



NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
OF MONGOLIA

2010 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MONGOLIA

NATIONAL REPORT

Ulaanbaatar
2011

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
DPTD	Data Processing and Technology Department
GIS	Geographic Information System
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MNB TV	Mongolian National Broadcasting Television
NSO	National Statistical Office
NUM	National University of Mongolia
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PHCB	Population and Housing Census Bureau
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Funds
USA	United States of America

Definitions of Mongolian words

State Great	
Khural	Parliament of Mongolia
Aimag	Province
Soum	County
Bag	Lowest administrative unit in aimag
Khoroo	Lowest administrative unit in Ulaanbaatar
Ger	Traditional round felt tent
Dzud	Winter disaster

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CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE 2010 STATE CENSUS COMMISSION

 S. MENDSAIKHAN

PREFACE



The United Nations recommends all member countries to conduct a population and housing census at least once every ten years. In 2010, 43 countries in the world conducted their Population and Housing Censuses among which Mongolia was one of the 12 Asian countries. Mongolia successfully conducted its census between 11 and 17 November 2010 under the campaign slogan “For people the state is their treasure, for the state the people are its treasure”. This census was Mongolia’s 10th population census in its history and its first in the 21st century. The 2010 census had the following significant features.

The Law on Population and Housing Census was passed by the State Great Khural on 3 January 2008. The establishment of a professional and permanent unit that is responsible for census undertaking, economical assurance, census coverage and the scope of information

and more are legalized by this law.

At this present time of advanced communications and technology, Mongolia for the first time enumerated its citizens living abroad for more than 6 months using the internet.

Based on the experience of many countries, the 2010 census was the first to establish and use geographical information system (GIS) for linking modern geographical information with census data and disseminating the results in a user-friendly format and layout.

The population and housing census serves as the sole source for providing comprehensive socio-economic information about its population including the number, age and sex structure, distribution, education, and economic activity as well as housing conditions.

With the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census, we now have the rewarding opportunity to identify the right development approach and principles that are well suited for our country’s situation. In particular, the census results should serve as the core information on where, and to what capacity, to establish new social and cultural centres, schools and hospitals as well as on adequate planning and implementation of housing strategies. Moreover, census results are essential for developing the government policies and programmes on many demographic issues such as the appropriate management of population distribution and decentralisation of population density.

It is a major responsibility of the National Statistical Office (NSO) to broadly disseminate the census results for many effective usages by the government and private institutions, companies, organizations and individuals. In addition to the Census Reports by aimags and the Capital, monographs on specific topics are in development and will be published soon.

This report consists of 12 chapters and an appendix that contains important tables. Chapter 1 “Organization of the 2010 Population and Housing Census”, comprises full information on the legislative environment of the census and its management, planning, and organizational activities such as the communication campaign. Chapters 2-4 fully cover the key demographic aspects of population number, population growth, nationality, ethnicity, density and distribution, whereas migration and urbanization, household and marital status, economic activity, and housing conditions are each in separate chapters. “Disabled Persons”, “Numbers of Cellular Phone and Internet Users” and “Mongolian Citizens Residing Abroad”

are new chapters in the 2010 National Report. Readers should note that all chapters are written based on the number of resident population in Mongolia, except for Chapter 2, which includes the number of Mongolian citizens residing abroad for more than 6 months.

The results of this census are fully comparable with all the results of the 2000 census and additionally include some specific results of soum and bag levels. Based on the census results and with the use of GIS, atlases at national, aimag and the capital city levels will be developed and published for the first time.

Mongolia's life expectancy at birth was recalculated based on the 2010 census at national and provincial levels. Furthermore, an age-sex specific multivariate population projection will be re-estimated at national and provincial levels and published.

In addition to the standard census publications, the results will be published via the internet and through other digital formats.

For their invaluable contributions in producing this report, deepest appreciations are due to Mr. B. Erdenesuren, Vice Chairman of the NSO, Mr. A. Amarbal, Director of the Population and Housing Census Bureau (PHCB) of the NSO, Mr. Ts. Badrakh, National Consultant, Mr. J. Munkhbadar, Ms. T. Uyanga, Ms. T. Bolor-Erdene, Senior Specialists, Ms. B. Buyandelger, Ms. T. Altantsetseg, Ms. B. Uranbileg, Ms. Ch. Lkhagvadulam, Ms. S. Khand, Ms. J. Tsogzolmaa, Mr. G. Batbuyan, Specialists, Mr. Z. Nyambayar, Ms. G. Urangoo, Ms. S. Mendbayar, Mr. Kh. Zolbadrakh, Mr. B. Badral, Officers of the PHCB of the NSO, Ms. B. Tserenkhand, Head of the Data Processing and Technology Department (DPDT) of the NSO, Mr. L. Myagmarsuren, Deputy Head, Ms. Z. Nansalmaa, Statistician, Mr. Ts. Erdenemunkh, Ms. D. Lkhagvatseren and Ms. Ts. Tsolmon, Specialists of the DPDT of the NSO.

CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
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S. MENDSAIKHAN

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



To the participants of the 2010 Population and Housing Census Results Launch

Distinguished guests and representatives,

For each sovereign country, Population and Housing Census is one of the most significant historical events, and an indispensable component of a civilized community. Mongolia has a long history of counting its population. According to historical evidence and accounts it has been proven that Mongolia has a long tradition, over centuries, of the development of statistics. This dates back to the times of our forefathers the Hunnu, who counted their livestock and logged the data by making cuts in trees. Later in the 13th century the Mongols having established their great empire conducted a population census which formed the basis for official taxation. During the 20th century, Mongolia has organized population censuses nine times.

Mongolia successfully conducted the 10th Population and Housing Census between November 11 and November 17, 2010. This Census was the first ever executed within the framework of the law on Population and Housing Census of Mongolia. Mongolia has become the first country in the world who has counted its citizens residing, working and studying abroad by using an e-census. It has also pioneered census methodology by utilizing advanced technologies such as geographic information systems and mapping. All these pioneering techniques highlight the specific and unique features of the 10th Population and Housing Census of Mongolia.

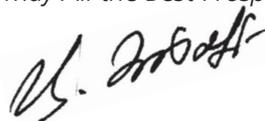
This census has provided comprehensive population information on population growth rates, age and composition, employment, migration and more, and has also determined the current living conditions and housing of the Mongolian population. It has helped define the progress and achievements in those areas during the past ten years. The census has also created a database of each aimag, the capital city, bag, and khoroo. The database and information generated from the census will not only serve as the main reliable and valid source of data for effective planning and development, but will also be reserved as valuable information for Mongolian history.

The census provided crucial data which will serve as a basis for planning, decision making and formulation of the country's development policies. It has enabled the carrying out of sound research and surveys and will aid effective business and production planning. In addition, the census data will provide grounds for determining the future approach of human development in Mongolia which has always been a priority of government policies, and will also be used as a basis for development of policies on human development. For instance, the census results will enable us to re-define capacity, the location and coverage of schools of all levels, kindergartens, hospitals, cultural, recreational and public service organizations, and will also be used as a main source of data for the development of short and long term perspectives. The census has provided a great opportunity to establish one of the largest databases nationwide, and will enable citizens who were surveyed in the census to access their family members' or personal information details if needed.

Over 30 thousand people took part in the census process nationwide and made tremendous efforts to conduct this significant Population and Housing Census successfully. I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to Heads of Ad hoc Bureaus and Census Commissions at all levels, their members, enumerators, supervisors and participating staff and convey my best wishes for your continued success in your work.

May All the Best Prosper.

ELBEGDORJ TSAKHIA,



PRESIDENT OF MONGOLIA

10 June 2011

REMARKS BY MR. D. DEMBEREL, SPEAKER OF THE STATE GREAT KHURAL OF MONGOLIA, FOR THE START OF THE 10TH POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MONGOLIA DURING PARLIAMENT REGULAR SESSION



Honorable Members of the Parliament,

The reference time of the 10th Population and Housing Census is 00. 00 hour Ulaanbaatar time on November 11, 2010 as approved by the Parliament Resolution No. 88 in 2009. The enumeration started nationwide at 8. 00 A. M. local time on November 11, 2010 as scheduled.

The Parliament of Mongolia acknowledges that it is crucial to conduct the population census at decennial intervals to yield an accurate, valid, reliable and internationally comparable data source which will provide the opportunity to assess the progress of the demographic and the socio-economic development of the country, and define the future perspectives. For this purpose, the Parliament adopted a separate law on Population and Housing Census which provided the legislative environment for the census and for using the findings of the census for formulation and planning the country's development policies, as well as applying the census results for scientific research studies.

Collecting, processing and analysing integrated information on population, their age and sex structure, nationality, citizenship, residence, migration, distribution, education, marriage, employment, unemployment and its cause; types and conditions of the housing that Mongolian citizens live in, infrastructure provision, access to information, communication means and more - not only provides an opportunity for creating a reliable data source for the use of government, non government organizations, businesses, entrepreneurs, research and scientific institutions but also enhances the capacity of the National Statistical Organization of Mongolia.

Mongolia has a tradition of enumerating its population, and has done so nine times in the past. I am confident that the previous experience in carrying out censuses will definitely contribute to conducting this 10th census successfully. This time the census will not only enumerate people living in the territory of Mongolia but also will enumerate Mongolian citizens residing, working and studying abroad by using internet. Online enumeration and using advanced technologies such as Geographic Information Systems to link the population and housing data to geographic locations demonstrate the main new features of this census. I would also like to highlight the importance of the strength of effort and commitment of all the people who are responsible for organizing and conducting the census.

Distinguished Members, I earnestly call you to support and actively participate in the Population and Housing Census and advocate the importance of actively participating in the census to the public and encourage people to provide true and accurate information and to fulfill their legal rights to be involved in the census as diligent citizens of Mongolia.

DEMBEREL DAMDIN,



SPEAKER OF THE STATE
GREAT KHURAL OF MONGOLIA

11 November 2010

OPENING SPEECH BY MR. S. BATBOLD, THE PRIME MINISTER OF MONGOLIA AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE CENSUS COMMISSION AT THE 2010 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS RESULTS LAUNCH



Ladies and gentlemen,

Distinguished guests attending this significant event to introduce the main results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census,

I would like to extend a very warm greeting to all of you and wish you all the best.

We are all aware that 43 countries of the world successfully conducted a population census in 2010 according to the UN recommendations of conducting this type of census every ten years. Among those 43 countries, 12 were Asian countries, one of which was Mongolia. Mongolia has conducted its 'Population and Housing Census' under the slogan "For people the state is their treasure, for the state the people are its treasure" between November 11 and November 17, 2010.

In 2011, 65 countries out of which 8 will be Asian countries will conduct a census. As of the 1st of June 2011, 5.6 billion people or 81 percent of the world's total population of 153 countries have been enumerated.

I would like to emphasize the historical importance of the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The data yielded by the census coincides with the period in which Mongolia has approached the threshold of a new era of its development and is encountering an urgent need to define and update mid-term priorities, policies and models; leading to the implementation of long term strategy consistent with the rapidly changing external and internal environments.

Human development must be the primary focus of Mongolia's development policies. Our economic growth has to be directed to the well-being and development of the Mongolian people. Data obtained by the census provides us with valid and reliable information on Mongolia's population. There is an emerging need to determine rational policies, sustainable development models and concepts consistent with the country's specific conditions based on reliable census results. Particularly, the census results will allow us to design social policies targeted at human development. For instance, the data will be the basis for answering questions such as, what would be the optimal capacity and location of social, cultural organizations, such as schools and hospitals to be newly built. Moreover, the census results provide an opportunity to monitor the implementation of government programmes and policies by using the data on housing conditions and supply of housing and coordinate population settlement and distribution rationally. The results of the census will become a valuable reference tool in the future.

This year's census has had a number of specific features. It is the first census which has implemented the Census Law which legalised the framework for a permanent organizational structure for the census, including an economic guarantee, coverage, data collection and processing. It has also become the first census to enumerate its citizens residing abroad for more than 6 months and used digital mapping. Conducting the census nationwide in only one week has required enormous human power, organization, effort and hard work.

In my capacity as the Chairman of the State Census Commission, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all those who worked on the census; Census Commissions, Ad hoc Bureaus, enumerators and supervisors for their dedication, effort and loyalty to their responsibilities. Cabinet Members and Governors of all levels have actively participated in the census due to their roles and obligations vested by the laws, and placed special emphasis on this important census.

On behalf of the government, I would like to express our appreciation to the UNFPA, World Bank, and other organizations and individuals for their financial, technical assistance and collaboration in conducting several Population and Housing Censuses of Mongolia.

Our appreciation is also due to the mass media, cellular phone operators, economic entities and organizations which played an important role in providing the public with information about the census, advertising about the main goals and the importance of the census, advocating for importance of participating in the census and carrying out the census successfully.

We truly appreciate the active participation and patriotism of all the citizens of Mongolia who have greatly contributed to the successful conduct of the census.

On behalf of the State Census Commission, I would like to express our sincere gratitude to all staff and employees of the National Statistical Commission and its branch offices who played a pivotal role in conducting the nationwide census in a well organized manner by providing the overall management, instruction and methodologies.

Our special thanks are also due to the administration of the National Statistical Office and its employees for their prompt and high quality performance to compile and introduce the results of the census in such a short period of time, and I convey my best wishes for your continued success in disseminating the findings of the census widely to the Government, non government organizations, economic entities and the public.

We officially announce that Mongolia's population has reached 2, 754, 685 as of November 10, 2010 along with opening the launch of the '2010 Population and Housing Census' results.

BATBOLD SUKHBAATAR,



PRIME MINISTER OF MONGOLIA

STATEMENT BY UNFPA REPRESENTATIVE, MS. ARGENTINA MATAVEL PICIN AT THE 2010 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS RESULTS LAUNCH, “IKH TENGER” COMPLEX, ULAANBAATAR, 10 JUNE 2011



Your Excellency the Chairman of the National Statistical Office, Mr. Mendsaikhan,

Your Excellency the Prime Minister of Mongolia and the Chairman of the 2010 Population and Housing Census State Commission, Mr. S. Batbold,

The Honourable Speaker of the State Great Khural, Mr. D. Demberel,

Honourable Members of the Parliament and the Cabinet present,

Members of the Development Community, Colleagues of the United Nations,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today, Mongolians and the International Community alike, want to know one simple and basic thing: how many people are in Mongolia? While the question sounds simple, its answer requires a complex, time-consuming and rather costly exercise. In today's rapidly changing landscape, in which people, finances, goods and services move freely within and across borders, it is imperative that governments maintain real-time reliable and disaggregated population data that meet the needs of the various sectors of the economy and is internationally comparable, lest their development plans are rendered irrelevant.

In an attempt to encourage all countries to count their people, the United Nations Statistical Commission, a functional branch of the Economic and Social Council, initiated the 2010 World Round of Censuses, spanning the period 2005-2014. A total of two hundred and twenty eight (228) States have scheduled or have conducted at least one census during this period. Through this initiative, an estimated 81% of the world's peoples have been counted.

2011 is a very special year. The world's population will reach seven billion on 31 October. Until 1950, the world population took at least 100 years to grow by one more billion. From the year 2000 to 2011, in just 11 years, the world added another billion people. While we celebrate the health and agricultural achievements that have allowed people to live longer and healthier lives and population to continue growing even as fertility rates plummet, we must not forget the huge inequities persisting across regions, within countries, and among special population groups. Good censuses should help governments design policies that enable the realization of all their peoples' human rights, without distinction.

By appointing the right person at the helm of the National Statistics Office, and allocating enough human, capital and financial resources, the Government of Mongolia not only ensured that the '10th Population and Housing Census' was successfully undertaken, but also emboldened the NSO to adopt state of the art technologies such as the use of Geographic Information Systems and pioneering the sole use of e-census to count its citizens abroad.

I'd like to pause for a minute to acknowledge and congratulate the Government of Mongolia for the political will and commitment to collect quality population data, and the NSO leadership for a job well-done!

A critical milestone has been achieved. But crude numbers alone are for naught. Key to the census exercise is what follows after the announcement of the main results today. Population data needs to inform state policy, planning and budgeting. Governing bodies need to understand the policy implications of Mongolia's age structure; the interface between demographics, reproductive health, fertility and mortality rates. The policy implications of the fertility transition, the demographic divide and its impacts on dependency ratios and the Nation's ability to save; the relation between health systems, unhealthy behaviors such as physical inactivity, alcohol, tobacco and fatty food abuse, and the quality of the country's human capital and healthy ageing; the impact of internal and external migration, rapid urbanization, education levels and skills mix on labour productivity; in sum, the Government needs to know what direction to take, whether to adopt policies that respond to or influence demographic trends, to open or close its border to foreign labour, to save now or invest more, and so on.

Since 1972, UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, mandated with supporting governments in the field of population data for development, universal access of quality reproductive health, youth development and gender equality, has facilitated the capacity building of the National Statistical Office in data collection, processing, and dissemination. It is for me and my colleagues a true reward to witness this moment today. For the coming five-year programme cycle, UNFPA proposes to bring this partnership to a new dimension, brokering knowledge and facilitating linkages of population data to policy making, State planning and budgeting. In sum, in turning the numbers we hear today into a meaningful and useful tool for development.

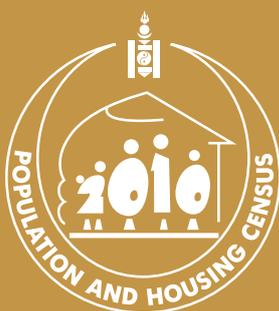
On a bright note, this past April in New York, Mongolia was honoured with a unanimous election, for a four-year term as a member of the United Nations Statistical Commission, the world body that sets standards, methodologies and endorses Member States' data for its reliability and comparability. This is a well-deserved recognition of the Government of Mongolia's commitment to quality population data and the large strides made by the National Statistical Office since its first census.

Ladies and gentlemen, please join me in extending sincere congratulations to the Government of Mongolia for yet one more achievement in the home and world arena!

Thank you.

CHAPTER ONE

ORGANIZATION OF THE 2010 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS



2010 оны 11-р сарын 11-17

ХҮН АМ, ОРОН СУУЦНЫ ТООЛЛОГОДОО

**ЗААВАЛ
ХАМРАГДААРАЙ**



BOLD-ERDENE Zorigtkhuu (5 years old)

*Хүмүүнд төр эрхэм
Төрд хүмүүн эрдэнэ*



ХҮН АМ, ОРОН СУУЦНЫ УЛСЫН ТООЛЛОГО
2010 оны 11-р сарын 11-17

HISTORY OF CENSUS IN MONGOLIA

Although the modern census has a comparatively short history, the nations have an early tradition of counting their populations. The historical records of many countries have documented that they counted their population with the purpose of recruiting soldiers and tax generation.

Historical records have noted that Mongolia started registering its population many years ago and the population was first enumerated in the XIII century. However, no documentation was found about the facts such as how much territory was covered, in what year the registration and enumeration happened and how many people were counted. According to the records at the National Historical Archive, a population and livestock registration was conducted in 1789 in Akhai Gun khoshuu of Tusheet Khan Aimag (Baruunburen Soum of Selenge Aimag). There is another document at the Archive showing that ten khoshuus of the Tusheet Khan Aimag enumerated its population and livestock within a one year period in 1854. The Khoshuus of 4 aimags of Mongolia conducted population and livestock registration and counted 80 times in a similar manner during the 130 years between 1789 and 1919. A specific feature of the population registration of Mongolia was that we counted livestock while enumerating and registering the population. This type of registration continued until the 1940s.

Globally, countries conducted population censuses from 200 years ago under a common programme in a recurring sequence and released combined results of these censuses. Mongolia did not conduct population censuses regularly until the XX century and the first census in the XX century was conducted in 1918. After that, population censuses were conducted routinely in the years of 1935, 1944, 1956, 1963, 1969, 1979, 1989, 2000, and 2010. In addition, population registration was conducted accordingly in 1947 and 1950.

The population census in 1956 was conducted by the State Planning Commission and it was more advanced in terms of methodology and programming than before. The Government entity responsible for statistics in Mongolia was established in 1960 and this entity has carried out the population and housing census since 1963. The census questionnaire, programme, guidelines and methodologies were developed in line with international standards and modern techniques and technologies have been utilized in the analysis and processing of the census results since the Statistical Agency started to carry out the census. The censuses in 1969, 1979 and 1989 were conducted according to the guidelines of the Economic Partnership Commission. This guideline was in line with UN recommendations. Since 1969, Mongolia started conducting population and housing censuses with 10 years sequences. The public and cooperative agencies' housing census was conducted separately in 1960 and together with the population censuses in 1969, 1979 and 1989.

The 2000 Population and Housing Census was different from previous ones. It was the first census conducted during the country's transition from a planned economy to a market economy. There was a demand to revise the socio-economic indicators. The "UN Principles and Recommendations on Population and Housing Census" was used for the first time in 2000, and the updated UN recommendations revised in 2008 were followed in 2010 enabling the 2010 Population and Housing Census to be in line with international standards.

LEGAL BASIS OF THE 2010 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, AND ITS PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND SPECIFIC FEATURES

Legal basis for the Census

The creation of the legal basis for the Census enabled correct organization of the Census. The previous Censuses of Mongolia were managed by the Government resolution on "Conducting Population Census".

The preparatory work for the 2010 Population and Housing Census has been done since 2006 by the National Statistical Office. The issue of having a Law on Population and Housing Census had been discussed during the previous census (2000). The work to formulate the draft law on census was started in 2006, with several working groups being established, and the final one chaired by Mr. Ts. Bayarsaikhan, MP.

The Mongolian State Great Khural (Parliament) approved the Law on "Population and Housing Census" on January 3, 2008. It was a historic decision. This law has guaranteed the legal and economic basis for the census, identified the dates for the census, and roles and responsibilities of organizations, institutions, government entities, local governments as well as individuals in the census organization.

Legal acts related to the 2010 Population and Housing Census:

State Law of Mongolia:

- Law on Population and Housing Census;
- Article 1 of the Chapter 7 of the Law on Statistics;

Resolutions of the State Great Khural of Mongolia:

- Resolution No. 19 "Establishing the State Census Commission"
on February 6, 2008;
- Resolution No. 18 "Setting up the Reference Date for the Census"
on February 6, 2008;
- Resolution No. 88 "Changes in Census Date"
on December 9, 2009;

Resolutions of the State Commission on Population and Housing Census of Mongolia:

- Resolution No. 02 "Establishing the Census Commissions"
on May 29, 2009;
- Resolution No. 03 "Use of Topographic Map for the 2010 Population and Housing Census"
on May 29, 2009;
- Resolution No. 04 "Enhancing the Preparatory Work"
on May 29, 2009;
- Resolution No. 05 "Changes in Census Date and Composition of the State Census Commission"
on November 20, 2009;
- Resolution No. 01 "Methodology of Census Data Processing"
on February 11, 2011;
- Resolution No. 02 "Main Results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census"
on June 9, 2011;

Orders of the Chairman of the National Statistical Office of Mongolia:

- Order No. 01/139 "Approval of the Master Plan for the 2010 Population and Housing Census" on October 31, 2008;
- Order No. 01/117 "Approval of the Symbol and Logo" on December 26, 2008;
- Order No. 01/28 "Establishment of the Technical Working Group" on March 12, 2009;
- Order No. 01/135 "Approval of the Census Questionnaire, Summary Forms, and the Manual" on October 21, 2009;

The forms and manuals approved by this order are:

- 2010 Population and Housing Census Questionnaire
(Form HAOST-1)
- Progress Report of the 2010 Population and Housing Census -1
(Form HAOST-4)
- Progress Report of the 2010 Population and Housing Census -2
(Form HAOST-5)
- Transfer Document of Completed Questionnaire of the 2010 Population and Housing Census
(Form HAOST-6)
- Preliminary Results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census -1
(Form HAOST-7)
- Preliminary Results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census -2
(Form HAOST-8)
- Preliminary Results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census-3
(Form HAOST-9)
- Expenditure Report of the 2010 Population and Housing Census -1
(Form HAOST-10)
- Expenditure Report of the 2010 Population and Housing Census-2
(Form HAOST-11)
- Manual for Completing the 2010 Population and Housing Census Questionnaire
- Order No. 01/33 "Management and Coordination of the Central Government Agency, Aimag and City Census Commissions" on March 3, 2010;
- Order No. 01/56 "Approval of the Content and Design of the Map to be used in the Population and Housing Census of Mongolia" on April 2, 2010;
- Joint Order No. 01/62, 226, 58 of the Chairmen of the National Statistical Office, the General Authority for State Registration, and the Information Communication Technology and Post Authority on "Approval of the Bag and Khoroo Code of Mongolia" on April 14, 2010;
- Order No. 01/101 "Approval of Forms and Guidelines to Fill the Forms" on August 20, 2010;

Forms approved by this order are:

- Population and Household Registration for the 2010 Population and Housing Census
Form HAOST-3)
- Post-Enumeration Survey of the 2010 Population and Housing Census
(Form HAOST-2)
- Order No. 01/118 on “Approval of the Principles to Conduct the Post-Enumeration Survey” on September 28, 2010
- Order No. 01/127 on “Approval of Forms and Guidelines” on October 4, 2010;

Forms and guidelines approved by this order are:

- Guidelines to enumerate individuals in advance
- Questionnaire of the e-enumeration for citizens living abroad for more than 6 months
(Form HAOST-1. 2)

CENSUS PLANNING

The Population and Housing Census is the biggest event organized by the National Statistical Office. The unique feature of the Census is that it covers a wide range of entities starting from the primary unit of the local government up to the highest levels of the government as well as all citizens and conducted with the highest levels of organization. For the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the management team to coordinate the preparatory work was established, a detailed work plan was prepared and the plan was successfully implemented.

The preliminary condition for the successful conduct of the Census was the development of a detailed plan. The well thought-out, step by step plan and carefully evidenced estimation of the expenditure and expected results were crucial for the successful Census. Every stage of the Census including preparation, training, enumeration, data processing, analysis, evaluation and dissemination of the results to users should be reflected in the Census Plan.

One new feature of the 2010 Population and Housing Census, which was not done in the previous censuses, was the development of a Census Master Plan that included census methodology and approaches, issues related to management, specific steps and necessary budgets. This was prepared with the technical assistance of UNFPA. The master plan was approved by the Chairman’s order of the National Statistical Office No. 01/139, 2008 and was implemented successfully.

Also, an action plan with 41 activities to prepare for the Census was approved by the first meeting of the State Census Commission on April 17, 2008 and implemented successfully. In addition, the detailed work plan that included 226 activities reflected in the Census Master Plan and Work Plan approved by the State Census Commission was prepared and implemented.

MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF THE CENSUS

According to Article 2 of Chapter 13 of the Law on Population and Housing Census, the State Census Commission to provide managerial support and play the leading role in the Census was established by the State Great Khural resolution No. 19 in 2008.

Composition of the State Census Commission:

Chairman:

Prime Minister of Mongolia

Deputy Chairmen:

Chairman of the National Statistical Office

Chief of the Cabinet Office

Members:

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade

Minister for Finance

Minister for Justice and Home Affairs

Minister for Defence

Minister for Education, Culture and Science

Minister for Roads, Transportation, Construction and Urban Development

Minister for Social Welfare and Labour

Minister for Health

Governor of the Capital City and Mayor of Ulaanbaatar

Head of the General Police Department

Head of the General Authority for State Registration

Despite the establishment of the State Census Commission, it was required to establish temporary structures throughout the country to organize the census at local levels. Based on Article 5 of Chapter 13 of the Law on Population and Housing Census, local commissions headed by the Governors or Ministers were established at all aimags and the Capital as well as at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs and the Ministry of Defence with the responsibility to organize the census in their respective units by the order No. 02, 2009 "Organization of Census" of the State Census Commission.

The aimag and Capital census commissions established their working groups – the Ad hoc bureaus and soum and district level census commissions. The soum and district level commissions established the soum, district, bag and khoroo level Ad hoc bureaus. The central government organizations established sub-commissions and Ad hoc bureaus at their respective agencies. The census commissions at all levels have the responsibility to organize the census activities in their respective areas, provide necessary funding, human resource, venues, transportation, fuel and train the staff, ensure the full coverage of population in the census and submit the final results of the enumeration.

The census Ad hoc bureaus at the ministry levels were headed by the State Secretariats, at the aimag and Capital levels by the directors of Statistical Divisions, at soum, and district levels by the Deputy Governors and consisted of officers of the statistical, registration and information divisions as well as officers of the administrative department of the Governor's Office. Ad hoc census bureaus worked under the close supervision of the Census Commissions to ensure good preparation for the census, organize training courses, compile the census results, organize post enumeration surveys, receive and check the census documents for completeness and preliminary results for accuracy, and compile them and submit to the higher level Census Commission.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, and the Ministry of Defence have organized the census successfully in their respective units according to their responsibilities under the Law.

