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GENDER EQUALITY

CENSUS MONOGRAPH 3

ULAANBAATAR
2021

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CHAPTER ONE
PREFACE

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CSE	Complete secondary or high school education
NCGE	National Committee on Gender Equality
MRTCUD	Ministry of Roads, Transport, Construction, and Urban Development
MPRP	Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party
TVET	Technical and vocational education and training
UN	The United Nations
PSE	Preschool education
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
NSO	National Statistics Office
UN Women	UN Women

COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF GENDER AND GENDER STATISTICS

The modern need for human development requires respect for individual rights, in particular, eliminating all forms of discrimination, including gender discrimination, also the establishment of gender equality between males and females.

Gender is the term used in the English language. As an internationally accepted term, gender is the social responsibility of women and men to a particular culture, civilization, territory, society, and time. Because the term sex is associated with human biological characteristics, those characteristics are innate and cannot be changed.

Gender equality means that males and females have an equal right to enjoy certain valuable products, opportunities, and resources in a society.

The documents such as the Law on Gender Equality adopted by the Parliament of Mongolia in 2011, the National Program on Gender Equality (2017-2021) approved by the Government Resolution No. 129 in 2017, the UN General Assembly's Renew the Earth Programme of 2015, Sustainable Development Program until 2030 and "Mongolia's Sustainable Development Concept-2030" stated target to ensure gender equality in development, create an enabling environment for equal access to the benefits of social wealth, and increase women's participation in decision-making, and it allows the necessity for all levels of government to implement the functions of ensuring equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women, eliminating all forms of discrimination, and ensuring gender equality.

The Law on Gender Equality of Mongolia specifies that gender is concepts, notions, and approaches, which are conventional and could be changed over time, concerning men and women's duties and responsibilities concerning political, legal, economic, social, cultural and marital relations and their status in society. It states that gender equality is that males and females are free from gender discrimination by equally taking part in political, legal, economic, social, cultural and marital relations and equally benefiting from economic, social and cultural development and making their equal contributions to the development of the country.

While sex is inherent and unchanging, gender is a concept that reflects the social and cultural differences between males and females, and socializing and changing through history. Gender is not just a concept that refers to male and female, it is a concept that expresses the social position of men and women and is directly related to their values such as human dignity, power, education, and freedom.

TABLE 1.1. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GENDER AND SEX

Gender	Sex
Socially constructed roles that a given society considers appropriate for men and women	Biological characteristics that define male and female
Changeable depending on time.	Fixed and not changeable as time passes.
Different cross culturally.	Not different cross culturally.
Influence on education, income level, age, social status, religion and other factors.	Not influenced by economic and social factors.
Variable between men and women depending on their age, social status, income level, culture and traditions, and other factors.	Same for male and female

For instance, women giving birth, men conceiving is a sex feature and pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding are inseparable from the female sex. Gender roles, on the other hand, mean that women and men have different roles depending on specific structure and culture. The fact that women can do men's work and men can take care of children is a feature of gender.

While sex roles do not change, gender roles change with social change. In addition, changes in gender roles at the micro level lead to changes at the macro level of society.

Family is the leading unit for one's life and a fully sustainable micro-community of society and biology. In this context, it has been formed in the historical process of human society and has been under its influence and had a profound effect on its progress. This is an environment where gender stereotypes appear strongly, which leads to various consequences.

Gender statistics relate to all fields of statistics and are used as tools to facilitate the change needed to address gender issues. The production of gender-sensitive statistics does not involve only the production of sex-disaggregated data. Gender statistics provides the opportunity to systematically study gender disparity and the factors that lie behind them. Sex-disaggregated data forms one important component of gender-sensitive statistics. Gender statistics are needed to provide an evidence base for research and policy development and to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of policy developments. They are the basis for analysis to assess differences in the situations of women and men and how their conditions are changing or not. In addition, gender statistics have an important role in improving the whole statistical system, pushing it to describe more accurately and fully the activities and characteristics of the whole population, which is made of females and males[1].

Looking into the history of gender statistics, the United Nations declared the year 1975 as "International Women's Year" and in that same year, organized that same year the First World Conference on Women in Mexico City, Mexico. This World Conference was the first international forum to recognize the importance of producing statistics on women. From

[1] *UNECE, "Developing Gender Statistics: A Practical Tool", 2010*

then on, national statistical institutions commenced gathering data on women. Subsequently, the United Nations held the Second World Conference on Women in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1980 and the Third World Conference on Women in Nairobi, Kenya in 1985. By the time of the Third World Conference in Nairobi, the international statistical system had initiated some work in this area, including training programmes to strengthen the cooperation between policy makers and data producers. After the conference in Nairobi, the general approach in development strategy moved from "women in development" to "gender and development". In statistics, the focus likewise moved from "statistics on women", to "statistics on women and men" and to the mainstreaming of gender issues into the overall statistical system. Internationally, efforts to develop guidelines and recommendations for the production of statistics that take into consideration women and men's different roles in society were initiated by all relevant agencies. By the time of the Fourth World Conference in Beijing in 1995, many national statistical offices had already prepared user-friendly publications on statistics concerning women and men and had shown considerable effort to improve data collection and adapt their concepts, definitions, and methods to align with international standards.

International and national work on gender statistics gained new momentum with the Beijing Conference, and over the last few decades, many countries' statistical offices have created gender statistics units and developed specific programmes for the mainstreaming of gender issues into the overall production of official data[2].

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM TO ENSURE EQUALITY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN

The Beijing Platform for Action adopted the Fourth World Conference on Women, convened in 1995, which states that the national machinery for the advancement of women should be a central policy coordinating unit within national Governments. Its main task is to support government-wide mainstreaming of a gender equality perspective in all policy areas. A national system for gender is not only leading force for change, implementing and supporting gender equality strategies through government ministries, agencies and promote them through a policy, but also would serve as "a driving force for changes".

Mongolia is a member of 29 conventions on human rights, such as the Convention of the 'Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women' and the 'Convention of the Rights of the Child'. It also welcomed the 1992 Geneva Declaration for Rural Women.

BEFORE 1921

Mongolian society before to the national revolution had largely been patriarchal with sharp gender divisions of responsibilities, which emphasized the subordinate status of women in several aspects of economic, social, and political life. As women were excluded from public life, decision-making had largely been the male domain. Lamaism played an important role in society as many males were assigned to monastic celibacy. This substantially contributed to the reduction of fertility and the resultant small population size.

[2] *UNECE: Brief history of Gender statistics*

Women's roles were relegated to the family and the kinship network, further reinforced by their motherhood function[3].

PERIOD AFTER NATIONAL REVOLUTION AND SOCIALIST ERA

The people's revolution in 1921 brought a significant transformation in the situation of Mongolian women. The first Constitution of Mongolia, adopted in 1924, affirmed the nation's commitment to gender equality in its declaration that "all citizens of Mongolia are entitled to equal rights, irrespective of their ethnic origin, religious belief and sex"[4]. In this context, ensuring women's rights and changes have been made, such as choosing their spouses.

A declaration addressed to the Mongolian people by the Mongolian People's Party specifying that the party would admit anyone loyal and wanted to make efforts for the Mongolian nation, regardless of social status and, sex paved the way for engagement of Mongolian women into political affairs.

A youth organization entitled the "League of Revolutionary Youth" was formed on 25th August 1921. Although Mongolian women living in that particular period did not attend meetings and demonstrations other than religious functions and few of them were literate, even, so socially active women who knew not only Mongolian, but also Tibetan, Manchu, Chinese, and Russian, receiving information in these languages and taking part in modern propaganda operations at that time. Recognizing the importance of involving women, comprising 49.1 percent of the Mongolian population, in social and political deeds, the Mongolian People's Party and members of the league commenced various initiatives and activities towards establishing an institution aimed at helping women. Particularly, the first session of the League of Revolutionary Youth, convened in 1924, discussed the issue of guaranteeing equal rights to women and the need to admit them to the party and the league, promoting their participation in revolutionary activities, and forming a women's institution.

At its meeting on 8 March, 1924, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) made a historic decision on the establishment of a Mongolian women's institution and instructed the Propaganda Division of MPRP's Central Committee to develop its rules and procedures. According to the decision, the Mongolian women's institution entitled the "Women's Development Section" was first established on the 13th day of the second month of the 14th year in the Mongolian calendar which corresponds to 19th March 1924. It would appear to be serving as a basis for founding a Mongolian Women's Committee responsible for women's' development and social participation and a mandate to implement public activities among mothers, girls and women, thereby ushering in the commencement of the national system to ensure gender equality between men and women within Mongolia.

In 1940, the Constitution underwent amendments further affirming the independence of the country and equal rights for women. 1940 was a historic year, when a one-year development plan for Mongolia was adopted and commenced to be implemented. In that time, the Mongolian Women's Institution organized activities aimed to raise women's

[3] *The United Nations Development Fund for Women, 2000*

[4] *Document, Mongolian Constitution, UB, 2004*

awareness of the amendments, to implement the one-year plan, and to support labour activeness amongst women.

According to Order No.159 of 1961 by the MPRP Political Bureau, the Women's Development Section within MPRP has been renamed as the Mongolian Women's Committee. In the light of the Order, it was instructed to implement cultural, educational and public activities among women through women's councils at aimags and cities in the country. From then on, the social status of women dramatically changed resulting in higher literacy rates among women and an increase in the number of those within various occupations and those with academic degrees. It opened up more opportunities to carry out cultural, educational and political programmes amongst women.

During 1960-1989 the government paid special attention to issues such as employment, education and literacy. As a result, gender disparity has substantially decreased.

1990 ONWARD

The current market economy introduced in 1990 provided a new legal framework for the improvement of the status of women. The 1992 Constitution guarantees the equal right of every Mongolian in political, economic, social, and cultural fields, and in family affairs. In addition, it stipulates that every citizen shall not be discriminated against and shall have the right to material and financial assistance in old age and disability, and to the protection of health and medical care, and to education.

From 1992 to1995 government institutions and ministries of the country were in charge of the improvement of the status of women and the implementation of the National Programme on the Improvement of the Status of Women.

In 2000 a National Council on Gender Equality was formed and was liable for the implementation of a National Programme for Gender Equality until 2005. In 2005, the National Council's mandate was expanded and renamed the National Committee for Gender Equality. From then on, it has been responsible for ensuring the equal participation of the Government and the general public in implementing policies on gender equality and coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the National Programme for Gender Equality.

The National Committee on Gender has been under the head of the Prime Minister since 2005 and has been tasked with ensuring gender equality at the national level.

The Prime Minister of Mongolia continues to chair the National Committee on Gender, as approved by the Government Resolution No. 98 of 2012, Annex 11, in following the Law on Gender Equality. In addition, in 2014, the Government of Mongolia issued Resolution No. 382, which decided to establish a Gender Secretariat under the responsibility of the Minister of Population Development and Social Welfare.

OBJECTIVES OF MONOGRAPH

Heads of States and Governments took part in the 2000 UN Summit, where they discussed several of issues facing the human race and adopted a document – the Millennium Declaration. It recognized that as a prerequisite for convenient, secure and good lives, any government needed to guarantee its citizens have ensured gender equality and equal

opportunities for men and women and respect of their rights in family affairs and social relations.

From 2000 to 2015, the Government of Mongolia has attached significant attention to forming a legislative environment to secure gender equality in political, economic, social, and cultural fields, and family affairs. In the meantime, having adopted national specific MDGs and an MDG-based National Development Strategy, the Parliament of Mongolia was ensuring the implementation of the documents. Although this goal has addressed gender issues, it lacked the focus on social and economic development.

As a result, the key to sustainable development basis is human development, especially creating gender balance.

Furthermore, the Sustainable Development Programme 2030 was first launched in 2012 at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals, which expired in 2015. In 2015, the 70th session of the UN General Assembly approved 17 SDG goals and 169 objectives, and on January 1, 2016, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were officially launched worldwide.

By the SDG's fifth objective, "Ensuring Gender Rights and Equality," identified 14 indicators with a total of nine objectives and provided an opportunity to assess countries.

Thus, Mongolia is making efforts to ensure SDGs, evaluate their implementation, and focus on generating national information. We are also working to approve and implement the "Sustainable Development Concept of Mongolia 2030".

However, it should not be neglected that in our country there is an unequal approach to employment and education services for men and women. It is necessary to pay attention to the fact that due to this situation, family life, socio-economic and political relations are negatively affected and some rights are violated. Therefore, there is a necessity to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the "National Program on Gender Equality", update and enrich the necessary information, and conduct a detailed gender survey based on it.

The main objective of the study is to identify gender differences in the age and sex structure of the population, family, education, and employment based on the results of the 2020 Population and Housing Census, and to make certain conclusions and policy proposals based on them.

CHAPTER TWO

SUMMARY

SUMMARY

Looking at the age and sex structure of the population, the number of middle-aged people has increased and the working age population has enlarged. The sex ratio or the number of men per 100 women decreased by 1.5 percentage points from the previous census, and it is due to an increase in male mortality. The sex ratio at death increased by 15.6 percentage points between the 2000 and 2010 censuses and it reached 160.9 in 2020 from 2010, which is an increase of 17.4 percentage points. It also indicates a high mortality rate among men.

Nationwide, the number of women is 57.7 thousand more than men, which is 2.1 times increase from the previous census. In 2000, women dominated over the age of 25, but in the 2010 and 2020 censuses, it dropped by 10 years to 35. However, in the population of Ulaanbaatar, on the other hand, is dominated by women were dominated at age 15 and above in 2010 and women aged 20 and above in 2020.

The sex ratio of the urban population decreased by 0.1 percentage points from the 2010 level to 94.3 in the 2020 census, while it decreased by 3.9 percentage points to 104.1 in the rural areas. By age group, the number of men aged 0-19 and women aged 50-69 increased in urban areas, while the number of men aged 25-29 and women aged 60-74 increased in rural areas.

If we look at the sex ratio of the population by aimags and the capital, according to the 2000 census, men dominated in 12 aimags, in 2010 in 15 aimags, and in 2020 it decreased to 12. One of the features of the 2010 population and housing census in that due to the intensification of the mining sector, there were 134 men per 100 women Umnugovi aimag, while by the 2020 census in this figure had dropped to 103 men per 100 women.

In Mongolia, the number of male-headed households reached 641.5 thousand, an increased by 14.5 percent compared to the previous census, and female-headed households increased by 66.7 percent to 256.0 thousand. Single women increased by 1.8 times was a vital factor in the increase in female-headed households. It is associated with divorce, and the divorce rate among couples aged 55-64 has increased almost 2.5 times in the last 11 years,.

The gap in education between men and women is also evident at the household level. In other words, the results of the two censuses show that the level of education of husbands was lower than wives, and such the gap was rose in 2020. Further,research is needed to determine whether differences in the educational levels of spouses have contributed to the increase in divorce.

The employment rate of both husband and wife reached 85.4 percent in male-headed households, an increase of 16.6 percentage points from the 2010 level, and 69.9 percent in female-headed households, and increase of 0.9 percentage points. However, the unemployment rate for both husbands and wives has declined since the previous census, particularly in male-headed households. It indicates that the economic activity of housewives decreased compared to the previous census.

At the national level, 18.3 percent or 28.1 thousand female-headed households do not have their own housing, which is 6.4 percentage points higher than male-headed households.

By location, urban household owning their house are fewer than in the countryside, with one in 10 female-headed households living renting an apartment in urban areas.

At national level, the number of single parents reached 105.6 thousand, and increased by 25.8 (22.5 thousand) percent compared to the 2010 census, out of them the number of single mothers increased by 31.5 percent, while the number of single fathers decreased by 1.0 (5.9 thousand) percent. 13.8 percent of single parents are men and 86.2 percent are women. In total, the number of single parents increased by 28.5 percent in urban areas and by 18.9 percent in rural areas.

According to the 2000 Population and Housing Census, there were an average of 2.3 children per single mother and 2.1 children per father and it was 1.8 and 1.7 in 2010, and while it dropped to 0.2 and 1.5 in 2020, respectively. However, mothers are caring for and feeding more children.

Although the proportion of educated single parents has increased between censuses, the decline in the sex ratio at the level of education indicates that the education of single fathers is lower than mothers. This gap has widened, particularily in higher education.

The employment of a single father is lower than that of a single mother, and in terms of location, there is a high number of unemployed fathers in urban areas. The low participation of single fathers in economic activities is due to their age structure and education level.

Although various improvements have been made, including the level of education and literacy of the Mongolian population, especially the urban population, which has become almost literate, the education acquirement of men is still lower than that of women, and their education level is falling. This has an impact on all aspects of family and social life.

Since Mongolia transitioned to democracy and a market economy in the early 1990s, school dropout rates have risen sharply and students dropping out school shared almost 10 percent of total students in each school year. Today, such rate has decreased, but the boys' school drop-out is still evident. The school drop-out of boys might link to the internal activities of the education sector such as poor school learning environment and quality of education, especially in the rural areas, such as lack of teacher interaction and class leisure-time activities taken place outside.

This unique phenomenon, dominated by women in the education sector, is influenced by the traditional attitudes of Mongolian families towards their sons and daughters. In particular, parents tend to send their daughters to a school than boys; boys who drop out of school are more likely to enter the labor market early in life, contributing to household income, raising livestock, and growing vegetables.

Rather than treating the increasing gender bias as a negative social phenomenon with increasing levels of education, Social impact and its causes need to be studied and identified.

Migration is a vital factor in changes in the size and composition of administrative and territorial populations. Over the last 30 years, internal and external migration has intensified; it made significant changes in the population number and structure of in aimags, the capital, and the region and a powerful impact on social and economic development. Since Mongolia transitioned to a market economy, there has been an increase in migration from rural to urban areas, mainly for vocational and educational purposes.

Between the previous two censuses, there was a tendency for men to migrate more, while the last census showed an increase in women's migration. In particular, the migration of women aged 30-34 has increased significantly.

The sex ratio in the age group of migrants varies from time to time. In the last year, the migration rate is higher for women aged 15-39 and men aged 40-49.

In our country, women have been migrated to urban areas and men into rural because of urban concentrations and mining intensification in rural areas.

In the last year, women aged 15-24 have become more involved in migration. It means that young women are migrating from the countryside to the cities. But in rural areas, men of all ages are more likely to migrate than women. Internal migration is usually voluntary, and its main reason addresses improving living conditions such as education and employment.

The development of the service sector in urban areas impact the migration of young women to the city increasing jobs, while blooming of mining and agriculture, and push the migration of men to the countryside associating the rapid urbanization in our country,

Unmarried women are more likely to migrate, while married women are more likely to stay in their home place. However, married men were more likely to be involved in the migration than unmarried men. Widows and divorced women are also more likely to migrate. Compared to 2010, the number of women migrating has increased.

Employment is a lead driver of migration. Women who have recently migrated are more tend to be economically inactive. Women are shifting from jobs in agriculture to trade and services and other specialized occupations in through migration.

The reasons for the unemployment of the economically inactive population vary by sex. In particular, men are more likely a to respond a reluctant to work, unable to find suitable employment, or unable to work than women, while women listed answers that unable to participate in the labor market due to domestic work, retirement, and schooling.

The type, condition, and ownership of the household housing differ depending on the sex of the head of the household. There is a predominance of women-headed and recently relocated households living in renting a house. It suggests that unequal distribution of property increases as men and women change their place of residence due to migration.

CHAPTER THREE

CHANGES IN THE AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION

CHANGES IN THE AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION

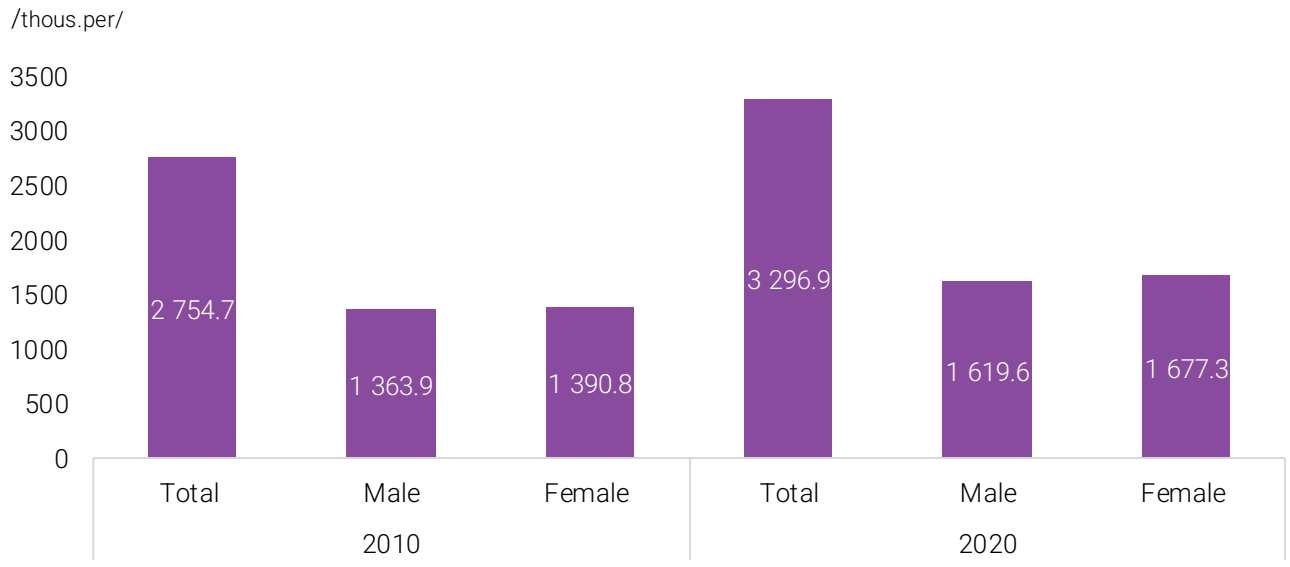
Since the beginning of the population and housing census Mongolia had counted citizens living abroad for 6 months or more online in 2010 and 2020, besides counting citizens residing in the country's territory. Counting citizens living abroad allows for estimating and analyzing additional indicators and other information for them. Therefore these censuses differ from previous censuses.

Age and sex are defined in the traditional concept of gender, which falls into two main categories: full age, male and female, compared to the date of birth and the census date.

The study of the age structure of the population by sex is crucial due to the fact that it provides an opportunity to look at the historical demographic path of a country, to evaluate current processes, and to determine future trends. It not only indicates the biological differences between the sexes, but also allows us to assess the social relation differences between men and women in general. Particularly, the classification by sex the age structure of the population trend to increasing the proportion of the working-age population provides information to resolve any issues regarding the creating and increasing social security services this age group population reaches retirement age.

According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, the number of Mongolian citizens reached 3 296.9 thousand, an increase of 542.2 thousand people or 19.7 percent in 10 years between 2010-2020, while men increased by 18.7 percent and women by 20.6 percent. 49.1 percent of Mongolia's population are men and 50.9 percent are women.

FIGURE 3.1.NUMBER OF POPULATION, BY SEX, 2010, 2020



In terms of gender difference of the population growth rates, between the 1944-1956, 1956-1963 and 1969-1979 censuses showed that the male growth rate was higher than the female growth rate, while the female growth rate was higher in other years. It depends not only on the sex ratio at birth (men per 100 women at birth) but also on male and female mortality and its causes, as evidenced by the predominance of female growth over the last 4 censuses as their life expectancy is higher than that of men (Table 3.1).

TABLE 3.1. NUMBER OF POPULATION, BIRTH AND DEATH, BY SEX, CENSUS YEARS

Year		Population/thousand persons/			Sex ratio[4]	Number of children born			Sex ratio at birth	Number of persons died			Sex ratio at death
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
2020	**Total[1]**	**3 296.9**	**1 619.6**	**1 677.3**	**96.6**								
	Domestic[2]	**3 141.6**	**1 529.9**	**1 611.7**	**94.9**	**79 580**	**40 755**	**38 825**	**105.0**	**18 403**	**11 349**	**7 054**	**160.9**
	Abroad[3]	**122.3**	**56.7**	**65.6**	**86.4**								
2010	**Total[1]**	**2 754.8**	**1 364.0**	**1 390.8**	**98.1**								
	Domestic[2]	**2 647.6**	**1 314.0**	**1 333.6**	**98.5**	**63 270**	**32 299**	**30 971**	**104.3**	**18 293**	**10 781**	**7 512**	**143.5**
	Abroad[3]	**107.2**	**50.0**	**57.2**	**87.4**								
	2000	2373.5	1 178.0	1 195.5	98.5	48 721	24 832	23 889	103.9	15 472	8 683	6 789	127.9
	1989	2 044.0	1 020.7	1 023.3	99.7	73 593	37 591	36 002	104.4	17 000	9 421	7 579	124.3
	1979	1 594.4	798.3	796.1	100.4	60 233	30 826	29 407	104.8	15 375	8 333	7 042	118.3
	1969	1 188.3	592.3	596.0	99.5	46 849	23 753	23 096	102.8	13 905	7 342	6 563	111.9
	1963	1 017.1	508.0	509.1	99.8	40 250	19 813	20 437	96.9	12 168	6 218	5 950	104.5
	1956	845.5	420.3	425.2	98.8	26 825	13 807	13 018	106.1	10 573	5 224	5 349	97.7
	1944	759.1	371.3	387.8	95.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1935	738.2	370.8	367.4	100.9	13 700	7 037	6 663	105.6	12 083	6 006	6 077	98.8
	1918	647.5	330.2	317.3	104.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: *NSO, "Integrated results of the 2020 Population and Housing Census", 2020*

NSO, "Statistical Yearbook of Mongolia 2019", 2020

[1] Total population of Mongolia

[2] Number of dejure population in the territory of Mongolia

[3] Number of Mongolian citizens residing abroad for 6 months or more

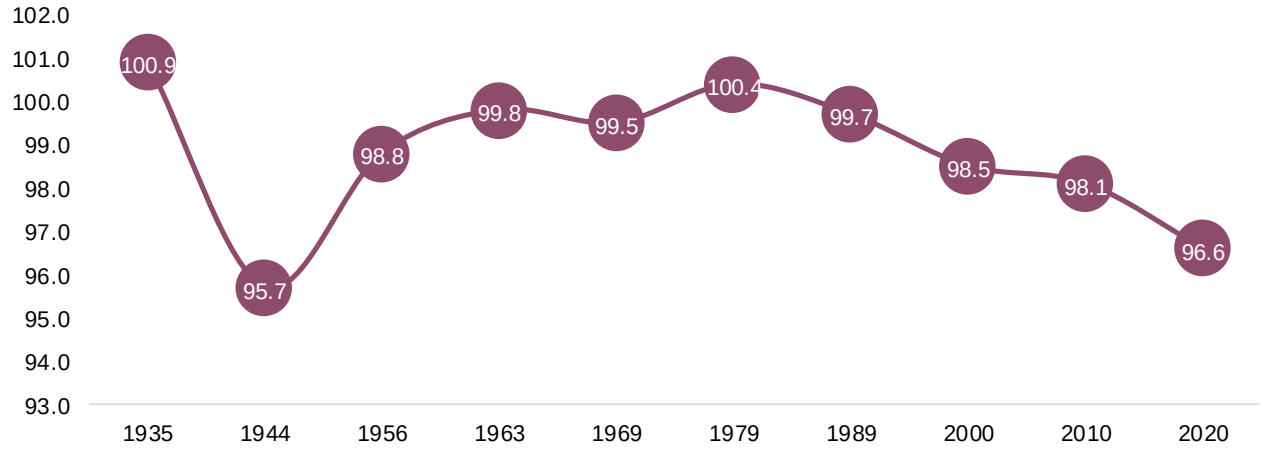
[4] Male population per 100 women

However, the sex ratio of Mongolian citizens living abroad for 6 months or more is 86.4, indicating that more women live and work abroad. When it comes to classifying people abroad by purpose, women predominate in terms of education, self-employment and other purposes, while men are more likely to go to work under a contract.

The sex ratio or the number of men per 100 women was 96.6 in the 2020 census, a decrease of 1.5 points from the previous census (Figure 3.2). In other words, there are 97 men for every 100 women in Mongolia.

According to the 1935 census, the sex ratio was 100.9, then it declined sharply in 1944 and increased from 1956 to 100.4 in the 1979 census. However, since then, the census has shown a steady decline to 96.6 in 2020.

FIGURE 3.2. SEX RATIO, BY CENSUS YEARS



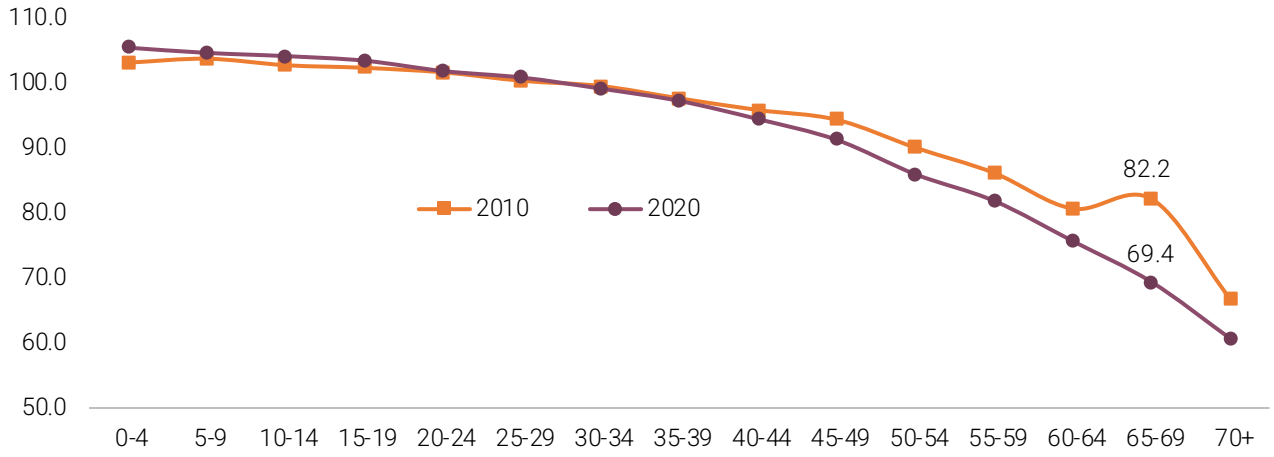
As international average sex ratio at birth is , 104-106 boys are born per 100 girls, and as the age increases, women dominate, and the sex ratio decreases (Table 3.1).

In other words, the sex ratio at the time of birth of the Mongolian population fluctuated between 102.8-106.1 (excluding 1963) during the census. However, this figure is different in countries where sex-based abortions are common, such as China and India.

In the census years, the sex ratio at the death has been steadily increasing, reaching 160.9 or 161 men per 100 women by 2020. Before the 1956 census, this ratio was dominated by women, probably due to the high incidence of infectious diseases, obstetrics, pregnancy, and childbirth due to the lack of a health care system development at the time. However, since 1963, male mortality increased, and the sex ratio at the death in 2020 increased by 17.4 percentage points from the 2010 census. In particular, the growth rate between the 2000-2010 census increased 4.3 times from 1989-2000, which is noteworthy. These results show that in recent years, men have become more likely to lose their ability to work, suffer injuries, and die due to harmful health habits, such as smoking and alcoholism.

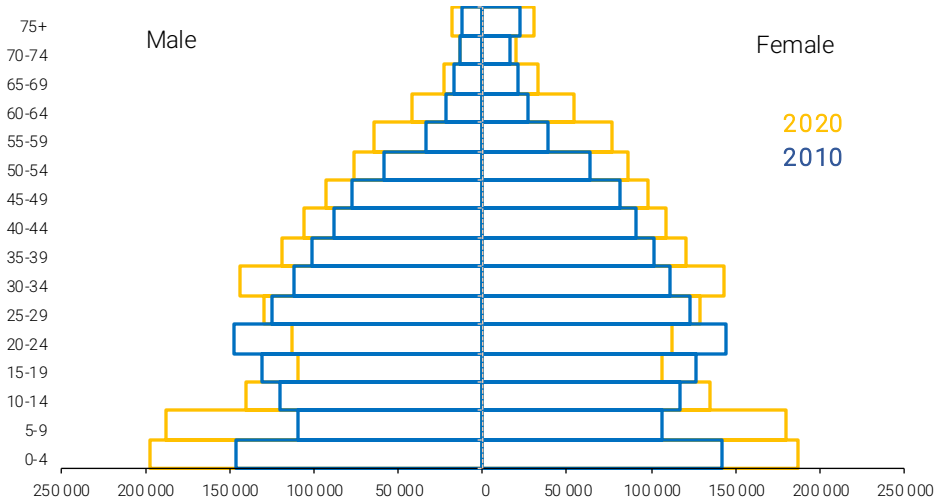
The sex ratio of the Mongolian population has decreased from the previous census, and by age group, the sex ratio of the population under the age of 29 has increased but has decreased above 30. Specifically, the highest decline was in the 65-69 age group, at 12.8 percentage points (Figure 3.3). The NSO, in collaboration with the NCGE, plans to conduct a detailed study of the causes of declining men's health and increasing mortality in recent years. In addition, a nationwide survey of men's attitudes found that the gap in life expectancy between men and women was widening. In particular, the difference in life expectancy between male and female births increased from 5.7 years in 2000 and 7.3 years in 2010 to 10 years in 2020, and it has become one of the top priorities to study.

FIGURE 3.3. SEX RATIO BY AGE GROUP, 2010, 2020



The population pyramid is the clearest vision of the age, sex structure, and future trends of a country's population. With the increase in births over the last 9 years the base of the pyramid has become more dilated (the population aged between 0-9 has increased) (Figure 3.4). In addition to the working-age population predominating in the general age structure of the population, the average age that divides the population by age in half rea ched 27.9 in 2020, an increase of 2.2 percentage points from the 2010 level.

FIGURE 3.4. POPULATION PYRAMID, 2010, 2020



The age difference between males and females gradually increased from census to census and increased sharply from 1.1 in 2010 to 2.1 in 2020 (Table 3.2).

The share of age groups in the population, such as children aged 0-14, decreased by 7.8 percentage points in 2010, but increased by 3.5 percentage points in 2020, indicating an increase in births. It also shows that the share of the working-age population decreased by 3.7 percentage points. The proportion of the elderly increased by 0.3 percentage points between the last two censuses. This shows that the demographic burden (number of children

and elderly people per 100 working age population) increased by 10.4 percent compared to the previous census. This figure is approximate by sex.

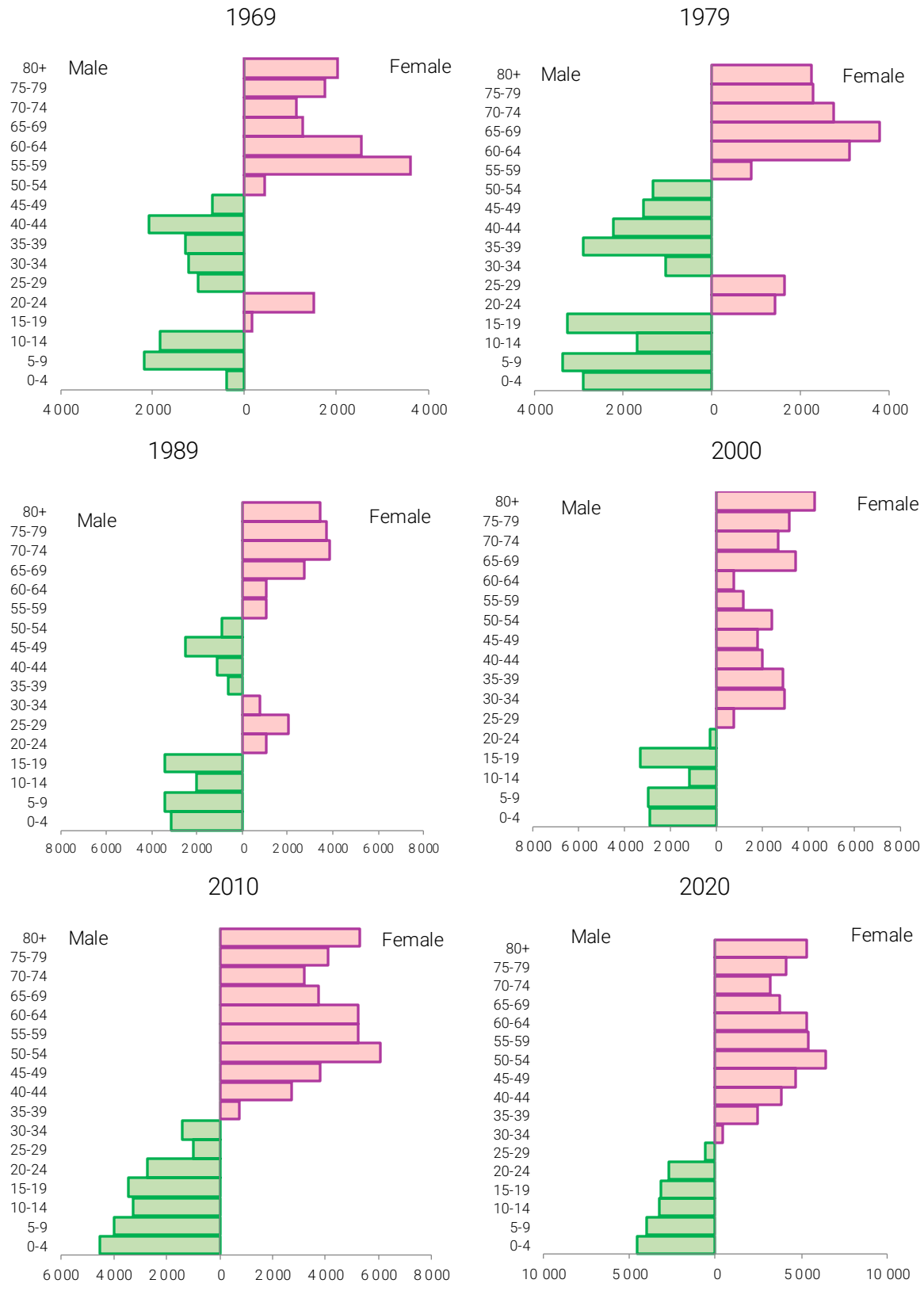
TABLE 3.2. BASIC INDICATORS OF AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION, 2010, 2020

Indicators	2010			2020			Changes		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Share of age groups in the population									
0-14	28.0	28.7	27.4	31.5	32.8	30.2	3.5	4.1	2.8
15-64	68.1	68.1	68.2	64.4	63.9	64.9	-3.7	-4.2	-3.3
65+	3.8	3.3	4.4	4.1	3.3	4.9	0.3	0.0	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Dependency ratio									
0-14	41.1	42.1	40.1	50.4	52.6	48.3	9.3	10.5	8.2
65+	5.6	4.8	6.5	6.7	5.3	8.0	1.1	0.5	1.5
Total	46.7	46.9	46.6	57.1	58.0	56.3	10.4	11.1	9.7
Median age	25.7	25.1	26.2	27.9	26.8	28.9	2.2	1.7	2.7
Ageing index									
60+	20.4	17.2	23.7	22.4	17.8	27.1	2.0	0.6	3.4
65+	13.7	11.3	16.2	13.1	10.0	16.3	-0.6	-1.3	0.1

The estimation of the aging index or the ratio of the elderly to 100 children by the minimum age range for the elderly between the 60 and 65 age groups shows that the aging index for those aged 60 and above increased by 2 percentage points, while the aging index for those aged 65 and above decreased by 0.6 percentage points. In terms of sex, the largest difference was the increase in the percentage of women over the age of 60 by 3.4 percentage points.

