



NATIONAL
STATISTICS OFFICE
OF MONGOLIA

CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

2023



■ Ulaanbaatar
2024



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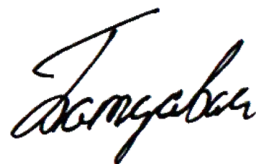
PREFACE

In accordance with the Law of Mongolia on Statistics, the National Statistics Office conducted the first-ever “Crime Victimization Survey” in 2023, and the findings are outlined in this report.

The adoption of the “Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power” by the UN General Assembly, dated November 29, 1985, reference number 40/34 laid the legal foundation for countries worldwide to develop and implement victim prevention studies and policies that reflects their national contexts. This survey explores the status of the rights to life and freedom of Mongolian citizens as outlined in the Constitution, particularly concerning the potential threats posed by criminal activity. I believe that the findings of this survey will significantly contribute to the formulation of policies aimed at mitigating and preventing the risks associated with crime in the future.

I would like to thank the UNODC, Members of the Steering Committee and Survey Working groups which provided integrated management of the survey. We greatly appreciate valuable contributions made by the national consultant and officers in the local statistics division at the aimags and the capital city who conducted the data collection. We also would like to extend our gratitude to all the households that participated in the survey and wish them all the best.

B. BATDAVAA



CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CVS	Crime Victimization Survey
SLCS	The Survey on Living Conditions and Safety
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
ICCS	International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purpose
UN	United Nations
SGKh	State Great Khural
NSC	National Statistics Committee
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This survey not only explored the victims and damages caused by crime, but also its findings provides comprehensive, evidence-based statistics on the safety and security of the living environment, public perceptions and fear of crime, the impact of crime on vulnerable groups, crime records, registration, and data reliability, perception of crime trends, and public confidence in criminal justice and law enforcement, and the nature of unreported (latent) crime. These findings will also serve as a basis for performance indicators to evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of crime prevention programs, policies, and measures.

RISK OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION

The concept of crime victimization refers to the likelihood that an individual or a group of people that may become a victim of a certain type of crime. This risk depends on many factors such as a lifestyle, living condition and environment, economic situation, age, gender, education and occupation. A key indicator of social development and quality of life is the protection of citizens from harm caused by illegal activities. Therefore, it is crucial for every country to implement comprehensive measures to prevent crime, establish a robust legal system, and create effective mechanisms for restoring the rights of those harmed.

LIVING CONDITION AND NEIGHBORHOOD ENVIRONMENT

A safe and secure living environment, free from threats like crime, natural disasters, accidents, and health risks, is essential to individual well-being and quality of life.

Urbanization, particularly in developing countries, often leads to increased crime, violence, and illegal activity, making urban safety a major global challenge. In our country, urbanization and centralization have created persistent difficulties in providing adequate living conditions. For example, 5 out of 10 capital city's residents reported lacking essential amenities such as parking, playgrounds, green spaces, and accessibility for people with disabilities. Survey results indicate a need for improved urban infrastructure and decentralization to enhance living conditions.

Adequate housing is crucial for safe living environments, with substandard housing associated with increasing the risk of crime, accidents, and health problems. Conversely, well-maintained housing significantly contributes to quality of life and peace of mind. Survey results reveal a strong correlation between housing type and perceived living conditions. While 83.3% of residents in comfortable independent houses reported favorable conditions only 5 out of 10 living in apartment

buildings, houses, or detached houses felt the same. Notably, a large majority (77.4%) of residents in non-designated housing reported unfavorable living conditions.

Over half (50.6%) of capital city residents reported frequent violations of established legal norms, laws, and regulations. In contrast, majorities in provincial center (63.9%), soum centers (66.2%), and rural areas (75.5%) felt that such violations were less common. Among housing types, apartment dwellers were more likely (5 out of 10) to perceive frequent violations than those living in other types of residences. This suggests that apartment living, with its close proximity to neighbors, may be associated with increased exposure to issues like noise, traffic congestion, sanitation problems, and misuse of shared spaces such as entrances and elevators.

In the capital city, heavy traffic congestion affects 7 out of 10 residents, including 6 out of 10 employed individuals. This situation has a direct and negative impact on daily life, time use, and health. The resulting reduction in free time, damage to social relationships, increased stress, declining life satisfaction, and serious health problems stemming from air pollution make it clear that immediate solutions are required. Traffic congestion continues to be the most pressing issue and the greatest negative influence on the safety and living conditions of the capital's citizens.

The impact of mining and mineral extraction on ecological balance varies by region. While 68.4% of residents in soum centers and 81.6% in rural areas reported ecological disruption, the Western region showed the highest level of concern, with 84.6% of respondents citing mining and mineral extraction as the cause of ecological imbalance. These findings highlight the significant risks these industries pose to local living conditions.

To investigate the issue of livestock grazing capacity, we surveyed residents of soum centers and surrounding rural areas regarding overgrazing and its consequences. The survey revealed that 58.7% of soum center inhabitants and 70.5% of rural dwellers believe that pastures are exceeding their carrying capacity. Furthermore, the Western region reported the highest proportion of respondents (7 out of 10) confirming overgrazing. Based on these responses, it's evident that livestock grazing has become a critical and pressing challenge for rural communities.

CRIME PREVENTION

Strong community ties and open communication are crucial for crime prevention and overall social security. Active citizen participation and positive relationships, fostering trust, responsibility, and cooperation, significantly reduce the risk of crime.

Strong community neighborhoods fosters a safer environment by improving crime reporting, deterring potential offenses, and facilitating quicker detection. Our survey found that while a majority (6 out of 10) of respondents reported knowing their neighbors well, this was not consistent across all locations. A considerable portion (40.6%) of capital city residents reported limited familiarity with their neighbors, in sharp contrast to the strong neighborly connections reported in soum centers (89.2%) and rural areas (92.2%).

In this survey, “neighborhood relationship” refers to neighbors who support each other during difficult times, are willing to intervene if children are threatened, and report crimes to the authorities. While 74.7% of soum residents reported having such positive relationships with their neighbors, only 43.7% of capital city residents did. These relationships also varied by housing type, with residents of comfortable independent apartments or houses reporting the strongest neighborly ties, and those in apartment buildings reporting the weakest.

Public perceptions of crime play a crucial role in shaping crime prevention strategies. This survey therefore explored public views on crime trends, recognizing that while perceptions of increasing or decreasing crime rates can facilitate prevention efforts and public awareness, they can also inhibit fear of crime. Overall, 33.9% of surveyed citizens anticipated increase in crime rates. This concern was particularly acute among residents of the capital city, who predicted a dramatic rise and attributed it primarily to factors such as alcoholism, unemployment, and poverty.

An individual’s tendency to engage in crime prevention is influenced by their perceived risk of victimization, which is closely tied to their living environment. Understanding the factors that increase this risk is crucial. This survey aimed to assess not only citizens’ views on crime but also their level of fear.

While most surveyed citizens reported feeling safe alone at home at night, feelings of safety varied slightly by gender, location, and housing type. Notably, women reported experiencing 2.5 times more fear and feelings of danger than men. Residents of the capital city, non-designated housing, and detached houses also expressed a heightened sense of vulnerability.

Moreover, respondents reported feeling safe in public places, women expressed a significantly greater sense of fear and vulnerability than men. This disparity highlights the need for creating safer, fear-free public spaces, particularly for women and children, to encourage their full participation in the society.

Also, respondents were asked about the safety and security of school environments. A common theme emerged: perceived school safety increased with distance from urban centers. Specifically, 41.4% of capital city residents considered school environments dangerous, compared to 24.2% in provincial capitals, 17.1% in soum centers, and 15.5% in rural areas.

Additionally, respondents were asked about school safety and security. Respondents aged 30-34 were most likely to perceive school environments as dangerous, while a large majority (78.5%) of those aged 14-17 considered them safe the highest percentage across all age groups. While the positive perception of safety among eight out of ten children is encouraging, the fact that two out of ten still feel unsafe is a significant concern. Creating safe and supportive school environments is crucial for children's emotional well-being, academic success, and overall mental and physical health. Such environments also foster positive peer relationships and mitigate the potential for violence and other negative behaviors.

Fear of crime victimization is a prevalent social security concern, often causing psychological distress. This fear can be defined as anxiety stemming from the perceived threat of physical harm. It can be mitigated through public awareness campaigns, self-defense training, and psychological support. This survey aims to gather data on the fear of specific crime types.

Fear of property crime is most prevalent in the capital city (61.9%), with soum center residents expressing less concern. Fear of home invasion and personal harm is widespread, and 35.2% of surveyed women aged 14 and older fear of sexual assault.

To mitigate crime and risk, citizens employ various protective measures, which can be categorized as active or passive. Only 8.3% of citizens carry self-defense devices, representing a relatively low rate of active protection. This practice is more common in the capital city, where approximately 1 in 10 citizens carry such devices.

Strengthening crime prevention efforts and promoting citizen involvement are crucial for reducing victimization.

VICTIMIZATION

As indicated in “the UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power”, “Victims” means persons who, individually or collectively, have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights.

This section presents data on crime victimization over the past three years and the past 12 months. Six households’ crimes were categorized (vehicle theft, vehicle parts theft, bicycle/scooter theft, domestic burglary, livestock theft, and traffic accidents), while ten personal crimes were categorized (robbery, theft, fraud, bribery, violence, threats, cyber-attacks, discrimination, sexual assault, and sexual harassment).

Over the past three years, 31.2% of surveyed households experienced at least one household crime, while 24.6% of individuals aged 14 and older were victims of personal crimes.

Survey results indicate that theft, fraud, and livestock theft were the most common crimes in Mongolia over both the past three years and the year preceding the survey. Over the past three years, approximately one in ten individuals aged 14 and over experienced victim of theft (12.4%), fraud (10.6%), or livestock theft (8.0%).

Survey data reveals a direct correlation between the number of crimes committed and the number of victims. While the general trends in crime types and victimization are similar, notable differences exist for personal crimes. Specifically, violent crime rates have been high over both the past three years and the past year. In the past three years, 968 citizens were victims of violent crimes, while 2,260 such crimes were recorded—2.3 times the number of victims. Similarly, in the past year, 526 citizens were victimized by violent crimes, with 1,246 crimes recorded—2.4 times the number of victims. These figures suggest that individuals are frequently victimized repeatedly.

Women are disproportionately affected by crime. Specifically, over the past three years, 55.1% of crime victims aged 14 and older were women. This trend continued in the past 12 months, with women representing 55.8% of victims, in other words, women consistently account for more than half of all crime victims.

The Victims of theft, fraud, discrimination, and traffic accidents are concentrated in the capital city. Provincial centers see a higher proportion of victims of fraud, abuse, discrimination, and theft. In soum centers, theft of livestock, abuse, and fraud are more prevalent. Regionally, the East (12.4%), West (8.4%), and Khangai (6.7%) regions report the highest rates of livestock theft victimization.

Many crime victims do not report incidents to the authorities. A key objective of this survey was to estimate the extent of this "hidden crime." Victims were asked whether they reported their experience and, if not, their reasons for not doing so. Results indicate a significant amount of unreported crime across all regions and settlements. Only two to three out of ten victims of crime in the past three years reported the incident, leaving seven to eight unreported. Understanding the reasons behind this underreporting is crucial information for law enforcement.

The survey data highlights a significant disparity in crime reporting. While certain crimes, such as vehicle theft (72.3%), traffic accidents (66.7%), household theft (48.7%), and livestock theft (47.0%), are reported to authorities at relatively high rates, others are significantly underreported. Only a small fraction of bribery (2.4%), discrimination (5.7%), sexual violence (8.8%), and sexual harassment (10.4%) incidents are brought to the attention of authorities. This stark contrast underscores the existence of a substantial amount of hidden crime, particularly in cases of bribery, discrimination, sexual violence, and sexual harassment.

Analysis of citizen-reported crime data reveals that police intervention occurred in 52.3% of cases. However, in 44.3% of instances, no action was undertaken or communicated to the reporting individuals. This absence of response mechanisms may contribute to underreporting and a subsequent increase in undetected criminal activity.

The number and the rate of crimes are varying in different seasons; certain types of crimes such as theft related to bicycles, mobile equipment, vehicles and their parts, sexual violence, domestic burglary are more committed in summer, bribery, discrimination, traffic accidents, cyber attacks, livestock theft was more common in autumn.

As noted above, statistics suggest that violent crime is a prevalent issue in Mongolia. Violent crimes, particularly domestic violence, are often underreported, likely representing a significant portion of hidden crime.

According to the survey results, violence and threats are mostly committed by the victim's spouse or partner. Intimate partner violence is the most common form of domestic violence, and the victims of this crime are usually women, children, and the elderly. One of the dangers of this crime is that it is often kept secret within the family, so it often goes unreported and undetected by law enforcement. Although domestic violence law contains legal provisions for the accountability of perpetrators and the protection of victims, it is necessary to assess how effectively these provisions are implemented.

Discrimination by friends and colleagues is a serious issue that warrants attention. Public education campaigns promoting human and equal rights, and highlighting the negative impacts of discrimination, are effective preventative measures.

In addition, this survey examined substance use during crimes and found that approximately 3 in 10 offenders in violent (31.7%) and threatening (36.8%) incidents were under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Regarding surveillance, most respondents indicated a lack of cameras at crime scene. Specifically, among theft victims in the capital city, only 14.8% reported the presence of a camera, while 73.3% reported none.



INTRODUCTION

The main objective of the CVS is to collect data, including statistics on victims and their characteristics, damages caused by crimes, criminal justice and law enforcement responses to crime, public trust, key factors leading to crime victimization, public perception and fear of crime, and preventative measures taken by organizations in response to reported crimes. This data is crucial to create baseline indicators as well as estimating relevant SDG indicators. Since the 1990s, more than 80 countries have organized this survey.

Mongolia conducted its first Crime Victimization Survey with technical assistance from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), following the Manual on Victimization Surveys developed in partnership with UNODC and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

The National Statistics Office, as mandated by Article 7, Section 1, “M” of the Law on Statistics, conducts the Crime Victimization Survey every three years. To mitigate potential respondent reluctance due to the sensitive nature of the survey content, it is conducted under the name “Living Condition Safety Survey.” Similar surveys in other countries are known as the “Public Safety Survey” (Korea) and the “Living Condition and Safety Survey” (Germany). The 2023 survey covered 8,000 households, with findings estimated at the national, administrative regional, and settlement levels.

2

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

This chapter includes information on the sampling used for the survey, the methodology used for data collection and data processing stages and the limitations of the survey data comparability.

2.1 Sampling methods

Sampling frame: The sampling frame of the survey is all households in Mongolia and the population aged 14 and over, at the end of 2022. By the end of 2022, 2.3 million citizens aged 14 and over lived in 941.5 thousand households in Mongolia.

Sampling unit: The survey sampling unit for the data collection is the household. A household refers to one or a group of people who live together in the same house, have a consolidated budget, and meet basic needs together. Household members may or may not be in interrelationships with each other. Temporary residents of military camps, boarding houses, correctional facilities, churches and public buildings, and the permanently homeless population are not included. Members who are absent from the household for more than 6 months (temporary military personnel, students, those living and working abroad or detained) are not considered as members of the household.

The level of dissemination of survey results: The sampling design was designed to ensure that the survey findings are representative at national, regional and local level.

Determining the sample size: The sample size of a 2-stage sample survey for a specific territory or a specific population group was calculated according to the following formula:

$$n = \frac{Z^2 \times P_0 \times (1 - P_0)}{e^2} * deff * rr$$

- z= statistical value that specifies the desired significance level
- P₀= key indicator estimation (estimated percentage)
- e= margin of error
- deff=design effect
- rr =non-response adjustment

To determine the sample size according to the above formula, first determine the values of the given variables. Namely:

- z – confidence level at 95% (standard value of 1.96)
- P_0 – key indicator estimation. (=0.50 when the same type of survey has not been conducted before and when there is no specific hypothesis)
- e – The estimated margin of error is taken as minor as possible, in practice, the results of the survey can be used with a relative error of 5-15 percent. (In our case, the estimated relative error is calculated to be 6-8 at the regional level)
- d_{eff} – cannot be calculated and we assumed it to be equal to 2.0.
- rr – estimated as one in 10 people, or 10 percent, will not respond for any reason. In this case $rr = 1.1$.

The values of the variables were determined as above, and the sample size was determined for the region.

Sample size equation and distribution: In terms of Ulaanbaatar city, kheseg of sub-districts (khoros), and for provinces bagh was the primary sampling unit (PSU). In order to increase the representativeness of the sampling, and to reduce the possibility of errors, the sample size was equalized by assuming that 20 households will be selected from each PSU.

Since the survey results will be distributed at the regional level, the sample size was calculated at the regional level, and the sample size of the province and district was proportionally calculated based on the number of households in the province and district. In addition, for the province, the sample size was distributed proportionally to the location and the sample size was equalized to 8,000.

Table 1. Number of households, by standard deviation and regions

Region	Number of households (Sample size)	Key indicator	95% confidence level and relative error	Confidence interval		Standard Deviation
				Lower	Upper	
Ulaanbaatar	2800	0.5	0.052	0.47	0.54	0.01
Western	1200	0.5	0.080	0.46	0.54	0.02
Khangai	1500	0.5	0.072	0.46	0.54	0.02
Central	1500	0.5	0.072	0.46	0.54	0.02
Eastern	1000	0.5	0.088	0.46	0.54	0.02
Total	8000	0.5	0.052	0.47	0.54	0.01

Table 2. Number of households, by regions, aimag, districts, and settlements

Aimag and district	Capital City	Aimag center	Soum center	Countryside
Ulaanbaatar				
Baganuur				
Bagakhangai	140			
Nalaikh				
Bayangol	420			
Bayanzurkh	740			
Songinokhairkhan	600			
Sukhbaatar	260			
Khan-Uul	400			
Chingeltei	240			
Eastern Region				
Dornod		200	40	120
Sukhbaatar		80	100	100
Khentii		100	100	160
Central Region				
Tuv		60	120	100
Govisumber		40		20
Selenge		60	220	20
Dornogobi		60	120	20
Darkhan-Uul		220	40	20
Umnugobi		100	20	120
Dundgobi		40	20	80

Aimag and district	Capital City	Aimag center	Soum center	Countryside
Khangai Region				
Orkhon		240		
Uvurkhangai		100	60	140
Bulgan		40	80	40
Bayankhongor		80		140
Arkhangai		40	80	120
Khuvsgul		100	40	200
Western Region				
Zavkhan		60	40	140
Govi-Altai		60	40	80
Bayan-Ulgii		100	20	160
Khovd		100	40	120
Uvs		100	40	100
Total	2800	1980	1220	2000

Sampling stages: Sampling was done in 2 stages and covered all members of the selected household aged 14 and over who could participate in the survey. In the first stage, a corresponding number of primary sampling units or clusters were selected from the list of all baghs and khesegs in Mongolia, using the appropriate probability sampling method. Baghs and khesegs were selected as the primary sampling unit for province and district level.

In the second stage, 20 households were selected from each cluster using a simple random sampling method.

Sampling weight: The sample weight is used for the data analysis and estimation of main survey findings. Therefore, following data is required to calculate the sample weight. Namely:

- Number of clusters;
- Number of selected cluster households;
- Number of eligible persons aged 14 and over from the selected households.

The first stage weight represents the inverse of the first stage selection probability assigned to a sampled element and the sample weight is calculated as follows:

The first stage sample weight:

$$W_{1k} = \frac{A_k}{A_{ks}}$$

A_k = Total number of households in group k

A_{ks} = Total number of households in cluster s selected from group k

The second stage sample weight:

$$W_{2kj} = \frac{M_{kj}}{m_{kj}}$$

M_{kj} = Total number of households in cluster j of group k

m_{kj} = Number of surveyed households in cluster j of group k

Household (overall) sampling weight is simply the product of above mentioned 2 weights:

$$W_{kj} = \frac{A_k}{A_{ks}} \cdot \frac{M_{kj}}{m_{kj}}$$

Finally, the sample weight for the 14-year-old population is equal to the household weight multiplied by the number of survey-eligible persons in the household.

2.2

Data collection tools

Survey questionnaire: Crime Victimization Survey questionnaires were consisted of three different questionnaire forms, Namely: Questionnaire for Household (AOAБC-1), Questionnaire for Household Members (AOAБC-2), Victimization Questionnaire (AOAБC-3). These three questionnaires included in total 431 questions.

The Household Questionnaire has the following sections: Address, General Household Information, and Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Household Members (education, health, employment), while the Household Member Questionnaire has following 3 sections: Living Condition and Neighborhood Environment, Public Opinions, and Victimization.

The Victimization Questionnaire consists of 16 section that detail the respondent's victimization by crime type namely:

- Section 1. Vehicle Theft
- Section 2. Theft of vehicle parts
- Section 3. Bicycle/scooter Theft
- Section 4. Domestic burglary
- Section 5. Robbery
- Section 6. Theft
- Section 7. Fraud
- Section 8. Bribery
- Section 9. Violence

- Section 10. Threats
- Section 11. Theft of livestock(s)
- Section 12. Cyber crime
- Section 13. Traffic accident
- Section 14. Discrimination
- Section 15. Sexual violence
- Section 16. Sexual harassment

Data collection method: Face-to-face interview method has been used for survey data collection. Computer-assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) method was applied during the interview with selected respondents and paper forms were used in cases where tablet was jamming, freezing or tablet was out-of-charge.

Data processing: A data entry program for SVS was developed using CPro software. Stata/SPSS softwares were used to process the collected data.

Data comparability: Survey questionnaire was developed in accordance with the Manual on Victimization Survey which was jointly developed by the UNODC and UNECE as well as survey questionnaires that has been used in various international studies, accordingly collected data on crime victimization risk, damages caused by crime, preventative measures will be internationally comparable data.

3

MAIN FINDINGS

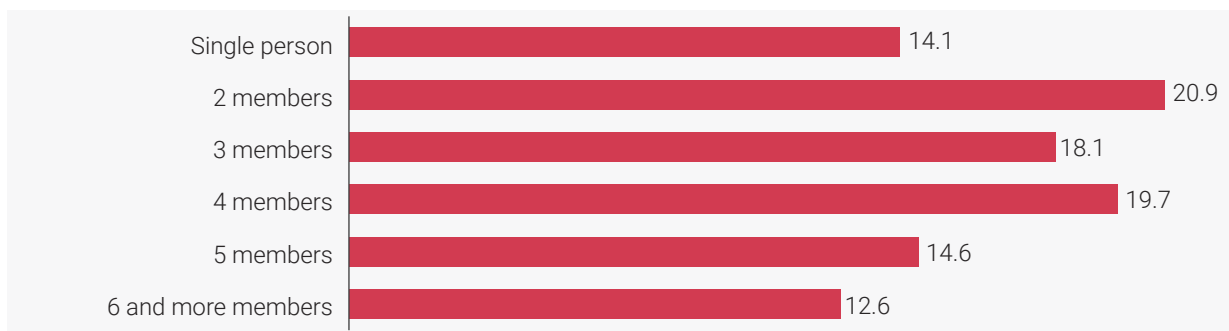
Drawing on data from the CVS, this report provides a comprehensive overview of several key areas, including: household profiles, population characteristics, experiences of crime victimization, victim demographics, human rights concerns, perceptions of security and fear of crime, crime prevention efforts, the prevalence of unreported crime, public confidence in law enforcement and the criminal justice system, victimization risks, and the impact of crime.

Crime victimization and related damages are linked to household demographics, with younger populations (teenagers) and urban residents facing higher risks. While demographic data doesn't fully explain victims' lifestyles, its inclusion in crime victimization surveys provides valuable contextual information¹.

3.1 General characteristics of surveyed households and population

This section provides a brief overview of the surveyed households and population, considering factors such as gender, age, marital status, number of families, and housing type. Geographically, 47.3% of surveyed households are located in the capital city, 22.2% in Aimag centers, and 30.5% in soum centers within rural areas. In terms of household size, 14.1% are single-person households, 58.7% consist of 2-4 members, and 27.2% have 5 or more members.

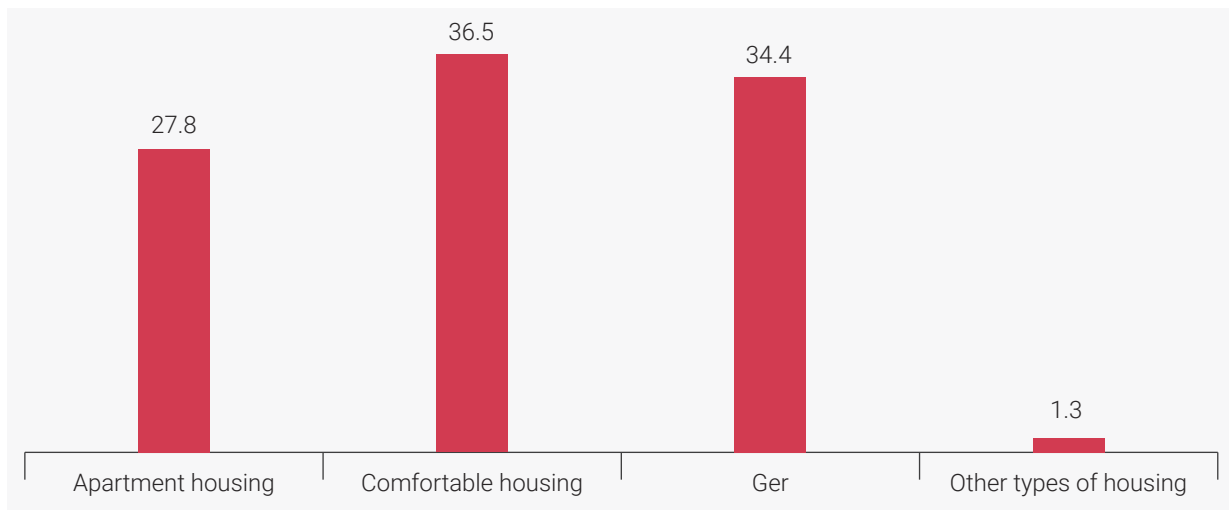
Figure 1. Number of household members, by percentage share



¹ <https://www.cliffsnotes.com/tutors-problems/Criminal-Justice/49510526-Who-is-at-the-most-risk-of-being-a-victim-of-a-crime-Are/#:~:text=The%20elderly%2C%20those%20who%20are,criminals%20who%20committed%20the%20crime.>

During data collection, households were surveyed regarding their dwelling type, which included traditional houses, apartment buildings, comfortable private houses, detached housing, public accommodations (such as student and other public housing), non-residential dwellings, and other dwelling type. While a home should ideally be a source of happiness², hope, safety, stability, and a foundation for thriving, this report focuses on the most common dwelling type, aggregating less frequent responses. The survey found that 34.4% of households live in houses, 27.8% in apartment buildings, 36.5% in detached houses, and 1.3% in other housing types³.

Figure 2. Dwelling type, by percentage share



Dwelling type differ significantly across regions and settlements, reflecting variations in lifestyle and infrastructure. In Ulaanbaatar, 14.3% of surveyed households live in gers, while 50.5% reside in apartments. In contrast, gers are the predominant dwelling type in the Western region (53.8% of households) and in rural areas (73.3%). Within rural areas, however, there are differences: 50.7% of households in soum centers live in separate houses, as do 43.7% of those in provincial (aimag) centers.

² Shaun Donovan, former U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

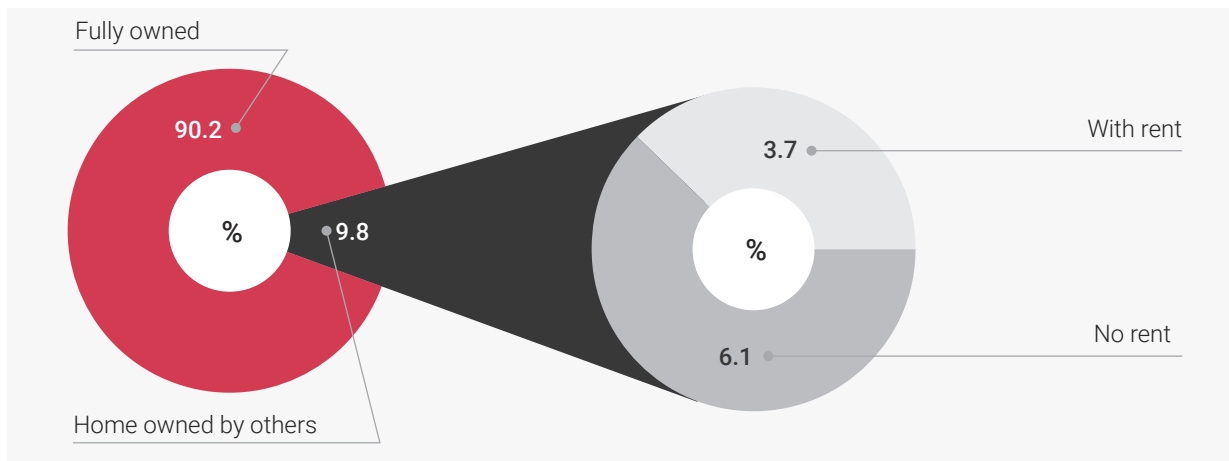
³ Other housing types include independent comfortable housing, non-residential building, and public accommodations.

Table 3. Dwelling type, by region, location and percentage share

Region, location	Dwelling type			
	Ger	Apartment	Private house	Other dwelling type
National Average	34.4	27.8	36.5	1.3
Region				
Western	53.8	5.9	39.6	0.7
Khangai	50.0	10.3	39.2	0.6
Central	34.4	27.2	36.7	1.7
Eastern	43.9	18.2	33.7	4.2
Ulaanbaatar	14.3	50.5	34.5	0.7
Location				
Capital City	14.3	50.5	34.5	0.7
Aimag center	24.8	30.1	43.7	1.4
Soum center	34.9	11.8	50.7	2.7
Countryside	73.3	2.1	23.3	1.3

Home ownership has a demonstrable impact on security. The sense of ownership and responsibility associated with owning one’s home contributes to a safer environment. Homeowners typically have greater control over their security measures, which can reduce their vulnerability to crime. The survey revealed that 90.2% of households lived in their own homes, while 9.8% lived in homes owned by others, and 3.7% were renting.

Figure 3. Home ownership, by percentage share



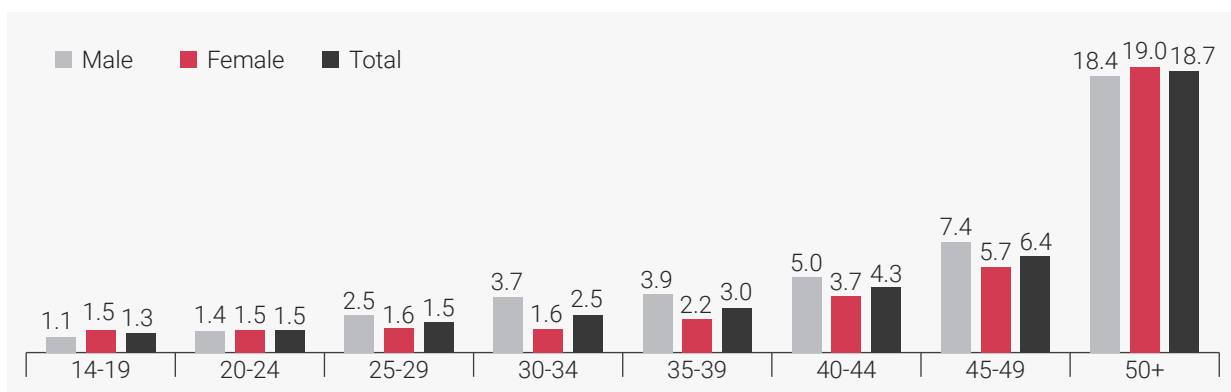
Home ownership patterns vary between urban and rural areas. Notably, the capital city has the highest percentage of households (7.3%) renting apartments from private owners compared to other regions.

Table 4. Home ownership, by location and the percentage share

Region, location	Home ownership		
	Fully owned	Home owned by others: with rent	Home owned by others: no rent
National Average	90.2	3.7	6.1
Location			
Capital City	83.8	7.3	8.9
Aimag center	91.1	2.9	6.0
Soum center	93.8	1.2	5.0
Countryside	96.4	0.8	2.8

Research suggests that people with disabilities may experience a higher risk of crime victimization⁴. It's important to emphasize that disability does not cause victimization. However, people with disabilities may be more vulnerable to crime due to a variety of factors. According to the survey, 8.3% of participants aged 14 and over experience some level of functional difficulty. This prevalence of disability increases with age, with 18.7% of the surveyed population aged 50 and older reporting functional difficulties. This highlights the need for increased awareness and support for older individuals with disabilities, who may face heightened risks of victimization.

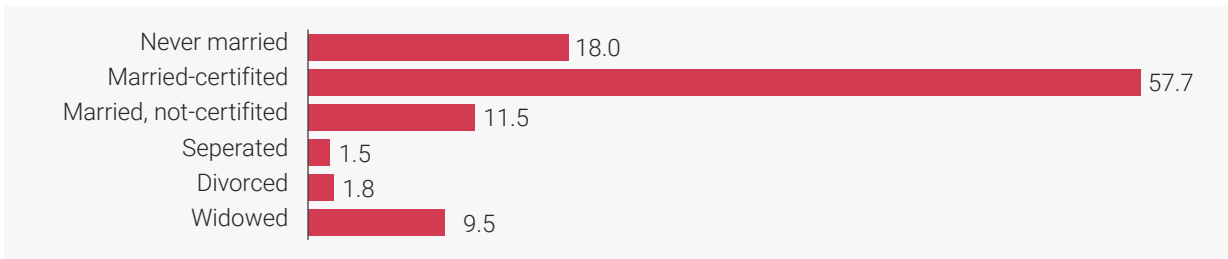
Figure 4. Population of functional disability, by age group, sex, and percentage



4. https://icdd.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/Victimization-Among-Persons-with-Disabilities_Professional-Stakeholder-Perspectives-in-Idaho-ACCESSIBLE-ENGLISH.pdf

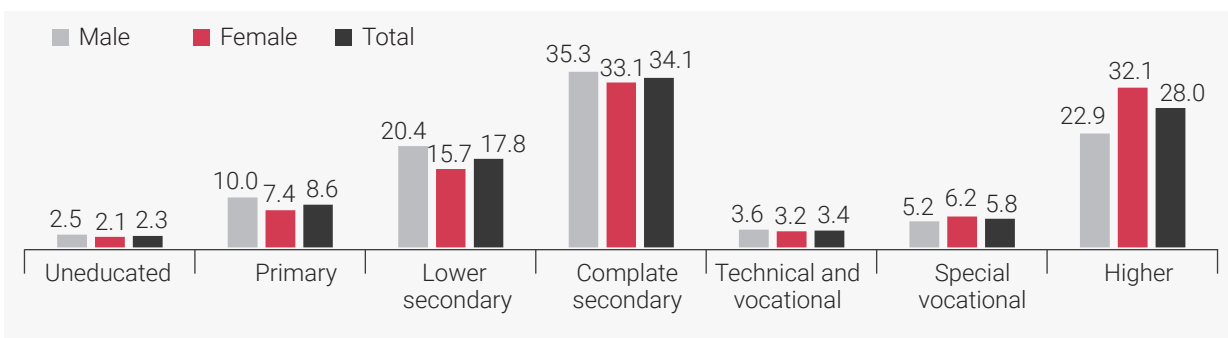
Information was collected through the questions on the marital status of household members aged 15 and older, and 69.2 percent of total surveyed household members were married and 18.0 percent were never married. Never-married persons have the highest risk of victimization, followed closely by divorced and separated persons. (U.S. Department of Justice, 1989)⁵. The question is included in the questionnaire since it is a potentially interesting topic to study the relationship between a person’s marital status and risk of crime victimization.

Figure 5. Marital status by percentage



One of the important factors in ensuring safety and preventing the risk of crime victimization is the level of education of the population. The low level of education of the population directly increases the risk of crime victimization. For example, people with lower level education are at risk of having poor knowledge about their rights and security, and being economically disadvantaged. These risky situations make them more likely to become victims of crime. Therefore, the question of education level is included in the survey questionnaire and is correlated with the risk of crime victimization as well as crime victimization and damages caused by the crime. 97.7 percent of surveyed population aged 14 and older have primary or higher level of education, of which 3 out of 10 people have completed secondary education, and 3 out of ten people have higher education. (Figure 6.)

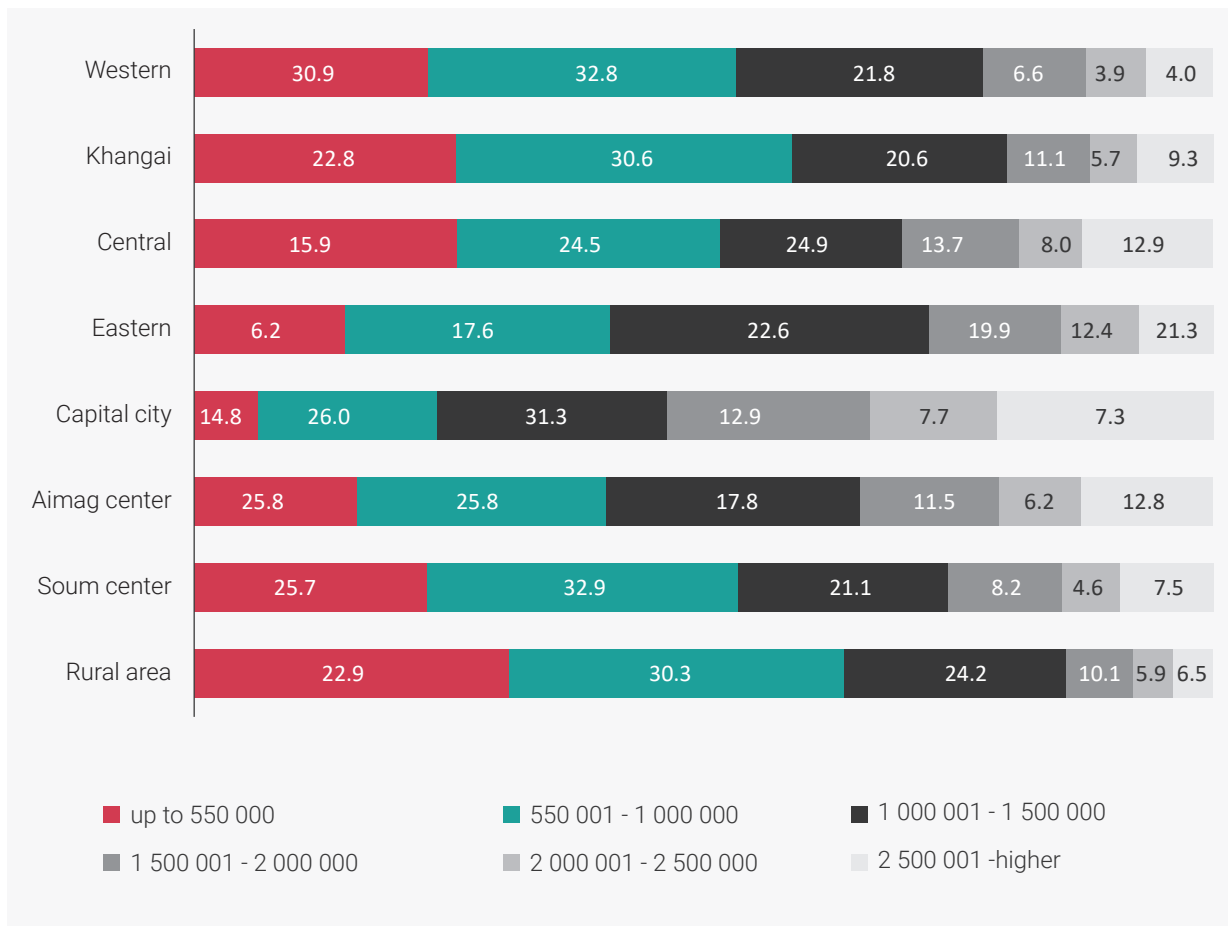
Figure 6. Population by educational attainment, sex and percentage



5. <https://nap.nationalacademies.org/read/4421/chapter/2#9>

The level of household income can have some effect on the risk of crime victimization, which also vary depending on the socio-economic conditions, local characteristics and the types of crime. Households with low income often reside in areas where crime is more prevalent, specifically in neighborhoods populated by more vulnerable social groups. Their financial struggles increase the likelihood of being drawn into illegal activities. Conversely, high-income households possess valuables and assets that may catch the eye of potential criminals, thereby heightening the risk of becoming targets for property crimes such as theft and robbery. Additionally, high-income households tend to spend more time on the internet and engage in financial transactions, leading to situations that can increase fraud and cyber-attacks, thereby increasing the correlation between household income and the risk of becoming a crime victim. The average monthly income of a household is used in this survey questionnaire to assess the economic status of that household. The findings reveal that households located in the capital city have a higher average monthly income compared to those in other regions and locations, while low-income households tend to be more prevalent in rural areas.

Figure 7. The monthly average household income (in the past 12 months), by regions, location, and percentage share



3.2 Risk of Crime Victimization

The concept of crime victimization refers to the likelihood that an individual or a group of people that may become a victim of a certain type of crime. This risk depends on many factors such as a lifestyle, living condition and environment, economic situation, age, gender, education and occupation. A key indicator of social development and quality of life is the protection of citizens from harm caused by illegal activities. Therefore, it is crucial for every country to implement comprehensive measures to prevent crime, establish a robust legal system, and create effective mechanisms for restoring the rights of those harmed.

Many factors influence the risk of crime victimization. Specifically,

1. Socio-economic factors such as unemployment, low income, and low education levels increase the risk of crime victimization. In other words, societies with greater income disparity have higher crime rates.
2. Geographic location, for example, living in a area with higher rate of crime or urban area increases the risk of crime victimization.
3. Lifestyle, such as frequent visits to public places, going out at night, staying in sparsely populated places for a long time, and poor control are also major factors that increase the risk of crime victimization.
4. Personal characteristics, such as physical weakness and inability to defend oneself, especially being a teenager and being a woman, tend to increase the risk of becoming a victim of certain types of crime.
5. Many factors, such as communication and living environment, i.e. less controlled environment, street with poor lighting, environment without cameras, circle of friends and work environment, can increase the risk of crime victimization.

In addition, social factors such as poverty and patriarchal gender norms (e.g. women should stay at home, should not work etc.) also affect the risk of crime victimization.⁶

This section analyzes the perceived risk of criminal victimization in Mongolia by assessing citizens' perceptions of safety in their living environments. The subsequent sections on risk of harm and harm status focus exclusively on respondents aged 14 and over. Consequently, all subsequent references to "citizens" or the "general population" should be understood as referring to this specific age demographic.

6. CDC, 2008a; Crandall, et al., 2004; Heise & Garcia-Moreno, 2002; Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000a

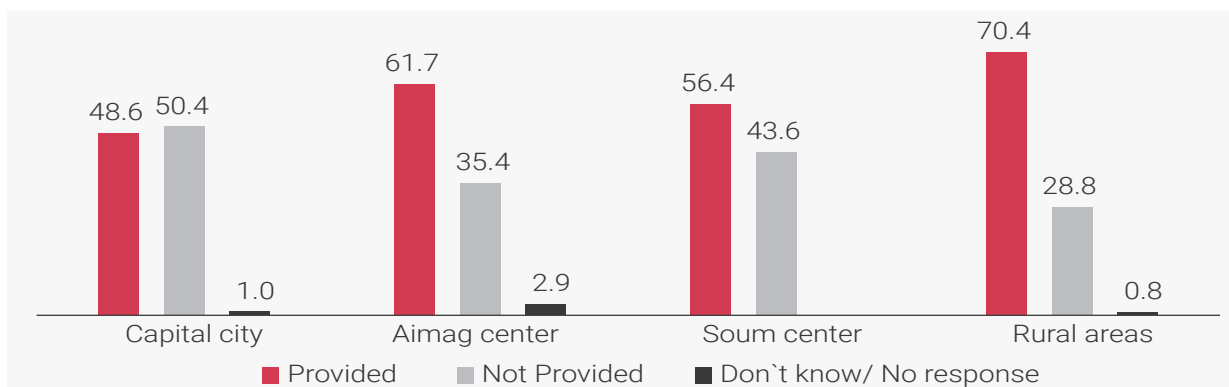
3.2.1

Living condition and Neighborhood environment

A secure environment, free from threats such as crime, natural disasters, accidents, and health concerns, is essential for individual well-being and quality of life. The disorder/incivility perspective highlights the link between social and physical incivilities and crime. Social disorder encompasses observable behaviors and situations like public intoxication, disruptive gatherings, prostitution, panhandling, and street-level drug dealing. Physical disorder manifests in visible signs of neglect and decay, such as abandoned or poorly maintained buildings, broken streetlights, trash-filled lots, graffiti, and littered alleys. These environmental disorders, coupled with misguided lifestyles, contribute to the creation and escalation of crime within communities, and consequently, to citizens' fear of crime. To explore these issues, this research surveyed citizens about their perceptions of disorder. Additionally, residents of the provincial center and capital city were asked about the availability of amenities such as parking areas, playgrounds, green spaces, and accessibility features for people with disabilities.

While 50.4% of citizens in the capital city reported that favorable living conditions were not provided, a higher percentage (61.7%) of citizens in the provincial center reported that favorable living conditions were provided. This means that only 38.3% (100% - 61.7%) of citizens in the provincial center felt that favorable living conditions were not provided. Therefore, based on these figures, it can be concluded that comfortable living conditions are perceived as better in the capital city than in the provincial center, as a smaller percentage of capital city residents reported unfavorable conditions.

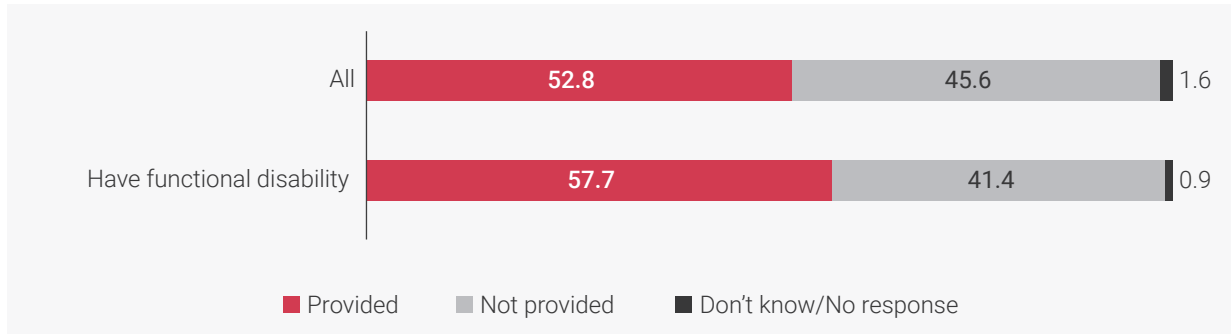
Figure 8. The conditions of residential area, by location



There is no gender difference among responses about the living environment favorable conditions, and 3.9 percent of all surveyed citizens were people with functional difficulties, and 41.4 percent of them replied that their living environment does not provide favorable conditions.

Figure 9.

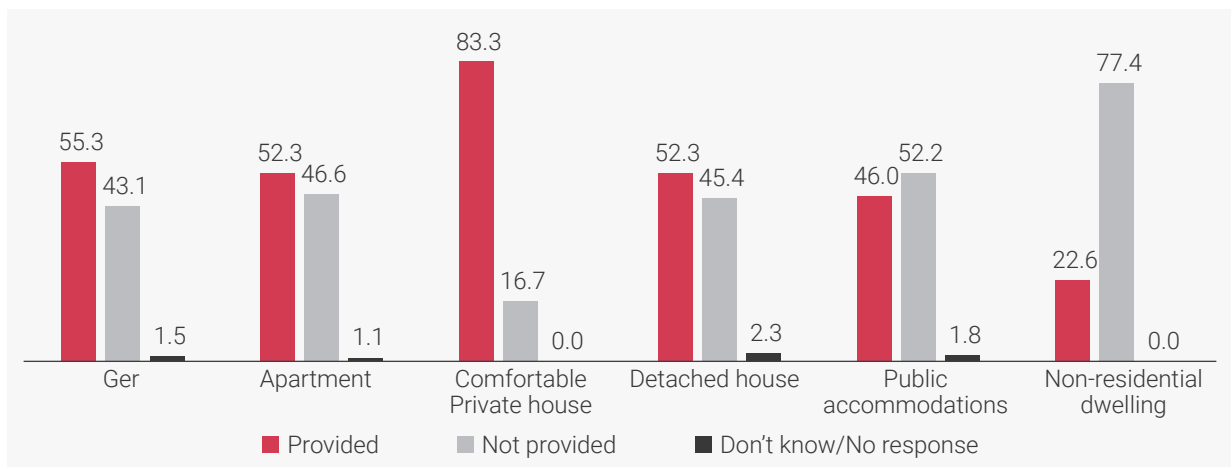
The conditions of residential area, by percentage



One significant factor influencing the safety of living condition is housing circumstances. While residing in sub-standard housing raises the danger of accidents, crime, and health issues, well-maintained housing is crucial for citizen`s peace of mind and quality of life. For instance, the number of respondents who responded that favorable living condition is provided, are varied by the types of housing. While 83.3% of those in comfortable independent apartments reported positive living conditions, the situation is markedly different for other groups. Only half (50%) of residents in apartment buildings, houses, and detached houses felt their living conditions were favorable. The situation is worst for those in non-designated housing, where 77.4% reported unfavorable conditions.

Figure 10.

The conditions of residential area, by dwelling type, percentage



Just over half (50.6%) of capital city residents reported frequent violations of established legal norms, laws, and regulations. In contrast, majorities in provincial center (63.9%), soum centers (66.2%), and rural areas (75.5%) felt that such violations were less common. The report indicated that there was no significant age disparity among the citizens, and few individuals across various age groups were found to have breached

the established legal norms, laws, rules, and regulations. However, the majority of surveyed citizens residing in all locations (69.2–83.5 percent) responded that they do not have stores, kiosks, or individuals selling illegal alcohol and tobacco near their homes, which is a phenomenon of the chaotic public lifestyle. Among housing types, apartment dwellers were more likely (5 out of 10) to perceive frequent violations than those living in other types of residences. This suggests that apartment living, with its close proximity to neighbors, may be associated with increased exposure to issues like noise, traffic congestion, sanitation problems, and misuse of shared spaces such as entrances and elevators.

The survey explored the impact of physical disorder on citizens' living conditions, with 53.5% reporting significant environmental pollution and garbage in their residential areas (Appendix Table 1.3).

In the capital city, heavy traffic congestion affects 7 out of 10 residents, including 6 out of 10 employed individuals (Appendix Table 1.5). This situation has a direct and negative impact on daily life, time use, and health. The resulting reduction in free time, damage to social relationships, increased stress, declining life satisfaction, and serious health problems stemming from air pollution make it clear that immediate solutions are required. Traffic congestion continues to be the most pressing issue and the greatest negative influence on the safety and living conditions of the capital's citizens.

Considering the abundance of stray cats and dogs which has an impact on the safety of living environment, relevant questions were included in the questionnaire, and 7 out of ten citizens answered that they live in an environment with a lot of stray cats and dogs. By location, there are a lot of stray cats and dogs in the center of the province and the soum center of (81.5 and 79.4 percent, respectively).

The risk and danger of floods and inundation is an important safety issue of living condition, therefore, the survey examined the impact of this danger on the quality of life, as well as the public opinion on this matter. In terms of response to this question, no differences were observed depending on the age, gender, location of residence, and dwelling type.

To assess the impact of stray cats and dogs on living environment safety, the survey included relevant questions. A significant majority (7 out of 10) of citizens reported in living areas with a high number of stray cats and dogs. This issue was particularly prevalent in the provincial center and soum center, with 81.5% and 79.4% of respondents, respectively, reporting a large number of stray cats and dogs.

Recognizing the risk of floods and inundation as a key safety concern, the survey also examined its impact on quality of life and public perception. Responses to this question showed no significant variation based on age, gender, location of residence, or housing type.