COMPOSITION OF THE STATE CENSUS COMMISSION

CHAIRMAN



S. BATBOLD
Prime Minister of Mongolia

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN



S. MENDSAIKHAN
*Chairman of the National
Statistical Office*



CH. KHURELBAATAR
Chief of the Cabinet Office

MEMBERS



G. ZANDANSHATAR
*Minister for Foreign
Affairs and Trade*



S. BAYARTSOGT
*Minister for
Finance*



TS. NYAMDORJ
*Minister for Justice and
Home Affairs*



L. BOLD
*Minister for
Defence*



YO. OTGONBAYAR
*Minister for Education,
Culture and Science*



KH. BATTULGA
*Minister for Roads,
Transportation, Construction
and Urban Development*



T. GANDI
*Minister for Social Welfare
and Labour*



S. LAMBAA
Minister for Health



G. MUNKHBAYAR
*Governor of the Capital and
Mayor of Ulaanbaatar city,
Head of the Capital Census
Commission*



D. SANDAG-OCHIR
*Head of the General Police
Department*



L. MUNKHBAATAR
*Head of the General
Authority for State
Registration*



A. AMARBAL
*Director of the Population
and Housing Census Bureau
of the NSO, Secretary of the
State Census Commission*

HEAD OF THE AIMAG CENSUS COMMISSIONS



YO. BAATARBILEG
*Governor of
Arkhangai aimag*



S. KHAVAL
*Governor of
Bayan-Ulgii aimag*



D. AMARSANAA
*Governor of
Bayankhongor aimag*



M. OYUNBAT
*Governor of
Bulgan aimag*



SH. AMGALANBAYAR
*Governor of
Gobi-Altai aimag*



P. GANKHUYAG
*Governor of
Dornogobi aimag*



TS. JANLAV
*Governor of
Dornod aimag*



D. CHANDMANI
*Governor of
Dundgobi aimag*



YA. SANJMYATAV
*Governor of
Zavkhan aimag*



D. TOGTOKHSUREN
*Governor of
Uvurkhangai aimag*



B. BADRAA
*Governor of
Umnugobi aimag*



J. BATSUURI
*Governor of
Sukhbaatar aimag*



J. ERDENEBAT
Governor of
Selenge aimag



TS. ENKHBAT
Governor of
Tuv aimag



E. TSASCHIKHER
Governor of
Uvs aimag



G. NYAMDAAVA
Governor of
Khovd aimag



L. TSERENJAV
Governor of
Khovsgul aimag



CH. ERDENEBAATAR
Governor of
Khentii aimag



G. ERDENEBAT
Governor of
Darkhan-Uul aimag

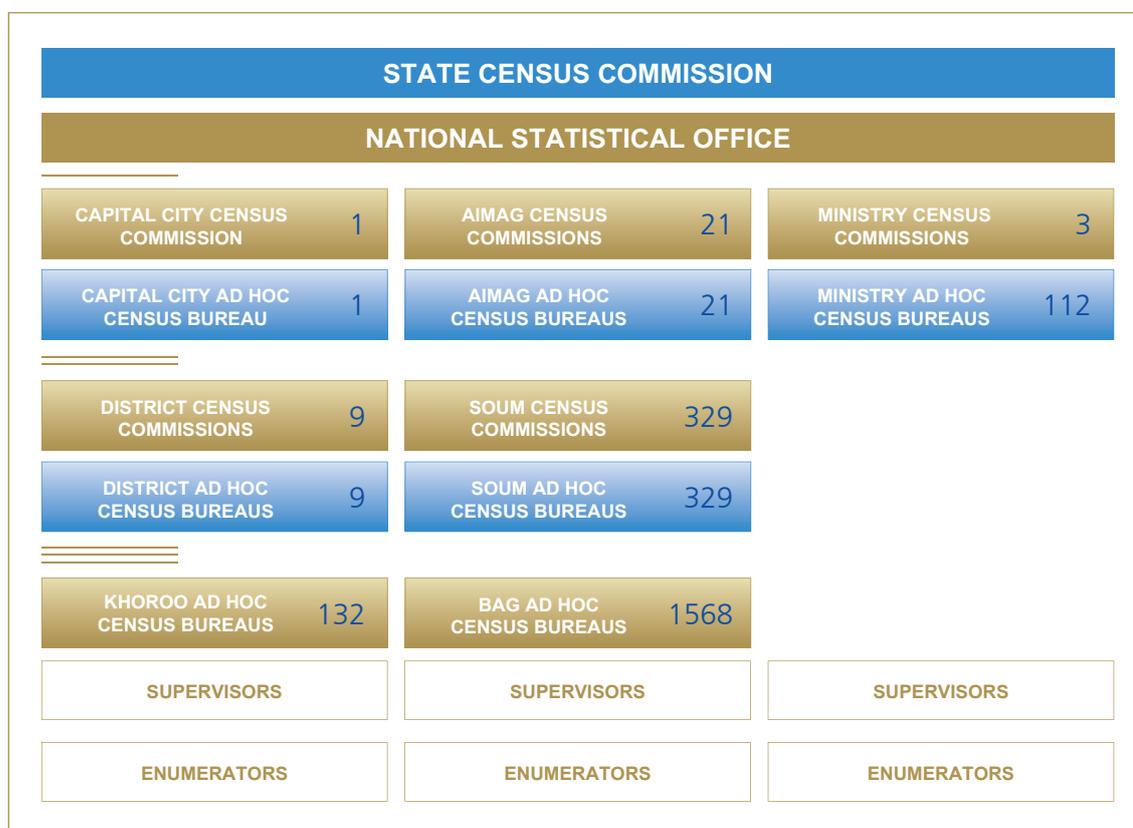


D. OYUNBAT
Governor of
Orkhon aimag



J. BAYANMUNKH
Governor of
Gobisumber aimag

FIGURE 1.1 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES OF THE 2010
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS



SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE 2010 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

2010 Population and Housing Census is the first census conducted under the Law on Census.

Based on the lessons learned from the previous censuses, it was revealed that coordination between the central government agencies and local administration during the market economy, generation of funds for the census to guarantee the financial requirements, creation of the legal basis for citizens' rights and responsibility to be counted in the census, establishment of the professional and permanent structure to coordinate the census related activities and improving the linkages between censuses are crucial. For the first time in the history of Mongolia, the State Great Khural has adopted and implemented the State Law on "Population and Housing Census" in 2008.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census is the first census to enumerate Mongolian citizens residing abroad.

The least expensive way to implement Article 1.4 of the Chapter 10 of the Law on Population and Housing Census was to use information communication technology in the census. Therefore, with the support of and partnership with relevant agencies the issues related to software to generate the information about Mongolian citizens residing abroad for more than 6 months and its confidentiality were solved and the enumeration went successfully.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census is the first census to use Geographic Information System (GIS) in the Census

Many countries of the world are using GIS in census planning, enumeration and dissemination. Therefore, the GIS was developed and used with the purpose of increasing the utilization of census results, dissemination of census results in simple way to policy makers, decision makers, research institutions, researchers, and the general public.

2010 Population and Housing Census is the first census in the history of Mongolia that has changed the census reference date.

Due to the H1N1 outbreak, which started spreading from October 2009 and became wide spread among the population, the Government moved from normal operation to emergency working. It then became impossible to organize the census within the date set by the State Great Khural's resolution No. 18 of 2008 on "Setting up the Date for the Census". The date for the Census was changed by the State Great Khural resolution No. 88 on December 9, 2009 on "Changes in Census Date" based on the Article 4 of the Chapter 8 of the Law on Population and Housing Census.

CAPACITY OF THE STAFF OF THE POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS BUREAU

The Population and Housing Census Bureau (PHCB) was established within the Population and Social Statistics Department of the NSO with permanent status by the Order No. 47 on May 5, 2008 of the Chairman of the NSO, based on Article 1 of Chapter 12 of the Law on Population and Housing Census.

The Bureau had responsibilities to organize the preparatory work for the census, develop the census questionnaire and other forms, concepts, definitions, manual and guidelines to fill in the forms, methodological guidance to implement the law and regulations and get approvals, prepare terms of reference (TOR) for all levels of the census commission and ad hoc bureaus, provide guidance on how to organize the enumeration at the primary unit of administration, train the enumerators and other staff involved in the census organization, conduct data processing and analysis according to Article 6 of Chapter 13 of the Law on Population and Housing Census.

Of the Population and Housing Census Bureau staff, 46.7 per cent are demographers, and it is much higher percentage than the previous censuses. The remaining are professionals on information technology, geography, and economy.

The capacity of the Population and Housing Census Bureau has been strengthened through attendance in various seminars, workshops and study tours on preparatory work for the 2010 PHC, disseminating the main results of the census, and GIS utilization. Most of the staff of the PHCB have had an opportunity to strengthen their knowledge and experience on census organization including about 12 staff repeatedly on the topic of GIS utilization in Hong Kong, China; and San Diego, Denver, Redlands USA; about 13 staff repeatedly on PHC preparation, planning, data dissemination and other related issues in Hong Kong, China;

Vienna, Austria; Ankara, Turkey; Canberra, Australia; Tokyo, Japan; Bangkok, Thailand; about 6 staff repeatedly on post enumeration survey and technology on census data processing in Bangkok, Thailand; Canberra, Australia; and Novosibirsk, Russia; about 6 staff repeatedly on study tour on census in Ulaan-Ude and Moscow, Russia.

In addition to strengthening the knowledge of PHCB staff by sending them to different training courses abroad, several international consultants came to Mongolia and worked with them. This was supported by UNFPA and Australian Partnership Programme who were both major contributors in strengthening the capacity of the PHCB staff. Especially, the technical assistance provided by the international consultants on GIS development and utilization in the census was crucial. In the area of GIS, several international consultants provided technical assistance including Dr. Wijnand Durk Langeraar twice in 2008; Mr. Vladko Roland in 2010; and Ms. Kathy Ilustre in 2011 all supported and funded by UNFPA. Also, Mr. Victor Canales provided technical assistance in 2010 on e-Census to count Mongolian citizens living abroad for more than 6 months.

With the support of Australian Partnership Programme, Mr. Andrew Henderson and Ms. Peta Wilcox provided technical assistance to the staff of PHCB on census planning and organizational issues and Ms. Karen McLennan on census evaluation and the post enumeration survey.

In addition to these international consultants, local experts worked as short term consultants, including Mr. B. Batmunkh on the census questionnaire and manual development; Ms. L. Ninjjamts on census communication; and Mr. Ts. Badrakh, on census main results.

PILOT CENSUS AND QUESTIONNAIRE TESTING

Since the previous Population and Housing Census in 2000, 10 years have passed and the social economic development of Mongolia has been enhanced, and consequently the lifestyle of people has changed. Also, due to global climate changes, the environment and climate of Mongolia has changed. Due to these changes it was necessary to conduct a series of tests in order to properly set the timing for the census, check the relevance of the content and structure of the questionnaire, and enhance the coherence of the census results for the users. The most commonly used test is the Pilot Census. The purpose of this pilot census was to check whether the language used in the questionnaire was clear for the respondents, and to prepare the interview guidelines for census workers and enumerators, and identify suitable ways to organize training courses for the enumerators. The pilot census was useful because it identified what kinds of difficulties and issues were needed to be considered as a result of piloting all the activities of the census. Looking at international experiences, during the pilot census, countries usually pay more attention to wider issues related to concepts and overall organization rather than focusing on small and methodological issues.

Both the pilot census and questionnaire testing were organized for the 2010 Population and Housing Census. For the pilot census, the places which could bring some challenges due to their location in the regions, population density and migration were considered and it was organized in January of 2009. The selected areas were: the 19th Khoroo of Chingeltei District of Ulaanbaatar (UB), the 11th Khoroo of Khan-Uul District of UB, Yolt Bag of Renchinlkhumbé Soum, Khuvsgul Aimag, 6th Bag of Murun Soum, Khuvsgul Aimag, 2nd Bag of Zamiin Uud Soum, Dornogobi Aimag, Nard Bag of Airag Soum, Dornogobi Aimag and a total of 22. 4 thousand persons were enumerated.

The second pilot census was organized in the 12th Khoroo of Songinokhairkhan District, UB in June, 2009. During the piloting, the issues relating to how to enumerate citizens living abroad, how to use the GIS in UB, and questions to ask households about their family

members living abroad for a long time were solved successfully. The use of digital maps in UB and the final decision to whether or not each enumerator would carry a GPS - the equipment to identify the geographic locations of households, people and houses were finalized. The conclusion was reached that the cadastral map from the UB Land Management Office would be sufficient enough to identify the household waypoints.

The piloting of the revised census questionnaire and identification of a household waypoint was conducted in several bags of Lun Soum of Tuv Aimag in August, 2009. Following this, the 5 different forms and indicators to be used in summarizing the preliminary census results were reduced and it was made simpler for enumerators, supervisors and staff of the Ad hoc bureaus.

The piloting of the final questionnaire of the 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in the 2nd Khoroo of Bayanzurkh District, UB, and Gurvanbayan Bag of the Umnudelger Soum, Khentii Aimag in October 2009. This was the piloting right before the final approval of the census questionnaire and the summary forms. Test enumerators used print out maps to identify the household locations simultaneously with use of a GPS device to capture the actual geographic location. This helped to estimate the error between the uses of GPS devices and print out maps that was minimal. The guidelines on how enumerators would identify household locations in urban and rural areas and how enumerators will draw and use the map were finalized. Also, this final test contributed significantly to finalize the main challenges in census questionnaire, manual, concepts, definitions, and documents to be used in the training of enumerators and local census bureau staff.

A digital map database with pilot census soum and khoroo boundaries was established. Print out cadastral maps with 1:5000 scales in UB, and cadastral maps with 1:200'000 scales in rural areas were used and hand drawn maps were created by the enumerators. Comprehensive report of the pilot census was prepared based on the results of the piloting and introduced to the NSO Chairman's Board.

As a result of these pilot tests, it was possible to finalize the census questionnaire, guidelines to complete the forms, manual for local census commissions, staff of ad hoc bureaus, supervisors, and enumerators. The final census questionnaire was translated into the 5 official languages of the UN and Korean and was used in the census.

Finally, the census budget preparation, census planning, and issues related to the census questionnaire, summary forms, and manuals were all taken care in the census.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM AND MAP

The map plays a crucial role in the full coverage of the population and households in the census. In relation to using the GIS in this census, issues related to how to draw a map, and use it, and how to make sure that the map matches the household and population registration were raised in preparation for the census. Using the map in the census provided the following opportunities: first, the census commission and staff of the ad hoc bureau who are coordinating and managing the census activities will be able to plan the enumeration process of households and the population living in their respective areas using the map, and make it easier to coordinate the action; secondly, it enabled the full coverage of households and population by dividing the territories on the map to enumerators, thirdly, geographic information database linked with census information will provide an opportunity to define the structure of the local administration, thematic maps and atlases. It also enhances the opportunity to increase the types and numbers of the census based products.

The necessary equipments and software program to develop and produce print out maps and develop the GIS were purchased and prepared; the necessary cadastral maps were

collected from the relevant agencies. A total of more than 2000 maps with 1:200'000 scale for rural soums and bags, 1:1100-1:3000 scale for urban areas of cities and towns were prepared and total of 3700 sheets were printed in A0 format and delivered to aimags, soums and bags. Each enumerator drew the respective areas where he/she would canvass based on the bag and khoroo level maps and marked the households and population on the map at the time of enumeration. Each of these maps marked by enumerators were reflected on the bag and khoroo maps and submitted to the NSO with other census related documents.

After completion of the census, the maps were checked; the household and population waypoints were entered into the GIS and linked with the census data. Based on this, the PHCB team is working to create a web based GIS and provide an opportunity to use the web based data at all levels with certain levels of confidentiality.

HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION REGISTRATION FOR THE CENSUS

The household and population registration for the census was conducted at all levels by the local administrations according to the Article 2 of Chapter 16 of the Law on Population and Housing Census. The purpose of this household and population registration for the census is to identify exactly how many people will be enumerated in a particular household and area in advance and consider the information obtained for census planning, organization and finalizing the budget.

The registration has involved all households and also the individuals living both permanently and temporarily in certain households and included questions on types of housing, address of the household, and names of each family member and their residential status.

The household and population registration for the census started one month before the new date for the census and was completed within 2 weeks in aimags and 3-4 weeks in the capital city. Also, identifying the households and population on the map was done together with this registration. In this registration 670.0 thousand households, that is 2.5 million people were involved. This was 93.8 per cent of the population which was 100.2 per cent of the households in 2009. About 6.2 per cent of the total population in 2009 was not involved in this registration and as a result it was revealed that there were some issues that needed to be considered in ensuring full coverage in the census.

During the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the workload was set up as per one enumerator to cover about 300-350 people in urban and 30-25 households in rural areas. Based on the results of the household and population registration the distribution list of households and population for each enumerator was prepared.

TRAINING OF CENSUS WORKERS

The success of the population and housing census will depend a lot on the educational and professional levels of census workers. In order to train the census workers and give them common understanding about the key concepts, the definitions, the methodology, and the guidelines, the NSO organized step-by-step training courses at all levels and paid significant attention to making them knowledgeable and experienced in census related works.

TRAINING OF AIMAG AND CAPITAL CITY GOVERNORS

The first training for aimag and the Capital Governors, who are the Heads of the Census Commissions in their respective areas, was conducted in June 2009 in Ulaanbaatar. The training covered the topics of the needs and demands of the census, utilization of census results, preparation, organization and financial aspects of the census. After this training the preparatory work started at the local levels.

Later, the training for the aimag, soum census commissions, and ad hoc bureaus was organized in May and June 2010 and a total of 1528 people of 21 aimags, 329 soums, 9 districts and 132 khorooos of UB were involved. The management team of NSO and staff of the PHCB provided the necessary information related to the census preparation and planning and had discussions with participants and made decisions whenever they were needed.

TRAINING OF TRAINERS

The selection and training of trainers who will organize training courses for all levels of staff and enumerators was the key activity of this preparatory work for the census. It was crucial to well train these trainers, who would then train enumerators and prepare the training materials in a simple and clear way, because the enumerators are the key people to draw the maps, meet and talk to each individual and family and collect primary information from them.

A lot of attention was paid to the selection and nomination of trainers. Directors of aimag, the Capital and district level Statistical Divisions and the senior officers and the officers in charge of population issues were selected as trainers. In addition, there were selection criteria for trainers such as experience in accounting, registration and estimation, plus an ability and experience in teaching others. The following were trained: 112 trainers from rural areas, 36 trainers from UB giving a total of 148 people. Of these, 39.9 per cent were male, 60.1 per cent were female; 21.6 per cent were 20-29, 25.0 per cent were 30-39, 28.4 per cent were 40-49 and 25.0 per cent were 50 and above years old and all had higher education.

The training of trainers was organized during August 23-27, 2010 in Ulaanbaatar and covered topics on the census management and organization, the preparation, the concepts and the definitions to be used in the census, the census questionnaire, content of the forms and the guidelines to fill in the questionnaire, forms and drawing the map and working on it etc. Also, every participant had to complete an exercise to fill in the questionnaire and had a test at the end.

TRAINING OF ENUMERATORS AND SUPERVISORS

The quality of the census data will directly depend on how well enumerators cover the households and population in the areas they are responsible for and collect accurate information; therefore, serious attention was paid to their selection. In the selection, there were some criteria such as enumerators should have an education of high school level or higher, the ability to write clearly and neatly, good communication skills, prior experience working in a population, livestock census or other survey activities and usually live in the respective soum or khoroo from the start date of census until the end. The training was organized by the aimag and the Capital levels census bureaus during September to October, 2010 and involved 26.3 thousand enumerators.

OTHER CENSUS RELATED TRAININGS

The training courses for census commission members and the ad hoc bureau staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs and the Ministry of Defence were organized in October, 2010 and they then organized their training for enumerators and supervisors themselves.

Also, the training courses for the census staff of the Diplomatic Representative Offices from Mongolia abroad were organized in Asia, Western and Eastern Europe, and the USA together with the ad hoc bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. In these training events, representatives of NGOs and associations working to protect Mongolian

citizens' rights abroad, organizations of brokering, banking, financing, social insurance and labour services to Mongolians and media agencies providing information to Mongolians living abroad such as web pages, radio and newspapers were widely involved.

Interpreters to provide translation services to foreigners living for more than 6 months in Mongolia were selected from the University of Humanitarian Science and the School of Foreign Languages of the University of Education, and 85 students were selected and trained on the census concepts, the definitions, and how to fill in the census questionnaire

ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION

Active and full coverage of population in the census was the key objective of the census communication activities. Providing information on the importance of participating in the census to students of all levels of educational institutions, government agencies, and workers of various establishments, elderly people, and unemployed people was a key focus area of communication activities.

The development of the census logo, which was used in the 2010 Population and Housing Census documents, was the start of the comprehensive communication activities. The competition to develop the best logo and theme for the census was held and the selected one was approved by the order of the Chairman of NSO. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was organized under the theme of "For people the state is their treasure, for the state the people are its treasure", which symbolized the harmony of all nations and ethnic groups and it played a crucial role in the full coverage of the entire population in the census by communicating the importance of the census in their lives and encouraging their patriotism in a positive way.

The web page for the census "www.toollogo2010.mn" started working on April 6, 2010 and it was an important part of the census communication to disseminate the census related information to the public. The World Population Day celebration on June 11 each year was combined with the census communication and this day was celebrated under the theme of "Everyone counts" country wide. Within the celebration of World Population Day, information related to the census date, why the census is important, and what are the roles and responsibility of each individual in the successful census was disseminated through mass media including TV, radio, internet and newspapers. Street banners with the census logo, theme and message were posted in the main streets and crowded areas, near to the main roads and aimag centres. Also, World Statistical Day was observed on October 20, 2010 and a public event was organized and aired on TV as well as full page newspaper coverage was prepared and published in daily newspapers such as Zuunii Medee and the Daily News.

Within the census communication, two teams consisting of communication specialists were selected to organize comprehensive census communication activities. The "New Era" team headed by Ms. Ts.Altantsetseg, journalist and editor of the Mongolian National Broadcasting TV was contracted with UNFPA funding and the "United PR" team headed by Ms. L.Ninjjamts, communication expert was contracted by NSO funding. In addition, a Partnership Meeting was organized involving representatives from national enterprises and private companies and communication activities were organized through them. Also, disseminating essential information to citizens living abroad was organized through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Within the census communications the following was organized through various communication channels and they are:

1. Television and radio
2. Internet and email marketing

3. Newspapers
4. Posters, pamphlets and banners
5. Mobile phone sms

In addition, meetings, electronic boards and public speeches and meetings were used to disseminate information on the census. A hotline service with “121” number was provided during October 13 to November 21 and received comments from the public and provided answers to questions and clarification if there were concerns.

THE ENUMERATION

The enumeration takes a very short time compared to the preparatory phase. It also acts as a check on how well the census preparation was done. The enumeration started at 8 AM on November 11, 2010 and lasted 7 days until 12 AM on November 18, 2010.

The information on the importance of active participation in the census as well as every citizen’s responsibility to be covered by the census and population registration in order to support the government actions to give national benefits to each citizen was disseminated. It was very clear from the first day of the census that the public was aware of the importance of participating in the census and actively participated in the census.

On the first day of the census, the Speaker of the State Great Khural made a speech at the opening of the Parliament session, and the enumerations of the families of the President of Mongolia, Speaker of the State Great Khural and the Prime Minister were publicised by the media.

Mr. S. Batbold, Prime Minister of Mongolia and the Chairman of the State Census Commission made a speech and noted that active participation and the patriotic attitude of every citizen of our country is important for a successful census and he called for every citizen’s active participation in the Population and Housing Census that is conducted once in 10 years. It plays an important role in the country as well as in the world and it is the legal obligation of every citizen for the good of society.

The aimag, the Capital and district levels census commissions had organized census openings in their respective areas and started the census symbolically from the oldest person and advertised it through the media widely. This was the right way to start by following the tradition of respecting the elderly and encouraged the public to actively participate in the census.

During the census dates, the staff of the ad hoc bureaus at all levels were on duty from 8 AM to 10 PM every day and answered all inquiries from the public. Also, they received questions, comments and requests from citizens living abroad through the internet. Queries were answered at the NSO levels every day during 8 AM to 2 AM. The 121 hotline service was implemented during these days at the NSO and provided necessary assistance when needed and closely collaborated with aimag, the Capital and district level ad hoc bureaus. The census commissions and ad hoc bureau staffs visited the primary units at the local administration level and provided assistance when needed.

In terms of the enumerators and supervisors’ performance, enumerators of urban areas reported on their work every day and consulted if there were any issues and difficulties. Enumerators of rural areas had a meeting with their supervisors every 2-3 days and additionally consulted when needed.

The team from the NSO and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade worked in the USA, Korea, China, Russia, Germany, Turkey, France and several European cities and this enabled the successful coverage of Mongolian citizens living in these places.

The number of households and people enumerated on each day were compiled the following day and close monitoring was conducted on this progress. Also, the progress of November 11-13, 2010 was reported on November 14th and the progress of November 14-17 was reported on November 19th to the State Census Commission as well as to the public. Within the first 3 days, 56.7 per cent of total households and 61.5 per cent of households in the Capital were enumerated.

Guidance was given to enumerate those in advance who would go abroad for official or private business and be gone during the census days at the bag and khoroo level and the citizens who were going through the border of Zamiin Uud, Dornogobi; Altanbulag, Selenge; Gashuun Suhait, Umnugobi; and Byant-Ukhaa, Ulaanbaatar were enumerated at these points if not enumerated at home. Also, those who travelled between aimags and cities through all modes of transportation were asked to show their enumeration cards at check points and it contributed to the prevention of duplicate enumeration. With the purpose of ensuring the full coverage of individuals in the census and safety of enumerators, some measures were taken such as limiting the hours to sell alcohol in some areas and prohibiting the selling of alcohol in Gobi-Altai, Gobisumber, Bayankhongor, Bulgan, Orkhon, Uvurkhangai, Sukhbaatar, and Khuvsgul aimags.

Homeless people who do not have usual residences, or live in entrances, rooftops, staircases, and tunnels and informal miners were enumerated with the support of the General Police Department during the night of November 15, 2010.

During the final few days, comments were received from citizens that students were not enumerated at the place where they were and following this concern, the NSO staff in collaboration with respective district ad hoc bureaus visited some student dormitories of the National University of Mongolia, the University of Science and Technology, the Mongolian Educational University, and the University Agriculture on November 17, 2010.

Supervisors had a significant contribution to the quality of the census by assisting the enumerators to check the interviews, and providing guidance and re-trainings on the job. The supervisors monitored the enumerators' works by visiting the households where the enumerators had visited and checked the accuracy of the questionnaire taken.

POST-ENUMERATION SURVEY

The post-enumeration survey is the independent monitoring and evaluation tool for the census. The purpose of the post-enumeration survey is to identify coverage and content errors of the census by comparison of selected questions, assessing the possibility of using the census points and its coverage for the sample survey and preparing recommendations for the next census. The content of the post-enumeration survey includes the address part and nine questions related to information about an individual.

About 1 per cent of the total population of Mongolia is estimated to be covered by the post-enumeration survey and 153 bags and khoros were selected. With the guidance of aimag, the Capital and district ad hoc census bureau and the NSO, the post enumeration survey was conducted in selected areas. The confidentiality, safety and completeness of post-enumeration survey documents were ensured and submitted to the NSO.

CENSUS DATA PROCESSING

Data Processing System

The introduction of internet technology and GIS in the 2010 Population and Housing Census has made the census more technically advanced than the previous ones.

Compared to the data processing of the 2000 Population and Housing Census the techniques and technological abilities of the NSO have advanced. The central office - National Statistical Office has used an internal network with 1000 Mbps speed, an independent internet line with 2048 Kbps speed and server computers with special equipments to ensure the reliable function of internal and external networks and confidentiality.

The Law on Statistics, the Law on Population and Housing Census, the guidelines of the safety of statistical information systems and policies, the provisional guidelines on the use of census and survey raw data by the users, the guidelines on receiving, entering and validating census data have created a legal basis for census data processing.

The following table shows the technical specifications and network structure for the census data processing. They are:

Computer and Equipment	Quantity	Technical Justifications	System
1 Desk top computer	70	CPU -P4 2.26-Dual core 2.2 GHz HDD- 60Gb – 160Gb RAM -512Mb -1Gb 17”LCD display	Windows XP service pack2
2 Server computer	2	Intel Xeon 2.4 GHz(16 CPU), 16Gb ram, 2x1TB (raid 5/0 - 2.8 TB) HDD, RAID controller	Windows server 2008 service pack 2
3 Storage equipment	1	Intel Xeon 2.27 GHz(16 CPU), 16Gb ram, 9x1TB (raid 5/0 - 4.6 TB) HDD, RAID controller	Windows server 2008R2
4 Tape storage	2	400/800Gb	
5 Network switch	4	24 port10/100/1000Mb	

The data-entry network was set up separately from the network of the organization in order to ensure the safety and confidentiality of the data. The network was organized by using the windows platform and managed by a separate domain controller. Computers where the census data will be entered were linked to this server computer and a safety devise was set up to protect data loss and fixing. Data backup was done twice daily at 15:10 hour and 22:10 hour by auto archive and the full day archive was stored in tape at 23:00 hour everyday.