The next description of the age structure of the population by sex is the "Gender Spiral," which is expressed as the difference between the number of men and women in the age group. According to the 2000 census, the number of women was 17.5 thousand more than men. According to the 2010 census, it was 19.6 thousand more, and according to the 2020 census, it increased 2.2 times to 43.2 thousand. In 2000, women were predominant in the age group of 25 and over, but in 2010 and 2020, it declined by 10 years to 35.

FIGURE 3.5. DIFFERENCES IN THE NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE, BY AGE GROUP, CENSUS YEARS

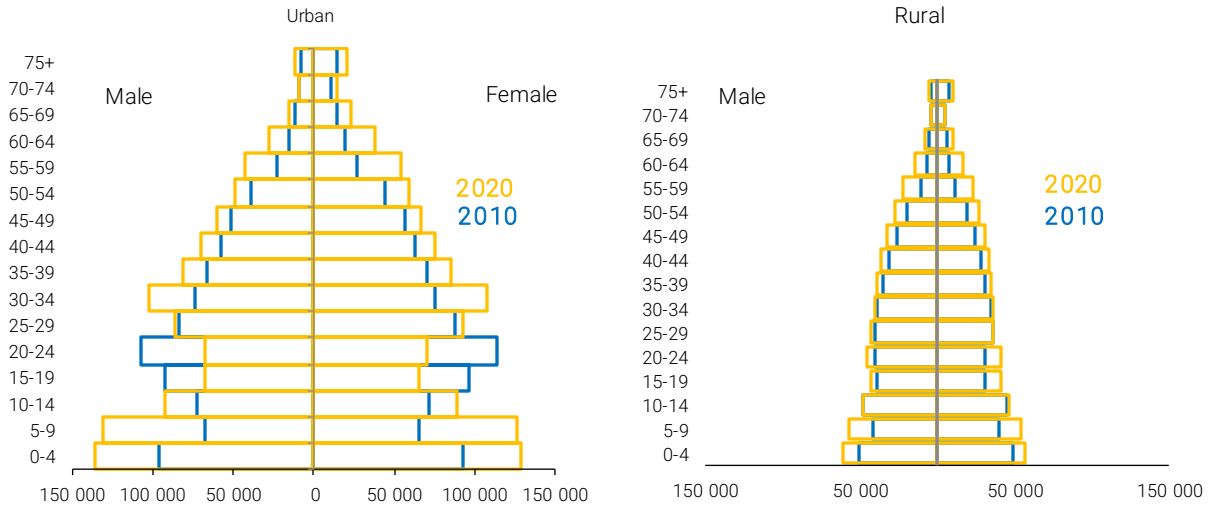


In the previous figure, the results of the last 6 censuses show the age structure of the population by sex and remarkable results can be seen in the figure. In general, men predominate at a young age throughout life, however due to the fact that their probability of death increases with age, there is a tendency for women to be more in number in later ages in our country as well. The figure shows that between 1969 and 1989, men dominated between the ages of 25 and 50, while since 2000, women have dominated this age group. However, in 2010 the reason for the decline in the age of female dominance was attributed to their outbound migration and in 2020, again the age of female dominance increased to more than 35 years. In addition, the 2020 gender spiral shows that there is little difference between men and women between the ages of 30 and 34, although these people were 20-24 years old in the previous census, which in 2010 there were more men than women. It shows that the mortality of men in younger ages is high and there is necessity to pay special attention to men's health.

CHANGES IN THE AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS

The concept of urban and rural areas used in the last three population and housing censuses in Mongolia has not changed, but the scope of the village, which is part of the urban area, has changed since 2000. In the 2000 census, Mongolia had 29 villages according to the then Ministry of Infrastructure, and since 2010, the number of villages has changed to 17 according to the Ministry of Transport, Construction and Urban Development. Therefore, it is important to note that this difference in perception has to some extent contributed to the differences in the composition of the urban and rural areas population.

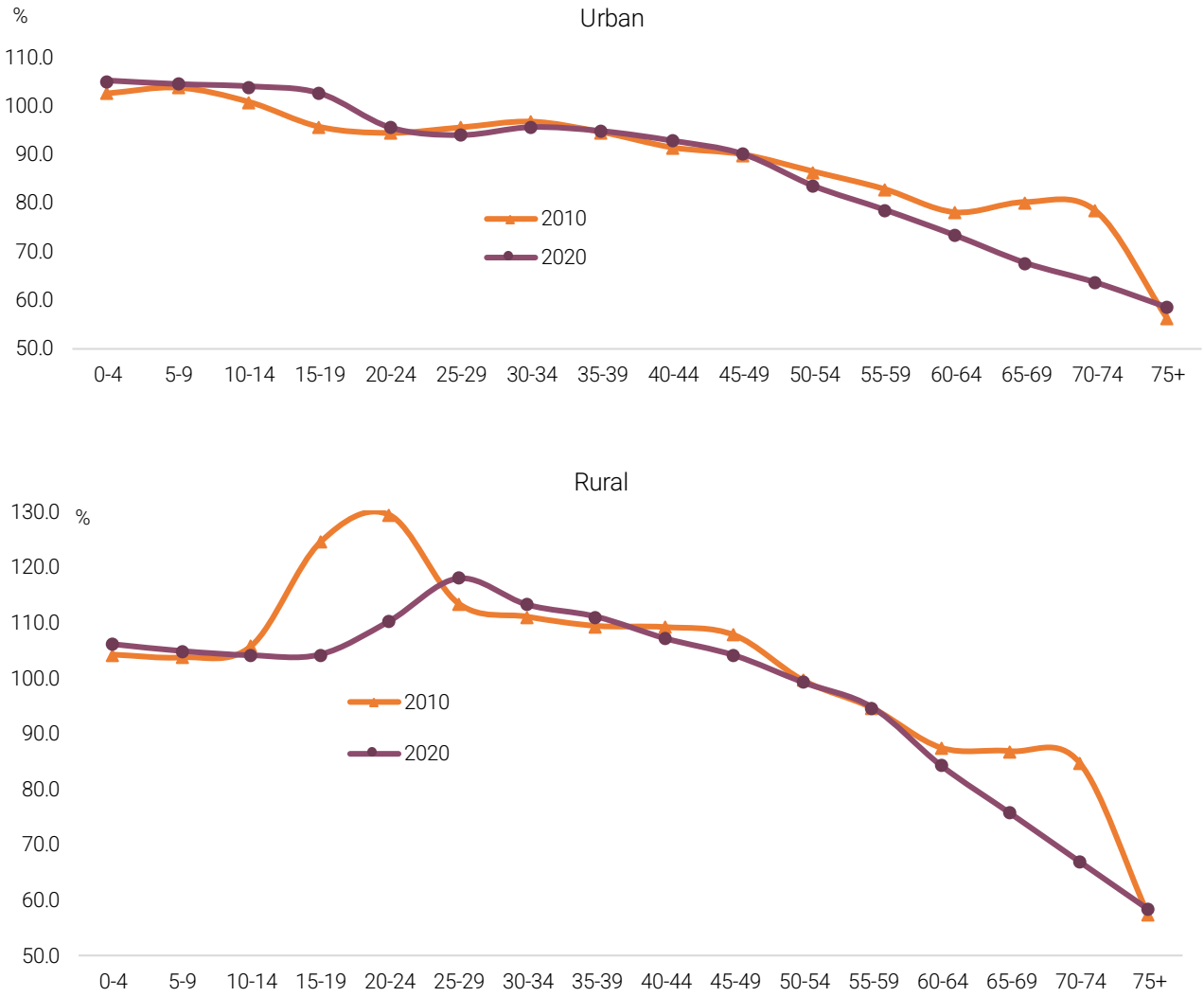
FIGURE 3.6. POPULATION PYRAMID OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 2010, 2020



The pyramid shows that the urban and rural areas population has increased, but the urban population growth is slightly higher. For each pyramid, the expansion of the base of the pyramid indicates a significant increase in births over the last 9 years. For instance, between 2010 and 2020, the birth rate in urban areas was higher than in rural areas. It can also be seen from the width of these two pyramids (since the values of the horizontal axes are the same) that the urban areas population is relatively larger than the rural areas population. In addition, by 2020, the urban areas population is dominated by women, starting in the 25-29 age group,

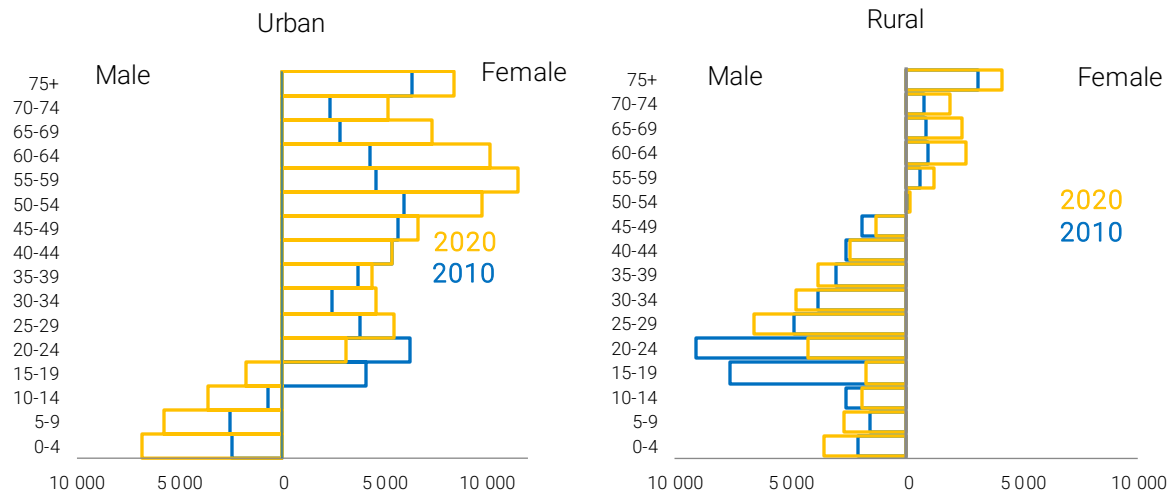
especially in the 55-64 age group, where urban women outnumber men by more than 10 thousand. In rural areas, however, women predominate in the 50-54 age group which is due to the fact that after graduating from school or reaching the age of 20, rural areas women migrate to urban areas by the reasons of study or employment and are included in the census at their place of residence.

FIGURE 3.7. SEX RATIO OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 2010, 2020



The sex ratio of the urban population decreased by 0.1 percentage points from the 2010 level to 94.3 in 2020, while that of the rural population decreased by 3.9 percentage points to 104.1. As can be seen from the figure above, in 2020, compared to 2010, the sex ratio between the ages of 65 and 74 did not differ between urban and rural areas and the gap increased significantly. This indicates that the gap in life expectancy between men and women is widening. In addition, the sex ratio of the rural population aged 15-24 has declined significantly since 2010, proving once again that there has been a large influx of women migrating to urban areas over the past decade. On the contrary, the city is dominated by women of this age.

FIGURE 3.8. DIFFERENCES IN THE NUMBER OF URBAN AND RURAL MALE AND FEMALE, BY AGE GROUP, 2010, 2020

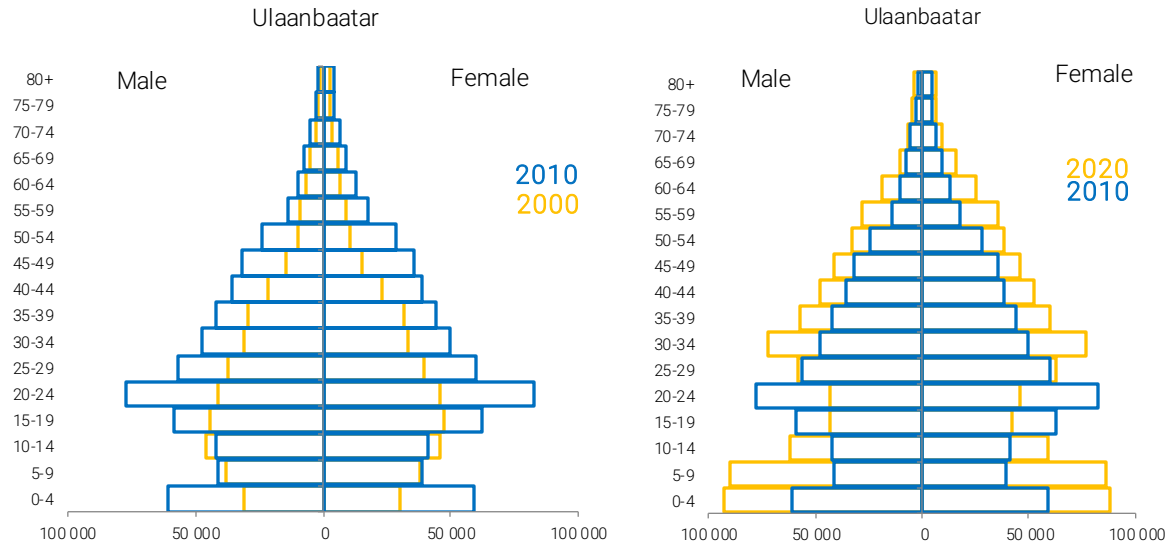


According to the 2010 population and housing census, urban areas women were 52.2 thousand more than men, while according to the 2020 census, the gap increased by 11.6 thousand to 63.8 thousand. Rural areas men, on the other hand, were 32.6 thousand more than women and by 2020, the number has dropped to 20.6 thousand. As can be seen from the figure above, in 2010 and 2020, men dominated in rural areas under the age of 49, while in urban areas, men dominated only under the age of 20. In terms of age group, the urban population has changed dramatically compared to 2010 for the 15-19 age group. For instance, in 2010 the city was dominated by women of this age group and in 2020, men started to dominate. Although the migration of women of working age to urban areas has increased, a closer look at the age group shows a sharp change in the age group of 15-19 years. In urban areas, the number of men aged 0-19 and women aged 50 and above, increased sharply, while in rural areas only the number of men aged 0-9 and 25-39 increased slightly, and the number of women aged 55 and over increased. However, in rural areas, men aged 10-14 declined slightly and men aged 15-24 declined sharply.

CHANGES IN THE AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF THE AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY POPULATION

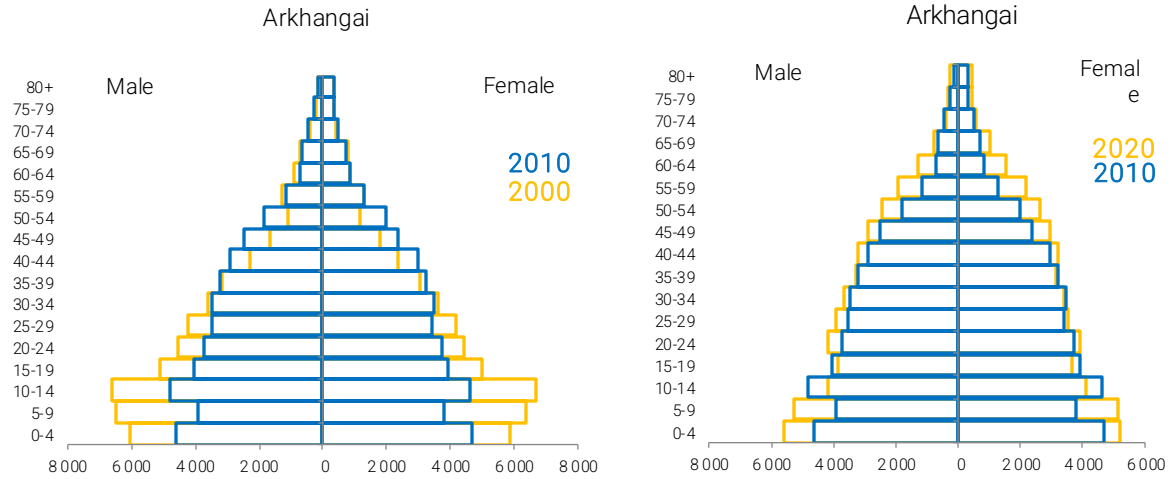
The population of aimags and the capital has changed significantly between censuses. For example, between 2000 and 2010, the population of the capital city and 5 aimags increased, while other aimags decreased. However, compared to the previous census results in 2020, the population of all aimags increased by 7.8-35.4 percent. In addition, Govi-Altai aimag increased by 7.8 percent, which is the lowest, and the population of Govisumber aimag increased by 35.4 percent, which is the highest. In the last decade, the birth rate increased in all aimags and the capital. Therefore, the population has grown an average of 0.9-3.9 percent per year. However, in 2000-2010, the average annual population growth in Ulaanbaatar and Umnugovi Aimag was higher than the national average due to increased migration to the capital city and urban areas. It is noteworthy that the age and sex structure has changed significantly since the 2000 and 2010 censuses.

FIGURE 3.9. POPULATION PYRAMID OF ULAANBAATAR CITY'S POPULATION, 2000, 2010, 2020



The above stupa shows that the population growth in Ulaanbaatar influenced by migration and normal growth, which explained by the sharp expansion of the base of the pyramid and the 20-24 and 30-34 age groups. In addition, the birth rate has increased significantly over the last 9 years.

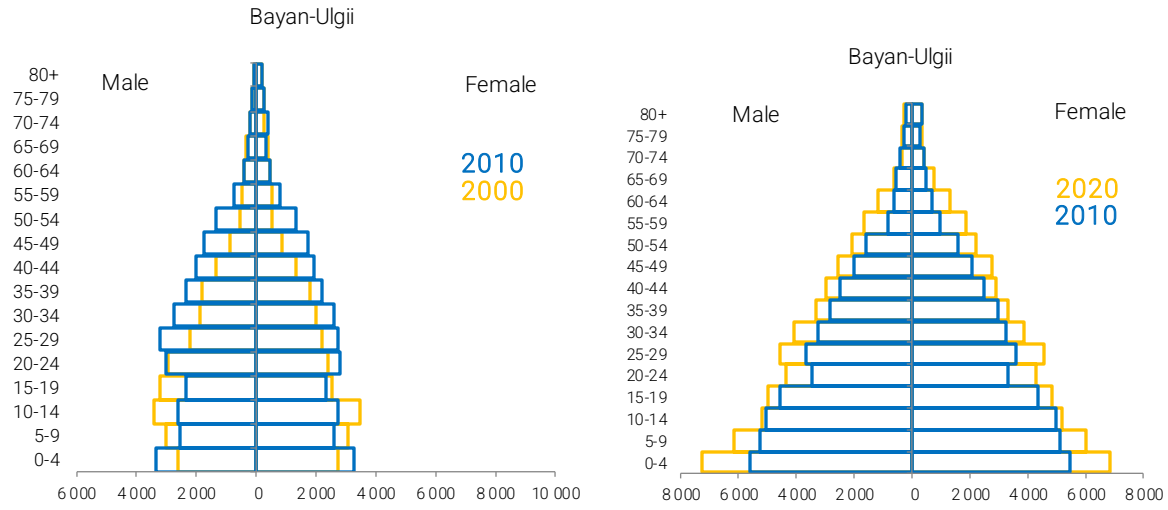
FIGURE 3.10. POPULATION PYRAMID OF ARKHANGAI AIMAG'S POPULATION, 2000, 2010, 2020



However, the pyramid in Arkhangai aimag shows that the population's age structure has been increasing, but the number of births has also increased in the last 10 years. The population pyramids of Bayankhongor, Bulgan, Govi-Altai, Dundgovi, Zavkhan, Uvurkhangai, Khuvsgul and Khentii aimags have the same structure as the pyramids of Arkhangai aimag.

In Bayan-Ulgii aimag, the age and sex of the population pyramid has a youthful structure (since 2010, the pyramid uniformly narrowed from the base of the pyramid) or the most correct structure, and the stupas of Uvs and Khovd aimags have the same structure. It indicates that the birth rate has not fluctuated as much as in other aimags over the past 20 years.

FIGURE 3.11. POPULATION PYRAMID OF BAYAN-ULGII AIMAG'S POPULATION, 2000, 2010, 2020



However, the structure of the pyramids of Umnugovi and Dornogovi aimags show that the migration of men aged 20-54 influenced them. In particular, the birth rate for women in Umnugovi Aimag was almost the same in 2000 and 2010 (the number of people aged 0-4 in the first pyramid remained almost unchanged in 2000 and 2010), but increased significantly in 2020, indicating that population growth in the aimag influenced by births and deaths.

FIGURE 3.12. POPULATION PYRAMID OF UMNUGOVI AIMAG'S POPULATION, 2000, 2010, 2020

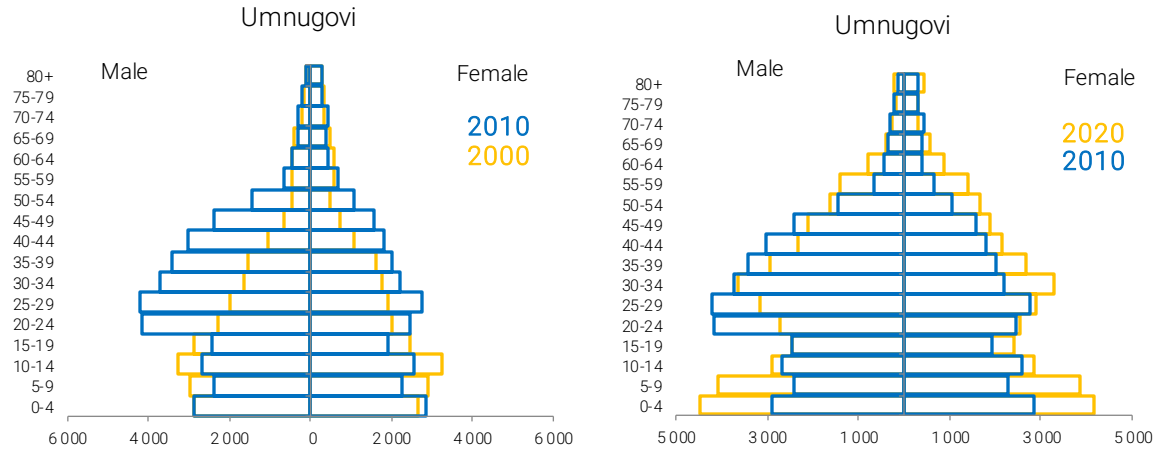
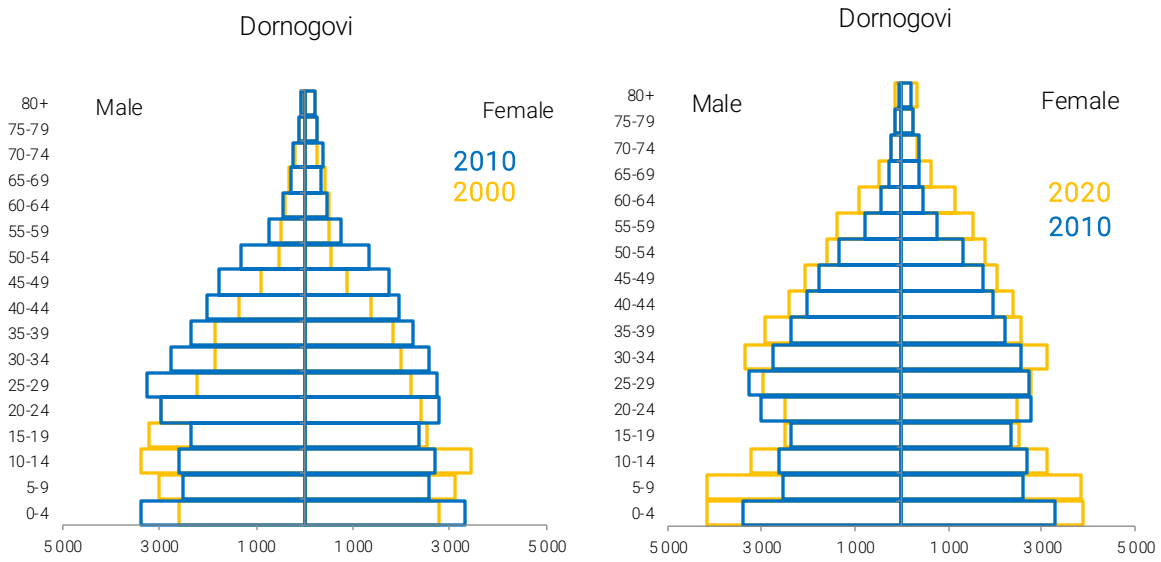


FIGURE 3.13. POPULATION PYRAMID OF DORNOGOVI AIMAG'S POPULATION, 2000, 2010, 2020



Men predominated the sex ratio in 12 aimags in 2000 and 15 aimags in 2010, but the predominance decreased to 12 aimags in 2020. (Table 3.3).

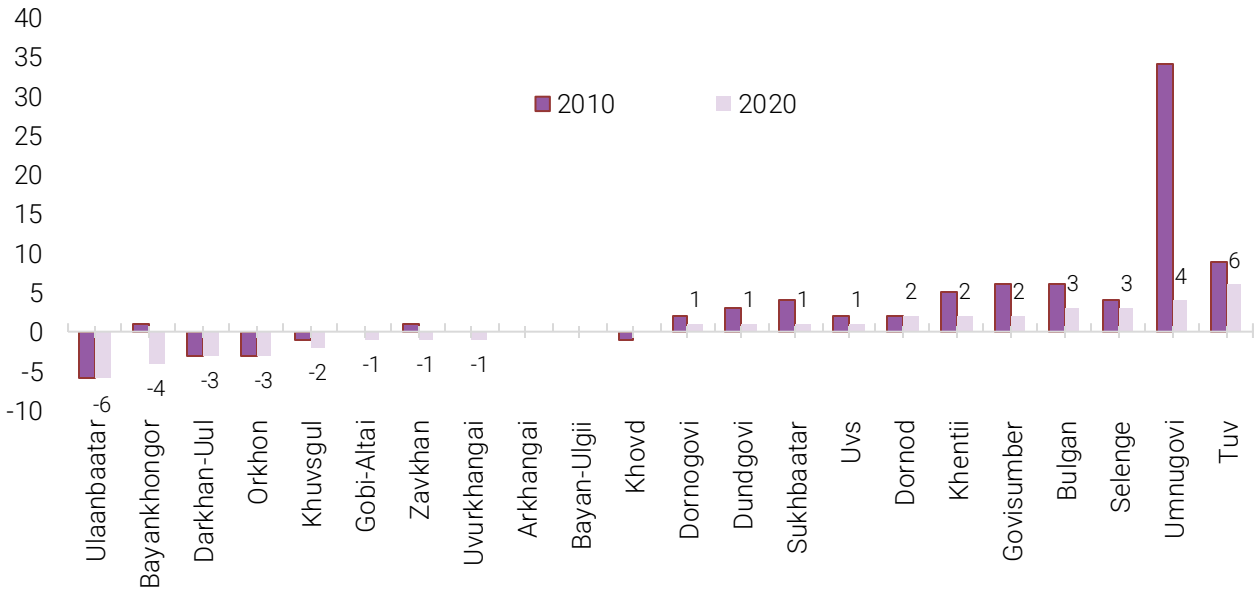
TABLE 3.3. NUMBER OF POPULATION IN AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, BY SEX, SEX RATIO, 2010, 2020

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
Govi-Altai	53 223	26 602	26 621	57 479	28 649	28 830	99.9	99.4
Dornogovi	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
Dundgovi	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
Umnugovi	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
Ulaanbaatar	1 154 290	558 247	596 043	1 466 125	710 455	755 670	93.7	94.0
Orkhon	87 118	42 813	44 305	104 032	51 176	52 856	96.6	96.8
Govisumber	13 081	6 740	6 341	17 445	8 796	8 649	106.3	101.7

In Bayan-Ulgii, Bayankhongor, Zavkhan, and Uvurkhangai aimags, men predominated in 2010, but women prevailed in 2020. In Arkhangai, on the contrary, women were dominant in the 2010 census, but men ruled in 2020. In other aimags, the sex ratio is close to 2010.

One of the features of the 2010 Population and Housing Census results is that due to the intensification of mining and quarrying, there were 134 men per 100 women in Umnugovi Aimag, while in the 2020 census, this number decreased to 103 men per 100 women. In Dornod, Dundgovi, Sukhbaatar, Uvs, Khentii and Govisumber aimags, the number of men per 100 women is 1-2 more than women, while in Bulgan and Selenge aimags it is 3 and in Tuv aimag it is 6. In Ulaanbaatar city and other aimags, men are 1-6 less. In Arkhangai, Bayan-Ulgii and Khovd aimags, men and women are equal.

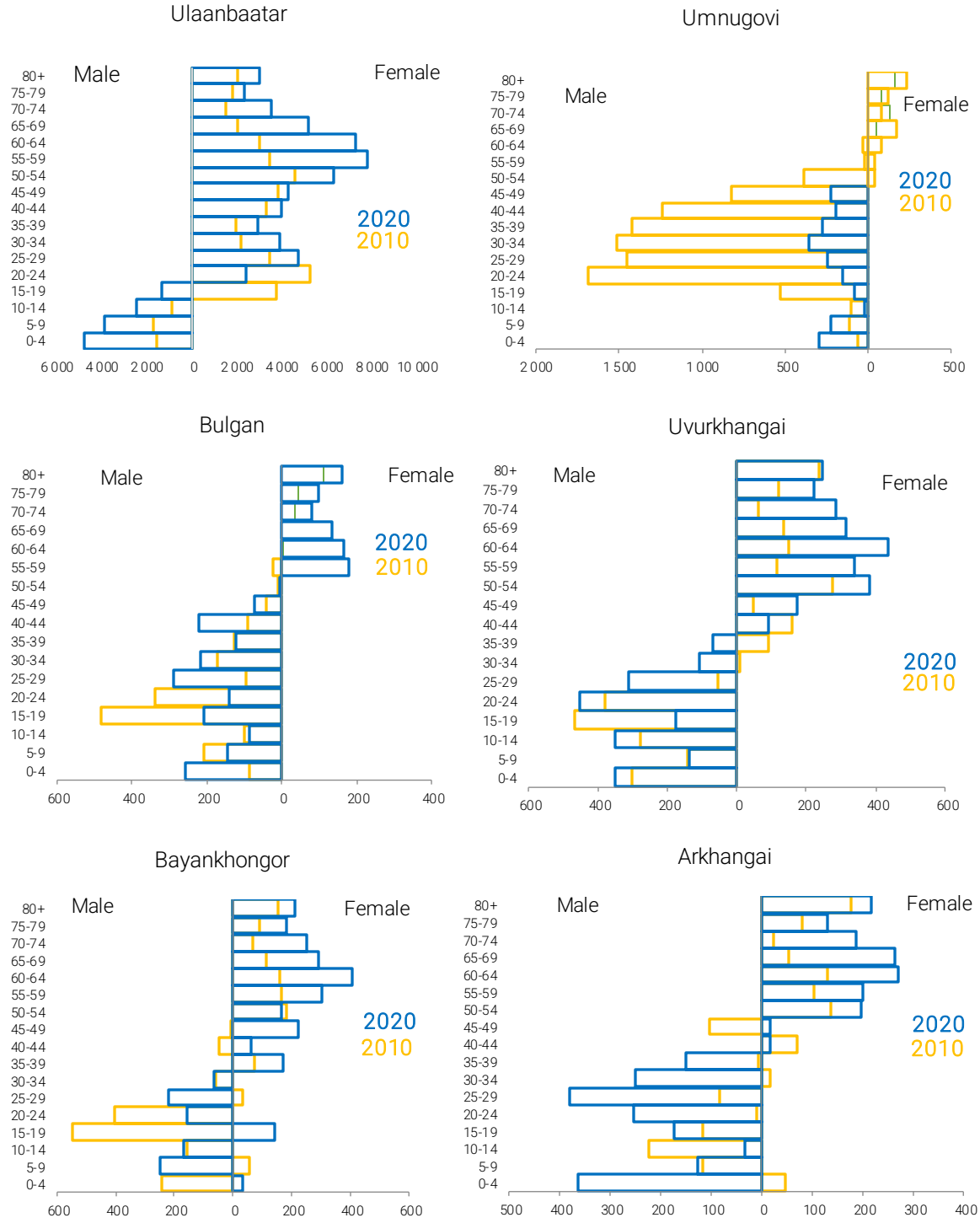
FIGURE 3.14. NUMBER OF MALES PER 100 FEMALES, BY DIFFERENCE, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2010, 2020



The gender spiral or the differences in the number of men and women by age group describes a clear picture of the population of aimags and the capital.

The Mongolian population had dominated by men under the age of 35 in 2010 and women over 35 in 2020 (Figure 2.5). Women had predominated Ulaanbaatar city's population in the age group of 15 and over in 2010 and 20 years and older in 2020. (Figure 3.15). As a result, the gender gap or female-dominated population of the capital city increased from 37.8 thousand in 2010 to 45.2 thousand in 2020. The women's predominance in the capital city rose sharply (compared with 2010) at 25-39 and 50-74, while men predominate at 15-19. Regarding age groups, the predominance of men in the 0-4 age group indicates an increase in births in Ulaanbaatar in recent years.

FIGURE 3.15. DIFFERENCES IN THE NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE, BY AGE GROUP, SELECTED AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2010, 2020



Umnugovi aimag was an aimag that has changed dramatically in terms of sex over the past 20 years, with a 2010 census of 8.9 thousand more men than women. However, according to the 2020 census, this figure decreased to 1.3 thousand. As shown in the previous figure, in 2010, men aged 20-49 differed from women by about 1 500 in each age group. It was most common in men aged 20-44, the most active period of labor and reproduction. However, according to the 2020 census, this number has fallen sharply. The results of the 2020 census show that this negative demographic impact on mining has diminished.

Arkhangai and Bayankhongor aimags, the sex ratio has changed the most compared to the previous census. In Arkhangai aimag, more girls were born before 2010, while more boys were born in the last five years. However, one of the features of the results of the 2020 census is that in the previous 5 years, more girls were born than boys in Bayankhongor aimag alone.

In Bulgan, Dornogovi, Sukhbaatar, and Selenge aimags, men prevailed under 55, women predominate over 55, and in Uvurkhangai aimag, women under the age of 40. The difference in the number of men and women in other aimags is similar to the gender spiral in Uvurkhangai. For most gender spiral, women predominate in the older ages because they live longer than men.

CHAPTER FOUR

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN HOUSEHOLD SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

GENDER INEQUALITY IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY LEVEL

A household is a group of people living together in the same dwelling, having a joint budget, and sharing food and necessities. Household members may or may not be related. Also, several families could be living in one household." This unified concept and definition of households are used internationally in previously conducted surveys.

Household is a broader concept than family. There are many types of households, such as immediate households, cohabiting households, family households, extended family households, and mixed households. The legal definition of family is "cohabiting people that are the result of marriage and bound by non-property and property, personal rights and obligations."[5] Family members are "spouses, biological and stepchildren, adopted children and relatives living with them." Spouses living with their children, or a two-generation family living together with parents and relatives, which are common forms of family in real life, reflect the similarity between concepts of family and household. The household is a broader concept than the family, considering that some people are not family members or relatives who could create a single-person household.

The population is basically divided into two categories: households and non-households. Non-household unit defined as "a person living in a group or groups are not related to each other by family, relatives or friends." Non-household units include soldiers, prisoners, students, and staff living in dormitories, hospitals, nursing homes, and hotel rooms. Also, persons rent one room or the entire apartment, roofs, or living in basements, entrances, and heating systems and canals unrelated to family relatives.