Table 5. Condition of the residential areas, by regions, and type of proportion

Residential location		Total	Location				Dwelling type					
			Capital city	Aimag center	Soum center	Countryside	Ger	Apartment	Private house	House	Public accommodations (dormitory, workers apartment)	Non-residential dwelling
A lot of pollution in the environment	Yes	53.5	62.6	55.7	43.9	34.9	42.4	60.5	50.0	56.8	59.4	39.8
	No	46.0	36.8	43.7	55.7	64.9	57.3	39.0	50.0	42.6	40.6	60.2
	Don't know/No response	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	-	-	0.7	-	-
Abandoned yards, sheds, houses, basements, abandoned cars, garages, trenches, ditches, etc.	Yes	27.8	30.9	27.8	30.0	19.7	25.4	24.2	33.3	33.3	29.8	17.9
	No	68.8	64.1	69.0	68.0	79.6	72.9	71.4	66.7	62.6	69.1	77.6
	Don't know/No response	3.4	5.0	3.3	2.0	0.7	1.7	4.4	-	4.1	1.1	4.5
There are many people who violate established legal norms, laws, rules and regulations.	Yes	38.2	50.5	31.2	29.5	21.6	27.8	48.5	16.7	37.9	37.2	34.1
	No	57.2	44.3	63.9	66.2	75.5	68.7	46.4	83.3	57.0	61.8	62.9
	Don't know/No response	4.5	5.1	4.9	4.3	2.9	3.5	5.1	-	5.1	1.0	3.0
Gang violence is observed	Yes	21.7	29.4	18.7	16.2	9.8	14.6	29.4	33.3	20.6	24.5	32.4
	No	75.3	66.4	78.8	81.3	89.0	83.2	66.9	66.7	76.1	74.7	67.6
	Don't know/No response	3.1	4.2	2.6	2.5	1.2	2.2	3.7	-	3.3	0.8	-
One often sees people who are drunk and intoxicated, arguing or fighting loudly	Yes	39.1	50.3	34.0	31.9	22.1	28.8	50.2	16.7	37.7	40.0	52.7
	No	59.5	47.8	64.5	66.7	77.3	70.4	48.1	83.3	60.5	60.0	47.3
	Don't know/No response	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.7	-	1.8	-	-
There are many dogs and cats without owners	Yes	68.5	68.4	81.5	79.3	50.2	60.4	63.5	83.3	80.1	84.6	73.8
	No	30.5	30.4	17.5	20.1	49.4	39.1	35.0	16.7	19.0	15.4	26.2
	Don't know/No response	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.5	-	0.9	-	-
There are families, shops, kiosks and citizens who sell alcohol and cigarettes illegally	Yes	12.5	14.4	9.4	16.4	9.7	9.8	13.6	-	13.9	12.6	23.0
	No	74.3	69.2	76.9	73.1	83.5	80.1	73.5	33.3	69.7	79.0	69.4
	Don't know/No response	13.2	16.3	13.7	10.5	6.8	10.1	12.9	66.7	16.4	8.4	7.6

The impact of mining and mineral extraction on ecological balance varies by region. While 68.4% of residents in soum centers and 81.6% in rural areas reported ecological disruption, the Western region showed the highest level of concern, with 84.6% of respondents citing mining and mineral extraction as the cause of ecological imbalance. These findings highlight the significant risks these industries pose to local living conditions.

Table 6. The level of natural and ecological balance of the residential areas due to mining, mineral and heavy industry, by region, location, and proportion

		Location		Region			
		Soum center	Countryside	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern
It is believed that due to mining, the balance of nature and ecology has been lost	Yes	68.4	81.6	84.6	70.2	76.7	71.9
	No	24.2	12.0	11.8	16.1	17.8	20.6
	Don't know/ No response	7.4	6.4	3.6	13.7	5.5	7.5

The problem of livestock grazing capacity directly and indirectly affects the living conditions of households. When the carrying capacity is exceeded, pastures become dry, and plant nutrients decrease, resulting in a decrease in meat and milk yield. This will negatively impact livestock profits. In addition, increasing the cost of buying additional feed for livestock farmers could negatively affect their livelihoods. Accordingly, the balance of nature and ecology is disturbed.

To investigate the issue of livestock grazing capacity, we surveyed residents of soum centers and surrounding rural areas regarding overgrazing and its consequences. The survey revealed that 58.7% of soum center inhabitants and 70.5% of rural dwellers believe that pastures are exceeding their carrying capacity. Furthermore, the Western region reported the highest proportion of respondents (7 out of 10) confirming overgrazing. Based on these responses, it's evident that livestock grazing has become a critical and pressing challenge for rural communities.

Figure 11. The carrying capacity of livestock pastureland, by locations and percentage

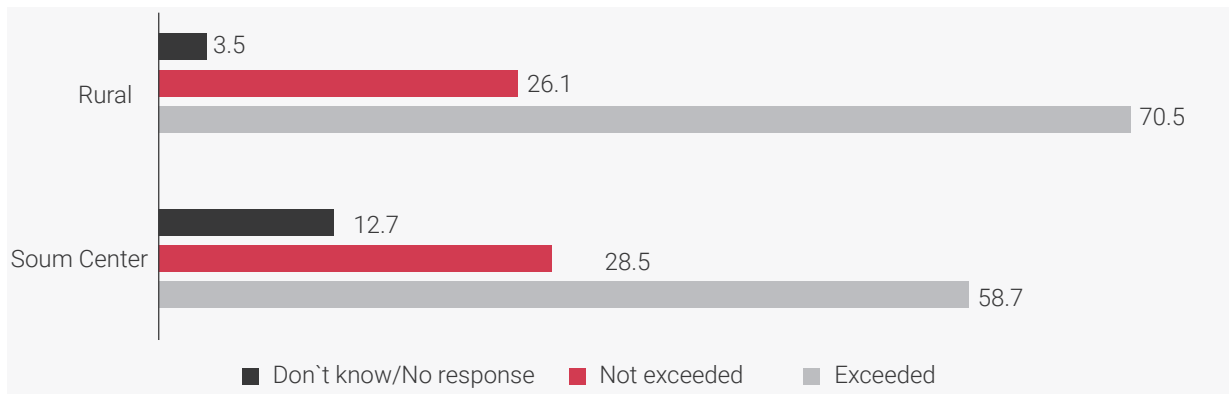
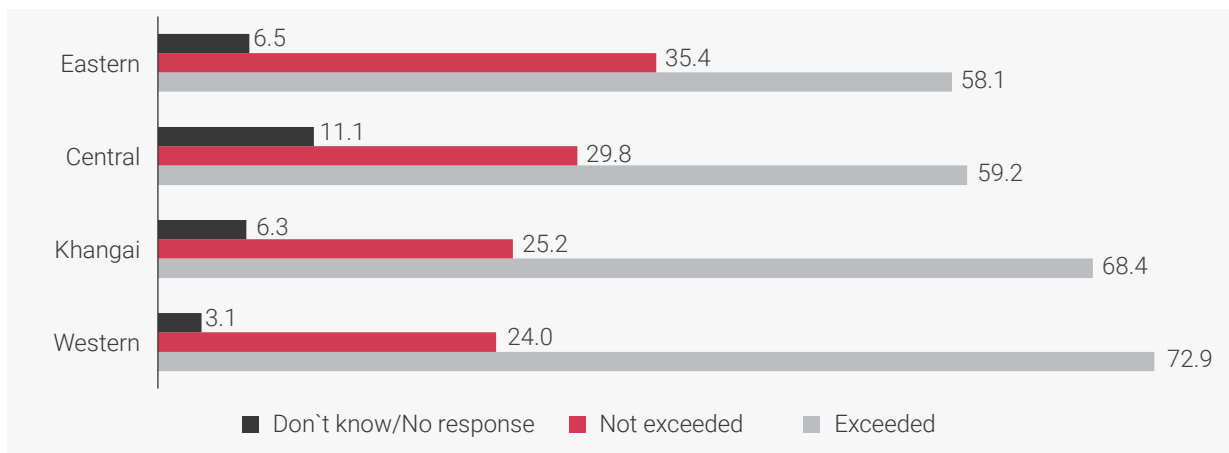


Figure 12. The carrying capacity of livestock pastureland, by region and percentage



3.2.2

Crime prevention, neighborhood relationships, and public trust in the police

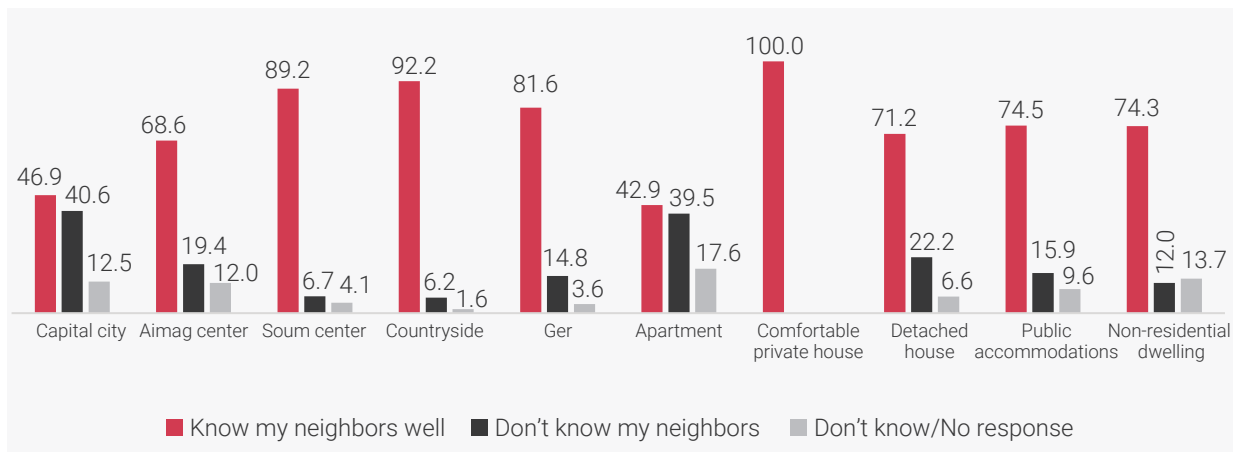
Neighborhood relationships play a key role in preventing crime and reducing the risk of crime, and community control can be used to measure this. When public control is weakened, chaos occurs in the living environment, so this survey aims to collect data on how citizens communicate with one another and work together to prevent crime and violations.

The role of neighborhood relationships between citizens is important in crime prevention, and the active participation of every citizen is necessary to ensure social security. Furthermore, positive relations between citizens can be instrumental in creating a sense of trust, responsibility, and cooperation, which can make a significant contribution to the reduction of crime.

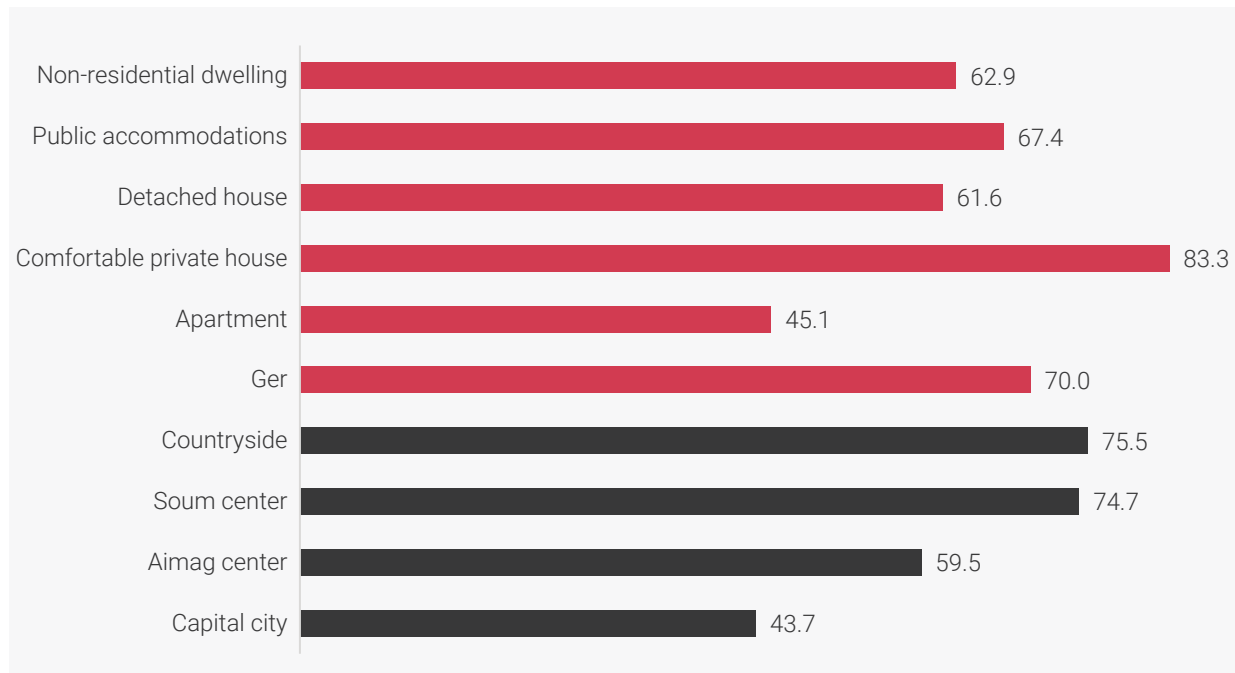
Knowing one’s neighbors fosters a safer environment by improving crime reporting, deterring potential offenses, and facilitating quicker detection. Our survey found that while a majority (6 out of 10) of respondents reported knowing their neighbors well, this was not consistent across all locations. A considerable portion (40.6%) of capital city residents reported limited familiarity with their neighbors, in sharp contrast to the strong neighborly connections reported in soum centers (89.2%) and rural areas (92.2%).

Furthermore, the degree of familiarity with neighbors varies greatly depending on the type of apartment the family resides in. The majority of citizens who live in comfortable independent apartments or houses are familiar with their neighbors, while 12.0-39.5% of citizens who live in public buildings, non-designated apartments, and residential buildings are not familiar with their neighbors. This may be due to the fact that there are many people who rent in these types of apartments.

Figure 13. Familiarity with neighbors, by dwelling type, locations, and percentage



In this survey, neighborhood relationships refers to neighbors who support each other during difficult times, are willing to intervene if children are threatened, and report crimes to the authorities. While 74.7% of soum residents reported having such positive relationships with their neighbors, only 43.7% of capital city residents did. These relationships also varied by housing type, with residents of comfortable independent apartments or houses reporting the strongest neighborly ties, and those in apartment buildings reporting the weakest.

Figure 14. Neighborhood relationships, by housing type, location, and percentage

Trust between citizens and the police is essential for public safety, law enforcement, and crime prevention. This trust, which is influenced by numerous factors, can contribute to lower crime rates and ensure that offenders are identified and held accountable. This survey explored public trust in the police. Key findings include: 48.9% of citizens believe that police patrol activities in their residential areas are performed very well; 49.2% feel that citizen complaints and information are resolved quickly; and a substantial majority (67.0%) expressed confidence in the police's ability to protect their safety.

Table 7. Public trust in the police operations and activities, by location and percentage

The public perspectives regarding law enforcement operations	Location				National	
	Capital City	Aimag center	Soum center	Countryside		
Police do a very good job of patrolling their area of responsibility	Yes	39.2	55.7	62.3	57.8	48.9
	No	50.0	29.6	25.7	32.9	39.6
	Don't know/ No response	10.8	14.7	12.0	9.3	12.0

The public perspectives regarding law enforcement operations	Location				National	
	Capital City	Aimag center	Soum center	Countryside		
Police officers deal with criminal complaints and information received from citizens quickly in accordance with the law	Yes	46.4	48.8	55.4	53.4	49.2
	No	37.8	27.5	25.8	28.5	32.5
	Don't know/ No response	15.8	23.7	18.8	18.1	18.0
Police officers have the professional skills and specialized knowledge to organize crime prevention activities	Yes	57.2	60.6	63.3	65.0	60.9
	No	30.8	21.3	19.3	21.0	24.3
	Don't know/ No response	12.0	18.1	17.4	14.0	14.8
Police officers communicate civilly and ethically while performing their duties	Yes	49.7	55.8	64.7	64.8	57.2
	No	41.1	29.3	23.5	23.9	31.2
	Don't know/ No response	9.2	14.9	11.8	11.3	11.6
I acknowledge that the police have the ability to ensure our safety	Yes	62.0	69.3	72.8	73.4	67.0
	No	32.3	21.1	18.4	19.6	25.9
	Don't know/ No response	5.7	9.6	8.8	7.0	7.1

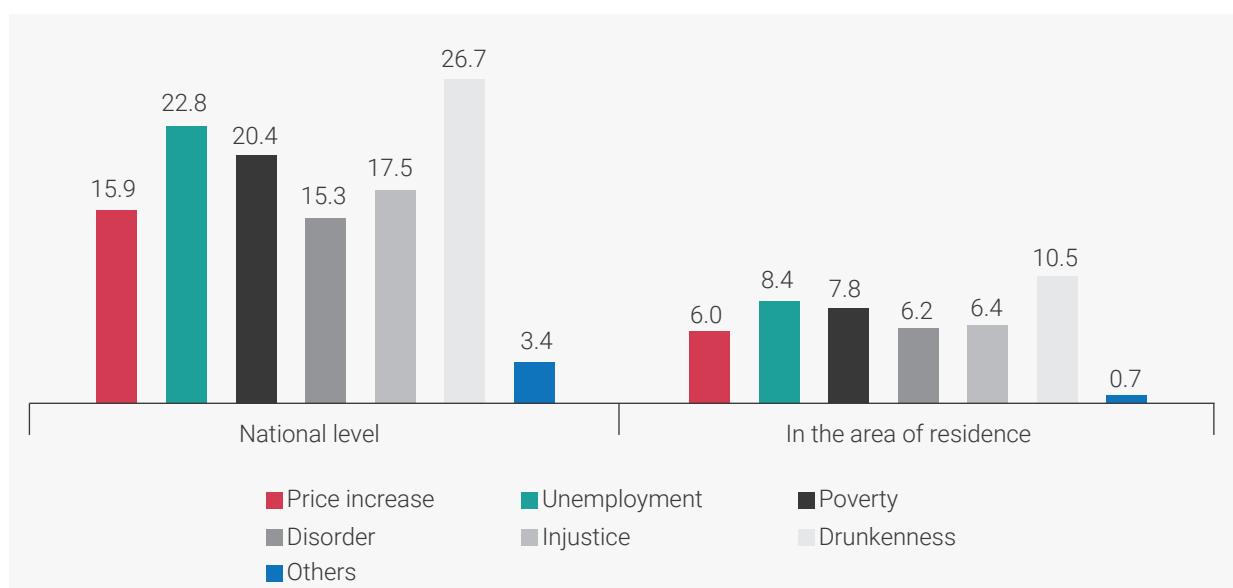
The perceptions of citizens regarding crime are thought to play a significant role in crime prevention efforts, and this survey gathered information related to citizens' views and opinions. We gathered information on public opinions regarding their expectations on the crime trends in the future at both the national and local levels. The way citizens perceive changes in crime rates can positively influence crime prevention efforts and raise awareness about potential risks.

Public perceptions of crime play a crucial role in shaping crime prevention strategies. This survey therefore explored public views on crime trends, recognizing that while perceptions of increasing or decreasing crime rates can facilitate prevention efforts and public awareness, they can also inhibit fear of crime. Overall, 33.9% of surveyed citizens anticipated a national increase in crime rates. A significant majority, 7-8 of 10 of residents across various locations are optimistic that the crime rate will either decline or remain stable.

Table 8. Public perceptions of crime trends, by percentage

Crime rate	Will decrease	Stable	Will increase	Don't know/ No response
National level	22.8	27.0	33.9	16.4
Capital City	21.0	25.5	38.8	14.7
Aimag center	24.9	24.6	30.6	19.9
Soum center	19.2	29.1	30.4	21.3
Countryside	26.3	31.8	27.8	14.1
In the area of residence	28.9	41.7	12.8	16.5
Capital City	27.0	40.6	14.8	17.6
Aimag center	30.2	35.2	14.7	19.9
Soum center	25.5	47.8	9.4	17.2
Countryside	33.5	48.5	7.9	10.1

The number of citizens who expect an increase in crime rates at the national level is 2.6 times greater than the number who expect an increase in their residential area. This concern was particularly acute among residents of the capital city, who predicted a dramatic rise and attributed it primarily to factors such as alcoholism, unemployment, and poverty.

Figure 15. The cause of crime increases, at national level and the territory of residence, by percentage

3.2.3

Public perceptions on crime prevention

Public perceptions of crime prevention are complex and shaped by various factors, including cultural norms, economic conditions, law enforcement practices, and the psychological makeup of a society or nation. These perceptions are closely linked to public safety, individual living conditions, the culture of coexistence, and the effectiveness of legal institutions. A common public perception regarding crime prevention is a reaction to the potential for victimization, a feeling directly influenced by living environment. Understanding which lifestyles increase vulnerability to victimization is therefore crucial. This section aims to quantify citizens' perceptions of crime and their associated sense of fear.

While most citizens reported feeling safe alone at home at night, there were notable differences based on gender, location, and housing type. Women reported experiencing a heightened sense of danger and fear, approximately 2.5 times greater than that reported by men. Similarly, individuals living in the capital city, as well as those residing in non-residential dwelling, houses, and detached homes, reported a stronger perception of danger and fear.

Table 9.

Fear of staying home alone at night, by sex, location, dwelling type, and percentage

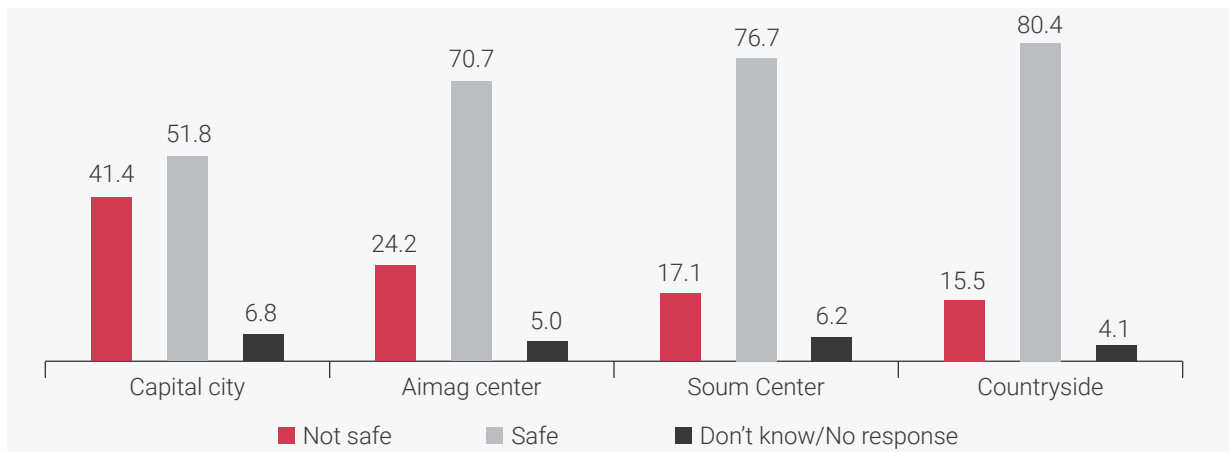
Indicators	Not safe	Safe	Don't know/ No response
Gender			
Male	7.1	92.0	0.9
Female	17.7	81.1	1.2
Location			
Capital City	14.9	83.7	1.4
Aimag center	11.1	88.0	0.9
Soum center	10.1	88.7	1.2
Countryside	12.0	87.7	0.3
Dwelling type			
Ger	14.6	84.5	0.8
Detached houses	9.6	89.5	0.9
Comfortable private houses	0.0	100.0	-
Apartment buildings	14.9	83.7	1.4
Public accommodation (worker`s, student`s, others)	8.7	90.2	1.0
Non-residential dwelling	18.2	81.8	-

Moreover, respondents reported feeling safe in public places, women expressed a significantly greater sense of fear and vulnerability than men. This disparity highlights the need for creating safer, fear-free public spaces, particularly for women and children, to encourage their full participation in the society.

Also, respondents were asked about the safety and security of school environments. A common theme emerged: perceived school safety increased with distance from urban centers. Specifically, 41.4% of capital city residents considered school environments dangerous, compared to 24.2% in provincial capitals, 17.1% in soum centers, and 15.5% in rural areas.

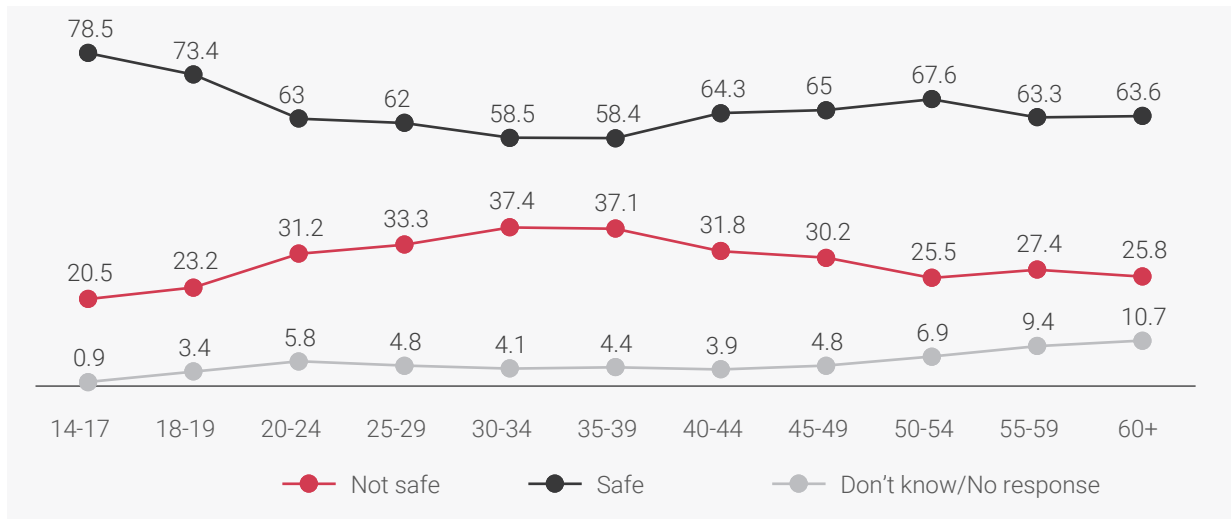
Figure 16.

Perceptions of safety in school environments, by location and percentage



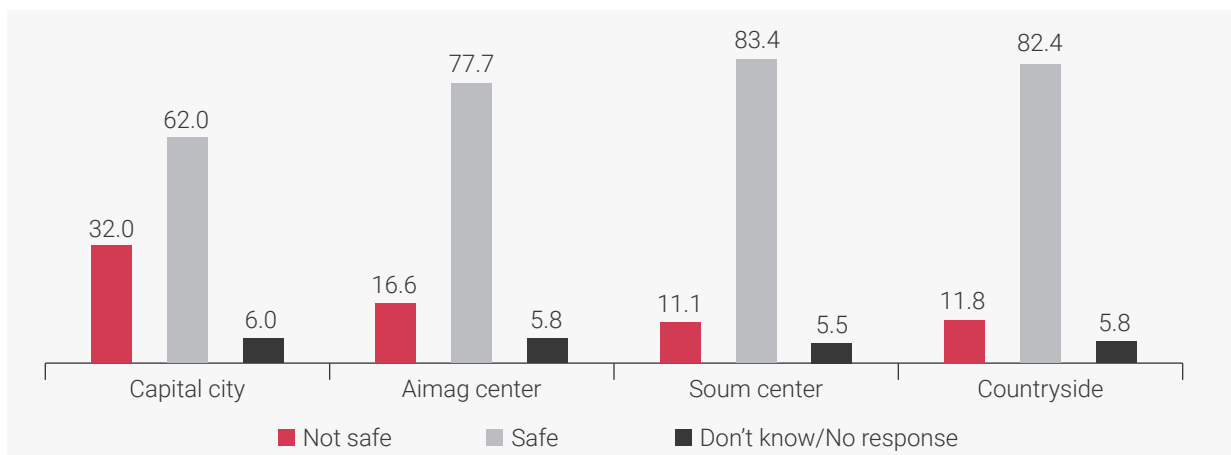
The survey also assessed perceptions of school safety and security. While respondents aged 30-34 most frequently described the school environment as dangerous, a significantly higher percentage (78.5%) of those aged 14-17 considered it safe—the highest among all age groups. Although a substantial majority (8 out of 10) of children perceive their school environment as safe, which is encouraging, the remaining (2 out of 10) who perceive it as dangerous represents a serious concern that warrants attention. Creating a safe and non-threatening school environment is crucial for fostering children's emotional well-being, academic success, and mental and physical health. Such an environment also strengthens relationships among children and youth and mitigates the risk of violence and other negative behaviors.

Figure 17. Perceptions of safety in school environments, by age group and percentage



Concern for safety in public spaces is evident in the capital city, the most densely populated region, where 30% of residents perceive areas such as shopping centers, entertainment venues, parks, recreational areas, and streets as dangerous. This concern is further supported by the significant proportion of respondents who believe these locations are vulnerable to criminal activity.

Figure 18. Perceptions of safety in public places, by location and percentage



Furthermore, 46.0 percent of the capital's residents indicated that they consider traveling by public transport to be unsafe.

3.2.4 Fear of crime

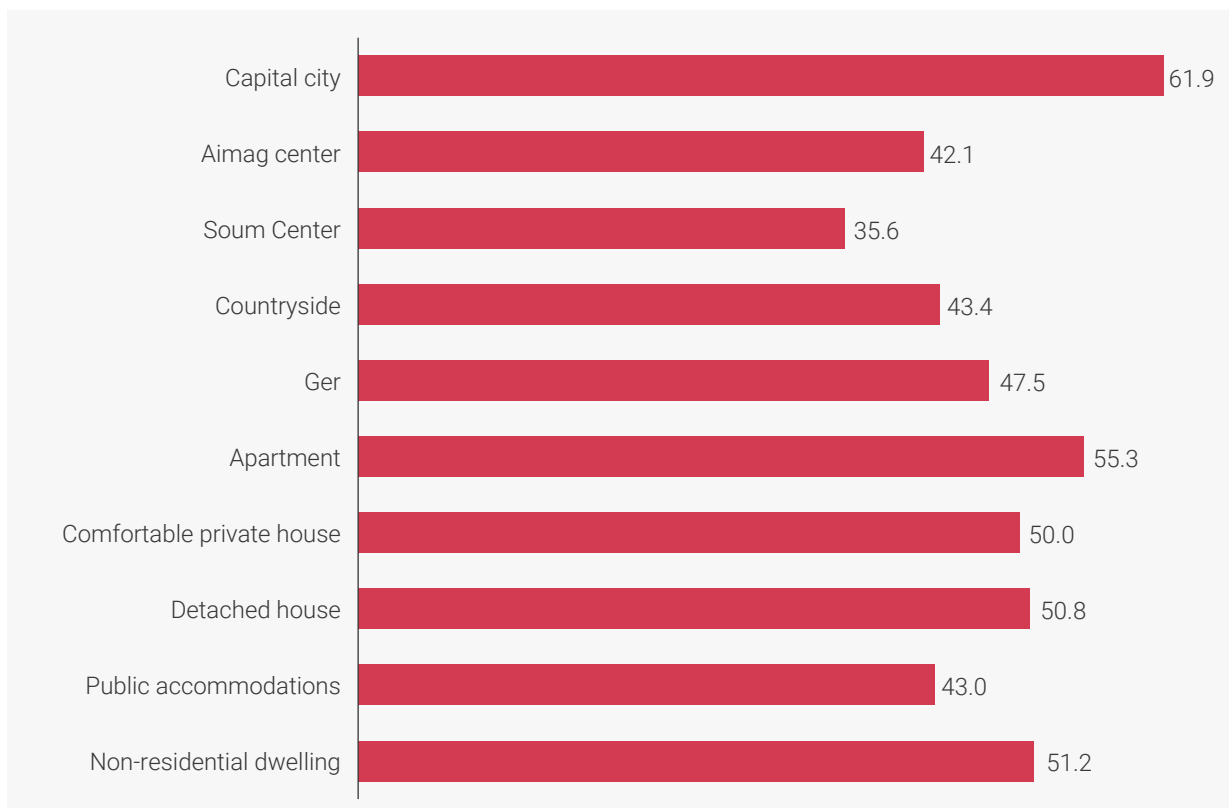
Fear of crime is a major concern related to public safety and can cause significant psychological stress. It can be defined as the fear and anxiety arising from the perceived threat of physical harm. Public awareness campaigns providing accurate information, self-defense training, and psychological support can help mitigate this fear.

For policymakers, the fear of crime is a significant social issue because it affects quality of life, generates persistent anxiety, and leads to behavioral changes. These changes can include relocating, limiting daily activities, and choosing to carry weapons for personal or home protection (Ferraro, 1995; Warr, 1985). The constant possibility of victimization instills a pervasive sense of fear in daily lives. This study aims to gather data on the fear associated with specific types of crime.

The fear of property crime is characterized as the concern over the theft, fraudulent acquisition, intentional destruction, or damage of money, jewelry, or other possessions.

In the capital city, concern about becoming a victim of property crime is highest, at 61.9%. Residents of soum centers express comparatively less fear. While housing type does not appear to significantly influence the fear, residents of houses and public buildings tend to report lower levels of fear.

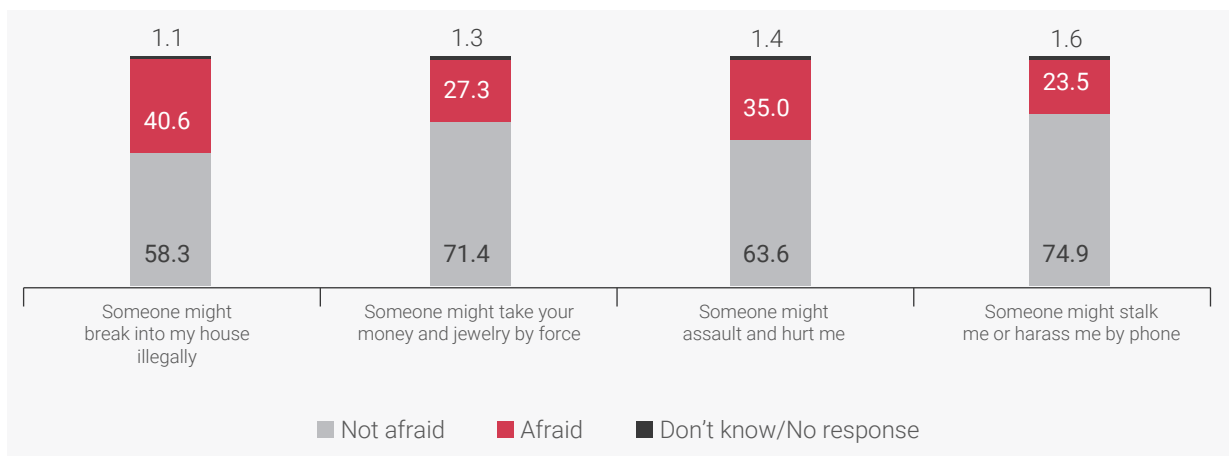
Figure 19. Perceived risk on fear of property crimes, by percentage



Fear of crime encompasses a range of offenses, including forcible theft (of property, money, and valuables), physical harm, unlawful residential entry, stalking, and harassment, including telephone harassment.

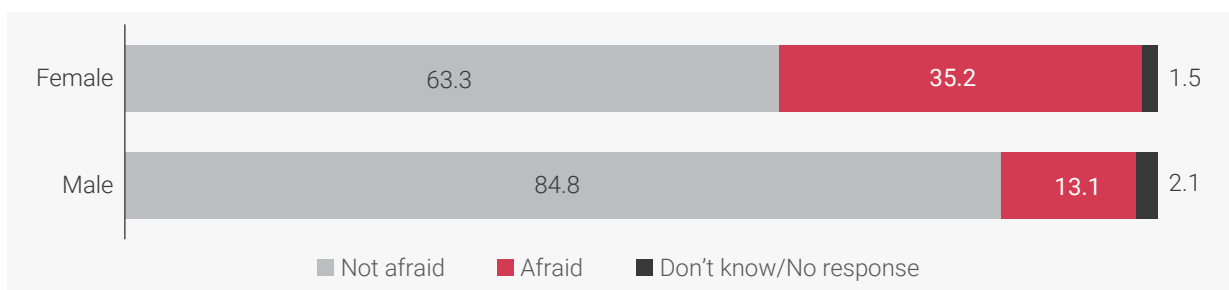
Result indicates a significant public fear of violent intrusion, including concerns about forcible theft, physical harm, stalking, and emotional distress. The fear of unlawful entry and resulting harm to life and health is particularly prominent.

Figure 20. Perceived risk on fear of violent crimes, by percentage share



One significant concern that instills fear in individuals, particularly women, is the threat of sexual violence. According to the results, 35.2 percent of women aged 14 and over are afraid of being sexually assaulted by someone.

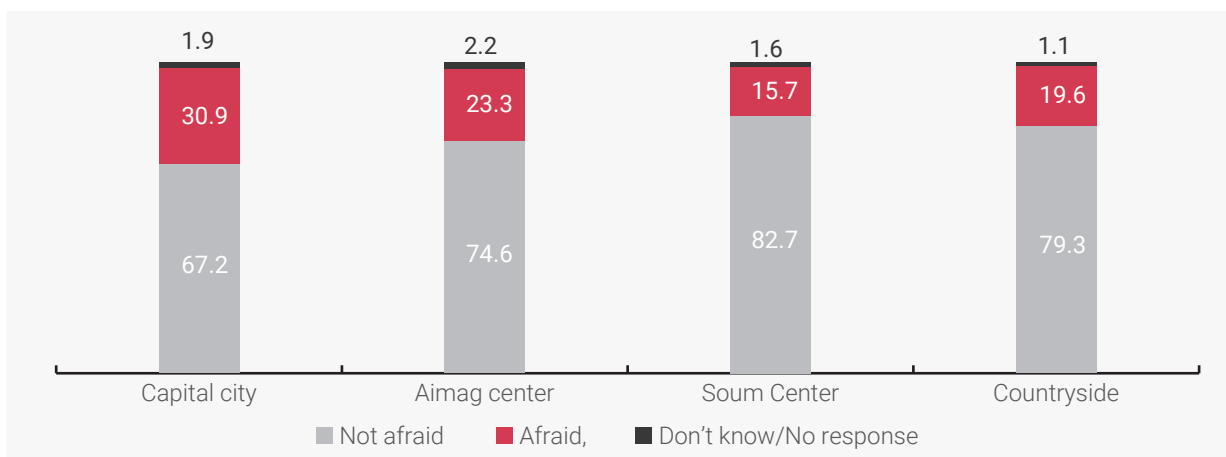
Figure 21. Perceived risk on fear of sexual assault by sex and percentage



Fear of sexual assault is significantly higher in the capital city (30.9%) and a major provincial center (23.3%) compared to less urbanized areas. This increased fear in urban centers is likely due to the higher risk of sexual violence in densely populated environments. To combat this, key preventative measures include strengthening law enforcement, raising public awareness to empower potential victims, and establishing thorough support systems for survivors. These combined efforts are essential for reducing sexual violence.

Figure 22.

Perceived risk on fear of sexual assault, by location and percentage



To protect themselves, their families, and their property from crime, people adopt various security measures, which can be broadly classified as proactive or passive crime prevention.

Proactive crime prevention involves active measures such as using personal protective equipment or self-defense devices, participating in community crime prevention initiatives, and taking precautions when away from home. This approach is often driven by residents' desire for increased neighborhood and family vigilance over their properties.

Passive crime prevention involves taking precautions that minimize opportunities for crime, such as locking doors and windows before bed, asking for company when going out at night, avoiding high-risk areas, and refraining from traveling alone in taxis at night.

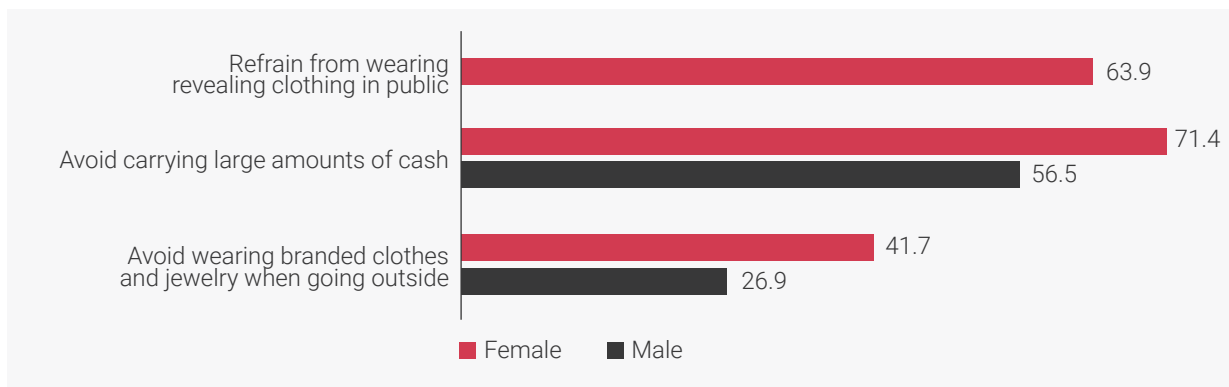
Residents employ different crime prevention strategies depending on their location. In the capital city, 32.5% rely on neighbors and relatives for assistance when away from home, compared to a significantly higher 76.0% in rural areas. Securing doors and windows before bed is more common in the capital (81.5%) than in rural regions (65.1%). There's a notable gender difference in seeking assistance when going out at night: 83.0% of men reported not asking for help, while 49.8% of women said they do. The use of proactive self-defense measures like body protection and signaling devices is relatively low nationwide, averaging 8.3%. However, this is more prevalent in the capital, where approximately 1 in 10 residents carry some form of self-defense.

Table 10. Preventative and self-defense measures, by sex, education, and location

Indicator	Proactive crime prevention measures			Passive crime prevention measures				
	Carry self-defense devices (whistles, etc.) for safety	Volunteer to do any crime prevention activities in neighborhood area	Ask neighbor to watch your house when you're away from home	Check doors and windows before going to bed	Ask someone to accompany when go out at night	Avoid going to dangerous places to avoid becoming a victim	Avoid taking a taxi alone at night	
National Average	8.3	17.8	53.4	76.1	35.2	76.8	27.8	
Gender	Male	8.8	19.8	52.9	69.4	17.0	69.8	17.2
	Female	7.9	16.2	53.8	81.4	49.8	82.4	36.4
Education	Not educated	9.1	11.7	69.2	69.2	34.0	67.7	11.4
	Primary	9.6	16.8	63.8	70.8	37.4	72.4	17.1
	Lower secondary	8.7	16.4	58.2	72.0	36.3	78.0	24.6
	Upper secondary	7.7	16.9	56.1	75.6	33.7	76.8	27.6
	Technical and Vocational	6.2	12.0	58.9	75.3	28.7	72.7	21.1
	Technical Special	6.6	15.3	49.7	76.9	29.8	74.0	28.2
	Higher	8.9	21.8	42.6	81.3	37.6	79.2	35.6
Location	Capital City	10.7	17.6	32.5	81.5	37.2	76.8	49.9
	Aimag center	7.3	16.0	53.1	82.2	35.0	77.6	37.2
	Soum center	5.2	19.2	66.8	69.7	30.9	74.9	0.1
	Countryside	7.6	19.3	76.0	65.1	35.0	77.0	1.5

In order to protect themselves and their property, people avoid wearing expensive clothes and accessories, carrying large amounts of cash, and wearing revealing clothing for fear of being abused by someone. A total of 63.9% of women reported that they refrain from wearing revealing clothing in public, while 71.4% indicated that they prefer not to carry large amounts of cash money. This highlights the challenges women encounter in social situations. On the contrary, 56.5% of men answered that they avoid carrying large amounts of cash and 26.9% avoid going out with expensive clothes and accessories, which leads to the conclusion that men are able to participate in social relations with less fear and difficulty. Creating a society that is gender-sensitive, courageous, and secure for all individuals is fundamentally about upholding human rights, ensuring justice, and promoting human-centered development.

Figure 23.

Daily lifestyle, by sex and percentage

3.3 Victimization

As indicated in “the UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power”, “Victims” means persons who, individually or collectively, have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights.

This section presents data on crime victimization over the past three years and the past 12 months. Six households’ crimes were categorized (vehicle theft, vehicle parts theft, bicycle/scooter theft, domestic burglary, livestock theft, and traffic accidents), while ten personal crimes were categorized (robbery, theft, fraud, bribery, violence, threats, cyber-attacks, discrimination, sexual assault, and sexual harassment).

Over the past three years, 31.2% of surveyed households experienced at least one household crime, while 24.6% of individuals aged 14 and older were victims of personal crimes.

The survey inquired about the occurrence and frequency of experiencing victimization of specific types of crime over the past three years and the last 12 months, with each respondent being asked about their personal victimization experiences. In contrast, the last three instances of damage were specifically inquired from those individuals who reported experiencing multiple damages. The frequency counts reflect all instances of victimization reported by individual respondents.

In the last 3 years, 10,361 individuals were victims of 15,232 cases of all types of crimes, and 4,383 people were victims of 6,821 cases of all types of crimes within the last 12 months.

Theft of vehicles (66.3%), theft of vehicle parts (63.0%), and theft of bicycles/scooters (68.1%) predominantly affect male victims, while violence (69.8%), sexual violence (92.2%), and sexual harassment (95.8%) predominantly affect female victims. (Appendix: Tables 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.10, 3.16, 3.17).

The survey reveals that theft, fraud, and livestock theft are the most prevalent crimes in Mongolia, consistently ranking high in both the past three years and the year preceding the survey. During this three-year period, roughly one in ten individuals aged 14 and over experienced victimization: theft (12.4%), fraud (10.6%), and livestock theft (8.0%).

The predominant crimes that adversely affect citizens include theft, fraud, animal theft, discrimination, and violence. Insulting, discriminating, violating rights or committing violence against people based on their differences such as race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, age, disability etc. is deemed unacceptable within both international and national legal systems, as well as social ethics. Such actions represent an injustice practice and qualify as a criminal act of discrimination.

A comparison of crime trends over the past three years and the most recent year shows no substantial changes. Theft, fraud, livestock theft, discrimination, and violence remain the most prevalent crimes affecting individuals. Actions that insult, exclude, or violate the human rights of others based on race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, age, or disability are unacceptable and socially unethical, constituting discriminatory crimes under both international and domestic law. In Mongolia, these discriminatory acts are criminalized under the Criminal Code, with penalties including fines and imprisonment.

Figure 24.

Number of victims in the past 3 years, by percentage

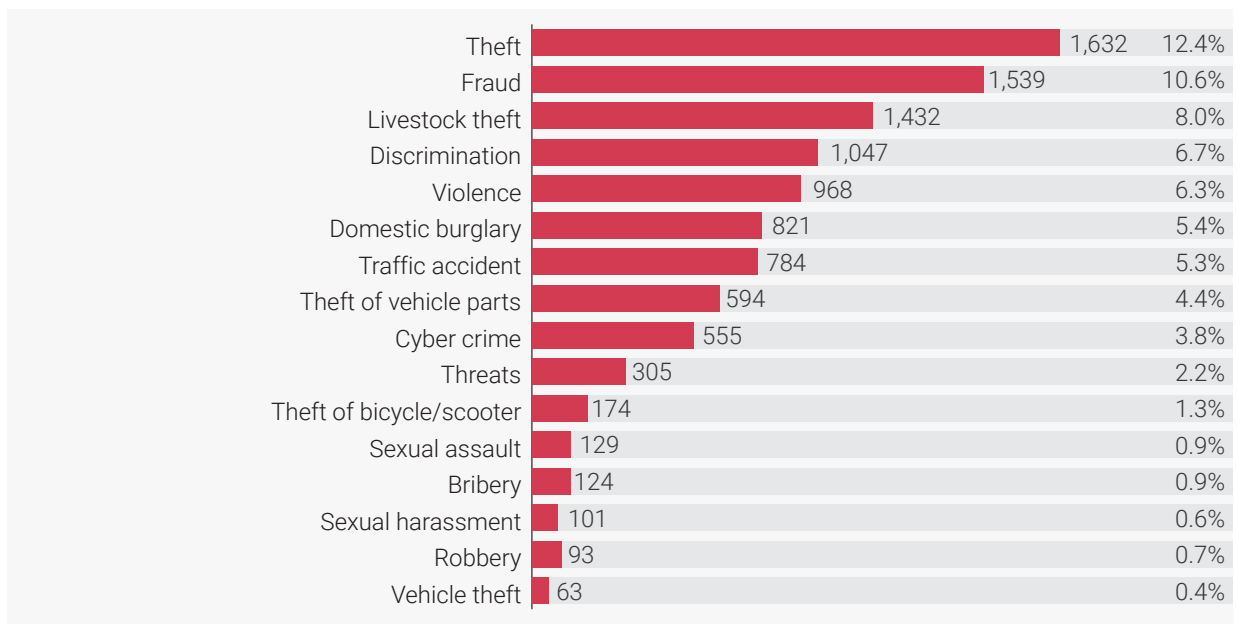


Figure 25.

