PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

CENSUS MONOGRPAH 12

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FOREWORD

A census is conducted every 10 years by the United Nations member countries and produces population information. The Government of Mongolia has successfully organized the 11th census in 2020 under the United Nations Statistical Commission's "Principles and Recommendations III of the Population and Housing Census" and the Law on the National Population and Housing Census and disseminated the results to the public.

The essence of this census is that 10 percent of all households in Mongolia were collected by long-term questionnaires, the remaining 90 percent collected by short questionnaires based on registration databases of population and household and government agencies. At each stage of the census, advances in information technology were widely used.

According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, the data on persons with disabilities are estimated on the Population and Household Database and the Database of persons with Disabilities by the Ministry of Health and the General Department of Labor and Welfare under the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.

One of the exclusive studies based on the results of the population and housing census is the monograph "DISABLED PERSONS". These included the number of disabled persons, age and sex structure, education, literacy, school enrollment, economic activity, employment, mobile phone and internet use, household characteristics of persons with disabilities, and living conditions compared to previous censuses. Current census differs from previous censuses that includes detailed questions on the different types of disability. In the population and housing census, a person's disability is determined by his or her assessment. However, the results are inconsistent, as other organizations determine it by the confirmed diagnosis of a health care provider.

Data on persons with disabilities is important to evaluate the country's development policies and programs, to develop future policies and programs, to identify the broader social needs of persons with disabilities, and to increase their participation in relevant sectors.

This monograph, contains combined nationwide statistics on persons with disabilities that is useful for the the government policymakers, organizations, researchers, and students in this field.

CHAPTER ONE

PURPOSE OF MONOGRAPH, CONCEPTS AND DEFINITION, STRUCTURE

1.1. PURPOSE

The “Monograph on Disabled Persons” aims to determine and monitor the number of persons with disabilities, their age and sex structure, education, literacy, school enrollment, economic activity, employment, mobile phone and internet usage, the characteristics of households with disabled persons, and living conditions in comparison with the results of previous censuses, to provide detailed information and conclusions, and to raise policy issues.

A detailed and accurate data on persons with disabilities is essential for ensuring compliance of the Mongolian Law on “Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities”, delivering the “National Program for the Rights, Participation and Development of Persons with Disabilities”, achieving the UN’s “Sustainable Development Goals 2030,” and the Incheon strategy of 2012-2022 “Making the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Real” in the Asia-Pacific Region to create more inclusive, comfortable and human rightsbased society for disabled persons. Therefore, the UN Census Principles recommends to include disability as a key indicator.

In Mongolia, there are the Laws on Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities and on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which is aimed to ensure, implement and protect the equal participation of persons with disabilities in social relations. To regulate the relation between government agencies, citizens, and legal entities, defining their rights, duties, participation, and principles. The implementation of the laws provides a legal basis for addressing many of the issues facing disabled persons, including health, education, employment, public transportation, roads, housing, and access to public facilities. In addition, the National Program on the Rights, Participation, and Protection of Disabled Persons are being implemented in accordance with Government Resolution No. 321 of 2017.

1.2. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Disability. A disabled person is a person who has lost his/her ability to fully participate in all social relations permanently or for more than 12 months due to physical, psychological, mental, or sensory disabilities[1].

The types of disabilities are determined as follows. These include:

- Congenital Disability is a condition in which a person is physically, mentally, emotionally, or emotionally disabled due to a genetic disorder, or a complication of pregnancy or childbirth, and has a limited ability to participate in social interactions.
- Acquired Disability includes physical, mental, emotional, and sensory disabilities due to domestic and industrial accidents, injuries, ordinary and occupational diseases, and limited ability to participate in social interactions.

The identified forms of disability are understood as follows. These include:

- *Visual:* Loss or limited ability to "see" due to injuries, defects, or diseases of the visual organs.
- *Speech:* Loss or restriction of a person's ability to "speak" normally due to injuries to the tongue, speech organs, or defects or diseases.
- *Hearing:* Loss or restriction of a person's ability to "hear" normally due to hearing, language, or speech disorders.
- *Physical:* Loss or limited ability to perform normal daily activities due to inability to move certain parts of the body.
- *Mental:* Psychiatric disorders are characterized by changes in thinking, feeling, consciousness, and behavior, resulting in changes in human behavior in society. It is considered as a mental disorder in which the ability to understand, think, and feel is limited due to external (dizziness due to residual complications at birth 0-3 years old), and internal (chromosomal changes, metabolic insufficiency, etc.) causes.
- *Combined:* If a person has more than one type of disability, it is considered a combined disability.
- *Other:* Disability or limited ability to perform daily activities due to any illness or disease other than the above-mentioned forms of disability.

Functional difficulty and types. The Population and Housing Census 2020 asked a short set of operational skills questions developed by the UN Washington Group. The short set of questionnaires identifies difficulties in six areas of activities: vision, hearing, mobility, self-care, cognition, and communication to measure the person's ability to function.

The difficulty of function is estimated for the population aged 18 and over, according to the Washington Group's short set of questionnaires.

Vision difficulty: 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?

[1] Article 3 of the Law on Social Protection of Disabled persons.

Hearing difficulty: 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?

Mobility difficulty: 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 the 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 difficulties in balance, endurance, or other nonmusculoskeletal systems, including problems walking up or down steps.

Cognition difficulty: Recalling means remembering a past event. Finding a way, not being able to focus on something, forgetting where you are or the date is considered as a type of difficulty. It can also be revealed that not remembering what someone said, being confused, or being afraid of numerous things. Difficulties with memory and concentration due to workload, stress, and medication were not considered to be complications.

Self-care difficulty: This question aims to identify persons who find it difficult to take care of themselves.

Communication difficulty: This section is intended to identify persons who have difficulty speaking, listening, understanding, or making themselves understood. The use of gestures (including sign language), written or audio, to communicate is considered a difficulty in communication. In other words, you are using a different method of communication to make yourself understood by others or to understand what others are saying.

At least one of the six operational skills is answered as “a lot of difficulties” or “cannot do the activity at all” to be considered to have difficulty of operation. Operational difficulties are divided into the following four forms.

No difficulty: There are no problems with any action, no problems with the senses.

Some difficulty: Participates in daily activities with the support or assistance of others.

A lot of difficulties: 60-90 percent of the process of doing an activity involves the help of aids and others (always leaning on someone while walking, getting additional explanations when understanding something, performing simple household chores with the support of others).

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.

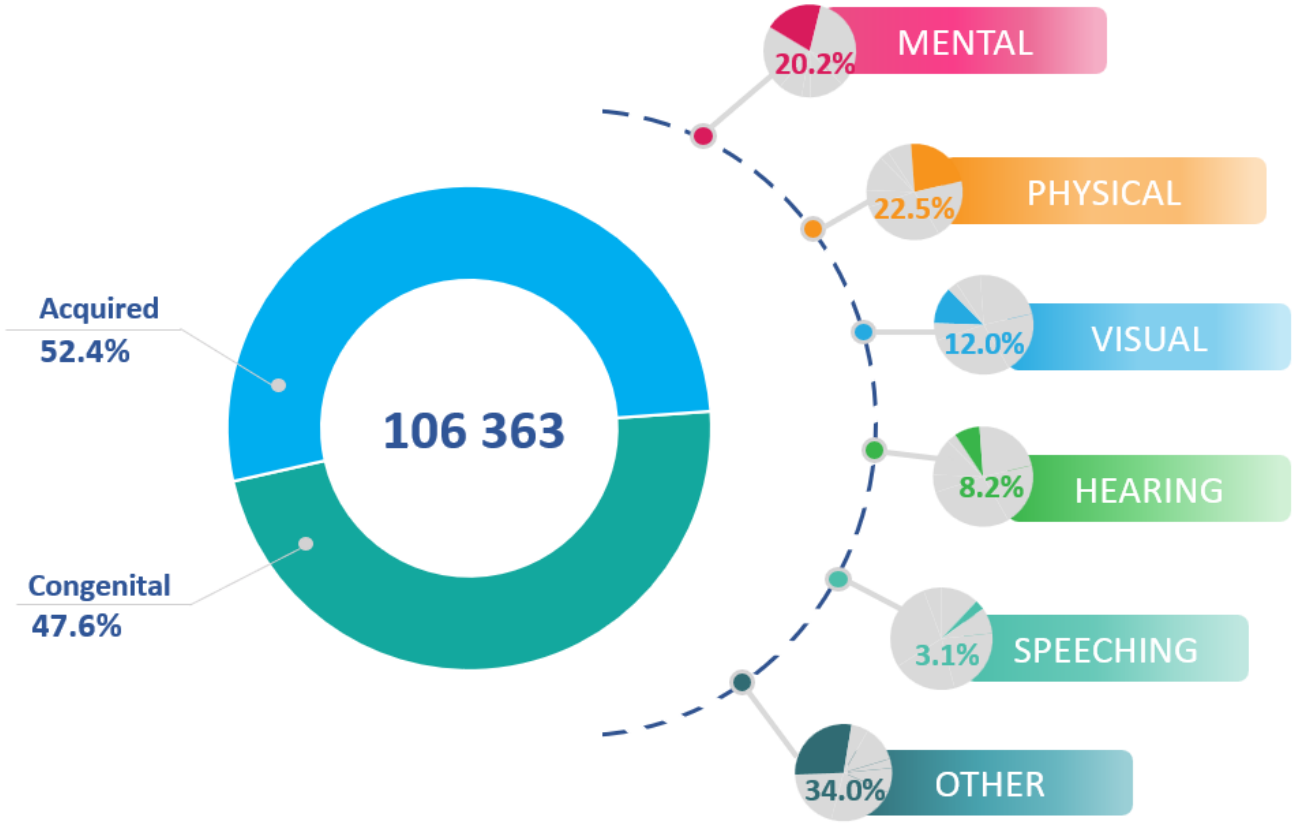
1.3. CONTENTS AND STRUCTURE OF MONOGRAPH

This monograph consists of the following four main chapters, conclusions, recommendations, and appendices. These include:

- The first chapter describes the purpose, concepts of indicators, definitions, content, and structure of the monograph.
- The second chapter provides information on the number and growth of persons with disabilities, general structure, demographics, marital status, ethnicity, religion, location, and operational difficulties.
- Chapter 3 provides an overview of the social and economic situation of persons with disabilities, literacy, education level, economic activity, employment, and the use of mobile phones and the Internet.
- The fourth chapter describes the characteristics of households with persons with disabilities, household type, types of housing, living conditions, drinking water supply, heating, and electricity sources. At the end of the monograph, conclusions and policy recommendations are made. In addition, the main indicators of the survey of persons with disabilities were developed and aggregated by each aimags and the capital city, and by urban, rural areas.

CHAPTER TWO

NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY, AGE, AND SEX STRUCTURE



2.1. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, FORMS, AND TYPES OF DISABILITIES

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the number of persons with disabilities in Mongolia was 108.1 thousand or 3.9 percent of the total population, but in 2020 it decreased to 3.3 percent.

As stated by the 2020 census, there are 3 197.0 thousand citizens in Mongolia, of which 1 576.9 thousand are male and 1 620.1 thousand are female and there are 106.4 thousand persons with disabilities in Mongolia, of which 59.0 thousand are men and 47.4 thousand are women. The census shows that there are 50.6 thousand persons with congenital disabilities, an increase of 37.7 percent from the previous census. The number of persons with acquired disabilities reached 55.7 thousand, which is a decrease of 21.8 percent from the previous census.

47.6 percent of persons with disabilities are congenital and 52.4 percent are acquired. This suggests that the incidence of congenital and acquired disabilities is almost the same among the population (Figure 2.1).

FIGURE 2.1 NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, BY TYPES OF DISABILITY, 2010, 2020



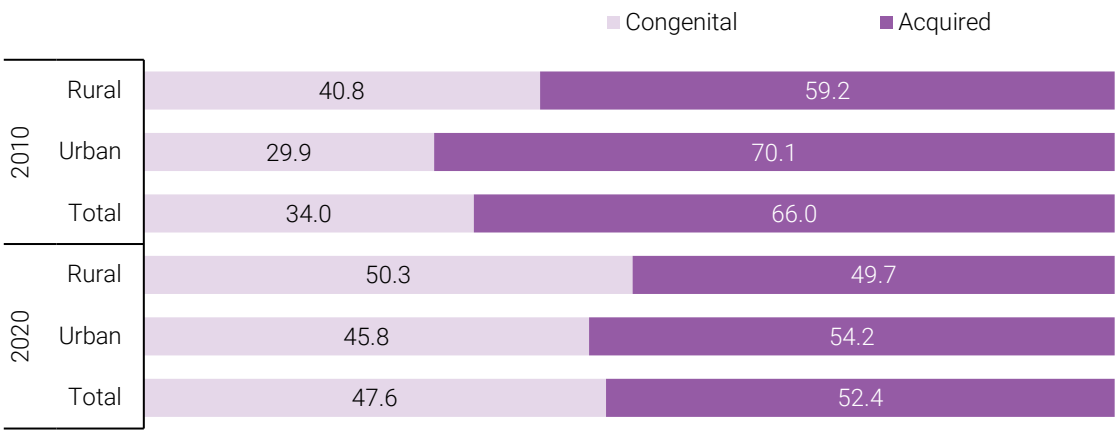
When we look at the number of disabled persons by their age and types of disability, the congenital disability rate is relatively high among for each age group up to 39 years of population, whilst the acquired disability rate is higher among older population. 4 out of 5 children aged 0-4 years (85.3 percent) have congenital disabilities. 31.9 percent of persons with disabilities aged 70 and over are persons with congenital disabilities. According to the previous census, the highest number of persons with acquired disabilities was 92.4 percent in the age group of 70 and above, but according to the current census, it was 68.1 percent and decreased by 24.3 percent (Table 2.1).

TABLE 2.1 NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, BY AGE GROUP, AND TYPES OF DISABILITY, 2010, 2020

Age group	2010				2020			
	Type of disability							
	Congenital		Acquired		Congenital		Acquired	
	Number of persons	percentage	Number of persons	percentage	Number of persons	percentage	Number of persons	percentage
TOTAL	36 765	34.0	71 306	66.0	50 622	47.6	55 741	52.4
0-4	1 436	73.4	521	26.6	1 321	85.3	227	14.7
5-9	2 106	68.6	962	31.4	2 720	82.5	578	17.5
10-14	2 731	61.6	1 705	38.4	2 556	78.1	718	21.9
15-19	3 801	59.5	2 589	40.5	2 365	73.8	840	26.2
20-24	4 236	53.4	3 697	46.6	3 080	65.7	1 605	34.3
25-29	4 317	48.9	4 516	51.1	4 058	62.3	2 459	37.7
30-34	4 106	45.7	4 882	54.3	4 791	57.7	3 508	42.3
35-39	3 883	37.9	6 367	62.1	5 357	53.0	4 757	47.0
40-44	3 345	28.8	8 251	71.2	5 143	46.2	5 979	53.8
45-49	2 868	21.2	10 683	78.8	5 265	39.7	7 983	60.3
50-54	1 832	15.5	9 956	84.5	5 337	35.1	9 855	64.9
55-59	887	13.1	5 869	86.9	4 491	32.9	9 174	67.1
60-64	399	12.4	2 824	87.6	2 265	34.3	4 338	65.7
65-69	318	11.8	2 372	88.2	862	35.6	1 560	64.4
70+	500	7.6	6 112	92.4	1 011	31.9	2 160	68.1

In 2020, 67.8 percent or 2 168.2 thousand of the total population live in urban areas and 32.2 percent in rural areas. As stated by 2010 census, 7 out of 10 persons with disabilities living in urban areas and 6 out of 10 persons living in rural areas had acquired disabilities, while in current census, 1 out of 2 persons with disabilities in urban and rural areas have acquired disabilities (Figure 2.2).

FIGURE 2.2 NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, BY TYPES OF DISABILITY, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



As stated by the current census, 22.5 percent of persons with physical, 20.2 percent with mental, 12.0 percent with a visual, 8.2 percent with hearing disabilities, and 3.1 percent with speech disabilities. The number of persons with mental and physical disabilities is 42.7 percent of the population with disabilities, which means they are more common than other forms.

Compared to the previous census, the percentage of persons with visual, physical, and hearing in total disabilities has decreased, but the percentage of persons with mental and other disabilities has increased. By types of disability, the percentage of persons with congenital disabilities increased by 13.6 percentage points from the previous census, while the percentage of persons with acquired disabilities decreased (Table 2.2).

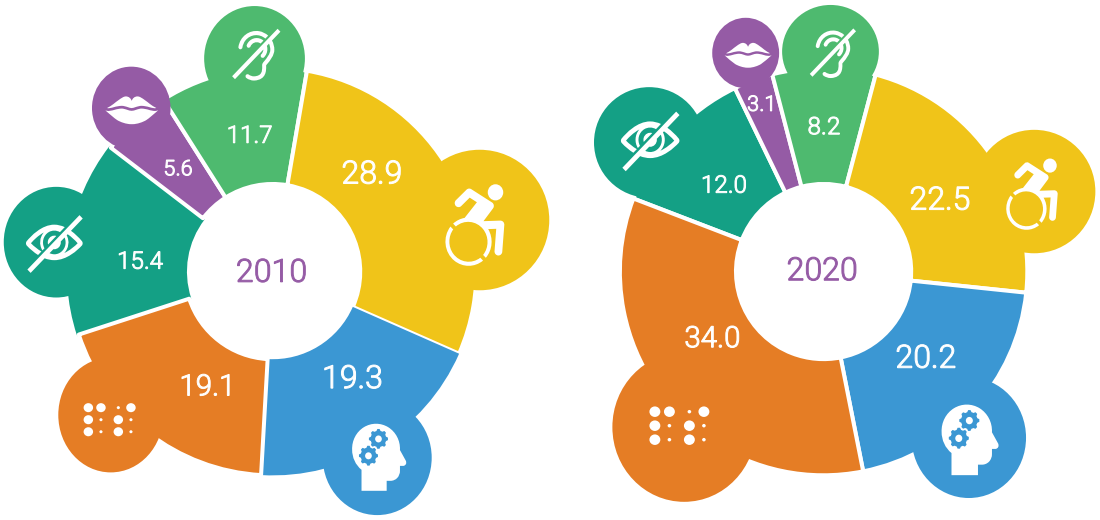
TABLE 2.2 NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, BY TYPES OF DISABILITY AND FORMS, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Forms of disability	Total		Type of disability			
			Congenital		Acquired	
	Number of person	Percentage	Number of person	Percent	Number of person	Percent
			2010			
TOTAL	108 071	100.0	36 765	34.0	71 306	66.0
Visual	16 631	15.4	5 131	30.9	11 500	69.1
Speeching	5 999	5.6	4 338	72.3	1 661	27.7
Hearing	12 633	11.7	4 875	38.6	7 758	61.4
Physical	31 265	28.9	8 274	26.5	22 991	73.5
Mental	20 898	19.3	10 864	52.0	10 034	48.0
Other*	20 645	19.1	3 283	15.9	17 362	84.1
			2020			
TOTAL	106 363	100.0	50 622	47.6	55 741	52.4
Visual	12 762	12.0	6 627	51.9	6 135	48.1
Speeching	3 308	3.1	2 882	87.1	426	12.9
Hearing	8 696	8.2	5 351	61.5	3 345	38.5
Physical	23 974	22.5	10 643	44.4	13 331	55.6
Mental	21 517	20.2	14 744	68.5	6 773	31.5
Other*	36 106	34.0	10 375	28.7	25 731	71.3

**Explanation: Combined and other disabilities includes here.*

Compared to 2010, the percentage of persons with physical disabilities decreased by 6.4 percentage points, the percentage of hearing disabilities decreased by 3.5 percentage points, the percentage of visual disability decreased by 3.4 percentage points, the percentage of speech disability decreased by 2.5 percentage points, and the percentage of persons with mental disabilities decreased by 0.9 percentage points (Figure 2.3).

ЗУРАГ 2.3 POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES, BY TYPES OF DISABILITY, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



Depending on the types of disability, there are variations on how a person aquires their disability. 4 out of 5 persons with speaking disabilities have a congenital speech disorder, and the remaining one has an acquired speaking disability, due to disease or certain other factors or external causes. 55.6 percent of persons with physical disabilities have acquired physical disabilities, 68.5 percent of persons with mental disabilities, and 87.1 percent of persons with speech problems have a congenital disability.

TABLE 2.3 NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, BY URBAN, RURAL, SEX, TYPES OF DISABILITY AND FORMS, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Indicator	Total		Forms of disability						
	Number of persons	Percentage	Visual	Speeching	Hearing	Physical	Mental	Other	Combined
				2010					
TOTAL	108 071	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Location									
Urban	67 069	62.1	58.8	56.1	62.8	62.7	58.9	68.2	-
Female	41 002	37.9	41.2	43.9	37.2	37.3	41.1	31.8	-
Sex									
Male	59 662	55.2	56.8	56.3	55.0	56.6	52.0	55.0	-
Female	48 409	44.8	43.2	43.7	45.0	43.4	48.0	45.0	-
				2020					
TOTAL	106 363	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Location									
Urban	65 060	61.2	58.4	54.7	62.3	58.1	59.4	66.3	62.1
Rural	41 303	38.8	41.6	45.3	37.7	41.9	40.6	33.7	37.9
Sex									
Male	58 947	55.4	60.9	56.6	53.1	58.2	51.3	53.9	57.8
Female	47 416	44.6	39.1	43.4	46.9	41.8	48.7	46.1	42.2

The percentage of persons with hearing, physical, mental, and other disabilities are relatively high in urban areas. The proportion of males with disabilities in the total population is high. It has been observed in all forms of disability.

Compared to the type of disability, the percentage of the population with hearing and other, combined disabilities are relatively high in urban areas between 62.1-66.3 percent.

2.2. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

This chapter covers the demographic indicators of disabled persons, including their age and sex structure, ethnicity, marital status, and religious beliefs.

The percentage of children aged 0-14 in the total population is 31.5 percent, 15-64 aged population are 64.4 percent, and aged 65 and over are 4.1 percent. However 7.6 percent of the total population with disabilities are children under 15 years old, 87.1 percent are 15-64 years old, and 5.3 percent are 65 and older. Compared to the previous census, the percentage of children and the elderly decreased by 1.1-3.3 percentage points respectively, while the proportion of aged 15-64 increased by 4.4 percentage points (Table 2.4).

Comparing the age structure of the total population of Mongolia and persons with disabilities, the percentage of children in the total population is 23.9 percentage points lower, the percentage of adults 22.7 percentage points higher, and the proportion of the elderly is 1.2 percentage points higher.

TABLE 2.4 NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, BY AGE GROUP, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Age group	2010		2020	
	Number of persons	Percentage	Number of persons	Percentage
TOTAL	108 071	100.0	106 363	100.0
0-14	9 461	8.8	8 120	7.6
15-44	53 990	50.0	43 942	41.3
45-64	35 318	32.7	48 708	45.8
65+	9 302	8.6	5 593	5.3

According to the previous census, there was a slight difference in the age structure of the persons with disabilities in terms of location and sex, there were considerable differences in the types and forms of disability. On the other hand, a slight difference in sex and type of disability, and a considerate difference in terms of location and type of disability is observed according to the results of the 2020 census.