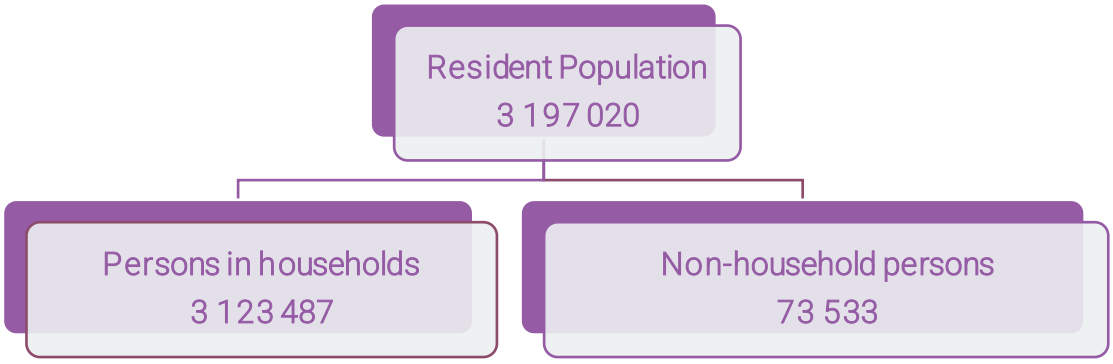
Studying gender at the household level is consistent with the head of the household's gender, age, employment, education, and housing condition further household members' social and economic condition indicators. Depending on the sex of the head of the household, there are many differences in the family's well-being, source of livelihood, children's parenting, schooling, and personal development. Therefore, this section aims to show households' social and economic status in terms of gender differences in the head of the households. It also aims to identify differences between single men and women, including parents, based on censuses, surveys, and other data.

Based on the sex of the head of the household, is the husband or wife using the term male or female-headed household in this report. A person never married or divorced, not living with someone, widowed males or females are defined as a single-headed household parent. It included a subgroup with detailed information.

According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, within 897.4 thousand households, 97.7 percent or 3 123 487 of the urban population, and in non-household persons, 2.3 percent or 73 533 people counted.

[5] *Mongolian Law on Family, Articles 3.1.2 and 3.1.4, www.legalinfo.mn*

FIGURE 4.1. POPULATION ENUMERATED IN HOUSEHOLD AND NON-HOUSEHOLD UNITS, 2020



According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, 897.4 thousand households were counted compared to the previous census. It increased by 183.6 thousand or 25.7 percent (2.9 percent average per year). Urban households increased by 126.8 thousand or 26.4 percent (2.9 percent on average per year), and rural households increased by 56.8 thousand or 24.3 percent (2.7 percent on average per year). The total number of households has increased 2.1 times since 1989, 2.6 times for urban households, and 1.5 times for rural households. According to the 2020 census, 67.6 percent of 897.4 thousand households live in urban areas and 32.4 percent in rural areas. The percentage of households living in urban areas increased by 0.4 percentage points compared to the previous census.

In total, 641.5 or 71.5 percent of the total households were male-headed households, showing a 7.0 percentage points decrease from the previous census, and 255.9 thousand or 28.5 percent were female-headed households and showed a sharp increase in the number of female-headed households (66.7 percent).

TABLE 4.1.NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY TYPE AND SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, BY PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Variables		Number		Percentage		2020 / 2010 %
		2010	2020	2010	2020	
TOTAL	**Total**	**713 780**	**897 427**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**125.7**
	Male	560 224	641 484	78.5	71.5	114.5
	Female	153 556	255 943	21.5	28.5	166.7
Single	**Total**	**75 917**	**137 826**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**181.5**
	Male	42 278	80 329	55.7	58.3	190.0
	Female	33 639	57 497	44.3	41.7	170.9
Nuclear	**Total**	**445 048**	**536 309**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**120.5**
	Male	380 296	417 614	85.5	77.9	109.8
	Female	64 752	118 695	14.5	22.1	183.3
Extended	**Total**	**177 898**	**203 317**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**114.3**
	Male	127 071	131 424	71.4	64.6	103.4
	Female	50 827	71 893	28.6	35.4	141.4
Composite	**Total**	**14 917**	**19 975**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**133.9**
	Male	10 579	12 117	70.9	60.7	114.5
	Female	4 338	7 858	29.1	39.3	181.1

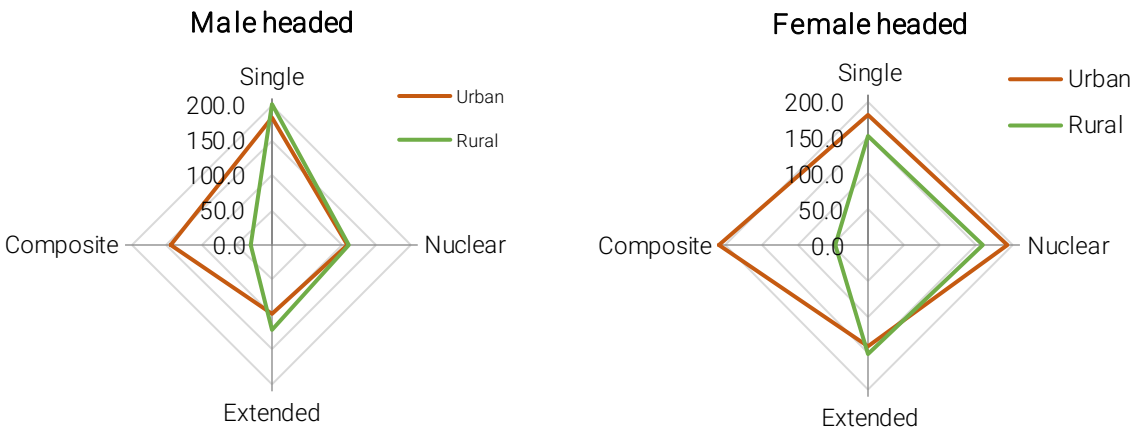
Regarding household structure, 59.8 percent are nuclear households, 22.7 percent are extended households[6], 15.4 percent are single households, and 2.2 percent are composite households[7]. From the previous census, the number of nuclear households increased by 91.3 thousand or 20.5 percent, the number of extended households increased by 25.4 thousand or 14.3 percent, the number of single households increased by 61.9 thousand or 81.5 percent, and the number of composite households increased by 5.1 thousand or 33.9 percent (Table 4.1)

The number of female-headed households has increased due to an increase of 83.3 percent in female-headed nuclear households, 41.4 percent in extended households, and 81.1 percent in composite households. It is noteworthy that the number of single-father-headed households increased by 90.0 percent. The increase in single men and women is due to the high divorce rate, which has increased 2.5 times in the last 11 years among couples aged 55-64.

Six out of 10 households live as a family with their spouses and children. In addition, a significant percentage of households with an extended family, in particular, parents, siblings, and relatives, live together with their children, which is in line with our traditional customs.

The aimag center, large settlements, and the capital city population have more access to social and cultural services; therefore, urbanization has intensified in the last two decades. As a result, the total urban households' share rose by 12.4 percentage points between 2000 and 2010, but it almost had not changed from 2010 to 2020. However, there are some differences in household growth in urban and rural areas.

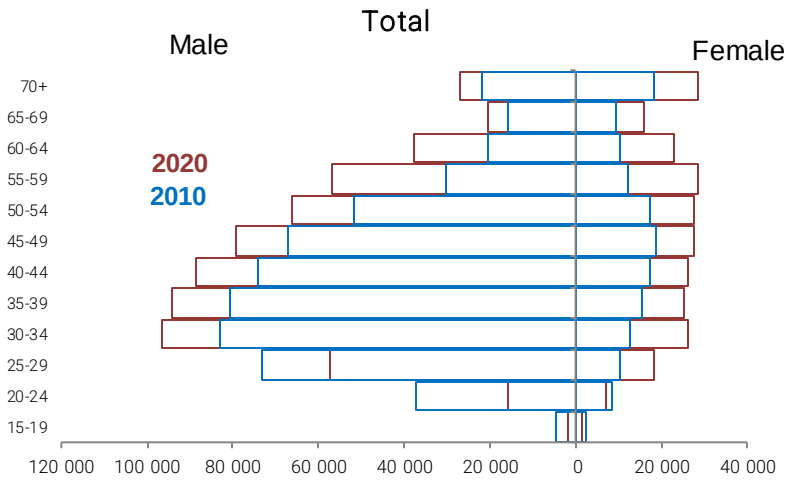
FIGURE 4.2. URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD GROWTH, BY THE SEX OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, HOUSEHOLD TYPE, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



Compared to the previous census, single men and women increased by about 82.0 percent in urban areas, while single men in rural areas doubled. However, the number of female-headed households and composite households in the city has almost doubled.

[6] *A extended household is a situation in which several interrelated families form a joint household.*
[7] *A composite household is a case where relatives and non-relatives form a joint household.*

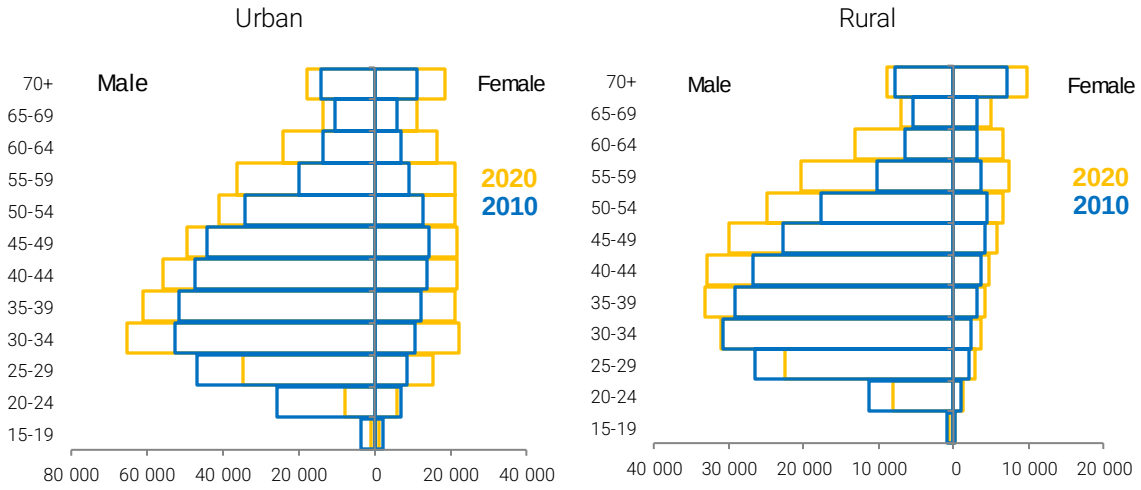
FIGURE 4.3. POPULATION PYRAMID OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, BY PERCENTAGE, 2010 AND 2020



The population pyramid of the head of the households is in Figure 4.3. Compared to the previous census, female-headed households increased by the 25 and above age group and decreased in 15-24. The number of male-headed households decreased in the age group of 15-29 years. The age structure of the household head indicates growing age.

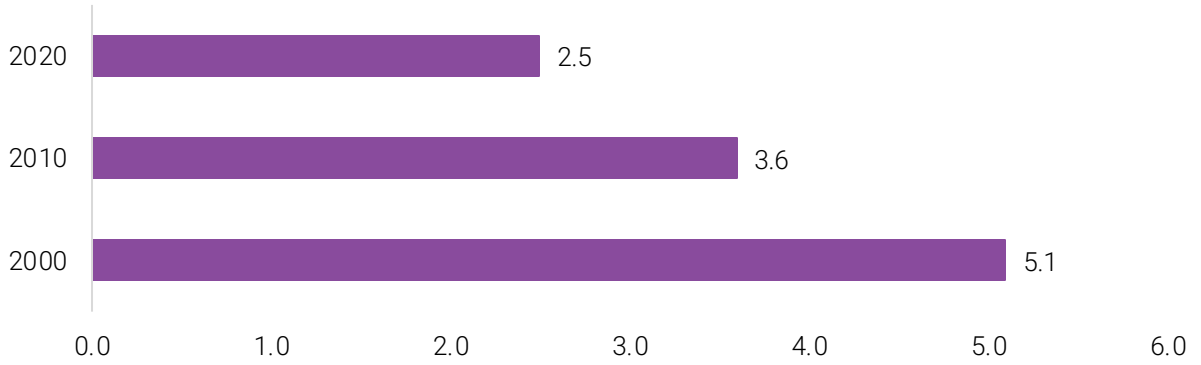
The median age indicator dividing age of the head of the household in half was 39.0 (men's 38.0 and women's 46.6), 41.5 (40.1 for men, and 47.5 for women), and 36.9 (37.9 for men and 34.1 for women) in 2000, 2010 and 2020 respectively. The decline indicates that the age structure of the head of the household is getting younger.

FIGURE 4.4 POPULATION PYRAMID OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, BY URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



In terms of location, the number of heads of households over 35 has increased in both urban and rural areas. The number of male-dominated households aged 15-29 in urban and rural areas has decreased from the 2010 level, indicating an increase in the age of marriage for men. Female-headed households aged 25-29 have increased in urban areas. The figure above shows that the number of female-headed households in urban areas has increased more than the previous census.

FIGURE 4.5. RATIO OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE AND FEMALE HEADS, BY PERCENTAGE, 2000, 2010, 2020



Nationwide, in 2000, male-headed households were 5.1 times larger than female-headed households, and in 2010, they were 3.6 times larger. In 2020, this ratio decreased by 1.1 percentage points reached 2.5 percent.

TABLE 4.2. AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND SEX OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, BY LOCATION, 2020

Household type		Location		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Nuclear	Total	3.6	3.5	3.9
	Male	2.3	2.3	2.3
	Female	8.3	6.7	13.5
Extended	Total	4.6	4.6	4.6
	Male	3.3	3.4	2.9
	Female	7.1	6.7	9.3
Composite	Total	4.9	5.0	4.4
	Male	4.0	4.1	3.3
	Female	6.4	6.4	6.9

Nationwide, there are an average of 4 people per family, 5 people in an extended household, and 5 people in a composite household. If we classify it by sex and location of the head of the household, there are significant differences. If we classify it by sex and location of the head of the household, there are significant differences. In particular, the average number of nuclear households in urban areas is lower than in rural areas, while other forms tend to be higher in urban areas. According to the sex classification of the head of the households, the number of female-headed households is significantly higher than the number of male-headed households. Divorced and widowed women are more likely to be heads of households than male heads of households.

Table 4.3 shows the head of the household and their spouse's education level, classified by the sex of the head of the household. Before interpreting the table results, it is essential to clarify the following issues.

As of 2020, there were 897.4 thousand households nationwide, of which 503.5 thousand or 56.1 percent were households with a head of household and a spouse. Of these, 98.4 percent are male-headed households, and 1.6 percent or 8.1 thousand households are female-headed households. The rest of the head of household is not married, divorced,

widowed, and counted without a wife/ husband or are registered separately abroad or in another aimags, the capital.

As the last census results show, men predominate (37.0 and 83.6, respectively) at the lower level of general education, spouses with the same level of education. Women dominate at the higher education level (82.6). At the vocational education level, men are predominant.

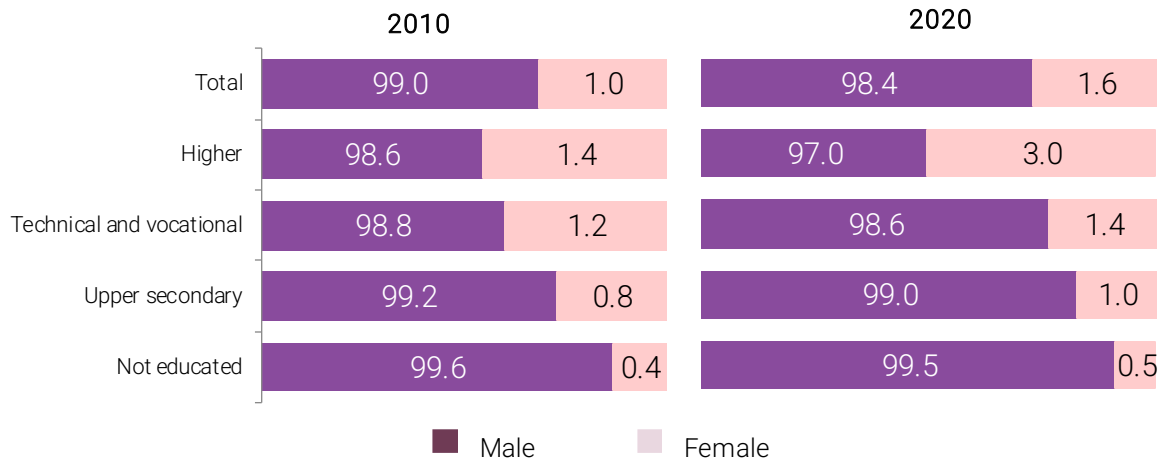
TABLE 4.3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND SPOUSE'S EDUCATION LEVEL*, BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Head of household level of wife/husband	Education	Total			Education level of head of household											
					Not educated			Secondary			Vocational			Tertiary		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
							2010									
Number	Total	470 867	466 388	4 479	17 771	17 701	70	308 214	305 697	2 517	50 370	49 765	605	94 512	93 225	1 287
	Husband	4 479		4 479	70		70	2 517		2 517	605		605	1 287		1 287
	Wife	466 388	466 388		17 701	17 701		305 697	305 697		49 765	49 765		93 225	93 225	
Percentage	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Husband	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
	Wife	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
Not educated	Total	2.7	2.7	2.5	31.6	31.6	35.7	2.2	2.2	2.9	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
	Husband	2.5	-	2.5	35.7	-	35.7	2.9	-	2.9	1.5	-	1.5	0.2	-	0.2
	Wife	2.7	2.7	-	31.6	31.6	-	2.2	2.2	-	0.7	0.7	-	0.1	0.1	-
Secondary	Total	58.3	58.2	63.9	62.1	62.1	60.0	73.9	73.9	81.0	39.6	39.4	56.7	16.3	16.1	33.9
	Husband	63.9	-	63.9	60.0	-	60.0	81.0	-	81.0	56.7	-	56.7	33.9	-	33.9
	Wife	58.2	58.2	-	62.1	62.1	-	73.9	73.9	-	39.4	39.4	-	16.1	16.1	-
Vocational	Total	13.3	13.4	10.8	4.0	4.0	2.9	10.4	10.4	7.3	36.7	36.8	25.6	12.3	12.3	11.0
	Husband	10.8	-	10.8	2.9	-	2.9	7.3	-	7.3	25.6	-	25.6	11.0	-	11.0
	Wife	13.4	13.4	-	4.0	4.0	-	10.4	10.4	-	36.8	36.8	-	12.3	12.3	-
Tertiary	Total	25.7	25.7	22.9	2.3	2.3	1.4	13.5	13.6	8.8	23.0	23.1	16.2	71.2	71.5	54.9
	Husband	22.9	-	22.9	1.4	-	1.4	8.8	-	8.8	16.2	-	16.2	54.9	-	54.9
	Wife	25.7	25.7	-	2.3	2.3	-	13.6	13.6	-	23.1	23.1		71.5	71.5	-
							2020									
Number	Total	503 536	495 455	8 081	8 056	8 014	42	300 589	297 499	3 090	56 978	56 178	800	137 913	133 764	4 149
	Husband	8 081		8 081	42		42	3 090		3 090	800		800	4 149		4 149
	Wife	495 455	495 455		8 014	8 014		297 499	297 499		56 178	56 178		133 764	133 764	
Percentage	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Husband	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
	Wife	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
Not educated	Total	1.1	1.1	0.9	25.9	25.9	23.8	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Husband	1.1	1.1	-	25.9	25.9	-	1.1	1.1	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	-
	Wife	0.9	-	0.9	23.8	-	23.8	1.5	-	1.5	1.0	-	1.0	0.1	-	0.1
Secondary	Total	49.8	49.7	53.1	61.5	61.5	69.0	69.3	69.2	79.0	34.7	34.4	57.8	12.7	12.1	32.7
	Husband	49.7	49.7	-	61.5	61.5	-	69.2	69.2	-	34.4	34.4	-	12.1	12.1	-
	Wife	53.1	-	53.1	69.0	-	69.0	79.0	-	79.0	57.8	-	57.8	32.7	-	32.7
Vocational	Total	11.5	11.6	9.2	6.5	6.5	-	9.5	9.5	7.6	33.3	33.4	24.3	7.3	7.3	7.5
	Husband	11.6	11.6	-	6.5	6.5	-	9.5	9.5	-	33.4	33.4	-	7.3	7.3	-
	Wife	9.2	-	9.2	-	-	-	7.6	-	7.6	24.3	-	24.3	7.5	-	7.5
Tertiary	Total	37.6	37.6	36.9	6.1	6.1	7.1	20.1	20.2	12.0	31.6	31.8	17.0	79.9	80.5	59.7
	Husband	37.6	37.6	-	6.1	6.1	-	20.2	20.2	-	31.8	31.8	-	80.5	80.5	-
	Wife	36.9	-	36.9	7.1	-	7.1	12.0	-	12.0	17.0	-	17.0	59.7	-	59.7

*Note *: General education includes primary, lower secondary and complete secondary education,*
Vocational education includes technical and vocational and specialized secondary education
Higher education includes diploma's, bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees

In other words, 14.5 percent of the wives of uneducated male-headed households are uneducated while 37.0 percent of the husbands of uneducated female-headed households are uneducated. Compared to 2010 (37.0 percent for men and 14.5 percent for women), the proportion of uneducated male heads of households has increased significantly. In other words, there are more uneducated husbands. However, the difference was 82.9 percent for male-headed households with tertiary education and 57.9 percent for female-headed households. Spouses' educational level difference is close to 2010 census results except at vocational education level. The last two censuses results show that the husband's education level is lower than the wife's. The 2020 census result widened this gap.

FIGURE 4.6. EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED WITH SPOUSE, BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



As can be seen from the figure above, the level of education of female heads of households is rising. Whether the widening educational gap divorces between spouses is the reason for the past 11 years' increasing divorces, especially in the age group of 55 and 64, is needed to further research. On the other hand, there is a need to pay special attention to the parents' mindset of a good education and decent job for their daughters. As this mindset affects, the household boys are left behind.

Spouses' employment is an essential indicator for indicating household gender differences. In particular, women's employment influences numerous factors at the household level, including domestic violence, decision-making power, independence, the organizational and community level, the ability to express oneself, and at the macro level as political representation.

The employment rate of both husband and wife reached 85.4 percent in male-headed households, an increase of 16.6 percentage points from the 2010 level, and 69.0 percent in female-headed households, a rise of 0.9 percentage points. However, the unemployment rate for both husbands and wives has declined since the previous census, especially for male-headed households. It means housewives economic activity decreased at the household level compared to the last census. Due to the increase in male employment compared to female employment in the general population, male employment is higher regardless of the sex of the head of the household.

TABLE 4.4. EMPLOYMENT OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND SPOUSE, BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, 2010, 2020

Employment status		Total			Employed			Unemployed		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
					2010					
Number	Total	470 867	466 388	4 479	308 551	306 224	2 327	162 316	160 164	2 152
	Husband	4 479	-	4 479	2 327	-	2 327	2 152	-	2 152
	Wife	466 388	466 388	-	306 224	306 224	-	160 164	160 164	-
Percentage	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Husband	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
	Wife	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
Employed	Total	56.2	56.2	55.9	68.8	68.8	68.1	32.1	31.9	42.8
	Husband	55.9	-	55.9	68.1	-	68.1	42.8	-	42.8
	Wife	56.2	56.2	-	68.8	68.8	-	31.9	31.9	-
Unemployed	Total	43.8	43.8	44.1	31.2	31.2	31.9	67.9	68.1	57.2
	Husband	44.1	-	44.1	31.9	-	31.9	57.2	-	57.2
	Wife	43.8	43.8	-	31.2	31.2	-	68.1	68.1	-
					2020					
Number	Total	503 574	495 489	8 085	363 707	358 967	4 740	139 867	136 522	3 345
	Husband	8 085	-	8 085	4 740	-	4 740	3 345	-	3 345
	Wife	495 489	495 489	-	358 967	358 967	-	136 522	136 522	-
Percentage	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Husband	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
	Wife	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Employed	Total	62.7	62.7	59.8	73.9	73.9	70.4	33.4	33.2	44.9
	Husband	62.7	62.7	-	73.9	73.9	-	33.2	33.2	-
	Wife	59.8	-	59.8	70.4	-	70.4	44.9	-	44.9
Unemployed	Total	37.3	37.3	40.2	26.1	26.1	29.6	66.6	66.8	55.1
	Husband	37.3	37.3	-	26.1	26.1	-	66.8	66.8	-
	Wife	40.2	-	40.2	29.6	-	29.6	55.1	-	55.1

Table 4.5 shows the types of housing ownership by type of housing and the sex of the head of the household. 91.6 percent of all households own a house, while the remaining 8.4 percent or 74.9 thousand households live in the rental house. 92.7 percent of male-headed households and 89.2 percent of female-headed households own housing. There are many households with a female head, whether they rent other people's houses or use them without paying rent. In terms of location, there are fewer households in the city than in the countryside, and one in 10 female-headed households in the city lives by renting an apartment.

TABLE 4.5. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, TYPE OF HOUSING OWNERSHIP, TYPE OF HOUSING, BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2020

Tenure	Total			Ger			Building			Other types of housing		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL- Number	897 427	641 484	255 943	342 409	253 825	88 584	546 979	382 138	164 841	8 039	5 521	2 518
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owner occupied	91.6	92.7	89.2	94.9	95.7	92.5	89.8	90.7	87.5	80.6	82.4	76.5
Rental	3.7	3.2	4.8	1.7	1.4	2.5	4.9	4.4	6.0	6.0	5.0	8.2
Occupied free of rent	4.4	3.9	5.7	3.2	2.7	4.7	5.0	4.6	6.1	12.3	11.6	13.9
Other arrangements	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.4
URBAN - Number	606 282	408 931	197 351	149 873	97 876	51 997	451 638	307 978	143 660	4 771	3 077	1 694
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owner occupied	90.2	91.1	88.3	91.8	92.7	90.1	89.8	90.7	87.8	81.7	83.9	77.6
Rental	4.7	4.3	5.5	3.2	3.0	3.6	5.2	4.7	6.1	6.4	5.5	8.2
Occupied freeof rent	4.8	4.3	5.8	4.7	4.0	5.9	4.7	4.3	5.7	10.7	9.6	12.6
Otherarrangements	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.6
RURAL - Number	291 145	232 553	58 592	192 536	155 949	36 587	95 341	74 160	21 181	3 268	2 444	824
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owner occupied	94.7	95.3	92.0	97.3	97.7	95.9	89.8	90.9	86.0	78.9	80.4	74.3
Rental	1.5	1.3	2.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	3.4	3.0	4.8	5.4	4.5	8.0
Occupied freeof rent	3.6	3.2	5.3	2.1	1.8	3.1	6.5	5.8	8.8	14.7	14.1	16.7
Other arrangements	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0

5.1 percent of households living in gers and 10.2 percent of households living in houses have no ownership, and the majority are female-headed households. However, the number of households renting gers in rural areas is lower than in urban areas. In comparison, the number of households renting other housing types is higher than in urban areas.

About 90.0 percent (83-86 percent in 2010) of male-headed households in urban and rural areas have their own house, while 87.0 percent (77.0 percent in 2010) of female-headed households who own their own house do not differ significantly in location. It indicates the proportion of households owning their own homes has increased considerably over the last 10 years, which may be a positive change due to the government's redevelopment and housing programs and projects.

However, the number of women-headed households living in other people's housing is higher than others, indicating the need to continue to focus on increasing their income, providing affordable and quality housing, and supporting them with interest rate policies.

DIFFERENCES IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF SINGLE PARENTS

This section examines single parents with family members, children, and social and economic indicators. According to this research, the single mother and her family members are more vulnerable and poorer than the single father. However, the census does not collect poverty and living standards indicators, and essential conclusions come from indicators such as the employment and housing conditions of the head of the household.

Nationwide, there were 105.6 thousand single parents, an increase of 25.8 (21.7 thousand) percent compared to the 2010 census, of which the number of single mothers increased by 31.5 (21.8 thousand) percent, while the number of single fathers decreased by 1.0 (151) percent. 13.8 percent of single parents are men, and 86.2 percent are women. The number of single parents increased by 28.5 percent in urban areas and by 18.9 percent in rural areas.

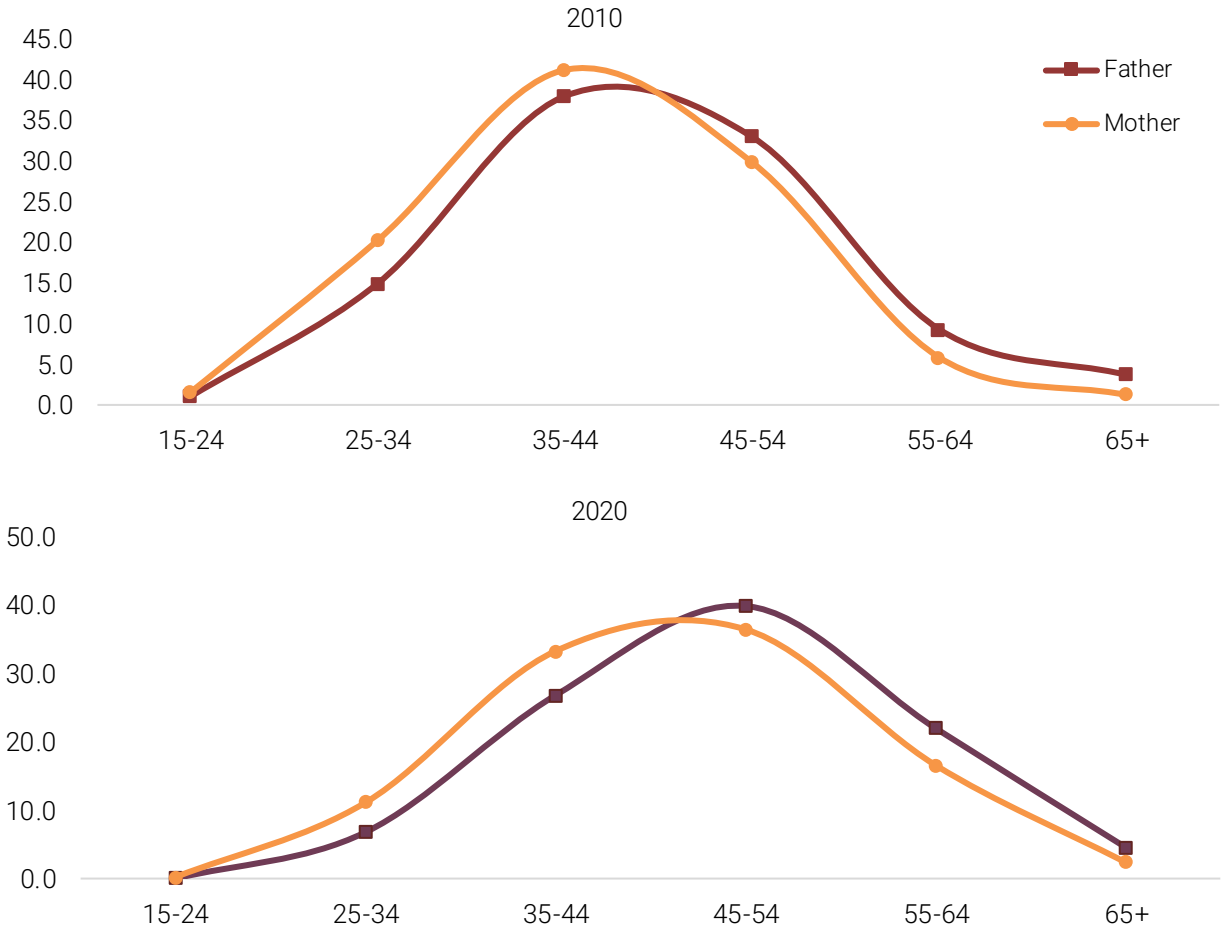
Regarding household classification, the number of single fathers living in composite households increased the most between censuses (54.3 percent of the total). In contrast, the number of single mothers increased more in other households because children often in their mothers' care after divorce.

TABLE 4.6. NUMBER OF SINGLE PARENTS, BY TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS AND PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Variables		Total		Changes	Urban		Changes	Rural		Changes
		2010	2020		2010	2020		2010	2020	
IN NUMBERS										
TOTAL	Total	83 929	105 592	25.8	60 381	77 583	28.5	23 548	28 009	18.9
	Male	14 771	14 620	-1.0	9 942	10 024	0.8	4 829	4 596	-4.8
	Female	69 158	90 972	31.5	50 439	67 559	33.9	18 719	23 413	25.1
Nuclear	Total	52 281	65 908	26.1	34 501	45 166	30.9	17 780	20 742	16.7
	Male	9 058	8 908	-1.7	5 437	5 494	1.0	3 621	3 414	-5.7
	Female	43 223	57 000	31.9	29 064	39 672	36.5	14 159	17 328	22.4
Extended	Total	29 727	36 808	23.8	24 364	29 716	22.0	5 363	7 092	32.2
	Male	5 411	5 246	-3.0	4 265	4 103	-3.8	1 146	1 143	-0.3
	Female	24 316	31 562	29.8	20 099	25 613	27.4	4 217	5 949	41.1
Composite	Total	1 921	2 876	49.7	1 516	2 701	78.2	405	175	-56.8
	Male	302	466	54.3	240	427	77.9	62	39	-37.1
	Female	1 619	2 410	48.9	1 276	2 274	78.2	343	136	-60.3
IN PERCENTAGE										
TOTAL	Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
	Male	17.6	13.8	-3.8	16.5	12.9	-3.5	20.5	16.4	-4.1
	Female	82.4	86.2	3.8	83.5	87.1	3.5	79.5	83.6	4.1
Nuclear	Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
	Male	17.3	13.5	-3.8	15.8	12.2	-3.6	20.4	16.5	-3.9
	Female	82.7	86.5	3.8	84.2	87.8	3.6	79.6	83.5	3.9
Extended	Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
	Male	18.2	14.3	-3.9	17.5	13.8	-3.7	21.4	16.1	-5.3
	Female	81.8	85.7	3.9	82.5	86.2	3.7	78.6	83.9	5.3
Composite	Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
	Male	15.7	16.2	0.5	15.8	15.8	0.0	15.3	22.3	7.0
	Female	84.3	83.8	-0.5	84.2	84.2	0.0	84.7	77.7	-7.0

It is clear from the changes in the number of single parents when looking at the statistics by their family status. In the last 11 years, divorce has increased due to the high increase, especially at the age of 45-54 and 2.5 times increase at the age of 55-64.

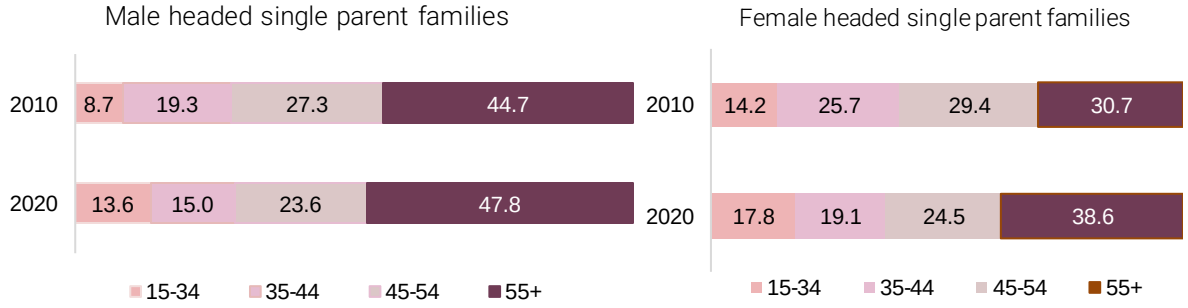
FIGURE 4.7. PERCENTAGE OF DIVORCED* SINGLE PARENTS, BY AGE GROUP, 2010, 2020



**Includes cases of isolation and termination.*

Although the highest divorce rates for couples aged 35-54 remain between the censuses, the reasons for the increase in the following age group need to be further studied. The rise in divorce, when the work and life in the household have become smoother and more experienced, and the children have grown up, is domestic violence, and the hardships of transition have affected family relationships. Otherside, the “middle life crisis,” or biological changes (anxiety, menopause, psychological instability) during the growth of men and women to old age, maybe due to many social and psychological factors, such as unemployment or unemployment overwork.

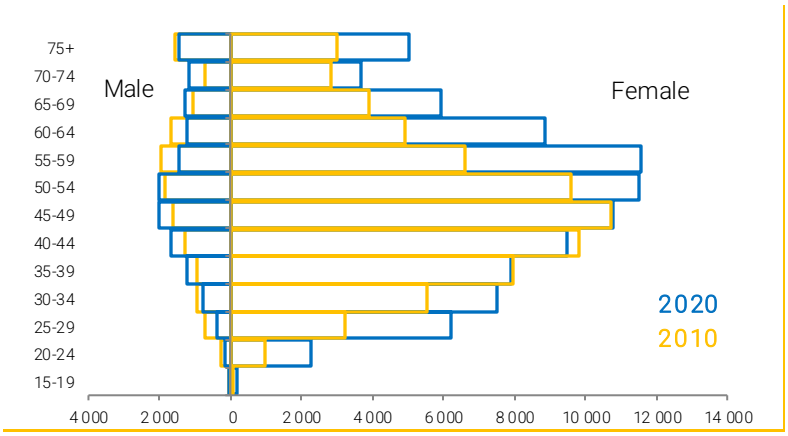
FIGURE 4.8. SINGLE PARENTS, BY AGE GROUP, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



Men were predominant when classifying the number of households by sex of the head of the household. In contrast, more single mothers than fathers were classified depending on their marital status and children. Nationwide, the number of single parents aged 15-34 and over 55 has increased the most. The significant change was that the proportion of single fathers aged 15-34 increased by 4.9 percentage points compared to the previous census. The ratio of single mothers over 55 increased by 7.9 percentage points. It is associated with the life expectancy and the mortality of men.

