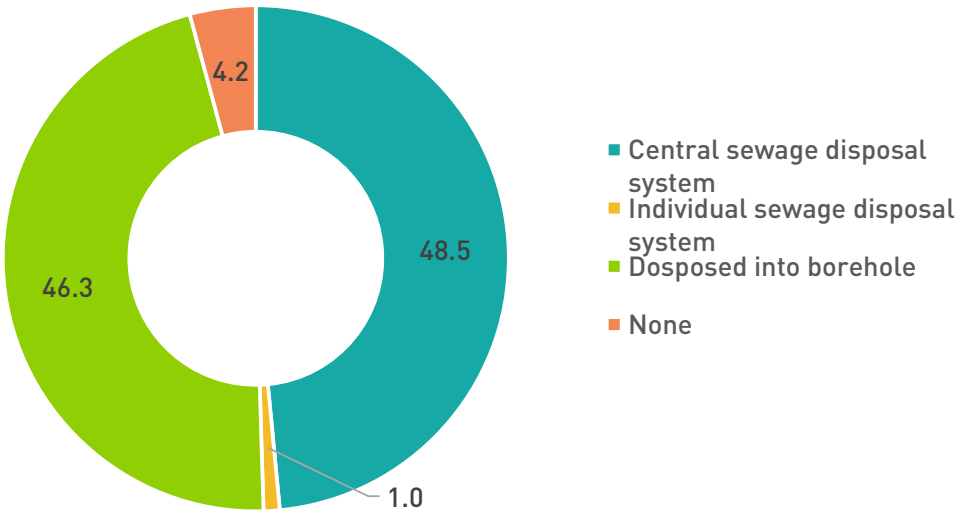
Compared to the previous census, 46.4 percent of all households living in houses have bathtubss and showers, an increase of 5.8 percentage points. This indicator increased by 6.9 percentage points in urban areas and 5.2 percentage points in rural areas. Households living in houses with permanent bathtubs and showers account for 45.4 percent of all households living in houses, while in rural areas this figure is 10.7 percent, which is insufficient. The share of households without bathtubs and showers is 53.6 percent nationwide and 88.2 percent in rural areas.

FIGURE 12.8. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN HOUSE, BY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL, 2020



Separating household solid waste, disposing of it in the designated, disposing of wastewater through a unified drain network, and treating it at a treatment plant have a significant impact on population health, the environment, and soil pollution level. In particular, these indicators provide clear answers to many issues, such as recycling solid waste in large, densely populated centers and settlements, and raising public awareness about waste disposal. 85.3 percent of households living in houses dispose of their waste through service organizations, which is an increase of 8.2 percentage points compared to the previous census. In 2010, 5 percent of households living in houses did not have a solid waste disposal site, but by 2020 it did dropped to 2.5 percent..

FIGURE 12.9. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN HOUSE, 2020



48.5 percent of households living in houses dispose of their liquid waste through a centralized system, 1.0 percent through an independent system, 46.3 percent through boreholes, and the remaining 4.2 percent through open dumping. The high percentage of boreholes is due to the fact that the majority of households live in detached house

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

HISTORY OF MONGOLIAN POPULATION CENSUS

Traditionally, nations used to undertake censuses for the purposes of recruiting citizens for armed force and collecting tax in the past.

Ancient historical records documented that Mongolians used to conduct censuses to enumerate their population in the thirteenth century, but there is no clear proof shows how much territory the census covered in that time, or how many people were counted in which years.

According to the Central Archives of History, population and livestock census was conducted in Akhai Gunii Khoshuu (administrative unit), Tusheet khan aimag (present Baruunburen soum, Selenge aimag), in 1789, followed by a census which covered ten Khoshuus of Tusheet Khan aimag in 1854. Between 1789 and 1919, Mongolia conducted around 80 censuses to enumerate population and livestocks.

During the censuses, population and livestock were counted, simultaneously. Such specific censuses were carried out until.[9]

Around the world, nations have been regularly conducting the current population censuses around 200 years ago with a common plan and compiling and disseminating the result officially.

There were no regular population censuses until twentieth century in Mongolia. The Bogd Khanate of Mongolia first conducted its population census in 1918. The next censuses were conducted in 1935, 1944, 1956, 1963, 1969, 1979, 1989, 2000, 2010, and by-census in 2015 respectively. For the last 4 censuses, housing census was conducted in conjunction with the population census. In 1947 and 1950, census-like exercises were undertaken for collection of data on population.

The population census in 1956, conducted by the Statistics Division of State Planning Commission, used improved methodology and planning.

An independent public administrative organization with the mandate of statistics was formed in 1960 and began conducting the population and housing censuses since1963.

Since then, the National Statistical Office have been using the modern technologies for data processing and compilation and ensured compliance of questionnaires, plans, guidelines and methodologies with the international standards and methodologies.

The censuses in 1969, 1979, and 1989 followed the methodological guidelines developed by the Commission for Mutual Economic Assistance, which were aligned with the UN recommendations.

The Population and Housing Census in 2000 was unique in its own way because it was the first census in the period of transition from a centrally planned economy to market economy. There was an urgent need to change its enumeration methodology, definition, and socio-economic indicators.

The 2000 census was based on the United Nations 'Principles and Recommendations for Conducting Census' and the 2010 census used its updated version, and thus, ensured compliance of the census methodology with the international standards and methodology. Since there was no experience in conducting the by-census in 2015, it was conducted in accordance with the recommendations. The registration-based census result was disseminated by aligning the "Population and Housing data" with other databases of the public administrative organizations. Therefore, Mongolian citizens residing

9 'Demographic history of Mongolia' B. Erdenesuren, Ts. Badrakh. Ulaanbaatar, 2013

abroad for 6 and over months, was enumerated via internet based on the international experience of aligning geographical information system with the by-census result.

LEGAL BASIS FOR POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2020 AND ITS MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

Forming a solid legal basis for the population census is a core guarantee to conduct the census. All the censuses carried out prior to 2010 were governed by the Government resolutions.

The Population and Housing Census 2010, 2020, the by-census 2015 and the housing census 2019 were carried out in accordance with the Law on Population and Housing Census, passed on Jan 3, 2008. The law ensured both legal and economic guarantee for conducting census, and stipulated relationships and accountabilities of multi-stakeholders involved in the census such as the census timeline, methodology, organization in charge of conduct of the census, and roles of administrative units, public organizations and individuals.

The list of legislative acts governing the Population and Housing Census 2020:

Mongolian laws:
- "Law on Statistics", paragraph 1, Article 7;
- "Law on Population and Housing Census";
- "Law on Infringement";

Resolutions of The State Great Khural:
- "Setting date for census", № 76, December 8, 2017;
- "Establishment of State Commission", № 77 December 8, 2017;

Resolutions of State Commission of Population and Housing Census:
- "Operating Procedure for State Commission for Population and Housing Census", February 22, 2018;
- "Approval of plans", № 1, February 22, 2018;
- "Appointing Commission Members from aimag and capital city", № 2, February 22, 2018;
- "Rolling out Pilot Census on Housing Census in conjunction with the Population and Housing Census 2020", № 3, October 17, 2018;
- "Master Planning of the Population and Housing Census 2020", № 4, October 17, 2018;
- "Appointing secretary of State Commission", № B/20, February 7, 2018;
- "Facilitating preparation steps for the Population and Housing Census 2020", № 06, November 28, 2019;
- "Approving Budget for the Population and Housing Census 2020", № 07, November 28, 2019;
- "Dissemination of the Population and Housing Census results", № 01, June 12, 2020.

Decree of Chairperson of the National Statistics Office of Mongolia:
- "Establishing Working Groups", № 05, December 19, 2018;
- "Rolling out Pilot Population and Housing census", № A/150, December 25, 2018;
- "Providing Census Commissions and Ad-hoc Bureaus of aimag, capital city with holistic management and guidelines", № A/36, March 20, 2019;
- "Approving Revised Forms and Guidelines for Population and Household Registration", № A/44, March 28, 2019;
- "Approving Questionnaire and Handbook for Housing Census", № A/81, May 31, 2019.

Forms approved by above mentioned decree:
- Questionnaires on housing (БОСТ-1-1)

- Questionnaires on Ger (БОСТ-1-2)
- Questionnaires on apartment building (БОСТ-2)
- Preliminary registration form (БОСТ-3)
- Progress report form (БОСТ-4)
- Handbook for housing census

- "Approving codes and classification of territorial units for statistical purposes", № A/104, July 10, 2019;
- "Approval of renewed names and codes for bag and khoroo", № A/117, August 14, 2019;
- "Approval of codes and classifications of Higher education programs for statistical purposes", № A/118, August 14, 2019;
- "Approving questionnaire, handbook, and guideline for the Population and Housing Census 2020", № A/151, October 11, 2019.

Forms and guidelines approved by above mentioned decree:

- The Population and Housing Census 2020 questionnaire (ХАОСТ-1)
- Additional questionnaire on population (ХАОСТ-1а, 16)
- Additional questionnaire on citizens residing abroad for 6 months and more (ХАОСТ-1в)
- Progress report on Population and Housing census (ХАОСТ-2)
- Preliminary result of Population and Housing census (ХАОСТ-3)
- Handover form for completed questionnaires of Population and Housing census (ХАОСТ-4)
- Population and Housing census 2020-Questionnaire on quality control and assurance (ХАОСТ-11)Additional questionnaire on quality control and assurance (ХАОСТ-11а)
- Guidelines and handbooks on questionnaire and compilation forms of the Population and Housing Census 2020.

CENSUS PLANNING

The census serves as one of the major sources for the statistical data.

A particularity of conducting the Population and Housing census is ensuring contribution and wide engagement of all stakeholders from the smallest administrative unit to the Ministries and the public under neat management and organization.

The Population and Housing Census 2020 fully met the requirements such as forming a management team for the preparation of the census and developing and delivering a comprehensive plan. .

The United Nations has recommended its member states to conduct the Population and Housing Census at least once between 2015 and 2024. Hence, it was obligation for Mongolia to conduct the census.

The Population and Housing Census 2020 was conducted in alignment with the national legistations governing the census and the Revision 3, "Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses" adopted by the UN Statistics Divison. Therefore, in conjunction with the Population and Housing Census 2020, the housing census was conducted in 2019 aimed at addressing the pressng data needs at the national level by using the newly compiled address data.

The master plan for application of methodology to the census, its management and organization,

stages, and administration budget, which was approved by the State Commission of the Population and Housing Census on October 17, 2018 was used.

An action plan with 73 articles and sections, was approved by the first meeting of State Commission on Population and Housing Census on February 22, 2018 and ensured its compliance for the conduct of the census.

The Population and Housing Census 2020 undergone through the following stages:

I. Preparation stage
II. TEnumeration stage
III. Monitoring and Evaluation stage
IV. Data processing stage
V. Analysis analysis
VI. Dissemination stage

The preparation stage entailed a delivery of various planned activities, such as mapping of census territories, development of, printing and dissemination of communications materials, questionnaires and guidelines, rolling out a pilot census, delivering training sessions, assessing the feasibility of equipment and computer software and improving and updating them.

THE MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF CENSUS

According to the "Law on Population and Housing Census", the management and organization of the Census 2020 was managed by the State Commission, the National Statistics Office, aimag, capital city, soum, and district, the census commissions established at the Ministries, the ad-hoc bureaus at the local administrations and Ministries, enumerators, and supervisors.

THE STATE COMMISSION OF CENSUS

The State Commission was formed with the following stakeholders by № 77 resolution of the State Great Khural on December 8, 2017 as stipulated in the Paragraph 2, Article 13 of "Law on Population and Housing Census". The stakeholders include:

KChair of Commission:

Prime Minister of Mongolia

Deputy Chairs of Commission:

Chairperson of National Statistics Office
Chief of Cabinet Secretariat of the Government of Mongolia

Members:

Minister of Environment and Tourism
Minister of Construction and Urban Development
Minister of Defense
Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Sport
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Minister of Road and Transport Development
Minister of Finance
Minister of Mining and Heavy Industry
Minister of Labor and Social Welfare
Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs
Minister of Food, Agriculture, and Light Industry

Minister of Energy
Minister of Health
Governor of the Capital City and Mayor of Ulaanbaatar

Secretary:

Head of Population and Social Statistics Department, National Statistics Office of Mongolia

A full-time employee who met the requirements articulated in the Article 13.4 of "Law on Population and Housing Census", was appointed as the Secretary of the State Commission, by the resolution Б/20 of State Commission on February 7, 2018. .

The mandates of the State Commission::

- To prepare and organize the census, supervise compilation of results, and provide a holistic guidance;
- Ensure alignment of activities between Ministries and Agencies and provide a coherent management for the census;
- Budget the conduct of census for approval of the state budget;
- Exercise powers stated in the Paragraph 5, Article 13 of "Law on Population and Housing Census"

NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE

The National Statistics Office conducted the census with the following main mandates:

- To provide a holistic management and coordination of the census nationwide;;
- To provide professional and methodological advice and assistance to the State Commission and its members;
- To develop and discuss draft decisions of the State Commission;
- To provide preparation for the meeting of the State Commission, keep minutes of the meeting and publish and report its' decisions;
- To approve methodological instructions and guidelines for census questionnaires, compliance of census legislations; to publish and distribute questionnaires and related communications materials;
- To compile the census results and submit to the State Commission;
- To process and make an analysis of the census data and to disseminate the census results to the public
- To deliver required training and public relations activities;
- Other mandates articulated by the relevant legislations and specified by the State Commission

CENSUS COMMISSION AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

Pursuant to the "Law on State Population and Housing Census", the State Census Commission established the Census Commissions at the local and capital city levels according to the Resolution No.02 of February 22, 2018 on "Appointment of Aimag and Capital City Census Commission".

The Census Commissions of the the aimag, capital city, soum and district were established by the decision of the local administration based on the relevant decisions of the State Commission stating "The State Census Commission shall determine the composition of aimag and capital city census commissions, the aimag and capital city census commissions shall determine the composition of soum and district census commissions."

In accordance with the recommendations of the higher-level Census Commission, an ad-hoc bureau was established to conduct the Population and Housing Census, and the obligations set forth in

Article 13.7 of the Law on the State Population and Housing Census were fulfilled.

The Census Commission at all levels were accountable for conducting the census within their respective administrative units, providing the necessary funds, human resources, venues, vehicles and fuel, training the census staff, ensuring the participation rate for the census, and compiling and submitting the compiled results to the National Statistical Office.

AD-HOC BUREAU AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

The ad-hoc bureau for the census was led by the head of the statistical department/divisions at the aimag and capital city levels, and the Deputy Governor at the soum and district level with representations of support staff of the statistics and registration departments/divisions and Govenor`s Office. The ad-hoc bureaus consisted of a total of 3-6 people (new hires and the statistical office/department/division employees) for performing the following duties and responsibilities under the direction of the Census Commission:

- To assist and collaborate in mapping of the primary administrative unit;
- To ensure preparation and co-organize training sessions at the local level;
- To promote the importance of the census to every household and citizen;
- To update, verify, and prepare the local population and household data one month prior to the census; and
- Count each household and citizen without any gap, overlap or duplication, to compile a summary daily activities and submit it to the State Commission on a daily basis.

The local ad-hoc bureaus for the Population and Housing Census 2020 were established within the mandates and structures of the statistical departments/divisions of the respective aimag, capital city, soum and district. One employee is working under an one-year contract from January 1, 2020 to January 1, 2021 during the census at the ad-hoc bureau.

ENUMERATOR, SUPERVISOR

Soum and district Census Commissions and the ad-hoc bureaus selected persons who met the following general requirements as enumerators and supervisors:

- Ability to work full time;
- Attainment of qualification above secondary education;
- Ability to write neat and legible;
- A strong communication skills;
- A strong team work;
- Experience in working for population and livestock censuses, other surveys, elections, and community outreach.

In addition to the above requirements, requirements of attending the training sessions, living and working in the soums until the tablet is handed over to the soum Census Commission at the end of the enumeration stage for the housing census enumerators.

PILOT CENSUS AND REVISION OF QUESTIONNAIRE FORM

A pilot census was rolled out to pilot the management and organization of the census and questionnaire form for the Population and Housing Census2020. For the purpose of piloting the methods, principles, systems and tools for data collection of the Housing Census 2019 at the primary administrative level and identifying and addressing the potential challenges around the census, the

enumeration was made by the tablets in Erdenebulgan soum, Ikhtamir soum of Arkhangai aimag andn 6th, 9th and 19th khoroo of Chingeltei district in June 2018 respectively.

TIn the pilot census, depending on the different climatic zones of our country, the settlement of the population, and the internal migration patterns, the areas were selected for their likelihood of posing any challenges to the the regular census. The pilot census included the most populated parts of the capital city which are the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 10th sections of the 6th khoroo of Songinokhairkhan district, 4th, 13th, 14th and 16th sections of the 15th khoroo of Khan-Uul district, and the 5th, 9th, 19th section of the 5th khoroo of Bayanzurkh district at the urban level, 1st and 7th bag of Kherlen soum and 5th bag of Sergelen soum of Dornod aimag at the rural level. The same timeline of the regular census, which is non shifting night timeline , applies to the pilot population and housing census in 2020. This means that children born after the timeline are not counted, but people who died after the timeline are counted.

The data collection for the pilot Housing Census was conducted from October to November 2018, and the Pilot Population and Housing Census data collection was carried out from January 10 to 16, 2019. The pilot Population and Housing census counted 25,402 people, while the pilot housing census counted 3,018 apartments. The Pilot Population and Housing Census 2020 devised the traditional data collection methods. In other words, all households in the selected unit were counted in the pilot census. The aim was to pilot the traditional method for the regular censuses, and to verify the data of the counted households in accordance with the Population and Household Database and the Housing Census Database to assess the database completeness, data filling and quality of the databases.

However, for the Pilot Housing Census, the Collector for ArcGIS software was used to classify the dwellings depicted in the "Address Map" into four main categories: apartment buildings, other types of dwellings, summer houses and non-residential buildings. A preliminary registration was made by adding new dwellings and gers that are not depicted in the Address map, and the total number of dwellings to be counted by the pilot housing census was calculated.

The Collector for ArcGIS software had many advantages, such as classifying points and polygons (angular shapes) depending on the type of dwelling, determining the location of the dwelling at the spatial level, and monitoring the census process online at the spatial level. However, Collector for ArcGIS is not a survey software, so it was difficult to process the questionnaire. For this reason, Survey123 for ArcGIS software, which is compatible with the Collector for ArcGIS software, were used to process the data. This software includes all the features required for questionnaire correlation, transitions, criteria, classification, and coding or data collection.

The above-mentioned pilots enabled the finalization the regular census questionnaire, development and printing of instruction for completing the questionnaires and guidelines for Census Commission and ad-hoc bureau staff, supervisors and enumerators, and provision of other necessary preparations. The pilots informed issues to be addressed in terms of budget, planning, questionnaires and consolidation form indicators for the regular census, and the guidelines for completing the questionnaire.

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM AND MAP

In 2019, Mongolia conducted the first ever Housing Census (HC) and used cutting-edge technology for the first time. The ArcGIS for Collector and Survey123 for ArcGIS software and particular area address maps were installed on 200 tablets which were used in the census, and the census was conducted according to the regional routes of Western Region, Khangai Region, Central Region, Eastern Region, and the city of Ulaanbaatar. The Population and Housing Census 2020 differs from other censuses conducted based on the HC address map.

ENUMERATOR MAP

A combination of survey software, Collector for ArcGIS and Survey123 and ArcGIS, offered by the international geographic information system software supplier ESRI were used for collecting data for the housing census. The Collector for ArcGIS software had many advantages, such as classifying points and polygons (angular shapes) depending on the type of dwelling, determining the location of the dwelling at the spatial level, and monitoring the census process online at the spatial level. Therefore it enabled the enumerator to add a permanently occupied dwelling data manually which is not depicted on the address map but has a permanent resident while collecting data

The map created as a result of the pre-registration is connected to the census questionnaire and distributed to each enumerator on a portable census tablet. The enumerator collected the census information offline and transferred the collected information to the central server via the Internet by visiting the ad-hoc bureau at the specified time, and reported the census progress from time to time.

In addition, ArcGIS Online software, online monitoring software, was developed for monitoring the census progress online. This enabled monitoring of the progress both at the special level and in a table format.

Application of a package geographical information software to the data collection created an enabling environment for disseminating the census result to the public more clearer and user-friendly way, enabled opportunity to develop various thematic special maps and applications

The maps play a pivotal role in conducting census at the high level with excellent quality and bring the following benefits:

1. It simplifies the coordination of census activities by planning the activities based on the special data of administrative unit for the staff working on the ground.
2. It plays a crucial role for ensuring a full coverage of all households by aligning the identified and assigned dwellings along with a plan for count with the census area boundaries.
3. A systematic and phased geospacial information framework enables an opportunity to us the thematic special maps and increases number and types of products deriven from the census results.

The ESRI and Monmap, an official distributor of ESRI of Mongolia enabled an opportunity to use the aforemention software in every stages of the census.

One of the particularity of the Housing Census is that the data collection was not started simultenanously at the national level but collected data on all building and dwellings suitable for living from the western region to the eastern one by using revised maps developed by the Administration of Land Affairs, Geodesy and Cartography according to the revised methodology for an addressing system. The Collector for ArcGIS and Survey123 and ArcGIS software and the cutting-edge technology tablet were used for the data collection. However, data on apartment buildings were collected from the Housing and Public Utilities Authority and the Association of Apartment/House Owners.

APPENDIX B

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;
		HOUSEHOLD, POPULATION
5	Household	The household is the group of people who live together in one house, with a joint budget, jointly provide the food and other basic needs. Members of the household should be family or relatives;there can be some membersin the household with no relationto the other members.
6	Main household	Despite of the type of the housing unit, the"Main household" is the household who owns the housing unit based on a certificate to own, or a rental contract, or it is the household who has lived longest in the housing unitif the owner is someone else.
7	Sharing household	The sharing household is the household who is living together with the main household in one housing unit..
8	Household head	The household head will be determined by the members of the household. The household head is a family member, who usually reside in the household, is above 16 years old, the main contributor to the household income, plays a significant role in decision making of the household.
9	Household members	The household members are one person or a group of people who are relatives or family members who live together in one housing unit, with a joint budget, and jointly provide food and other basic needs.However, relatives and other people who are not members of the household can live in this household during the census date.
10	Nuclear household	The household which consists of an entirely single-family nucleus or married-couple family or father or mother with child (ren) or without child (ren).
11	Extended household	The household which consists of: a. a single-family nucleus and other persons related to the nucleus b. two or more family nuclei related to each other without any other persons c. two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons related to at least one of the nuclei d. two or more persons related to each other, none of whom constitute a family nucleus.
12	Mixed household	The household which consists of: a. a single family nucleus plus other persons, some of whom are related to the nucleus and some of whom are not b. a single family nucleus plus other persons, none of whom is related to the nucleus c. two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons, some of whom are related to at least one of the nuclei and some of whom are not related to any of the nuclei d. two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons, none of whom is related to any of the nuclei e. two or more family nuclei not related to each other, with or without any other persons f. two or more persons related to each other but none of whom constitute a family nucleus, plus other unrelated persons g. non-related persons only.

№	Concepts	Definitions
13	De jure population	Mongolian citizens, foreign nationals and stateless persons who are residing in Mongolian territory more than 6 months or 183 days
14	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
15	Disabled person	A disabled person is a person who has lost his/her ability to participate in social relations permanently or for more than 12 months due to physical, psychological, mental, or sensory difficulty.
16	Congenital disability	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.
17	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.
18	Seeing	Loss of vision or limited ability to see due to an eye problem, disorder and or diseases.
19	Speaking	Complete loss or limited ability to speak due to a speaking organs' disorder and or diseases.
20	Hearing	Complete loss or limited ability to hear due to a hearing, or speaking organs' disorder and or diseases.
21	Moving	Complete loss or limited ability to perform daily normal actions due to inability to move acertain part of the body.
22	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.
23	Combined	If a person has more than one type of disability, it is considered a combined disability.
24	Other	Loss or limited ability to perform daily activities due to any illness or disease other than the above.
		FUNCTIONING DIFFICULTY AND TYPE
25	No difficulty	There are no problems with any action, no problems with the senses
26	Some difficulty	Participates in daily activities with the support or assistance of others;
27	A lot of difficulty	60-90 percent of the process is done with the help of tools and others. (Always leans on someone while walking, gives additional explanations when understanding something, performs simple household chores with the support of others)
28	Cannot do the activity at all	Performing any action, the health problem affects the ability to act 100% and it is not possible to perform any action on one's own.
29	Seeing	The purpose of the questions on seeing are to identify persons who have vision difficulties or problems seeing even when wearing glasses or contact lenses. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing?
30	Hearing	The purpose of these questions is to identify persons who have some hearing limitation or problems of any kind with their hearing, even when using a hearing aid. Included are problems hearing in a noisy or quiet environment; problems distinguishing sounds from different sources; and problems hearing in one or both ears. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing?

№	Concepts	Definitions
31	Mobility	The purpose of this item is to identify persons who have some limitation or problems of any kind getting around on foot. Walking refers to the use of the lower limbs (legs) in such a way as to propel oneself over the ground to get from one point to another. The capacity to walk should be without assistance of any device (wheelchair, crutches, walker, etc.) or human. If such assistance is needed, the person has difficulties walking. Difficulties walking can include those resulting from impairments in balance, endurance, or other non-musculoskeletal systems, including problems walking up or down steps.
32	Cognition	Remembering refers to the use of memory to recall incidents or events. It means the individual can bring to mind or think again about something that has taken place in the past. Also included are problems remembering what someone just said, or becoming confused or frightened about most things.
33	Self-care	The purpose of this item is to identify persons who have problems taking care of themselves independently.
34	Communication	The purpose of this item is to identify persons who have problems with talking, listening, or understanding speech such that it contributes to difficulty in making themselves understood to others or understanding others. Communicating refers to a person exchanging information or ideas with other people through the use of language. Included are problems making oneself understood, or problems understanding other people when they speak, to try to communicate in other ways.
		RESIDENCE
35	Usual resident	A person who has lived in the administrative unit for more than 6 months (183 days) as of the census date.
36	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.
37	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
38	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.
39	Primary education	A person who graduated 3rd grade (during 1975-1996), 4th grade (until1975, 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.
40	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.
41	Complete secondary or high school education	A person who graduated 10th grade (up to 2006), 11th grade (2006 and after) of the secondary school in a day, evening and external programme, and participated and graduated informal education programme and has got a certificate.
42	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.
43	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.

№	Concepts	Definitions
44	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.
45	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
46	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
47	Never married	A person who is above the age 15 and never got married.
48	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.
49	Registered married	A person who has registered the marriage in the civil registration agency and has got a marriage certificate.
50	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.
51	Divorced	A person who is legally divorced and has not married again and is not living with someone else regardless of the duration.
52	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
53	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.
54	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..
55	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).
56	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.
57	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.

№	Concepts	Definitions
58	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.
59	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.
60	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.
61	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.
62	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.
63	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.
64	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'.
65	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.
66	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.
67	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.

№	Concepts	Definitions
68	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	
69	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.
70	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.
71	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.
72	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.
73	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.
74	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.
75	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 jewellery, 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.

№	Concepts	Definitions
76	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 equipments.
77	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.
78	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.
	DEFINITIONS OF STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASIFICATIONS OF ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	
79	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.
80	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.
81	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.
82	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.
83	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.
84	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.
85	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.
86	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.

№	Concepts	Definitions
87	Accommodation and food service activities	This section includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travellers 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.
88	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.
89	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.
90	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.
91	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.
92	Administrative and support service activities	This section includes a variety of activities that support general business operations.
93	Public administration and defence; 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 programmes based on them, legislative activities, taxation, national defence, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and the administration of government programmes. This section also includes compulsory social security activities.
94	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 programmes etc. Also included are military schools and academies, prison schools etc. at their respective levels. The section includes public as well as private education.
95	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.
96	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.
97	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.
98	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.

№	Concepts	Definitions
99	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	This section includes activities of international organizations such as the United Nations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, regional bodies etc., the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Customs Organization, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the European Communities, the European Free Trade Association etc. This class also includes activities of diplomatic and consular missions when being determined by the country of their location rather than by the country they represent
		HOUSING
100	Building	A building is any independent free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls that extend from the foundations to the roof.
101	Apartment	This isahousing unit inside a building which is fully or partially dedicated for human housing and used as living quarter during the census date. Apartment is built for people to live in and it contains housing units with one or moreseparate rooms for each household. Apartment is fully equipped with necessary infrastructure for convenient living.
102	Comfortable private house	Intended for single-household, connected to a centralized utility system or connected to an utility system, independent of heating, ventilation, water supply, sewerage, power supply and communication lines, with a built-in toilet (water pump).Non-public accommodations include that rooms not located above the other households room, entrances, auxiliary room, attic, basement, and basement. Have a living room (bedroom and living room), kitchen, bathroom or shower, toilet, storage, closet and attic or no attic.
103	Detached house	Thisis ahousing unitwith one or moreseparate rooms and often located in ger districts and has partial or no infrastructure (kitchen, bath, shower, heating system, water supply, and toilet inside the house).
104	Dormitory	The dormitory usually has a shared kitchen, a toilet, a shower and a meeting room. Dormitories for employees of business entities and organizations, students of all levels of schools and other similar dormitories.
105	Other	This includes dwellings that were not originally built for human habitation or that have been remodeled for human habitation. Other dwellings shall be considered as in a school, factory, office or part of a room (intended for the location of a business entity or organization) where households and people are living, non-permanent, temporary shelters and unsuitable for human habitation. For example, caravans, barns, sheds, warehouses, shops, kiosks, roofs, basements, entrances, heating wells (trenches), forests, mountains, caves, etc., are considered to be other dwellings if households and people living there.
106	Other public accommodation	Communal housing such as rest homes, sanatoriums, hospitals, and carecentres, prisons, and army dormitory.
107	Number of rooms	The number of rooms includes bedrooms, dining rooms and studies.
108	Floor space(square meters)	The floor space of a housing unit is the total floor space insquaremeters where people live including guest rooms, bedrooms, children's rooms, studies,dining room and others including kitchen, toilet, hall, built-in cupboards, storage rooms and etc.

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MONGOLIA QUESTNAIRE-2020 /HAOST-1/

Approved by the Order No.A/151 of the Chairperson of the National Statistical Office of Mongolia in 11th October 2019.

HAOST-1

2020 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MONGOLIA

SECTION I. ADDRESS

AA. Household ID:

A1. Census Committee Number

A2. Aimag/ Capital city name and code

A3. Soum/ District name and code

A4. Bag/ Khoroo name and code

A5. Enumerator number

A6. Questionnaire form number

A7. Village name and code

A8. Locality : /Capital-1, Aimag center-2, Village-3, Soum center-4, Countryside - 5/

Street/ road name and number:

Area, buildiing, town name:

Building number:

Yard number:

Door number:

All responses in this questionnaire form are kept in secret in accordance with No. 4 of Act 5 of Mongolian legislation on "Confidentiality of Private Information", and No. 18.3 of Law on Population and Housing Census of Mongolia.

A9. Main household 1
Sharing household 2
Non-household 3

A10. Number of persons enumerated

A11. Number of additional sheets

A12. Are there any family members of this household who reside abroad for work or study for over six months? If yes, please state the number.

Yes (Ask section II) 1
Number of persons abroad
No (Proceed to population questionnaire) 2

SECTION II. PERSONS RESIDING ABROAD FOR OVER 6 MONTHS

	Surname, Given name, Register ID	Relationship to head of the household	Sex Male - 1 Female - 2	Age	Residing country	Purpose		Duration of residence in abroad (in years)
						Initial	Residing	
А	Б	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1			1 2					
2			1 2					
3			1 2					
4			1 2					
5			1 2					
6			1 2					

Purposes: Education/ Study - 1, Settle - 2, Contractual employment - 3, International organization/Diplomatic mission - 4, Regular employment -5, Family - 6, Other -7

Will section II continue? Yes - 1 Continue with Form HAOST-1c. No - 2

1

IV.HOUSING QUISTIONNAIRE

1. WHAT TYPE OF LIVING QUANTER DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD OCCUPY?
   - Ger ..... 1 → A10
   - House/ Building 2
   - Non-residential accomodation 3
   - Other ..... 4 → A12

TO BE ASKED FROM HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN HOUSE/ BUILDING.

2. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF YOUR HOUSE/ BUILDING?
   - Apartment/ Condominium 1
   - Comfortable private house 2
   - Detached house 3
   - Student's dormitory 4
   - Staff dormitory 5
   - Other public dwelling ..... 6 → A12

3. HOW MANY ROOMS ARE THERE IN THIS DWELLING?
   - Number of rooms ..... [ ][ ]

4. WHAT IS THE SIZE OF THE TOTAL FLOOR SPACE?
   - Square meters ..... [ ][ ][ ]

5. DO YOU HAVE A KITCHEN IN THIS DWELLING?
   - Yes 1
   - No ..... 2 → A7

6. IS YOUR KITCHEN/ COOKING AREA SHARED WITH OTHERS?
   - Not shared 1
   - Shared 2

7. DO YOU HAVE A BATH / SHOWER IN THIS DWELLING?
   - Yes 1
   - No ..... 2 → A12

8. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF THIS BATH / SHOWER?
   - Fixed 1
   - Assembled/ Portable 2

9. DO YOU SHARE THIS BATH / SHOWER WITH OTHERS??
   - Yes 1
   - No 2

TO BE ASKED FROM HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN GERS.

10. HOW MANY GERS DOES HOUSEHOLD HAVE?
    - Number of GERs ..... [ ]

11. HOW MANY WALLS DOES YOUR MAIN GER HAVE?
    - Number of walls ..... [ ][ ]

TO BE ASKED FROM ALL HOUSEHOLDS.

12. IS YOUR WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INSIDE OF YOUR DWELLING?
    - Yes 1
    - No ..... 2 → A15

13. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF WATER SOURCE OF YOUR DWELLING?
    - Centralized system 1
    - Individual system 2

14. IS THERE COLD AND HOT WATER?
    - Cold and hot water 1
    - Only cold water 2

15. WHERE IS DRINKING WATER SOURCE LOCATED?
    - In own dwelling 1
    - In own yard 2
    - Elsewhere ..... 3 → A17

16. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES IN YOUR OWN DWELLING?
    - Centralized system 1
    - Individual system ..... 2 → A19

17. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES OUTSIDE OF YOUR DWELLING?
    - Protected dug well 1
    - Water kiosk connected to central network 2
    - Water kiosk not connected to central network 3
    - Protected dug well 4
    - Protected springs 5
    - Unprotected tube well 6
    - Unprotected dug well 7
    - Unprotected springs 8
    - Tanker-truck 9
    - Cart with small tank/drum 10
    - Bottled water 11
    - Rainwater 12
    - Surface water (rivers, lake, ponds) 13
    - Others 14

18. WHAT IS THE DISTANCE BETWEEN YOUR HOUSEHOLD AND WATER SOURCE?
    - Meters ..... [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

19. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY OF THIS DWELLING?
    - Central power system 1
    - Diesel station 2
    - Renewable electricity generator 3
    - Power generator 4
    - No electricity 5

20. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF HEATING OF THIS DWELLING?
    - Central heating system 1
    - Steam boiler 2
    - Electric heater 3
    - Geothermal heating 4
    - Combustible gas 5
    - Low pressure furnace 6
    - Fire stove 7

21. WHAT IS THE MAIN TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING?
    - Electricity 1
    - Liquefied petroleum gas 2
    - Wood 3
    - Coal 4
    - Improved fuel 5
    - Animal dung 6
    - Other 7

22. IS THERE TOILET FACILITY?
    - Yes 1
    - No toilet available ..... 2 → A27

23. IS THERE TOILET FACILITY IN YOUR DWELLING?
    - Yes 1
    - No ..... 2 → A25

24. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY OF YOUR DWELLING?
    - Connected to central sewage disposal system 1
    - Individual sewage disposal system 2
    - Septik tank 3
    - Other ..... 4 → A26

25. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY OUTSIDE OF YOUR DWELLING?
    - Pit latrine with slab 1
    - Improved pit latrine with slab 2
    - Compost toilet 3
    - Septik tank 4
    - Open pit 5

26. DO YOU SHARE YOUR TOILET FACILITY WITH OTHERS?
    - Yes 1
    - No 2

27. HOW IS YOUR HOUSEHOLDS WASTE WATER DISPOSED?
    - Central sewage disposal system 1
    - Individual sewage disposal system 2
    - Disposed into borehole 3
    - Pit latrine 4
    - None 5

28. DO YOUR SEPARATE YOUR SOLID WASTE BEFORE DISPOSAL?
    - Yes 1
    - No 2

29. HOW DO YOU DISPOSE OFF YOUR SOLID WASTE?
    - Collection of waste collecting service:
      - Regular 1
      - Irregular 2
    - Disposed to special site 3
    - Burning 4
    - Buried 5
    - Dumped /no special site/ 6

30. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF OWNERSHIP FOR THIS DWELLING?
    - Individuals 1
    - Private enterprise 2
    - Government organization`s 3

31. WHAT IS TYPE OF TENURE OF THIS DWELLING?
    - Owner occupied ..... 1 → FINISH
    - Rental 2
    - Occupied free of rent ..... 3 → FINISH
    - Other ..... 4 → FINISH

32. IS YOUR DWELLING COVERED IN RENTAL HOUSING PROGRAM?
    - Yes 1
    - No ..... 2 → FINISH

33. IN WHAT KIND OF RENTAL HOUSING PROGRAM IS YOUR DWELLING IS COVERED?
    - Government 1
    - Local 2
    - Private enterprise 3
    - Other 4

Respondent name: Signature:

Phone number : _____

Data collected by		Date
Enumerator name:	Signature:	
Supervisor name:	Signature:	

Data entry		Date
Name of coder:	Signature:	
Name of typer:	Signature:	

PERSON № 0 1 — SECTION III. INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Register ID:

Family name:

Surname:

Given name:

TO BE ASKED FROM ALL AGES.

1.ARE YOU THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD?
- Head of household 01
- Non relative 11

2.WHAT IS YOUR GENDER?
- Male 1
- Female 2

3.WHAT IS YOUR DATE OF BIRTH?
Year: Day:

4. HOW OLD ARE YOU?

5.WHAT IS YOUR CITIZENSHIP?
- Mongolian 01
- Foreign (specify country) _____
- Non-citizenship ..... 99 → A7

6.WHAT IS YOUR ETHNICITY?
- Khalkh 1
- Other (specify) _____

7.WHAT IS YOUR RESIDENCY STATUS?
- Permanent residence ..... 1 → A9
- Temporarily absence 2
- Temporarily residence 3

8.PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE FOR TEMPORARY PRESENT OR PLACE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE FOR TEMPORARY ABSENT PERSONS?
Aimag/ capital city (foreign country) name: _____
Soum/ District (City) name: _____

9.ARE YOU LIVING IN YOUR PERMANENT RESIDENCY SINCE YOUR BIRTH OR HAVE YOU MOVED IN?
- Since birth ..... 1 → A13
- Returned back after usually residing in different place 2
- Moved in from different place 3

10.WHAT IS YOUR PLACE OF BIRTH?
locality: _____

11.WHAT WAS YOUR PREVIOUS RESIDENCE AND WHEN DID YOU MOVED IN YOUR CURRENT RESIDENCE?
locality: _____
Year:

12.WHAT WAS YOUR PERMANENT RESIDENCY IN JANUARY, 2015?
(To be asked from age 5 and over)
Aimag/ Capital city (Foreign country) name and locality: _____

13.ARE YOU CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL (INCLUDING PRESCHOOL OR KINDERGARDEN)?
(to be asked from ages 2-39)
- Yes ..... 1 → A15
- No 2

14. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR ANY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME?
(to be asked from ages 2-39)
- Yes ..... 1 Class:
- No ..... 2 → A16

TO BE ASKED FROM AGE 5 AND OVER.