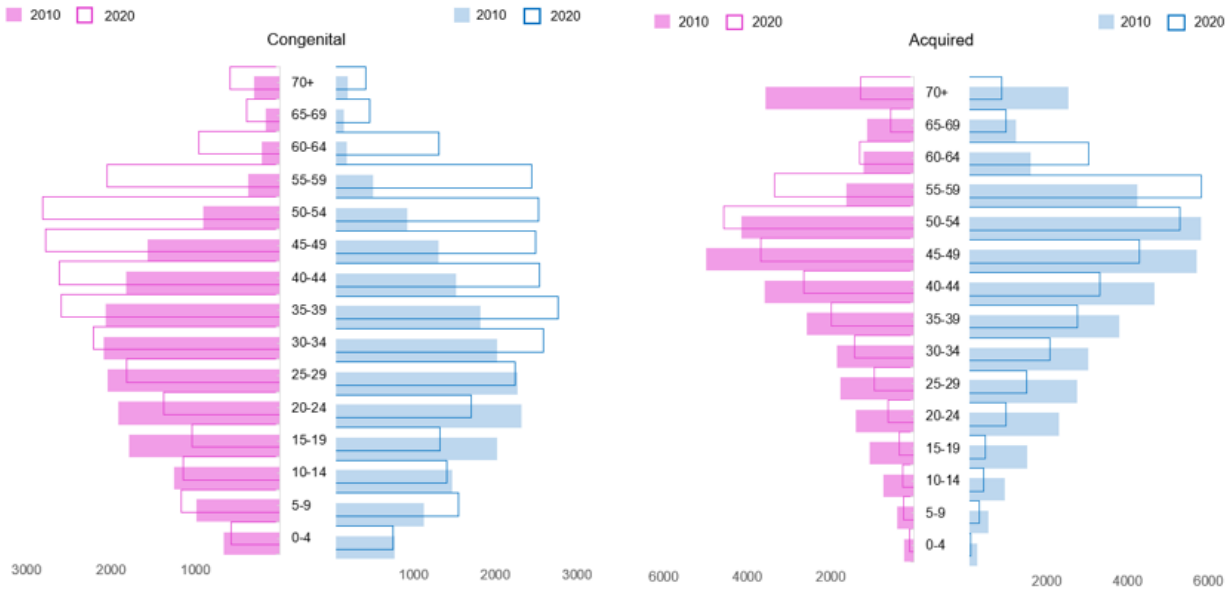
TABLE 2.5 NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, BY AGE GROUP, SEX, BY TYPES OF DISABILITY AND FORMS, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Indicator	Total		Age group			
	Number of persons	Percentage	0-14	15-44	45-64	65+
		2010				
TOTAL	108 071	100.0	8.7	50.0	32.7	8.6
Sex						
Male	59 662	100.0	8.7	50.4	34.0	6.9
Female	48 409	100.0	8.9	49.5	31.0	10.6
Location						
Urban	67 069	100.0	8.1	49.5	33.8	8.6
Rural	41 002	100.0	9.8	50.6	31.0	8.6
Form of disability						
Visual	16 631	100.0	11.3	45.9	28.1	14.7
Speeching	5 999	100.0	20.4	58.4	16.1	5.1
Hearing	12 633	100.0	6.1	52.9	29.6	11.4
Physical	31 265	100.0	8.6	45.2	34.6	11.6
Mental	20 898	100.0	7.7	64.1	25.9	2.3
Other	20 645	100.0	6.2	41.7	47.2	4.9
Type of disability						
Congenital	36 765	100.0	17.1	64.4	16.3	2.2
Acquired	71 306	100.0	4.5	42.5	41.1	11.9
		2020				
TOTAL	106 363	100.0	7.6	41.3	45.8	5.3
Sex						
Male	58 947	100.0	7.8	41.3	46.2	4.7
Female	47 416	100.0	7.4	41.3	45.3	6.0
Location						
Urban	65 060	100.0	8.2	39.7	46.7	5.4
Rural	41 303	100.0	6.7	43.8	44.4	5.1
Form of disability						
Visual	12 762	100.0	6.9	42.4	41.2	9.5
Speeching	3 308	100.0	14.4	53.2	29.3	3.2
Hearing	8 696	100.0	4.1	43.0	48.3	4.6
Physical	23 974	100.0	7.5	40.0	44.6	7.9
Mental	21 517	100.0	6.6	54.3	37.2	1.9
Other	30 062	100.0	8.1	31.8	56.0	4.1
Combined	6 044	100.0	12.7	36.2	45.9	5.2
Type of disability						
Congenital	50 622	100.0	13.0	49.0	34.3	3.7
Acquired	55 741	100.0	2.7	34.4	56.2	6.7

The percentage of persons aged 45-64 among the population with speech and mental disabilities is not high, while the percentage of persons with other types of disabilities is 41.2-56.0 percent. This caused speech and mental disabilities are often congenital. 13.0 percent of the population with congenital disabilities are under 15 years old and 2.7 percent of the population with acquired disabilities are of this age. In addition, 38.0 percent of the population

with congenital disabilities are aged 45 and over, while the persons with acquired disabilities is 24.9 percentage points higher (Table 2.5).

FIGURE 2.4 AGE AND SEX PYRAMID OF DISABLED PERSONS, BY TYPES OF DISABILITY, 2010, 2020



Although the current census shows that persons with acquired disabilities belong to a relatively older age group, it has halved for those aged 70 and over. The age and sex pyramid for persons with congenital disabilities significantly expanded in the middle part, in the 25-59 age group, and the highest percentage allotted for the 35-39 age group.

55.4 percent of persons with disabilities are male and 44.6 percent are female, and the sex ratio was 124 male per 100 females.

TABLE 2.6 NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, BY SEX, 2010, 2020

Indicator	2010		2020	
	Number of person	Percentage	Number of person	Percentage
TOTAL	108 071	100.0	106 363	100.0
Male	59 662	55.2	58 947	55.4
Female	48 409	44.8	47 416	44.6

In all age groups except 70 and older, the number of males with disabilities is greater than the number of females. In particular, the number of males with disabilities aged 60-64 is almost twice the number of females of the same age. Compared to the previous census, the sex ratio of persons with congenital disabilities has increased to 110.1 and persons with acquired disabilities reached 139.0, these statistics show that a higher percentage of males in the total population.

In terms of the type of disability, it is reaffirmed that acquired disability is more common for males.

TABLE 2.7 SEX RATIO OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, BY AGE GROUP, AND TYPES OF DISABILITY AND FORMS, 2010, 2020

Age group	2010			2020		
	Total	Type of disability		Total	Type of disability	
		Congenital	Acquired		Congenital	Acquired
TOTAL	123.2	102.5	135.7	124.3	110.1	139.0
0-4	116.2	114.6	120.8	130.0	129.7	131.6
5-9	121.8	114.0	141.1	132.6	132.1	135.0
10-14	122.0	117.8	129.2	131.2	122.6	167.9
15-19	124.1	113.1	142.6	131.7	128.1	142.8
20-24	139.8	121.1	165.6	134.8	123.7	159.7
25-29	132.3	111.3	156.6	136.0	123.3	160.2
30-34	128.3	97.4	162.9	129.0	117.1	147.6
35-39	121.0	87.9	147.6	121.1	107.2	139.0
40-44	114.5	83.6	130.2	111.6	97.4	125.5
45-49	107.3	83.5	114.8	105.4	90.2	116.8
50-54	133.6	100.7	140.8	106.1	89.9	116.1
55-59	236.3	135.3	259.6	153.3	119.3	174.2
60-64	126.3	90.0	132.6	191.4	136.4	231.7
65-69	108.2	90.4	110.8	151.2	116.6	175.6
70+	70.9	63.9	71.5	69.8	71.1	69.3

Median age is the age that divides a population into two numerically equally sized groups. In other words, the median age of persons with disabilities is 44.4, which means that a half of the total population with disabilities are aged under 44.4 and the other half are aged above it in 2020. The median age of the persons with congenital disabilities is 38.1 years and the population with acquired disabilities is 48.5 years, compared to the previous census, the number of congenitals is more than 8.4 years and the number of acquired population is more than 2.5 years.

The median age of persons with visual, hearing, and physical disabilities is about 44-45 years, while the median age of persons with combined and other disabilities is 2-3 years higher. The persons with a speech disability is lowest, the median age is 35.2 years.

TABLE 2.8 MEDIAN AGE OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, BY TYPES OF DISABILITY AND FORMS, 2010, 2020

Indicator	2010	2020
TOTAL	**40.9**	**44.4**
Types of disability		
Congenital	29.7	38.1
Acquired	46.0	48.5
Forms of disability		
Visual	40.9	44.3
Speeching	29.0	35.2
Hearing	40.9	45.1
Physical	41.1	45.1
Mental	35.9	39.4
Other*	45.5	47.3

**Explanation: Combined and other disabilities includes here.*

ETHNICITY

TABLE 2.9 NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, BY ETHNICITY, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Ethnicity	2010				2020			
	Resident population		Disabled population		Resident population		Disabled population	
	Number of person	Percentage	Number of person	Percentage	Number of person	Percentage	Number of person	Percentage
MONGOLIAN CITIZENS-TOTAL	**2 647 545**	**100.0**	**108 071**	**100.0**	**3 174 565**	**100.0**	**106 363**	**100.0**
Khalkh	2 168 141	82.4	86 437	80.1	2 659 985	83.8	86 468	81.3
Kazakh	101 526	3.9	4 296	4.0	120 999	3.8	4 714	4.4
Durvud	72 403	2.8	3 200	3.0	83 719	2.6	3 572	3.4
Bayad	56 573	2.2	2 320	2.1	63 775	2.0	2 572	2.4
Buriad	46 087	1.8	2 451	2.3	43 661	1.4	1 786	1.7
Zakhchin	32 845	1.2	1 231	1.1	37 407	1.2	1 106	1.0
Dariganga	27 412	1.0	1 596	1.5	36 419	1.1	1 583	1.5
Uriankhai	26 654	1.0	1 493	1.4	29 021	0.9	1 212	1.1
Darkhad	21 558	0.8	1 255	1.2	24 549	0.8	941	0.9
Uuld	15 520	0.6	667	0.6	14 666	0.5	489	0.5
Khotgoid	15 460	0.6	851	0.8	8 583	0.3	147	0.1
Torguud	14 176	0.5	529	0.5	15 596	0.5	389	0.4
Myangad	6 592	0.3	262	0.2	8 125	0.3	218	0.2
Tuva	5 169	0.2	270	0.3	2 354	0.1	28	0.0
Barga	2 989	0.1	192	0.2	2 832	0.1	163	0.2
Uzemchin	2 577	0.1	166	0.2	2 308	0.1	117	0.1
Other	16 428	0.6	703	0.7	16 587	0.5	671	0.6
Other nationals (Mongolian citizen who are foreign)	15 435	0.6	152	0.1	3 979	0.1	187	0.2

**Explanation: Mongolian citizens living abroad are not included.*

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

81.3 percent of the population with disabilities are Khalkh, 4.4 percent are Kazakh, 3.4 percent are Durvud, 2.4 percent are Bayad, and 1.7 percent are Buriads (Table 2.9). Compared to the previous census, the percentage of persons with disabilities in Khotgoid, Buriads, Uriankhai, Darkhad, and Tuva has decreased since 2010, while the percentage of persons with disabilities in Khalkh, Kazakh, and Durvud has increased.

TABLE 2.10 NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, BY ETHNICITY, AND URBAN, RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

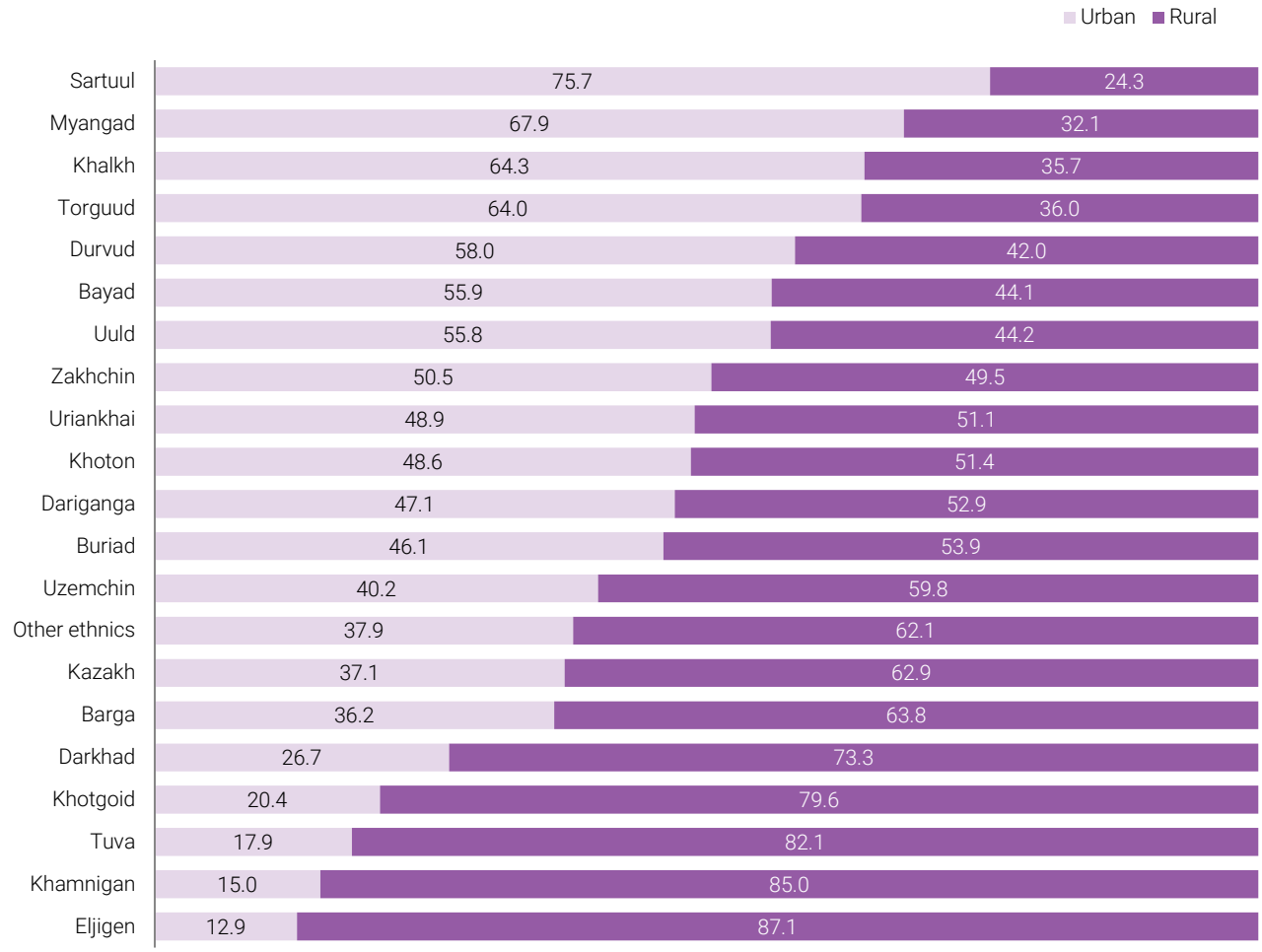
Ethnicity	Urban		Rural	
	Number of person	Percentage	Number of person	Percentage
MONGOLIAN CITIZENS-TOTAL	65 059	100.0	41 303	100.0
Khalkh	55 611	85.5	30 857	74.7
Other	9 377	14.4	10 330	25.0
Other nationals (Mongolian citizen who are foreign)	71	0.1	116	0.3

**Explanation: Mongolian citizens living abroad not included*

85.5 percent of the persons with disabilities living in urban areas are Khalkhs, while the persons with disabilities living in rural areas are 10.8 percentage points lower (Table 2.10).

Persons with disabilities, who belongs to the Eljigen (87.1 percent), Khamnigan (85.0 percent), Tuva (82.1 percent), Khotgoid (79.6 percent), and Darkhad (73.3 percent) are mainly living in rural areas, while Sartuul (75.7 percent), Myangad (67.9 percent), Khalkh (64.3 percent), and Torguud (64.0 percent) ethnic groups are living prevalently in the urban areas (Figure 2.5).

FIGURE 2.5 POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES, BY ETHNICITY, AND URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020



RELIGION

The Constitution of Mongolia and the Law on State-Church Relations guarantees the freedom of religion and non-religion of the population.

As stated by the 2010 census, 60.1 percent of persons with disabilities aged 15 and over were religious, 39.9 percent were non-religious. In current census, 57.2 percent of persons with disabilities are religious or 42.8 percent non-religious. In terms of sex, females with disabilities are 1.6 percentage points more than males.

The religious status depends on the type of disability to some extent. 48.5 percent of the persons with a congenital disability has some religion, which is 13.3 percentage points lower than the population with acquired disability and 8.7 percentage points lower than the total population with disability.

In 2010, 51.8 percent of the population with congenital disabilities and 63.8 percent of the population with acquired disabilities had a religion. As stated by the current census, the percentage of persons with congenital disabilities decreased by 3.3 percentage points and the percentage of persons with acquired disabilities decreased by 2.0 percentage points

(Table 2.11). According to the previous census, the percentage of the religious female with disabilities decreased from 64.3 to 58.1 percent by 6.2 percentage points, while the percentage of non-religious females increased.

TABLE 2.11 NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY RELIGION AND SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Religious status	Total	Sex		Type of disability	
		Male	Female	Congenital	Acquired
		2010			
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religious	60.1	56.7	64.3	51.8	63.8
Non-religious	39.9	43.3	35.7	48.2	36.2
		2020			
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religious	57.2	56.5	58.1	48.5	61.8
Non-religious	42.8	43.5	41.9	51.5	38.2

By 2020, 59.4 percent of the population are religious, of which 87.1 percent are Buddhist, 5.4 percent are Muslim, and 4.2 percent are shamans. This indicator is considered for people with disabilities, 57.2 percent of persons with disabilities are religious, 48.5 percent are Buddhist, 2.9 percent are Muslim, 2.6 percent are Christian, and 2.4 percent are shamans. Compared to the previous census, the percentage of Buddhist, Christian, Islamic, and Shamanic persons in the total population with disabilities decreased by 0.3-2.0 percentage points.

By sex, the number of males with disabilities is mostly Buddhist and Islamic, while females are mostly Buddhist and Christian (Table 2.12).

TABLE 2.12 NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY RELIGIOUS TYPES, AND DISABILITY TYPES, SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Religious status	Total	Sex		Type of disability	
		Male	Female	Congenital	Acquired
		2010			
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-religious	39.9	43.3	35.7	48.2	36.2
Religious	60.1	56.7	64.3	51.8	63.8
Buddhist	50.5	48.3	53.1	41.8	54.3
Christians	3.2	2.5	4.1	3.6	3.0
Muslim	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.2
Shaman	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.9
Other	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
		2020			
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-religious	42.8	43.5	41.9	51.5	38.2
Religious	57.2	56.5	58.1	48.5	61.8
Buddhist	48.5	48.6	48.2	39.2	53.4
Christians	2.6	2.2	3.2	3.0	2.4
Muslim	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0
Shaman	2.4	2.1	2.9	2.5	2.4
Other	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6

According to the 2020 census, 36.7 thousand (34.5 percent) persons with disabilities living in Ulaanbaatar is the highest, whereas the lowest percentage at 707 persons (0.7 percent) lives in Govisumber aimag.

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

Compared to 2010, the number of persons with disabilities decreased the most in Khentii (27.4 percent), Tuv (38.6 percent), and Uvurkhangai (38.6 percent) aimags, and the highest growth at the Govisumber (38.6 percent), Uvs (33.1 percent) and Zavkhan (24.2 percent) aimags.

FIGURE 2.6 NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

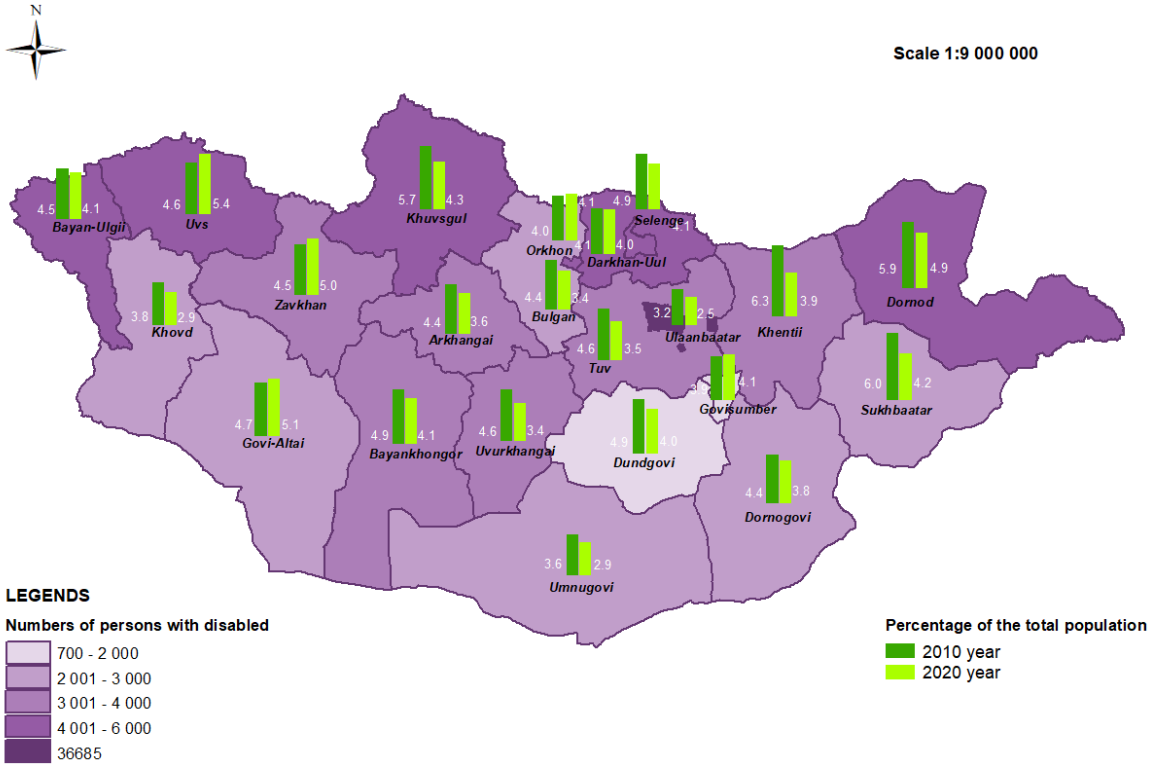


TABLE 2.13 NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	2010		2020	
	Number of persons	Percentage	Number of person	Percentage
TOTAL	108 071	100.0	106 363	100.0
Arkhangai	3 720	3.4	3 430	3.2
Bayan-Ulgii	3 856	3.6	4 245	4.0
Bayankhongor	3 696	3.4	3 590	3.4
Bulgan	2 318	2.1	2 098	2.0
Govi-Altai	2 528	2.3	2 904	2.7
Dornogovi	2 560	2.4	2 654	2.5
Dornod	4 082	3.8	4 019	3.8
Dundgovi	1 881	1.7	1 858	1.7
Zavkhan	2 939	2.7	3 650	3.4
Uvurkhangai	4 604	4.3	3 972	3.7
Umnugovi	2 183	2.0	2 026	1.9
Sukhbaatar	3 057	2.8	2 672	2.5
Selenge	4 711	4.4	4 416	4.2
Tuv	3 825	3.5	3 216	3.0
Uvs	3 358	3.1	4 470	4.2
Khovd	2 896	2.7	2 564	2.4
Khivsgul	6 553	6.1	5 826	5.5
Khentii	4 136	3.8	3 004	2.8
Darkhan-Uul	3 738	3.5	4 131	3.9
Orkhon	3 516	3.3	4 226	4.0
Govisumber	510	0.5	707	0.7
Ulaanbaatar	37 404	34.6	36 685	34.5

The percentage of persons with disabilities living in Ulaanbaatar has decreased by 0.1 percentage points since 2010, while Uvs aimag has increased by 1.1 percentage points, Orkhon aimag 0.7 percentage points, and Zavkhan aimag has increased by 0.7 percentage points (Table 2.13).

MIGRATION

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

TABLE 2.14 MIGRATION STATUS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AGED 15 AND ABOVE, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Indicator	Total	Percentage	Migration status					
			Non-migrated since birth	Percentage	Returned back after usually residing in different place	Percentage	Moved in from different place	Percentage
			2010					
TOTAL	98 610	100.0	53 782	100.0	10 569	100.0	34 259	100.0
Type of disability								
Congenital	30 492	30.9	21 105	39.2	1 550	14.7	7 837	22.9
Acquired	68 118	69.1	32 677	60.8	9 019	85.3	26 422	77.1
Forms of disability								
Visual	14 759	15.0	7 741	14.4	1 938	18.3	5 080	14.8
Speeching	4 774	4.8	3 177	5.9	243	2.3	1 354	4.0
Hearing	11 863	12.0	6 410	11.9	1 169	11.1	4 284	12.5
Physical	28 562	29.0	14 585	27.1	3 568	33.8	10 409	30.4
Mental	19 297	19.6	12 623	23.5	1 112	10.5	5 562	16.2
Other	19 355	19.6	9 246	17.2	2 539	24.0	7 570	22.1
			2020					
TOTAL	98 243	100.0	51 685	100.0	15 417	100.0	31 141	100.0
Type of disability								
Congenital	44 025	44.8	26 487	51.2	5 089	33.0	12 449	40.0
Acquired	54 218	55.2	25 198	48.8	10 328	67.0	18 692	60.0
Forms of disability								
Visual	11 883	12.1	5 990	11.6	2 092	13.6	3 801	12.2
Speeching	2 831	2.9	1 790	3.5	286	1.9	755	2.4
Hearing	8 336	8.5	4 443	8.6	1 179	7.6	2 714	8.7
Physical	22 176	22.6	11 221	21.7	3 976	25.8	6 979	22.4
Mental	20 101	20.4	12 577	24.3	1 991	12.9	5 533	17.8
Other	27 639	28.1	12 902	25.0	5 072	32.9	9 665	31.1
Combined	5 277	5.4	2 762	5.3	821	5.3	1 694	5.4

52.6 percent of persons with disabilities have not migrated since birth, while 47.4 percent have migrated. Among persons with disabilities who have not migrated since birth, the persons with mental (24.3 percent) and other (25.0 percent) disabilities has the largest percentage (Table 2.14).