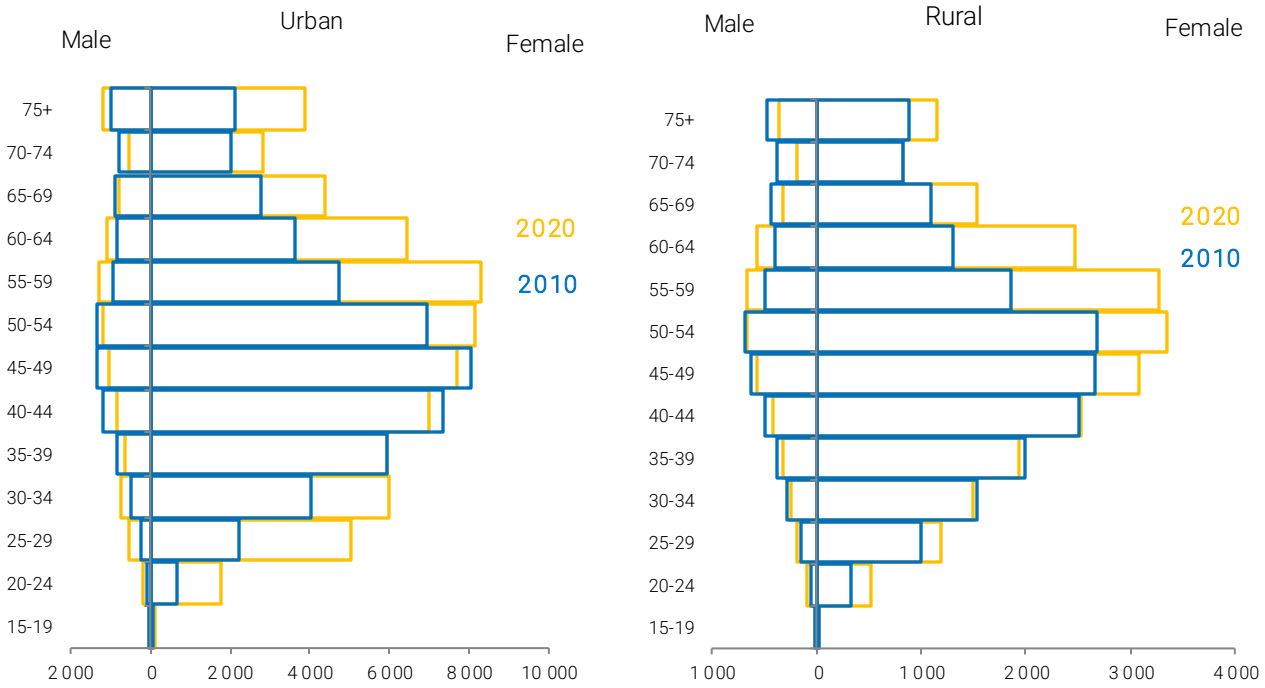
The average age of single parents was 43.2 (father 51.7, mother 41.0) in 2000, 44.0 in 2010 (father 48.1, mother 43.3), and increased to 46.1 (father 49.2 and mother 45.5) in the 2020 census. The median age of the male head was higher than the female head, and the median age of the single father was also higher than the mother. Compared to 2010, the average age of single parents has increased, and the age gap has narrowed.

FIGURE 4.9. POPULATION PYRAMID OF SINGLE PARENTS, 2010, 2020



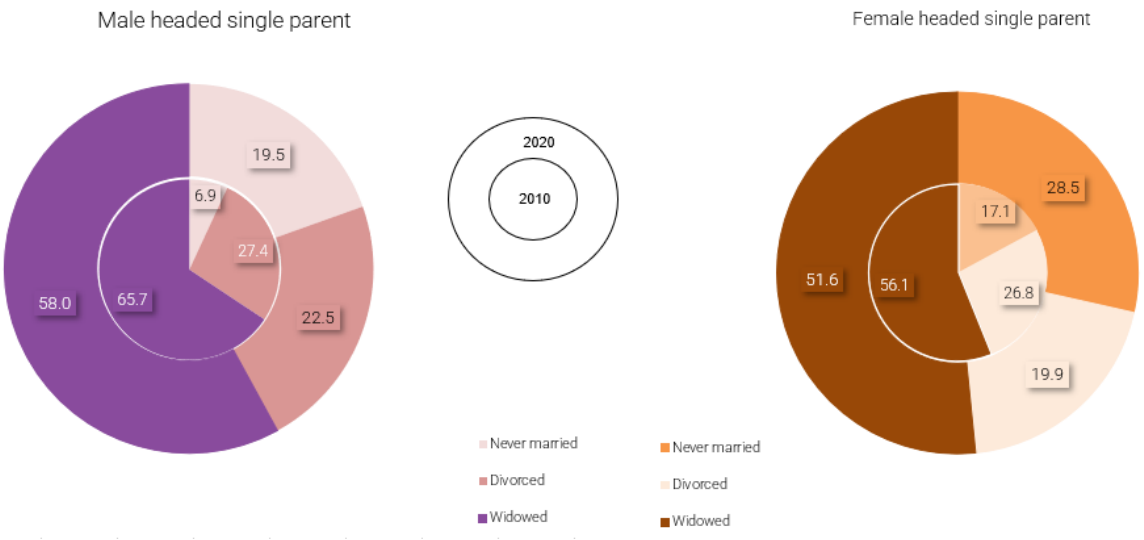
It is clear from the pyramid that the number of single mothers aged 25-34, 55-69, and over 75 has increased significantly since the previous census. However, the number of single fathers increased slightly between 20-34 and 55-64. Looking at the age and sex pyramid by location, the number of single mothers aged 50-69 has increased significantly in urban and rural areas because men's life expectancy differs from that of women by about 10 years.

FIGURE 4.10. POPULATION PYRAMID OF SINGLE PARENTS, BY LOCATION, 2010, 2020



However, the number of single mothers aged 20-34, especially between 25-29, has increased significantly. However, it has decreased at the age of 35-54.

FIGURE 4.11. SINGLE PARENT, BY FAMILY STATUS, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



The figure above shows the number of single fathers has declined between the censuses, and the proportion of divorced and widowed parents has dropped significantly since 2010. However, the share of unmarried single fathers and mothers increased by 12.6 and 11.4 percentage points, respectively.

After the death of a wife, the proportion of unmarried or widowed fathers decreased by 7.7 percentage points and that of mothers by 4.5 percentage points. It indicates a growing tendency to have children without a family.

Education has a significant impact on human development and research concerning many social and economic factors. In the immediate environment of human life, which is family and household, the level of education of the head of the household directly impacts many factors, such as household well-being, poverty, school enrollment, education, and health.

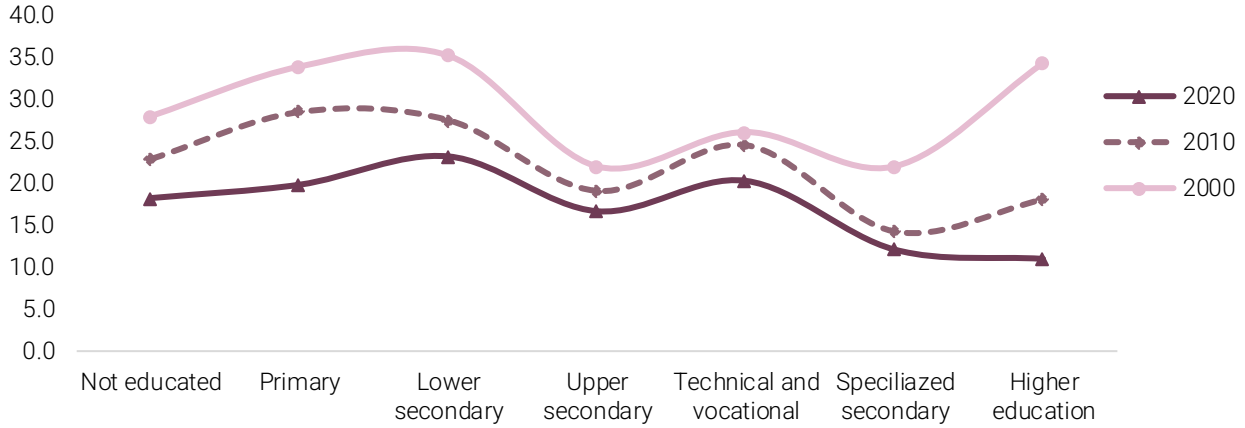
The level of education of single parents has improved compared to the previous census. Overall, the percentage of uneducated parents decreased by 3.6 percentage points to 2.3 percent. There was also a similar decline in both sexes. The share of uneducated single fathers in the total number of single fathers remains greater, the same as in 2010. In terms of education level, single fathers with complete secondary education increased by 6.0 percentage points. The share of mothers with higher education increased by 9.3 percentage points, the highest percentage.

TABLE 4.7. SINGLE PARENTS, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Educational level	2010			2020			Sex ratio	
	Total	Male headed	Female headed	Total	Male headed	Female headed	2010	2020
TOTAL - Number	83 929	14 771	69 158	105 592	14 620	90 972	21.4	16.1
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-
Not educated	6.0	6.3	5.9	2.3	2.6	2.3	22.9	18.2
Primary	15.0	18.9	14.2	9.0	10.8	8.7	28.5	19.8
Lower secondary	15.9	19.5	15.1	15.5	21.0	14.6	27.5	23.2
Upper secondary	29.4	26.7	29.9	31.7	32.7	31.5	19.1	16.7
Technical and vocational	3.9	4.4	3.8	5.2	6.4	5.1	24.5	20.3
Specialized secondary	11.1	7.9	11.8	9.0	7.0	9.3	14.3	12.1
Higher education	18.7	16.2	19.2	27.2	19.5	28.5	18.1	11.0

The decline in the sex ratio of educated single parents at all levels of education since the previous census indicates an increase in gender inequality in education.

FIGURE 4.12. SEX RATIO OF EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLDS, BY PERCENT, 2000, 2010, 2020



The sex ratio of parents with higher education has declined the most. Based on the census results, one indicator of the vulnerability of single parents is their employment. Numerous studies have shown that single parents, especially mothers, are less employed and prone to poverty.

A definition of a single male or female living with a child, never married, divorced, or widowed as a single parent is different from that of a male or female head of household. Therefore, it is appropriate to study how many children and families a single parent has. Large numbers of children and families increase their workload and affect per capita household income.

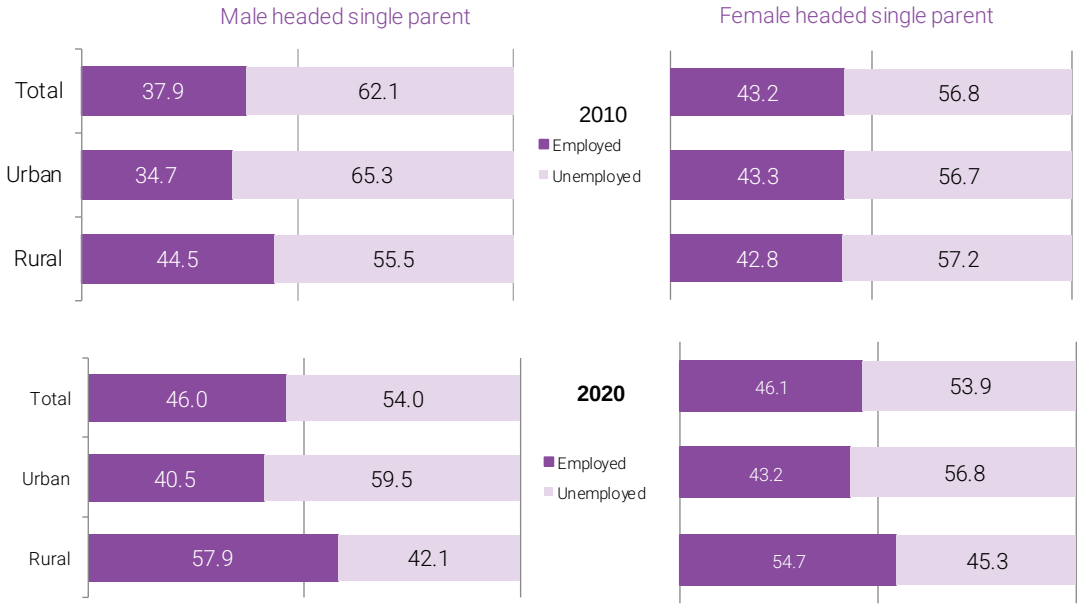
Nationwide, as of 2020, the average number of children per single parent is different. For example, the national average is 1.7 children, 0.2 for fathers and 1.5 for mothers. The national average is close to 2010. In addition, the average number of children per father decreased by 1.5 percentage points to 0.2, while the average number of children per mother decreased by 0.3 percentage points.

Since single mothers are raising many children and are not working, their vulnerability to poverty and vulnerability increased. Further should pay attention to, and measures should be taken to the targeted social welfare policies and increase women's employment. For instance, there is a necessity to explore the possibility of flexible working hours, taking into account that they spend more time than men raising their children and household chores and increasing access to nursing homes and kindergartens.

46.1 percent of single parents were employed, which increased by 3.8 percentage points compared to the previous census, while the percentage of unemployed decreased to 53.9 percent. In terms of sex, the employment rate of single parents is about 46.0 percent.

In terms of location, however, the employment of single fathers in rural areas is significantly higher than that of urban fathers. For mothers, this indicator was being vice versa.

FIGURE 4.13. SINGLE PARENT, BY TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT AND URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



In 2020, the disproportionate employment ratio between urban and rural single parents will decrease further. In particular, mothers working in urban areas were 2.7 percentage points higher than the fathers, while fathers working in rural areas were 3.2 percentage points higher than the mothers.

Due to differences in urban and rural development, infrastructure, and information availability, the infrastructure, opportunities, and market capacity for production and services vary. Because livestock production is the primary source of livelihood in rural areas, there is little difference in the employment of single parents. In urban areas, however, this gap is primarily due to job requirements, occupations, and the fact that there are more women with higher education. Table 4.8 shows that single mothers in the city are more likely to be employed by occupation.

Due to differences in urban and rural production and service development, structure, and employment, the types of work involved are different. In rural areas, livestock and agriculture workers make up the majority (57.4 percent, fathers 70.1 percent, mothers 54.7 percent), and soum's governmental organizations, such as schools, kindergartens, and hospitals, follow (10.4 percent). Trade, services, and ordinary workers are sharing is not small (10.6 and 8.2 percent, respectively). Single mothers (12.2 and 11.9 percent, respectively) predominate in jobs such as trade and services and specialists. In particular, most single mothers (13.0 percent and 9.3 percent, respectively) work in public administration and service organizations such as the soum governor's office, education, hospitals, and as specialists in banking and financial institutions, wholesale and retail trade, and hotel and catering services.

TABLE 4.8. EMPLOYED SINGLE PARENTS, BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Industrial classification of economic activities	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Father	Mother	Total	Father	Mother	Total	Father	Mother
TOTAL -Number	48 691	6 720	41 971	33 220	4 061	29 159	15 471	2 659	12 812
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	9.2	7.3	9.5	11.8	10.3	12.1	3.6	2.8	3.8
Professionals	21.0	9.2	22.9	25.9	13.1	27.7	10.4	3.2	11.9
Technicians and associate professionals	4.2	2.8	4.5	5.1	4.0	5.3	2.3	1.0	2.6
Clerical support workers	4.7	1.7	5.2	5.8	2.2	6.3	2.3	1.1	2.6
Service and sales workers	17.6	8.6	19.1	20.9	12.4	22.1	10.6	2.7	12.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	20.2	30.5	18.6	2.9	4.6	2.7	57.4	70.1	54.7
Craft and related trades workers	6.7	12.0	5.8	8.4	17.0	7.2	3.0	4.4	2.7
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	3.6	14.5	1.8	4.4	19.7	2.2	1.9	6.7	1.0
Elementary occupations	12.0	11.7	12.1	13.8	14.5	13.7	8.2	7.4	8.3
Armed forces occupations	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.9	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2

For single parents in urban areas, as in rural areas, there are differences in professional characteristics. In particular, specialists and trade and service workers are often single mothers in the city. In contrast, single fathers work in manufacturing, construction, handicrafts, related services, fixed equipment, machinery operators, and assemblers. However, there was almost no difference between single parents, responsible for planning and directing the activities of organizations and enterprises at all levels, and those doing simple work.

When studying the industrial classification of economic activities or the leading products and services of employed people, agriculture, education, wholesale and retail trade, and manufacturing are the four top sectors of the population's economic activity. These four sectors also dominate the main sectors in which single parents work. Urban single fathers work in construction (9.1 percentage points), transportation and warehousing (8.0 percentage points), mining, quarrying (4.7 percentage points), and administrative and support activities (2.4 percentage points) (10.4, 11.2, 12.2, and 8.6 percent, respectively) more than mothers. While in the sector of education (9.8 percentage points) and health (6.8 percentage points), housing and food services (4.0 percentage points), and wholesale and retail trade (3.6 percentage points), more single mothers work than fathers.

TABLE 4.9. EMPLOYED SINGLE PARENTS, BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Industrial classification of economic activities	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Father	Mother	Total	Father	Mother	Total	Father	Mother
TOTAL-Number	48 691	6 720	41 971	33 220	4 061	29 159	15 471	2 659	12 812
TOTAL-Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishery and hunting	20.8	31.2	19.1	3.7	5.5	3.4	57.5	70.4	54.8
Mining and quarrying	2.9	5.7	2.4	3.1	7.2	2.6	2.3	3.4	2.1
Manufacturing	8.1	7.2	8.2	10.2	9.9	10.2	3.5	3.1	3.6
Electricity, gas, steam, and ventilation supply	1.1	2.0	0.9	1.4	2.7	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.3
Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
Construction	4.2	9.2	3.4	5.4	13.4	4.3	1.4	2.7	1.1
Wholesale and retail trade, repair and service of motor vehicles	12.7	9.0	13.3	16.3	13.2	16.8	4.9	2.6	5.4
Transport and storage	3.3	7.8	2.6	4.3	11.3	3.3	1.2	2.3	0.9
Accommodation and food service activities	4.1	0.9	4.6	4.9	1.4	5.4	2.4	0.2	2.8
Information and communication	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
Finance and insurance activities	2.5	1.1	2.8	3.2	1.5	3.4	1.2	0.5	1.3
Real state activities	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.6	1.0	0.7	1.0
Administrative and support service activities	2.2	3.3	2.0	2.8	5.0	2.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	7.0	6.7	7.0	8.3	8.5	8.3	4.1	4.1	4.2
Education	14.5	6.0	15.9	15.5	6.9	16.7	12.3	4.5	13.9

Human health and social work activities	6.7	1.7	7.5	7.9	2.0	8.8	4.0	1.1	4.6
Art, entertainment and recreation	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8
Other service activities	4.3	3.0	4.5	5.5	4.2	5.7	1.5	1.0	1.6
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods- and services producing activities of households for own use	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Activities of extra territorial organizations and bodies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0

In rural areas, 7 out of 10 single parents and 5 out of 10 mothers work in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, indicating that they are at risk for economic activities due to environmental and climatic conditions. Rural single fathers outnumbered mothers working in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting (15.6 percentage points), construction (1.5 percentage points), transportation and warehousing (1.4 percentage points), and mining (1.3 percentage points). While rural mothers, like urban mothers, work more in education, health, trade, and services than single fathers (9.4, 3.4, 2.8, and 2.7 percentage points, respectively).

When looking at the occupations and sectors of economic activity, single mothers are more likely to engage in social, humanitarian, and service activities than fathers, particularly in care, education, catering, and everyday work or low-value jobs.

As mentioned earlier, 46.1 percent of single parents are employed, and 53.9 percent are unemployed or do not supply the labor market. Therefore, the unemployment reasons are in Table 4.10. The main reasons mentioned for single parents for not being employed are retirement (55.9 percent), housework (9.2 percent), not finding a suitable job (8.9 percent), not registering with the Social Welfare Department, and looking for a job (8.9 percent). During the 2010 census, these factors also accounted for the largest share. In addition, the number of reasons for not being employed due to schooling has increased sharply since the previous census (0.9 percent in 2010).

TABLE 4.10. SINGLE PARENTS, BY THE REASON OF UNEMPLOYMENT, IN URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Reason for unemployment	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Father	Mother	Total	Father	Mother	Total	Father	Mother
TOTAL -Number	**56 901**	**7 900**	**49 001**	**44 363**	**5 963**	**38 400**	**12 538**	**1 937**	**10 601**
TOTAL-Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In school	4.6	3.1	4.8	5.1	3.5	5.3	2.7	1.9	2.9
In pension	55.9	54.2	56.2	54.9	55.1	54.9	59.3	51.4	60.7
Disabled	5.6	9.0	5.1	5.6	8.9	5.1	5.8	9.4	5.2
Home maker	9.2	2.9	10.3	9.4	2.9	10.5	8.6	2.9	9.6
Couldn't find an appropriate job	8.9	13.0	8.3	8.0	11.4	7.5	12.0	17.9	10.9
Registered and searching for job	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.7	3.1	2.6
Searching for job without register	8.9	9.3	8.8	10.4	10.8	10.4	3.4	4.6	3.2
Not interested in working	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.3
Other	4.7	6.0	4.5	4.5	5.4	4.4	5.1	7.7	4.7

The proportion of retired and housewives is significantly higher than that of fathers when classified by gender. However, many parents say they cannot find a relevant job and cannot work, which is different from other reasons. Also, the share of reasons for not finding relevant jobs decreased by 2.7 percentage points compared to the 2010 census. However, to reduce the unemployment of single parents, especially mothers, it is necessary to provide access to kindergartens nurseries care for the elderly and people with disabilities. Study the reasons for not finding relevant jobs and creating opportunities for participation in the labor market through in-service training and retraining.

TABLE 4.11. SINGLE PARENT, BY TYPE OF HOUSING OWNERSHIP, TYPE OF HOUSING, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Type of ownership	Total			Ger			House			Other dwelling		
	Total	Father	Mother	Total	Father	Mother	Total	Father	Mother	Total	Father	Mother
TOTAL- Number	**105 592**	**14 620**	**90 972**	**40 024**	**5 852**	**34 172**	**64 432**	**8 637**	**55 795**	**1 136**	**131**	**1 005**
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Privately owned	89.7	92.2	89.3	92.7	94.5	92.3	88.1	90.8	87.7	74.6	79.4	74.0
Rent living quarter owned by others	3.8	2.9	3.9	2.0	1.3	2.1	4.8	3.9	4.9	8.3	5.3	8.7
Live in living quarter owned by others without rental fee	6.1	4.6	6.4	5.0	3.9	5.2	6.6	4.9	6.9	15.5	13.7	15.7
Other	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
URBAN- Number	**77 583**	**10 024**	**67 559**	**22 717**	**2 909**	**19 808**	**54 114**	**7 029**	**47 085**	**752**	**86**	**666**
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Privately	88.8	91.4	88.4	90.2	92.9	89.8	88.3	91.0	87.9	75.3	79.1	74.8
Rent living quarter owned by others	4.5	3.6	4.6	3.1	2.2	3.2	5.0	4.2	5.1	8.4	7.0	8.6
Live in living quarter owned by others without rental fee	6.3	4.6	6.5	6.2	4.7	6.5	6.2	4.5	6.5	14.1	11.6	14.4
Other	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
RURAL - Number	**28 009**	**4 596**	**23 413**	**17 307**	**2 943**	**14 364**	**10 318**	**1 608**	**8 710**	**384**	**45**	**339**
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Privately	92.3	93.8	92.0	95.8	96.1	95.8	87.0	90.0	86.5	73.4	80.0	72.6
Rent living quarter owned by others	1.8	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	3.6	2.6	3.8	8.1	2.2	8.8
Live in living quarter owned by others without rental fee	5.7	4.7	5.9	3.5	3.2	3.5	9.0	7.1	9.3	18.2	17.8	18.3
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3

As there were more female-headed households without their housings than male-headed households, single mothers were more likely to live in other people's housings. Nationwide, there are 9.7 thousand single mothers without own housing, 10.7 percent of the total number of single mothers. This statistic is 7.8 percent for single fathers. More than 92.0 percent of single parents living in gers own their housing, while 88.0-91.0 percent for those who live in houses. Single parents living in urban areas are more likely to live in rental homes than rural areas.

CHAPTER FIVE

EDUCATION AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

EDUCATION AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Determining the education of the population by census is an important tool for formulating national and regional, aimag, and capital city policies and planning, including key demographic indicators, labor force, migration, location, and housing. From population indicators, education and literacy are indicators of human development.

This chapter summarizes literacy, enrollment at all levels of education, educational attainment, dropout rates and gender differences in the teaching staff in the education sector. In doing so, three main indicators were considered: literacy, school enrollment, and education level.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census Questionnaire asked questions on level of education people aged 6 and over, while 5 and above in 2020. The 2010 census aggregated bachelor's and diploma's higher education, while the 2020 census took the indicators separately. In addition, the 2020 census considering the UN recommendations and common international standards, the level of education determined from the population aged 10 and over.

LITERACY

The 2020 census followed the UN's definition of literacy as the previous census. A literate person can read and write simple sentences in a language. Censuses and surveys ask uneducated people the literacy.

Although all people 5 years of age and older asked literacy questions, the literacy level of the Mongolian population is defined as 15 years of age or older to be comparable to the international level.

According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, the literacy rate of the population aged 15 and over is 98.7 percent, an increase of 0.4 percentage points from 2010, including a rise of 0.4 percentage points for men and 0.6 percentage points for women.

TABLE 5.1. LITERACY OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Literacy	2010			2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Literate	98.3	98.2	98.3	98.7	98.7	98.9
Illiterate	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.1

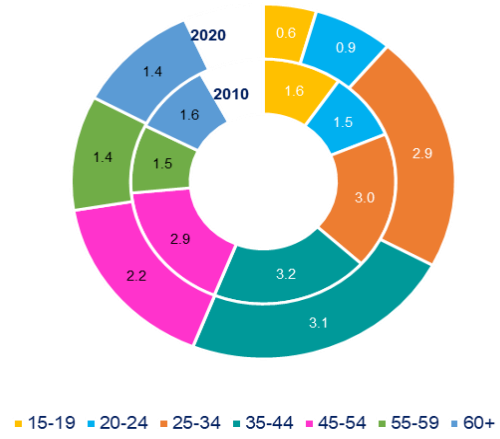
Comparing the literate population in urban and rural areas, 99.3 percent of the urban population aged 15 and over is literate and similar in sex. However, 97.6 percent of the rural population is literate, and 2.4 percent is illiterate. In terms of sex, there is not much difference, as can be seen from the following table.

TABLE 5.2. LITERACY OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY URBAN AND RURAL, SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Literacy	Literate			Illiterate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	98.7	98.6	98.9	1.3	1.4	1.1
Urban	99.3	99.2	99.4	0.7	0.8	0.6
Rural	97.6	97.3	97.9	2.4	2.7	2.1

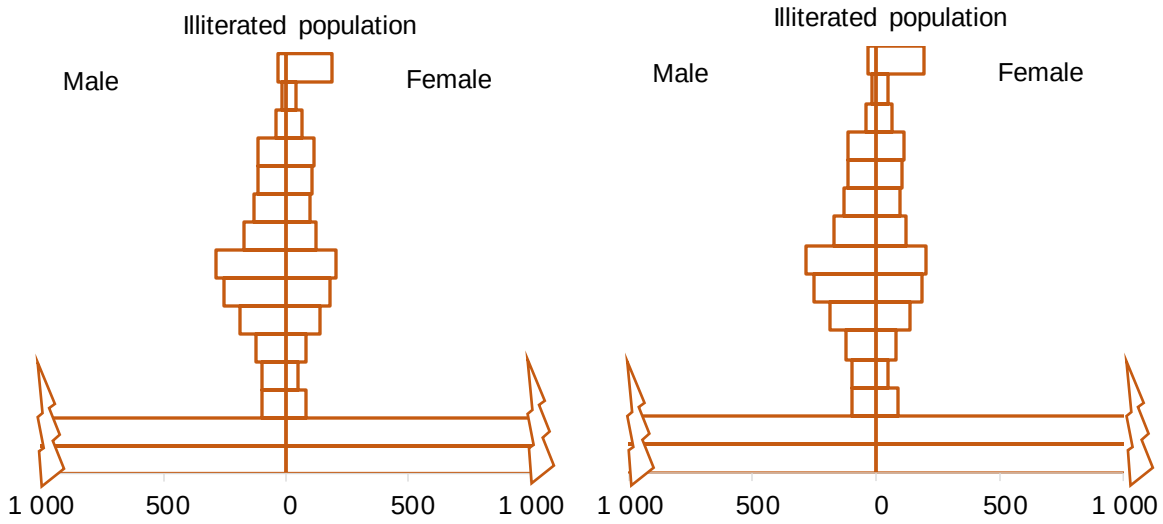
The illiteracy rate among young people aged 15-19 in 2020 was 0.6 percent, down 1.0 percentage points from 2010.

FIGURE 5.1. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ILLITERATES IN THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUP, 2010, 2020



88.6 percent of the uneducated population aged six and over is literate. In terms of sex, there is no significant difference that 88.4-88.8 percent are literate. However, a notable picture can see by the age group. In particular, 45.6-48.3 percent of the uneducated population aged 15-29 and 42.8-52.2 percent of those aged 44-54 are illiterate. Regarding the population without education by sex and age group, 41.5-45.7 percent of women aged 20-29 are literate, while 44.7-49.8 percent of men aged 45-54 are literate. It indicates that there are numerous illiterate young women. However, the share of literate men aged 20-29 is 13.4-15.2 percentage points higher than women.

FIGURE 5.2. POPULATION PYRAMID OF UNEDUCATED POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, 2020



The stupa shows the literacy status of the population aged 6 and over. It indicates that illiterate men outnumber women by 9.7 percent, close to the previous census (the gap was 10.0 percent in the 2010 census). The pyramid shows that the highest number of illiterate people is between the ages of 35 and 44 and that men outnumber women in this age group. There are also many illiterate women over the age of 70.

11.4 percent of the uneducated population aged six and over is illiterate, a decrease of 5.6 percentage points compared to the 2010 census. 50.2 percent of these people are rural population. 54.3 percent of the rural illiterate population are men, and 45.7 percent are women.

One in three illiterate people aged six and over is in Ulaanbaatar city. In addition, numerous of these people, or 5.7-5.8 percent, are in Uvurkhangai and Khuvsgul aimags, which may depend on the population of the 2 aimags.

The percentage of the literate and illiterate population aged 6 and over by region, aimag and the capital city is in Table 5.3. It shows that the proportion of illiterates in the population aged 6 and across varies from aimag to aimag. In Bayan-Ulgii, Bulgan, Khovd aimags, and Ulaanbaatar, there are more illiterate women than men. In other aimags, there are 5-90 men for every 100 illiterate women. However, the sex ratio of the literate population, there are more literate women than men in all aimags.

TABLE 5.3. LITERACY OF THE POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY SEX AND REGION, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Literacy	Literate			Sex ratio	Illiterate			Sex ratio
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
TOTAL	**98.2**	**98.0**	**98.3**	**91.6**	**1.8**	**2.0**	**1.7**	**109.7**
WESTERN REGION	97.4	97.3	97.5	97.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	105.9
Bayan-Ulgii	97.3	97.5	97.2	99.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	88.8
Govi-Altai	97.9	97.8	98.0	92.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	105.3
Zavkhan	97.3	97.1	97.5	96.0	2.7	2.9	2.5	111.1
Uvs	97.0	96.3	97.6	98.5	3.0	3.7	2.4	154.0
Khovd	97.6	97.8	97.4	99.2	2.4	2.2	2.6	84.0
KHANGAI REGION	97.9	97.6	98.1	93.9	2.1	2.4	1.9	116.3
Arkhangai	97.8	97.5	98.1	95.1	2.2	2.5	1.9	125.6
Bayankhongor	97.6	97.5	97.8	94.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	108.3
Bulgan	98.4	98.5	98.3	96.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	84.6
Orkhon	99.0	98.8	99.2	89.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	142.1
Uvurkhangai	97.1	96.9	97.3	93.8	2.9	3.1	2.7	107.3
Khuvsgul	97.5	97.1	97.9	95.2	2.5	2.9	2.1	130.7
CENTRAL REGION	98.2	97.9	98.5	91.8	1.8	2.1	1.5	124.8
Govisumber	98.2	97.5	98.8	88.0	1.8	2.5	1.2	190.9
Darkhan-Uul	98.8	98.6	99.0	88.8	1.2	1.4	1.0	124.0
Dornogovi	97.6	97.1	98.0	90.3	2.4	2.9	2.0	135.3
Dundgovi	97.6	97.2	97.9	90.4	2.4	2.8	2.1	123.1
Umnugovi	98.7	98.5	98.8	87.8	1.3	1.5	1.2	109.1
Selenge	98.3	97.9	98.6	94.7	1.7	2.1	1.4	136.5
Tuv	97.9	97.8	98.0	97.7	2.1	2.2	2.0	109.4
EASTERN REGION	96.9	96.6	97.1	95.4	3.1	3.4	2.9	112.4
Dornod	97.7	97.5	97.9	95.4	2.3	2.5	2.1	115.6
Sukhbaatar	96.0	95.8	96.2	97.3	4.0	4.2	3.8	108.8
Khentii	96.6	96.3	96.9	94.0	3.4	3.7	3.1	113.4
ULAANBAATAR	98.7	98.7	98.8	88.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	99.3

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

In the 2020 Population and Housing Census, people aged 2-39 asked if they attended school or kindergarten.

Following UN recommendation, the school-age set at 5-29 years old, but according to the new education system of our country, children have enrolled in school from the age of 6. Due to this factor, the school-age used in the census was 6-29 years old. School enrollment has consistently increased compared to previous censuses.

PRE-SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The Mongolian Law on Education states that a preschool educational institution is a kindergarten. The Law on Preschool Education also defines a "kindergarten" as a comprehensive educational institution that provides comprehensive care, protection, and development for children from the age of two to their time of school entrance.

According to the official statistics released by the National Statistical Office, in the 2020/2021 academic year, 1 439[8] kindergartens were operating in Mongolia. Compared to the previous census, even the number of kindergartens increased 1.7 times.

According to the Population and Housing Census of 2020, 72.6 percent of the population aged 6-29 has enrolled in school, increasing 14.5 percentage points compared to

[8] *"Statistical Yearbook 2019", NSO, 2020*

the 2010 census. However, 312.1 thousand children aged 2-5, 262.5 or 84.1 percent have enrolled in kindergartens, and 15.9 percent have not. Compared to the previous census, even the number of kindergartens increased 1.7 times, the number of children enrolled in kindergartens increased 2.2 times.

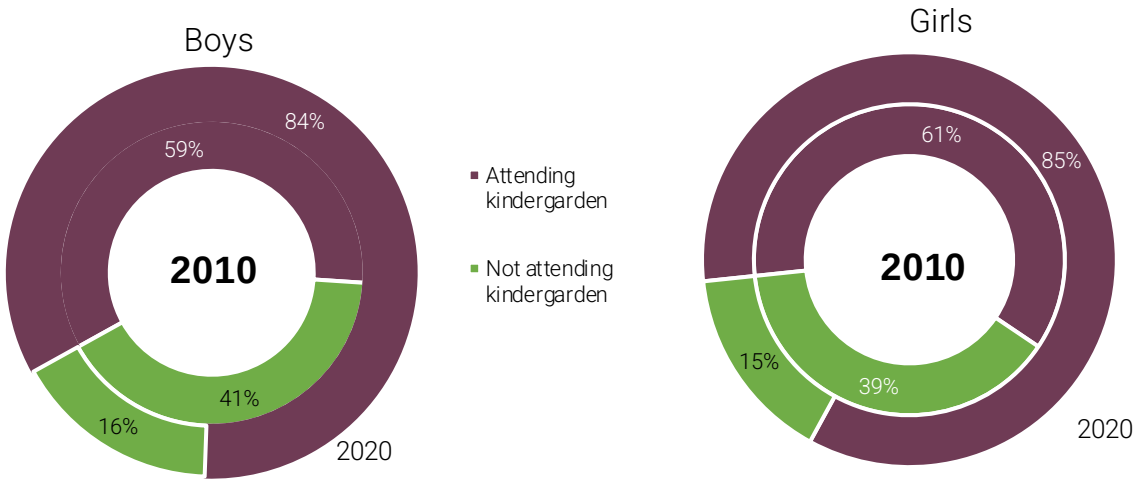
Out of this, 60.1 percent (in 2010) of all children aged 2-5 were enrolled in kindergartens, while kindergarten enrollment increased by 24.0 percentage points to 84.1 percent. 51.1 percent of children enrolled in kindergartens are boys, and 48.9 percent are girls. Compared to 2010, the number of boys (50.1 percent boys) attending kindergartens has increased.