15.WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF YOUR EDUCATION COMPLETED?
- No education 01
- Primary education 02
- Lower secondary education 03
- Upper secondary education 04
- Technical education 05
- Specialized secondary 06
- Diploma 07
- Bachelor`s or equivalent level 08
- Master`s or equivalent level 09
- Doctoral or equivalent level 10

→ A18

16.CAN YOU READ AND WRITE A SIMPLE SENTENCE?
- Yes 1
- No 2

17.CAN YOU DO A SIMPLE ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION?
- Yes 1
- No 2

18.DO YOU USE MOBILE PHONE?
- Yes 1
- No 2

19.DO YOU USE INTERNET?
- Yes: always 1
- when necessary 2
- No 3

20. DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING, EVEN IF WEARING GLASSES?
- No difficulty 1
- Some difficulty 2
- A lot of difficulty 3
- Cannot do at all 4

21.DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING, EVEN IF USING A HEARING AID?
- No difficulty 1
- Some difficulty 2
- A lot of difficulty 3
- Cannot do at all 4

22.DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING OR CLIMBING STEP?
- No difficulty 1
- Some difficulty 2
- A lot of difficulty 3
- Cannot do at all 4

23.DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING OR CONCENTRATING?
- No difficulty 1
- Some difficulty 2
- A lot of difficulty 3
- Cannot do at all 4

24.DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY WITH SELF-CARE SUCH AS WASHING ALL OVER OR DRESSING?
- No difficulty 1
- Some difficulty 2
- A lot of difficulty 3
- Cannot do at all 4

25. USING YOUR OWN LANGUAGE, DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING, FOR EXAMPLE UNDERSTANDING OR BEING UNDERSTOOD?
- No difficulty 1
- Some difficulty 2
- A lot of difficulty 3
- Cannot do at all 4

26. DO YOU HAVE DISABILITY REGISTERED AT HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE AUTHORITY?
- Yes 1
- No ..... 2 → A28

27. IS YOUR DISABILITY CONGENITAL DISORDER OR ACQUIRED DISABILITY?
- Congenital disorder 1
- Acquired 2

TO BE ASKED FROM AGES 15 AND OVER.

28.WHAT IS YOUR CURRENT MARITAL STATUS?
- Single (Never married) 1
- Married : Registered 2
- Living together 3
- Separated, but legally married 4
- Divorced and not remarried 5
- Widowed and not remarried 6

29.DO YOU HAVE A RELIGION?
- No religion 1
- Buddhism 2
- Christianity 3
- Islam 4
- Shamanism 5
- Other 6

30.WHAT IS YOUR PROFESSIONS?
_____
_____
_____

31.HAVE YOU BEEN EARNING AT LEAST 1 HOUR OF PAID EMPLOYMENT FOR THE LAST 7 DAYS?
- Yes ..... 1 → *A33*
- No 2

32.DO YOU ENGAGED PAID WORK/BUSINESS ACTIVITIES?
(Parental leave, seasonal work, shift work, on paid leave and study leave will be considered as paid work)
- Yes 1
- No ..... 2 → *A36*

33.WHAT WAS THE MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF YOUR BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION AT WORK?
_____

34.WHAT WAS YOUR OCCUPATION?
_____

35.WHAT IS YOUR EMPLOYMENT STATUS?

Employee:
- Permanent employees 1
- Fixed-term employees 2
- Short-term and casual employees 3
- Paid apprentices, trainees and interns 4
- Dependent contractors 5

Employers:
- Corporations 6
- Household market enterprises 7

Without employees:
- Operators of corporations 8
- Account workers in household market enterprises 9
- Contributing family workers 10

Finish population questionnaire

36. IN LAST 30 DAYS, DID YOU TRY TO FIND A JOB OR ENGAGED IN ANY TYPE OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY?
- Yes ..... 1 → *A38*
- No 2

37.WHY DO YOU NOT TRY TO FIND A JOB OR ENGAGED IN ANY TYPE OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY?
- Studying in school 1
- Pensioner 2
- Disability of labor 3
- Discouraged to findi a job/ expecting there is not any job for me 4
- No proper skills or experience 5
- Engage in housework 6
- Others 7

38.IF YOU GOT OPPORTUNITY TO WORK OR ENGAGE IN BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN LAST WEEK, WERE YOU ABLE TO WORK?
- Yes 1
- No 2

2

PERSON № 0 6 — SECTION III. INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Register ID:

Family name:

Surname:

Given name:

TO BE ASKED FROM ALL AGES.

1.WHAT IS YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH HOUSEHOLD HEAD?
- Son/ daughter 03
- Father/ mother 04
- Siblings 05
- Father/mother in law 06
- Son/daughter in law 07
- Grandparent 08
- Grandchild 09
- Other relative 10
- Non relative 11

2.WHAT IS YOUR GENDER?
- Male 1
- Female 2

3.WHAT IS YOUR DATE OF BIRTH?
Year: Day:

4. HOW OLD ARE YOU?

5.WHAT IS YOUR CITIZENSHIP?
- Mongolian 01
- Foreign (specify country) _____
- Non-citizenship ..... 99 → A7

6.WHAT IS YOUR ETHNICITY?
- Khalkh 1
- Other (specify) _____

7.WHAT IS YOUR RESIDENCY STATUS?
- Permanent residence ..... 1 → A9
- Temporarily absence 2
- Temporarily residence 3

8.PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE FOR TEMPORARY PRESENT OR PLACE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE FOR TEMPORARY ABSENT PERSONS?
- Aimag/ capital city (foreign country) name: _____
- Soum/ District (City) name: _____

9.ARE YOU LIVING IN YOUR PERMANENT RESIDENCY SINCE YOUR BIRTH OR HAVE YOU MOVED IN?
- Since birth ..... 1 → A13
- Returned back after usually residing in different place 2
- Moved in from different place 3

10.WHAT IS YOUR PLACE OF BIRTH? locality: _____

11.WHAT WAS YOUR PREVIOUS RESIDENCE AND WHEN DID YOU MOVED IN YOUR CURRENT RESIDENCE?
locality: _____
Year:

12.WHAT WAS YOUR PERMANENT RESIDENCY IN JANUARY, 2015?(To be asked from age 5 and over)
Aimag/ Capital city (Foreign country) name and locality: _____

13.ARE YOU CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL (INCLUDING PRESCHOOL OR KINDERGARDEN)?
(to be asked from ages 2-39)
- Yes ..... 1 → *A15*
- No 2

14. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR ANY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME?
(to be asked from ages 2-39)
- Yes ..... 1 → Class:
- No ..... 2 → *A16*

TO BE ASKED FROM AGE 5 AND OVER.

15.WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF YOUR EDUCATION COMPLETED?
- No education 01
- Primary education 02
- Lower secondary education 03
- Upper secondary education 04
- Technical education 05
- Specialized secondary 06
- Diploma 07
- Bachelor`s or equivalent level 08
- Master`s or equivalent level 09
- Doctoral or equivalent level 10

→ A18

16.CAN YOU READ AND WRITE A SIMPLE SENTENCE?
- Yes 1
- No 2

17.CAN YOU DO A SIMPLE ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION?
- Yes 1
- No 2

18.DO YOU USE MOBILE PHONE?
- Yes 1
- No 2

19.DO YOU USE INTERNET?
- Yes: always 1
- when necessary 2
- No 3

20. DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING, EVEN IF WEARING GLASSES?
- No difficulty 1
- Some difficulty 2
- A lot of difficulty 3
- Cannot do at all 4

21.DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING, EVEN IF USING A HEARING AID?
- No difficulty 1
- Some difficulty 2
- A lot of difficulty 3
- Cannot do at all 4

22.DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING OR CLIMBING STEP?
- No difficulty 1
- Some difficulty 2
- A lot of difficulty 3
- Cannot do at all 4

23.DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING OR CONCENTRATING?
- No difficulty 1
- Some difficulty 2
- A lot of difficulty 3
- Cannot do at all 4

24.DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY WITH SELF-CARE SUCH AS WASHING ALL OVER OR DRESSING?
- No difficulty 1
- Some difficulty 2
- A lot of difficulty 3
- Cannot do at all 4

25. USING YOUR OWN LANGUAGE, DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING, FOR EXAMPLE UNDERSTANDING OR BEING UNDERSTOOD?
- No difficulty 1
- Some difficulty 2
- A lot of difficulty 3
- Cannot do at all 4

26. DO YOU HAVE DISABILITY REGISTERED AT HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE AUTHORITY?
- Yes 1
- No ..... 2 → *A28*

27. IS YOUR DISABILITY CONGENITAL DISORDER OR ACQUIRED DISABILITY?
- Congenital disorder 1
- Acquired 2

TO BE ASKED FROM AGES 15 AND OVER.

28.WHAT IS YOUR CURRENT MARITAL STATUS?
- Single (Never married) 1
- Married : Registered 2
- Living together 3
- Separated, but legally married 4
- Divorced and not remarried 5
- Widowed and not remarried 6

29.DO YOU HAVE A RELIGION?
- No religion 1
- Buddhism 2
- Christianity 3
- Islam 4
- Shamanism 5
- Other 6

30.WHAT IS YOUR PROFESSIONS?
_____
_____
_____

31.HAVE YOU BEEN EARNING AT LEAST 1 HOUR OF PAID EMPLOYMENT FOR THE LAST 7 DAYS?
- Yes ..... 1 → *A33*
- No 2

32.DO YOU ENGAGED PAID WORK/BUSINESS ACTIVITIES?
(Parental leave, seasonal work, shift work, on paid leave and study leave will be considered as paid work)
- Yes 1
- No ..... 2 → *A36*

33.WHAT WAS THE MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF YOUR BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION AT WORK?
_____

34.WHAT WAS YOUR OCCUPATION?
_____

35.WHAT IS YOUR EMPLOYMENT STATUS?

Employee:
- Permanent employees 1
- Fixed-term employees 2
- Short-term and casual employees 3
- Paid apprentices, trainees and interns 4
- Dependent contractors 5

Employers:
- Corporations 6
- Household market enterprises 7

Without employees:
- Operators of corporations 8
- Account workers in household market enterprises 9
- Contributing family workers 10

Finish population questionnaire

36. IN LAST 30 DAYS, DID YOU TRY TO FIND A JOB OR ENGAGED IN ANY TYPE OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY?
- Yes ..... 1 → *A38*
- No 2

37.WHY DO YOU NOT TRY TO FIND A JOB OR ENGAGED IN ANY TYPE OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY?
- Studying in school 1
- Pensioner 2
- Disability of labor 3
- Discouraged to findi a job/ expecting there is not any job for me 4
- No proper skills or experience 5
- Engage in housework 6
- Others 7

38.IF YOU GOT OPPORTUNITY TO WORK OR ENGAGE IN BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN LAST WEEK, WERE YOU ABLE TO WORK?
- Yes 1
- No 2

INVENTORY OF HOUSES AND APARTMENT-2019 /BOST1-1/

Approved by the Order No.A/81 of the Chairperson of the National Statistical Office of Mongolia in 31th May 2019. BOST - 1-1

INVENTORY OF HOUSES AND APARTMENTS - 2019
HOUSING QUESTIONNAIRE

All responses in this questionnaire form are kept in secret in accordance with No. 4 of Act 5 of Mongolian legislation on Confidentiality of Private Information and No. 18.3 of Law of Population and Housing Census of Mongolia.

SECTION I. ADDRESS

A1.Census Committee Number
A2.Aimag, Capital city
A3.Soum, District
A4.Bag, Khoroo
A5.Street/ road name and number
A6.Area, building, town name
A7.Building number
A8.Yard number
A9.Door number
A10.Enumerator number
A11.Questionnaire form number
A12.Time and minutes to start the questionnaire

II. QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What is the type of your house?
   - Detached house 1
   - Comfortable private house 2
   - Public accommodation 3
   - Non-residential dwelling ..... 4 → Finish questionnaire

2. Does anyone live in the house all the time?
   - Yes 1
   - No ..... 2 → Question 4

3. What is the reason of people doesn't live house all the time?
   - Summer house 1
   - To be demolish 2
   - Other ..... 9 → Finish questionnaire

4. In what year was the house commissioned?

5. How many floors is the house?
   /Number of floors above the basement/

6. How many rooms does the house have?
   - 1 room 1
   - 2 rooms 2
   - 3 rooms 3
   - 4 rooms 4
   - 5 rooms 5
   - 6 rooms 6
   - 7 rooms 7
   - 8 rooms 8
   - 9 or more rooms 9

7. Does the house have a kitchen / dwelling?
   - Yes 1
   - No 2

8. Does the house have a bath or shower?
   - Yes 1
   - No 2

9. What is the size of the total floor space? Square meters.

10. What is the main material of the house wall?
    - Cast reinforced 1
    - Prefabricated reinforced concrete 2
    - Block 3
    - Brick 4
    - Wood 5
    - Sandwich plate 6
    - Mixed 7
    - Other 9

11. What is the material of the walls and exterior of the house?
    - Cement plaster 1
    - Wood 2
    - Metal plate 3
    - Plastic plate 4
    - Stone plate 5
    - Brick 6
    - Yellow clay 7
    - Tiles 8
    - Other 9
    - Non 10

12. What is the main material of the house floor?
    - Wood 1
    - Concrete / cement 2
    - Other 9

13. What is the floor covering material of the house?
    - Wood 1
    - Wooden parquet 2
    - Parquet / laminate / 3
    - Tiles 4
    - Linoleum 5
    - Non 6
    - Other 9

14. What is the roofing material of a house?
    - Iron 1
    - Clay 2
    - Cipher 3
    - Soft roof 4
    - Black paper 5
    - Other 9

15. Does the house lose heat?
    - Yes 1
    - No ..... 2 → Question 17

16. Where does the house lose heat?
    - Roof ..... A
    - Wall ..... B
    - Window C
    - Floor ..... D
    - Door ..... E
    - Not know ..... F

17. What is the type of water source of your dwelling?
- Centralized system 1
- Individual system 2
- Portable ..... 3 → Question 20

18. Does the apartment have hot and cold water?
- Cold and hot water 1
- Only cold water 2

19. Is your water supply system inside of your dwelling?
- Yes 1
- No 2

20. Where is drinking water source located?
- In own dwelling 1
- In own yard 2
- Elsewhere ..... 3 → Question 22

21. What is the type of drinking water sources in your own dwelling?
- Centralized system 1
- Individual system ..... 2 → Question 24

22. What is the type of drinking water sources outside of your dwelling?
- Protected dug well 1
- Water kiosk connected to central network 2
- Water kiosk not connected to central network 3
- Proctected dug well 4
- Protected springs 5
- Unprotected tube well 6
- Unprotected dug well 7
- Unprotected springs 8
- Tanker-truck 9
- Cart with small tank/drum 10
- Bottled water 11
- Rainwater 12
- Surface water (rivers, lake, ponds) 13
- Other 99

23. What is the distance between your household and water source?
- Within 200 meters 1
- 200-500 meters 2
- 500-1000 meters 3
- Over 1000 meters 4

24. What is the main source of electricity of this dwelling?
- Central power system 1
- Diesel station 2
- Renewable energy 3
- Small-sized generator 4
- No electricity 5

25. What is the main source of heating of this dwelling?
- Central heating system 1
- Steam boiler 2
- Electric heater 3
- Underground heat 4
- Flammable gas ..... 5 → Question 27
- Low pressure stove 6
- Fire stove 7

26. What is the main type of fuel used for house heating?
- Wood 1
- Coal 2
- Improved fuel 3
- Animal dung 4
- Other 5

27. Is there toilet facility?
- Yes 1
- No toilet available ..... 2 → Question 31

28. Is there toilet facility in your dwelling?
- Yes 1
- No ..... 2 → Question 30

29. What is the type of toilet facility of your dwelling?
- Connected to central sewage disposal system 1
- Individual sewage disposal system 2
- Septik tank 3
- Other ..... 9 → Question 31

30. What is the type of toilet facility outside of your dwelling?
- Pit latrine with slab 1
- Improved pit latrine with slab 2
- Compost toilet 3
- Septik tank 4
- Open pit 5

31. What is the type of residential sewer?
- Central sewage disposal system 1
- Individual sewage disposal system 2
- Disposed into borehole 3
- None 4

32. What is the type of solid waste disposal in the apartment?
- Collection of waste collecting service in regular intervals 1
- Collection of waste collecting service in irregular intervals 2
- Disposed to special site 3
- Burning 4
- Buried 5
- Dumped 6

33. What is the type of ownership for this dwelling?
- Individuals 1
- Private enterprise 2
- Government organization's 3

34. Does your house/apartemt have a garage?
- Yes 1
  Number of cars to be placed ☐☐
- No 2

35. Does the house have an outdoor area?
- Yes 1
- No ..... 2 → Question 37

36. Total area of exterior landscaping: ☐☐☐ Square meters.
Hence:
Tree planted area: ☐☐☐ Square meters.
Lawn area: ☐☐☐ Square meters.

37. What is the market value of the house?
☐☐☐☐.☐ million tugrug

38. What is your contact phone number?
.....

Questionnaire finished date: Year ☐☐☐☐ Month ☐☐ Day ☐☐

Time, minutes: __:__

INVENTORY OF HOUSES AND APARTMENT-2019 /BOST1-2/

Approved by the Order No.A/81 of the Chairperson of the National Statistical Office of Mongolia in 31th May 2019. BOST - 1-2

INVENTORY OF HOUSES AND APARTMENTS - 2019
GER QUESTIONNAIRE

All responses in this questionnaire form are kept in secret in accordance with No. 4 of Act 5 of Mongolian legislation on Confidentiality of Private Information and No. 18.3 of Law of Population and Housing Census of Mongolia.

SECTION I. ADDRESS

A1.Census Committee Number
A2.Aimag, Capital city
A3.Soum, District
A4.Bag, Khoroo
A5.Street/ road name and number
A6.Area, building, town name
A8.Yard number
A9.Door number
A10.Enumerator number
A11.Questionnaire form number
A12.Time and minutes to start the questionnaire

II. QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Does anyone live in the ger all the time?
   - Yes 1
   - No ..... 2 → Question 3

2. What is the reason of people doesn't live ger all the time?
   - Dual ger 1
   - Other ..... 9 → Finish questionnaire

3. How many walls does the ger have?
   - 4 walls 1
   - 5 walls 2
   - 6 walls 3
   - 8 walls 4
   - 10 walls 5

4. What is the type of floor does ger have?
   - None floor 1
   - Wood 2
   - Concrete 3
   - Other 9

5. Are the roofs and rafters single or double in the cold season?
   - Single 1
   - Double 2

6. Does the ger lose heat?
   - Yes 1
   - No ..... 2 → Question 8

7. Where does the ger lose heat?
   - Roof ..... A
   - Tyypra ..... B
   - Door C
   - Floor ..... D
   - Not know ..... E

8. Where is drinking water source located?
   - In own yard 1
   - Elsewhere 2

9. What is the type of drinking water sources outside of your dwelling?
   - Protected dug well 1
   - Water kiosk connected to central network 2
   - Water kiosk not connected to central network 3
   - Proctected dug well 4
   - Protected springs 5
   - Unprotected tube well 6
   - Unprotected dug well 7
   - Unprotected springs 8
   - Tanker-truck 9
   - Cart with small tank/drum 10
   - Bottled water 11
   - Rainwater 12
   - Surface water (rivers, lake, ponds) 13
   - Other 99

10. What is the distance between your household and water source?
   - Within 200 meters 1
   - 200-500 meters 2
   - 500-1000 meters 3
   - Over 1000 meters 4

11. What is the main source of electricity of this dwelling?
   - Central power system 1
   - Diesel station 2
   - Renewable energy 3
   - Small-sized generator 4
   - No electricity 5

12. What is the main source of heating of this dwelling?
   - Electric heater 1
   - Fire stove ..... 2 → Question 14

13. What is the main type of fuel used for ger heating?
   - Wood 1
   - Coal 2
   - Improved fuel 3
   - Animal dung 4
   - Other 9

14. Is there toilet facility?
   - Yes 1
   - No toilet available ..... 2 → Question 16

15. What is the type of toilet facility of your ger?
   - Pit latrine with slab 1
   - Improved pit latrine with slab 2
   - Compost toilet 3
   - Septik tank 4
   - Open pit 5

16. What is the type of residential sewer?
   - Disposed into borehole 1
   - None 2

17. What is the type of solid waste disposal in the ger?
   - Collection of waste collecting service in regular intervals 1
   - Collection of waste collecting service in irregular intervals 2
   - Disposed to special site 3
   - Burning 4
   - Buried 5
   - Dumped 6

18. What is the type of ownership?
Individuals 1
Private enterprise 2

19. Does the ger have an outdoor area?
Yes 1
No .....2 → Question 21

20. Total area of exterior landscaping: ☐☐☐ Square meters.
Hence:
Tree planted area: ☐☐☐ Square meters.
Lawn area: ☐☐☐ Square meters.

21. What is the market value of the ger?
☐☐.☐ million tugrug

22. What is your contact phone number?
.....

Questionnaire finished date: ☐☐☐☐ Year ☐☐ Month ☐☐ Day **Time, minutes:** __:__

INVENTORY OF HOUSES AND APARTMENT-2019 /BOST2/

Approved by the Order No.A/81 of the Chairperson of the National Statistical Office of Mongolia in 31th May 2019. BOST - 2

INVENTORY OF HOUSES AND APARTMENTS - 2019
APARTMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

All responses in this questionnaire form are kept in secret in accordance with No. 4 of Act 5 of Mongolian legislation on Confidentiality of Private Information and No. 18.3 of Law of Population and Housing Census of Mongolia.

SECTION I. ADDRESS

A1.Census Committee Number
A2.Aimag, Capital city
A3.Soum, District
A4.Bag, Khoroo
A5.Street/ road name and number
A6.Area, building, town name
A7.Building number
A10.Enumerator number
A11.Questionnaire form number
A12.Time and minutes to start the questionnaire

II. QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Does anyone live in the apartment all the time?
   - Yes 1
   - No ..... 2 → Question 3

2. What is the reason of people doesn't live apartment all the time?
   - Demolition 1
   - Other ..... 2 → Finish questionnaire

3. In what year was the apartment commissioned?

4. How many floors is the apartment?

5. Is there a place for trade and services on the ground and ground floors of the building?
   - Yes, the design has not changed 1
   - Yes, redesigned and perforated 2
   - No 3

6. How many apartment does in the house ?

7. What is the main material of the apartment wall?
   - Cast reinforced 1
   - Prefabricated reinforced concrete 2
   - Block 3
   - Brick 4
   - Mixed 5
   - Other 9

8. What is the material of the walls and exterior of the apartment?
   - Cement plaster 1
   - Metal plate 2
   - Plastic plate 3
   - Stone plate 4
   - Brick 5
   - Yellow clay 6
   - Tile 7
   - Non 8
   - Other 9

9. What is the roofing material of an apartment?
   - Iron ..... A
   - Clay ..... B
   - Cipher C
   - Soft roof ..... D
   - Black paper ..... E
   - Other ..... F

10. What is the type of water source of your dwelling?
    - Centralized system 1
    - Individual system 2
    - Portable ..... 3 → Question 12

11. Does the house have hot and cold water?
    - Cold and hot water 1
    - Only cold water 2

12. What is the main source of electricity of this dwelling?
    - Central power system 1
    - Diesel station 2
    - Renewable energy 3

13. What is the main source of heating of this dwelling?
    - Central heating system 1
    - Electric heater 2
    - Steam boiler 3
    - Low pressure stove 4

14. What is the type of toilet in this dwelling?
    - Connected to central sewage disposal system 1
    - Other 9

15. What is the type of residential sewer?
    - Central sewage disposal system 1
    - Individual sewage disposal system 2
    - Other 3

16. Does the collection of waste collecting service in regular intervals?
    - Yes 1
    - No 2

17. Does the house have a ramp for wheelchair users?
    - Dedicated ramp 1
    - Non-dedicated ramps 2
    - Non 3

18. Does the house have an elevator?
    - Yes 1
    - No 2

19. Does the house have a fire alarm system?
    - Yes 1
    - No 2

20. How many parking spaces are there outside the apartment? ☐☐☐

21. How many parking spaces are there in the apartment? ☐☐☐

22. Does the apartment have an outdoor area?
Yes 1
No 2
Question 25 ↓

23. Is there a children's playground outside the apartment?
Yes 1
No.....2

24. Total area of exterior landscaping: Square meters. ☐☐☐

Hence:
Kids playground: Square meters. ☐☐☐
Tree planted area: Square meters. ☐☐☐
Lawn area: Square meters. ☐☐☐

25. What is the market value of 1m^2 of the house?
☐☐☐☐☐.☐
thousand tugrug

26. What is your contact phone number?
.....

Questionnaire finished date: ☐☐☐☐ Year ☐☐ Month ☐☐ Day

Time, minutes: __:__

APPENDIX B

TABLE 1.1. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, BY AGE GROUP, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	**3 197 020**	**383 259**	**368 314**	**274 874**	**216 767**	**225 385**	**259 199**	**286 850**
Arkhangai	94 324	10 774	10 352	8 279	7 526	8 106	7 461	7 064
Bayan-Ulgii	103 908	14 145	12 201	10 381	9 785	8 670	9 156	7 978
Bayankhongor	88 008	10 534	10 075	7 760	6 815	7 456	7 398	7 299
Bulgan	61 344	6 536	6 364	5 217	4 402	4 756	4 492	4 283
Govi-Altai	57 479	6 204	6 039	5 338	4 883	4 840	4 233	4 339
Dornogovi	69 859	8 038	7 982	6 345	5 027	4 969	5 763	6 457
Dornod	82 020	10 050	9 378	7 089	5 454	5 690	6 700	7 150
Dundgovi	46 698	5 500	4 526	4 111	3 645	3 872	3 491	3 491
Zavkhan	72 307	7 860	7 540	6 905	5 705	6 072	5 325	4 923
Uvurkhangai	115 737	13 274	12 477	10 426	9 220	9 859	8 966	9 024
Umnugovi	69 858	8 642	7 902	5 718	4 866	5 250	6 038	6 951
Sukhbaatar	62 884	7 590	7 044	5 143	4 485	4 765	5 191	5 187
Selenge	107 755	11 889	11 529	9 366	7 915	7 994	8 252	8 570
Tuv	92 409	10 584	10 164	7 914	6 416	6 533	6 829	6 994
Uvs	82 941	10 174	9 569	8 305	7 301	7 445	6 654	5 813
Khovd	88 078	11 038	10 371	8 324	7 477	8 212	7 096	6 414
Khuvsgul	134 318	15 046	15 144	12 315	10 257	10 602	10 911	10 730
Khentii	77 320	8 938	8 370	6 890	6 046	5 945	6 093	5 795
Darkhan-Uul	102 171	11 850	11 402	8 748	6 555	7 151	8 337	8 562
Orkhon	104 032	12 028	11 476	8 550	6 470	7 001	8 784	9 498
Govisumber	17 445	2 226	2 183	1 594	1 186	1 296	1 448	1 512
Ulaanbaatar	1 466 125	180 339	176 226	120 156	85 331	88 901	120 581	148 816

Continued table 1.1

Aimags and the Capital	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	**239 794**	**215 218**	**191 657**	**162 440**	**141 166**	**96 226**	**55 343**	**80 528**
Arkhangai	6 395	6 391	5 836	5 053	4 105	2 792	1 759	2 431
Bayan-Ulgii	6 637	5 912	5 298	4 295	3 525	2 427	1 383	2 115
Bayankhongor	6 275	5 797	5 072	4 269	3 583	2 216	1 305	2 154
Bulgan	4 207	4 415	4 172	3 847	3 215	2 305	1 372	1 761
Govi-Altai	4 183	4 089	3 759	3 136	2 463	1 655	843	1 475
Dornogovi	5 492	4 799	4 106	3 402	2 902	2 021	1 129	1 427
Dornod	6 141	5 485	4 835	4 100	3 816	2 788	1 494	1 850
Dundgovi	3 368	3 165	2 802	2 443	2 210	1 595	908	1 571
Zavkhan	5 178	5 201	4 783	4 080	3 274	2 179	1 171	2 111
Uvurkhangai	8 131	7 779	7 113	5 997	4 960	3 238	2 040	3 233
Umnugovi	5 601	4 486	3 977	3 299	2 811	1 683	926	1 708
Sukhbaatar	4 859	4 503	3 778	3 172	2 667	1 995	1 115	1 390
Selenge	7 683	7 304	7 024	6 298	5 507	3 715	2 108	2 601
Tuv	6 615	6 304	5 827	5 202	4 758	3 486	2 002	2 781
Uvs	5 332	4 942	4 696	4 295	3 422	2 096	1 117	1 780
Khovd	5 553	5 436	4 945	4 143	3 480	2 317	1 275	1 997
Khuvsgul	9 065	9 029	8 416	7 193	6 200	3 954	2 199	3 257
Khentii	5 581	5 302	4 608	4 044	3 658	2 600	1 508	1 942
Darkhan-Uul	7 351	6 980	6 328	5 793	4 969	3 386	1 962	2 797
Orkhon	7 547	6 673	6 575	6 233	5 638	3 282	1 725	2 552
Govisumber	1 229	1 108	1 002	850	710	449	254	398
Ulaanbaatar	117 371	100 118	86 705	71 296	63 293	44 047	25 748	37 197

TABLE 1.2 NUMBER OF MALE RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, BY AGE GROUP, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	**1 576 930**	**196 803**	**188 352**	**140 208**	**110 141**	**113 271**	**130 143**	**143 491**
Arkhangai	47 272	5 569	5 239	4 156	3 850	4 179	3 921	3 656
Bayan-Ulgii	51 855	7 286	6 162	5 188	4 950	4 367	4 593	4 070
Bayankhongor	43 215	5 250	5 161	3 964	3 336	3 806	3 810	3 681
Bulgan	31 146	3 397	3 255	2 652	2 305	2 448	2 390	2 250
Govi-Altai	28 649	3 219	3 122	2 764	2 521	2 462	2 156	2 199
Dornogovi	35 046	4 151	4 152	3 231	2 500	2 484	2 969	3 340
Dornod	41 322	5 113	4 787	3 609	2 824	2 868	3 540	3 750
Dundgovi	23 478	2 842	2 351	2 109	1 885	1 998	1 818	1 794
Zavkhan	36 032	4 092	3 876	3 490	2 929	3 178	2 788	2 457
Uvurkhangai	57 599	6 812	6 306	5 389	4 698	5 156	4 638	4 565
Umnugovi	35 568	4 467	4 062	2 871	2 476	2 700	3 140	3 651
Sukhbaatar	31 603	3 846	3 623	2 628	2 322	2 470	2 705	2 653
Selenge	54 706	6 066	5 929	4 757	4 024	4 189	4 489	4 585
Tuv	47 447	5 389	5 167	4 148	3 279	3 474	3 734	3 758
Uvs	41 625	5 264	4 947	4 204	3 706	3 844	3 494	2 971
Khovd	44 017	5 656	5 329	4 268	3 760	4 166	3 670	3 294
Khuvsgul	66 604	7 741	7 809	6 239	5 148	5 329	5 592	5 388
Khentii	39 085	4 553	4 294	3 491	3 117	3 160	3 255	2 992
Darkhan-Uul	50 234	6 173	5 784	4 498	3 310	3 533	4 313	4 391
Orkhon	51 176	6 224	5 808	4 418	3 271	3 505	4 444	4 821
Govisumber	8 796	1 129	1 146	835	587	692	763	783
Ulaanbaatar	710 455	92 564	90 043	61 299	43 343	43 263	57 921	72 442

Continued table 1.2

Aimags and the Capital	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	**119 621**	**106 169**	**93 162**	**76 257**	**64 238**	**41 768**	**22 808**	**30 498**
Arkhangai	3 273	3 186	2 909	2 428	1 952	1 260	747	947
Bayan-Ulgii	3 316	2 982	2 543	2 103	1 634	1 138	608	915
Bayankhongor	3 051	2 868	2 426	2 052	1 641	906	507	756
Bulgan	2 165	2 319	2 123	1 924	1 517	1 070	619	712
Govi-Altai	2 109	2 009	1 902	1 523	1 128	725	328	482
Dornogovi	2 923	2 426	2 045	1 596	1 360	893	484	492
Dornod	3 251	2 844	2 447	1 985	1 779	1 221	606	698
Dundgovi	1 712	1 586	1 382	1 242	1 054	694	385	626
Zavkhan	2 572	2 533	2 363	1 992	1 551	992	447	772
Uvurkhangai	4 100	3 844	3 469	2 808	2 310	1 401	863	1 240
Umnugovi	2 939	2 339	2 099	1 628	1 387	802	375	632
Sukhbaatar	2 477	2 364	1 951	1 538	1 252	883	463	428
Selenge	4 032	3 828	3 520	2 981	2 637	1 686	960	1 023
Tuv	3 585	3 351	2 998	2 563	2 309	1 624	938	1 130
Uvs	2 720	2 456	2 297	2 017	1 658	962	461	624
Khovd	2 824	2 704	2 408	1 958	1 649	1 035	548	748
Khuvsgul	4 489	4 514	4 161	3 509	2 878	1 721	873	1 213
Khentii	2 891	2 703	2 243	1 982	1 754	1 251	661	738
Darkhan-Uul	3 637	3 406	3 029	2 699	2 161	1 408	824	1 068
Orkhon	3 682	3 314	3 122	2 842	2 519	1 509	730	967
Govisumber	640	531	495	389	346	200	101	159
Ulaanbaatar	57 233	48 062	41 230	32 498	27 762	18 387	10 280	14 128

TABLES 1.3 NUMBER OF FEMALE RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, BY AGE GROUP, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	**1 620 090**	**186 456**	**179 962**	**134 666**	**106 626**	**112 114**	**129 056**	**143 359**
Arkhangai	47 052	5 205	5 113	4 123	3 676	3 927	3 540	3 408
Bayan-Ulgii	52 053	6 859	6 039	5 193	4 835	4 303	4 563	3 908
Bayankhongor	44 793	5 284	4 914	3 796	3 479	3 650	3 588	3 618
Bulgan	30 198	3 139	3 109	2 565	2 097	2 308	2 102	2 033
Govi-Altai	28 830	2 985	2 917	2 574	2 362	2 378	2 077	2 140
Dornogovi	34 813	3 887	3 830	3 114	2 527	2 485	2 794	3 117
Dornod	40 698	4 937	4 591	3 480	2 630	2 822	3 160	3 400
Dundgovi	23 220	2 658	2 175	2 002	1 760	1 874	1 673	1 697
Zavkhan	36 275	3 768	3 664	3 415	2 776	2 894	2 537	2 466
Uvurkhangai	58 138	6 462	6 171	5 037	4 522	4 703	4 328	4 459
Umnugovi	34 290	4 175	3 840	2 847	2 390	2 550	2 898	3 300
Sukhbaatar	31 281	3 744	3 421	2 515	2 163	2 295	2 486	2 534
Selenge	53 049	5 823	5 600	4 609	3 891	3 805	3 763	3 985
Tuv	44 962	5 195	4 997	3 766	3 137	3 059	3 095	3 236
Uvs	41 316	4 910	4 622	4 101	3 595	3 601	3 160	2 842
Khovd	44 061	5 382	5 042	4 056	3 717	4 046	3 426	3 120
Khuvsgul	67 714	7 305	7 335	6 076	5 109	5 273	5 319	5 342
Khentii	38 235	4 385	4 076	3 399	2 929	2 785	2 838	2 803
Darkhan-Uul	51 937	5 677	5 618	4 250	3 245	3 618	4 024	4 171
Orkhon	52 856	5 804	5 668	4 132	3 199	3 496	4 340	4 677
Govisumber	8 649	1 097	1 037	759	599	604	685	729
Ulaanbaatar	755 670	87 775	86 183	58 857	41 988	45 638	62 660	76 374

Continued table 1.3

Aimags and the Capital	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	**120 173**	**109 049**	**98 495**	**86 183**	**76 928**	**54 458**	**32 535**	**50 030**
Arkhangai	3 122	3 205	2 927	2 625	2 153	1 532	1 012	1 484
Bayan-Ulgii	3 321	2 930	2 755	2 192	1 891	1 289	775	1 200
Bayankhongor	3 224	2 929	2 646	2 217	1 942	1 310	798	1 398
Bulgan	2 042	2 096	2 049	1 923	1 698	1 235	753	1 049
Govi-Altai	2 074	2 080	1 857	1 613	1 335	930	515	993
Dornogovi	2 569	2 373	2 061	1 806	1 542	1 128	645	935
Dornod	2 890	2 641	2 388	2 115	2 037	1 567	888	1 152
Dundgovi	1 656	1 579	1 420	1 201	1 156	901	523	945
Zavkhan	2 606	2 668	2 420	2 088	1 723	1 187	724	1 339
Uvurkhangai	4 031	3 935	3 644	3 189	2 650	1 837	1 177	1 993
Umnugovi	2 662	2 147	1 878	1 671	1 424	881	551	1 076
Sukhbaatar	2 382	2 139	1 827	1 634	1 415	1 112	652	962
Selenge	3 651	3 476	3 504	3 317	2 870	2 029	1 148	1 578
Tuv	3 030	2 953	2 829	2 639	2 449	1 862	1 064	1 651
Uvs	2 612	2 486	2 399	2 278	1 764	1 134	656	1 156
Khovd	2 729	2 732	2 537	2 185	1 831	1 282	727	1 249
Khuvsgul	4 576	4 515	4 255	3 684	3 322	2 233	1 326	2 044
Khentii	2 690	2 599	2 365	2 062	1 904	1 349	847	1 204
Darkhan-Uul	3 714	3 574	3 299	3 094	2 808	1 978	1 138	1 729
Orkhon	3 865	3 359	3 453	3 391	3 119	1 773	995	1 585
Govisumber	589	577	507	461	364	249	153	239
Ulaanbaatar	60 138	52 056	45 475	38 798	35 531	25 660	15 468	23 069

TABLES 1.4. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, BY AGE GROUP, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020
URBAN-TOTAL

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	**2 168 253**	**265 009**	**257 324**	**180 973**	**132 943**	**138 445**	**179 341**	**210 249**
Arkhangai	20 648	2 422	2 312	1 731	1 443	1 513	1 656	1 755
Bayan-Ulgii	38 950	5 291	4 419	3 500	3 258	2 921	3 752	3 423
Bayankhongor	31 731	3 999	3 889	2 731	2 089	2 274	2 785	2 866
Bulgan	15 522	1 641	1 589	1 237	1 025	1 140	1 203	1 194
Govi-Altai	18 706	2 079	2 016	1 605	1 396	1 436	1 444	1 599
Dornogovi	44 714	5 418	5 475	4 138	3 090	3 000	3 677	4 394
Dornod	46 221	5 789	5 636	4 083	2 998	3 085	3 750	4 136
Dundgovi	12 412	1 577	1 433	1 057	810	892	1 036	1 113
Zavkhan	16 232	1 770	1 799	1 490	1 128	1 163	1 254	1 201
Uvurkhangai	32 891	3 894	3 935	2 940	2 294	2 501	2 721	2 852
Umnugovi	26 367	3 484	3 176	2 245	1 681	1 790	2 331	2 665
Sukhbaatar	18 561	2 523	2 318	1 517	1 061	1 069	1 564	1 763
Selenge	37 217	4 088	4 023	3 193	2 673	2 549	2 812	3 025
Tuv	16 677	2 002	1 927	1 324	1 030	1 003	1 315	1 399
Uvs	30 662	3 821	3 577	2 809	2 325	2 436	2 771	2 389
Khovd	30 777	4 046	3 655	2 603	2 261	2 611	2 769	2 566
Khuvsgul	44 188	4 953	5 059	3 922	2 927	3 212	3 595	3 780
Khentii	27 525	3 254	3 107	2 519	2 104	1 994	2 322	2 051
Darkhan-Uul	81 517	9 605	9 353	6 963	5 114	5 487	6 667	7 066
Orkhon	100 183	11 685	11 107	8 255	6 197	6 690	8 452	9 271
Govisumber	10 427	1 329	1 293	955	708	778	884	925
Ulaanbaatar	1 466 125	180 339	176 226	120 156	85 331	88 901	120 581	148 816