The essential resources of important equipments and tools were prepared in order to provide continuous function of all equipment, to be able to carry out urgent repairs when needed, and to return the equipment to normal function. The computer where the census data would be entered and other necessary equipment were purchased by the state budget.

For the data processing, the latest packages of software programs (CSPro, SPSS) were used. Also, software programs for the computer assisted coding and checking were developed on NET within the network framework.

INTERNET CENSUS DATA PROCESSING

One of the specific features of the 2010 Population and Housing Census was e-enumeration of Mongolian citizens living abroad for longer period. The development of a web based software and a website, and other specific measures were taken in line with the coordination of the General Authority for State Registration, the National Data Centre, and the Central Intelligence Agency in relation to ensuring the confidentiality of data. Some difficulties were encountered in sharing information between government agencies and ensuring the safety and confidentiality of census data due to limited professional and organizational experience, also because it was the first attempt to enumerate its citizens online.

The main software to be used for online registration, getting permission to get login and filling in the census questionnaire online as well as receiving a reply was developed by the NSO using a symphony framework and the web service was provided by the National Data Centre.

Due to the different technological conditions for citizens living and working abroad and the lack of certain levels of technological knowledge for some people the diplomatic representative offices from Mongolia in different countries printed out the online-census questionnaire and asked citizens to fill in and deliver them to the NSO in Mongolia.

During the data processing stage these filled in questionnaires were key-entered into the system and checked against the main census database to avoid duplication.

CODING OF DATA, DATA-ENTRY AND VALIDATION

Additional 136 workers were contracted temporarily to complete the census data processing and disseminate the results to the users within a short period of time. Due to limited work spaces all of them were divided into six groups and worked in two shifts with equipments set up in three rooms and connected to the network. A total of six team leaders and 130 operators worked on data processing. The census questionnaires were checked by the ad hoc bureau staff at the respective levels and submitted to the NSO according to the intended schedule.

These organizational measures were taken to ensure continuity of the census data processing that included stages of receiving the census documents, coding the questionnaire, key-entering into the system and validating the data. Coding was started on December 13, 2010 and the data-entry on January 7, 2011. Data entering of the post-enumeration survey and verification were completed by April 16, 2011. Data checking and validation started on April 18, 2011 and was completed on May 5, 2011. The automatic editing and imputation based on scripts written by the PHCB staff was completed on May 10, 2011 and the results tabulation was started.

CENSUS OUTPUT TABLES

The tabulation of the census results were developed by the staff of PHCB based on the tabulations of 2000 Population and Housing Census and the UN recommendations. Result tabulation reflected all possible indicators and 84 tables based on population census, 29 tables on housing census, and 12 tables on internet and mobile phones were tabulated for main results. Linkage between these tables and program related or other errors were checked and fixed and the final results were ready in May, 2011.

The information related to Mongolian citizens residing abroad for more than 6 months such as total number, age, sex, aimag and city where the person previously lived was compiled and added to the number of total resident population of Mongolia by age, sex and aimag and city and it is illustrated in Chapter 2. The number of foreign citizens and stateless persons usually residing in Mongolia is included in the number of resident population in all other chapters. Chapter 11 includes detailed information on Mongolian citizens living abroad.

PUBLICATION OF CENSUS RESULTS AND DISSEMINATION TO THE USERS

Another important step of the Population and Housing Census is to conduct detailed analyses, publish the main results and disseminate these to the public within a short period of time. One of the main objectives of the statistical organization is to assess the different needs of the government, non-government and public agencies in what types of information they need from the census results and provide services based on their needs.

The main results of the census have been published in July, 2011 and officially released to the public. Further, the aimag and the Capital level reports will be prepared and published. In addition, there is a plan to complete and publish the Statistical booklet and reports of the thematic analysis within 2011-2012 and disseminate to the public. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was the first census that used GIS, therefore, national, aimag and the capital city levels maps will be published and disseminated. Also, the census results will be disseminated through the census web site and other electronic formats to international and national users.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE, THE CONCEPTS AND THE DEFINITIONS USED IN THE CENSUS

The following main principles were followed in identifying the scope of the 2010 Population and Housing Census and developing the questionnaire. They are:

- Chapter 10 and 11 of the Law on Population and Housing Census;
- "The Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses-Revision 2";
- The principles that the 2010 PHC should be comparable with and at the levels of the results of the 2000 PHC;

The UN "Principles and Recommendations of Population and Housing Censuses- Revision 2" recommends to include 31 core topics in the population census and 19 core topics in the housing census. In the 2010 PHC of Mongolia, we included all 31 core topics in the population census and 18 core topics in the housing census.

The features of the 2010 census questionnaire:

- Some indicators of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), for instance, number of mobile phone and internet user, and the source of drinking water.
- A module questionnaire on household mortality and maternal mortality was developed in a form to be asked from all households.
- E-enumeration questionnaire was developed separately and information collected.

One of the important features of the census is the census reference date. This is the international concept that sets up a cut-off date for the population number. Since demographic movement of birth, death and migration from one place to another continuously happen in human lives. The census date was set up at 00 hour of November 11, 2010.

The concepts of de facto and de jure population were used in the census. De facto population is the total number of population who are usually and temporarily residing in the area of enumeration, and the de jure population is the total number of the population who are usually residing or those who are temporarily away from their place of usual residence.

SOME CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN THE 2010 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

№	Concepts	Definitions
HOUSEHOLD, POPULATION		
1.	Household	The household is the group of people who live together in one house, with a joint budget and jointly provide their food and other basic needs. Members of the household should be family or relatives; there can be some members in the household with no relation to the other members.
2.	Main household	Despite of the type of the housing unit, the “Main household” is the household who owns the housing unit based on a certificate to own, or a rental contract, or it is the household who has lived longest in the housing unit if the owner is someone else.
3.	Sharing household	The sharing household is the household who is living together with the main household in one housing unit.
4.	Household head	The household head will be determined by the members of the household. The household head is a family member, who usually reside in the household, is above 16 years old, the main contributor to the household income, plays a significant role in decision making of the household.
5.	Household members	The household members are one person or a group of people who are relatives or family members who live together in one housing unit, with a joint budget, and jointly provide food and other basic needs. However, relatives and other people who are not members of the household can live in this household during the census date.
DISABILITY AND TYPES OF DISABILITY		
6.	Disabled person	A disabled person is a person who has lost his/ her ability to participate in social relations permanently or for more than 12 months due to physical, psychological, mental, or sensory difficulty.
7.	Congenital disability	The limited ability to participate in social relationships due to a physical, psychological, mental, or sensory difficulty caused by a genetic disorder, or pregnancy and delivery complications.
8.	Acquired disability	The limited ability to participate in social relationships because of physical, psychological, mental, or sensory disorder due to domestic or factory accidents, diseases and or vocational diseases.
9.	Difficulty in seeing	Loss of vision or limited ability to see due to an eye problem, disorder and or diseases.

10.	Difficulty in hearing	Complete loss or limited ability to hear due to a hearing, or speaking organs' disorder and or diseases.
11.	Difficulty in speaking	Complete loss or limited ability to speak due to a speaking organ disorder and or diseases.
12.	Difficulty in moving	Complete loss or limited ability to perform daily normal actions due to inability to move a certain part of the body.
13.	Mental disorder	Mental disorder is displayed by the changes in thinking, feeling, and understanding and in behaviour. Due to these changes, one's ability to participate in social relations could be limited due to the external (intellectual disability developed between ages of 0-3 years caused by aftermath of delivery complications) and internal (changes in chromosomes, hormonal changes in the body) factors.

RESIDENCE

14.	Usual resident	A person who has lived in the administrative unit for more than 6 months (183 days) as of the census date.
15.	Temporarily absent	A person who has been temporarily absent from the administrative unit of usual residence for less than 6 months (183 days) as of the census date.
16.	Temporarily present	A person who is present in the administrative unit of enumeration that is other than the administrative unit of his/ her usual residence for less than 6 months (183 days) as of the census date.

EDUCATION

17.	No education	A person who did not complete 3rd grade (during 1975-1996), or 4th grade (until 1975, or during 1997-2004), or 5th grade (after 2005) of secondary school. Also, children who are currently attending in 1-5th grade of secondary school in 2010 or those who dropped out of school will be considered as having no education.
18.	Primary education	A person who graduated 3rd grade (during 1975-1996), 4th grade (until 1975, or during 1997-2004), 5th grade (after 2005) of secondary school. Also, the person who participated and graduated from an informal and distance learning programme.
19.	Incomplete secondary or basic education	A person who graduated 7th grade (until 1975), 8th grade (during 1975-2004), and 9th grade (2005 and after) of the secondary school in day, evening, external programme and participated and graduated the basic education programme and has got a certificate of basic education.
20.	Complete secondary or high school education	A person who graduated 10th grade (up to 2006), 11th grade (2006 and after) of the secondary school in a day, evening and external programme, and participated and graduated informal education programme and has got a certificate.
21.	Technical and vocational education	A person who graduated from a Vocational Training Centre (formerly a technical and vocational school) and has got a vocational certificate.

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| 22. Specialized secondary education | A person who graduated from a vocational college abroad and locally (formerly a technical) or same level schools and has got a certificate or diploma. |
| 23. Higher education | A person who graduated from an international or national university, institute or college in day or evening classes or correspondence courses and has got a diploma of bachelor, master or doctoral level or same level document to certify the educational level. Also, the person who graduated a 3 year programme from the Teachers University before 1964, the person who graduated the Political Party Institute before 1966, the person who graduated a two year course at the Institute of Political Party, or those who graduated from the Evening Institute for Marxism-Leninism and the Labour Institute for the East will belong to this classification. |
| 24. Literate | A person who is able to read, understand and write a simple and short sentence about daily life in any language (not depending on the types of the script) and this ability is kept after a certain period of time. |
| 25. Illiterate | A person who is not able to read, understand and write a simple and short sentence about daily life in any language (not depending the types of the script) and the ability is lost after a certain period of time. |

FAMILY STATUS

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| 26. Never married | A person who is above the age 15 and never got married. |
| 27. Married | A person who has registered the marriage in the civil registration agency and has got a marriage certificate. |
| 28. Living together | A person who is living with his/ her partner (regardless of the duration), but not registered with the civil registration agency and has not got an official marriage certificate. |
| 29. Divorced | A person who is legally divorced and has not married again and is not living with someone else regardless of the duration. |
| 30. Separated | A person who has separated but not legally divorced and not living with someone else regardless of the duration. |
| 31. Widowed | A person who has not married again or living with someone else after the death of a wife/ husband regardless of the duration. |

EMPLOYMENT

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| 32. Employed | A person who has a permanent job or the person who had at least one day's paid job during the week before the census date. Those on annual, sick, or maternal leave will be considered employed. |
| 33. Unemployed | A person who is actively looking for a job during the week prior to the census date despite of the unemployment registration with the labour and welfare service department. |

NATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS AND ITS DEFINITIONS

34. Managers	A manager is an officer who has responsibility to plan, manage, coordinate, monitor and evaluate, develop the policies and guidelines and monitor the implementation. For instance, all levels of heads, directors, law makers of the government agencies, private companies, NGOs and supervisors, all levels of governors, managers etc.
35. Professionals	A person who performs tasks such as increasing the knowledge base, utilization of scientific and cultural theories and concepts and able to teach these subjects and trained at high professional levels. For instance, an officer in charge of scientific and engineering issues, doctors, nurses, teachers, researchers, business and administrative officers, programmers, religious officers, singer, and actor etc.
36. Technicians and associate professionals	A person who performs technical tasks such as assisting in research related to science and engineering and utilization of results in practice. They will work on monitoring and managing engineering related work and processes of the mining, production, construction and other sectors. For instance, technician of physics and engineering, investigators of the mining, factory and construction sector, quality assurance controller, technician of live world study, other related assistance, controller and technician of an airplane etc.
37. Clerical support workers	A person who performs tasks such as making notes on information related to certain issues, compiling, saving documents, making estimations, making restorations, money transactions, organizing trips, receiving comments, making requests, making appointments and arranging meetings etc. Computer operator, service assistance, registration assistant, office assistance and etc.
38. Service and sales workers	A person who has the responsibility to run a protection or trade related businesses such as managing tourism and household related work, running a food service, providing care for someone or protecting someone from illegal actions and danger of fire, running a small business to sell goods at the market or small shops etc. For instance, private service providers, sales officers, caretakers, body guards or security officers and etc.
39. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	A person who performs tasks such as planting seeds, looking after woods, preparing food for animals, or collecting wild fruits and herbs, feeding and protecting animals, or producing animal related products, fishing for family food consumption. For instance, agricultural, forestry and fishery workers with market orientation, farmers, fishermen, hunters and collectors.
40. Production, construction, craft and related trades workers	Persons who construct, maintain and repair buildings and other structures. Those who form metal, erect, maintain and repair heavy metal structures, engage in machine-tool setting as well as in fitting, maintaining and repairing machinery, including engines, vehicles, electrical and electronic equipment, or make and repair precision instruments, musical instruments, various articles such as jewellery, precious metalware, ceramics, porcelain ware and glassware, as well as handicrafts made of wood or textile, leather or related materials, or they perform printing or book-binding tasks. Metal, machinery, mechanics related workers, handicraft, printing operators, electronic and cyber technician, food processors, wood treaters, textile and garment producers and etc;

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| 41. Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | Plant and machine operators and assemblers operate and monitor industrial and agricultural machinery and equipment on the spot or by remote control, drive and operate trains, motor vehicles and mobile machinery and equipment, or assemble products from component parts according to strict specifications and procedures. For instance, technicians, drivers, and operators of machinery and equipments. |
| 42. Elementary occupations | Elementary occupations consist of simple and routine tasks which mainly require the use of hand-held tools and often some physical effort. For instance, cleaners, assistants for agriculture, forest, fishing, mining, construction, production, transportation and food production related work or street trade and service related works. |
| 43. Armed forces | Members of the armed forces are those personnel who are currently serving in the Mongolian Armed Forces, including auxiliary services, whether on a voluntary or compulsory basis, and who are not free to accept civilian employment. An armed force officer can perform various tasks as it is in civilian employment. Mid level officers, senior officers and high level officers belong to this category. |

DEFINITIONS OF STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASIFICATIONS OF ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

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| 44. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | Exploitation of vegetal and animal natural resources, comprising the activities of growing of crops, raising and breeding of animals, harvesting of timber and other plants, animals or animal products from a farm or their natural habitats. |
| 45. Mining and quarrying | The mining activities related to the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). Extraction can be achieved by different methods such as underground or surface mining, well operation etc. |
| 46. Manufacturing | This section includes the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products, although this cannot be used as the single universal criterion for defining manufacturing. The materials, substances, or components transformed are raw materials that are products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining or quarrying as well as products of other manufacturing activities. Substantial alteration, renovation or reconstruction of goods is generally considered to be manufacturing. |
| 47. Electricity, gas, steam and ventilation | This section includes the activity of providing electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the like through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains and pipes. The dimension of the network is not decisive; also included are the distribution of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and the like in industrial parks or residential buildings. |
| 48. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | This section includes activities related to the management (including collection, treatment and disposal) of various forms of waste, such as solid or non-solid industrial or household waste, as well as contaminated sites. The output of the waste or sewage treatment process can either be disposed of or become an input into other production processes. Activities of water supply are also grouped in this section, since they are often carried out in connection with, or by units also engaged in the treatment of sewage. |

49. **Construction** This section includes general construction and specialized construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works. It includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated buildings or structures on the site and also construction of a temporary nature.
50. **Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles** This section includes wholesale and retail sale (i. e. sale without transformation) of any type of goods and the rendering of services incidental to the sale of these goods. Wholesaling and retailing are the final steps in the distribution of goods. Goods bought and sold are also referred to as merchandise.
51. **Transportation and storage** This section includes the provision of passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by rail, pipeline, road, water or air and associated activities such as terminal and parking facilities, cargo handling, storage etc. Included in this section is the renting of transport equipment with driver or operator. Also included are postal and courier activities.
52. **Accommodation and food service activities** This section includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travellers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption. The amount and type of supplementary services provided within this section can vary widely.
53. **Information and communication** This section includes the production and distribution of information and cultural products, the provision of the means to transmit or distribute these products, as well as data or communications, information technology activities and the processing of data and other information service activities.
54. **Finance and insurance activities** This section includes financial service activities, including insurance, reinsurance and pension funding activities and activities to support financial services. This section also includes the activities of holding assets, such as activities of holding companies and the activities of trusts, funds and similar financial entities.
55. **Real estate activities** This section includes acting as lessors, agents and/or brokers in one or more of the following: selling or buying real estate, renting real estate, providing other real estate services such as appraising real estate or acting as real estate escrow agents. Activities in this section may be carried out on own or leased property and may be done on a fee or contract basis. Also included is the building of structures, combined with maintaining ownership or leasing of such structures. This section includes real estate property managers.
56. **Professional, scientific and technical activities** This section includes specialized professional, scientific and technical activities. These activities require a high degree of training, and make specialized knowledge and skills available to users.
57. **Administrative and support service activities** This section includes a variety of activities that support general business operations.

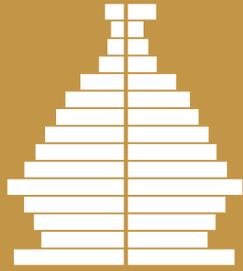
58. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	This section includes activities of a governmental nature, normally carried out by the public administration. This includes the enactment and judicial interpretation of laws and their pursuant regulation, as well as the administration of programmes based on them, legislative activities, taxation, national defence, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and the administration of government programmes. This section also includes compulsory social security activities.
59. Education	This section includes education at any level or for any profession, oral or written as well as by radio and television or other means of communication. It includes education by the different institutions in the regular school system at its different levels as well as adult education, literacy programmes etc. Also included are military schools and academies, prison schools etc. at their respective levels. The section includes public as well as private education.
60. Human health and social work activities	This section includes the provision of health and social work activities. Activities include a wide range of activities, starting from health care provided by trained medical professionals in hospitals and other facilities, over residential care activities that still involve a degree of health care activities to social work activities without any involvement of health care professionals.
61. Arts, entertainment and recreation	This section includes a wide range of activities to meet varied cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of the general public, including live performances, operation of museum sites, gambling, sports and recreation activities.
62. Other service activities	This section includes the activities of membership organizations, the repair of computers and personal and household goods and a variety of personal service activities not covered elsewhere in the classification.
63. Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	This section includes activities of households as employers of domestic personnel such as maids, cooks, waiters, valets, butlers, laundresses, gardeners, gatekeepers, stable-lads, chauffeurs, caretakers, governesses, babysitters, tutors, secretaries etc. ; This division includes the undifferentiated subsistence goods-producing and services producing activities of households.
64. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	This section includes activities of international organizations such as the United Nations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, regional bodies etc. , the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Customs Organization, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the European Communities, the European Free Trade Association etc. This class also includes activities of diplomatic and consular missions when being determined by the country of their location rather than by the country they represent

HOUSING

65.	Apartment	This is a housing unit inside a building which is fully or partially dedicated for human housing and used as living quarter during the census date. Apartment is built for people to live in and it contains housing units with one or more separate rooms for each household. Apartment is fully equipped with necessary infrastructure for convenient living.
66.	Convenient single family house	This is a housing unit for one household, linked to central engineering lines or independent engineering lines, heating and circulation system, water sanitation and lines, electricity supply, communication line and has toilet inside the house.
67.	Single family house	This is a housing unit with one or more separate rooms and often located in ger districts and has partial or no infrastructure (kitchen, bath, shower, heating system, water supply, and toilet inside the house).
68.	Student dormitory	Communal dormitory for students of all levels of educational institutions to live in.
69.	Staffdormitory	Communal dormitory for workers of enterprises and staff of organizations to live in.
70.	Other public dwelling	Communal housing such as rest homes, sanatoriums, hospitals, and carecentres, prisons, and army dormitory.
71.	Number of rooms	The number of rooms includes bedrooms, dining rooms and studies.
72.	Floor space(square meters)	The floor space of a housing unit is the total floor space in square meters where people live including guest rooms, bedrooms, children's rooms, studies, dining room and others including kitchen, toilet, hall, built-in cupboards, storage rooms and etc.

CHAPTER TWO

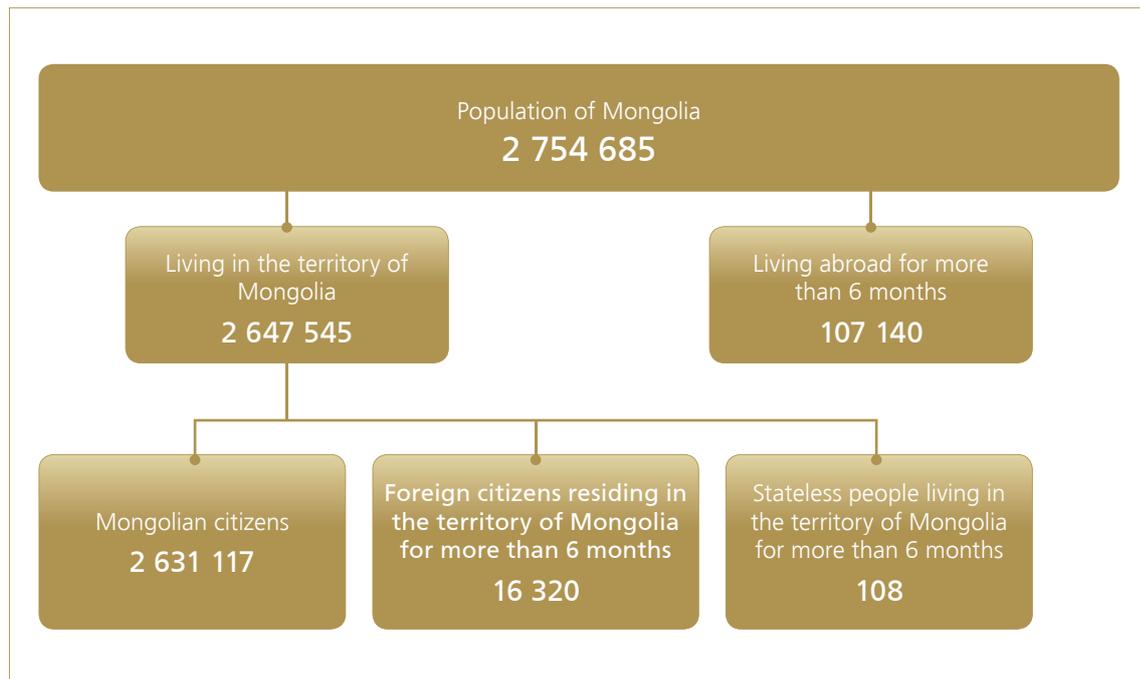
POPULATION NUMBER, GROWTH, AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE



POPULATION NUMBER AND SEX RATIO

The number of resident population of Mongolia is 2754.7 thousand as of November 10th, 2010. Mongolian citizens living abroad for more than 6 months comprise 107.1 thousand of this resident population. (See the section on census results of the Chapter 1). Also, foreign citizens residing in the territory of Mongolia for more than 6 months and stateless people number 16.4 thousands.

FIGURE 2.1. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, 2010



49.5 per cent of the resident population is male and 50.5 per cent is female. At the 2000 census the resident population was 2373.5 thousand. During the 11 years from 2000-2010 the Mongolian resident population increased by 381.2 thousand this is an additional increase of more by 51.6 thousand people compared to the previous increase in 1989-2000.

TABLE 2.1. POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, BY CENSUS YEARS

Census years	Population (thousand persons)			Sex ratio
	Total	Male	Female	
1918	647.5	330.2	317.3	104.1
1935	738.2	370.8	367.4	100.9
1944	759.1	371.3	387.8	95.7
1956	845.5	420.3	425.2	98.8
1963	1017.1	508.0	509.1	99.8
1969	1197.6	597.4	600.2	99.5
1979	1595.0	798.9	796.1	100.4
1989	2044.0	1020.7	1023.3	99.7
2000	2373.5	1178.0	1195.5	98.5
2010	2754.7	1363.9	1390.8	98.1

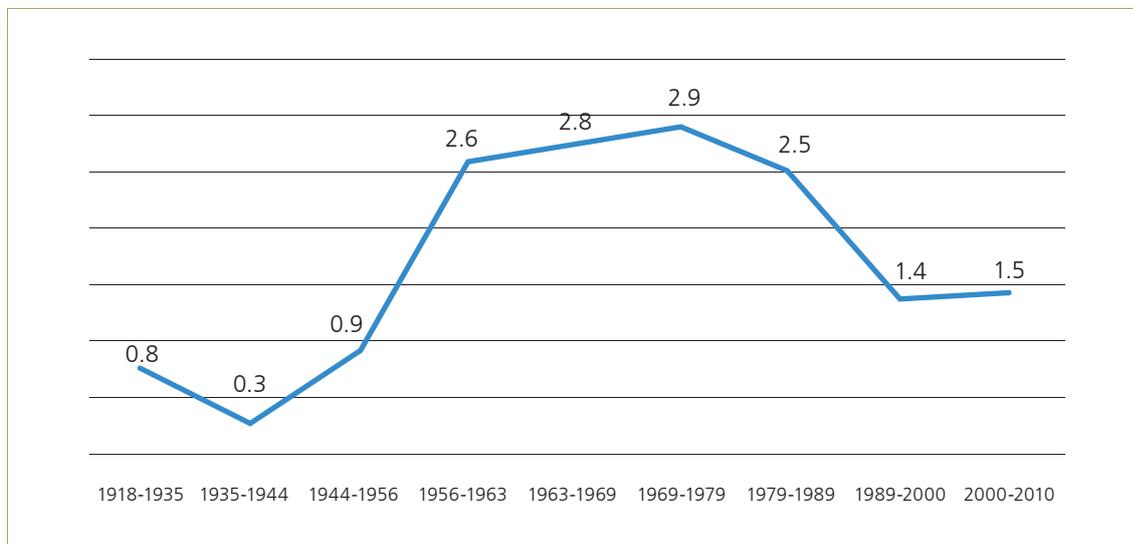
The population sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) is at the same levels as the 2000 Census. The sex ratio has decreased a little since 1979 and it is explained by the fact that female life expectancy is higher than the male life expectancy.

POPULATION GROWTH

The changes in the number of population are determined by birth, death and migration. During the 11 years from 2000-2010 the population has increased by 16.1 per cent; and the annual growth rate is 1.5 per cent. This growth is by 0.1 percentage point more than the growth between previous censuses.

The population growth between censuses depends a lot on the political, social and demographic conditions of the country. Population growth until the mid 1950s was lower than 0.9 per cent, but starting from 1956 there was rapid growth which was annually up to 2.5 per cent and higher until 1989 (Figure 2.2). The low rate of population growth during the censuses between 1918-1935 and 1935-1944 was due to the socio-political conditions such as the persecution in 1939, the battle of Khalkh Gol in 1939 and the World War II and also high mortality and low fertility due to widespread diseases among the population. The population growth during 1956-1989 was because of the improvements in the quality of life of the population, specifically, population health improved and also the birth rate increased, the death rate decreased and there was almost no migration in the country. However, the annual population growth rate between the censuses of 1989-2000 was 1.4 per cent which was a decrease of 1.1 percentage point compared to the previous 10 years. The main factor which influenced population growth during this period was the increased internal and international migration. It was due to about 50 thousand citizens of the former Soviet Union who lived and worked in Mongolia returned to their home country during 1989-1990, and another 50 thousand Kazakhs moved to Kazakhstan to work under a Labour Contract in mid 1990s, and also thousands of youth migrated to foreign countries to work and study.

FIGURE 2.2. ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH BETWEEN THE 1918-2010 CENSUSES, BY PERCENTAGE



The annual population growth between the censuses of 2000-2010 was higher than the growth of the previous 11 years and it was due to increase in the number of population. A total of 583.8 thousand babies were born, and 179.4 thousand persons died during 2000-2010 in the country and the net growth was 404.5 thousand people.

TABLE 2.2. INDICATORS OF NATURAL INCREASE 2000-2010

Year	Natural Increase Rate		
	Birth	Death	Net growth
2000	20.4	6.5	13.9
2001	20.5	6.6	13.9
2002	19.1	6.4	12.6
2003	18.4	6.4	11.9
2004	18.1	6.5	11.6
2005	18.0	6.5	11.5
2006	19.0	6.5	12.6
2007	21.7	6.2	15.4
2008	24.0	5.6	18.2
2009	25.5	6.2	19.3
2010	22.9	6.6	16.3

As a result of the social welfare measures taken by the Government, the birth rate has increased during 2006-2009 compared to the previous years and it has positively impacted population growth.