MARITAL STATUS

The factor that has a direct effect on population birth and growth rate is marital status. Since marriage is a social phenomenon which closely associated with national tradition and culture. Demographic science encloses the concepts of marriage, divorce, widowhood, separation, and remarriage in a complex way.

TABLE 2.15 NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY LOCATION, TYPES OF DISABILITY, AND MARITAL STATUS, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Indicator	Total		Marital status							
			Single		Married		Divorced		Widowed	
	Number of person	percent	Number of person	percent	Number of person	percent	Number of person	percent	Number of person	percent
					2010					
TOTAL	**98 610**	**100.0**	**32 806**	**33.3**	**51 984**	**52.7**	**4 839**	**4.9**	**8 981**	**9.1**
Location										
Urban	61 610	100.0	19 690	32.0	32 613	52.9	3 636	5.9	5 671	9.2
Rural	37 000	100.0	13 116	35.4	19 371	52.4	1 203	3.3	3 310	8.9
Sex										
Male	54 487	100.0	18 323	33.6	31 096	57.1	2 636	4.8	2 432	4.5
Female	44 123	100.0	14 483	32.8	20 888	47.3	2 203	5.0	6 549	14.9
Type of disability										
Congenital	30 492	100.0	18 241	59.8	10 340	33.9	869	2.8	1 042	3.4
Acquired	68 118	100.0	14 565	21.4	41 644	61.1	3 970	5.8	7 939	11.7
					2020					
TOTAL	**98 243**	**100.0**	**30 993**	**31.5**	**56 131**	**57.1**	**4 264**	**4.3**	**6 854**	**7.0**
Location										
Urban	59 697	100.0	18 355	30.7	33 837	56.7	3 073	5.1	4 432	7.4
Rural	38 546	100.0	12 638	32.8	22 295	57.8	1 191	3.1	2 422	6.3
Sex										
Male	54 334	100.0	17 479	32.2	32 950	60.6	2 216	4.1	1 689	3.1
Female	43 909	100.0	13 514	30.8	23 182	52.8	2 048	4.7	5 165	11.8
Type of disability										
Congenital	44 025	100.0	20 611	46.8	19 681	44.7	1 431	3.3	2 302	5.2
Acquired	54 218	100.0	10 382	19.1	36 451	67.2	2 833	5.2	4 552	8.4

Although the Family Law of Mongolia states that persons aged 18 and over can marry, but 2020 census identified persons aged 15 and over as married according to the international guidelines.

As stated by the 2020 Population and Housing Census, 31.5 percent of the total population aged 15 and over is not married, 60.6 percent are married, and 5.5 percent are widowed. This indicator is considered for persons with disabilities, there are 98.2 thousand persons with disabilities aged 15 and above, of which 31.5 percent are not married, 49.8 percent are married and registered, 7.3 percent are married but not registered, 2.0 percent are separated, 2.3 percent are divorced, and 7.0 percent are widowed. The following aspects can be observed when comparing the marital status of persons with disabilities to the total population.

As a result of the last two censuses, the percentage of married persons with disabilities has increased and the percentage of widowed persons with disabilities has decreased.

The percentage of married men in the total population aged 15 and above with disabilities is 7.8 percentage points higher than that of women. 5 165 women and 1 689 men are counted as widows with disabilities, which showed a decrease of 21.1 percent and 30.6 percent from the previous census, respectively. 11.8 percent of women with disabilities are widowed, while 3.1 percent of men with disabilities are widowed (Table 2.15). This caused modern women prefer to live alone, have a longer life expectancy, and a higher percentage of women living alone in the last years of their lives.

The number of men with disabilities who were never married was 3.8 thousand higher than women in 2010 while 4.0 thousand in 2020. 59.2 percent of persons with disabilities who were never married live in urban areas and 40.8 percent in rural areas. The general marital status of persons with disabilities differs slightly by location.

2.3. FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY

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

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

22.6 percent of the population aged 18 and over have difficulty in mobility only, 18.1 percent have a visual, 11.1 percent have a hearing, 1.9 percent have taken care of themselves, and 5.2 percent have difficulty in cognition, while the smallest percentage of 1.6 percent has communication difficulties. The percentage of persons with two or more activity difficulties is 39.5 percent (Table 2.16).

TABLE 2.16 TYPES OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AND PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGED 18 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUP, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Age group	Total	Type of difficulty						
		Vision	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Selfcare	Communication	Combined*
TOTAL	100.0	18.1	11.1	22.6	5.2	1.9	1.6	39.5
18-19	100.0	26.0	9.6	11.0	3.4	0.7	3.4	45.9
20-24	100.0	21.9	12.1	10.5	12.1	0.8	5.1	37.5
25-29	100.0	26.2	7.4	11.7	11.0	2.4	4.3	37.0
30-34	100.0	21.6	12.3	15.7	8.4	1.7	3.3	37.0
35-39	100.0	22.4	13.9	18.4	8.5	2.3	2.9	31.6
40-44	100.0	22.2	14.3	20.4	8.7	1.6	2.0	30.8
45-49	100.0	24.8	13.0	21.5	6.2	2.6	2.5	29.4
50-54	100.0	23.7	13.2	24.7	7.5	1.6	1.9	27.4
55-59	100.0	20.3	12.8	26.9	3.6	2.2	1.1	33.1
60-64	100.0	15.3	11.4	31.0	3.6	1.3	0.7	36.7
65-69	100.0	13.5	9.6	31.2	3.6	1.6	0.8	39.7
70+	100.0	9.7	7.7	20.8	1.7	2.2	0.3	57.6

**Explanation: Difficulty with 2 or more operations.*

The percentage of visual difficulty in the 18-19 and 25-29 age groups, walking in the 45 and older age group, remembering in 20-29 age group, combined / 2 or more activity difficulties/ in 18-19, 70 and older age group are the highest.

TABLE 2.17 TYPES OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AND PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGED 18 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUP, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Age group	Total	Type of difficulty						
		Vision	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Selfcare	Communication	Combined*
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18-19	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	2.5	1.4
20-24	3.2	3.8	3.4	1.5	7.3	1.3	10.1	3.0
25-29	3.8	5.4	2.5	1.9	7.9	4.7	10.1	3.5
30-34	5.2	6.2	5.7	3.6	8.2	4.7	10.6	4.8
35-39	6.5	8.0	8.1	5.3	10.5	7.7	11.6	5.2
40-44	7.3	8.9	9.4	6.6	12.1	6.0	9.0	5.7
45-49	9.3	12.7	10.8	8.8	11.0	12.4	14.1	6.9
50-54	10.3	13.4	12.2	11.3	14.7	8.5	12.1	7.1
55-59	10.8	12.2	12.5	12.9	7.4	12.4	7.0	9.1
60-64	9.8	8.3	10.1	13.4	6.7	6.8	4.5	9.1
65-69	8.3	6.2	7.2	11.5	5.7	6.8	4.0	8.3
70+	24.5	13.2	17.0	22.6	7.7	28.2	4.5	35.8

**Explanation: Difficulty with 2 or more operations.*

13.3 percent of the total population with functional difficulties are young people aged 18-34, 32.8 percent are aged 65 and over, and 53.9 percent are aged 35-64. In terms of difficulties, the largest percentage of the population are aged 70 and above (Table 2.18).

TABLE 2.18 PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AGED 18 AND ABOVE, BY MULTIPLE FORMS OF DIFFICULTY, 2020

Age group	Total	Multiple forms of functional difficulties					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18-19	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.2
20-24	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.4	3.2	2.6	3.1
25-29	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.4	2.3	3.1
30-34	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.6	4.3	3.2	2.7
35-39	6.5	7.3	6.1	5.1	4.4	2.2	1.9
40-44	7.3	8.3	7.1	4.5	3.9	3.9	2.0
45-49	9.2	10.8	8.6	4.9	5.3	4.8	4.7
50-54	10.3	12.3	8.7	5.6	5.3	4.8	4.3
55-59	10.8	12.0	10.3	9.0	8.3	5.8	3.5
60-64	9.8	10.2	9.9	9.3	9.4	5.1	4.3
65-69	8.3	8.2	9.3	8.4	6.5	5.1	5.9
70+	24.5	17.2	27.1	39.0	44.3	59.2	63.3

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

The visual difficulty has the highest percentage in Khuvsgul, Uvurkhangai, and Tuv aimags, hearing and mobility difficulties in Uvurkhangai, Khuvsgul, and Darkhan-Uul aimags, communication difficulties in Khuvsgul, Selenge and Arkhangai aimags, and cognition difficulties in Khuvsgul, Bayankhongor, and Arkhangai aimags.

Visual and hearing difficulties are lowest in Govisumber, Dundgovi, and Umnugovi aimags, while mobility difficulties higher in Govisumber, Govi-Altai, and Umnugovi aimags and the difficulty of self-care lowest in Sukhbaatar, Dundgovi, and Dornod aimags (Table 2.19).

TABLE 2.19 FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY TYPES AND PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE AGED 18 AND ABOVE, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Type of difficulty						
		Vision	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Selfcare	Communication	Combined*
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Arkhangai	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.2	4.5	4.7	5.0	3.4
Bayan-Ulgii	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.4	6.8	3.0	3.0
Bayankhongor	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.4	4.8	3.0	3.6	3.2
Bulgan	2.4	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.5	1.7	3.6	2.4
Govi-Altai	2.3	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.5	2.4
Dornogovi	2.9	2.2	2.0	3.9	2.5	1.7	2.5	3.1
Dornod	2.6	3.3	3.6	2.3	4.3	0.8	1.0	2.0
Dundogvi	1.7	1.5	0.7	2.3	2.9	0.9	1.0	1.7
Zavkhan	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.1	3.4	2.6	1.5	2.2
Uvurkhangai	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	8.1	3.0	4.6
Umnugovi	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.6	1.5	1.8
Sukhbaatar	2.9	4.0	2.7	2.8	0.6	0.4	3.0	2.9
Selenge	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.9	4.0	3.0	5.6	2.6
Tuv	4.0	4.7	3.8	3.9	4.3	1.7	2.0	3.7
Uvs	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.6	4.5	2.7
Khovd	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.4	4.0	3.2
Khuvsgul	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.2	5.1	2.6	6.5	4.8
Khentii	3.1	4.0	3.2	3.0	2.9	1.7	1.5	3.0
Darkhan-Uul	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.6	2.1	3.0	3.9
Orkhon	2.7	2.5	3.4	2.3	2.6	3.8	1.5	2.8
Govisumber	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.7
Ulaanbaatar	38.7	36.3	38.4	38.8	34.1	43.2	40.2	39.9

**Explanation: Difficulty with 2 or more operations.*

15.5 percent of the total people with functional difficulties have no education and 84.5 percent have some level of education. In terms of the level of education of people with functional difficulties, 25.0 percent have completed secondary education, 14.7 percent have basic education, and 10.7 percent have primary education which is the highest percentage. In terms of multiple forms of difficulties, primary education accounts for a high percentage of people with five or six difficulties (Table 2.20).

TABLE 2.20 EDUCATION LEVEL AND PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE AGED 18 AND ABOVE, BY MULTIPLE FORMS OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES, 2020

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

TABLE 2.21 EMPLOYMENT AND PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE AGED 18 AND ABOVE, BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY TYPES, 2020

Indicator	Total	Type of difficulty						
		Vision	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Selfcare	Communication	Combined*
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	31.2	48.1	45.4	33.3	30.2	26.1	34.2	18.6
Not employed	68.8	51.9	54.6	66.7	69.8	73.9	65.8	81.4

**Explanation: Difficulty with 2 or more operations.*

Considering the employment status of the population aged 18 and over by the functional difficulty, persons with combined and self-care difficulty are not employed at all. However, the number of employed persons with visual and hearing difficulty is higher than the other forms of difficulty (Table 2.21).

TABLE 2.22 EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE AGED 18 AND ABOVE, BY MULTIPLE FORMS OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES, 2020

Indicator	Total	Multiple forms of functional difficulties					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	31.2	39.4	24.9	14.2	9.5	6.8	7.0
Unemployed	68.8	60.6	75.1	85.8	90.5	93.2	93.0
Employment status							
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Permanent employees	23.9	26.4	16.1	14.9	16.1	9.5	27.8
Fixed-term employees	13.0	13.5	13.0	10.4	3.6	4.8	-
Short term and casual employees	1.3	1.4	1.1	-	-	-	-
Paid apprentices, trainees and interns	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Dependent contractors	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	-
Corporations	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	-	-	-
Household market enterprises	0.4	0.4	0.2	-	-	-	-
Operators of corporations	0.5	0.6	0.6	-	-	-	-
Account worker in household market enterprises	47.3	44.8	55.9	51.9	57.1	71.4	50.0
Contributing family workers	13.0	12.3	12.7	22.1	23.2	14.3	22.2

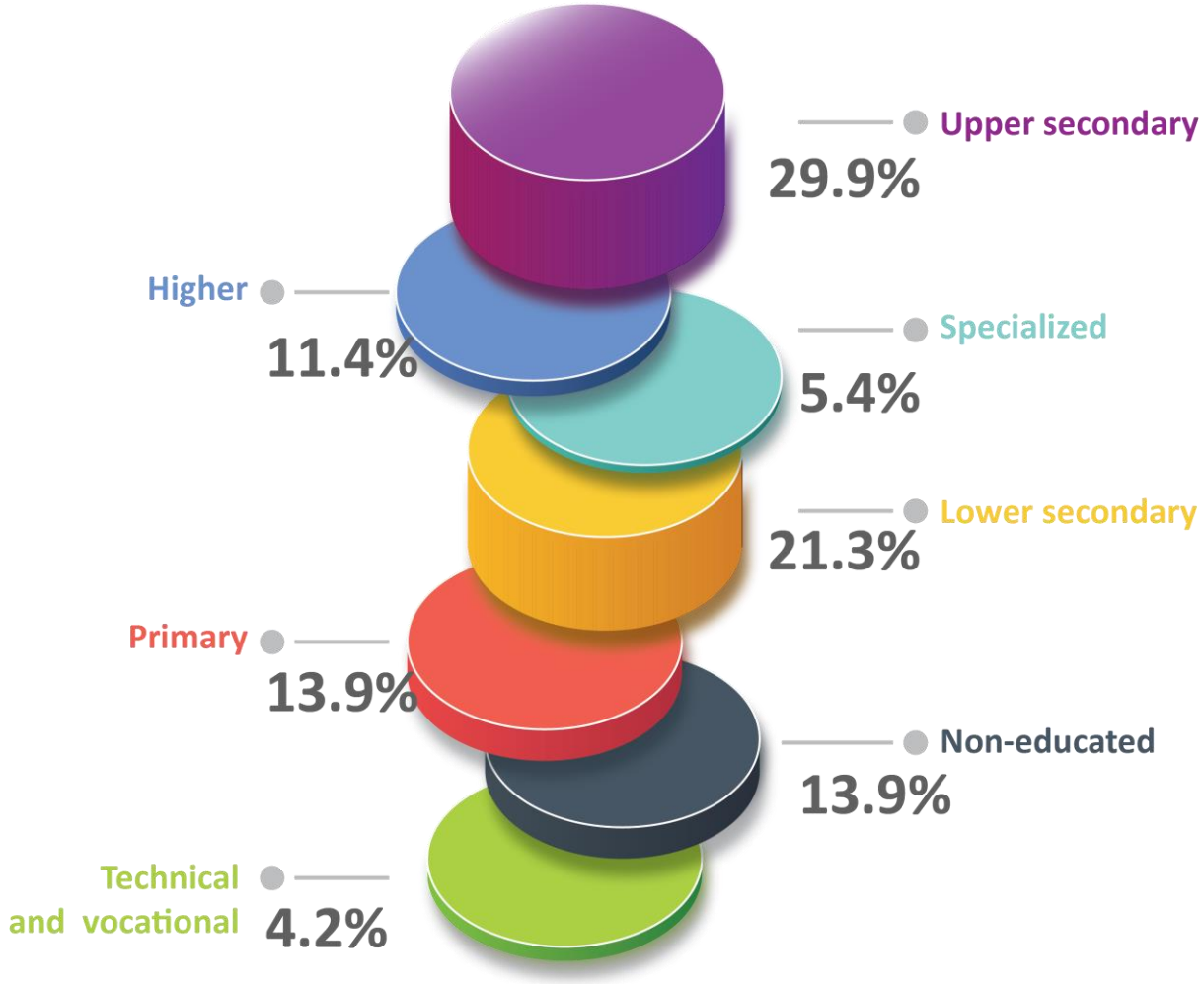
When we look at the employment, 47.3 percent of people are self-employed, 23.9 percent are full-time employees, 13.0 percent are temporary employees.

Compared to the multiple forms of functional difficulties, the account worker in household market enterprises and market-oriented household enterprises and family contributors are largest percentage .

However, the percentage of business owners and employers, apprentices, and interns is very low among the persons with 1-3 combined difficulties and none among the persons with 4-6 combined difficulties. This shows that the higher the number of combined activity difficulties, the less likely to be employed and the more likely they run and contribute to households (Table 2.22).

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES



To create conditions for equal participation of persons with disabilities in social relations without any discrimination and to provide social protection services based on their needs, our country adopted the Law on Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities[2] in 1995, which became the legal basis for social protection measures for persons with disabilities.

Over the past decade, Mongolia has developed numerous legal and policy documents and improved the legal framework to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, increase social participation, and promote development.

Within this framework, access to education, health, employment, social and psychological services for disabled persons, ensure the equal right to life, full participation in social relations, promoting equal participation in cultural and sports events, and develop their talents. The Parliament of Mongolia adopted a new Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in order to improve access to art and cultural works for persons with disabilities in 2016. A basic legal document was adopted that allowed people with disabilities to exercise their basic rights as members of society and to develop. In addition, the National Program for promotion of human rights of persons with disabilities, their participation, and development were approved and implemented by Government Resolution No. 321 of 2017 within the framework of the law.

In 2018, the Government of Mongolia established the "Government Implementing Agency, the General Agency for the Development of Persons with Disabilities" as a unit in charge of persons with disabilities within the state central administrative body in charge of persons with disabilities. It has become significant progress to intensify measures for disabled persons in developing and implementing policies and programs by bringing government and non-government partnerships to a new level.

National program for the promotion of human rights of disabled persons, their participation and development[3] were established to ensure the implementation of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, to create conditions for persons with disabilities to participate in all social relations, to make their voices heard at the public and decision-making levels, to develop positive attitudes and perceptions about disability. The program is the medium-term policy document, which is designed to ensure the implementation of the Law on the Rights of Disabled Persons and the Sustainable Development of Mongolia-2030, the State Policy on Population Development 2016-2025, and the Action Plan[4] of the Government of Mongolia for 2016-2020. Chapter 4 of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities contains many provisions on the right to education of persons with disabilities within the framework of Objective 2 of the National program for the promotion of human rights of persons with disabilities, their participation, and development. Provided that access to all levels of education will be improved that there will be an opportunity to increase the level of education of persons with disabilities in the future.

[2] Law on Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities of Mongolia
[3] National program for promotion of human rights of persons with disabilities, their participation and development
[4] Action Plan of the Government of Mongolia for 2016-2020

3.1. EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Based on Article 10 of the Law on Education of Mongolia, "The content of educational activity is to deliver the objectives of education tailored to students age, physical and mental ability, talent and interest, personal and social needs, national heritage as well as technological advances"[5], the population aged 2-39 were asked about their level of education, literacy and whether they attended any level of schooling in the last three censuses. In this way, it is possible to determine school and kindergarten enrollment and education level. The level of education of the population at the age of 10 and older has been determined according to the UN recommendations and common international standards.

PRE SCHOOL EDUCATION AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The attendance rate of children with disabilities in secondary schools varies depending on the location, type, and form of disability. Children with disabilities aspire to attend school, but in our country, it is still scarce for persons with disabilities to have free access to streets, squares, roads, public transportation, buildings, and educational institutions with basic necessities such as stairs, toilets, chairs, and desks. Also, there are an insufficient number of programs, curricula, materials, and manuals for students with disabilities.

According to the UN recommendation, the school-age should be set at 5-29 years old. But enrollment age has been measured at the age of 6-29 due to the new education system in our country to enroll children at the age of 6 years old.

The census result shows that 45.3 percent of the total population with disabilities aged 6-29, 43.7 percent of men, and 47.4 percent of women are attended to some level of education. Compared to the previous census, the total number of persons with disabilities enrolled in school increased by 14.6 percentage points, men increased by 15.7 percentage points, and women increased by 13.1 percentage points.

Out of 1.9 thousand children with disabilities of preschool age, 78.0 percent are in kindergartens and the remaining 22.0 percent are not in kindergartens. The percentage of children with disabilities in kindergartens increased by 39.3 percentage points from the 2010 census. 69.3 percent of children in kindergartens are in urban areas and 30.7 percent in rural areas. Compared to the previous census, the percentage of rural girls in kindergartens with disabilities increased by 50.1 percentage points and boys by 48.9 percentage points (Table 3.1).

[5] Article 10 of the Law on Education of Mongolia

TABLE 3.1 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN THE PRE-SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN, RURAL, 2010, 2020

Age	Location					
	Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
			2010			
TOTAL	**44.7**	**44.2**	**45.3**	**27.9**	**27.6**	**28.3**
2	32.9	31.4	34.5	17.2	14.6	19.5
3	41.9	42.0	41.7	21.4	23.1	19.2
4	46.7	44.8	49.0	28.3	26.9	30.5
5	56.0	56.9	55.0	42.4	42.0	42.9
			2020			
TOTAL	**78.3**	**78.6**	**77.9**	**77.4**	**76.5**	**78.4**
2	60.2	59.0	61.5	54.4	53.8	54.9
3	76.3	73.7	79.5	77.2	75.6	79.3
4	83.0	83.5	82.2	81.4	79.3	83.8
5	83.9	86.3	80.9	86.3	85.6	87.2

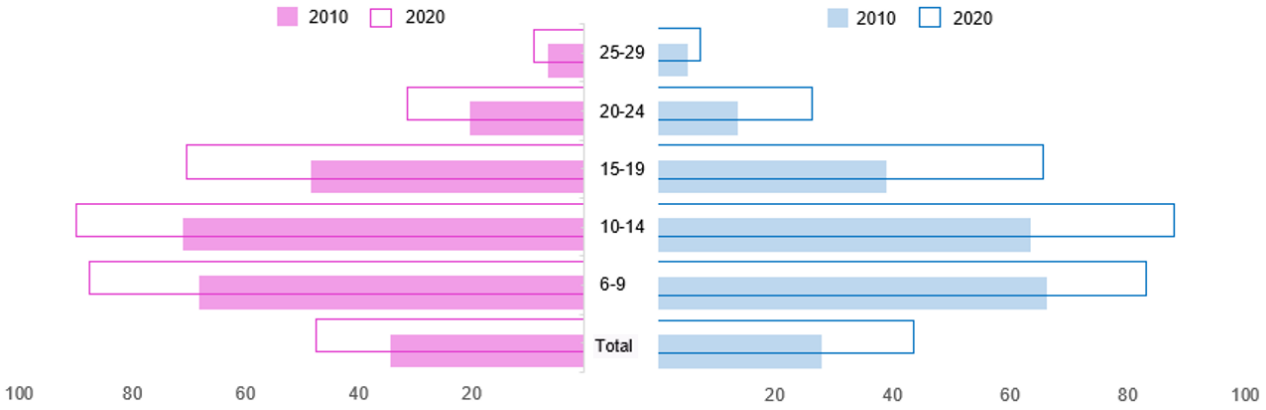
There are 686.8 thousand children aged 6-17 in the country, of which 98.0 percent are enrolled in school and 2.0 percent are not enrolled, while there are 7.8 thousand children with disabilities of the same age, of which 84.8 percent are enrolled in school and 15.2 percent are out of school (Table 3.2). Of these children, 61.0 percent were boys and 39.0 percent were girls. Compared to the previous census, the percentage of children school attendance increased by 23.4 percentage points, while the percentage of children out of school decreased.