Number of victims in the past 12 months, by percentage

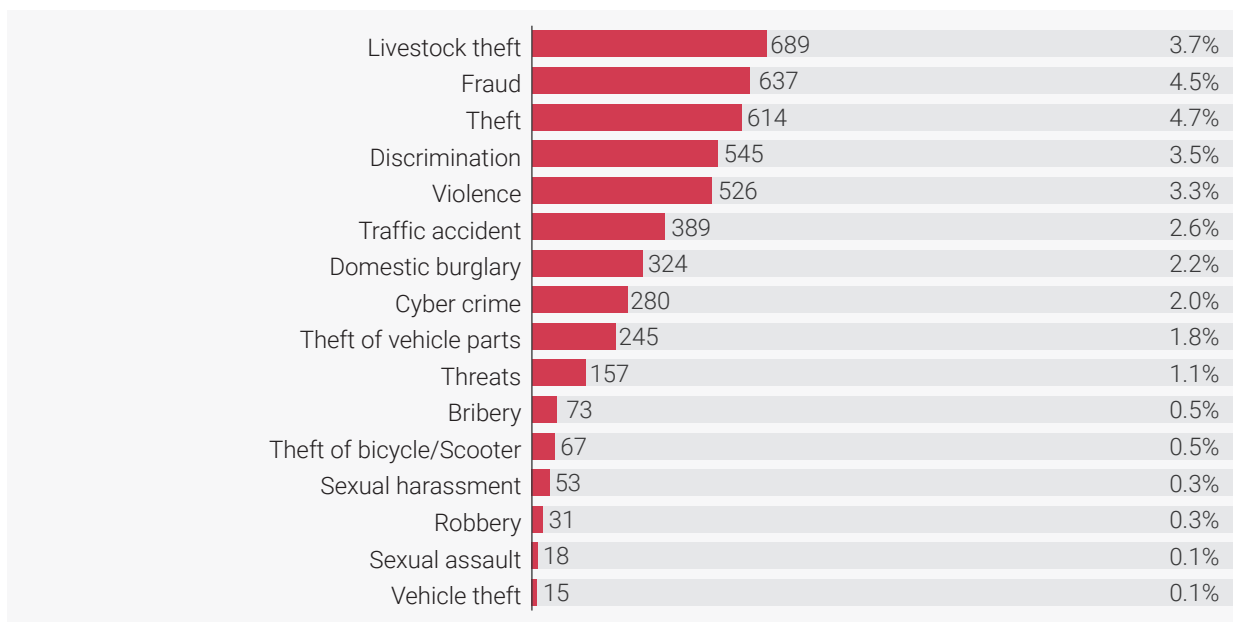


Figure 26. Number crimes committed in the past 3 years, by incidence, by percentage

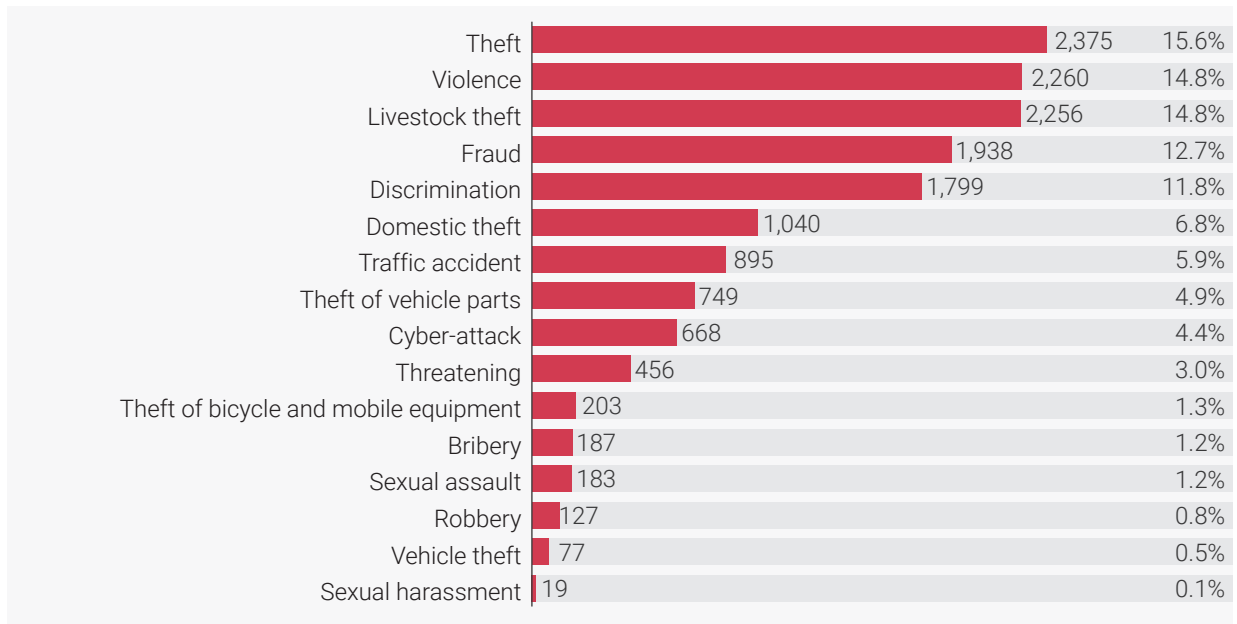
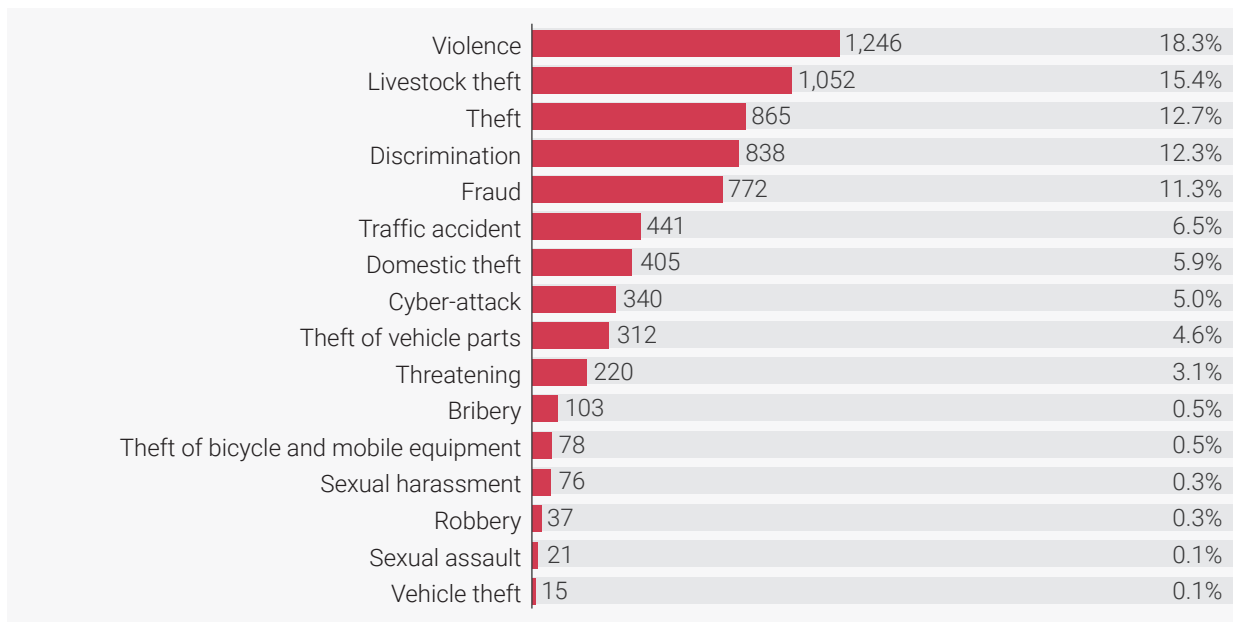


Figure 27. Number of crimes committed in the past 12 months, by incidences, by percentage



In the earlier image, we provided details regarding individuals who victim to crime. In the subsequent image, we shared data on crimes that occurred over the past three years and the last twelve months, derived from the survey findings. The statistics regarding the incidence of crimes and the corresponding number of victims are closely interconnected. While overarching trends in the types of crimes committed and the victimization patterns align, significant variations exist among specific criminal offenses. The incidence of violent crimes over the past three years and the last twelve months remains significantly elevated. In the last 3 years, while 968 citizens were victims of violent crimes, the number of violent crimes was 2,260 or 2.3 times more than the number of victims, while in the last 12 months, 526 citizens were victimized by violent crimes, while the number of violent crimes was 1,246 or 2.4 times more. These figures may indicate that the same victim has been exposed to crime victimizations repeatedly.

The preceding data detailed crime victims, while the following data presents survey findings on crimes occurring over the past three years and the past twelve months. Although overall trends in crime types and victimization generally align, variations exist at the level of specific offenses. Notably, violent crime figures are high for both periods. Over the past three years, 968 individuals were victims of 2,260 violent crimes (a ratio of 2.3 crimes per victim). In the past year, 526 individuals experienced 1,246 violent crimes (a ratio of 2.4 crimes per victim). This indicates a concerning pattern of repeat victimization.

Women are more likely to be victims of crime. In particular, 55.1% of the total surveyed population aged 14 and over who have been the victim of at least one crime in the past 3 years are women, while in the last 12 months, this percentage is 55.8, in other words, more than half of the victims of crime were women. There are various factors that may contribute to the higher incidence of women as victims of crime. For example, social stereotypes or gender inequality may make them vulnerable to domestic and sexual violence. Moreover, economic dependence, insufficient law enforcement, and a weak victim protection system are likely to be the basis for tolerance of violence.

Therefore, it is important to increase the legal knowledge of women to protect themselves from violence and to provide them with the opportunity to protect their rights, and creating a society that does not tolerate violence is the ultimate goal.

Figure 28. Victims at least one crime in the past 3 years, by sex and percentage

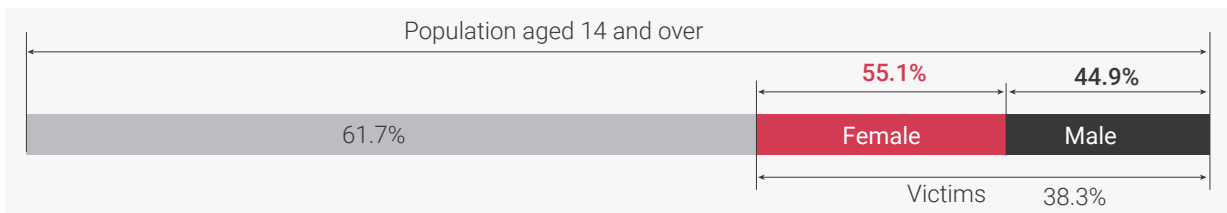
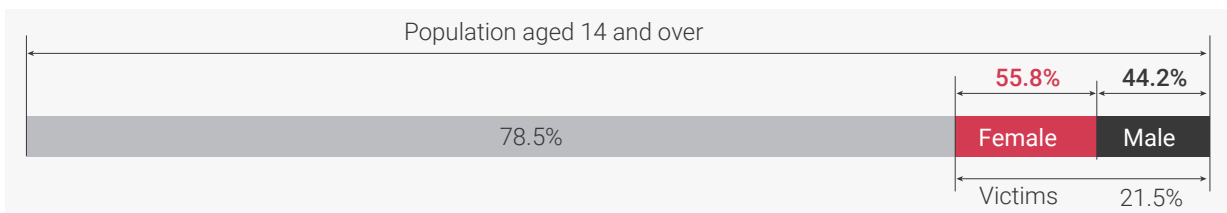


Figure 29. Victims at least one crime in the past 12 months, by sex and percentage



Women are disproportionately high among crime victims. Specifically, over the past three years, women constituted 55.1% of the total population aged 14 and over who experienced at least one instance of victimization, while in the last 12 months, this figure was 55.8%. In other words, women account for more than half of all crime victims.

Why are women more vulnerable to crime? Several factors may contribute to this. For instance, societal stereotypes and gender inequality can create vulnerabilities, making women targets of domestic and sexual violence. Furthermore, economic dependence, inadequate law enforcement, and weak victim protection systems may create an environment that fosters tolerance of violence.

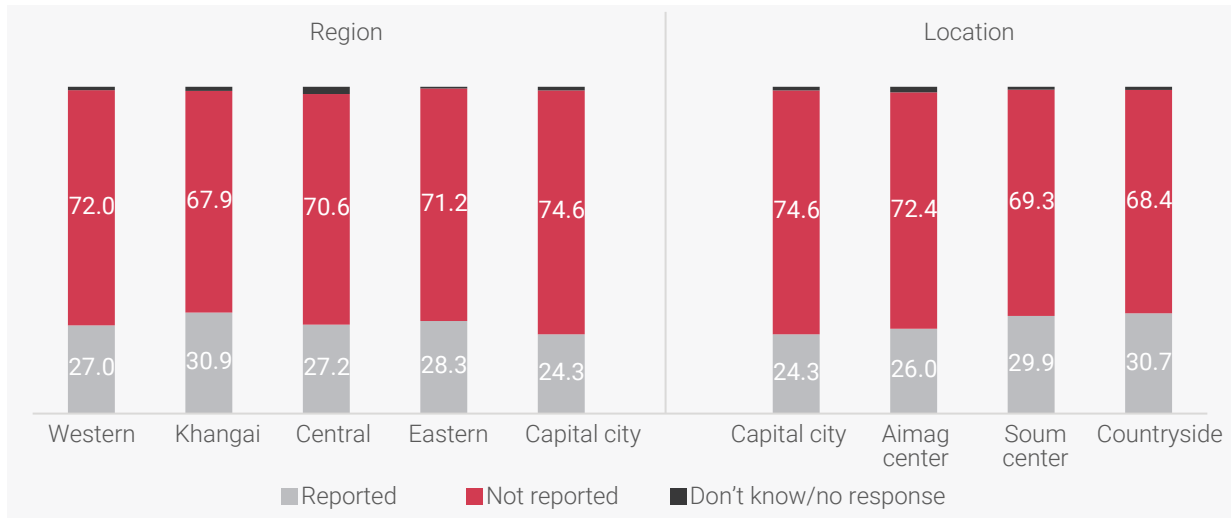
Therefore, it is crucial to enhance women’s legal knowledge regarding self-protection against violence and empower them to defend their rights. Ultimately, the goal is to create a society that does not tolerate violence.

Table 11. Percentage of victims in the last 12 months, by regions, location, and types of crimes

	Location				Region					National Average
	Capital City	Almag center	Soum center	Countryside	Capital City	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	
Theft of vehicle	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Theft of vehicle parts	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.9	2.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.1	1.8
Theft of bicycle/scooter	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5
Domestic burglary	2.5	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.1	2.7	2.2
Robbery	0.4	0.2	-	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
Theft	7.2	3.4	1.8	1.6	7.2	2.3	2.9	1.5	3.2	4.7
Fraud	5.5	4.7	3.6	2.3	5.5	2.9	4.1	2.6	5.5	4.5
Bribery	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.5
Violence	3.0	4.0	3.7	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.6	7.2	3.3
Threats	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.1
Theft of livestock	0.7	2.1	5.0	11.7	0.7	8.4	6.7	2.1	12.4	3.7
Cyber crime	2.2	2.5	1.7	0.9	2.2	0.9	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0
Traffic accident	3.1	3.0	1.7	1.5	3.1	1.9	1.6	2.3	3.8	2.6
Discrimination	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.8	6.4	3.5
Sexual violence	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Sexual harassment	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3

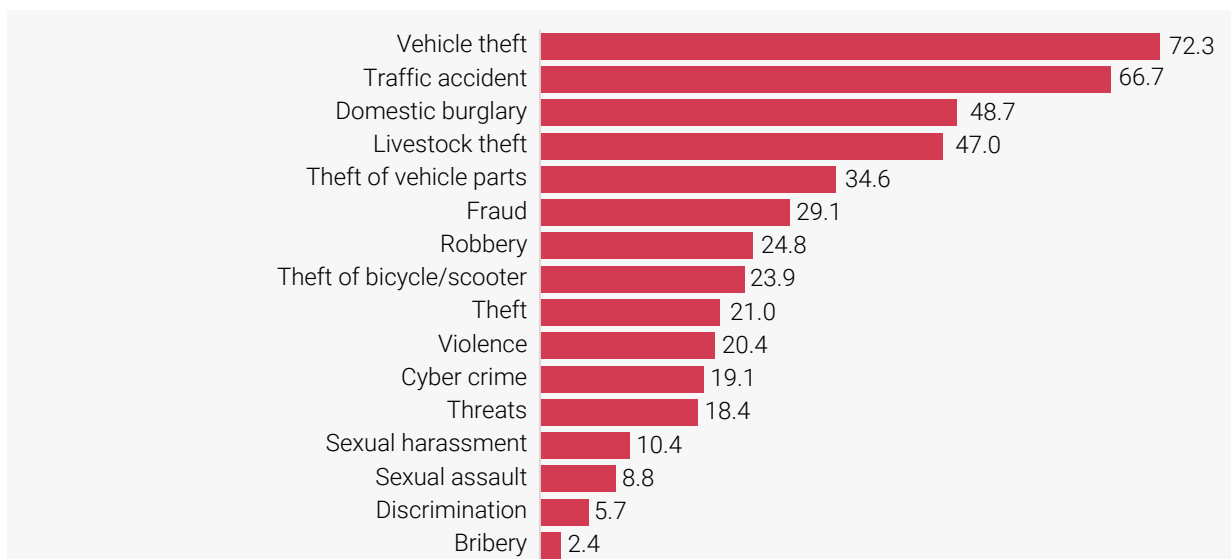
This section aims to explore in detail why victims of crime do not report incidents to the authorities. In reality, there are many cases where people who have been victims of a crime do not report it to the relevant authorities. One of the main goals of this study is to identify the number of hidden crimes. The survey asked victims whether they had reported the incident to the authorities, if not, why. The results suggest that there is likely a high number of hidden crimes, which is not reported to the police. There is almost no difference between regions and settlements, however, in the past three years, only 2-3 out of every ten victims have contacted the authorities, while 7-8 have not. Studying the reasons for not reporting crimes could provide valuable information for the activities of law enforcement agencies.

Figure 30. The rate of crime reporting to the relevant authorities in the past 3 years, by regions, by location and percentage



The data clearly illustrate the disparity between reported and unreported crimes. Among individuals aged 14 and over who experienced crime within the past three years, reporting rates varied significantly by crime type. Higher reporting rates were observed for property crimes such as vehicle theft (72.3%), traffic accidents (66.7%), domestic burglary (48.7%), and livestock theft (47.0%). In stark contrast, reporting rates for other crime categories were substantially lower: These significantly lower reporting rates highlight the prevalence of unreported crime, particularly in cases of bribery, discrimination, sexual violence, and sexual harassment.

Figure 31. The rate of crime reporting to the relevant authorities in the past 3 years, by type of crimes



Bribery is distinct in that it does not necessitate a specific amount of damage, nor does it require the act to be fully executed (whether through an offer, promise of action, or inaction). Criminal liability is established for both the giver and the receiver of the bribe.

The Criminal Code stipulates that an individual who has provided a public service while fulfilling their official responsibilities, in accordance with the Law of Public Officials, and who voluntarily reports this to the appropriate authorities, shall be exempt from punishment if they were compelled to pay a bribe under “oppressed” and in any case other than these, there is a regulation that imposes criminal liability on the person who gave and received the bribe.

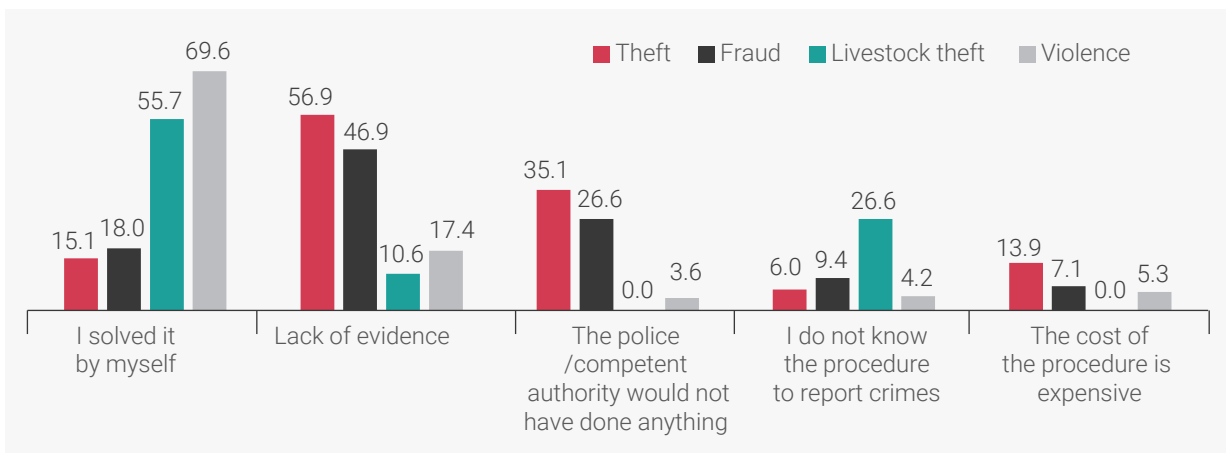
In cases of bribery (excluding oppressed), neither the individual who offers a bribe nor the one who accepts it can be regarded as a victim. Instead, the true victims are third parties, including citizens who are deprived of opportunities, as well as the nation and public interests that are compromised. The prevention of corruption and criminal activity, as well as avoiding victimization, relies heavily on the mindset of both individuals and organizations. The likelihood of committing, encountering, or engaging in such criminal behavior is influenced by the social and economic motivations of the person or entity involved.

As shown in Figure 31, there are very few reported cases of bribery to the authorities, which means that citizens do not always have knowledge and information about the harm and consequences of the crime of giving and receiving bribes, despite the regulations that impose legal responsibility on both parties who gave and received, the reporting of this type of crime to the authorities still being insufficient, as the reporting of such crimes to the authorities can be hindered by various reasons and factors. One significant issue is the absence of a legal framework designed to safeguard whistleblowers in our country.

It is important to study the reasons why citizens who have been victims of crime do not report to the authorities. In reality, there may be several reasons for not reporting and concealing crimes. These include, firstly, the fear of intimidation and associated risks, which can cause victims or witnesses to remain silent. Secondly, if the perpetrator is a relative or close acquaintance, victims may choose not to report. Thirdly, distrust in law enforcement agencies, slow decision-making, and the perception of difficulties and bureaucratic hurdles may be significant contributing factors.

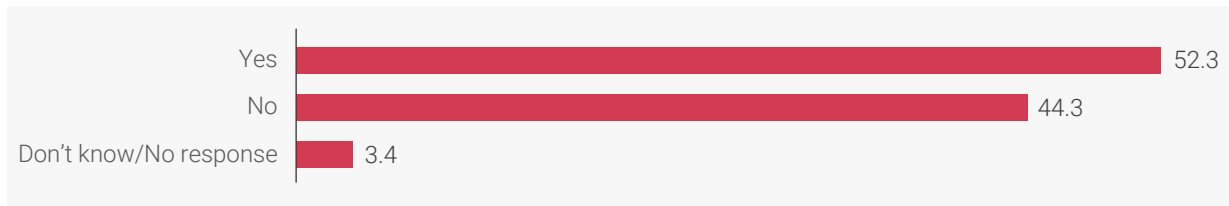
The survey results show that more than half of the victims of violent crimes and livestock theft resolved the issue themselves. In other words, victims of livestock theft often found the thief themselves. However, the response that victims of violent crimes “resolved the issue themselves” requires further investigation, as it remains unclear how violent crimes can be resolved independently by the victim. Regarding theft and fraud, citizens often do not report to the authorities due to a lack of sufficient evidence. A noteworthy statistic is the high percentage of victims of theft and fraud who did not report the crime because they believed that the authorities would not take adequate action.

Figure 32. Reasons for not reporting the crime to the relevant authorities, in the past 3 years, by selected types of crimes and percentage



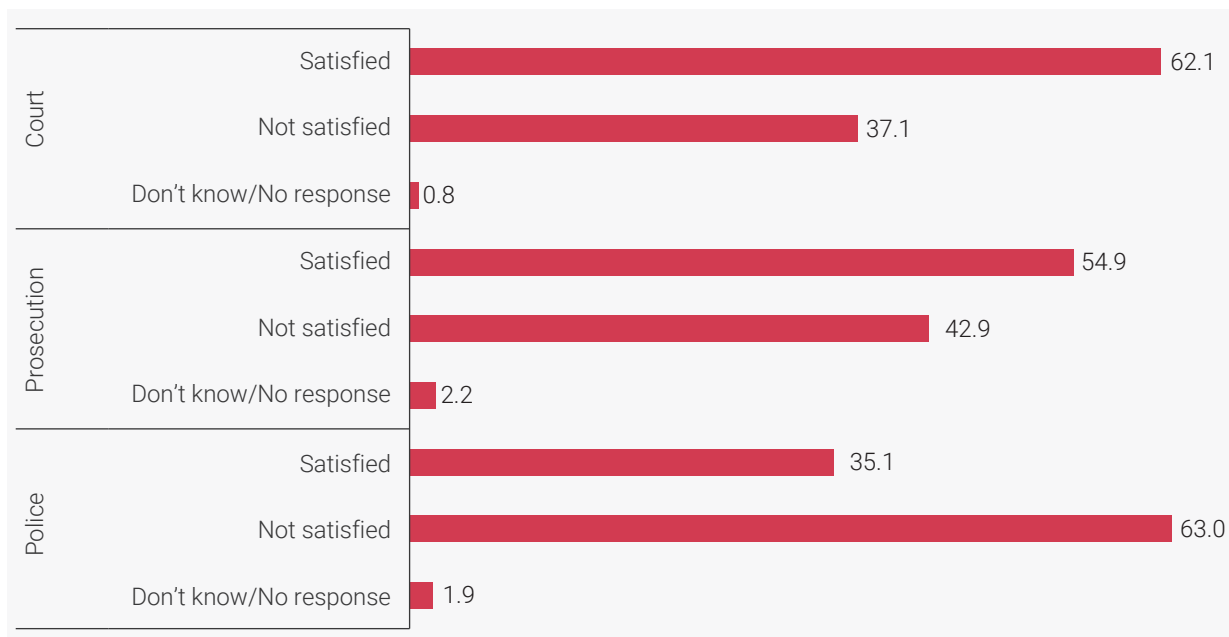
Analysis of citizen-reported crime data reveals that police intervention occurred in 52.3% of cases. However, in 44.3% of instances, no action was undertaken or communicated to the reporting individuals. This absence of response mechanisms may contribute to underreporting and a subsequent increase in undetected criminal activity.

Figure 33.

Police operations and measures based on reporting in the past 3 years, by percentage

When citizens were asked how satisfied they are with the measures taken by legal and judicial authorities based on crime information, 6 out of ten people expressed their satisfaction with judicial institutions. A significant majority, specifically 60%, of individuals expressed dissatisfaction with the measures implemented by the police organization in response to crime reports.

Figure 34.

Public satisfaction on the measures and operations undertaken by the police organization on reported crimes in the past 3 years, by authorities, by percentage share

The number and the rate of crimes are varying in different seasons; certain types of crimes such as theft related to bicycles/scooter, vehicles and their parts, sexual violence, domestic burglary are more committed in summer, bribery, discrimination, traffic accidents, cyber attacks, livestock theft was more common in autumn. Conversely, autumn sees a rise in offenses related to bribery, discrimination, traffic accidents, cyber crime, and livestock theft. The comparatively low rate of criminal activity during the winter months can be attributed to the cold weather, which limits individuals' mobility and reduces social interactions.

Table 12. Number of crimes in the past 12 months, by season and percentage

Types of crime	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Theft of vehicle	19.2	50.7	21.9	8.2
Theft of vehicle parts	25.2	30.1	20.9	23.8
Theft of bicycle/Scooter	11.9	53.7	27.4	7.0
Domestic burglary	21.6	35.1	27.8	15.5
Robbery	20.0	28.0	24.0	28.0
Theft	19.5	31.4	28.7	20.4
Fraud	26.3	29.4	25.1	19.2
Bribery	23.7	26.0	40.2	10.1
Threats	23.0	28.4	29.7	18.9
Theft of livestock	17.7	25.3	29.9	27.1
Cyber crime	18.9	26.1	30.2	24.8
Traffic accident	19.4	31.2	33.8	15.6
Discrimination	17.5	28.0	37.7	16.8
Sexual assault	23.0	38.2	22.9	15.9

The timing of the incidents was categorized into four segments: morning, day, evening, and night. Survey findings indicate that vehicle and vehicle parts theft predominantly occurs at night, while bicycle/scooter thefts are most frequent during the day. Domestic burglary take place both during the day and at night, and pickpocketing incidents are primarily reported during daytime hours. The increase in thefts during the day may be due to the high traffic in streets, squares and service areas. However, domestic burglaries are often committed during the day because people leave their homes unattended during the day and go to work or school.

Table 13. Number of crimes in the past 12 months, by the time of day and percentage

Types of crime	Morning	Day	Evening	Night
Theft of vehicle	1.4	20.5	23.3	54.8
Theft of vehicle parts	3.6	18.6	12.2	65.6
Theft of bicycle/scooter	7.5	52.7	13.4	26.4
Domestic burglary	4.3	39.9	17.0	38.8
Robbery	6.4	39.2	27.2	27.2
Theft	10.2	63.0	21.3	5.5

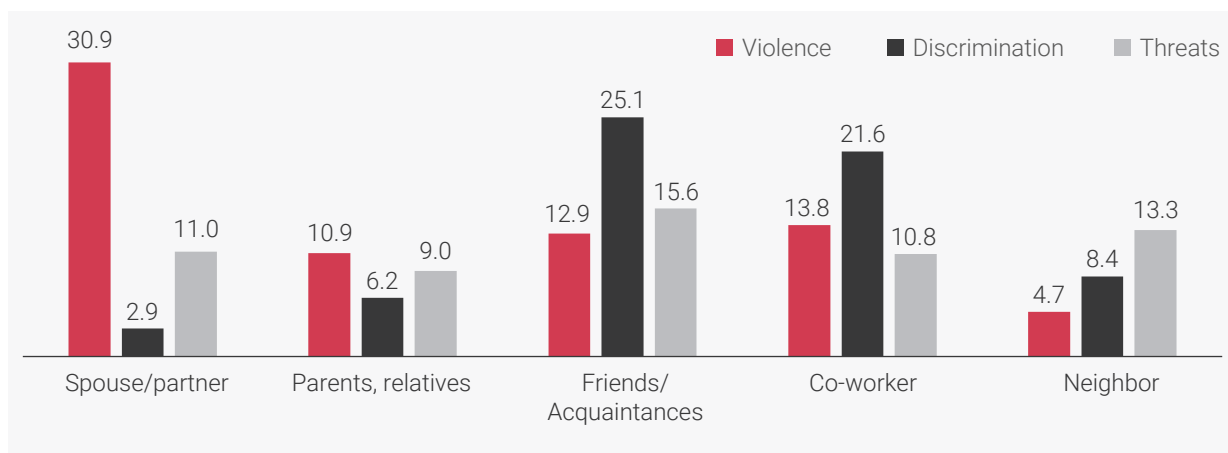
As mentioned above, survey shows that violent crime is one of the most common crimes in Mongolia. Violent crimes, including domestic violence, are among the most hidden crimes. Domestic violence is an act of physical, emotional, sexual, economic and other forms of pressure and violence that manifests itself in the relationship between family members. It is a serious violation of human rights and has many negative consequences for the victims and society.

Survey findings indicate that the majority of violence and threats are perpetrated by the victim's spouse or cohabitant. This type of crime, carried out by a partner, represents a clear manifestation of domestic violence, with the primary victims typically being women, children, and the elderly. One significant risk associated with this crime is that it is often kept hidden within the family, so it often goes unreported and undetected by law enforcement. While the domestic violence legislation includes measures aimed at holding offenders accountable and safeguarding victims, it is crucial to examine the practical application of these provisions in everyday situations.

Discrimination perpetrated by friends and colleagues constitutes a serious offense that warrants significant attention. Discrimination perpetrated by friends and colleagues constitutes a serious offense that warrants significant attention. A highly effective approach to mitigating this form of crime involves enhancing social education regarding human rights and equality, as well as disseminating information about the detrimental impacts of discrimination.

Figure 35.

Relationships between victim and offender, by types of crimes and percentage



Engaging in criminal activity while under the influence of alcohol or drugs is a significant contributing factor to criminal behavior; in essence, an individual's judgment and perception of reality are impaired. When under the influence of alcohol or drugs, individual's decision-making ability is impaired, which increases the likelihood of committing a crime. In the Criminal Code of Mongolia, there is a regulation that imposes more severe penalties if a crime is committed under the influence of alcohol or drugs. This form of criminal activity remains a significant issue within the community. Typically, incidents involving fights, violence, and traffic accidents are more common when individuals are under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

In the survey, we asked whether the offender and the victim were drunk or under the influence of drug at the time of the crime scene. It was found that 3 out of 10 offenders engaged in violence (31.7 percent) and threats (36.8 percent) acts while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Table 14. Percentage of perpetrators and victims under the influence of alcohol or other substances

Types of crime	Perpetrator	Victim
Violent	31.7	6.9
Threats	36.8	4.6
Traffic accident	15.1	9.1

The survey inquired about the presence of surveillance cameras at the crime scene for certain categories of crimes, and the majority of respondents indicated that no surveillance cameras were present. In the capital city, 14.8% of theft victims reported the presence of a surveillance camera at the crime scene, while 73.3% indicated that no camera was present. The remaining respondents were uncertain about the camera's existence. This suggests that offenders might target areas lacking surveillance cameras.

Table 15. Surveillance camera availability at the crime scene over the last three years, by location and percentage

Types of crime	Capital city	Aimag center	Soum center	Countryside
Theft of vehicle	19.6	28.8	7.0	4.3
Theft of vehicle parts	28.1	16.7	7.0	5.6
Theft of bicycle/Scooter	28.8	9.4	17.3	4.1
Robbery	16.1	12.2	16.2	9.2
Theft	14.8	16.7	14.7	19.7

The survey gathered data regarding the use of a weapon by the perpetrator to intimidate or harm individuals during incidents involving threats of violence or sexual assault. The use of a weapon in the commission of a crime is considered a serious crime internationally. Weapons are things and items that can harm human life and health. For example, knives, forks, mobile phones, strong laser lights, metal rods, glue, wood, stones, etc. The survey findings indicate that 7.5% of offenders used a weapon in threatening offenses, 7.3% in violent offenses, and 1.6% in sexual assault.

The consequences for employing a weapon during the commission of a crime are dictated by the legal framework of each country, with many jurisdictions categorizing such offenses as aggravated and imposing stringent penalties. Furthermore, the involvement of a weapon increases the threat level of the crime, resulting in more severe punishment for this category of offense.

Table 16. The cases the offender used a weapon or threatened to use a weapon at the crime scene, by percentage

Types of crime	Yes	No	Don't know / No response
Violent	7.3	89.4	3.3
Threats	7.5	89.4	3.1
Sexual assault	1.6	94.7	3.7

In this section, we outline the about types of weapons used by the perpetrator during the crime. Offenders often utilize knives and sharp items to carry out acts of violence and intimidation. Additionally, these tools are also used in instances of sexual violence, alongside other implements such as blunt objects, ropes, and more.

Table 17. Types of weapon or object used by the perpetrator, by percentage

Types of crime	Firearms	Knives, sharp objects	bat, pipe, rope, bow and arrows, martial arts weapon etc.	Others (explosives, fire, smoke, boiling water, oil, gas, steam etc.)
Violent	4.3	67.4	32.1	6.7
Threatening	-	57.1	35.8	6.6
Sexual offense	-	62.7	54.1	-

Sections 3.3.1-3.3.4 detail the number of crime incidents committed in the past 12 months for the top 4 crime types (theft, livestock theft, violence, and discrimination). Information on other types of crimes can be found in the appendix.

3.3.1 Victims of theft

Theft, the unlawful taking of another's property without force or violence, is a globally recognized violation of property rights. This criminal act infringes upon an individual's assets and interests and is addressed through criminal law. In Mongolia, common forms of theft include domestic burglary, shoplifting, theft within shopping malls, and pickpocketing.

The capital city experiences the highest incidence of theft. Survey data indicates that women are more frequently victimized than men. Furthermore, individuals aged 14 to 19 are disproportionately affected compared to other age groups. Regarding residential burglaries, apartments and detached houses are targeted more often than other types of dwellings.

Table 18. Victims of livestock theft in the past 3 years and 12 months, by selected indicators, by percentage share

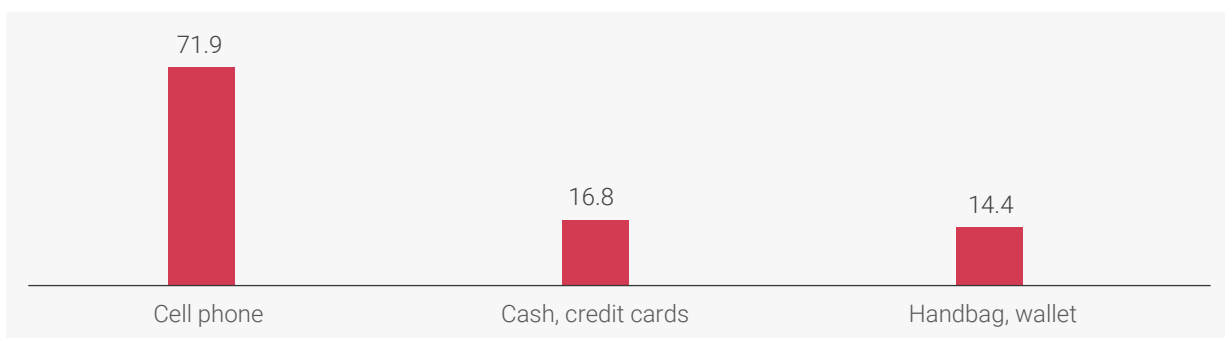
Indicator		Victims of livestock theft	
		In the past 3 years	In last 12 months
Gender	Male	40.1	42.5
	Female	59.9	57.5
Age group	14-19	20.5	29.8
	20-24	10.0	11.2
	25-29	10.9	9.0
	30-34	11.9	12.2
	35-39	10.5	8.6
	40-44	7.9	5.5
	45-49	8.4	6.3
	50-54	6.7	4.8
	55-59	4.9	6.2
Disability	Yes	3.9	1.6
	No	96.1	98.4
Location	Capital City	72.2	72.8
	Aimag center	14.7	16.2
	Soum center	4.9	3.8
	Countryside	8.1	7.3

Indicator	Victims of livestock theft		
	In the past 3 years	In last 12 months	
Region	WesternRegion	6.2	6.1
	Khangai Region	10.1	11.4
	Central Region	8.2	5.
	Eastern Region	3.2	4.6
	Capital City	72.2	72.8
	Ger	22.9	22.8
Dwelling type	Apartments	36.0	38.1
	Comfortable private house	0.1	
	Detached house	39.3	37.9
	Public accommodations (worker's, student's, other)	1.5	0.9
	Non-residential dwellings	0.3	0.3

In the last 12 months, 71.9% of individuals who experienced theft reported that their mobile phones were taken. Theft of cell phones is the most prevalent and easily executed form of crime. This type of theft not only results in the loss of personal property but also raises concerns about the potential loss of sensitive information, including personal and financial data belonging to the victim. Cell phone theft is one of the crimes that has been increasing in Mongolia in recent years, and this type of theft usually happens in public places, on the streets, in public transport or in crowded places. Nowadays, mobile phones have become a means of storing personal information and connecting to a variety of services, However, this convenience introduces significant risks, including the potential loss of personal data for both individuals and organizations, as well as financial losses from accounts. In short, mobile phone theft is not only a theft of property, but also a crime that puts personal information and security at risk.

Figure 36.

The most stolen items in the past 12 months, by percentage



The data indicates a strong concentration of theft within the capital city. While 80.1% of residents in the capital reported experiencing theft within the city itself, residents of soum centers and rural areas primarily reported thefts occurring outside their immediate localities, in other urban or rural areas. This suggests that the capital is a hotspot for theft, likely due to factors such as higher population density, greater economic disparities, and increased opportunities for criminal activity. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that a significant proportion of thefts occur within the capital.

Figure 37. The place of theft in the past 12 months, by location and the percentage share

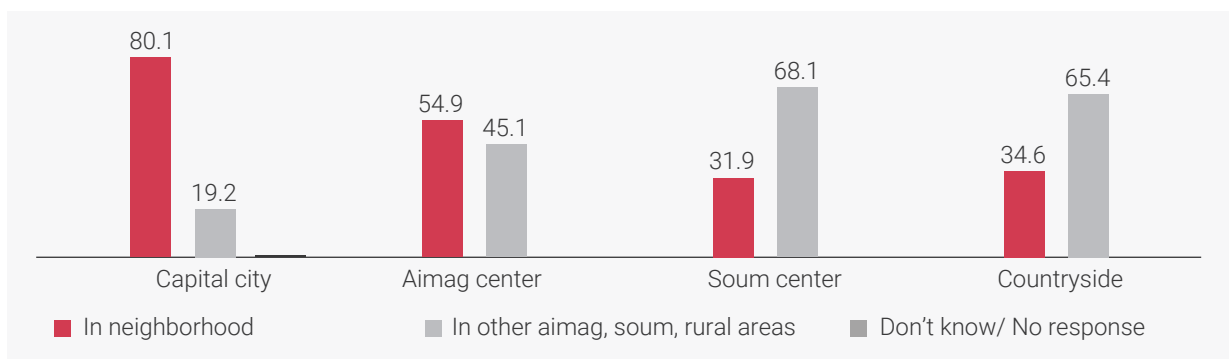
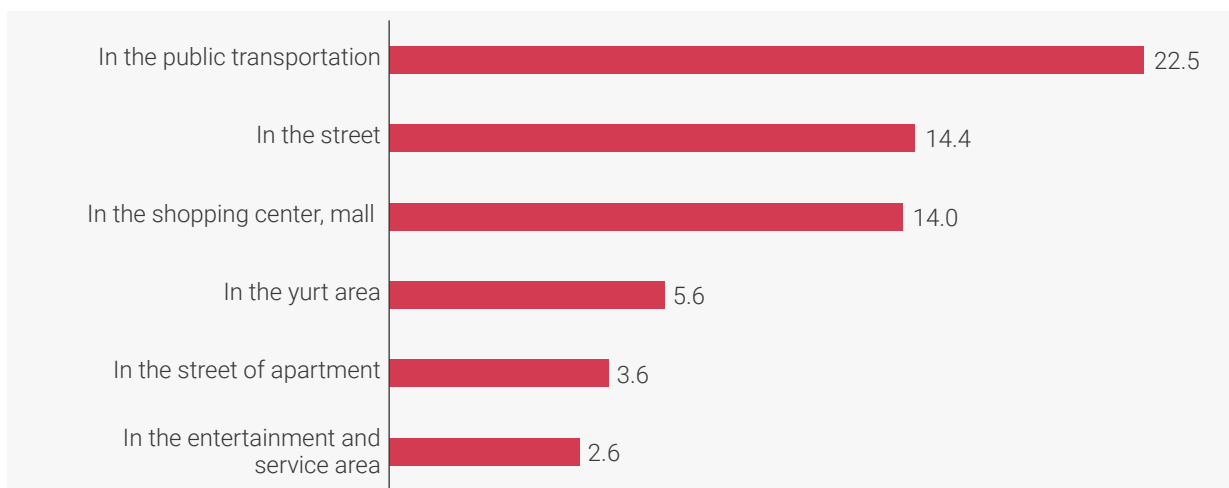


Figure 38. The place of theft in the past 12 months, by percentage share

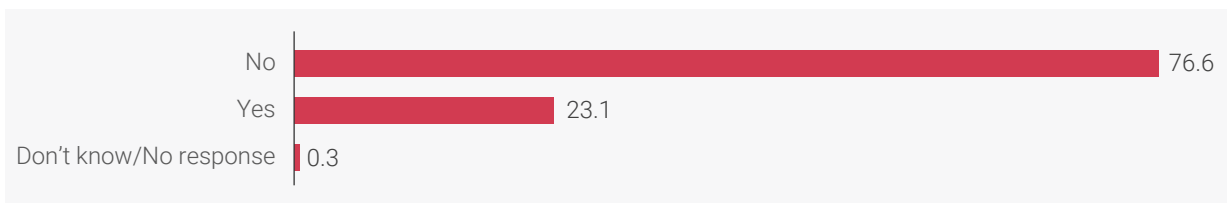


Considering the particular location of the incident, the incidence of theft is most prevalent in the public transportation, accounting for 22.5% of cases. This trend is particularly notable in the capital city, where such crimes frequently occur in public transport and public places.

76.6% of theft victims do not report the crime to law enforcement. This underreporting can stem from various interconnected factors related to the victim, their understanding of the legal system, their social environment, and the specifics of the crime itself. Fear and intimidation often play a major role, particularly in cases involving threats of violence, coercion, harassment, or perceived danger. Victims may also be deterred by concerns about social repercussions, such as strained relationships, conflicts within their community, or a general distrust of the system.

In certain situations, having a connection to the perpetrator may contribute to the crime remaining unreported. Additionally, the victim might be uncertain about the reporting process, including which agency to reach out to and how to submit a complaint.

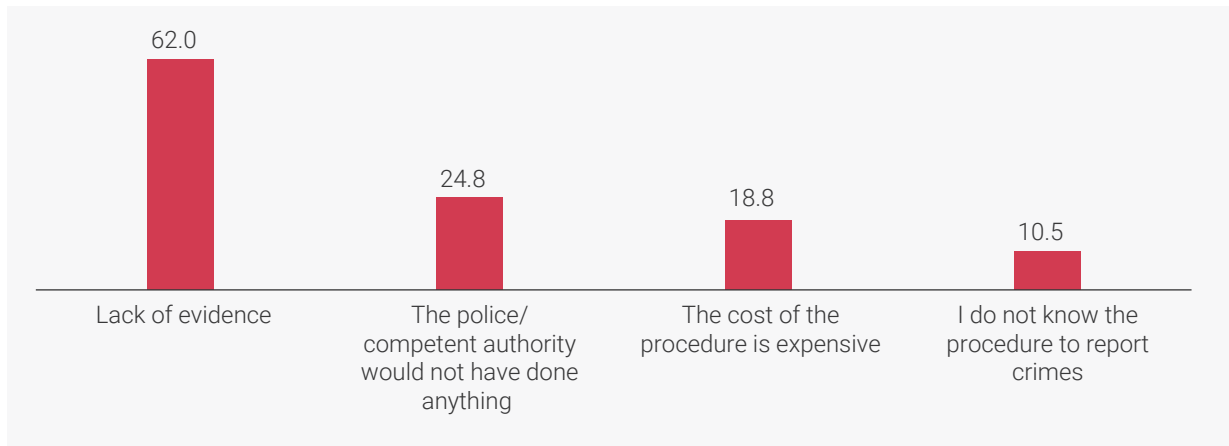
In certain situations, a victim might perceive the worth of the stolen items as minimal and view the consequences for the perpetrator as insignificant. As a result, they may choose not to inform the authorities. This decision could stem from the belief that not reporting the incident would lead to fewer complications, would not demand significant time or resources.

Figure 39.**Reported theft incident to the relevant authorities in the last 12 months, by percentage**

A primary reason for the high rate of unreported thefts is the perception among victims that there is insufficient evidence to pursue a case. Furthermore, one in four citizens expresses a lack of confidence in law enforcement's ability or willingness to take adequate action. To address this, public awareness campaigns are crucial to educate citizens about the reporting process and empower them to come forward. Simultaneously, it is essential to reinforce the legal consequences of theft to deter potential offenders. Finally, practical measures such as increasing the deployment of surveillance cameras and improving public lighting can significantly contribute to crime prevention and a reduction in theft incidents.

Figure 40.

Reasons for not reporting the theft incident to the relevant authorities in the past 12 months, by percentage



3.3.2

Victims of livestock theft

Livestock theft is the act of stealing a victim's livestock or animals without permission. Theft can be organized and involve many people. In the survey, theft of sheep, goats, horses, cattle and camels was defined as livestock theft.

According to Mongolian Criminal Code, livestock theft is considered a serious crime, incurring legal liabilities such as the return of stolen livestock, payment of compensation, or penal sanctions. Livestock theft is viewed as a severe offense directly and negatively impacting herders' livelihoods and potentially endangering public safety, hence the imposition of harsh penalties.

Livestock theft can be categorized into several types: large-scale theft (i.e., theft of numerous animals of various types), theft of specific valuable animals (e.g., racehorses, dairy cows), and small-scale theft (i.e., theft of a single animal). In Mongolia, the most common form of livestock theft involves a single animal, often stolen from pastures near settlements.

Analysis of livestock theft by geographic location shows that these crimes are most prevalent in rural areas. Survey results also indicate that the Khangai region has a higher rate of large-scale livestock thefts affecting multiple victims compared to other areas. While the Central region experienced a significant number of incidents over the past three years, there has been a marked decrease in the last year. Conversely, the Western and Eastern regions have seen an increase in the proportion of livestock theft victims.

Table 19. Victims of livestock theft in the past 3 years and 12 months, by regions, location, and percentage share

Indicator		Victims of livestock theft	
		In the past 3 years	In last 12 months
Location	Capital city	8.2	8.8
	Aimag center	17.2	13.1
	Soum center	14.6	12.8
	Countryside	59.9	65.4
Region	Western	20.2	26.1
	Khangai	31.4	31.6
	Central	29.0	9.1
	Eastern	11.2	24.4
	Capital city	8.2	8.8

The majority of households that experienced livestock loss, specifically 95.1 percent, were located in rural pasture areas, while only 3.4 percent were situated in urban environments. In last 12 months, horses and cattle have been the most frequently stolen livestock. In the Western region, camels account for the highest percentage of thefts at 58.5 percent, whereas the Khangai region experiences elevated levels of all types of livestock theft. Conversely, the Eastern region reports a higher incidence of cattle theft compared to other types of livestock theft.

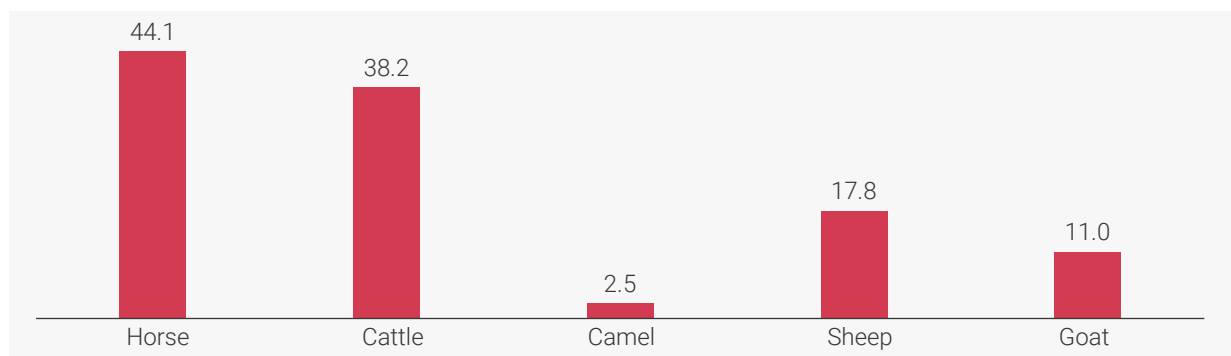
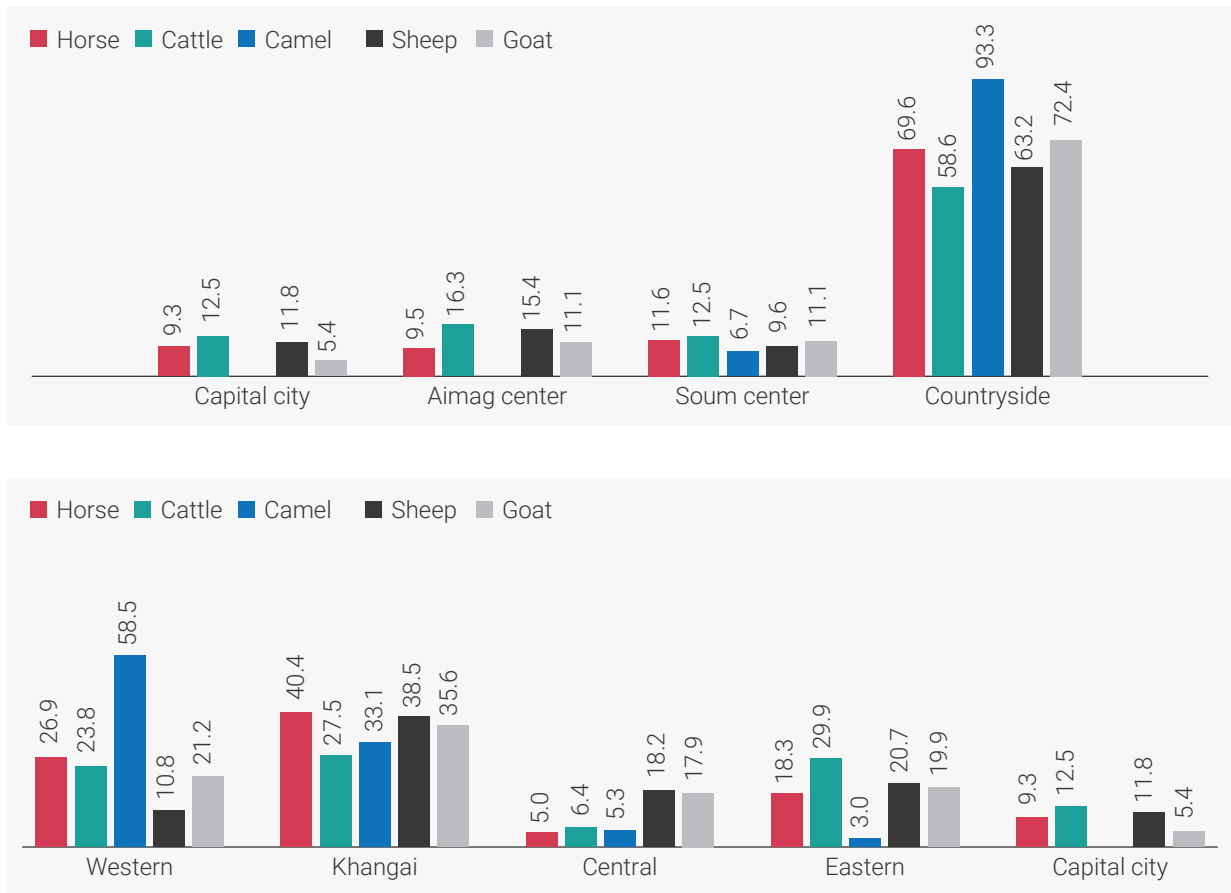
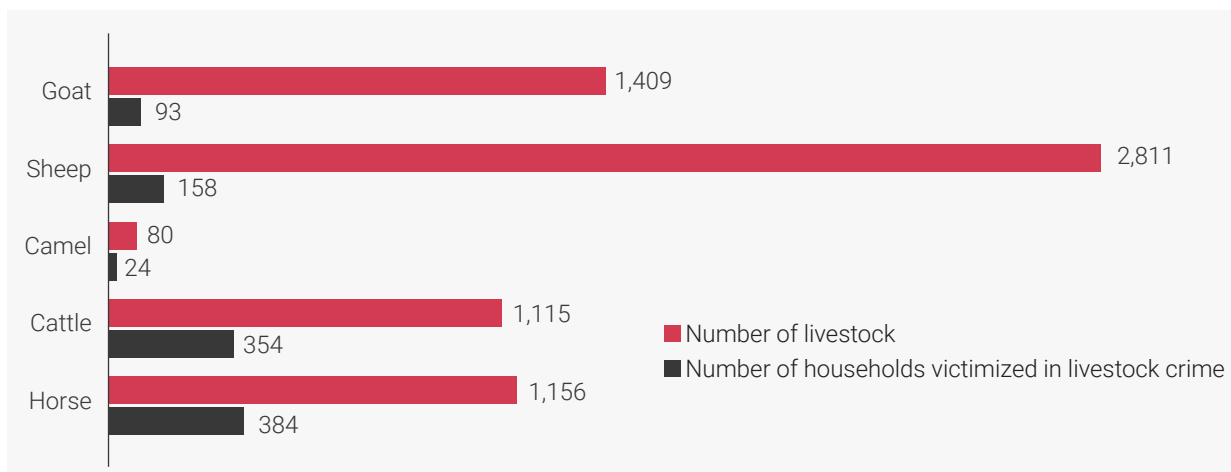
Figure 41. Percentage of households experiencing livestock theft in the last 12 months, by categories

Figure 42. Percentage of households experiencing livestock theft in the last 12 months, by location, and regions



In the last 12 months, the number of households that lost large livestock was 762, or 3 times more than the number of households that lost small livestock, while 4,220 small livestock were stolen, or 2 times more than large livestock.