Continued table 1.4

Aimags and the Capital	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	**166 818**	**144 638**	**127 877**	**108 707**	**96 411**	**65 959**	**38 233**	**55 326**
Arkhangai	1 368	1 247	1 189	1 208	1 011	709	446	638
Bayan-Ulgii	2 541	2 217	2 124	1 743	1 483	1 009	530	739
Bayankhongor	2 217	1 935	1 706	1 472	1 432	867	553	916
Bulgan	1 000	973	1 010	989	916	646	404	555
Govi-Altai	1 357	1 240	1 145	1 098	941	581	301	468
Dornogovi	3 595	2 967	2 499	2 066	1 776	1 186	659	774
Dornod	3 296	2 937	2 536	2 222	2 119	1 606	878	1 150
Dundgovi	798	657	624	670	616	456	255	418
Zavkhan	1 130	1 057	1 078	972	868	535	276	511
Uvurkhangai	2 317	2 125	1 860	1 663	1 393	832	587	977
Umnugovi	1 973	1 516	1 334	1 266	1 083	697	405	721
Sukhbaatar	1 364	1 191	964	858	796	673	409	491
Selenge	2 613	2 531	2 495	2 149	1 902	1 371	808	985
Tuv	1 177	1 063	959	962	854	678	386	598
Uvs	1 972	1 770	1 650	1 691	1 431	860	438	722
Khovd	1 876	1 802	1 738	1 555	1 309	826	439	721
Khuvsgul	2 968	2 919	2 840	2 485	2 188	1 388	808	1 144
Khentii	1 925	1 771	1 565	1 373	1 292	937	585	726
Darkhan-Uul	5 949	5 540	4 962	4 502	3 888	2 662	1 545	2 214
Orkhon	7 291	6 435	6 302	5 938	5 388	3 120	1 626	2 426
Govisumber	720	627	592	529	432	273	147	235
Ulaanbaatar	117 371	100 118	86 705	71 296	63 293	44 047	25 748	37 197

TABLES 1.5. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, BY AGE GROUP, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020
URBAN-MALE

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	**1 052 223**	**135 918**	**131 530**	**92 304**	**67 351**	**67 677**	**86 919**	**102 808**
Arkhangai	9 975	1 236	1 160	806	755	768	806	865
Bayan-Ulgii	19 135	2 742	2 247	1 740	1 658	1 435	1 808	1 719
Bayankhongor	15 082	1 985	2 034	1 412	1 005	1 053	1 326	1 387
Bulgan	7 577	828	783	631	525	565	606	608
Govi-Altai	9 121	1 101	1 045	841	710	713	690	781
Dornogovi	21 999	2 804	2 846	2 129	1 545	1 424	1 790	2 172
Dornod	22 278	2 937	2 906	2 074	1 549	1 484	1 859	1 997
Dundgovi	5 831	801	742	544	412	403	458	532
Zavkhan	7 780	931	902	726	557	607	626	575
Uvurkhangai	15 723	2 015	1 957	1 513	1 143	1 243	1 279	1 319
Umnugovi	12 531	1 723	1 616	1 130	850	884	1 070	1 246
Sukhbaatar	8 959	1 247	1 202	766	563	499	736	853
Selenge	18 642	2 090	2 101	1 613	1 375	1 311	1 464	1 570
Tuv	8 125	998	987	683	520	525	670	692
Uvs	15 206	1 991	1 858	1 444	1 135	1 254	1 415	1 198
Khovd	15 037	2 060	1 851	1 343	1 119	1 279	1 390	1 270
Khuvsgul	21 366	2 526	2 622	1 976	1 475	1 565	1 692	1 861
Khentii	13 432	1 636	1 630	1 277	1 090	1 022	1 176	999
Darkhan-Uul	39 627	5 000	4 703	3 583	2 560	2 643	3 405	3 563
Orkhon	49 148	6 036	5 619	4 262	3 114	3 320	4 264	4 685
Govisumber	5 194	667	676	512	348	417	468	474
Ulaanbaatar	710 455	92 564	90 043	61 299	43 343	43 263	57 921	72 442

Continued table 1.5

Aimags and the Capital	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	**81 213**	**69 654**	**60 627**	**49 491**	**42 463**	**27 929**	**15 439**	**20 900**
Arkhangai	663	608	550	576	436	303	194	249
Bayan-Ulgii	1 224	1 104	959	840	656	462	250	291
Bayankhongor	1 024	945	755	667	604	350	207	328
Bulgan	487	501	505	465	404	286	159	224
Govi-Altai	653	581	551	472	431	278	118	156
Dornogovi	1 806	1 454	1 210	925	822	505	291	276
Dornod	1 597	1 384	1 149	969	916	692	342	423
Dundgovi	359	293	272	290	272	188	103	162
Zavkhan	523	468	498	432	379	265	97	194
Uvurkhangai	1 109	1 002	852	750	612	353	224	352
Umnugovi	924	701	609	528	485	335	159	271
Sukhbaatar	653	605	485	387	353	281	167	162
Selenge	1 369	1 307	1 231	1 008	877	589	357	380
Tuv	573	527	453	426	390	287	165	229
Uvs	986	867	785	780	675	382	179	257
Khovd	934	866	809	696	599	362	190	269
Khuvsgul	1 377	1 431	1 349	1 178	966	585	319	444
Khentii	916	835	731	603	589	416	252	260
Darkhan-Uul	2 873	2 661	2 356	2 071	1 651	1 074	641	843
Orkhon	3 553	3 174	2 990	2 701	2 393	1 437	682	918
Govisumber	377	278	298	229	191	112	63	84
Ulaanbaatar	57 233	48 062	41 230	32 498	27 762	18 387	10 280	14 128

TABLES 1.6. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, BY AGE GROUP, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020 URBAN-FEMALE

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	**1 116 030**	**129 091**	**125 794**	**88 669**	**65 592**	**70 768**	**92 422**	**107 441**
Arkhangai	10 673	1 186	1 152	925	688	745	850	890
Bayan-Ulgii	19 815	2 549	2 172	1 760	1 600	1 486	1 944	1 704
Bayankhongor	16 649	2 014	1 855	1 319	1 084	1 221	1 459	1 479
Bulgan	7 945	813	806	606	500	575	597	586
Govi-Altai	9 585	978	971	764	686	723	754	818
Dornogovi	22 715	2 614	2 629	2 009	1 545	1 576	1 887	2 222
Dornod	23 943	2 852	2 730	2 009	1 449	1 601	1 891	2 139
Dundgovi	6 581	776	691	513	398	489	578	581
Zavkhan	8 452	839	897	764	571	556	628	626
Uvurkhangai	17 168	1 879	1 978	1 427	1 151	1 258	1 442	1 533
Umnugovi	13 836	1 761	1 560	1 115	831	906	1 261	1 419
Sukhbaatar	9 602	1 276	1 116	751	498	570	828	910
Selenge	18 575	1 998	1 922	1 580	1 298	1 238	1 348	1 455
Tuv	8 552	1 004	940	641	510	478	645	707
Uvs	15 456	1 830	1 719	1 365	1 190	1 182	1 356	1 191
Khovd	15 740	1 986	1 804	1 260	1 142	1 332	1 379	1 296
Khuvsgul	22 822	2 427	2 437	1 946	1 452	1 647	1 903	1 919
Khentii	14 093	1 618	1 477	1 242	1 014	972	1 146	1 052
Darkhan-Uul	41 890	4 605	4 650	3 380	2 554	2 844	3 262	3 503
Orkhon	51 035	5 649	5 488	3 993	3 083	3 370	4 188	4 586
Govisumber	5 233	662	617	443	360	361	416	451
Ulaanbaatar	755 670	87 775	86 183	58 857	41 988	45 638	62 660	76 374

Continued table 1.6

Aimags and the Capital	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	**85 605**	**74 984**	**67 250**	**59 216**	**53 948**	**38 030**	**22 794**	**34 426**
Arkhangai	705	639	639	632	575	406	252	389
Bayan-Ulgii	1 317	1 113	1 165	903	827	547	280	448
Bayankhongor	1 193	990	951	805	828	517	346	588
Bulgan	513	472	505	524	512	360	245	331
Govi-Altai	704	659	594	626	510	303	183	312
Dornogovi	1 789	1 513	1 289	1 141	954	681	368	498
Dornod	1 699	1 553	1 387	1 253	1 203	914	536	727
Dundgovi	439	364	352	380	344	268	152	256
Zavkhan	607	589	580	540	489	270	179	317
Uvurkhangai	1 208	1 123	1 008	913	781	479	363	625
Umnugovi	1 049	815	725	738	598	362	246	450
Sukhbaatar	711	586	479	471	443	392	242	329
Selenge	1 244	1 224	1 264	1 141	1 025	782	451	605
Tuv	604	536	506	536	464	391	221	369
Uvs	986	903	865	911	756	478	259	465
Khovd	942	936	929	859	710	464	249	452
Khuvsgul	1 591	1 488	1 491	1 307	1 222	803	489	700
Khentii	1 009	936	834	770	703	521	333	466
Darkhan-Uul	3 076	2 879	2 606	2 431	2 237	1 588	904	1 371
Orkhon	3 738	3 261	3 312	3 237	2 995	1 683	944	1 508
Govisumber	343	349	294	300	241	161	84	151
Ulaanbaatar	60 138	52 056	45 475	38 798	35 531	25 660	15 468	23 069

TABLES 1.7. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, BY AGE GROUP, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020
RURAL-TOTAL

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	**1 028 767**	**118 250**	**110 990**	**93 901**	**83 824**	**86 940**	**79 858**	**76 601**
Arkhangai	73 676	8 352	8 040	6 548	6 083	6 593	5 805	5 309
Bayan-Ulgii	64 958	8 854	7 782	6 881	6 527	5 749	5 404	4 555
Bayankhongor	56 277	6 535	6 186	5 029	4 726	5 182	4 613	4 433
Bulgan	45 822	4 895	4 775	3 980	3 377	3 616	3 289	3 089
Govi-Altai	38 773	4 125	4 023	3 733	3 487	3 404	2 789	2 740
Dornogovi	25 145	2 620	2 507	2 207	1 937	1 969	2 086	2 063
Dornod	35 799	4 261	3 742	3 006	2 456	2 605	2 950	3 014
Dundgovi	34 286	3 923	3 093	3 054	2 835	2 980	2 455	2 378
Zavkhan	56 075	6 090	5 741	5 415	4 577	4 909	4 071	3 722
Uvurkhangai	82 846	9 380	8 542	7 486	6 926	7 358	6 245	6 172
Umnugovi	43 491	5 158	4 726	3 473	3 185	3 460	3 707	4 286
Sukhbaatar	44 323	5 067	4 726	3 626	3 424	3 696	3 627	3 424
Selenge	70 538	7 801	7 506	6 173	5 242	5 445	5 440	5 545
Tuv	75 732	8 582	8 237	6 590	5 386	5 530	5 514	5 595
Uvs	52 279	6 353	5 992	5 496	4 976	5 009	3 883	3 424
Khovd	57 301	6 992	6 716	5 721	5 216	5 601	4 327	3 848
Khuvsgul	90 130	10 093	10 085	8 393	7 330	7 390	7 316	6 950
Khentii	49 795	5 684	5 263	4 371	3 942	3 951	3 771	3 744
Darkhan-Uul	20 654	2 245	2 049	1 785	1 441	1 664	1 670	1 496
Orkhon	3 849	343	369	295	273	311	332	227
Govisumber	7 018	897	890	639	478	518	564	587

Continued table 1.7

Aimags and the Capital	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	**72 976**	**70 580**	**63 780**	**53 733**	**44 755**	**30 267**	**17 110**	**25 202**
Arkhangai	5 027	5 144	4 647	3 845	3 094	2 083	1 313	1 793
Bayan-Ulgii	4 096	3 695	3 174	2 552	2 042	1 418	853	1 376
Bayankhongor	4 058	3 862	3 366	2 797	2 151	1 349	752	1 238
Bulgan	3 207	3 442	3 162	2 858	2 299	1 659	968	1 206
Govi-Altai	2 826	2 849	2 614	2 038	1 522	1 074	542	1 007
Dornogovi	1 897	1 832	1 607	1 336	1 126	835	470	653
Dornod	2 845	2 548	2 299	1 878	1 697	1 182	616	700
Dundgovi	2 570	2 508	2 178	1 773	1 594	1 139	653	1 153
Zavkhan	4 048	4 144	3 705	3 108	2 406	1 644	895	1 600
Uvurkhangai	5 814	5 654	5 253	4 334	3 567	2 406	1 453	2 256
Umnugovi	3 628	2 970	2 643	2 033	1 728	986	521	987
Sukhbaatar	3 495	3 312	2 814	2 314	1 871	1 322	706	899
Selenge	5 070	4 773	4 529	4 149	3 605	2 344	1 300	1 616
Tuv	5 438	5 241	4 868	4 240	3 904	2 808	1 616	2 183
Uvs	3 360	3 172	3 046	2 604	1 991	1 236	679	1 058
Khovd	3 677	3 634	3 207	2 588	2 171	1 491	836	1 276
Khuvsgul	6 097	6 110	5 576	4 708	4 012	2 566	1 391	2 113
Khentii	3 656	3 531	3 043	2 671	2 366	1 663	923	1 216
Darkhan-Uul	1 402	1 440	1 366	1 291	1 081	724	417	583
Orkhon	256	238	273	295	250	162	99	126
Govisumber	509	481	410	321	278	176	107	163

TABLES 1.8. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, BY AGE GROUP, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020
RURAL-MALE

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	**524 707**	**60 885**	**56 822**	**47 904**	**42 790**	**45 594**	**43 224**	**40 683**
Arkhangai	37 297	4 333	4 079	3 350	3 095	3 411	3 115	2 791
Bayan-Ulgii	32 720	4 544	3 915	3 448	3 292	2 932	2 785	2 351
Bayankhongor	28 133	3 265	3 127	2 552	2 331	2 753	2 484	2 294
Bulgan	23 569	2 569	2 472	2 021	1 780	1 883	1 784	1 642
Govi-Altai	19 528	2 118	2 077	1 923	1 811	1 749	1 466	1 418
Dornogovi	13 047	1 347	1 306	1 102	955	1 060	1 179	1 168
Dornod	19 044	2 176	1 881	1 535	1 275	1 384	1 681	1 753
Dundgovi	17 647	2 041	1 609	1 565	1 473	1 595	1 360	1 262
Zavkhan	28 252	3 161	2 974	2 764	2 372	2 571	2 162	1 882
Uvurkhangai	41 876	4 797	4 349	3 876	3 555	3 913	3 359	3 246
Umnugovi	23 037	2 744	2 446	1 741	1 626	1 816	2 070	2 405
Sukhbaatar	22 644	2 599	2 421	1 862	1 759	1 971	1 969	1 800
Selenge	36 064	3 976	3 828	3 144	2 649	2 878	3 025	3 015
Tuv	39 322	4 391	4 180	3 465	2 759	2 949	3 064	3 066
Uvs	26 419	3 273	3 089	2 760	2 571	2 590	2 079	1 773
Khovd	28 980	3 596	3 478	2 925	2 641	2 887	2 280	2 024
Khuvsgul	45 238	5 215	5 187	4 263	3 673	3 764	3 900	3 527
Khentii	25 653	2 917	2 664	2 214	2 027	2 138	2 079	1 993
Darkhan-Uul	10 607	1 173	1 081	915	750	890	908	828
Orkhon	2 028	188	189	156	157	185	180	136
Govisumber	3 602	462	470	323	239	275	295	309

Continued table 1.8

Aimags and the Capital	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	**38 408**	**36 515**	**32 535**	**26 766**	**21 775**	**13 839**	**7 369**	**9 598**
Arkhangai	2 610	2 578	2 359	1 852	1 516	957	553	698
Bayan-Ulgii	2 092	1 878	1 584	1 263	978	676	358	624
Bayankhongor	2 027	1 923	1 671	1 385	1 037	556	300	428
Bulgan	1 678	1 818	1 618	1 459	1 113	784	460	488
Govi-Altai	1 456	1 428	1 351	1 051	697	447	210	326
Dornogovi	1 117	972	835	671	538	388	193	216
Dornod	1 654	1 460	1 298	1 016	863	529	264	275
Dundgovi	1 353	1 293	1 110	952	782	506	282	464
Zavkhan	2 049	2 065	1 865	1 560	1 172	727	350	578
Uvurkhangai	2 991	2 842	2 617	2 058	1 698	1 048	639	888
Umnugovi	2 015	1 638	1 490	1 100	902	467	216	361
Sukhbaatar	1 824	1 759	1 466	1 151	899	602	296	266
Selenge	2 663	2 521	2 289	1 973	1 760	1 097	603	643
Tuv	3 012	2 824	2 545	2 137	1 919	1 337	773	901
Uvs	1 734	1 589	1 512	1 237	983	580	282	367
Khovd	1 890	1 838	1 599	1 262	1 050	673	358	479
Khuvsgul	3 112	3 083	2 812	2 331	1 912	1 136	554	769
Khentii	1 975	1 868	1 512	1 379	1 165	835	409	478
Darkhan-Uul	764	745	673	628	510	334	183	225
Orkhon	129	140	132	141	126	72	48	49
Govisumber	263	253	197	160	155	88	38	75

TABLES 1.9. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, BY AGE GROUP, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020
RURAL-FEMALE

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	**504 060**	**57 365**	**54 168**	**45 997**	**41 034**	**41 346**	**36 634**	**35 918**
Arkhangai	36 379	4 019	3 961	3 198	2 988	3 182	2 690	2 518
Bayan-Ulgii	32 238	4 310	3 867	3 433	3 235	2 817	2 619	2 204
Bayankhongor	28 144	3 270	3 059	2 477	2 395	2 429	2 129	2 139
Bulgan	22 253	2 326	2 303	1 959	1 597	1 733	1 505	1 447
Govi-Altai	19 245	2 007	1 946	1 810	1 676	1 655	1 323	1 322
Dornogovi	12 098	1 273	1 201	1 105	982	909	907	895
Dornod	16 755	2 085	1 861	1 471	1 181	1 221	1 269	1 261
Dundgovi	16 639	1 882	1 484	1 489	1 362	1 385	1 095	1 116
Zavkhan	27 823	2 929	2 767	2 651	2 205	2 338	1 909	1 840
Uvurkhangai	40 970	4 583	4 193	3 610	3 371	3 445	2 886	2 926
Umnugovi	20 454	2 414	2 280	1 732	1 559	1 644	1 637	1 881
Sukhbaatar	21 679	2 468	2 305	1 764	1 665	1 725	1 658	1 624
Selenge	34 474	3 825	3 678	3 029	2 593	2 567	2 415	2 530
Tuv	36 410	4 191	4 057	3 125	2 627	2 581	2 450	2 529
Uvs	25 860	3 080	2 903	2 736	2 405	2 419	1 804	1 651
Khovd	28 321	3 396	3 238	2 796	2 575	2 714	2 047	1 824
Khuvsgul	44 892	4 878	4 898	4 130	3 657	3 626	3 416	3 423
Khentii	24 142	2 767	2 599	2 157	1 915	1 813	1 692	1 751
Darkhan-Uul	10 047	1 072	968	870	691	774	762	668
Orkhon	1 821	155	180	139	116	126	152	91
Govisumber	3 416	435	420	316	239	243	269	278

Continued table 1.9

Aimags and the Capital	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	**34 568**	**34 065**	**31 245**	**26 967**	**22 980**	**16 428**	**9 741**	**15 604**
Arkhangai	2 417	2 566	2 288	1 993	1 578	1 126	760	1 095
Bayan-Ulgii	2 004	1 817	1 590	1 289	1 064	742	495	752
Bayankhongor	2 031	1 939	1 695	1 412	1 114	793	452	810
Bulgan	1 529	1 624	1 544	1 399	1 186	875	508	718
Govi-Altai	1 370	1 421	1 263	987	825	627	332	681
Dornogovi	780	860	772	665	588	447	277	437
Dornod	1 191	1 088	1 001	862	834	653	352	425
Dundgovi	1 217	1 215	1 068	821	812	633	371	689
Zavkhan	1 999	2 079	1 840	1 548	1 234	917	545	1 022
Uvurkhangai	2 823	2 812	2 636	2 276	1 869	1 358	814	1 368
Umnugovi	1 613	1 332	1 153	933	826	519	305	626
Sukhbaatar	1 671	1 553	1 348	1 163	972	720	410	633
Selenge	2 407	2 252	2 240	2 176	1 845	1 247	697	973
Tuv	2 426	2 417	2 323	2 103	1 985	1 471	843	1 282
Uvs	1 626	1 583	1 534	1 367	1 008	656	397	691
Khovd	1 787	1 796	1 608	1 326	1 121	818	478	797
Khuvsgul	2 985	3 027	2 764	2 377	2 100	1 430	837	1 344
Khentii	1 681	1 663	1 531	1 292	1 201	828	514	738
Darkhan-Uul	638	695	693	663	571	390	234	358
Orkhon	127	98	141	154	124	90	51	77
Govisumber	246	228	213	161	123	88	69	88

TABLES 2.1. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, BY AGE GROUP, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	**100.0**	**12.0**	**11.5**	**8.6**	**6.8**	**7.0**	**8.1**	**9.0**
Arkhangai	100.0	11.4	11.0	8.8	8.0	8.6	7.9	7.5
Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	13.6	11.7	10.0	9.4	8.3	8.8	7.7
Bayankhongor	100.0	12.0	11.4	8.8	7.7	8.5	8.4	8.3
Bulgan	100.0	10.7	10.4	8.5	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.0
Govi-Altai	100.0	10.8	10.5	9.3	8.5	8.4	7.4	7.5
Dornogovi	100.0	11.5	11.4	9.1	7.2	7.1	8.2	9.2
Dornod	100.0	12.3	11.4	8.6	6.6	6.9	8.2	8.7
Dundgovi	100.0	11.8	9.7	8.8	7.8	8.3	7.5	7.5
Zavkhan	100.0	10.9	10.4	9.5	7.9	8.4	7.4	6.8
Uvurkhangai	100.0	11.5	10.8	9.0	8.0	8.5	7.7	7.8
Umnugovi	100.0	12.4	11.3	8.2	7.0	7.5	8.6	10.0
Sukhbaatar	100.0	12.1	11.2	8.2	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.2
Selenge	100.0	11.0	10.7	8.7	7.3	7.4	7.7	8.0
Tuv	100.0	11.5	11.0	8.6	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.6
Uvs	100.0	12.3	11.5	10.0	8.8	9.0	8.0	7.0
Khovd	100.0	12.5	11.8	9.5	8.5	9.3	8.1	7.3
Khuvsgul	100.0	11.2	11.3	9.2	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.0
Khentii	100.0	11.6	10.8	8.9	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.5
Darkhan-Uul	100.0	11.6	11.2	8.6	6.4	7.0	8.2	8.4
Orkhon	100.0	11.6	11.0	8.2	6.2	6.7	8.4	9.1
Govisumber	100.0	12.8	12.5	9.1	6.8	7.4	8.3	8.7
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	12.3	12.0	8.2	5.8	6.1	8.2	10.2

Continued table 2.1

Aimags and the Capital	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	**7.5**	**6.7**	**6.0**	**5.1**	**4.4**	**3.0**	**1.7**	**2.5**
Arkhangai	6.8	6.8	6.2	5.4	4.4	3.0	1.9	2.6
Bayan-Ulgii	6.4	5.7	5.1	4.1	3.4	2.3	1.3	2.0
Bayankhongor	7.1	6.6	5.8	4.9	4.1	2.5	1.5	2.4
Bulgan	6.9	7.2	6.8	6.3	5.2	3.8	2.2	2.9
Govi-Altai	7.3	7.1	6.5	5.5	4.3	2.9	1.5	2.6
Dornogovi	7.9	6.9	5.9	4.9	4.2	2.9	1.6	2.0
Dornod	7.5	6.7	5.9	5.0	4.7	3.4	1.8	2.3
Dundgovi	7.2	6.8	6.0	5.2	4.7	3.4	1.9	3.4
Zavkhan	7.2	7.2	6.6	5.6	4.5	3.0	1.6	2.9
Uvurkhangai	7.0	6.7	6.1	5.2	4.3	2.8	1.8	2.8
Umnugovi	8.0	6.4	5.7	4.7	4.0	2.4	1.3	2.4
Sukhbaatar	7.7	7.2	6.0	5.0	4.2	3.2	1.8	2.2
Selenge	7.1	6.8	6.5	5.8	5.1	3.4	2.0	2.4
Tuv	7.2	6.8	6.3	5.6	5.1	3.8	2.2	3.0
Uvs	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.2	4.1	2.5	1.3	2.1
Khovd	6.3	6.2	5.6	4.7	4.0	2.6	1.4	2.3
Khuvsgul	6.7	6.7	6.3	5.4	4.6	2.9	1.6	2.4
Khentii	7.2	6.9	6.0	5.2	4.7	3.4	2.0	2.5
Darkhan-Uul	7.2	6.8	6.2	5.7	4.9	3.3	1.9	2.7
Orkhon	7.3	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.4	3.2	1.7	2.5
Govisumber	7.0	6.4	5.7	4.9	4.1	2.6	1.5	2.3
Ulaanbaatar	8.0	6.8	5.9	4.9	4.3	3.0	1.8	2.5

TABLES 3.1. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE GROUP, 2020

Age group	Total	Single/Never Married	Registered married	Not registered married	Separeted/ Legally married	Divorced/ not remarried	Widowed
TOTAL	**2 152 109**	**678 901**	**1 110 170**	**193 581**	**24 857**	**26 650**	**117 950**
15-17	126 981	126 789	5	187	-	-	-
18-19	88 835	87 507	459	856	9	-	4
20-24	223 544	187 390	19 324	16 508	198	81	43
25-29	257 438	121 506	90 788	43 098	1 033	626	387
30-34	284 908	65 911	171 490	42 060	2 153	2 153	1 141
35-39	237 508	31 760	171 896	25 550	2 837	3 250	2 215
40-44	213 108	20 355	160 201	20 381	3 787	4 215	4 169
45-49	189 324	14 771	141 084	17 294	4 279	4 752	7 144
50-54	160 507	9 561	117 542	12 694	4 279	4 643	11 788
55-59	139 752	6 781	100 032	8 232	3 446	3 779	17 482
60-64	95 353	3 285	65 605	3 844	1 706	1 944	18 969
65-69	54 883	1 566	34 458	1 584	655	722	15 898
70+	79 968	1 719	37 286	1 293	475	485	38 710

TABLES 3.2. NUMBER OF MALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE GROUP, 2020

Age group	Total	Single/Never Married	Registered married	Not registered married	Separeted/ Legally married	Divorced/ not remarried	Widowed
TOTAL	**1 039 588**	**366 417**	**542 325**	**91 607**	**9 978**	**10 317**	**18 944**
15-17	64 736	64 676	2	58	-	-	-
18-19	44 946	44 648	104	192	2	-	-
20-24	112 474	100 130	6 471	5 784	61	22	6
25-29	129 129	69 990	39 168	19 360	340	203	68
30-34	142 218	38 481	80 761	21 283	757	755	181
35-39	118 036	18 455	84 177	12 721	1 092	1 242	349
40-44	104 683	11 496	79 537	9 794	1 519	1 702	635
45-49	91 433	8 169	70 069	8 428	1 764	1 989	1 014
50-54	74 827	4 836	58 504	6 220	1 757	1 759	1 751
55-59	63 207	3 122	50 487	4 159	1 446	1 440	2 553
60-64	41 171	1 312	33 458	2 000	712	722	2 967
65-69	22 496	573	18 122	850	303	264	2 384
70+	30 232	529	21 465	758	225	219	7 036

TABLES 3.3. NUMBER OF FEMALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE GROUP, 2020

Age group	Total	Single/Never Married	Registered married	Not registered married	Separeted/ Legally married	Divorced/ not remarried	Widowed
TOTAL	**1 112 521**	**312 484**	**567 845**	**101 974**	**14 879**	**16 333**	**99 006**
15-17	62 245	62 113	3	129	-	-	-
18-19	43 889	42 859	355	664	7	-	4
20-24	111 070	87 260	12 853	10 724	137	59	37
25-29	128 309	51 516	51 620	23 738	693	423	319
30-34	142 690	27 430	90 729	20 777	1 396	1 398	960
35-39	119 472	13 305	87 719	12 829	1 745	2 008	1 866
40-44	108 425	8 859	80 664	10 587	2 268	2 513	3 534
45-49	97 891	6 602	71 015	8 866	2 515	2 763	6 130
50-54	85 680	4 725	59 038	6 474	2 522	2 884	10 037
55-59	76 545	3 659	49 545	4 073	2 000	2 339	14 929
60-64	54 182	1 973	32 147	1 844	994	1 222	16 002
65-69	32 387	993	16 336	734	352	458	13 514
70+	49 736	1 190	15 821	535	250	266	31 674

TABLES 3.4. NUMBER OF URBAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE GROUP, 2020

Age group	Total	Single/Never Married	Registered married	Not registered married	Separeted/ Legally married	Divorced/ not remarried	Widowed
TOTAL	**1 449 537**	**449 344**	**726 950**	**154 679**	**19 348**	**19 900**	**79 316**
15-17	78 403	78 288	2	113	-	-	-
18-19	53 619	52 861	204	544	8	-	2
20-24	136 696	115 991	8 921	11 560	152	47	25
25-29	177 793	87 396	55 327	33 654	773	412	231
30-34	208 683	51 511	118 094	35 150	1 655	1 539	734
35-39	164 956	23 823	114 270	20 959	2 164	2 318	1 422
40-44	142 998	14 654	102 948	16 618	2 975	3 108	2 695
45-49	126 131	10 572	89 881	14 144	3 365	3 558	4 611
50-54	107 210	6 478	75 972	10 101	3 347	3 525	7 787
55-59	95 262	4 291	66 842	6 528	2 722	2 944	11 935
60-64	65 183	1 885	44 411	3 058	1 344	1 515	12 970
65-69	37 810	856	23 759	1 238	490	578	10 889
70+	54 793	738	26 319	1 012	353	356	26 015

TABLES 3.5. NUMBER OF RURAL POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE GROUP, 2020

Age group	Total	Single/Never Married	Registered married	Not registered married	Separeted/ Legally married	Divorced/ not remarried	Widowed
TOTAL	**702 572**	**229 557**	**383 220**	**38 902**	**5 509**	**6 750**	**38 634**
15-17	48 578	48 501	3	74	-	-	-
18-19	35 216	34 646	255	312	1	-	2
20-24	86 848	71 399	10 403	4 948	46	34	18
25-29	79 645	34 110	35 461	9 444	260	214	156
30-34	76 225	14 400	53 396	6 910	498	614	407
35-39	72 552	7 937	57 626	4 591	673	932	793
40-44	70 110	5 701	57 253	3 763	812	1 107	1 474
45-49	63 193	4 199	51 203	3 150	914	1 194	2 533
50-54	53 297	3 083	41 570	2 593	932	1 118	4 001
55-59	44 490	2 490	33 190	1 704	724	835	5 547
60-64	30 170	1 400	21 194	786	362	429	5 999
65-69	17 073	710	10 699	346	165	144	5 009
70+	25 175	981	10 967	281	122	129	12 695

TABLES 3.6. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY ETHNICITY, AND AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, REGION, 2020

Aimags and the Capital, Region	Mongolian citizens-Total	Khalkh	Kazak	Durvud	Buriad	Bayad	Dariganga	Uriankhai	Zakhchin
TOTAL	**100.0**	**83.8**	**3.8**	**2.6**	**1.4**	**2.0**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**1.2**
Arkhangai	100.0	97.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	0.9	91.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.6	0.0
Bayankhongor	100.0	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bulgan	100.0	95.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.1
Govi-Altai	100.0	99.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Dornogovi	100.0	96.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.2
Dornod	100.0	70.3	0.1	0.6	20.8	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.2
Dundgovi	100.0	99.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Zavkhan	100.0	99.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Uvurkhangai	100.0	99.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Umnugovi	100.0	98.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sukhbaatar	100.0	59.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	39.0	0.1	0.1
Selenge	100.0	85.6	0.9	2.9	0.7	3.4	0.1	1.7	0.9
Tuv	100.0	93.9	1.0	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.3
Uvs	100.0	13.6	0.2	42.3	0.1	34.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Khovd	100.0	28.1	11.2	6.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	8.3	25.3
Khuvsgul	100.0	76.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.1
Khentii	100.0	89.1	0.7	0.5	7.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.1
Darkhan-Uul	100.0	83.4	2.5	4.0	0.7	4.1	0.1	0.9	1.5
Orkhon	100.0	89.9	0.7	2.2	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.9	0.6
Govisumber	100.0	95.3	0.5	1.2	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.2
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	91.2	0.7	2.0	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.8
TOTAL	100.0	83.8	3.8	2.6	1.4	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.2
Western region	100.0	41.0	25.8	10.4	0.1	7.1	0.0	3.3	5.6
Khangai region	100.0	91.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.1
Central region	100.0	91.6	1.0	1.8	0.5	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.6
Eastern region	100.0	73.8	0.3	0.5	10.2	0.3	12.1	0.5	0.1
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	91.2	0.7	2.0	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.8

TABLES 3.6. a PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY ETHNICITY, AND AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, REGION, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Mongolian citizens-Total	Khalkh	Kazak	Durvud	Buriad	Bayad	Dariganga	Uriankhai	Zakhchin
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Arkhangai	3.0	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Bayan-Ulgii	3.2	0.0	77.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	20.0	0.1
Bayankhongor	2.8	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bulgan	1.9	2.2	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.1
Govi-Altai	1.8	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Dornogovi	2.2	2.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	2.6	0.6	0.3
Dornod	2.6	2.2	0.1	0.6	38.7	0.3	4.8	0.3	0.5
Dundgovi	1.5	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Zavkhan	2.3	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Uvurkhangai	3.6	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Umnugovi	2.2	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Sukhbaatar	2.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	67.2	0.2	0.1
Selenge	3.4	3.5	0.8	3.7	1.7	5.7	0.3	6.3	2.6
Tuv	2.9	3.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	2.0	0.2	1.1	0.7
Uvs	2.6	0.4	0.1	41.8	0.1	44.3	0.0	0.5	0.2
Khovd	2.8	0.9	8.1	6.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	25.2	59.4
Khuvsgul	4.2	3.8	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.1	10.8	0.2
Khentii	2.4	2.6	0.5	0.5	12.6	0.4	1.4	2.9	0.2
Darkhan-Uul	3.2	3.2	2.2	4.8	1.7	6.5	0.3	3.4	4.0
Orkhon	3.3	3.5	0.6	2.8	1.4	2.9	0.3	3.2	1.5
Govisumber	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Ulaanbaatar	45.6	49.7	8.7	34.3	37.5	33.9	22.1	24.4	29.3

Continued table 3.6

Aimags and the Capital, Region	Darkhad	Torguud	Uuld	Khoton	Myangad	Barga	Uzemchin	Kharchin	Khotgoid
TOTAL	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.3**
Arkhangai	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bayan-Ulgii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bayankhongor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bulgan	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Govi-Altai	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dornogovi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dornod	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.1	0.0	0.0
Dundgovi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zavkhan	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Uvurkhangai	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Umnugovi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sukhbaatar	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Selenge	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tuv	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uvs	0.0	0.3	0.1	7.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Khovd	0.0	7.4	6.1	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Khuvsgul	14.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5
Khentii	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Darkhan-Uul	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Orkhon	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Govisumber	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ulaanbaatar	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
TOTAL	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Western region	0.0	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Khangai region	3.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Central region	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern region	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Ulaanbaatar	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Continued table 3.6 a

Aimags and the Capital	Darkhad	Torguud	Uuld	Khoton	Myangad	Barga	Uzemchin	Kharchin	Khotgoid
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Arkhangai	0.1	0.3	14.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.6	0.1
Bayan-Ulgii	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1
Bayankhongor	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Bulgan	1.2	0.2	0.6	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
Govi-Altai	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Dornogovi	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2
Dornod	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.1	67.3	73.7	7.8	0.0
Dundgovi	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Zavkhan	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.0
Uvurkhangai	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Umnugovi	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Sukhbaatar	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Selenge	1.5	3.4	1.4	15.0	2.2	1.2	0.4	6.5	0.6
Tuv	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	4.5	0.3
Uvs	0.1	1.5	0.4	47.9	4.8	3.3	0.1	0.6	0.1
Khovd	0.1	41.7	36.3	0.4	56.8	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.2
Khuvsgul	81.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	5.8	85.4
Khentii	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.6	1.9	0.1
Darkhan-Uul	0.8	4.9	2.1	4.6	2.0	0.9	0.3	5.8	0.9
Orkhon	2.6	1.1	1.6	14.1	2.6	1.5	0.7	0.0	1.3
Govisumber	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.1
Ulaanbaatar	9.8	43.1	38.6	13.3	27.6	21.3	15.4	57.1	9.2

Continued table 3.6

Aimags and the Capital, Region	Eljigen	Tsaatan (Dukha)	Sartuul	Tuva	Uzbek (Chantuu)	Khamnigan	Khoshuud	Other	Other ethnic groups / Mongolian citizen/
TOTAL	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**
Arkhangai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bayan-Ulgii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Bayankhongor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bulgan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Govi-Altai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dornogovi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dornod	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Dundgovi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zavkhan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uvurkhangai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Umnugovi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sukhbaatar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Selenge	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Tuv	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Uvs	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Khovd	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Khuvsgul	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Khentii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Darkhan-Uul	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Orkhon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Govisumber	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ulaanbaatar	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Western region	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Khangai region	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Central region	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Eastern region	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ulaanbaatar	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Continued table 3.6 a

Aimags and the Capital	Eljigen	Tsaatan (Dukha)	Sartuul	Tuva	Uzbek (Chantuu)	Khamnigan	Khoshuud	Other	Other ethnic groups / Mongolian citizen/
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Arkhangai	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Bayan-Ulgii	0.0	0.0	0.7	33.7	2.5	0.3	0.0	2.8	16.9
Bayankhongor	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Bulgan	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.5
Govi-Altai	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Dornogovi	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.8	0.6
Dornod	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.2	0.0	65.6	0.0	7.7	0.8
Dundgovi	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Zavkhan	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1
Uvurkhangai	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2
Umnugovi	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Sukhbaatar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.9
Selenge	0.7	1.0	4.0	18.8	1.5	0.5	1.8	9.1	10.9
Tuv	0.6	0.0	6.8	9.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	2.8	6.0
Uvs	86.7	1.4	8.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.7
Khovd	0.3	0.0	2.0	12.5	74.7	0.5	87.7	0.0	8.6
Khuvsgul	1.6	90.8	2.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	3.5
Khentii	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	19.8	0.0	0.7	0.4
Darkhan-Uul	0.3	0.0	4.0	10.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	9.1
Orkhon	0.5	0.0	2.3	2.2	1.5	0.8	0.0	2.1	3.4
Govisumber	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ulaanbaatar	8.9	5.8	60.7	10.3	16.3	11.4	8.6	51.0	36.5

TABLES 3.7. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY ETHNICITY AND INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, 2020