TABLE 3.2 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES, BY AGE AND SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Age	Attending school			Out of school		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
			2010			
TOTAL	**61.4**	**58.5**	**64.9**	**38.6**	**41.5**	**35.1**
6	59.0	56.4	62.1	41.0	43.6	37.9
7	67.7	68.0	67.3	32.3	32.0	32.7
8	69.4	67.8	71.4	30.6	32.2	28.6
9	71.3	71.5	71.1	28.7	28.5	28.9
10	71.9	67.9	76.9	28.1	32.1	23.1
11	70.8	68.2	74.1	29.2	31.8	25.9
12	68.4	62.7	75.7	31.6	37.3	24.3
13	65.2	62.9	67.9	34.8	37.1	32.1
14	60.4	57.3	63.9	39.6	42.7	36.1
15	55.8	53.6	58.5	44.2	46.4	41.5
16	50.8	46.4	56.0	49.2	53.6	44.0
17	45.2	40.1	51.1	54.8	59.9	48.9
			2020			
TOTAL	**84.8**	**83.7**	**86.3**	**15.2**	**16.3**	**13.7**
6	81.1	78.0	85.7	18.9	22.0	14.3
7	83.9	80.2	88.8	16.1	19.8	11.2
8	88.5	90.4	86.2	11.5	9.6	13.8
9	86.1	83.6	89.4	13.9	16.4	10.6
10	90.7	90.8	90.5	9.3	9.2	9.5
11	91.0	89.4	92.9	9.0	10.6	7.1
12	88.8	89.0	88.6	11.2	11.0	11.4
13	88.3	86.6	90.7	11.7	13.4	9.3
14	83.8	82.5	85.4	16.2	17.5	14.6
15	83.5	82.6	84.6	16.5	17.4	15.4
16	74.9	73.9	76.2	25.1	26.1	23.8
17	74.3	74.5	74.1	25.7	25.5	25.9

In terms of age and sex, 83.2 percent of boys aged 6-9, 87.6 percent of girls aged 6-9, 26.5 percent of men aged 20-24, 31.3 percent of women aged 20-24, 7.4 percent of men aged 25-29, and 8.9 percent of women are enrolled in school (Figure 3.1). Compared to the 2010 census, the percentage of men aged 6-29 in school has increased by 2.1-26.5 percentage points and the percentage of women increased by 2.4-22.2 percentage points, but the attendance remains declining with age. Therefore, attention should be given to the access to education of persons with disabilities aged 15-29.

FIGURE 3.1 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AGED 6-29 DISABLED PERSONS, BY SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



EDUCATION LEVEL AND LITERACY

The level of education of disabled persons estimated at the age of 10 and above, to be compared to the international and previous censuses.

TABLE 3.3 EDUCATION AND LITERACY OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AGED 6 AND ABOVE, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Type and forms of disability	Total	Educated		Non-educated	
		Upper secondary above	Upper secondary below	Literate	Illiterate
		2010			
TOTAL	105 586	17 943	62 477	36.3	63.7
Congenital	34 955	2 439	15 981	27.9	72.1
Acquired	70 631	15 504	46 496	52.3	47.7
TOTAL	105 586	17 943	62 477	36.3	63.7
Visual	16 161	3 087	10 301	60.7	39.3
Speeching	5 734	372	2 412	27.8	72.2
Hearing	12 524	1 993	8 080	46.1	53.9
Physical	30 345	6 027	19 681	52.6	47.4
Mental	20 598	1 645	8 973	18.8	81.2
Other*	20 224	4 819	13 030	49.6	50.4
		2020			
TOTAL	104 200	21 274	66 111	28.1	71.9
Congenital	48 790	6 906	28 195	24.5	75.5
Acquired	55 410	14 368	37 916	44.3	55.7

TOTAL	104 200	21 274	66 111	28.1	71.9
Visual	12 610	2 772	8 757	42.9	57.1
Speeching	3 229	268	1 798	23.1	76.9
Hearing	8 617	1 636	5 915	33.1	66.9
Physical	23 498	5 526	15 777	47.2	52.8
Mental	21 238	1 825	11 213	17.6	82.4
Other	29 210	8 048	19 157	52.1	47.9
Combined	5 798	1 199	3 494	25.0	75.0

The UN Recommendations on the Definition of Literacy were followed in the 2020 census, as it was used in previous censuses. A person who could read and write simple sentences in a language was considered literate. In the census, an uneducated person was asked about literacy.

The literacy rate of the total population of Mongolia aged 6 and over is 98.7 percent.

According to the 2010 census, 63.7 percent of the uneducated population with disabilities were illiterate or unable to read and write simple sentences, but in current census, this number had risen by 8.2 percentage points to 71.9 percent. The number of persons with moving disabilities higher and secondary education level decreased by 8.3 percent compared to the 2010 census, while other disabilities increased by 91.9 percent. The literacy rate of the uneducated population has declined for all types of disabilities /excluding other types of disabilities/ (Table 3.3).

87.4 thousand (86.1 percent) of the population with disabilities aged 10 and above have some level of education, which is an increase of 8.1 percentage points from the previous census. In terms of education level, 21.3 percent have lower secondary education, 29.9 percent have upper secondary education, 4.2 percent have technical and vocational secondary education, 5.4 percent have specialized secondary education, and 11.4 percent have higher education (Figure 3.2). From the previous census, the percentage of persons with disabilities with primary education increased by 2.7 percentage points, with higher education increased by 3.7 percentage points, and with secondary education increased by 4.8 percentage points.

FIGURE 3.2 POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

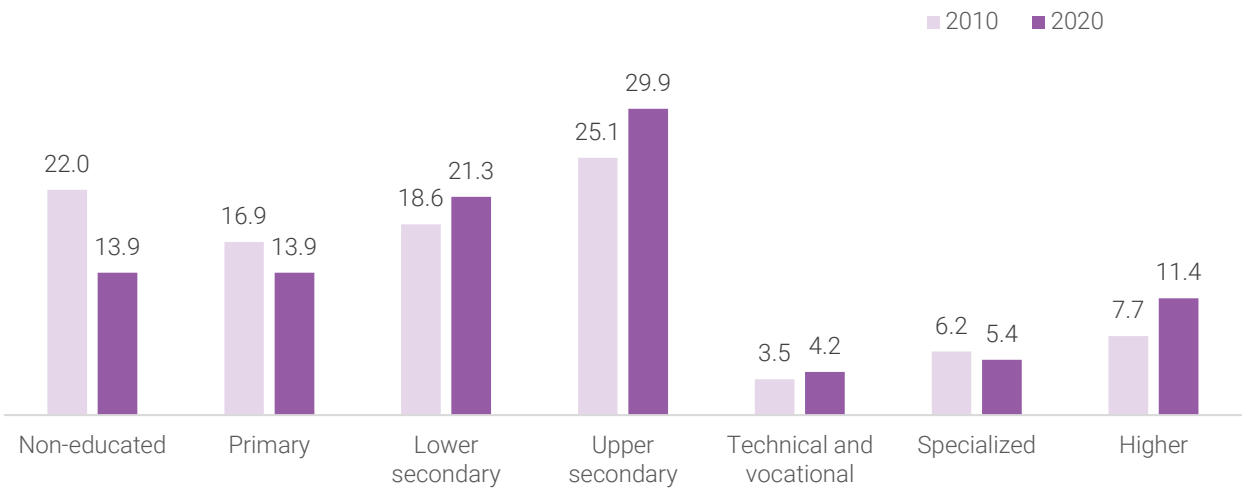


FIGURE 3.3 POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY EDUCATION LEVEL AND SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

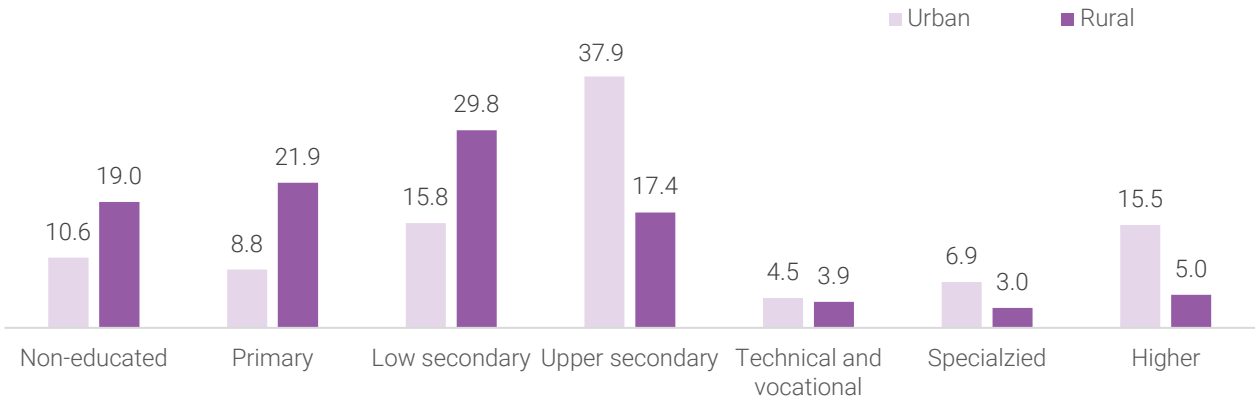


86.5 percent of men and 85.6 percent of women with disabilities aged 10 and above have some level of education. In terms of sex, 23.1 percent of men have completed lower secondary education and 30.0 percent have completed upper secondary education, whereas 19.1 percent of women have completed lower secondary education and 29.8 percent have completed upper secondary education. According to data from persons with disabilities with higher education, the percentage of women is 3.3 percentage points higher than men (Figure 3.3). Compared to the 2010 census, the percentage of uneducated women with disabilities decreased by 8.7 percentage points, while the population with higher education increased by 5.4 percentage points. Whereas for men, the level of upper secondary education increased by 5.1 percentage points, while the uneducated population decreased by 7.5 percentage points.

89.4 percent of the urban population and 81.0 percent of the rural population are educated. Persons with disabilities living in rural areas have access to primary and lower secondary

education, but the rate of continuing education to upper secondary and higher education is lower than in urban areas. 10.6 percent of persons with disabilities in urban areas are not educated, 37.9 percent have upper secondary education, whereas 19.0 percent of persons with disabilities in rural areas are not educated, 21.9 percent have primary education, and 29.8 percent have lower secondary education (Figure 3.4).

FIGURE 3.4 POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, URBAN AND RURAL, BY PERCENTAGE, 2020



When we look at the age group by uneducated population, 10.9 percent are aged 40-44, 12.0 percent are aged 30-34, and 13.6 percent are aged 35-39, these ages the largest percentage. The highest percentage of the population with disabilities aged 10 and above who have completed primary education is aged 60 and above (18.7 percent), 50-54 age group with upper secondary education (18.2 percent), and 50-54 age group with specialized secondary education (23.6 percent), 55-59 age group (13.9 percent) with higher education, respectively (Table 3.4).

TABLE 3.4 PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, AGE GROUP, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Age group	Non-educated	Educated	Education level					
			Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Higher
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10-14	8.7	2.3	14.4	0.0	-	-	-	-
15-19	4.5	2.9	2.2	8.1	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.1
20-24	7.6	4.1	3.4	4.0	4.9	5.1	1.6	4.0
25-29	10.7	5.7	4.8	4.4	5.6	7.0	2.6	10.7
30-34	12.0	7.6	7.4	6.0	7.9	5.2	3.4	12.8
35-39	13.6	9.4	11.7	8.8	9.4	4.6	2.9	12.5
40-44	10.9	11.0	10.0	13.2	11.9	6.1	5.3	10.0
45-49	9.2	13.7	8.2	15.1	16.2	14.6	14.0	10.7
50-54	8.8	16.0	9.4	15.8	18.2	21.8	23.6	12.7
55-59	7.1	14.5	9.8	14.0	14.7	20.7	23.3	13.9
60+	6.9	12.8	18.7	10.6	9.8	13.6	23.0	12.6

In terms of aimags and the capital city, 91.0 percent in Ulaanbaatar, 89.8 percent in Darkhan-Uul aimag, 89.2 percent in Selenge aimag, 89.1 percent in Orkhon aimag, 88.4 percent in Bayan-Ulgii aimag, and 88.2 percent in Govisumber aimags are educated.

The level of higher education is 18.6 percent in Ulaanbaatar, 13.5 percent in Darkhan-Uul, 12.7 percent in Orkhon, and 12.5 percent in Govisumber, which are the highest percentage compared to other aimags. The percentage of persons with disabilities with upper secondary education is higher in Ulaanbaatar, Orkhon, and Darkhan-Uul aimags. This shows that the education level of disabled person in densely populated and urbanized aimags is relatively higher than other aimags (Table 3.5).

TABLE 3.5 EDUCATION LEVEL OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Non-educated	Educated	Education level					
			Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Higher
TOTAL	**13.9**	**86.1**	**13.9**	**21.3**	**29.9**	**4.2**	**5.4**	**11.4**
Arkhangai	18.9	81.1	23.8	26.5	19.5	3.4	3.1	4.8
Bayan-Ulgii	11.6	88.4	22.3	25.3	25.9	4.7	2.5	7.7
Bayankhongor	16.7	83.3	17.2	31.2	21.4	3.7	3.2	6.6
Bulgan	17.0	83.0	18.5	29.4	20.7	3.1	4.0	7.3
Govi-Altai	15.4	84.6	17.4	27.0	23.7	4.3	3.9	8.3
Dornogovi	16.5	83.5	14.5	26.9	23.1	5.0	5.1	8.9
Dornod	14.1	85.9	13.8	28.6	27.4	3.6	4.8	7.7
Dundgovi	23.6	76.4	21.6	25.6	14.6	3.5	4.0	7.1
Zavkhan	17.3	82.7	17.3	28.9	23.2	4.2	2.7	6.4
Uvurkhangai	19.5	80.5	23.8	27.8	17.3	2.9	2.6	6.1
Umnugovi	20.7	79.3	17.5	26.4	19.4	3.4	4.0	8.6
Sukhbaatar	22.9	77.1	21.3	25.6	14.5	5.7	4.3	5.7
Selenge	10.8	89.2	11.8	28.2	31.2	5.8	5.5	6.7
Tuv	17.4	82.6	17.5	29.0	19.7	5.9	4.4	6.1
Uvs	18.5	81.5	18.4	23.8	21.4	5.3	3.9	8.7
Khovd	19.8	80.2	17.8	23.0	23.1	3.4	4.6	8.3
Khuvsgul	19.1	80.9	23.8	24.6	22.1	2.0	3.5	4.9
Khentii	20.6	79.4	18.6	26.6	21.8	2.8	3.7	5.9
Darkhan-Uul	10.2	89.8	7.8	17.8	36.8	5.9	8.2	13.5
Orkhon	10.9	89.1	8.3	15.7	40.0	5.2	7.2	12.7
Govisumber	11.8	88.2	13.8	22.4	27.7	5.5	6.3	12.5
Ulaanbaatar	9.0	91.0	7.1	13.0	40.8	4.1	7.4	18.6

3.2. EMPLOYMENT

The economic activity indicators of the traditional questionnaire of the population and housing census of 2020 were calculated according to the methodology approved by the 19th International Conference of Labor Statisticians.

Population aged 15 and above are classified as labor force (employees and unemployed) and population outside the labor force (potential labor force and extended non-labor force population).

According to the traditional census questionnaire, people who were employed at the time of the census, who were employed for at least one day in the week prior to the census, and who were not employed at that time but was generally employed were all considered to be "employed" respectively. In the registration-based data processing, the Population and Household Database was linked to the Social Insurance Payers Database of the General Authority for Social Insurance under the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare and the Database of Foreign Nationals and Stateless People of the Mongolia Immigration Agency.

As stated by the results of the census, there are 2 170.6 thousand citizens of 15 years and over (working age), of which 1 051.6 thousand (48.4 percent) are men and 1 119.0 thousand (51.6 percent) are women. This indicator is considered for disabled persons, there are 98.2 thousand persons with disabilities aged 15 and above (working age) nationwide, of which 54.3 thousand (55.3 percent) are men and 43.9 thousand (44.7 percent) are women.

59.7 percent (1 296.8 thousand) of the total working-age population is in the labor force, 53.8 percent (1 167.9 thousand) are in the labor force, while people with disabilities aged 15 and over make up 2.5 percent of the total labor force and 2.7 percent of the workforce.

When we look at the structure of the working-age population, the labor force is 32.9 thousand (33.4 percent), which increased by 10.3 thousand (45.5 percent) from 2010, and the population outside the labor force is 65.4 thousand (66.6 percent), which decreased by 10.6 thousand (14.0 percent) from 2010 (Table 3.6).

TABLE 3.6 EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AGED 15 AND ABOVE, 2010, 2020

Indicator	2010	2020
Population aged 15 and above	**98 610**	**98 243**
Labor force	22 572	32 851
Employed	19 657	31 092
Unemployed	2 915	1 759
Population outside labor force	76 038	65 392

At the national level, 32.9 thousand (33.4 percent) of the population with disabilities aged 15 and above are labor force, of which 20.0 thousand (60.9 percent) are men and 12.9 thousand (39.1 percent) are women.

18.3 thousand (55.6 percent) of the labor force live in rural areas, which is 3.7 thousand or 11.2 percentage points more than in urban areas. By age group, 50-54 (17.0 percent) have the highest percentage, and men have the highest percentage by sex. 1.4 thousand (4.3 percent) of the labor force are young persons aged 15-24 entering the labor market after education and training, 26.4 thousand (80.3 percent) are general workforce aged 25-54, and 5.0 thousand (15.4 percent) are aged 55 and above. The majority of the labor force of persons with disabilities, or 46.5 percent, is between the ages of 25-44 (Table 3.7).

TABLE 3.7 LABOR FORCE OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUP, SEX, BY URBAN AND RURAL, 2020

Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	32 851	19 994	12 857	14 587	8 471	6 116	18 264	11 523	6 741
15-19	209	154	55	60	37	23	149	117	32
20-24	1 198	800	398	493	311	182	705	489	216
25-29	2 552	1 643	909	1 292	785	507	1 260	858	402
30-34	3 533	2 159	1 374	1 775	1 057	718	1 758	1 102	656
35-39	4 398	2 569	1 829	1 962	1 096	866	2 436	1 473	963
40-44	4 803	2 686	2 117	2 054	1 082	972	2 749	1 604	1 145
45-49	5 494	2 934	2 560	2 359	1 208	1 151	3 135	1 726	1 409
50-54	5 594	3 147	2 447	2 523	1 342	1 181	3 071	1 805	1 266
55-59	3 700	2 769	931	1 635	1 207	428	2 065	1 562	503
60-64	1 065	896	169	355	284	71	710	612	98
65+	305	237	68	79	62	17	226	175	51

The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the country's working-age population that actively participates in the labor market through employment or job search. Therefore, this indicator plays a key role in studying the size and structure of a country's human resources, as well as in estimating the prospective labor supply.

At the national level, 98.2 thousand (4.5 percent) of the 2 170.6 thousand population aged 15 and over are persons with disabilities. 32.9 thousand (33.4 percent) of persons with disabilities are active participants in the labor market, 31.1 thousand (94.6 percent) are employed, and 1.7 thousand (5.4 percent) are unemployed who are ready to work to earn a living. The labor force participation rate of persons with disabilities living in rural areas is 23.0 percentage points higher than in urban areas (Table 3.8).

When we look at the labor force participation rate by disabled persons, the highest participation rate was visually, at 42.6 percent and the hearing disabilities at 41.0 percent. The same is observed in urban and rural areas. The participation of persons with mental disabilities is the lowest, at 20.5 percent, which is equally low in urban and rural areas (Table 3.8).

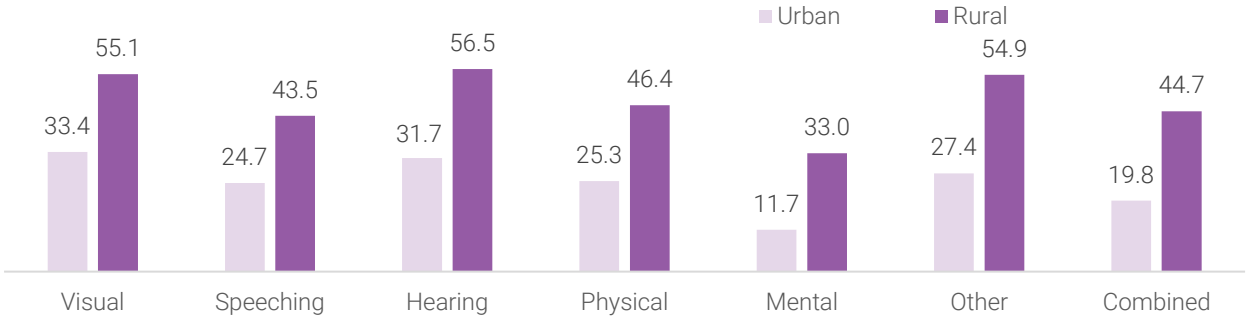
TABLE 3.8 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION LEVEL OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY DISABILITY TYPES, URBAN AND RURAL, 2020

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

*Explanation: *Labor participation level*

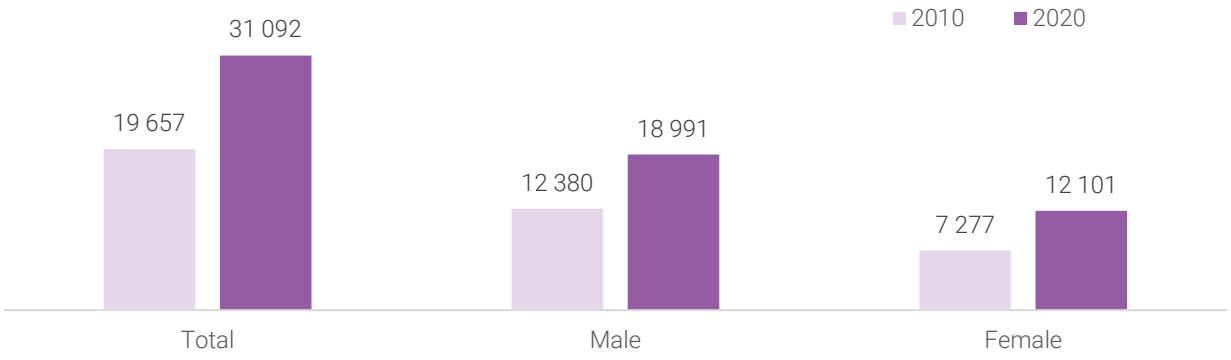
The participation rate of people with disabilities in the labor force is higher in rural areas than in urban areas for all types of disabilities. The difference for persons with speech disabilities is 18.8 percentage points, which is the smallest, and for other types of disabilities is 21.1-27.5 points (Figure 3.5).

FIGURE 3.5 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION LEVEL OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, BY TYPES OF DISABILITY, LOCATION, 2020



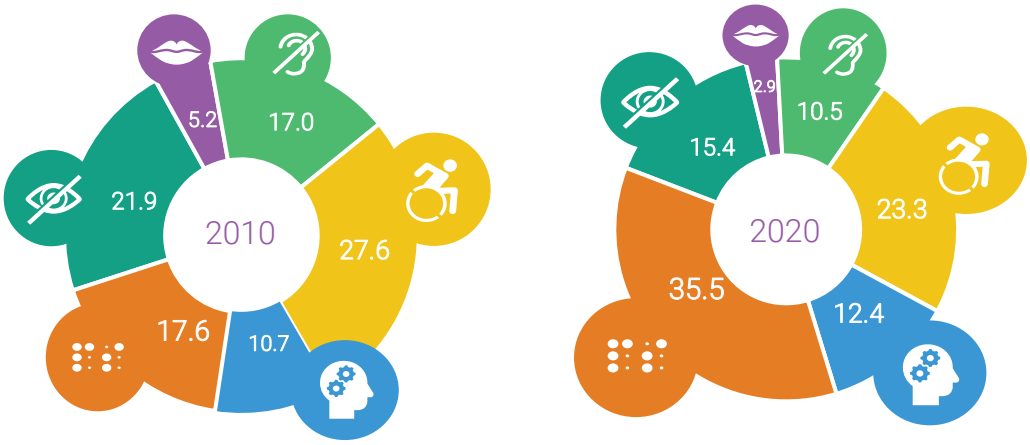
Employment of disabled persons increased from 19.7 thousand (18.2 percent) in 2010 to 31.1 thousand (29.2 percent) in 2020 by 11.4 thousand persons or 57.9 percent. 19.0 thousand (61.1 percent) are men and 12.1 thousand (38.9 percent) are women (Figure 3.6).