**TABLE 2.3. POPULATION GROWTH BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, BY PERCENTAGE
1979-1989, 1989-2000, 2000-2010**

Aimags and the Capital	1989/1979 (%)	2000/1989 (%)	2010/2000 (%)	Average growth (%)		
				1979-1989	1989-2000	2000-2010
TOTAL	128.2	116.1	116.06	2.51	1.37	1.46
Arkhangai	109.0	114.9	87.12	0.86	1.27	-1.17
Bayan-Ulgii	127.5	100.2	96.69	2.46	0.02	-0.30
Bayankhongor	118.4	113.7	89.75	1.70	1.17	-0.93
Bulgan	122.9	119.0	86.85	2.08	1.59	-1.20
Gobi-Altai	112.4	101.4	84.16	1.17	0.13	-1.44
Dornogobi	137.2	88.6	115.89	3.22	-1.10	1.44
Dornod	138.5	93.0	92.28	3.31	-0.66	-0.70
Dundgobi	126.9	104.5	75.36	2.41	0.40	-2.24
Zavkhan	110.7	101.7	72.76	1.03	0.15	-2.48
Uvurkhangai	117.1	115.4	90.93	1.59	1.31	-0.82
Umnugobi	128.9	110.4	130.85	2.57	0.90	2.80
Sukhbaatar	117.8	110.5	91.40	1.65	0.91	-0.78
Selenge	136.7	114.9	97.63	3.17	1.27	-0.22
Tuv	125.3	99.2	85.79	2.28	-0.07	-1.29
Uvs	116.7	107.2	81.44	1.55	0.64	-1.69
Khovd	122.3	113.4	88.53	2.04	1.15	-1.04
Khuvsgul	115.1	116.9	96.53	1.41	1.43	-0.32
Khentii	141.8	96.1	92.76	3.55	-0.36	-0.66
Darkhan-Uul	192.4	97.1	113.63	6.77	-0.26	1.24
Ulaanbaatar	142.6	138.6	163.15	3.61	3.01	5.74
Orkhon	356.0	127.4	126.81	13.54	2.23	2.44
Gobisumber	-	-	108.26	-	-	0.75

It is clear from the above table that there is a huge diversity in the population growth of aimags and the Capital after the transition to the market economy. It is due to the migration. The natural increase rate for all aimags averaged 14-20 per cent during the last 10 years. Zavkhan aimag had the highest decreases in population growth during 2000-2010 with a natural increase rate of 14.0-18.2 per cent during the last 10 years. For Dundgobi aimag it was 12.0-20.0.

The features of the inter censal annual growth of aimags during 1989-2000 were different from the previous 10 years, for instance, the population of all the aimags and the Capital has increased at the same rate during 1979-1989 whereas the population of five aimags decreased during 1989-2000. However, the population of the capital city and five aimags has increased during 2000-2010 and the population of some aimags was higher than the national average. Especially, considering Ulaanbaatar, the population growth is four times higher than the national average due to the increased migration to the capital city. In Ulaanbaatar, 185.5 thousand people migrated from other aimags during the past five years,

61.3 thousand during the past year and in Orkhon aimag, 14.6 thousand during the past five years. For Darkhan-Uul Aimag, the population number decreased during 1989-2000, but it has increased during the last 11 years due to increased migration. /See Chapter 5 on “Internal migration and urbanization” about internal migration features. /

POPULATION AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE

The population distribution by age groups has changed in 2010 in specific age groups when compared to 2000. For instance, there was a small increase in 0-4 age groups compared to 2000 due to the increased birth rate during 2006-2009. But decreases in 5-19 age groups compared to the previous 10 years which can be explained by the fact that fertility was low before 2005 (Crude birth rate was about 19 during 2001-2005)

TABLE. 2.4. POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX AND THE SEX RATIO, (2000, 2010)

Age group	2000		2010		Sex Ratio ¹	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	2000	2010
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	98.1
0-4	10.6	10.2	10.9	10.4	102.4	103.2
5-9	12.3	11.8	8.2	7.7	102.1	103.8
10-14	13.5	13.2	8.9	8.5	100.8	102.8
15-19	11.3	10.9	9.9	9.5	102.5	102.4
20-24	10.0	9.8	11.6	11.1	100.3	101.7
25-29	9.2	9.1	9.9	9.6	99.4	100.4
30-34	7.9	8.0	8.8	8.6	97.0	99.6
35-39	7.2	7.3	7.8	7.8	96.6	97.7
40-44	5.3	5.4	6.7	6.9	96.9	95.9
45-49	3.4	3.5	5.8	6.0	96.0	94.4
50-54	2.4	2.5	4.3	4.7	92.0	90.1
55-59	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	96.1	86.2
60-64	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	96.7	80.7
65-69	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	82.5	82.2
70+	1.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	64.0	66.8

¹ the number of males per 100 females

The sex ratio significantly drops with increased age which is a natural process and this shows the quality of the census data. Many research results show that the sex ratio at birth is in average of 104-106. We can see from the census results that the sex ratio at birth in Mongolia was 103-104 during the past five years. International experience shows that usually more deaths occur during the first few years of life; this then stabilizes and decreases as the age of a child increases.

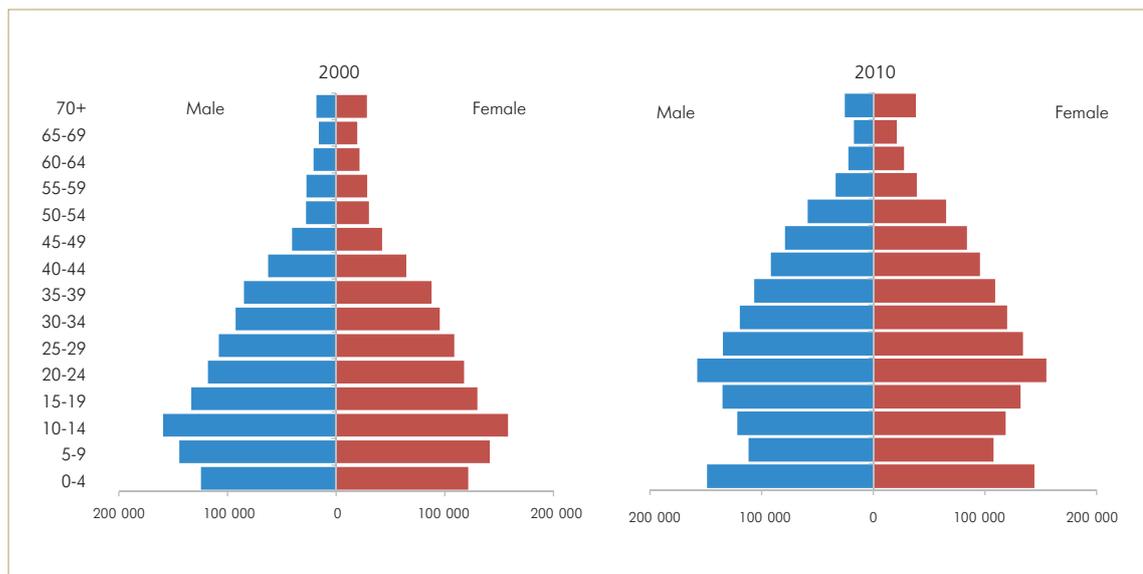
The percentage of population aged 20-24 is high in the total population because of high fertility rates in the 1980s.

The decreases in the sex ratio with age increases is related to the high mortality of males compared to female and rapid decreases can be seen at the higher age groups, for instance

in the 70 and above age groups the sex ratio was 64 in 2000 and 66 in 2010. The sex ratio in age groups depends a lot on the sex ratio at birth, mortality and migration with age differences.

Another indicator to show the age and sex structure is the population age and sex pyramid.

FIGURE 2.3. POPULATION AGE AND SEX PYRAMID (2000, 2010)



The shape of the pyramid has changed in the age 20 and above due to natural increase in the population. For instance, the base of the 2000 pyramid is slightly narrowed due to the fertility decline in the mid 1990s while the 2010 pyramid also narrowed in the 5-14 age group because of the birth decline during 2001-2005. Also, the crude birth rate was 20 in 2000 and decreased to 18 in 2003-2005. However, the base of the 2010 pyramid is wide in the 0-4 age group due to the increase in birth during 2006-2009.

The shape of the pyramid gradually narrowing in the age groups of 25 and above is explained by the fact that fertility was continuously high before 1990, and the number of the population has decreased as age increases due to mortality.

The sex ratio of aimags and the Capital population was at the same level at 2000 (Table 2.5). The sex ratio of Umnugobi, Gobisumber, Bulgan, Dundgobi, Khentii, Bayankhongor, Gobi-Altai, and Dornod aimags has increased from the previous census level due to migration. In particular, the increase in the sex ratio by 33 percentage points in Umnugobi Aimag is because of many male workers who have migrated following the mining and quarrying industry development. In the future, this issue needs to be studied more in depth and necessary measures should be taken. If the situation continues there might be a negative influence in the demographic situation of the aimag.

TABLE 2.5. POPULATION NUMBER OF AIMAGS AND CITY BY SEX AND SEX RATIO
(2000, 2010)

Aimags and the Capital	2000			2010		
	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Male	Female	Sex ratio
TOTAL	1 177 981	1 195 512	98.5	1363923	1390762	98.1
Arkhangai	48 579	48 512	100.1	42 218	42 365	99.7
Bayan-Ulgii	45 813	45 255	101.2	44 127	43 929	100.5
Bayankhongor	42 037	42 742	98.4	38 237	37 848	101.0
Bulgan	31 153	30 623	101.7	27 621	26 032	106.1
Gobi-Altai	31 492	32 181	97.9	26 830	26 761	100.3
Dornogobi	25 515	25 060	101.8	29 537	29 075	101.6
Dornod	37 639	37 734	99.7	35 134	34 418	102.1
Dundgobi	25 719	25 798	99.7	19 727	19 093	103.3
Zavkhan	45 032	44 967	100.1	32 916	32 565	101.1
Uvurkhangai	55 578	55 842	99.5	50 879	50 435	100.9
Umnugobi	23 488	23 370	100.5	35 137	26 177	134.2
Sukhbaatar	28 585	27 581	103.6	26 165	25 169	104.0
Selenge	51 067	48 882	104.5	49 624	47 960	103.5
Tuv	51 374	47 894	107.3	44 395	40 773	108.9
Uvs	45 512	44 525	102.2	37 049	36 279	102.1
Khovd	43 213	43 618	99.1	38 366	38 503	99.6
Khuvsgul	59 060	60 003	98.4	57 192	57 732	99.1
Khentii	35 651	35 295	101.0	33 633	32 178	104.5
Darkhan-Uul	40 844	42 427	96.3	46 486	48 134	96.6
Ulaanbaatar	369 146	390 931	94.4	597 347	642 701	92.9
Orkhon	35 320	36 205	97.6	44 488	46 211	96.3
Gobisumber	6 163	6 067	101.6	6 815	6 424	106.1

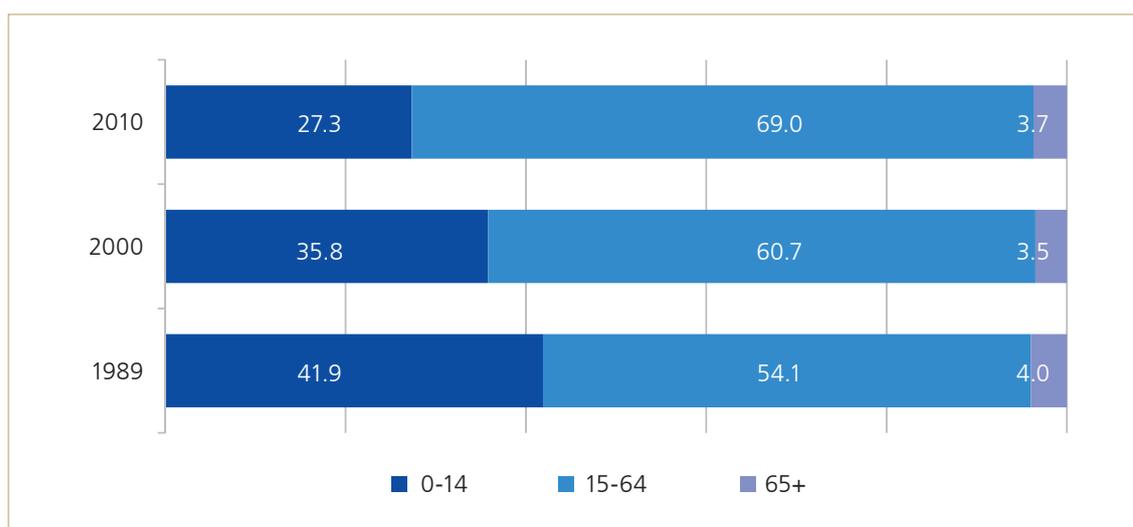
The sex ratio was significantly different in urban and rural areas. The sex ratio in rural areas was much higher than the national average and it shows that more females are migrating from rural to urban areas.

TABLE 2.6. RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION BY SEX AND THE SEX RATIO (2000, 2010)

Urban, rural	2000			2010		
	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
National average	1 177 981	1 195 512	98.5	1 313 968	1 333 577	98.1
Urban	657 081	687 435	95.6	915 799	975 953	94.0
Rural	520 900	508 077	102.5	448 124	414 809	108.0

It can be seen from Figure 2.4, that the Mongolian population is young. However, there is a decrease in the percentage of population aged 0-14 in the total population from the last census to this census and this is related to the decrease in fertility since the transition to the market economy. The population structure will be different in the future if fertility continues to decrease in the same manner as the last 20 years.

FIGURE 2.4. POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE, BY PERCENTAGE (1989, 2000, 2010)



The age which halves the population by age is called the median age. In 2010 the median age was 22.5 which means that half of the population is aged under 22.5, and the remaining half of the population is aged above 22.5. The median age has increased continuously since 1989 and this relates to the decrease in fertility (Table 2.7).

An economically important demographic indicator that shows the changes in population age structure is the dependency ratio. The dependency ratio is the number of children and elderly per 100 working age population. This indicator shows how much the human factor, particularly the age structure influences socio-economic development.

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

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

The dependency ratio in Mongolia decreased almost twice in 2010 compared to 1989. It shows that there is a large number of human resource of working age in the country if jobs are available.

SUMMARY

The population of Mongolia increased annually by 1.5 per cent during the 2000-2010 and the rate was 0.1 percentage points higher than the previous census. It is related to the fact that there was a higher rate of natural increase during the last 10 years compared to the previous one and international migration was not at the same level as the first half of 1990.

The annual population growth of aimags and the capital city during the inter censal period was quite similar to the previous 10 years. For 2000-2010, the number of the population of all aimags except six aimags and the capital city has decreased due to migration.

There were some changes in the population age structure. For instance, there were small increases in the percentage of population aged 0-4 compared to 2000. This is because of increases in the birth rate during 2006-2009. However, decreases were noticed in the percentage of population aged 5-19 due to low fertility before 2005.

Although the sex ratio is at the same level with the previous census there were decreases of the ratio as age increased. This can be explained by the comparatively high mortality among men. The increase of 33 percentage points in the sex ratio of Umnugobi Aimag from the previous census is due to more men migrated into the area following the mining and quarrying industry development. In the future, this issue needs to be studied in depth and necessary measures should be taken.

Mongolia still has a young age structure, but the percentage of population aged 0-14 is continuously decreasing from census to census. This is due to the decrease in fertility since the transition to the market economy.

The dependency ratio has decreased by 19.6 percentage points in 2010 compared to 2000 and the country faces a very favorable period in terms of population age structure. It shows that if more jobs are created there is a large number of people who can join the workforce.

CHAPTER THREE

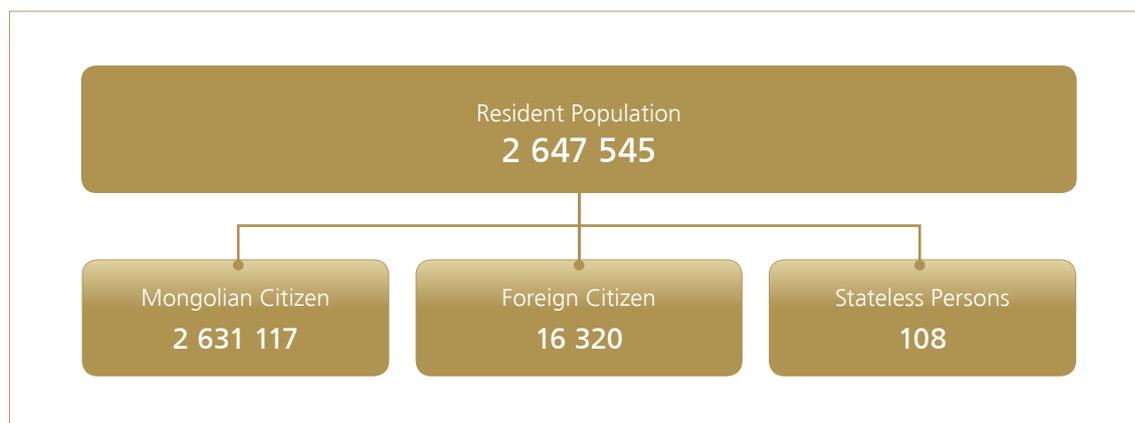
CITIZENSHIP, ETHNICITY AND RELIGION



POPULATION CITIZENSHIP

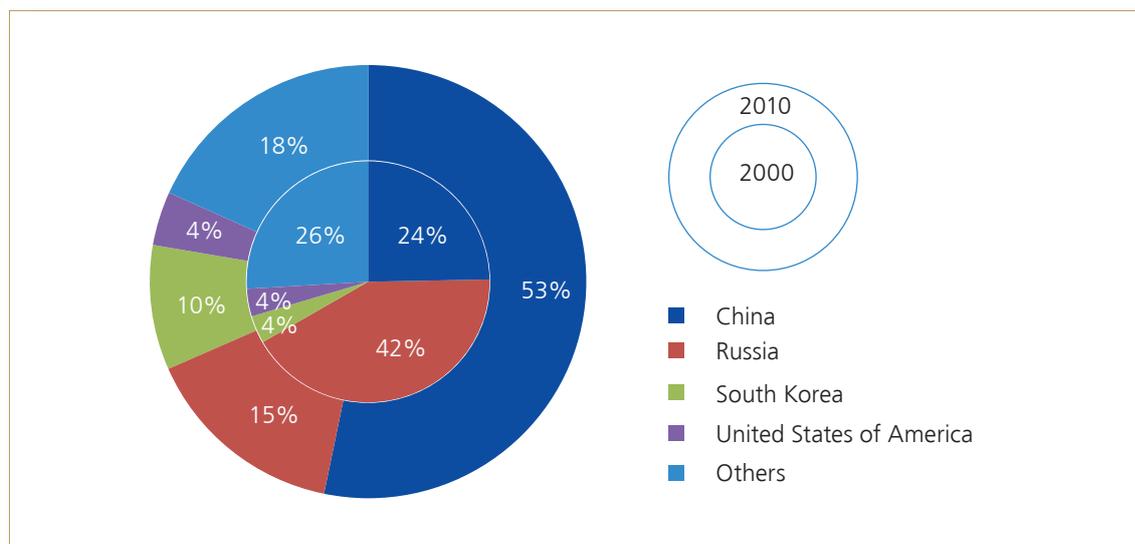
About 99.4 per cent of the total population residing in the territory of Mongolia are Mongolian citizens and about 0.6 per cent are foreign citizens. There are 108 persons who are stateless.

FIGURE 3.1. POPULATION BY CITIZENSHIP, 2010



The number of foreign citizens residing in Mongolia for more than 6 months has doubled since 2000. Among the foreign citizens 53.2 per cent or 8.7 thousand are from China; 15.2 per cent or 2.5 thousand are from Russia; 9.3 per cent or 1.5 thousand are from South Korea; and 4.0 per cent or 0.7 thousand are from the USA. The citizens of the mentioned countries represent higher percentages than any of the other countries. Since 2000, the numbers of Chinese and South Korean citizens have more than doubled, whereas the number of Russian citizens has fallen almost three times.

FIGURE 3.2. FOREIGN CITIZENS RESIDING IN MONGOLIA, BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP AND PERCENTAGE, 2000, 2010



The percentage of foreign citizens residing in Ulaanbaatar being 56.7 per cent in 2010 is similar to that in 2000, which represented 56.2 per cent of the total foreigners. The percentage is higher than the general population when 43.5 per cent of the total population lives in Ulaanbaatar. Due to the rapid development of mining and quarrying, 24.0 per cent of the foreigners now reside in Umnugobi aimag. This is a dramatic change from 2000. With only 2.3 per cent of the total population living in Umnugobi Aimag, the foreigners represent 6.4 percent of the aimag population. About 89.1 per cent of the total foreigners reside in Ulaanbaatar, Umnugobi, Darkhan-Uul, Orkhon and Dornogobi aimags.

TABLE 3.1. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN CITIZENS RESIDING IN MONGOLIA, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY OF RESIDENCE, 2000, 2010

Aimags, Capital city	2000		2010	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
TOTAL	8 128	100.0	16 320	100.0
Arkhangai	13	0.2	21	0.1
Bayan-Ulgii	53	0.7	71	0.4
Bayankhongor	10	0.1	43	0.3
Bulgan	14	0.2	42	0.3
Gobi-Altai	2	0.0	8	0.0
Dornogobi	101	1.2	319	1.9
Dornod	87	1.1	284	1.7
Dundgobi	11	0.1	28	0.2
Zavkhan	16	0.2	45	0.3
Uvurkhangai	11	0.1	21	0.1
Umnugobi	8	0.1	3 913	24.0
Sukhbaatar	1	0.0	156	1.0
Selenge	225	2.8	323	2.0
Tuv	217	2.7	183	1.1
Uvs	4	0.0	32	0.2
Khovd	19	0.2	191	1.2
Khuvsgul	13	0.2	41	0.2
Khentii	580	7.1	240	1.5
Darkhan-Uul	326	4.0	255	1.6
Ulaanbaatar	4 566	56.2	9 254	56.7
Orkhon	1 842	22.7	807	4.9
Gobisumber	9	0.1	43	0.3

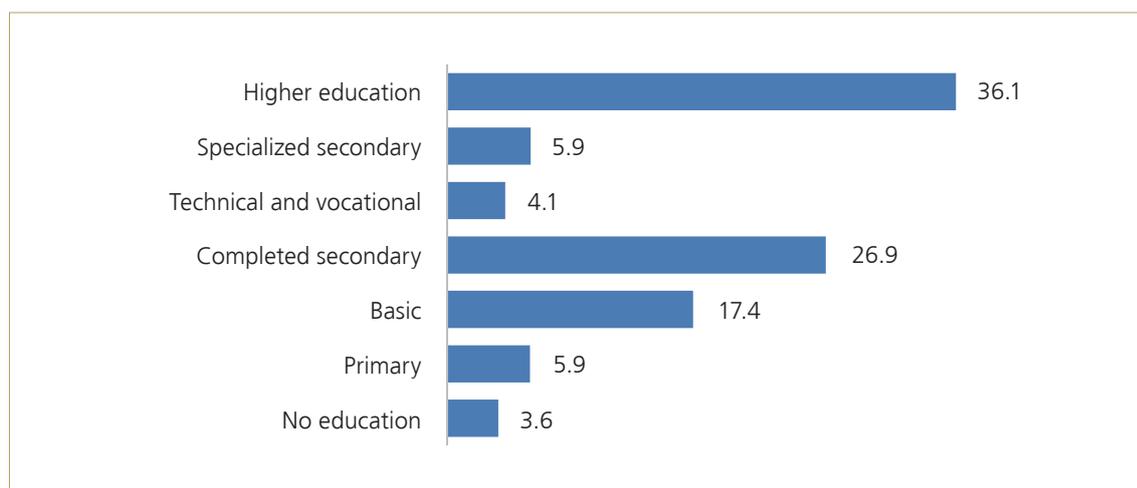
Age composition of the foreigners in Mongolia differs from that of the total population. Every second foreigner is between 25-44 years of age. This shows that most of the foreign nationals in Mongolia are in the employment age range. The percentages of foreigners aged 0-14 and 15-24 are less than that of the same age groups of the total population. The sex ratio of the foreigners is quite notable in that most of the foreign residents are men.

TABLE 3.2. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION AND THE FOREIGNERS, BY AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION, 2010

Age Group	Age Composition of the Total Resident Population	Foreign Citizen			
		Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	284.3
0-14	28.0	7.9	5.6	14.4	110.1
15-24	20.8	12.3	10.5	17.3	173.1
25-34	17.8	21.8	22.4	20.3	313.5
35-44	14.4	28.3	31.8	18.5	487.9
45-54	10.6	20.0	21.2	16.6	362.8
55+	8.4	9.7	8.5	12.9	188.7

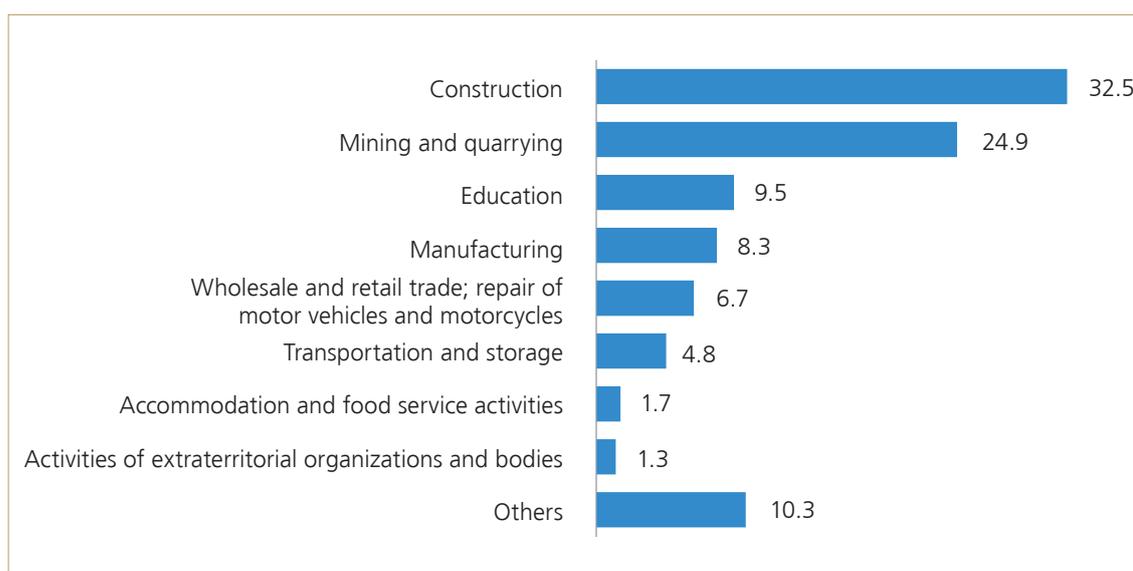
Among the foreigners aged 6 and above, 36.1 per cent have higher education, 50.2 per cent have secondary or lower education and 3.6 per cent have no education.

FIGURE 3.3. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE FOREIGNERS AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY PERCENTAGE, 2010



Among the foreigners in Mongolia, 83.8 per cent are employees, 7.1 per cent are employers and 6.2 per cent are self-employed workers. About 46.9 per cent of the foreign employers are from China and 26.1 per cent are from South Korea which represents 5.4 and 29.8 per cent of the nationals from the respective countries. When categorized the foreigners' employment by economic activity, 32.5 per cent of foreigners work in construction and 24.9 per cent work in mining and quarrying industries.

FIGURE 3.4. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF FOREIGNERS RESIDENT IN MONGOLIA, BY PERCENTAGE, 2010



ETHNICITY

The 2010 Population and Housing Census used a wider range of classification on ethnicity compared to the 2000 census. The classification on ethnicity consisted of 27 ethnic groups in 2000; however, it has broadened to 29 in 2010. In this main report, ethnic groups of less than 100 persons are combined into the category "Other ethnics".

TABLE 3.3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS BY ETHNICITY, 2000, 2010

Ethnicity	2000		2010 ¹	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
MONGOLIAN CITIZENS - TOTAL	2 365 269	100.0	2 631 117	100.0
Khalkh	1 934 674	81.8	2 168 141	82.4
Kazakh	102 983	4.4	101 526	3.9
Durvud	66 706	2.8	72 403	2.8
Bayad	50 824	2.1	56 573	2.2
Buriad	40 620	1.7	45 087	1.7
Zakhchin	29 766	1.3	32 845	1.2
Dariganga	31 909	1.3	27 412	1.0
Uriankhai	25 183	1.1	26 654	1.0
Darkhad	19 019	0.8	21 558	0.8
Uuld	14 634	0.6	15 520	0.6
Khotogoid	7 237	0.3	15 460	0.6
Torguud	12 628	0.5	14 176	0.5
Khoton	9 014	0.4	11 304	0.4
Myangad	6 082	0.3	6 592	0.3
Tuva	4 778	0.2	5 169	0.2
Barga	2 506	0.1	2 989	0.1
Uzemchin	2 386	0.1	2 577	0.1
Eljigen	151	0.0	1 340	0.1
Sartuul	1 540	0.1	1 286	0.0
Khamnigan	565	0.0	537	0.0
Tsaatan	303	0.0	282	0.0
Uzbek	380	0.0	260	0.0
Kharchin	266	0.0	152	0.0
Tsakhhar	123	0.0	132	0.0
Other Ethnics	338	0.0	601	0.0
Other Nationals	654	0.0	541	0.0

¹ Mongolian citizens living abroad not included
0.0 – Very small number

The Khalkhs represent 82.4 per cent of the resident Mongolian nationals. This has increased by 0.4 percentage points when compared to 2000. The Kazakhs represent 3.9 per cent of the population. Although the percentage has fallen by 0.5 points since 2000, the Kazakhs are the largest ethnic group in Mongolia after the Khalkhs. The percentages of the Durvuds, Bayads, Buriads and the Zakhchins are similar to that in 2000, whereas the percentage of the Darigangas has slightly fallen and of the Khotogoids has significantly increased.