Figure 43. Number of households victimized by livestock theft in the past 12 months, by number of livestock



3.3.3 Victims of violent crimes

Violent crime refers to offenses that are carried out with the intent to physically harm others or to instill emotional distress or fear. It is among the most prevalent types of crime. This category of crime can manifest in various ways. For instance, it can be physical, emotional, sexual, and more. Physical abuse encompasses a range of violent actions, such as torture, slapping, hitting, beating, or making threats to an individual's life.

Emotional abuse includes intimidation, threats, insults, frustration, emotional distress, etc., while sexual violence includes forceful sexual intercourse or coercion. Violent crimes pose a significant threat to public safety and can lead to enduring adverse impacts on both the mental and physical well-being of victims. Anti-violence legislation is designed mainly to safeguard the rights of victims while also ensuring that offenders are held responsible for their actions. These laws encompass a range of support services, including social, psychological, and medical assistance for those affected. Violent crimes include physical abuse, emotional abuse, and economic abuse.

Survey data reveals a disproportionate impact of violence on women, who experience it at double the rate of men. The capital city reports the highest concentration of these crimes, accounting for 43.9% of incidents. Residents of apartments (32.5%) and detached homes (36.0%) are particularly vulnerable. The most affected age demographics are young people aged 14-19 and adults aged 30-39.

Table 20.

Victims of violent crimes over the past 3 years and 12 months, by selected indicator and percentage share

Indicator	Victims of violent crime		
	In the past 3 years	In last 12 months	
Gender	Male	36.4	31.3
	Female	63.6	68.7
Age group	14-19	19.6	18.4
	20-24	7.9	7.7
	25-29	10.0	10.8
	30-34	15.5	15.0
	35-39	15.9	17.3
	40-44	10.1	11.2
	45-49	8.1	7.7
	50-54	4.6	3.7

Indicator	Victims of violent crime		
	In the past 3 years	In last 12 months	
Age group	55-59	3.9	4.8
	60+	4.3	3.4
Disability	Yes	3.9	2.9
	No	96.1	97.1
Location	Capital City	47.3	43.9
	Aimag center	25.5	27.0
	Soum center	10.3	10.8
	Countryside	16.9	18.2
Region	Western	10.5	12.2
	Khangai	16.3	16.8
	Central	13.9	12.3
	Eastern	12.0	14.7
	Capital city	47.3	43.9
Housing type	Ger	31.8	32.5
	Apartment	29.6	30.0
	Comfortable private house	37.2	36.0
	Public accommodation (worker's, student's, other)	1.3	1.4
	Non-residential dwelling	0.1	0.1

Emotional abuse is a pervasive form of violence, affecting 78.8% of those who reported experiencing violence. These incidents primarily occur within workplaces or families. Within families, emotional abuse manifests as the misuse of power and the infliction of emotional pressure, often exacerbated by difficult living conditions and economic hardship. The high prevalence of violence among people aged 14-19 years likely stems from emotional pressures such as excessive demands, restrictions on their development and freedom, and interference with their moral development. The detrimental effects of this emotional stress can be severe and long-lasting, potentially hindering their social interaction and societal integration. Tragically, this cycle of violence can perpetuate into adulthood, with victims potentially becoming abusers themselves.

Figure 44.

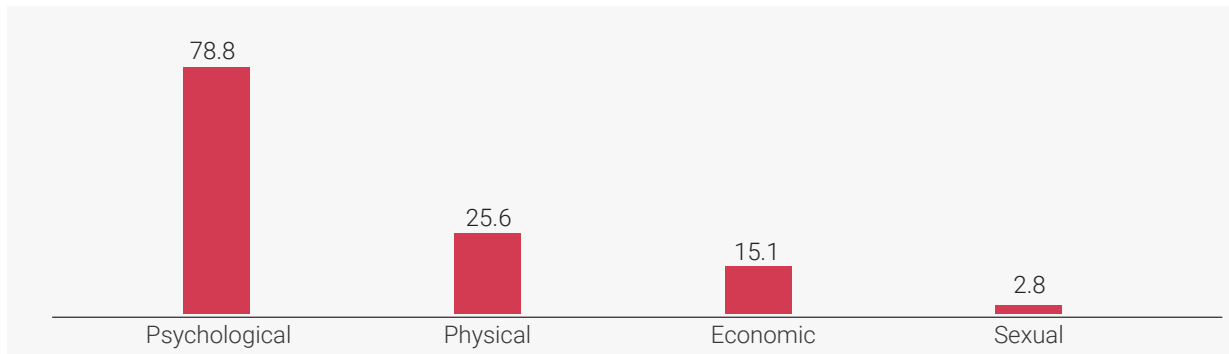
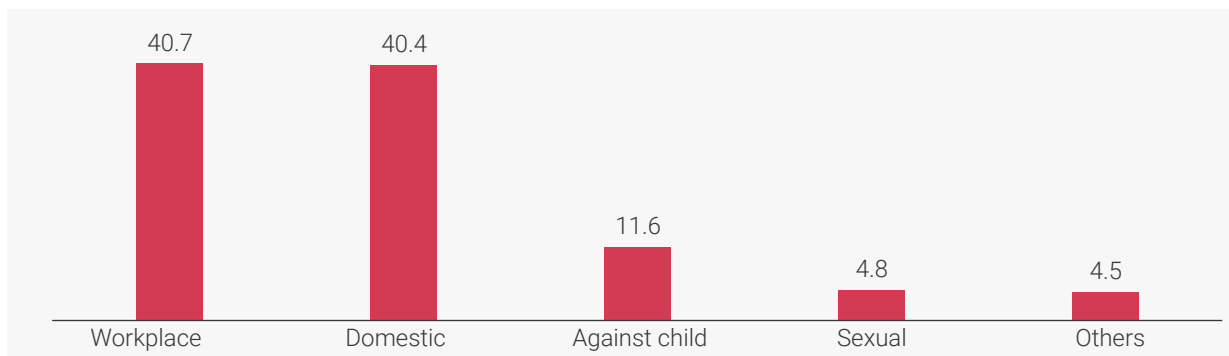
Number of violence crimes occurred in the past 12 months, by types of violence and percentage

Figure 45.

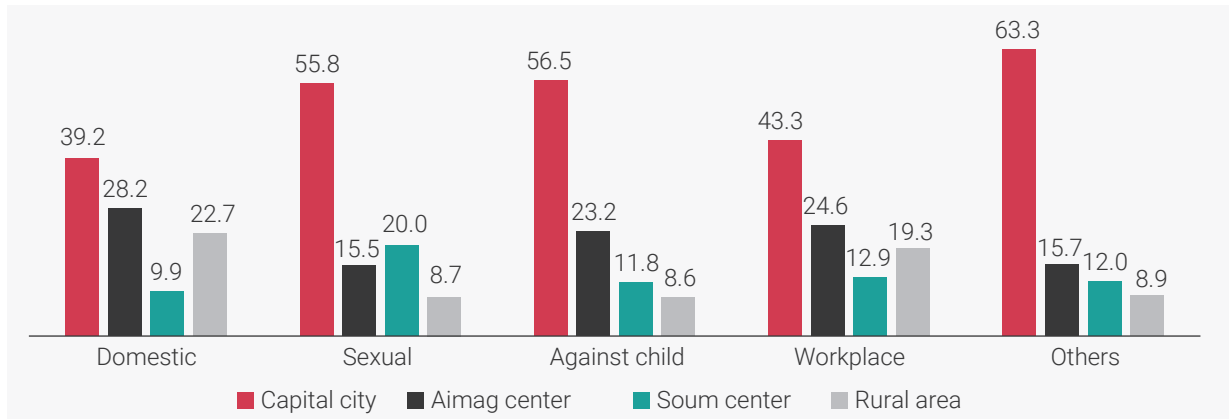
Number of violence crimes occurred in the past 12 months, by types and percentage

An intriguing finding from the survey indicates that emotional abuse is prevalent in workplace environments. Factors such as unreasonable demands, overwhelming workloads, excessive oversight, intimidation, derogatory remarks, and persistent criticism contribute to a decline in an individual's self-esteem, effectively rendering emotional abuse a significant issue.

The impact of emotional abuse may not be immediately apparent, yet it can significantly contribute to mental health issues. In particular, it is a leading factor in the development of depression. Ongoing emotional strain, anxiety, grievances, and hopelessness can result in a diminished sense of purpose and a decline in self-worth. On the other hand, a person's poor mental health can lead to physical health problems through depression.

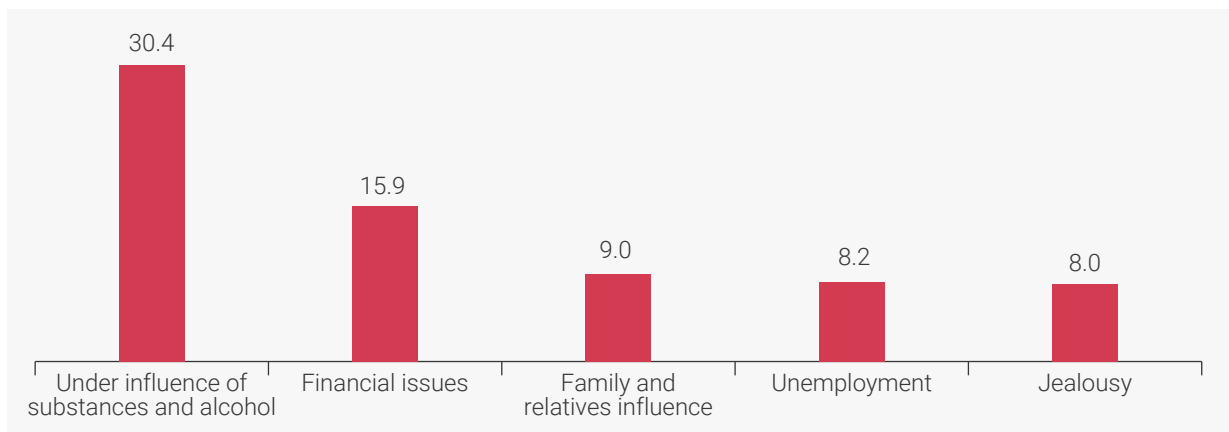
Survey results indicates that various forms of violence were predominantly perpetrated in the capital city, whereas incidents of domestic violence were more prevalent in provincial centers and rural regions.

Figure 46. Number of violence crimes occurred in the past 12 months, by types of violence, location and percentage



Domestic violence arises from a multiple factors rather than being attributed to a single individual or cause. Research indicates that in 3 out of 10 domestic violence incidents, the aggressor was under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of the offense. On the other hand, 2 out of every 10 cases of domestic violence are caused by financial problems or jealousy.

Figure 47. Number of violence crimes occurred in the past 12 months, by list factors and percentage



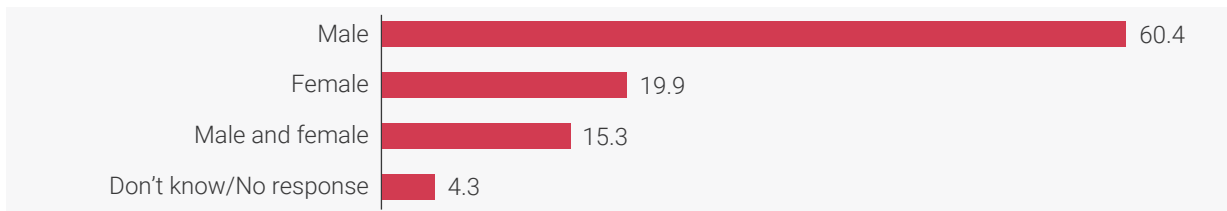
Between 32.3% and 33.3% of violence victims sustained physical injuries, such as bruises and swelling. However, the emotional toll was significantly higher: over half (62.7%) experienced emotional depression, and 45.2% developed anxiety disorders.

Figure 48.

Injuries and damages caused by violent crimes occurred in the last 12 months, by types of injuries, damages, and percentage

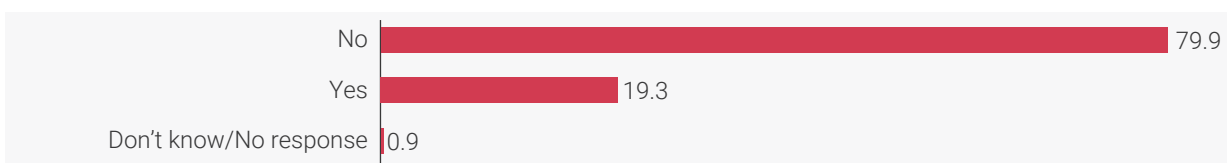
Result of the study shows that 60.4% of violent offenders are male. Exploring the underlying factors that lead men to engage in violent behavior and implementing strategies to prevent future incidents is a constructive approach. Underlying factors may include experiences of domestic violence during childhood, early trauma, a sense of strength and power, efforts to exert control, and difficulties in managing emotions, anger, and stress. Exploring these causes and developing appropriate responses can significantly contribute to lowering the rates of violent crime.

Figure 49.

Perpetrator of violent crimes in the past 12 months, by sex

The most interesting fact is that 79.9% of the victims of violence, or 8 out of 10 victims, did not report the incident to the relevant authorities.

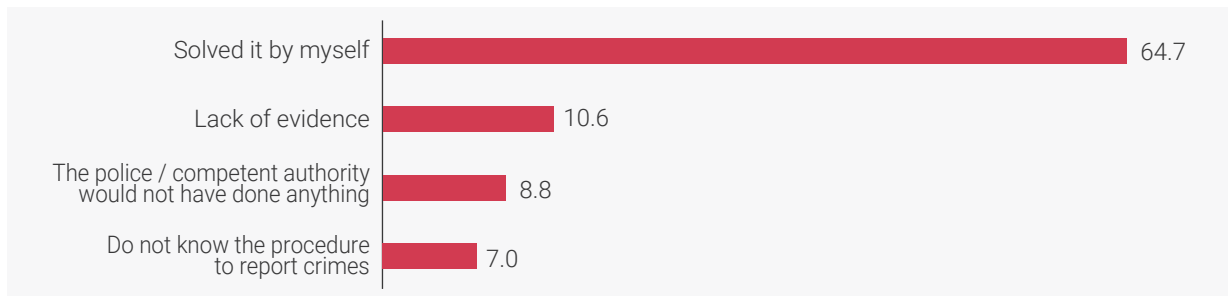
Figure 50.

Reporting of violent crimes to relevant authorities, in the past 12 months, by percentage share

A substantial majority of victims of violent crimes (64.7%) chose not to inform law enforcement, stating they handled the situation themselves. However, the specific means by which these victims resolved these incidents independently remains unclear and warrants further investigation.

Figure 51.

Reasons for not reporting violent crimes to the relevant authorities in the past 12 months, by percentage



3.3.4 Victims of discrimination

Discrimination manifests as the act of treating a person or a specific group of people differently based on various factors such as race, ethnicity, gender, age, religion, sexual orientation, physical condition, social status, and many others. It can manifest in forms such as insulting, excluding, violating rights, and limiting opportunities of the individual or group of people. Discrimination can occur at the individual, public, and organizational levels, and in addition to creating social inequality, it has many negative effects on the mental, physical, and social health of the victims.

Article 14 of the Constitution of Mongolia states that “No person may be discriminated on the basis of ethnic origin, language, race, age, sex, social origin or status, property, occupation or post, religion, opinion, or education. Everyone is a person before the law”. Also, The Criminal Code of Mongolia stipulates criminal liability for restricting human rights and freedoms by discriminating against a person on the basis of their ethnicity, language, race, skin color, age, gender, social origin, status, wealth, occupation, position, religion, beliefs, education, sexual or gender orientation, or health condition.

Moreover, at the international level, combating discrimination is one of the main goals of protecting human rights and establishing equality and justice in society, and in this direction, international organizations, social movements, and government bodies continue to take and implement specific measures. For example, documents such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965), and the

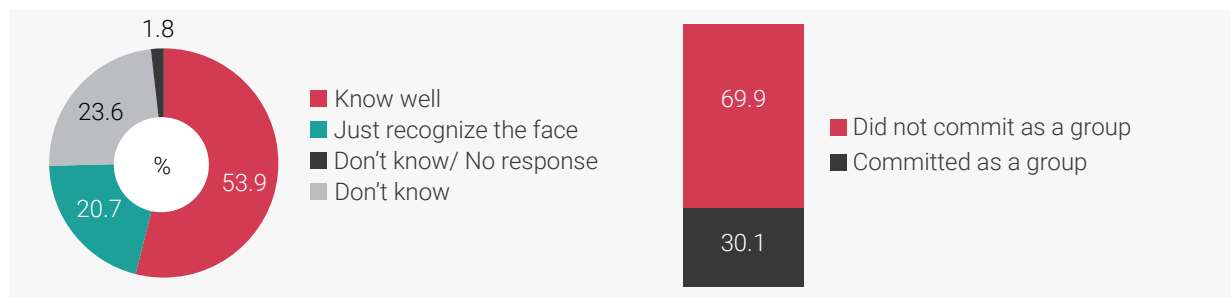
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979) have been adopted and proclaimed, striving to achieve justice and equality worldwide.

In this section, we aim to provide more detailed information about the characteristics and causes of discrimination against the population aged 14 and over in the last 12 months.

Over half (53.9%) of discrimination victims were targeted by someone they knew well, highlighting the prevalence of discrimination within existing social circles. Another 20.7% were discriminated against by casual acquaintances, and 23.6% by complete strangers. Group perpetration was a factor in 30.1% of cases.

Figure 52.

Familiarity with the discriminated person, by percentage share



The findings show that discrimination share some trends with violent crimes. Women are disproportionately targeted by discrimination compared to men. The highest concentration of discrimination incident occurs in the capital city. Also, individuals aged 14-19 and 30-39 are the most likely to experience victims of discrimination.

Table 21.

Victims of discrimination in the past 3 years and 12 months, by selected indicators and percentage

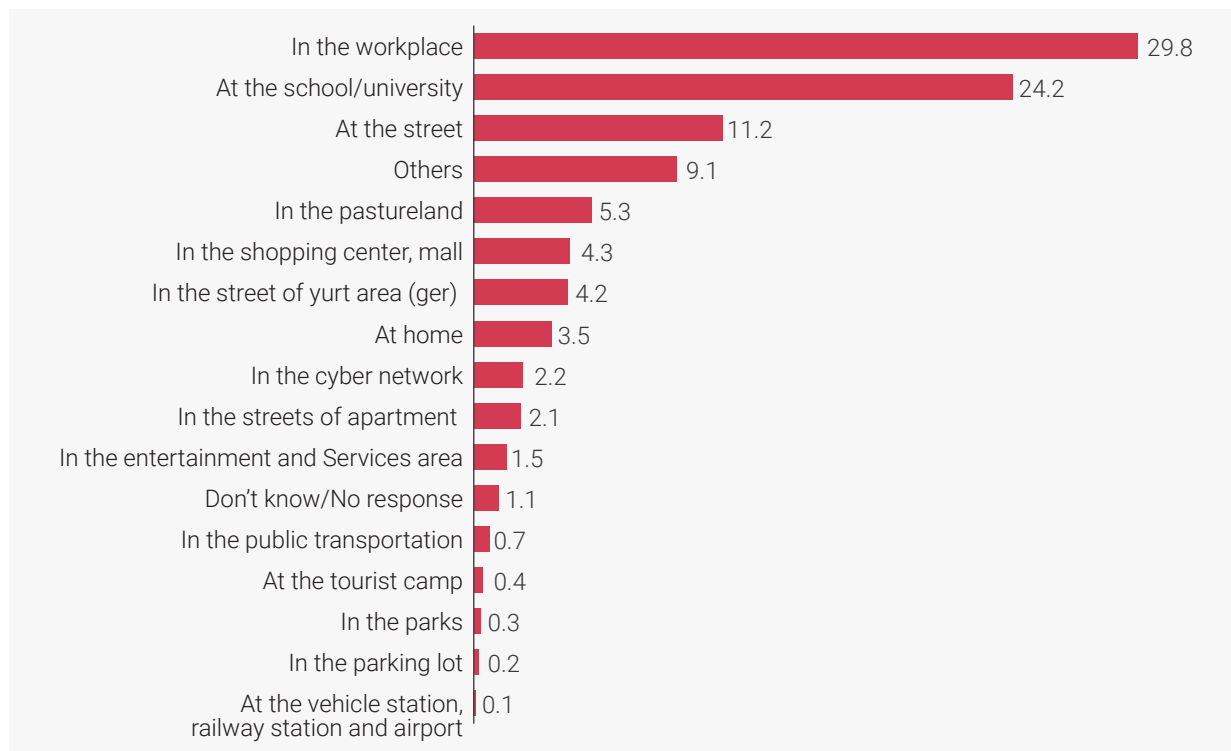
Indicator	Victims of discrimination	
	In the past 3 years	In the last 12 months
Gender	Male	38.9
	Female	61.1
Age group	14-19	27.0
	20-24	10.3
	25-29	8.6
	30-34	11.5
	35-39	14.6
	40-44	8.0

Indicator	Victims of discrimination		
	In the past 3 years	In the last 12 months	
Age group	45-49	6.7	6.1
	50-54	6.0	5.1
	55-59	3.5	4.0
	60+	6.6	4.8
Disability	Yes	5.1	5.3
	No	94.9	94.7
Location	Capital City	38.9	47.1
	Aimag center	25.9	23.2
	Soum center	14.7	9.5
	Countryside	20.5	20.3
Region	Western Region	11.2	11.4
	Khangai Region	16.6	17.1
	Central Region	24.4	12.2
	Eastern Region	8.9	12.3
	Capital City	38.9	47.1

Over the last 12 months, among those who experienced discrimination, 29.8% encountered it in workplace, 24.2% in educational area, and 11.2% in the street..

Figure 53.

Location of discrimination incidents occurred in the past 12 months, by percentage share



As shown in Figure 53, discrimination against individuals with disabilities is alarmingly prevalent, particularly in the workplace where it affects 97.6% of individuals. Recreational settings such as sanatoriums and tourist camps also present challenges, with 60.7% of individuals experiencing discrimination.

Figure 54. Location of discrimination incidents occurred in the past 12 months, by functional disability status and percentage

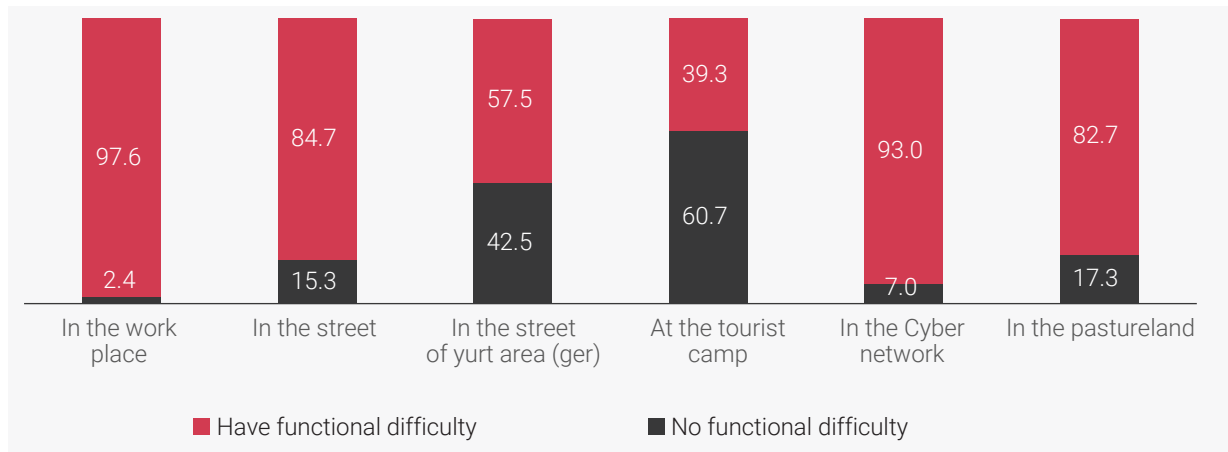


Figure 55. Citizens victimized in discrimination crimes in the past 12 months, by types of discriminations, by percentage

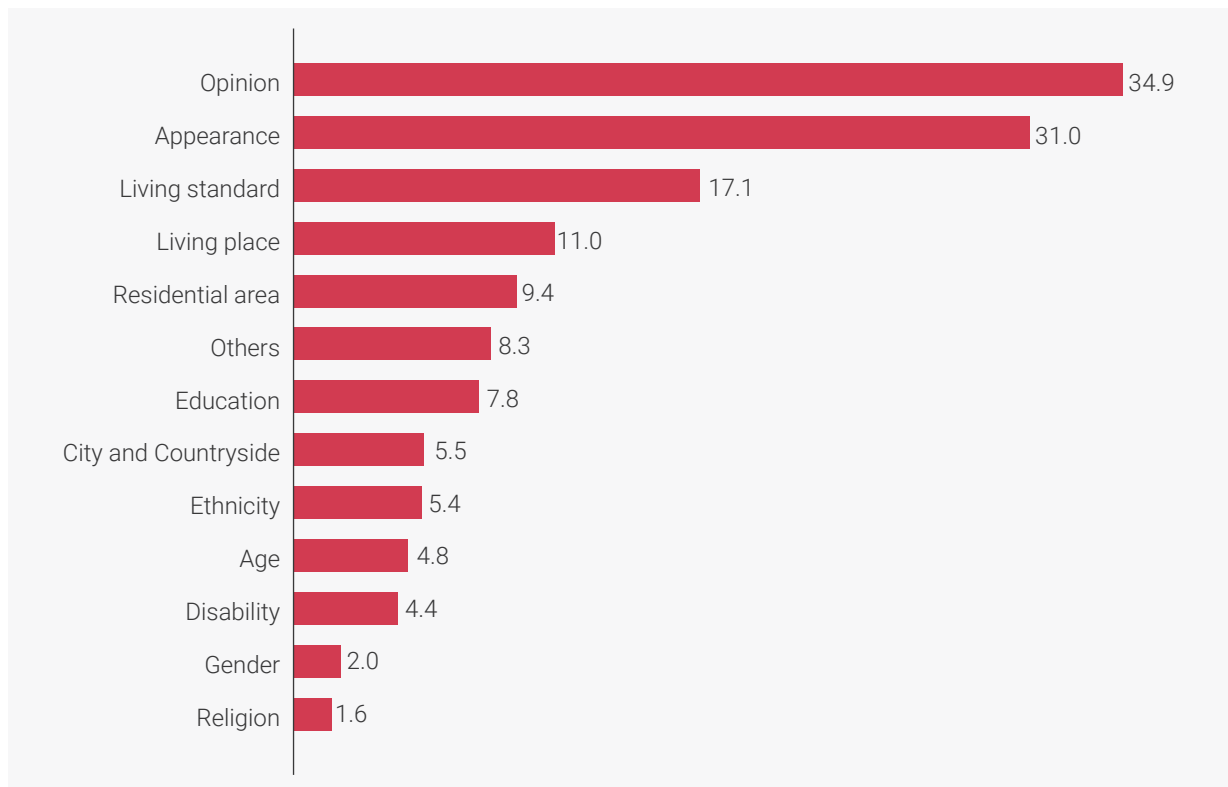
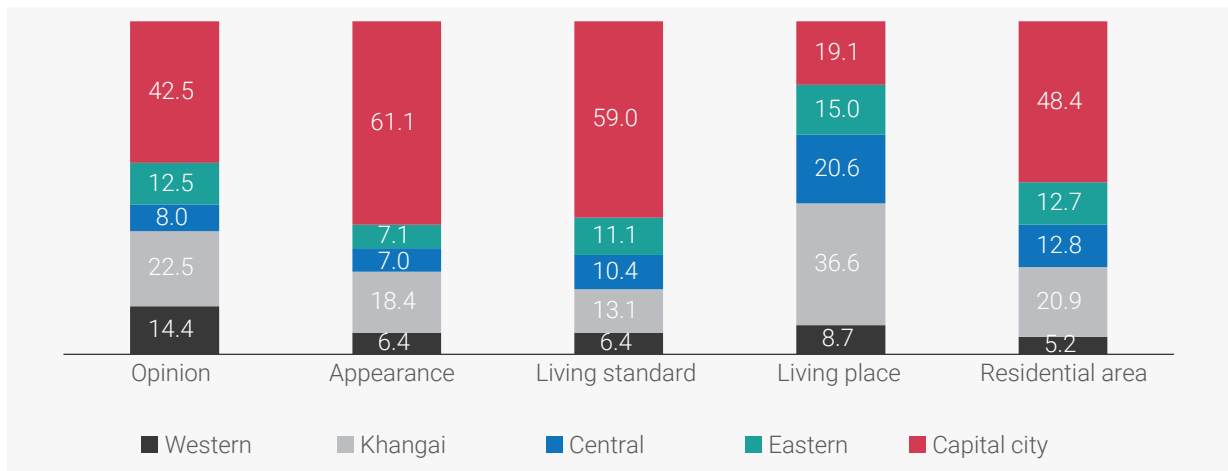


Figure 56. Citizens victimized in discrimination crimes in the past 12 months, by types of discriminations, by type of some discriminations, by regions, by percentage share



Over the past year, the most frequently cited reasons for discrimination were personal opinions (34.9%), appearance (31.0%), and living standard (17.1%). Of those who experienced appearance-based discrimination, a substantial majority (61.1%) lived in the capital city, while a notable portion (36.6%) resided in the Khangai region.

Figure 57. Reporting of discrimination to the relevant authorities, in the past 12 months, by percentage

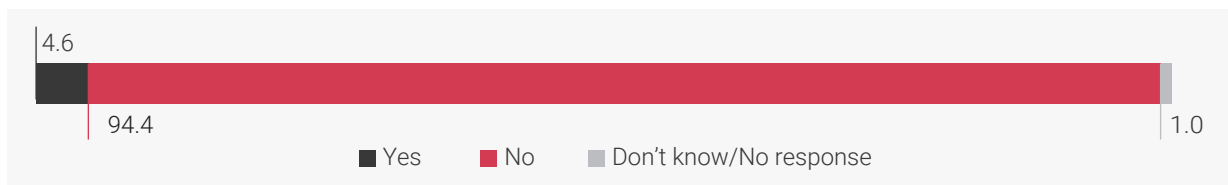
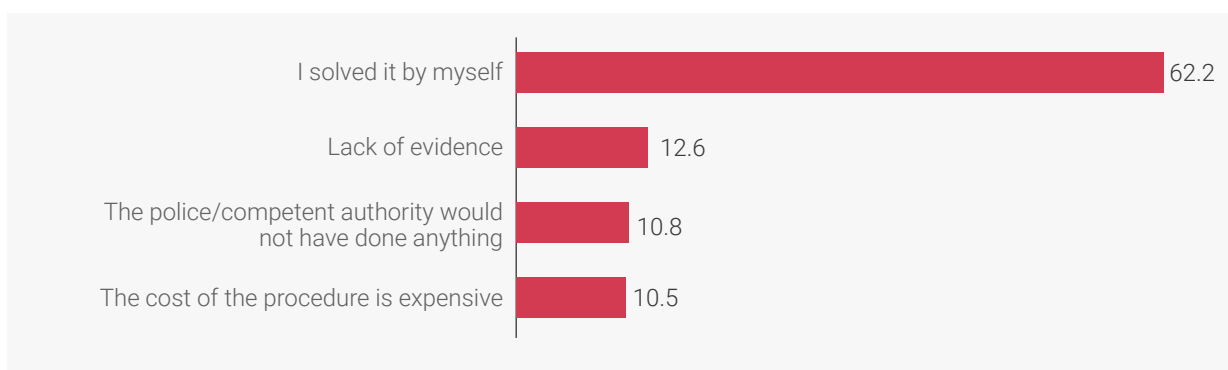


Figure 58. Reasons for not reporting the discrimination to the relevant authorities, in the past 12 months, by percentage



A mere 4.6% of those who experienced discrimination reported the incidents to authorities, leaving a substantial 94.4% unreported. The primary reason given for non-reporting was that the matter was self-resolved (62.2%), though the methods of resolution remain unclear.

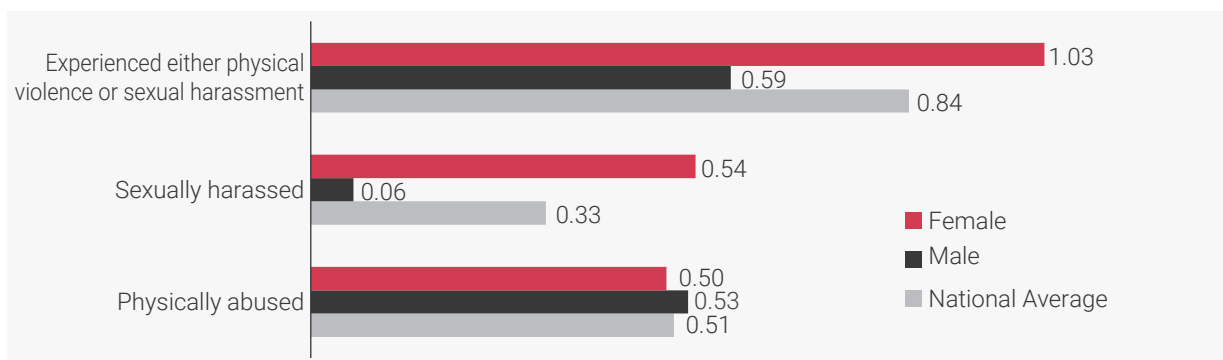
3.4 Sustainable Development Goals

This survey aimed to gather data crucial for calculating indicators related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This section presents findings relevant to these indicators.

Specifically, SDG target 11.7 aims to ensure universal access to safe, inclusive, accessible, green, and public spaces by 2030, particularly for women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities. Indicator 11.7.2 focuses on measuring the proportion of individuals who have experienced non-sexual or sexual harassment in the past 12 months, disaggregated by sex, age, disability status, and location.

This survey, based on national averages and gender demographics, found that 0.84% of individuals aged 14 and above reported experiencing physical violence or sexual harassment. When disaggregated by gender, 0.59% of men and 1.03% of women in this age group reported such experiences. While physical violence affected both sexes at similar rates, women were disproportionately impacted by sexual harassment.

Figure 59. Percentage of the population experiencing physical harm or sexual harassment within the last 12 months, by gender



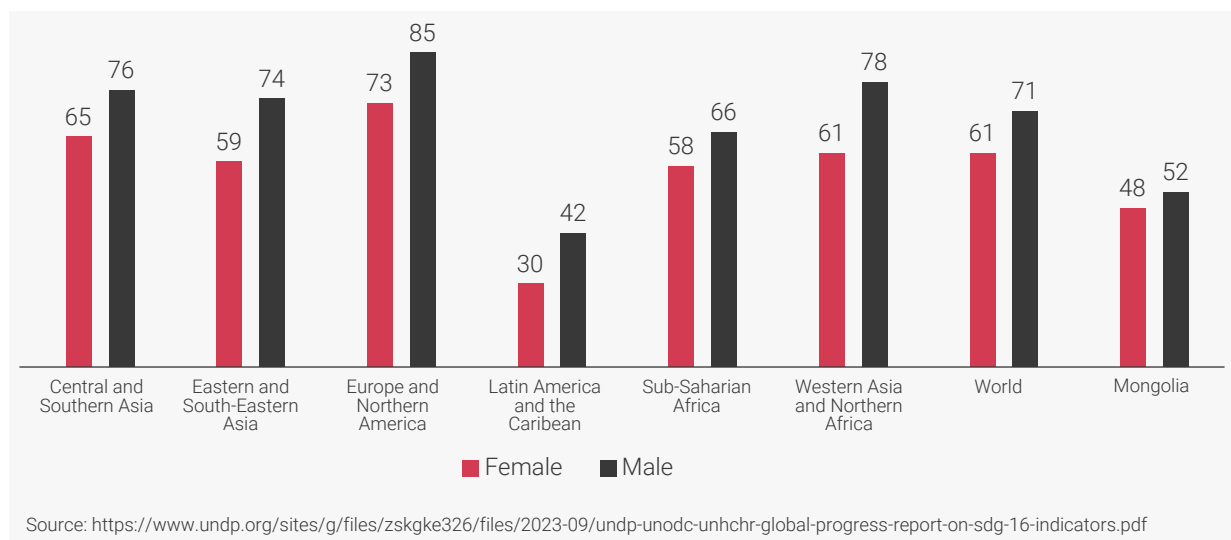
SDG 16.1 aims to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related deaths. Indicator 16.1.3 tracks this progress by measuring the percentage of individuals who have experienced physical, psychological, or sexual violence in the past year. International assessments rely on survey data for these calculations, rather than administrative records. This survey found that 6% of individuals aged 14 and above reported experiencing such violence. Broken down by gender, 6.9% of women and 4.9% of men reported these experiences.

Figure 60. Percentage of the population experiencing physical, psychological, or sexual abuse within the last 12 months, by gender



A key indicator of perceptions regarding violence and mortality rates is the sense of safety individuals experience in their everyday lives. Indicator 16.1.4 is the proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark. The perception of security among individuals is influenced by a range of factors, leading to varying attitudes across different countries worldwide. According to research conducted across 114 countries, approximately 69 percent of the global population reports feeling secure when walking alone in their surroundings. This includes 71 percent of men and 61 percent of women who express a sense of safety. There are notable variations in how security is perceived in different regions. Individuals in Latin America and the Caribbean report feeling the least secure, whereas those in Asia, Europe, and North America generally express a greater sense of safety. In our country, 50% of the population reports feeling secure, with 52% of men and 48% of women expressing confidence in walking alone in their neighborhoods.

Figure 61. The proportion of population who feel safe walking alone in their environment, by gender (2016-2023)

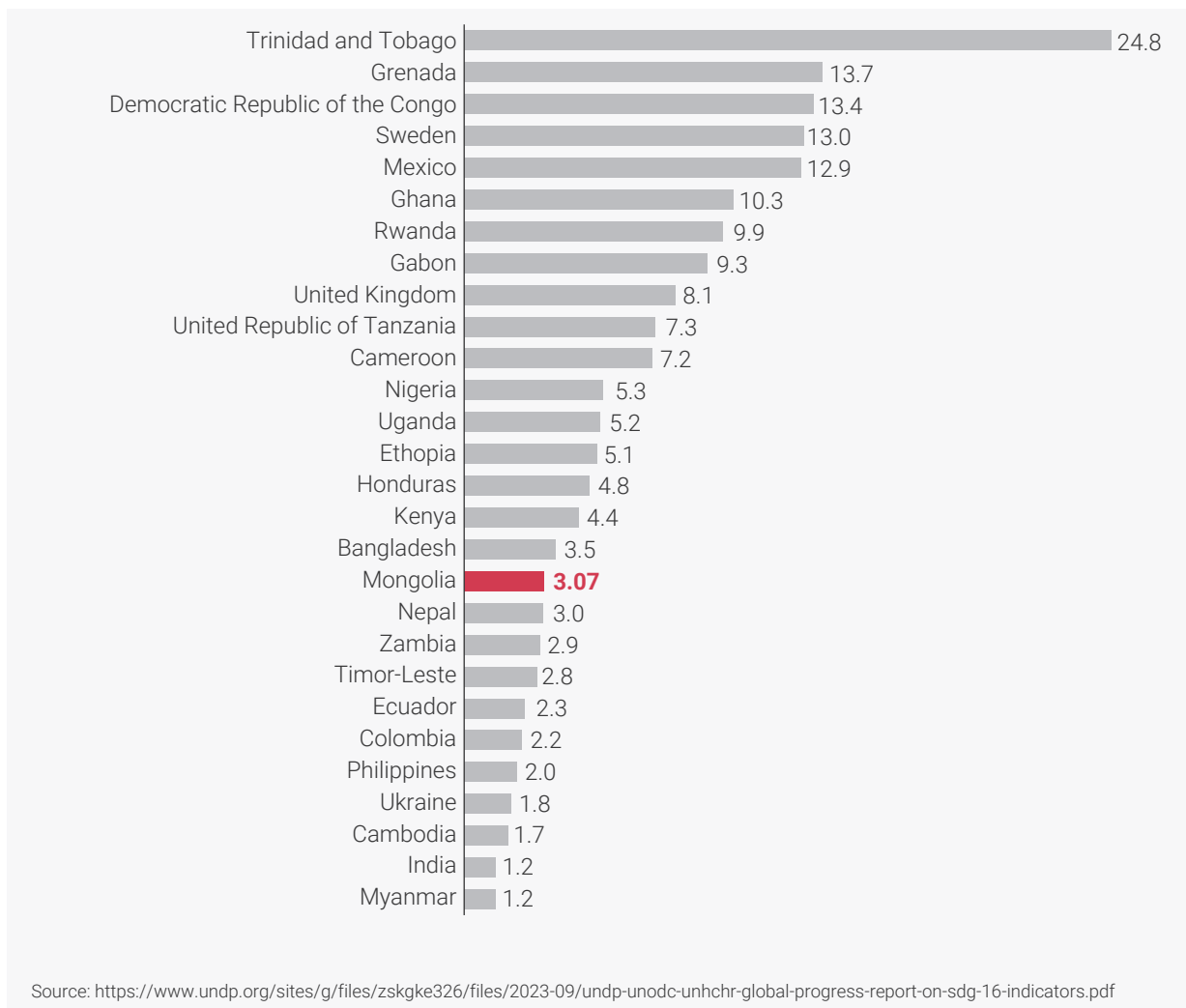


SDG target 16.2 aims to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence and torture against children. Progress toward this target is measured, in part, by indicator 16.2.3: the proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 who experienced sexual violence before the age of 18.

Sexual abuse is a grave violation of children’s rights and is addressed by international legal frameworks designed to protect them. Children of all ages are vulnerable to sexual abuse, with adolescent girls at heightened risk. Comparable statistics on sexual violence against girls are available from over 50 countries for the period 2014–2023. These data reveal varying rates of childhood sexual abuse across nations. In this particular country, survey data indicate that 3% of women aged 18–29 reported experiencing sexual abuse during childhood.

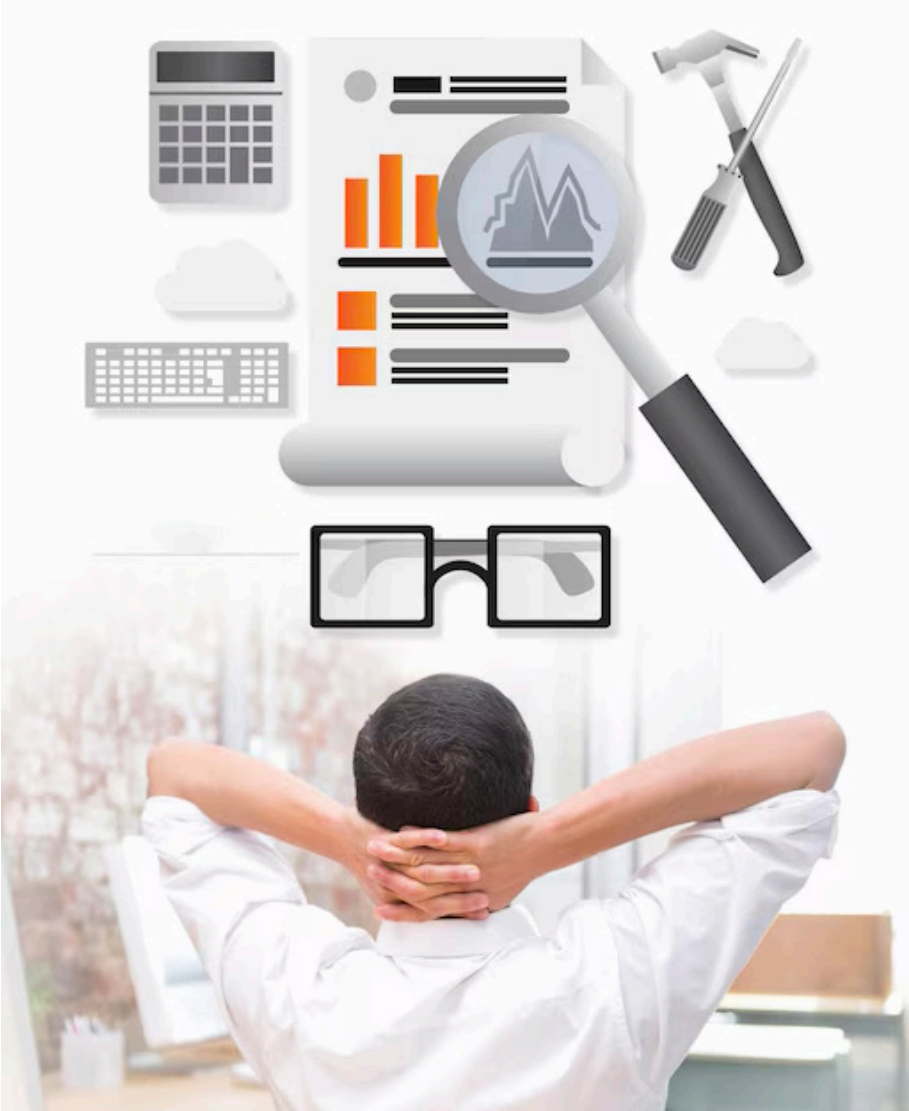
Figure 62.

A cross-national comparison of the prevalence of sexual violence experienced before the age of 18 among women aged 18–29 (2014–2023).