TABLE 5.4. NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 2-5, BY THE KINDERGARTEN ATTENDANCE, AGE AND SEX, 2020

Age	Attending kindergartens			Sex ratio	Not attending kindergartens			Sex ratio
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
TOTAL	262 531	134 043	128 488	104.3	49 621	26 278	23 343	112.6
2	48 450	24 799	23 651	104.9	25 911	13 619	12 292	110.8
3	66 014	33 602	32 412	103.7	11 627	6 209	5 418	114.6
4	72 394	36 874	35 520	103.8	7 244	3 897	3 347	116.4
5	75 673	38 768	36 905	105.0	4 839	2 553	2 286	111.7

If we look at the sex ratio of children not attending kindergarten, there are 113 boys for every 100 girls. There are more boys than girls of all ages.

FIGURE 5.3. POPULATION AGED 2-5, BY KINDERGARTEN ATTENDANCE AND SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



Compared to 2010, the number of children not attending kindergarten decreased by 24.5 percentage points for boys and 23.5 percentage points for girls in 2020 (Figure 5.3). When looking at the sex ratio of children in preschool education (PSA) by urban and rural areas, the number of boys in urban and rural areas is higher. It is due to the predominance of young men.

TABLE 5.5. NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 2-5 ATTENDING KINDERGARTEN, BY AGE AND SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2020

Age	Attending kindergartens			Sex ratio	Percentage - A			Percentage - B		
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	262 531	134 043	128 488	104.3	100.0	51.1	48.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	48 450	24 799	23 651	104.9	100.0	51.2	48.8	18.5	18.5	18.4
3	66 014	33 602	32 412	103.7	100.0	50.9	49.1	25.1	25.1	25.2
4	72 394	36 874	35 520	103.8	100.0	50.9	49.1	27.6	27.5	27.6
5	75 673	38 768	36 905	105.0	100.0	51.2	48.8	28.8	28.9	28.7
URBAN	183 660	93 882	89 778	104.6	100.0	51.1	48.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	33 366	17 098	16 268	105.1	100.0	51.2	48.8	18.2	18.2	18.1
3	46 305	23 599	22 706	103.9	100.0	51.0	49.0	25.2	25.1	25.3
4	50 821	25 958	24 863	104.4	100.0	51.1	48.9	27.7	27.6	27.7
5	53 168	27 227	25 941	105.0	100.0	51.2	48.8	28.9	29.0	28.9
RURAL	78 871	40 161	38 710	103.7	100.0	50.9	49.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	15 084	7 701	7 383	104.3	100.0	51.1	48.9	19.1	19.2	19.1
3	19 709	10 003	9 706	103.1	100.0	50.8	49.2	25.0	24.9	25.1
4	21 573	10 916	10 657	102.4	100.0	50.6	49.4	27.4	27.2	27.5
5	22 505	11 541	10 964	105.3	100.0	51.3	48.7	28.5	28.7	28.3

In terms of age, the proportion of children enrolled in kindergarten increases with age, indicating a lower level of preschool enrollment for young children.

In addition, most non-preschool children are boys in urban and rural areas. The predominance of boys in rural areas is slightly higher than in urban areas. Mainly, for every 100 girls who do not attend preschool, there are 111 boys in urban areas and 116 boys in rural areas (Table 5.6).

TABLE 5.6. NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 2-5 NOT ATTENDING KINDERGARTEN, BY AGE AND SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2020

Age	Not attending kindergarten			Sex ratio	Percentage - A			Percentage - B		
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	49 621	26 278	23 343	112.6	100.0	53.0	47.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	25 911	13 619	12 292	110.8	100.0	52.6	47.4	52.2	51.8	52.7
3	11 627	6 209	5 418	114.6	100.0	53.4	46.6	23.4	23.6	23.2
4	7 244	3 897	3 347	116.4	100.0	53.8	46.2	14.6	14.8	14.3
5	4 839	2 553	2 286	111.7	100.0	52.8	47.2	9.8	9.7	9.8
URBAN	34 207	18 013	16 194	111.2	100.0	52.7	47.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	17 582	9 191	8 391	109.5	100.0	52.3	47.7	51.4	51.0	51.8
3	8 089	4 309	3 780	114.0	100.0	53.3	46.7	23.6	23.9	23.3
4	5 111	2 715	2 396	113.3	100.0	53.1	46.9	14.9	15.1	14.8
5	3 425	1 798	1 627	110.5	100.0	52.5	47.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
RURAL	15 414	8 265	7 149	115.6	100.0	53.6	46.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	8 329	4 428	3 901	113.5	100.0	53.2	46.8	54.0	53.6	54.6
3	3 538	1 900	1 638	116.0	100.0	53.7	46.3	23.0	23.0	22.9
4	2 133	1 182	951	124.3	100.0	55.4	44.6	13.8	14.3	13.3
5	1 414	755	659	114.6	100.0	53.4	46.6	9.2	9.1	9.2

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AT ALL LEVELS

The Mongolian Law on Education defines an “educational institution” as a legal entity that implements one or more levels of educational content. It also states that “general education” means a 12-year curriculum level and “basic education” means a 9-year curriculum level. Primary and secondary education is a general education school.

According to the census, there are 1 256.6[9] thousand people aged 6-29, of which 72.6 percent are studying at some level of school. In particular, 98.0 percent of children aged 6-17 or secondary school age children attend school.

Regarding the gender difference of the children attending school, there is no significant difference that 49.9 percent of them are men and 50.1 percent are women.

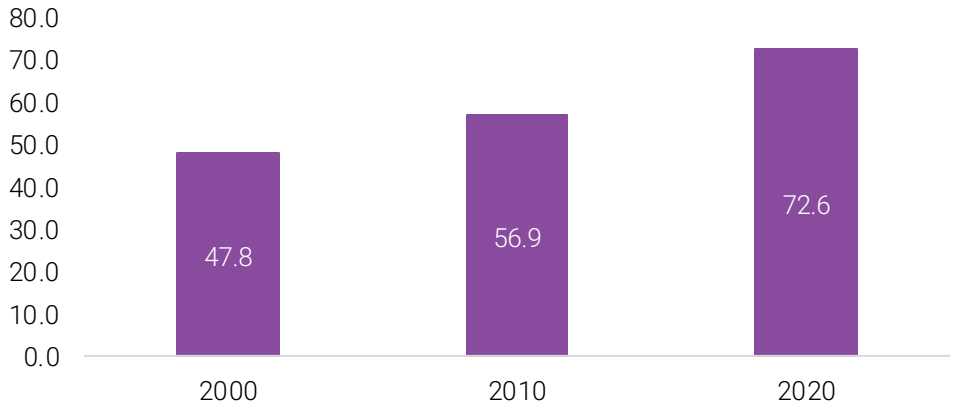
Looking at the sex ratio of students by age group, men predominate among children in all age groups. In 2010, girls dominated from 15, and in 2020, boys continue to dominate.

TABLE 5.7. NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 6-15 ATTENDING SCHOOL, BY AGE AND SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2020

Age	Total			Sex	Urban		Sex	Rural		Sex
	Total	Male	Female	ratio	Male	Female	ratio	Male	Female	ratio
TOTAL	590 667	300 910	289 757	103.8	202 455	194 668	104.0	98 455	95 089	103.5
6	73 659	37 678	35 981	104.7	26 486	25 295	104.7	11 192	10 686	104.7
7	71 761	36 361	35 400	102.7	25 651	25 018	102.5	10 710	10 382	103.2
8	69 193	35 459	33 734	105.1	24 467	23 320	104.9	10 992	10 414	105.6
9	62 763	31 972	30 791	103.8	21 743	20 805	104.5	10 229	9 986	102.4
10-14	271 770	138 493	133 277	103.9	90 983	87 480	104.0	47 510	45 797	103.7
15	41 521	20 947	20 574	101.8	13 125	12 750	102.9	7 822	7 824	100.0

According to the 2000 Population and Housing Census, less than half (47.8 percent) of the population aged 7-29 were studying in school, and according to the 2010 census, 56.9 percent attend school. Still, by 2020 it has increased to 72.6 percent.

FIGURE 5.4. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF THE POPULATION AGED 6-29, BY PERCENTAGE, 2000, 2010, 2020



Regarding the gender of the above statistic, women's school enrollment is 2.2 percentage points lower than men's school enrollment. It increased from 5.1 percentage points in 2010, indicating an improvement in men's school enrollment (Table 5.8). The school enrollment rate for women increased by 14.4 percentage points between the two censuses and for men by 17.2 percentage points.

A significant change in school enrollment is a substantial increase in school enrollment in all categories, regardless of sex or urban or rural background. In particular, school enrollment in the rural population increased by 18.4 percentage points from the previous census, including 18.8 percentage points for men and 17.8 percentage points for women.

[9] *Mongolian population residing in Mongolia*

TABLE 5.8. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF THE POPULATION AGED 6-29, BY AGE AND SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010, 2020

	Total			Sex	Urban			Sex	Rural			Sex
	Total	Male	Female	difference*	Total	Male	Female	difference*	Total	Male	Female	difference*
TOTAL-2010	56.9	54.4	59.4	5.1	58.9	57.1	60.7	3.5	52.2	48.6	56.3	7.7
7	97.9	97.7	98.1	0.4	98.4	98.3	98.5	0.2	97.0	96.7	97.4	0.7
8	98.4	98.3	98.6	0.3	98.7	98.6	98.7	0.1	98.0	97.8	98.3	0.5
9	98.5	98.3	98.6	0.3	98.7	98.6	98.9	0.2	98.0	97.8	98.2	0.5
10	98.2	97.9	98.5	0.7	98.5	98.3	98.7	0.4	97.8	97.3	98.3	1.0
11	97.6	97.1	98.1	1.0	98.1	97.9	98.4	0.4	96.7	95.8	97.7	1.9
12	96.7	95.8	97.7	1.9	97.6	97.2	98.0	0.9	95.4	93.8	97.1	3.3
13	95.8	94.6	97.0	2.4	97.1	96.5	97.6	1.1	93.9	91.9	96.0	4.1
14	94.7	92.8	96.7	3.8	96.6	95.8	97.4	1.7	91.9	88.4	95.5	7.0
15	93.0	90.5	95.6	5.1	95.8	94.7	96.9	2.3	88.2	83.5	93.1	9.7
16-19	75.9	69.6	82.5	12.9	82.9	78.9	86.8	7.9	54.4	45.2	66.8	21.6
20-24	29.8	25.8	33.8	8.0	37.3	33.5	40.9	7.4	6.2	5.1	7.6	2.4
25-29	5.6	4.7	6.5	1.8	7.2	6.1	8.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.2	0.4
TOTAL-2020	72.6	71.5	73.8	2.2	73.7	73.8	73.6	-0.2	70.6	67.4	74.1	6.7
6	93.3	93.0	93.6	0.6	93.0	92.8	93.2	0.3	94.0	93.4	94.5	1.1
7	97.3	96.9	97.7	0.8	97.6	97.3	97.9	0.6	96.7	96.0	97.3	1.2
8	98.9	98.9	98.9	0.0	98.7	98.7	98.7	0.1	99.2	99.2	99.2	-0.1
9	98.8	98.7	98.9	0.1	98.5	98.4	98.6	0.1	99.4	99.3	99.4	0.1
10	99.4	99.4	99.4	0.0	99.3	99.3	99.2	-0.1	99.6	99.5	99.6	0.2
11	99.4	99.3	99.5	0.1	99.3	99.3	99.4	0.1	99.5	99.4	99.6	0.3
12	99.4	99.3	99.5	0.1	99.4	99.3	99.4	0.0	99.5	99.3	99.6	0.3
13	99.3	99.2	99.5	0.2	99.4	99.4	99.3	0.0	99.3	99.0	99.7	0.6
14	99.2	99.0	99.4	0.5	99.3	99.1	99.4	0.3	99.1	98.8	99.5	0.7
15	98.3	97.6	99.0	1.5	98.8	98.5	99.0	0.5	97.5	96.0	99.0	3.0
16-19	90.1	86.8	93.6	6.9	92.3	90.4	94.3	3.9	86.7	81.1	92.5	11.5
20-24	53.4	50.2	56.7	6.6	56.7	55.5	57.9	2.4	48.3	42.4	54.9	12.5
25-29	17.9	17.0	18.9	1.9	20.2	19.7	20.7	1.0	12.8	11.4	14.4	3.0

Note: *female-male

However, the following figures are by age group. In particular, school enrollment in the rural population aged 16-24 increased sharply from the previous census, increasing by 25.8-47.3 percentage points for the male and female population. The urban population only for women aged 20-24 increased by 22.0 percentage points. It shows that rural youth prefer to move to urban areas to study and get an education.

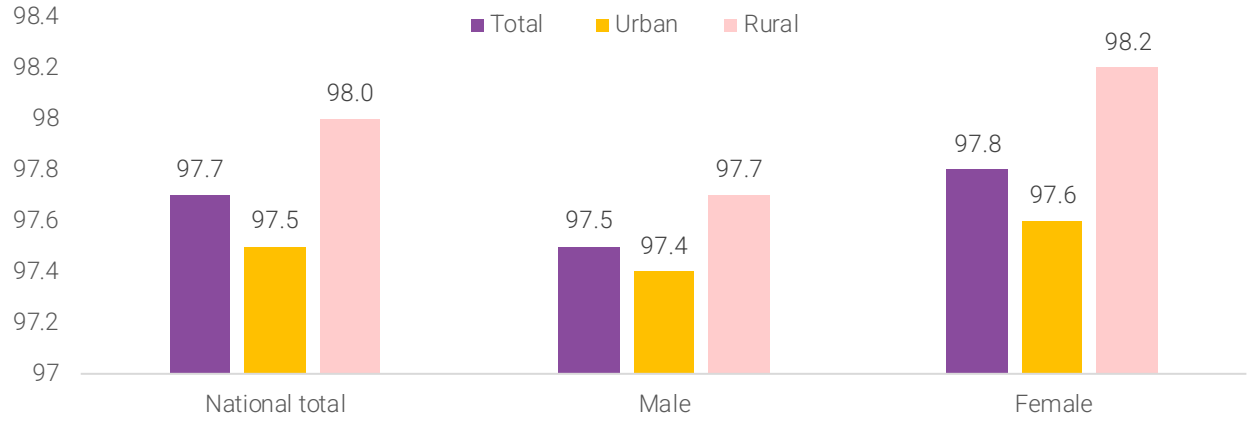
Due to the education system reform and the introduction of 12-year education, in 2006, enrollment in the first grade of a secondary school was six. As the 2010 census, 42.1 thousand 6-year-old children enrolled, of which 93.6 percent, including 93.0 percent of boys and 94.3 percent of girls, were enrolled in school. However, according to the 2020 census, enrollment of 6-year-olds in schools is 93.3 percent, 93.0 percent for boys, and 93.6 percent for girls. It shows that there has been no significant change in the last 10 years. However, enrollment of girls in schools is consistently higher than in boys.

The gender gap in the school-age population increases from the age of 15, with gender differences being greatest between the ages of 16 and 19. This trend of declining school enrollment is becoming more common among women than men.

According to the Law on Primary and Secondary Education of Mongolia, "Primary education shall be provided for 5 years, lower secondary education for 9 years, and upper secondary education for 12 years. " An enrollment to the school is as primary and secondary education level compared to the previous year's census.

51.1 percent of school-age children aged 6-11 are boys, and 48.9 percent are girls. The figure below shows that primary school children make up 97.7 percent of the Mongolian population aged 6-11 in Mongolia, which is a positive increase of 12 points from the previous census (85.7).

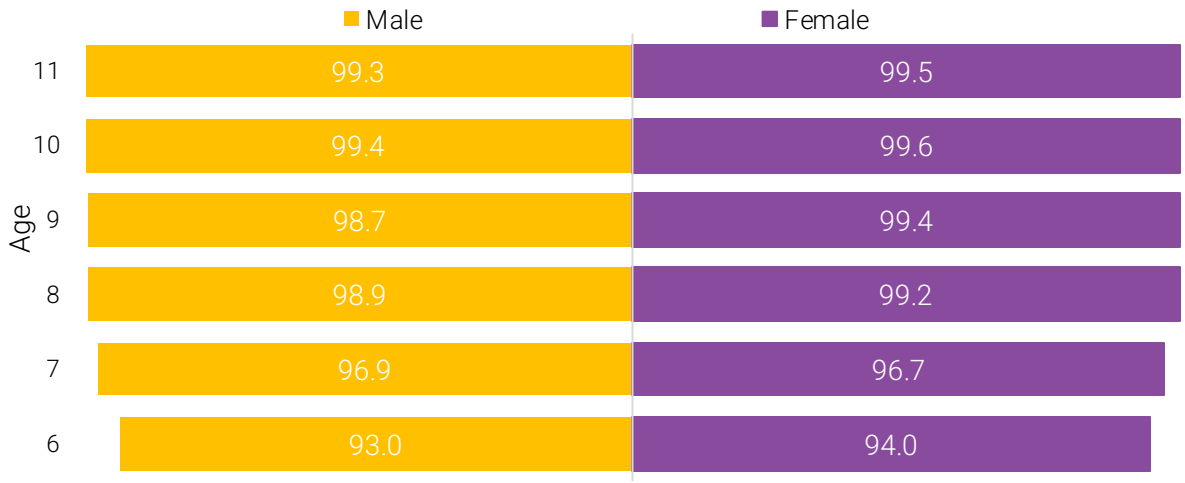
FIGURE 5.5. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN AGED 6-11, BY URBAN AND RURAL, SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2020



Nationwide, primary school enrollment for boys aged 6-11 is 0.3 percentage points lower than for girls, 0.2 percentage points lower in urban areas, and 0.5 percentage points lower in rural areas. In 2010, however, boys 'school enrollment was higher than girls' enrollment nationwide and in urban areas.

Primary school enrollment is over 90 percent for each age group (Figure 5.6). The number of boys and girls attending school has been steadily declining from the age of 6, increasing at the age of 10, and declining again at 11. At each age, however, school enrollment has been steadily growing.

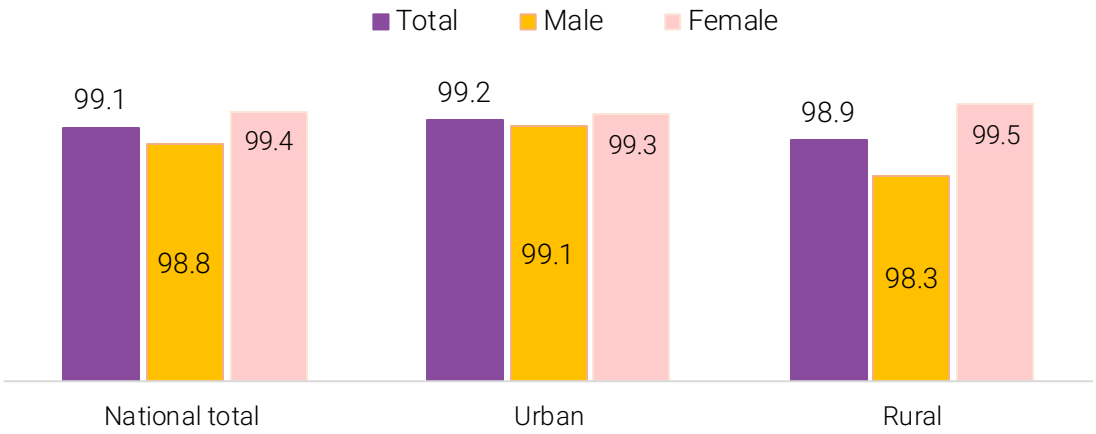
FIGURE 5.6. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN AGED 6-11, BY SEX AND PERCENTAGE, 2020



According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, there are 186.5 thousand children in primary education, and the sex ratio is 103.8.

As the education level goes upper, the number of boys enrolled in school decreases, and girls dominate. This ratio varies between urban and rural areas. Figure 5.7 shows that the number of children enrolled in primary education in rural areas has more gap in the sex ratio. In particular, school enrollment for rural boys is 1.2 percentage points lower than for girls.

FIGURE 5.7. LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION ATTENDANCE OF POPULATION AGED 12-15, BY SEX AND URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, PERCENTAGE, 2020

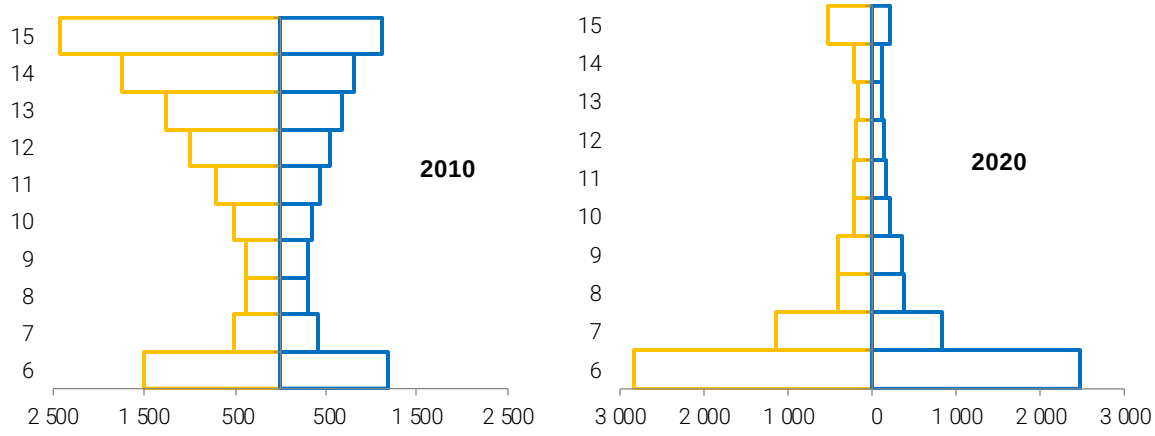


SCHOOL DROPOUT

Another indicator of the school enrollment of the population, especially boys and girls aged 6-15, is the number of out-of-school[10] children who have dropped out of school.

According to the census, there are 11.4 thousand children aged 6-15 who have dropped out of school, of which 55.9 percent are boys, and 44.1 percent are girls. Almost half of the school dropouts (46.8 percent) are 6-year-olds, and 53.4 percent are boys. The proportion of 7-9-year-olds is also high (Figure 5.8). The ratio of dropouts decreases with age. However, they increased slightly at the age of 15, and the majority of them (72.1 percent) were boys.

FIGURE 5.8. POPULATION PYRAMID OF THE DROPOUT POPULATION, 2020



[10] *All children who dropped out of school or never attended school*

Compared to 2010, this stupa in 2020 appears to be the opposite. In 2010, the dropout rate for teenagers was high, but in 2020 it decreased sharply. It may be due to supporting students in technical and vocational training centers.

FIGURE 5.9. SCHOOL DROP-OUTS AGED 6-15, BY SEX AND REGION, 2020

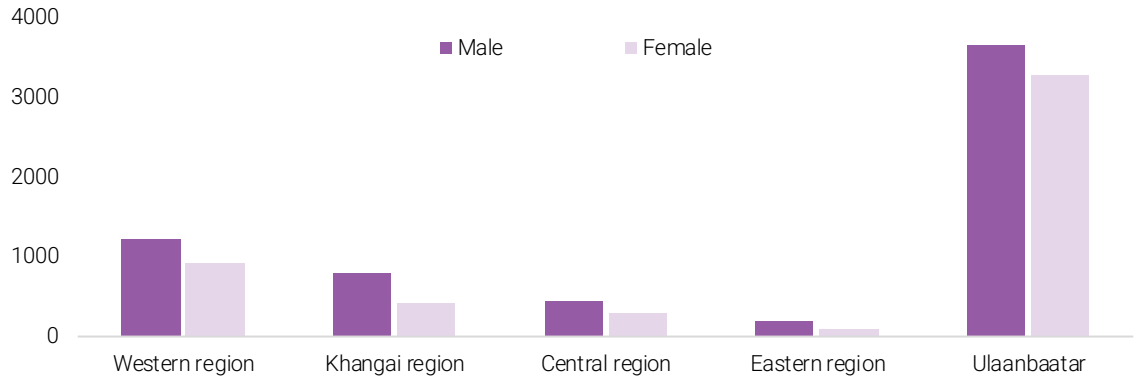


Table 5.9 shows that 18.8 percent of school dropouts aged 6-15 are in the Western region, 10.9 percent in the Khangai region, 6.5 percent in the Central region, 2.7 percent in the Eastern region, and the highest number (61.1 percent) is in Ulaanbaatar. The proportion of boys who drop out of school is higher than that of girls in all regions.

Ulaanbaatar, Bayan-Ulgii, Khuvsgul, Khovd, Uvurkhangai, Uvs, Selenge, Bayankhongor, Khentii, Tuv, and Arkhangai aimags lead in the number of school dropouts. The following table shows the number of boys who dropped out of school is higher than the number of girls in all aimags, regardless of age. Only in the 12-15 age group of Orkhon aimag and in the 6-11 age group of Darkhan-Uul aimag there are more girls than boys (Table 5.9).

TABLE 5.9. SCHOOL DROPOUT OF THE POPULATION AGED 6-15, BY AGE GROUP, SEX, REGION, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, PERCENTAGE, 2020

	Total			6-11 years old			12-15 years old		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	100.0	55.9	44.1	100.0	54.2	45.8	100.0	65.3	34.7
WESTERN REGION	100.0	57.0	43.0	100.0	55.1	44.9	100.0	68.4	31.6
Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	54.5	45.5	100.0	54.7	45.3	100.0	51.1	48.9
Govi-Altai	100.0	72.7	27.3	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	85.5	14.5
Zavkhan	100.0	63.9	36.1	100.0	60.2	39.8	100.0	73.5	26.5
Uvs	100.0	67.4	32.6	100.0	59.7	40.3	100.0	79.3	20.7
Khovd	100.0	52.5	47.5	100.0	52.0	48.0	100.0	55.8	44.2
KHANGAI REGION	100.0	65.4	34.6	100.0	61.5	38.5	100.0	74.0	26.0
Arkhangai	100.0	64.8	35.2	100.0	59.3	40.7	100.0	72.1	27.9
Bayankhongor	100.0	71.6	28.4	100.0	69.9	30.1	100.0	73.2	26.8
Bulgan	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	60.4	39.6	100.0	58.6	41.4
Orkhon	100.0	64.9	35.1	100.0	71.6	28.4	100.0	48.1	51.9
Uvurkhangai	100.0	65.9	34.1	100.0	58.9	41.1	100.0	77.8	22.2
Khuvsgul	100.0	64.7	35.3	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	86.5	13.5
CENTRAL REGION	100.0	60.9	39.1	100.0	55.4	44.6	100.0	75.7	24.3
Govisumber	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	76.9	23.1	100.0	50.0	50.0
Darkhan-Uul	100.0	51.5	48.5	100.0	45.0	55.0	100.0	77.8	22.2
Dornogovi	100.0	66.0	34.0	100.0	59.7	40.3	100.0	76.9	23.1
Dundgovi	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	51.5	48.5	100.0	85.2	14.8

Umnugovi	100.0	59.6	40.4	100.0	54.8	45.2	100.0	69.4	30.6
Selenge	100.0	60.8	39.2	100.0	61.3	38.7	100.0	58.6	41.4
Tuv	100.0	64.1	35.9	100.0	54.7	45.3	100.0	91.7	8.3
EASTERN REGION	100.0	67.9	32.1	100.0	59.7	40.3	100.0	79.8	20.2
Dornod	100.0	61.6	38.4	100.0	56.1	43.9	100.0	68.8	31.3
Sukhbaatar	100.0	83.5	16.5	100.0	64.5	35.5	100.0	94.4	5.6
Khentii	100.0	61.9	38.1	100.0	59.6	40.4	100.0	68.4	31.6
ULAANBAATAR	100.0	52.8	47.2	100.0	52.7	47.3	100.0	53.4	46.6

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE EDUCATED POPULATION

The Law on Education of Mongolia states that “the purpose of education in Mongolia is to develop citizens with appropriate mental, moral and physical capacity, respect for humaneness, and the ability to study, work and live independently.” According to the Law on Vocational Education and Training, "vocational education" refers to the professional knowledge, skills, labor, and communication formation acquired through organized training based on the needs of specific professional activities. And "profession" is defined as the set of knowledge, skills, and practices required for particular jobs.

According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, education indicators increased from the 2010 census, but the proportion of uneducated people aged 10 and over decreased.

The educated population aged 10 and overreached 95.1 percent, increasing 2.6 percentage points from the previous census. In terms of gender differences, it increased by 2.7 percentage points for men and 2.3 percentage points for women. The share of the uneducated population fell to 4.9 percent, a decrease of 2.6 percentage points from the previous census. 48.4 percent of educated people are men, and 51.6 percent are women.

TABLE 5.10. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION WITH EDUCATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2010, 2020

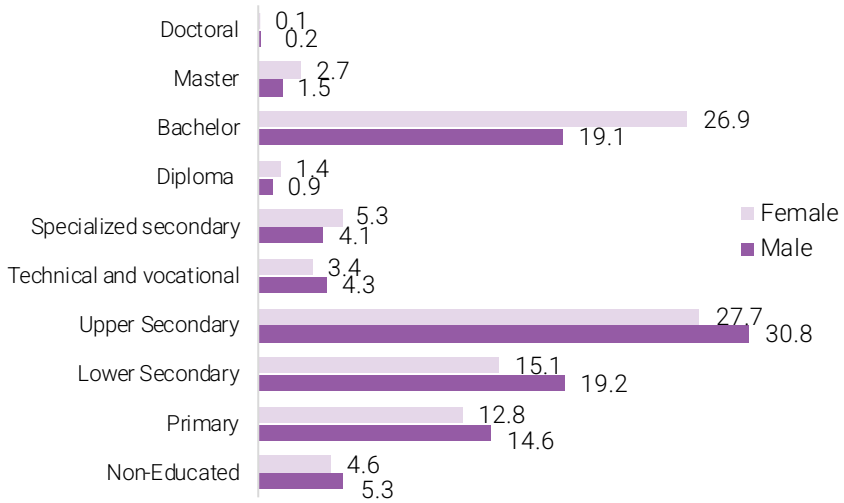
Age group	Total		Male		Female		Sex difference	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
TOTAL	92.5	95.1	92.0	94.7	93.1	95.4	1.1	0.7
10-14	67.0	71.5	66.0	71.3	68.1	71.8	2.0	0.5
15-19	96.6	97.9	95.5	97.5	97.7	98.4	2.2	0.9
20-24	96.0	98.3	94.7	97.9	97.3	98.6	2.5	0.7
25-29	93.9	98.4	92.3	98.0	95.6	98.8	3.2	0.8
30-34	96.3	98.1	95.3	97.7	97.4	98.5	2.0	0.9
35-39	97.9	97.4	97.5	96.8	98.3	97.9	0.8	1.0
40-44	97.5	98.3	97.2	97.9	97.8	98.6	0.6	0.7
45-49	96.9	98.6	96.7	98.4	97.0	98.8	0.4	0.4
50-54	96.9	98.4	96.9	98.2	96.9	98.5	0.0	0.3
55-59	96.3	98.2	96.5	98.1	96.1	98.2	-0.4	0.2
60-64	95.4	98.3	96.5	98.3	94.5	98.3	-2.0	0.0
65-69	91.6	98.0	94.1	98.3	89.5	97.8	-4.7	-0.5
70, and above	81.0	95.2	87.3	97.2	76.3	94.0	-11.0	-3.2

Note: female-male*

Previous 2010 census result shows significant gender gaps among the educated population between the ages of 10 and 34, which decreased from the age of 35 to the age of 60. As of 2020, however, the gender gap between educated people narrowed sharply, with gaps between 35-39 and 70 and older. In 2010, men outnumbered women in the educated population aged 55 and over, while in 2020, this age increased by 10, and men were the majority in the educated population aged 65 and over (Table 5.10).

29.2 percent of the population aged 15 and over has completed secondary education. In terms of sex, 19.1 percent of educated men and 26.8 percent of educated women have a bachelor's degree. The share of women has been dominant in vocational education or higher.

FIGURE 5.10. EDUCATION LEVEL OF POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY SEX AND PERCENTAGE, 2020

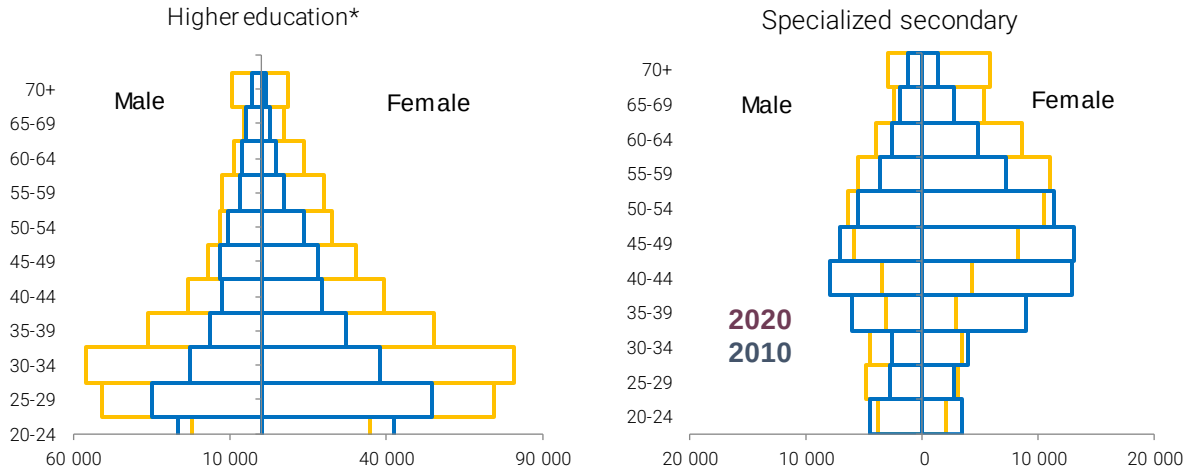


If we look at the education level of the population aged 15 and over, the population with primary, upper secondary, and specialized secondary education decreased by 0.8-2.8 percentage points. In contrast, the share of the population with technical and higher professional education increased compared to the previous census.

However, 26.5 percent of the population aged 10 and over have higher education, and 21.7 percent of men and 31.1 percent of women have higher education. The proportion of women with higher education is higher than that of men. It is commendable that the population with higher education in Mongolia has increased by 8.2 percentage points in the last decade.

In terms of gender differences of the educated population is significant. In particular, according to the previous census, the percentage of women with higher education was 5.8 percentage points higher than that of men, and in 2020 the gap increased to 9.4 percentage points.

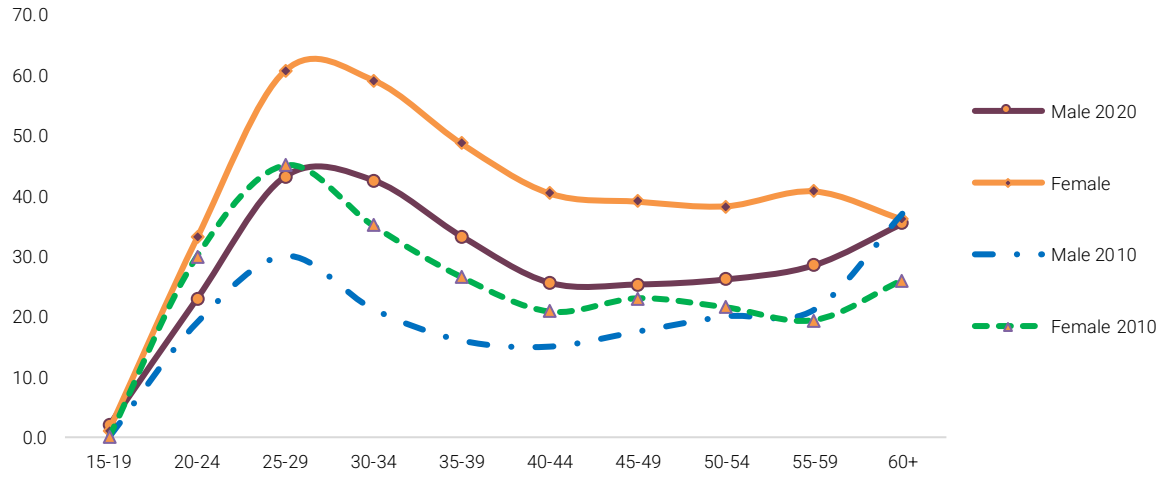
FIGURE 5.11. POPULATION PYRAMID OF THE POPULATION WITH HIGHER AND SPECIALIZED SECONDARY EDUCATION, 2010, 2020



*Note *: Higher education includes diploma's, bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees.*

Women with higher education outnumber men in all age groups of 20 and older, while the number of men is higher only in the 65-69 age group. The age group of 20-34 predominates men with specialized secondary education (Figure 5.11).

FIGURE 5.12. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, WITH SPECIALIZED SECONDARY EDUCATION AND HIGHER, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 2010, 2020



In terms of age group, women outnumber men in all age groups with specialized secondary education aged 15 and over. In 2010, men outnumbered women in the age group of 55 years and older.