TABLE 3.4. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Ethnicity	Age Groups						
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
MONGOLIAN CITIZENS -TOTAL	100.0	28.1	20.8	17.8	14.3	10.6	8.4
Khalkh	100.0	27.7	21.0	18.0	14.4	10.6	8.3
Kazakh	100.0	35.5	20.8	16.2	12.2	8.3	7.0
Durvud	100.0	29.5	20.8	16.6	14.2	10.5	8.4
Bayad	100.0	29.6	20.4	16.5	14.3	10.3	8.9
Buriad	100.0	24.4	19.1	17.2	14.1	12.8	12.4
Zakhchin	100.0	30.5	20.7	16.5	13.2	10.0	9.1
Dariganga	100.0	26.2	17.1	17.1	15.6	12.2	11.8
Uriankhai	100.0	28.5	19.8	16.7	14.5	10.7	9.8
Darkhad	100.0	30.1	20.7	16.1	14.1	10.8	8.2
Uuld	100.0	25.2	20.0	17.2	14.7	11.5	11.4
Khotogoid	100.0	29.7	18.1	17.4	14.2	10.8	9.8
Torguud	100.0	27.1	19.9	16.6	14.8	11.9	9.7
Khoton	100.0	38.0	21.2	15.7	11.5	7.7	5.9
Myangad	100.0	28.6	19.8	17.0	14.8	10.4	9.4
Tuva	100.0	31.2	20.5	16.3	13.2	9.9	8.9
Barga	100.0	22.4	20.8	18.4	14.8	12.3	11.3
Uzemchin	100.0	27.1	20.1	17.6	13.5	11.5	10.2
Eljigen	100.0	33.2	14.9	17.5	15.0	10.7	8.7
Sartuul	100.0	20.3	18.6	20.2	16.7	12.1	12.1
Khamnigan	100.0	23.1	14.0	16.2	15.6	14.3	16.8
Tsaatan	100.0	29.8	18.1	16.7	13.5	9.9	12.0
Uzbek	100.0	32.3	17.7	17.7	12.3	9.6	10.4
Kharchin	100.0	21.7	18.4	13.2	16.5	11.8	18.4
Tsakhhar	100.0	18.9	15.9	16.7	10.6	21.2	16.7
Other Ethnics	100.0	22.3	19.3	17.5	12.8	13.1	15.0
Other Nationals	100.0	26.4	14.2	15.7	13.7	12.4	17.6

Children aged 0-14 represent a higher percentage among the Khotons, 38.0 per cent, and the Kazakhs, 35.5 per cent, corresponding to their higher birth rates. On the other end, persons aged 45 and over represent more than 30 per cent of the populations of the Tsakhars, Khamnigans, and the Kharchins which highlights their aging populations.

In terms of the ethnic distribution, the Khalkhs are in every aimag and the capital city, their percentage is least (0.5 per cent) in Bayan-Ulgii Aimag and the highest (more than 99 per cent) in Bayankhongor, Dundgobi, Zavkhan and Uvurkhangai aimags. In Khovd Aimag, home to multi-ethnic groups, the Zakhchins make up 26.0 per cent, the Khalkhs 25.7, the Kazakhs 11.9, the Uriankhais and the Torguuds each 8.2, the Durvuds 6.8, the Uulds 6.5 and the Myangads representing 4.9 per cent of the population. This is far more diverse than any other aimag. About 42.9 per cent of the Durvuds and 45.4 per cent of the Bayads live in Uvs aimag and they make up 42.6 and 35.2 per cent of the aimag population respectively. The Darigangas constitute 42.2 per cent of the Sukhbaatar population which represents 78.4 per cent of the whole Darigangas. Moreover, the Bargas and the Uzemchins in Dornod Aimag where they mostly live each make up 2.9 and 2.7 per cent of the aimag population and they represent 66.5 and 72.0 per cent of their respective ethnic groups. About 84.6 per cent of the Khotogoids live in Khuvsgul Aimag, which constitutes 11.4 per cent of the aimag population.

TABLE 3.5. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AIMAGS AND ETHNICITY, 2010

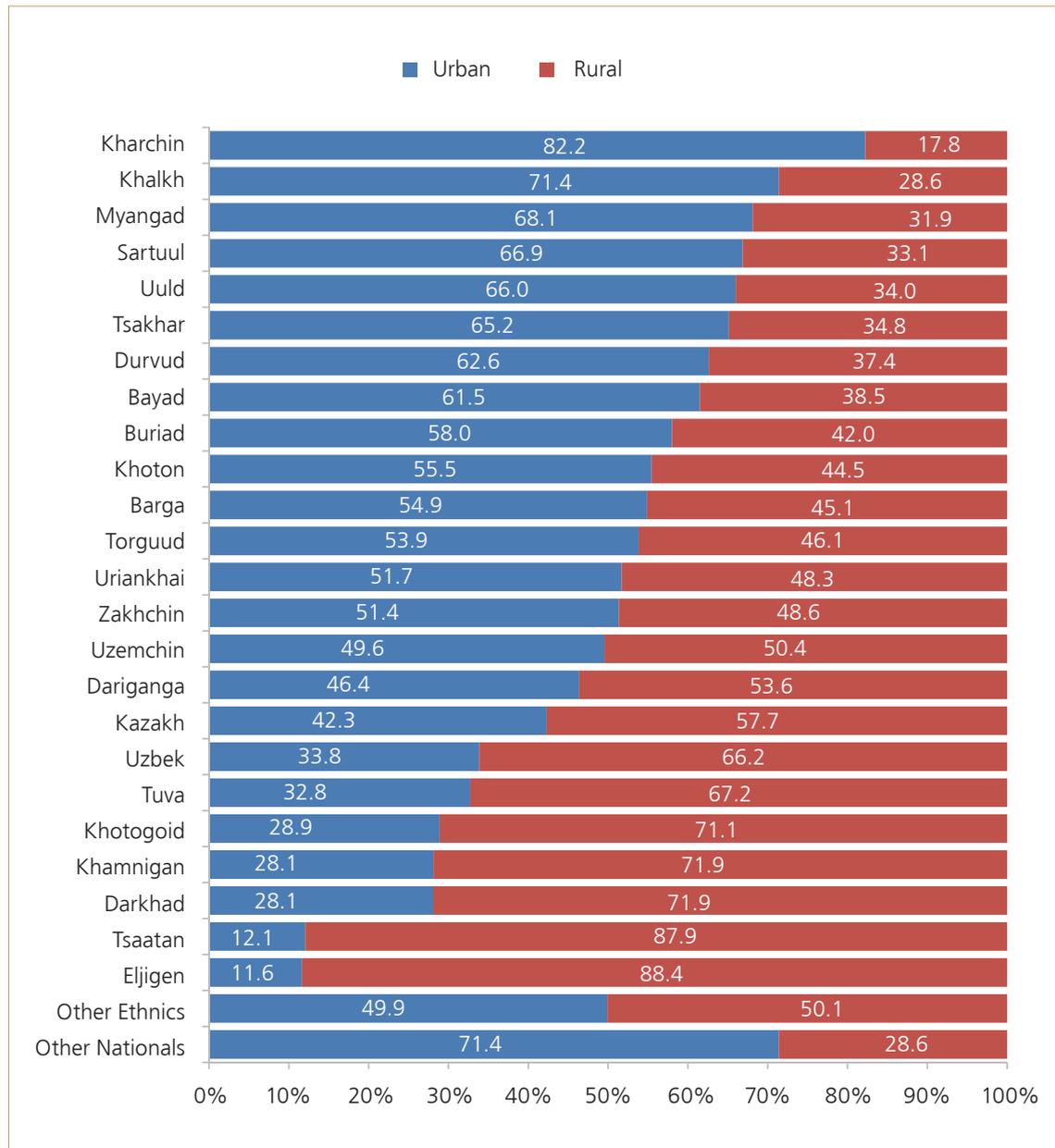
Aimags, capital city	Mon-golian citizens-Total	Khalkh	Kazakh	Durvud	Buriad	Bayad	Dariganga	Uriankhai	Zakhchin
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Arkhangai	3.2	3.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bayan-Ulgii	3.2	0.0	75.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.9	0.2
Bayankhongor	2.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Bulgan	2.0	2.3	0.0	0.4	1.9	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.2
Gobi-Altai	2.0	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4
Dornogobi	2.2	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.2
Dornod	2.6	2.1	0.1	0.5	35.4	0.2	3.1	0.3	0.5
Dundgobi	1.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zavkhan	2.5	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Uvurkhangai	3.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Umnugobi	2.2	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Sukhbaatar	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	78.4	0.0	0.0
Selenge	3.6	3.7	0.9	4.5	2.7	6.2	0.1	7.6	3.5
Tuv	3.2	3.6	0.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	0.1	1.8	1.0
Uvs	2.8	0.4	0.1	42.9	0.1	45.4	0.0	0.4	0.2
Khovd	2.9	0.9	8.9	7.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	23.4	60.3
Khuvsgul	4.3	3.6	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.1	12.0	0.1
Khentii	2.5	2.6	0.5	0.5	12.1	0.2	1.0	2.9	0.1
Darkhan-Uul	3.4	3.4	2.4	5.6	2.4	6.9	0.3	3.9	4.9
Ulaanbaatar	43.5	47.8	9.7	31.3	38.2	32.5	15.0	23.0	26.2
Orkhon	3.3	3.5	0.6	2.9	1.6	3.1	0.2	3.5	1.7
Gobisumber	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1

Aimags, capital city	Darkhad	Torguud	Uuld	Khoton	Myangad	Barga	Uzemchin	Kharchin	Tsakhra
TOTAL	100.0								
Arkhangai	0.1	0.1	16.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.0
Bayan-Ulgii	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Bayankhongor	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	5.3	0.0
Bulgan	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gobi-Altai	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5
Dornogobi	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	2.0	1.5
Dornod	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	66.5	72.0	3.9	2.3
Dundgobi	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0
Zavkhan	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uvurkhangai	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	4.6	0.0
Umnugobi	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	3.9	0.0
Sukhbaatar	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	12.4	0.0	0.0
Selenge	1.8	4.3	1.3	14.4	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	34.1
Tuv	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.5	5.3	1.5
Uvs	0.0	0.2	0.4	47.6	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0
Khovd	0.1	44.1	32.1	0.5	57.0	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.0
Khuvsgul	82.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	5.9	2.3
Khentii	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
Darkhan-Uul	1.2	6.3	3.1	5.6	1.9	0.9	0.3	8.6	3.0
Ulaanbaatar	9.1	40.3	38.9	11.9	29.7	23.6	12.8	52.0	49.2
Orkhon	2.6	0.8	2.2	17.3	2.3	0.2	0.7	2.6	1.5
Gobisumber	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0

Aimags, capital city	Khoto-goid	Eljigen	Tsaatan	Sartuul	Tuva	Uzbek	Khamnigan	Other	Other nationalities
TOTAL	100.0								
Arkhangai	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
Bayan-Ulgii	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	30.3	14.2	2.6	7.0	0.0
Bayankhongor	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.4
Bulgan	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
Gobi-Altai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
Dornogobi	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3
Dornod	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	18.1	2.8	1.3
Dundgobi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
Zavkhan	0.2	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Uvurkhangai	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9
Umnugobi	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.7
Sukhbaatar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.9	2.6
Selenge	0.8	0.2	1.4	3.7	17.7	1.2	0.9	2.3	5.5
Tuv	0.5	0.7	0.0	6.1	10.1	1.5	0.9	1.2	4.6
Uvs	0.1	93.3	1.1	17.5	0.2	1.9	0.7	2.0	5.5
Khovd	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.5	12.4	66.2	0.6	6.2	1.5
Khuvsgul	84.6	1.2	86.5	2.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1
Khentii	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.0	49.9	3.2	0.7
Darkhan-Uul	1.0	0.1	1.4	2.3	10.8	5.8	1.7	2.8	2.6
Ulaanbaatar	10.6	3.9	6.0	45.7	10.8	5.8	23.1	35.4	64.1
Orkhon	1.4	0.1	0.0	5.8	3.0	2.7	0.4	0.8	2.6
Gobisumber	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0

The following figure demonstrates that the Darkhads, Khotogoids, Tuvas, Eljigens, Khamnigans and the Tsaatans usually live in rural areas.

FIGURE 3.5. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ETHNICITY, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010



In Table 3.6, it can be seen that the educational levels of the Khotons, Kazakhs, Darkhads, Eljigens and the Tsaatans are lower than the other ethnic groups. On the other hand, the educational levels of the Tsakhars, Kharchins, Uulds, Buriads, Torguuds and the Khalkhs are significantly higher.

TABLE 3.6. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ETHNICITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, 2010

Ethnicity	Popula- tion aged 10 and over	With Education					Without Education				
		Total	Higher	Special- ized Pro- fessional	Technical and Voca- tional	Com- plete Sec- ondary	Basic	Primary	Total	Literate	Illiterate
MONGOLIAN CITIZENS- TOTAL	100.0	85.7	16.8	5.3	2.6	29.6	16.6	14.8	14.3	11.8	2.5
Khalkh	100.0	86.5	17.5	5.3	2.5	30.9	16.3	14.0	13.5	11.2	2.3
Kazakh	100.0	77.2	9.7	4.5	3.3	18.7	17.5	23.4	22.8	18.9	3.9
Durvud	100.0	83.3	14.2	5.1	3.2	26.1	18.1	16.6	16.7	13.7	3.0
Bayad	100.0	83.7	16.2	5.6	2.7	24.9	16.5	17.8	16.3	13.5	2.9
Buriad	100.0	88.3	20.1	6.7	3.0	29.3	16.9	12.3	11.7	9.9	1.9
Zakhchin	100.0	83.6	13.8	5.1	2.6	27.5	17.0	17.5	16.4	13.5	2.9
Dariganga	100.0	81.6	13.5	6.2	4.6	18.6	21.6	17.0	18.4	13.9	4.5
Uriankhai	100.0	83.6	11.1	4.6	2.9	25.9	19.8	19.4	16.4	13.4	3.0
Darkhad	100.0	79.1	7.0	3.3	1.8	20.4	20.2	26.4	20.9	16.7	4.1
Uuld	100.0	87.6	21.0	6.3	2.6	27.9	14.6	15.3	12.4	10.1	2.3
Khotogoid	100.0	81.8	10.4	4.2	2.8	20.8	18.5	25.1	18.2	14.4	3.9
Torguud	100.0	87.3	18.7	7.0	2.7	30.6	14.4	13.8	12.7	10.6	2.1
Khoton	100.0	75.0	6.5	2.6	2.5	19.0	21.6	22.7	25.0	19.7	5.3
Myangad	100.0	84.0	14.9	5.4	2.5	27.2	18.2	15.8	16.0	12.9	3.1
Tuva	100.0	80.9	7.9	4.4	3.3	23.7	19.2	22.4	19.1	15.8	3.3
Barga	100.0	88.7	13.8	6.3	3.8	27.5	22.9	14.5	11.3	8.2	3.1
Uzemchin	100.0	82.6	9.7	4.4	3.2	23.3	25.0	16.9	17.4	12.2	5.2
Eljigen	100.0	79.7	10.8	5.9	3.1	18.4	20.9	20.6	20.3	17.5	2.8
Sartuul	100.0	88.6	15.7	7.1	3.4	28.1	18.8	15.3	11.4	8.4	3.0
Khamnigan	100.0	80.5	10.7	5.5	4.3	21.3	17.1	21.6	19.5	15.2	4.3
Tsaatan	100.0	79.8	4.1	1.2	2.5	15.7	25.6	30.6	20.2	16.9	3.3
Uzbek	100.0	76.3	7.5	4.4	5.3	21.1	16.7	21.5	23.7	20.6	3.1
Kharchin	100.0	88.1	21.6	9.7	6.0	26.1	14.2	10.4	11.9	9.0	3.0
Tsakhhar	100.0	91.7	33.1	9.1	1.7	23.1	11.6	13.2	8.3	7.4	0.8
Other Ethnicity	100.0	91.9	32.7	3.4	2.9	23.8	14.1	14.9	8.1	6.9	1.2
Other Nationals	100.0	87.9	23.9	5.3	3.3	23.6	13.8	13.7	12.1	9.7	2.4

A closer look into employment reveals that among the Tsaatans, Darkhads, Khotogoids and the Khotons, employees are fewer, yet self-employed workers and contributing family members are dominant. Connected to their predominantly rural residency, more than 60 percent of the above mentioned ethnic groups contribute to the agricultural sector.

TABLE 3.7. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ETHNICITY AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2010

Ethnicity	Employed Population	Employee	Employer	Own-Acount Worker	Member of Cooperatives	Contributing to Family Business without Payment	Others
MONGOLIAN CITIZENS - TOTAL	100.0	55.9	2.5	28.0	0.2	13.1	0.4
Khalkh	100.0	57.8	2.6	27.3	0.2	11.7	0.4
Kazakh	100.0	41.3	1.0	34.0	0.3	23.2	0.3
Durvud	100.0	51.6	1.8	31.0	0.2	15.1	0.3
Buriad	100.0	59.1	2.9	24.8	0.3	12.5	0.4
Bayad	100.0	45.2	2.4	33.4	0.1	18.7	0.3
Dariganga	100.0	42.7	1.8	29.6	0.1	25.5	0.2
Uriankhai	100.0	47.3	1.3	31.4	0.3	19.3	0.5
Zakhchin	100.0	48.6	1.9	31.1	0.2	17.9	0.2
Darkhad	100.0	25.1	1.2	36.4	0.2	37.0	0.2
Torguud	100.0	59.5	3.7	25.1	0.6	10.9	0.3
Uuld	100.0	57.6	2.6	28.5	0.2	10.8	0.3
Khoton	100.0	35.4	0.9	35.9	0.3	27.3	0.1
Myangad	100.0	54.1	1.8	27.9	0.2	15.8	0.3
Barga	100.0	59.7	2.1	24.9	0.1	12.9	0.3
Uzemchin	100.0	49.6	1.8	28.6	0.5	19.2	0.4
Kharchin	100.0	63.9	8.3	22.2	0.0	5.6	0.0
Tsakhar	100.0	51.9	11.5	23.1	0.0	13.5	0.0
Khotogoid	100.0	29.4	1.6	35.7	0.3	32.9	0.2
Eljigen	100.0	45.4	0.5	41.1	0.3	12.2	0.5
Tsaatan	100.0	22.1	2.9	41.2	0.0	33.8	0.0
Sartuul	100.0	51.1	1.2	30.1	0.2	16.6	0.8
Tuva	100.0	36.5	0.7	35.0	0.1	27.3	0.4
Uzbek	100.0	26.3	5.3	44.7	2.6	21.1	0.0
Khamnigan	100.0	40.4	7.9	32.6	0.0	19.1	0.0
Other Ethnicns	100.0	38.7	3.9	35.7	0.9	20.4	0.4
Other Nationals	100.0	60.3	6.0	28.8	0.0	4.3	0.5

RELIGION

In Article 3, Section 1 of the Mongolian Law on the Relations of State and Religious Organizations, it is stated that “One has his/ her freedom to have or choose any religious belief and faith”

Questions regarding religion were never asked in previous censuses. Asking the question “Do you follow any religion?” from everyone aged 15 and over was one of features of this census.

Among the population aged 15 and over, 38.6 per cent reported no religious belief and 61.4 per cent or 1170.2 thousand persons reported some religious belief, of which 86.2 per cent were Buddhists.

The following table shows that women are more religious than men among people with religious beliefs. Among the women with religious belief, 2.7 per cent or 26.0 thousands are Christians.

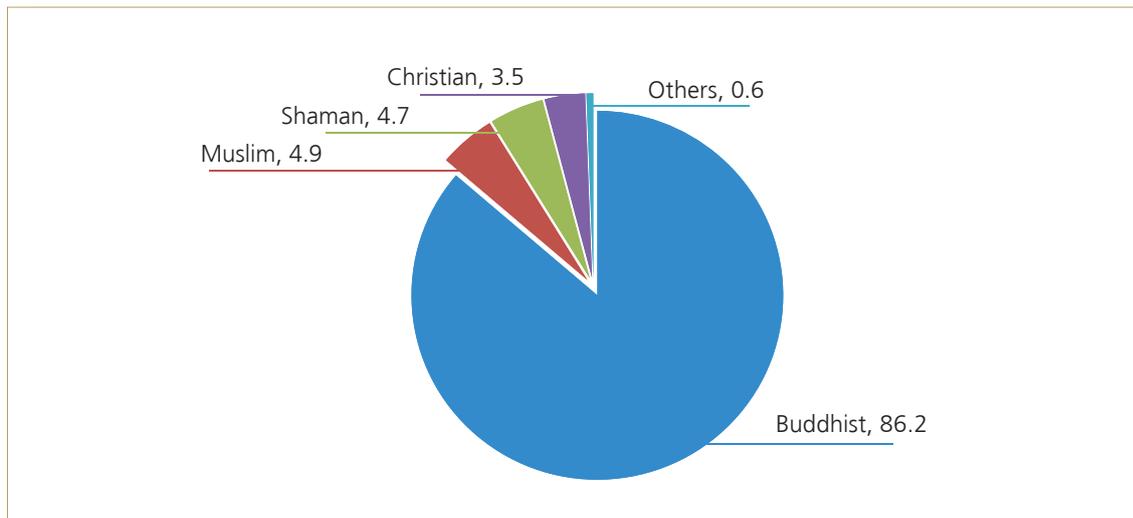
TABLE 3.8. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY RELIGIOUS STATUS AND SEX, 2010

Religious Status	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Religion	38.6	42.9	34.4
With Religion	61.4	57.1	65.6
Buddhist	53.0	49.4	56.4
Muslim	3.0	3.1	3.0
Shaman	2.9	2.7	3.1
Christian	2.2	1.6	2.7
Others	0.4	0.4	0.4

According to the Census, 86.2 per cent of the population with a religious belief are Buddhists.

¹ Mongolian Law on the Relations of State and Religious Organizations , page 541, Laws of Mongolia - Volume I, 2008.

FIGURE 3.6. RELIGIOUS POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER, BY PERCENTAGE, 2010



Progressively older groups of the population professing religious beliefs are more likely to follow traditional Buddhism. For instance, 81.0 per cent of the population following a religion aged 15-19 are Buddhists; this percentage is 88.6 in the population aged 50-59, 90.7 in the population aged 60-69 and 91.8 in the population aged 70 and over. On the contrary, the number of Christians gets less as age increases. For instance, 5.3 per cent of the population with a religious belief aged 15-19 are Christians; this percentage is 2.5 in the population aged 60-69 and 1.7 in the population aged 70 and over.

TABLE 3.9. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIOUS POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS BELIEF AND ITS DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS, 2010

Age Groups	Total Religious	Buddhist	Christian	Muslim	Shaman	Others
TOTAL	100.0	86.2	3.5	4.9	4.7	0.6
15-19	100.0	81.0	5.3	7.3	5.8	0.6
20-29	100.0	84.0	4.0	5.2	6.2	0.6
30-39	100.0	87.3	2.9	4.7	4.6	0.6
40-49	100.0	87.4	3.3	4.4	4.3	0.6
50-59	100.0	88.6	3.3	4.0	3.5	0.5
60-69	100.0	90.7	2.5	4.0	2.2	0.6
70+	100.0	91.8	1.7	4.4	1.5	0.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	11.3	10.6	17.0	16.8	13.9	11.1
20-29	26.7	26.0	30.3	28.0	34.9	28.8
30-39	22.7	23.0	18.7	21.6	22.0	22.8
40-49	18.5	18.8	17.5	16.3	16.8	18.2
50-59	11.3	11.6	10.7	9.1	8.5	10.0
60-69	5.4	5.7	3.9	4.4	2.5	5.2
70+	4.1	4.4	2.0	3.7	1.3	3.9

Only 14.3 per cent of the Kazakhs are non religious, which is significantly lower when compared to the other ethnic groups. About 83.7 per cent of the Kazakhs are Muslims, which represents 95 per cent of the Muslims in Mongolia.

Among people following a religion, about 21 per cent of the Buriads, 41.5 per cent of the Darkhads, 46.2 per cent of the Tuvas, 30.6 per cent of the Khamnigans and 85.0 per cent of the Tsaatans believe in shamans, which is notably different than the other ethnic groups.

TABLE 3.10. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER, BY ETHNICITY AND RELIGIOUS BELIEF, BY, 2010

Ethnicity	Population Aged 15 and over	Non Religious	Religious					
			Total	Buddhist	Christian	Muslim	Shaman	Others
TOTAL	100.0	38.6	61.4	53.0	2.2	3.0	2.9	0.4
Citizens of Mongolia-Total	100.0	38.4	61.6	53.3	2.0	3.0	2.9	0.3
Khalkh	100.0	38.4	61.6	56.4	2.1	0.0	2.8	0.3
Kazakh	100.0	14.3	85.7	0.8	0.4	83.7	0.2	0.5
Durvud	100.0	41.4	58.6	54.7	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.4
Bayad	100.0	40.9	59.1	55.1	1.4	0.0	2.1	0.4
Buriad	100.0	44.4	55.6	41.3	2.1	0.1	11.7	0.5
Zakhchin	100.0	54.8	45.2	40.2	2.5	0.0	1.7	0.8
Dariganga	100.0	35.1	64.9	63.4	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.2
Uriankhai	100.0	45.8	54.2	48.1	2.1	0.2	3.2	0.5
Darkhad	100.0	66.3	33.7	17.8	0.9	0.0	14.0	1.0
Uuld	100.0	41.9	58.1	52.7	2.3	0.0	2.4	0.6
Khotogoid	100.0	31.5	68.5	64.4	0.6	0.0	3.1	0.4
Torguud	100.0	48.6	51.4	45.8	1.9	0.1	2.5	1.2
Khoton	100.0	41.4	58.6	23.6	2.9	22.8	1.4	7.8
Myangad	100.0	49.0	51.0	46.1	2.5	0.0	2.1	0.2
Tuva	100.0	45.2	54.8	25.6	2.2	1.1	25.3	0.6
Barga	100.0	55.7	44.3	41.1	1.0	0.0	1.7	0.4
Uzemchin	100.0	54.5	45.5	43.8	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.3
Eljigen	100.0	37.2	62.8	56.0	1.2	0.0	5.5	0.1
Sartuul	100.0	30.4	69.6	60.5	2.0	3.3	3.4	0.4
Khamnigan	100.0	43.8	56.2	31.5	2.2	4.4	17.2	1.0
Tsaatan	100.0	32.8	67.2	10.1	0.0	0.0	57.1	0.0
Uzbek	100.0	27.3	72.7	4.5	3.4	63.6	0.6	0.6
Kharchin	100.0	34.5	65.5	58.8	1.7	0.0	5.0	0.0
Tsakhhar	100.0	50.5	49.5	45.8	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0
Other ethnics	100.0	39.7	60.3	40.6	1.2	12.1	6.3	0.1
Other nationalities	100.0	48.8	51.2	29.4	15.9	0.3	3.2	2.3
Foreigners	100.0	40.4	59.6	11.2	29.9	13.9	0.2	4.5

SUMMARY

Population Citizenship

The number of foreign citizens residing in Mongolia for more than 6 months has doubled since 2000, among them, the numbers of Chinese and South Korean citizens have more than doubled, whereas the number of Russian citizens has fallen almost three times.

About 89.1 per cent of the total numbers of foreigners reside in Ulaanbaatar, Umnugobi, Darkhan-Uul, Orkhon and Dornogobi aimags.

Most of the foreign nationals in Mongolia are in the employment age range and are mostly men. Among the foreigners aged 6 and above, 36.1 per cent have higher education. Most foreigners work in the construction, mining and quarrying industries.

Ethnicity

Among the resident Mongolian nationals, 82.4 per cent are Khalkhs, 3.9 per cent are Kazakhs, 2.8 per cent are Durvuds, 2.2 per cent are Bayads and 1.7 per cent are Buriads which together constitutes 93 per cent of the total population.

In terms of the ethnic distribution, the Khalkhs are present in every aimag and the capital city, their percentage is least (0.5 per cent) in Bayan-Ulgii Aimag and highest (more than 99 per cent) in Bayankhongor, Dundgobi, Zavkhan and Uvurkhangai aimags.

The educational levels of the Khotons, Kazakhs, Darkhads, Eljigens and the Tsaatans are lower than the others, whereas, the educational levels of the Tsakhars, Kharchins, Uulds, Buriads, Torguuds and the Khalkhs are significantly higher.

Among the Tsaatans, Darkhads, Khotogoids and the Khotons, the number of employees are less and self-employed workers and contributing family members are dominant due to their predominant rural residency.