FIGURE 3.6 EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES, BY SEX, 2010, 2020



Compared to the previous census, 23.3 percent of employed persons with disabilities have moving, 15.4 percent have visual, 12.4 percent have mental, and 10.5 percent have hearing disabilities. Compared to the previous census, the number of people with visual disabilities decreased by 6.5 percentage points, hearing disabilities decreased by 6.5 percentage points, mobility disabilities decreased by 4.2 percentage points, and speech disabilities decreased by 2.3 percentage points. However, the percentage of persons with mental disabilities in employment increased by 1.7 percentage points from the previous census (Figure 3.7).

FIGURE 3.7 EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY TYPES OF DISABILITY, PERCENTAGE, 2020



The majority of employed persons with disabilities, or 33.9 percent, are aged 45-54, and the persons aged 15-19 have the lowest percentage (0.6 percent). This trend persists in both urban and rural areas, and employment of persons with disabilities in all age groups is high in rural areas (Table 3.9).

TABLE 3.9 EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUP, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Age group	Total	Urban	Rural	Percentage		
				Total	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	31 092	13 298	17 794	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	196	54	142	0.6	0.4	0.8
20-24	1 112	442	670	3.6	3.3	3.8
25-29	2 362	1 164	1 198	7.6	8.8	6.7
30-34	3 320	1 605	1 715	10.7	12.1	9.6
35-39	4 123	1 764	2 359	13.3	13.3	13.3
40-44	4 577	1 879	2 698	14.7	14.1	15.2
45-49	5 226	2 161	3 065	16.8	16.3	17.2
50-54	5 317	2 315	3 002	17.1	17.4	16.9
55-59	3 525	1 504	2 021	11.3	11.3	11.4
60+	1 334	410	924	4.3	3.1	5.2

The employment status of persons with disabilities in 2020 has changed from the previous census. In 2010, paid employees with disabilities were 35.7 percent of the working population with disabilities, but in 2020 it decreased to 8.0 percentage points to 43.7 percent. The percentage of self-employed increased by 5.0 percentage points to 46.7.

46.5 percent of employed persons with disabilities are employers of market-oriented household enterprises, 24.4 percent are permanent paid workers, and 18.4 percent are temporary employees. Compared to 2010, the number of paid employees increased by 93.5 percent, while the number of employers decreased by 60.1 percent. In terms of the gender

gap, the previous census found that men were more likely to be employed than women, while women's employment was increased in the current census (Table 3.10).

TABLE 3.10 PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2010, 2020

	Total	Male	Female
2010			
TOTAL	19 657	12 380	7 277
Paid worker	7 016	4 166	2 850
Employer	321	242	79
Self-employed	8 193	6 686	1 507
Partnership or cooperative member	66	47	19
Unpaid worker in household production and services	3 949	1 161	2 788
Other	112	78	34
2020			
TOTAL	31 092	18 991	12 101
Permanent paid worker	7 591	4 379	3 212
Temporary paid worker	5 733	3 160	2 573
Casual paid worker	245	159	86
Paid apprentice, intern	9	3	6
Sub-Constructor	57	47	10
Business entity employer	62	41	21
Market-oriented household business employer	66	39	27
Business entity owner with no paid worker	83	45	38
Market-oriented household business employer with no paid worker	14 393	10 320	4 073
Contributing family member	2 853	798	2 055

By occupations, 49.4 percent of persons with disabilities are engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 11.0 percent in ordinary occupations, 8.5 percent in trade and services, and 8.5 percent in specialist occupations. Employees, when classified by sex, vary significantly depending on the nature of the occupation. For example, 70.1-91.2 percent of workers in machinery, equipment operators, assemblers, and armed forces, production, construction, handicrafts, and service occupations are men, while 55.7-58.9 percent employed in trade and service workers, specialists, offices, and service workers are women (Table 3.11).

However, 23.9 percent of the total population specializes in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, while the number of people with disabilities (49.4 percent) is twice as high.

TABLE 3.11 EMPLOYED PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY OCCUPATION, SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Occupation	Total	Male	Female	Percent	
				Male	Female
TOTAL	**31 092**	**18 991**	**12 101**	**61.0**	**39.0**
Manager	1 741	1 029	712	59.1	40.9
Specialist	2 640	1 085	1 555	41.1	58.9
Technician and associate professional	724	399	325	55.1	44.9
Clerical and support staff	861	381	480	44.3	55.7
Trade and service staff	2 649	1 140	1 509	43.0	57.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing workers	15 346	10 018	5 328	65.3	34.7
Manufacturing, construction, handicrafts, other related trades/service	2 013	1 412	601	70.1	29.9
Machinery and equipment operators and assemblers	1 591	1 451	140	91.2	8.8
Common professionals	3 412	1 993	1 419	58.4	41.6
Armed force professionals	115	83	32	72.2	27.8

In terms of location, 73.3 percent of the unemployed with disabilities are in urban areas and 26.7 percent in rural areas. In 2010, the percentage of unemployed persons with disabilities in urban areas was 24.1 percentage points higher than in rural areas, while in 2020 this indicator became 46.6 percentage points higher (Figure 3.8).

FIGURE 3.8 UNEMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2020

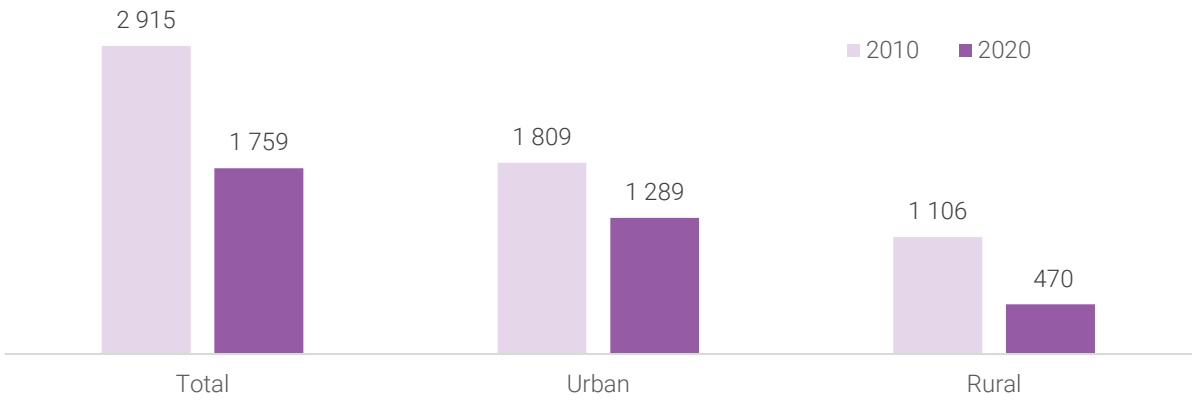
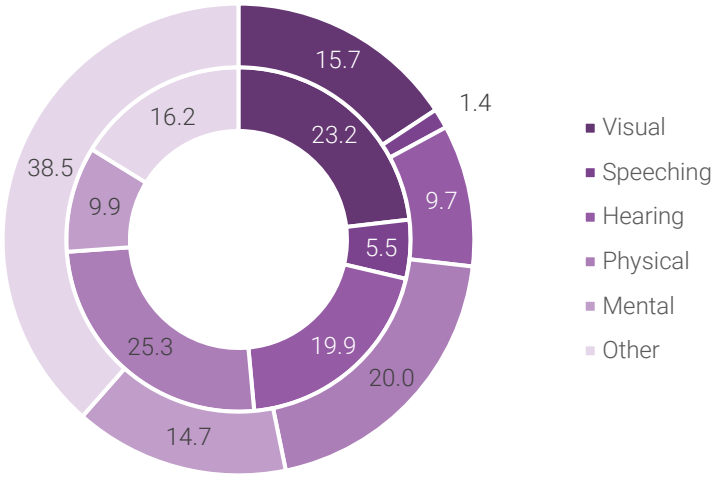
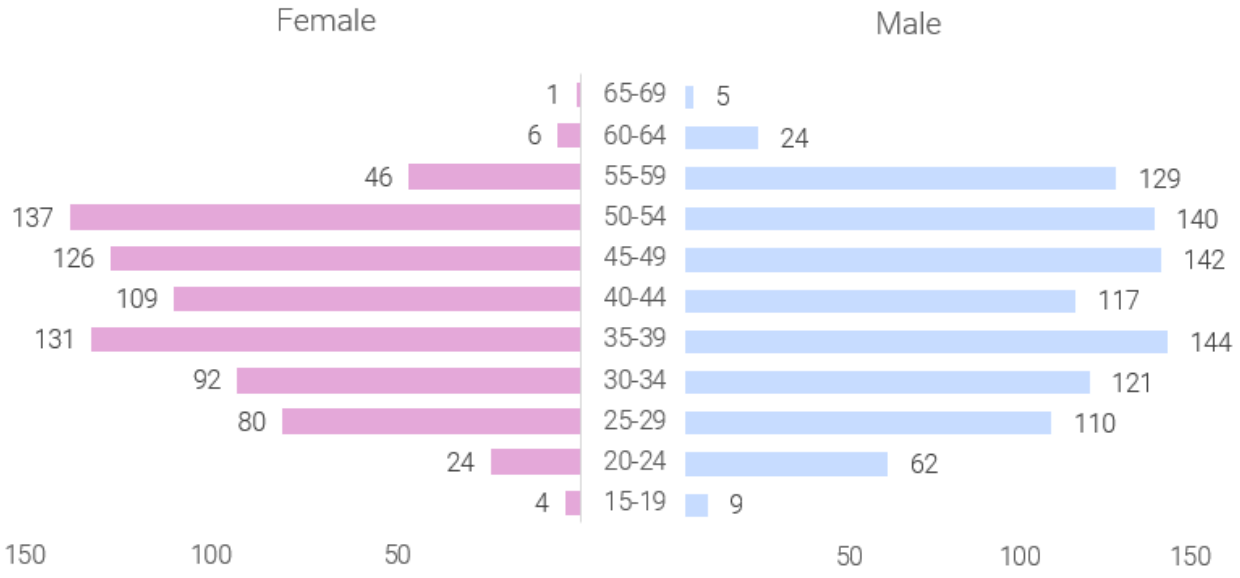


FIGURE 3.9 UNEMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY TYPES OF DISABILITY, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



According to the census, 20.0 percent of the unemployed with disabilities have physical, 15.7 percent have visual, 14.7 percent have mental disabilities, 9.7 percent have hearing, 4.2 percent have combined, 1.4 percent have speech, and 34.0 percent have other types of disabilities. Compared to the previous census, other types of disabilities increased by 22.3 percentage points and mental disabilities increased by 4.8 percentage points, while hearing disabilities decreased by 10.2 percentage points and visual disabilities decreased by 7.5 percentage points (Figure 3.9).

FIGURE 3.10 UNEMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY SEX, AGE GROUP, 2020



There is a significant difference in sex ratio at the age group of unemployed persons with disabilities. In the 20-24 age group, men have a difference of 44.2 percentage points

compared to women, the 50-54 age groups difference is 1.1 percentage points, which is the smallest. (Figure 3.10).

Unemployed persons with disabilities aged 15 and above were asked about their reasons for not working. For example, it covers young persons aged 15-24 who study full-time at all levels of educational institutions, a person who is permanently or partially incapacitated for a long time, a housewife who takes care of children, the elders and the sick, and persons who can't work due to the working conditions of a family member. The concept of not finding a suitable job includes persons who want to work, who are ready to work for a year, who have not been actively looking for a job in the week before the census, or who do not know where to look for a suitable job.

TABLE 3.12 NUMBER OF POPULATION OUTSIDE THE LABOR WITH DISABILITIES AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY REASONS OF NOT BEING EMPLOYED, BY DISABILITY TYPES, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Type and forms of disability	Total		Reasons for not being employed						
	Person	percent	Student	Retired	Disabled	Engagement in household duties	Unable to find suitable job	Unwilling to work	Others
					2010				
TOTAL	**76 038**	**100.0**	**4.8**	**18.7**	**63.9**	**3.0**	**4.5**	**0.2**	**4.9**
Type of disability									
Congenital	22 885	100.0	7.6	6.3	72.7	3.9	4.6	0.2	4.7
Acquired	53 153	100.0	3.6	24.0	60.2	2.6	4.5	0.1	5.0
Forms of disability									
Visual	9 771	100.0	10.3	33.4	39.8	4.4	7.0	0.1	5.0
Speeching	3 582	100.0	6.5	13.0	65.9	4.0	5.3	0.2	5.1
Hearing	7 947	100.0	7.4	26.0	45.9	5.9	9.1	0.2	5.5
Physical	22 423	100.0	4.8	24.5	61.2	2.2	3.8	0.1	3.4
Mental	16 896	100.0	1.9	5.5	84.1	1.8	2.3	0.1	4.3
Other	15 419	100.0	2.9	13.0	69.9	2.9	4.1	0.1	7.1
					2020				
TOTAL	**65 392**	**100.0**	**6.2**	**19.2**	**60.5**	**3.7**	**5.7**	**0.2**	**4.5**
Type of disability									
Congenital	30 517	100.0	8.7	14.0	64.5	3.6	4.7	0.2	4.2
Acquired	34 875	100.0	4.1	23.7	57.0	3.8	6.5	0.2	4.7
Forms of disability									
Visual	6 826	100.0	9.2	27.6	45.5	4.4	8.1	0.3	4.9
Speeching	1 891	100.0	12.6	11.4	61.4	4.2	6.1	0.2	4.1
Hearing	4 915	100.0	6.4	20.3	55.3	5.5	6.6	0.2	5.7
Physical	14 587	100.0	6.9	24.3	57.4	2.9	4.9	0.2	3.6
Mental	15 988	100.0	4.6	8.7	76.6	2.7	3.6	0.2	3.6
Other	17 461	100.0	5.2	22.2	55.1	4.6	7.1	0.2	5.7
Combined	3 724	100.0	6.3	17.6	63.4	3.4	5.2	0.1	3.9

65.4 thousand persons with disabilities are outside the labor force, of which 60.5 percent are unable to work, 19.2 percent are retired, 6.2 percent are students, 5.7 percent are unable to find suitable jobs, 3.7 percent have housework and 0.2 percent are not interested in working

and 4.5 percent are for other reasons (Table 3.12). Compared to the 2010 census, the number of persons with disabilities outside the labor force decreased by 10.6 thousand or 14.0 percent. The decrease in the number of persons with disabilities outside the labor force was due to a 3.4 percentage point decrease in the percentage of persons with disabilities who are unable to work.

The highest share of 57.0-64.5 percent of the persons with congenital and acquired disabilities have answered that they are unable to work.

In 2010, 39.8 percent of visually disabled persons and 45.9 percent of persons with hearing disabilities answered that they were unable to work, while 45.5 percent of visually impaired persons and 55.3 percent of persons with hearing disabilities answered that they were incapable of working in the current census. The fact that persons with visual and hearing disabilities are less likely to be able to work than those with other types of disabilities indicates that these persons are more physically able to work.

3.3. MOBILE PHONE, INTERNET USAGE

According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, data on mobile phone and internet usage were obtained from the population aged 6 and over. Data on mobile and internet usage in the 2020 census were compared with the 2010 census.

Of the 2 711.9 thousand persons aged 6 and over in Mongolia, 87.8 percent use mobile phones and 64.7 percent use the internet, while the use of mobile phones by persons with disabilities is 14.6 percentage points lower and the use of the internet is 29.4 percentage points lower.

Mobile phone and internet use are higher among persons with acquired disabilities than among persons with congenital disabilities. 55.7 percent of persons with congenital disabilities use mobile phones and 27.4 percent use the internet, while 83.2 percent of persons with acquired disabilities use mobile phones and 39.9 percent use the internet.

57.1 percent of persons with disabilities who use mobile phones are men, 42.9 percent are women, 55.3 percent of the internet users are men, and 44.7 percent are women. It shows that men are more likely to use mobile phones and the internet in terms of sex.

MOBILE PHONE USAGE

73.2 percent of 104.2 thousand persons with disabilities aged 6 and above use mobile phones, which showed a decrease of 18.1 percentage points from the previous census. 72.5 percent of women and 73.8 percent of men use mobile phones. The percentage of men using mobile phones is 1.3 percentage points higher than women, while the percentage of women aged 65-69 is 3.6 percentage points higher than that of men (Table 3.13). Since 2010, the percentage of men with disabilities using mobile phones has increased by 18.1 percentage points, and the percentage of women's mobile phone use has increased by 18.0 percentage points.

TABLE 3.13 POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES AGED 6 AND ABOVE USING MOBILE PHONE, BY AGE GROUP, SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Age group	2010			2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**55.1**	**55.7**	**54.5**	**73.2**	**73.8**	**72.5**
6-9	11.2	9.8	13.0	11.7	11.1	12.5
10-14	28.4	26.0	31.4	33.3	30.5	37.1
15-19	48.5	45.9	51.7	50.9	53.2	47.9
20-24	61.0	60.7	61.5	64.4	62.8	66.7
25-29	60.1	60.9	59.1	68.3	70.5	65.3
30-34	59.0	60.0	57.7	72.9	72.3	73.7
35-39	61.0	61.8	60.0	76.2	75.5	77.0
40-44	61.6	61.2	62.1	78.9	79.3	78.5
45-49	62.5	61.4	63.6	81.4	81.8	80.9
50-54	62.8	62.6	63.0	84.6	83.9	85.4
55-59	58.3	60.2	53.6	78.9	82.0	70.5
60-64	53.4	54.5	52.0	71.7	77.2	60.2
65-69	45.5	46.4	44.4	66.7	65.3	68.9
70+	30.0	32.7	28.0	52.4	52.6	52.1

The percentage of mobile phone users in disabled persons aged 6 and above is higher than the national average in Ulaanbaatar, Orkhon, Darkhan-Uul, Dornod, and Dornogovi aimags. Bayan-Ulgii and Khentii aimags have the lowest mobile phone use at 62.6 percent (Table 3.14).

The percentage of mobile phone users in disabled persons increased by 18.1 percentage points nationwide compared to the last census, including Bayan-Ulgii 34.9 percentage points, Arkhangai 32.9 percentage points, Uvs 29.4 percentage points, Khuvsgul 27.9 percentage points, Dornod 27.2 percentage points, and Sukhbaatar aimag 26.4 percentage points. The increase was higher compared to other aimags.

TABLE 3.14 POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES AGED 6 AND ABOVE USING MOBILE PHONE, BY TYPES OF DISABILITY, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

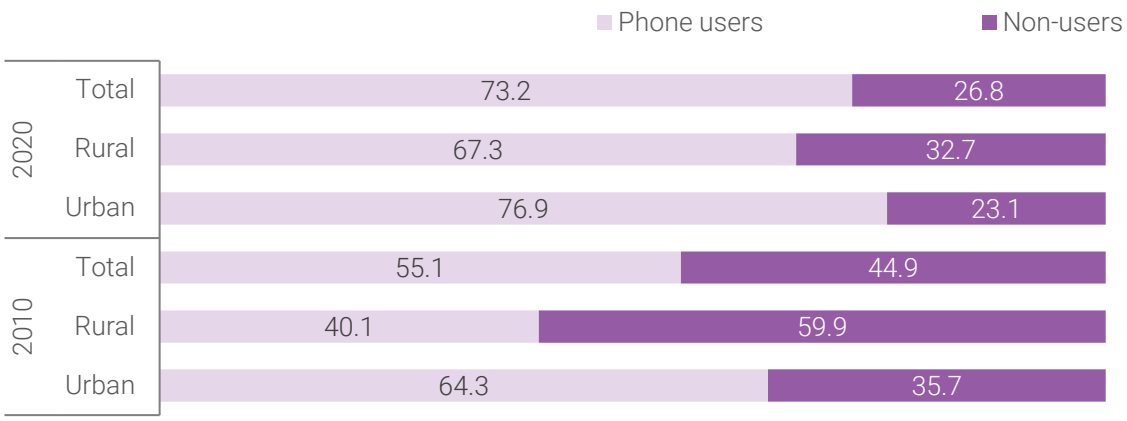
Aimags and the Capital	2010			2020		
	Total	Congenital	Acquired	Total	Congenital	Acquired
TOTAL	**55.1**	**40.7**	**62.3**	**73.2**	**55.7**	**83.2**
Arkhangai	36.9	26.5	44.7	69.7	55.3	77.0
Bayan-Ulgii	27.7	22.2	31.4	62.6	44.0	74.8
Bayankhongor	46.7	35.1	54.1	67.8	50.0	81.4
Bulgan	45.4	35.0	52.0	64.3	64.7	64.0
Govi-Altai	48.0	31.5	56.6	72.5	53.1	84.1
Dornogovi	55.2	40.1	62.2	78.0	58.1	88.6
Dornod	52.6	40.8	59.1	79.8	59.8	91.7
Dundgovi	50.3	35.8	61.5	64.2	50.9	75.8
Zavkhan	48.7	33.1	57.6	68.6	48.1	81.1
Uvurkhangai	43.1	32.6	49.3	68.8	50.4	82.6
Umnugovi	57.5	45.6	64.1	72.7	60.9	81.3
Sukhbaatar	39.0	27.9	46.0	65.4	50.0	74.2
Selenge	58.4	41.4	66.0	74.4	51.6	86.0
Tuv	50.4	36.3	58.5	70.5	50.5	86.8
Uvs	42.4	29.0	51.8	71.8	54.7	81.7
Khovd	41.9	27.6	50.8	59.7	32.2	80.0
Khuvsgul	40.7	28.9	48.8	68.6	53.6	80.7
Khentii	52.0	38.5	58.8	62.6	46.1	75.5
Darkhan-Uul	67.5	50.9	72.7	80.3	65.6	86.8
Orkhon	69.1	52.6	75.2	78.8	60.3	85.4
Govisumber	60.8	47.2	68.2	72.3	52.6	80.4
Ulaanbaatar	68.0	56.5	72.3	77.9	62.2	85.7

In terms of disability types, 91.7 percent of persons with acquired disabilities in Dornod aimag use mobile phones, which is the highest. While 64.0 percent in Bulgan aimag use mobile phones, which is the lowest compared to other aimags.

Mobile phone users of the disabled persons, 76.9 percent of the urban population and 67.3 percent of the rural population use mobile phones.

According to the 2010 census, the use of mobile phones by persons with disabilities was 24.2 percentage points higher in urban areas than in rural areas, but in 2020 the gap decreased to 9.6 percentage points. This is due to the rapid development of technology. In other words, modern communication technologies have been widely introduced in a short period and the gap between settlements has been reduced. This may also be due to the fact that all mobile phone companies have expanded their operations by introducing their networks in aimags and soums (Figure 3.11).

FIGURE 3.11 MOBILE PHONE USERS WITH DISABILITIES AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



Compared to the 2010 census, the use of mobile phones by disabled persons with master's and doctoral degrees increased by 7.8 percent and 18.0 percentage points to 100.0 percent, and the use of persons with disabilities with the diploma and bachelor's degrees increased by 8.2 percentage points to 94.1 percent. However, 33.9 percent of the uneducated persons with disabilities use mobile phones, an increase of 15.4 percentage points from the previous census (Table 3.15).