4

APPENDICES



4.1

Statistics table

Table 1.1 Household characteristics

The number of surveyed households, proportion, by selected indicators, 2023		
	Number of households	
	Number of households	Proportion
Total	7,673	100.0
Region		
Western	1,181	15.4
Khangai	1,456	19.0
Central	1,467	19.1
Eastern	947	12.3
Ulaanbaatar	2,622	34.2
Location		
Capital city	2,622	34.2
Aimag center	2,053	26.7
Soum center	1,065	13.9
Countryside	1,933	25.2
Number of household members		
1	1,084	14.1
2	1,605	20.9
3	1,390	18.1
4	1,508	19.7
5	1,118	14.6
6+	968	12.6
Household housing types		
Ger	2,709	35.3
Apartment	2,204	28.7
Private comfortable house	3	0.1
Detached house	2,649	34.5
Public accommodation (worker's, student's dormitory etc.)	93	1.2
Non-residential dwelling	15	0.2
Housing ownership types		
Owned by the residents	6,871	89.6
Owned by others: residing with rent	295	3.8
Owned by others: residing with no rent	507	6.6
The main source of heating		
Central heating	2,379	31.0
Electric heater	199	2.6
Heat only boiler	380	4.9
Improved stove	427	5.6
Regular stove, stove	4,287	55.9
No heating source	1	0.0

Table 1.2 Characteristics of the population aged 14 and over

Number of the total population aged 14 and over, proportion, weighted number of population, by selected indicators, 2023			
	Number of the population aged 14 and over		
	Number of Population	Proportion	Weighted number of populations
Total	14,821	100	2,340,729
Region			
Western	2,312	12.2	284,995
Khangaï region	2,699	18.1	425,081
Central region	2,824	15.3	358,943
Eastern region	1,812	6.8	158,525
Ulaanbaatar	5,174	47.6	1,113,185
Location			
Capital city	5,174	47.6	1,113,185
Aimag center	3,979	22.0	515,872
Soum center	2,034	9.5	222,739
Countryside	3,634	20.9	488,933
Sex			
Male	6,599	44.3	1,037,462
Female	8,221	55.7	1,303,188
Age group			
14-19	1,643	11.2	260,974
20-24	745	5.2	121,917
25-29	1,151	7.8	183,605
30-34	1,624	11.1	260,208
35-39	1,755	12.0	280,223
40-44	1,552	10.3	240,229
45-49	1,463	9.5	222,806
50-54	1,235	8.2	192,306
55-59	1,172	7.9	185,251
60+	2,481	16.8	393,210
Education level			
Non-educated	341	1.9	44,950
Primary	1,274	7.6	177,832
Lower secondary	2,639	16.6	388,071
Upper secondary	5,054	34.4	805,013
Technical and vocational	503	3.1	72,558
Specialized secondary	856	5.8	134,701
Higher	4,154	30.6	717,204
Marital status			
Never married	2,592	18.6	421,916
Married: Certified	8,287	56.0	1,271,689
Married: Not certified	1,656	12.3	281,135
Separated	215	1.6	36,292
Divorced	255	2.0	44,437
Widowed	1,363	9.5	216,517
Form of disability			
No difficulties	13,597	91.9	2,150,407
Difficult	1,224	8.1	190,322

Table 1.3 Living condition and Neighborhood environment

Whether the living area is highly polluted, dark, poorly lit, scary to walk alone, or abandoned by selected indicators and the percentage of results, 2023

Where you live has a :

	Lot of pollution in the environment					Dark and poorly lit, and it's scary to walk alone					There are abandoned yards, sheds, houses, basements, abandoned cars, garages, trenches, ditches, etc.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	No response/Dont know/	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	No response/Dont know/	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	No response/Dont know/																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Total	7.2	38.8	39.3	14.2	0.5	8.6	50.0	33.0	7.5	0.9	16.0	52.8	23.5	4.3	3.4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Sex																Male	9.0	38.5	38.8	13.2	0.5	9.9	52.8	30.5	6.2	0.6	18.6	51.2	23.2	4.0	3.0	Female	5.7	39.1	39.8	15.0	0.4	7.7	47.9	35.0	8.4	1.0	14.0	54.0	23.7	4.5	3.8	Location																Capital city	1.9	35.0	47.5	15.1	0.5	4.6	52.9	35.0	6.4	1.1	9.5	54.6	27.0	3.9	5.0	Aimag center	7.4	36.3	37.5	18.1	0.7	13.3	47.3	30.2	8.3	0.9	20.4	48.6	23.2	4.6	3.2	Soum center	7.6	48.1	32.7	11.2	0.4	11.0	48.8	31.7	8.1	0.4	13.3	54.8	23.4	6.6	1.9	Rural	18.9	45.9	25.6	9.3	0.3	18.5	40.4	30.1	10.9	0.1	27.6	52.0	15.8	3.9	0.7	Region																Western	20.9	29.6	28.5	20.7	0.3	26.7	30.8	29.0	13.1	0.4	36.5	36.1	19.8	6.5	1.1	Khangai	9.1	50.0	32.2	8.0	0.7	9.2	53.5	33.3	2.7	1.3	15.1	57.0	22.3	3.0	2.6	Central	9.1	43.5	33.6	13.6	0.2	9.5	49.5	29.1	11.5	0.4	16.9	56.0	18.9	6.1	2.1	Eastern	10.5	41.8	33.4	14.1	0.2	13.3	47.6	29.6	9.1	0.4	25.6	51.1	19.0	2.9	1.4	Ulaanbaatar	1.9	35.0	47.5	15.1	0.5	4.6	52.9	35.0	6.4	1.1	9.5	54.6	27.0	3.9	5.0	Age group																14-19	4.6	35.0	45.9	12.9	1.6	8.1	43.9	38.5	8.2	1.3	12.4	46.0	31.2	3.8	6.6	18-19	1.8	38.1	47.1	11.6	1.4	6.3	47.1	35.2	11.4	-	9.9	54.8	26.9	2.8	5.6	20-24	6.8	36.2	41.7	14.5	0.8	5.6	46.9	37.5	9.5	0.5	13.2	49.8	27.9	4.5	4.6	25-29	8.8	35.3	42.5	13.1	0.3	8.6	44.9	37.8	8.0	0.7	15.5	48.6	26.3	5.4	4.2	30-34	6.7	35.4	41.2	16.2	0.5	7.6	49.1	34.5	8.3	0.5	13.3	51.4	25.9	5.6	3.8	35-39	7.4	37.7	40.8	13.8	0.3	9.1	49.9	32.1	8.1	0.8	15.6	51.9	25.2	4.4	2.9	40-44	8.7	37.3	38.2	15.2	0.6	9.3	49.6	31.9	8.7	0.5	17.8	51.8	23.6	3.9	2.9	45-49	8.0	40.6	37.3	13.9	0.2	9.2	52.0	31.3	6.8	0.7	17.8	54.0	21.9	4.4	1.9	50-54	7.3	40.9	38.6	13.2	0.0	9.1	52.1	33.5	5.1	0.2	18.1	54.8	21.9	3.4	1.8	55-59	7.0	39.2	36.8	16.8	0.2	8.6	52.3	31.7	6.7	0.7	17.5	58.1	17.6	4.5	2.3	60+	7.4	45.2	33.7	13.4	0.3	9.6	54.8	27.9	5.7	2.0	18.0	57.1	17.9	3.6	3.4
Male	9.0	38.5	38.8	13.2	0.5	9.9	52.8	30.5	6.2	0.6	18.6	51.2	23.2	4.0	3.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Female	5.7	39.1	39.8	15.0	0.4	7.7	47.9	35.0	8.4	1.0	14.0	54.0	23.7	4.5	3.8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Soum center	7.6	48.1	32.7	11.2	0.4	11.0	48.8	31.7	8.1	0.4	13.3	54.8	23.4	6.6	1.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Rural	18.9	45.9	25.6	9.3	0.3	18.5	40.4	30.1	10.9	0.1	27.6	52.0	15.8	3.9	0.7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Region																Western	20.9	29.6	28.5	20.7	0.3	26.7	30.8	29.0	13.1	0.4	36.5	36.1	19.8	6.5	1.1	Khangai	9.1	50.0	32.2	8.0	0.7	9.2	53.5	33.3	2.7	1.3	15.1	57.0	22.3	3.0	2.6	Central	9.1	43.5	33.6	13.6	0.2	9.5	49.5	29.1	11.5	0.4	16.9	56.0	18.9	6.1	2.1	Eastern	10.5	41.8	33.4	14.1	0.2	13.3	47.6	29.6	9.1	0.4	25.6	51.1	19.0	2.9	1.4	Ulaanbaatar	1.9	35.0	47.5	15.1	0.5	4.6	52.9	35.0	6.4	1.1	9.5	54.6	27.0	3.9	5.0	Age group																14-19	4.6	35.0	45.9	12.9	1.6	8.1	43.9	38.5	8.2	1.3	12.4	46.0	31.2	3.8	6.6	18-19	1.8	38.1	47.1	11.6	1.4	6.3	47.1	35.2	11.4	-	9.9	54.8	26.9	2.8	5.6	20-24	6.8	36.2	41.7	14.5	0.8	5.6	46.9	37.5	9.5	0.5	13.2	49.8	27.9	4.5	4.6	25-29	8.8	35.3	42.5	13.1	0.3	8.6	44.9	37.8	8.0	0.7	15.5	48.6	26.3	5.4	4.2	30-34	6.7	35.4	41.2	16.2	0.5	7.6	49.1	34.5	8.3	0.5	13.3	51.4	25.9	5.6	3.8	35-39	7.4	37.7	40.8	13.8	0.3	9.1	49.9	32.1	8.1	0.8	15.6	51.9	25.2	4.4	2.9	40-44	8.7	37.3	38.2	15.2	0.6	9.3	49.6	31.9	8.7	0.5	17.8	51.8	23.6	3.9	2.9	45-49	8.0	40.6	37.3	13.9	0.2	9.2	52.0	31.3	6.8	0.7	17.8	54.0	21.9	4.4	1.9	50-54	7.3	40.9	38.6	13.2	0.0	9.1	52.1	33.5	5.1	0.2	18.1	54.8	21.9	3.4	1.8	55-59	7.0	39.2	36.8	16.8	0.2	8.6	52.3	31.7	6.7	0.7	17.5	58.1	17.6	4.5	2.3	60+	7.4	45.2	33.7	13.4	0.3	9.6	54.8	27.9	5.7	2.0	18.0	57.1	17.9	3.6	3.4																																																																																																																																
Western	20.9	29.6	28.5	20.7	0.3	26.7	30.8	29.0	13.1	0.4	36.5	36.1	19.8	6.5	1.1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Khangai	9.1	50.0	32.2	8.0	0.7	9.2	53.5	33.3	2.7	1.3	15.1	57.0	22.3	3.0	2.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Central	9.1	43.5	33.6	13.6	0.2	9.5	49.5	29.1	11.5	0.4	16.9	56.0	18.9	6.1	2.1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Eastern	10.5	41.8	33.4	14.1	0.2	13.3	47.6	29.6	9.1	0.4	25.6	51.1	19.0	2.9	1.4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Ulaanbaatar	1.9	35.0	47.5	15.1	0.5	4.6	52.9	35.0	6.4	1.1	9.5	54.6	27.0	3.9	5.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Age group																14-19	4.6	35.0	45.9	12.9	1.6	8.1	43.9	38.5	8.2	1.3	12.4	46.0	31.2	3.8	6.6	18-19	1.8	38.1	47.1	11.6	1.4	6.3	47.1	35.2	11.4	-	9.9	54.8	26.9	2.8	5.6	20-24	6.8	36.2	41.7	14.5	0.8	5.6	46.9	37.5	9.5	0.5	13.2	49.8	27.9	4.5	4.6	25-29	8.8	35.3	42.5	13.1	0.3	8.6	44.9	37.8	8.0	0.7	15.5	48.6	26.3	5.4	4.2	30-34	6.7	35.4	41.2	16.2	0.5	7.6	49.1	34.5	8.3	0.5	13.3	51.4	25.9	5.6	3.8	35-39	7.4	37.7	40.8	13.8	0.3	9.1	49.9	32.1	8.1	0.8	15.6	51.9	25.2	4.4	2.9	40-44	8.7	37.3	38.2	15.2	0.6	9.3	49.6	31.9	8.7	0.5	17.8	51.8	23.6	3.9	2.9	45-49	8.0	40.6	37.3	13.9	0.2	9.2	52.0	31.3	6.8	0.7	17.8	54.0	21.9	4.4	1.9	50-54	7.3	40.9	38.6	13.2	0.0	9.1	52.1	33.5	5.1	0.2	18.1	54.8	21.9	3.4	1.8	55-59	7.0	39.2	36.8	16.8	0.2	8.6	52.3	31.7	6.7	0.7	17.5	58.1	17.6	4.5	2.3	60+	7.4	45.2	33.7	13.4	0.3	9.6	54.8	27.9	5.7	2.0	18.0	57.1	17.9	3.6	3.4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
14-19	4.6	35.0	45.9	12.9	1.6	8.1	43.9	38.5	8.2	1.3	12.4	46.0	31.2	3.8	6.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
18-19	1.8	38.1	47.1	11.6	1.4	6.3	47.1	35.2	11.4	-	9.9	54.8	26.9	2.8	5.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
20-24	6.8	36.2	41.7	14.5	0.8	5.6	46.9	37.5	9.5	0.5	13.2	49.8	27.9	4.5	4.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
25-29	8.8	35.3	42.5	13.1	0.3	8.6	44.9	37.8	8.0	0.7	15.5	48.6	26.3	5.4	4.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
30-34	6.7	35.4	41.2	16.2	0.5	7.6	49.1	34.5	8.3	0.5	13.3	51.4	25.9	5.6	3.8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
35-39	7.4	37.7	40.8	13.8	0.3	9.1	49.9	32.1	8.1	0.8	15.6	51.9	25.2	4.4	2.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
40-44	8.7	37.3	38.2	15.2	0.6	9.3	49.6	31.9	8.7	0.5	17.8	51.8	23.6	3.9	2.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
45-49	8.0	40.6	37.3	13.9	0.2	9.2	52.0	31.3	6.8	0.7	17.8	54.0	21.9	4.4	1.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
50-54	7.3	40.9	38.6	13.2	0.0	9.1	52.1	33.5	5.1	0.2	18.1	54.8	21.9	3.4	1.8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
55-59	7.0	39.2	36.8	16.8	0.2	8.6	52.3	31.7	6.7	0.7	17.5	58.1	17.6	4.5	2.3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
60+	7.4	45.2	33.7	13.4	0.3	9.6	54.8	27.9	5.7	2.0	18.0	57.1	17.9	3.6	3.4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

Table 1.4 Living condition and Neighborhood environment

Whether people who violate the established legal norms, laws, and order, gangs are active in the place where you live, people who are drunk, or under the influence of drug, arguing or fighting frequently, by selected indicators, by percentage, 2023

Where you live:		People who are drunk or under influence of drug, arguing or fighting loudly are often seen					Gang violence has been observed.					People who violate established legal norms, laws, rules and regulations																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Total		11.0	46.3	30.7	7.5	4.5	17.0	58.3	19.3	2.4	3.0	11.1	48.3	33.9	5.2	1.5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Sex																	Male		13.2	45.8	30.1	6.9	4.0	19.4	56.9	18.8	2.6	2.3	12.7	48.1	33.0	4.8	1.4	Female		9.2	46.7	31.2	8.0	4.9	15.0	59.4	19.7	2.2	3.7	9.9	48.5	34.6	5.4	1.6	Location																	Capital city		3.2	41.1	39.9	10.7	5.1	9.8	56.7	26.8	2.6	4.1	3.6	44.2	43.5	6.8	1.9	Aimag center		14.8	49.1	25.4	5.8	4.9	20.0	58.8	16.0	2.7	2.5	14.8	49.7	29.1	4.9	1.5	Soum center		13.0	53.2	24.7	4.8	4.3	17.5	63.8	13.9	2.3	2.5	13.5	53.2	28.3	3.6	1.4	Countryside		23.7	51.8	18.1	3.5	2.9	29.9	59.1	8.3	1.5	1.2	23.2	54.0	19.7	2.5	0.6	Region																	Western		31.1	34.6	24.8	6.7	2.8	40.9	43.5	11.5	2.3	1.8	30.8	35.5	28.5	4.3	0.9	Khangai		13.6	58.7	20.2	2.0	5.5	17.6	69.6	10.0	0.5	2.3	13.4	63.0	20.3	1.7	1.6	Central		15.0	54.3	21.4	5.5	3.8	15.9	63.0	15.0	4.1	2.0	12.7	52.7	28.2	5.5	0.9	Eastern		13.2	51.6	26.1	6.6	2.5	25.2	55.7	16.1	1.7	1.3	18.9	51.1	26.0	3.5	0.5	Ulaanbaatar		3.2	41.1	39.9	10.7	5.1	9.8	56.7	26.8	2.6	4.1	3.6	44.2	43.5	6.8	1.9	Age group																	14-19		7.5	38.6	37.5	8.9	7.5	16.0	51.6	25.8	3.0	3.6	8.1	42.5	41.2	6.1	2.1	18-19		6.6	45.2	33.4	11.7	3.1	14.8	55.3	25.1	2.4	2.4	4.7	43.1	44.1	6.7	1.4	20-24		7.9	40.8	37.7	9.9	3.7	14.6	53.8	24.8	3.8	3.0	8.7	41.8	42.0	6.6	0.9	25-29		11.0	44.4	31.8	8.0	4.8	15.7	57.1	21.1	2.3	3.8	11.7	44.6	37.0	5.2	1.5	30-34		9.4	41.6	35.0	9.3	4.7	15.5	56.4	22.1	2.9	3.1	9.7	47.1	36.5	5.4	1.3	35-39		11.3	43.4	32.7	8.2	4.4	16.9	56.7	21.1	2.7	2.6	11.5	47.2	35.0	4.7	1.6	40-44		11.8	44.2	32.5	7.4	4.1	17.8	57.3	19.3	2.2	3.4	12.5	48.2	32.2	5.8	1.3	45-49		11.2	49.5	27.8	7.4	4.1	17.7	61.5	15.8	2.6	2.4	11.4	49.5	31.9	6.0	1.2	50-54		11.4	51.7	28.3	7.0	1.6	18.6	60.3	17.1	2.0	2.0	11.8	51.2	31.9	4.3	0.8	55-59		13.3	49.6	27.0	6.6	3.5	19.3	60.5	16.1	1.8	2.3	12.4	50.6	31.5	4.7	0.8	60+		13.2	53.5	23.2	4.6	5.5	17.3	63.4	14.1	1.5	3.7	12.8	54.5	26.6	4.1	2.0
Male		13.2	45.8	30.1	6.9	4.0	19.4	56.9	18.8	2.6	2.3	12.7	48.1	33.0	4.8	1.4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Female		9.2	46.7	31.2	8.0	4.9	15.0	59.4	19.7	2.2	3.7	9.9	48.5	34.6	5.4	1.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Location																	Capital city		3.2	41.1	39.9	10.7	5.1	9.8	56.7	26.8	2.6	4.1	3.6	44.2	43.5	6.8	1.9	Aimag center		14.8	49.1	25.4	5.8	4.9	20.0	58.8	16.0	2.7	2.5	14.8	49.7	29.1	4.9	1.5	Soum center		13.0	53.2	24.7	4.8	4.3	17.5	63.8	13.9	2.3	2.5	13.5	53.2	28.3	3.6	1.4	Countryside		23.7	51.8	18.1	3.5	2.9	29.9	59.1	8.3	1.5	1.2	23.2	54.0	19.7	2.5	0.6	Region																	Western		31.1	34.6	24.8	6.7	2.8	40.9	43.5	11.5	2.3	1.8	30.8	35.5	28.5	4.3	0.9	Khangai		13.6	58.7	20.2	2.0	5.5	17.6	69.6	10.0	0.5	2.3	13.4	63.0	20.3	1.7	1.6	Central		15.0	54.3	21.4	5.5	3.8	15.9	63.0	15.0	4.1	2.0	12.7	52.7	28.2	5.5	0.9	Eastern		13.2	51.6	26.1	6.6	2.5	25.2	55.7	16.1	1.7	1.3	18.9	51.1	26.0	3.5	0.5	Ulaanbaatar		3.2	41.1	39.9	10.7	5.1	9.8	56.7	26.8	2.6	4.1	3.6	44.2	43.5	6.8	1.9	Age group																	14-19		7.5	38.6	37.5	8.9	7.5	16.0	51.6	25.8	3.0	3.6	8.1	42.5	41.2	6.1	2.1	18-19		6.6	45.2	33.4	11.7	3.1	14.8	55.3	25.1	2.4	2.4	4.7	43.1	44.1	6.7	1.4	20-24		7.9	40.8	37.7	9.9	3.7	14.6	53.8	24.8	3.8	3.0	8.7	41.8	42.0	6.6	0.9	25-29		11.0	44.4	31.8	8.0	4.8	15.7	57.1	21.1	2.3	3.8	11.7	44.6	37.0	5.2	1.5	30-34		9.4	41.6	35.0	9.3	4.7	15.5	56.4	22.1	2.9	3.1	9.7	47.1	36.5	5.4	1.3	35-39		11.3	43.4	32.7	8.2	4.4	16.9	56.7	21.1	2.7	2.6	11.5	47.2	35.0	4.7	1.6	40-44		11.8	44.2	32.5	7.4	4.1	17.8	57.3	19.3	2.2	3.4	12.5	48.2	32.2	5.8	1.3	45-49		11.2	49.5	27.8	7.4	4.1	17.7	61.5	15.8	2.6	2.4	11.4	49.5	31.9	6.0	1.2	50-54		11.4	51.7	28.3	7.0	1.6	18.6	60.3	17.1	2.0	2.0	11.8	51.2	31.9	4.3	0.8	55-59		13.3	49.6	27.0	6.6	3.5	19.3	60.5	16.1	1.8	2.3	12.4	50.6	31.5	4.7	0.8	60+		13.2	53.5	23.2	4.6	5.5	17.3	63.4	14.1	1.5	3.7	12.8	54.5	26.6	4.1	2.0																																																			
Capital city		3.2	41.1	39.9	10.7	5.1	9.8	56.7	26.8	2.6	4.1	3.6	44.2	43.5	6.8	1.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Aimag center		14.8	49.1	25.4	5.8	4.9	20.0	58.8	16.0	2.7	2.5	14.8	49.7	29.1	4.9	1.5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Soum center		13.0	53.2	24.7	4.8	4.3	17.5	63.8	13.9	2.3	2.5	13.5	53.2	28.3	3.6	1.4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Countryside		23.7	51.8	18.1	3.5	2.9	29.9	59.1	8.3	1.5	1.2	23.2	54.0	19.7	2.5	0.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Region																	Western		31.1	34.6	24.8	6.7	2.8	40.9	43.5	11.5	2.3	1.8	30.8	35.5	28.5	4.3	0.9	Khangai		13.6	58.7	20.2	2.0	5.5	17.6	69.6	10.0	0.5	2.3	13.4	63.0	20.3	1.7	1.6	Central		15.0	54.3	21.4	5.5	3.8	15.9	63.0	15.0	4.1	2.0	12.7	52.7	28.2	5.5	0.9	Eastern		13.2	51.6	26.1	6.6	2.5	25.2	55.7	16.1	1.7	1.3	18.9	51.1	26.0	3.5	0.5	Ulaanbaatar		3.2	41.1	39.9	10.7	5.1	9.8	56.7	26.8	2.6	4.1	3.6	44.2	43.5	6.8	1.9	Age group																	14-19		7.5	38.6	37.5	8.9	7.5	16.0	51.6	25.8	3.0	3.6	8.1	42.5	41.2	6.1	2.1	18-19		6.6	45.2	33.4	11.7	3.1	14.8	55.3	25.1	2.4	2.4	4.7	43.1	44.1	6.7	1.4	20-24		7.9	40.8	37.7	9.9	3.7	14.6	53.8	24.8	3.8	3.0	8.7	41.8	42.0	6.6	0.9	25-29		11.0	44.4	31.8	8.0	4.8	15.7	57.1	21.1	2.3	3.8	11.7	44.6	37.0	5.2	1.5	30-34		9.4	41.6	35.0	9.3	4.7	15.5	56.4	22.1	2.9	3.1	9.7	47.1	36.5	5.4	1.3	35-39		11.3	43.4	32.7	8.2	4.4	16.9	56.7	21.1	2.7	2.6	11.5	47.2	35.0	4.7	1.6	40-44		11.8	44.2	32.5	7.4	4.1	17.8	57.3	19.3	2.2	3.4	12.5	48.2	32.2	5.8	1.3	45-49		11.2	49.5	27.8	7.4	4.1	17.7	61.5	15.8	2.6	2.4	11.4	49.5	31.9	6.0	1.2	50-54		11.4	51.7	28.3	7.0	1.6	18.6	60.3	17.1	2.0	2.0	11.8	51.2	31.9	4.3	0.8	55-59		13.3	49.6	27.0	6.6	3.5	19.3	60.5	16.1	1.8	2.3	12.4	50.6	31.5	4.7	0.8	60+		13.2	53.5	23.2	4.6	5.5	17.3	63.4	14.1	1.5	3.7	12.8	54.5	26.6	4.1	2.0																																																																																																																																								
Western		31.1	34.6	24.8	6.7	2.8	40.9	43.5	11.5	2.3	1.8	30.8	35.5	28.5	4.3	0.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Khangai		13.6	58.7	20.2	2.0	5.5	17.6	69.6	10.0	0.5	2.3	13.4	63.0	20.3	1.7	1.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Central		15.0	54.3	21.4	5.5	3.8	15.9	63.0	15.0	4.1	2.0	12.7	52.7	28.2	5.5	0.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Eastern		13.2	51.6	26.1	6.6	2.5	25.2	55.7	16.1	1.7	1.3	18.9	51.1	26.0	3.5	0.5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Ulaanbaatar		3.2	41.1	39.9	10.7	5.1	9.8	56.7	26.8	2.6	4.1	3.6	44.2	43.5	6.8	1.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Age group																	14-19		7.5	38.6	37.5	8.9	7.5	16.0	51.6	25.8	3.0	3.6	8.1	42.5	41.2	6.1	2.1	18-19		6.6	45.2	33.4	11.7	3.1	14.8	55.3	25.1	2.4	2.4	4.7	43.1	44.1	6.7	1.4	20-24		7.9	40.8	37.7	9.9	3.7	14.6	53.8	24.8	3.8	3.0	8.7	41.8	42.0	6.6	0.9	25-29		11.0	44.4	31.8	8.0	4.8	15.7	57.1	21.1	2.3	3.8	11.7	44.6	37.0	5.2	1.5	30-34		9.4	41.6	35.0	9.3	4.7	15.5	56.4	22.1	2.9	3.1	9.7	47.1	36.5	5.4	1.3	35-39		11.3	43.4	32.7	8.2	4.4	16.9	56.7	21.1	2.7	2.6	11.5	47.2	35.0	4.7	1.6	40-44		11.8	44.2	32.5	7.4	4.1	17.8	57.3	19.3	2.2	3.4	12.5	48.2	32.2	5.8	1.3	45-49		11.2	49.5	27.8	7.4	4.1	17.7	61.5	15.8	2.6	2.4	11.4	49.5	31.9	6.0	1.2	50-54		11.4	51.7	28.3	7.0	1.6	18.6	60.3	17.1	2.0	2.0	11.8	51.2	31.9	4.3	0.8	55-59		13.3	49.6	27.0	6.6	3.5	19.3	60.5	16.1	1.8	2.3	12.4	50.6	31.5	4.7	0.8	60+		13.2	53.5	23.2	4.6	5.5	17.3	63.4	14.1	1.5	3.7	12.8	54.5	26.6	4.1	2.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
14-19		7.5	38.6	37.5	8.9	7.5	16.0	51.6	25.8	3.0	3.6	8.1	42.5	41.2	6.1	2.1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
18-19		6.6	45.2	33.4	11.7	3.1	14.8	55.3	25.1	2.4	2.4	4.7	43.1	44.1	6.7	1.4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
20-24		7.9	40.8	37.7	9.9	3.7	14.6	53.8	24.8	3.8	3.0	8.7	41.8	42.0	6.6	0.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
25-29		11.0	44.4	31.8	8.0	4.8	15.7	57.1	21.1	2.3	3.8	11.7	44.6	37.0	5.2	1.5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
30-34		9.4	41.6	35.0	9.3	4.7	15.5	56.4	22.1	2.9	3.1	9.7	47.1	36.5	5.4	1.3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
35-39		11.3	43.4	32.7	8.2	4.4	16.9	56.7	21.1	2.7	2.6	11.5	47.2	35.0	4.7	1.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
40-44		11.8	44.2	32.5	7.4	4.1	17.8	57.3	19.3	2.2	3.4	12.5	48.2	32.2	5.8	1.3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
45-49		11.2	49.5	27.8	7.4	4.1	17.7	61.5	15.8	2.6	2.4	11.4	49.5	31.9	6.0	1.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
50-54		11.4	51.7	28.3	7.0	1.6	18.6	60.3	17.1	2.0	2.0	11.8	51.2	31.9	4.3	0.8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
55-59		13.3	49.6	27.0	6.6	3.5	19.3	60.5	16.1	1.8	2.3	12.4	50.6	31.5	4.7	0.8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
60+		13.2	53.5	23.2	4.6	5.5	17.3	63.4	14.1	1.5	3.7	12.8	54.5	26.6	4.1	2.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									

Table 1.4.1 Living condition and Neighborhood environment

Whether people who violate the established legal norms, laws, and order, gangs are active in the place where you live, people who are drunk, or under the influence of drug, arguing or fighting frequently, by selected indicators, by percentage, 2023

		Where you live:					Gang violence has been observed					People who are drunk or under influence of drug, arguing or fighting loudly are often seen				
		Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response
Employed																
Yes		11.2	45.7	31.0	8.0	4.1	17.6	58.3	19.0	2.4	2.7	12.1	47.9	33.6	5.2	1.2
No		10.8	47.5	30.0	7.0	4.7	16.4	58.8	19.2	2.2	3.4	10.3	49.1	33.7	5.2	1.7
Functional abilities																
No difficulties		10.4	46.4	31.3	7.5	4.4	16.4	58.5	19.7	2.4	3.0	10.6	48.3	34.5	5.3	1.3
Difficult		16.8	45.3	23.6	7.6	6.7	22.8	55.9	15.2	2.0	4.1	16.5	48.3	27.5	4.8	2.9
Education																
Non-Educated		22.7	55.3	15.4	3.1	3.5	28.4	58.1	9.8	1.6	2.1	24.4	53.5	19.5	1.3	1.3
Primary		19.4	47.4	23.5	4.4	5.3	24.3	57.8	13.6	1.4	2.9	17.7	52.4	25.3	2.8	1.8
Lower secondary		14.3	48.3	26.8	5.8	4.8	22.0	58.0	15.9	1.9	2.2	14.6	50.0	30.1	3.8	1.5
Upper secondary		11.6	47.1	28.7	8.0	4.6	17.7	57.1	19.2	2.9	3.1	11.1	49.4	32.0	6.0	1.5
Technical and vocation		10.2	52.9	25.5	9.4	2.0	16.9	63.6	14.0	2.7	2.8	11.9	52.6	29.7	4.9	0.9
Specialized secondary		8.8	48.0	28.3	9.6	5.3	17.4	60.0	15.7	2.5	4.4	10.6	50.2	31.6	5.8	1.8
Higher		6.1	42.4	38.8	8.5	4.2	10.8	59.2	24.6	2.1	3.3	6.8	44.1	42.0	5.7	1.4
Housing types																
Ger		18.6	50.0	21.8	6.1	3.5	25.5	57.7	12.4	2.2	2.2	18.3	52.1	25.0	3.7	0.9
Apartment		3.1	43.3	40.6	7.9	5.1	5.9	61.0	27.3	2.1	3.7	3.5	44.5	44.4	5.9	1.7
Comfortable private house		-	83.3	16.7	-	-	-	66.7	16.7	16.6	-	-	83.3	-	16.7	-
Detached house		11.1	45.9	29.4	8.5	5.1	19.4	56.7	17.9	2.7	3.3	11.6	48.9	31.9	5.8	1.8
Public accommodation (workers, students)		27.8	34.0	23.8	13.4	1.0	35.4	39.3	23.0	1.5	0.8	24.9	35.1	35.0	5.0	-
Non-residential dwelling		1.8	61.1	29.6	4.5	3.0	1.8	65.7	27.9	4.6	-	-	47.3	43.6	9.1	-

Table 1.5 Living condition and Neighborhood environment
Whether there is a lot of traffic congestion, there are pedestrian crossings and bus stops nearby, street dogs and cats, by selected indicators, by percentage, 2023

Where you live:		I live in an area with a lot of traffic.					There is a pedestrian crossing and a bus stop nearby.					There are many homeless dogs and cats in the area I live.				
	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	
Total	10.3	34.5	41.1	13.4	0.7	7.8	28.2	56.4	6.9	0.7	4.4	26.1	43.7	24.8	1.0	
Sex																
Male	11.0	33.9	41.3	13.2	0.6	7.6	28.1	56.3	7.4	0.6	5.8	27.6	41.7	24	0.9	
Female	9.7	34.9	41.0	13.6	0.8	8.1	28.2	56.5	6.5	0.7	3.3	24.9	45.4	25.4	1	
Location																
Capital city	2.8	24.9	53.3	18.5	0.5	4.8	27.6	60.6	6.6	0.4	1.5	28.9	51.1	17.3	1.2	
Aimag center	26.2	56.3	14.2	2.2	1.1	13.8	29.9	47.1	7.9	1.3	2.4	15	43.4	38.2	1	
Soum center	47.3	52.7	-	-	-	-	24.5	75.5	-	-	3	17.2	41.6	37.7	0.5	
Countryside	38.9	40.3	17.7	3.1	-	32.1	15.3	48.7	3.9	-	13.8	35.5	28.3	22.0	0.4	
Region																
Western	46.6	37.3	11.4	3.5	1.2	26	20.9	33	18.9	1.2	10.4	16.6	28.9	43.9	0.2	
Khangai	19.1	63.1	13.7	2.2	1.9	11.6	30.2	54	2.2	2.0	6.2	30.7	39.6	22.3	1.2	
Central	22.6	58.9	17.1	1.3	0.1	11.1	29.6	52.3	6.6	0.4	5.2	19.5	42.8	31.9	0.6	
Eastern	28.6	53.7	13.5	2.9	1.3	13.9	39.4	36.8	9	0.9	7.6	26.2	32	33.8	0.4	
Ulaanbaatar	2.8	24.9	53.3	18.5	0.5	4.8	27.6	60.6	6.6	0.4	1.5	28.9	51.1	17.3	1.2	
Age group																
14-19	11.8	38.0	37.7	10.7	1.8	4.7	26.0	61.6	6.4	1.3	1.8	21.3	48.9	26.2	1.8	
18-19	6.9	33.1	47.0	12.6	0.4	4.1	23.1	64.5	7.8	0.5	3.0	28.1	45.7	21.9	1.3	
20-24	8.0	36.9	41.9	12.4	0.8	7.4	29.3	53.6	9.2	0.5	3.7	25.1	46.1	24.3	0.8	
25-29	10.4	32.3	42.4	14.4	0.5	7.4	27.9	58.8	5.7	0.2	3.8	26.6	44.8	23.5	1.3	
30-34	10.7	34.5	40.9	13.5	0.4	7.5	25.3	60.5	6.3	0.4	3.4	24.2	46.9	24.8	0.7	
35-39	9.7	33.4	44.6	12.2	0.1	6.3	28.5	57.5	7	0.7	4.6	25.2	44.1	25.4	0.7	
40-44	11.0	32.6	40.4	15.9	0.1	9.9	29.6	53.9	6.3	0.3	5.2	26.4	41.2	26.7	0.5	
45-49	10.5	32.8	42.0	14.3	0.4	10.1	27.9	53.8	7.5	0.7	6	29.6	39.4	24.4	0.6	
50-54	9.9	30.5	41.9	16.5	1.2	7.3	28.6	57.5	6.2	0.4	6	29.4	39.5	24.2	0.9	
55-59	10.3	36.3	38.5	14.4	0.5	10.9	29.1	52.2	7.5	0.3	5.4	23.4	45.2	25.4	0.6	
60+	10.4	36.2	39.7	12.3	1.4	8.5	30.3	52.8	7.4	1	4.5	27.9	42.4	23.9	1.3	

Table 1.5.1 Living condition and Neighborhood environment
Whether there is a lot of traffic congestion, there are pedestrian crossings and bus stops nearby, street dogs and cats, by selected indicators, by percentage, 2023

		Where you live:					There is a pedestrian crossing and a bus stop nearby.					There are many homeless dogs and cats in the area I live.				
		Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response
Employed																
Yes	9.3	33.4	42.2	14.8	0.3	7.3	27.7	57.7	7.0	0.3	5.6	28.8	41.6	23.4	0.6	
No	11.1	35.2	40.3	12.3	1.1	8.4	28.9	55.0	6.8	0.9	3.3	23.7	45.8	26.0	1.2	
Functional abilities																
No difficulties	9.9	34.3	41.8	13.5	0.5	7.5	28.3	57.1	6.6	0.5	4.1	26.6	44.0	24.4	0.9	
Difficult	14.8	36.7	33.1	12.8	2.6	12.1	27.0	47.7	10.8	2.4	7.5	20.3	40.4	30.1	1.7	
Education																
Non-Educated	22.3	43.3	20.1	9.8	4.5	23.2	24.2	41.7	7.0	3.9	9.7	29.9	33.4	26.6	0.4	
Primary	20.0	43.8	24.6	9.9	1.7	12.8	28.1	49.9	7.7	1.5	9.1	28.3	37.6	23.8	1.2	
Lower secondary	13.8	41.7	32.9	10.1	1.5	7.6	27.8	56.1	7.6	0.9	6.5	27.1	40.3	25.0	1.1	
Upper secondary	10.2	37.4	38.1	13.6	0.7	8.8	28.1	55.8	6.8	0.5	4.4	24.5	42.5	27.7	0.9	
Technical and vocational	12.2	39.7	39.5	7.0	1.6	10.8	34.9	45.3	8.7	0.3	4.4	25.8	41.7	26.3	1.8	
Specialized secondary	12.3	31.8	43.4	12.1	0.4	8.7	30.3	52.8	7.4	0.8	3.3	24.5	41.5	30.0	0.7	
Higher	7.1	27.8	49.0	15.8	0.3	5.8	27.6	59.7	6.5	0.4	2.0	27.0	49.7	20.5	0.8	
Housing types																
Ger	19.0	47.4	24.8	8.1	0.7	14.6	32.5	44.0	8.3	0.6	9.4	29.7	33.1	27.3	0.5	
Apartment	4.7	21.8	55.0	18.0	0.5	2.9	24.4	66.7	5.5	0.5	1.4	33.6	50.7	12.8	1.5	
Comfortable private house	-	33.3	66.7	-	-	-	50.0	50.0	-	-	-	16.7	16.7	66.6	-	
Detached house	12.9	44.3	31.4	10.4	1.0	10.7	31.0	49.5	8.0	0.8	2.8	16.2	46.5	33.6	0.9	
Public accommodation (workers, students)	21.9	31.3	35.5	8.8	2.5	15.8	21.3	53.3	9.6	-	4.6	10.8	42.3	42.3	-	
Non-residential dwelling	8.6	12.4	70.3	8.7	-	25.9	24.5	49.6	-	-	1.8	24.3	51.2	22.7	-	

Table 1.6 Living condition and Neighborhood environment

Whether your place of residence is resistant to earthquakes, there are families, shops, kiosks, people who sell alcohol and tobacco illegally, or if you think that you are at risk of flooding, by selected indicators, percentage, 2023

Place of residence:		It is considered to be resistant to earthquakes					There are families, shops, kiosks and citizens who sell alcohol and cigarettes illegally					There is a risk of flooding and inundation				
		Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	No response/Don't know/	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	No response/Don't know/	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	No response/Don't know/
Total		3.8	34.8	38.0	3.9	19.5	19.6	54.7	10.5	2.0	13.2	10.8	52.4	27.5	7.1	2.2
Sex																
Male		3.3	36.0	39.0	3.8	17.9	22.1	54.9	10.0	1.7	11.3	12.4	52.3	26.4	6.8	2.1
Female		4.1	34.0	37.3	3.9	20.7	17.6	54.6	11.0	2.2	14.6	9.5	52.4	28.4	7.4	2.3
Location																
Capital city		3.3	38.6	36.8	3.1	18.2	11.3	57.9	12.6	1.9	16.3	5.1	56.2	30.4	5.7	2.6
Aimag center		5.1	22.8	42.2	6.6	23.3	25.6	51.3	7.4	2.0	13.7	13.7	49.8	23.7	10.1	2.7
Soum center		6.0	22.7	42.2	4.4	24.7	20.3	52.9	12.9	3.5	10.4	13.6	51.0	27.4	6.4	1.6
Countryside		5.0	24.6	39.3	6.3	24.8	31.7	51.8	8.2	1.5	6.8	19.6	47.2	24.9	7.4	0.9
Region																
Western		8.2	21.7	37.1	16.9	16.1	41.4	34.2	12.1	3.6	8.7	28.8	32.2	23.7	14.7	0.6
Khangai		-	26.9	50.0	3.2	19.9	21.5	59.7	7.0	0.8	11.0	8.6	59.4	25.1	4.7	2.2
Central		6.0	20.8	42.7	5.0	25.5	21.2	57.9	7.3	2.6	11.0	11.8	48.9	27.1	10.1	2.1
Eastern		9.1	23.7	30.5	9.1	27.6	29.5	48.2	10.3	1.8	10.2	22.5	51.4	21.3	3.2	1.6
Ulaanbaatar		3.3	38.6	36.8	3.1	18.2	11.3	57.9	12.6	1.9	16.3	5.1	56.2	30.4	5.7	2.6
Age group																
14-19																
14-17		3.8	28.7	31.7	3.4	32.4	15.4	43.8	14.2	2.5	24.1	12.6	51.9	23.3	4.7	7.5
18-19		1.2	28.3	37.4	1.6	31.5	12.8	53.1	14.3	1.7	18.1	7.5	51.4	30.6	7.3	3.2
20-24		3.6	42.8	32.6	3.2	17.8	19.1	51.3	12.2	2.1	15.3	10.8	51.7	27.7	5.7	4.1
25-29		2.5	37.3	41.0	2.4	16.8	19.4	53.7	11.8	1.8	13.3	10.9	50.8	29.2	6.7	2.4
30-34		2.5	35.5	39.8	3.6	18.6	16.8	55.4	11.9	2.0	13.9	11.2	52.7	28.3	6.2	1.6
35-39		4.9	35.3	38.2	4.3	17.3	18.6	55.5	11.1	2.2	12.6	11.0	53.0	27.4	7.0	1.6
40-44		5.2	38.7	34.8	5.2	16.1	22.6	54.9	9.2	2.6	10.7	11.4	52.0	26.9	8.6	1.1
45-49		3.9	36.2	38.2	3.4	18.3	22.2	55.2	10.8	1.4	10.4	10.0	52.4	27.9	8.6	1.1
50-54		1.6	35.1	39.4	4.5	19.4	21.4	57.1	10.4	2.2	8.9	10.3	51.8	28.6	8.1	1.2
55-59		3.7	33.2	43.8	5.0	14.3	21.4	56.9	8.0	1.7	12.0	10.8	53.5	27.6	6.7	1.4
60+		4.6	32.6	39.2	3.7	19.9	20.3	58.6	7.7	1.8	11.6	10.1	53.1	27.7	7.5	1.6

Table 1.6.1 Living condition and Neighborhood environment

Whether your place of residence is resistant to earthquakes, there are families, shops, kiosks, people who sell alcohol and tobacco illegally, or if you think that you are at risk of flooding, by selected indicators, percentage, 2023

	Place of residence:					There are families, shops, kiosks and citizens who sell alcohol and cigarettes illegally					There is a risk of flooding and inundation				
	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response
Employed															
Yes	3.9	36.2	38.1	4.5	17.3	20.3	54.7	11.8	1.9	11.3	11.0	52.9	27.8	6.9	1.4
No	3.6	33.9	38.5	3.4	20.6	18.9	55.5	9.1	2.0	14.5	10.4	52.0	27.5	7.4	2.7
Functional abilities															
No difficulties	3.6	35.3	38.0	3.7	19.4	18.9	55.4	10.7	2.0	13.0	10.6	52.9	27.6	6.7	2.2
Difficult	7.1	25.9	39.3	7.2	20.5	27.2	46.5	9.0	2.3	15.0	13.4	46.5	26.5	11.4	2.2
Education															
Non-Educated	13.3	34.3	39.0	-	13.4	34.1	46.7	7.7	2.0	9.5	19.7	44.4	24.6	9.3	2.0
Primary	3.9	37.4	23.2	4.6	30.9	26.4	49.6	9.4	1.6	13.0	14.8	48.9	28.2	5.5	2.6
Lower secondary	4.0	26.6	33.8	2.6	33.0	23.1	51.2	9.3	2.0	14.4	14.1	53.1	23.1	6.5	3.2
Upper secondary	3.1	33.3	37.6	4.0	22.0	21.0	53.9	10.3	2.0	12.8	10.9	51.2	27.9	8.0	2.0
Technical and vocation	1.4	26.9	43.8	5.5	22.4	22.6	56.4	8.9	1.9	10.2	10.4	56.9	25.4	6.6	0.7
Specialized secondary	8.3	30.0	41.8	5.4	14.5	20.4	55.6	8.8	2.0	13.2	11.4	51.2	27.1	8.4	1.9
Higher	3.5	37.6	38.9	3.7	16.3	13.0	58.9	12.5	2.1	13.5	7.3	54.5	29.7	6.4	2.1
Housing types															
Ger						29.0	51.1	8.4	1.5	10.0	15.7	48.0	27.3	7.8	1.2
Apartment	3.7	34.9	38.0	3.9	19.5	8.2	65.3	11.6	2.0	12.9	4.4	59.5	27.8	4.7	3.6
Comfortable private house						-	33.3	-	-	66.7	-	66.7	33.3	-	-
Detached house						21.6	48.1	11.5	2.3	16.5	12.1	49.9	27.6	8.6	1.8
Public accommodation (workers, students)						34.4	44.6	7.8	4.8	8.4	28.7	41.2	19.9	9.8	0.4
Non-residential dwelling						9.3	60.1	13.9	9.1	7.6	4.8	50.9	41.3	-	3.0

Table 1.7 Living condition and Neighborhood environment

Whether the place where you live is safe with electrical networks, provides favorable living conditions, and has free access for ambulance, fire fighting, and rescue vehicles, by selected indicators and percentage, 2023

		Place of residence :					Favorable living condition is provided					Ambulance, firefighting and rescue vehicles have free access				
		Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response
Total		5.9	31.3	50.5	8.8	3.5	13.5	32.1	46.5	6.2	1.7	4.0	19.8	61.4	14.0	0.8
Sex																
Male		6.2	31.4	50.0	9.1	3.3	13.2	31.0	47.7	6.5	1.6	3.8	19.3	61.2	15.0	0.7
Female		5.8	31.2	50.8	8.5	3.7	13.8	32.9	45.7	6.0	1.6	4.2	20.1	61.6	13.2	0.9
Location																
Capital city		3.4	35.1	52.8	5.0	3.7	15.1	35.3	44.8	3.8	1.0	5.2	25.2	61.1	7.8	0.7
Aimag center		8.7	24.5	49.0	13.9	3.9	10.2	25.2	49.9	11.8	2.9	1.5	7.5	62.4	27.4	1.2
Soum center		7.7	29.8	49.4	11.0	2.1	19.1	24.5	45.6	10.8	-	-	-	46.1	53.9	-
Countryside		12.6	28.5	40.1	16.1	2.7	7.8	21.0	60.7	9.7	0.8	2.7	9.1	52.8	35.4	-
Region																
Western		16.4	20.9	31.7	29.3	1.7	14.4	19.4	40.9	24.9	0.4	2.9	7.7	47.3	42.1	-
Khangai		3.8	31.3	53.5	6.7	4.7	2.2	27.0	56.1	8.4	6.3	0.4	6.6	70.3	20.6	2.1
Central		5.9	19.1	59.6	12.6	2.8	12.3	25.7	52.2	8.8	1.0	1.5	7.2	65.1	25.3	0.9
Eastern		18.9	42.4	28.6	6.5	3.6	22.0	26.4	43.1	8.1	0.4	2.7	11.5	52.5	32.7	0.6
Ulaanbaatar		3.4	35.1	52.8	5.0	3.7	15.1	35.3	44.8	3.8	1.0	5.2	25.2	61.1	7.8	0.7
Age group																
14-19																
14-17		5.7	29.3	47.2	8.2	9.6	9.4	29.2	51.3	6.2	3.9	4.2	22.5	58.5	11.3	3.5
18-19		4.2	32.0	54.5	4.7	4.6	13.2	30.4	52.5	3.2	0.7	4.7	26.0	62.3	5.8	1.2
20-24		5.4	31.3	53.0	7.0	3.3	17.3	39.5	36.8	4.9	1.5	3.5	28.4	57.8	9.7	0.6
25-29		6.1	31.4	51.4	7.9	3.2	16.2	32.6	43.7	6.0	1.5	4.7	23.2	60.2	11.2	0.7
30-34		5.7	32.2	49.1	8.7	4.3	15.8	34.1	42.9	5.9	1.3	4.9	20.5	60.2	14.0	0.4
35-39		6.5	33.4	48.0	8.7	3.4	14.4	39.6	39.4	5.2	1.4	4.3	22.9	58.4	14.1	0.3
40-44		5.9	33.4	47.9	10.3	2.5	16.2	34.8	42.6	5.7	0.7	4.8	20.4	59.6	14.6	0.6
45-49		6.5	31.7	50.6	8.8	2.4	13.0	31.6	47.0	6.6	1.8	4.0	17.9	62.3	15.4	0.4
50-54		4.9	28.6	54.8	9.1	2.6	12.8	31.6	48.4	5.8	1.4	3.7	17.9	65.3	12.9	0.2
55-59		5.2	30.5	53.6	9.0	1.7	14.6	28.8	48.6	6.6	1.4	2.9	13.9	64.2	18.3	0.7
60+		6.6	30.3	51.3	9.6	2.2	9.9	25.2	55.2	8.3	1.4	3.3	14.1	65.2	16.9	0.5

Table 1.7.1 Living condition and Neighborhood environment
Whether the place where you live is safe with electrical networks, provides favorable living conditions, and has free access for ambulance, fire fighting, and rescue vehicles, by selected indicators and percentage, 2023

	Place of residence :														
	Power lines are safe				Favorable living condition is provided				Ambulance, firefighting and rescue vehicles have free access						
	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response
Employed															
Yes	6.0	32.3	50.0	8.7	3.0	15.6	34.5	43.2	5.6	1.1	4.6	20.9	60.4	13.7	0.4
No	5.9	30.5	51.2	8.9	3.5	12.0	30.3	49.2	6.8	1.7	3.5	18.7	62.4	14.5	0.9
Functional abilities															
No difficulties	5.7	31.7	50.5	8.5	3.6	13.2	32.8	46.3	6.0	1.7	4.1	20.4	61.5	13.3	0.7
Difficult	8.1	26.8	50.0	11.7	3.4	17.7	23.6	48.9	8.9	0.9	3.9	11.8	60.5	22.8	1.0
Education															
Non-Educated	12.9	25.8	44.9	14.4	2.0	13.1	21.4	55.2	9.8	0.5	4.0	6.5	57.5	29.6	2.4
Primary	7.4	30.0	46.3	10.6	5.7	9.2	20.1	57.6	9.4	3.7	2.7	13.1	65.9	16.5	1.8
Lower secondary	7.0	29.6	49.0	9.6	4.8	9.8	27.9	52.0	7.4	2.9	3.2	16.9	60.6	17.2	2.1
Upper secondary	6.1	29.1	52.0	9.3	3.5	15.5	30.6	45.9	6.5	1.5	3.7	17.3	63.0	15.3	0.7
Technical and vocation	6.6	33.3	49.0	9.5	1.6	20.0	22.5	52.0	4.9	0.6	1.4	12.4	65.7	19.7	0.8
Specialized secondary	7.2	31.2	49.5	9.9	2.2	14.0	31.1	45.9	8.5	0.5	3.8	15.6	62.0	18.3	0.3
Higher	4.6	34.3	50.8	7.1	3.2	13.0	37.7	43.3	4.8	1.2	5.0	25.4	59.4	9.8	0.4
Housing types															
Ger	7.8	27.9	47.3	14.2	2.8	16.0	27.2	46.0	9.3	1.5	2.8	12.5	60.6	23.3	0.8
Apartment	3.0	35.2	52.7	4.8	4.3	9.9	36.7	48.5	3.8	1.1	5.0	27.7	60.4	6.3	0.6
Comfortable private house	16.7	33.3	33.3	16.7	-	-	16.7	16.7	66.6	-	-	16.7	50.0	33.3	-
Detached house	7.8	29.3	49.9	9.8	3.2	16.8	28.6	44.6	7.7	2.3	3.4	13.2	63.2	19.1	1.1
Public accommodation (workers, students)	10.3	26.5	50.2	11.8	1.2	20.8	31.4	41.2	4.8	1.8	6.4	17.6	56.7	19.3	-
Non-residential dwelling	2.5	29.3	68.2	-	-	17.3	60.1	22.6	-	-	8.6	29.4	53.3	8.7	-

Table 1.8 Living condition and Neighborhood environment

Whether mining, mineral industry, or heavy industry is carried out in the place where you live, and whether the natural and ecological balance is lost due to it, and if livestock grazing capacity is exceeded, it has a negative impact on lifestyle and standard of living, by selected indicators and percentage, 2023

		In your place of residence:					Do you think that the carrying capacity of livestock pastureland is exceeded?					Overgrazing is believed to have a negative impact on your lifestyle and standard of living					
		Yes	No	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Yes	No	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response
Total		9.2	87.8	3.0	3.5	13.3	38.3	38.2	6.7	65.6	27.5	6.9	3.9	17.5	47.7	29.7	1.2
Sex																	
Male		9.5	87.9	2.6	4.4	14.6	40.5	36.2	4.3	71.2	24.3	4.5	5.0	16.8	44.2	33.4	0.6
Female		8.9	87.8	3.3	2.7	12.1	36.2	40.2	8.8	60.7	30.4	8.9	2.8	18.1	51.2	26.0	1.9
Location																	
Capital city		5.0	90.1	4.9	6.8	8.5	49.5	32.4	2.8	40.7	42.7	16.6	-	15.9	50.1	34.0	-
Aimag center		11.9	86.2	1.9	3.3	20.9	36.8	31.6	7.4	58.7	28.5	12.8	3.0	21.8	49.6	23.4	2.2
Soum center		17.4	81.7	0.9	3.5	8.5	38.8	42.8	6.4	70.5	26.1	3.4	4.4	15.8	46.8	32.0	1.0
Countryside		12.1	87.2	0.7	4.6	7.2	32.7	51.9	3.6	72.9	24.0	3.1	5.4	11.2	42.3	39.6	1.5
Region																	
Western		11.9	87.4	0.7	6.0	10.1	28.3	41.9	13.7	68.4	25.2	6.4	4.5	20.5	54.8	18.7	1.5
Khangai		9.6	88.3	2.1	2.3	15.5	39.6	37.0	5.6	59.2	29.8	11.0	2.1	15.8	40.1	40.8	1.2
Central		11.6	87.6	0.8	2.8	17.8	47.3	24.6	7.5	58.1	35.4	6.5	2.4	27.7	56.7	12.6	0.6
Eastern		27.2	72.2	0.6													
Ulaanbaatar		5.0	90.1	4.9													
Age group																	
14-19		8.6	85.3	6.1	6.7	14.3	30.8	22.3	25.9	32.5	44.9	22.6	8.0	23.8	44.0	17.7	6.5
18-19		8.5	86.6	4.9	-	9.3	40.4	44.8	5.5	45.7	42.7	11.6	3.9	13.2	67.2	15.7	-
20-24		8.7	87.6	3.7	3.7	27.1	38.8	26.8	3.6	55.4	32.5	12.1	9.7	15.4	44.8	27.8	2.3
25-29		9.1	88.2	2.7	5.3	9.8	36.5	38.0	10.4	55.6	36.4	8.0	6.7	16.4	47.2	29.0	0.7
30-34		9.2	86.8	4.0	3.1	14.9	38.2	36.6	7.2	60.9	31.0	8.1	5.1	18.1	44.3	30.4	2.1
35-39		10.0	87.8	2.2	3.6	9.2	37.1	47.7	2.4	66.1	28.4	5.5	4.3	17.7	48.0	28.8	1.2
40-44		9.4	87.8	2.8	5.5	11.2	36.4	43.5	3.4	72.2	24.5	3.3	4.0	19.6	47.1	27.8	1.5
45-49		10.3	87.9	1.8	2.2	8.9	51.0	32.1	5.8	76.4	19.8	3.8	2.7	13.9	52.2	31.1	0.1
50-54		10.8	86.5	2.7	2.9	18.0	44.7	33.7	0.7	74.9	20.9	4.2	2.0	16.9	49.6	31.2	0.3
55-59		8.8	88.7	2.5	1.7	18.0	36.7	42.8	0.8	71.7	24.0	4.3	2.4	15.7	49.8	31.5	0.6
60+		7.8	90.3	1.9	1.5	12.3	30.5	47.9	7.8	71.1	23.5	5.4	2.8	19.3	44.2	32.2	1.5