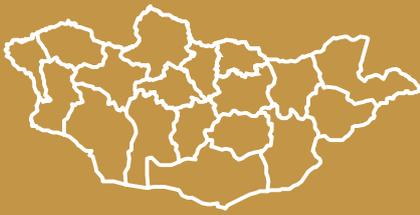
Religious Belief

Among the population aged 15 and over, 38.6 per cent reported no religious belief and 61.4 per cent or 1170.2 thousand persons reported some religious belief, of which 86.2 per cent were Buddhists.

Although, the percentage of Buddhists is dominant in all age groups, Christians and Muslim numbers are higher amongst the population aged 15-19.

CHAPTER FOUR

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

It is naturally reasonable that the population distribution, density and the level of development of aimags and the capital city are different from one another. The territories of each aimag are different in size, not to mention their differences in terrain, geographic location, climate and distribution of natural resources.

Identifying the population distribution by urban and rural and by region allows further studying of the socio-economic development of the area and becomes the basis for developing adequate policy that is suitable for regional and local needs.

The pattern of population distribution has changed during the last decade. Internal migration towards the urban areas, especially from the west to the central region and the capital city has soared - leaving the regions behind less populous (Table 4.1).

When the population is categorized into the regions, 44 per cent are in Ulaanbaatar, 19 per cent are in the Khangai region, 17 per cent are in the Central Region, 13 per cent are in the West Region and 7 per cent are in the East Region.

Starting from the 1990s, the increased internal migration towards urban areas has continued during the last decade. For instance, in 2000, three out of every ten persons lived in Ulaanbaatar; in 2010, the figure has increased to four out of every ten persons.

TABLE 4.1. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY REGIONS AND ITS CHANGE, 2000, 2010

Regions	Population (thous.)		2010 2000 %	Percentage	
	2000	2010		2000	2010
TOTAL	2373.5	2647.5	11.5	100.0	100.0
West Region	421.6	352.5	-16.4	17.8	13.3
Khangai Region	545.7	514.7	-5.7	23.0	19.4
Central Region	443.7	440.7	-0.7	18.7	16.6
East Region	202.5	185.3	-8.5	8.5	7.0
Ulaanbaatar	760.1	1154.3	51.9	32.0	43.6

In general, migration towards Ulaanbaatar is observed from several facts. The following table shows that when the population in most aimags has decreased and the aimag percentage in the total population falls, the population of Ulaanbaatar has escalated.

² Regional Economic Development Programme" approved by the State Great Khural in 2003.

Regions and its aimags:

- West region: Bayan-Ulgii, Gobi-Altai, Zavkhan, Uvs, and Khovd aimags;
- Khangai region: Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Bulgan, Orkhon, Uvurkhangai, and Khuvsgul aimags;
- Central region: Gobisumber, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogobi, Dundgobi, Umnugobi, Selenge, and Tuv aimags;
- East region: Dornod, Sukhbaatar, and Khentii aimags;
- Ulaanbaatar region: The Capital city and its districts

TABLE 4.2. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY AND ITS CHANGE, 2000, 2010

Aimags and the Capital	Population (thous.)		2010 2000 %	Percentage	
	2000	2010		2000	2010
TOTAL	2373.5	2647.5	11.5	100.0	100.0
Arkhangai	97.1	84.1	-13.4 ↓	4.1	3.2
Bayan-Ulgii	91.1	85.2	-6.4 ↓	3.8	3.2
Bayankhongor	84.8	75.7	-10.7 ↓	3.6	2.9
Bulgan	61.8	53.1	-14.0 ↓	2.6	2.0
Gobi-Altai	63.7	53.2	-16.4 ↓	2.7	2.0
Dornogobi	50.6	57.9	14.5 ↑	2.1	2.2
Dornod	75.4	68.9	-8.6 ↓	3.2	2.6
Dundgobi	51.5	38.6	-25.1 ↓	2.2	1.5
Zavkhan	90.0	64.9	-27.9 ↓	3.8	2.5
Uvurkhangai	111.4	100.4	-9.9 ↓	4.7	3.8
Umnugobi	46.9	60.9	30.0 ↑	2.0	2.3
Sukhbaatar	56.2	51.1	-9.0 ↓	2.4	1.9
Selenge	100.0	95.8	-4.2 ↓	4.2	3.6
Tuv	99.3	83.8	-15.6 ↓	4.2	3.2
Uvs	90.0	72.9	-19.0 ↓	3.8	2.8
Khovd	86.8	76.3	-12.1 ↓	3.7	2.9
Khovsgul	119.1	114.3	-4.0 ↓	5.0	4.3
Khentii	70.9	65.3	-8.0 ↓	3.0	2.5
Darkhan-Uul	83.3	90.6	8.8 ↑	3.5	3.4
Ulaanbaatar	760.1	1154.3	51.9 ↑	32.0	43.6
Orkhon	71.5	87.1	21.8 ↑	3.0	3.3
Gobisumber	12.2	13.1	7.1 ↑	0.5	0.5

Urbanization has expanded rapidly in Mongolia during the last two decades. Natural hazards, such as drought and dzud (winter disaster) since 2000 have caused extensive suffering to many herders and therefore triggered mass migration towards the capital city and other large cities. Easy accessibility to health services, education, consumer and social services and in particular, the availability of employment in urban areas draws people's desires and increase the rate of urbanization.

In 2000, 57 per cent of the total population, 1345 thousand persons lived in urban areas, whereas the figure has risen to 67.9 per cent, 1798.1 thousand persons in 2010. However, as shown in Table 4.3, the rates of urbanization in regions are significantly different.

TABLE 4.3. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY REGIONS, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

Regions	Urban			Rural	
	Number of cities and villages	Population (thous.)	Percentage	Population (thous.)	Percentage
TOTAL	39	1798.1	67.9	849.4	32.1
West	8	122.3	34.7	230.1	65.3
Khangaï	10	225.1	43.8	289.6	56.2
Central	11	211.4	48.0	229.2	52.0
East	9	84.9	45.8	100.4	54.2
Ulaanbaatar	1	1154.3	100.0	-	-

In terms of the population distribution, the Central Region has the second largest urbanization after Ulaanbaatar. In Darkhan-Uul, Dornogobi and Umnugobi aimags, development of manufacturing, mining and the quarrying industry and associated services as well as improved infra-structure, such as asphalt road, railroad and bordering with China all become aspects of urbanization.

Although the West Region has a higher population and is more densely populated overall, the rate of urbanization is not high.

Aimag urbanizations differ from one another. Better development of manufacturing, consumer services, health, education and social services in aimag centres increases the percentage of urban population of the aimag. The urban population is higher in aimags, such as Orkhon, Darkhan-uul, Gobisumber, Selenge, Dornod and Dornogobi where the railroad passes through. (Table 4.4).

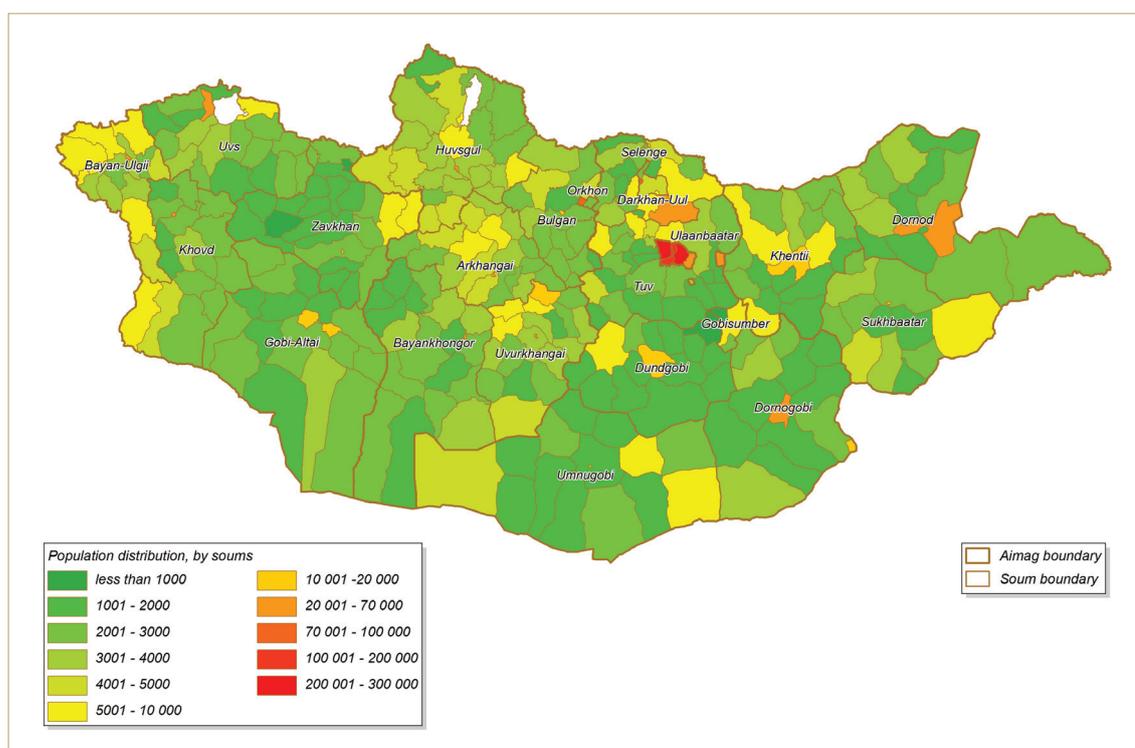
TABLE 4.4. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, BY URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

Aimags and the Capital	Urban		Rural	
	Population (thous.)	Percentage	Population (thous.)	Percentage
TOTAL	1798.1	67.9	849.4	32.1
Arkhangai	20.6	24.5	63.5	75.5
Bayan-Ulgii	30.7	36.0	54.6	64.0
Bayankhongor	29.8	39.4	45.9	60.6
Bulgan	14.1	26.6	38.9	73.4
Gobi-Altai	18.0	33.7	35.3	66.3
Dornogobi	33.9	58.6	24.0	41.4
Dornod	38.6	56.1	30.3	43.9
Dundgobi	13.7	35.5	24.9	64.5
Zavkhan	17.5	26.9	47.4	73.1
Uvurkhangai	38.0	37.9	62.4	62.1
Umnugobi	18.8	30.9	42.1	69.1
Sukhbaatar	16.2	31.6	34.9	68.4
Selenge	47.0	49.1	48.8	50.9
Tuv	13.3	15.9	70.5	84.1
Uvs	27.2	37.3	45.7	62.7
Khovd	29.0	38.1	47.2	61.9
Khuvsgul	38.4	33.6	75.9	66.4
Khentii	30.1	46.0	35.2	54.0
Darkhan-Uul	75.0	82.7	15.7	17.3
Ulaanbaatar	1154.3	100.0	-	-
Orkhon	84.2	96.6	2.9	3.4
Gobisumber	9.7	74.5	3.3	25.5

In Tuv and Arkhangai aimags, where they have more people, the percentage of urban population is less than the percentage of the rural population which represents more than 70 per cent of the aimag population. This could be related to the fact that these aimags are located in favourable climate and geographic zones. Tuv Aimag has some other notable differences. Although the aimag boundary had been changed due to the expansion of the capital city, the percentage of rural population has remained almost the same. On the other hand, it is possible that the Tuv people prefer to migrate directly to the capital city, but not to the aimag centre.

Following the development of the mining and quarrying industry during the last decade in Umnugobi Aimag, the population in some soums has rapidly increased which is in line with the trend of further increasing the urban population. The population of the Dundgobi Aimag centre representing more than 30 per cent of the aimag population is mainly due to migration from rural areas.

FIGURE 4.1. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SOUM



POPULATION DENSITY

Different aspects such as, politics, culture, history, administration, climate and geographic location all contribute to population distribution and therefore to population density. Internal migration serves as the foremost feature of population density in all areas of Mongolia.

In 2000, the population density was 1.5 persons per square kilometre. In 2010, the figure is 1.7, increased by 0.2 percentage points. Mongolia remains as one of the least densely populated countries in the world.

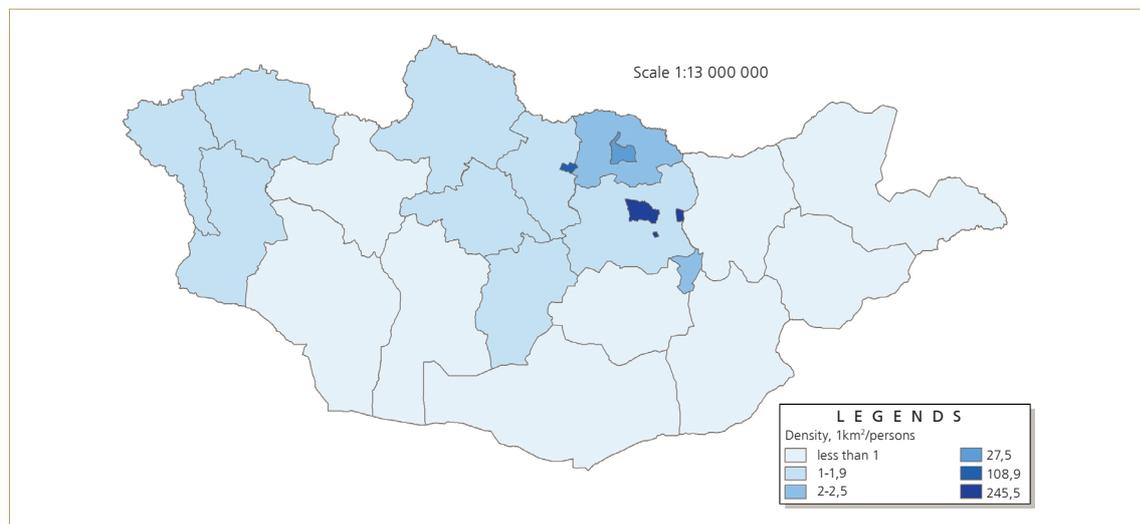
TABLE 4.5. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY DENSITY AND REGION, 2010

Regions	Population		Territory		Persons per sq.km
	Thous. persons	Percentage	Thous.Sq.Km	Percentage	
TOTAL	2647.5	100.0	1564.1	100.0	1.7
West	352.5	13.3	415.3	26.6	0.8
Khangai	514.7	19.4	384.3	24.6	1.3
Central	440.7	16.6	473.6	30.3	0.9
East	185.3	7.0	286.2	18.3	0.6
Ulaanbaatar	1154.3	43.6	4.7	0.3	245.6

Ulaanbaatar remains the most densely populated area in the country. In 2000, the population density was 162 persons per square kilometre and it has increased by 1.5 times to 246 persons in 2010. The Ulaanbaatar area occupies only 0.3 per cent of the country's territory, yet, it contains 43.6 per cent of the total population and the increasing trend is here to stay.

Other regions have rather less population density; however, they significantly differ from each other. In general, because the Khangai and Central region have numerous urban settlements, the population densities in these regions are more than the East and the West. Situated in a more favourable climate and geographic location, the Khangai region density is 1.3 persons per square kilometre, which is twice as high as the East region.

FIGURE 4.2. POPULATION DENSITY, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2010



Population density of aimags reveals an interesting aspect of the population distribution. Apart from Ulaanbaatar, Orkhon (109 persons per square kilometre) and Darkhan-Uul aimags (28 persons per square kilometre) are the most densely populated areas in the country.

TABLE 4.6. NUMBER OF POPULATION AND POPULATION DENSITY, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2000, 2010

Aimags and the Capital	2000			2010		
	Population (thous.)	%	Persons/km ²	Population (thous.)	%	Persons/km ²
TOTAL	2373.5	100	1.5	2647.5	100.0	1.7
Arkhangai	97.1	4.1	1.8	84.1	3.2	1.5
Bayan-Ulgii	91.1	3.8	2.0	85.2	3.2	1.9
Bayankhongor	84.8	3.6	0.7	75.7	2.9	0.7
Bulgan	61.8	2.6	1.3	53.1	2.0	1.1
Gobi-Altai	63.7	2.7	0.5	53.2	2.0	0.4
Dornogobi	50.6	2.1	0.5	57.9	2.2	0.5
Dornod	75.4	3.2	0.6	68.9	2.6	0.6
Dundgobi	51.5	2.2	0.7	38.6	1.5	0.5
Zavkhan	90.0	3.8	1.1	64.9	2.5	0.8
Uvurkhangai	111.4	4.7	1.8	100.4	3.8	1.6
Umnugobi	46.9	2.0	0.3	60.9	2.3	0.4
Sukhbaatar	56.2	2.4	0.7	51.1	1.9	0.6
Selenge	100.0	4.2	2.4	95.8	3.6	2.3
Tuv	99.3	4.2	1.3	83.8	3.2	1.1
Uvs	90.0	3.8	1.3	72.9	2.8	1.0
Khovd	86.8	3.7	1.1	76.3	2.9	1.0
Khuvsgul	119.1	5.0	1.2	114.3	4.3	1.1
Khentii	70.9	3.0	0.9	65.3	2.5	0.8
Darkhan-Uul	83.3	3.5	25.4	90.6	3.4	27.5
Ulaanbaatar	760.1	32.0	161.7	1154.3	43.6	245.6
Orkhon	71.5	3.0	85.1	87.1	3.3	108.9
Gobisumber	12.2	0.5	2.2	13.1	0.5	2.4

The population densities of aimags tend to decrease due to internal migration. Following the above mentioned aimags and the capital city, Selenge and Gobisumber aimags have the highest densities, which are 2.3-2.4 persons per square kilometre. Umnugobi, Dornogobi, Dornod and Gobi-Altai aimags have the lowest population densities that is only 0.5 persons per square kilometre.

SUMMARY

The increase of population density of Mongolia, from 1.5 persons per square kilometre in 2000 to 1.7 in 2010 is a result of the national population net growth. Apart from the aforementioned aspects of population distribution, international and internal migrations mainly influenced the changes of aimag and the capital city population densities.

Between 2000 and 2010, the population density of Ulaanbaatar has increased by 51.9 per cent and the density of Orkhon aimag has increased by 28 per cent, both are mainly influenced by internal migration. The same aspect serves as the main reason of the increased population density of Darkhan-Uul Aimag since 2000.

CHAPTER FIVE

INTERNAL MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION



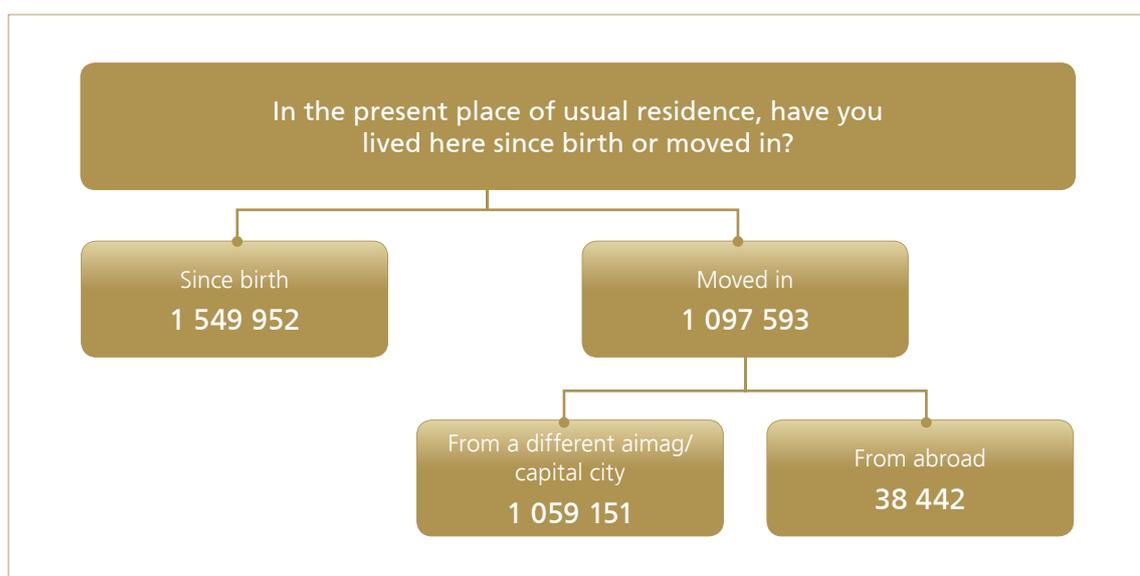
Migration in Mongolia has greatly intensified during the last 20 years. In this Census, a person who has lived in an administrative unit (aimag and the capital city) or a foreign country other than his/her usual residence for more than 6 months is considered to have participated in migration. Since the economic transition from a centrally-planned to market economy, migration from rural towards urban has increased due to people's quest to attain better education, get closer to health services, consumer and social services and to look for employment opportunities. Article 16, Section 18 of the Mongolian Constitution declares that "The citizens of Mongolia shall be guaranteed the privilege to enjoy the right to freedom of movement within the country and freedom to choose the place of one's residence, right to travel or reside abroad, and to return to home country..."³ fostered the legislative environment for people to freely take part in migration.

To define migration, it must be placed in the context of a particular time and a particular place. In the Census, migration is defined as of the Census Reference Time that the person is:

- Living in a place other than the place of birth;
- Living in a place other than the place of five years ago (covers migration of last 5 years and 11 months);
- Living in a place other than the place of one year ago (covers migration of last 11 months).

We are not measuring migration by the totality of movements in the period, but by the timing of the last movement and the place (aimag/ the capital city) where the movement occurred from. When defining the characteristics of the migrants, we mainly did a comparison analysis between the characteristics of the residents of the place where the migrant move to and moved from. The information gathered in this chapter will have great importance for short and mid term policy formulation of the aimags and the regions.

FIGURE 5.1. LIFETIME INTERNAL MIGRATION, 2010



³ Mongolian Constitution. Page 5, Mongolian Laws- Volume 1, Ulaanbaatar, 2008

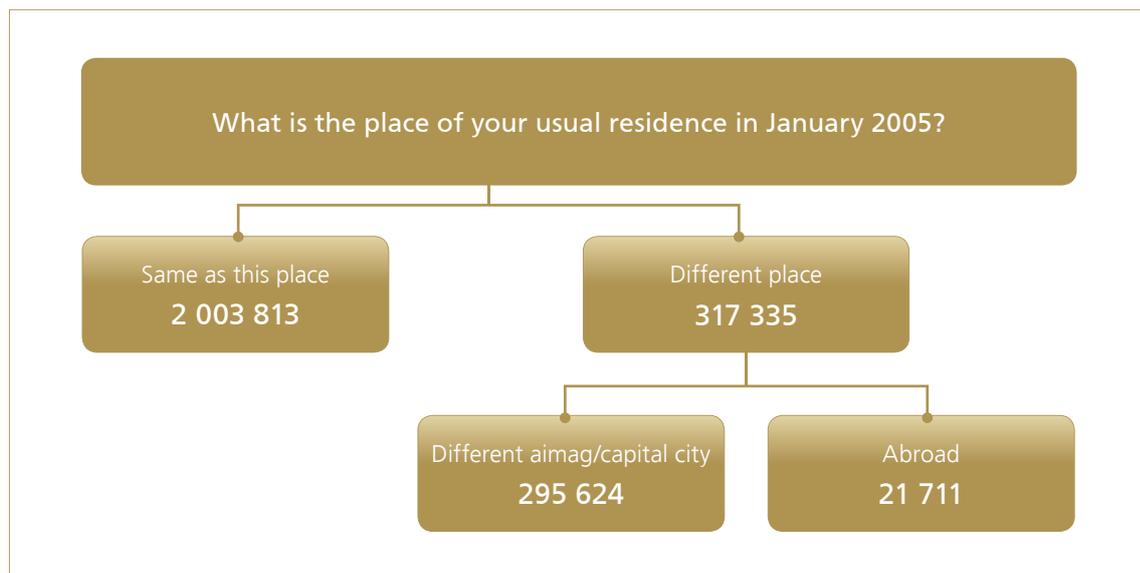
Persons who were resident, at the time of the census, in the same aimag as their place of birth were considered as “residents since birth” or those who never changed their place of usual residence. In other words, area of usual residence as of the census was mainly focused no matter how many places one has lived in during a given time of his life. On the other hand, persons who were resident, at the time of the census, in an aimag other than their place of birth were considered to be so-called “lifetime migrants”

Duration of residence in the place of enumeration and the place (aimag/ capital city) of previous residence were asked from each migrant in order to identify the migration flow and the phase.

Based on international standards of measuring a migration pattern by time, the context of the place of residence five years ago has been studied since the 2000 census. Regardless of the totality of movements before or after 2005, the place of usual residence at the time of the census and the place of usual residence five years ago are the factors to focus on here. It is important to mention that the census reference time was 00 hours of 5 January in 2000, but 00 hours of 11 November in 2010. Because five years ago, the present children under 5 did not exist, the question was only asked about the population aged 5 and over.

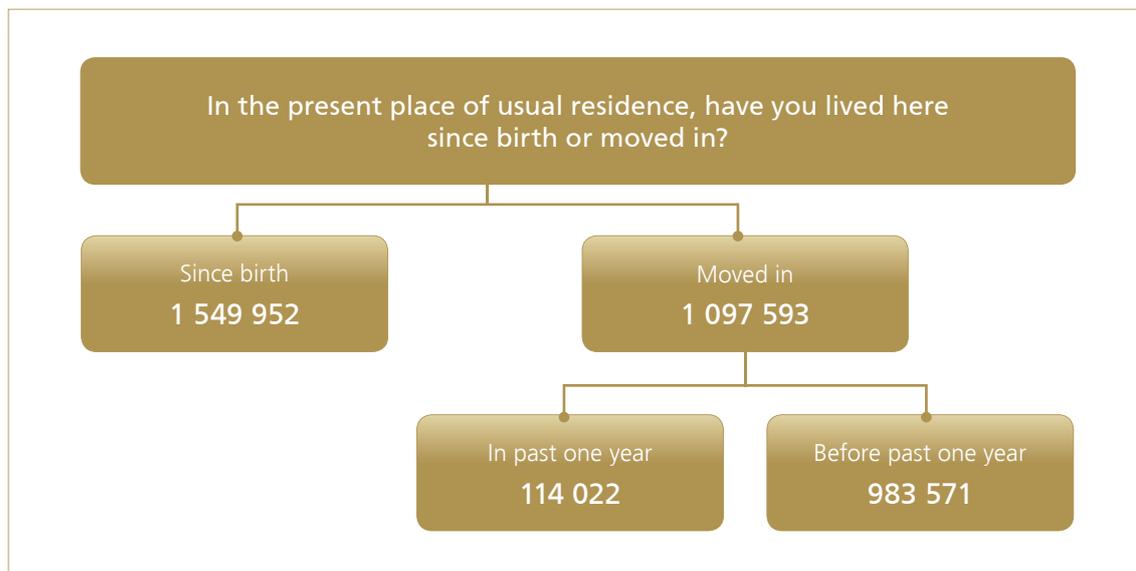
An area or administrative unit is the most important factor for measuring migration. In this census, only inter-aimag/ capital city migration was considered.

FIGURE 5.2. INTERNAL MIGRATION OF PAST FIVE YEARS, 2010



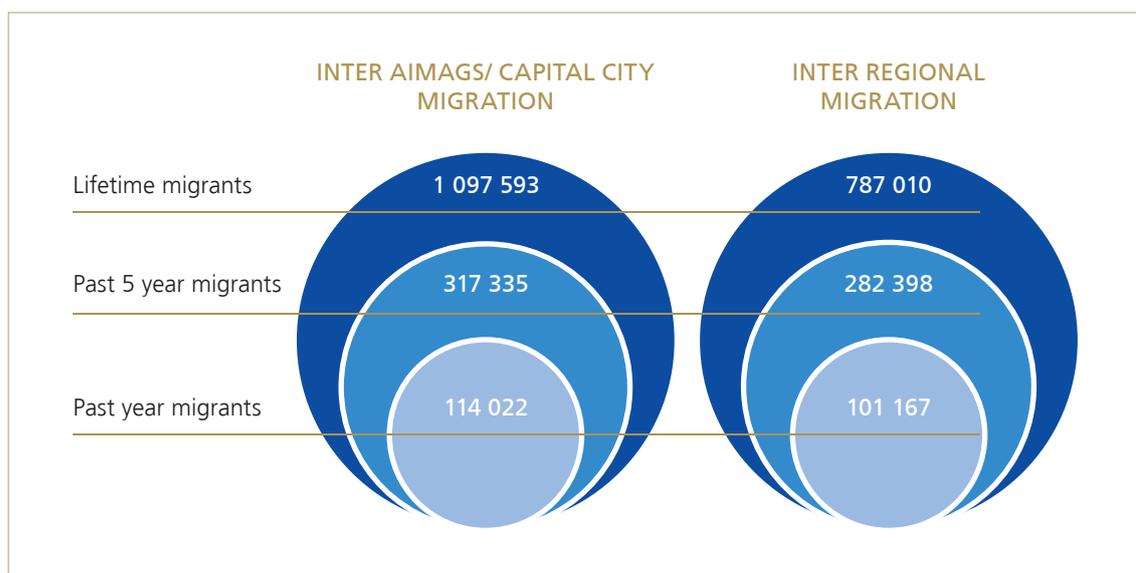
Migration in the past one year (2009) was also studied (Figure 5.3). It should be noted that there are possibilities in the census to study the different timing of migration.