TABLE 3.15 MOBILE PHONE USERS WITH DISABILITIES AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Education level	2010			2020		
	Total	Phone users	Non-users	Total	Phone users	Non-users
TOTAL	**100.0**	**55.1**	**44.9**	**100.0**	**73.2**	**26.8**
Non-educated	100.0	18.4	81.6	100.0	33.9	66.1
Primary	100.0	41.7	58.3	100.0	64.1	35.9
Lower secondary	100.0	62.5	37.5	100.0	83.1	16.9
Upper secondary	100.0	77.1	22.9	100.0	89.7	10.3
Technical and vocational	100.0	70.6	29.4	100.0	92.1	7.9
Specialized secondary	100.0	78.7	21.3	100.0	93.5	6.5
Diploma and bachelor	100.0	85.9	14.1	100.0	94.1	5.9
Master	100.0	92.2	7.8	100.0	100.0	-
Doctoral	100.0	82.0	18.0	100.0	100.0	-

The percentage of mobile phone users with disabilities aged 15 and above in terms of employment is considered to be temporary workers, apprentices, interns, employees of enterprises, employees of market-oriented households enterprises, and entrepreneurs are 100.0 percent and 96.6 percent of full-time employees use mobile phones. However, 72.3 percent of disabled persons who contribute to their family members and 83.4 percent of household enterprises use mobile phones (Table 3.16).

TABLE 3.16 MOBILE PHONE USAGE OF EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Employment status	Phone use			People with disabilities who use mobile phone, by sex		
	Total	Phone users	Non-users	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	100.0	87.0	13.0	100.0	61.2	38.8
Permanent paid worker	100.0	96.6	3.4	100.0	60.6	39.4
Temporary paid worker	100.0	96.1	3.9	100.0	52.8	47.2
Casual paid worker	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	74.1	25.9
Paid apprentice, intern	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0
Sub-Constructor	100.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	75.0	25.0
Business entity employer	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	80.0	20.0
Market-oriented household business employer	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	71.4	28.6
Business entity owner with no paid worker	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	77.8	22.2
Market-oriented household business employer with no paid worker	100.0	83.4	16.6	100.0	74.8	25.2
Contributing family member	100.0	72.3	27.7	100.0	24.4	75.6

INTERNET USAGE

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

35.3 percent of population with disabilities aged 6 and above use the internet, an increase of 25.0 percentage points from the previous census. 64.7 percent of persons with disabilities aged 6 and above do not use the internet.

Aged 20-24 has the highest internet usage (47.1 percent) among the persons with disabilities aged 6 and over, and the lowest in aged 6-9 (5.5 percent) compared to other age groups. Among the aged 6-19 with disabilities, the use of the internet is increasing with the age, which may be due to the increasing use of information technology among adolescents.

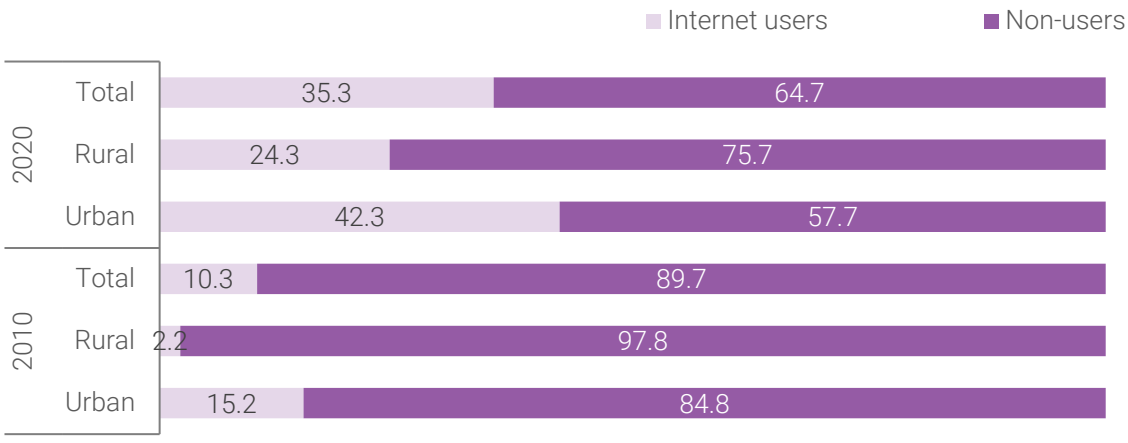
36.4 percent of women with disabilities and 34.5 percent of men use the internet. The percentage of women using the internet is 1.9 percentage points higher than men, while the percentage of men aged 25-29 is 9.1 percentage points higher than women (Table 3.17).

TABLE 3.17 PERCENTAGE OF INTERNET USERS IN POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 2010, 2020

Age group	2010			2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**10.3**	**9.8**	**10.9**	**35.3**	**34.5**	**36.4**
6-9	3.0	2.4	3.8	5.5	6.9	3.6
10-14	9.6	9.6	9.6	25.0	21.4	29.9
15-19	21.2	19.2	23.7	36.5	38.1	34.4
20-24	23.0	21.3	25.3	47.1	48.9	44.7
25-29	15.6	14.4	17.2	44.6	48.4	39.3
30-34	10.6	10.8	10.4	45.7	46.2	45.0
35-39	9.8	9.1	10.6	44.1	44.1	44.1
40-44	8.1	7.4	9.0	41.6	38.8	44.4
45-49	8.9	8.3	9.5	37.8	37.5	38.2
50-54	7.9	7.3	8.8	34.5	31.8	37.6
55-59	6.2	6.0	6.6	25.2	25.5	24.6
60-64	4.8	5.1	4.4	18.4	19.0	17.0
65-69	2.5	2.3	2.6	14.5	15.3	13.3
70+	1.5	1.9	1.2	5.9	5.3	6.4

42.3 percent of the urban population and 24.3 percent of the rural population use the internet. Compared to 2010, internet use in rural areas increased by 22.1 percentage points and urban areas usage increased by 27.1 percentage points (Figure 3.12).

FIGURE 3.12 INTERNET USAGE OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



42.3 percent of persons with disabilities are living in urban areas due to increased access to the internet in urban.

35.3 percent of disabled persons aged 6 and above use the internet. The percentage of internet users in aimags and the capital city, 46.3 percent use the internet in Ulaanbaatar, 48.6 percent in Darkhan-Uul aimag, 41.7 percent in Orkhon aimag, which are the highest rates. On the other hand, internet usage of persons with disabilities in Bayankhongor is 19.2 percent,

Sukhbaatar is 21.1 percent, Uvurkhangai is 21.2 percent and Zavkhan aimag is 22.1 percent, which is the lowest rate. Compared to the previous census, this indicator has increased sharply in Ulaanbaatar and aimags. For instance, it increased by 26.9 percentage points in Ulaanbaatar, 34.9 percentage points in Dundgovi, 34.6 percentage points in Darkhan-Uul, 30.5 percentage points in Selenge, and 28.8 percentage points in Orkhon aimag.

The number of households connected to the internet may depend on the location of households in the region, aimags and the capital city, and the number of households living in the center or settlement. (Table 3.18).

TABLE 3.18 POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES AGED 6 AND ABOVE USING INTERNET, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	2010			2020		
	Total	Use of internet		Total	Use of internet	
		Always	When necessary		Always	When necessary
TOTAL	10.3	5.2	5.0	35.3	15.1	20.3
Arkhangai	3.4	1.1	2.2	23.2	8.8	14.5
Bayan-Ulgii	2.1	0.8	1.2	34.1	11.8	22.3
Bayankhongor	3.8	1.9	1.9	19.2	7.5	11.8
Bulgan	5.3	2.3	2.9	27.8	10.3	17.5
Govi-Altai	4.0	1.3	2.7	25.1	9.9	15.2
Dornogovi	8.0	3.6	4.4	34.6	12.1	22.4
Dornod	5.8	2.6	3.3	38.7	14.5	24.2
Dundgovi	4.1	1.4	2.7	39.0	10.6	28.5
Zavkhan	3.4	0.6	2.8	22.1	5.9	16.2
Uvurkhangai	3.6	1.0	2.5	21.2	7.9	13.4
Umnugovi	8.0	3.6	4.4	31.8	14.5	17.3
Sukhbaatar	3.9	1.9	2.0	21.1	7.2	13.9
Selenge	6.1	2.8	3.3	36.7	16.4	20.3
Tuv	5.9	1.9	4.0	28.2	10.7	17.5
Uvs	3.1	1.0	2.1	24.3	10.4	13.9
Khovd	5.2	1.6	3.6	25.9	7.2	18.7
Khuvsgul	3.0	1.0	2.0	22.8	5.1	17.7
Khentii	4.7	1.7	3.0	25.9	9.2	16.7
Darkhan-Uul	13.9	6.7	7.2	48.6	20.2	28.4
Orkhon	12.9	6.2	6.7	41.7	20.9	20.9
Govisumber	9.8	4.8	5.0	36.9	12.3	24.6
Ulaanbaatar	19.4	11.0	8.5	46.3	22.4	23.9

The use of the internet is correlated to the level of education. According to the classification of internet users with disabilities aged 6 and over by education level, 100.0 percent of the disabled persons with a doctoral degree, 87.5 percent of the disabled persons with a master's degree, and 73.4 percent of the disabled persons with a diploma or bachelor's degree use the internet. 54.8 percent of the population with secondary vocational education and 42.7 percent of the population with technical and vocational education use the internet. 10.9 percent of uneducated persons with disabilities use the internet, which is the smallest rate. But it showed an increase of 9.7 percentage points compared to the 2010 census (Table 3.19).

TABLE 3.19 INTERNET USAGE OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Education level	2010			2020		
	Total	Internet users	Non-users	Total	Internet users	Non-users
TOTAL	100.0	10.3	89.7	100.0	35.3	64.7
Non-educated	100.0	1.2	98.8	100.0	10.9	89.1
Primary	100.0	3.8	96.2	100.0	19.6	80.4
Lower secondary	100.0	5.9	94.1	100.0	28.5	71.5
Upper secondary	100.0	15.4	84.6	100.0	45.5	54.5
Technical	100.0	7.9	92.1	100.0	42.7	57.3
Specialized secondary	100.0	14.8	85.2	100.0	54.8	45.2
Diploma and Bachelor	100.0	42.8	57.2	100.0	73.4	26.6
Master	100.0	73.8	26.2	100.0	87.5	12.5
Doctoral	100.0	66.0	34.0	100.0	100.0	-

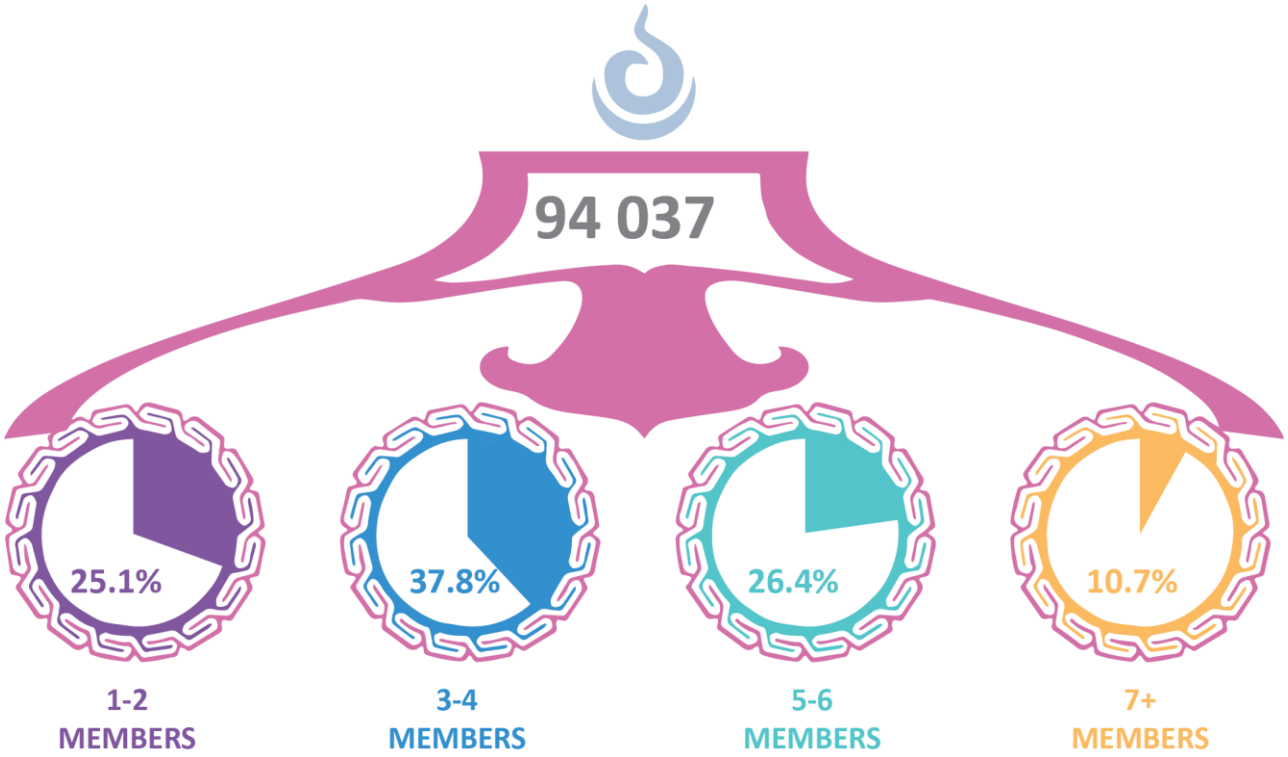
The percentage of internet users with disabilities aged 15 and over, apprentices use at 100.0 percent, employees of enterprises are 80.0 percent, employees of market-oriented households enterprises are 71.4 percent, and permanent employees are 67.1 percent and temporary employees use the internet are 66.5 percent. However, 25.7 percent of family contributors and 28.3 percent of household enterprises use the internet (Table 3.20).

TABLE 3.20 INTERNET USAGE OF EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Employment status	Use of internet			People with disabilities who use the internet, by sex		
	Total	Internet users	Non-users	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	100.0	43.2	56.8	100.0	57.7	42.3
Permanent paid worker	100.0	67.3	32.7	100.0	55.5	44.5
Temporary paid worker	100.0	66.5	33.5	100.0	53.0	47.0
Casual paid worker	100.0	55.6	44.4	100.0	73.3	26.7
Paid apprentice, intern	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0
Sub-Constructor	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	66.7	33.3
Business entity employer	100.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	75.0	25.0
Market-oriented household business employer	100.0	71.4	28.6	100.0	60.0	40.0
Business entity owner with no paid worker	100.0	44.4	55.6	100.0	100.0	-
Market-oriented household business employer with no paid worker	100.0	28.3	71.7	100.0	69.8	30.2
Contributing family member	100.0	25.7	74.3	100.0	33.8	66.3

CHAPTER FOUR

HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND THEIR LIVING CONDITION



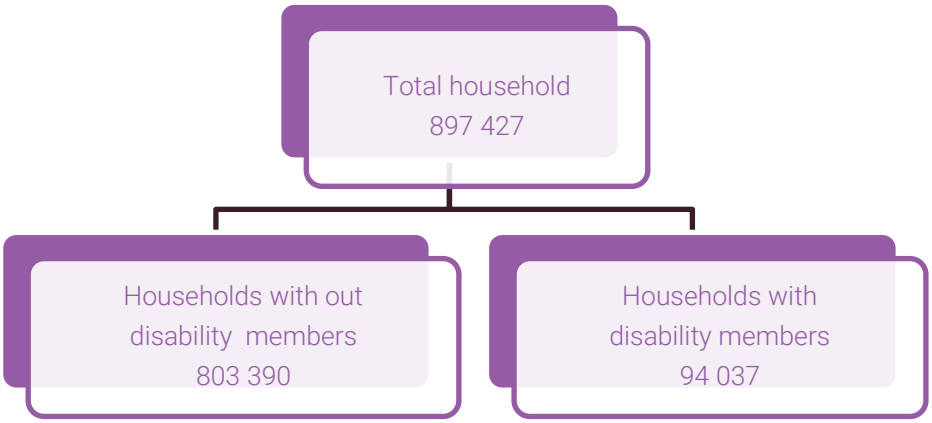
Housing is the primary necessity of human life and a basic need for healthy, comfortable and safe living. Every country designs a housing policy and a comfortable living environment for population.

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

4.1. CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABILITIES

In this chapter, a comparative analysis has been conducted based on indicators such as; structure and characteristics of households with disabled persons; type and ownership houses; apartments or other types of dwelling; electricity; heating supply; waste management; and toilet type etc will be presented.

FIGURE 4.1 TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONGOLIA, BY NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, 202



According to the 2020 census, a total of 897.4 thousand households were registered in Mongolia, of which 89.5 percent had no persons with disabilities and 94.0 thousand households had one or more members with disabilities. This means that at least one in 10 households in Mongolia have a persons with a disabilities. Compared to the previous census, households without disabled persons increased by 183.0 thousand (29.5 percent), and households with one or more members with disabilities increased by 0.7 thousand (0.7 percent). 90.4 percent of households with one disabled households members, 8.9 percent have two, and 0.7 percent have three or more members with disabilities. From the 2010 census, households with one disabled households members increased by 3.1 percent, households with two disabled households members decreased by 14.6 percent, and households with three or more persons with disabilities decreased by 40.1 percent (Table 4.1).

TABLE 4.1 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS, NUMBER OF DISABLED PERSONS, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Indicator	2010		2020	
	Total household number	Percentage	Total household number	Percentage
TOTAL	**713 780**	**100.0**	**897 427**	**100.0**
Households with out disability members	620 415	86.9	803 390	89.5
Households with disability 1 members	82 417	11.5	84 965	9.5
Households with disability 2 members	9 841	1.4	8 409	0.9
Households with disability 3 and more members	1 107	0.2	663	0.1

95.3 percent of total households with 1-2 members are households with only one disabled member, while 4.7 percent of them were households with 2 disabled members. Based on this, it can be said that there are 1 110 households in which both households members are disabled. Compared to the previous census, the number of households with 1-2 members are household with disabled persons decreased by 1.4 percentage points, and the number of households with two disabled members decreased by 12.9 percent.

TABLE 4.2 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS, BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, NUMBER OF DISABLED PERSONS, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Number of House hold members	Households with disabled members		Number of persons with disabilities in household					
			1 disabled member		2 disabled member		3 and more disabled member	
	Household number	Percentage	Household number	Percentage	Household number	Percentage	Household number	Percentage
				2010				
TOTAL	**93 365**	**100.0**	**82 417**	**88.3**	**9 841**	**10.5**	**1 107**	**1.2**
1-2	20 792	100.0	19 518	93.9	1 274	6.1	-	-
3-4	40 174	100.0	35 569	88.5	4 224	10.5	381	0.9
5-6	24 954	100.0	21 339	85.5	3 179	12.7	436	1.7
7+	7 445	100.0	5 991	80.5	1 164	15.6	290	3.9
				2020				
TOTAL	**94 037**	**100.0**	**84 965**	**90.4**	**8 409**	**8.9**	**663**	**0.7**
1-2	23 613	100.0	22 503	95.3	1 110	4.7	-	-
3-4	35 525	100.0	31 894	89.8	3 410	9.6	221	0.6
5-6	24 851	100.0	22 042	88.7	2 557	10.3	252	1.0
7+	10 048	100.0	8 526	84.9	1 332	13.3	190	1.9

4.2 HOUSING TYPE, USE, AND OWNERSHIP

Mongolian citizens mainly live in buildings and traditional Mongolian gers. However, some people live in other types of dwellings, including buildings that are not fit for human habitation.

TABLE 4.3 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS, BY TYPES OF DWELLING, 2010, 2020

Type of dwelling	2010		2020	
	Household number	Percentage	Household number	Percentage
TOTAL	93 365	100.0	94 037	100.0
Ger	47 442	50.8	41 384	44.0
House	44 753	47.9	51 664	54.9
Apartment buildings	12 968	13.9	18 060	19.2
Convenient single family house	273	0.3	443	0.5
Single family house	29 893	32.0	32 304	34.4
Dormitory	1 619	1.7	857	0.9
Other	1 170	1.3	989	1.1

44.0 percent of the total 94.0 thousand households with disabled members live in gers, 54.9 percent live in a house, and 1.1 percent live in nonstandard housing (Table 4.3). Compared to the previous census, the percentage of households with disabled members living in gers is 6.8 percentage points lower, the percentage of households living in other apartments is lower by 0.2 percentage points, and the percentage of households living in houses is higher by 7.0 percentage points. The number of households living in houses with disabled members are growing, and the number of persons living in a convenient single-family house is increasing, which shows that the quality of life of the population is improving and comfortable living conditions are increasing. The number of households living in apartment buildings were 19.2 percent of total households, an increase of 5.3 percentage points from 2010. The percentage of households living in single-family houses increased by 2.4 percentage points from the previous census, and the percentage of single-family houses increased by 0.2 percentage points.

In 2020, 38.2 percent of 897.4 thousand households in our country live in gers, 60.9 percent in houses, and 0.9 percent in other types of dwellings. Compared to households living with persons with disabilities, the percentage of households living in gers with persons with disabilities is higher by 5.8 percentage points, and the percentage of households living in houses with persons with disabilities is lower by 6.0 percentage points.

In terms of the type of dwellings of persons with disabilities by location, the percentage of households living in houses in urban areas and the percentage of households living in gers in rural areas are higher. 68.8 percent of urban all households living with disabled persons in houses, and 30.2 percent in gers, which is a decrease of 8.4 percentage points from the previous census and an increase of 9.1 percentage points from households living in houses. 65.6 percent of rural households live in gers, a decrease of 5.1 percentage points from the previous census, while the percentage of households living in houses increased by 4.5 percentage points (Table 4.4).

TABLE 4.4 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS, BY TYPES OF DWELLING, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE 2010, 2020

Type of dwelling	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Household number	Percentage	Household number	Percentage	Household number	Percentage
			2010			
TOTAL	93 365	100.0	57 837	100.0	35 528	100.0
Ger	47 442	50.8	22 340	38.6	25 102	70.7
House	44 753	47.9	34 536	59.7	10 217	28.8
Other dwelling	1 170	1.3	961	1.7	209	0.6
			2020			
TOTAL	94 037	100.0	57 347	100.0	36 690	100.0
Ger	41 384	44.0	17 323	30.2	24 061	65.6
House	51 664	54.9	39 440	68.8	12 224	33.3
Other dwelling	989	1.1	584	1.0	405	1.1

TABLE 4.5 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS, BY TYPES OF DWELLING, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Households with disabled members		Households living in gers		Households living in houses		Households living in other dwellings	
	Household number	Percentage	Household number	Percentage	Household number	Percentage	Household number	Percentage
TOTAL	94 037	100.0	41 384	44.0	51 715	55.0	938	1.0
Arkhangai	3 100	3.3	2 225	71.8	853	27.5	22	0.7
Bayan-Ulgii	3 614	3.8	112	3.1	3 469	96.0	33	0.9
Bayankhongor	3 220	3.4	2 633	81.8	572	17.8	15	0.5
Bulgan	1 894	2.0	880	46.5	974	51.4	40	2.1
Govi-Altai	2 568	2.7	2 163	84.2	381	14.8	24	0.9
Dornogovi	3 515	3.7	1 277	36.3	2 120	60.3	118	3.4
Dornod	1 657	1.8	1 332	80.4	316	19.1	9	0.5
Dundgovi	3 185	3.4	2 243	70.4	900	28.3	42	1.3
Zavkhan	3 598	3.8	2 529	70.3	1 047	29.1	22	0.6
Uvurkhangai	1 792	2.0	1 403	78.3	367	20.5	22	1.2
Umnugovi	2 398	2.6	1 611	67.2	783	32.7	4	0.2
Sukhbaatar	3 834	4.1	796	20.8	2 979	77.7	59	1.5
Selenge	2 769	3.0	1 654	59.7	1 072	38.7	43	1.6
Tuv	3 884	4.1	3 229	83.1	630	16.2	25	0.6
Uvs	2 295	2.4	1 697	73.9	541	23.6	57	2.5
Khovd	5 117	5.4	2 537	49.6	2 493	48.7	87	1.7
Khuvsgul	2 661	2.8	1 687	63.4	937	35.2	37	1.4
Khentii	3 618	3.9	533	14.7	3 055	84.4	30	0.8
Darkhan-Uul	2 353	2.5	1 128	47.9	1 197	50.9	28	1.2
Orkhon	3 707	3.9	750	20.2	2 944	79.4	13	0.4
Govisumber	613	0.7	260	42.4	337	55.0	16	2.6
Ulaanbaatar	32 645	34.7	8 705	26.7	23 748	72.7	192	0.6

Tuv aimag has the highest number of households living in gers with disabled persons, at 3 229 (7.8 percent), while Bayan-Ulgii aimag has the lowest at 112 households (0.3 percent). On average, 44.0 percent of households with persons with disabilities live in gers, while in Bayankhongor, Dornod, and Tuv aimags, twice as many households live in gers than the national average. In Orkhon aimag, 20.2 percent of households live in gers with persons with disabilities, which is twice less than the national average. By types of dwellings, 96.0 percent of households with persons living with disabilities live in houses and 3.0 percent in gers in Bayan-Ulgii aimag (Table 4.5).