Table 1.8.1 Living condition and Neighborhood environment

Whether mining, mineral industry, or heavy industry is carried out in the place where you live, and whether the natural and ecological balance is lost due to it, and if livestock grazing capacity is exceeded, it has a negative impact on lifestyle and standard of living, by selected indicators and percentage, 2023

		In your place of residence:															
		Is there mining, mineral processing or heavy industry?		Is there mining, mineral processing or heavy industry?				Is there mining, mineral processing or heavy industry?		Is there mining, mineral processing or heavy industry?							
		Yes	No	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/ No response	Yes	No	Don't know/ No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/ No response	
Employed																	
Yes		10.3	87.2	2.5	3.4	11.6	42.5	38.5	4.0	69.4	25.9	4.7	3.8	17.8	50.7	26.9	0.8
No		8.0	88.8	3.2	3.3	15.7	31.1	39.9	10.0	62.3	28.9	8.8	3.8	16.8	42.8	34.8	1.8
Functional abilities																	
No difficulties		9.2	87.7	3.1	3.6	13.4	39.1	37.0	6.9	65.5	27.7	6.8	4.0	17.8	47.8	29.1	1.3
Difficult		8.9	89.0	2.1	2.4	12.6	29.8	50.2	5.0	66.6	25.5	7.9	3.0	13.9	46.2	35.8	1.1
Education																	
Non-Educated		9.1	87.5	3.4	-	12.2	25.0	49.3	13.5	61.0	33.6	5.4	4.0	19.0	46.8	28.7	1.5
Primary		10.6	86.6	2.8	5.4	13.9	32.7	39.1	8.9	66.5	26.7	6.8	2.7	17.7	47.1	31.6	0.9
Lower secondary		11.7	85.6	2.7	2.5	9.8	40.9	36.5	10.3	64.4	29.5	6.1	3.9	17.9	51.4	25.4	1.4
Upper secondary		8.8	87.9	3.3	4.1	14.8	35.5	41.3	4.3	67.9	25.9	6.2	3.8	16.6	44.6	34.3	0.7
Technical and vocation		9.0	87.6	3.4	2.4	7.3	41.6	45.8	2.9	57.2	35.8	7.0	3.8	14.2	62.2	19.8	-
Specialized secondary		10.4	87.5	2.1	4.6	28.0	36.6	28.1	2.7	63.9	28.7	7.4	2.7	19.0	49.2	27.9	1.2
Higher		7.7	89.4	2.9	2.9	11.9	46.5	33.3	5.4	64.7	25.5	9.8	5.7	18.3	47.1	26.2	2.7
Housing types																	
Ger		11.9	85.8	2.3	3.3	9.2	37.8	44.2	5.5	69.7	26.1	4.2	3.7	16.3	47.4	31.9	0.7
Apartment		7.9	89.2	2.9	0.5	29.7	44.7	20.4	4.7	32.8	40.7	26.5	3.7	27.9	49.9	14.6	3.9
Comfortable private house		-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detached house		7.7	88.7	3.6	5.7	13.4	36.4	34.1	10.4	64.1	26.6	9.3	4.3	19.4	48.4	25.9	2.0
Public accommodation (workers, students)		23.2	75.8	1.0	-	17.8	33.1	49.1	-	21.7	70.4	7.9	21.7	5.3	27.8	45.2	-
Non-residential dwelling		16.6	80.4	3.0	-	-	33.3	33.3	33.4	52.2	41.6	6.2	-	8.1	53.9	19.4	18.6

Table 1.9 Neighborhood relationships
Whether they know their neighbors and family members well, help each other when there is a problem or difficulty, and help a child who is attacked by others, by selected indicators and percentage, 2023

		Neighbors and family members agree that					When there is a problem or difficulty we help each other					Help children who are being attacked by others				
		Agree that you know your neighbors and their family members well.					Disagree					Disagree				
		Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response
Total		3.1	22.4	47.2	17.9	9.4	2.4	16.0	54.8	13.5	13.3	1.4	11.7	58.9	13.8	14.2
Sex																
Male		2.4	21.5	46.4	20.3	9.4	2.1	15.4	54.0	15.8	12.7	1.1	11.6	57.5	16.2	13.6
Female		3.7	23.1	47.9	16.1	9.2	2.8	16.2	55.5	11.6	13.9	1.6	11.8	59.9	11.9	14.8
Location																
Capital city		4.8	35.8	41.9	5.0	12.5	3.1	24.9	51.0	3.6	17.4	1.8	18.4	56.8	4.9	18.1
Aimag center		2.7	16.7	49.4	19.2	12.0	2.3	9.9	54.1	15.8	17.9	1.1	6.5	57.4	16.4	18.6
Soum center		0.4	6.3	60.0	29.2	4.1	0.6	6.9	68.3	18.4	5.8	0.2	5.1	69.1	18.4	7.2
Countryside		0.9	5.3	51.3	40.9	1.6	2.1	5.6	58.2	31.3	2.8	1.2	4.9	60.6	29.1	4.2
Region																
Western		2.4	8.7	38.2	50.2	0.5	2.6	7.3	47.4	40.7	2.0	1.3	6.4	49.7	40.4	2.2
Khangai		0.9	12.5	55.5	26.4	4.7	0.9	8.6	65.2	16.0	9.3	0.5	6.2	67.5	14.4	11.4
Central		1.4	8.5	56.6	20.5	13.0	2.4	6.1	59.6	16.2	15.7	1.1	4.0	61.5	17.0	16.4
Eastern		2.4	10.8	57.5	22.0	7.3	2.4	9.3	56.7	20.8	10.8	1.5	6.3	61.1	19.5	11.6
Ulaanbaatar		4.8	35.8	41.9	5.0	12.5	3.1	24.9	51.0	3.6	17.4	1.8	18.4	56.8	4.9	18.1
Age group																
14-19		4.7	24.1	45.8	13.5	11.9	2.6	16.0	55.2	9.7	16.5	1.3	14.9	54.6	10.6	18.6
18-19		7.1	32.0	37.9	7.4	15.6	3.1	21.3	50.0	6.3	19.3	1.4	16.0	55.1	6.7	20.8
20-24		5.6	30.8	39.2	12.4	12.0	3.0	22.3	47.6	9.7	17.4	2.3	15.3	54.1	10.2	18.1
25-29		4.2	26.6	41.4	15.8	12.0	2.8	17.7	51.9	13.4	14.2	1.6	13.9	55.9	14.2	14.4
30-34		3.6	25.7	46.4	14.5	9.8	2.3	17.3	55.4	11.2	13.8	1.2	13.0	60.1	11.1	14.6
35-39		2.9	25.9	43.2	18.0	10.0	2.6	17.0	50.8	14.2	15.4	1.2	11.0	56.6	14.9	16.3
40-44		2.6	18.7	50.2	20.6	7.9	3.4	15.6	55.3	15.7	10.0	2.0	11.0	59.0	16.3	11.7
45-49		1.7	17.7	51.3	22.1	7.2	2.1	13.4	57.2	16.8	10.5	1.2	9.8	61.1	15.4	12.5
50-54		2.0	19.0	51.2	20.9	6.9	2.2	15.2	55.9	15.3	11.4	1.0	11.0	63.0	15.0	10.0
55-59		2.2	16.3	53.0	21.0	7.5	1.6	13.1	59.2	13.8	12.3	1.2	8.9	62.8	14.3	12.8
60+		2.2	20.5	49.1	19.6	8.6	2.2	13.8	57.1	14.3	12.6	1.1	10.2	60.1	14.9	13.7

Table 1.9.1 Neighborhood relationships

Whether they know their neighbors and family members well, help each other when there is a problem or difficulty, and help a child who is attacked by others, by selected indicators and percentage, 2023

		Neighbors and family members agree that					When there is a problem or difficulty we help each other					Help children who are being attacked by others				
		Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response
Employed																
Yes		2.6	21.7	47.2	20.3	8.2	2.4	15.5	54.7	15.5	11.9	1.3	10.9	59.6	15.5	12.7
No		3.5	23.1	47.4	15.6	10.4	2.5	16.3	55.0	11.5	14.7	1.4	12.5	58.3	12.1	15.7
Functional abilities																
No difficulties		3.0	22.7	47.4	17.3	9.6	2.4	15.9	55.2	13.1	13.4	1.4	11.7	59.1	13.4	14.4
Difficult		3.9	19.5	45.4	24.5	6.7	3.6	15.3	51.0	17.5	12.6	1.3	11.3	56.4	17.9	13.1
Education																
Non-Educated		3.5	13.3	46.0	33.1	4.1	2.4	8.3	56.0	23.9	9.4	1.8	8.3	56.2	24.2	9.5
Primary		2.3	15.5	49.9	27.1	5.2	2.6	10.9	56.4	20.7	9.4	1.2	8.3	60.1	20.8	9.6
Lower secondary		3.3	15.0	49.3	24.5	7.9	2.0	11.5	57.1	17.9	11.5	0.9	9.1	59.5	17.0	13.5
Upper secondary		3.1	22.3	47.6	18.1	8.9	3.0	16.4	54.7	13.4	12.5	1.9	11.7	59.4	14.1	12.9
Technical and vocation		2.3	20.7	49.8	17.5	9.7	1.1	12.1	60.8	14.2	11.8	0.6	8.0	64.5	13.1	13.8
Specialized secondary		3.5	21.7	48.0	16.8	10.0	2.9	15.8	51.8	14.0	15.5	1.4	13.1	53.1	15.4	17.0
Higher		3.1	29.1	44.6	11.1	12.1	2.1	19.8	53.2	8.6	16.3	1.1	14.3	58.3	9.1	17.2
Housing types																
Ger		2.6	12.2	50.9	30.7	3.6	2.4	10.2	58.0	22.9	6.5	1.6	7.8	60.9	22.4	7.3
Apartment		2.6	36.9	39.2	3.7	17.6	1.8	24.6	49.1	3.7	20.8	0.9	18.0	55.2	5.1	20.8
Comfortable private house		-	-	50.0	50.0	-			50.0	50.0		-	-	33.3	50.0	16.7
Detached house		4.0	18.2	51.7	19.5	6.6	3.1	12.9	57.6	13.9	12.5	1.7	9.3	60.7	14.0	14.3
Public accommodation (workers, students)		5.6	10.3	40.9	33.6	9.6	5.5	9.1	43.6	28.3	13.5	1.6	7.3	50.3	28.8	12.0
Non-residential dwelling		-	12.0	60.7	13.6	13.7	-	6.5	65.2	9.1	19.2	-	6.5	66.1	4.5	22.9

Table 1.10 Neighborhood relationships

Whether they believe that their neighbors and family members inform the police immediately after seeing a crime and are ready to participate in voluntary crime prevention measures, by selected indicators and percentage, 2023

Neighbors and family members agree that										
	As soon as you see a crime, you report it to the police					Ready to voluntarily participate in crime prevention activities				
	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response
Total	1.7	13.8	56.1	11.6	16.8	2.0	15.8	50.6	10.1	21.5
Sex										
Male	1.4	13.5	55.4	14.0	15.7	1.7	15.7	50.1	12.3	20.2
Female	2.0	14.0	56.6	9.6	17.8	2.3	15.9	51.0	8.4	22.4
Location										
Capital city	1.6	20.2	54.1	3.7	20.4	2.6	22.2	45.9	2.0	27.3
Aimag center	1.9	7.7	54.9	14.2	21.3	1.6	8.9	50.5	13.6	25.4
Soum center	0.6	8.0	64.8	16.6	10.0	0.9	9.4	62.9	14.1	12.7
Countryside	2.4	8.4	57.8	24.4	7.0	1.7	11.5	55.8	23.1	7.9
Region										
Western	3.0	11.7	46.5	33.5	5.3	2.3	11.7	47.8	30.2	8.0
Khangai	1.1	8.2	63.7	12.3	14.7	0.7	9.8	60.2	11.8	17.5
Central	1.9	5.2	59.4	14.4	19.1	1.4	6.5	56.7	14.7	20.7
Eastern	1.6	7.1	58.9	19.3	13.1	2.5	15.7	49.2	15.9	16.7
Ulaanbaatar	1.6	20.2	54.1	3.7	20.4	2.6	22.2	45.9	2.0	27.3
Age group										
14-19										
14-17	1.5	16.7	51.7	8.8	21.3	2.0	18.2	46.6	7.4	25.8
18-19	2.4	20.3	50.0	5.3	22.0	3.4	21.5	41.1	4.7	29.3
20-24	2.0	17.4	51.8	8.2	20.6	3.1	20.7	43.0	6.5	26.7
25-29	1.6	17.5	52.7	11.6	16.6	2.4	19.3	46.5	10.8	21.0
30-34	1.5	15.0	57.7	9.9	15.9	1.9	17.1	51.1	8.3	21.6
35-39	1.9	14.2	52.4	11.5	20.0	2.0	16.0	46.3	10.4	25.3
40-44	2.7	13.2	55.4	13.6	15.1	2.8	14.4	51.3	12.0	19.5
45-49	1.6	11.5	59.0	13.5	14.4	1.4	14.3	54.7	12.4	17.2
50-54	1.9	13.4	59.8	11.7	13.2	2.1	14.4	55.4	10.6	17.5
55-59	1.2	10.0	60.6	13.6	14.6	1.4	11.5	57.5	10.4	19.2
60+	1.5	11.1	58.2	12.7	16.5	1.7	14.0	52.6	11.2	20.5

Table 1.10.1 Neighborhood relationships

Whether they believe that their neighbors and family members inform the police immediately after seeing a crime and are ready to participate in voluntary crime prevention measures, by selected indicators and percentage, 2023

Neighbors and family members agree that										
	As soon as you see a crime, you report it to the police					Ready to voluntarily participate in crime prevention activities				
	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/ No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/ No response
Employed										
Yes	1.8	13.7	56.1	13.0	15.4	2.1	16.0	50.8	11.3	19.8
No	1.7	13.7	56.4	10.2	18.0	2.0	15.6	50.5	8.9	23.0
Functional abilities										
No difficulties	1.7	13.8	56.3	11.3	16.9	2.1	16.0	50.6	9.8	21.5
Difficult	1.6	13.8	53.5	14.1	17.0	1.6	13.9	50.7	13.9	19.9
Education										
Non-Educated	2.8	13.6	49.2	19.7	14.7	2.6	14.8	49.2	16.2	17.2
Primary	2.3	11.1	55.7	17.1	13.8	1.7	13.1	51.8	16.8	16.6
Lower secondary	1.4	11.1	56.9	14.5	16.1	1.7	13.8	52.7	12.7	19.1
Upper secondary	1.8	13.5	57.4	11.9	15.4	2.4	15.4	51.7	9.9	20.6
Technical and vocation	1.8	13.5	57.4	11.9	15.4	2.4	15.4	51.7	9.9	20.6
Specialized secondary	1.9	13.5	53.2	11.2	20.2	1.9	14.9	47.5	10.0	25.7
Higher	1.5	16.5	54.8	7.9	19.3	2.0	18.4	48.2	7.0	24.4
Housing types										
Ger	2.3	10.1	58.5	18.8	10.3	2.1	12.5	55.0	17.1	13.3
Apartment	0.8	19.8	51.8	4.6	23.0	1.5	21.5	44.1	3.6	29.3
Comfortable private house	-	-	50.0	50.0	-	-	16.7	50.0	33.3	-
Detached house	2.1	11.6	58.0	11.3	17.0	2.4	13.5	53.1	9.7	21.3
Public accommodation (workers, students)	2.7	5.2	48.4	26.3	17.4	2.9	7.9	42.1	22.4	24.7
Non-residential dwelling	1.7	13.8	56.0	11.6	16.9	-	16.0	51.3	4.5	28.2

Table 1.11 Public trust in the police

Whether citizens believe that the police and police officers perform their patrol activities well in their area of responsibility, handle complaints and information received from citizens quickly in accordance with the law, and have the knowledge and ability to organize crime prevention work, by selected indicators and percentage, 2023

	Police do a very good job of patrolling their area of responsibility					Police officers deal with criminal complaints and information received from citizens quickly in accordance with the law					Police officers have the professional skills and specialized knowledge to organize crime prevention activities																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Total	6.6	33.0	41.7	7.2	11.5	5.1	27.4	43.1	6.1	18.3	3.8	21.8	53.3	6.8	14.3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Sex																Male	6.8	33.4	42.0	8.2	9.6	5.5	27.0	43.8	7.2	16.5	4.1	21.9	53.6	8.4	12.0	Female	6.5	32.7	41.5	6.3	13.0	4.8	27.6	42.6	5.2	19.8	3.5	21.7	53.1	5.5	16.2	Location																Capital city	6.7	43.3	36.3	2.9	10.8	4.7	33.1	44.4	2.0	15.8	3.8	27.0	55.3	1.9	12.0	Aimag center	6.7	22.9	46.2	9.5	14.7	5.0	22.5	40.6	8.2	23.7	3.8	17.5	51.2	9.3	18.2	Soum center	4.8	20.9	53.2	9.2	11.9	3.6	22.1	47.5	7.9	18.9	2.9	16.4	54.0	9.4	17.3	Countryside	7.2	25.7	44.2	13.6	9.3	6.8	21.7	41.0	12.4	18.1	4.1	16.8	50.8	14.2	14.1	Region																Western	6.2	20.9	44.8	20.8	7.3	6.0	19.7	42.5	19.1	12.7	5.3	13.8	50.7	19.8	10.4	Khangai	6.1	29.8	42.4	6.8	14.9	5.1	25.5	37.2	6.0	26.2	2.5	19.9	49.9	8.0	19.7	Central	5.6	16.9	53.6	10.2	13.7	4.7	17.5	49.0	8.7	20.1	3.4	12.9	57.9	9.6	16.2	Eastern	10.5	27.5	45.8	6.9	9.3	7.1	27.8	38.2	5.8	21.1	5.3	24.6	43.1	8.6	18.4	Ulaanbaatar	6.7	43.3	36.3	2.9	10.8	4.7	33.1	44.4	2.0	15.8	3.8	27.0	55.3	1.9	12.0	Age group																14-19																14-17	5.3	33.3	42.4	5.9	13.1	3.5	23.2	43.9	5.3	24.1	2.6	16.7	55.1	6.5	19.1	18-19	7.2	43.3	38.8	4.1	6.6	2.9	29.2	47.2	4.3	16.4	2.1	21.3	58.7	4.7	13.2	20-24	7.8	37.4	40.4	5.3	9.1	4.4	28.6	45.0	4.9	17.1	4.0	22.5	58.4	5.5	9.6	25-29	8.1	36.1	40.0	7.5	8.3	6.3	29.2	41.8	7.4	15.3	4.4	21.9	54.1	7.7	11.9	30-34	7.1	35.7	39.9	6.8	10.5	6.0	30.6	42.4	5.5	15.5	4.9	24.7	51.8	5.5	13.1	35-39	6.7	35.5	37.7	8.0	12.1	5.4	32.1	38.8	6.0	17.7	3.7	26.2	47.3	5.9	16.9	40-44	8.3	34.1	40.6	7.4	9.6	7.3	29.2	40.1	7.0	16.4	5.3	24.3	49.5	7.3	13.6	45-49	6.9	31.5	43.8	7.7	10.1	6.1	28.6	41.8	7.1	16.4	3.7	22.5	52.7	7.9	13.2	50-54	5.9	33.6	42.3	7.7	10.5	5.6	25.7	44.3	6.8	17.6	4.1	21.0	55.1	8.0	11.8	55-59	5.3	30.0	46.0	6.8	11.9	3.8	26.2	46.1	5.9	18.0	3.3	19.4	57.1	7.4	12.8	60+	5.6	26.3	44.3	7.8	16.0	3.7	22.1	46.5	5.7	22.0	2.7	18.8	55.1	6.8	16.6
Male	6.8	33.4	42.0	8.2	9.6	5.5	27.0	43.8	7.2	16.5	4.1	21.9	53.6	8.4	12.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Female	6.5	32.7	41.5	6.3	13.0	4.8	27.6	42.6	5.2	19.8	3.5	21.7	53.1	5.5	16.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Location																Capital city	6.7	43.3	36.3	2.9	10.8	4.7	33.1	44.4	2.0	15.8	3.8	27.0	55.3	1.9	12.0	Aimag center	6.7	22.9	46.2	9.5	14.7	5.0	22.5	40.6	8.2	23.7	3.8	17.5	51.2	9.3	18.2	Soum center	4.8	20.9	53.2	9.2	11.9	3.6	22.1	47.5	7.9	18.9	2.9	16.4	54.0	9.4	17.3	Countryside	7.2	25.7	44.2	13.6	9.3	6.8	21.7	41.0	12.4	18.1	4.1	16.8	50.8	14.2	14.1	Region																Western	6.2	20.9	44.8	20.8	7.3	6.0	19.7	42.5	19.1	12.7	5.3	13.8	50.7	19.8	10.4	Khangai	6.1	29.8	42.4	6.8	14.9	5.1	25.5	37.2	6.0	26.2	2.5	19.9	49.9	8.0	19.7	Central	5.6	16.9	53.6	10.2	13.7	4.7	17.5	49.0	8.7	20.1	3.4	12.9	57.9	9.6	16.2	Eastern	10.5	27.5	45.8	6.9	9.3	7.1	27.8	38.2	5.8	21.1	5.3	24.6	43.1	8.6	18.4	Ulaanbaatar	6.7	43.3	36.3	2.9	10.8	4.7	33.1	44.4	2.0	15.8	3.8	27.0	55.3	1.9	12.0	Age group																14-19																14-17	5.3	33.3	42.4	5.9	13.1	3.5	23.2	43.9	5.3	24.1	2.6	16.7	55.1	6.5	19.1	18-19	7.2	43.3	38.8	4.1	6.6	2.9	29.2	47.2	4.3	16.4	2.1	21.3	58.7	4.7	13.2	20-24	7.8	37.4	40.4	5.3	9.1	4.4	28.6	45.0	4.9	17.1	4.0	22.5	58.4	5.5	9.6	25-29	8.1	36.1	40.0	7.5	8.3	6.3	29.2	41.8	7.4	15.3	4.4	21.9	54.1	7.7	11.9	30-34	7.1	35.7	39.9	6.8	10.5	6.0	30.6	42.4	5.5	15.5	4.9	24.7	51.8	5.5	13.1	35-39	6.7	35.5	37.7	8.0	12.1	5.4	32.1	38.8	6.0	17.7	3.7	26.2	47.3	5.9	16.9	40-44	8.3	34.1	40.6	7.4	9.6	7.3	29.2	40.1	7.0	16.4	5.3	24.3	49.5	7.3	13.6	45-49	6.9	31.5	43.8	7.7	10.1	6.1	28.6	41.8	7.1	16.4	3.7	22.5	52.7	7.9	13.2	50-54	5.9	33.6	42.3	7.7	10.5	5.6	25.7	44.3	6.8	17.6	4.1	21.0	55.1	8.0	11.8	55-59	5.3	30.0	46.0	6.8	11.9	3.8	26.2	46.1	5.9	18.0	3.3	19.4	57.1	7.4	12.8	60+	5.6	26.3	44.3	7.8	16.0	3.7	22.1	46.5	5.7	22.0	2.7	18.8	55.1	6.8	16.6																																																
Capital city	6.7	43.3	36.3	2.9	10.8	4.7	33.1	44.4	2.0	15.8	3.8	27.0	55.3	1.9	12.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Aimag center	6.7	22.9	46.2	9.5	14.7	5.0	22.5	40.6	8.2	23.7	3.8	17.5	51.2	9.3	18.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Soum center	4.8	20.9	53.2	9.2	11.9	3.6	22.1	47.5	7.9	18.9	2.9	16.4	54.0	9.4	17.3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Countryside	7.2	25.7	44.2	13.6	9.3	6.8	21.7	41.0	12.4	18.1	4.1	16.8	50.8	14.2	14.1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Region																Western	6.2	20.9	44.8	20.8	7.3	6.0	19.7	42.5	19.1	12.7	5.3	13.8	50.7	19.8	10.4	Khangai	6.1	29.8	42.4	6.8	14.9	5.1	25.5	37.2	6.0	26.2	2.5	19.9	49.9	8.0	19.7	Central	5.6	16.9	53.6	10.2	13.7	4.7	17.5	49.0	8.7	20.1	3.4	12.9	57.9	9.6	16.2	Eastern	10.5	27.5	45.8	6.9	9.3	7.1	27.8	38.2	5.8	21.1	5.3	24.6	43.1	8.6	18.4	Ulaanbaatar	6.7	43.3	36.3	2.9	10.8	4.7	33.1	44.4	2.0	15.8	3.8	27.0	55.3	1.9	12.0	Age group																14-19																14-17	5.3	33.3	42.4	5.9	13.1	3.5	23.2	43.9	5.3	24.1	2.6	16.7	55.1	6.5	19.1	18-19	7.2	43.3	38.8	4.1	6.6	2.9	29.2	47.2	4.3	16.4	2.1	21.3	58.7	4.7	13.2	20-24	7.8	37.4	40.4	5.3	9.1	4.4	28.6	45.0	4.9	17.1	4.0	22.5	58.4	5.5	9.6	25-29	8.1	36.1	40.0	7.5	8.3	6.3	29.2	41.8	7.4	15.3	4.4	21.9	54.1	7.7	11.9	30-34	7.1	35.7	39.9	6.8	10.5	6.0	30.6	42.4	5.5	15.5	4.9	24.7	51.8	5.5	13.1	35-39	6.7	35.5	37.7	8.0	12.1	5.4	32.1	38.8	6.0	17.7	3.7	26.2	47.3	5.9	16.9	40-44	8.3	34.1	40.6	7.4	9.6	7.3	29.2	40.1	7.0	16.4	5.3	24.3	49.5	7.3	13.6	45-49	6.9	31.5	43.8	7.7	10.1	6.1	28.6	41.8	7.1	16.4	3.7	22.5	52.7	7.9	13.2	50-54	5.9	33.6	42.3	7.7	10.5	5.6	25.7	44.3	6.8	17.6	4.1	21.0	55.1	8.0	11.8	55-59	5.3	30.0	46.0	6.8	11.9	3.8	26.2	46.1	5.9	18.0	3.3	19.4	57.1	7.4	12.8	60+	5.6	26.3	44.3	7.8	16.0	3.7	22.1	46.5	5.7	22.0	2.7	18.8	55.1	6.8	16.6																																																																																																																																
Western	6.2	20.9	44.8	20.8	7.3	6.0	19.7	42.5	19.1	12.7	5.3	13.8	50.7	19.8	10.4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Khangai	6.1	29.8	42.4	6.8	14.9	5.1	25.5	37.2	6.0	26.2	2.5	19.9	49.9	8.0	19.7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Central	5.6	16.9	53.6	10.2	13.7	4.7	17.5	49.0	8.7	20.1	3.4	12.9	57.9	9.6	16.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Eastern	10.5	27.5	45.8	6.9	9.3	7.1	27.8	38.2	5.8	21.1	5.3	24.6	43.1	8.6	18.4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Ulaanbaatar	6.7	43.3	36.3	2.9	10.8	4.7	33.1	44.4	2.0	15.8	3.8	27.0	55.3	1.9	12.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Age group																14-19																14-17	5.3	33.3	42.4	5.9	13.1	3.5	23.2	43.9	5.3	24.1	2.6	16.7	55.1	6.5	19.1	18-19	7.2	43.3	38.8	4.1	6.6	2.9	29.2	47.2	4.3	16.4	2.1	21.3	58.7	4.7	13.2	20-24	7.8	37.4	40.4	5.3	9.1	4.4	28.6	45.0	4.9	17.1	4.0	22.5	58.4	5.5	9.6	25-29	8.1	36.1	40.0	7.5	8.3	6.3	29.2	41.8	7.4	15.3	4.4	21.9	54.1	7.7	11.9	30-34	7.1	35.7	39.9	6.8	10.5	6.0	30.6	42.4	5.5	15.5	4.9	24.7	51.8	5.5	13.1	35-39	6.7	35.5	37.7	8.0	12.1	5.4	32.1	38.8	6.0	17.7	3.7	26.2	47.3	5.9	16.9	40-44	8.3	34.1	40.6	7.4	9.6	7.3	29.2	40.1	7.0	16.4	5.3	24.3	49.5	7.3	13.6	45-49	6.9	31.5	43.8	7.7	10.1	6.1	28.6	41.8	7.1	16.4	3.7	22.5	52.7	7.9	13.2	50-54	5.9	33.6	42.3	7.7	10.5	5.6	25.7	44.3	6.8	17.6	4.1	21.0	55.1	8.0	11.8	55-59	5.3	30.0	46.0	6.8	11.9	3.8	26.2	46.1	5.9	18.0	3.3	19.4	57.1	7.4	12.8	60+	5.6	26.3	44.3	7.8	16.0	3.7	22.1	46.5	5.7	22.0	2.7	18.8	55.1	6.8	16.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
14-19																14-17	5.3	33.3	42.4	5.9	13.1	3.5	23.2	43.9	5.3	24.1	2.6	16.7	55.1	6.5	19.1	18-19	7.2	43.3	38.8	4.1	6.6	2.9	29.2	47.2	4.3	16.4	2.1	21.3	58.7	4.7	13.2	20-24	7.8	37.4	40.4	5.3	9.1	4.4	28.6	45.0	4.9	17.1	4.0	22.5	58.4	5.5	9.6	25-29	8.1	36.1	40.0	7.5	8.3	6.3	29.2	41.8	7.4	15.3	4.4	21.9	54.1	7.7	11.9	30-34	7.1	35.7	39.9	6.8	10.5	6.0	30.6	42.4	5.5	15.5	4.9	24.7	51.8	5.5	13.1	35-39	6.7	35.5	37.7	8.0	12.1	5.4	32.1	38.8	6.0	17.7	3.7	26.2	47.3	5.9	16.9	40-44	8.3	34.1	40.6	7.4	9.6	7.3	29.2	40.1	7.0	16.4	5.3	24.3	49.5	7.3	13.6	45-49	6.9	31.5	43.8	7.7	10.1	6.1	28.6	41.8	7.1	16.4	3.7	22.5	52.7	7.9	13.2	50-54	5.9	33.6	42.3	7.7	10.5	5.6	25.7	44.3	6.8	17.6	4.1	21.0	55.1	8.0	11.8	55-59	5.3	30.0	46.0	6.8	11.9	3.8	26.2	46.1	5.9	18.0	3.3	19.4	57.1	7.4	12.8	60+	5.6	26.3	44.3	7.8	16.0	3.7	22.1	46.5	5.7	22.0	2.7	18.8	55.1	6.8	16.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
14-17	5.3	33.3	42.4	5.9	13.1	3.5	23.2	43.9	5.3	24.1	2.6	16.7	55.1	6.5	19.1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
18-19	7.2	43.3	38.8	4.1	6.6	2.9	29.2	47.2	4.3	16.4	2.1	21.3	58.7	4.7	13.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
20-24	7.8	37.4	40.4	5.3	9.1	4.4	28.6	45.0	4.9	17.1	4.0	22.5	58.4	5.5	9.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
25-29	8.1	36.1	40.0	7.5	8.3	6.3	29.2	41.8	7.4	15.3	4.4	21.9	54.1	7.7	11.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
30-34	7.1	35.7	39.9	6.8	10.5	6.0	30.6	42.4	5.5	15.5	4.9	24.7	51.8	5.5	13.1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
35-39	6.7	35.5	37.7	8.0	12.1	5.4	32.1	38.8	6.0	17.7	3.7	26.2	47.3	5.9	16.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
40-44	8.3	34.1	40.6	7.4	9.6	7.3	29.2	40.1	7.0	16.4	5.3	24.3	49.5	7.3	13.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
45-49	6.9	31.5	43.8	7.7	10.1	6.1	28.6	41.8	7.1	16.4	3.7	22.5	52.7	7.9	13.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
50-54	5.9	33.6	42.3	7.7	10.5	5.6	25.7	44.3	6.8	17.6	4.1	21.0	55.1	8.0	11.8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
55-59	5.3	30.0	46.0	6.8	11.9	3.8	26.2	46.1	5.9	18.0	3.3	19.4	57.1	7.4	12.8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
60+	5.6	26.3	44.3	7.8	16.0	3.7	22.1	46.5	5.7	22.0	2.7	18.8	55.1	6.8	16.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

Table 1.1.1.1 Public trust in the police

Whether citizens believe that the police organization and police officers perform their patrol activities well in their area of responsibility, handle complaints and information received from citizens quickly in accordance with the law, and have the knowledge and ability to organize crime prevention work, by selected indicators and percentage, 2023

	Police do a very good job of patrolling their area of responsibility					Police officers deal with criminal complaints and information received from citizens quickly in accordance with the law					Police officers have the professional skills and specialized knowledge to organize crime prevention activities				
	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response
Employed															
Yes	7.2	35.1	40.0	7.6	10.1	6.0	29.8	40.8	6.6	16.8	4.1	23.6	51.8	7.1	13.4
No	6.1	31.0	43.4	6.8	12.7	4.3	25.3	45.4	5.7	19.3	3.5	20.5	54.8	6.5	14.7
Functional abilities															
No difficulties	6.5	33.8	41.6	7.0	11.1	5.1	27.8	43.2	5.9	18.0	3.7	22.4	53.4	6.5	14.0
Difficult	7.9	24.4	43.2	9.4	15.1	5.7	21.8	42.4	8.7	21.4	4.6	15.3	52.8	10.5	16.8
Education															
Non-Educated	5.1	21.2	46.8	14.5	12.4	6.7	19.6	43.4	10.4	19.9	5.2	11.9	49.8	14.3	18.8
Primary	5.6	24.9	45.5	10.1	13.9	5.2	20.5	44.5	9.0	20.8	3.5	14.4	52.6	11.1	18.4
Lower secondary	5.9	29.7	44.8	8.6	11.0	4.3	23.8	44.1	8.2	19.6	2.9	17.8	54.6	8.9	15.8
Upper secondary	7.9	30.9	42.8	7.7	10.7	5.5	26.9	43.2	6.5	17.9	4.3	21.5	53.9	6.9	13.4
Technical and vocation	7.3	23.0	48.3	6.4	15.0	4.6	23.1	45.9	4.9	21.5	2.9	18.2	55.9	6.0	17.0
Specialized secondary	6.0	36.1	38.4	6.8	12.7	4.8	26.3	44.0	4.8	20.1	3.9	21.2	53.3	6.4	15.2
Higher	6.0	40.2	37.6	4.7	11.5	5.1	32.5	41.7	3.9	16.8	3.7	27.3	52.2	4.2	12.6
Housing types															
Ger	7.2	28.2	43.8	11.4	9.4	5.9	23.5	42.7	10.2	17.7	3.8	18.0	52.7	11.4	14.1
Apartment	3.8	41.2	39.5	3.0	12.5	3.0	32.4	45.1	2.1	17.4	2.6	27.0	55.1	2.5	12.8
Comfortable private house	-	16.7	66.7	16.6	-	-	-	33.3	16.7	50.0	-	-	50.0	16.7	33.3
Detached house	8.6	29.7	42.0	7.3	12.4	6.2	26.1	41.7	6.2	19.8	4.9	20.5	52.2	6.8	15.6
Public accommodation (workers, students)	14.9	22.4	43.8	8.5	10.4	10.6	22.0	41.0	7.0	19.4	6.2	15.0	52.1	10.1	16.6
Non-residential dwelling	9.1	44.9	35.6	7.5	2.9	4.5	33.9	41.5	3.0	17.1	-	22.5	57.8	3.0	16.7

Table 1.12 Public trust in the police

Whether police officers communicate civilly and ethically with citizens while performing their duties, and whether they agree that the police organization can ensure the safety of citizens, by selected indicators percentage, 2023

	I acknowledge that the police have the ability to ensure our safety					Police officers communicate civilly and ethically while performing their duties				
	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/No response
Total	3.8	22.1	57.6	9.4	7.1	5.1	28.1	48.7	6.9	11.2
Sex										
Male	4.1	22.5	56.0	11.4	6.0	6.2	29.6	46.8	7.8	9.6
Female	3.6	21.7	59.0	7.8	7.9	4.2	26.9	50.3	6.1	12.5
Location										
Capital city	3.8	28.5	58.4	3.6	5.7	5.1	36.0	47.8	1.9	9.2
Aimag center	3.8	17.3	56.9	12.4	9.6	5.4	23.8	47.4	8.4	15.0
Soum center	3.0	15.4	61.2	11.7	8.7	4.3	19.2	55.1	9.6	11.8
Countryside	4.2	15.4	55.1	18.3	7.0	5.1	18.9	49.4	15.3	11.3
Region										
Western	4.6	12.4	54.1	25.1	3.8	6.8	16.3	47.7	21.9	7.3
Khangai	2.7	19.0	57.9	10.3	10.1	4.6	25.3	46.7	7.2	16.2
Central	4.0	13.0	60.8	12.3	9.9	4.7	17.4	56.0	9.8	12.1
Eastern	4.9	23.0	50.6	12.6	8.9	4.1	26.2	46.5	7.2	16.0
Ulaanbaatar	3.8	28.5	58.4	3.6	5.7	5.1	36.0	47.8	1.9	9.2
Age group										
14-19										
14-17	2.3	16.9	62.9	9.2	8.7	2.7	21.5	52.3	7.5	16.0
18-19	1.4	25.1	60.3	4.2	9.0	4.2	32.7	49.3	3.9	9.9
20-24	2.7	24.7	59.4	8.1	5.1	6.0	30.8	49.2	5.8	8.2
25-29	4.4	23.8	55.6	10.6	5.6	7.2	30.6	45.5	8.0	8.7
30-34	4.1	26.8	54.6	7.7	6.8	5.8	33.4	43.9	6.2	10.7
35-39	4.2	25.8	52.4	8.8	8.8	6.6	34.5	41.6	6.5	10.8
40-44	5.3	26.4	52.3	9.4	6.6	6.2	29.8	47.0	6.8	10.2
45-49	4.9	22.4	56.5	10.3	5.9	6.2	28.9	48.6	7.4	8.9
50-54	4.2	19.7	59.3	9.8	7.0	4.7	26.8	51.4	7.0	10.1
55-59	3.5	18.1	63.0	9.2	6.2	4.8	25.0	53.2	6.6	10.4
60+	2.8	17.2	61.1	10.9	8.0	2.8	21.7	54.1	7.2	14.2

Table 1.12.1 Public trust in the police

Whether police officers communicate civilly and ethically with citizens while performing their duties, and whether they agree that the police organization can ensure the safety of citizens, by selected indicators percentage, 2023

	I acknowledge that the police have the ability to ensure our safety					Police officers communicate civilly and ethically while performing their duties				
	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/ No response	Totally disagree	Disagree	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know/ No response
Employed										
Yes	6.0	30.8	46.1	7.3	9.8	4.2	24.5	55.1	9.8	6.4
No	4.3	25.9	51.5	6.2	12.1	3.5	20.1	59.8	9.0	7.6
Functional abilities										
No difficulties	5.1	28.8	48.5	6.7	10.9	3.8	22.7	57.7	9.0	6.8
Difficult	5.5	20.0	51.1	8.8	14.6	4.1	14.8	56.4	13.9	10.8
Education										
Non-Educated	5.8	15.7	53.6	13.6	11.3	5.7	8.7	55.9	17.8	11.9
Primary	3.6	18.2	51.7	12.6	13.9	2.7	12.2	62.0	14.8	8.3
Lower secondary	3.7	21.0	53.0	9.1	13.2	3.1	17.6	59.8	12.3	7.2
Upper secondary	6.1	28.6	47.8	6.9	10.6	4.6	21.2	57.7	9.5	7.0
Technical and vocation	4.0	24.9	52.4	5.1	13.6	2.2	18.3	61.3	8.1	10.1
Specialized secondary	5.8	28.4	49.0	5.8	11.0	3.5	25.1	54.5	9.0	7.9
Higher	5.0	35.0	46.0	4.0	10.0	3.7	28.5	55.5	6.1	6.2
Housing types										
Ger	5.5	22.2	48.9	12.1	11.3	3.8	17.1	57.7	14.8	6.6
Apartment	3.3	34.9	49.4	2.1	10.3	2.6	28.3	58.7	3.8	6.6
Comfortable private house	-	16.7	66.7	16.6	-	-	16.7	83.3	-	-
Detached house	6.4	27.1	48.0	6.7	11.8	4.9	20.8	56.6	9.7	8.0
Public accommodation (workers, students)	6.5	26.4	42.2	8.8	16.1	6.3	16.2	53.8	17.8	5.9
Non-residential dwelling	4.5	25.9	58.1	3.0	8.5	-	24.6	50.2	3.0	22.2

Table 1.13 Public perceptions of crime trend

Public perceptions of how the crime rate will change at the national level and the reasons for the increase in the crime rate		The reason for the increase in crime at the national level									
How do you think the crime rate will change at the national level?		Price increase	Unemployment	Poverty	Disorder	Injustice	Alcoholism	Others			
Total	22.8	27.0	33.9	16.3	15.7	22.8	20.3	15.2	17.7	26.9	3.2
Sex											
Male	24.5	28.2	31.6	15.7	14.9	21.5	19.5	13.7	16.4	24.2	3.1
Female	21.5	26.0	35.6	16.9	16.6	23.9	21.2	16.5	18.4	28.6	3.7
Location											
Capital city	21.0	25.5	38.8	14.7	18.4	26.5	24.2	17.7	19.7	29.7	4.6
Aimag center	24.9	24.6	30.6	19.9	14.1	20.5	18.7	14.4	16.9	24.8	2.6
Soum center	19.2	29.1	30.4	21.3	15.5	21.0	18.2	12.6	15.6	24.3	2.6
Countryside	26.3	31.8	27.8	14.1	12.0	17.9	14.8	11.9	14.3	22.8	2.0
Region											
Western	22.9	31.5	35.3	10.3	18.9	24.7	21.9	19.1	21.0	28.2	5.4
Khangai	29.5	29.0	22.1	19.4	8.6	12.1	10.6	7.9	10.1	18.3	1.2
Central	20.8	27.2	27.2	24.8	13.4	20.3	17.7	12.3	14.7	22.4	1.0
Eastern	22.0	23.1	43.6	11.3	17.2	28.6	23.9	17.8	22.5	34.6	2.8
Ulaanbaatar	21.0	25.5	38.8	14.7	18.4	26.5	24.2	17.7	19.7	29.7	4.6
Age group											
14-19											
14-17	16.6	30.1	31.4	21.9	12.7	16.5	14.7	12.1	14.7	22.9	3.5
18-19	16.9	32.9	37.6	12.6	8.6	16.9	13.8	14.8	16.7	23.6	4.8
20-24	17.7	30.5	38.4	13.4	18.0	23.7	23.2	16.9	18.8	28.8	4.2
25-29	20.3	28.6	37.1	14.0	17.9	24.4	21.2	14.5	17.7	28.6	3.8
30-34	20.0	25.1	39.1	15.8	18.0	26.1	23.7	17.6	20.6	31.1	3.8
35-39	20.9	27.7	34.0	17.4	16.4	23.7	21.3	16.4	17.4	27.2	3.0
40-44	23.5	25.9	34.2	16.4	16.7	24.5	22.2	16.1	18.5	27.6	2.6
45-49	25.2	24.2	34.5	16.1	16.5	25.3	21.7	15.2	18.2	27.7	3.0
50-54	28.7	24.9	31.6	14.8	14.4	21.6	19.7	13.4	16.2	25.6	2.8
55-59	26.3	26.8	30.7	16.2	16.2	23.1	20.6	14.9	16.3	25.4	3.2
60+	26.5	26.7	30.3	16.5	14.7	21.4	18.7	15.2	17.0	24.2	4.0

Table 1.13.1 Public perceptions of crime trend

		How do you think the crime rate will change at the national level and the reasons for the increase in the crime rate					The reason for the increase in crime at the national level						
		Public perceptions of how the crime rate will change at the national level and the reasons for the increase in the crime rate	Will Decrease	Will remain same	Will increase	Don't know	Price increase	Unemployment	Poverty	Disorder	Injustice	Alcoholism	Others
Employed													
Yes		23.7	26.4	35.5	14.4	16.3	24.5	21.5	15.9	18.4	28.3	3.5	
No		22.2	27.4	32.6	17.8	15.7	23.2	19.8	14.9	16.9	25.3	3.5	
Functional abilities													
No difficulties		22.7	26.8	34.3	16.2	16.0	23.1	20.7	15.5	17.8	26.9	3.4	
Difficult		23.5	28.5	28.7	19.3	14.8	20.1	17.7	13.0	15.0	23.7	3.6	
Education													
Non-Educated		25.5	32.2	17.0	25.3	9.6	12.0	9.4	8.6	8.4	13.8	1.2	
Primary		23.4	31.2	24.6	20.8	10.4	15.4	13.3	11.9	12.6	20.5	2.3	
Lower secondary		25.7	27.4	27.7	19.2	11.8	17.3	14.6	11.1	13.4	21.5	2.7	
Upper secondary		23.3	26.7	33.3	16.7	15.2	21.9	18.8	14.1	16.4	26.3	3.0	
Technical and vocational		23.8	28.9	31.6	15.7	13.7	19.0	18.0	11.0	14.9	24.5	3.7	
Specialized secondary		23.2	22.6	40.3	13.9	21.1	29.4	27.9	19.7	23.1	33.9	4.7	
Higher		20.1	26.3	40.3	13.3	19.8	28.6	26.7	19.7	22.1	31.1	4.4	
Housing types													
Ger		24.7	30.4	29.8	15.1	13.4	19.3	15.9	12.3	14.4	24.2	2.8	
Apartment		21.0	27.0	37.4	14.6	18.8	26.8	25.6	19.0	21.1	28.6	3.6	
Comfortable private house		-	-	100.0	-	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	100.0	50.0	
Detached house		22.7	24.2	34.0	19.1	15.4	22.3	19.7	14.4	17.0	26.9	3.8	
Public accommodation (workers, students)		29.1	15.3	39.7	15.9	12.2	24.9	18.4	14.3	18.0	31.2	3.9	
Non-residential dwelling		16.9	27.2	27.0	28.9	6.0	11.3	15.9	6.0	13.2	27.0	4.6	

Table 1.14 Public perceptions of crime trend

Public perceptions of how the crime rate will change in neighborhood area and the reasons for the increase in the crime rate

How do you think the crime rate will change in your neighborhood area?		The reason for the increase in crime at your neighborhood area									
	Will Decrease	Will remain same	Will increase	Don't know	Price increase	Unemployment	Poverty	Disorder	Injustice	Alcoholism	Others
Total	28.9	41.7	12.9	16.5	6.1	8.7	7.9	6.3	6.7	10.7	0.7
Sex											
Male	30.1	43.1	11.8	15.0	5.4	7.6	7.5	5.6	6.0	9.2	0.7
Female	28.0	40.7	13.6	17.7	6.4	9.1	8.0	6.7	6.8	11.6	0.6
Location											
Capital city	27.0	40.6	14.8	17.6	6.9	9.6	9.2	7.4	7.3	12.3	0.8
Aimag center	30.2	35.2	14.7	19.9	7.2	10.5	9.2	7.2	8.2	12.1	0.7
Soum center	25.5	47.8	9.4	17.3	4.2	5.7	5.2	3.6	3.7	6.8	0.3
Countryside	33.5	48.5	7.9	10.1	3.3	4.8	4.2	3.7	3.8	6.4	0.4
Region											
Western	35.6	43.6	12.9	7.9	7.9	9.4	8.8	7.8	8.3	10.6	0.8
Khangai	35.1	40.7	7.1	17.1	2.6	4.1	3.2	2.7	2.8	6.0	0.3
Central	23.3	44.4	10.9	21.4	4.9	7.8	7.2	4.8	5.2	8.5	0.2
Eastern	26.7	43.0	18.4	11.9	7.4	11.7	9.7	7.7	9.5	14.4	1.1
Ulaanbaatar	27.0	40.6	14.8	17.6	6.9	9.6	9.2	7.4	7.3	12.3	0.8
Age group											
14-19											
14-17	27.1	38.8	12.4	21.7	5.5	6.2	6.7	5.9	5.5	9.3	0.6
18-19	21.1	50.1	10.3	18.5	3.7	4.8	4.4	4.6	3.6	8.2	0.4
20-24	23.9	45.2	14.6	16.3	7.3	9.6	10.2	6.9	6.7	11.5	0.7
25-29	28.3	43.4	13.3	15.0	6.1	8.1	7.8	6.1	5.6	11.0	0.8
30-34	25.3	40.8	16.4	17.5	8.4	10.5	10.0	8.0	8.3	13.7	0.5
35-39	26.5	41.8	14.1	17.6	7.1	9.4	9.2	6.5	7.0	11.5	1.1
40-44	29.0	40.8	14.0	16.2	6.4	9.5	8.6	7.0	7.6	11.4	0.7
45-49	30.2	40.8	12.5	16.5	5.6	9.5	7.3	6.9	6.6	10.8	0.4
50-54	32.6	39.7	11.5	16.2	4.9	7.9	7.2	5.0	5.4	9.5	0.6
55-59	32.1	42.8	11.3	13.8	6.1	8.8	8.1	6.7	7.1	9.8	0.5
60+	32.8	42.6	10.2	14.4	4.1	6.7	5.7	4.6	5.1	8.3	0.7

Table 1.14.1 Public perceptions of crime trend

Public perceptions of crime trend within neighborhood area, along with the factors contributing to the rise in criminal activity		The reason for the increase in crime at your neighborhood area										
How do you think the crime rate will change in your neighborhood area?		Price increase	Unemployment	Poverty	Environmental chaos	Injustice	Alcoholism	Other				
	Will Decrease	Will remain same	Will increase	Don't know								
Employed												
Yes	29.1	42.2	14.0	14.7	6.4	9.3	8.6	6.7	6.9	11.4	0.8	
No	28.9	41.5	11.7	17.9	5.5	7.7	7.1	5.8	6.0	9.6	0.5	
Functional abilities												
No difficulties	28.9	41.8	12.9	16.4	6.0	8.5	7.9	6.3	6.5	10.5	0.6	
Difficult	29.4	41.0	12.2	17.4	5.4	7.8	6.6	4.8	5.2	10.4	0.7	
Education												
Non-Educated	30.1	45.5	7.2	17.2	3.6	4.8	4.4	3.2	3.4	5.6	0.8	
Primary	31.0	41.2	10.5	17.3	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.7	5.4	8.2	0.8	
Lower secondary	31.4	41.5	10.4	16.7	4.7	6.5	6.1	5.0	4.9	8.1	0.5	
Upper secondary	29.1	42.5	11.2	17.2	4.9	7.3	6.2	5.0	5.4	9.3	0.5	
Technical and vocation	32.2	41.9	12.9	13.0	5.5	7.6	7.9	5.4	6.8	10.3	1.2	
Specialized secondary	32.3	39.1	14.1	14.5	6.9	9.3	8.3	6.9	6.7	12.2	1.0	
Higher	25.8	41.4	16.6	16.2	8.3	11.5	11.1	8.8	8.8	13.8	0.8	
Housing types												
Ger	30.6	46.6	9.7	13.1	4.3	6.3	5.5	4.2	4.5	8.0	0.5	
Apartment	25.7	43.0	14.9	16.4	7.4	10.4	9.9	8.5	8.2	12.1	0.7	
Comfortable private house	16.7	50.0	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.7	-	-	16.7		
Detached house	30.3	36.3	13.7	19.7	6.2	8.6	8.0	6.0	6.5	11.3	0.7	
Public accommodation (workers, students)	36.4	34.6	12.8	16.2	5.0	7.3	6.3	2.8	5.2	9.5	1.3	
Non-residential dwelling	21.5	56.0	4.5	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	