FIGURE 5.3. INTERNAL MIGRATION OF THE PAST ONE YEAR, 2010



To simplify the analysis on migration, only inter-regional migration is considered in this report. Inter-aimag/ capital city migration was combined by regions to identify the regional migration pattern (see Chapter 4 for the classification of regions). Therefore, when determining regional migration, region of birth differs from the region of current residence and the numbers of migrants are fewer than that of inter-aimags. Some analysis on inter-aimag/ capital city migration was, however, done for the urbanization section.

FIGURE 5.4. NUMBERS OF MIGRANTS, BY TIME AND AREA, 2010



The number of migrants who crossed regional boundaries in the past one year, the broadest of area in the shortest time, was 101.2 thousand, which has increased 1.6 times when compared to 2000. The inter-aimag/ capital city lifetime migrants being 1097.6 thousand represents 41.5 per cent of the total resident population and has doubled since 2000 (20.7 per cent). About 28.9 per cent of the lifetime migrants have moved since 2005 and about 10.4 per cent have moved in the past one year.

Inter-regional migration being 10.3 per cent lower than inter-aimag/capital city migration is related to the fact that Ulaanbaatar, where lots of migrants come to reside, represents a region by itself. Moreover, inter-aimag migration within the region, especially in the central region is relatively high.

LIFETIME MIGRATION

Lifetime migration, in spite of the timing, is determined based on the place of usual residence at the time of the census and the place of birth. In the census, persons who were residing in an aimag/ capital city other than their place of birth were considered, despite the length of their stay, as migrants. In other words, regardless of the number of movements since birth until November 2010, only the last movement is of interest. The main context of lifetime migration is to identify the portion of population who stay in their native aimag/ capital city. One of the drawbacks in using data on lifetime migration is that the timing of migration is very imprecise.

TABLE 5.1. LIFETIME MIGRANTS, BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND REGION, 2010

Region of Birth	Population	Lifetime Migration Status			Net Migration (+/-)
		Non-Migrants	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	
TOTAL	2 647 545	1 860 535	787 010	787 010	0
West	595 596	344 993	7 544	250 603	- 243 059
Khangai	680 933	464 447	50 279	216 486	- 166 207
Central	481 974	315 203	125 490	166 771	- 41 281
East	256 881	172 001	13 298	84 880	- 71 582
Ulaanbaatar	610 646	563 891	590 399	46 755	543 644
Abroad ¹	21 515	-	-	21 515	- 21 515

¹ Foreign citizens and Mongolian citizens born abroad

Out of the total population, 29.7 per cent or 787.0 thousand persons have migrated inter-regionally. It is not possible to compare this with the last census to analyze if the figure has risen or fallen because some lifetime migrants will be double-counted for both censuses and moreover the regional boundaries have since changed.

Although it does not refer to any specific time, including foreign citizens and Mongolians who were born abroad, the number of lifetime in-migrants more or less equals the number of lifetime out-migrants. When we look at the pattern of lifetime migration, the movement towards Ulaanbaatar remains the highest. As of the 2010 census, 51.1 per cent of Ulaanbaatar residents are in-migrants.

The following table illustrates that besides the Ulaanbaatar region, movement towards the Central region is higher than any other region.

TABLE 5.2. NUMBER OF POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND RESIDENCE AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS, 2010

Region of Birth	Population	Region of residence at the time of the census					Out-Migrants
		West	Khangai	Central	East	Ulaanbaatar	
TOTAL	2 647 545	352 537	514 726	440 693	185 299	1 154 290	-
West	595 596	344 993	24 889	48 194	2 472	175 048	250 603
Khangai	680 933	1 951	464 447	35 728	2 073	176 734	216 486
Central	481 974	1 402	10 181	315 203	3 350	151 838	166 771
East	256 881	376	2 069	9 308	172 001	73 127	84 880
Ulaanbaatar	610 646	3 287	12 002	26 958	4 508	563 891	46 755
Abroad ¹	21 515	528	1 138	5 302	895	13 652	21 515
IN-MIGRANTS	-	7 544	50 279	125 490	13 298	590 399	787 010

¹ Foreign citizens and Mongolian citizens born abroad

During the time 250.6 thousand persons left the west, only 7.5 thousand persons have come in to the region, which makes the west the region with the highest number of out-migrants. As of the 2010 census, only 57.9 per cent of the population born in the west has stayed in the region. On the other hand, 97.9 per cent of the current west population are natives born in the region, whereas the percentage of natives is the smallest or 48.9 per cent in Ulaanbaatar and 71.5 per cent in the Central region.

The impact of migration on population growth is rather insignificant in the east where the population density is low. For instance, when the number of persons moved out of the West represents 42.1 per cent of the population born in the region, the same figure in the east stands at 33.1 per cent. In other words, net migration (difference between the numbers of in-migrants and out-migrants) in the west is -243.1 thousand persons whereas the net migration in the East is -71.6 thousand persons.

In addition to the international and inter-regional railroad that connects Ulaanbaatar and other areas, the rapid development of the mining and quarrying industry in Umnugobi aimag greatly contributes to the growth of cities and villages in the central region and creates opportunities that attract an additional 98.5 thousand migrants, the most after Ulaanbaatar. The difference of the numbers of in-migrants and out-migrants is the lowest in the central region, which is about 41.3 thousand persons and the region remains to act as a transit area from other regions to Ulaanbaatar.

An interesting image will become apparent when we look at the percentage distribution of the stream of lifetime migrants by regions (Table 5.3). Out of the population born in Ulaanbaatar, 92.3 per cent remained in Ulaanbaatar, which clearly is the highest and is at a similar level to the previous census. About 4.4 per cent of the Ulaanbaatar born population currently resides in the central region, 0.5 per cent in the west, 2.0 per cent in the Khangai, and 0.7 per cent in the east region which indicates that the Ulaanbaatar natives have very low interest in moving to other areas.

The Khangai region has the second highest percentage of native born population after Ulaanbaatar. As mentioned earlier, the West is the region with the highest number of out-migrants. The population born in the west but enumerated in Ulaanbaatar is equal to 49.7 per cent of the current west population, which is the highest amongst all the other regions.

TABLE 5.3. PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY REGION OF BIRTH AND RESIDENCE AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS, 2010

Region of Birth	Total	Region of Residence at the Time of the Census				
		West	Khangai	Central	East	Ulaanbaatar
TOTAL	100.0	13.3	19.4	16.6	7.0	43.6
West	100.0	57.9	4.2	8.1	0.4	29.4
Khangai	100.0	0.3	68.2	5.2	0.3	26.0
Central	100.0	0.3	2.1	65.4	0.7	31.5
East	100.0	0.1	0.8	3.6	67.0	28.5
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	0.5	2.0	4.4	0.7	92.3
Abroad ¹	100.0	2.5	5.3	24.6	4.2	63.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
West	22.5	97.9	4.8	10.9	1.3	15.2
Khangai	25.7	0.6	90.2	8.1	1.1	15.3
Central	18.2	0.4	2.0	71.5	1.8	13.2
East	9.7	0.1	0.4	2.1	92.8	6.3
Ulaanbaatar	23.1	0.9	2.3	6.1	2.4	48.9
Abroad ¹	0.8	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.2

¹ Foreign citizens and Mongolian citizens born abroad

In the second part of Table 5.3, the percentage of population is shown as at the place of usual residence at the time of the census. About 51.1 per cent of Ulaanbaatar's population has moved in from other regions, which is the highest of all the regions. Central has the second highest percentage of inflows, whereas the West has the least percentage of in-migrants from other regions.

FIVE-YEAR MIGRATION

In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, five-year migration was identified by the place of usual residence in January 2005.

TABLE 5.4. FIVE-YEAR MIGRANTS BY REGION, 2010

Region of Usual Residence in Jan 2005	Population aged 5 and above	Five-year Migration Status			Net Migration (+/-)
		Non-Migrants	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	
TOTAL	2 321 148	2 038 750	282 398	282 398	0
West	348 358	292 011	11 121	56 347	- 45 226
Khangai	493 075	425 698	23 723	67 377	- 43 654
Central	391 445	332 898	53 822	58 547	- 4 725
East	182 152	153 452	8 275	28 700	- 20 425
Ulaanbaatar	884 407	834 691	185 457	49 716	135 741
Abroad ¹	21 711	-	-	21 711	- 21 711

¹ Foreign citizens and Mongolian citizens born abroad

Five-year migration is similar to lifetime migration in its nature. Except for the capital, the flow of migration is always out. The outflow from the West region is the highest, followed by the Khangai region. The net out-migration is not as high in other regions. In the past five years, Ulaanbaatar has received 135.7 thousand persons in internal migration, which represents 11.8 per cent of the total population enumerated in Ulaanbaatar. On the contrary, the population which left the West region in the past five years is equivalent to 12.8 per cent of the total population enumerated in the West. In other words, the West has lost the number of people that equals 12.8 per cent of its current population. If out-migration was not this high in the West, the number of its population would have been quite large in the census.

TABLE 5.5. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 5 AND ABOVE, BY REGION OF USUAL RESIDENCE IN JANUARY 2005 AND REGION OF USUAL RESIDENCE AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS, 2010

Region of Usual Residence in Jan 2005	Population aged 5 and above	Region of Residence at the Time of the Census					OUT-MIGRANTS
		West	Khangai	Central	East	Ulaanbaatar	
TOTAL	2 321 148	303 132	449 421	386 720	161 727	1 020 148	-
West	348 358	292 011	5 355	11 204	379	39 409	56 347
Khangai	493 075	1 430	425 698	9 642	441	55 864	67 377
Central	391 445	1 117	4 382	332 898	1 439	51 609	58 547
East	182 152	120	431	3 409	153 452	24 740	28 700
Ulaanbaatar	884 407	7 721	12 572	24 038	5 385	834 691	49 716
Abroad ¹	21 711	733	983	5 529	631	13 835	21 711
IN-MIGRANTS	-	11 121	23 723	53 822	8 275	185 457	282 398

¹ Foreign citizens and Mongolian citizens born abroad

In the table, although it seems that the number of out-migrants from the West is not as high as that from the Khangai and the Central regions, the number of in-migrants is less. While the number of out-migrants from the Central Region is relatively high, the number of in-migrants also is high, which results in less impact on the total number of population.

Out of the total population residing in Ulaanbaatar as of January 2005, 94.4 per cent was enumerated in Ulaanbaatar (Table 5.6). In other regions, about 84-86 per cent of its 2005 population was enumerated in the same region.

As shown in Table 5.6, the percentage of the past five years' in-migrants in the current population is highest in Ulaanbaatar (18.2 percent) and lowest (3.7 percent) in the West.

TABLE 5.6. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 5 AND ABOVE, BY REGION OF USUAL RESIDENCE IN JANUARY 2005 AND REGION OF USUAL RESIDENCE AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS, 2010

Region of Usual Residence in Jan 2005	Total	Region of Residence at the Time of the Census				
		West	Khangai	Central	East	Ulaanbaatar
TOTAL	100.0	13.1	19.4	16.7	7.0	44.0
West	100.0	83.8	1.5	3.2	0.1	11.3
Khangai	100.0	0.3	86.3	2.0	0.1	11.3
Central	100.0	0.3	1.1	85.0	0.4	13.2
East	100.0	0.1	0.2	1.9	84.2	13.6
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	0.9	1.4	2.7	0.6	94.4
Abroad ¹	100.0	3.4	4.5	25.5	2.9	63.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
West	15.0	96.3	1.2	2.9	0.2	3.9
Khangai	21.2	0.5	94.7	2.5	0.3	5.5
Central	16.9	0.4	1.0	86.1	0.9	5.1
East	7.8	0.0	0.1	0.9	94.9	2.4
Ulaanbaatar	38.1	2.5	2.8	6.2	3.3	81.8
Abroad ¹	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.4

¹ Foreign citizens and Mongolian citizens born abroad

RECENT (PAST YEAR) MIGRATION

Migration in the past year is easier for respondents to reply than questions on lifetime migration and five-year migration because it covers a more recent timeframe. Thus, the information provided could be more reliable than that of lifetime and five-year migration.

Within the period of one year prior to the census, 101.2 thousand persons have taken part in migration. This is equivalent to the population of Uvurkhangai Aimag. This figure representing a 3.8 percent of the total population is notably high.

TABLE 5.7. ONE-YEAR MIGRANTS, BY REGIONS, 2010

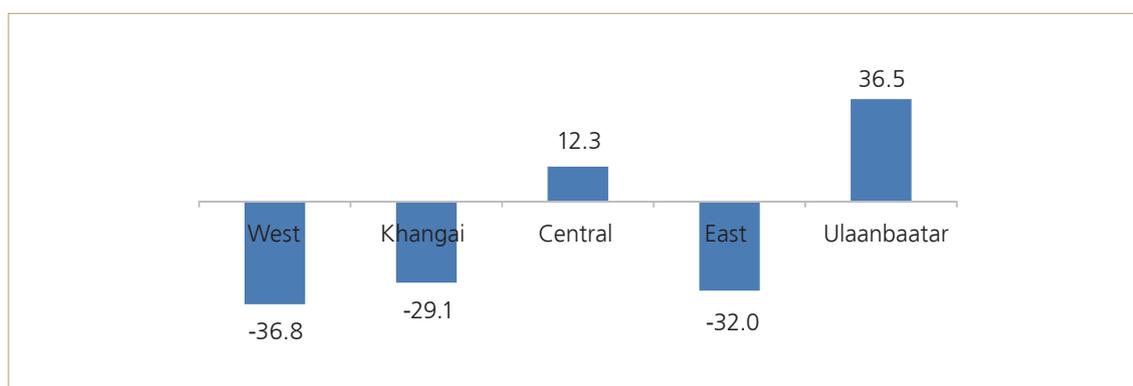
Region of Usual Residence One-year Ago	Number of Population	One-year Migration Status			
		Non-Migrants	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Migration
TOTAL	2 647 545	2 546 378	101 167	101 167	0
West	365 998	347 989	4 548	18 009	- 13 461
Khangai	530 152	506 142	8 584	24 010	- 15 426
Central	435 318	417 104	23 589	18 214	5 375
East	191 418	182 146	3 153	9 272	- 6 119
Ulaanbaatar	1 113 649	1 092 997	61 293	20 652	40 641
Abroad ¹	11 010	-	-	11 010	- 11 010

¹ Foreign citizens and Mongolian citizens born abroad

The migration pattern of the past year reflects the patterns of migrations we discussed earlier, which also suggests that the migration flow of Mongolia has been constant since 2000.

The regional migration rates for the past year, ratio of one-year migrants and the number of population reveal some interesting patterns.

FIGURE 5.5. MIGRATION RATES, BY REGION, 2010



One of the features of the past one-year migration numbers is that the Central region has positive net migration. This indicates that the Central region received many migrants from other regions during the preceding year prior to the census. In particular, there are 8.5 thousand persons who migrated to Umnugobi Aimag during the past year.

TABLE 5.8. NUMBER OF POPULATION, BY REGION OF USUAL RESIDENCE ONE-YEAR AGO AND BY REGION OF USUAL RESIDENCE AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS, 2010

Region of Usual Residence One-year Ago	Number of Population	Region of Usual Residence at the Time of the Census					OUT-MIGRANTS
		West	Khangai	Central	East	Ulaanbaatar	
TOTAL	2 647 545	352 537	514 726	440 693	185 299	1 154 290	-
West	365 998	347 989	1 632	3 083	130	13 164	18 009
Khangai	530 152	570	506 142	4 137	178	19 125	24 010
Central	435 318	409	1 551	417 104	488	15 766	18 214
East	191 418	61	158	1 227	182 146	7 826	9 272
Ulaanbaatar	1 113 649	3 077	4 838	10 746	1 991	1 092 997	20 652
Abroad ¹	11 010	431	405	4 396	366	5 412	11 010
IN-MIGRANTS	-	4 548	8 584	23 589	3 153	61 293	101 167

¹ Foreign citizens and Mongolian citizens born abroad

Out of the population residing in Ulaanbaatar one-year ago, 98.1 percent were enumerated in Ulaanbaatar, which is the highest number. On the other hand, out of the total population enumerated in Ulaanbaatar, 5.3 percent have migrated in within the past year.

TABLE 5.9. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY REGION OF RESIDENCE ONE-YEAR AGO AND BY THE TIME OF THE CENSUS, 2010

Place of Usual Residence One-year Ago	Total	Place of Usual Residence at the Time of the Census				
		West	Khangai	Central	East	Ulaanbaatar
TOTAL	100.0	13.3	19.4	16.6	7.0	43.6
West	100.0	95.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	3.6
Khangai	100.0	0.1	95.5	0.8	0.0	3.6
Central	100.0	0.1	0.4	95.8	0.1	3.6
East	100.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	95.2	4.1
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.2	98.1
Abroad ¹	100.0	3.9	3.7	39.9	3.3	49.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
West	13.8	98.7	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.1
Khangai	20.0	0.2	98.3	0.9	0.1	1.7
Central	16.4	0.1	0.3	94.6	0.3	1.4
East	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	98.3	0.7
Ulaanbaatar	42.1	0.9	0.9	2.4	1.1	94.7
Abroad ¹	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.5

¹ Foreign citizens and Mongolian citizens born abroad

It is clear that the flow of migration towards Ulaanbaatar was the highest in all the timeframes of migration discussed– lifetime, five-year and one-year ago. The Central region has the second highest inflow of migration than any other region. This is related to numbers of aspects including the development of the aimags in the Central as well as state policy implemented in the region. The major expansion and development of the mining and quarrying industry in the Central Region, followed by the mass construction of industrial and manufacturing complexes, the development of infra-structure and the road network will certainly attract more migrants to the region in the coming years.

AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF MIGRANTS

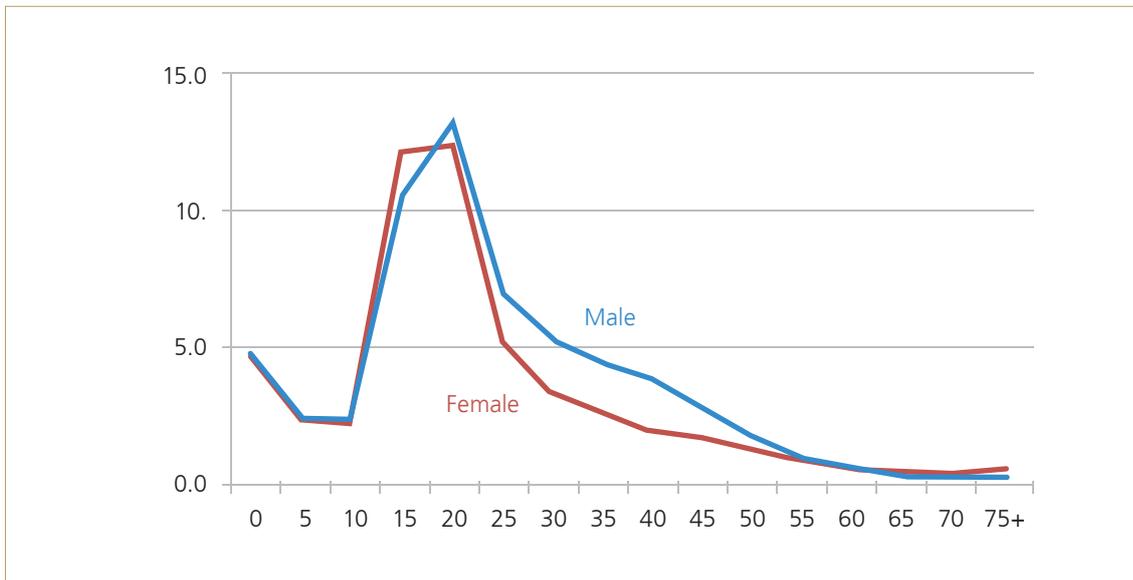
In addition to migration features of time and space, it is important to study the migrants' socio-economic characteristics, such as age, sex, educational level, marital status, economic activity, income level, as well as housing conditions. Although, the census covers a limited scope of information, it serves as the best source for further studies to be done from different perspectives.

TABLE 5.10. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS IN THE PAST YEAR, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 2010

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
TOTAL	114 022	100.0	60 953	100.0	53 069	100.0
0-4	9 389	8.2	4 776	7.8	4 613	8.7
5-9	4 738	4.2	2 384	3.9	2 354	4.4
10-14	4 606	4.0	2 370	3.9	2 236	4.2
15-19	22 898	20.1	10 645	17.5	12 253	23.1
20-24	25 722	22.6	13 239	21.7	12 483	23.5
25-29	12 250	10.7	6 988	11.5	5 262	9.9
30-34	8 682	7.6	5 307	8.7	3 375	6.4
35-39	7 009	6.1	4 441	7.3	2 568	4.8
40-44	5 855	5.1	3 841	6.3	2 014	3.8
45 +	12 873	11.3	6 962	11.4	5 911	11.1

Among the migrants in the past year, there are 7.9 thousand more males than females, which indicates a higher participation rate of males in migration. In particular, there are more males in the age groups between 20-54. More migration among older males could be explained by the fact that males first reach the destination by themselves then bring their families afterwards. Among the migrants, young people aged 15-29 years represent the highest percentage (53.4 percent). This is related to the fact that students were enumerated where they were at the time of the census. On the other hand, migrants under age of 15 as well as over the age of 60 representing significant percentages confirm the presence of family migration. In theory, children and the elderly usually migrate along with their parents or guardians. (Figure 5.5).

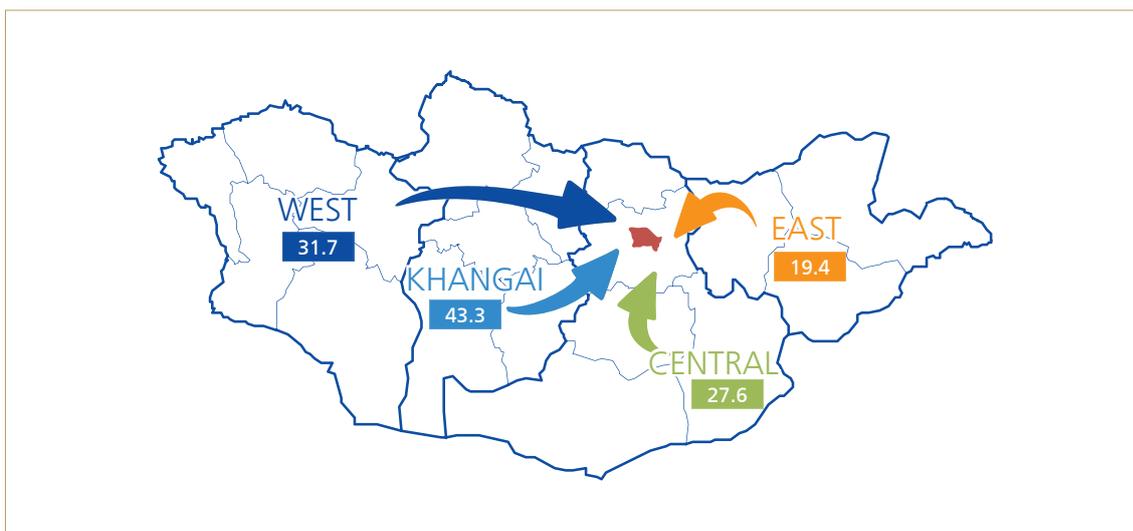
FIGURE 5.6. MIGRANTS IN THE PAST YEAR, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 2010



URBANIZATION

Growth of urban populations is mainly influenced by the flow of migration. Besides the capital, aimag centres have better facilities for education, health and other services as well as offering more opportunities for employment and businesses. Above all, droughts and harsh winters during the past few years have devastated the rural herders, thus triggering mass migration towards the urban, which increases the rate of the urbanization more than ever before. Please see Chapter 4 for the growth of urban areas from 2000-2010.

FIGURE 5.7. MIGRATION FLOW TOWARDS ULAANBAATAR, BY REGION, 2010 (DIFFERENCE BETWEEN IN-MIGRANTS AND OUT-MIGRANTS, THOUSANDS OF PERSONS)



As mentioned earlier, the urban population has been growing at a rapid rate. The population growth of Ulaanbaatar is higher than any of the other areas. Between the last two censuses, the Ulaanbaatar population has increased by 349.2 thousand persons (51.9 percent); and as of the 2010 census, it contains 43.2 percent of the country's total population.

The Khangai is the region with the highest rate of urbanization in the past decade. In addition to the region's well developed tourism and travel industry, the country's second largest city – Erdenet located in the Khangai contributes to this growth. The top two urban populations are Uvurkhangai Aimag which has doubled in the past decade, and that of Bayankhongor Aimag which has increased by 35 percent. The urban expansion in Uvurkhangai Aimag is related to the rapid development of tourism and Kharkhorin Soum Centre's change of status to a village.

In Table 5.12, we can notice that urbanization is higher in areas along the railroad system. In the Central Region, Dornogobi, Umnugobi and Darkhan-Uul are the aimags with highest numbers of in-migrants. Dornogobi Aimag borders with China and the border city of Zamiin-Uud has been expanding as the commercial center of the region. Following the rapid development of the mining and quarrying industry, the urban population is likely to grow in Umnugobi Aimag, where the population flow has already increased.

TABLE 5.12. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION AND GROWTH RATE, BY REGION, AIMAGS AND CAPITAL, 2010

Aimags and the Capital	Urban Population		Growth Rate	Percentage in Total Population	
	2000	2010		2000	2010
TOTAL	1 344 516	1 798 147	133.7	100.0	100.0
West	122 701	122 334	99.7	9.1	6.8
Bayan-Ulgii	28 060	30 663	109.3	2.1	1.7
Gobi-Altai	18 023	17 962	99.7	1.3	1.0
Zavkhan	24 276	17 485	72.0	1.8	1.0
Uvs	26 319	27 178	103.3	2.0	1.5
Khovd	26 023	29 046	111.6	1.9	1.6
Khangai	175 681	225 221	128.2	13.1	12.5
Arkhangai	18 519	20 619	111.3	1.4	1.1
Bayankhongor	22 066	29 829	135.2	1.6	1.7
Bulgan	16 239	14 116	86.9	1.2	0.8
Orkhon	68 310	84 187	123.2	5.1	4.7
Uvurkhangai	19 058	38 027	199.5	1.4	2.1
Khuvsgul	31 489	38 443	122.1	2.3	2.1
Central	201 357	211 451	105.0	15.0	11.8
Gobisumber	8 983	9 742	108.4	0.7	0.5
Darkhan-Uul	65 791	74 985	114.0	4.9	4.2
Dornogobi	25 210	33 932	134.6	1.9	1.9
Dundgobi	14 517	13 664	94.1	1.1	0.8
Umnugobi	14 183	18 781	132.4	1.1	1.0
Selenge	56 446	47 008	83.3	4.2	2.6
Tuv	16 227	13 339	82.2	1.2	0.7
East	84 700	84 851	100.2	6.3	4.7
Dornod	41 714	38 615	92.6	3.1	2.1
Sukhbaatar	15 133	16 150	106.7	1.1	0.9
Khentii	27 853	30 086	108.0	2.1	1.7
Ulaanbaatar	760 077	1 154 290	151.9	56.5	64.2

SUMMARY

The population migration pattern in the past 11 years is similar to that of the ten years preceding the previous census. An interesting image will be displayed when we look at the percentage distribution of the stream of lifetime migrants by regions. Out of the population born in Ulaanbaatar, 92.3 per cent remained in Ulaanbaatar which is at a similar level to the previous census. The most recent two censuses confirm that Ulaanbaatar natives have very low interest in moving to other areas.

Five-year migration is similar to lifetime migration in its nature. Except for the Capital, the flow of migration is always out. The outflow from the West is the highest, followed by the Khangai region. Except for the West region, net migration (difference between the numbers of in-migrants and out-migrants) is not very high. In the past five years, Ulaanbaatar has received 135.7 thousand persons in internal migration, which represents 11.8 per cent of the total population enumerated in Ulaanbaatar. On the contrary, the population who left from the West in the past five years is equivalent to 12.8 per cent of the total population enumerated in the West. In other words, the West has lost population that equals to 12.8 per cent of its current population.

Within the period of one year prior to the census, the 101.2 thousand persons who have taken part in migration is equivalent to the population of Uvurkhangai Aimag. This figure represents 3.8 per cent of the total population and is notably high. This serves as an important measure in coordinating regional transportation as well as other social issues relating to migrants.

The growth of urban population is mainly influenced by the flow of migration. Besides the capital, aimag centres have better facilities for education, health and other services as well as offering more opportunities for employment and businesses. Above all, droughts and harsh winters during the past few years have devastated the rural herders, thus triggering mass migration towards the cities, which accelerates urbanization faster than ever before.

In addition to the capital, Uvurkhangai, Bayankhongor and Orkhon aimags in the Khangai region, Dornogobi, Umnugobi, and Darkhan-Uul aimags in the Central region have the highest numbers of in-migrants bound for urban areas.