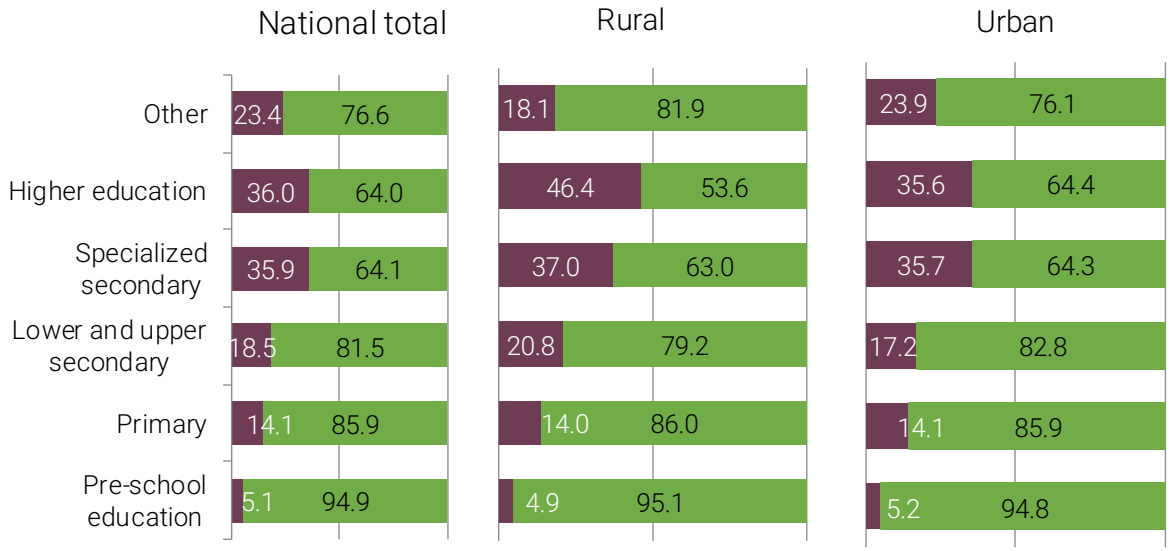
GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR EMPLOYEES

One of the factors that influence the sex ratio of school students is the sex ratio of those working in the education sector, including teachers working in the education sector.

According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, 8 out of 10 teachers working in the education sector are women. In terms of location, this ratio has hardly changed. However, in terms of education level, 94.9 percent of preschool teachers, 85.4 percent of primary school teachers, 81.5 percent of lower and upper secondary teachers, 64.1 percent of vocational teachers, and 64.0 percent of higher education teachers are women. It shows

that men mainly work in vocational and higher education than other levels. Therefore, one of the most pressing issues shortly is to study whether the one sex predominated structure of the education system affects the sex ratio of students and whether the number of women working increases as the level of education decreases.

FIGURE 5.13. POPULATION OF TEACHING STAFFS, BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020



Although the sex ratio of teachers tends to increase with age, men aged 40-49 are the least likely to be employed as teachers. This trend is at the lower and upper secondary levels. Table 5.11 shows that men over the age of 65 are more likely to teach vocational education.

TABLE 5.11. SEX RATIO OF POPULATION OF THE TEACHING STAFFS, BY AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, 2020

Age group	Total	Pre-school education	Primary	Lower and upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Higher education
TOTAL	**22.6**	**5.4**	**16.3**	**22.7**	**55.9**	**56.3**
up to '25	22.1	7.9	20.4	25.6	66.0	48.6
25-29	23.0	6.1	11.9	24.9	72.4	58.4
30-34	24.4	5.2	14.9	26.2	47.7	58.4
35-39	21.9	4.3	9.1	21.7	41.5	52.9
40-44	15.7	3.9	19.6	13.5	36.5	43.7
45-49	15.4	3.4	21.6	14.4	59.2	44.8
50-54	19.5	4.8	21.7	21.2	37.6	37.5
55-59	38.8	11.8	16.7	38.9	146.7	53.4
60-64	71.6	19.6	120.0	64.9	180.0	98.8
65-69	113.5	36.8	-	62.7	225.0	176.4
70, and above	310.5	37.5	-	133.3	-	471.9

This shows that there is a wide gender gap not only for students at all levels of education, but also for those working in the education sector.

CHAPTER SIX

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE INTERNAL MIGRATION OF THE POPULATION

Migration is a significant factor influencing changes in the size and composition of administrative and territorial populations. Over the last 30 years, internal and external migration has intensified. The population and structure of aimags, the capital city, and the region have undergone significant changes, which strongly impacted social and economic development. Since Mongolia transitioned to a market economy, there has been an increase in migration from rural to urban areas, mainly for vocational and educational purposes.

Migration and gender are mutually reinforcing concepts. While there is a broader study of external migration and gender globally, developing countries, especially in Asia, have well-collected information about gender and internal migration. Internal migration data were categorized by gender in Mongolia in the 2000 census for the first time.

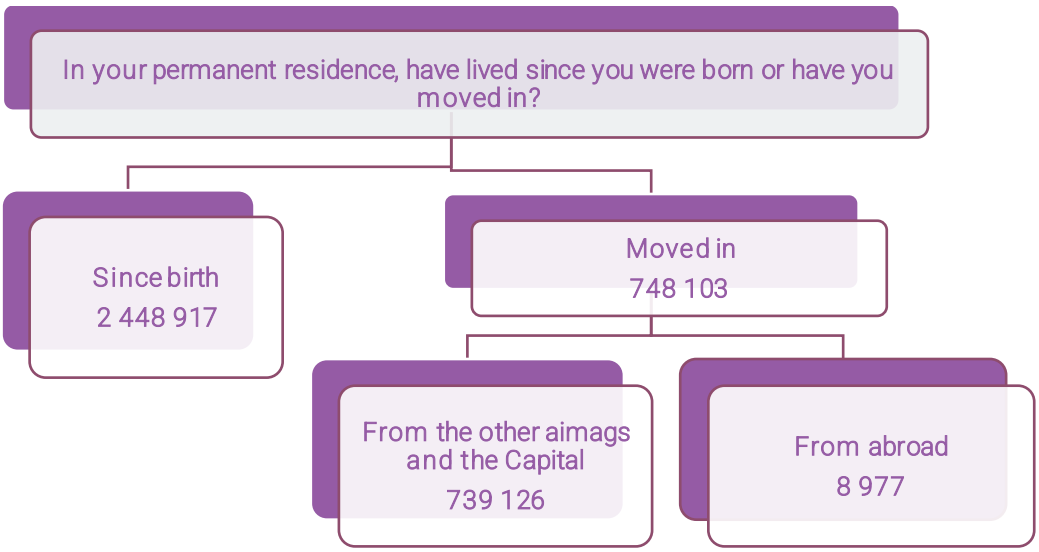
The purpose of this chapter is to show how the participation of men and women in internal migration affects the resided place and migrated place and whether there are gender differences depending on the duration of migration.

Migration refers to over specific time and territory. The population who have moved to a place other than their permanent residence, such as an administrative or territorial unit, or who have been living in their area of migration for six months or more, have participated in the migration.

The migration after birth data is on a 10 percent sample, while migration data for the last 1 and 5 years are calculated based on a register-based method or calculated based on Population and Household Database.

Migrants were identified as the last to move, regardless of the number of times they moved. At the census date, people who permanently resided in a place other than the aimag or capital city where they were born, or who returned to the aimag or capital city were born after living in aimag, or capital city was considered “migrants since birth.”

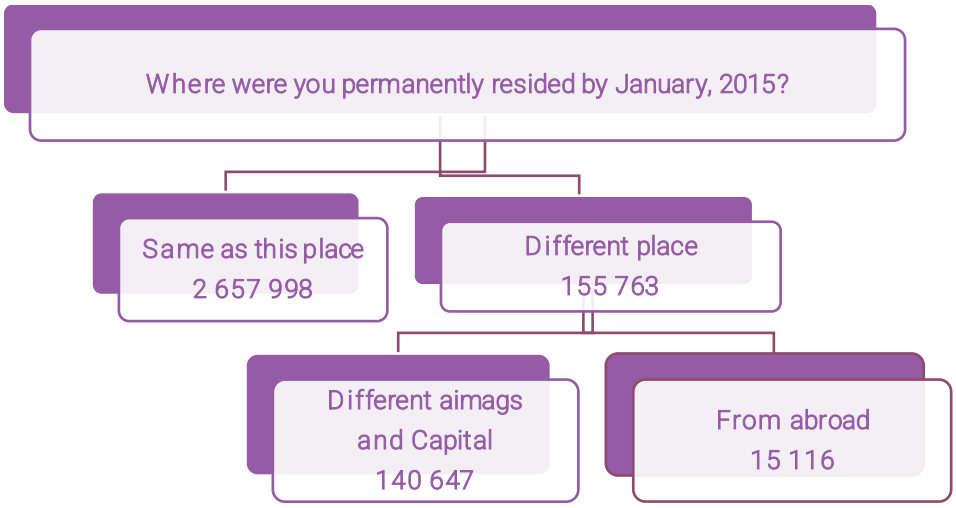
FIGURE 6.1. MIGRATION SINCE BIRTH, 2020



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.

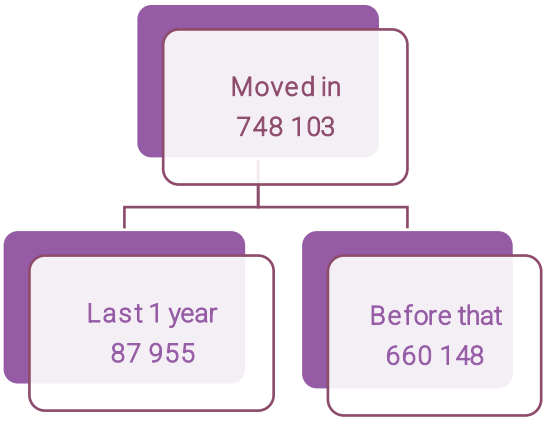
The second method to capture migration is to use certain time. In other words, it asks questions about the place where you permanently lived 5 years ago and at the time of the census regardless of how many times you moved prior to and post 2015. This estimate was made from the data in which population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

FIGURE 6.2. MIGRATION OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS, 2020



Migration indicators in the census include migration between aimags and the capital city but do not include migration within aimags and the capital city.

FIGURE 6.3. MIGRATION OF THE LAST YEAR, 2020



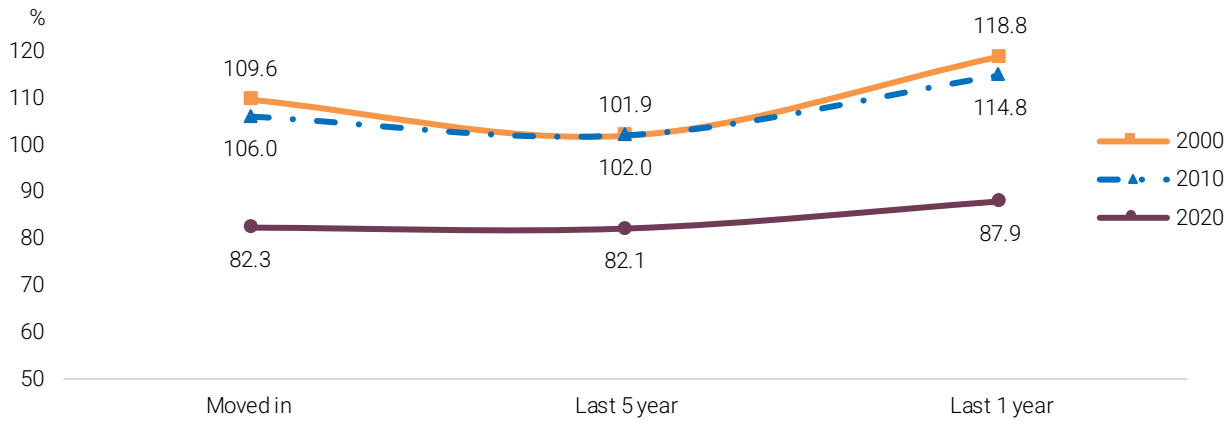
According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the number of migrants increased by 1.8 compared to 2000. According to the 2020 census, 23.4 percent of the total population involved in a migration after birth was between aimags and the capital city, which decreased by 9.7 percentage points compared to the previous census, by 8.2 percentage points for the last 5 years, and by 1.5 percentage points in the prior year.

The sex ratio of the people who participated in the migration since birth is 21.8 percent of males and 24.8 percent of females.

Although there is a traditional notion that men are involved in migration, in recent years, women's migration has increased rapidly, accounting for almost half of all migrants (UN, Women and Migration, Sec1, P4). The 2000 census results show 47.7 percent of the population has migrated since birth, and in 2010, women accounted for 48.5 percent, but by

2020 this figure had risen to 54.8 percent. In addition, the sex ratio decreased from 106 in 2010 to 82.3 in 2020. It indicates that women are more involved in migration in our country and the increase in women's migration in recent years. It indicates that women are more involved in migration in our country and the increase in women's migration in recent years. Figure 6.4 shows the sex ratio of people for the migration period, comparing the results of the last 3 censuses. There was substantial migration in a market society transitioning from 2000 to 2010, particularly men's migration. By 2020, however, internal migration has declined, and women's participation in-migration has increased.

FIGURE 6.4. SEX RATIO OF MIGRATS, DURATION OF MIGRATION, 2000, 2010, 2020



MIGRATION AND CHANGES IN THE AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION

In addition to the time and territory of migration, it is more important to study demographic, social, and economic indicators, such as age, sex, education, marital status, economic activity, income, housing conditions, and infrastructure.

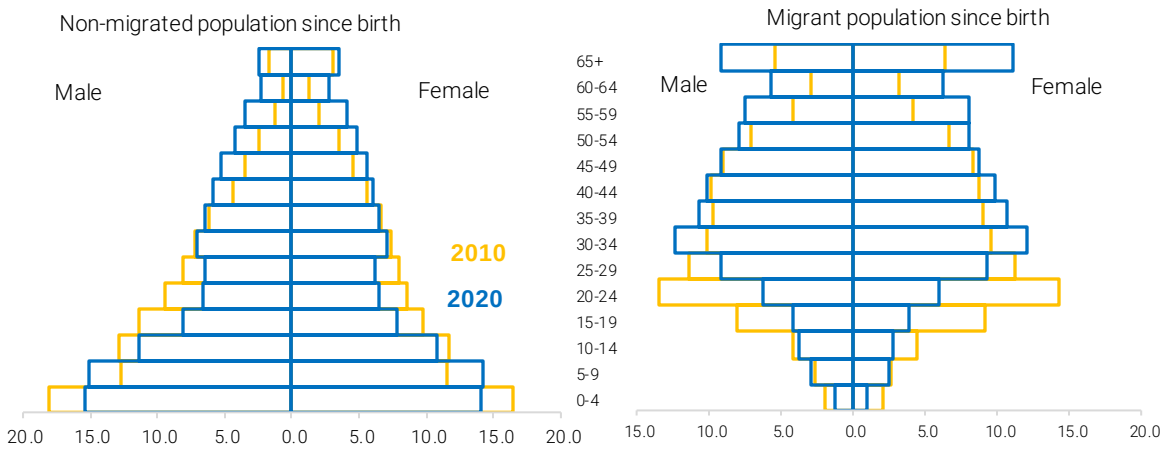
Migrants' sex ratios vary depending on the length of stay in the area where they migrated or lived during the census. The purpose and reason for migration are related to the time of migration. The 2020 census result shows a tendency for men predomination in migration lived in the area for up to 9 years and women who have lived for 10 or more years. However, the gender gap is small compared to the previous census.

TABLE 6.1. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION LIVING IN THE AREA, BY SEX RATIO AND DURATION OF STAY IN THE AREA, 2010, 2020

Duration of stay in the area	2010			Sex ratio	2020			Sex ratio
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
Since birth	58.5	57.0	60.0	93.6	76.6	78.2	75.2	97.7
Moved in	41.5	43.0	40.0	106.0	23.4	21.8	24.8	82.3
up to 1 year	10.4	10.8	10.0	114.8	2.1	2.2	2.0	87.9
1-4 years	20.7	19.8	21.7	96.6	8.3	8.4	8.2	83.7
5-9 years	19.5	19.2	19.7	103.5	15.8	15.9	15.7	83.6
10 and above years	49.4	50.2	48.6	109.4	73.8	73.5	74.0	81.8

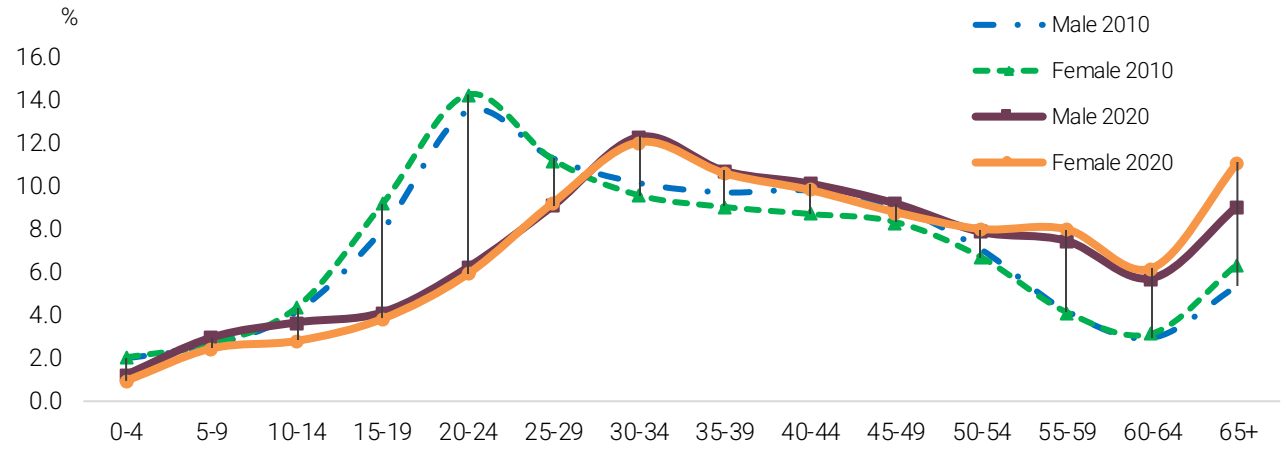
The changes in the age and sex structure of the migratory and non-migratory populations can be seen clearly in the population stupas. Generally, the number of people migrated since birth has decreased in the 2020 census, compared to the previous census.

FIGURE 6.5. AGE AND SEX PYRAMID OF MIGRANT AND NON-MIGRANT POPULATION, BY PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



In terms of the population involved in migration since birth, in 2010, the majority were young people aged 20-29, while in 2020, the majority were 30-34 and over 65 years old. Between the last two censuses, the age structure of migrants changed variously in terms of sex.

FIGURE 6.6. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT POPULATION, BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2010, 2020



The figure shows that the 20-24 age group was the most migrated population in the previous census, while in the 2020 census, the 30-34 age group was the most migrated population.

FIGURE 6.7. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT AND NON-MIGRANT POPULATION, BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2010, 2020

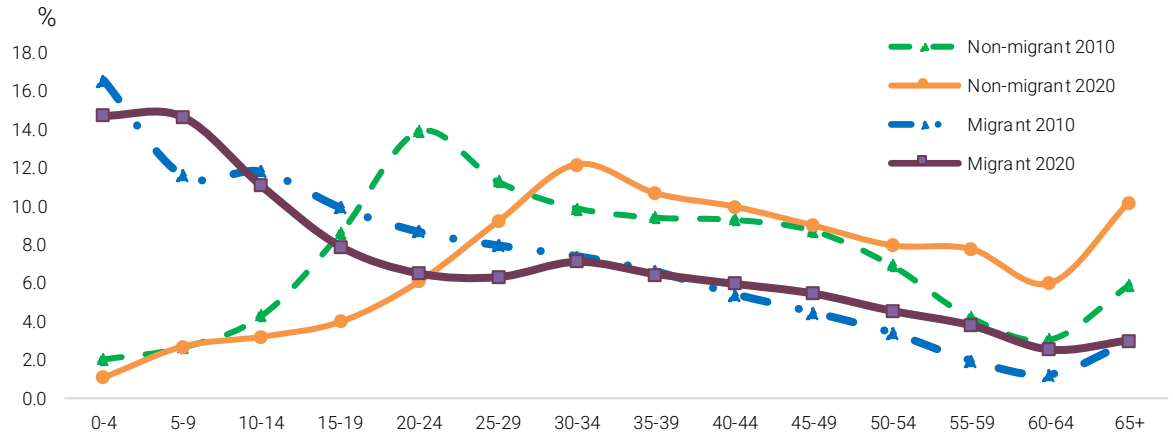


Figure 6.7 highlights the information shown in Figure 6.5. The sex ratio of migrants in the age group varies from time to time. Women predominate for migrants aged 15-39, and men predominate for migrants aged 40-49 who have lived in the area for 1-4 years. For migrants who have lived for 5 years or more, women predominate.

TABLE 6. 2. SEX RATIO IN THE AGE GROUP OF THE MIGRANT POPULATION, DURATION OF STAY IN THE AREA, 2010, 2020

Duration of stay in the area	Year	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29
up to 1 year	2010	114.8	103.4	101.3	106.0	86.9	106.1	132.8
	2020	87.9	109.3	87.8	109.8	70.1	61.6	86.4
1-4 years	2010	96.6	103.6	102.6	100.4	81.1	96.8	92.0
	2020	83.7	106.2	97.1	96.1	75.4	69.0	65.7
5-9 years	2010	103.5	2.0	103.8	99.6	106.2	104.5	122.2
	2020	83.6	2.0	102.3	109.8	84.5	76.3	67.1
10 and above years	2010	109.4	2.0	2.0	102.6	100.2	98.9	96.4
	2020	81.8	2.0	2.0	110.5	94.9	98.8	95.4

Continued

Duration of stay in the area	Year	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
up to 1 year	2010	115.6	172.9	190.7	168.9	133.9	104.8	98.5	60.7
	2020	89.2	96.0	113.2	153.3	65.2	85.2	125.0	77.4
1-4 years	2010	106.3	111.6	106.0	108.5	102.6	88.9	84.1	73.7
	2020	84.8	95.7	102.3	109.1	110.2	61.2	87.3	52.9
5-9 years	2010	98.2	98.3	102.0	100.7	95.6	94.2	72.7	72.2
	2020	78.7	94.9	96.9	89.5	80.4	77.5	62.5	65.0
10 and above years	2010	116.4	114.3	120.4	115.2	113.8	110.9	104.0	94.6
	2020	85.7	80.3	82.2	84.5	80.2	77.1	76.6	67.8

In the last year, when looking at the number of migrants by age and sex, men are almost 5.4 thousand more than women, indicating that men have recently dominated migration. Especially men aged between 20-54 have more participated in migration.

The elderly male predominance migration first goes to their destination alone, and families follow them later. The majority of migrants were young people aged 20-34 (38.5

percent of all migrants) because they enrolled in universities, colleges, and vocational schools at the time of the census.

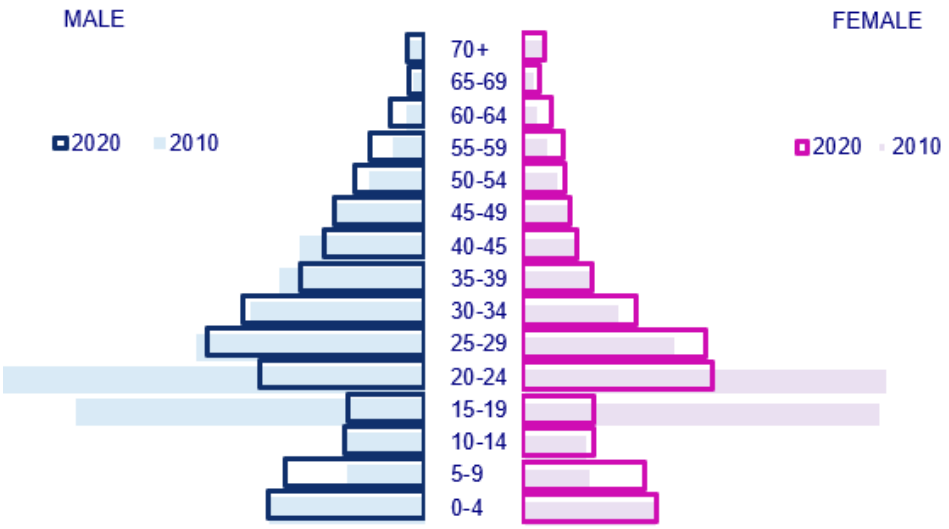
TABLE 6.3. MIGRANTS IN THE PAST YEAR, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

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	10.9	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 and above	6 962	11.4	5 911	11.1	8 674	18.6	6 818	16.5

The share of migrants in the population of Mongolia in the last year is 2.8, of which men (1.5 percent) are slightly higher than women (1.3 percent). The share of migrants in the population of Mongolia in the last year is 2.8, of which men (1.5 percent) are slightly higher than women (1.3 percent). The predominance of women aged 20-29 (30.8 percent) may be related to their enrollment in higher education. On the other hand, children under the age of 15 and the elderly aged 60 and over are involved numerously in migration, indicating a family migration: children and the elderly move with their parents and guardians (Figure 6.8).

Compared to the general population, young people aged 30-34 are more likely to migrate for further education and training. However, for 20-24-year-olds, education is one of the critical factors, while another reason is that it is possible to find work in the place of migration.

FIGURE 6.8. MIGRANTS OF THE LAST YEAR, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 2010, 2020



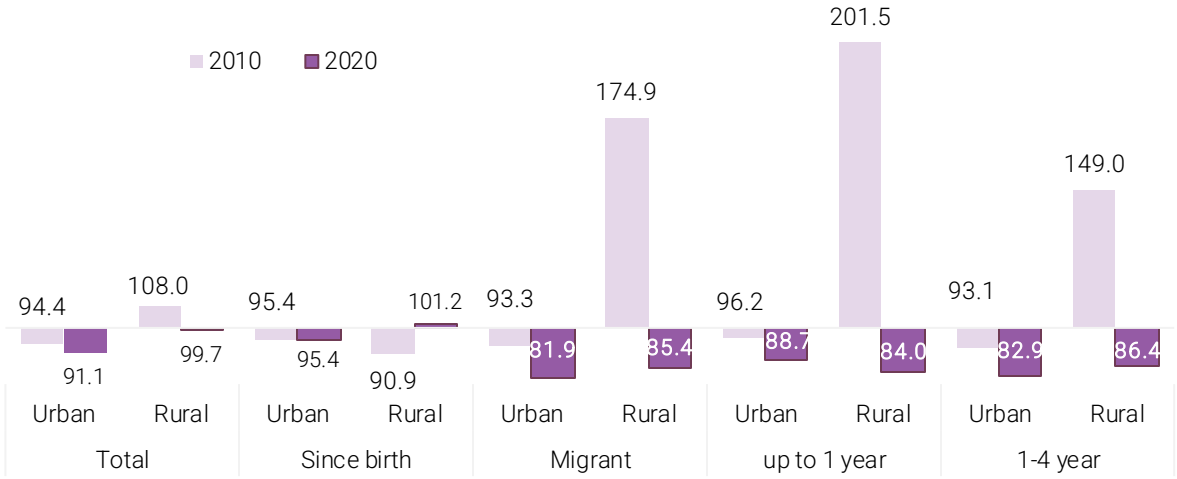
MIGRATION AND GENDER DIFFERENCES IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Migration is one factor that changes the age and sex structure of the population in a country or territory. Because internal migration is mainly from rural to urban, the age and sex composition of the urban population increased by the rural population. In our country, the sex ratio of the urban and rural populations is notably different.

The following two figures show the sex ratio of the population involved in a migration after birth between 2000-2010 and 2010-2020 and the sex ratio of the rural population who migrated in 2000 and 2010 was over 100, and in 2020 it was less than 100, with women predominating.

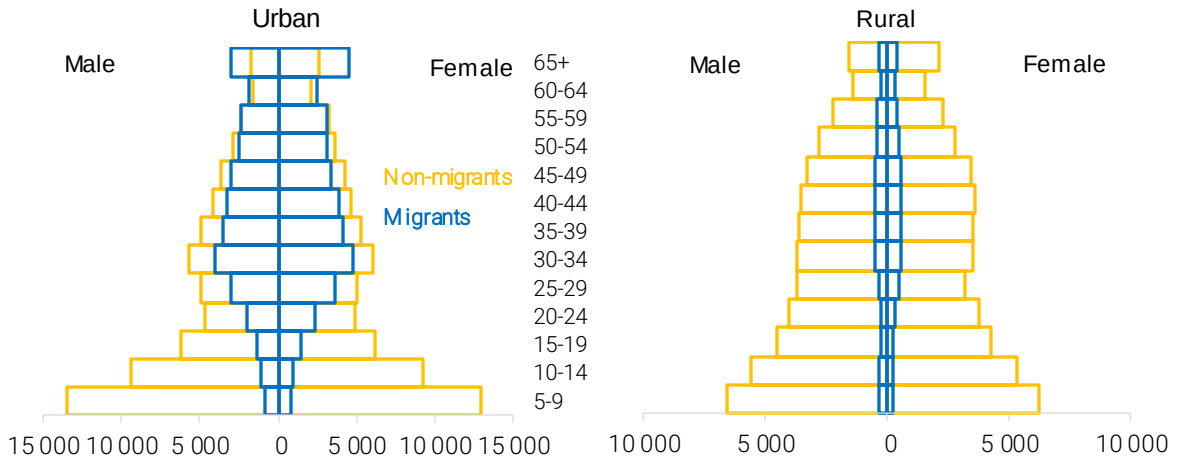
Looking at the age and sex structure of urban and rural migrants and non-migrants, there are more migrants in urban areas aged 30-39 (Figure 6.9). The stupa does not show any gender differences.

FIGURE 6.9. SEX RATIO OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION AND MIGRANTS, 2000, 2010, 2020



If we look at which age group men who moved in the last year differ from women, in terms of urban and rural, women aged 15-24 are more involved in migration in a metropolitan area. It means that young women are moving from the countryside to the cities.

FIGURE 6.10. POPULATION PYRAMID OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, WHETHER IN MIGRATION SINCE BIRTH, 2020



Internal migration is usually voluntary, with the main reason being to improve living conditions such as education and employment.

The city service sector development is increasing young women's migration to the city, and mining and agriculture development and job in these sectors are reasons the men's migration to the countryside. It is due to rapid urbanization in our country.

Some researchers believe that internal migration reflects external migration (Bridge, Gender and Migration, Sec3, P1). In other words, when more women move abroad, women tend to move from the countryside to the city. The census provided precise data on external migration, with more women migrating abroad. In connection with this, young girls and older women may have migrated more to the city. Someone needs to do the basic housework and childcare of the women who have moved abroad.

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF MIGRANT AND NON-MIGRANT POPULATIONS

Migration changes the age and sex structure of the population in a country or territory. There are significant gender differences in the social and economic conditions of the population, such as marriage, education, and employment. It is possible to see the level of gender differences in our country from the census data, depending on whether or not there was migration or the duration of migration. In addition, mobile phone and internet use and disability data collection in the last two censuses.

In Mongolia, women have a higher level of education than men. The sex ratio of the population with higher education (master's, doctoral, bachelor's) who did not participate in migration is lower than the sex ratio of the population with the higher education who participated in migration since birth.

TABLE 6.4. POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY SEX RATIO AND EDUCATION LEVEL, WHETHER THEY HAVE PARTICIPATED IN MIGRATION, 2010, 2020

Duration of stay in the area	Education level									
	Total	Doctoral	Master	Bachelor and Diploma	Specialized secondary	Technical and vocational	Upper secondary	Lower secondary	Primary	Not educated
2010										
Since birth	91.3	70.9	57.6	65.9	69.0	99.2	88.3	97.3	96.4	103.9
Migrant	106.0	188.7	72.6	72.6	63.0	128.1	107.7	191.0	141.6	128.8
up to 1 year	116.1	116.0	99.2	83.2	107.4	194.0	111.4	193.8	130.0	114.7
1-4 year	96.2	171.6	76.0	66.4	83.0	140.6	93.1	157.8	132.5	123.3
5-9 year	103.4	147.1	61.5	64.2	67.7	137.8	109.3	162.7	136.2	128.6
10 and above	109.4	201.8	73.0	77.5	57.7	120.2	114.4	213.1	149.6	143.2
2020										
Since birth	69.9	56.7	42.8	45.7	45.0	81.4	73.9	90.0	48.4	73.4
Migrant	55.0	188.0	56.3	46.1	39.6	62.8	61.7	76.4	40.3	59.7
up to 1 year	53.3	-	133.3	-	13.9	66.7	54.3	110.0	71.4	33.3
1-4 year	48.0	0.0	25.0	40.5	43.8	40.3	55.9	79.2	70.6	115.0
5-9 year	48.3	-	33.3	24.3	39.5	56.3	54.9	73.4	56.4	66.7
10 and above	56.5	191.7	61.5	26.1	39.9	64.5	63.4	76.1	36.9	56.3

Table 6.4 shows women's predominance when looking at the population that has migrated after birth in terms of time and level of education. Among most migrants with higher education, men with master's and doctoral degrees are dominant. Compared to last 2010, the sex ratio has become more prevalent among women in terms of migrants.

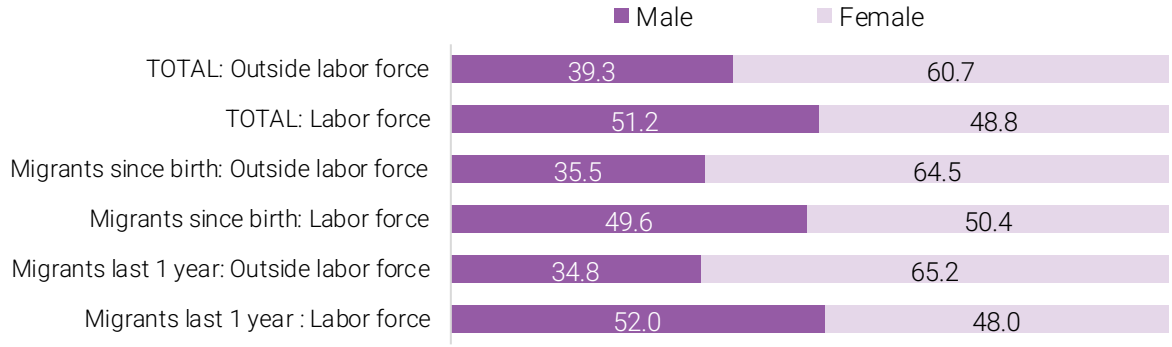
TABLE 6.5. SEX RATIO OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY MARITAL STATUS AND WHETHER THEY HAVE PARTICIPATED IN MIGRATION, 2010, 2020

Duration of stay in the area	Total	Marital status					
		Single/Never Married	Registered married	Not registered married	Separated/Legally married	Divorced not remarried	Widowed
				2010			
Since birth	91.3	70.9	57.6	65.9	69.0	99.2	88.3
Migrant	106.0	188.7	72.6	72.6	63.0	128.1	107.7
up to 1 year	117.2	114.2	141.8	99.9	100.9	90.2	26.1
1-4 year	95.6	103.1	95.7	96.9	72.4	70.3	24.5
5-9 year	103.8	121.7	105.2	105.3	74.3	69.5	23.8
10 and above	109.5	117.9	128.9	104.7	79.7	76.4	31.1
				2020			
Since birth	69.9	94.4	64.9	39.6	62.9	57.8	18.3
Migrant	55.0	87.6	67.9	41.2	48.6	45.0	18.0
up to 1 year	53.3	68.2	44.9	36.5	66.7	66.7	41.7
1-4 year	48.0	86.9	37.9	27.6	38.5	37.5	17.4
5-9 year	48.3	81.8	45.7	31.1	27.3	37.5	14.9
10 and above	56.5	90.6	72.4	46.7	52.5	45.5	18.0

Unmarried women are more likely to migrate, while married women are more likely to stay in their homes. However, married men were more likely to be involved in the migration than unmarried men. Widows and divorced women are also more likely to migrate. Compared to 2010, the number of women migrating has increased. There are more men than women in the workforce who are fifteen years old or older.

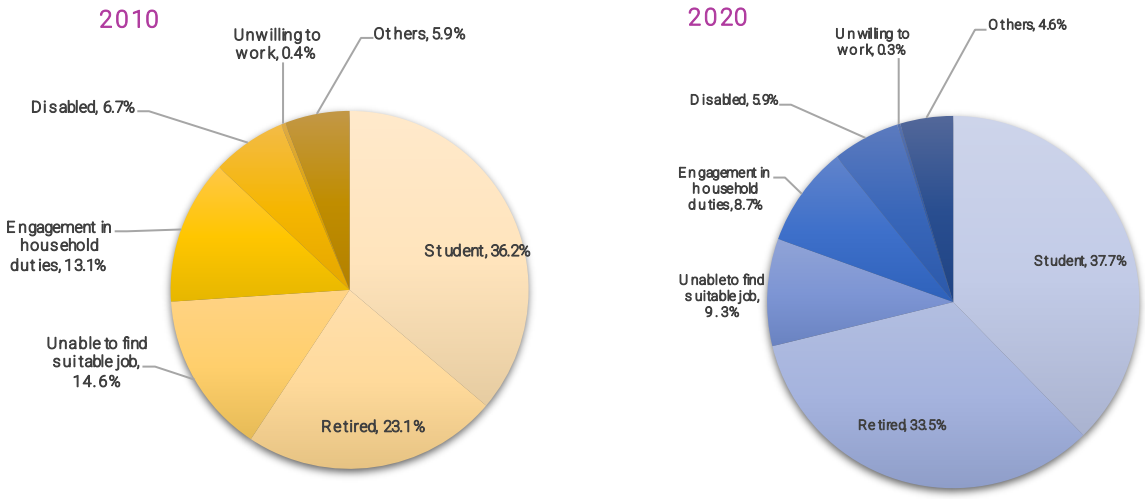
Figure 6.11 shows the gender differences between the labor force and the non-labor population aged 15 and over, living and migrating after birth. The majority of workers in the migrant labor force aged 15 and over are men, while most workers in the non-migrant labor force are women. It indicates that men are more likely to work and earn money, while women move to study, get an education and follow their families.