Table 2.1 Fear of crime

Property Crimes, Violent Crimes, and Sexual Assault by selected questions, percentage, 2023

	Fear of crime				
	Not afraid at all	Not afraid	Afraid	Very afraid	Don't know, no response
Property Crimes					
Fear of theft of money, jewelry and property.	8.8	58.3	30.3	1.3	1.3
Fear of money, jewelry, and property will be taken by fraud.	7.8	53.7	35.2	2.0	1.3
Fear of property may be deliberately destroyed or damaged.	8.9	53.6	34.4	1.6	1.5
Violent Crimes					
Fear of illegal entry into the residence.	7.1	51.2	37.8	2.8	1.1
Fear of money, jewelry, and property will be taken by force.	10.0	61.4	26.1	1.2	1.3
Fear of life and health may be harmed.	8.4	55.2	33.1	1.9	1.4
Fear of being stalked or harassed by phone calls.	11.2	63.8	21.9	1.6	1.5
Sexual assault					
Fear of being sexually assaulted.	11.8	61.1	23.2	2.2	1.7

Table 2. 1. 1 Fear of Crime

Fear of property, violent crimes and sexual assault

	Fear of crime		
	Property Crimes	Violent Crimes	Sexual assault
Location			
Capital city	0.3	0.2	0.3
Aimag center	0.1	0.1	0.2
Soum center	0.1	0.1	0.2
Countryside	0.1	0.1	0.2
Region			
Western	0.1	0.1	0.2
Khangai	0.1	0.1	0.2
Central	0.2	0.1	0.2
Eastern	0.1	0.1	0.2
Ulaanbaatar	0.3	0.2	0.3
Housing types			
Ger	0.2	0.1	0.2
Apartment	0.2	0.2	0.3
Comfortable private house	0.2	0.2	0.
Detached house	0.2	0.1	0.3
Public accommodation (workers, students)	0.1	0.1	0.2
Non-residential dwelling	0.1	0.1	0.2
Type of housing ownership			
Owned by the resident	0.2	0.1	0.2
Owned by others: residing on rent	0.3	0.2	0.3
Owned by others: residing without rent	0.2	0.1	0.3
Household's average monthly income over the past 12 months			
Up to 550 000 MNT	0.2	0.1	0.2
550 001 - 1 000 000	0.2	0.1	0.2
1 000 001 - 1 500 000	0.2	0.1	0.2
1 500 001 - 2 000 000	0.2	0.2	0.3
2 000 001 - 2 500 000	0.2	0.1	0.3
2 500 001 - 3 000 000	0.2	0.1	0.3
3 000 001 - 3 500 000	0.2	0.1	0.3
3 500 001 - 5 000 000	0.2	0.1	0.3
5 000 001 - 10 000 000	0.2	0.1	0.2
10 000 001 MNT and over	0.2	0.2	0.3

Table 2.2 Feeling safe

Whether it is considered safe to be alone at home at night, to walk alone at night in the streets of the area where you live, at work, in the work environment, or in the school environment, by selected indicators, 2023

	How safe do you feel when you are alone at home at night?				How safe do you feel walking alone on the streets of your neighborhood at night?				How safe do you feel in your workplace and workplace environment?				How safe do you feel in the school or in surrounding environment of school?								
	Very safe	Safe	Not safe at all	Don't know, no response	Very safe	Safe	Not safe at all	Don't know, no response	Very safe	Safe	Not safe at all	Don't know, no response	Very safe	Safe	Not safe at all	Don't know, no response					
Total	11.2	74.8	12.2	0.8	1.0	6.2	54.8	32.1	3.0	3.9	12.0	76.5	9.8	0.6	1.1	6.1	58.2	27.5	2.4	5.8	
Sex																					
Male	15.3	76.7	6.7	0.4	0.9	8.3	63.4	23.5	1.5	3.3	14.9	73.3	9.8	0.8	1.2	8.1	59.6	24.4	2.4	5.5	
Female	7.9	73.2	16.6	1.1	1.2	4.6	48.2	38.6	4.2	4.4	9.1	79.6	9.8	0.3	1.2	4.6	57.0	30.0	2.4	6.0	
Location																					
Capital city	3.6	80.0	14.1	0.8	1.5	1.6	53.6	37.1	3.5	4.2	3.7	80.8	13.2	0.8	1.5	1.0	50.8	37.7	3.8	6.7	
Aimag center	13.9	74.1	10.4	0.7	0.9	10.4	54.2	28.3	3.0	4.1	13.0	77.5	8.0	0.4	1.1	7.5	63.2	22.7	1.6	5.0	
Soum center	15.7	73.0	9.1	1.0	1.2	12.2	64.2	19.3	1.6	2.7	14.1	76.2	8.7	0.2	0.8	9.1	67.6	16.2	0.9	6.2	
Countryside	23.5	64.2	11.2	0.8	0.3	17.3	53.1	25.2	1.9	2.5	24.6	68.5	5.8	0.5	0.6	15.1	65.3	14.7	0.8	4.1	
Region																					
Western	28.8	58.7	11.3	0.8	0.4	23.8	46.8	26.8	1.4	1.2	28.7	63.6	6.6	0.5	0.6	18.5	61.3	16.8	1.0	2.4	
Khangai	14.5	74.7	9.5	0.5	0.8	8.4	56.2	29.1	1.0	5.3	15.8	76.4	6.7	0.3	0.8	9.8	67.4	16.3	0.6	5.9	
Central	11.4	77.4	9.5	1.0	0.7	7.0	65.3	19.9	4.4	3.4	11.7	79.4	7.1	0.6	1.2	8.1	66.9	17.4	1.3	6.3	
Eastern	23.2	60.8	14.1	1.0	0.9	13.8	50.2	29.5	3.1	3.4	21.5	69.4	8.2	0.3	0.6	5.9	59.4	28.6	2.7	3.4	
Ulaanbaatar	3.6	80.0	14.1	0.8	1.5	1.6	53.6	37.1	3.5	4.2	3.7	80.8	13.2	0.8	1.5	1.0	50.8	37.7	3.8	6.7	
Age group																					
14-19																					
14-17	11.0	70.3	16.1	1.3	1.3	4.8	46.8	41.5	4.4	2.5	32.1	67.9	-	-	-	9.3	69.2	19.5	1.0	1.0	
18-19	5.7	78.5	14.3	0.2	1.3	2.4	54.9	36.6	3.9	2.2	3.7	76.9	11.5	2.3	5.6	3.5	69.9	22.2	1.0	3.4	
20-24	8.8	70.6	17.4	1.2	2.0	3.8	49.3	40.9	3.9	2.1	11.8	74.1	12.4	1.3	0.4	4.7	58.3	29.2	2.0	5.8	
25-29	11.1	69.7	16.4	1.6	1.2	5.6	47.1	40.4	4.0	2.9	11.3	76.9	9.5	0.8	1.5	6.4	55.6	30.4	2.9	4.7	
30-34	9.4	75.4	12.8	1.0	1.4	5.8	52.7	34.9	3.5	3.1	10.1	77.5	11.2	0.4	0.8	5.1	53.4	34.3	3.1	4.1	
35-39	10.5	74.0	14.0	0.6	0.9	5.7	53.0	34.7	3.1	3.5	10.9	75.3	11.3	1.0	1.5	5.0	53.4	33.9	3.2	4.5	
40-44	13.1	74.5	10.7	0.7	1.0	5.8	54.6	34.1	3.3	2.2	12.9	74.0	11.6	0.2	1.3	6.0	58.3	29.0	2.8	3.9	
45-49	12.5	76.4	9.8	0.6	0.7	7.2	59.9	27.9	2.8	2.2	12.4	77.7	8.5	0.4	1.0	6.2	58.8	28.2	2.0	4.8	
50-54	12.4	77.6	8.5	0.6	0.9	6.5	61.2	26.0	2.6	3.7	13.0	78.2	7.2	0.3	1.3	6.9	60.7	23.4	2.1	6.9	
55-59	11.8	77.3	9.9	0.3	0.7	6.7	59.7	27.5	2.4	3.7	12.4	79.6	6.9	0.6	0.5	5.6	57.7	24.2	3.2	9.3	
60+	11.6	77.2	9.8	0.6	0.8	8.4	59.4	22.0	1.7	8.5	18.2	76.1	4.5	0.3	0.9	6.6	57.0	23.9	1.9	10.6	

Table 2.2.1 Feeling safe

Whether it is considered safe to be alone at home at night, to walk alone at night on the streets of the area where you live, at work, in the work environment, or in the school environment, by selected indicators, 2023

	How safe do you feel when you are alone at home at night?				How safe do you feel walking alone on the streets of your neighborhood at night?				How safe do you feel in your workplace and workplace environment?				How safe do you feel in the school or in surrounding environment of school?							
	Very safe	Safe	Not safe	Don't know, no response	Very safe	Safe	Not safe	Don't know, no response	Very safe	Safe	Not safe	Don't know, no response	Very safe	Safe	Not safe	Don't know, no response				
Employment																				
Yes	12.8	73.9	11.5	0.8	1.0	5.9	54.8	33.3	3.3	2.7	12.0	76.5	9.8	0.6	1.1	6.4	56.5	29.3	2.7	5.1
NO	9.4	76.0	12.8	0.8	1.0	6.6	55.2	30.6	2.7	4.9	12.0	76.5	9.8	0.6	1.1	5.6	59.1	26.2	2.2	6.9
Functional ability																				
Difficult	13.9	69.0	14.3	1.4	1.4	6.0	55.2	32.5	3.0	3.3	20.2	67.3	11.3	1.0	0.2	8.2	53.9	23.8	2.4	11.7
No difficulty	10.9	75.3	12.0	0.7	1.1	8.9	50.5	26.8	3.1	10.7	11.7	76.8	9.8	0.6	1.1	6.0	58.5	27.8	2.4	5.3
Housing type																				
Ger	17.7	66.8	13.6	1.1	0.8	10.4	51.6	31.1	3.6	3.3	19.2	72.5	7.1	0.4	0.8	11.6	62.8	19.5	1.8	4.3
Apartment	4.1	85.4	9.2	0.4	0.9	2.8	57.3	33.6	2.5	3.8	3.9	82.8	11.8	0.4	1.1	1.8	54.9	35.1	2.5	5.7
Comfortable private house	16.7	83.3	-	-	-	-	66.7	33.3	-	-	-	66.7	33.3	-	-	16.7	50.0	33.3	-	-
Detached house	11.6	72.2	14.0	0.9	1.3	7.2	53.9	31.3	3.2	4.4	11.6	74.9	10.9	0.9	1.7	5.4	57.2	27.5	2.8	7.1
Public accommodation (workers, students)	29.1	61.2	7.5	1.3	0.9	12.4	55.4	21.9	7.7	2.6	41.5	56.2	2.3	-	-	8.8	55.0	26.0	5.9	4.3
Non-residential dwelling	9.3	72.4	16.2	2.1	-	12.6	63.8	23.6	-	-	-	94.5	5.5	-	-	1.8	53.8	44.4	-	-

Table 2.2.2 Feeling safe

Whether it is considered safe to travel in public places, by public transport, or to use banking and financial institutions and ATMs, based on selected indicators, 2023

	How safe do you feel in public places?				How safe do you feel when traveling by public transport?				How safe do you feel when using banking and financial institutions and ATMs?					
	Very safe	Safe	Not safe	Not safe at all	Very safe	Safe	Not safe	Not safe at all	Very safe	Safe	Not safe	Not safe at all	Don't know, no response	
Total	8.2	63.6	21.8	0.6	5.8	5.4	52.5	30.0	2.3	9.8	9.0	76.9	0.4	3.9
Sex														
Male	10.8	66.8	16.7	0.5	5.2	6.6	56.3	26.0	1.6	9.5	11.7	76.1	7.9	0.3
Female	6.1	61.0	25.8	0.6	6.5	4.5	49.5	33.1	2.9	10.0	6.9	77.6	11.2	0.5
Location														
Capital city	1.4	60.6	31.2	0.8	6.0	0.9	46.6	42.7	3.4	6.4	2.0	79.6	14.1	0.4
Aimag center	11.9	65.8	16.1	0.5	5.7	9.8	61.2	14.5	1.0	13.5	12.8	76.3	6.5	0.4
Soum center	13.3	70.1	10.8	0.3	5.5	10.8	60.4	13.4	0.8	14.6	13.2	76.5	5.2	0.5
Countryside	17.3	65.1	11.4	0.5	5.7	16.1	55.3	12.6	1.2	14.8	19.3	71.5	5.2	0.4
Region														
Western	21.1	61.9	14.5	0.4	2.1	20.4	56.9	15.9	0.6	6.2	24.6	66.2	6.7	0.5
Khangai	10.8	70.2	12.1	0.4	6.5	6.3	60.8	12.1	0.9	19.9	11.4	79.3	4.9	0.3
Central	12.6	66.2	12.3	0.6	8.3	8.1	64.0	12.1	1.5	14.3	10.8	77.3	5.1	0.6
Eastern	15.7	63.6	16.2	0.2	4.3	15.3	52.4	19.2	0.6	12.5	20.2	70.0	7.8	2.0
Ulaanbaatar	1.4	60.6	31.2	0.8	6.0	0.9	46.6	42.7	3.4	6.4	2.0	79.6	14.1	0.4
Age group														
14-19														
14-17	6.8	65.5	23.4	0.7	3.6	5.1	50.1	34.4	2.8	7.6	8.0	74.5	8.7	0.2
18-19	4.0	67.8	24.9	1.5	1.8	3.5	49.5	38.2	4.9	3.9	5.0	83.3	8.6	0.4
20-24	6.5	64.2	23.7	1.2	4.4	4.5	47.0	39.1	2.5	6.9	7.6	77.4	11.8	0.7
25-29	8.2	60.2	26.3	0.9	4.4	4.9	48.4	35.4	2.6	8.7	9.0	75.3	11.5	1.1
30-34	7.4	61.6	25.9	0.5	4.6	4.7	51.0	32.0	2.3	10.0	8.2	78.4	10.7	0.3
35-39	7.6	59.8	25.7	0.8	6.1	4.2	47.9	33.9	2.2	11.8	8.7	75.3	12.1	0.8
40-44	8.7	60.6	24.8	0.2	5.7	6.1	49.0	32.6	2.9	9.4	9.5	76.2	11.2	0.0
45-49	8.9	65.7	19.3	0.3	5.8	6.1	54.2	27.2	2.0	10.5	9.4	78.0	8.6	0.3
50-54	8.9	66.0	19.4	0.7	5.0	5.6	54.2	27.7	1.9	10.6	9.2	78.2	9.1	0.5
55-59	8.3	66.5	17.4	0.4	7.4	5.3	59.7	24.1	2.1	8.8	9.8	78.5	8.2	0.4
60+	9.7	65.4	15.2	0.4	9.3	6.8	58.7	21.4	1.8	11.3	10.4	76.6	7.5	0.2

Table 2.2.3 Feeling safe															
Whether it is considered safe to travel in public places by public transport, or to use banking and financial institutions and ATMs, based on selected indicators, 2023															
	How safe do you feel in public places?				How safe do you feel when traveling by public transport?				How safe do you feel when using banking and financial institutions and ATMs?						
	Very safe	Safe	Not safe	Not safe at all	Very safe	Safe	Not safe	Not safe at all	Very safe	Safe	Not safe	Not safe at all	Don't know, no response		
Employment															
Yes	9.0	62.8	22.9	0.6	4.7	5.2	49.9	32.7	2.4	9.8	9.9	77.2	9.9	0.5	2.5
NO	7.3	64.0	20.8	0.6	7.3	5.6	54.7	27.7	2.3	9.7	8.2	76.8	9.7	0.3	5.0
Functional ability															
Difficult	11.0	59.5	16.9	0.8	11.8	8.6	55.8	21.1	2.7	11.8	12.5	71.5	8.3	0.6	7.1
No difficulty	7.9	63.9	22.2	0.6	5.4	5.1	52.2	30.8	2.3	9.6	8.7	77.4	9.9	0.4	3.6
Housing type															
Ger	14.0	64.7	14.7	0.6	6.0	9.9	54.9	22.1	2.3	10.8	14.6	74.4	6.7	0.5	3.8
Apartment	3.3	61.8	29.7	0.6	4.6	2.3	47.9	38.9	2.6	8.3	3.5	80.6	12.1	0.3	3.5
Comfortable private house	-	50.0	50.0	-	-	16.7	16.7	33.3	-	33.3	-	83.3	-	-	16.7
Detached house	7.3	64.5	20.6	0.6	7.0	6.0	55.8	25.6	2.1	10.5	9.0	75.8	10.3	0.5	4.4
Public accommodation (workers, students)	17.5	55.9	21.4	0.5	4.7	9.9	54.4	19.4	3.0	13.3	21.3	69.2	8.7	-	0.8
Non-residential dwelling	9.6	55.6	30.3	-	4.5	15.1	14.4	41.9	2.7	25.9	9.6	75.3	10.5	-	4.6

Table 2.3 Fear of property crimes

Citizen's fear related to the potential theft of their money and jewelry, the risk of property fraud, or the possibility of intentional damage to their possessions in 2023

	Fear that someone will steal your money or jewelry.				Fear that someone will fraudulently take your property.				Fear that someone may intentionally destroy or damage your property.						
	Very afraid	afraid	Not afraid	Not afraid at all	Don't know, no response	Very afraid	afraid	Not afraid	Not afraid at all	Don't know, no response	Very afraid	afraid	Not afraid	Not afraid at all	Don't know, no response
Total	8.8	58.3	30.3	1.3	1.3	7.8	53.7	35.2	2.0	1.3	8.9	53.6	34.4	1.6	1.5
Sex															
Male	10.4	60.5	26.7	1.1	1.3	10.0	56.7	30.5	1.6	1.2	11.4	55.9	29.9	1.3	1.5
Female	7.5	56.6	33.1	1.4	1.4	6.0	51.3	39.0	2.3	1.4	6.9	51.7	38.0	1.8	1.6
Location															
Capital city	2.6	57.1	37.9	1.3	1.1	1.8	49.6	45.1	2.4	1.1	2.8	51.8	42.8	1.3	1.3
Aimag center	12.0	61.2	23.3	1.2	2.3	11.3	56.8	27.6	2.1	2.2	12.4	55.5	28.0	1.8	2.3
Soum center	15.2	63.3	19.3	0.9	1.3	11.9	63.7	22.6	0.9	0.9	14.0	59.5	24.0	1.0	1.5
Countryside	16.6	55.7	25.3	1.5	0.9	15.8	55.1	26.5	1.6	1.0	16.9	53.0	26.7	2.2	1.2
Region															
Western	22.6	52.4	23.0	1.3	0.7	20.3	52.3	25.4	1.0	1.0	21.7	47.9	28.2	1.4	0.8
Khangai	9.5	62.0	25.2	1.0	2.3	10.0	61.1	25.2	1.3	2.4	10.4	59.3	26.6	1.2	2.5
Central	10.4	64.7	21.4	1.9	1.6	7.9	61.6	26.3	3.0	1.2	9.4	59.7	25.8	3.3	1.8
Eastern	22.1	53.3	23.5	0.4	0.7	21.0	47.1	30.4	1.0	0.5	23.9	47.4	27.1	0.7	0.9
Ulaanbaatar	2.6	57.1	37.9	1.3	1.1	1.8	49.6	45.1	2.4	1.1	2.8	51.8	42.8	1.3	1.3
Age group															
14-19	7.7	48.7	38.9	1.6	3.1	6.4	46.5	42.1	2.4	2.6	6.6	44.7	43.2	2.7	2.8
20-24	6.5	52.5	38.9	1.4	0.7	5.0	49.1	42.0	3.0	0.9	5.7	49.0	41.6	2.2	1.5
25-29	8.8	54.4	33.8	1.9	1.1	7.6	49.4	39.1	2.6	1.3	8.2	48.0	39.5	2.7	1.6
30-34	7.6	57.6	31.7	1.5	1.6	6.5	50.2	39.8	2.3	1.2	6.6	49.9	40.4	1.6	1.5
35-39	8.6	56.4	32.5	1.6	0.9	7.0	50.3	38.8	2.5	1.4	8.7	48.9	39.1	1.7	1.6
40-44	9.2	56.5	32.1	1.4	0.8	8.5	50.4	38.6	1.7	0.8	9.7	50.2	37.6	1.5	1.0
45-49	9.0	61.3	27.7	1.0	1.0	8.8	56.3	32.3	1.3	1.3	9.1	55.9	33.2	0.7	1.1
50-54	8.1	63.1	26.9	0.9	1.0	7.7	58.8	31.3	1.4	0.8	9.0	58.8	29.5	1.4	1.3
55-59	11.1	62.0	25.2	1.5	0.2	8.2	60.5	29.0	1.6	0.7	11.5	58.7	27.4	1.4	1.0
60+	10.2	65.5	22.2	0.6	1.5	10.0	61.5	25.6	1.7	1.2	11.7	65.1	21.1	0.7	1.4

Table 2.3.1 Fear of property crimes. Citizen's fear related to the potential theft of their money and jewelry, the risk of property fraud, or the possibility of intentional damage to their possessions in 2023

Housing type	Fear that someone will steal your money or jewelry.					Fear that someone will fraudulently take your property.					Fear that someone may intentionally destroy or damage your property.				
	Very afraid	afraid	Not afraid	Not afraid at all	Don't know, no response	Very afraid	afraid	Not afraid	Not afraid at all	Don't know, no response	Very afraid	afraid	Not afraid	Not afraid at all	Don't know, no response
Ger	12.6	56.9	27.8	1.7	1.0	12.1	53.8	30.8	2.3	1.0	13.4	53.1	30.4	1.9	1.2
Apartment	4.1	61.6	32.2	0.9	1.2	3.3	53.4	40.5	1.9	0.9	4.1	55.6	37.8	1.3	1.2
Comfortable private house	16.7	50.0	33.3	-	-	-	66.7	33.3	-	-	-	66.7	33.3	-	-
Detached house	9.4	56.7	31.0	1.3	1.6	7.7	54.3	34.3	1.8	1.9	9.0	52.4	34.9	1.6	2.1
Public accommodation (workers, students)	28.5	48.3	21.6	1.6	-	26.6	37.5	33.3	1.5	1.1	28.9	42.7	26.5	1.5	0.4
Non-residential dwelling	14.1	61.4	24.5	-	-	9.6	64.6	25.8	-	-	9.6	47.8	42.6	-	-
Education															
Non-Educated	17.7	54.7	23.0	3.4	1.2	15.7	54.0	27.4	1.7	1.2	15.4	50.2	29.8	2.1	2.5
Primary	13.3	54.9	28.3	1.1	2.4	13.2	53.9	28.4	2.2	2.3	14.8	50.9	29.8	1.8	2.7
Lower secondary	12.1	56.1	28.8	1.2	1.8	11.0	54.0	31.1	2.2	1.7	12.1	52.4	31.8	2.0	1.7
Upper secondary	8.3	58.8	30.2	1.6	1.1	7.2	54.2	35.2	2.2	1.2	8.6	54.3	34.1	1.7	1.3
Technical and vocational	9.0	65.9	23.7	0.5	0.9	9.2	56.9	33.0	0.9	-	9.9	60.8	27.3	1.1	0.9
Specialized secondary	9.9	62.3	26.1	0.9	0.8	7.2	59.1	31.4	1.3	1.0	10.1	59.1	28.2	0.8	1.8
Higher	5.8	58.5	33.6	1.1	1.0	4.9	51.6	40.7	1.9	0.9	5.4	52.5	39.5	1.4	1.2
Employment															
Yes	9.0	58.0	30.8	1.4	0.8	8.4	53.0	35.9	1.8	0.9	9.5	52.1	35.7	1.5	1.2
No	8.6	59.3	29.2	1.2	1.7	7.3	54.7	34.4	2.2	1.4	8.5	55.6	32.7	1.6	1.6
Functional disability															
Difficult	12.5	55.2	28.0	2.1	2.1	10.6	55.0	29.7	2.9	1.8	12.7	52.6	31.1	1.8	1.9
Not difficult	8.5	58.6	30.5	1.2	1.2	7.6	53.6	35.7	1.9	1.2	8.6	53.7	34.7	1.6	1.4

Table 2.4 Fear of violent crimes

Citizen's fear that their money or jewelry being taken by force, or someone may harm your health or life, illegal entry into your home, that someone will stalk you or harass you by phone by selected indicator, percentage, 2023

	Fear that someone will take your money and jewelry by force.				You are afraid that someone might harm your life or health.				Fear of someone breaking into your home.				Fear that someone will stalk you or harass you over the phone.								
	Not afraid at	Not afraid	Afraid	Very afraid, no response	Not afraid at	Not afraid	Afraid	Very afraid, no response	Not afraid at	Not afraid	Afraid	Very afraid, no response	Not afraid at	Not afraid	Afraid	Very afraid, no response					
Total	10.0	61.4	26.1	1.2	1.3	8.4	55.2	33.1	1.9	1.4	7.1	51.2	37.8	2.8	1.1	11.2	63.8	21.9	1.6	1.5	
Sex																					
Male	12.7	66.3	18.9	0.8	1.3	11.0	60.0	26.4	1.0	1.6	8.9	55.1	32.4	2.3	1.3	14.4	67.8	15.5	1.0	1.3	
Female	7.8	57.4	31.8	1.4	1.6	6.3	51.3	38.4	2.6	1.4	5.6	48.1	42.1	3.2	1.0	8.6	60.6	27.1	2.2	1.5	
Location																					
Capital city	2.7	58.9	35.8	1.4	1.2	2.0	50.8	43.7	2.1	1.4	1.8	48.2	46.0	2.9	1.1	5.7	65.0	26.4	1.5	1.4	
Aimag center	13.6	63.4	19.1	1.3	2.6	11.7	57.5	26.4	2.1	2.3	9.7	51.9	34.4	2.5	1.5	14.0	63.3	18.9	1.8	2.0	
Soum center	15.6	67.7	14.8	0.6	1.3	13.9	63.9	19.6	1.5	1.1	12.3	60.1	24.5	2.2	0.9	14.5	65.3	17.4	1.2	1.6	
Countryside	20.2	61.8	16.4	0.8	0.8	16.9	58.5	22.2	1.5	0.9	14.0	53.5	28.7	3.0	0.8	19.2	60.9	17.1	2.0	0.8	
Region																					
Western	26.8	56.5	15.3	0.6	0.8	21.7	52.6	23.8	0.9	1.0	18.5	50.2	29.0	1.7	0.6	24.1	53.4	20.2	1.6	0.7	
Khangai	11.8	67.1	17.7	0.8	2.6	10.3	64.2	22.0	1.2	2.3	7.1	55.1	33.5	2.2	2.1	11.9	68.1	16.4	1.2	2.4	
Central	10.2	67.4	19.1	1.7	1.6	9.3	61.8	24.5	3.2	1.2	8.3	59.3	27.1	4.3	1.0	11.0	66.7	17.9	3.0	1.4	
Eastern	25.4	58.2	15.3	0.4	0.7	21.9	51.0	24.9	1.3	0.9	20.7	45.8	31.4	1.6	0.5	24.7	55.8	17.7	0.8	1.0	
Ulaanbaatar	2.7	58.9	35.8	1.4	1.2	2.0	50.8	43.7	2.1	1.4	1.8	48.2	46.0	2.9	1.1	5.7	65.0	26.4	1.5	1.4	
Age group																					
14-19	7.7	53.0	34.5	1.9	2.9	6.1	45.4	42.7	3.4	2.4	5.7	44.8	42.9	4.0	2.6	9.5	55.1	30.2	3.5	1.7	
20-24	8.1	55.8	33.9	1.3	0.9	5.6	48.1	42.9	2.2	1.2	4.5	42.7	46.8	5.2	0.8	7.3	58.4	30.0	2.7	1.6	
25-29	10.2	57.8	28.5	1.6	1.9	8.3	50.1	37.4	3.0	1.2	7.2	43.7	45.1	3.2	0.8	10.9	58.3	27.4	1.9	1.5	
30-34	8.3	62.7	26.8	0.8	1.4	6.5	53.7	36.7	1.5	1.6	5.5	46.2	44.2	3.3	0.8	8.4	64.2	24.6	1.5	1.3	
35-39	9.8	60.6	27.0	1.2	1.4	7.8	52.2	36.4	1.9	1.7	6.2	47.0	42.7	3.0	1.1	11.2	62.1	22.8	1.9	2.0	
40-44	11.8	59.3	26.8	1.2	0.9	10.3	52.5	34.2	1.7	1.3	7.6	49.3	39.4	2.9	0.8	12.5	60.6	23.8	1.6	1.5	
45-49	10.7	65.2	22.1	0.8	1.2	9.5	58.6	29.3	1.1	1.5	8.0	54.0	35.1	1.7	1.2	11.6	66.9	19.1	1.1	1.3	
50-54	10.0	65.9	22.2	1.2	0.7	8.9	61.0	27.6	1.3	1.2	6.2	57.7	33.3	2.3	0.5	11.8	68.6	17.6	1.0	1.0	
55-59	10.9	65.5	21.3	1.4	0.9	9.0	61.5	27.3	1.8	0.4	8.3	56.4	32.9	1.7	0.7	13.4	67.6	17.2	0.9	0.9	
60+	11.2	64.7	21.8	0.7	1.6	10.2	63.1	23.9	1.4	1.4	9.4	62.1	25.3	1.8	1.4	12.9	70.8	13.8	0.8	1.7	

Table 2.4.1 Fear of violent crimes

Citizen's fear that their money or jewelry being taken by force, or someone may harm your health or life, illegal entry into your home, that someone will stalk you or harass you by phone by selected indicator, percentage, 2023

Housing type	Fear that someone will take your money and jewelry by force.				You are afraid that someone might harm your life or health.				Fear of someone breaking into your home.				Fear that someone will stalk you or harass you over the phone.								
	Not afraid at	Not afraid	Afraid	Very afraid, no response	Not afraid at	Not afraid	Afraid	Very afraid, no response	Not afraid at	Not afraid	Afraid	Very afraid, no response	Not afraid at	Not afraid	Afraid	Very afraid, no response					
Ger	15.1	61.1	21.5	1.4	0.9	13.1	56.7	27.3	2.1	0.8	10.4	52.1	33.4	3.0	1.1	15.9	61.5	19.8	1.9	0.9	
Apartment	4.3	62.4	30.9	1.0	1.4	3.4	54.1	39.2	1.9	1.4	3.3	53.6	39.8	2.2	1.1	5.0	67.7	24.6	1.3	1.4	
Comfortable private house	-	66.7	33.3	-	-	-	33.3	50.0	-	16.7	-	50.0	50.0	-	-	-	66.7	16.7	16.6	-	
Detached house	10.3	60.9	25.8	1.1	1.9	8.4	55.2	32.8	1.7	1.9	7.2	48.5	39.9	3.1	1.3	12.2	62.6	21.4	1.7	2.1	
Public accommodation (workers, students)	30.5	48.0	18.9	2.0	0.6	28.6	43.3	25.2	2.9	-	26.6	41.0	28.9	3.5	-	32.5	47.1	18.5	1.9	-	
Non-residential dwelling	18.7	60.1	21.2	-	-	14.2	50.4	35.4	-	-	6.7	51.7	41.6	-	-	11.2	71.5	17.3	-	-	
Education																					
Non-Educated	18.5	59.4	19.1	1.5	1.5	16.0	49.4	28.9	3.0	2.7	15.5	52.1	26.4	3.8	2.2	19.0	56.6	20.6	2.0	1.8	
Primary	16.2	56.9	23.3	1.4	2.2	14.8	54.9	26.3	2.0	2.0	12.6	50.3	31.5	3.4	2.2	17.8	58.8	19.4	2.2	1.8	
Lower secondary	13.5	59.2	24.2	1.3	1.8	10.8	54.9	30.7	2.3	1.3	9.2	52.0	34.5	2.8	1.5	14.6	60.7	21.6	1.8	1.3	
Upper secondary	9.4	62.5	25.8	1.1	1.2	8.1	55.2	33.3	2.0	1.4	6.9	51.2	37.9	3.0	1.0	11.3	64.5	21.0	1.7	1.5	
Technical and vocation	10.8	67.8	19.4	0.5	1.5	9.2	61.2	29.1	0.3	0.2	7.2	57.1	32.8	2.2	0.7	10.4	68.8	19.1	0.9	0.8	
Specialized secondary	10.4	63.0	24.3	1.0	1.3	8.7	58.8	29.4	1.6	1.5	7.6	56.2	33.3	1.8	1.1	12.0	67.9	17.3	1.0	1.8	
Higher	6.5	61.5	29.5	1.1	1.4	5.2	54.3	37.3	1.7	1.5	4.1	49.5	43.1	2.6	0.7	6.9	65.0	25.0	1.5	1.6	
Employment																					
Yes	10.7	63.2	24.1	1.0	1.0	9.0	56.1	32.3	1.5	1.1	7.3	49.9	39.3	2.7	0.8	12.1	63.1	21.9	1.5	1.4	
No	9.3	59.8	27.8	1.3	1.8	7.9	54.6	33.7	2.2	1.6	6.9	52.9	36.2	2.7	1.3	10.3	65.0	21.6	1.6	1.5	
Functional disability																					
Difficult	10.0	61.4	26.1	1.2	1.4	11.6	54.9	28.5	2.3	2.6	9.5	51.4	33.0	4.3	1.9	14.9	62.1	18.0	1.9	3.1	
Not difficult	9.7	61.7	26.2	1.1	1.3	8.1	55.2	33.5	1.9	1.4	6.9	51.2	38.2	2.6	1.1	10.8	64.0	22.3	1.6	1.3	

Table 2.5 Fear of unjustified arrest and sexual violence

Fear of unjustified arrest, fear of being sexually assaulted by someone, by selected indicator, percentage, 2023

	Afraid of being arrested without reason					Fear of being sexually assaulted by someone				
	Not afraid at	Not afraid	Afraid	Very afraid	Don't know, no response	Not afraid at	Not afraid	Afraid	Very afraid	Don't know, no response
Total	12.5	61.3	22.0	1.9	2.3	11.8	61.1	23.2	2.2	1.7
Sex										
Male	13.4	59.7	22.7	2.1	2.1	16.8	68.0	12.2	0.9	2.1
Female	11.8	62.6	21.4	1.7	2.5	7.8	55.5	31.9	3.3	1.5
Location										
Capital city	8.2	61.2	26.7	1.5	2.4	5.6	61.7	28.8	2.1	1.8
Aimag center	14.2	62.6	17.4	3.1	2.7	14.6	60.0	21.1	2.2	2.1
Soum center	16.0	65.3	15.3	1.3	2.1	16.1	66.6	14.2	1.5	1.6
Countryside	19.0	58.4	19.2	1.7	1.7	20.9	58.3	16.8	2.8	1.2
Region										
Western	24.1	54.9	18.4	1.0	1.6	24.8	53.5	18.7	2.0	1.0
Khangai	12.6	67.4	15.8	1.2	3.0	12.9	66.2	17.1	1.6	2.2
Central	10.1	65.5	17.9	4.8	1.7	11.4	64.2	18.3	3.9	2.2
Eastern	27.4	48.0	21.4	1.4	1.8	29.5	49.5	19.2	1.4	0.4
Ulaanbaatar	8.2	61.2	26.7	1.5	2.4	5.6	61.7	28.8	2.1	1.8
Age group										
14-19	11.7	53.6	29.3	2.4	3.0	9.3	48.9	32.9	6.0	2.9
20-24	11.6	58.3	25.2	2.3	2.6	7.6	51.6	34.1	4.6	2.1
25-29	11.9	60.5	24.0	2.0	1.6	10.6	56.1	28.7	3.1	1.5
30-34	10.7	60.0	26.1	1.9	1.3	9.7	59.3	27.1	2.0	1.9
35-39	12.3	58.0	24.8	2.3	2.6	10.5	60.8	25.2	2.3	1.2
40-44	13.1	59.8	22.4	2.0	2.7	12.7	58.8	25.2	1.6	1.7
45-49	11.2	63.3	21.3	1.6	2.6	12.0	65.5	19.4	1.5	1.6
50-54	12.1	64.2	20.0	2.0	1.7	12.1	66.2	19.7	0.8	1.2
55-59	13.7	65.2	18.1	1.5	1.5	13.5	67.7	16.5	1.2	1.1
60+	15.2	67.6	13.6	1.3	2.3	15.8	69.0	12.4	0.7	2.1
Dwelling type										
Ger	15.7	58.2	21.9	2.1	2.1	16.7	58.7	20.5	2.9	1.2
Apartment	7.7	66.4	22.4	1.5	2.0	6.2	64.7	25.5	1.7	1.9
Comfortable private house	-	66.7	33.3	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Detached house	13.9	59.7	21.9	2.0	2.5	12.2	60.0	23.5	2.2	2.1
Public accommodation (workers, students)	30.7	50.2	15.5	3.6	-	31.8	47.9	18.1	2.2	-
Non-residential dwelling	14.1	57.8	22.1	3.0	3.0	10.7	69.9	19.4	-	-
Education										
Non-Educated	21.1	53.1	21.0	1.6	3.2	20.9	55.9	18.8	1.7	2.7
Primary	17.4	56.7	21.3	1.5	3.1	18.7	56.7	18.8	2.8	3.0
Lower secondary	15.1	58.1	22.1	2.2	2.5	15.4	56.8	23.0	3.2	1.6
Upper secondary	12.4	60.6	22.9	2.1	2.0	11.5	62.2	22.3	2.2	1.8
Technical and vocation	12.3	64.8	19.4	2.3	1.2	13.4	64.8	19.5	1.6	0.7
Specialized secondary	14.4	64.8	17.0	1.9	1.9	12.9	65.3	19.5	1.1	1.2
Higher	9.2	64.6	22.4	1.6	2.2	7.4	62.3	26.7	1.9	1.7
Employment										
Yes	12.8	60.3	22.9	2.1	1.9	12.6	61.7	22.6	1.8	1.3
No	12.3	62.9	20.7	1.7	2.4	11.0	61.0	23.4	2.4	2.2
Functional disability										
Difficult	15.7	58.7	19.9	2.3	3.3	16.7	61.0	14.5	2.0	2.8
Not difficult	12.3	61.6	22.2	1.8	2.2	11.3	61.1	23.7	2.3	1.7

Table 2.6 Vulnerability

Citizens are vulnerable of becoming victims of crime, whether they think they can defend themselves if someone attacks them, by selected indicators, percentage, 2023

	Do you think you are more likely to be victims of crime than others?					I think I can defend myself if someone attacks him.				
	Not at all	No	Average	Much	Very much	Not at all	No	Average	Much	Very much
Total	13.3	71.8	11.5	2.6	0.8	9.1	35.8	36.1	13.5	5.5
Sex										
Male	15.2	71.1	10.6	2.4	0.7	4.5	21.0	42.2	22.3	10.0
Female	11.8	72.4	12.2	2.8	0.8	12.7	47.7	31.3	6.4	1.9
Location										
Capital city	9.4	75.0	12.7	2.4	0.5	7.0	40.1	36.3	13.2	3.4
Aimag center	14.3	71.4	10.4	3.0	0.9	10.0	35.1	33.0	15.3	6.6
Soum center	18.9	69.0	8.9	2.6	0.6	15.4	29.8	35.9	12.4	6.5
Countryside	18.5	66.5	11.2	2.8	1.0	10.0	29.7	39.1	12.4	8.8
Region										
Western	19.1	60.5	15.7	3.6	1.1	7.6	26.9	38.1	17.0	10.4
Khangai	14.4	74.0	9.2	1.7	0.7	10.0	33.7	39.0	9.1	8.2
Central	13.6	73.4	8.1	4.0	0.9	13.3	35.7	31.2	14.4	5.4
Eastern	26.6	61.0	9.7	2.2	0.5	14.4	28.1	35.1	18.0	4.4
Ulaanbaatar	9.4	75.0	12.7	2.4	0.5	7.0	40.1	36.3	13.2	3.4
Age group										
14-19										
14-17	15.2	67.3	13.6	3.1	0.8	5.3	29.4	41.9	16.6	6.8
18-19	13.1	66.3	16.5	4.1	-	2.5	22.0	45.1	25.2	5.2
20-24	12.8	71.7	11.6	2.7	1.2	4.7	30.7	38.6	17.2	8.8
25-29	13.9	69.2	13.1	3.1	0.7	4.5	32.1	39.4	16.4	7.6
30-34	12.1	72.7	12.2	2.4	0.6	5.1	29.4	40.3	16.7	8.5
35-39	12.3	72.6	11.7	2.9	0.5	4.9	31.2	41.4	15.3	7.2
40-44	13.1	71.4	12.8	2.0	0.7	6.3	31.6	40.8	15.8	5.5
45-49	11.7	73.6	12.2	2.0	0.5	6.7	35.0	37.9	15.2	5.2
50-54	14.4	72.1	9.6	2.9	1.0	10.2	37.2	34.9	12.8	4.9
55-59	12.0	76.3	8.4	2.3	1.0	8.7	45.1	36.0	7.1	3.1
60+	14.9	72.2	9.5	2.7	0.7	23.7	49.9	19.9	5.1	1.4
Employment										
Yes	13.6	71.7	11.8	2.4	0.5	5.6	30.4	40.9	16.0	7.1
No	13.0	72.3	11.0	2.9	0.8	12.8	41.9	30.8	10.7	3.8
Functional disability										
Difficult	15.3	64.8	13.7	4.1	2.1	28.5	40.2	22.3	6.3	2.7
Not difficult	13.1	72.5	11.3	2.5	0.6	7.4	35.4	37.4	14.1	5.7
Dwelling type										
Ger	16.0	68.6	11.7	2.8	0.9	11.0	31.5	38.1	12.4	7.0
Apartment	9.1	78.4	9.9	2.2	0.4	6.6	43.0	32.7	14.6	3.1
Comfortable private house	16.7	66.7	16.6	-	-	33.3	33.3	16.7	-	16.7
Detached house	14.3	69.1	12.8	2.9	0.9	9.7	33.3	37.7	13.1	6.2
Public accommodation (workers, students)	33.3	49.8	12.9	4.0	-	8.6	19.0	39.3	21.0	12.1
Non-residential dwelling	21.7	66.3	12.0	-	-	21.6	32.7	32.4	8.7	4.6

Table 2.7 Indirect victimization, lifestyle

In the last 12 months, whether family members, relatives, or well-known people have been harmed by crime, whether they are satisfied with their daily life by selected indicators, percentage, 2023

	Have family members, relatives, or close acquaintances been victimized by crime in the past 12 months?			Whether you are satisfied with your daily life				
	Yes	No	Don't know, no response	Not satisfied at all	Not satisfied	Average	Satisfied	Very satisfied
Total	7.1	91.4	1.5	0.5	2.5	19.1	66.3	11.6
Sex								
Male	7.1	91.1	1.8	2.1	4.9	30.6	49.0	13.4
Female	7.1	91.7	1.2	1.0	7.2	29.1	53.7	9.0
Location								
Capital city	9.1	89.3	1.6	2.4	7.1	31.5	50.0	9.0
Aimag center	6.1	91.8	2.1	0.2	5.9	28.4	55.8	9.7
Soum center	5.5	93.7	0.8	-	3.8	30.1	52.5	13.6
Countryside	4.3	94.9	0.8	-	3.5	23.2	52.6	20.7
Region								
Western	5.4	94.2	0.4	-	5.4	30.9	36.3	27.4
Khangai	5.1	92.3	2.6	-	4.5	19.5	62.8	13.2
Central	4.2	95.0	0.8	-	5.8	31.8	57.4	5.0
Eastern	7.7	91.3	1.0	0.6	2.9	29.7	57.5	9.3
Ulaanbaatar	9.1	89.3	1.6	2.4	7.1	31.5	50.0	9.0
Age group								
14-19	8.9	86.0	5.1	2.6	7.7	30.3	45.6	13.8
20-24	10.9	86.6	2.5	1.6	9.0	42.1	41.6	5.7
25-29	9.5	88.5	2.0	2.4	6.2	26.3	57.7	7.4
30-34	8.6	90.2	1.2	3.5	5.5	29.6	51.0	10.4
35-39	9.4	89.7	0.9	0.3	4.6	26.6	58.6	9.9
40-44	7.0	91.9	1.1	1.1	11.2	30.3	45.8	11.6
45-49	5.9	93.5	0.6	-	3.1	33.6	52.4	10.9
50-54	4.6	94.5	0.9	2.3	6.3	28.5	47.4	15.5
55-59	4.9	94.8	0.3	-	5.7	16.3	65.2	12.8
60+	3.7	95.4	0.9	-	2.2	32.9	51.5	13.4
Dwelling type								
Ger	6.0	92.7	1.3	1.8	5.5	29.4	52.0	11.3
Apartment	7.4	91.3	1.3	1.1	5.5	26.9	56.3	10.2
Comfortable private house	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detached house	7.8	90.3	1.9	1.7	7.2	32.4	47.5	11.2
Public accommodation (workers, students)	5.9	92.7	1.4	-	8.8	45.4	37.9	7.9
Non-residential dwelling	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education								
Non-Educated	5.1	92.6	2.3	-	18.9	30.2	35.5	15.4
Primary	4.2	92.9	2.9	-	6.9	23.8	54.1	15.2
Lower secondary	5.9	91.9	2.2	1.7	3.0	35.1	44.5	15.7
Upper secondary	6.8	91.9	1.3	1.2	8.5	29.1	49.8	11.4
Technical and vocation	7.3	91.7	1.0	-	18.1	21.1	57.6	3.2
Specialized secondary	6.0	93.3	0.7	2.6	3.1	43.1	49.8	1.4
Higher	9.1	89.8	1.1	1.8	4.2	28.3	55.6	10.1
Employment								
Yes	7.7	91.3	1.0	1.2	4.7	29.1	53.9	11.1
No	6.3	92.0	1.7	2.0	8.2	31.0	48.1	10.7
Functional disability								
Difficult	6.7	91.8	1.5	0.6	3.9	24.6	59.7	11.2
Not difficult	7.1	91.4	1.5	0.5	2.3	18.7	66.8	11.7

Table 2.8 Lifestyle
In the last 12 months, public transport, frequency of use, frequency of coming home late per week by selected indicators, percentage, 2023

	In the last 12 months, on average, how many times a week did you travel by public transport?				In the last 12 months, on average, how many times did you come home late /after 10 pm/					
	Everyday	3-4 times a week	1-2 times a week	Not at all	Everyday	3-4 times a week	1-2 times a week	Once in 15 days	Once in 1 month	Never been late
Total	15.1	11.6	19.5	53.8	3.6	11.1	7.2	6.9	11.1	60.1
Sex										
Male	13.1	10.9	19.2	56.8	4.8	15.4	9.3	8.7	11.6	50.2
Female	16.6	12.2	19.7	51.5	2.6	7.8	5.5	5.4	10.7	68.0
Location										
Capital city	22.9	16.4	23.8	36.9	5.5	14.2	8.5	6.6	10.7	54.5
Aimag center	7.2	7.6	15.6	69.6	2.7	10.1	6.5	6.5	10.2	64.0
Soum center	1.6	2.6	11.4	84.4	1.5	7.9	5.5	7.4	11.3	66.4
Countryside					1.2	6.9	5.9	7.6	13.0	65.4
Region										
Western	3.9	4.2	15.3	76.6	1.7	8.4	7.4	11.2	14.0	57.3
Khangai	5.8	5.9	15.1	73.2	1.4	6.9	5.4	6.6	11.6	68.1
Central	5.7	5.9	12.9	75.5	2.2	9.5	5.6	5.1	8.6	69.0
Eastern	4.0	6.1	11.2	78.7	2.7	9.9	6.8	5.4	13.4	61.8
Ulaanbaatar	22.9	16.4	23.8	36.9	5.5	14.2	8.5	6.6	10.7	54.5
Age group										
14-19										
14-17	28.9	14.7	19.2	37.2	2.4	9.1	8.0	5.5	12.3	62.7
18-19	45.8	20.6	14.2	19.4	7.2	24.2	15.0	7.3	11.6	34.7
20-24	28.6	14.5	17.6	39.3	7.4	20.7	12.0	8.3	11.2	40.4
25-29	16.3	12.6	16.6	54.5	5.4	16.6	9.7	8.7	10.9	48.7
30-34	11.4	11.7	18.3	58.6	4.4	14.0	10.6	9.6	12.9	48.5
35-39	11.5	10.2	19.1	59.2	5.1	13.4	9.0	8.7	14.3	49.5
40-44	12.8	8.5	18.7	60.0	5.0	13.2	6.8	7.8	13.7	53.5
45-49	13.3	9.3	18.0	59.4	2.8	12.0	6.5	8.3	11.7	58.7
50-54	15.2	8.9	18.7	57.2	2.9	9.5	6.6	7.7	10.9	62.4
55-59	13.1	13.3	21.4	52.2	2.1	7.0	3.8	4.9	10.1	72.1
60+	7.1	11.8	23.9	57.2	0.8	2.6	2.2	2.3	5.8	86.3
Employment										
Yes	15.2	9.9	18.5	56.4	5.3	15.1	9.0	9.1	13.5	48.0
No	15.0	13.1	20.2	51.7	1.9	7.3	5.4	4.6	8.5	72.3
Functional ability										
Difficult	11.1	9.9	18.6	60.4	2.4	5.7	2.7	3.4	7.4	78.4
Not Difficult	15.5	11.8	19.6	53.1	3.7	11.6	7.6	7.2	11.5	58.4
Dwelling type										
Ger	14.3	9.2	16.1	60.4	2.9	8.9	5.9	6.7	10.7	64.9
Apartment	16.3	14.0	22.3	47.4	3.3	11.9	8.9	7.3	10.7	57.9
Comfortable private house	-	16.7	16.7	66.6	-	-	-	33.3	-	66.7
Detached house	14.6	10.7	18.4	56.3	4.4	12.5	6.7	6.7	11.8	57.9
Public accommodation (workers, students)	7.3	6.9	20.2	65.6	4.2	13.6	6.2	3.8	12.6	59.6
Non-residential dwelling	13.3	20.5	26.7	39.5	2.0	-	14.7	-	25.4	57.9
Other	15.1	11.6	19.5	53.8	3.6	11.1	7.2	6.9	11.1	60.1

Table 2.8.1 Lifestyle

In the last 12 months, the average number of times citizens came home with alcohol and the average number of hours a day they were left their home unattended, by selected indicators, percentage