TABLE 4.6 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS, BY OWNERSHIP STATUS OF DWELLING, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Types of housing ownership	2010			2020		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Own	89.7	87.0	94.1	92.6	90.7	95.6
Rental housing	3.9	5.6	1.2	2.6	3.7	0.9
Non-rental housing	5.6	6.5	4.2	4.5	5.3	3.4
Other	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1

In addition to type of dwelling, ownership status of that dwelling is another important indicator of the condition of that particular household. 87.1 thousand or 92.6 percent of 94.0 thousand households with disabled persons live in the apartments during census, and 6.9 thousand households or 7.4 percent live in other's dwellings (Table 4.6).

6.9 thousand households with disabled persons do not have their housing, which indicates the need for a nationwide program to provide housing for persons with disabilities in the future.

In rural areas, rents are relatively low, with 13.2 percent of households with disabilities living in rented accommodation during the census.

TABLE 4.7 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS, BY OWNERSHIP STATUS OF DWELLING, AND TYPES OF DWELLING, 2020

Types of housing ownership	TOTAL	Type of dwelling					
		Ger	Apartment	Convenient single-family house	Single-family house	Dormitory	Other dwellings
TOTAL	**94 037**	**41 384**	**18 060**	**443**	**32 304**	**857**	**989**
Own	87 093	39 399	16 194	396	29 766	534	804
Rental housing	2 434	506	979	17	706	188	38
Non-rental housing	4 277	1 404	824	30	1 761	130	128
Other	233	75	63	0	71	5	19

95.2 percent of ger households said they owned their dwellings, which is the highest rate of any other type. This is because gers are relatively less expensive than other types of housing,

such as apartments and single-family houses, so persons have more opportunities to build, inherit, and buy new gers.

3.7 percent of households are living in all types of rental housing, such as apartments, convenient single-family houses and single-family houses, and dormitories (Table 4.7).

4.3 SOME INDICATORS OF HOUSING CONDITIONS

The 2020 Population and Housing Census considers the household dwelling types and living conditions. The census results show that the government is increasing the supply of electricity to households in urban areas through centralized systems, while the use of renewable energy and small-scale power generators in rural areas is improving household electricity supply.

On national average, 81.6 percent of total households are connected to the centralized energy system, while 0.5 percent do not have access to electricity. 77.7 percent of households with disabilities use the centralized system to connect their energy needs, while 0.6 percent do not have access to electricity.

TABLE 4.8 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS, BY SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010, 2020

Electricity type	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Household number	Percentage	Household number	Percentage	Household number	Percentage
			2010			
TOTAL	93 365	100.0	57 837	100.0	35 528	100.0
Centralized system	68 722	73.6	54 297	93.9	14 425	40.6
Diesel station	2 536	2.7	1 222	2.1	1 314	3.7
Renewable energy	15 978	17.1	962	1.7	15 016	42.2
Power generator	1 723	1.9	349	0.6	1 374	3.9
No electricity	4 406	4.7	1 007	1.7	3 399	9.6
			2020			
TOTAL	94 037	100.0	57 347	100.0	36 690	100.0
Centralized system	73 107	77.7	56 540	98.6	16 567	45.2
Diesel station	40	0.0	21	0.0	19	0.0
Renewable energy	19 541	20.8	582	1.0	18 959	51.7
Power generator	808	0.9	79	0.2	729	2.0
No electricity	541	0.6	125	0.2	416	1.1

Compared to the previous census, the percentage of households supplied with electricity from central sources increased by 4.1 percent, urban households increased by 4.7 percent, and rural households increased by 4.6 percentage points. The number of households living with persons with disabilities receiving electricity from diesel stations has decreased nationwide, while the number of households supplied with electricity from renewable energy sources has increased.

The number of households without electricity access decreased by 3.9 thousand compared to the previous census, but there are still persons with disabilities in urban areas who do not have access to electricity.

98.6 percent of all households with disabilities in urban areas are connected to the centralized power system, while 45.2 percent of rural households are connected to the centralized system, and it is common for rural households to use renewable energy devices (Table 4.8).

Solid waste disposal is one of the indicators of not only household living conditions but also healthy living. 74.4 thousand households or 79.1 percent of persons with disabilities dispose of solid waste through service organizations and designated areas, while 18.2 thousand households or 19.3 percent do not have fixed landfills for solid waste disposal. The percentage of households with persons with disabilities disposing of solid waste through service organizations and permitted disposal areas increased by 0.7 percentage points compared to the previous census, while the share of households without solid waste disposal decreased by 2.3 percentage points.

TABLE 4.9 TYPES OF WASTE DISPOSAL OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS, BY OWNERSHIP STATUS OF DWELLING, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

Type of dwelling	Total	Dispose of household solid waste				
		Collected by authorized collectors	Dispose of in a local authorized dump area	Burning	Buried	No special site
		2010				
TOTAL	**100.0**	**55.9**	**22.5**	**-**	**-**	**21.6**
Ger	100.0	41.2	23.7	-	-	35.1
House	100.0	71.2	21.2	-	-	7.6
Other dwelling	100.0	20.0	6.7	-	-	73.3
		2020				
TOTAL	**100.0**	**63.7**	**15.4**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**19.3**
Ger	100.0	43.1	16.2	2.4	0.3	38.0
House	100.0	80.4	14.4	0.7	0.1	4.5
Other dwelling	100.0	56.9	28.8	-	-	14.3

80.4 percent of households living in houses dispose of their waste through service organizations, 14.4 percent dispose of it at authorized dump areas, and 4.5 percent do not have a special site, which is the lowest level compared to other types of housing. However, 38.0 percent of ger households do not have a fixed landfill for solid waste, indicating that waste remains a problem in ger areas (Table 4.9). Compared to the 2010 census, the percentage of households disposing of waste by service organizations has increased by 7.8 percentage points, while the percentage of households disposing of waste at authorized dump areas has decreased by 7.1 percentage points.

CONDITIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN HOUSES

The 2020 Population and Housing Census includes convenient single-family houses (houses), single-family houses (brick, mud, and wooden-walled apartment houses built in ger areas and elsewhere), and other public and dormitory buildings.

In recent years, there has been a growing interest among households to live in houses, not only in urban areas but also in rural areas. 51.7 thousand households live in houses with disabled persons, which is 55.0 percent of all households. Compared to the previous census, it increased by 7.0 percentage points, including 5.3 percentage points in apartment buildings, 2.3 percentage points in single-family houses, and 0.2 percentage points in convenient single-family houses (Table 4.10).

TABLE 4.10 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSES, BY TYPES OF DWELLING, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Type of dwelling			
		Apartment	Convenient single family house	Single family house	Dormitory
TOTAL	**51 715**	**18 060**	**443**	**32 304**	**908**
Arkhangai	853	62	-	785	6
Bayan-Ulgii	3 469	23	20	3 421	5
Bayankhongor	572	180	5	383	4
Bulgan	974	43	2	921	8
Govi-Altai	381	155	8	200	18
Dornogovi	2 120	601	9	1 383	127
Dornod	316	89	20	194	13
Dundgovi	900	68	6	817	9
Zavkhan	1 047	114	5	920	8
Uvurkhangai	367	90	10	253	14
Umnugovi	783	181	38	544	20
Sukhbaatar	2 979	341	63	2 549	26
Selenge	1 072	115	17	885	55
Tuv	630	102	9	519	0
Uvs	541	117	9	402	13
Khovd	2 493	103	10	2 363	17
Khuvsgul	937	243	6	648	40
Khentii	3 055	1 629	37	1 349	40
Darkhan-Uul	1 197	463	21	656	57
Orkhon	2 944	1 168	30	1 713	33
Govisumber	337	223	5	102	7
Ulaanbaatar	23 748	11 950	113	11 297	388

0.9 percent of households with persons living with disabilities live in government owned housing, indicating that the privatization process is near to end. 4.8 thousand households living in houses with persons with disabilities do not have their housing, which means that one in nine households does not have their housing. Therefore, there is a need to intensify housing projects and programs for persons with disabilities, especially in urban areas.

TABLE 4.11 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSES, BY OWNERSHIP STATUS, 2020

Indicator	Total	Type of dwelling			
		Apartment	Convenient single family house	Single family house	Dormitory
Ownership type					
TOTAL	**51 715**	**18 060**	**443**	**32 304**	**908**
Individuals	50 847	17 671	429	31 988	759
Privately enterprise	410	119	4	221	66
Government organization's	458	270	10	95	83
Tenure type					
TOTAL	**51 715**	**18 060**	**443**	**32 304**	**908**
Own	46 926	16 194	396	29 766	570
Rental	1 894	979	17	706	192
Non-rental	2 753	824	30	1 761	138
Other	142	63	-	71	8

In our country, the issue of residential electricity supply is one of the most important conditions for a comfortable and healthy life. Households with persons living with disabilities are generally provided with electricity. 94.8 percent of households living in houses use central power and 4.9 percent use renewable energy. 0.1 percent of households living in houses with persons with disabilities do not have access to electricity (Table 4.12).

TABLE 4.12 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSES, BY TYPES OF HOUSES, SOURCES OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, 2020

Electricity source	Household number	Type of house			
		Apartment	Convenient single family house	Single family house	Dormitory
TOTAL	**51 715**	**18 060**	**443**	**32 304**	**908**
Central power system	49 006	18 057	443	29 607	899
Diesel generating plants	25	2	-	23	-
Renewable energy system	2 547	-	-	2 538	9
Power generators	104	1	-	103	-
No electricity	33	-	-	33	-

More than half of households with persons with disabilities live in dwellings with traditional heating, followed by the households, which have access to central heating. 54.5 percent of households living in houses are heated by conventional heating, 35.8 percent by central heating, 7.8 percent by low-pressure boilers, and 1.9 percent by electric heaters (Table 4.13).

TABLE 4.13 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSES, BY TYPE OF HEAT SUPPLY, 2020

Type of heating	Type of house	Type of house			
		Apartment	Convenient single family house	Single family house	Dormitory
TOTAL	**51 715**	**18 060**	**443**	**32 304**	**908**
Centralized system	18 532	17 022	355	747	408
Low pressure furnace	4 043	1 005	53	2 916	69
Electric heater	962	31	33	867	31
Normal stove heating	28 167	2	1	27 764	400
Geothermal heating	8	-	1	7	-
Combustible gas	3	-	-	3	-

On the national average, 41.3 percent of households live in dwellings with normal stove heating, while the number of households with disabilities, which live in dwellings with traditional heating is 13.2 percentage points higher than the country's average. It is a prominent problem for households with disabled persons as it burns firewood and prepares coal and firewood.

51 715 households are living in houses with disabled persons, of which 63.3 percent have a portable water supply. 35.3 percent of households living in homes with disabled persons are connected to the central water supply and 1.4 percent to an independent system. However, 93.2 percent of households living in apartment buildings and 86.0 percent of households living in convenient single-family houses provide their drinking water needs from the central water supply (Table 4.14).

TABLE 4.14 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSES, BY TYPES OF HOUSES, SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY, 2020

Water supply	Household number	Type of house			
		Apartment	Convenient single family house	Single family house	Dormitory
TOTAL	**51 715**	**18 060**	**443**	**32 304**	**908**
Centralized water supply	18 257	16 838	381	705	333
Hot and cold water	16 176	15 525	235	224	192
Only cold water	2 081	1 313	146	481	141
Independent system	707	100	62	521	24
How and cold water	262	58	47	146	11
Only cold water	445	42	15	375	13
Portable	32 751	1 122	-	31 078	551

One indicator that is more detailed in the 2020 Population and Housing Census than in previous censuses is the source of household water supply. For example: if the source of drinking water for the household living in the house is connected to a centralized or independent system, it is called the source inside the house and other sources are considered to be the source outside the house. This is an important indicator to study how drinking water quality affects human health. The source of drinking water outside the house is usually referred to as a single-family house.

Nationwide, 49.1 percent of households living in houses have a centralized system, 1.5 percent have an independent system, and 49.4 percent have a portable drinking water supply. The percentage of households with persons with disabilities is 13.8 percentage points lower than the national average and the percentage of households with potable water supply is 13.9 percentage points higher than the national average.

TABLE 4.15 SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSES, PERCENTAGE, 2020

		Type of house				
		Total	Apartment	Convenient single family house	Single family house	Dormitory
DRINKING WATER INSIDE SOURCE	**TOTAL**	**17 775**	**16 840**	**252**	**575**	**108**
	Centralized water supply	17 623	16 838	227	463	95
	Individual water system	152	2	25	112	13
DRINKING WATER OUTSIDE SOURCE	**TOTAL**	**33 940**	**1 220**	**191**	**31 729**	**800**
	Protected deep well	18 884	3	143	18 161	577
	Drinking water distribution kiosk connected with the central water supply system	4 821	-	34	4 637	150
	Drinking water distribution kiosk not connected with central water	2 967	-	6	2 922	39
	Protected dug well	2 407	-	8	2 392	7
	Protected springs	78	-	-	78	-
	Unprotected deep well	242	-	-	241	1
	Unprotected dug well	230	-	-	223	7
	Unprotected springs	78	-	-	78	-
	Tanker-truck	1 000	-	-	988	12
	Cart with small tank/ drum	78	-	-	77	1
	Bottled water	1 235	1 217	-	18	-
	Rainwater	2	-	-	2	-
	Surface water	1 860	-	-	1 858	2
	Other	58	-	-	54	4

99.1 percent of households living in a house with disabled persons are connected to a centralized system, while the others are connected to an independent system. However, most of the drinking water sources outside the house are protected deep wells (55.6 percent), which can be considered as a source of complete sanitation.

TABLE 4.16 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSES, BY TYPES OF DWELLING, BY SELECTED INDICATORS OF HOUSING CONDITION, 2020

Indicator	Total	Type of dwelling			
		Apartment	Convenient single family house	Single family house	Dormitory
Toilet type					
TOTAL	**51 715**	**18 060**	**443**	**32 304**	**908**
Flushing toilet connected to central sewage	18 264	16 943	321	673	327
Flushing toilet flow into septic tank	559	5	117	413	24
Flushing toilet flow into pit latrine with slab	313	-	3	295	15
Improved pit latrine with slab	383	-	-	370	13
Regular pit latrine with slab	31 590	1 112	1	29 962	515
Bio-latrine	71	-	1	60	10
Open pit	535	-	-	531	4
Dispose of household solid waste					
TOTAL	**51 715**	**18 060**	**443**	**32 304**	**908**
Collected by authorized collectors	41 555	17 445	370	23 022	718
Dispose in a local authorized dump area	7 466	615	73	6 620	158
Burning	338	-	-	338	-
Buried	41	-	-	41	-
No special site	2 315	-	-	2 283	32
Sewage disposal system type					
TOTAL	**51 715**	**18 060**	**443**	**32 304**	**908**
Central sewage disposal system	17 970	16 870	343	437	320
Individual sewage disposal system	536	39	100	380	17
Disposed into borehole	29 729	1 150	-	28 144	435
None	3 480	1	-	3 343	136

The Population and Housing Census 2010 did not ask for the type of household toilet, so it is not possible to compare the indicators with the census 2020. Modern pit latrines, bio-latrines and special techniques to collect and clean the sewage have been introduced in urban areas in recent years to improve the latrines of households to meet environmental pollution and sanitation requirements. However, the traditional pit latrines are still being used. 61.1 percent of households living in houses with persons with disabilities use ordinary pit latrines and 35.3 percent have a centralized sewage system. The relatively high percentage of households with traditional latrines is due to the fact that the majority of households living in houses live in single-family houses or ger areas.

92.8 percent of households living in single-family houses, 56.7 percent of households living in public apartments, and 6.2 percent of households living in apartment buildings have outdoor toilets. This shows that the majority of persons with disabilities have access to toilets outside their homes, which does not candle their basic needs.

80.4 percent of households living in houses with disabled persons dispose of solid waste through service organizations, 14.4 percent dispose of solid waste at the authorized area, and 4.5 percent do not have solid waste disposal sites.

57.5 percent of households living in houses with persons with disabilities put their wastewater in boreholes and 6.8 percent in open pits. It shows that soil and surface water contamination and infection need to be taken into account, and wastewater disposal measures need to be developed and implemented. The majority of households living in single-family house houses (87.1 percent) extract their wastewater in boreholes and 10.3 percent openly (Table 4.16).

CONDITIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The electricity supply of the households living with disabled persons, the percentage of households supplied with electricity from the central system is 56.3 percent in 2020, and the percentage of households receiving electricity from renewable energy devices is 40.8 percent.

TABLE 4.17 SOURCES OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS LIVING IN GER, BY URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Indicator	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Household number	Percentage	Household number	Percentage	Household number	Percentage
TOTAL	41 384	100.0	17 323	100.0	24 061	100.0
Central power system	23 288	56.3	16 671	96.2	6 617	27.5
Diesel generating plants	14	0.0	2	0.0	12	0.0
Renewable energy system	16 899	40.8	497	2.9	16 402	68.2
Power generators	693	1.7	59	0.3	634	2.6
No electricity	490	1.2	94	0.5	396	1.6

The sources of electricity for rural households living in gers with disabled persons are significantly different from urban areas. In rural areas, renewable energy devices and power generators are used more than in urban areas.

The percentage of households without a fixed toilet in the total ger area was 21.0 percent nationwide and 36.8 percent in rural areas, this indicator 22.4 percent for households with persons with disabilities and 37.9 percent in rural areas.

In 2020, 43.1 percent of total households with disabilities living in gers are dispose of solid waste through service organizations, while this indicatorin in urban areas at 89.0 percent and 10.0 percent in rural areas. The percentage of households without fixed waste disposal sites is 38.0 percent, and the percentage of households with open dumpsites without fixed points is 48.0 percent (Table 4.18).

TABLE 4.18 SELECTED INDICATORS OF HOUSING CONDITIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS LIVING IN GER, BY URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Types of living conditions	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Household number	Percentage	Household number	Percentage	Household number	Percentage
Toilet type						
TOTAL	**41 384**	**100.0**	**17 323**	**100.0**	**24 061**	**100.0**
Improved pit latrine with slab	424	1.0	295	1.7	129	0.5
Regular pit latrine with slab	31 633	76.4	16 838	97.2	14 795	61.5
Bio-latrine	51	0.1	34	0.2	17	0.1
Open pit	9 276	22.4	156	0.9	9 120	37.9
Dispose of household solid waste						
TOTAL	**41 384**	**100.0**	**17 323**	**100.0**	**24 061**	**100.0**
Collected by authorized collectors	17 828	43.1	15 415	89.0	2 413	10.0
Dispose in a local authorized dump area	6 719	16.2	1 118	6.5	5 601	23.3
Burning	1 008	2.4	38	0.2	970	4.0
Buried	117	0.3	12	0.1	105	0.4
No special site	15 712	38.0	740	4.3	14 972	62.2
Sewage disposal system type						
TOTAL	**41 384**	**100.0**	**17 323**	**100.0**	**24 061**	**100.0**
Disposed into borehole	21 523	52.0	14 677	84.7	6 846	28.5
None	19 861	48.0	2 646	15.3	17 215	71.5
Ownership type						
TOTAL	**41 384**	**100.0**	**17 323**	**100.0**	**24 061**	**100.0**
Individuals	41 021	99.1	17 258	99.6	23 763	98.8
Privately enterprise	341	0.8	54	0.3	287	1.2
Government organization's	22	0.1	11	0.1	11	0.0

There were 41 021 (99.1 percent) households with disabilities living in their gers, of which 17 258 (99.6 percent) lived in urban areas and 23 763 in rural areas. 0.1 percent of households living in gers with persons with disabilities live in government-owned gers in urban areas.

61.2 percent of households with disabilities living in gers with access to drinking water from external sources have access to safe drinking water sources (protected underground wells, public water supply connected to the central network, protected hand wells, springs, and wells). This number is 98.8 percent in urban areas and 34.1 percent in rural areas. 36.8 percent of rural households use their water from rivers, springs, and lakes, which are open sources of drinking water (Table 4.19).

TABLE 4.19 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS, BY EXTERNAL SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER, BY URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Drinking water source	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Household number	Percentage	Household number	Percentage	Household number	Percentage
TOTAL	**41 384**	**100.0**	**17 323**	**100.0**	**24 061**	**100.0**
Protected deep well	21 783	52.6	14 128	81.6	7 655	31.8
Drinking water distribution kiosk connected with central water supply system	2 089	5.1	1 969	11.4	120	0.5
Drinking water distribution kiosk not connected with central water	1 039	2.5	974	5.6	65	0.3
Protected dug well	306	0.7	45	0.3	261	1.1
Protected springs	104	0.3	5	0.0	99	0.4
Unprotected deep well	58	0.1	8	0.1	50	0.2
Unprotected dug well	5 471	13.2	17	0.1	5 454	22.7
Unprotected springs	1 413	3.4	56	0.3	1 357	5.6
Tanker-truck	153	0.4	106	0.6	47	0.2
Cart with small tank/ drum	31	0.1	3	0.0	28	0.1
Bottled water	6	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0
Rainwater	72	0.2	-	-	72	0.3
Surface water	8 851	21.4	6	0.0	8 845	36.8
Other	8	0.0	3	0.0	5	0.0

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSION

Nationwide, there were 106 363 thousand persons with a disability that are permanently or temporarilly unable to actively participate fully in all social relations due to physical, mental or sensory impairments, which represents 3.3 percent of the total population. 47.6 percent of persons with disabilities are congenital and 52.4 percent are acquired.

22.5 percent have a disability in moving, 20.2 percent have mental disabilities, 12.0 percent have visual, 8.2 percent have hearing, 5.7 percent have combined disabilities, and 3.1 percent have speech disabilities. The number of persons with mental and moving disabilities are 42.7 percent of the total disabled persons, indicating that these disabilities are more common than other forms. Compared to the previous census, the percentage of persons with visual, speech, and hearing disabilities in total has decreased, but the percentage of persons with mental and other disabilities has increased.

7.6 percent of the total population with disabilities are aged under 15 years, 87.1 percent are aged 15-64, and 5.3 percent are aged 65 and above. Compared to the 2010 census, the percentage of children and the elders decreased by 1.2-3.3 percentage points, while the percentage of aged 15-64 increased by 4.5 percentage points.

School enrollment for children with disabilities varies depending on location, types, and forms of disabilities. Children with disabilities aspire to attend school, it is still scarce for persons with disabilities to have free access to streets, squares, roads, public transportation, buildings, and educational institutions with basic necessities such as stairs, toilets, chairs, and desks. Also, there is an insufficient number of programs, curricula, materials, and manuals for students with disabilities.