Ethnic group	Employed population	INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES						
		Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
MONGOLIAN CITIZENS-TOTAL	**100.0**	**24.8**	**4.3**	**7.8**	**1.4**	**0.7**	**5.9**	**12.1**
Khalkh	100.0	23.0	4.5	8.1	1.4	0.7	6.1	12.6
Kazak	100.0	41.9	2.3	4.4	1.3	0.4	2.6	7.0
Durvud	100.0	27.9	3.0	8.0	1.7	0.6	6.1	11.2
Bayad	100.0	32.7	2.8	8.2	1.4	0.4	5.6	10.7
Buriad	100.0	25.2	6.0	7.3	1.6	0.5	5.2	10.8
Zakhchin	100.0	29.6	3.5	6.4	1.5	0.7	5.2	10.1
Dariganga	100.0	36.7	3.1	4.6	1.0	1.1	3.4	9.0
Uriankhai	100.0	35.3	3.1	6.9	1.4	0.6	4.1	8.2
Darkhad	100.0	58.5	1.7	3.9	0.5	0.4	2.4	5.4
Uuld	100.0	23.8	2.4	6.8	1.7	0.8	6.7	10.8
Khotgoid	100.0	52.3	2.6	4.4	1.8	0.4	3.0	7.6
Torguud	100.0	20.1	3.0	6.8	1.5	1.0	4.6	12.4
Khoton	100.0	49.9	2.1	6.3	1.1	0.6	5.4	7.6
Myangad	100.0	28.6	3.2	7.2	1.5	0.6	6.2	10.3
Tuva	100.0	43.8	5.3	9.0	0.5	0.2	4.1	7.3
Barga	100.0	33.7	3.7	7.9	1.2	0.3	4.8	8.4
Uzemchin	100.0	33.3	6.2	4.9	1.8	0.8	4.5	9.5
Eljigen	100.0	61.0	0.6	4.4	1.0	0.2	0.8	5.0
Sartuul	100.0	21.0	3.3	7.1	1.2	0.7	8.7	13.1
Khamnigan	100.0	50.0	2.1	6.9	0.7	0.0	6.9	8.3
Tsaatan (Dukha)	100.0	57.1	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uzbek (Chantuu)	100.0	55.6	0.0	4.2	1.4	0.0	5.6	5.6
Kharchin	100.0	10.7	3.6	3.6	0.0	3.6	10.7	10.7
Khoshuud	100.0	62.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.0
Other	100.0	30.8	3.8	19.2	0.0	0.0	11.5	9.6
Other ethnic groups /Mongolian citizen/	100.0	43.0	4.2	6.9	0.4	0.4	4.5	8.4

Continued table 3.7

Ethnic group	INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES						
	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities
MONGOLIAN CITIZENS-TOTAL	**5.0**	**2.3**	**1.5**	**2.7**	**0.4**	**2.0**	**2.1**
Khalkh	5.3	2.5	1.6	2.8	0.4	2.0	2.3
Kazak	2.0	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.1	1.4	1.2
Durvud	4.0	1.7	1.1	2.5	0.3	1.7	1.7
Bayad	3.6	1.5	1.2	2.3	0.3	1.7	1.6
Buriad	3.6	2.2	1.4	2.7	0.3	2.4	1.9
Zakhchin	4.9	1.6	1.0	2.0	0.4	1.8	1.8
Dariganga	3.8	1.8	1.3	2.2	0.2	1.7	1.4
Uriankhai	3.2	1.7	0.8	1.7	0.3	1.5	1.4
Darkhad	2.2	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.1	1.0	1.1
Uuld	4.3	2.0	1.5	3.0	0.3	2.0	1.8
Khotgoid	2.8	2.0	0.7	1.3	0.4	1.1	0.7
Torguud	5.4	2.1	1.0	3.0	0.5	1.8	2.1
Khoton	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.7
Myangad	3.8	2.0	1.0	2.1	0.2	1.7	1.6
Tuva	3.1	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.7
Barga	2.0	2.1	1.0	2.2	0.2	1.4	1.2
Uzemchin	1.4	1.8	1.2	3.5	0.1	1.7	1.4
Eljigen	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.2
Sartuul	7.5	3.1	1.6	3.8	0.1	1.5	2.6
Khamnigan	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.7
Tsaatan (Dukha)	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.1
Uzbek (Chantuu)	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kharchin	7.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Khoshuud	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Other	3.8	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.8	0.0
Other ethnic groups / Mongolian citizen/	2.3	1.8	0.6	1.3	0.3	2.0	1.1

Continued table 3.7

Ethnic group	INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES						
	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	Activities of household as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
MONGOLIAN CITIZENS-TOTAL	**8.2**	**9.9**	**4.4**	**0.9**	**3.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**
Khalkh	8.0	9.6	4.3	0.9	3.3	0.2	0.1
Kazak	8.1	15.6	5.3	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.1
Durvud	8.6	11.1	4.6	0.8	3.0	0.1	0.1
Bayad	8.0	10.0	4.2	0.7	2.9	0.1	0.1
Buriad	9.0	10.7	4.8	1.0	3.1	0.1	0.1
Zakhchin	10.0	11.1	4.7	0.8	2.5	0.1	0.1
Dariganga	10.4	10.1	5.0	0.9	2.2	0.2	0.1
Uriankhai	10.4	11.7	4.0	1.1	2.4	0.2	0.0
Darkhad	6.4	8.4	2.8	0.9	1.7	0.1	0.0
Uuld	9.6	12.4	5.9	0.9	2.9	0.1	0.2
Khotgoid	5.0	7.3	2.9	0.5	3.0	0.0	0.0
Torguud	13.4	11.5	5.5	0.9	3.3	0.1	0.2
Khoton	6.0	8.9	3.5	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.0
Myangad	8.5	12.5	4.5	1.0	3.3	0.2	0.1
Tuva	6.8	13.8	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0
Barga	7.9	11.2	5.8	0.8	3.8	0.2	0.2
Uzemchin	10.0	10.5	3.7	1.2	2.4	0.1	0.0
Eljigen	6.7	7.7	4.0	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.0
Sartuul	6.3	9.1	4.7	1.1	3.1	0.2	0.1
Khamnigan	5.6	7.6	0.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0
Tsaatan (Dukha)	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uzbek (Chantuu)	6.9	5.6	8.3	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.4
Kharchin	17.9	17.9	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0
Khoshuud	8.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	3.8	7.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other ethnic groups /Mongolian citizen/	7.3	9.6	3.0	0.7	2.0	0.2	0.1

TABLES 4.1. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION, BY CITIZENSHIP, ETHNICITY, AND SEX, 2020

Ethnic group	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**3 197 020**	**1 576 930**	**1 620 090**
Total Mongolian citizens-Total	3 174 565	1 562 918	1 611 647
Khalkh	2 659 985	1 308 163	1 351 822
Kazakh	120 999	60 462	60 537
Durvud	83 719	41 435	42 284
Buriad	43 661	21 101	22 560
Bayad	63 775	31 950	31 825
Dariganga	36 419	17 980	18 439
Uriankhai	29 021	14 165	14 856
Zakhchin	37 407	18 557	18 850
Darkhad	24 549	11 940	12 609
Torguud	15 596	7 545	8 051
Uuld	14 666	7 300	7 366
Khoton	12 057	5 965	6 092
Myangad	8 125	3 955	4 170
Barga	2 832	1 384	1 448
Uzemchin	2 308	1 157	1 151
Kharchin	154	83	71
Tsakhar	11	8	3
Khotgoid	8 583	4 435	4 148
Eljigen	1 034	519	515
Tsaatan (Dukha)	208	102	106
Sartuul	2 023	977	1 046
Tuva	2 354	1 198	1 156
Khorchin	39	19	20
Uzbek (Chantuu)	202	121	81
Khalimag	16	9	7
Tumed	32	19	13
Sunud	14	9	5
Khamnigan	384	206	178
Khoshuud	382	210	172
Tuved	1	1	0
Balba	14	6	8
Other	16	10	6
Other foreign /Mongolian citizen/	3 979	1 927	2 052
Foreign citizen	22 418	13 986	8 432
No Citizenship	37	26	11

TABLES 4.2. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION, BY CITIZENSHIP, ETHNICITY AND SEX, 2020

URBAN

Ethnic group	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**2 168 253**	**1 052 223**	**1 116 030**
Total Mongolian citizens-Total	2 148 980	1 041 012	1 107 968
Khalkh	1 882 620	912 106	970 514
Kazakh	50 819	25 041	25 778
Durvud	53 155	26 006	27 149
Buriad	24 482	11 362	13 120
Bayad	38 607	18 930	19 677
Dariganga	18 781	8 979	9 802
Uriankhai	15 126	7 215	7 911
Zakhchin	19 514	9 504	10 010
Darkhad	6 892	3 154	3 738
Torguud	8 641	4 066	4 575
Uuld	9 609	4 615	4 994
Khoton	6 127	2 952	3 175
Myangad	4 906	2 381	2 525
Barga	1 361	629	732
Uzemchin	1 114	509	605
Kharchin	122	66	56
Tsakhar	5	2	3
Khotgoid	2 330	1 185	1 145
Eljigen	130	60	70
Tsaatan (Dukha)	21	15	6
Sartuul	1 519	714	805
Tuva	640	324	316
Khorchin	36	18	18
Uzbek (Chantuu)	50	25	25
Khalimag	11	6	5
Tumed	28	15	13
Sunud	8	4	4
Khamnigan	72	37	35
Khoshuud	40	25	15
Tuved	1	1	0
Balba	7	4	3
Other	11	6	5
Other foreign /Mongolian citizen/	2 195	1 056	1 139
Foreign citizen	19 241	11 189	8 052
No Citizenship	32	22	10

TABLES 4.3. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION, BY CITIZENSHIP, ETHNICITY, AND SEX, 2020

RURAL

Ethnic group	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**1 028 767**	**524 707**	**504 060**
Total Mongolian citizens-Total	1 025 585	521 906	503 679
Khalkh	777 365	396 057	381 308
Kazakh	70 180	35 421	34 759
Durvud	30 564	15 429	15 135
Buriad	19 179	9 739	9 440
Bayad	25 168	13 020	12 148
Dariganga	17 638	9 001	8 637
Uriankhai	13 895	6 950	6 945
Zakhchin	17 893	9 053	8 840
Darkhad	17 657	8 786	8 871
Torguud	6 955	3 479	3 476
Uuld	5 057	2 685	2 372
Khoton	5 930	3 013	2 917
Myangad	3 219	1 574	1 645
Barga	1 471	755	716
Uzemchin	1 194	648	546
Kharchin	32	17	15
Tsakhar	6	6	0
Khotgoid	6 253	3 250	3 003
Eljigen	904	459	445
Tsaatan (Dukha)	187	87	100
Sartuul	504	263	241
Tuva	1 714	874	840
Khorchin	3	1	2
Uzbek (Chantuu)	152	96	56
Khalimag	5	3	2
Tumed	4	4	0
Sunud	6	5	1
Khamnigan	312	169	143
Khoshuud	342	185	157
Balba	7	2	5
Mongolian citizen other	5	4	1
Other foreign /Mongolian citizen/	1 784	871	913
Foreign citizen	3 177	2 797	380
No Citizenship	5	4	1

TABLE 5.1. LIFETIME MIGRATION OF POPULATION, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, AND SEX, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total population			Nonmigrants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Arkhangai	4.5	4.4	4.6	3.7	3.6	3.6
Bayan-Ulgii	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.1	4.2	4.1
Bayankhongor	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.7
Bulgan	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1
Govi-Altai	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Dornogovi	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
Dornod	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
Dundgovi	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Zavkhan	4.2	4.2	4.3	2.9	2.9	2.9
Uvurkhangai	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.5
Umnugobi	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8
Sukhbaatar	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4
Selenge	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.0
Tuv	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
Uvs	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.1	3.2	3.1
Khovd	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.3
Khuvsgul	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4
Khentii	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Darkhan-Uul	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
Ulaanbaatar	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Orkhon	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Gobisumber	30.3	30.7	30.0	38.0	37.8	38.2
Foreign*	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	-

Continued table 5.1

Aimags and the Capital	Inmigrants			Outmigrants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Arkhangai	0.6	0.5	0.7	7.5	7.4	7.6
Bayan-Ulgii	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.5	1.6
Bayankhongor	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.4	5.4	5.4
Bulgan	1.1	1.2	1.1	4.0	4.0	4.1
Govi-Altai	0.2	0.2	0.3	6.1	6.2	6.1
Dornogovi	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
Dornod	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.5	3.4	3.6
Dundgovi	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.6	3.7	3.6
Zavkhan	0.4	0.3	0.4	8.7	8.9	8.5
Uvurkhangai	0.6	0.6	0.7	6.3	6.2	6.3
Umnugobi	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.6
Sukhbaatar	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
Selenge	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.9	4.8	4.9
Tuv	2.9	3.0	2.9	7.3	7.2	7.4
Uvs	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.0	8.3	7.8
Khovd	0.4	0.3	0.4	5.7	5.8	5.7
Khuvsgul	0.5	0.5	0.4	5.2	5.0	5.3
Khentii	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.8	3.7	3.8
Darkhan-Uul	5.8	5.6	5.8	3.0	3.0	3.0
Ulaanbaatar	7.6	7.8	7.5	1.7	1.6	1.7
Orkhon	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Gobisumber	68.3	68.0	68.5	5.1	5.2	5.0
Foreign*	-	-	-	1.2	1.3	1.1

*Explanation: *Foreign citizens and Mongolians born abroad*

TABLE 5.2. NUMBER OF POPULATION, BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

Birth place	Total	Arkhangai	Bayan-Ulgii	Bayanhongor	Bulgan	Govi-Altai	Dornogovi
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Arkhangai	4.5	95.0	-	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.5
Bayan-Ulgii	3.5	-	98.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bayankhongor	4.0	0.6	0.0	97.7	0.3	0.7	0.8
Bulgan	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	86.1	-	0.4
Govi-Altai	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	97.4	0.5
Dornogovi	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	79.5
Dornod	3.5	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1
Dundgovi	2.4	0.0	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.6
Zavkhan	4.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.4
Uvurkhangai	4.9	0.5	-	0.2	2.8	0.2	1.0
Umnugobi	2.5	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8
Sukhbaatar	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	2.4
Selenge	3.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.9
Tuv	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0
Uvs	4.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.5
Khovd	4.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5
Khuvsgul	5.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.6	-	0.7
Khentii	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	1.1
Darkhan-Uul	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5
Ulaanbaatar	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3
Orkhon	0.4	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.7
Gobisumber	30.3	1.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	4.6
Foreign*	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.1

Continued table 5.2

Birth place	Dornod	Dundgovi	Zavkhan	Uvurkhangai	Umnugovi	Sukhbaatar	Selenge	Tuv
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Arkhangai	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	2.1	1.5
Bayan-Ulgii	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	1.6	0.4
Bayankhongor	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.3	1.3
Bulgan	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.4
Govi-Altai	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.7
Dornogovi	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
Dornod	93.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.2
Dundgovi	0.1	95.8	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.4	1.2
Zavkhan	0.2	0.1	96.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.8	2.1
Uvurkhangai	0.2	0.3	0.1	95.8	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.4
Umnugobi	0.0	0.4	-	0.2	90.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sukhbaatar	2.4	0.1	-	0.0	0.2	95.0	0.1	0.2
Selenge	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	72.3	1.0
Tuv	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.4	78.7
Uvs	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.0	1.9
Khovd	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.7
Khuvsgul	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	2.2	0.8
Khentii	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4
Darkhan-Uul	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.1	0.4
Ulaanbaatar	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2
Orkhon	0.0	0.2	-	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gobisumber	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.2	4.0	4.8
Foreign*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

Continued table 5.2

Birth place	Uvs	Khovd	Khuvsgul	Khentii	Darkhan-Uul	Orkhon	Govisumber	Ulaanbaatar
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Arkhangai	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.3	5.2	0.4	2.9
Bayan-Ulgii	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.4
Bayankhongor	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.4	1.5	2.0	2.1
Bulgan	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	11.1	0.3	1.0
Govi-Altai	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.7	2.6	1.0	2.4
Dornogovi	-	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	8.3	0.7
Dornod	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5
Dundgovi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	12.7	1.3
Zavkhan	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	3.4	7.8	0.9	3.2
Uvurkhangai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.6
Umnugobi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.6
Sukhbaatar	0.0	-	0.0	3.6	0.4	0.2	1.1	1.1
Selenge	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	6.4	2.1	1.2	1.6
Tuv	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.9	2.2	3.3
Uvs	98.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	5.3	4.6	1.6	2.7
Khovd	0.3	96.9	0.1	0.2	3.1	1.4	0.2	2.3
Khuvsgul	0.0	0.1	97.3	0.4	2.0	6.6	1.0	1.6
Khentii	-	-	0.1	87.7	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.6
Darkhan-Uul	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	57.5	1.2	0.8	1.2
Ulaanbaatar	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	44.1	0.2	0.6
Orkhon	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	54.1	0.2
Gobisumber	0.6	0.5	0.8	2.5	5.4	5.7	6.5	64.6
Foreign*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5

*Explanation: *Foreign citizens and Mongolians born abroad*

TABLE 5.3. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 5 AND ABOVE BY MIGRATION STATUS, AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, AND SEX, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total population			Nonmigrants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**2 813 761**	**1 380 127**	**1 433 634**	**2 657 998**	**1 302 261**	**1 355 737**
Arkhangai	85 846	42 761	43 085	80 151	40 146	40 005
Bayan-Ulgii	89 793	44 621	45 172	88 343	43 923	44 420
Bayankhongor	78 729	38 686	40 043	74 874	36 779	38 095
Bulgan	55 885	28 267	27 618	51 196	25 963	25 233
Govi-Altai	52 927	26 210	26 717	49 512	24 612	24 900
Dornogovi	60 517	30 092	30 425	56 295	27 970	28 325
Dornod	71 710	35 895	35 815	68 053	34 071	33 982
Dundgovi	41 456	20 756	20 700	38 770	19 439	19 331
Zavkhan	65 724	32 575	33 149	61 861	30 651	31 210
Uvurkhangai	104 764	51 909	52 855	98 517	48 872	49 645
Umnugobi	57 826	28 810	29 016	55 270	27 439	27 831
Sukhbaatar	55 456	27 879	27 577	53 011	26 672	26 339
Selenge	97 911	49 400	48 511	89 162	45 173	43 989
Tuv	83 028	42 503	40 525	74 739	38 308	36 431
Uvs	75 648	37 797	37 851	70 734	35 425	35 309
Khovd	77 683	38 638	39 045	74 378	37 104	37 274
Khuvsgul	120 666	59 595	61 071	115 603	57 199	58 404
Khentii	68 217	34 323	33 894	64 080	32 303	31 777
Darkhan-Uul	91 435	44 721	46 714	83 171	40 667	42 504
Ulaanbaatar	91 960	44 892	47 068	83 976	41 141	42 835
Orkhon	15 087	7 530	7 557	13 403	6 668	6 735
Gobisumber	1 256 377	602 700	653 677	1 212 899	581 736	631 163
Foreign*	15 116	9 567	5 549	-	-	-

Continued table 5.3

Aimags and the Capital	Inmigrants			Outmigrants			Net migration		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**155 763**	**77 866**	**77 897**	**155 763**	**77 866**	**77 897**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Arkhangai	3 399	1 557	1 842	5 695	2 615	3 080	- 2 296	- 1 058	- 1 238
Bayan-Ulgii	1 420	646	774	1 450	698	752	- 30	- 52	22
Bayankhongor	2 600	1 186	1 414	3 855	1 907	1 948	- 1 255	- 721	- 534
Bulgan	3 612	1 786	1 826	4 689	2 304	2 385	- 1 077	- 518	- 559
Govi-Altai	1 763	818	945	3 415	1 598	1 817	- 1 652	- 780	- 872
Dornogovi	5 526	2 925	2 601	4 222	2 122	2 100	1 304	803	501
Dornod	3 917	2 138	1 779	3 657	1 824	1 833	260	314	- 54
Dundgovi	2 428	1 197	1 231	2 686	1 317	1 369	- 258	- 120	- 138
Zavkhan	2 586	1 289	1 297	3 863	1 924	1 939	- 1 277	- 635	- 642
Uvurkhangai	3 946	1 915	2 031	6 247	3 037	3 210	- 2 301	- 1 122	- 1 179
Umnugobi	5 946	3 662	2 284	2 556	1 371	1 185	3 390	2 291	1 099
Sukhbaatar	2 283	1 085	1 198	2 445	1 207	1 238	- 162	- 122	- 40
Selenge	6 704	3 467	3 237	8 749	4 227	4 522	- 2 045	- 760	- 1 285
Tuv	7 086	3 750	3 336	8 289	4 195	4 094	- 1 203	- 445	- 758
Uvs	2 033	936	1 097	4 914	2 372	2 542	- 2 881	- 1 436	- 1 445
Khovd	2 662	1 257	1 405	3 305	1 534	1 771	- 643	- 277	- 366
Khuvsgul	3 669	1 664	2 005	5 063	2 396	2 667	- 1 394	- 732	- 662
Khentii	4 302	2 229	2 073	4 137	2 020	2 117	165	209	- 44
Darkhan-Uul	7 150	3 394	3 756	8 264	4 054	4 210	- 1 114	- 660	- 454
Ulaanbaatar	8 028	3 811	4 217	7 984	3 751	4 233	44	60	- 16
Orkhon	1 816	999	817	1 684	862	822	132	137	- 5
Gobisumber	72 887	36 155	36 732	43 478	20 964	22 514	29 409	15 191	14 218
Foreign*	-	-	-	15 116	9 567	5 549	- 15 116	- 9 567	- 5 549

*Explanation: *Foreign citizens and Mongolians born abroad*

TABLE 5.4. NUMBER OF POPULATION, BY PAST-YEAR MIGRATION STATUS, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, AND SEX, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total population			Nonmigrants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**3 123 431**	**1 539 225**	**1 584 206**	**3 035 476**	**1 492 546**	**1 542 930**
Arkhangai	94 608	47 337	47 271	90 920	45 528	45 392
Bayan-Ulgii	101 010	50 440	50 570	100 212	50 026	50 186
Bayankhongor	87 666	43 078	44 588	85 093	41 788	43 305
Bulgan	61 562	31 186	30 376	58 650	29 701	28 949
Govi-Altai	57 633	28 645	28 988	55 537	27 632	27 905
Dornogovi	68 402	34 198	34 204	66 135	33 009	33 126
Dornod	80 608	40 403	40 205	78 348	39 222	39 126
Dundgovi	46 421	23 337	23 084	44 823	22 508	22 315
Zavkhan	72 529	36 066	36 463	70 081	34 863	35 218
Uvurkhangai	115 945	57 555	58 390	111 834	55 508	56 326
Umnugobi	67 129	33 710	33 419	65 232	32 583	32 649
Sukhbaatar	61 921	31 168	30 753	60 664	30 490	30 174
Selenge	107 226	54 214	53 012	102 561	51 844	50 717
Tuv	94 025	48 158	45 867	88 037	45 037	43 000
Uvs	82 828	41 542	41 286	80 025	40 153	39 872
Khovd	86 987	43 391	43 596	84 898	42 378	42 520
Khuvsgul	132 969	65 924	67 045	129 876	64 369	65 507
Khentii	76 685	38 702	37 983	74 225	37 441	36 784
Darkhan-Uul	101 790	49 959	51 831	97 418	47 752	49 666
Ulaanbaatar	101 568	49 829	51 739	97 272	47 749	49 523
Orkhon	17 168	8 591	8 577	16 255	8 108	8 147
Gobisumber	1 391 312	672 023	719 289	1 377 380	664 857	712 523
Foreign*	15 439	9 769	5 670	-	-	-

Continued table 5.4

Aimags and the Capital	Inmigrants			Outmigrants			Net migration		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**87 955**	**46 679**	**41 276**	**87 955**	**46 679**	**41 276**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Arkhangai	1 370	646	724	3 688	1 809	1 879	- 2 318	- 1 163	- 1 155
Bayan-Ulgii	796	363	433	798	414	384	- 2	- 51	49
Bayankhongor	716	327	389	2 573	1 290	1 283	- 1 857	- 963	- 894
Bulgan	1 453	790	663	2 912	1 485	1 427	- 1 459	- 695	- 764
Govi-Altai	628	307	321	2 096	1 013	1 083	- 1 468	- 706	- 762
Dornogovi	2 216	1 264	952	2 267	1 189	1 078	- 51	75	- 126
Dornod	1 736	1 115	621	2 260	1 181	1 079	- 524	- 66	- 458
Dundgovi	763	392	371	1 598	829	769	- 835	- 437	- 398
Zavkhan	671	356	315	2 448	1 203	1 245	- 1 777	- 847	- 930
Uvurkhangai	1 333	760	573	4 111	2 047	2 064	- 2 778	- 1 287	- 1 491
Umnugobi	2 824	2 025	799	1 897	1 127	770	927	898	29
Sukhbaatar	717	365	352	1 257	678	579	- 540	- 313	- 227
Selenge	2 744	1 596	1 148	4 665	2 370	2 295	- 1 921	- 774	- 1 147
Tuv	2 369	1 416	953	5 988	3 121	2 867	- 3 619	- 1 705	- 1 914
Uvs	899	433	466	2 803	1 389	1 414	- 1 904	- 956	- 948
Khovd	965	496	469	2 089	1 013	1 076	- 1 124	- 517	- 607
Khuvsgul	1 527	743	784	3 093	1 555	1 538	- 1 566	- 812	- 754
Khentii	1 355	765	590	2 460	1 261	1 199	- 1 105	- 496	- 609
Darkhan-Uul	2 403	1 262	1 141	4 372	2 207	2 165	- 1 969	- 945	- 1 024
Ulaanbaatar	4 408	2 232	2 176	4 296	2 080	2 216	112	152	- 40
Orkhon	766	477	289	913	483	430	- 147	- 6	- 141
Gobisumber	55 296	28 549	26 747	13 932	7 166	6 766	41 364	21 383	19 981
Foreign*	-	-	-	15 439	9 769	5 670	- 15 439	- 9 769	- 5 670

*Explanation: *Foreign citizens and Mongolians born abroad*

TABLE 5.5. PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENT POPULATION, INMIGRANTS BY RESIDENCE YEAR, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, AND SEX, 2020

TOTAL

Place of residence at the time of the census	Total population	Place of birth and residence	Inmigrants by residence year									
			Inmigrants	<1	1-3	4	5-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-19	20+
TOTAL	**100.0**	**76.6**	**23.4**	**0.5**	**1.4**	**0.5**	**1.5**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**4.0**	**8.8**
Arkhangai	100.0	95.0	5.0	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.2
Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
Bayankhongor	100.0	97.7	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Bulgan	100.0	86.1	13.9	0.3	1.3	0.5	2.2	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.4	4.7
Govi-Altai	100.0	97.4	2.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4
Dornogovi	100.0	79.4	20.6	1.0	2.8	0.8	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.3	5.0
Dornod	100.0	93.5	6.5	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	2.7
Dundgovi	100.0	95.8	4.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.1
Zavkhan	100.0	96.4	3.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7
Uvurkhangai	100.0	95.8	4.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.1
Umnugobi	100.0	90.1	9.9	0.6	3.0	0.4	1.4	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.9
Sukhbaatar	100.0	95.0	5.0	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.9
Selenge	100.0	72.3	27.7	0.4	1.6	0.6	1.3	2.1	3.3	2.0	2.8	13.6
Tuv	100.0	78.6	21.4	0.8	2.2	0.7	1.9	1.9	2.9	1.2	2.4	7.4
Uvs	100.0	98.1	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
Khovd	100.0	96.9	3.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8
Khuvsgul	100.0	97.3	2.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7
Khentii	100.0	87.8	12.2	0.3	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	5.0
Darkhan-Uul	100.0	57.5	42.5	1.2	2.7	0.8	1.7	3.3	3.9	3.7	6.2	19.0
Orkhon	100.0	44.1	55.9	1.5	3.9	1.2	2.9	4.3	4.6	4.4	7.9	25.2
Gobisumber	100.0	54.1	45.9	1.6	4.5	2.1	3.9	5.6	4.5	2.9	4.3	16.5
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	64.6	35.4	0.6	1.5	0.6	2.1	3.4	3.2	3.8	7.1	13.1

Continued table 5.5
MALE

Place of residence at the time of the census	Total population	Place of birth and residence	Inmigrants by residence year									
			Inmigrants	<1	1-3	4	5-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-19	20+
TOTAL	**100.0**	**78.2**	**21.8**	**0.5**	**1.4**	**0.4**	**1.4**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**3.8**	**8.0**
Arkhangai	100.0	95.8	4.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9
Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6
Bayankhongor	100.0	97.7	2.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Bulgan	100.0	86.7	13.3	0.2	1.1	0.4	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.5	4.2
Govi-Altai	100.0	98.2	1.8	0.1	0.6	-	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Dornogovi	100.0	79.3	20.7	1.0	2.9	0.6	2.1	2.6	2.6	1.7	2.4	4.8
Dornod	100.0	93.8	6.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	2.4
Dundgovi	100.0	95.8	4.2	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.2
Zavkhan	100.0	97.3	2.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
Uvurkhangai	100.0	96.4	3.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9
Umnugobi	100.0	89.8	10.2	0.6	3.1	0.4	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.9
Sukhbaatar	100.0	95.5	4.5	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9
Selenge	100.0	74.5	25.5	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.9	3.1	1.7	2.9	12.5
Tuv	100.0	80.2	19.8	0.7	2.0	0.7	1.8	1.9	2.8	1.0	2.3	6.6
Uvs	100.0	98.4	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Khovd	100.0	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7
Khuvsgul	100.0	97.2	2.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6
Khentii	100.0	88.8	11.3	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	4.3
Darkhan-Uul	100.0	60.7	39.3	1.1	2.7	0.7	1.6	3.0	3.4	3.5	5.9	17.4
Orkhon	100.0	46.4	53.6	1.5	3.8	0.9	2.6	3.9	5.0	4.3	7.5	24.1
Gobisumber	100.0	56.0	44.0	1.8	4.9	1.8	4.1	5.1	3.6	2.6	4.9	15.2
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	66.6	33.4	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.9	3.3	3.1	3.6	6.8	12.0

Continued table 5.5
FEMALE

Place of residence at the time of the census	Total population	Place of birth and residence	Inmigrants by residence year									
			Inmigrants	<1	1-3	4	5-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-19	20+
TOTAL	**100.0**	**75.2**	**24.8**	**0.5**	**1.5**	**0.6**	**1.6**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**4.2**	**9.4**
Arkhangai	100.0	94.1	5.9	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.6
Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7
Bayankhongor	100.0	97.7	2.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Bulgan	100.0	85.5	14.5	0.3	1.4	0.5	2.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.4	5.2
Govi-Altai	100.0	96.6	3.4	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6
Dornogovi	100.0	79.5	20.5	1.0	2.7	0.9	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.3	5.2
Dornod	100.0	93.2	6.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	3.0
Dundgovi	100.0	95.9	4.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.1
Zavkhan	100.0	95.6	4.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9
Uvurkhangai	100.0	95.2	4.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.5
Umnugobi	100.0	90.3	9.7	0.6	2.7	0.4	1.4	1.8	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.9
Sukhbaatar	100.0	94.4	5.6	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.9
Selenge	100.0	70.2	29.8	0.3	1.8	0.7	1.6	2.4	3.5	2.2	2.7	14.6
Tuv	100.0	76.9	23.1	0.8	2.4	0.8	2.0	1.9	2.9	1.4	2.5	8.4
Uvs	100.0	97.8	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Khovd	100.0	96.3	3.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9
Khuvsgul	100.0	97.4	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7
Khentii	100.0	86.9	13.1	0.2	1.6	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	5.7
Darkhan-Uul	100.0	54.6	45.4	1.1	2.8	0.9	1.8	3.5	4.3	3.9	6.4	20.7
Orkhon	100.0	41.9	58.1	1.4	3.9	1.5	3.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	8.2	26.3
Gobisumber	100.0	52.3	47.7	1.5	4.2	2.4	3.8	6.1	5.3	3.2	3.8	17.4
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	62.8	37.2	0.6	1.5	0.7	2.2	3.5	3.3	3.9	7.3	14.2

TABLE 5.6. PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENT POPULATION, INMIGRANTS BY RESIDENCE YEAR, AGE GROUP AND SEX, 2020

TOTAL

	Total	Of which: by age group									
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Lifetime	76.6	97.8	94.7	91.9	86.7	77.8	69.2	65.7	66.5	66.2	66.5
Inmigrants	23.4	2.2	5.3	8.1	13.3	22.2	30.8	34.3	33.5	33.8	33.5
Of which: by residence year											
<1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
1-3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.8	3.4	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.8
4	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
5-6	1.5	-	1.7	1.2	1.0	2.1	3.7	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1
7-9	2.2	-	1.3	2.4	1.9	2.0	5.2	5.0	3.0	2.5	1.9
10-12	2.2	-	-	2.3	2.4	2.1	3.8	5.6	3.8	2.6	2.3
13-15	2.3	-	-	0.5	3.0	2.6	2.4	5.5	4.5	3.6	2.9
16-19	4.0	-	-	-	2.8	5.8	4.7	5.7	9.3	8.2	6.7
20+	8.8	-	-	-	-	2.7	5.2	6.4	8.9	13.7	17.2

Continued table 5.6

	Of which: by age group										
	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99	100+
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Lifetime	65.2	61.6	58.1	53.3	45.7	46.1	47.8	47.3	42.8	48.2	33.3
Inmigrants	34.8	38.4	41.9	46.7	54.3	53.9	52.2	52.7	57.2	51.8	66.7
Of which: by residence year											
<1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.4	-	-
1-3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	-	-
4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.9	-	-
5-6	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.8	-
7-9	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.3	-	-
10-12	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	0.5	-	-
13-15	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.6	3.3	3.6	-
16-19	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.9	5.8	4.6	4.7	8.9	-
20+	20.5	25.7	28.7	33.0	40.4	40.4	38.7	39.4	41.8	37.5	66.7

Continued table 5.6
MALE

	Total	Of which: by age group									
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Lifetime	78.2	97.8	94.8	91.7	87.5	79.1	71.8	67.3	68.2	67.3	67.2
Inmigrants	21.8	2.2	5.2	8.3	12.5	20.9	28.2	32.7	31.8	32.7	32.8
Of which: by residence year											
<1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
1-3	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.0	2.4	2.8	2.1	1.4	1.2	0.9
4	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2
5-6	1.4	-	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.8	2.8	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.0
7-9	2.1	-	1.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	4.5	4.6	3.0	2.6	2.0
10-12	2.1	-	-	2.4	2.2	2.1	3.4	5.2	3.7	2.6	2.2
13-15	2.1	-	-	0.5	3.0	2.6	2.4	5.0	4.2	3.6	2.9
16-19	3.8	-	-	-	2.8	5.7	4.9	5.7	8.5	7.9	6.7
20+	8.0	-	-	-	-	2.8	5.3	6.4	8.3	12.6	16.5

Continued table 5.6

	Of which: by age group										
	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99	100+
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Lifetime	66.1	62.6	58.7	53.9	45.5	46.1	44.7	52.5	32.8	23.1	-
Inmigrants	33.9	37.4	41.3	46.1	54.5	53.9	55.3	47.5	67.2	76.9	100.0
Of which: by residence year											
<1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	-	3.5	-	-
1-3	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.7	-	-
4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	-	-	-	-
5-6	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.2	3.4	7.7	-
7-9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.5	2.1	3.4	-	-
10-12	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
13-15	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.8	0.8	1.7	-	-
16-19	5.8	5.5	4.8	5.4	4.6	5.7	5.8	2.9	6.9	15.4	-
20+	19.4	24.7	28.8	32.2	41.5	40.8	42.5	38.4	46.6	53.8	100.0

Continued table 5.6
FEMALE

	Total	Of which: by age group									
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Lifetime	75.2	97.8	94.6	92.0	85.9	76.6	66.7	64.2	65.0	65.2	66.0
Inmigrants	24.8	2.2	5.4	8.0	14.1	23.4	33.3	35.8	35.0	34.8	34.0
Of which: by residence year											
<1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
1-3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.3	3.3	3.9	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.6
4	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3
5-6	1.6	-	1.8	1.2	1.1	2.4	4.6	3.0	1.8	1.3	1.1
7-9	2.3	-	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.2	5.9	5.4	3.0	2.5	1.8
10-12	2.3	-	-	2.1	2.6	2.0	4.2	6.0	3.9	2.7	2.4
13-15	2.4	-	-	0.7	3.1	2.5	2.4	6.0	4.8	3.6	2.9
16-19	4.2	-	-	-	2.8	5.8	4.5	5.7	10.0	8.4	6.8
20+	9.5	-	-	-	-	2.6	5.0	6.3	9.4	14.7	17.8

Continued table 5.6

	Of which: by age group										
	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99	100+
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Lifetime	64.4	60.8	57.6	52.9	45.9	46.1	50.1	44.9	46.5	55.8	37.5
Inmigrants	35.6	39.2	42.4	47.1	54.1	53.9	49.9	55.1	53.5	44.2	62.5
Of which: by residence year											
<1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	-	-
1-3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	-	-
4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.3	-	-
5-6	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.6	-	-
7-9	1.8	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.1	1.9	-	-
10-12	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	0.6	-	-
13-15	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.1	3.8	4.6	-
16-19	5.9	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.4	3.8	7.0	-
20+	21.4	26.6	28.6	33.6	39.6	40.1	36.0	39.9	40.1	32.6	62.5

TABLE 6.1. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Education Level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	**2 711 881**	**405 935**	**332 826**	**414 060**	**708 410**	**93 625**	**113 985**	**27 863**	**560 088**	**51 656**	**3 433**
Arkhangai	81 278	11 921	15 314	20 106	18 305	2 551	2 247	327	9 850	646	11
Bayan-Ulgii	86 510	14 868	16 565	17 005	16 982	3 151	2 350	449	14 402	730	8
Bayankhongor	75 334	11 587	11 809	20 407	16 615	2 821	2 040	309	9 006	731	9
Bulgan	53 320	7 167	7 672	13 673	13 190	1 696	1 807	238	7 526	344	7
Govi-Altai	50 016	7 342	8 457	11 234	11 021	2 155	1 592	179	7 281	744	11
Dornogovi	59 908	8 998	7 937	11 187	13 870	3 141	3 214	419	10 416	714	12
Dornod	69 189	10 599	8 797	14 682	17 630	3 106	3 327	313	10 033	695	7
Dundgovi	40 173	5 658	8 038	10 395	6 858	1 927	1 530	146	5 281	337	3
Zavkhan	62 793	10 167	10 658	13 136	13 880	2 546	1 937	235	9 376	849	9
Uvurkhangai	99 750	14 824	22 042	24 465	19 684	3 286	2 420	281	11 984	757	7
Umnugobi	58 218	9 018	8 262	12 150	13 043	2 516	2 201	219	10 146	659	4
Sukhbaatar	53 658	8 895	9 932	13 123	9 475	3 325	2 098	251	6 131	423	5
Selenge	93 183	12 668	10 053	18 118	28 016	5 255	4 496	431	13 490	648	8
Tuv	79 499	11 158	10 760	19 696	18 711	4 224	3 202	545	10 367	828	8
Uvs	70 562	12 093	13 041	14 642	14 335	3 352	2 032	242	10 090	727	8
Khovd	74 784	12 407	11 385	15 219	17 013	2 313	3 092	317	11 961	1 028	49
Khuvsgul	115 878	19 113	23 138	23 722	29 109	2 532	3 202	434	13 691	927	10
Khentii	66 482	10 260	10 211	16 109	15 915	2 381	2 089	178	8 741	591	7
Darkhan-Uul	87 528	12 053	8 339	10 746	25 294	4 446	5 102	347	19 520	1 620	61
Orkhon	89 058	12 313	8 189	9 325	28 116	3 625	4 583	516	20 469	1 865	57
Gobisumber	14 696	2 270	1 810	2 313	3 706	702	901	132	2 663	198	1
Ulaanbaatar	1 230 064	180 556	100417	102 607	357 642	32 574	58 523	21 355	337 664	35 595	3 131

TABLE 6.2. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND AGE GROUP, SEX, AND URBAN-RURAL, 2020