	On average, how many times did you come home drunk in the last 12 months?						the average number of hours a day they were left their home unattended,				
	Everyday	3-4 times a week	1-2 times a week	15 хоногт 1 удаа	Once in a month	Never came drunk	Never left home unattended	Up to 4 hours	4-8 hours	8-12 hours	12 hours or longer
Total	0.2	0.7	1.3	3.2	13.5	81.1	31.6	16.6	27.9	13.6	10.3
Sex											
Male	0.3	1.2	2.5	5.9	20.0	70.1	29.7	15.0	28.5	15.0	11.8
Female	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.1	8.4	89.6	33.1	17.9	27.5	12.5	9.0
Location											
Capital city	0.3	0.8	1.6	3.1	12.8	81.4	31.7	14.8	27.7	15.2	10.6
Aimag center	0.2	0.6	1.0	2.7	12.2	83.3	31.9	17.0	27.9	14.0	9.2
Soum center	0.3	0.6	0.9	2.9	15.3	80.0	33.8	15.7	28.9	11.4	10.2
Countryside	0.1	0.4	1.3	4.0	15.7	78.5	30.2	20.6	28.2	10.7	10.3
Region											
Western	0.2	0.3	0.9	4.2	12.5	81.9	33.0	20.5	29.3	9.3	7.9
Khangai	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.9	14.5	81.5	30.1	19.5	27.4	13.3	9.7
Central	0.2	0.9	1.3	2.8	14.0	80.8	34.3	15.1	28.0	13.1	9.5
Eastern	-	0.7	2.0	3.5	16.3	77.5	26.5	17.5	28.7	12.3	15.0
Ulaanbaatar	0.3	0.8	1.6	3.1	12.8	81.4	31.7	14.8	27.7	15.2	10.6
Age group											
14-19											
14-17	0.1	0.3	0.2	-	0.7	98.7	32.8	19.8	37.2	7.3	2.9
18-19	-	-	-	0.8	2.7	96.5	29.5	15.9	36.0	13.8	4.8
20-24	0.5	1.0	0.6	2.4	13.2	82.3	28.2	14.6	29.3	17.5	10.4
25-29	0.2	0.7	1.3	3.3	15.2	79.3	28.6	13.8	29.0	17.0	11.6
30-34	0.4	0.6	1.3	4.5	20.7	72.5	27.3	16.2	27.8	16.8	11.9
35-39	0.1	0.8	2.0	4.8	21.1	71.2	26.2	14.8	31.2	16.1	11.7
40-44	0.2	0.5	1.8	4.3	19.4	73.8	26.1	15.2	31.9	14.9	11.9
45-49	0.3	0.9	2.0	3.7	17.1	76.0	26.3	13.4	31.7	16.0	12.6
50-54	0.4	0.9	2.2	3.9	14.9	77.7	25.5	15.1	30.2	18.7	10.5
55-59	0.2	0.8	1.1	3.4	11.4	83.1	31.8	20.1	24.6	13.9	9.6
60+	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.9	5.6	90.9	49.7	20.1	14.7	5.6	9.9
Employment											
Yes	0.3	0.6	1.8	4.4	20.0	72.9	22.2	12.9	33.0	19.9	12.0
No	0.2	0.8	0.9	2.1	7.4	88.6	41.5	20.0	22.1	7.5	8.9
Functional ability											
Difficult	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.7	9.5	86.1	49.6	16.7	17.4	7.4	8.9
Not difficult	0.2	0.7	1.4	3.2	13.9	80.6	30.0	16.6	28.9	14.2	10.3
Housing type											
Ger	0.2	0.6	1.3	3.7	14.4	79.8	31.7	19.1	27.2	12.4	9.6
Apartment	0.2	0.6	1.6	3.1	13.7	80.8	29.6	14.2	31.9	15.3	9.0
Comfortable private house	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	66.7	-	33.3	-	-
Detached house	0.2	0.7	1.1	2.8	12.6	82.6	33.5	16.6	24.7	13.2	12.0
Public accommodation (workers, students)	-	1.0	3.9	5.7	12.8	76.6	30.8	16.9	31.5	11.6	9.2
Non-residential dwelling	-	-	-	-	10.4	89.6	19.7	7.4	42.9	11.4	18.6
Other	0.2	0.7	1.3	3.2	13.5	81.1	31.6	16.6	27.9	13.6	10.3

Table 2.9 Protective actions

Protective actions, check their doors and windows before going to sleep, carry personal protection and alarm devices, and ask someone for help when going out at night, by selected indicators and percentage, 2023

	I check my doors and windows before going to bed.				For self-defense, carry some kind of personal protective equipment and signaling devices.				When going out in the evening, asks help from someone.			
	No	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always	No	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always	No	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always
Total	23.1	11.2	14.6	51.1	91.6	4.2	1.3	2.9	64.4	16.2	8.0	11.4
Sex												
Male	29.6	12.2	13.5	44.7	90.9	4.6	1.4	3.1	82.9	10.1	3.3	3.7
Female	17.9	10.4	15.5	56.2	92.2	3.8	1.3	2.7	49.6	21.2	11.8	17.4
Location												
Capital city	18.1	12.6	18.1	51.2	89.6	5.0	1.5	3.9	62.7	17.7	8.8	10.8
Aimag center	18.1	7.4	11.1	63.4	93.1	3.3	1.2	2.4	65.0	12.7	7.4	14.9
Soum center	28.9	13.3	12.1	45.7	94.2	3.4	0.8	1.6	67.8	14.7	7.1	10.4
Countryside	37.3	10.9	11.8	40.0	93.3	3.6	1.2	1.9	65.9	17.3	7.3	9.5
Region												
Western	22.7	12.4	12.0	52.9	90.3	6.0	1.3	2.4	59.6	21.6	6.5	12.3
Khangai	29.3	8.9	10.2	51.6	95.6	2.6	0.6	1.2	66.6	14.8	7.6	11.0
Central	31.2	10.1	12.8	45.9	93.4	2.2	1.6	2.8	69.0	12.0	7.6	11.4
Eastern	24.7	7.5	11.4	56.4	92.9	3.8	0.9	2.4	68.4	9.7	7.4	14.5
Ulaanbaatar	18.1	12.6	18.1	51.2	89.6	5.0	1.5	3.9	62.7	17.7	8.8	10.8
Age group												
14-19												
14-17	23.4	13.5	17.8	45.3	87.0	6.8	2.4	3.8	50.4	21.3	12.5	15.8
18-19	21.7	17.5	20.9	39.9	86.0	7.6	2.7	3.7	61.6	19.4	8.7	10.3
20-24	22.4	13.3	16.4	47.9	89.3	5.8	1.4	3.5	60.0	17.5	10.6	11.9
25-29	22.4	11.4	14.5	51.7	90.9	4.1	1.3	3.7	61.0	16.6	8.9	13.5
30-34	20.3	10.9	14.9	53.9	91.4	4.4	1.2	3.0	62.7	18.1	8.4	10.8
35-39	21.1	11.7	14.2	53.0	91.1	4.5	1.8	2.6	64.6	15.8	9.2	10.4
40-44	23.8	11.1	14.6	50.5	92.6	3.6	1.0	2.8	65.5	17.6	7.2	9.7
45-49	25.2	10.0	13.8	51.0	93.7	3.4	0.9	2.0	68.6	13.9	7.5	10.0
50-54	28.6	10.5	13.3	47.6	93.9	2.5	0.9	2.7	69.3	13.6	7.3	9.8
55-59	24.2	9.5	13.8	52.5	93.5	2.6	0.8	3.1	69.6	14.3	5.3	10.8
60+	22.2	10.1	13.3	54.4	92.5	3.6	1.1	2.8	68.2	14.3	5.7	11.8
Functional ability												
Difficult	25.7	9.4	13.2	51.7	93.5	3.2	1.1	2.2	62.1	15.3	7.0	15.6
Not difficult	22.9	11.3	14.8	51.0	91.4	4.2	1.3	3.1	64.6	16.3	8.1	11.0
Housing type												
Ger	32.0	10.0	12.7	45.3	93.2	3.3	1.3	2.2	64.0	16.6	8.7	10.7
Apartment	19.1	11.7	19.3	49.9	90.0	5.1	1.6	3.3	65.5	16.2	8.8	9.5
Comfortable private house	33.3	-	16.7	50.0	83.3	-	16.7	-	16.7	16.7	66.6	-
Detached house	19.0	11.8	12.0	57.2	91.6	4.1	1.1	3.2	63.5	16.1	6.7	13.7
Public accommodation (workers, students)	22.1	9.5	14.3	54.1	94.4	2.1	1.9	1.6	68.9	12.7	6.1	12.3
Non-residential dwelling	26.9	-	11.7	61.4	93.5	6.5	-	-	75.0	10.1	3.0	11.9

Table 2.9.1 Protective actions

Protective actions, to avoid going to dangerous places in order to avoid becoming a victim, who avoid taking taxis when traveling alone at night, and who volunteer to do crime prevention work in their area of residence, by selected indicator and percentage, 2023

	Avoid going to dangerous places to avoid becoming a victim.				Avoid taking taxis when traveling alone at night.				Conduct crime prevention activities in the area of residences as a volunteer.			
	No	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always	No	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always	No	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always
Total	23.3	18.5	24.1	34.1	53.5	18.6	11.5	16.4	82.4	11.7	2.3	3.6
Sex												
Male	30.4	19.5	21.8	28.3	70.2	14.9	6.0	8.9	80.5	12.9	2.6	4.0
Female	17.7	17.7	25.8	38.8	40.7	21.5	15.6	22.2	83.9	10.8	2.0	3.3
Location												
Capital city	22.4	20.3	27.5	29.8	50.1	20.6	13.1	16.2	82.5	12.4	2.1	3.0
Aimag center	23.6	13.1	19.1	44.2	61.1	14.1	7.7	17.1	84.3	9.4	2.2	4.1
Soum center	25.1	17.3	24.5	33.1	45.6	-	10.8	43.6	79.3	13.2	2.8	4.7
Countryside	24.3	20.6	21.2	33.9	60.5	14.7	9.6	15.2	81.5	12.0	2.5	4.0
Region												
Western	26.1	24.3	18.4	31.2	52.0	23.2	6.0	18.8	75.8	15.1	2.3	6.8
Khangai	28.7	18.5	17.0	35.8	64.5	14.3	9.5	11.7	86.6	10.1	1.8	1.5
Central	22.9	12.3	28.4	36.4	63.4	10.3	7.9	18.4	82.0	10.4	3.5	4.1
Eastern	11.4	9.4	19.0	60.2	58.9	8.5	5.5	27.1	83.1	8.6	1.8	6.5
Ulaanbaatar	22.4	20.3	27.5	29.8	50.1	20.6	13.1	16.2	82.5	12.4	2.1	3.0
Age group												
14-19												
14-17	19.2	18.1	25.6	37.1	39.2	17.3	17.1	26.4	81.2	13.9	2.6	2.3
18-19	23.2	19.6	30.7	26.5	51.3	20.6	13.9	14.2	82.1	12.3	1.7	3.9
20-24	22.7	17.7	28.0	31.6	49.7	23.0	13.5	13.8	83.6	10.6	1.6	4.2
25-29	21.4	18.8	25.2	34.6	55.8	17.6	12.1	14.5	82.9	11.7	1.7	3.7
30-34	20.8	19.7	25.4	34.1	55.7	19.9	10.7	13.7	80.7	13.3	2.8	3.2
35-39	21.6	21.0	23.5	33.9	51.5	22.7	11.2	14.6	80.5	13.2	2.5	3.8
40-44	23.3	17.5	24.2	35.0	52.9	20.4	11.5	15.2	80.4	13.8	2.2	3.6
45-49	22.7	20.5	23.3	33.5	58.3	17.6	9.7	14.4	81.1	11.4	2.7	4.8
50-54	25.3	20.2	22.5	32.0	56.7	18.5	10.9	13.9	83.5	9.8	3.1	3.6
55-59	24.6	15.2	23.9	36.3	55.3	15.6	9.7	19.4	83.6	10.4	2.2	3.8
60+	28.2	16.3	21.3	34.2	57.9	15.2	9.5	17.4	85.9	9.2	1.4	3.5
Functional ability												
Difficult	28.6	16.4	19.3	35.7	60.1	13.7	8.4	17.8	84.8	9.2	1.9	4.1
Not difficult	22.8	18.7	24.5	34.0	53.0	19.0	11.7	16.3	82.2	11.9	2.3	3.6
Housing type												
Ger	24.3	20.2	22.1	33.4	52.2	16.8	12.3	18.7	83.0	11.2	2.3	3.5
Apartment	21.7	17.8	30.5	30.0	52.8	19.5	13.2	14.5	82.9	11.0	2.4	3.7
Comfortable private house	-	33.3	16.7	50.0	50.0	-	16.7	33.3	100.0	-	-	-
Detached house	24.0	17.9	19.8	38.3	55.0	18.3	9.0	17.7	81.2	13.0	2.0	3.8
Public accommodation (workers, students)	19.8	9.6	23.8	46.8	51.9	22.8	8.3	17.0	85.9	5.5	4.8	3.8
Non-residential dwelling	26.2	16.7	20.3	36.8	50.2	19.2	-	30.6	83.7	16.3	-	-

Table 2.9.2 Protective actions

Protective actions, far from home for a few days ask their neighbors and relatives to watch their house, avoid wearing expensive clothes and accessories, avoid going out wearing revealing clothes, and avoid carrying large amounts of cash, by selected indicators and percentage, 2023

	If you are away from home for a few days ask your neighbors to look after your home.			Avoid going out with expensive clothes and accessories.			Avoid going out in revealing clothes.			Avoid carrying large amounts of cash.								
	No	Sometimes	Most of the time	No	Sometimes	Most of the time	No	Sometimes	Most of the time	No	Sometimes	Most of the time						
Total	51.2	20.4	10.5	17.9	17.9	17.9	64.9	15.4	8.5	11.2	36.1	11.0	14.8	38.1	35.2	13.3	17.7	33.8
Sex																		
Male	51.6	19.9	10.4	18.1	18.1	18.1	73.1	12.2	6.5	8.2					43.5	13.9	15.6	27.0
Female	50.9	20.8	10.6	17.7	17.7	17.7	58.3	17.9	10.1	13.7	36.1	11.0	14.8	38.1	28.6	12.9	19.3	39.2
Location																		
Capital city	68.3	17.4	6.4	7.9	7.9	7.9	59.4	18.2	10.3	12.1	33.0	14.9	20.0	32.1	33.1	16.0	21.2	29.7
Aimag center	46.6	17.5	12.8	23.1	23.1	23.1	69.4	10.9	6.7	13.0	35.1	7.1	10.1	47.7	35.0	8.8	12.8	43.4
Soum center	32.2	26.7	15.3	25.8	25.8	25.8	73.6	12.8	6.8	6.8	44.5	9.7	10.5	35.3	39.9	13.0	17.0	30.1
Countryside	25.7	27.5	15.1	31.7	31.7	31.7	68.7	14.9	7.4	9.0	40.6	6.6	9.6	43.2	38.0	12.2	15.1	34.7
Region																		
Western	26.2	30.2	15.0	28.6	28.6	28.6	68.5	16.9	6.3	8.3	33.6	8.2	8.0	50.2	33.3	16.0	12.7	38.0
Khangai	37.3	23.5	12.3	26.9	26.9	26.9	71.9	14.5	4.2	9.4	45.4	6.2	7.7	40.7	45.8	9.2	10.3	34.7
Central	40.3	21.5	15.5	22.7	22.7	22.7	66.8	9.9	11.2	12.1	42.2	9.0	15.3	33.5	34.6	10.8	22.2	32.4
Eastern	37.7	13.2	14.9	34.2	34.2	34.2	73.7	7.6	6.0	12.7	23.6	5.8	8.2	62.4	26.2	6.8	11.1	55.9
Ulaanbaatar	68.3	17.4	6.4	7.9	7.9	7.9	59.4	18.2	10.3	12.1	33.0	14.9	20.0	32.1	33.1	16.0	21.2	29.7
Age group																		
14-19																		
14-17	61.8	15.6	9.6	13.0	13.0	13.0	61.4	18.8	8.1	11.7	24.2	14.3	17.3	44.2	34.6	15.5	17.2	32.7
18-19	61.7	18.9	10.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	66.6	15.9	8.8	8.7	29.3	16.8	17.5	36.4	30.3	17.5	23.2	29.0
20-24	59.6	18.6	8.7	13.1	13.1	13.1	62.3	18.5	11.4	7.8	29.6	14.8	22.6	33.0	32.0	13.9	24.3	29.8
25-29	52.8	19.7	10.7	16.8	16.8	16.8	66.2	15.1	8.4	10.3	34.8	14.4	18.7	32.1	35.6	14.7	18.0	31.7
30-34	51.6	19.5	11.6	17.3	17.3	17.3	64.2	16.7	9.4	9.7	34.4	14.0	15.9	35.7	32.0	14.9	18.7	34.4
35-39	49.9	21.1	11.3	17.7	17.7	17.7	62.8	16.5	10.0	10.7	31.0	14.2	19.1	35.7	30.1	15.4	19.1	35.4
40-44	45.8	21.7	11.7	20.8	20.8	20.8	64.6	15.5	8.4	11.5	33.3	10.5	15.0	41.2	33.3	13.4	17.5	35.8
45-49	48.3	22.6	10.2	18.9	18.9	18.9	64.7	15.5	8.3	11.5	35.2	9.6	13.3	41.9	33.6	12.3	17.7	36.4
50-54	44.9	23.8	11.7	19.6	19.6	19.6	64.3	15.5	8.7	11.5	35.3	10.9	11.5	42.3	34.4	12.6	18.0	35.0
55-59	47.4	21.1	10.0	21.5	21.5	21.5	63.1	14.8	8.5	13.6	38.4	6.1	11.7	43.8	35.0	10.0	17.6	37.4
60+	51.2	20.3	9.2	19.3	19.3	19.3	70.0	11.0	6.5	12.5	50.1	5.8	9.7	34.4	45.1	10.8	13.3	30.8

Table 3.1 Crime victimization in the last 3 years

Victims of crimes targeting households and individuals, by selected indicators, in percentage, 2023

Indicator	Crime victimization in the last 3 years	
	Households	Individuals
Total	31.2	24.6
Location		
Capital city	27.6	29.8
Aimag center	28.2	22.7
Soum center	30.5	20.9
Countryside	42.6	16.6
Region		
Western	35.1	17.5
Khangai	32.7	19.2
Central	32.0	20.0
Eastern	42.4	26.1
Ulaanbaatar	27.6	29.8
Types of housing		
Ger	36.6	22.0
Apartment	26.2	25.3
Comfortable private house	-	16.7
Detached house	31.1	26.1
Public accommodation (workers, students)	27.6	32.7
Non-residential dwelling	72.8	40.9

Table 3.2 Victims of Vehicle Theft

Characteristics of citizens who are victims of vehicle theft, by selected indicators, in percentage, 2023

Indicator	Victims of Vehicle Theft	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 12 months
Sex		
Male	65.5	64.2
Female	34.5	35.8
Location		
Capital city	30.1	36.6
Aimag center	25.3	13.2
Soum center	12.4	3.3
Countryside	32.2	46.9
Region		
Western	7.7	10.3
Khangai	44.0	30.1
Central	12.2	14.3
Eastern	6.0	8.8
Ulaanbaatar	30.1	36.6
Age group		
14-19	-	-
20-24	12.2	13.5
25-29	8.7	8.9
30-34	8.7	14.3
35-39	19.2	-
40-44	20.9	15.5
45-49	12.9	11.3
50-54	6.0	5.2
55-59	1.9	7.7
60+	9.6	23.6
Functional disability		
No functional difficulty	96.9	86.0
Have functional difficulty	3.1	14.0
Types of housing		
Ger	46.4	71.9
Apartment	23.8	19.3
Comfortable private house	-	-
Detached house	28.6	8.8
Public accommodation (workers, students)	1.2	-
Non-residential dwelling	-	-

Table 3.3 Victims of theft of vehicle parts

Characteristics of citizens who were victims of theft of vehicle parts, by selected indicators, percentage, 2023

Indicator	Victims of theft of vehicle parts	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 12 months
Sex		
Male	63.1	55.5
Female	36.9	44.5
Location		
Capital city	64.7	68.1
Aimag center	18.9	17.5
Soum center	6.0	4.0
Countryside	10.4	10.5
Region		
Western	3.3	6.5
Khangai	12.9	7.9
Central	12.5	9.1
Eastern	6.6	8.5
Ulaanbaatar	64.7	68.1
Age group		
14-19	0.8	1.9
20-24	3.6	4.6
25-29	9.3	12.1
30-34	17.3	17.1
35-39	25.8	23.9
40-44	16.	12.5
45-49	11.1	13.2
50-54	7.3	5.3
55-59	4.9	4.0
60+	3.9	5.3
Functional disability		
No functional difficulty	97.7	97.9
Have functional difficulty	2.3	2.1
Types of housing		
Ger	12.8	14.3
Apartment	61.0	62.9
Comfortable private house	-	-
Detached house	25.4	21.7
Public accommodation (workers, students)	0.9	1.0
Non-residential dwelling	-	-

Table 3.4 Victims of theft of bicycles/scooters

Characteristics of citizens who are victims of theft of bicycles and mobile devices, by selected indicators, in percentage, 2023

Indicator	Victims of theft of bicycles/Scooters	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 12 months
Sex		
Male	68.5	49.7
Female	31.5	50.3
Location		
Capital city	58.7	61.7
Aimag center	31.4	24.4
Soum center	1.7	5.6
Countryside	8.2	8.3
Region		
Western	4.4	6.4
Khangai	14.4	15.2
Central	14.6	6.5
Eastern	7.9	10.2
Ulaanbaatar	58.7	61.7
Age group		
14-19	47.7	37.6
20-24	5.2	1.9
25-29	2.9	3.3
30-34	4.0	11.5
35-39	15.6	10.2
40-44	5.2	14.9
45-49	8.8	13.1
50-54	2.4	2.1
55-59	1.3	1.0
60+	7.1	4.4
Functional disability		
No functional difficulty	96.1	96.8
Have functional difficulty	3.9	3.2
Types of housing		
Ger	15.2	19.6
Apartment	47.3	43.2
Comfortable private house	-	-
Detached house	33.8	37.2
Public accommodation (workers, students)	2.7	-
Non-residential dwelling	1.0	-

Table 3.5 Victims of Domestic Burglary

Characteristics of victims of domestic burglary, by selected indicators , in percentage, 2023

Indicator	Victims of domestic burglary	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 12 months
Sex		
Male	42.9	46.4
Female	57.1	53.6
Location		
Capital city	46.0	55.8
Aimag center	26.6	19.0
Soum center	9.1	8.6
Countryside	18.4	16.5
Region		
Western	8.1	10.5
Khangai	22.4	16.
Central	16.2	8.7
Eastern	7.3	9.0
Ulaanbaatar	46.0	55.8
Age group		
14-19	12.5	10.6
20-24	6.8	8.2
25-29	8.2	11.6
30-34	11.0	13.9
35-39	15.0	11.2
40-44	9.8	10.2
45-49	10.3	9.0
50-54	7.6	9.3
55-59	7.4	5.4
60+	11.4	10.7
Functional disability		
No functional difficulty	90.3	89.5
Have functional difficulty	9.7	10.5
Types of housing		
Ger	33.0	35.3
Apartment	13.3	9.2
Comfortable private house	52.8	54.6
Detached house	0.4	-
Public accommodation (workers, students)	0.5	1.0
Non-residential dwelling	33.0	35.3

Table 3.6 Victims of robbery

Characteristics of citizens who are victims of robbery crimes, by selected indicators, and percentage, 2023

Indicator	Victims of theft	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 12 months
Sex		
Male	55.4	47.7
Female	44.6	52.3
Location		
Capital city	64.1	78.1
Aimag center	13.4	17.3
Soum center	3.7	-
Countryside	18.8	4.6
Region		
Western	7.2	3.2
Khangai	12.2	8.4
Central	10.1	9.1
Eastern	6.4	1.2
Ulaanbaatar	64.1	78.1
Age group		
14-19	37.0	21.9
20-24	6.4	6.8
25-29	8.7	13.1
30-34	11.8	6.0
35-39	4.6	17.1
40-44	5.5	5.4
45-49	13.6	7.7
50-54	3.1	8.0
55-59	-	3.4
60+	9.2	10.6
Functional disability		
No functional difficulty	96.7	96.6
Have functional difficulty	3.3	3.4
Types of housing		
Ger	26.8	23.6
Apartment	34.2	49.4
Comfortable private house	-	-
Detached house	38.2	27.0
Public accommodation (workers, students)	0.8	-
Non-residential dwelling	-	-

Table 3.7 Victims of theft

Characteristics of citizens who were victims of theft, by selected indicators and percentage, 2023

Indicator	Victims of theft	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 12 months
Sex		
Male	40.1	42.5
Female	59.9	57.5
Location		
Capital city	72.2	72.8
Aimag center	14.7	16.2
Soum center	4.9	3.8
Countryside	8.1	7.3
Region		
Western	6.2	6.1
Khangai	10.1	11.4
Central	8.2	5.0
Eastern	3.2	4.6
Ulaanbaatar	72.2	72.8
Age group		
14-19	20.5	29.8
20-24	10.0	11.2
25-29	10.9	9.0
30-34	11.9	12.2
35-39	10.5	8.6
40-44	7.9	5.5
45-49	8.4	6.3
50-54	6.7	4.8
55-59	4.9	6.2
60+	8.2	6.4
Functional disability		
No functional difficulty	93.2	94.1
Have functional difficulty	6.8	5.9
Types of housing		
Ger	22.9	22.8
Apartment	36.0	38.1
Comfortable private house	0.1	-
Detached house	39.3	37.9
Public accommodation (workers, students)	1.5	0.9
Non-residential dwelling	0.3	0.3

Table 3.8 Victims of Fraud

Characteristics of citizens who are victims of fraud, by selected indicators and percentage, 2023

Indicator	Victims of Fraud	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 12 months
Sex		
Male	47.6	44.6
Female	52.4	55.4
Location		
Capital city	47.0	58.4
Aimag center	27.6	23.3
Soum center	8.8	7.8
Countryside	16.6	10.5
Region		
Western	8.1	7.9
Khangai	22.3	16.6
Central	15.1	8.8
Eastern	7.4	8.3
Ulaanbaatar	47.0	58.4
Age group		
14-19	7.2	11.4
20-24	5.4	9.3
25-29	8.9	11.8
30-34	17.7	15.2
35-39	16.5	16.8
40-44	12.7	11.8
45-49	10.4	8.2
50-54	7.5	5.4
55-59	6.0	4.3
60+	7.6	5.8
Functional disability		
No functional difficulty	94.2	96.5
Have functional difficulty	5.8	3.5
Types of housing		
Ger	24.9	22.5
Apartment	37.2	42.2
Comfortable private house	36.1	-
Detached house	1.6	34.5
Public accommodation (workers, students)	0.2	0.9
Non-residential dwelling	24.9	-

Table 3.9 Victims of Bribery

Characteristics of citizens who are victims of bribery, by selected indicators and the percentage, 2023

Indicator	Victims of Bribery	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 12 months
Sex		
Male	45.2	37.0
Female	54.8	63.0
Location		
Capital city	72.0	66.1
Aimag center	13.0	11.7
Soum center	5.4	3.2
Countryside	9.6	18.9
Region		
Western	10.3	8.3
Khangai	3.2	8.2
Central	10.1	5.9
Eastern	4.3	11.4
Ulaanbaatar	72.0	66.1
Age group		
14-19	7.4	7.5
20-24	10.5	4.1
25-29	15.1	12.4
30-34	19.8	19.0
35-39	21.0	15.4
40-44	10.3	21.5
45-49	4.5	4.7
50-54	4.2	1.7
55-59	2.2	10.1
60+	5.2	3.5
Functional disability		
No functional difficulty	97.0	92.9
Have functional difficulty	3.0	7.1
Types of housing		
Ger	19.3	21.5
Apartment	42.4	42.3
Comfortable private house	-	-
Detached house	36.4	36.3
Public accommodation (workers, students)	1.9	-
Non-residential dwelling	-	-

Table 3.10 Victims of violence

Characteristics of citizens who are victims of violence, by selected indicators and percentage, 2023

Indicator	Victims of violence	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 12 months
Sex		
Male	31.3	44.8
Female	68.7	55.2
Location		
Capital city	43.9	47.7
Aimag center	27.0	21.9
Soum center	10.8	9.5
Countryside	18.2	21.0
Region		
Western	12.2	12.2
Khangai	16.8	18.2
Central	12.3	15.4
Eastern	14.7	6.5
Ulaanbaatar	43.9	47.7
Age group		
14-19	18.4	10.9
20-24	7.7	5.1
25-29	10.8	7.7
30-34	15.0	11.0
35-39	17.3	11.8
40-44	11.2	10.2
45-49	7.7	9.6
50-54	3.7	8.4
55-59	4.8	8.0
60+	3.4	17.3
Functional disability		
No functional difficulty	96.3	91.7
Have functional difficulty	3.7	8.3
Types of housing		
Ger	32.5	31.1
Apartment	30.0	33.1
Comfortable private house	-	-
Detached house	36.0	34.8
Public accommodation (workers, students)	1.4	0.8
Non-residential dwelling	0.1	0.2

Table 3.11 Victims of threats

Characteristics of citizens who are victims of threatening crimes, by selected indicators and percentage, 2023

Indicator	Victims of threats	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 12 months
Sex		
Male	54.9	50.3
Female	45.1	49.7
Location		
Capital city	52.6	60.5
Aimag center	16.1	19.2
Soum center	9.5	4.7
Countryside	21.8	15.6
Region		
Western	9.7	8.3
Khangai	22.2	15.7
Central	9.8	9.8
Eastern	5.7	5.8
Ulaanbaatar	52.6	60.5
Age group		
14-19	21.6	21.5
20-24	8.5	13.3
25-29	8.0	4.6
30-34	8.7	16.8
35-39	16.5	17.3
40-44	10.4	8.2
45-49	10.6	7.3
50-54	8.8	4.3
55-59	3.3	2.5
60+	3.6	4.1
Functional disability		
No functional difficulty	92.9	93.0
Have functional difficulty	7.1	7.0
Types of housing		
Ger	35.9	26.1
Apartment	30.0	37.9
Comfortable private house	-	-
Detached house	32.9	36.0
Public accommodation (workers, students)	1.2	-
Non-residential dwelling	-	-

Table 3.12 Victims of livestock theft

Characteristics of victims of livestock theft, by selected indicators and percentage, 2023

Indicator	Victims of livestock theft	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 12 months
Sex		
Male	55.0	53.0
Female	45.0	47.0
Location		
Capital city	8.2	8.8
Aimag center	17.2	13.1
Soum center	14.6	12.8
Countryside	59.9	65.4
Region		
Western	20.2	26.1
Khangai	31.4	31.6
Central	29.0	9.1
Eastern	11.2	24.4
Ulaanbaatar	8.2	8.8
Age group		
14-19	2.7	2.5
20-24	2.3	3.8
25-29	9.1	9.1
30-34	12.9	13.1
35-39	14.8	15.0
40-44	13.9	14.2
45-49	12.4	15.1
50-54	11.1	9.2
55-59	7.9	7.1
60+	12.9	10.9
Functional disability		
No functional difficulty	92.2	95.0
Have functional difficulty	7.8	5.0
Types of housing		
Ger	62.4	64.4
Apartment	9.2	8.8
Comfortable private house	27.4	26.0
Detached house	0.5	0.6
Public accommodation (workers, students)	0.6	0.3
Non-residential dwelling	62.4	64.4

Table 3.13 Victims of cyber crime

Characteristics of citizens who are victims of cyber-attacks, by selected parameters and percentage, 2023

Indicator	Victims of cyber crime	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 12 months
Sex		
Male	46.5	43.0
Female	53.5	57.0
Location		
Capital city	44.6	54.1
Aimag center	33.0	27.9
Soum center	11.3	8.4
Countryside	11.1	9.6
Region		
Western	7.1	5.7
Khangai	18.5	19.9
Central	19.9	11.5
Eastern	9.9	8.8
Ulaanbaatar	44.6	54.1
Age group		
14-19	22.5	20.1
20-24	7.7	12.4
25-29	6.9	14.4
30-34	14.8	14.9
35-39	18.5	15.1
40-44	8.6	6.1
45-49	10.	7.2
50-54	4.7	4.8
55-59	3.9	2.4
60+	2.5	2.6
Functional disability		
No functional difficulty	94.4	96.7
Have functional difficulty	5.6	3.3
Types of housing		
Ger	19.5	24.8
Apartment	34.8	40.4
Comfortable private house	-	-
Detached house	43.3	33.7
Public accommodation (workers, students)	1.9	1.0
Non-residential dwelling	0.6	-

Table 3.14 Victims of traffic accidents

Characteristics of victims of traffic accidents, by selected indicators, and the percentage, 2023

Indicator	Victims of traffic accidents	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 12 months
Sex		
Male	45.4	45.3
Female	54.6	54.7
Location		
Capital city	50.9	56.4
Aimag center	26.7	25.7
Soum center	7.1	6.3
Countryside	15.3	11.6
Region		
Western	10.4	8.5
Khangai	12.5	10.8
Central	19.1	14.1
Eastern	7.1	10.2
Ulaanbaatar	50.9	56.4
Age group		
14-19	12.0	16.3
20-24	6.0	9.3
25-29	7.4	12.6
30-34	15.2	13.1
35-39	13.5	12.7
40-44	9.9	8.5
45-49	11.0	8.9
50-54	6.7	4.9
55-59	7.8	5.6
60+	10.5	8.2
Functional disability		
No functional difficulty	91.1	94.8
Have functional difficulty	8.9	5.2
Types of housing		
Ger	29.5	27.8
Apartment	29.3	33.9
Comfortable private house	-	-
Detached house	39.0	37.0
Public accommodation (workers, students)	1.9	0.6
Non-residential dwelling	0.3	0.7

Table 3.15 Victims of Discrimination

Characteristics of victims of discrimination crimes, by selected indicators and percentage, 2023

Indicator	Victims of Discrimination	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 12 months
Sex		
Male	45.0	38.9
Female	55.0	61.1
Location		
Capital city	38.9	47.1
Aimag center	25.9	23.2
Soum center	14.7	9.5
Countryside	20.5	20.3
Region		
Western	11.2	11.4
Khangai	16.6	17.1
Central	24.4	12.2
Eastern	8.9	12.3
Ulaanbaatar	38.9	47.1
Age group		
14-19	28.1	27.0
20-24	8.2	10.3
25-29	10.3	8.6
30-34	11.7	11.5
35-39	10.4	14.6
40-44	8.5	8.0
45-49	6.7	6.1
50-54	6.0	5.1
55-59	3.5	4.0
60+	6.6	4.8
Functional disability		
No functional difficulty	90.4	93.7
Have functional difficulty	9.6	6.3
Types of housing		
Ger	38.4	32.5
Apartment	23.9	29.4
Comfortable private house	-	0.1
Detached house	36.1	36.8
Public accommodation (workers, students)	1.3	0.9
Non-residential dwelling	0.3	0.3

Table 3.16 Victims of sexual assault

Characteristics of victims of sexual assault, by selected indicators and percentage, 2023

Indicator	Victims of Sexual Assault	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 12 months
Sex		
Male	7.8	7.5
Female	92.2	92.5
Location		
Capital city	58.1	33.6
Aimag center	22.8	19.2
Soum center	7.2	19.2
Countryside	12.0	27.9
Region		
Western	5.0	25.4
Khangai	21.1	22.2
Central	4.8	6.3
Eastern	11.0	12.5
Ulaanbaatar	58.1	33.6
Age group		
14-19	11.2	44.2
20-24	21.6	6.9
25-29	9.7	11.8
30-34	18.6	23.1
35-39	16.6	3.1
40-44	6.0	10.9
45-49	3.5	-
50-54	2.8	-
55-59	3.3	-
60+	6.8	-
Functional disability		
No functional difficulty	94.5	100.0
Have functional difficulty	5.5	-
Types of housing		
Ger	26.6	52.2
Apartment	28.4	11.5
Comfortable private house	-	-
Detached house	43.7	36.3
Public accommodation (workers, students)	1.3	-
Non-residential dwelling	-	-

Table 3.17 Victims of Sexual Harassment

Characteristics of victims of sexual harassment, by selected indicators and percentage, 2023

Indicator	Victims of Sexual Harassment	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 12 months
Sex		
Male	4.2	8.2
Female	95.8	91.8
Location		
Capital city	53.6	55.0
Aimag center	21.7	26.3
Soum center	7.6	13.2
Countryside	17.1	5.4
Region		
Western	7.3	10.4
Khangai	19.2	11.4
Central	13.9	7.7
Eastern	6.0	15.5
Ulaanbaatar	53.6	55.0
Age group		
14-19	40.5	27.4
20-24	14.4	19.7
25-29	10.8	16.2
30-34	7.8	14.2
35-39	15.5	10.5
40-44	4.4	6.7
45-49	-	2.6
50-54	2.7	2.7
55-59	1.6	-
60+	2.2	-
Functional disability		
No functional difficulty	94.7	100.
Have functional difficulty	5.3	-
Types of housing		
Ger	39.8	32.8
Apartment	28.7	25.5
Comfortable private house	-	-
Detached house	31.5	41.7
Public accommodation (workers, students)	-	-
Non-residential dwelling	-	-

Table 3.18 Reasons for not reporting crime to the relevant authorities
Reasons for not reporting relevant authorities about crime victimizations, by type of crime and percentage, 2023

	Theft of a vehicle	Theft of vehicle parts	Theft of bicycles/scooter	Domestic Burglary	Robbery	Theft	Fraud	Bribery	Violence	Threats	Livestock theft	Cyber crime	Traffic accident	Discrimination	Sexual assault
Resolved by their own	44.0	3.1	-	23.9	-	15.1	18.0	-	69.6	80.1	2.9	55.7	93.3	62.2	19.6
Lack of sufficient evidence	56.0	63.5	77.9	51.2	73.5	56.9	46.9	23.6	17.4	4.3	34.7	10.6	-	12.6	57.4
The perception was that the authorities would not respond adequately.	-	30.5	64.7	14.4	26.5	35.1	26.6	4.0	3.6	3.8	17.4	-	-	8.7	-
Gift giving is a widespread practice.								52.4							
It was advantageous to provide cash.								41.5							
Was hesitant to approach the authorities	-	-	22.1	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	3.8	1.1	-	-	3.4	-
Was afraid that he would be repressed	-	-	-	-	26.5	-	-	12.4	-	1.7	1.1	-	9.6	3.5	-
Assumed it would be overly bureaucratic.	-	8.8	-	-	-	4.9	1.1	4.0	4.1	-	2.9	-	-	3.8	-
No knowledge about it	-	1.5	-	4.2	-	6.0	9.4	6.3	4.2	-	4.5	26.6	-	6.9	57.4
I thought it was time consuming and costly	-	16.7	-	15.2	54.5	13.9	7.1	4.0	5.3	2.6	10.4	-	15.0	10.5	-
I thought I would be discriminated	-	2.3	-	-	26.5	-	-	-	0.8	4.3	0.2	-	-	10.8	-
Due to disability (lack of sign interpreter or assistant)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Confidentiality, dignity and security could not be ensured	-	2.2	-	-	26.5	-	2.1	5.7	9.0	2.1	0.2	-	6.7	3.5	32.8
Other	-	9.4	-	18.6	26.5	6.7	15.4	10.5	4.6	4.4	9.9	7.2	-	-	-
Don't know/ No response	-	2.3	-	2.4	-	-	4.0	-	1.7	-	1.0	-	-	5.4	-

Table 3.19 Satisfaction with relevant authorities
Whether the crime victim was satisfied with the actions taken by the authorities by type of crime, percentage, 2023

	Police					Prosecutor					Court				
	Very much	much	Little	Very little	Don't know/ no response	Very much	much	Little	Very little	Don't know/ no response	Very much	much	Little	Very little	Don't know/ no response
Theft of a vehicle	32.0	25.7	17.5	24.8	-	66.4	-	-	-	33.6	100.0	-	-	-	-
Theft of vehicle parts	2.5	15.6	37.9	44.0	-	71.3	-	28.7	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
Theft of bicycles/Scooter	20.7	21.9	26.1	31.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Burglary	8.3	14.9	33.2	43.2	0.4	27.8	34.8	27.4	10.0	-	23.4	42.0	21.8	12.8	-
Robbery	12.6	14.4	30.8	42.2	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	20.2	-	79.8	-
Theft	8.1	12.4	27.9	49.3	2.3	39.9	-	39.9	-	20.2	32.9	34.1	-	33.0	-
Fraud	6.2	22.5	33.4	36.5	1.4	1.6	42.6	30.1	25.0	0.7	2.5	44.9	27.9	24.7	-
Bribery	17.0	-	-	83.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violence	11.9	24.9	31.2	28.8	3.2	22.1	31.3	24.6	18.6	3.4	25.5	31.4	34.3	7.0	1.8
Threats	13.6	23.5	24.1	38.8	-	7.2	34.4	21.9	36.5	-	14.3	55.7	21.9	8.1	-
Livestock theft	8.7	12.4	33.0	44.8	1.1	19.6	36.4	11.2	32.8	-	25.5	39.0	6.1	29.4	-
Cyber crime	13.6	22.8	40.1	21.3	2.2	-	36.4	49.2	14.4	-	-	36.9	63.1	-	-
Traffic accident	15.8	43.6	21.7	14.4	4.5	19.0	33.0	23.7	21.6	2.7	24.1	36.4	22.1	15.8	1.6
Discrimination	15.8	19.8	24.6	39.8	-	33.6	19.7	9.8	31.5	5.4	48.0	28.5	14.0	9.5	-
Sexual assault	33.6	20.4	26.6	19.4	-	38.7	41.6	19.7	-	-	62.2	37.8	-	-	-
Sexual harassment	11.5	32.5	32.7	23.3	-	17.6	49.9	32.5	-	-	-	73.2	26.8	-	-

4.2

DATA COLLECTION TEAM COMPOSITION

4.2.1 Composition of the Survey Board

Board Chair:

D.Lhamsuren Vice-Chairman, National Statistics Office

Board Secretary:

E.Erdenesan Director, Social Statistics Department, National Statistics Office

Members:

Ts.Ariundbold Senior officer, Center for Studies of State, Social and Human securities, Institute of Strategic Studies, National Security Council,

J.Chimgee Senior Advisor, Parliament Standing Committee on Security and Foreign Policy

M. Unenbat Senior Adviser to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Justice

G.Bilgee Advisor, Parliamentary research and training institute, State Great Khural

B.Enkhbold National Human Rights Commission, Commissioner

Ts.Shinebayar Senior Commissar, Research and Analysis Division, Anti-Corruption Agency

B.Munkhdorj Senior prosecutor, Institute of Training and Research, Head of Research Unit, Prosecutor General's Office of Mongolia

S.Nergui Director, Center for Judicial Research and Studies, The Judicial General Council of Mongolia.

B.Bolorsaikkhan Secretary General, The National Committee on Human Rights, The Cabinet Secretariat of the Government of Mongolia.

B.Davaa-Erdene Director, Information Technology and Statistics Division, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection

L.Balchinluvsan Director, Integrated Development Policy Department, The Ministry of Economics and Development.

L. Nyamgerel Head of the Crime Prevention Coordinating Council

D.Janchivdorj Head of the Statistics and Information Department of the Information, Analysis and Operational Management Service of the General Police Department, police lieutenant colonel

B.Nyambgombo Head of the 461st Detention unit, the General Directorate of Court Decisions, Colonel

4.2.2

Survey working group composition

Working Group Chair:	
E. Erdenesan	Director, Social Statistics Department, National Statistics Office of Mongolia
Secretary:	
Ts. Dulmaa	Director, Social Statistics Division, Social Statistics Department, National Statistics Office of Mongolia
Members:	
B.Bolorzul	Officer responsible for research and analysis, Analysis and Monitoring Division, The Human Rights Commission
S.Namuunzul	Officer and Commissar of the Research and Analysis Division, the Anti-Corruption Agency
E.Gantsetseg	Officer, Judicial Statistics, Case Management Division, The Judicial General Council of Mongolia
G.Sendensuren	Supervisory prosecutor, Department of Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Prosecutor General's Office of Mongolia
S.Uchral	Specialist of the Department of Family Policy Implementation, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection
Sh.Battungalag	Chief Information and Research Specialist of the General Department of Judicial Enforcement, Lt. Col
G.Amarjargal	Chief Specialist of the Crime Prevention Coordination Division of the Office of the Crime Prevention Coordinating Council
M.Ganzul	Senior police lieutenant, Specialist of the Statistics and Information Department of the Information, Analysis and Operational Management Service, The General Police Department
Kh.Buyanbat	Researcher, The National Legal Institute of Mongolia
G.Davaamunkh	Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist of the Legal Aid Center
A.Manlai	Police Major of the University of Internal Affairs
B.Munkh-Erdene	Head of Public Law Department of Shikhihutag University, doctoral student
Kh.Erdem-Undrakh	Member of the Mongolian Bar Association, lawyer, member of the board of the Criminal Justice Committee
S.Bolortsetseg	UNICEF Child Protection Specialist
D.Sanchir	Legal Counsel for the National Center Against Violence
N.Munkhjargal	Executive Director of the Center for Universal Development
B.Chuluundolgor	Head of the National Wheelchair Association

4.2.3

Survey organization team composition

Ts.Dulmaa	Director, Social Statistics Division, Social Statistics Department, National Statistics Office of Mongolia
Sh. Chuluunbat	President, Mongolian Institute for Protection and Security Studies, Consultant for Crime Victimization Survey
Jisu Kim	Statistical Officer, Centre of Excellence for Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific (CoE)
T.Khishigzaya	Senior Officer, Social Statistics Division, Social Statistics Department, National Statistics Office of Mongolia
G.Munkhsuvd	Senior officer, Social Statistics Division, Social Statistics Department, National Statistics Office of Mongolia
E.Myagmarsuren	Software Development Officer, IT Department
O.Norovsambuу	Senior statisticion, Data and research division of Census and Data Analysis Department, National Statistics Office of Mongolia
B.Sergelen	Statistician, Social Statistics Division, Social Statistics Department, National Statistics Office of Mongolia
Ts.Munkh-Orgil	Data analyst, Census and Data Analysis Department, National Statistics Office of Mongolia
B.Janlavsogzol	Contracted officer, Social Statistics Division, Social Statistics Department, National Statistics Office of Mongolia
M.Nyamdulam	Contracted officer, Social Statistics Division, Social Statistics Department, National Statistics Office of Mongolia

4.2.4

Training instructors for trainings dedicated for survey data collection team members

E. Erdenesan	Director, Social Statistics Department, National Statistics Office of Mongolia
Ts. Dulmaa	Director, Social Statistics Division, Social Statistics Department, National Statistics Office of Mongolia
Sh. Chuluunbat	President, Mongolian Institute for Protection and Security Studies, Consultant for Crime Victimization Survey
Sh. Ariunbold	Director, Census and Data Analysis Department, National Statistics Office of Mongolia
B. Nyamaa	Psychologist-researcher at the Judicial Administration Training and Research Center, the Judicial General Council of Mongolia
S. Enkhbaatar	Head, Statistical database of the Department of Information Analysis and Operational Management, the General Police Department
T.Khishigzaya	Senior Officer, Social Statistics Division, Social Statistics Department, National Statistics Office of Mongolia
G.Munkhsuvd	Senior officer, Social Statistics Division, Social Statistics Department, National Statistics Office of Mongolia
B. Bolorsaikhan	Head, Office Secretary of the National Committee for Human Rights and
E.Myagmarsuren	Software Development Officer, IT Department

4.2.5

Survey data collection team members

Nº	Name	Nº	Name
1	J. Erdenesuren, Team leader	1	B. Altangerel, Team leader
2	E. Tserendorj, Data collection officer	2	B. Bat - Erdene, Data collection officer
3	R. Uranchimeg, Data collection officer	3	G. Tanan, Data collection officer
1	Ts. Bayarsaikhan, Team leader	1	B. Byambdulam, Team leader
2	D.Odontsetseg, Data collection officer	2	B. Khurelchuluun, Data collection officer
3	G. Baigal, Data collection officer	3	G. Larsen, Data collection officer
1	B.Buyanjalgal, Team leader	1	D.Munkhtulga, Team leader
2	G. Buyanjargal, Data collection officer	2	B. Battulga, Data collection officer
3	E. Amarjalgal, Data collection officer	3	A. Amartuvshin, Data collection officer
1	Б.Амгалан, Team leader	1	D. Munkhtuya, Team leader
2	G. Otgonbayar, Data collection officer	2	M.Telmen, Data collection officer
3	D.Selenge, Data collection officer	3	Ts. Davaasuren, Data collection officer
1	O. Tumurtsetseg, Team leader	1	B. Lhagvajav, Team leader
2	M.Ganbaatar, Data collection officer	2	T. Tsogzolmaa, Data collection officer
3	S. Buyandelger, Data collection officer	3	B. Yondonjamts, Data collection officer
1	Ts. Baigalmaa, Team leader	1	P. Badamgarav, Team leader
2	B. Enkhmaa, Data collection officer	2	H.Margulan, Data collection officer
3	G. Usukhbayar, Data collection officer	3	М.Елеусиз, Data collection officer
1	D. Otgontuya, Team leader	1	J. Enkhtuya, Team leader
2	I. Ariunbileg, Data collection officer	2	B. Gerel, Data collection officer
3	B. Kadirbek, Data collection officer	3	U. Urantugs, Data collection officer
1	B. Amarsanaa, Team leader	1	N. Undarmaa, Team leader
2	J. Suvdaa, Data collection officer	2	B. Bolortuya, Data collection officer
3	T. Narantuya, Data collection officer	3	B. Byambatsogt, Data collection officer
1	S. Uranchimeg, Team leader	1	T.Tungalagtamir, Team leader
2	З.Бадамсүрэн, Data collection officer	2	B. Myagmarsuren, Data collection officer
3	A.Bolortuya, Data collection officer	3	Д. Enkhdelger, Data collection officer
1	V. Hajidmaa, Team leader	1	A.Zolzaya, Team leader
2	G. Munkhchimeg, Data collection officer	2	J. Enkhtungalag, Data collection officer
3	Ch. Odgerel, Data collection officer	3	L. Baigalmaa, Data collection officer

4.3

Glossary of terms: Concept and Definition

Relevant concepts and definitions are found in the Criminal Law and other laws of Mongolia, international treaties and conventions, acts of rights, the United Nations Declaration and Principles on Victims, UNSC and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Additionally, guides, manuals, and classifications related to crime statistics published by the European Economic Commission are frequently utilized.

Crime	Actions and inactions specified in the Special part of this Code that endanger the society shall be deemed crime (Criminal Code of Mongolia)
Victim	"Victims" means persons who, individually or collectively, have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that are in violation of criminal laws operative within Member States, including those laws proscribing criminal abuse of power. (UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power)
Damage	"Victims" means persons who have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that do not yet constitute violations of national criminal laws (UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power)
Compensation	The degree of human rights and freedom violations should align with the damage inflicted, and efforts should be made to restore the victim's rights, freedoms, personal status, family connections, property, employment, and educational opportunities to the greatest extent possible. (UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power)
Legal status of the victim	Individuals have the right to seek court protection if they believe that their rights or freedoms, as outlined by Mongolian law or international treaties, have been infringed upon. They are entitled to compensation for any harm unlawfully inflicted by others. Additionally, individuals have the right to refrain from self-incrimination, to mount a defense, to obtain legal assistance, to have evidence reviewed, to receive a fair trial, and to appeal court rulings. (The Constitution of Mongolia)
Victimization rate	A measure of the occurrence of victimizations among a specified population group. It may be calculated as a number per 100 or 1,000 and based on households or individuals. (UN Manual on Victimization Survey)
Хохирогчийн үүрэг	Individuals are required to present themselves when summoned by the inquirer, investigator, prosecutor, or judge, providing a precise account of the case. They must refrain from revealing information that is already apparent to them and should adhere to the established protocols of court hearings and proceedings. (Criminal Code of Mongolia)

Secondary victimization	Secondary victimisation occurs when the victim suffers further harm not as a direct result of the criminal act but due to the manner in which institutions and other individuals deal with the victim. (Council of Europe, Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member states on assistance to crime victims)
Repeat victimization	A case of a respondent who was the victim of the same type of crime more than once. (UN Manual on Victimization Survey)
Multiple victimization	A case of respondents who was the victim of more than one type of crime (UN Manual on Victimization Survey)
Reparation	Citizen of Mongolia, foreign citizen, and stateless person shall have the right to compensation for the property damages, and reparation for damages of reputation, dignity, business reputation, health and mental consequences caused by unlawful action of the investigator, prosecutor, judge and to have restored the right to pension, benefits, possession of dwelling, and other rights. (Criminal Procedure Law of Mongolia)
Weighted data	Data collected from survey respondents may be adjusted to represent the population from with the sample was taken. (UN Manual on Victimization Survey)