FIGURE 6.11. POPULATION OUTSIDE THE LABOR FORCE AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY WHETHER IN MIGRATION AND SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2020



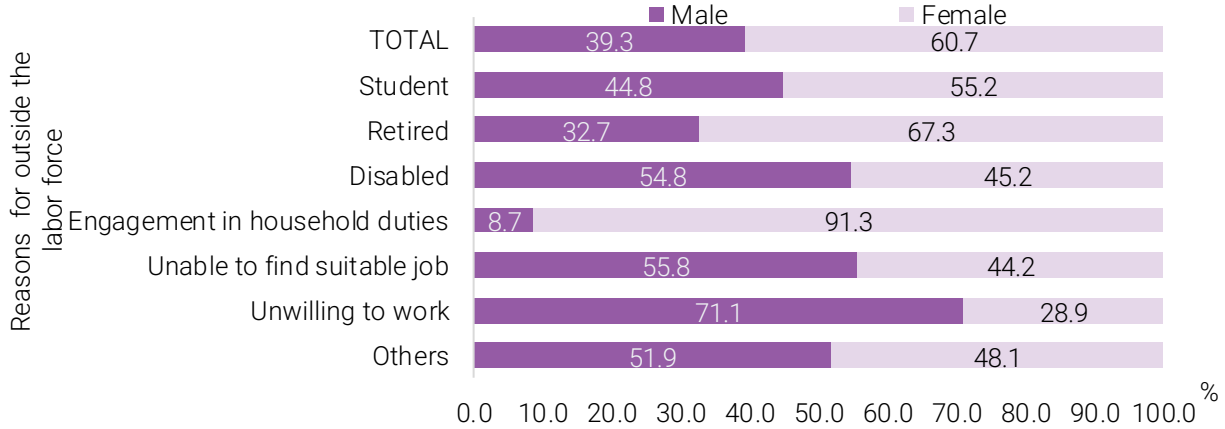
39.3 percent of the total population outside the labor force are men, and 60.7 percent are women. Of which 37.7 percent are in school, 33.5 percent are retired, 9.3 percent have housework, 8.7 percent cannot find a suitable job, 5.9 percent are unable to work, 0.3 percent are not interested in working, and 4.5 percent are out of work due to other reasons.

FIGURE 6.12. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY REASON AND PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



When looking at the reasons by sex, 91.3 percent of the employed population and 67.3 percent of the retired population are women. 71.1 percent of the population are not interested in working, 55.8 percent of men who cannot find a suitable job are men, and 54.8 percent of the population who cannot work are men. It shows that many men are not interested in working and cannot find suitable jobs, indicating that the labor market supply and demand are imbalanced.

FIGURE 6.13. ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY REASON AND SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2020

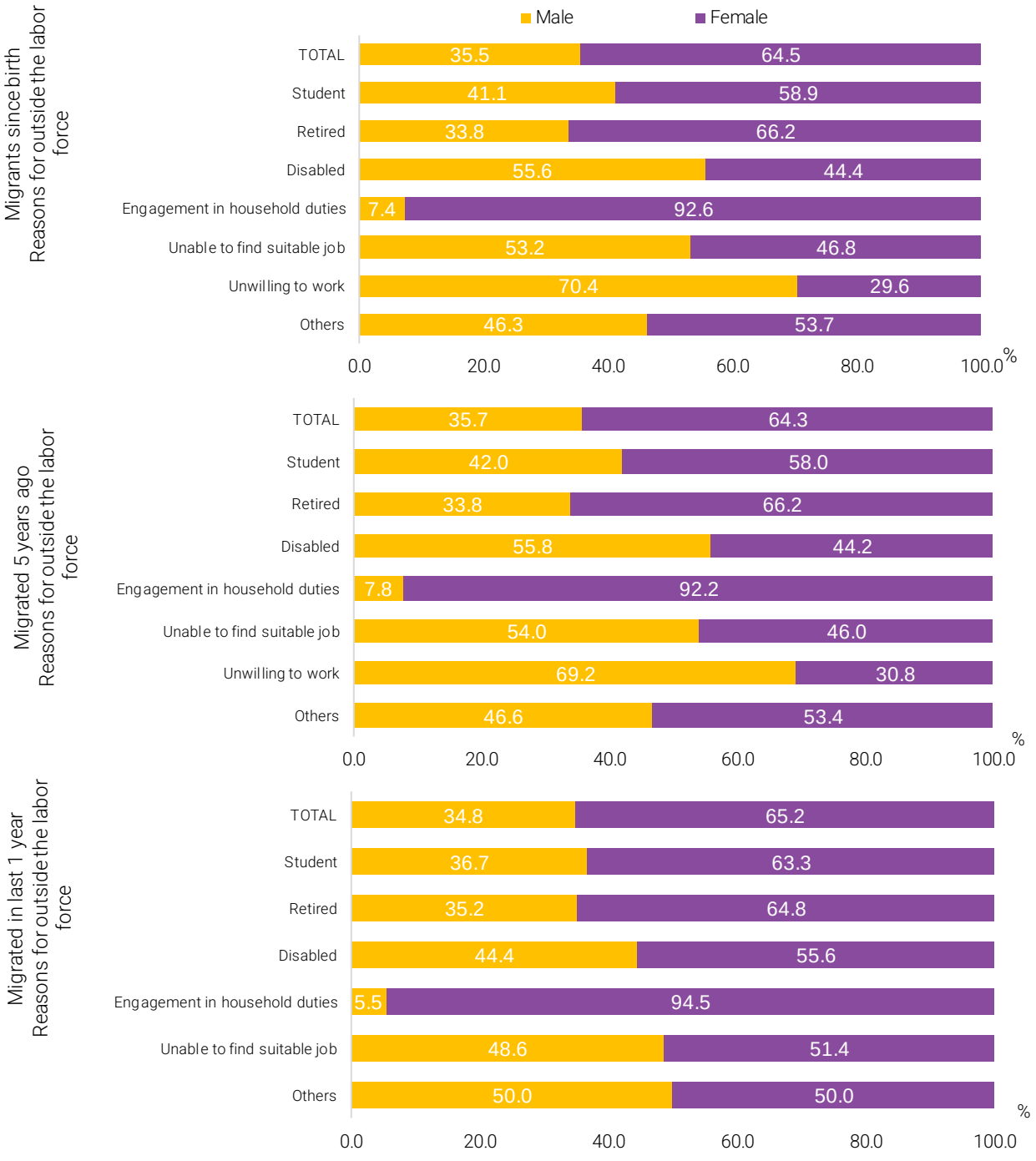


The population outside the labor force is quite different in causes and sex. In particular, men are more likely than women to choose the answer of being reluctant to work, unable to find suitable employment, or unable to work. In contrast, women cannot participate in the labor market due to domestic work, retirement, and schooling.

It is also interesting to look at the migration of population outside the labor force by cause and sex (Figure 6.14). For instance, the proportion of men who migrated after birth and were not interested in work was significant at 70.4 percent. In contrast, 69.2 percent of

migrated men five years ago, and in the last year, the proportion of men who immigrated, for this reason, has declined significantly over the past year.

FIGURE 6.14. ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY REASON, DURATION OF MIGRATION AND SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2020



The majority, or 96.2 percent of the labor force, is employed. However, the employment rate for men and women is similar. The sex ratio of the unemployed population increased from 138 in 2010 to 85 in 2020. It indicates that men dominated the unemployed a decade before, but now women dominate. The fact that women who have migrated in the last year are more unemployed than men indicates that they are unable to find employment as soon as they arrive.

FIGURE 6.15. EMPLOYMENT OF POPULATION, BY WHETHER IN MIGRATION, SEX AND PERCENTAGE, 2020

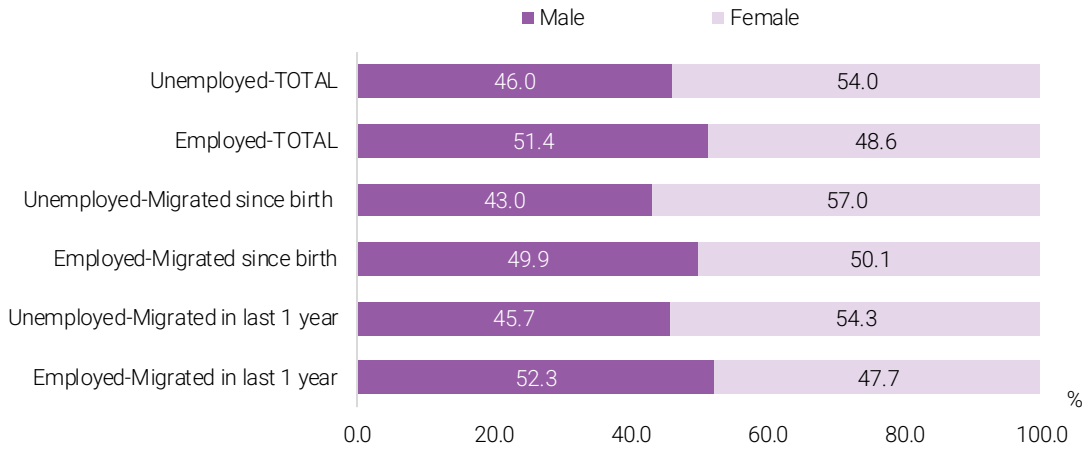
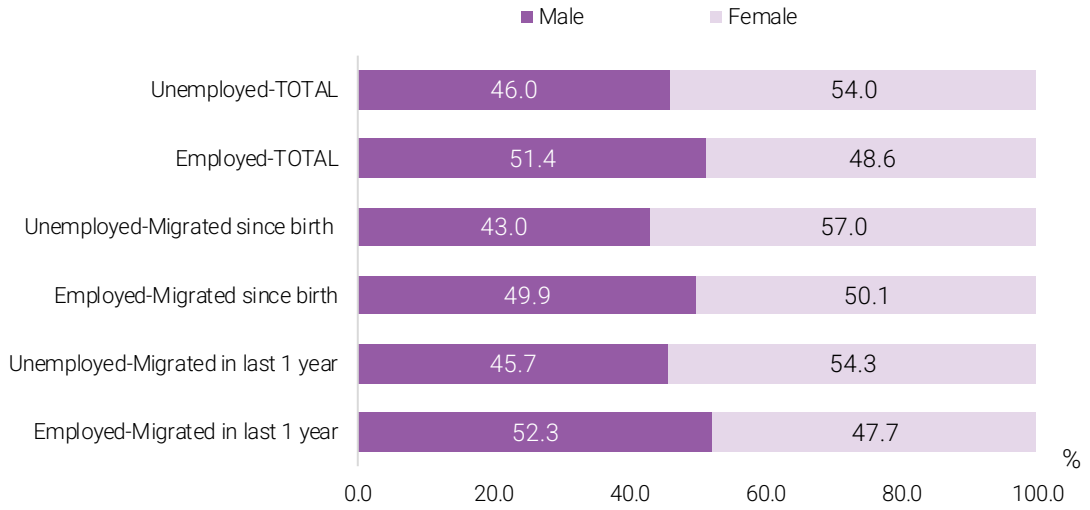


FIGURE 6.16. EMPLOYMENT OF POPULATION, BY WHETHER THEY HAVE PARTICIPATED IN MIGRATION, SEX AND PERCENTAGE, 2020



When classifying the occupation of the working population by whether they have migrated since birth, immigrant women are more likely to perform managerial, specialist, and other specialized duties than non-migrant women.

TABLE 6.6. OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY WHETHER THEY HAVE PARTICIPATED IN MIGRATION, SEX AND PERCENTAGE, 2020

	Total			Migrants since birth			Migrated			Migrated in the past year		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	9.2	9.4	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.4	10.7	11.3	10.2	10.9	11.4	10.3
Professionals	18.3	11.7	25.2	16.9	10.8	23.5	21.2	13.6	28.7	21.0	13.5	28.5
Technicians andassociate professionals	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.8
Clerical support workers	3.4	1.8	5.0	3.1	1.8	4.6	3.8	1.9	5.8	3.9	1.9	5.8
Service and sales workers	15.7	10.8	20.9	14.1	9.5	19.1	19.1	13.7	24.4	19.3	13.8	24.8
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	23.3	25.5	21.1	30.7	33.4	27.7	7.9	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.2
Craft and related trades workers	9.5	13.3	5.6	8.2	11.3	4.9	12.3	17.7	7.0	12.6	17.9	7.2
Plant and machine operators,and assemblers	8.9	16.0	1.4	7.7	13.8	1.1	11.3	20.7	1.9	11.5	21.0	2.0
Elementary occupations	6.9	6.4	7.4	6.3	6.0	6.7	8.1	7.2	8.9	8.2	7.3	9.1
Armed forces occupations	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.3	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.4

The sex ratio of the mobile phone population is 89.4, while the sex ratio of the non-mobile population is 111.0, which is 21.6 percentage points higher. In terms of migration, the sex ratio of migrant and mobile phone users decreased from 98.5 in 2010 to 81.3 in 2020, and men's mobile phone use declined.

TABLE 6.7. INTERNET AND MOBILE PHONE USE OF THE POPULATION AGED 5 AND ABOVE, BY SEX AND PERCENTAGE, WHETHER THEY HAVE PARTICIPATED IN MIGRATION, 2020

Duration of stay in the area	Internet users			Sex ratio	Mobile phone users			Sex ratio
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
TOTAL	100.0	45.9	54.1	84.9	100.0	47.2	52.8	89.4
Since birth	100.0	46.9	53.1	88.2	100.0	48.2	51.8	93.0
Migrant	100.0	43.8	56.2	78.0	100.0	44.8	55.2	81.3
up to 1 year	100.0	44.7	55.3	80.8	100.0	45.5	54.5	83.7
1-4 year	100.0	44.2	55.8	79.3	100.0	44.2	55.8	79.3
5-9 year	100.0	44.1	55.9	78.7	100.0	44.9	55.1	81.4
10 and above	100.0	43.7	56.3	77.6	100.0	44.9	55.1	81.4

However, women's internet use is higher than that of mobile phones. Internet use among women who migrated since birth is higher than among non-migrant women.

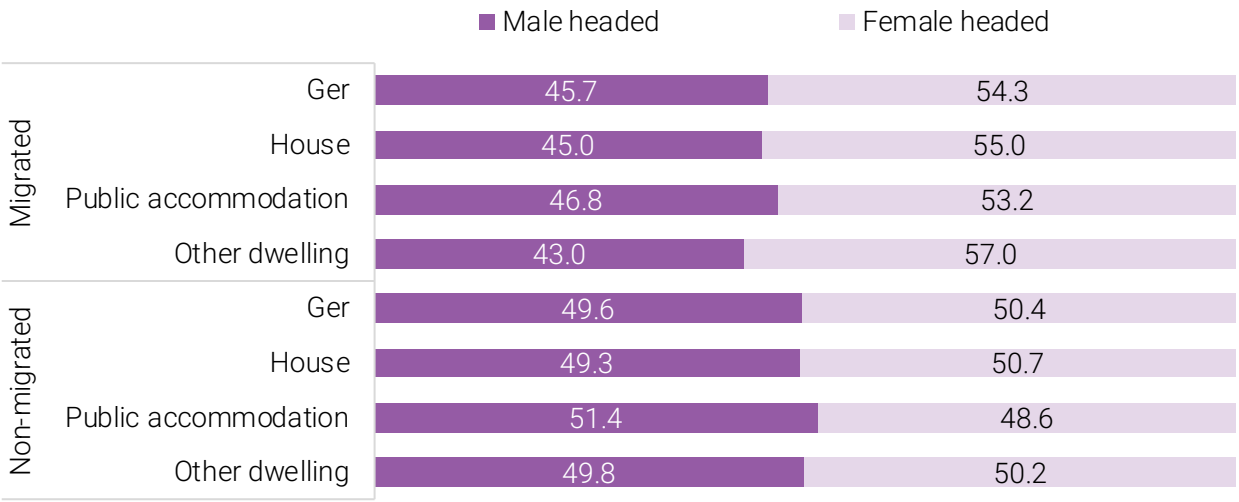
Men's disability is more common than women's because men are at higher risk and work harder (Table 6.8). The proportion of women in the non-migrant population with disabilities is 43.5, higher than that of migrant women. However, one in four people with disabilities migrated. Moreover, 9 out of 10 people with disabilities have moved to the area for more than 10 years.

TABLE 6.8. WHETHER PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES MIGRATED, BY SEX AND PERCENTAGE, 2020

Duration of stay in the area	Disabled			Sex ratio	No disability			Sex ratio
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
TOTAL	100.0	56.7	43.3	130.8	100.0	48.2	51.8	93.2
Since birth	100.0	56.5	43.5	129.9	100.0	49.3	50.7	97.1
Migrant	100.0	57.2	42.8	133.6	100.0	44.9	55.1	81.3
up to 1 year	100.0	56.3	43.8	128.6	100.0	46.4	53.6	86.6
1-4 year	100.0	56.6	43.4	130.3	100.0	45.4	54.6	83.1
5-9 year	100.0	50.9	49.1	103.6	100.0	45.4	54.6	83.1
10 and above	100.0	57.9	42.1	137.8	100.0	44.6	55.4	80.6

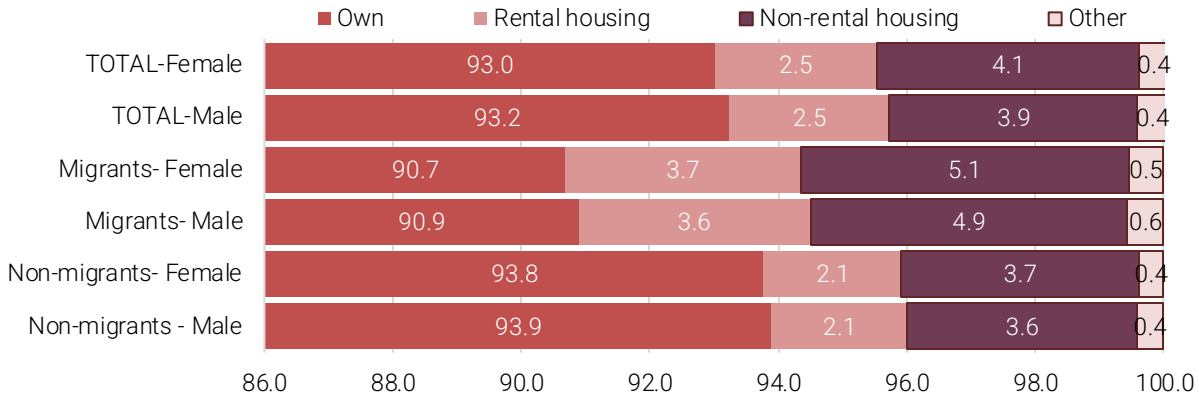
According to the census, 71.5 percent of all households have a male head. By the sex head of household and housing type, the population participating in migration is more likely to live in gers and does not depend on the sex of the head of the household. In addition, according to the 2010 census, 46.0-65.0 percent of households that participated or did not participate in migration lived in houses, while according to the current census, it increased to 61.0-73.4 percent.

FIGURE 6.17. WHETHER HOUSEHOLD HAS PARTICIPATED IN MIGRATION, BY TYPE OF HOUSING AND PERCENTAGE OF SEX OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, 2020



Also, there is no gender difference in the number of migrants and non-migrants since birth by the housing ownership types and the sex of household head. The number of people living in their own homes increased significantly compared to a decade ago. 2010 census result shows 40.0-90.0 percent of the population lived in their apartments, regardless of the sex and head of the household's migration status. In the 2020 census, the percentage increased to 91-94 percent.

FIGURE 6.18. WHETHER HOUSEHOLD HAS PARTICIPATED IN MIGRATION, BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND PERCENTAGE OF TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD HOUSING, 2020



APPENDIX 1

ANNEX TABLES

APPENDIX 1

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 marriedcouple 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.
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	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.
16	Congenital disability	The limited ability to participate in social relationships because of physical, psychological,mental, or sensory disorder due to domestic or factory accidents, diseases and or vocational diseases

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?
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	Энэ асуулт нь бие даан өөрийгөө халамжлах, анхаарахад хүндрэлтэй хүмүүсийг илрүүлэх зорилготой.
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 (until 1975, or during 1997-2004), 5th grade (after 2005) of secondary school. Also, the person who participated and graduated from an informal and distance learning programme.
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 2005), 11th grade between 2006-2014, 12th grade (2015 and after) in a day, evening and external programme, and participated and graduated informal education programme and has got a certificate.
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.
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.
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.
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 jewelry, precious metal ware, ceramics, porcelain ware and glassware, as well as handicrafts made of wood or textile, leather or related materials, or they perform printing or book-binding tasks. Metal, machinery, mechanics related workers, handicraft, printing operators, electronic and cyber technician, food processors, wood treaters, textile and garment producers and etc.
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 equipment.
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.

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.
87	Accommodation and food service activities	This section includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travelers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption. The amount and type of supplementary services provided within this section can vary widely.
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 defense; compulsory social security	This section includes activities of a governmental nature, normally carried out by the public administration. This includes the enactment and judicial interpretation of laws and their pursuant regulation, as well as the administration of programs based on them, legislative activities, taxation, national defense, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and the administration of government programs. This section also includes compulsory social security activities.
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 programs etc. Also included are military schools and academies, prison schools etc. at their respective levels. The section includes public as well as private education.
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

99	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	Энэ ангид Нэгдсэн Үндэстний Байгууллага, түүний системийн төрөлжсөн байгууллагууд, бүс нутгийн төлөөлөгчид, Олон улсын валютын сан, Дэлхийн банк, Дэлхийн гаалийн байгууллага, Эдийн засаг, хамтын ажиллагаа, хөгжлийн байгууллага, Нефть экспортлогч орнуудын байгууллага, Европын холбоо, Европын чөлөөт худалдааны нийгэмлэг зэрэг олон улсын байгууллагын үйл ажиллагаа орно.
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 is a housing 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 more separate 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	This is a housing unit with one or more separate 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 care centers, 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 in square meters 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.

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX OF TABLES

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, BY SEX, SEX, 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
Bayan-Khongor	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
Dornogovi	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
Dundgovi	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
Umnugovi	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
Ulaanbaatar	1 154 290	558 247	596 043	1 466 125	710 455	755 670	93.7	94.0
Orkhon	87 118	42 813	44 305	104 032	51 176	52 856	96.6	96.8
Govisumber	13 081	6 740	6 341	17 445	8 796	8 649	106.3	101.7

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY THE AGE GROUP OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2020

Age group	Total	The head of the household	
		Male	Female
TOTAL	897 427	641 484	255 943
15-19	3 150	1 816	1 334
20-24	22 929	15 970	6 959
25-29	75 381	57 100	18 281
30-34	122 445	96 298	26 147
35-39	119 677	94 223	25 454
40-44	114 968	88 573	26 395
45-49	107 102	79 465	27 637
50-54	93 948	66 164	27 784
55-59	85 293	56 716	28 577
60-64	60 359	37 538	22 821
65-69	36 739	20 621	16 118
70 and above	55 436	27 000	28 436
URBAN-TOTAL	606 282	408 931	197 351
15-19	2 301	1 184	1 117
20-24	13 687	8 018	5 669
25-29	50 026	34 617	15 409
30-34	87 771	65 337	22 434
35-39	82 352	61 068	21 284
40-44	77 208	55 678	21 530
45-49	71 399	49 598	21 801
50-54	62 332	41 289	21 043
55-59	57 424	36 278	21 146
60-64	40 555	24 330	16 225
65-69	24 636	13 529	11 107
70 and above	36 591	18 005	18 586
RURAL-TOTAL	291 145	232 553	58 592
15-19	849	632	217
20-24	9 242	7 952	1 290
25-29	25 355	22 483	2 872
30-34	34 674	30 961	3 713
35-39	37 325	33 155	4 170
40-44	37 760	32 895	4 865
45-49	35 703	29 867	5 836
50-54	31 616	24 875	6 741
55-59	27 869	20 438	7 431
60-64	19 804	13 208	6 596
65-69	12 103	7 092	5 011
70 and above	18 845	8 995	9 850

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, HOUSEHOLD TYPE, BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, URBAN, RURAL, 2020

Household type	The head of the household		
	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	897 427	641 484	255 943
Single-person	137 826	80 329	57 497
Nuclear	536 309	417 614	118 695
Extended	203 317	131 424	71 893
Composite	19 975	12 117	7 858
URBAN-TOTAL	606 282	408 931	197 351
Single-person	86 163	48 033	38 130
Nuclear	339 917	249 015	90 902
Extended	161 388	100 582	60 806
Composite	18 814	11 301	7 513
RURAL-TOTAL	291 145	232 553	58 592
Single-person	51 663	32 296	19 367
Nuclear	196 392	168 599	27 793
Extended	41 929	30 842	11 087
Composite	1 161	816	345

TABLE 4. MALE HEADED AND FEMALE HEADED SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES, HOUSEHOLD TYPE, URBAN, RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Household type	Total	Head of the household	
		Father	Mother
TOTAL-PERCENTAGE-A	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nuclear	62.4	60.9	62.7
Extended	34.9	35.9	34.7
Composite	2.7	3.2	2.6
URBAN-TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nuclear	58.2	54.8	58.7
Extended	38.3	40.9	37.9
Composite	3.5	4.3	3.4
RURAL-TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nuclear	74.1	74.3	74.0
Extended	25.3	24.9	25.4
Composite	0.6	0.8	0.6
PERCENTAGE-B	100.0	13.8	86.2
Nuclear	100.0	13.5	86.5
Extended	100.0	14.3	85.7
Composite	100.0	16.2	83.8
URBAN	100.0	12.9	87.1
Nuclear	100.0	12.2	87.8
Extended	100.0	13.8	86.2
Composite	100.0	15.8	84.2
RURAL	100.0	16.4	83.6
Nuclear	100.0	16.5	83.5
Extended	100.0	16.1	83.9
Composite	100.0	22.3	77.7

TABLE 5. MALE HEADED AND FEMALE-HEADED SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES, MARITAL STATUS, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Martial status	Total	The head of the household	
		Father	Mother
TOTAL-PERCENTAGE-A	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single/never married	27.3	19.5	28.5
Separated/legally married	9.5	11.0	9.3
Divorced	10.7	11.5	10.6
Widowed	52.5	58.0	51.6
URBAN-TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	28.6	22.2	29.5
Separated	10.4	11.4	10.3
Divorced	11.3	11.3	11.2
Widowed	49.8	55.2	48.9
RURAL-TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single/never married	23.7	13.8	25.6
Separated/legally married	7.1	10.0	6.5
Divorced	9.2	12.1	8.6
Widowed	60.0	64.0	59.3
PERCENTAGE B	100.0	13.8	86.2
Single/never married	100.0	9.9	90.1
Separated/legally married	100.0	15.9	84.1
Divorced	100.0	14.9	85.1
Widowed	100.0	15.3	84.7
URBAN	100.0	12.9	87.1
Single/never married	100.0	10.0	90.0
Separated/legally married	100.0	14.1	85.9
Divorced	100.0	13.0	87.0
Widowed	100.0	14.3	85.7
RURAL	100.0	16.4	83.6
Single/never married	100.0	9.6	90.4
Separated/legally married	100.0	23.2	76.8
Divorced	100.0	21.6	78.4
Widowed	100.0	17.5	82.5

TABLE 6. MALE HEADED AND FEMALE HEADED SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES, BY AGE GROUP, MARTIAL STATUS, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Age group	Total	Total		Total	Single/Never married		Total	Separated/legally married		Total	Divorced		Total	Widowed	
		Father	Mother		Father	Mother		Father	Mother		Father	Mother		Father	Mother
TOTAL-PERCENTAGE A	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
15-19	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	2.2	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	2.4	1.7	2.5	8.6	8.7	8.6	0.2	-	0.3	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	-
25-29	6.6	4.9	6.9	21.6	22.8	21.5	2.9	1.6	3.2	1.7	0.8	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.5
30-34	8.0	6.5	8.2	20.3	23.7	19.9	8.5	5.6	9.0	7.9	5.6	8.3	1.6	1.1	1.7
35-39	8.4	6.5	8.7	14.0	13.5	14.1	13.3	9.4	14.1	13.9	9.9	14.6	3.4	2.8	3.5
40-44	10.2	8.6	10.4	11.5	9.0	11.7	18.4	17.9	18.5	18.8	16.4	19.3	6.3	5.1	6.5
45-49	11.7	11.0	11.9	8.9	7.3	9.1	20.0	19.2	20.1	19.6	22.4	19.2	10.1	8.4	10.4
50-54	12.6	12.6	12.6	6.1	5.8	6.1	16.9	19.2	16.5	17.4	18.8	17.1	14.3	12.4	14.7
55-59	12.8	13.4	12.7	4.5	3.8	4.5	11.9	14.2	11.5	12.0	15.1	11.5	17.5	16.2	17.7
60-64	10.0	11.4	9.8	2.0	1.6	2.1	5.2	8.4	4.7	5.6	6.3	5.4	15.9	16.3	15.8
65-69	6.6	7.3	6.5	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.6	1.4	1.8	2.6	1.7	11.4	11.5	11.4
70 and above	10.4	15.6	9.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.7	1.1	2.1	0.9	19.0	25.8	17.8
PERCENTAGE B	**100.0**	**13.8**	**86.2**	**100.0**	**9.9**	**90.1**	**100.0**	**15.9**	**84.1**	**100.0**	**14.9**	**85.1**	**100.0**	**15.3**	**84.7**
15-19	100.0	28.3	71.7	100.0	28.6	71.4	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	100.0	9.8	90.2	100.0	10.1	89.9	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
25-29	100.0	10.4	89.6	100.0	10.5	89.5	100.0	8.8	91.2	100.0	7.4	92.6	100.0	11.7	88.3
30-34	100.0	11.3	88.7	100.0	11.6	88.4	100.0	10.4	89.6	100.0	10.5	89.5	100.0	10.8	89.2
35-39	100.0	10.7	89.3	100.0	9.5	90.5	100.0	11.2	88.8	100.0	10.6	89.4	100.0	12.8	87.2
40-44	100.0	11.7	88.3	100.0	7.8	92.2	100.0	15.5	84.5	100.0	13.0	87.0	100.0	12.5	87.5
45-49	100.0	13.0	87.0	100.0	8.2	91.8	100.0	15.3	84.7	100.0	17.0	83.0	100.0	12.7	87.3
50-54	100.0	13.8	86.2	100.0	9.5	90.5	100.0	18.0	82.0	100.0	16.1	83.9	100.0	13.2	86.8
55-59	100.0	14.5	85.5	100.0	8.4	91.6	100.0	18.9	81.1	100.0	18.6	81.4	100.0	14.1	85.9
60-64	100.0	15.8	84.2	100.0	7.7	92.3	100.0	25.3	74.7	100.0	17.0	83.0	100.0	15.7	84.3
65-69	100.0	15.4	84.6	100.0	6.1	93.9	100.0	25.9	74.1	100.0	21.4	78.6	100.0	15.3	84.7
70 and above	100.0	20.7	79.3	100.0	11.1	88.9	100.0	31.9	68.1	100.0	28.6	71.4	100.0	20.7	79.3

TABLE 7. MALE HEADED AND FEMALE HEADED SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES, BY AGE GROUP, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Age group	Total	Total	
		Father	Mother
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	0.2	0.4	0.2
20-24	2.4	1.7	2.5
25-29	6.6	4.9	6.9
30-34	8.0	6.5	8.2
35-39	8.4	6.5	8.7
40-44	10.2	8.6	10.4
45-49	11.7	11.0	11.9
50-54	12.6	12.6	12.6
55-59	12.8	13.4	12.7
60-64	10.0	11.4	9.8
65-69	6.6	7.3	6.5
70 and above	10.4	15.6	9.6
URBAN-TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	0.2	0.6	0.2
20-24	2.5	1.7	2.6
25-29	7.2	5.4	7.5
30-34	8.7	7.1	8.9
35-39	8.5	6.2	8.8
40-44	10.1	8.3	10.3
45-49	11.3	10.4	11.4
50-54	12.0	11.7	12.1
55-59	12.4	12.9	12.3
60-64	9.7	11.0	9.5
65-69	6.6	7.6	6.5
70 and above	10.9	17.1	10.0
RURAL-TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	0.1	0.2	0.1
20-24	2.2	1.8	2.2
25-29	4.9	3.9	5.1
30-34	6.2	5.2	6.4
35-39	8.1	7.0	8.3
40-44	10.5	9.2	10.8
45-49	13.0	12.4	13.2
50-54	14.4	14.6	14.3
55-59	14.1	14.6	14.0
60-64	10.8	12.3	10.5
65-69	6.6	6.8	6.6
70 and above	9.1	12.2	8.5

TABLE 8. MALE HEADED AND FEMALE HEADED SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES, BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, HOUSEHOLD TYPE, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Household size	Total	Total		Total	Nuclear		Total	Extended		Total	Composite	
		Father	Mother		Father	Mother		Father	Mother		Father	Mother
TOTAL- PERCENTAGE A	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	33.4	38.8	32.5	53.5	63.7	51.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	27.3	25.0	27.6	29.7	24.9	30.5	23.7	26.0	23.3	17.0	17.2	17.0
4	16.9	15.1	17.2	11.5	8.1	12.1	26.0	26.2	26.0	22.2	25.3	21.6
5	10.2	9.4	10.3	3.9	2.5	4.1	20.7	20.2	20.8	19.6	20.2	19.5
6	5.6	5.4	5.6	1.0	0.6	1.0	13.3	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.4
7	3.0	2.9	3.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	7.5	7.2	7.6	9.8	7.9	10.2
8	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.1	3.9	4.2	7.4	5.8	7.7
9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	3.6	3.2	3.7
10	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.8	1.3	2.6	3.2	2.5
11 and above	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.1	1.4	4.4	3.9	4.5
PERCENTAGE B	100.0	13.8	86.2	100.0	13.5	86.5	100.0	14.3	85.7	100.0	16.2	83.8
2	100.0	16.1	83.9	100.0	16.1	83.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	100.0	12.7	87.3	100.0	11.3	88.7	100.0	15.6	84.4	100.0	16.4	83.6
4	100.0	12.4	87.6	100.0	9.5	90.5	100.0	14.4	85.6	100.0	18.5	81.5
5	100.0	12.8	87.2	100.0	8.6	91.4	100.0	13.9	86.1	100.0	16.7	83.3
6	100.0	13.3	86.7	100.0	7.9	92.1	100.0	13.8	86.2	100.0	16.1	83.9
7	100.0	13.2	86.8	100.0	7.1	92.9	100.0	13.6	86.4	100.0	13.1	86.9
8	100.0	13.3	86.7	100.0	16.7	83.3	100.0	13.3	86.7	100.0	12.7	87.3
9	100.0	13.1	86.9	100.0	7.1	92.9	100.0	13.0	87.0	100.0	14.6	85.4
10	100.0	10.4	89.6	-	-	-	100.0	8.8	91.2	100.0	20.0	80.0
11 and above	100.0	11.9	88.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	11.4	88.6	100.0	14.2	85.8

TABLE 9. MALE HEADED AND FEMALE HEADED SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES, BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Educational level	Total	Total		Total	Urban		Total	Rural	
		Father	Mother		Father	Mother		Father	Mother
TOTAL-PERCENTAGE A	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Not educated	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.5	4.7	4.5	4.7
Primary	9.0	10.8	8.7	4.7	4.9	4.6	21.1	23.7	20.6
Lower secondary	15.5	21.0	14.6	10.2	14.0	9.6	30.0	36.2	28.8
Upper secondary	31.7	32.7	31.5	35.6	39.0	35.1	20.9	19.0	21.2
Technical and vocational	5.2	6.4	5.1	5.0	6.3	4.9	5.8	6.6	5.7
Specialized secondary	9.0	7.0	9.3	10.3	8.4	10.6	5.4	3.9	5.7
Diploma	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.8	3.5	2.7	0.8	0.3	0.9
Bachelor	22.3	15.6	23.3	26.5	20.1	27.4	10.5	5.7	11.5
Master	2.5	1.1	2.7	3.1	1.6	3.4	0.8	0.1	0.9
Doctoral	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERCENTAGE B	**100.0**	**13.8**	**86.2**	**100.0**	**12.9**	**87.1**	**100.0**	**16.4**	**83.6**
Not educated	100.0	15.4	84.6	100.0	15.0	85.0	100.0	15.8	84.2
Primary	100.0	16.5	83.5	100.0	13.5	86.5	100.0	18.4	81.6
Lower secondary	100.0	18.8	81.2	100.0	17.8	82.2	100.0	19.8	80.2
Upper secondary	100.0	14.3	85.7	100.0	14.2	85.8	100.0	14.9	85.1
Technical and vocational	100.0	16.9	83.1	100.0	16.1	83.9	100.0	18.6	81.4
Specialized secondary	100.0	10.8	89.2	100.0	10.6	89.4	100.0	11.8	88.2
Diploma	100.0	15.4	84.6	100.0	16.5	83.5	100.0	5.3	94.7
Bachelor	100.0	9.7	90.3	100.0	9.8	90.2	100.0	8.9	91.1
Master	100.0	6.3	93.7	100.0	6.6	93.4	100.0	2.8	97.2
Doctoral	100.0	17.5	82.5	100.0	17.6	82.4	100.0	0.0	100.0