Age group	Total	Education Level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	**2 711 881**	**405 935**	**332 826**	**414 060**	**708 410**	**93 625**	**113 985**	**27 863**	**560 088**	**51 656**	**3 433**
6-9	286 228	285 909	319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	273 544	77 903	193 626	2 015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	215 816	4 429	11 620	132 346	60 132	3 944	1 895	190	1 260	-	-
20-24	223 544	3 880	7 428	27 326	111 443	10 941	5 784	1 256	54 144	1 342	-
25-29	257 438	4 074	8 382	21 788	75 704	13 878	7 921	1 358	116 680	7 615	38
30-34	284 908	5 393	14 811	26 744	84 037	9 179	7 815	1 866	122 705	12 129	229
35-39	237 508	6 286	19 266	35 255	73 306	6 121	6 076	1 723	79 414	9 667	394
40-44	213 108	3 642	13 309	43 314	75 852	6 489	7 712	1 980	52 651	7 666	493
45-49	189 324	2 635	6 755	34 853	72 621	11 179	14 105	2 732	38 789	5 188	467
50-54	160 507	2 625	6 822	28 445	58 868	11 444	16 871	3 396	28 407	3 240	389
55-59	139 752	2 574	9 021	24 804	44 692	9 525	16 531	3 932	25 829	2 449	395
60-64	95 353	1 625	9 850	17 978	25 392	5 657	12 640	3 422	17 147	1 303	339
65-69	54 883	1 107	8 518	8 973	12 632	2 644	7 850	2 278	9 992	602	287
70+	79 968	3 853	23 099	10 219	13 731	2 624	8 785	3 730	13 070	455	402

Continued table 6.2
MALE

Age group	Total	Education Level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	**1 325 373**	**208 944**	**172 651**	**226 408**	**362 505**	**50 835**	**48 236**	**10 986**	**225 464**	**17 660**	**1 684**
6-9	146 275	146 107	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	139 510	40 086	98 372	1 052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	109 682	2 716	7 065	67 444	27 829	2 508	1 455	99	566	-	-
20-24	112 474	2 364	4 940	17 372	55 330	6 626	3 788	549	21 052	453	-
25-29	129 129	2 535	5 856	14 029	42 826	8 130	4 736	599	47 896	2 504	18
30-34	142 218	3 315	9 692	16 265	47 237	5 247	4 424	782	51 117	4 045	94
35-39	118 036	3 731	12 249	19 704	39 682	3 431	3 124	698	31 821	3 422	174
40-44	104 683	2 155	8 617	23 934	39 832	3 382	3 442	739	19 889	2 503	190
45-49	91 433	1 450	4 108	20 246	36 859	5 649	5 898	950	14 475	1 605	193
50-54	74 827	1 330	3 770	16 041	28 630	5 507	6 416	1 159	10 795	1 033	146
55-59	63 207	1 218	4 371	13 281	21 445	4 896	5 566	1 440	9 922	909	159
60-64	41 171	695	4 060	8 751	12 040	2 893	3 953	1 275	6 745	570	189
65-69	22 496	383	2 913	4 155	5 517	1 341	2 469	888	4 317	327	186
70+	30 232	859	6 470	4 134	5 278	1 225	2 965	1 808	6 869	289	335

Continued table 6.2
FEMALE

Age group	Total	Education Level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	**1 386 508**	**196 991**	**160 175**	**187 652**	**345 905**	**42 790**	**65 749**	**16 877**	**334 624**	**33 996**	**1 749**
6-9	139 953	139 802	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	134 034	37 817	95 254	963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	106 134	1 713	4 555	64 902	32 303	1 436	440	91	694	-	-
20-24	111 070	1 516	2 488	9 954	56 113	4 315	1 996	707	33 092	889	-
25-29	128 309	1 539	2 526	7 759	32 878	5 748	3 185	759	68 784	5 111	20
30-34	142 690	2 078	5 119	10 479	36 800	3 932	3 391	1 084	71 588	8 084	135
35-39	119 472	2 555	7 017	15 551	33 624	2 690	2 952	1 025	47 593	6 245	220
40-44	108 425	1 487	4 692	19 380	36 020	3 107	4 270	1 241	32 762	5 163	303
45-49	97 891	1 185	2 647	14 607	35 762	5 530	8 207	1 782	24 314	3 583	274
50-54	85 680	1 295	3 052	12 404	30 238	5 937	10 455	2 237	17 612	2 207	243
55-59	76 545	1 356	4 650	11 523	23 247	4 629	10 965	2 492	15 907	1 540	236
60-64	54 182	930	5 790	9 227	13 352	2 764	8 687	2 147	10 402	733	150
65-69	32 387	724	5 605	4 818	7 115	1 303	5 381	1 390	5 675	275	101
70+	49 736	2 994	16 629	6 085	8 453	1 399	5 820	1 922	6 201	166	67

Continued table 6.2
URBAN

Age group	Total	Education Level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	**1 828 431**	**269 232**	**163 951**	**182 941**	**526 289**	**57 965**	**88 906**	**24 156**	**465 432**	**46 183**	**3 376**
6-9	199 204	198 939	265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	179 690	52 953	125 300	1 437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	132 022	2 735	6 423	79 584	39 359	2 092	1 185	60	584	-	-
20-24	136 696	1 806	2 624	11 653	72 990	5 447	3 830	665	36 717	964	-
25-29	177 793	1 519	1 671	7 683	54 655	7 799	5 885	1 051	91 048	6 447	35
30-34	208 683	1 905	2 695	9 582	65 370	6 080	6 405	1 623	103 891	10 910	222
35-39	164 956	2 113	3 436	11 070	58 252	4 426	5 173	1 544	69 853	8 700	389
40-44	142 998	1 344	2 259	12 955	58 991	4 568	6 550	1 783	47 110	6 948	490
45-49	126 131	1 102	1 383	10 679	53 375	6 906	11 160	2 300	34 044	4 721	461
50-54	107 210	991	1 571	9 821	44 132	7 053	12 960	2 889	24 456	2 954	383
55-59	95 262	1 017	2 056	9 813	35 294	6 020	12 666	3 483	22 235	2 289	389
60-64	65 183	654	2 411	7 740	21 022	3 782	9 810	3 146	15 052	1 232	334
65-69	37 810	445	2 413	4 508	10 746	1 828	6 153	2 094	8 765	580	278
70+	54 793	1 709	9 444	6 416	12 103	1 964	7 129	3 518	11 677	438	395

Continued table 6.2
RURAL

Age group	Total	Education Level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	**883 450**	**136 703**	**168 875**	**231 119**	**182 121**	**35 660**	**25 079**	**3 707**	**94 656**	**5 473**	**57**
6-9	87 024	86 970	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	93 854	24 950	68 326	578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	83 794	1 694	5 197	52 762	20 773	1 852	710	130	676	-	-
20-24	86 848	2 074	4 804	15 673	38 453	5 494	1 954	591	17 427	378	-
25-29	79 645	2 555	6 711	14 105	21 049	6 079	2 036	307	25 632	1 168	3
30-34	76 225	3 488	12 116	17 162	18 667	3 099	1 410	243	18 814	1 219	7
35-39	72 552	4 173	15 830	24 185	15 054	1 695	903	179	9 561	967	5
40-44	70 110	2 298	11 050	30 359	16 861	1 921	1 162	197	5 541	718	3
45-49	63 193	1 533	5 372	24 174	19 246	4 273	2 945	432	4 745	467	6
50-54	53 297	1 634	5 251	18 624	14 736	4 391	3 911	507	3 951	286	6
55-59	44 490	1 557	6 965	14 991	9 398	3 505	3 865	449	3 594	160	6
60-64	30 170	971	7 439	10 238	4 370	1 875	2 830	276	2 095	71	5
65-69	17 073	662	6 105	4 465	1 886	816	1 697	184	1 227	22	9
70+	25 175	2 144	13 655	3 803	1 628	660	1 656	212	1 393	17	7

TABLE 6.3. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY LITERACY STATUS AND AGE GROUPS, SEX, 2020

Age group	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Urban			Rural		
				Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
TOTAL	**2 711 881**	**2 662 972**	**48 909**	**1 828 431**	**1 803 510**	**24 921**	**883 450**	**859 462**	**23 988**
6-9	286 228	265 882	20 346	199 204	185 320	13 884	87 024	80 562	6 462
10-14	273 544	271 996	1 548	179 690	178 751	939	93 854	93 245	609
15-19	215 816	214 510	1 306	132 022	131 429	593	83 794	83 081	713
20-24	223 544	221 466	2 078	136 696	135 991	705	86 848	85 475	1 373
25-29	257 438	254 017	3 421	177 793	176 520	1 273	79 645	77 497	2 148
30-34	284 908	280 734	4 174	208 683	207 069	1 614	76 225	73 665	2 560
35-39	237 508	233 150	4 358	164 956	163 338	1 618	72 552	69 812	2 740
40-44	213 108	210 514	2 594	142 998	142 154	844	70 110	68 360	1 750
45-49	189 324	187 385	1 939	126 131	125 315	816	63 193	62 070	1 123
50-54	160 507	158 674	1 833	107 210	106 619	591	53 297	52 055	1 242
55-59	139 752	137 860	1 892	95 262	94 531	731	44 490	43 329	1 161
60-64	95 353	94 493	860	65 183	64 804	379	30 170	29 688	482
65-69	54 883	54 363	520	37 810	37 634	176	17 073	16 729	344
70+	79 968	77 930	2 038	54 793	54 036	757	25 175	23 894	1 281

Continued table 6.3
MALE

Age group	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Urban			Rural		
				Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
TOTAL	**1 325 373**	**1 299 092**	**26 281**	**876 630**	**863 798**	**12 832**	**448 743**	**435 403**	**13 340**
6-9	146 275	135 697	10 578	101 768	94 689	7 079	44 507	41 036	3 471
10-14	139 510	138 684	826	91 630	91 131	499	47 880	47 556	324
15-19	109 682	108 818	864	66 907	66 531	376	42 775	42 284	491
20-24	112 474	111 228	1 246	66 927	66 508	419	45 547	44 700	847
25-29	129 129	127 087	2 042	86 070	85 278	792	43 059	41 814	1 245
30-34	142 218	139 618	2 600	101 881	100 932	949	40 337	38 742	1 595
35-39	118 036	115 358	2 678	80 022	79 122	900	38 014	36 259	1 755
40-44	104 683	103 089	1 594	68 607	68 119	488	36 076	34 979	1 097
45-49	91 433	90 283	1 150	59 447	59 025	422	31 986	31 272	714
50-54	74 827	73 832	995	48 462	48 129	333	26 365	25 727	638
55-59	63 207	62 245	962	41 685	41 329	356	21 522	20 925	597
60-64	41 171	40 849	322	27 420	27 285	135	13 751	13 560	191
65-69	22 496	22 352	144	15 156	15 125	31	7 340	7 218	122
70+	30 232	29 952	280	20 648	20 595	53	9 584	9 331	253

Continued table 6.3
FEMALE

Age group	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Urban			Rural		
				Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
TOTAL	**1 386 508**	**1 363 506**	**23 002**	**951 801**	**939 660**	**12 141**	**434 707**	**423 910**	**10 797**
6-9	139 953	130 157	9 796	97 436	90 631	6 805	42 517	39 527	2 990
10-14	134 034	133 306	728	88 060	87 619	441	45 974	45 690	284
15-19	106 134	105 692	442	65 115	64 894	221	41 019	40 795	224
20-24	111 070	110 258	812	69 769	69 480	289	41 301	40 768	533
25-29	128 309	126 867	1 442	91 723	91 237	486	36 586	35 675	911
30-34	142 690	140 948	1 742	106 802	106 127	675	35 888	34 894	994
35-39	119 472	117 697	1 775	84 934	84 209	725	34 538	33 521	1 017
40-44	108 425	107 364	1 061	74 391	74 031	360	34 034	33 361	673
45-49	97 891	97 055	836	66 684	66 289	395	31 207	30 785	422
50-54	85 680	84 789	891	58 748	58 487	261	26 932	26 327	605
55-59	76 545	75 607	938	53 577	53 201	376	22 968	22 404	564
60-64	54 182	53 652	530	37 763	37 519	244	16 419	16 127	292
65-69	32 387	32 037	350	22 654	22 509	145	9 733	9 510	223
70+	49 736	48 077	1 659	34 145	33 427	718	15 591	14 526	1 065

TABLE 6.4. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY LITERACY STATUS, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Literate	Illiterate
TOTAL	**2 711 881**	**2 662 493**	**49 388**
Arkhangai	81 278	79 470	1 808
Bayan-Ulgii	86 510	84 215	2 295
Bayankhongor	75 334	73 562	1 772
Bulgan	53 320	52 452	868
Govi-Altai	50 016	48 965	1 051
Dornogovi	59 908	58 457	1 451
Dornod	69 189	67 584	1 605
Dundgovi	40 173	39 206	967
Zavkhan	62 793	61 083	1 710
Uvurkhangai	99 750	96 893	2 857
Umnugobi	58 218	57 439	779
Sukhbaatar	53 658	51 498	2 160
Selenge	93 183	91 558	1 625
Tuv	79 499	77 835	1 664
Uvs	70 562	68 426	2 136
Khovd	74 784	72 953	1 831
Khuvsgul	115 878	113 018	2 860
Khentii	66 482	64 243	2 239
Darkhan-Uul	87 528	86 505	1 023
Orkhon	89 058	88 199	859
Gobisumber	14 696	14 428	268
Ulaanbaatar	1 230 064	1 214 631	15 433

TABLE 6.5. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6-29, BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, AND AGE GROUP, URBAN-RURAL, 2020

Age group	Total			Studying			Non-Studying		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
6-29	**1 256 570**	**637 070**	**619 500**	**912 698**	**455 757**	**456 941**	**343 872**	**181 313**	**162 559**
6-9	**286 228**	**146 275**	**139 953**	**277 376**	**141 470**	**135 906**	**8 852**	**4 805**	**4 047**
6	78 970	40 512	38 458	73 659	37 678	35 981	5 311	2 834	2 477
7	73 745	37 511	36 234	71 761	36 361	35 400	1 984	1 150	834
8	69 984	35 868	34 116	69 193	35 459	33 734	791	409	382
9	63 529	32 384	31 145	62 763	31 972	30 791	766	412	354
10-14	**273 544**	**139 510**	**134 034**	**271 770**	**138 493**	**133 277**	**1 774**	**1 017**	**757**
10	67 251	34 229	33 022	66 822	34 009	32 813	429	220	209
11	61 994	31 752	30 242	61 620	31 540	30 080	374	212	162
12	54 938	27 923	27 015	54 607	27 738	26 869	331	185	146
13	45 977	23 481	22 496	45 676	23 303	22 373	301	178	123
14	43 384	22 125	21 259	43 045	21 903	21 142	339	222	117
15-19	**215 816**	**109 682**	**106 134**	**197 971**	**97 486**	**100 485**	**17 845**	**12 196**	**5 649**
15	42 246	21 470	20 776	41 521	20 947	20 574	725	523	202
16	42 081	21 541	20 540	40 994	20 734	20 260	1 087	807	280
17	42 654	21 725	20 929	41 077	20 598	20 479	1 577	1 127	450
18	43 757	22 048	21 709	38 094	18 281	19 813	5 663	3 767	1 896
19	45 078	22 898	22 180	36 285	16 926	19 359	8 793	5 972	2 821
20-24	**223 544**	**112 474**	**111 070**	**119 441**	**56 416**	**63 025**	**104 103**	**56 058**	**48 045**
20	44 781	22 754	22 027	34 093	15 704	18 389	10 688	7 050	3 638
21	43 896	22 145	21 751	30 848	14 159	16 689	13 048	7 986	5 062
22	43 180	21 643	21 537	23 440	11 154	12 286	19 740	10 489	9 251
23	45 005	22 577	22 428	17 212	8 515	8 697	27 793	14 062	13 731
24	46 682	23 355	23 327	13 848	6 884	6 964	32 834	16 471	16 363
25-29	**257 438**	**129 129**	**128 309**	**46 140**	**21 892**	**24 248**	**211 298**	**107 237**	**104 061**
25	47 296	23 909	23 387	11 558	5 676	5 882	35 738	18 233	17 505
26	43 412	21 731	21 681	9 230	4 436	4 794	34 182	17 295	16 887
27	51 591	25 974	25 617	9 158	4 353	4 805	42 433	21 621	20 812
28	56 434	28 128	28 306	8 496	3 949	4 547	47 938	24 179	23 759
29	58 705	29 387	29 318	7 698	3 478	4 220	51 007	25 909	25 098

Continued table 6.5
URBAN

Age group	Total			Studying			Non-Studying		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
6-29	**825 405**	**413 302**	**412 103**	**608 301**	**305 030**	**303 271**	**217 104**	**108 272**	**108 832**
6-9	**199 204**	**101 768**	**97 436**	**192 785**	**98 347**	**94 438**	**6 419**	**3 421**	**2 998**
6	55 684	28 530	27 154	51 781	26 486	25 295	3 903	2 044	1 859
7	51 922	26 360	25 562	50 669	25 651	25 018	1 253	709	544
8	48 409	24 792	23 617	47 787	24 467	23 320	622	325	297
9	43 189	22 086	21 103	42 548	21 743	20 805	641	343	298
10-14	**179 690**	**91 630**	**88 060**	**178 463**	**90 983**	**87 480**	**1 227**	**647**	**580**
10	45 278	22 933	22 345	44 946	22 772	22 174	332	161	171
11	40 840	20 933	19 907	40 573	20 790	19 783	267	143	124
12	36 627	18 621	18 006	36 393	18 499	17 894	234	122	112
13	29 409	15 020	14 389	29 218	14 924	14 294	191	96	95
14	27 536	14 123	13 413	27 333	13 998	13 335	203	125	78
15-19	**132 022**	**66 907**	**65 115**	**123 596**	**61 585**	**62 011**	**8 426**	**5 322**	**3 104**
15	26 198	13 322	12 876	25 875	13 125	12 750	323	197	126
16	26 077	13 375	12 702	25 647	13 091	12 556	430	284	146
17	26 128	13 272	12 856	25 525	12 916	12 609	603	356	247
18	26 488	13 328	13 160	23 728	11 624	12 104	2 760	1 704	1 056
19	27 131	13 610	13 521	22 821	10 829	11 992	4 310	2 781	1 529
20-24	**136 696**	**66 927**	**69 769**	**77 491**	**37 126**	**40 365**	**59 205**	**29 801**	**29 404**
20	27 119	13 564	13 555	21 770	10 209	11 561	5 349	3 355	1 994
21	26 113	12 881	13 232	19 444	9 067	10 377	6 669	3 814	2 855
22	26 352	12 750	13 602	15 100	7 276	7 824	11 252	5 474	5 778
23	27 476	13 346	14 130	11 431	5 719	5 712	16 045	7 627	8 418
24	29 636	14 386	15 250	9 746	4 855	4 891	19 890	9 531	10 359
25-29	**177 793**	**86 070**	**91 723**	**35 966**	**16 989**	**18 977**	**141 827**	**69 081**	**72 746**
25	30 273	14 701	15 572	8 294	4 031	4 263	21 979	10 670	11 309
26	28 757	13 868	14 889	6 935	3 331	3 604	21 822	10 537	11 285
27	35 720	17 293	18 427	7 331	3 460	3 871	28 389	13 833	14 556
28	40 227	19 389	20 838	6 999	3 244	3 755	33 228	16 145	17 083
29	42 816	20 819	21 997	6 407	2 923	3 484	36 409	17 896	18 513

Continued table 6.5
RURAL

Age group	Total			Studying			Non-Studying		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
6-29	**431 165**	**223 768**	**207 397**	**304 397**	**150 727**	**153 670**	**126 768**	**73 041**	**53 727**
6-9	**87 024**	**44 507**	**42 517**	**84 591**	**43 123**	**41 468**	**2 433**	**1 384**	**1 049**
6	23 286	11 982	11 304	21 878	11 192	10 686	1 408	790	618
7	21 823	11 151	10 672	21 092	10 710	10 382	731	441	290
8	21 575	11 076	10 499	21 406	10 992	10 414	169	84	85
9	20 340	10 298	10 042	20 215	10 229	9 986	125	69	56
10-14	**93 854**	**47 880**	**45 974**	**93 307**	**47 510**	**45 797**	**547**	**370**	**177**
10	21 973	11 296	10 677	21 876	11 237	10 639	97	59	38
11	21 154	10 819	10 335	21 047	10 750	10 297	107	69	38
12	18 311	9 302	9 009	18 214	9 239	8 975	97	63	34
13	16 568	8 461	8 107	16 458	8 379	8 079	110	82	28
14	15 848	8 002	7 846	15 712	7 905	7 807	136	97	39
15-19	**83 794**	**42 775**	**41 019**	**74 375**	**35 901**	**38 474**	**9 419**	**6 874**	**2 545**
15	16 048	8 148	7 900	15 646	7 822	7 824	402	326	76
16	16 004	8 166	7 838	15 347	7 643	7 704	657	523	134
17	16 526	8 453	8 073	15 552	7 682	7 870	974	771	203
18	17 269	8 720	8 549	14 366	6 657	7 709	2 903	2 063	840
19	17 947	9 288	8 659	13 464	6 097	7 367	4 483	3 191	1 292
20-24	**86 848**	**45 547**	**41 301**	**41 950**	**19 290**	**22 660**	**44 898**	**26 257**	**18 641**
20	17 662	9 190	8 472	12 323	5 495	6 828	5 339	3 695	1 644
21	17 783	9 264	8 519	11 404	5 092	6 312	6 379	4 172	2 207
22	16 828	8 893	7 935	8 340	3 878	4 462	8 488	5 015	3 473
23	17 529	9 231	8 298	5 781	2 796	2 985	11 748	6 435	5 313
24	17 046	8 969	8 077	4 102	2 029	2 073	12 944	6 940	6 004
25-29	**79 645**	**43 059**	**36 586**	**10 174**	**4 903**	**5 271**	**69 471**	**38 156**	**31 315**
25	17 023	9 208	7 815	3 264	1 645	1 619	13 759	7 563	6 196
26	14 655	7 863	6 792	2 295	1 105	1 190	12 360	6 758	5 602
27	15 871	8 681	7 190	1 827	893	934	14 044	7 788	6 256
28	16 207	8 739	7 468	1 497	705	792	14 710	8 034	6 676
29	15 889	8 568	7 321	1 291	555	736	14 598	8 013	6 585

TABLE 6.6. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6-15, BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SEX, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total			School attendance					
				Studying			Non-Studying		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	602 018	307 255	294 763	590 667	300 910	289 757	11 351	6 345	5 006
Arkhangai	17 755	8 951	8 804	17 613	8 859	8 754	142	92	50
Bayan-Ulgii	21 791	10 958	10 833	20 429	10 216	10 213	1 362	742	620
Bayankhongor	17 075	8 690	8 385	16 920	8 579	8 341	155	111	44
Bulgan	10 903	5 586	5 317	10 768	5 505	5 263	135	81	54
Govi-Altai	11 100	5 681	5 419	10 990	5 601	5 389	110	80	30
Dornogovi	13 642	6 963	6 679	13 536	6 893	6 643	106	70	36
Dornod	15 656	7 973	7 683	15 583	7 928	7 655	73	45	28
Dundgovi	8 278	4 255	4 023	8 218	4 215	4 003	60	40	20
Zavkhan	13 879	7 099	6 780	13 757	7 021	6 736	122	78	44
Uvurkhangai	22 049	11 265	10 784	21 756	11 072	10 684	293	193	100
Umnugobi	12 866	6 548	6 318	12 757	6 483	6 274	109	65	44
Sukhbaatar	11 516	5 936	5 580	11 431	5 865	5 566	85	71	14
Selenge	19 906	10 168	9 738	19 740	10 067	9 673	166	101	65
Tuv	17 104	8 774	8 330	16 962	8 683	8 279	142	91	51
Uvs	17 251	8 784	8 467	17 030	8 635	8 395	221	149	72
Khovd	18 031	9 269	8 762	17 711	9 101	8 610	320	168	152
Khuvsgul	26 186	13 357	12 829	25 772	13 089	12 683	414	268	146
Khentii	14 504	7 377	7 127	14 357	7 286	7 071	147	91	56
Darkhan-Uul	18 809	9 573	9 236	18 673	9 503	9 170	136	70	66
Orkhon	18 803	9 581	9 222	18 709	9 520	9 189	94	61	33
Gobisumber	3 530	1 847	1 683	3 509	1 833	1 676	21	14	7
Ulaanbaatar	271 384	138 620	132 764	264 446	134 956	129 490	6 938	3 664	3 274

TABLE 7.1. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2020

Age group	Total	Marital status					
		Single/ Never Married	Registered married	Not registered married	Separated/ Legally married	Divorced/ not remarried	Widowed
TOTAL	**2 152 109**	**678 901**	**1 110 170**	**193 581**	**24 857**	**26 650**	**117 950**
15-17	126 981	126 789	5	187	-	-	-
18-19	88 835	87 507	459	856	9	-	4
20-24	223 544	187 390	19 324	16 508	198	81	43
25-29	257 438	121 506	90 788	43 098	1 033	626	387
30-34	284 908	65 911	171 490	42 060	2 153	2 153	1 141
35-39	237 508	31 760	171 896	25 550	2 837	3 250	2 215
40-44	213 108	20 355	160 201	20 381	3 787	4 215	4 169
45-49	189 324	14 771	141 084	17 294	4 279	4 752	7 144
50-54	160 507	9 561	117 542	12 694	4 279	4 643	11 788
55-59	139 752	6 781	100 032	8 232	3 446	3 779	17 482
60-64	95 353	3 285	65 605	3 844	1 706	1 944	18 969
65-69	54 883	1 566	34 458	1 584	655	722	15 898
70, +	79 968	1 719	37 286	1 293	475	485	38 710

Continued table 7.1
MALE

Age group	Total	Marital status					
		Single/ Never Married	Registered married	Not registered married	Separated/ Legally married	Divorced/ not remarried	Widowed
TOTAL	**1 039 588**	**366 417**	**542 325**	**91 607**	**9 978**	**10 317**	**18 944**
15-17	64 736	64 676	2	58	-	-	-
18-19	44 946	44 648	104	192	2	-	-
20-24	112 474	100 130	6 471	5 784	61	22	6
25-29	129 129	69 990	39 168	19 360	340	203	68
30-34	142 218	38 481	80 761	21 283	757	755	181
35-39	118 036	18 455	84 177	12 721	1 092	1 242	349
40-44	104 683	11 496	79 537	9 794	1 519	1 702	635
45-49	91 433	8 169	70 069	8 428	1 764	1 989	1 014
50-54	74 827	4 836	58 504	6 220	1 757	1 759	1 751
55-59	63 207	3 122	50 487	4 159	1 446	1 440	2 553
60-64	41 171	1 312	33 458	2 000	712	722	2 967
65-69	22 496	573	18 122	850	303	264	2 384
70, +	30 232	529	21 465	758	225	219	7 036

Continued table 7.1
FEMALE

Age group	Total	Marital status					
		Single/ Never Married	Registered married	Not registered married	Separated/ Legally married	Divorced/ not remarried	Widowed
TOTAL	**1 112 521**	**312 484**	**567 845**	**101 974**	**14 879**	**16 333**	**99 006**
15-17	62 245	62 113	3	129	-	-	-
18-19	43 889	42 859	355	664	7	-	4
20-24	111 070	87 260	12 853	10 724	137	59	37
25-29	128 309	51 516	51 620	23 738	693	423	319
30-34	142 690	27 430	90 729	20 777	1 396	1 398	960
35-39	119 472	13 305	87 719	12 829	1 745	2 008	1 866
40-44	108 425	8 859	80 664	10 587	2 268	2 513	3 534
45-49	97 891	6 602	71 015	8 866	2 515	2 763	6 130
50-54	85 680	4 725	59 038	6 474	2 522	2 884	10 037
55-59	76 545	3 659	49 545	4 073	2 000	2 339	14 929
60-64	54 182	1 973	32 147	1 844	994	1 222	16 002
65-69	32 387	993	16 336	734	352	458	13 514
70, +	49 736	1 190	15 821	535	250	266	31 674

TABLE 7.2. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE GROUPS AND URBAN-RURAL, 2020

URBAN

Age group	Total	Marital status					
		Single/Never Married	Registered married	Not registered married	Separated/ Legally married	Divorced/ not remarried	Widowed
TOTAL	**1 449 537**	**449 344**	**726 950**	**154 679**	**19 348**	**19 900**	**79 316**
15-17	78 403	78 288	2	113	-	-	-
18-19	53 619	52 861	204	544	8	-	2
20-24	136 696	115 991	8 921	11 560	152	47	25
25-29	177 793	87 396	55 327	33 654	773	412	231
30-34	208 683	51 511	118 094	35 150	1 655	1 539	734
35-39	164 956	23 823	114 270	20 959	2 164	2 318	1 422
40-44	142 998	14 654	102 948	16 618	2 975	3 108	2 695
45-49	126 131	10 572	89 881	14 144	3 365	3 558	4 611
50-54	107 210	6 478	75 972	10 101	3 347	3 525	7 787
55-59	95 262	4 291	66 842	6 528	2 722	2 944	11 935
60-64	65 183	1 885	44 411	3 058	1 344	1 515	12 970
65-69	37 810	856	23 759	1 238	490	578	10 889
70, +	54 793	738	26 319	1 012	353	356	26 015

Continued table 7.2

RURAL

Age group	Total	Marital status					
		Single/Never Married	Registered married	Not registered married	Separated/ Legally married	Divorced/ not remarried	Widowed
TOTAL	**702 572**	**229 557**	**383 220**	**38 902**	**5 509**	**6 750**	**38 634**
15-17	48 578	48 501	3	74	-	-	-
18-19	35 216	34 646	255	312	1	-	2
20-24	86 848	71 399	10 403	4 948	46	34	18
25-29	79 645	34 110	35 461	9 444	260	214	156
30-34	76 225	14 400	53 396	6 910	498	614	407
35-39	72 552	7 937	57 626	4 591	673	932	793
40-44	70 110	5 701	57 253	3 763	812	1 107	1 474
45-49	63 193	4 199	51 203	3 150	914	1 194	2 533
50-54	53 297	3 083	41 570	2 593	932	1 118	4 001
55-59	44 490	2 490	33 190	1 704	724	835	5 547
60-64	30 170	1 400	21 194	786	362	429	5 999
65-69	17 073	710	10 699	346	165	144	5 009
70,+	25 175	981	10 967	281	122	129	12 695

TABLE 7.3. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, BY NUMBER OF SIZE AND TYPE OF THE HOUSEHOLD, 2020

Household size	Total	Type of Household			
		One-person	Nuclear	Extended	Composite
TOTAL	**3 123 487**	**130 342**	**1 953 195**	**941 189**	**98 761**
1	130 342	130 342	-	-	-
2	275 903	-	226 621	45 538	3 744
3	448 997	-	359 813	82 079	7 105
4	710 238	-	564 003	134 963	11 272
5	669 378	-	464 230	189 845	15 303
6	449 220	-	252 260	180 906	16 054
7	207 720	-	61 264	133 074	13 382
8	106 882	-	19 260	77 204	10 418
9	54 924	-	4 281	43 744	6 899
10	30 884	-	1 051	24 593	5 240
11	17 187	-	338	13 464	3 385
12	9 424	-	60	7 267	2 097
13	5 165	-	-	3 706	1 459
14	3 110	-	14	2 236	860
15	1 608	-	-	1 144	464
16+	2 505	-	-	1 426	1 079

Continued table 7.3
URBAN

Household size	Total	Type of Household			
		One-person	Nuclear	Extended	Composite
TOTAL	**2 113 538**	**79 443**	**1 191 492**	**748 938**	**93 665**
1	79 443	79 443	-	-	-
2	185 291	-	149 216	32 674	3 401
3	308 539	-	238 066	63 926	6 547
4	482 494	-	366 119	105 979	10 396
5	439 858	-	275 515	150 059	14 284
6	283 354	-	125 716	142 499	15 139
7	144 625	-	26 872	104 996	12 757
8	80 450	-	7 611	62 778	10 061
9	45 775	-	1 735	37 285	6 755
10	27 039	-	419	21 498	5 122
11	15 880	-	187	12 363	3 330
12	8 795	-	36	6 698	2 061
13	4 898	-	-	3 466	1 432
14	3 054	-	-	2 194	860
15	1 590	-	-	1 129	461
16+	2 453	-	-	1 394	1 059

Continued table 7.3
RURAL

Household size	Total	Type of Household			
		One-person	Nuclear	Extended	Composite
TOTAL	1 009 949	50 899	761 703	192 251	5 096
1	50 899	50 899	-	-	-
2	90 612	-	77 405	12 864	343
3	140 458	-	121 747	18 153	558
4	227 744	-	197 884	28 984	876
5	229 520	-	188 715	39 786	1 019
6	165 866	-	126 544	38 407	915
7	63 095	-	34 392	28 078	625
8	26 432	-	11 649	14 426	357
9	9 149	-	2 546	6 459	144
10	3 845	-	632	3 095	118
11	1 307	-	151	1 101	55
12	629	-	24	569	36
13	267	-	-	240	27
14	56	-	14	42	0
15	18	-	-	15	3
16	52	-	-	32	20

TABLE 8.1. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY, TYPE AND FORMS OF DISABILITY, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Congenital						
		Visual	Speeching	Hearing	Physical	Mental	Other	Combined
TOTAL	**50 622**	**6 627**	**2 882**	**5 351**	**10 643**	**14 744**	**7 567**	**2 808**
Arkhangai	1 902	274	139	241	473	524	150	101
Bayan-Ulgii	2 257	242	127	161	738	455	399	135
Bayankhongor	1 924	252	85	195	447	656	213	76
Bulgan	1 183	217	56	127	279	342	122	40
Gov-Altai	1 149	132	67	134	232	304	187	93
Dornogovi	987	104	64	101	222	342	118	36
Dornod	1 647	188	86	171	289	690	183	40
Dundgovi	945	106	50	86	179	352	127	45
Zavkhan	1 767	204	103	182	408	517	305	48
Uvurkhangai	1 956	241	141	210	479	564	242	79
Umnugovi	957	130	33	112	204	286	161	31
Sukhbaatar	1 010	149	72	125	157	343	126	38
Selenge	2 039	298	153	172	399	724	246	47
Tuv	1 753	216	96	169	370	682	169	51
Uvs	1 804	276	145	140	352	510	250	131
Khovd	1 291	168	130	132	289	338	164	70
Khuvsgul	3 187	476	148	371	704	852	371	265
Khentii	1 607	256	90	143	338	526	196	58
Darkhan-Uul	1 442	159	75	176	276	451	274	31
Orkhon	1 251	122	59	143	262	372	166	127
Govisumber	268	30	9	48	60	80	29	12
Ulaanbaatar	18 296	2 387	954	2 012	3 486	4 834	3 369	1 254

Continued table 8.1

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Acquired						
		Visual	Speeching	Hearing	Physical	Mental	Other	Combined
TOTAL	**55 741**	**6 135**	**426**	**3 345**	**13 331**	**6 773**	**22 495**	**3 236**
Arkhangai	1 528	179	14	83	509	219	392	132
Bayan-Ulgii	1 988	115	13	54	350	171	1 095	190
Bayankhongor	1 666	221	8	71	459	196	575	136
Bulgan	915	130	10	62	281	107	276	49
Gov-Altai	1 755	195	18	100	361	165	815	101
Dornogovi	1 667	227	16	111	525	159	544	85
Dornod	2 372	326	9	213	494	338	901	91
Dundgovi	913	105	7	50	272	107	333	39
Zavkhan	1 883	119	14	121	480	281	767	101
Uvurkhangai	2 016	286	15	130	488	231	779	87
Umnugovi	1 069	124	9	65	320	125	391	35
Sukhbaatar	1 662	261	14	119	459	163	577	69
Selenge	2 377	214	26	107	580	283	1 085	82
Tuv	1 463	202	14	78	406	207	471	85
Uvs	2 666	426	10	116	507	248	1 150	209
Khovd	1 273	134	11	74	309	147	519	79
Khuvsgul	2 639	315	24	177	664	281	971	207
Khentii	1 397	172	8	102	384	147	528	56
Darkhan-Uul	2 689	225	11	132	407	280	1 583	51
Orkhon	2 975	292	14	217	808	394	1 027	223
Govisumber	439	66	6	38	102	42	162	23
Ulaanbaatar	18 389	1 801	155	1 125	4 166	2 482	7 554	1 106

TABLE 8.2. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY, BY AGE GROUPS AND AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	**106 363**	**1 548**	**3 298**	**3 274**	**3 205**	**4 685**	**6 517**	**8 299**
Arkhangai	3 430	35	75	101	113	180	211	266
Bayan-Ulgii	4 245	35	105	127	147	219	293	318
Bayankhongor	3 590	49	103	81	125	224	231	277
Bulgan	2 098	21	51	63	78	80	124	164
Gov-Altai	2 904	30	65	82	105	154	145	213
Dornogovi	2 654	41	91	89	88	123	158	222
Dornod	4 019	54	101	110	98	176	287	380
Dundgovi	1 858	25	61	72	53	69	119	169
Zavkhan	3 650	30	79	74	89	175	229	252
Uvurkhangai	3 972	88	113	146	162	218	261	296
Umnugovi	2 026	46	89	76	74	116	135	178
Sukhbaatar	2 672	47	76	66	55	132	165	198
Selenge	4 416	41	87	105	139	211	262	333
Tuv	3 216	41	85	89	85	130	199	283
Uvs	4 470	41	111	145	159	255	306	337
Khovd	2 564	36	88	87	110	177	173	210
Khuvsgul	5 826	85	167	163	182	267	381	454
Khentii	3 004	53	86	107	95	142	216	220
Darkhan-Uul	4 131	66	122	132	99	175	226	256
Orkhon	4 226	52	129	116	104	142	231	292
Govisumber	707	8	27	13	23	29	44	49
Ulaanbaatar	36 685	624	1 387	1 230	1 022	1 291	2 121	2 932

Continued table 8.2

Aimags and the Capital	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	**10 114**	**11 122**	**13 248**	**15 192**	**13 665**	**6 603**	**2 422**	**3 171**
Arkhangai	331	392	436	452	406	213	104	115
Bayan-Ulgii	419	474	636	573	458	229	83	129
Bayankhongor	402	427	437	506	422	148	47	111
Bulgan	171	183	246	296	262	187	71	101
Gov-Altai	274	315	434	486	352	127	40	82
Dornogovi	241	287	301	357	299	163	76	118
Dornod	502	468	590	640	459	99	29	26
Dundgovi	174	209	239	239	223	115	39	52
Zavkhan	402	493	510	619	416	197	39	46
Uvurkhangai	440	443	504	506	483	165	45	102
Umnugovi	187	193	207	238	235	103	54	95
Sukhbaatar	265	301	329	384	329	163	72	90
Selenge	417	455	585	718	618	268	83	94
Tuv	313	327	387	431	435	227	96	88
Uvs	426	503	577	686	522	191	70	141
Khovd	208	297	296	310	274	156	61	81
Khuvsgul	497	563	696	811	731	395	170	264
Khentii	293	271	329	399	368	234	89	102
Darkhan-Uul	345	400	496	643	608	328	109	126
Orkhon	313	421	534	680	658	280	97	177
Govisumber	64	61	90	103	99	47	16	34
Ulaanbaatar	3 430	3 639	4 389	5 115	5 008	2 568	932	997

TABLE 8.3. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY, BY TYPE OF DISABILITY, AND AGE GROUPS, 2020

Age group	Total	Type of disability						
		Visual	Speeching	Hearing	Physical	Mental	Other	Combined
TOTAL	**106 363**	**12 762**	**3 308**	**8 696**	**23 974**	**21 517**	**30 062**	**6 044**
0-4	1 548	104	53	62	318	201	636	174
5-9	3 298	368	182	149	722	529	1 018	330
10-14	3 274	407	242	149	758	686	769	263
15-19	3 205	427	231	215	683	809	606	234
20-24	4 685	546	249	357	946	1 430	895	262
25-29	6 517	768	252	534	1 400	2 079	1 178	306
30-34	8 299	1 019	351	757	1 825	2 258	1 700	389
35-39	10 114	1 296	342	917	2 306	2 598	2 183	472
40-44	11 122	1 359	333	963	2 433	2 516	2 993	525
45-49	13 248	1 529	384	1 163	2 752	2 546	4 084	790
50-54	15 192	1 556	268	1 327	3 153	2 626	5 408	854
55-59	13 665	1 390	201	1 166	3 017	1 994	5 093	804
60-64	6 603	782	113	541	1 761	827	2 253	326
65-69	2 422	380	46	165	823	273	632	103
70+	3 171	831	61	231	1 077	145	614	212