There are 94 037 households had one or more members with disabilities. This means that 10 out of every 100 households in our country have at least one members with a disability. 90.4 percent of households with one disabled households members, 8.9 percent have two, and 0.7 percent have three or more members with disabilities. The living conditions of these households, such as water, electricity, and heating, are below the national average and are at an alarming level. This indicates that persons with disabilities have limited opportunities to participate in society and live in conditions that do not meet infrastructure requirements such as electricity, heating, hot water supply, toilets, and waste disposal.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of this monograph, the following recommendations are proposed to improve the living environment, health, access to education services, and statistics for disabled persons. These include:

- Improve the data and information of persons with disabilities to objectively assess the situation of persons with disabilities and necessary programs, policies, and measures;

- Increase the use and the access to information, especially for the visually and hearing disabilities;
- Pay special attention to improving the infrastructure for persons with disabilities to increase their access to education, employment, and social life;
- To provide jobs for persons with disabilities, reduce working hours, increase salaries and bonuses, create stable working conditions, and support them in solving social issues;
- Consider the fact that in Ulaanbaatar, where the population is overcrowded, the basic rights of persons with disabilities to education, health care, employment, and equal participation in social life are insufficient and implement step-by-step measures;
- Implement a housing program, especially for persons with disabilities;
- Due to the limited ability of young persons with disabilities to work, they are more likely to fall into poverty, so actions should be taken to provide vocational guidance and jobs tailored to their specific needs;

APPENDIX

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES, BY TYPE OF DISABILITY, AND URBAN, RURAL, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total disabled population			Type of disability					
				Congenital			Acquired		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	106 363	65 060	41 303	50 622	29 830	20 792	55 741	35 230	20 511
Arkhangai	3 430	693	2 737	1 902	366	1 536	1 528	327	1 201
Bayan-Ulgii	4 245	1 358	2 887	2 257	610	1 647	1 988	748	1 240
Bayankhongor	3 590	1 255	2 335	1 924	606	1 318	1 666	649	1 017
Bulgan	2 098	625	1 473	1 183	372	811	915	253	662
Govi-Altai	2 904	1 004	1 900	1 149	385	764	1 755	619	1 136
Dornogovi	2 654	1 511	1 143	987	564	423	1 667	947	720
Dornod	4 019	2 192	1 827	1 647	788	859	2 372	1 404	968
Dundgovi	1 858	543	1 315	945	261	684	913	282	631
Zavkhan	3 650	680	2 970	1 767	353	1 414	1 883	327	1 556
Uvurkhangai	3 972	1 149	2 823	1 956	480	1 476	2 016	669	1 347
Umnugovi	2 026	904	1 122	957	390	567	1 069	514	555
Sukhbaatar	2 672	828	1 844	1 010	360	650	1 662	468	1 194
Selenge	4 416	1 804	2 612	2 039	761	1 278	2 377	1 043	1 334
Tuv	3 216	631	2 585	1 753	324	1 429	1 463	307	1 156
Uvs	4 470	1 749	2 721	1 804	623	1 181	2 666	1 126	1 540
Khovd	2 564	1 014	1 550	1 291	418	873	1 273	596	677
Khuvsgul	5 826	1 756	4 070	3 187	834	2 353	2 639	922	1 717
Khentii	3 004	1 169	1 835	1 607	593	1 014	1 397	576	821
Darkhan-Uul	4 131	3 074	1 057	1 442	1 096	346	2 689	1 978	711
Orkhon	4 226	4 024	202	1 251	1 183	68	2 975	2 841	134
Govisumber	707	412	295	268	167	101	439	245	194
Ulaanbaatar	36 685	36 685	-	18 296	18 296	-	18 389	18 389	-

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES, FORMS OF DISABILITY, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Forms of disability						
		Visual	Speeching	Hearing	Physical	Mental	Other	Combined
TOTAL	106 363	12 762	3 308	8 696	23 974	21 517	30 062	6 044
Arkhangai	3 430	453	153	324	982	743	542	233
Bayan-Ulgii	4 245	357	140	215	1 088	626	1 494	325
Bayankhongor	3 590	473	93	266	906	852	788	212
Bulgan	2 098	347	66	189	560	449	398	89
Govi-Altai	2 904	327	85	234	593	469	1 002	194
Dornogovi	2 654	331	80	212	747	501	662	121
Dornod	4 019	514	95	384	783	1 028	1 084	131
Dundgovi	1 858	211	57	136	451	459	460	84
Zavkhan	3 650	323	117	303	888	798	1 072	149
Uvurkhangai	3 972	527	156	340	967	795	1 021	166
Umnugovi	2 026	254	42	177	524	411	552	66
Sukhbaatar	2 672	410	86	244	616	506	703	107
Selenge	4 416	512	179	279	979	1 007	1 331	129
Tuv	3 216	418	110	247	776	889	640	136
Uvs	4 470	702	155	256	859	758	1 400	340
Khovd	2 564	302	141	206	598	485	683	149
Khuvsgul	5 826	791	172	548	1 368	1 133	1 342	472
Khentii	3 004	428	98	245	722	673	724	114
Darkhan-Uul	4 131	384	86	308	683	731	1 857	82
Orkhon	4 226	414	73	360	1 070	766	1 193	350
Govisumber	707	96	15	86	162	122	191	35
Ulaanbaatar	36 685	4 188	1 109	3 137	7 652	7 316	10 923	2 360

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES, FORMS OF DISABILITY, BY SEX, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2020

MALE

Aimags and the Capital city	Total disabled population	Forms of disability						
		Visual	Speeching	Hearing	Physical	Mental	Other	Combined
TOTAL	**58 947**	**7 767**	**1 871**	**4 617**	**13 963**	**11 028**	**16 206**	**3 495**
Arkhangai	1 980	275	100	191	585	393	305	131
Bayan-Ulgii	2 050	216	76	126	468	320	674	170
Bayankhongor	2 012	313	49	143	540	437	410	120
Bulgan	1 202	228	31	97	328	234	222	62
Govi-Altai	1 636	205	51	124	357	236	546	117
Dornogovi	1 567	222	43	118	472	256	370	86
Dornod	2 326	357	61	181	515	540	596	76
Dundgovi	1 040	139	36	78	262	218	256	51
Zavkhan	1 996	200	80	167	517	413	552	67
Uvurkhangai	2 185	303	83	199	548	416	549	87
Umnugovi	1 099	154	23	94	320	205	267	36
Sukhbaatar	1 541	270	53	144	374	261	383	56
Selenge	2 457	324	107	145	586	525	685	85
Tuv	1 883	247	65	139	500	461	385	86
Uvs	2 457	442	85	146	486	391	729	178
Khovd	1 439	191	78	117	369	240	357	87
Khuvsgul	3 155	492	97	287	767	537	707	268
Khentii	1 731	263	59	125	465	328	424	67
Darkhan-Uul	2 319	255	46	161	383	387	1 034	53
Orkhon	2 270	246	38	162	612	401	607	204
Govisumber	404	49	10	43	97	72	111	22
Ulaanbaatar	20 198	2 376	600	1 630	4 412	3 757	6 037	1 386

Continued table 3

FEMALE

Aimags and Capital	Total disabled population	Forms of disability						
		Visual	Speeching	Hearing	Physical	Mental	Other	Combined
TOTAL	**47 416**	**4 995**	**1 437**	**4 079**	**10 011**	**10 489**	**13 856**	**2 549**
Arkhangai	1 450	178	53	133	397	350	237	102
Bayan-Ulgii	2 195	141	64	89	620	306	820	155
Bayankhongor	1 578	160	44	123	366	415	378	92
Bulgan	896	119	35	92	232	215	176	27
Govi-Altai	1 268	122	34	110	236	233	456	77
Dornogovi	1 087	109	37	94	275	245	292	35
Dornod	1 693	157	34	203	268	488	488	55
Dundgovi	818	72	21	58	189	241	204	33
Zavkhan	1 654	123	37	136	371	385	520	82
Uvurkhangai	1 787	224	73	141	419	379	472	79
Umnugovi	927	100	19	83	204	206	285	30
Sukhbaatar	1 131	140	33	100	242	245	320	51
Selenge	1 959	188	72	134	393	482	646	44
Tuv	1 333	171	45	108	276	428	255	50
Uvs	2 013	260	70	110	373	367	671	162
Khovd	1 125	111	63	89	229	245	326	62
Khuvsgul	2 671	299	75	261	601	596	635	204
Khentii	1 273	165	39	120	257	345	300	47
Darkhan-Uul	1 812	129	40	147	300	344	823	29
Orkhon	1 956	168	35	198	458	365	586	146
Govisumber	303	47	5	43	65	50	80	13
Ulaanbaatar	16 487	1 812	509	1 507	3 240	3 559	4 886	974

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES, BY FORMS AND TYPES OF DISABILITY, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2020

Aimags and Capital	Total	Congenital						
		Visual	Speeching	Hearing	Physical	Mental	Other	Combined
TOTAL	50 622	6 627	2 882	5 351	10 643	14 744	7 567	2 808
Arkhangai	1 902	274	139	241	473	524	150	101
Bayan-Ulgii	2 257	242	127	161	738	455	399	135
Bayankhongor	1 924	252	85	195	447	656	213	76
Bulgan	1 183	217	56	127	279	342	122	40
Govi-Altai	1 149	132	67	134	232	304	187	93
Dornogovi	987	104	64	101	222	342	118	36
Dornod	1 647	188	86	171	289	690	183	40
Dundgovi	945	106	50	86	179	352	127	45
Zavkhan	1 767	204	103	182	408	517	305	48
Uvurkhangai	1 956	241	141	210	479	564	242	79
Umnugovi	957	130	33	112	204	286	161	31
Sukhbaatar	1 010	149	72	125	157	343	126	38
Selenge	2 039	298	153	172	399	724	246	47
Tuv	1 753	216	96	169	370	682	169	51
Uvs	1 804	276	145	140	352	510	250	131
Khovd	1 291	168	130	132	289	338	164	70
Khuvsgul	3 187	476	148	371	704	852	371	265
Khentii	1 607	256	90	143	338	526	196	58
Darkhan-Uul	1 442	159	75	176	276	451	274	31
Orkhon	1 251	122	59	143	262	372	166	127
Govisumber	268	30	9	48	60	80	29	12
Ulaanbaatar	18 296	2 387	954	2 012	3 486	4 834	3 369	1 254

Continued table 4

Aimags and Capital	Total	Acquired						
		Visual	Speeching	Hearing	Physical	Mental	Other	Combined
TOTAL	**55 741**	**6 135**	**426**	**3 345**	**13 331**	**6 773**	**22 495**	**3 236**
Arkhangai	1 528	179	14	83	509	219	392	132
Bayan-Ulgii	1 988	115	13	54	350	171	1 095	190
Bayankhongor	1 666	221	8	71	459	196	575	136
Bulgan	915	130	10	62	281	107	276	49
Govi-Altai	1 755	195	18	100	361	165	815	101
Dornogovi	1 667	227	16	111	525	159	544	85
Dornod	2 372	326	9	213	494	338	901	91
Dundgovi	913	105	7	50	272	107	333	39
Zavkhan	1 883	119	14	121	480	281	767	101
Uvurkhangai	2 016	286	15	130	488	231	779	87
Umnugovi	1 069	124	9	65	320	125	391	35
Sukhbaatar	1 662	261	14	119	459	163	577	69
Selenge	2 377	214	26	107	580	283	1 085	82
Tuv	1 463	202	14	78	406	207	471	85
Uvs	2 666	426	10	116	507	248	1 150	209
Khovd	1 273	134	11	74	309	147	519	79
Khuvsgul	2 639	315	24	177	664	281	971	207
Khentii	1 397	172	8	102	384	147	528	56
Darkhan-Uul	2 689	225	11	132	407	280	1 583	51
Orkhon	2 975	292	14	217	808	394	1 027	223
Govisumber	439	66	6	38	102	42	162	23
Ulaanbaatar	18 389	1 801	155	1 125	4 166	2 482	7 554	1 106

TABLE 5. NUMBER OF DISABLED POPULATION, AGE GROUPS, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	**106 363**	**1 548**	**3 298**	**3 274**	**3 205**	**4 685**	**6 517**	**8 299**
Arkhangai	3 430	35	75	101	113	180	211	266
Bayan-Ulgii	4 245	35	105	127	147	219	293	318
Bayankhongor	3 590	49	103	81	125	224	231	277
Bulgan	2 098	21	51	63	78	80	124	164
Govi-Altai	2 904	30	65	82	105	154	145	213
Dornogovi	2 654	41	91	89	88	123	158	222
Dornod	4 019	54	101	110	98	176	287	380
Dundgovi	1 858	25	61	72	53	69	119	169
Zavkhan	3 650	30	79	74	89	175	229	252
Uvurkhangai	3 972	88	113	146	162	218	261	296
Umnugovi	2 026	46	89	76	74	116	135	178
Sukhbaatar	2 672	47	76	66	55	132	165	198
Selenge	4 416	41	87	105	139	211	262	333
Tuv	3 216	41	85	89	85	130	199	283
Uvs	4 470	41	111	145	159	255	306	337
Khovd	2 564	36	88	87	110	177	173	210
Khuvsgul	5 826	85	167	163	182	267	381	454
Khentii	3 004	53	86	107	95	142	216	220
Darkhan-Uul	4 131	66	122	132	99	175	226	256
Orkhon	4 226	52	129	116	104	142	231	292
Govisumber	707	8	27	13	23	29	44	49
Ulaanbaatar	36 685	624	1 387	1 230	1 022	1 291	2 121	2 932

Continued table 5

Aimags and the Capital	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	**10 114**	**11 122**	**13 248**	**15 192**	**13 665**	**6 603**	**2 422**	**3 171**
Arkhangai	331	392	436	452	406	213	104	115
Bayan-Ulgii	419	474	636	573	458	229	83	129
Bayankhongor	402	427	437	506	422	148	47	111
Bulgan	171	183	246	296	262	187	71	101
Govi-Altai	274	315	434	486	352	127	40	82
Dornogovi	241	287	301	357	299	163	76	118
Dornod	502	468	590	640	459	99	29	26
Dundgovi	174	209	239	239	223	115	39	52
Zavkhan	402	493	510	619	416	197	39	46
Uvurkhangai	440	443	504	506	483	165	45	102
Umnugovi	187	193	207	238	235	103	54	95
Sukhbaatar	265	301	329	384	329	163	72	90
Selenge	417	455	585	718	618	268	83	94
Tuv	313	327	387	431	435	227	96	88
Uvs	426	503	577	686	522	191	70	141
Khovd	208	297	296	310	274	156	61	81
Khuvsgul	497	563	696	811	731	395	170	264
Khentii	293	271	329	399	368	234	89	102
Darkhan-Uul	345	400	496	643	608	328	109	126
Orkhon	313	421	534	680	658	280	97	177
Govisumber	64	61	90	103	99	47	16	34
Ulaanbaatar	3 430	3 639	4 389	5 115	5 008	2 568	932	997

TABLE 6. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY, BY FORMS OF DISABILITY, AND AGE GROUPS, 2020

Age group	Total	Forms of disability						
		Visual	Speeching	Hearing	Physical	Mental	Other	Combined
TOTAL	106 363	12 762	3 308	8 696	23 974	21 517	30 062	6 044
0-4	1 548	104	53	62	318	201	636	174
5-9	3 298	368	182	149	722	529	1 018	330
10-14	3 274	407	242	149	758	686	769	263
15-19	3 205	427	231	215	683	809	606	234
20-24	4 685	546	249	357	946	1 430	895	262
25-29	6 517	768	252	534	1 400	2 079	1 178	306
30-34	8 299	1 019	351	757	1 825	2 258	1 700	389
35-39	10 114	1 296	342	917	2 306	2 598	2 183	472
40-44	11 122	1 359	333	963	2 433	2 516	2 993	525
45-49	13 248	1 529	384	1 163	2 752	2 546	4 084	790
50-54	15 192	1 556	268	1 327	3 153	2 626	5 408	854
55-59	13 665	1 390	201	1 166	3 017	1 994	5 093	804
60-64	6 603	782	113	541	1 761	827	2 253	326
65-69	2 422	380	46	165	823	273	632	103
70+	3 171	831	61	231	1 077	145	614	212

Continued table 6

MALE

Age group	Total	Forms of disability						
		Visual	Speeching	Hearing	Physical	Mental	Other	Combined
TOTAL	58 947	7 767	1 871	4 617	13 963	11 028	16 206	3 495
0-4	875	61	35	35	159	118	361	106
5-9	1 880	193	113	83	355	327	590	219
10-14	1 858	231	158	92	397	404	423	153
15-19	1 822	255	134	125	385	450	330	143
20-24	2 690	344	148	195	525	812	504	162
25-29	3 755	482	151	323	836	1 154	632	177
30-34	4 675	631	187	430	1 130	1 199	895	203
35-39	5 539	751	186	473	1 389	1 345	1 135	260
40-44	5 865	813	178	456	1 479	1 221	1 437	281
45-49	6 797	953	211	526	1 644	1 176	1 905	382
50-54	7 821	993	141	606	1 838	1 188	2 599	456
55-59	8 271	962	113	687	1 893	955	3 111	550
60-64	4 337	535	62	363	1 084	469	1 588	236
65-69	1 458	220	22	102	457	156	434	67
70+	1 304	343	32	121	392	54	262	100

Continued table 6

FEMALE

Age group	Total	Forms of disability						
		Visual	Speeching	Hearing	Physical	Mental	Other	Combined
TOTAL	47 416	4 995	1 437	4 079	10 011	10 489	13 856	2 549
0-4	673	43	18	27	159	83	275	68
5-9	1 418	175	69	66	367	202	428	111
10-14	1 416	176	84	57	361	282	346	110
15-19	1 383	172	97	90	298	359	276	91
20-24	1 995	202	101	162	421	618	391	100
25-29	2 762	286	101	211	564	925	546	129
30-34	3 624	388	164	327	695	1 059	805	186
35-39	4 575	545	156	444	917	1 253	1 048	212
40-44	5 257	546	155	507	954	1 295	1 556	244
45-49	6 451	576	173	637	1 108	1 370	2 179	408
50-54	7 371	563	127	721	1 315	1 438	2 809	398
55-59	5 394	428	88	479	1 124	1 039	1 982	254
60-64	2 266	247	51	178	677	358	665	90
65-69	964	160	24	63	366	117	198	36
70+	1 867	488	29	110	685	91	352	112

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY AGED SIX AND ABOVE, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Education level						
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Higher
TOTAL	104 200	16 815	14 142	21 634	30 335	4 253	5 465	11 556
Arkhangai	3 387	695	790	879	646	114	103	160
Bayan-Ulgii	4 189	559	918	1 040	1 063	192	102	315
Bayankhongor	3 519	656	591	1 073	736	127	110	226
Bulgan	2 066	385	374	596	421	62	81	147
Govi-Altai	2 864	488	488	758	667	120	109	234
Dornogovi	2 599	494	365	678	584	126	128	224
Dornod	3 949	630	533	1 104	1 062	140	184	296
Dundgovi	1 821	468	382	453	260	62	71	125
Zavkhan	3 609	680	614	1 022	822	150	96	225
Uvurkhangai	3 864	827	897	1 049	655	109	97	230
Umnugovi	1 961	462	331	499	366	66	75	162
Sukhbaatar	2 606	640	542	653	370	147	109	145
Selenge	4 356	531	506	1 210	1 337	248	237	287
Tuv	3 159	608	542	897	607	180	137	188
Uvs	4 410	891	796	1 028	923	228	170	374
Khovd	2 512	555	435	561	564	83	112	202
Khuvsgul	5 717	1 206	1 324	1 372	1 236	111	197	271
Khentii	2 935	660	533	763	624	81	106	168
Darkhan-Uul	4 041	499	307	699	1 451	232	322	531
Orkhon	4 152	549	335	638	1 619	209	290	512
Govisumber	696	103	93	151	186	37	42	84
Ulaanbaatar	35 788	4 229	2 446	4 511	14 136	1 429	2 587	6 450

TABLE 8. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY MARITAL STATUS AND AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Marital status					
		Single/ Never married	Registered married	Not registered married	Separated/ legally married	Divorced/ not remarried	Widowed
TOTAL	**98 243**	**30 993**	**48 990**	**7 142**	**2 050**	**2 214**	**6 854**
Arkhangai	3 219	1 073	1 688	89	27	46	296
Bayan-Ulgii	3 978	814	2 817	16	7	43	281
Bayankhongor	3 357	1 241	1 644	168	36	71	197
Bulgan	1 963	675	982	90	25	41	150
Govi-Altai	2 727	859	1 595	66	17	37	153
Dornogovi	2 433	798	1 050	268	73	62	182
Dornod	3 754	1 352	1 710	345	104	91	152
Dundgovi	1 700	610	797	113	44	50	86
Zavkhan	3 467	1 031	2 073	117	21	45	180
Uvurkhangai	3 625	1 336	1 790	179	51	60	209
Umnugovi	1 815	660	666	277	61	34	117
Sukhbaatar	2 483	827	1 255	113	31	42	215
Selenge	4 183	1 290	2 085	342	131	94	241
Tuv	3 001	1 033	1 382	236	100	67	183
Uvs	4 173	1 127	2 536	62	34	43	371
Khovd	2 353	864	1 267	19	12	40	151
Khuvsgul	5 411	1 882	2 737	147	81	140	424
Khentii	2 758	968	1 202	257	75	82	174
Darkhan-Uul	3 811	1 005	1 987	279	103	133	304
Orkhon	3 929	977	1 961	358	95	136	402
Govisumber	659	186	310	75	30	14	44
Ulaanbaatar	33 444	10 385	15 456	3 526	892	843	2 342

TABLE 9. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY EMPLOYMENT SOME INDICATORS, AND AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	TOTAL	Labor force		TOTAL	The population outside the labor force						
		Employed	Unemployed		Student	Retired	Disabled	Engagment in household duties	Suitable work not found	Unwilling to work	Other
TOTAL	**32 851**	**31 092**	**1 759**	**65 391**	**4 079**	**12 558**	**39 576**	**2 424**	**3 699**	**133**	**2 922**
Arkhangai	1 483	1 436	47	1 736	124	400	1 024	59	101	3	25
Bayan-Ulgii	1 395	1 178	217	2 583	233	455	1 270	179	265	10	171
Bayankhongor	1 734	1 661	73	1 623	117	317	904	81	138	2	64
Bulgan	843	807	36	1 120	99	302	537	46	56	0	80
Govi-Altai	1 495	1 426	69	1 232	124	237	618	50	127	2	74
Dornogovi	920	888	32	1 513	79	300	897	50	99	2	86
Dornod	1 609	1 282	327	2 145	115	149	1 602	80	110	4	85
Dundgovi	808	775	33	892	52	162	553	17	55	4	49
Zavkhan	1 708	1 622	86	1 759	136	291	966	87	152	9	118
Uvurkhangai	1 791	1 749	42	1 834	146	325	1 047	76	148	4	88
Umnugovi	755	726	29	1 060	88	221	529	68	55	4	95
Sukhbaatar	950	918	32	1 533	40	318	1 024	41	76	4	30
Selenge	1 193	1 132	61	2 990	185	511	1 700	162	203	9	220
Tuv	1 166	1 148	18	1 835	94	389	1 013	106	106	3	124
Uvs	1 915	1 811	104	2 258	181	429	1 060	86	364	9	129
Khovd	810	753	57	1 543	147	287	850	64	105	3	87
Khuvsgul	2 017	1 944	73	3 394	205	838	1 866	155	207	10	113
Khentii	823	793	30	1 935	120	424	984	90	168	10	139
Darkhan-Uul	899	832	67	2 912	160	702	1 803	75	129	1	42
Orkhon	805	776	29	3 124	116	645	2 120	59	129	7	48
Govisumber	247	219	28	412	22	101	215	9	21	2	42
Ulaanbaatar	7 485	7 216	269	25 958	1 496	4 755	16 994	784	885	31	1 013

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY AGED SIX AND ABOVE, USAGE OF MOBILE PHONE AND INTERNET, BY TYPE OF DISABILITY AND AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Mobile phone user			Internet user		
	Total	Congenital	Acquired	Total	Congenital	Acquired
TOTAL	**73.2**	**55.7**	**83.2**	**35.3**	**27.4**	**39.9**
Arkhangai	69.7	55.3	77.0	23.2	15.8	27.0
Bayan-Ulgii	62.6	44.0	74.8	34.1	32.1	35.4
Bayankhongor	67.8	50.0	81.4	19.2	15.5	22.1
Bulgan	64.3	64.7	64.0	27.8	21.6	32.0
Govi-Altai	72.5	53.1	84.1	25.1	12.5	32.7
Dornogovi	78.0	58.1	88.6	34.6	29.7	37.1
Dornod	79.8	59.8	91.7	38.7	31.5	42.9
Dundgovi	64.2	50.9	75.8	39.0	33.3	43.9
Zavkhan	68.6	48.1	81.1	22.1	18.2	24.4
Uvurkhangai	68.8	50.4	82.6	21.2	16.0	25.1
Umnugovi	72.7	60.9	81.3	31.8	28.3	34.4
Sukhbaatar	65.4	50.0	74.2	21.1	18.6	22.5
Selenge	74.4	51.6	86.0	36.7	27.4	41.4
Tuv	70.5	50.5	86.8	28.2	21.0	34.1
Uvs	71.8	54.7	81.7	24.3	13.7	30.5
Khovd	59.7	32.2	80.0	25.9	13.6	35.0
Khuvsgul	68.6	53.6	80.7	22.8	20.5	24.6
Khentii	62.6	46.1	75.5	25.9	17.1	32.7
Darkhan-Uul	80.3	65.6	86.8	48.6	48.4	48.6
Orkhon	78.8	60.3	85.4	41.7	31.5	45.4
Govisumber	72.3	52.6	80.4	36.9	15.8	45.7
Ulaanbaatar	77.9	62.2	85.7	46.3	37.6	50.6