TABLE 10. MALE HEADED AND FEMALE HEADED SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Economic activity	Total	The head of household	
		Father	Mother
TOTAL-PERCENTAGE A	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Employed	46.1	46.0	46.1
Unemployed	53.9	54.0	53.9
URBAN-TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Employed	42.8	40.5	43.2
Unemployed	57.2	59.5	56.8
RURAL-TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Employed	55.2	57.9	54.7
Unemployed	44.8	42.1	45.3
PERCENTAGE	**100.0**	**13.8**	**86.2**
Employed	100.0	13.8	86.2
Unemployed	100.0	13.9	86.1
URBAN	**100.0**	**12.9**	**87.1**
Employed	100.0	12.2	87.8
Unemployed	100.0	13.4	86.6
RURAL	**100.0**	**16.4**	**83.6**
Employed	100.0	17.2	82.8
Unemployed	100.0	15.4	84.6

TABLE 11. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY TYPE OF DWELLINGS, TYPES OF HOUSING OWNERSHIP, URBAN AND RURAL, 2020

Housing types	Total	Types of housing ownership			
		Own	Rental housing	Non-rental housing	Other dwelling
TOTAL	**897 427**	**822 558**	**32 849**	**39490**	**2 530**
Ger	342 409	324 955	5 853	10 925	676
House-TOTAL	546 979	491 128	26 514	27 574	1 763
Apartment	264 316	237 258	16 035	10 130	893
Comfortable private house	6 440	5 861	238	326	15
Detached house	267 923	243 842	7 871	15 473	737
Public accommodation	8 300	4 167	2 370	1 645	118
Other dwellings	8 039	6 475	482	991	91
TOTAL - URBAN	**606 282**	**546 945**	**28 342**	**28871**	**2 124**
Ger	149 873	137 571	4 763	6 970	569
House-TOTAL	451 638	405 477	23 272	21 392	1 497
Apartment	254 538	229 438	15 106	9 183	811
Comfortable private house	5 903	5 369	221	301	12
Detached house	185 150	167 172	6 383	10 977	618
Public accommodation	6 047	3 498	1 562	931	56
Other dwellings	4 771	3 897	307	509	58
TOTAL - RURAL	**291 145**	**275 613**	**4 507**	**10619**	**406**
Ger	192 536	187 384	1 090	3 955	107
House-TOTAL	95 341	85 651	3 242	6 182	266
Apartment	9 778	7 820	929	947	82
Comfortable private house	537	492	17	25	3
Detached house	82 773	76 670	1 488	4 496	119
Public accommodation	2 253	669	808	714	62
Other dwellings	3 268	2 578	175	482	33

TABLE 11-1. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD, BY TYPE OF HOUSE, TYPES OF HOUSING OWNERSHIP, URBAN AND RURAL, 2020

Housing types	Total	Types of housing ownership			
		Own	Rental housing	Non-rental housing	Other dwelling
TOTAL	641 484	594 355	20 598	24927	1 604
Ger	253 825	243 000	3 638	6 751	436
House-TOTAL	382 138	346 807	16 683	17 536	1 112
Apartment	176 219	159 299	10 081	6 297	542
Comfortable private house	4 920	4 580	147	182	11
Detached house	195 710	180 345	5 025	9 870	470
Public accommodation	5 289	2 583	1 430	1 187	89
Other dwellings	5 521	4 548	277	640	56
TOTAL - URBAN	408 931	372 651	17 528	17442	1 310
Ger	97 876	90 696	2 893	3 928	359
House-TOTAL	307 978	279 373	14 467	13 218	920
Apartment	169 070	153 505	9 437	5 646	482
Comfortable private house	4 485	4 175	134	167	9
Detached house	130 726	119 564	3 995	6 773	394
Public accommodation	3 697	2 129	901	632	35
Other dwellings	3 077	2 582	168	296	31
TOTAL - RURAL	232 553	221 704	3 070	7485	294
Ger	155 949	152 304	745	2 823	77
House-TOTAL	74 160	67 434	2 216	4 318	192
Apartment	7 149	5 794	644	651	60
Comfortable private house	435	405	13	15	2
Detached house	64 984	60 781	1 030	3 097	76
Public accommodation	1 592	454	529	555	54
Other dwellings	2 444	1 966	109	344	25

TABLE 11-2. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD, BY TYPE OF HOUSE, TYPES OF HOUSING OWNERSHIP, URBAN AND RURAL, 2020

Housing types	Total	Types of housing ownership			
		Own	Rental housing	Non-rental housing	Other dwelling
TOTAL	**255 943**	**228 203**	**12 251**	**14563**	**926**
Ger	88 584	81 955	2 215	4 174	240
House-TOTAL	164 841	144 321	9 831	10 038	651
Apartment	88 097	77 959	5 954	3 833	351
Comfortable private house	1 520	1 281	91	144	4
Detached house	72 213	63 497	2 846	5 603	267
Public accommodation	3 011	1 584	940	458	29
Other dwellings	2 518	1 927	205	351	35
TOTAL - URBAN	**197 351**	**174 294**	**10 814**	**11429**	**814**
Ger	51 997	46 875	1 870	3 042	210
House-TOTAL	143 660	126 104	8 805	8 174	577
Apartment	85 468	75 933	5 669	3 537	329
Comfortable private house	1 418	1 194	87	134	3
Detached house	54 424	47 608	2 388	4 204	224
Public accommodation	2 350	1 369	661	299	21
Other dwellings	1 694	1 315	139	213	27
TOTAL - RURAL	**58 592**	**53 909**	**1 437**	**3134**	**112**
Ger	36 587	35 080	345	1 132	30
House-TOTAL	21 181	18 217	1 026	1 864	74
Apartment	2 629	2 026	285	296	22
Comfortable private house	102	87	4	10	1
Detached house	17 789	15 889	458	1 399	43
Public accommodation	661	215	279	159	8
Other dwellings	824	612	66	138	8

TABLE 12. MALE HEADED AND FEMALE HEADED SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES, BY THE TYPE HOUSING OWNERSHIP, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Types of housing ownership	Total	Head of household	
		Father	Mother
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own	89.7	92.2	89.3
Rental housing	3.8	2.9	3.9
Non-rental housing	6.1	4.6	6.4
Other	0.4	0.3	0.4
TOTAL - URBAN	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ger	88.8	91.4	88.4
House-TOTAL	4.5	3.6	4.6
Apartment	6.3	4.6	6.5
Comfortable private house	0.5	0.3	0.5
TOTAL - RURAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own	92.3	93.8	92.0
Rental housing	1.8	1.3	1.9
Non-rental housing	5.7	4.7	5.9
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2

TABLE 13. MALE HEADED AND FEMALE HEADED SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES, BY LIVING HOUSING TYPES, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Housing types	Total	Head of household	
		Father	Mother
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ger	37.9	40.0	37.6
House-TOTAL	61.0	59.1	61.3
Apartment	44.8	38.5	45.8
Comfortable private house	0.9	0.8	0.9
Detached house	52.4	59.1	51.4
Public accommodation	2.0	1.7	2.0
Other dwellings	1.1	0.9	1.1
TOTAL - URBAN	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ger	29.3	29.0	29.3
House-TOTAL	69.7	70.1	69.7
Apartment	51.2	45.4	52.1
Comfortable private house	0.9	0.9	0.9
Detached house	46.0	52.1	45.1
Public accommodation	1.8	1.6	1.8
Other dwellings	1.0	0.9	1.0
TOTAL - RURAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ger	61.8	64.0	61.4
House-TOTAL	36.8	35.0	37.2
Apartment	11.1	8.4	11.6
Comfortable private house	0.4	0.3	0.4
Detached house	85.8	89.4	85.2
Public accommodation	2.7	1.9	2.8
Other dwellings	1.4	1.0	1.4

TABLE 14. MALE HEADED AND FEMALE HEADED SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES, DISABILITY STATUS, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Disability status	Total	Head of household	
		Father	Father
TOTAL-PERCENTAGE A	100.0	100.0	100.0
Disabled	93.5	90.5	94.0
Not disabled	6.5	9.5	6.0
URBAN-TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Disabled	94.1	91.3	94.5
Not disabled	5.9	8.7	5.5
RURAL-TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Disabled	91.9	88.8	92.5
Not disabled	8.1	11.2	7.5
PERCENTAGE B	100.0	13.8	86.2
Disabled	100.0	13.4	86.6
Not disabled	100.0	20.4	79.6
URBAN	100.0	12.9	87.1
Disabled	100.0	12.5	87.5
Not disabled	100.0	19.2	80.8
RURAL	100.0	16.4	83.6
Disabled	100.0	15.9	84.1
Not disabled	100.0	22.7	77.3

TABLE 15. NUMBER OF EMPLOYED SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES, BY OCCUPATION, URBAN AND RURAL, 2020

Occupation	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Father	Mother	Total	Father	Mother	Total	Father	Mother
Total	**48 691**	**6 720**	**41 971**	**33 220**	**4 061**	**29 159**	**15 471**	**2 659**	**12 812**
Manager	4 494	491	4 003	3 933	417	3 516	561	74	487
Specialist	10 212	617	9 595	8 596	532	8 064	1 616	85	1 531
Technician and associate professional	2 065	191	1 874	1 704	164	1 540	361	27	334
Clerical and support staff	2 290	117	2 173	1 934	89	1 845	356	28	328
Trade and service staff	8 573	575	7 998	6 935	503	6 432	1 638	72	1 566
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing workers	9 852	2 050	7 802	979	187	792	8 873	1 863	7 010
Manufacturing, construction, handicrafts, other related trades/service	3 253	809	2 444	2 794	691	2 103	459	118	341
Machinery and equipment operators and assemblers	1 752	977	775	1 452	800	652	300	177	123
Common professionals	5 848	784	5 064	4 585	588	3 997	1 263	196	1 067
Armed force professionals	352	109	243	308	90	218	44	19	25

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF EMPLOYED SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES, BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, URBAN AND RURAL, 2020

Industrial classification of economic activities	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Father	Mother	Total	Father	Mother	Total	Father	Mother
TOTAL	48 691	6 720	41 971	33 220	4 061	29 159	15 471	2 659	12 812
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	10 121	2 098	8 023	1 226	225	1 001	8 895	1 873	7 022
Mining and quarrying	1 400	384	1 016	1 044	294	750	356	90	266
Manufacturing	3 926	487	3 439	3 385	404	2 981	541	83	458
Electricity, gas and water supply	521	135	386	455	109	346	66	26	40
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	476	76	400	423	64	359	53	12	41
Construction	2 024	615	1 409	1 808	544	1 264	216	71	145
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6 186	605	5 581	5 424	535	4 889	762	70	692
Transportation and storage	1 601	522	1 079	1 419	460	959	182	62	120
Accommodation and food service activities	1 990	59	1 931	1 625	55	1 570	365	4	361
Information and communication	550	73	477	504	60	444	46	13	33
Financial and insurance activities	1 234	74	1 160	1 056	62	994	178	12	166
Real estate activities	222	29	193	210	28	182	12	1	11
Professional, scientific and technical activities	981	103	878	831	85	746	150	18	132
Administrative and support service activities	1 058	221	837	942	202	740	116	19	97
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	3 397	452	2 945	2 756	344	2 412	641	108	533
Education	7 061	401	6 660	5 158	282	4 876	1 903	119	1 784
Human health and social work activities	3 253	111	3 142	2 637	81	2 556	616	30	586
Arts, entertainment and recreation	459	58	401	338	41	297	121	17	104
Other service activities	2 070	199	1 871	1 842	172	1 670	228	27	201
Activities of households as employers;undifferentiated goods- and services,producing activities of households for own use	93	10	83	73	8	65	20	2	18
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	68	8	60	64	6	58	4	2	2

TABLE 17. NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES, BY REASON, URBAN AND RURAL, 2020

Reasons for unemployment	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Father	Mother	Total	Father	Mother	Total	Father	Mother
TOTAL	56 901	7 900	49 001	44 363	5 963	38 400	12 538	1 937	10 601
Student	2 589	248	2 341	2 248	211	2 037	341	37	304
Retired	31 804	4 279	27 525	24 371	3 283	21 088	7 433	996	6 437
Disabled	3 213	710	2 503	2 483	528	1 955	730	182	548
Engagement in household duties	5 256	226	5 030	4 184	170	4 014	1 072	56	1 016
Unable to find suitable job	5 070	1 026	4 044	3 563	679	2 884	1 507	347	1 160
Registered and searching for job	1 103	143	960	770	83	687	333	60	273
Searching for job without register	5 048	733	4 315	4 621	644	3 977	427	89	338
Unwilling to work	162	64	98	110	43	67	52	21	31
Others	2 656	471	2 185	2 013	322	1 691	643	149	494

TABLE 18. LITERACY OF THE UNEDUCATED POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUP, SEX, SEX RATIO, URBAN AND RURAL, 2020

Age group	Literate			Sex ratio	Illiterate			Sex ratio
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	109.7
6-9	71.1	70.2	72.0	102.9	42.4	41.9	43.1	106.6
10-14	18.2	17.9	18.5	101.9	3.3	3.4	3.3	112.8
15-19	0.4	0.5	0.3	175.4	2.7	3.4	2.0	188.2
20-24	0.5	0.7	0.3	271.2	3.7	4.3	3.2	147.0
25-29	0.9	1.3	0.6	232.2	6.0	6.6	5.4	135.0
30-34	2.0	2.4	1.5	172.8	8.0	8.9	7.1	138.0
35-39	2.7	3.3	2.0	171.7	8.9	9.9	7.7	139.6
40-44	0.9	1.1	0.8	154.1	5.4	6.1	4.8	140.3
45-49	0.5	0.5	0.5	100.0	4.2	4.5	3.8	131.3
50-54	0.5	0.5	0.4	125.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	108.6
55-59	0.6	0.5	0.6	87.6	4.1	3.9	4.3	100.0
60-64	0.4	0.4	0.5	77.2	1.9	1.4	2.5	62.5
65-69	0.3	0.2	0.3	62.5	1.1	0.6	1.7	40.9
70 and above	1.0	0.5	1.6	34.8	4.1	1.2	7.3	18.3
URBAN-TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.2
6-9	75.9	76.0	75.8	102.3	56.0	56.2	55.8	101.8
10-14	18.7	18.6	18.9	100.4	3.9	4.1	3.7	111.8
15-19	0.3	0.3	0.3	117.6	2.5	3.0	1.9	161.5
20-24	0.2	0.3	0.1	237.5	2.6	3.0	2.2	140.0
25-29	0.4	0.5	0.3	181.6	4.3	5.3	3.4	158.7
30-34	0.8	1.0	0.6	157.0	5.8	6.6	5.1	131.9
35-39	1.1	1.4	0.8	175.5	6.4	6.8	5.9	116.0
40-44	0.5	0.5	0.4	116.7	3.4	3.8	3.0	129.3
45-49	0.3	0.3	0.3	113.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	104.4
50-54	0.2	0.3	0.2	116.7	2.4	2.7	2.2	123.3
55-59	0.3	0.3	0.4	66.0	3.1	3.0	3.3	91.1
60-64	0.2	0.1	0.3	44.4	1.7	1.2	2.2	56.7
65-69	0.2	0.2	0.3	62.9	0.8	0.3	1.4	21.1
70 and above	0.8	0.3	1.3	24.9	3.5	0.5	6.5	7.9
RURAL-TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	118.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	118.9
6-9	62.7	60.5	65.2	116.6	28.8	28.5	29.1	116.6
10-14	17.3	16.7	17.9	114.3	2.8	2.7	2.8	114.3
15-19	0.6	0.8	0.4	216.0	2.9	3.6	2.0	216.0
20-24	1.1	1.5	0.6	150.9	4.9	5.4	4.3	150.9
25-29	1.8	2.5	1.1	123.4	7.7	7.8	7.6	123.4
30-34	4.0	4.8	3.0	141.7	10.2	11.0	9.2	141.7
35-39	5.5	6.6	4.3	155.4	11.3	12.7	9.7	155.4
40-44	1.7	2.1	1.3	145.8	7.5	8.2	6.7	145.8
45-49	0.8	0.8	0.9	153.7	5.0	5.6	4.3	153.7
50-54	0.9	0.9	0.8	102.7	5.6	5.2	6.0	102.7
55-59	1.0	0.9	1.0	106.0	5.1	4.8	5.4	106.0
60-64	0.7	0.7	0.8	67.6	2.1	1.6	2.7	67.6
65-69	0.4	0.3	0.5	56.0	1.4	0.9	2.0	56.0
70 and above	1.5	0.9	2.1	27.5	4.8	1.9	8.2	27.5

TABLE 19. NUMBER OF LITERATE POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUP, EDUCATION LEVEL ANDSEX, 2020

Age group	Total	Total		Primary			Lower secondary			Upper secondary			Technical and vocational			Specialized secondary			Higher and above		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	2 305 946	1 116 429	1 189 517	332 826	172 651	160 175	414 060	226 408	187 652	708 410	362 505	345 905	93 625	50 835	42 790	113 985	48 236	65 749	643 040	255 794	387 246
6-9	319	168	151	319	168	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	195 641	99 424	96 217	193 626	98 372	95 254	2 015	1 052	963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	211 387	106 966	104 421	11 620	7 065	4 555	132 346	67 444	64 902	60 132	27 829	32 303	3 944	2 508	1 436	1 895	1 455	440	1 450	665	785
20-24	219 664	110 110	109 554	7 428	4 940	2 488	27 326	17 372	9 954	111 443	55 330	56 113	10 941	6 626	4 315	5 784	3 788	1 996	56 742	22 054	34 688
25-29	253 364	126 594	126 770	8 382	5 856	2 526	21 788	14 029	7 759	75 704	42 826	32 878	13 878	8 130	5 748	7 921	4 736	3 185	125 691	51 017	74 674
30-34	279 515	138 903	140 612	14 811	9 692	5 119	26 744	16 265	10 479	84 037	47 237	36 800	9 179	5 247	3 932	7 815	4 424	3 391	136 929	56 038	80 891
35-39	231 222	114 305	116 917	19 266	12 249	7 017	35 255	19 704	15 551	73 306	39 682	33 624	6 121	3 431	2 690	6 076	3 124	2 952	91 198	36 115	55 083
40-44	209 466	102 528	106 938	13 309	8 617	4 692	43 314	23 934	19 380	75 852	39 832	36 020	6 489	3 382	3 107	7 712	3 442	4 270	62 790	23 321	39 469
45-49	186 689	89 983	96 706	6 755	4 108	2 647	34 853	20 246	14 607	72 621	36 859	35 762	11 179	5 649	5 530	14 105	5 898	8 207	47 176	17 223	29 953
50-54	157 882	73 497	84 385	6 822	3 770	3 052	28 445	16 041	12 404	58 868	28 630	30 238	11 444	5 507	5 937	16 871	6 416	10 455	35 432	13 133	22 299
55-59	137 178	61 989	75 189	9 021	4 371	4 650	24 804	13 281	11 523	44 692	21 445	23 247	9 525	4 896	4 629	16 531	5 566	10 965	32 605	12 430	20 175
60-64	93 728	40 476	53 252	9 850	4 060	5 790	17 978	8 751	9 227	25 392	12 040	13 352	5 657	2 893	2 764	12 640	3 953	8 687	22 211	8 779	13 432
65-69	53 776	22 113	31 663	8 518	2 913	5 605	8 973	4 155	4 818	12 632	5 517	7 115	2 644	1 341	1 303	7 850	2 469	5 381	13 159	5 718	7 441
70 and abc	76 115	29 373	46 742	23 099	6 470	16 629	10 219	4 134	6 085	13 731	5 278	8 453	2 624	1 225	1 399	8 785	2 965	5 820	17 657	9 301	8 356

TABLE 20. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 2-39, AGE GROUP, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2020

Age group	Total	Total		Total	Attending school and the preschool		Total	Not attending school and the preschool	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
TOTAL	2 091 138	1 057 645	1 033 493	1 214 536	606 371	608 165	876 602	451 274	425 328
2-4	231 640	119 000	112 640	186 858	95 275	91 583	44 782	23 725	21 057
5-9	366 740	187 596	179 144	353 049	180 238	172 811	13 691	7 358	6 333
10-14	273 544	139 510	134 034	271 770	138 493	133 277	1 774	1 017	757
15-19	215 816	109 682	106 134	197 971	97 486	100 485	17 845	12 196	5 649
20-24	223 544	112 474	111 070	119 441	56 416	63 025	104 103	56 058	48 045
25-29	257 438	129 129	128 309	46 140	21 892	24 248	211 298	107 237	104 061
30-34	284 908	142 218	142 690	25 352	10 842	14 510	259 556	131 376	128 180
35-39	237 508	118 036	119 472	13 955	5 729	8 226	223 553	112 307	111 246
URBAN-TOTAL	1 416 911	707 100	709 811	824 496	412 650	411 846	592 415	294 450	297 965
2-4	161 274	82 870	78 404	130 492	66 655	63 837	30 782	16 215	14 567
5-9	255 797	130 793	125 004	245 953	125 574	120 379	9 844	5 219	4 625
10-14	179 690	91 630	88 060	178 463	90 983	87 480	1 227	647	580
15-19	132 022	66 907	65 115	123 596	61 585	62 011	8 426	5 322	3 104
20-24	136 696	66 927	69 769	77 491	37 126	40 365	59 205	29 801	29 404
25-29	177 793	86 070	91 723	35 966	16 989	18 977	141 827	69 081	72 746
30-34	208 683	101 881	106 802	21 204	9 098	12 106	187 479	92 783	94 696
35-39	164 956	80 022	84 934	11 331	4 640	6 691	153 625	75 382	78 243
RURAL-TOTAL	674 227	350 545	323 682	390 040	193 721	196 319	284 187	156 824	127 363
2-4	70 366	36 130	34 236	56 366	28 620	27 746	14 000	7 510	6 490
5-9	110 943	56 803	54 140	107 096	54 664	52 432	3 847	2 139	1 708
10-14	93 854	47 880	45 974	93 307	47 510	45 797	547	370	177
15-19	83 794	42 775	41 019	74 375	35 901	38 474	9 419	6 874	2 545
20-24	86 848	45 547	41 301	41 950	19 290	22 660	44 898	26 257	18 641
25-29	79 645	43 059	36 586	10 174	4 903	5 271	69 471	38 156	31 315
30-34	76 225	40 337	35 888	4 148	1 744	2 404	72 077	38 593	33 484
35-39	72 552	38 014	34 538	2 624	1 089	1 535	69 928	36 925	33 003

TABLE 21. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6-11 IN PRIMARY EDUCATION, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, SEX URBAN AND RURAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Total		Total	Urban		Total	Rural	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
TOTAL	350 954	179 059	171 895	242 667	123 702	118 965	108 287	55 357	52 930
Arkhangai	10 100	5 088	5 012	2 229	1 117	1 112	7 871	3 971	3 900
Bayan-Ulgii	10 848	5 440	5 408	4 196	2 092	2 104	6 652	3 348	3 304
Bayan-Khongor	9 868	5 053	4 815	3 779	1 960	1 819	6 089	3 093	2 996
Bulgan	6 228	3 186	3 042	1 540	770	770	4 688	2 416	2 272
Gobi-Altai	6 076	3 101	2 975	1 993	1 014	979	4 083	2 087	1 996
Dornogovi	7 872	4 039	3 833	5 396	2 757	2 639	2 476	1 282	1 194
Dornod	9 227	4 711	4 516	5 499	2 813	2 686	3 728	1 898	1 830
Dundgovi	4 567	2 347	2 220	1 429	726	703	3 138	1 621	1 517
Zavkhan	7 549	3 867	3 682	1 772	882	890	5 777	2 985	2 792
Uvurkhangai	12 260	6 248	6 012	3 890	1 935	1 955	8 370	4 313	4 057
Umnugovi	7 749	3 947	3 802	3 234	1 622	1 612	4 515	2 325	2 190
Sukhbaatar	6 754	3 479	3 275	2 200	1 138	1 062	4 554	2 341	2 213
Selenge	11 380	5 775	5 605	3 933	2 032	1 901	7 447	3 743	3 704
Tuv	9 884	5 031	4 853	1 858	952	906	8 026	4 079	3 947
Uvs	9 637	4 931	4 706	3 548	1 824	1 724	6 089	3 107	2 982
Khovd	10 004	5 163	4 841	3 556	1 818	1 738	6 448	3 345	3 103
Khuvsgul	14 942	7 641	7 301	5 070	2 578	2 492	9 872	5 063	4 809
Khentii	8 290	4 230	4 060	3 090	1 588	1 502	5 200	2 642	2 558
Darkhan-Uul	11 031	5 604	5 427	8 979	4 547	4 432	2 052	1 057	995
Ulaanbaatar	163 295	83 375	79 920	163 295	83 375	79 920	-	-	-
Orkhon	11 308	5 713	5 595	10 941	5 518	5 423	367	195	172
Govisumber	2 085	1 090	995	1 240	644	596	845	446	399

TABLE 22. NUMBER OF POPULATION OF LOWER AND UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, SEX, 2020

Aimags and the Capital city	Total	Total		Total	Lower secondary		Total	Upper secindary, Technical and vocational	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
Total	**513 758**	**254 981**	**258 777**	**207 162**	**106 298**	**100 684**	**306 596**	**148 683**	**157 913**
Arkhangai	16 475	7 902	8 573	6 294	3 161	3 133	10 181	4 741	5 440
Bayan-Ulgii	21 273	10 599	10 674	8 476	4 321	4 155	12 797	6 278	6 519
Bayan-Khongor	14 081	6 605	7 476	6 039	3 077	2 962	8 042	3 528	4 514
Bulgan	10 442	5 288	5 154	4 062	2 081	1 981	6 380	3 207	3 173
Gobi-Altai	10 345	5 143	5 202	4 203	2 188	2 015	6 142	2 955	3 187
Dornogovi	11 004	5 287	5 717	4 834	2 456	2 378	6 170	2 831	3 339
Dornod	12 437	6 096	6 341	5 232	2 658	2 574	7 205	3 438	3 767
Dundgovi	7 696	3 772	3 924	3 146	1 658	1 488	4 550	2 114	2 436
Zavkhan	13 758	6 968	6 790	5 414	2 773	2 641	8 344	4 195	4 149
Uvurkhangai	19 601	9 439	10 162	8 184	4 236	3 948	11 417	5 203	6 214
Umnugovi	10 826	5 354	5 472	4 305	2 192	2 113	6 521	3 162	3 359
Sukhbaatar	8 932	4 206	4 726	3 873	1 984	1 889	5 059	2 222	2 837
Selenge	18 513	9 251	9 262	7 277	3 782	3 495	11 236	5 469	5 767
Tuv	14 207	7 034	7 173	5 952	3 107	2 845	8 255	3 927	4 328
Uvs	15 939	7 771	8 168	6 252	3 205	3 047	9 687	4 566	5 121
Khovd	17 002	8 487	8 515	6 773	3 509	3 264	10 229	4 978	5 251
Khuvsgul	23 674	11 501	12 173	9 726	4 999	4 727	13 948	6 502	7 446
Khentii	13 900	6 948	6 952	5 473	2 830	2 643	8 427	4 118	4 309
Darkhan-Uul	16 594	8 357	8 237	6 632	3 401	3 231	9 962	4 956	5 006
Ulaanbaatar	219 022	109 872	109 150	87 483	44 773	42 710	131 539	65 099	66 440
Orkhon	15 251	7 694	7 557	6 323	3 266	3 057	8 928	4 428	4 500
Govisumber	2 786	1 407	1 379	1 209	641	568	1 577	766	811

TABLE 22-1. NUMBER OF URBAN POPULATION OF LOWER AND UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, SEX, 2020

Aimags and the Capital city	Total	Total		Total	Lower secondary		Total	Upper secindary, Technical and vocational	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
URBAN-TOTAL	332 932	166 525	166 407	132 676	67 884	64 792	200 256	98 641	101 615
Arkhangai	3 655	1 803	1 852	1 298	610	688	2 357	1 193	1 164
Bayan-Ulgii	7 096	3 557	3 539	2 606	1 326	1 280	4 490	2 231	2 259
Bayan-Khongor	4 746	2 227	2 519	2 005	1 009	996	2 741	1 218	1 523
Bulgan	2 685	1 335	1 350	951	482	469	1 734	853	881
Gobi-Altai	3 235	1 629	1 606	1 245	645	600	1 990	984	1 006
Dornogovi	7 104	3 487	3 617	3 094	1 588	1 506	4 010	1 899	2 111
Dornod	7 215	3 563	3 652	2 993	1 513	1 480	4 222	2 050	2 172
Dundgovi	1 903	937	966	761	400	361	1 142	537	605
Zavkhan	2 863	1 413	1 450	1 128	548	580	1 735	865	870
Uvurkhangai	5 284	2 555	2 729	2 138	1 102	1 036	3 146	1 453	1 693
Umnugovi	3 909	1 946	1 963	1 578	808	770	2 331	1 138	1 193
Sukhbaatar	2 517	1 261	1 256	1 106	562	544	1 411	699	712
Selenge	6 250	3 145	3 105	2 433	1 239	1 194	3 817	1 906	1 911
Tuv	2 409	1 205	1 204	985	508	477	1 424	697	727
Uvs	5 564	2 784	2 780	2 043	1 066	977	3 521	1 718	1 803
Khovd	5 330	2 655	2 675	1 940	1 000	940	3 390	1 655	1 735
Khuvsgul	7 655	3 774	3 881	2 939	1 494	1 445	4 716	2 280	2 436
Khentii	4 928	2 488	2 440	1 864	973	891	3 064	1 515	1 549
Darkhan-Uul	13 178	6 622	6 556	5 261	2 693	2 568	7 917	3 929	3 988
Ulaanbaatar	219 022	109 872	109 150	87 483	44 773	42 710	131 539	65 099	66 440
Orkhon	14 688	7 395	7 293	6 096	3 149	2 947	8 592	4 246	4 346
Govisumber	1 696	872	824	729	396	333	967	476	491

TABLE 22-2. NUMBER OF RURAL POPULATION OF LOWER AND UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, BY AIMAGS, SEX, 2020

Aimags	Total	Total		Total	Lower secondary		Total	Upper secondary, Technical and vocational	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
RURAL-TOTAL	180 826	88 456	92 370	74 486	38 414	36 072	106 340	50 042	56 298
Arkhangai	12 820	6 099	6 721	4 996	2 551	2 445	7 824	3 548	4 276
Bayan-Ulgii	14 177	7 042	7 135	5 870	2 995	2 875	8 307	4 047	4 260
Bayan-Khongor	9 335	4 378	4 957	4 034	2 068	1 966	5 301	2 310	2 991
Bulgan	7 757	3 953	3 804	3 111	1 599	1 512	4 646	2 354	2 292
Gobi-Altai	7 110	3 514	3 596	2 958	1 543	1 415	4 152	1 971	2 181
Dornogovi	3 900	1 800	2 100	1 740	868	872	2 160	932	1 228
Dornod	5 222	2 533	2 689	2 239	1 145	1 094	2 983	1 388	1 595
Dundgovi	5 793	2 835	2 958	2 385	1 258	1 127	3 408	1 577	1 831
Zavkhan	10 895	5 555	5 340	4 286	2 225	2 061	6 609	3 330	3 279
Uvurkhangai	14 317	6 884	7 433	6 046	3 134	2 912	8 271	3 750	4 521
Umnugovi	6 917	3 408	3 509	2 727	1 384	1 343	4 190	2 024	2 166
Sukhbaatar	6 415	2 945	3 470	2 767	1 422	1 345	3 648	1 523	2 125
Selenge	12 263	6 106	6 157	4 844	2 543	2 301	7 419	3 563	3 856
Tuv	11 798	5 829	5 969	4 967	2 599	2 368	6 831	3 230	3 601
Uvs	10 375	4 987	5 388	4 209	2 139	2 070	6 166	2 848	3 318
Khovd	11 672	5 832	5 840	4 833	2 509	2 324	6 839	3 323	3 516
Khuvsgul	16 019	7 727	8 292	6 787	3 505	3 282	9 232	4 222	5 010
Khentii	8 972	4 460	4 512	3 609	1 857	1 752	5 363	2 603	2 760
Darkhan-Uul	3 416	1 735	1 681	1 371	708	663	2 045	1 027	1 018
Orkhon	563	299	264	227	117	110	336	182	154
Govisumber	1 090	535	555	480	245	235	610	290	320

TABLE 23. NUMBER OF 6-15 AGED SCHOOL DROP-OUTS, BY AGE GROUP, SEX AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital city	Total	Total		Total	6-9 years old		Total	10-14 years old		Total	15 years old	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
TOTAL	**11 351**	**6 345**	**5 006**	**8 852**	**4 805**	**4 047**	**1 774**	**1 017**	**757**	**725**	**523**	**202**
Arkhangai	142	92	50	64	36	28	48	31	17	30	25	5
Bayan-Ulgii	1 362	742	620	1 204	665	539	124	59	65	34	18	16
Bayan-Khongor	155	111	44	63	44	19	38	27	11	54	40	14
Bulgan	135	81	54	100	60	40	21	11	10	14	10	4
Gobi-Altai	110	80	30	42	23	19	41	34	7	27	23	4
Dornogovi	106	70	36	59	36	23	27	17	10	20	17	3
Dornod	73	45	28	34	19	15	24	15	9	15	11	4
Dundgovi	60	40	20	26	13	13	15	10	5	19	17	2
Zavkhan	122	78	44	78	46	32	29	20	9	15	12	3
Uvurkhangai	293	193	100	168	97	71	73	55	18	52	41	11
Umnugovi	109	65	44	70	37	33	14	11	3	25	17	8
Sukhbaatar	85	71	14	20	14	6	26	19	7	39	38	1
Selenge	166	101	65	132	81	51	17	9	8	17	11	6
Tuv	142	91	51	94	52	42	27	19	8	21	20	1
Uvs	221	149	72	111	67	44	71	50	21	39	32	7
Khovd	320	168	152	261	137	124	42	20	22	17	11	6
Khuvsgul	414	268	146	316	189	127	61	44	17	37	35	2
Khentii	147	91	56	96	54	42	36	24	12	15	13	2
Darkhan-Uul	136	70	66	103	45	58	18	13	5	15	12	3
Ulaanbaatar	6 938	3 664	3 274	5 744	3 043	2 701	989	511	478	205	110	95
Orkhon	94	61	33	57	39	18	28	16	12	9	6	3
Govisumber	21	14	7	10	8	2	5	2	3	6	4	2

TABLE 24. LIFETIME MIGRATION, BY THE INMIGRATION TIME, MARTIAL STATUS, SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2020

	Total	Total		Total	Single/Never married		Total	Registered married		Total	Not registered married		Total	Separated/legally married		Total	Divorced	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Since birth	67.6	70.8	65.6	84.0	84.5	83.5	56.6	55.9	57.0	58.5	57.8	58.8	61.1	64.9	58.8	62.4	66.2	60.4
Migration in-flow	32.4	29.2	34.4	16.0	15.5	16.5	43.4	44.1	43.0	41.5	42.2	41.2	38.9	35.1	41.2	37.6	33.8	39.6
up to 1 year	1.8	1.8	1.9	4.0	3.5	4.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	2.9	2.7	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.2
1-4 years	5.6	5.1	5.9	10.1	10.1	10.1	3.9	2.6	4.7	11.5	8.5	12.7	4.9	4.1	5.2	2.9	2.6	3.1
5-9 years	10.8	9.9	11.3	18.0	17.3	18.5	8.3	6.5	9.6	16.5	13.5	17.8	11.4	7.4	13.3	5.9	5.2	6.2
10 and above years	81.8	83.2	81.0	67.9	69.1	66.8	86.7	90.1	84.5	69.1	75.3	66.5	82.4	86.8	80.3	89.8	90.5	89.5

TABLE 25. INMIGRANT AND NONMIGRANT POPULATION, BY TYPES OF HOUSING OWNERSHIP, SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, PERCENTAGE 2020

Types of housing ownership	Total	Total		Total	Inmigrant head of the household		Total	Nonmigrant head of household	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
TOTAL-PERCENTAGE A	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Own	93.1	93.2	93.0	90.8	90.9	90.7	93.8	93.9	93.8
Rental housing	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.1
Non-rental housing	4.0	3.9	4.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	3.6	3.6	3.7
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
PERCENTAGE B	**100.0**	**48.4**	**51.6**	**100.0**	**45.2**	**54.8**	**100.0**	**49.4**	**50.6**
Own	100.0	48.5	51.5	100.0	45.2	54.8	100.0	49.4	50.6
Rental housing	100.0	47.7	52.3	100.0	44.9	55.1	100.0	49.2	50.8
Non-rental housing	100.0	47.3	52.7	100.0	44.4	55.6	100.0	48.5	51.5
Other	100.0	49.8	50.2	100.0	45.7	54.3	100.0	51.5	48.5

TABLE 26. INMIGRANT AND NONMIGRANT POPULATION, BY TYPES OF HOUSING, SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, PERCENTAGE 2020

Housing types	Total	Total		Total	Inmigrant head of the household		Total	Nonmigrant head of household	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
TOTAL-PERCENTAGE A	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Ger	35.1	35.5	34.8	25.8	26.1	25.5	38.0	38.1	37.8
House	63.9	63.5	64.2	73.1	72.8	73.4	61.1	60.9	61.2
Public accommodation	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other dwellings	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
PERCENTAGE B	**100.0**	**48.4**	**51.6**	**100.0**	**45.2**	**54.8**	**100.0**	**49.4**	**50.6**
Ger	100.0	48.9	51.1	100.0	45.7	54.3	100.0	49.6	50.4
House	100.0	48.1	51.9	100.0	45.0	55.0	100.0	49.3	50.7
Public accommodation	100.0	50.1	49.9	100.0	46.8	53.2	100.0	51.4	48.6
Other dwellings	100.0	48.1	51.9	100.0	43.0	57.0	100.0	49.8	50.2