Continued table 8.3
MALE

Age group	Total	Type of disability						
		Visual	Speeching	Hearing	Physical	Mental	Other	Combined
TOTAL	**58 947**	**7 767**	**1 871**	**4 617**	**13 963**	**11 028**	**16 206**	**3 495**
0-4	875	61	35	35	159	118	361	106
5-9	1 880	193	113	83	355	327	590	219
10-14	1 858	231	158	92	397	404	423	153
15-19	1 822	255	134	125	385	450	330	143
20-24	2 690	344	148	195	525	812	504	162
25-29	3 755	482	151	323	836	1 154	632	177
30-34	4 675	631	187	430	1 130	1 199	895	203
35-39	5 539	751	186	473	1 389	1 345	1 135	260
40-44	5 865	813	178	456	1 479	1 221	1 437	281
45-49	6 797	953	211	526	1 644	1 176	1 905	382
50-54	7 821	993	141	606	1 838	1 188	2 599	456
55-59	8 271	962	113	687	1 893	955	3 111	550
60-64	4 337	535	62	363	1 084	469	1 588	236
65-69	1 458	220	22	102	457	156	434	67
70+	1 304	343	32	121	392	54	262	100

Continued table 8.3
FEMALE

Age group	Total	Type of disability						
		Visual	Speeching	Hearing	Physical	Mental	Other	Combined
TOTAL	**47 416**	**4 995**	**1 437**	**4 079**	**10 011**	**10 489**	**13 856**	**2 549**
0-4	673	43	18	27	159	83	275	68
5-9	1 418	175	69	66	367	202	428	111
10-14	1 416	176	84	57	361	282	346	110
15-19	1 383	172	97	90	298	359	276	91
20-24	1 995	202	101	162	421	618	391	100
25-29	2 762	286	101	211	564	925	546	129
30-34	3 624	388	164	327	695	1 059	805	186
35-39	4 575	545	156	444	917	1 253	1 048	212
40-44	5 257	546	155	507	954	1 295	1 556	244
45-49	6 451	576	173	637	1 108	1 370	2 179	408
50-54	7 371	563	127	721	1 315	1 438	2 809	398
55-59	5 394	428	88	479	1 124	1 039	1 982	254
60-64	2 266	247	51	178	677	358	665	90
65-69	964	160	24	63	366	117	198	36
70+	1 867	488	29	110	685	91	352	112

TABLE 8.4. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY AGED SIX AND ABOVE, BY AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Educational level									
		Non educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctor
TOTAL	**104 200**	**16 815**	**14 142**	**21 634**	**30 335**	**4 253**	**5 465**	**947**	**10 004**	**569**	**36**
Arkhangai	3 387	695	790	879	646	114	103	8	144	8	-
Bayan-Ulgii	4 189	559	918	1 040	1 063	192	102	20	281	13	1
Bayankhongor	3 519	656	591	1 073	736	127	110	9	208	8	1
Bulgan	2 066	385	374	596	421	62	81	6	136	5	-
Govi-Altai	2 864	488	488	758	667	120	109	4	213	16	1
Dornogovi	2 599	494	365	678	584	126	128	16	198	8	2
Dornod	3 949	630	533	1 104	1 062	140	184	11	267	18	-
Dundgovi	1 821	468	382	453	260	62	71	5	116	4	-
Zavkhan	3 609	680	614	1 022	822	150	96	6	203	16	-
Uvurkhangai	3 864	827	897	1 049	655	109	97	7	213	10	-
Umnugovi	1 961	462	331	499	366	66	75	8	150	4	-
Sukhbaatar	2 606	640	542	653	370	147	109	6	136	3	-
Selenge	4 356	531	506	1 210	1 337	248	237	17	260	10	-
Tuv	3 159	608	542	897	607	180	137	15	167	6	-
Uvs	4 410	891	796	1 028	923	228	170	12	335	27	-
Khovd	2 512	555	435	561	564	83	112	1	183	18	-
Khuvsgul	5 717	1 206	1 324	1 372	1 236	111	197	17	244	10	-
Khentii	2 935	660	533	763	624	81	106	5	159	4	-
Darkhan-Uul	4 041	499	307	699	1 451	232	322	15	489	27	-
Orkhon	4 152	549	335	638	1 619	209	290	28	458	24	2
Govisumber	696	103	93	151	186	37	42	6	74	4	-
Ulaanbaatar	35 788	4 229	2 446	4 511	14 136	1 429	2 587	725	5 370	326	29

TABLE 8.5. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY MARITAL STATUS AND AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Marital status					
		Single/ Never Married	Registered married	Not registered married	Separeted/ Legally married	Divorced/ not remarried	Widowed
TOTAL	**98 243**	**30 993**	**48 990**	**7 142**	**2 050**	**2 214**	**6 854**
Arkhangai	3 219	1 073	1 688	89	27	46	296
Bayan-Ulgii	3 978	814	2 817	16	7	43	281
Bayankhongor	3 357	1 241	1 644	168	36	71	197
Bulgan	1 963	675	982	90	25	41	150
Govi-Altai	2 727	859	1 595	66	17	37	153
Dornogovi	2 433	798	1 050	268	73	62	182
Dornod	3 754	1 352	1 710	345	104	91	152
Dundgovi	1 700	610	797	113	44	50	86
Zavkhan	3 467	1 031	2 073	117	21	45	180
Uvurkhangai	3 625	1 336	1 790	179	51	60	209
Umnugovi	1 815	660	666	277	61	34	117
Sukhbaatar	2 483	827	1 255	113	31	42	215
Selenge	4 183	1 290	2 085	342	131	94	241
Tuv	3 001	1 033	1 382	236	100	67	183
Uvs	4 173	1 127	2 536	62	34	43	371
Khovd	2 353	864	1 267	19	12	40	151
Khuvsgul	5 411	1 882	2 737	147	81	140	424
Khentii	2 758	968	1 202	257	75	82	174
Darkhan-Uul	3 811	1 005	1 987	279	103	133	304
Orkhon	3 929	977	1 961	358	95	136	402
Govisumber	659	186	310	75	30	14	44
Ulaanbaatar	33 444	10 385	15 456	3 526	892	843	2 342

TABLE 8.6. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Employment status											
		Employed	Unemployed	Permanent employees	Fixed-term employees	Short term and casual employees	Paid apprentices, trainees and interns	Dependent contractors	Corporations	Household market enterprises	Operators of corporations	Account workers in household market enterprises	Contributing family workers
TOTAL	**98 243**	**31 092**	**67 151**	**7 591**	**5 733**	**245**	**9**	**57**	**62**	**66**	**83**	**14 393**	**2 853**
Arkhangai	3 219	1 436	1 783	135	89	1	-	1	1	1	1	907	300
Bayan-Ulgii	3 978	1 178	2 800	130	87	2	1	1	2	-	5	620	330
Bayankhongor	3 357	1 661	1 696	177	103	3	-	1	1	4	9	1 100	263
Bulgan	1 963	807	1 156	123	79	4	1	-	1	-	3	518	78
Govi-Altai	2 727	1 426	1 301	162	189	4	2	1	1	1	5	795	266
Dornogovi	2 433	888	1 545	174	184	2	-	1	-	2	1	455	69
Dornod	3 754	1 282	2 472	331	256	9	-	6	4	3	5	591	77
Dundgovi	1 700	775	925	117	63	2	-	2	2	2	1	565	21
Zavkhan	3 467	1 622	1 845	198	163	4	-	-	1	4	3	1 056	193
Uvurkhangai	3 625	1 749	1 876	175	152	18	1	2	2	4	8	1 267	120
Umnugovi	1 815	726	1 089	172	90	3	-	1	-	-	1	419	40
Sukhbaatar	2 483	918	1 565	125	88	3	-	1	3	2	1	524	171
Selenge	4 183	1 132	3 051	348	174	7	1	4	4	6	2	544	42
Tuv	3 001	1 148	1 853	201	115	8	-	3	1	1	3	760	56
Uvs	4 173	1 811	2 362	257	265	3	-	4	2	2	3	1 038	237
Khovd	2 353	753	1 600	184	74	5	-	-	1	-	2	423	64
Khuvsgul	5 411	1 944	3 467	230	129	9	1	-	2	2	4	1 198	369
Khentii	2 758	793	1 965	129	128	6	-	6	3	1	2	465	53
Darkhan-Uul	3 811	832	2 979	306	268	2	-	1	5	4	4	229	13
Orkhon	3 929	776	3 153	253	319	15	1	1	5	2	5	152	23
Govisumber	659	219	440	63	87	2	-	-	-	1	-	63	3
Ulaanbaatar	33 444	7 216	26 228	3 601	2 631	133	1	21	21	24	15	704	65

TABLE 8.7. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY AGED 18 AND ABOVE, BY DIFFICULTY TYPE AND AGE GROUP, 2020

Age group	Number of population	Total	Type of difficulty					
			Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Cognition	Selfcare	Communication
TOTAL	**197 942**	**100.0**	**18.9**	**15.9**	**28.7**	**12.9**	**13.5**	**10.1**
18-19	2 484	100.0	19.0	13.1	14.9	17.5	14.2	21.3
20-24	6 172	100.0	17.4	13.1	15.9	21.8	13.0	18.8
25-29	7 118	100.0	20.2	11.9	16.9	19.8	12.2	19.0
30-34	9 629	100.0	18.2	16.2	20.3	17.0	11.7	16.6
35-39	11 094	100.0	20.1	17.4	21.4	16.4	10.8	13.9
40-44	12 224	100.0	19.3	18.9	22.9	16.1	9.5	13.3
45-49	15 579	100.0	22.7	16.3	26.5	13.1	10.1	11.3
50-54	16 886	100.0	22.4	16.7	28.8	12.8	9.4	9.9
55-59	19 082	100.0	20.6	15.0	32.7	11.2	12.3	8.2
60-64	18 072	100.0	17.4	15.1	36.7	10.5	13.3	7.0
65-69	15 728	100.0	18.5	13.9	38.3	10.7	13.2	5.4
70+	63 874	100.0	16.9	16.6	30.1	11.0	17.5	7.9

TABLE 9.1. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY CELLULAR PHONE USAGE, AND SEX, 2010, 2020

Age group	Total population						Percentage of cellular phone users					
	2010			2020			2010			2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**2 315 698**	**1 145 286**	**1 170 412**	**2 732 942**	**1 338 652**	**1 394 290**	**74.0**	**72.2**	**75.9**	**87.8**	**86.5**	**88.9**
6-9	172 864	87 951	84 913	287 495	146 877	140 618	22.6	20.7	24.6	37.2	35.4	39.1
10-14	236 865	120 064	116 801	274 874	140 208	134 666	51.5	47.2	55.9	74.7	73.3	76.2
15-19	257 645	130 560	127 085	216 767	110 141	106 626	81.6	77.2	86.1	96.6	95.9	97.2
20-24	292 183	147 472	144 711	225 385	113 271	112 114	88.0	85.9	90.3	98.1	97.7	98.5
25-29	247 983	124 490	123 493	259 199	130 143	129 056	85.9	85.3	86.5	98.2	97.9	98.5
30-34	222 522	111 976	110 546	286 850	143 491	143 359	85.1	84.4	85.8	98.3	98.0	98.5
35-39	202 383	100 819	101 564	239 794	119 621	120 173	84.4	83.3	85.5	97.7	97.2	98.2
40-44	179 267	88 273	90 994	215 218	106 169	109 049	81.8	80.1	83.4	97.5	96.9	98.0
45-49	158 756	77 475	81 281	191 657	93 162	98 495	79.8	77.6	81.9	97.0	96.2	97.7
50-54	122 082	58 009	64 073	162 440	76 257	86 183	77.7	75.6	79.5	96.3	95.0	97.4
55-59	71 989	33 384	38 605	141 166	64 238	76 928	75.5	73.8	77.0	95.8	94.4	96.9
60-64	49 453	22 106	27 347	96 226	41 768	54 458	73.5	73.3	73.7	95.2	93.9	96.3
65-69	38 232	17 262	20 970	55 343	22 808	32 535	65.4	66.4	64.6	94.0	92.7	95.0
70+	63 474	25 445	38 029	80 528	30 498	50 030	46.0	50.7	42.8	81.8	83.0	81.1

TABLE 9.2. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY INTERNET USAGE, AND SEX, 2010, 2020

Age group	Total population						Percentage of internet users					
	2010			2020			2010			2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**2 315 698**	**1 145 286**	**1 170 412**	**2 732 942**	**1 338 652**	**1 394 290**	**30.6**	**28.4**	**32.8**	**64.7**	**62.7**	**66.6**
6-9	172 864	87 951	84 913	287 495	146 877	140 618	7.7	8.0	7.3	20.4	20.6	20.2
10-14	236 865	120 064	116 801	274 874	140 208	134 666	25.5	25.3	25.6	57.8	56.8	58.8
15-19	257 645	130 560	127 085	216 767	110 141	106 626	53.4	49.8	57.1	90.1	88.3	91.8
20-24	292 183	147 472	144 711	225 385	113 271	112 114	53.0	48.4	57.7	91.3	89.8	92.8
25-29	247 983	124 490	123 493	259 199	130 143	129 056	38.8	35.1	42.6	88.2	86.6	89.7
30-34	222 522	111 976	110 546	286 850	143 491	143 359	30.0	26.3	33.9	85.9	84.2	87.5
35-39	202 383	100 819	101 564	239 794	119 621	120 173	26.9	23.1	30.7	78.0	75.2	80.7
40-44	179 267	88 273	90 994	215 218	106 169	109 049	23.7	20.5	26.9	71.3	67.2	75.1
45-49	158 756	77 475	81 281	191 657	93 162	98 495	22.8	19.8	25.6	66.4	61.2	71.0
50-54	122 082	58 009	64 073	162 440	76 257	86 183	20.0	18.0	21.9	57.6	51.6	62.7
55-59	71 989	33 384	38 605	141 166	64 238	76 928	16.1	16.4	15.9	51.2	45.2	56.1
60-64	49 453	22 106	27 347	96 226	41 768	54 458	12.5	14.4	11.0	41.6	37.8	44.7
65-69	38 232	17 262	20 970	55 343	22 808	32 535	8.0	9.8	6.5	33.7	33.3	34.0
70+	63 474	25 445	38 029	80 528	30 498	50 030	3.2	4.2	2.6	18.4	20.4	17.0

TABLE 9.3. NUMBER OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE OF CELLULAR PHONE USAGE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX, 2020

Employment status	Total work force			Percentage of cellular phone users			Percentage of cellular phone non-users		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**1 167 921**	**617 419**	**550 502**	**97.9**	**97.4**	**98.4**	**2.1**	**2.6**	**1.6**
Permanent employees	695 534	341 236	354 298	99.6	99.4	99.7	0.4	0.6	0.3
Fixed-term employees	75 243	43 108	32 135	98.8	98.2	99.4	1.2	1.8	0.6
Short-term and casual employees	11 073	7 642	3 431	98.0	97.4	99.3	2.0	2.6	0.7
Paid apprentices, trainees and interns	362	202	160	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Dependent contractor	5 337	4 168	1 169	97.8	97.7	98.0	2.2	2.3	2.0
Employer in corporations	4 879	3 197	1 682	99.7	99.6	100.0	0.3	0.4	-
Employer in household market enterprises	2 370	1 325	1 045	99.4	99.6	99.2	0.6	0.4	0.8
Owner-operators of corporations without employees	3 609	1 796	1 813	97.6	97.4	97.7	2.4	2.6	2.3
Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees	300 912	199 100	101 812	95.3	94.6	96.6	4.7	5.4	3.4
Contributing family workers	68 602	15 645	52 957	93.3	91.2	94.0	6.7	8.8	6.0

TABLE 9.4. NUMBER OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE OF INTERNET USAGE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX, 2020

Employment status	Total work force			Percentage of internet users			Percentage of internet non-users		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**1 167 921**	**617 419**	**550 502**	**75.3**	**72.3**	**78.5**	**24.7**	**27.7**	**21.5**
Permanent employees	695 534	341 236	354 298	90.1	87.9	92.1	9.9	12.1	7.9
Fixed-term employees	75 243	43 108	32 135	80.4	77.7	83.6	19.6	22.3	16.4
Short-term and casual Employees	11 073	7 642	3 431	78.1	75.7	82.9	21.9	24.3	17.1
Paid apprentices, trainees and interns	362	202	160	85.1	85.7	84.4	14.9	14.3	15.6
Dependent contractor	5 337	4 168	1 169	83.0	81.0	88.4	17.0	19.0	11.6
Employer in corporations	4 879	3 197	1 682	93.1	93.2	92.9	6.9	6.8	7.1
Employer in household market enterprises	2 370	1 325	1 045	84.4	85.6	83.1	15.6	14.4	16.9
Owner-operators of corporations without employees	3 609	1 796	1 813	79.6	80.1	79.1	20.4	19.9	20.9
Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees	300 912	199 100	101 812	51.1	47.0	58.6	48.9	53.0	41.4
Contributing family workers	68 602	15 645	52 957	43.5	58.8	38.5	56.5	41.2	61.5

TABLE 9.5. NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE OF CELLULAR PHONE USAGE, BY REASON OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SEX, 2020

Reason for unemployed	Percentage of cellular phone users			Percentage of cellular phone non-users		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**94.3**	**93.2**	**95.0**	**6.1**	**7.3**	**5.2**
In school	97.8	97.5	98.1	2.2	2.6	1.9
In pension	91.7	90.8	92.2	9.0	10.1	8.5
Disabled	75.0	74.8	75.1	33.4	33.6	33.2
Home maker	98.1	94.0	98.5	1.9	6.4	1.5
Couldn't find an approriate job	95.5	94.2	97.2	4.7	6.2	2.9
Registered and searching for job	96.8	95.6	97.8	3.3	4.6	2.2
Searching for job without register	96.9	95.2	98.3	3.2	5.1	1.7
Not interested in working	84.8	82.4	90.8	17.9	21.4	10.2
Other	95.8	94.8	96.9	4.3	5.5	3.2

TABLE 9.6. NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE OF INTERNET USAGE, BY REASON OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AND SEX, 2020

Reason for unemployed	Percentage of internet users			Percentage of internet non-users		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**97.9**	**97.4**	**98.4**	**2.1**	**2.6**	**1.6**
In school	99.6	99.4	99.7	0.4	0.6	0.3
In pension	98.8	98.2	99.4	1.2	1.8	0.6
Disabled	98.0	97.4	99.3	2.0	2.6	0.7
Home maker	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Couldn't find an approriate job	97.8	97.7	98.0	2.2	2.3	2.0
Registered and searching for job	99.7	99.6	100.0	0.3	0.4	0.0
Searching for job without register	99.4	99.6	99.2	0.6	0.4	0.8
Not interested in working	97.6	97.4	97.7	2.4	2.6	2.3
Other	95.3	94.6	96.6	4.7	5.4	3.4

TABLE 9.7. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY CELLULAR PHONE USAGE, AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, 2020

Education level	Population aged 6 and above			Percentage of cellular phone users			Percentage of cellular phone non-users		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**2 711 881**	**1 325 373**	**1 386 508**	**87.8**	**86.5**	**88.9**	**12.2**	**13.5**	**11.1**
Non-Educated	405 935	208 944	196 991	45.9	45.3	46.5	54.1	54.7	53.5
Primary	332 826	172 651	160 175	80.1	79.5	80.7	19.9	20.5	19.3
Lower Secondary	414 060	226 408	187 652	94.3	93.8	95.0	5.7	6.2	5.0
Upper Secondary	708 410	362 505	345 905	98.0	97.7	98.3	2.0	2.3	1.7
Technical and vocational	93 625	50 835	42 790	98.0	97.6	98.4	2.0	2.4	1.6
Specialized secondary	113 985	48 236	65 749	98.2	97.9	98.4	1.8	2.1	1.6
Diploma	27 863	10 986	16 877	98.2	97.6	98.6	1.8	2.4	1.4
Bachelor	560 088	225 464	334 624	99.6	99.4	99.7	0.4	0.6	0.3
Master	51 656	17 660	33 996	99.8	99.7	99.8	0.2	0.3	0.2
Doctoral	3 433	1 684	1 749	99.1	98.3	100.0	0.9	1.7	0.0

TABLE 9.8. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY INTERNET USAGE, AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, 2020

Education level	Population aged 6 and above			Percentage of internet users			Percentage of internet non-users		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**2 711 881**	**1 325 373**	**1 386 508**	**64.7**	**62.7**	**66.6**	**54.5**	**59.5**	**50.2**
Non-Educated	405 935	208 944	196 991	23.0	23.7	22.3	333.9	321.8	347.6
Primary	332 826	172 651	160 175	52.0	52.2	51.8	92.3	91.7	92.9
Lower Secondary	414 060	226 408	187 652	55.8	54.7	57.0	79.3	82.7	75.5
Upper Secondary	708 410	362 505	345 905	71.1	71.3	70.9	40.6	40.2	41.0
Technical and vocational	93 625	50 835	42 790	67.3	67.4	67.2	48.6	48.4	48.8
Specialized secondary	113 985	48 236	65 749	68.4	70.4	66.9	46.2	41.9	49.6
Diploma	27 863	10 986	16 877	70.6	66.7	73.0	41.7	49.8	37.0
Bachelor	560 088	225 464	334 624	93.6	92.8	94.1	6.9	7.8	6.3
Master	51 656	17 660	33 996	97.8	96.7	98.5	2.2	3.4	1.5
Doctoral	3 433	1 684	1 749	95.5	92.4	98.5	4.7	8.2	1.5

TABLE 10.1. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUPS, AND SEX, 2020

TOTAL

Age groups	Population aged 15 and above	Labor force			Outside the labor force							
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Student	Retired	Disabled	Engagment in household duties	Suitable work not found	Unwilling to work	Other
TOTAL	**2 170 573**	**1 296 781**	**1 167 921**	**128 860**	**873 792**	**327 237**	**236 442**	**45 658**	**92 492**	**103 680**	**3 672**	**64 611**
15-19	216 767	16 616	15 868	748	200 151	193 155	-	705	1 563	1 960	101	2 667
20-24	225 385	100 007	93 712	6 295	125 378	98 070	-	1 990	7 585	10 750	230	6 753
25-29	259 199	189 519	172 869	16 650	69 680	24 910	-	3 113	15 803	16 777	382	8 695
30-34	286 850	230 631	206 557	24 074	56 219	7 139	-	4 118	19 091	15 411	504	9 956
35-39	239 794	194 078	173 712	20 366	45 716	3 066	-	5 068	15 666	13 003	495	8 418
40-44	215 218	175 891	157 103	18 788	39 327	428	660	5 661	11 262	12 772	536	8 008
45-49	191 657	154 824	137 828	16 996	36 833	201	1 772	6 719	8 189	12 074	570	7 308
50-54	162 440	121 087	107 344	13 743	41 353	97	7 288	7 975	7 682	11 333	464	6 514
55-59	141 166	75 350	64 970	10 380	65 816	66	41 663	7 096	4 407	7 768	294	4 522
60-64	96 226	24 296	23 606	690	71 930	44	65 350	2 478	1 012	1 624	79	1 343
65-69	55 343	8 331	8 221	110	47 012	28	45 816	544	176	176	10	262
70+	80 528	6 151	6 131	20	74 377	33	73 893	191	56	32	7	165

Continued table 10.1
MALE

Age groups	Population aged 15 and above	Labor force			Outside the labor force							
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Student	Retired	Disabled	Engagement in household duties	Unable to find suitable job	Unwilling to work	Other
TOTAL	**1 051 567**	**686 163**	**617 419**	**68 744**	**365 404**	**151 765**	**75 586**	**25 449**	**10 928**	**62 303**	**2 612**	**36 761**
15-19	110 141	12 158	11 691	467	97 983	93 840	-	405	617	1 271	75	1 775
20-24	113 271	57 779	54 393	3 386	55 492	42 930	-	1 119	1 061	6 346	142	3 894
25-29	130 143	101 939	93 189	8 750	28 204	10 624	-	1 702	1 316	9 560	261	4 741
30-34	143 491	121 867	108 674	13 193	21 624	2 783	-	2 295	1 473	9 111	356	5 606
35-39	119 621	101 251	90 028	11 223	18 370	1 200	-	2 740	1 309	7 940	361	4 820
40-44	106 169	88 816	78 374	10 442	17 353	174	445	2 946	1 138	7 720	382	4 548
45-49	93 162	75 881	66 968	8 913	17 281	98	1 097	3 455	1 131	7 054	420	4 026
50-54	76 257	59 112	52 421	6 691	17 145	48	1 983	4 030	1 173	6 250	318	3 343
55-59	64 238	43 579	38 500	5 079	20 659	28	6 364	4 449	1 198	5 559	225	2 836
60-64	41 768	14 885	14 387	498	26 883	17	22 323	1 808	410	1 339	64	922
65-69	22 808	5 144	5 056	88	17 664	11	16 874	394	82	136	6	161
70+	30 498	3 752	3 738	14	26 746	12	26 500	106	20	17	2	89

Continued table 10.1
FEMALE

Age groups	Population aged 15 and above	Labor force			Outside the labor force							
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Student	retired	Disabled	engagement in household duties	Unable to find suitable job	Unwilling to work	Other
TOTAL	**1 119 006**	**610 618**	**550 502**	**60 116**	**508 388**	**175 472**	**160 856**	**20 209**	**81 564**	**41 377**	**1 060**	**27 850**
15-19	106 626	4 458	4 177	281	102 168	99 315	-	300	946	689	26	892
20-24	112 114	42 228	39 319	2 909	69 886	55 140	-	871	6 524	4 404	88	2 859
25-29	129 056	87 580	79 680	7 900	41 476	14 286	-	1 411	14 487	7 217	121	3 954
30-34	143 359	108 764	97 883	10 881	34 595	4 356	-	1 823	17 618	6 300	148	4 350
35-39	120 173	92 827	83 684	9 143	27 346	1 866	-	2 328	14 357	5 063	134	3 598
40-44	109 049	87 075	78 729	8 346	21 974	254	215	2 715	10 124	5 052	154	3 460
45-49	98 495	78 943	70 860	8 083	19 552	103	675	3 264	7 058	5 020	150	3 282
50-54	86 183	61 975	54 923	7 052	24 208	49	5 305	3 945	6 509	5 083	146	3 171
55-59	76 928	31 771	26 470	5 301	45 157	38	35 299	2 647	3 209	2 209	69	1 686
60-64	54 458	9 411	9 219	192	45 047	27	43 027	670	602	285	15	421
65-69	32 535	3 187	3 165	22	29 348	17	28 942	150	94	40	4	101
70+	50 030	2 399	2 393	6	47 631	21	47 393	85	36	15	5	76

TABLE 10.2. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUPS AND URBAN RURAL, 2020

URBAN

Age groups	Population aged 15 and above	Labor force			Outside the labor force							
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Student	Retired	Disabled	Engagement in household duties	Unable to find suitable job	Unwilling to work	Other
TOTAL	**1 464 947**	**852 436**	**740 007**	**112 429**	**612 511**	**216 177**	**171 450**	**33 634**	**71 626**	**70 727**	**2 342**	**46 555**
15-19	132 943	7 893	7 460	433	125 050	121 250	-	360	948	1 081	46	1 365
20-24	138 445	57 830	53 741	4 089	80 615	64 636	-	1 190	4 931	5 948	111	3 799
25-29	179 341	128 094	114 728	13 366	51 247	20 021	-	2 067	12 236	10 746	225	5 952
30-34	210 249	166 183	144 855	21 328	44 066	6 558	-	2 970	15 766	10 795	329	7 648
35-39	166 818	131 812	113 576	18 236	35 006	2 877	-	3 747	12 634	9 101	325	6 322
40-44	144 638	115 095	98 125	16 970	29 543	404	507	4 259	8 885	9 103	354	6 031
45-49	127 877	100 190	84 882	15 308	27 687	188	1 320	5 097	6 268	8 778	394	5 642
50-54	108 707	78 321	65 905	12 416	30 386	92	4 894	6 113	5 850	8 126	308	5 003
55-59	96 411	48 134	38 471	9 663	48 277	61	30 146	5 426	3 249	5 687	199	3 509
60-64	65 959	12 441	11 932	509	53 518	37	48 627	1 885	707	1 199	45	1 018
65-69	38 233	3 919	3 827	92	34 314	23	33 439	411	122	138	5	176
70+	55 326	2 524	2 505	19	52 802	30	52 517	109	30	25	1	90

Continued table 10.2
RURAL

Age groups	Population aged 15 and above	Labor force			Outside the labor force							
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Student	Retired	Disabled	Engagement in household duties	Unable to find suitable job	Unwilling to work	Other
TOTAL	**705 626**	**444 345**	**427 914**	**16 431**	**261 281**	**111 060**	**64 992**	**12 024**	**20 866**	**32 953**	**1 330**	**18 056**
15-19	83 824	8 723	8 408	315	75 101	71 905	-	345	615	879	55	1 302
20-24	86 940	42 177	39 971	2 206	44 763	33 434	-	800	2 654	4 802	119	2 954
25-29	79 858	61 425	58 141	3 284	18 433	4 889	-	1 046	3 567	6 031	157	2 743
30-34	76 601	64 448	61 702	2 746	12 153	581	-	1 148	3 325	4 616	175	2 308
35-39	72 976	62 266	60 136	2 130	10 710	189	-	1 321	3 032	3 902	170	2 096
40-44	70 580	60 796	58 978	1 818	9 784	24	153	1 402	2 377	3 669	182	1 977
45-49	63 780	54 634	52 946	1 688	9 146	13	452	1 622	1 921	3 296	176	1 666
50-54	53 733	42 766	41 439	1 327	10 967	5	2 394	1 862	1 832	3 207	156	1 511
55-59	44 755	27 216	26 499	717	17 539	5	11 517	1 670	1 158	2 081	95	1 013
60-64	30 267	11 855	11 674	181	18 412	7	16 723	593	305	425	34	325
65-69	17 110	4 412	4 394	18	12 698	5	12 377	133	54	38	5	86
70+	25 202	3 627	3 626	1	21 575	3	21 376	82	26	7	6	75

TABLE 10.3. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

TOTAL

Aimags and the Capital	Population aged 15 and above	Labor force			Outside the labor force							
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Student	Retired	Disabled	Engagement in household duties	Unable to find suitable job	Unwilling to work	Other
TOTAL	**2 170 573**	**1 296 781**	**1 167 921**	**128 860**	**873 792**	**327 237**	**236 442**	**45 658**	**92 492**	**103 680**	**3 672**	**64 611**
Arkhangai	64 919	42 464	40 657	1 807	22 455	10 583	6 113	1 116	1 199	2 778	65	601
Bayan-Ulgii	67 181	32 748	27 779	4 969	34 433	15 939	6 075	1 435	2 981	5 378	137	2 488
Bayankhongor	59 639	40 362	37 946	2 416	19 277	8 072	5 298	1 004	1 324	2 521	59	999
Bulgan	43 227	27 182	25 823	1 359	16 045	6 614	4 423	617	1 211	1 848	52	1 280
Gobi-Altai	39 898	26 046	24 864	1 182	13 852	6 352	3 465	658	751	1 759	42	825
Dornogobi	47 494	30 212	29 158	1 054	17 282	6 306	4 605	1 011	1 428	2 265	91	1 576
Dornod	55 503	35 508	28 116	7 392	19 995	7 086	6 874	1 775	1 287	2 072	54	847
Dundgobi	32 561	21 364	20 470	894	11 197	4 595	3 457	607	566	1 240	59	673
Zavkhan	50 002	29 938	28 220	1 718	20 064	8 601	5 456	1 057	1 124	2 554	88	1 184
Uvurkhangai	79 560	51 303	49 708	1 595	28 257	11 755	7 753	1 188	1 821	3 639	100	2 001
Umnugobi	47 596	31 294	30 024	1 270	16 302	6 510	3 641	602	1 927	1 522	107	1 993
Sukhbaatar	43 107	28 091	26 286	1 805	15 016	4 930	4 808	1 138	1 301	2 208	81	550
Selenge	74 971	40 425	38 341	2 084	34 546	11 411	8 902	1 918	3 840	4 828	162	3 485
Tuv	63 747	38 509	37 496	1 013	25 238	8 440	7 756	1 126	2 611	3 042	174	2 089
Uvs	54 893	31 827	30 485	1 342	23 066	10 041	5 074	1 177	1 141	4 183	57	1 393
Khovd	58 345	32 559	30 503	2 056	25 786	11 504	5 775	1 041	1 985	3 273	109	2 099
Khuvsgul	91 813	55 096	52 212	2 884	36 717	14 496	9 163	2 112	3 182	5 497	171	2 096
Khentii	53 122	28 859	27 557	1 302	24 263	8 592	5 549	1 142	2 156	4 510	194	2 120
Darkhan-Uul	70 171	39 582	36 548	3 034	30 589	10 401	9 392	2 053	3 437	4 223	52	1 031
Orkhon	71 978	39 301	37 356	1 945	32 677	9 247	9 905	2 346	3 931	5 719	124	1 405
Gobisumber	11 442	6 952	6 411	541	4 490	1 570	1 262	235	353	510	23	537
Ulaanbaatar	989 404	587 159	501 961	85 198	402 245	144 192	111 696	20 300	52 936	38 111	1 671	33 339

Continued table 10.3
MALE

Aimags and the Capital	Population aged 15 and above	Labor force			Outside the labor force							
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Student	Retired	Disabled	Engagement in household duties	Unable to find suitable job	Unwilling to work	Other
TOTAL	**1 051 567**	**686 163**	**617 419**	**68 744**	**365 404**	**151 765**	**75 586**	**25 449**	**10 928**	**62 303**	**2 612**	**36 761**
Arkhangai	32 308	22 708	21 632	1 076	9 600	4 820	1 823	604	278	1 659	42	374
Bayan-Ulgii	33 219	17 918	15 465	2 453	15 301	7 630	2 152	687	517	2 958	85	1 272
Bayankhongor	28 840	21 100	19 895	1 205	7 740	3 416	1 482	542	248	1 425	39	588
Bulgan	21 842	14 849	14 098	751	6 993	3 091	1 387	342	233	1 133	47	760
Gobi-Altai	19 544	13 664	13 080	584	5 880	2 965	935	342	110	1 018	25	485
Dornogobi	23 512	16 434	15 900	534	7 078	2 775	1 395	605	68	1 249	68	918
Dornod	27 813	19 369	15 772	3 597	8 444	3 206	2 140	1 000	270	1 268	38	522
Dundgobi	16 176	11 402	10 879	523	4 774	2 066	1 050	321	79	783	45	430
Zavkhan	24 574	16 187	15 311	876	8 387	4 114	1 521	535	138	1 382	49	648
Uvurkhangai	39 092	27 485	26 634	851	11 607	5 264	2 264	644	193	1 994	74	1 174
Umnugobi	24 168	17 489	16 753	736	6 679	2 981	1 083	336	213	918	70	1 078
Sukhbaatar	21 506	15 416	14 423	993	6 090	2 096	1 415	674	139	1 337	67	362
Selenge	37 954	22 859	21 616	1 243	15 095	5 299	3 025	1 075	540	2 976	123	2 057
Tuv	32 743	21 676	21 091	585	11 067	3 906	2 564	637	475	1 992	136	1 357
Uvs	27 210	17 113	16 420	693	10 097	4 588	1 458	606	169	2 427	35	814
Khovd	28 764	17 870	16 819	1 051	10 894	5 321	1 718	578	193	1 845	81	1 158
Khuvsgul	44 815	29 384	27 923	1 461	15 431	6 530	2 701	1 112	535	3 206	129	1 218
Khentii	26 747	15 909	15 171	738	10 838	4 005	1 791	652	368	2 609	140	1 273
Darkhan-Uul	33 779	21 415	19 798	1 617	12 364	4 769	3 069	1 164	424	2 294	36	608
Orkhon	34 726	21 061	19 937	1 124	13 665	4 347	3 491	1 268	179	3 487	82	811
Gobisumber	5 686	3 697	3 383	314	1 989	731	419	139	21	325	20	334
Ulaanbaatar	466 549	301 158	255 419	45 739	165 391	67 845	36 703	11 586	5 538	24 018	1 181	18 520

Continued table 10.3
FEMALE

Aimags and the Capital	Population aged 15 and above	Labor force			Outside the labor force							
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Student	Retired	Disabled	Engagement in household duties	Unable to find suitable job	Unwilling to work	Other
TOTAL	**1 119 006**	**610 618**	**550 502**	**60 116**	**508 388**	**175 472**	**160 856**	**20 209**	**81 564**	**41 377**	**1 060**	**27 850**
Arkhangai	32 611	19 756	19 025	731	12 855	5 763	4 290	512	921	1 119	23	227
Bayan-Ulgii	33 962	14 830	12 314	2 516	19 132	8 309	3 923	748	2 464	2 420	52	1 216
Bayankhongor	30 799	19 262	18 051	1 211	11 537	4 656	3 816	462	1 076	1 096	20	411
Bulgan	21 385	12 333	11 725	608	9 052	3 523	3 036	275	978	715	5	520
Gobi-Altai	20 354	12 382	11 784	598	7 972	3 387	2 530	316	641	741	17	340
Dornogobi	23 982	13 778	13 258	520	10 204	3 531	3 210	406	1 360	1 016	23	658
Dornod	27 690	16 139	12 344	3 795	11 551	3 880	4 734	775	1 017	804	16	325
Dundgobi	16 385	9 962	9 591	371	6 423	2 529	2 407	286	487	457	14	243
Zavkhan	25 428	13 751	12 909	842	11 677	4 487	3 935	522	986	1 172	39	536
Uvurkhangai	40 468	23 818	23 074	744	16 650	6 491	5 489	544	1 628	1 645	26	827
Umnugobi	23 428	13 805	13 271	534	9 623	3 529	2 558	266	1 714	604	37	915
Sukhbaatar	21 601	12 675	11 863	812	8 926	2 834	3 393	464	1 162	871	14	188
Selenge	37 017	17 566	16 725	841	19 451	6 112	5 877	843	3 300	1 852	39	1 428
Tuv	31 004	16 833	16 405	428	14 171	4 534	5 192	489	2 136	1 050	38	732
Uvs	27 683	14 714	14 065	649	12 969	5 453	3 616	571	972	1 756	22	579
Khovd	29 581	14 689	13 684	1 005	14 892	6 183	4 057	463	1 792	1 428	28	941
Khuvsgul	46 998	25 712	24 289	1 423	21 286	7 966	6 462	1 000	2 647	2 291	42	878
Khentii	26 375	12 950	12 386	564	13 425	4 587	3 758	490	1 788	1 901	54	847
Darkhan-Uul	36 392	18 167	16 750	1 417	18 225	5 632	6 323	889	3 013	1 929	16	423
Orkhon	37 252	18 240	17 419	821	19 012	4 900	6 414	1 078	3 752	2 232	42	594
Gobisumber	5 756	3 255	3 028	227	2 501	839	843	96	332	185	3	203
Ulaanbaatar	522 855	286 001	246 542	39 459	236 854	76 347	74 993	8 714	47 398	14 093	490	14 819

TABLE 10.4. EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION, URBAN, RURAL AND SEX, 2020

Occupational classification	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**1 167 921**	**617 419**	**550 502**	**740 007**	**378 581**	**361 426**	**427 914**	**238 838**	**189 076**
Managers	117 610	59 790	57 820	100 521	50 556	49 965	17 089	9 234	7 855
Professionals	231 682	83 166	148 516	188 230	69 121	119 109	43 452	14 045	29 407
Technicians and associate professionals	49 472	24 952	24 520	40 061	20 338	19 723	9 411	4 614	4 797
Clerical support workers	42 814	13 630	29 184	34 588	10 790	23 798	8 226	2 840	5 386
Service and sales workers	139 715	50 140	89 575	114 315	42 380	71 935	25 400	7 760	17 640
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	279 610	165 779	113 831	22 217	13 988	8 229	257 393	151 791	105 602
Craft and related trades workers	89 475	62 888	26 587	73 149	52 257	20 892	16 326	10 631	5 695
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	94 471	85 656	8 815	74 788	67 568	7 220	19 683	18 088	1 595
Elementary occupations	100 522	52 340	48 182	76 279	38 627	37 652	24 243	13 713	10 530
Armed forces occupations	22 550	19 078	3 472	15 859	12 956	2 903	6 691	6 122	569

TABLE 10.5. EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, URBAN, RURAL AND SEX, 2020

Industrial classification of economic activities	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**1 167 921**	**617 419**	**550 502**	**740 007**	**378 581**	**361 426**	**427 914**	**238 838**	**189 076**
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	286 286	169 130	117 156	28 331	17 304	11 027	257 955	151 826	106 129
Mining and quarrying	51 262	41 007	10 255	37 668	29 725	7 943	13 594	11 282	2 312
Manufacturing	90 483	45 807	44 676	73 571	37 233	36 338	16 912	8 574	8 338
Electricity, gas and water supply	16 564	12 088	4 476	13 658	9 736	3 922	2 906	2 352	554
"Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities"	7 863	4 425	3 438	6 821	3 730	3 091	1 042	695	347
Construction	68 100	51 751	16 349	58 958	44 221	14 737	9 142	7 530	1 612
"Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles"	142 180	67 986	74 194	123 037	58 451	64 586	19 143	9 535	9 608
Transportation and storage	58 072	45 413	12 659	49 973	38 678	11 295	8 099	6 735	1 364
Accommodation and food service activities	27 129	7 871	19 258	22 674	6 771	15 903	4 455	1 100	3 355
Information and communication	17 745	9 425	8 320	15 907	8 358	7 549	1 838	1 067	771
Financial and insurance activities	30 980	10 995	19 985	25 921	9 516	16 405	5 059	1 479	3 580
Real estate activities	4 534	2 156	2 378	4 210	1 982	2 228	324	174	150
Professional, scientific and technical activities	22 794	11 328	11 466	19 131	9 418	9 713	3 663	1 910	1 753
Administrative and support service activities	24 730	15 433	9 297	21 407	13 240	8 167	3 323	2 193	1 130
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	94 164	57 160	37 004	69 824	40 756	29 068	24 340	16 404	7 936
Education	115 116	27 117	87 999	80 329	18 865	61 464	34 787	8 252	26 535
Human health and social work activities	50 657	9 445	41 212	38 947	7 070	31 877	11 710	2 375	9 335
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10 453	5 156	5 297	7 725	3 770	3 955	2 728	1 386	1 342
Other service activities	44 909	21 741	23 168	38 613	18 024	20 589	6 296	3 717	2 579
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	2 149	1 178	971	1 703	998	705	446	180	266
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1 751	807	944	1 599	735	864	152	72	80

TABLE 10.6. EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2020

TOTAL

Age groups	Total	Employment status									
		Permanent employees	Fixed-term employees	Short-term and casual employees	Paid apprentices, trainees and interns	Dependent contractors	Employers in corporations	Employer in household market enterprises	Owner-operators of corporations without employees	Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees	Contributing family workers
TOTAL	**1 167 921**	**695 534**	**75 243**	**11 073**	**362**	**5 337**	**4 879**	**2 370**	**3 609**	**300 912**	**68 602**
15-19	15 868	8 742	2 395	202	39	55	10	23	21	1 445	2 936
20-24	93 712	68 927	3 880	918	111	489	65	83	170	11 002	8 067
25-29	172 869	126 801	6 260	1 515	72	1 001	290	262	418	27 124	9 126
30-34	206 557	142 867	8 906	1 967	44	1 202	669	368	591	40 416	9 527
35-39	173 712	103 726	8 105	1 783	38	815	767	401	519	47 431	10 127
40-44	157 103	85 686	7 761	1 599	19	619	767	392	541	49 879	9 840
45-49	137 828	72 714	8 073	1 388	19	600	828	342	520	45 617	7 727
50-54	107 344	54 783	8 198	989	10	356	685	234	419	36 052	5 618
55-59	64 970	25 773	10 625	533	7	153	514	163	233	23 603	3 366
60-64	23 606	4 331	6 671	133	1	34	196	63	112	10 654	1 411
65-69	8 221	763	2 642	31	-	10	67	26	41	4 133	508
70+	6 131	421	1 727	15	2	3	21	13	24	3 556	349

Continued table 10.6

MALE

Age groups	Total	Employment status									
		Permanent employees	Fixed-term employees	Short-term and casual employees	Paid apprentices, trainees and interns	Dependent contractors	Employers in corporations	Employer in household market enterprises	Owner-operators of corporations without employees	Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees	Contributing family workers
TOTAL	**617 419**	**341 236**	**43 108**	**7 642**	**202**	**4 168**	**3 197**	**1 325**	**1 796**	**199 100**	**15 645**
15-19	11 691	5 770	2 212	136	26	43	7	16	19	1 146	2 316
20-24	54 393	37 490	2 658	663	65	414	42	53	103	8 191	4 714
25-29	93 189	64 160	3 903	1 090	42	820	187	161	235	19 601	2 990
30-34	108 674	70 195	5 578	1 453	18	983	454	202	285	27 919	1 587
35-39	90 028	49 139	5 080	1 236	19	636	542	231	264	31 793	1 088
40-44	78 374	38 277	4 572	1 088	8	470	510	221	250	32 078	900
45-49	66 968	31 228	4 673	880	10	427	532	182	266	28 048	722
50-54	52 421	24 348	4 163	609	7	225	412	118	171	21 796	572
55-59	38 500	16 864	4 107	382	6	121	338	86	111	16 078	407
60-64	14 387	3 024	3 439	78	-	21	119	39	55	7 451	161
65-69	5 056	447	1 592	15	-	7	41	9	23	2 838	84
70+	3 738	294	1 131	12	1	1	13	7	14	2 161	104

Continued table 10.6
FEMALE

Age groups	Total	Employment status									
		Permanent employees	Fixed-term employees	Short-term and casual employees	Paid apprentices, trainees and interns	Dependent contractors	Employers in corporations	Employer in household market enterprises	Owner-operators of corporations without employees	Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees	Contributing family workers
TOTAL	**550 502**	**354 298**	**32 135**	**3 431**	**160**	**1 169**	**1 682**	**1 045**	**1 813**	**101 812**	**52 957**
15-19	4 177	2 972	183	66	13	12	3	7	2	299	620
20-24	39 319	31 437	1 222	255	46	75	23	30	67	2 811	3 353
25-29	79 680	62 641	2 357	425	30	181	103	101	183	7 523	6 136
30-34	97 883	72 672	3 328	514	26	219	215	166	306	12 497	7 940
35-39	83 684	54 587	3 025	547	19	179	225	170	255	15 638	9 039
40-44	78 729	47 409	3 189	511	11	149	257	171	291	17 801	8 940
45-49	70 860	41 486	3 400	508	9	173	296	160	254	17 569	7 005
50-54	54 923	30 435	4 035	380	3	131	273	116	248	14 256	5 046
55-59	26 470	8 909	6 518	151	1	32	176	77	122	7 525	2 959
60-64	9 219	1 307	3 232	55	1	13	77	24	57	3 203	1 250
65-69	3 165	316	1 050	16	-	3	26	17	18	1 295	424
70+	2 393	127	596	3	1	2	8	6	10	1 395	245

TABLE 10.7. EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AGE GROUPS AND URBAN RURAL, 2020

URBAN

Age groups	Total	Employment status									
		Permanent employees	Fixed-term employees	Short-term and casual employees	Paid apprentices, trainees and interns	Dependent contractors	Employers in corporations	Employer in household market enterprises	Owner-operators of corporations without employees	Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees	Contributing family workers
TOTAL	**740 007**	**555 216**	**62 513**	**9 508**	**234**	**4 178**	**4 316**	**1 867**	**2 300**	**92 612**	**7 263**
15-19	7 460	5 742	1 065	166	15	36	8	11	6	255	156
20-24	53 741	47 147	2 705	721	66	318	54	48	79	2 095	508
25-29	114 728	98 727	5 150	1 264	48	728	233	200	257	7 215	906
30-34	144 855	118 481	7 608	1 705	30	961	613	296	377	13 699	1 085
35-39	113 576	86 799	6 981	1 575	28	682	703	321	367	15 031	1 089
40-44	98 125	70 929	6 575	1 395	17	500	679	336	359	16 243	1 092
45-49	84 882	58 358	6 680	1 219	16	490	735	276	371	15 722	1 015
50-54	65 905	43 633	6 698	854	8	297	606	196	272	12 536	805
55-59	38 471	20 753	9 040	457	4	130	450	123	133	6 991	390
60-64	11 932	3 598	5 936	116	1	28	155	42	54	1 855	147
65-69	3 827	679	2 426	27	-	5	61	14	21	548	46
70+	2 505	370	1 649	9	1	3	19	4	4	422	24

Continued table 10.7
RURAL

Age groups	Total	Employment status									
		Permanent employees	Fixed-term employees	Short-term and casual employees	Paid apprentices, trainees and interns	Dependent contractors	Employers in corporations	Employer in household market enterprises	Owner-operators of corporations without employees	Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees	Contributing family workers
TOTAL	**427 914**	**140 318**	**12 730**	**1 565**	**128**	**1 159**	**563**	**503**	**1 309**	**208 300**	**61 339**
15-19	8 408	3 000	1 330	36	24	19	2	12	15	1 190	2 780
20-24	39 971	21 780	1 175	197	45	171	11	35	91	8 907	7 559
25-29	58 141	28 074	1 110	251	24	273	57	62	161	19 909	8 220
30-34	61 702	24 386	1 298	262	14	241	56	72	214	26 717	8 442
35-39	60 136	16 927	1 124	208	10	133	64	80	152	32 400	9 038
40-44	58 978	14 757	1 186	204	2	119	88	56	182	33 636	8 748
45-49	52 946	14 356	1 393	169	3	110	93	66	149	29 895	6 712
50-54	41 439	11 150	1 500	135	2	59	79	38	147	23 516	4 813
55-59	26 499	5 020	1 585	76	3	23	64	40	100	16 612	2 976
60-64	11 674	733	735	17	-	6	41	21	58	8 799	1 264
65-69	4 394	84	216	4	-	5	6	12	20	3 585	462
70+	3 626	51	78	6	1	-	2	9	20	3 134	325

TABLE 10.8. EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, AND SEX, 2020

TOTAL

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Educational level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	**1 154 205**	**16 311**	**69 692**	**171 914**	**328 566**	**56 974**	**58 288**	**14 421**	**391 159**	**44 127**	**2 753**
Arkhangai	40 641	824	6 173	12 115	10 107	1 805	1 303	179	7 530	598	7
Bayan-Ulgii	27 530	897	4 430	4 993	5 662	1 448	1 052	234	8 201	608	5
Bayankhongor	37 936	745	3 479	13 111	9 413	1 919	1 223	198	7 145	698	5
Bulgan	25 790	349	2 117	7 556	7 554	1 108	1 030	147	5 616	310	3
Gobi-Altai	24 797	598	2 691	6 553	5 970	1 542	1 021	121	5 589	704	8
Dornogobi	28 946	434	1 728	5 459	7 778	2 267	2 031	226	8 352	664	7
Dornod	27 337	440	1 392	5 410	7 952	1 834	1 782	181	7 699	641	6
Dundgobi	20 448	482	3 220	6 304	3 655	1 338	921	79	4 134	312	3
Zavkhan	28 194	1 265	3 127	6 408	6 717	1 641	1 087	147	7 009	786	7
Uvurkhangai	49 693	1 300	9 239	14 329	10 716	2 295	1 449	177	9 489	694	5
Umnugobi	28 771	534	2 492	6 729	7 398	1 873	1 346	122	7 689	585	3
Sukhbaatar	26 200	1 139	3 735	7 531	5 033	2 154	1 091	172	4 944	398	3
Selenge	38 173	298	1 125	6 695	13 407	3 188	2 409	246	10 223	578	4
Tuv	37 385	437	2 537	10 459	10 460	2 778	1 818	326	7 819	747	4
Uvs	30 364	1 088	4 612	6 788	6 444	2 059	1 082	151	7 469	664	7
Khovd	30 423	929	2 405	6 756	7 906	1 337	1 653	172	8 293	926	46
Khuvsgul	52 114	1 748	8 481	11 936	14 978	1 638	1 872	275	10 328	850	8
Khentii	27 488	666	2 368	7 131	7 475	1 502	1 093	123	6 585	539	6
Darkhan-Uul	36 336	218	452	2 820	11 813	2 596	2 575	193	14 144	1 472	53
Orkhon	36 956	189	433	2 205	13 259	2 033	2 130	260	14 758	1 645	44
Gobisumber	6 387	50	223	876	1 813	496	550	79	2 118	181	1
Ulaanbaatar	492 296	1 681	3 233	19 750	153 056	18 123	27 770	10 613	226 025	29 527	2 518

Continued table 10.8
MALE

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Educational level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	**607 721**	**10 628**	**46 092**	**107 474**	**192 324**	**33 754**	**29 828**	**6 031**	**165 089**	**15 183**	**1 318**
Arkhangai	21 625	538	3 894	7 146	5 528	999	557	57	2 748	155	3
Bayan-Ulgii	15 347	547	2 701	3 078	3 462	915	628	88	3 703	223	2
Bayankhongor	19 890	471	2 165	7 848	5 091	921	514	60	2 627	192	1
Bulgan	14 069	230	1 481	4 774	4 192	647	475	41	2 149	79	1
Gobi-Altai	13 016	359	1 747	3 914	3 293	868	442	44	2 160	186	3
Dornogobi	15 700	296	1 198	3 539	4 670	1 368	1 162	77	3 181	206	3
Dornod	15 013	321	1 060	3 657	4 579	1 134	927	64	3 085	181	5
Dundgobi	10 864	322	2 195	3 774	1 878	717	376	24	1 498	77	3
Zavkhan	15 291	843	2 087	4 034	3 842	932	519	51	2 771	209	3
Uvurkhangai	26 628	814	5 938	8 359	5 694	1 268	651	59	3 671	173	1
Umnugobi	15 541	335	1 603	4 167	4 311	1 089	693	36	3 116	190	1
Sukhbaatar	14 346	713	2 565	4 581	2 718	1 183	515	73	1 850	146	2
Selenge	21 497	201	798	4 692	8 141	2 133	1 249	70	4 047	164	2
Tuv	21 004	312	1 828	6 964	5 974	1 710	856	138	3 029	192	1
Uvs	16 327	710	3 015	3 999	3 571	1 146	518	52	3 090	224	2
Khovd	16 764	613	1 555	4 193	4 903	800	891	71	3 448	265	25
Khuvsgul	27 853	1 078	5 435	7 001	8 240	896	848	88	4 066	196	5
Khentii	15 117	485	1 751	4 604	4 194	848	543	45	2 483	160	4
Darkhan-Uul	19 666	147	345	2 002	7 414	1 689	1 541	69	6 028	408	23
Orkhon	19 710	132	304	1 486	8 247	1 221	1 145	93	6 454	604	24
Gobisumber	3 361	46	164	536	1 062	303	331	36	827	56	-
Ulaanbaatar	249 092	1 115	2 263	13 126	91 320	10 967	14 447	4 695	99 058	10 897	1 204

Continued table 10.8
FEMALE

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Educational level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	**546 484**	**5 683**	**23 600**	**64 440**	**136 242**	**23 220**	**28 460**	**8 390**	**226 070**	**28 944**	**1 435**
Arkhangai	19 016	286	2 279	4 969	4 579	806	746	122	4 782	443	4
Bayan-Ulgii	12 183	350	1 729	1 915	2 200	533	424	146	4 498	385	3
Bayankhongor	18 046	274	1 314	5 263	4 322	998	709	138	4 518	506	4
Bulgan	11 721	119	636	2 782	3 362	461	555	106	3 467	231	2
Gobi-Altai	11 781	239	944	2 639	2 677	674	579	77	3 429	518	5
Dornogobi	13 246	138	530	1 920	3 108	899	869	149	5 171	458	4
Dornod	12 324	119	332	1 753	3 373	700	855	117	4 614	460	1
Dundgobi	9 584	160	1 025	2 530	1 777	621	545	55	2 636	235	-
Zavkhan	12 903	422	1 040	2 374	2 875	709	568	96	4 238	577	4
Uvurkhangai	23 065	486	3 301	5 970	5 022	1 027	798	118	5 818	521	4
Umnugobi	13 230	199	889	2 562	3 087	784	653	86	4 573	395	2
Sukhbaatar	11 854	426	1 170	2 950	2 315	971	576	99	3 094	252	1
Selenge	16 676	97	327	2 003	5 266	1 055	1 160	176	6 176	414	2
Tuv	16 381	125	709	3 495	4 486	1 068	962	188	4 790	555	3
Uvs	14 037	378	1 597	2 789	2 873	913	564	99	4 379	440	5
Khovd	13 659	316	850	2 563	3 003	537	762	101	4 845	661	21
Khuvsgul	24 261	670	3 046	4 935	6 738	742	1 024	187	6 262	654	3
Khentii	12 371	181	617	2 527	3 281	654	550	78	4 102	379	2
Darkhan-Uul	16 670	71	107	818	4 399	907	1 034	124	8 116	1 064	30
Orkhon	17 246	57	129	719	5 012	812	985	167	8 304	1 041	20
Gobisumber	3 026	4	59	340	751	193	219	43	1 291	125	1
Ulaanbaatar	243 204	566	970	6 624	61 736	7 156	13 323	5 918	126 967	18 630	1 314

TABLE 10.9. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, AND SEX, 2020

TOTAL

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Educational level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	**128 851**	**1 235**	**3 522**	**15 649**	**56 605**	**5 346**	**5 959**	**282**	**38 605**	**1 598**	**50**
Arkhangai	1 807	26	179	477	601	115	47	5	351	6	-
Bayan-Ulgii	4 969	74	376	725	1 853	417	265	19	1 219	21	-
Bayankhongor	2 416	49	165	647	1 027	138	85	5	295	4	1
Bulgan	1 359	21	86	444	517	75	51	3	160	2	-
Gobi-Altai	1 182	15	54	248	492	76	41	5	247	4	-
Dornogobi	1 054	23	46	301	369	92	56	-	159	8	-
Dornod	7 392	160	439	2 023	3 181	447	300	8	806	28	-
Dundgobi	894	27	89	289	213	95	56	1	120	4	-
Zavkhan	1 718	33	78	413	682	123	62	6	317	4	-
Uvurkhangai	1 595	31	215	474	523	101	43	3	201	4	-
Umnugobi	1 270	24	73	292	488	93	62	1	227	10	-
Sukhbaatar	1 805	97	215	500	500	205	84	2	196	6	-
Selenge	2 084	15	59	505	1 009	135	88	9	259	5	-
Tuv	1 013	15	34	282	388	116	25	6	143	4	-
Uvs	1 341	53	75	259	421	165	43	5	317	3	-
Khovd	2 056	35	121	351	809	116	95	5	506	18	-
Khuvsgul	2 884	107	255	633	1 278	104	73	9	417	8	-
Khentii	1 302	36	91	394	488	86	32	-	171	4	-
Darkhan-Uul	3 034	22	72	536	1 521	194	117	2	552	18	-
Orkhon	1 945	22	38	190	903	140	71	3	557	21	-
Gobisumber	541	9	38	124	235	26	34	4	69	2	-
Ulaanbaatar	85 190	341	724	5 542	39 107	2 287	4 229	181	31 316	1 414	49

Continued table 10.9

MALE

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Educational level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	**68 740**	**786**	**2 306**	**9 770**	**32 272**	**3 028**	**2 898**	**133**	**16 914**	**611**	**22**
Arkhangai	1 076	13	127	315	365	68	27	1	158	2	-
Bayan-Ulgii	2 453	40	210	375	966	244	121	4	483	10	-
Bayankhongor	1 205	29	87	369	503	57	42	4	111	2	1
Bulgan	751	15	59	258	277	43	25	-	73	1	-
Gobi-Altai	584	8	34	142	259	28	13	3	97	-	-
Dornogobi	534	19	31	178	179	42	28	-	55	2	-
Dornod	3 597	110	281	1 130	1 469	216	140	1	243	7	-
Dundgobi	523	20	62	181	122	58	32	1	47	-	-
Zavkhan	876	25	51	227	371	63	24	3	112	-	-
Uvurkhangai	851	19	126	285	260	63	20	-	77	1	-
Umnugobi	736	14	43	193	308	53	27	1	92	5	-
Sukhbaatar	993	59	161	314	249	105	41	2	60	2	-
Selenge	1 243	12	44	345	595	77	45	5	118	2	-
Tuv	585	10	23	187	212	64	16	3	68	2	-
Uvs	693	37	42	149	236	80	24	-	122	3	-
Khovd	1 051	19	70	193	469	67	55	1	172	5	-
Khuvsgul	1 461	55	167	354	629	55	38	5	154	4	-
Khentii	738	16	63	265	257	53	20	-	64	-	-
Darkhan-Uul	1 617	14	48	337	843	120	61	1	192	1	-
Orkhon	1 124	13	25	135	592	89	37	1	227	5	-
Gobisumber	314	3	24	81	141	13	22	-	30	-	-
Ulaanbaatar	45 735	236	528	3 757	22 970	1 370	2 040	97	14 159	557	21

Continued table 10.9
FEMALE

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Educational level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	**60 111**	**449**	**1 216**	**5 879**	**24 333**	**2 318**	**3 061**	**149**	**21 691**	**987**	**22**
Arkhangai	731	13	52	162	236	47	20	4	193	4	-
Bayan-Ulgii	2 516	34	166	350	887	173	144	15	736	11	-
Bayankhongor	1 211	20	78	278	524	81	43	1	184	2	1
Bulgan	608	6	27	186	240	32	26	3	87	1	-
Gobi-Altai	598	7	20	106	233	48	28	2	150	4	-
Dornogobi	520	4	15	123	190	50	28	-	104	6	-
Dornod	3 795	50	158	893	1 712	231	160	7	563	21	-
Dundgobi	371	7	27	108	91	37	24	-	73	4	-
Zavkhan	842	8	27	186	311	60	38	3	205	4	-
Uvurkhangai	744	12	89	189	263	38	23	3	124	3	-
Umnugobi	534	10	30	99	180	40	35	-	135	5	-
Sukhbaatar	812	38	54	186	251	100	43	-	136	4	-
Selenge	841	3	15	160	414	58	43	4	141	3	-
Tuv	428	5	11	95	176	52	9	3	75	2	-
Uvs	648	16	33	110	185	85	19	5	195	-	-
Khovd	1 005	16	51	158	340	49	40	4	334	13	-
Khuvsgul	1 423	52	88	279	649	49	35	4	263	4	-
Khentii	564	20	28	129	231	33	12	-	107	4	-
Darkhan-Uul	1 417	8	24	199	678	74	56	1	360	17	-
Orkhon	821	9	13	55	311	51	34	2	330	16	-
Gobisumber	227	6	14	43	94	13	12	4	39	2	-
Ulaanbaatar	39 455	105	196	1 785	16 137	917	2 189	84	17 157	857	21

TABLE 11.1. NUMBER OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD, BY COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL OF RESIDENCE IN MONGOLIA, 2020
TOTAL

Aimags and the Capital of Residence in Mongolia	Total	Country presently residing									
		South Korea	USA	Japan	Kazakhstan	Czech	Australia	China	Germany	Sweden	France
TOTAL	**122 301**	**39 982**	**19 170**	**8 772**	**7 218**	**5 997**	**5 538**	**5 146**	**3 972**	**3 951**	**3 102**
Arkhangai	740	385	26	58	-	18	32	26	9	45	15
Bayan-Ulgii	5 250	15	44	12	4 982	1	7	11	-	-	1
Bayankhongor	679	271	18	65	3	38	34	60	21	14	3
Bulgan	792	457	46	60	1	44	8	20	16	42	7
Govi-Altai	336	147	21	31	-	15	10	35	9	17	2
Dornogovi	1 376	671	56	73	3	54	62	211	17	31	44
Dornod	826	361	49	50	1	73	27	64	20	21	12
Dundgovi	429	158	18	51	-	42	20	28	9	35	3
Zavkhan	547	220	38	51	-	16	25	27	10	10	1
Uvurkhangai	1 013	449	36	129	1	81	13	87	21	16	7
Umnugovi	594	246	32	38	1	33	67	51	14	16	5
Sukhbaatar	390	111	19	39	-	48	13	64	17	18	3
Selenge	2 553	1 186	145	115	23	161	162	76	63	133	43
Tuv	1 968	874	123	206	20	99	30	117	32	112	35
Uvs	465	162	26	57	1	7	25	29	6	18	2
Khovd	1 758	277	30	76	1 119	8	56	49	15	27	3
Khuvsgul	933	444	38	98	2	44	30	88	26	13	8
Khentii	718	400	34	40	3	30	17	60	10	28	4
Darkhan-Uul	5 141	2 338	427	231	281	298	152	133	141	184	207
Orkhon	4 113	1 630	496	254	11	266	236	190	90	126	78
Govisumber	512	272	27	23	2	23	26	28	19	18	17
Ulaanbaatar	91 168	28 908	17 421	7 015	764	4 598	4 486	3 692	3 407	3 027	2 602

Continued table 11.1
TOTAL

Aimags and the Capital of Residence in Mongolia	Country presently residing									
	Russia	Turkey	Austria	Switzerland	England	Hungary	Canada	India	Poland	Ireland
TOTAL	**2 814**	**2 716**	**1 676**	**1 469**	**1 466**	**1 341**	**1 283**	**744**	**654**	**643**
Arkhangai	12	18	8	5	-	8	-	43	7	-
Bayan-Ulgii	52	82	-	-	7	-	1	-	3	-
Bayankhongor	21	19	8	3	6	2	1	62	9	3
Bulgan	10	45	2	10	5	2	-	2	1	-
Govi-Altai	23	10	3	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Dornogovi	23	26	17	25	8	1	4	6	1	1
Dornod	95	18	1	2	-	6	-	6	-	-
Dundgovi	6	16	2	4	2	8	-	9	2	2
Zavkhan	41	12	1	6	2	3	1	67	-	1
Uvurkhangai	38	33	5	6	3	11	1	37	1	1
Umnugovi	11	22	8	13	1	1	-	8	-	4
Sukhbaatar	23	9	3	1	6	-	2	8	-	-
Selenge	185	89	44	28	22	11	2	8	5	11
Tuv	46	96	24	19	29	8	3	30	6	4
Uvs	50	22	7	3	1	1	-	32	-	2
Khovd	17	32	3	-	3	-	1	19	1	-
Khuvsgul	28	30	9	9	3	8	-	23	6	-
Khentii	25	12	14	4	3	4	-	4	3	-
Darkhan-Uul	91	161	106	58	34	69	13	12	27	17
Orkhon	180	231	46	72	18	38	15	22	17	10
Govisumber	6	16	8	8	5	5	1	3	-	1
Ulaanbaatar	1 831	1 717	1 357	1 193	1 308	1 155	1 238	336	565	586

Continued table 11.1
TOTAL

Aimags and the Capital of Residence in Mongolia	Country presently residing									
	Belgium	Italy	Spain	Netherlands	Singapore	Sudan	Vietnam	Thailand	South Sudan	Other
TOTAL	**610**	**296**	**293**	**192**	**178**	**100**	**92**	**84**	**83**	**2 719**
Arkhangai	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	1	16
Bayan-Ulgii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Bayankhongor	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	9
Bulgan	7	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2
Govi-Altai	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	2
Dornogovi	8	3	6	-	1	4	-	2	3	15
Dornod	1	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	13
Dundgovi	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	7
Zavkhan	2	-	5	-	-	2	1	-	1	4
Uvurkhangai	3	4	-	-	2	9	-	-	2	17
Umnugovi	4	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	15
Sukhbaatar	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	1
Selenge	12	1	2	2	1	7	-	1	1	14
Tuv	9	2	1	3	2	5	1	2	1	29
Uvs	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	2	1	5
Khovd	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	3	9
Khuvsgul	1	-	1	1	1	8	1	-	3	10
Khentii	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	17
Darkhan-Uul	35	13	29	14	9	1	-	1	1	58
Orkhon	16	8	11	3	6	5	-	2	5	31
Govisumber	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ulaanbaatar	497	262	232	164	148	35	88	66	57	2 413

Continued table 11.1
MALE

Aimags and the Capital of Residence in Mongolia	Total	Country presently residing									
		South Korea	USA	Japan	Kazakhstan	Czech	Australia	China	Germany	Sweden	France
TOTAL	**56 655**	**19 953**	**8 227**	**4 173**	**3 560**	**2 724**	**2 463**	**2 326**	**1 419**	**1 752**	**1 426**
Arkhangai	397	210	11	30	-	11	14	13	3	25	7
Bayan-Ulgii	2 629	10	23	9	2 481	-	3	7	-	-	-
Bayankhongor	395	150	8	39	2	19	17	36	7	6	2
Bulgan	381	227	17	35	-	20	4	7	4	19	6
Govi-Altai	190	82	9	25	-	9	5	17	3	11	-
Dornogovi	685	367	19	41	1	25	28	92	5	12	22
Dornod	413	183	24	22	1	43	12	30	5	9	9
Dundgovi	206	73	8	26	-	24	9	15	2	13	2
Zavkhan	342	131	21	31	-	7	10	12	3	3	1
Uvurkhangai	566	253	15	69	1	43	8	45	6	9	6
Umnugovi	303	138	14	20	-	12	34	26	3	4	3
Sukhbaatar	210	58	8	25	-	28	7	33	5	9	1
Selenge	1 285	655	61	57	9	72	73	32	24	61	20
Tuv	981	462	52	111	5	41	14	63	11	42	23
Uvs	275	90	12	32	1	5	14	15	1	13	1
Khovd	897	159	12	37	543	4	24	25	4	19	-
Khuvsgul	470	219	15	54	1	23	18	36	8	7	5
Khentii	351	206	16	17	1	16	8	31	4	12	-
Darkhan-Uul	2 523	1 235	180	120	147	133	76	79	43	86	99
Orkhon	1 944	817	223	144	8	117	111	90	27	50	45
Govisumber	256	142	11	12	1	10	12	14	7	7	8
Ulaanbaatar	40 956	14 086	7 468	3 217	358	2 062	1 962	1 608	1 244	1 335	1 166

Continued table 11.1
MALE

Aimags and the Capital of Residence in Mongolia	Country presently residing									
	Russia	Turkey	Austria	Switzerland	England	Hungaria	Canada	India	Poland	Ireland
TOTAL	**1 399**	**1 185**	**670**	**490**	**557**	**594**	**598**	**604**	**295**	**271**
Arkhangai	3	8	3	-	-	4	-	43	3	-
Bayan-Ulgii	24	50	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
Bayankhongor	13	6	4	2	5	1	-	61	6	-
Bulgan	6	24	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-
Govi-Altai	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Dornogovi	15	13	4	9	3	1	1	6	-	1
Dornod	44	10	1	1	-	2	-	6	-	-
Dundgovi	4	7	-	1	1	3	-	9	2	1
Zavkhan	30	8	-	2	1	2	1	67	-	1
Uvurkhangai	21	17	1	1	1	8	1	36	-	-
Umnugovi	9	11	3	1	-	1	-	7	-	2
Sukhbaatar	15	4	-	-	4	-	2	8	-	-
Selenge	100	37	15	6	11	7	1	8	2	7
Tuv	20	36	7	4	19	5	3	28	3	2
Uvs	29	16	3	1	1	-	-	32	-	1
Khovd	13	18	1	-	2	-	-	19	1	-
Khuvsgul	16	11	3	2	2	3	-	23	4	-
Khentii	9	4	4	1	1	2	-	4	2	-
Darkhan-Uul	45	67	43	21	13	27	2	10	14	8
Orkhon	78	95	15	21	5	19	6	21	10	6
Govisumber	3	9	5	4	2	4	1	2	-	1
Ulaanbaatar	887	731	558	413	481	503	580	205	246	241

Continued table 11.1
MALE

Aimags and the Capital of Residence in Mongolia	Country presently residing									
	Belgium	Italy	Spain	Netherlands	Singapore	Sudan	Vietnam	Thailand	South Sudan	Other
TOTAL	**265**	**105**	**113**	**79**	**63**	**94**	**33**	**36**	**50**	**1 131**
Arkhangai	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	6
Bayan-Ulgii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Bayankhongor	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	6
Bulgan	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Govi-Altai	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Dornogovi	3	-	2	-	-	4	-	1	3	7
Dornod	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	7
Dundgovi	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
Zavkhan	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	1	4
Uvurkhangai	1	2	-	-	-	9	-	-	2	11
Umnugovi	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	10
Sukhbaatar	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Selenge	6	1	2	-	-	7	-	-	1	10
Tuv	4	-	1	-	1	5	-	-	1	18
Uvs	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	3
Khovd	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	3	3
Khuvsgul	1	-	-	1	-	8	1	-	3	6
Khentii	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	9
Darkhan-Uul	15	5	10	8	3	1	-	-	1	32
Orkhon	5	1	4	1	2	5	-	1	3	14
Govisumber	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulaanbaatar	223	93	88	67	54	30	30	31	26	963

Continued table 11.1
FEMALE

Aimags and the Capital of Residence in Mongolia	Total	Country presently residing									
		South Korea	USA	Japan	Kazakhstan	Czech	Australia	China	Germany	Sweden	France
TOTAL	**65 646**	**20 029**	**10 943**	**4 599**	**3 658**	**3 273**	**3 075**	**2 820**	**2 553**	**2 199**	**1 676**
Arkhangai	343	175	15	28	-	7	18	13	6	20	8
Bayan-Ulgii	2 621	5	21	3	2 501	1	4	4	-	-	1
Bayankhongor	284	121	10	26	1	19	17	24	14	8	1
Bulgan	411	230	29	25	1	24	4	13	12	23	1
Govi-Altai	146	65	12	6	-	6	5	18	6	6	2
Dornogovi	691	304	37	32	2	29	34	119	12	19	22
Dornod	413	178	25	28	-	30	15	34	15	12	3
Dundgovi	223	85	10	25	-	18	11	13	7	22	1
Zavkhan	205	89	17	20	-	9	15	15	7	7	-
Uvurkhangai	447	196	21	60	-	38	5	42	15	7	1
Umnugovi	291	108	18	18	1	21	33	25	11	12	2
Sukhbaatar	180	53	11	14	-	20	6	31	12	9	2
Selenge	1 268	531	84	58	14	89	89	44	39	72	23
Tuv	987	412	71	95	15	58	16	54	21	70	12
Uvs	190	72	14	25	-	2	11	14	5	5	1
Khovd	861	118	18	39	576	4	32	24	11	8	3
Khuvsgul	463	225	23	44	1	21	12	52	18	6	3
Khentii	367	194	18	23	2	14	9	29	6	16	4
Darkhan-Uul	2 618	1 103	247	111	134	165	76	54	98	98	108
Orkhon	2 169	813	273	110	3	149	125	100	63	76	33
Govisumber	256	130	16	11	1	13	14	14	12	11	9
Ulaanbaatar	50 212	14 822	9 953	3 798	406	2 536	2 524	2 084	2 163	1 692	1 436

Continued table 11.1
FEMALE

Aimags and the Capital of Residence in Mongolia	Country presently residing									
	Russia	Turkey	Austria	Switzerland	England	Hungaria	Canada	India	Poland	Ireland
TOTAL	**1 415**	**1 531**	**1 006**	**979**	**909**	**747**	**685**	**140**	**359**	**372**
Arkhangai	9	10	5	5	-	4	-	-	4	-
Bayan-Ulgii	28	32	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
Bayankhongor	8	13	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Bulgan	4	21	2	10	3	-	-	-	1	-
Govi-Altai	8	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dornogovi	8	13	13	16	5	-	3	-	1	-
Dornod	51	8	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
Dundgovi	2	9	2	3	1	5	-	-	-	1
Zavkhan	11	4	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
Uvurkhangai	17	16	4	5	2	3	-	1	1	1
Umnugovi	2	11	5	12	1	-	-	1	-	2
Sukhbaatar	8	5	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Selenge	85	52	29	22	11	4	1	-	3	4
Tuv	26	60	17	15	10	3	-	2	3	2
Uvs	21	6	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Khovd	4	14	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Khuvsgul	12	19	6	7	1	5	-	-	2	-
Khentii	16	8	10	3	2	2	-	-	1	-
Darkhan-Uul	46	94	63	37	21	42	11	2	13	9
Orkhon	102	136	31	51	13	19	9	1	7	4
Govisumber	3	7	3	4	3	1	-	1	-	-
Ulaanbaatar	944	986	799	780	827	652	658	131	319	345

Continued table 11.1
FEMALE

Aimags and the Capital of Residence in Mongolia	Country presently residing									
	Belgium	Italy	Spain	Netherlands	Singapore	Sudan	Vietnam	Thailand	South Sudan	Other
TOTAL	**345**	**191**	**180**	**113**	**115**	**6**	**59**	**48**	**33**	**1 588**
Arkhangai	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	10
Bayan-Ulgii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Bayankhongor	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Bulgan	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Govi-Altai	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Dornogovi	5	3	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	8
Dornod	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6
Dundgovi	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Zavkhan	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uvurkhangai	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6
Umnugovi	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Sukhbaatar	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Selenge	6	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	4
Tuv	5	2	-	3	1	-	1	2	-	11
Uvs	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Khovd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Khuvsgul	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Khentii	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Darkhan-Uul	20	8	19	6	6	-	-	1	-	26
Orkhon	11	7	7	2	4	-	-	1	2	17
Govisumber	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ulaanbaatar	274	169	144	97	94	5	58	35	31	1 450

TABLE 11.2. NUMBER OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD, BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN ABROAD AND COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, 2020

TOTAL

Duration of Residence in abroad	Total	Country presently residing									
		South Korea	USA	Japan	Kazakhstan	Czech	Australia	China	Germany	Sweden	France
TOTAL	**122 301**	**39 982**	**19 170**	**8 772**	**7 218**	**5 997**	**5 538**	**5 146**	**3 972**	**3 951**	**3 102**
Less than 1 year	16 185	6 128	1 539	1 501	1 020	603	811	1 221	390	361	220
1 year	18 563	7 341	1 715	1 909	876	841	1 038	948	397	535	233
2 year	15 801	6 301	1 750	1 415	661	745	876	758	396	456	250
3 year	13 367	4 886	2 059	865	544	640	622	528	413	385	269
4 year	13 646	4 539	2 253	897	744	634	667	609	444	462	306
5 year	8 143	2 221	1 773	443	383	408	381	281	319	345	286
6 year	4 863	1 389	886	239	361	248	170	133	186	193	199
7 year	3 862	1 019	767	166	370	163	125	92	182	156	163
8 year	3 613	814	660	157	536	163	136	77	125	210	167
9 year	4 329	868	907	167	772	190	154	62	151	196	212
10 year	4 068	1 038	900	212	218	214	142	128	124	165	175
11 year	3 287	900	616	163	252	245	86	83	114	121	131
12 year	3 062	965	557	151	110	288	102	77	78	98	103
13 year	2 053	479	543	101	86	145	55	54	82	72	82
14 year	1 592	336	381	101	92	105	46	30	67	52	50
15 year	1 038	157	299	51	38	56	22	15	69	32	60
16 years and above	4 829	601	1 565	234	155	309	105	50	435	112	196

Continued table 11.2
TOTAL

Duration of Residence in abroad	Country presently residing									
	Russia	Turkey	Austria	Switzerland	England	Hungary	Canada	India	Poland	Ireland
TOTAL	**2 814**	**2 716**	**1 676**	**1 469**	**1 466**	**1 341**	**1 283**	**744**	**654**	**643**
Less than 1 year	661	380	157	144	63	197	104	67	50	76
1 year	502	528	184	192	97	217	115	167	69	90
2 year	394	471	199	139	98	143	112	92	68	53
3 year	316	335	149	131	161	119	117	188	62	79
4 year	301	307	213	171	135	93	143	86	88	74
5 year	162	164	139	104	111	84	111	22	51	29
6 year	92	120	80	90	76	56	84	19	29	12
7 year	43	79	100	56	59	36	50	13	18	18
8 year	35	57	58	50	52	30	60	12	16	17
9 year	39	66	51	64	88	48	79	8	28	12
10 year	68	54	75	73	65	30	85	20	21	25
11 year	42	56	52	54	65	37	50	14	12	20
12 year	35	28	53	57	104	27	37	9	10	13
13 year	13	25	28	36	35	28	26	7	17	25
14 year	21	13	26	23	33	26	37	8	18	36
15 year	21	7	35	15	36	16	14	3	5	21
16 years and above	69	26	77	70	188	154	59	9	92	43

Continued table 11.2
TOTAL

Duration of Residence in abroad	Country presently residing									
	Belgium	Italy	Spain	Netherlands	Singapore	Sudan	Vietnam	Thailand	South Sudan	Other
TOTAL	**610**	**296**	**293**	**192**	**178**	**100**	**92**	**84**	**83**	**2 719**
Less than 1 year	54	27	28	24	15	43	17	21	26	237
1 year	63	50	16	16	22	47	16	14	32	293
2 year	58	33	20	20	24	6	14	16	4	229
3 year	50	34	43	26	31	1	10	6	5	293
4 year	51	35	56	17	26	2	10	5	4	274
5 year	54	17	26	7	14	-	5	5	4	194
6 year	22	14	13	7	6	-	4	2	4	129
7 year	35	9	9	7	4	-	2	1	-	120
8 year	32	14	10	3	8	-	3	3	1	107
9 year	33	8	8	9	5	-	1	-	-	103
10 year	18	13	13	7	3	-	4	2	2	174
11 year	23	7	5	9	2	-	2	2	-	124
12 year	8	5	15	5	4	-	2	3	1	117
13 year	11	9	7	3	4	-	-	2	-	78
14 year	15	2	4	2	3	1	1	-	-	63
15 year	12	4	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	39
16 years and above	71	15	20	20	6	-	1	2	-	145

Continued table 11.2
MALE

Duration of Residence in abroad	Total	Country presently residing									
		South Korea	USA	Japan	Kazakhstan	Czech	Australia	China	Germany	Sweden	France
TOTAL	**56 655**	**19 953**	**8 227**	**4 173**	**3 560**	**2 724**	**2 463**	**2 326**	**1 419**	**1 752**	**1 426**
Less than 1 year	8 209	3 295	761	776	455	303	368	585	166	171	102
1 year	9 365	3 864	762	957	449	423	507	457	162	256	129
2 year	7 664	3 171	741	704	333	378	421	376	147	234	118
3 year	6 492	2 560	943	442	261	288	265	223	162	177	118
4 year	6 122	2 157	969	406	368	263	293	264	151	192	136
5 year	3 536	1 025	765	177	191	190	146	107	124	135	145
6 year	2 172	664	366	108	181	113	71	62	67	86	91
7 year	1 634	470	314	73	174	64	55	32	65	64	76
8 year	1 563	360	276	66	271	67	58	37	43	102	65
9 year	1 885	389	374	76	386	86	61	28	60	78	92
10 year	1 694	486	354	77	112	84	58	52	37	72	76
11 year	1 346	397	235	61	133	117	34	24	27	49	58
12 year	1 293	452	209	56	64	125	48	25	30	40	48
13 year	861	239	216	48	40	58	20	20	25	25	35
14 year	660	142	168	47	41	51	14	13	23	19	28
15 year	422	67	124	14	22	20	8	6	23	12	32
16 years and above	1 737	215	650	85	79	94	36	15	107	40	77

Continued table 11.2
MALE

Duration of Residence in abroad	Country presently residing									
	Russia	Turkey	Austria	Switzerland	England	Hungary	Canada	India	Poland	Ireland
TOTAL	**1 399**	**1 185**	**670**	**490**	**557**	**594**	**598**	**604**	**295**	**271**
Less than 1 year	372	178	73	57	27	98	48	49	25	32
1 year	255	233	86	77	44	115	57	138	37	42
2 year	178	209	85	68	41	71	54	74	29	30
3 year	156	167	72	39	64	62	60	167	32	29
4 year	135	122	101	65	62	41	58	67	40	36
5 year	76	73	43	40	41	40	45	16	19	13
6 year	49	42	32	27	33	27	37	16	11	1
7 year	22	34	38	13	16	11	23	10	8	6
8 year	17	23	17	14	20	10	30	7	7	4
9 year	20	22	18	16	37	18	38	5	10	5
10 year	29	18	27	10	20	16	43	17	8	13
11 year	19	23	17	20	20	10	23	10	7	9
12 year	17	11	18	15	35	16	20	5	9	6
13 year	5	11	7	8	10	8	17	5	8	15
14 year	9	7	6	5	13	7	15	7	8	11
15 year	10	4	13	3	10	7	7	3	4	7
16 years and above	30	8	17	13	64	37	23	8	33	12

Continued table 11.2
MALE

Duration of Residence in abroad	Country presently residing									
	Belgium	Italy	Spain	Netherlands	Singapore	Sudan	Vietnam	Thailand	South Sudan	Other
TOTAL	**265**	**105**	**113**	**79**	**63**	**94**	**33**	**36**	**50**	**1 131**
Less than 1 year	25	12	11	15	5	41	6	9	15	129
1 year	29	23	10	6	15	44	9	4	23	152
2 year	26	15	11	9	11	5	3	9	3	110
3 year	28	13	18	15	9	1	7	1	1	112
4 year	21	11	16	6	9	2	2	2	3	124
5 year	23	4	9	3	5	-	1	4	-	76
6 year	11	4	7	2	3	-	1	1	2	57
7 year	14	2	5	3	1	-	1	-	-	40
8 year	16	6	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	41
9 year	17	4	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	37
10 year	5	2	5	3	-	-	1	1	2	66
11 year	6	2	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	40
12 year	3	1	6	1	1	-	1	2	1	28
13 year	3	3	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	30
14 year	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
15 year	6	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	14
16 years and above	30	2	4	3	1	-	-	1	-	53

Continued table 11.2
FEMALE

Duration of Residence in abroad	Total	Country presently residing									
		South Korea	USA	Japan	Kazakhstan	Czech	Australia	China	Germany	Sweden	France
TOTAL	**65 646**	**20 029**	**10 943**	**4 599**	**3 658**	**3 273**	**3 075**	**2 820**	**2 553**	**2 199**	**1 676**
Less than 1 year	7 976	2 833	778	725	565	300	443	636	224	190	118
1 year	9 198	3 477	953	952	427	418	531	491	235	279	104
2 year	8 137	3 130	1 009	711	328	367	455	382	249	222	132
3 year	6 875	2 326	1 116	423	283	352	357	305	251	208	151
4 year	7 524	2 382	1 284	491	376	371	374	345	293	270	170
5 year	4 607	1 196	1 008	266	192	218	235	174	195	210	141
6 year	2 691	725	520	131	180	135	99	71	119	107	108
7 year	2 228	549	453	93	196	99	70	60	117	92	87
8 year	2 050	454	384	91	265	96	78	40	82	108	102
9 year	2 444	479	533	91	386	104	93	34	91	118	120
10 year	2 374	552	546	135	106	130	84	76	87	93	99
11 year	1 941	503	381	102	119	128	52	59	87	72	73
12 year	1 769	513	348	95	46	163	54	52	48	58	55
13 year	1 192	240	327	53	46	87	35	34	57	47	47
14 year	932	194	213	54	51	54	32	17	44	33	22
15 year	616	90	175	37	16	36	14	9	46	20	28
16 years and above	3 092	386	915	149	76	215	69	35	328	72	119

Continued table 11.2
FEMALE

Duration of Residence in abroad	Country presently residing									
	Russia	Turkey	Austria	Switzerland	England	Hungary	Canada	India	Poland	Ireland
TOTAL	**1 415**	**1 531**	**1 006**	**979**	**909**	**747**	**685**	**140**	**359**	**372**
Less than 1 year	289	202	84	87	36	99	56	18	25	44
1 year	247	295	98	115	53	102	58	29	32	48
2 year	216	262	114	71	57	72	58	18	39	23
3 year	160	168	77	92	97	57	57	21	30	50
4 year	166	185	112	106	73	52	85	19	48	38
5 year	86	91	96	64	70	44	66	6	32	16
6 year	43	78	48	63	43	29	47	3	18	11
7 year	21	45	62	43	43	25	27	3	10	12
8 year	18	34	41	36	32	20	30	5	9	13
9 year	19	44	33	48	51	30	41	3	18	7
10 year	39	36	48	63	45	14	42	3	13	12
11 year	23	33	35	34	45	27	27	4	5	11
12 year	18	17	35	42	69	11	17	4	1	7
13 year	8	14	21	28	25	20	9	2	9	10
14 year	12	6	20	18	20	19	22	1	10	25
15 year	11	3	22	12	26	9	7	-	1	14
16 years and above	39	18	60	57	124	117	36	1	59	31

Continued table 11.2
FEMALE

Duration of Residence in abroad	Country presently residing									
	Belgium	Italy	Spain	Netherlands	Singapore	Sudan	Vietnam	Thailand	South Sudan	Other
TOTAL	**345**	**191**	**180**	**113**	**115**	**6**	**59**	**48**	**33**	**1 588**
Less than 1 year	29	15	17	9	10	2	11	12	11	108
1 year	34	27	6	10	7	3	7	10	9	141
2 year	32	18	9	11	13	1	11	7	1	119
3 year	22	21	25	11	22	-	3	5	4	181
4 year	30	24	40	11	17	-	8	3	1	150
5 year	31	13	17	4	9	-	4	1	4	118
6 year	11	10	6	5	3	-	3	1	2	72
7 year	21	7	4	4	3	-	1	1	-	80
8 year	16	8	7	3	6	-	3	2	1	66
9 year	16	4	5	5	4	-	1	-	-	66
10 year	13	11	8	4	3	-	3	1	-	108
11 year	17	5	4	6	2	-	1	2	-	84
12 year	5	4	9	4	3	-	1	1	-	89
13 year	8	6	4	2	4	-	-	1	-	48
14 year	13	2	3	2	3	-	1	-	-	41
15 year	6	3	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	25
16 years and above	41	13	16	17	5	-	1	1	-	92

TABLE 11.3. NUMBER OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD, BY COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE AND PURPOSE, 2020

Country of Current Residence	Total	Purpose of visit						
		Education/ Study	Settlement	Contractual employment	Business/ Official mission	Regular employment	Family reason	Other
TOTAL	**122 301**	**41 819**	**14 344**	**12 774**	**1 199**	**25 187**	**15 410**	**11 568**
South Korea	39 982	11 082	1 844	7 739	225	11 880	3 253	3 959
USA	19 170	7 098	3 294	684	150	2 957	2 879	2 108
Japan	8 772	4 304	709	752	133	1 212	1 026	636
Kazakhstan	7 218	1 552	2 900	199	16	707	1 292	552
Czech	5 997	1 176	643	1 187	57	1 506	956	472
Australia	5 538	2 354	644	182	32	767	796	763
China	5 146	3 188	284	242	63	591	458	320
Germany	3 972	1 652	613	159	29	563	587	369
Sweden	3 951	949	599	299	36	978	821	269
France	3 102	844	461	137	24	575	697	364
Russia	2 814	1 783	201	75	50	266	287	152
Turkey	2 716	877	188	291	24	863	284	189
Austria	1 676	610	197	79	10	299	274	207
Switzerland	1 469	460	206	84	27	322	219	151
England	1 466	485	282	43	7	221	265	163
Hungary	1 341	455	145	202	16	263	158	102
Canada	1 283	450	211	57	23	185	208	149
India	744	614	21	10	6	27	51	15
Poland	654	193	133	40	15	135	85	53
Ireland	643	259	95	19	6	109	101	54
Belgium	610	161	113	31	6	139	128	32
Italy	296	148	38	18	3	30	50	9
Spain	293	84	42	24	4	56	65	18
Netherlands	192	55	32	3	3	53	37	9
Singapore	178	72	10	10	1	41	28	16
Sudan	100	2	-	15	79	-	-	4
Vietnam	92	44	8	4	2	7	19	8
Thailand	84	43	9	2	2	6	5	17
South Sudan	83	29	1	3	35	6	6	3
Other	2 719	796	421	184	115	423	375	405

Continued table 11.3
MALE

Country of Current Residence	Total	Purpose of visit						
		Education/ Study	Settlement	Contractual employment	Business/ Official mission	Regular employment	Family reason	Other
TOTAL	**56 655**	**19 358**	**5 691**	**7 314**	**737**	**11 509**	**7 044**	**5 002**
South Korea	19 953	5 100	658	4 989	127	5 855	1 459	1 765
USA	8 227	3 151	1 276	295	74	1 265	1 293	873
Japan	4 173	2 110	266	417	84	558	457	281
Kazakhstan	3 560	713	1 434	112	12	384	634	271
Czech	2 724	563	260	536	30	676	440	219
Australia	2 463	1 045	236	88	18	377	372	327
China	2 326	1 464	88	124	36	248	188	178
Germany	1 419	614	198	50	17	170	261	109
Sweden	1 752	443	239	138	23	417	380	112
France	1 426	412	180	63	16	266	334	155
Russia	1 399	921	84	36	31	121	135	71
Turkey	1 185	437	66	135	12	335	123	77
Austria	670	253	64	26	9	111	125	82
Switzerland	490	187	70	22	15	71	83	42
England	557	181	94	20	1	69	133	59
Hungary	594	221	44	90	11	114	71	43
Canada	598	206	82	16	12	98	110	74
India	604	540	7	5	4	9	31	8
Poland	295	88	52	16	8	67	42	22
Ireland	271	92	36	10	3	48	51	31
Belgium	265	79	43	13	4	47	65	14
Italy	105	62	10	3	2	11	17	-
Spain	113	28	14	9	3	19	30	10
Netherlands	79	23	10	2	3	19	18	4
Singapore	63	32	3	5	-	9	7	7
Sudan	94	2	-	15	73	-	-	4
Vietnam	33	16	2	1	1	3	8	2
Thailand	36	14	2	2	1	2	3	12
South Sudan	50	10	-	3	32	1	1	3
Other	1 131	351	173	73	75	139	173	147

Continued table 11.3
FEMALE

Country of Current Residence	Total	Purpose of visit						
		Education/ Study	Settlement	Contractual employment	Business/ Official mission	Regular employment	Family reason	Other
TOTAL	**65 646**	**22 461**	**8 653**	**5 460**	**462**	**13 678**	**8 366**	**6 566**
South Korea	20 029	5 982	1 186	2 750	98	6 025	1 794	2 194
USA	10 943	3 947	2 018	389	76	1 692	1 586	1 235
Japan	4 599	2 194	443	335	49	654	569	355
Kazakhstan	3 658	839	1 466	87	4	323	658	281
Czech	3 273	613	383	651	27	830	516	253
Australia	3 075	1 309	408	94	14	390	424	436
China	2 820	1 724	196	118	27	343	270	142
Germany	2 553	1 038	415	109	12	393	326	260
Sweden	2 199	506	360	161	13	561	441	157
France	1 676	432	281	74	8	309	363	209
Russia	1 415	862	117	39	19	145	152	81
Turkey	1 531	440	122	156	12	528	161	112
Austria	1 006	357	133	53	1	188	149	125
Switzerland	979	273	136	62	12	251	136	109
England	909	304	188	23	6	152	132	104
Hungary	747	234	101	112	5	149	87	59
Canada	685	244	129	41	11	87	98	75
India	140	74	14	5	2	18	20	7
Poland	359	105	81	24	7	68	43	31
Ireland	372	167	59	9	3	61	50	23
Belgium	345	82	70	18	2	92	63	18
Italy	191	86	28	15	1	19	33	9
Spain	180	56	28	15	1	37	35	8
Netherlands	113	32	22	1	-	34	19	5
Singapore	115	40	7	5	1	32	21	9
Sudan	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Vietnam	59	28	6	3	1	4	11	6
Thailand	48	29	7	-	1	4	2	5
South Sudan	33	19	1	-	3	5	5	-
Other	1 588	445	248	111	40	284	202	258

TABLE 12.1. DWELLINGS, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2019

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Type of dwellings			
		Ger	Extra Ger	House	Seasonal house
TOTAL	**677 620**	**225 884**	**78 477**	**292 255**	**81 004**
Arkhangai	30 053	12 846	5 311	9 327	2 569
Bayan-Ulgii	17 525	327	42	16 598	558
Bayankhongor	27 044	14 065	7 227	4 789	963
Bulgan	19 226	5 593	660	10 348	2 625
Gobi-Altai	12 973	8 260	2 074	2 412	227
Dornogobi	14 909	5 805	2 488	5 965	651
Dornod	17 714	5 044	1 320	9 256	2 094
Dundgobi	13 598	8 166	2 056	2 711	665
Zavkhan	20 331	8 520	2 882	7 819	1 110
Uvurkhangai	33 144	16 891	4 824	9 333	2 096
Umnugobi	19 106	10 354	4 701	3 879	172
Sukhbaatar	18 508	9 959	1 839	5 779	931
Selenge	25 064	4 216	1 399	17 344	2 105
Tuv	29 720	9 762	4 743	10 973	4 242
Uvs	20 564	12 124	2 710	4 387	1 343
Khovd	19 105	10 197	3 174	5 263	471
Khuvsgul	46 736	8 573	3 603	24 842	9 718
Khentii	25 134	9 992	2 658	8 551	3 933
Darkhan-Uul	15 145	1 954	1 539	9 991	1 661
Orkhon	22 246	3 827	803	14 297	3 319
Gobisumber	2 815	1 370	419	976	50
Ulaanbaatar	226 960	58 039	22 005	107 415	39 501

TABLE 12.2. PERMANENTLY OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2019

Aimags and the Capital	Permanently occupied dwellings	Ger	Apartment	Housing units inside apartments	Detached house	Comfortable private house	Public accommodation	Total housing units permanently occupied*
TOTAL	**442 725**	**225 884**	**7 444**	**335 587**	**203 556**	**4 257**	**1 584**	**770 868**
Arkhangai	19 395	12 846	56	1 487	6 479	9	5	20 826
Bayan-Ulgii	15 204	327	64	1 379	14 559	198	56	16 519
Bayankhongor	17 464	14 065	146	2 697	3 151	83	19	20 015
Bulgan	12 699	5 593	53	833	6 994	42	17	13 479
Gobi-Altai	10 303	8 260	359	2 343	1 624	38	22	12 287
Dornogobi	10 461	5 805	311	8 686	4 155	147	43	18 836
Dornod	12 162	5 044	229	6 846	6 577	293	19	18 779
Dundgobi	10 194	8 166	85	1 112	1 734	170	39	11 221
Zavkhan	14 083	8 520	67	1 070	5 356	101	39	15 086
Uvurkhangai	23 672	16 891	95	2 294	6 447	196	43	25 871
Umnugobi	13 479	10 354	95	2 605	2 772	209	49	15 989
Sukhbaatar	14 704	9 959	133	2 159	4 090	472	50	16 730
Selenge	17 673	4 216	280	5 920	12 829	304	44	23 313
Tuv	17 480	9 762	199	3 356	7 082	333	104	20 637
Uvs	15 076	12 124	105	2 092	2 815	25	7	17 063
Khovd	14 188	10 197	175	3 659	3 765	31	20	17 672
Khuvsgul	23 178	8 573	83	1 916	14 429	66	27	25 011
Khentii	14 659	9 992	144	3 777	4 428	67	28	18 292
Darkhan-Uul	8 646	1 954	425	15 547	5 959	245	63	23 768
Orkhon	14 147	3 827	205	13 149	9 774	324	17	27 091
Gobisumber	2 168	1 370	58	2 439	710	26	4	4 549
Ulaanbaatar	141 690	58 039	4 077	250 221	77 827	878	869	387 834

*Explanation:*Included housing units inside apartments*

TABLE 12.3. THE NUMBER OF HOUSE, BY TYPE OF HOUSE, AND A YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION, 2019

A year of construction	Total	Type of houses			
		Apartment	Detached house	Comfortable private house	Public accommodation
TOTAL	**216 841**	**7 444**	**203 556**	**4 257**	**1 584**
Before 1950	361	22	310		29
Year 1950-1959	2 307	251	1 900	13	143
Year 1960-1969	2 850	470	2 211	22	147
Year 1970-1979	4 414	734	3 511	25	144
Year 1980-1989	13 128	993	11 786	64	285
Year 1990-1999	26 511	441	25 765	214	91
Year 2000-2009	64 414	1 330	61 681	1 114	289
Year 2009-2019	96 929	3 160	90 693	2 660	416
Don't know	5 927	43	5 699	145	40

TABLE 12.4. THE NUMBER OF HOUSES, BY A YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2019

Aimags and the Capital	A year of construction									
	Total	Before 1950	Year 1950-1959	Year 1960-1969	Year 1970-1979	Year 1980-1989	Year 1990-1999	Year 2000-2009	Year 2009-2019	Don't know
TOTAL	**216 841**	**361**	**2 307**	**2 850**	**4 414**	**13 128**	**26 511**	**64 414**	**96 929**	**5 927**
Arkhangai	6 549	5	17	78	131	705	1 127	1 799	2 683	4
Bayan-Ulgii	14 877	1	4	34	116	365	1 123	4 089	9 145	-
Bayankhongor	3 399	-	10	55	55	198	352	673	2 055	1
Bulgan	7 106	8	11	70	257	859	1 698	1 501	2 517	185
Gobi-Altai	2 043	10	14	87	123	281	269	469	790	-
Dornogobi	4 656	106	520	77	181	378	648	1 064	1 657	25
Dornod	7 118	20	39	101	316	460	973	1 594	2 821	794
Dundgobi	2 028	-	4	24	44	224	271	422	1 015	24
Zavkhan	5 563	-	9	318	144	304	716	1 201	2 871	-
Uvurkhangai	6 781	1	10	41	49	110	475	2 125	3 919	51
Umnugobi	3 125	-	6	58	58	256	259	459	2 017	12
Sukhbaatar	4 745	1	20	25	158	352	556	746	2 785	102
Selenge	13 457	75	540	287	423	1 667	2 411	3 145	3 967	942
Tuv	7 718	9	90	260	173	692	1 282	1 880	3 324	8
Uvs	2 952	1	10	29	28	193	510	772	1 409	-
Khovd	3 991	2	14	53	74	214	586	1 074	1 974	-
Khuvsgul	14 605	10	58	172	187	466	1 547	4 683	7 424	58
Khentii	4 667	10	60	59	181	385	693	1 141	2 084	54
Darkhan-Uul	6 692	13	24	178	151	619	890	1 769	2 120	928
Gobisumber	798	3	200	27	81	59	108	144	148	28
Orkhon	10 320	-	-	9	213	394	1 052	3 322	4 585	745
Ulaanbaatar	83 651	86	647	808	1 271	3 947	8 965	30 342	35 619	1 966

TABLE 12.5.THE NUMBER OF DWELLINGS*, BY THE MAIN AND COVERING MATERIALS OF FLOOR AND TYPE OF DWELLINGS, 2019

		Total	Type of dwellings			
			Ger	Detached house	Comfortable private house	Public accommodation
Main materials of floor	**TOTAL**	**435 281**	**225 884**	**203 556**	**4 257**	**1 584**
	No floor	121 499	121 499	-	-	-
	Wood	162 560	86 056	75 121	583	800
	Concrete/ Cement	134 988	13 830	116 868	3 532	758
	Other	16 234	4 499	11 567	142	26
Covering materials of floor	**TOTA:**	**209 397**	**-**	**203 556**	**4 257**	**1 584**
	Wood	7 031	-	6 791	54	186
	Wood parquet	22 373	-	21 464	828	81
	Parquet /laminate/	51 295	-	48 217	2 827	251
	Tiles	1 766	-	1 657	40	69
	Linoleum	116 493	-	115 172	412	909
	None	1 172	-	1 161	-	11
	Other	9 267	-	9 094	96	77

TABLE 12.6. NUMBER OF GERS, BY MAIN MATERIALS OF FLOOR, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2019

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Main materials of floor			
		No floor	Wood	Concrete/Cement	Other
TOTAL	**225 884**	**121 499**	**86 056**	**13 830**	**4 499**
Arkhangai	12 846	5 772	6 840	143	91
Bayan-Ulgii	327	238	54	9	26
Bayankhongor	14 065	11 147	2 191	708	19
Bulgan	5 593	4 585	290	90	628
Gobi-Altai	8 260	5 224	2 587	383	66
Dornogobi	5 805	3 942	1 064	411	388
Dornod	5 044	3 201	1 656	140	47
Dundgobi	8 166	5 370	2 180	603	13
Zavkhan	8 520	6 063	1 951	219	287
Uvurkhangai	16 891	8 676	7 648	531	36
Umnugobi	10 354	5 813	3 543	903	95
Sukhbaatar	9 959	5 851	3 795	285	28
Selenge	4 216	3 092	554	176	394
Tuv	9 762	7 375	1 697	467	223
Uvs	12 124	6 278	4 798	169	879
Khovd	10 197	7 452	1 812	495	438
Khuvsgul	8 573	5 340	3 065	15	153
Khentii	9 992	4 896	4 728	320	48
Darkhan-Uul	1 954	1 116	575	248	15
Orkhon	3 827	2 183	900	604	140
Gobisumber	1 370	867	400	99	4
Ulaanbaatar	58 039	17 018	33 728	6 812	481

TABLE 12.7. THE NUMBER OF HOUSES*, BY USEFUL FLOOR SPACE, ROOMS, TYPE OF DWELLINGS, 2019

		Total	Type of dwellings		
			Detached house	Comfortable private house	Public accommodation
Useful floor space	**TOTAL**	**209 397**	**203 556**	**4 257**	**1 584**
	Up to 21	8 362	8 261	11	90
	21-30	24 197	24 042	89	66
	31-40	32 543	32 370	122	51
	41-50	41 426	41 051	348	27
	51-60	29 874	29 627	207	40
	61-70	22 795	22 280	452	63
	71-80	18 547	18 037	442	68
	81-90	6 441	6 192	215	34
	91-100	7 606	7 217	306	83
	101+	16 548	13 549	2 013	986
	Don't know	1 058	930	52	76
Rooms	**TOTAL**	**209 397**	**203 556**	**4 257**	**1 584**
	1 room	76 964	76 754	116	94
	2 rooms	79 061	78 206	786	69
	3 rooms	33 796	32 460	1 224	112
	4 rooms	11 921	10 720	915	286
	5 rooms	3 800	3 148	600	52
	6 rooms	1 733	1 300	342	91
	7 rooms	524	396	90	38
	8 rooms	543	282	81	180
	9 rooms and above	1 055	290	103	662

TABLE 12.8. THE NUMBER OF GERS, BY GER WALLS, MARKET PRICE, 2019

Market price of ger	Total	Number of ger walls				
		4	5	6	8	10
TOTAL	**225 884**	**44 293**	**148 960**	**26 972**	**5 509**	**150**
Up to 1 million	15 306	7 072	7 429	707	89	9
1.1-2 million	81 272	19 980	54 571	6 178	519	24
2.1-3 million	62 737	9 021	44 474	8 415	804	23
3.1-4 million	21 261	2 331	13 795	4 308	817	10
4.1-6 million	22 944	1 505	14 382	5 142	1 888	27
6.1-8 million	3 678	276	2 022	729	634	17
9.1 million and above	9 376	1 781	5 896	983	682	34
Don't know	9 310	2 327	6 391	510	76	6

TABLE 12.9.THE NUMBER OF HOUSES*, BY TYPE OF DWELLINGS, MARKET PRICE, 2019

Type of dwellings	Market price of houses									
	Total	Up to 1 million	2-3 million	4-10 million	11-20 million	21-30 million	31-40 million	41-50 million	51 million and above	Don't know
TOTAL	**209 397**	**341**	**1 826**	**26 933**	**52 852**	**42 198**	**20 009**	**13 349**	**25 556**	**26 333**
Detached house	203 556	333	1 783	26 824	52 727	41 919	19 566	12 903	22 128	25 373
Comfortable private house	4 257	4	31	32	53	162	368	391	2 710	506
Public **accommodation**	1 584	4	12	77	72	117	75	55	718	454

TABLE 12.10.THE NUMBER OF APARTMENTS, BY A YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION, MARTKET PRICE OF 1 SQUARE METER, 2019

Apartment market price	A year of construction									
	Бүгд	Before 1950	Year 1950-1959	Year 1960-1969	Year 1970-1979	Year 1980-1989	Year 1990-1999	Year 2000-2009	Year 2009-2019	Don't know
TOTAL	**7 444**	**22**	**251**	**470**	**734**	**993**	**441**	**1 330**	**3 160**	**43**
Up to 1 million	2 811	16	167	292	450	474	256	437	691	28
1.1-2 million	3 519	5	49	114	254	460	144	674	1 816	3
2.1-3 million	755	-	18	48	22	26	29	148	464	-
3.1-4 million	123	-	4	5	1	1	2	21	87	2
4.1-5 million	32	-	-	1	1	1	1	14	14	-
5.1 million and above	110	-	13	-	1	6	2	32	54	2
Don't know	94	1	-	10	5	25	7	4	34	8

TABLE 12.11.THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY TYPE OF DWELLINGS, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Ger	House	Other dwelling
TOTAL	**897 427**	**342 409**	**546 979**	**8 039**
Arkhangai	27 055	19 067	7 761	227
Bayan-Ulgii	24 327	740	23 258	329
Bayankhongor	25 570	20 016	5 375	179
Bulgan	18 481	9 279	8 770	432
Gobi-Altai	16 075	12 895	3 064	116
Dornogobi	20 115	8 273	11 583	259
Dornod	23 378	8 035	14 748	595
Dundgobi	14 212	11 091	3 026	95
Zavkhan	20 713	13 571	6 880	262
Uvurkhangai	33 062	22 816	9 998	248
Umnugobi	21 106	15 506	5 396	204
Sukhbaatar	17 725	11 395	6 275	55
Selenge	29 004	6 580	22 034	390
Tuv	27 043	16 114	10 618	311
Uvs	21 646	17 190	4 313	143
Khovd	22 513	15 636	6 279	598
Khuvsgul	37 914	17 962	19 334	618
Khentii	23 906	14 909	8 696	301
Darkhan-Uul	28 797	3 775	24 794	228
Orkhon	28 386	4 447	23 812	127
Gobisumber	4 979	1 863	3 021	95
Ulaanbaatar	411 420	91 249	317 944	2 227

TABLE 12.12. THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY TYPE OF HOUSES, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Apartment building	Comfortable private house	Detached house	Public accommodation
TOTAL	**546 979**	**264 316**	**6 440**	**267 923**	**8 300**
Arkhangai	7 761	884	34	6 755	88
Bayan-Ulgii	23 258	469	292	22 444	53
Bayankhongor	5 375	1 947	50	3 341	37
Bulgan	8 770	532	33	8 097	108
Gobi-Altai	3 064	1 257	79	1 561	167
Dornogobi	11 583	5 614	207	5 220	542
Dornod	14 748	5 163	106	8 689	790
Dundgobi	3 026	906	187	1 755	178
Zavkhan	6 880	786	102	5 887	105
Uvurkhangai	9 998	1 678	157	8 056	107
Umnugobi	5 396	1 890	267	2 967	272
Sukhbaatar	6 275	1 718	508	3 866	183
Selenge	22 034	4 456	523	16 779	276
Tuv	10 618	1 632	313	8 163	510
Uvs	4 313	1 347	85	2 842	39
Khovd	6 279	1 823	80	4 248	128
Khuvsgul	19 334	983	135	18 040	176
Khentii	8 696	2 731	81	5 558	326
Darkhan-Uul	24 794	15 005	408	9 051	330
Orkhon	23 812	12 070	426	11 135	181
Gobisumber	3 021	2 088	41	810	82
Ulaanbaatar	317 944	199 337	2 326	112 659	3 622

TABLE 12.13.THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVE IN GERS, BY HOUSING CONDITIONS, URBAN AND RURAL, 2020

		Total	Urban	Rural
DRINKING WATER SOURCE	**TOTAL**	**342 409**	**149 873**	**192 536**
	Protected deep well	187 025	124 822	62 203
	Drinking water distribution kiosk connected with central water supply system	15 224	14 130	1 094
	Drinking water distribution kiosk not connected with central water	9 677	9 037	640
	Protected dug well	3 201	417	2 784
	Protected springs	874	51	823
	Unprotected deep well	785	97	688
	Unprotected dug well	46 050	98	45 952
	Unprotected springs	9 167	358	8 809
	Tanker-truck	1 295	708	587
	Cart with small tank/drum	378	32	346
	Bottled water	61	38	23
	Rainwater	758		758
	Surface water	67 847	63	67 784
	Other	67	22	45
ELECTIRICITY SOURCE	**TOTAL**	**342 409**	**149 873**	**192 536**
	Central power system	196 667	144 150	52 517
	Diesel generating plants	212	34	178
	Renewable energy system	134 371	3 851	130 520
	Power generators	6 775	822	5 953
	No electricity	4 384	1 016	3 368
HEATING SOURCE	**TOTAL**	**342 409**	**149 873**	**192 536**
	Electric heater	1 407	1 150	257
	Fire stove	341 002	148 723	192 279
TOILET TYPE	**TOTAL**	342 409	149 873	192 536
	Improved pit latrine with slab	4 987	3 328	1 659
	Regular pit latrine with slab	264 909	145 031	119 878
	Bio-latrine	458	331	127
	Open pit	72 055	1 183	70 872
DISPOSE OF HOUSEHOLD SOLID WASTE	**TOTAL**	**342 409**	**149 873**	**192 536**
	Collected by authorized collectors	155 644	135 626	20 018
	Dispose in a local authorized dump area	52 561	7 893	44 668
	Burning	11 205	306	10 899
	Buried	1 320	79	1 241
	No special site	121 679	5 969	115 710
SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM TYPE	**TOTAL**	**342 409**	**149 873**	**192 536**
	Disposed into borehole	183 873	127 747	56 126
	None	158 536	22 126	136 410
OWNERSHIP TYPE	**TOTAL**	**342 409**	**149 873**	**192 536**
	Individuals	339 246	149 256	189 990
	Privately enterprise	2 883	466	2 417
	Government organization's	280	151	129
TENURE TYPE	**TOTAL**	342 409	149 873	192 536
	Owner occupied	324 955	137 571	187 384
	Rental	5 853	4 763	1 090
	Occupied free of rent	10 925	6 970	3 955
	Other	676	569	107

TABLE 12.14.THE NUMBER OF HOUSES, BY TYPE OF HOUSES, HOUSING CONDITIONS, 2020

		Total	Type of houses			
			Apartment building	Comfortable private house	Detached house	Public accommodation
WATER SUPPLY	**TOTAL**	**546 979**	**264 316**	**6 440**	**267 923**	**8 300**
	Centralized water supply with hot and cold water	247 258	238 704	3 770	3 015	1 769
	Individual water system with hot and cold water	3 929	1 205	599	1 989	136
	Carrying portable water from outside	270 417	9 657	4	255 606	5 150
	Centralized water supply with only cold water	21 263	14 229	1 771	4 160	1 103
	Individual water system with only cold water	4 112	521	296	3 153	142
DRINKING WATER INSIDE SOURCE	**TOTAL**	**262 758**	**252 954**	**3 616**	**5 239**	**949**
	Centralized water supply	261 238	252 933	3 282	4 145	878
	Individual water system	1 520	21	334	1 094	71
DRINKING WATER OUTSIDE SOURCE	**TOTAL**	**284 221**	**11 362**	**2 824**	**262 684**	**7 351**
	Protected deep well	163 413	48	2 109	155 592	5 664
	Drinking water distribution kiosk connected with central water supply system	38 709	-	512	37 199	998
	Drinking water distribution kiosk not connected with central water	26 393	-	78	25 969	346
	Protected dug well	17 959	-	97	17 762	100
	Protected springs	574	2	-	566	6
	Unprotected deep well	1 967	-	5	1 954	8
	Unprotected dug well	2 001	-	5	1 919	77
	Unprotected springs	631	-	-	628	3
	Tanker-truck	8 700	-	11	8 594	95
	Cart with small tank/ drum	851	-	-	844	7
	Bottled water	11 454	11 309	2	141	2
	Rainwater	24	-	-	24	-
	Surface water	11 097	-	4	11 070	23
	Other	448	3	1	422	22
ELECTRICITY SOURCE	**TOTAL**	**546 979**	**264 316**	**6 440**	**267 923**	**8 300**
	Central power system	528 806	264 296	6 438	249 979	8 093
	Diesel generating plants	238	15	-	212	11
	Renewable energy system	16 842	3	2	16 642	195
	Power generators	790	2	-	788	-
	No electricity	303	-	-	302	1

HEATING SOURCE	**TOTAL**	**546 979**	**264 316**	**6 440**	**267 923**	**8 300**
	Central heating system	271 592	255 575	5 295	7 167	3 555
	Furnace	38 758	8 456	727	28 673	902
	Electric heaters	10 809	244	404	9 865	296
	Fire stove	225 728	41	11	222 130	3 546
	Geothermal energy	41	-	2	38	1
	Combustible gas	51	-	1	50	-
TOILET TYPE	**TOTAL**	**546 979**	**264 316**	**6 440**	**267 923**	**8 300**
	Flushing toilet connected to central sewage	271 870	254 748	5 080	9 019	3 023
	Flushing toilet flow into septic tank	5 859	70	1 269	4 329	191
	Flushing toilet flow into pit latrine with slab	2 537	1	58	2 350	128
	Improved pit latrine with slab	3 439	1	9	3 277	152
	Regular pit latrine with slab	259 360	9 495	18	245 120	4 727
	Bio-latrine	591	1	6	547	37
	Open pit	3 323	-	-	3 281	42
DISPOSE OF HOUSEHOLD SOLID WASTE	**TOTAL**	**546 979**	**264 316**	**6 440**	**267 923**	**8 300**
	Collected by authorized collectors	466 545	255 107	5 703	199 628	6 107
	Dispose in a local authorized dump area	63 968	9 204	735	52 057	1 972
	Burning	2 581	3	2	2 569	7
	Buried	343	-	-	334	9
	No special site	13 542	2	-	13 335	205
SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM TYPE	**TOTAL**	**546 979**	**264 316**	**6 440**	**267 923**	**8 300**
	Central sewage disposal system	265 344	252 814	5 271	4 441	2 818
	Individual sewage disposal system	5 635	484	1 166	3 786	199
	Disposed into borehole	252 958	11 012	3	237 759	4 184
	None	23 042	6	-	21 937	1 099
OWNERSHIP TYPE	**TOTAL**	**546 979**	**264 316**	**6 440**	**267 923**	**8 300**
	Individuals	537 568	260 022	6 332	265 010	6 204
	Privately enterprise	3 855	1 418	63	1 726	648
	Government organization's	5 556	2 876	45	1 187	1 448
TENURE TYPE	**TOTAL**	**546 979**	**264 316**	**6 440**	**267 923**	**8 300**
	Owner occupied	491 128	237 258	5 861	243 842	4 167
	Rental	26 514	16 035	238	7 871	2 370
	Occupied free of rent	27 574	10 130	326	15 473	1 645
	Other	1 763	893	15	737	118