CHAPTER SIX

EDUCATION AND LITERACY



CHAPTER SIX. EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Demographic measures such as population health, fertility, mortality, nuptiality (incidence of marriage) as well as migration in addition to socio-economic characteristics of employment and income level are all influenced by people's educational level. Therefore, education provides an important measure in itself but also serves as a key background variable in the study of all the abovementioned areas.

Education is the principal performance of investment in a nation's human capital and its wellbeing. The collection of information on education in the census is essential for developing plans and policies on demographic issues, including population employment, migration and distribution as well as population housing at national, regional and sub-regional levels.

Educational level and literacy, important measures of human development, were covered in all censuses in the past; therefore it is possible to study the changes that have occurred over the last period. Because population's education and literacy levels reflect the outcome of the state's investment in human development, the topics are well covered in the census.

Census questions, methodology, manual and the final outcomes all correspond to Article 10 of Mongolia's Law on Education, "The content of education is to implement the objectives of education accommodated for students' age, physical and mental ability, talent and interest, personal and social needs, national heritage as well as technological advances."⁴

In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, literacy status and the highest level of educational attainment were asked to all the population aged 6 and above; and preschool or school attendance was asked to all the population aged 2-39.

According to Article 7 of the Law on Primary and Secondary Education, "6 years of schooling is primary education, 9 years of schooling is basic education, and 12 years of schooling is secondary education"⁵. According to Article 8 of the Law on Higher Education, "the required attainment for obtaining a diploma of higher education is no less than 90 credit hours; including previously attended credit hours, a bachelor degree is no less than 210 credit hours, a master degree is not less than 150 credit hours and a PhD is no less than 120 credit hours."⁶

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

During the last 20 years, since Mongolia has transitioned to a market economy, the educational structure has been renewed and standards of developed countries have been adopted. Therefore, it is important to realize the changes in the levels of education in the past years. The classification of education we followed during the period of a centrally planned economy differed from the classification we used in the 2000 census, thus some grouping was found necessary for comparison of the 1989 and 2000 censuses. According to UN recommendations and common international standards, the educational level of the population aged 10 and above has been identified in this report.

Among the population aged 10 and above, the educated population represents 92.5 per cent, which has increased by 4.1 percentage points since 2000.

⁴ Law on Education, Laws of Mongolia, Volume III
Ulaanbaatar, 2008, page 369

⁵ Law on Primary and Secondary Education, Laws of Mongolia, Volume III
Ulaanbaatar, 2008, page 392

⁶ Law on Higher Education, Laws of Mongolia, Volume III
Ulaanbaatar, 2008, page 404

TABLE 6.1. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND SEX, 2000, 2010

Educational Level	2000			2010		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non Educated	11.6	11.7	11.5	7.5	8.0	6.9
Educated	88.4	88.3	88.5	92.5	92.0	93.1
Higher	7.6	7.6	7.7	18.3	15.4	21.2
Specialized Secondary	7.6	5.7	9.4	5.7	4.6	6.9
Technical and Vocational	3.6	3.9	3.4	2.8	3.1	2.6
Secondary	21.0	19.1	22.8	32.0	32.2	31.9
Basic	25.1	28.3	22.1	17.9	20.3	15.6
Primary	23.4	23.8	23.1	15.8	16.6	15.0

As a result of an increased number of students in later established state- owned and private colleges and universities, the percentage of the population with higher education among the population aged 10 and above has increased by 10.7 percentage points over the last 11 years. Although it may seem good to have population with higher education, the numbers of skilled labour force working in manufacturing and service industries or those with specialized secondary education or vocational and technical training qualifications have fallen. Moreover, the decrease in the percentages of the population with primary or basic education and the increase in the percentage of the population with secondary education might indicate the increased interest of parents to enrol their children in higher education institutions.

A distinct picture is apparent when we segregate the people with education by sex. In particular, whereas the number of males with higher education has doubled, the number of females has increased by 2.8 times in between the censuses. Moreover, among the reduced number of persons with specialized secondary or technical and vocational education, the number of females has fallen even further.

Amongst the population aged 10 and above, the percentage of the uneducated has fallen especially among females. As society evolves, the general population demand and prospects for education evolves as well. According to previous censuses, the educational levels of elder people were normally lower than that of the younger generations. As the younger generation ages and the percentage of population with higher education increases, in general, the overall educational level of population improves.

When we look at the educational level of population by urban and rural, the difference is clearly visible.

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

Educational Level	Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not Educated	4.9	5.2	4.6	13.1	13.7	12.5
Educated	95.1	94.8	95.4	86.9	86.3	87.5
Higher	23.4	20.2	26.4	7.0	5.6	8.6
Specialized Secondary	6.5	5.3	7.5	4.2	3.0	5.4
Technical and Vocational	2.5	2.8	2.2	3.5	3.5	3.5
Secondary	37.6	38.8	36.5	19.6	18.6	20.6
Basic	14.3	16.5	12.2	26.0	27.9	23.9
Primary	10.8	11.1	10.6	26.6	27.6	25.5

As the level of education advances, the difference between the urban and rural environments increases as well. The percentage of population with no education is 2.7 times higher in rural areas. On the contrary, the percentage of population with higher education is 3.3 times higher in urban areas.

In urban areas, there is a higher number of the population with secondary education, compared to rural areas where the number of the population with only primary or basic education is higher. In rural areas, the percentage of females with specialized secondary or higher education is higher than males; the percentage of males with primary or basic education is higher than females, which leads to the conclusion that rural females are better educated than rural males. This is also true in the urban environment.

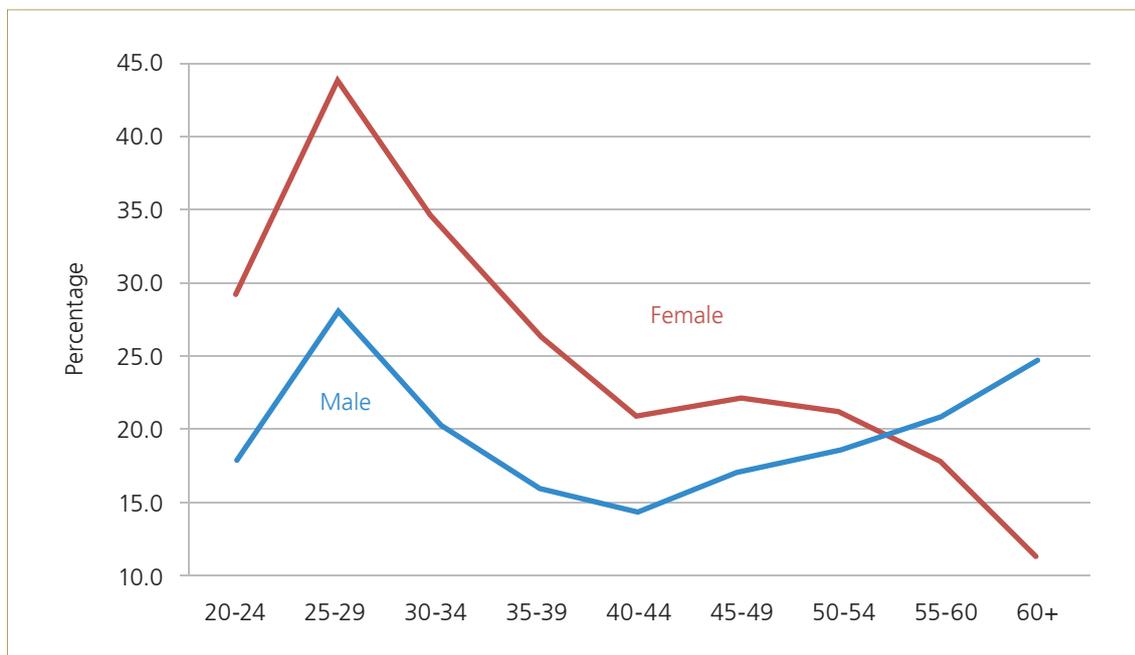
TABLE 6.3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, 2010

Age Groups	Total	Higher	Specialized Secondary	Technical and Vocational	Secondary	Basic	Primary	Not Educated
TOTAL	100.0	18.3	5.7	2.8	32.0	17.9	15.8	7.5
10-14	100.0	-	-	-	-	7.2	59.8	33.0
15-19	100.0	0.6	1.0	1.8	39.4	41.0	12.8	3.4
20-24	100.0	23.8	2.7	2.8	51.3	9.7	5.7	4.0
25-29	100.0	36.1	2.2	1.5	31.1	13.0	10.2	6.1
30-34	100.0	27.3	3.0	1.5	34.9	19.6	10.1	3.7
35-39	100.0	21.5	7.4	4.4	40.3	20.3	4.0	2.1
40-44	100.0	17.9	11.7	5.9	39.4	18.2	4.5	2.5
45-49	100.0	19.8	12.7	5.6	33.9	18.3	6.5	3.1
50-54	100.0	20.0	13.9	5.0	27.1	19.7	11.2	3.1
55-59	100.0	19.4	15.1	4.1	23.8	17.2	16.8	3.7
60 +	100.0	17.2	11.0	2.2	15.7	11.5	30.6	11.7

Educational levels by age group displays some interesting figures. The percentage of population with specialized secondary or higher education starts to decline from the age group 30-34 and starts to increase in the age group 45-54 but then declines from there on in older age groups. This is related to the fact that during the 1960's a labour force with specialized secondary or higher education had been mass-prepared. The percentage of population with no education increases as the age of the population increases, which is generally acceptable. The educational level of the older population is generally lower in that one third has primary education only and 11.7 per cent are not educated. The percentage of population with higher education is the highest in the age group 20-34, which is globally common; however, interestingly enough, the percentage of population of the same age group with no education is higher as well. This confirms the elevated drop-out phases during the transitional period of social and economic change. In general, the educational level of the population aged 20-40 looks good. However, the lower percentage of the population with specialized secondary education or technical and vocational training confirms the lack of skilled labour force in manufacturing and service industries in the working age groups.

In comparison to the international average, the ratio of population with technical and vocational training, and specialized secondary or higher education is quite high. For instance, in our country, for each person with technical or vocational training, there are six persons with higher education, and for each person with specialized secondary education, there are three persons with higher education.

FIGURE 6.1. PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH HIGHER EDUCATION, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2010

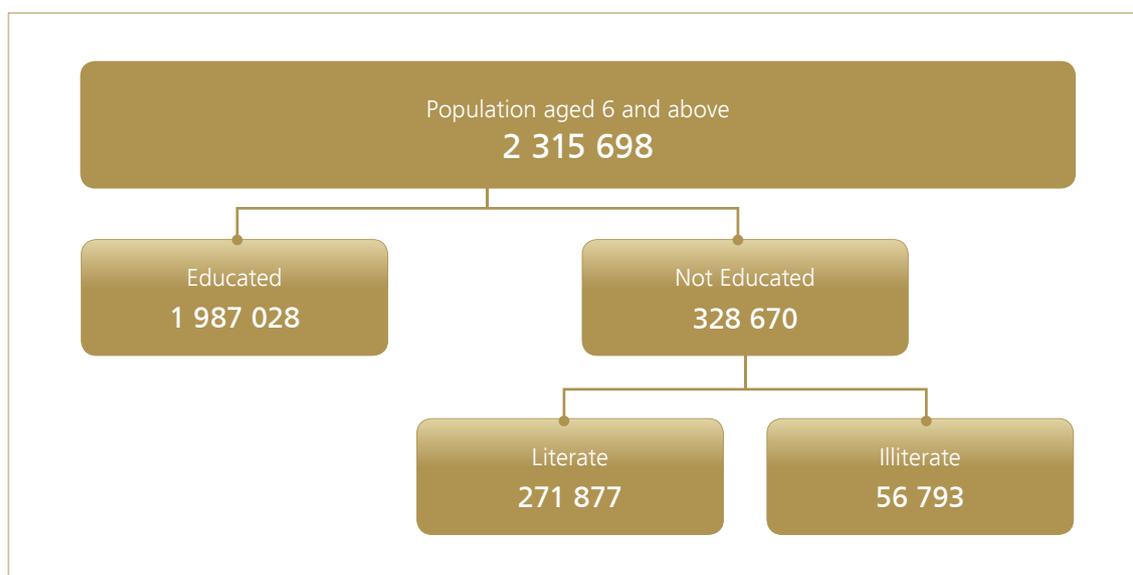


Nowadays, women are more educated than men, as mentioned earlier. This was not always the case. As we can see in the figure above, depending on the nation's development and the social trends of the time, the educational levels of the population have been different. Thirty years ago and before, the percentage of persons with higher education was higher among males than females. These days, the numbers of females upto 50 years old with higher education is higher than males, in particular, highest in the age group 25-29.

LITERACY

The definition of literacy used in the 2000 and 2010 censuses mainly follows that recommended by the United Nations. A person who could read and write simple statements in any language with understanding is considered a literate person. Information on literacy was collected for all the population aged six and above.

FIGURE 6.2. NUMBER OF POPULATION BY EDUCATION AND LITERACY, 2010



For international comparison, the literacy rates for the population aged 15 and above is illustrated in the following table.

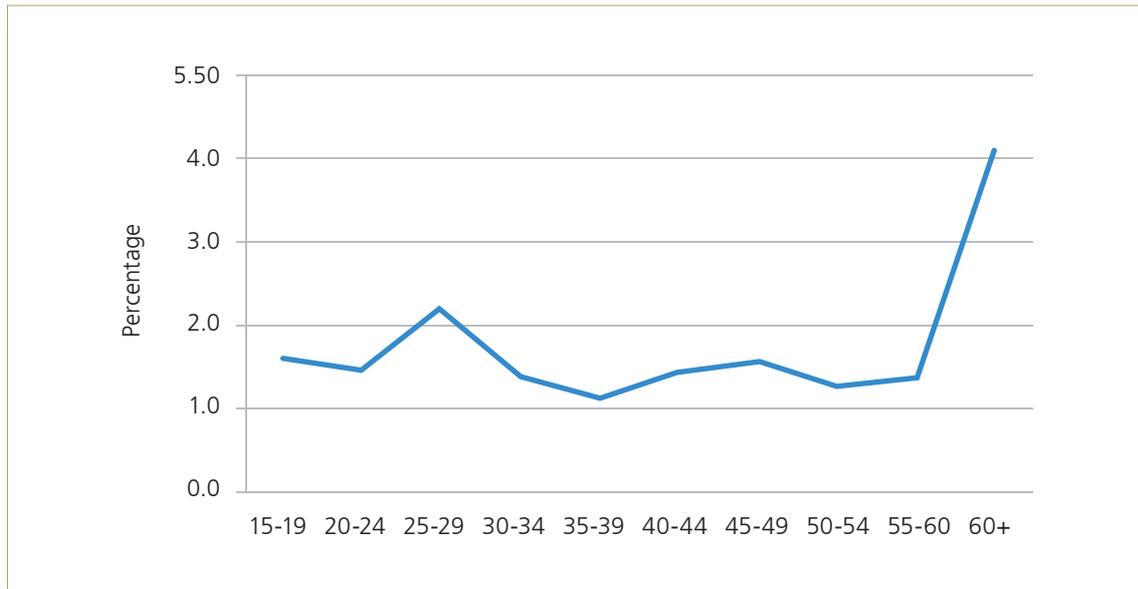
TABLE 6.4. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY LITERACY STATUS, URBAN AND RURAL, 2000, 2010

Literacy Status	Total	2000				Total	2010			
		Urban		Rural			Urban		Rural	
	%	Thous. persons	%	Thous. Persons	%	%	Thous. Persons	%	Thous. Persons	%
TOTAL	100.0	898.7	100.0	625.7	100.0	100.0	1331.7	100.0	574.3	100.0
Literate	97.8	888.4	98.9	602.0	96.2	98.3	1319.8	99.1	553.0	96.3
Illiterate	2.2	10.3	1.1	23.7	3.8	1.7	11.9	0.9	21.3	3.7

In Mongolia, 98.3 per cent of its population aged 15 and above are literate which is very good in comparison to international average. There is a significant difference, however, between urban and rural areas. The percentage of illiterate people in urban areas is 4.1 times lower than that of rural areas. Except for the 0.9 per cent or about 12 thousand illiterate people, the urban population aged 15 years and above is completely literate. It should be noted, however, that disabled persons incapable of learning are included in the number.

Illiteracy within age groups raises some concerns. About 1.7 per cent of illiteracy among the population aged 15-29 could be acceptable, but they represent 42.0 per cent of the total illiteracy of the population aged 15 and above. Illiteracy among rural population aged 15-29 is 43.4 per cent. Illiteracy is seemingly higher among the population aged 85 and above.

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



SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, information on school or pre-school attendance was collected from all persons aged 2-39.

According to the United Nations recommendation, school attendance should be stated for the population aged 5-29. However, in accordance with the new Mongolian educational structure that enrolls six year olds in primary school, we demonstrate school attendance for persons aged 6-29 years.

The school attendance rate has improved from 11 years ago. For instance, in 2000 by the age of eight, 84.8 per cent of children were attending school; in 2010 the figure is 98.4 per cent. School attendance in 2000 was the highest at 93.3 per cent by age nine; the figure is even higher at 98.5 per cent in 2010. Eleven years ago, school participation started falling from age 12 to less than 88.8 per cent; in 2010 the figure is starting to fall from age 15, which indicates attendance in general educational institutions has improved (Table 6.5).

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

Age	Attending Educational Institution			Not Attending Educational Institution		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
6-29	58.1	55.7	60.6	41.9	44.3	39.4
6	93.6	93.0	94.3	6.4	7.0	5.7
7	97.9	97.7	98.1	2.1	2.3	1.9
8	98.4	98.3	98.6	1.6	1.7	1.4
9	98.5	98.3	98.6	1.5	1.7	1.4
6-9	97.1	96.8	97.4	2.9	3.2	2.6
10	98.2	97.9	98.5	1.8	2.1	1.5
11	97.6	97.1	98.1	2.4	2.9	1.9
12	96.7	95.8	97.7	3.3	4.2	2.3
13	95.8	94.6	97.0	4.2	5.4	3.0
14	94.7	92.8	96.7	5.3	7.2	3.3
10-14	96.6	95.6	97.6	3.4	4.4	2.4
15	93.0	90.5	95.6	7.0	9.5	4.4
16	89.5	85.5	93.6	10.5	14.5	6.4
17	84.0	79.0	89.2	16.0	21.0	10.8
6-17	94.8	93.3	96.3	5.2	6.7	3.7
18	72.5	65.2	80.0	27.5	34.8	20.0
19	61.0	52.2	69.9	39.0	47.8	30.1
20-24	29.8	25.8	33.8	70.2	74.2	66.2
25-29	5.6	4.7	6.5	94.4	95.3	93.5

Although school attendance has improved since the last census, issues to consider still remain. Among the children to acquire a basic education, school attendance significantly falls from age 12 and older, prominently among boys. Although it is mandatory to acquire a basic education, as of 2010, there are 13.0 thousand children aged 6-14 not attending school, of which 8.0 thousand or 61.5 per cent are boys and 5.0 thousand or 38.5 per cent are girls.

School attendance differs in urban and rural areas. Whereas the overall school attendance of population aged 6-29 is 60.1 per cent in urban areas, the figure is 6.3 percentage points lower in rural areas.

TABLE 6.6. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANTS AGED 6-29, BY URBAN, RURAL AND SEX, 2010

Age	Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
6-29	60.1	58.4	61.8	53.8	50.2	57.8
6	96.1	95.8	96.5	89.6	88.5	90.7
7	98.4	98.3	98.5	97.0	96.7	97.4
8	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.0	97.8	98.3
9	98.7	98.6	98.9	98.0	97.8	98.2
6-9	98.0	97.8	98.2	95.7	95.3	96.2
10-14	97.6	97.1	98.0	95.1	93.4	96.9
15-17	93.0	91.1	94.8	80.7	73.5	88.7
15	95.8	94.7	96.9	88.2	83.5	93.1
16	93.5	91.7	95.4	81.2	73.4	89.8
17	89.6	86.9	92.2	68.8	59.5	79.9
6-17	96.4	95.6	97.2	92.0	89.3	94.8
18	81.4	76.8	85.7	35.4	27.7	47.8
19	71.7	64.9	77.9	17.4	13.1	24.5
20-24	37.3	33.5	40.9	6.2	5.1	7.6
25-29	7.2	6.1	8.3	2.0	1.8	2.2

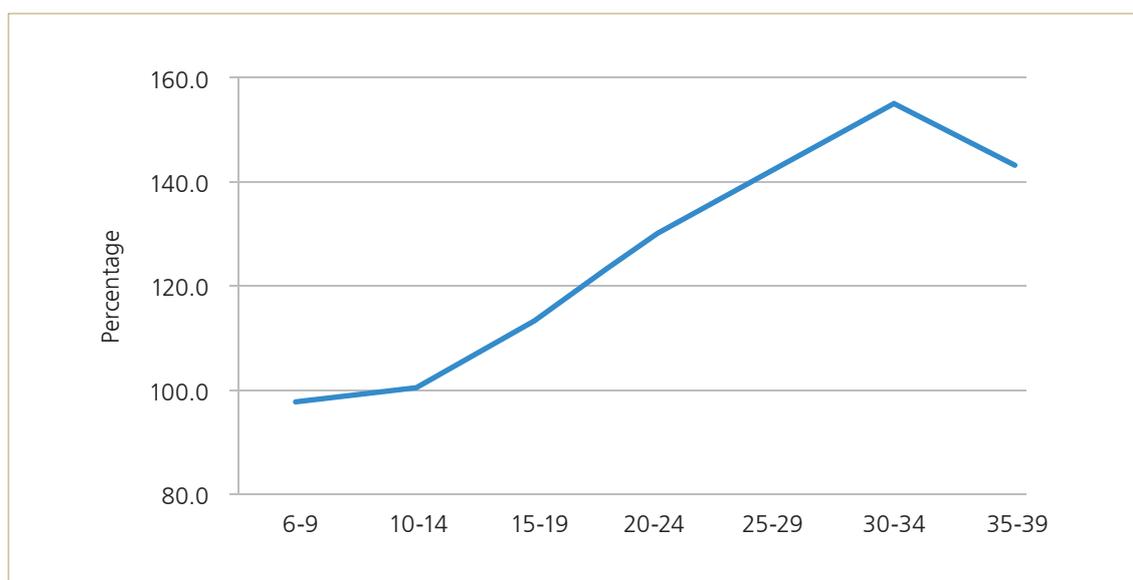
School attendance of children of age for basic education is similar in urban and rural areas. However, at the age for high school or at age 15 and older, the difference in attendance widens in urban and rural areas. At age 18 and above, the attendance is less than 80 per cent in urban and less than 30 per cent in rural areas. In particular, at age 20-24 or at the age for tertiary education, school attendance in urban areas is 6 times higher than in rural areas. Due to an absence of specialized secondary or higher educational institutions in rural areas, thousands of young people come to the city to pursue their education. In this situation, school attendance of rural young people is very low. Furthermore, the census in November enumerated all students at vocational training, specialized secondary or higher educational institutions where they were usually resident. That also impacted the figures.

At all ages, school attendance is higher amongst females which also confirms the high participation by females in educational institutions. This higher participation of females was apparent in both rural and urban areas. More striking, as age and educational level increased, the higher participation of females increased too. This suggests that females were not only

more likely to commence schooling than males, but once at school, at all levels, they were less likely to drop out.

A sex ratio index of 100 would show an equal number of male and female participation in schools. In the age group 20-24 and 25-29, the ratio is around 130-140 and at age group 30-34, it nears 160.

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



About 60.1 per cent of children of preschool age or those who are 2-5 years old are currently attending preschool. As the age for school enrolment nears, preschool participation also increases. For instance, 44.5 per cent of children are in preschool at age 2 whereas the participation increases to 75.5 per cent at age 5. While the preschool participation in urban areas is 68.2 per cent, the figure is 45.6 per cent in rural areas, which indicates a lack of preschool access and take up for rural herders.

TABLE 6.7. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRE-SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, BY AGE, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

Age	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Thous. Persons	%	Thous. Persons	%	Thous. Persons	%
TOTAL	121.6	60.1	88.6	68.2	33.1	45.6
2	27.4	44.5	20.6	51.6	6.8	31.5
3	30.9	59.2	23.2	68.4	7.7	42.1
4	30.7	67.5	22.2	76.9	8.5	51.2
5	32.7	75.5	22.6	83.0	10.1	62.7

SUMMARY

Educational level

Among the population aged 10 and above, the percentage of educated population has increased by 4.1 percentage points since 2000.

Although it may seem good that among the population aged 10 and above, the percentage of population with higher education has increased by 10.7 percentage points over the last 11 years, an appropriate ratio of the population with technical and vocational training, and specialized secondary or higher education has been lost. Whereas the number of males with higher education has doubled, the number of females has increased by 2.8 times between the censuses.

A distinct image is seen when we segregate the people with education by sex. In particular, whereas the number of males with higher education has doubled, the number of females has increased by 2.8 times in between the censuses.

When we look at the educational level of population by urban and rural areas, differences are clearly visible. As the level of education advances, the difference between urban and rural areas increases as well. The percentage of population with no education is 2.7 times higher in rural areas. In rural areas, the percentage of females with specialized secondary or higher education is higher than males; the percentage of males with primary or basic education is higher than females, which leads to the conclusion that rural females are better educated than rural males. Likewise, in urban areas females are also better educated than males.

Literacy

In Mongolia, 98.3 per cent of its population aged 15 and above are literate which is very good in comparison to international average. There is a significant difference, however, between urban and rural areas. The percentage of illiterate people in urban areas is 4 times lower than that of rural areas. Except the 0.9 per cent or about 12 thousand illiterate people, the urban population aged 15 years and above is completely literate.

School attendance

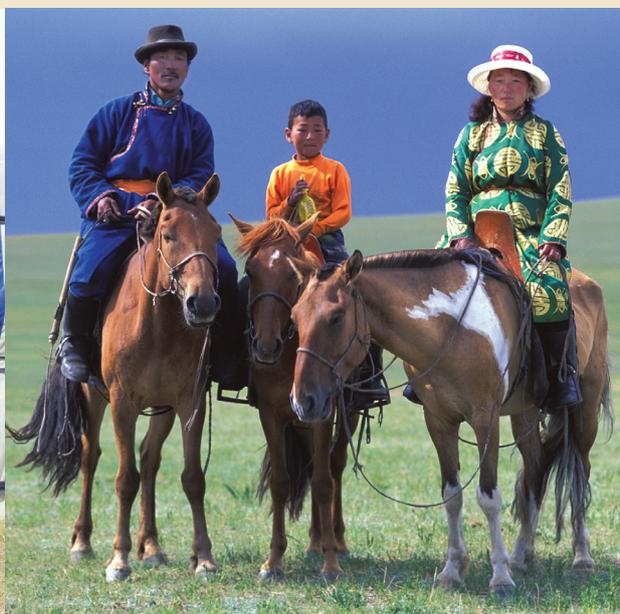
The school attendance rate has improved from 11 years ago. For instance, by age eight, 84.8 per cent of children were attending school in 2000. This figure is 98.4 per cent in 2010. School attendance in 2000 was the highest at 93.3 per cent by age nine; and this figure is even higher at 98.5 per cent in 2010. Eleven years ago, school participation started falling from age 12 to less than 88.8 per cent; in 2010 the figure is starting to fall from age 15, which confirms that attendance in general educational institutions has improved.

At all ages, school attendance is higher among females. This higher participation of females was apparent in both rural and urban areas.

About 60.1 per cent of children of preschool age or those who are between 2-5 years are currently attending preschool; however, half of rural children are not receiving a preschool education service.

CHAPTER SEVEN

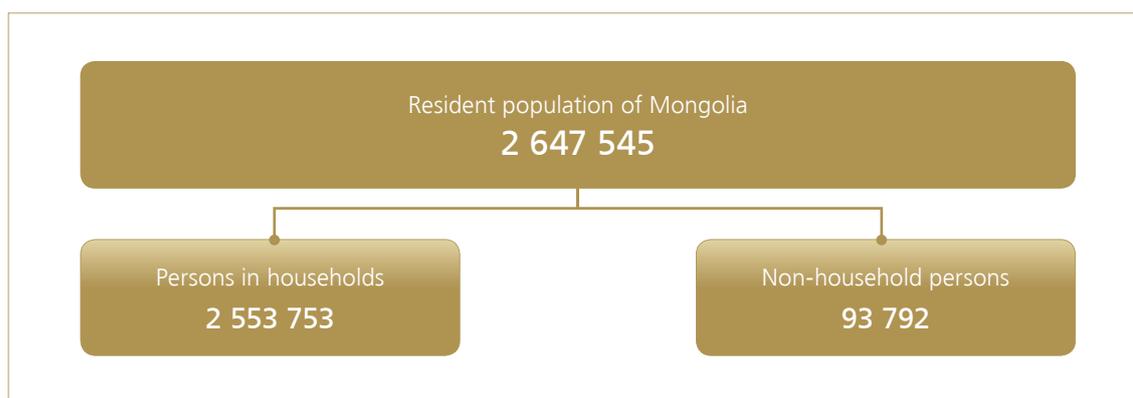
HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS



NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, THEIR STRUCTURE

The household information was collected in a similar method to the previous census except for the fact that the definition for households and non-households were different. Families and persons related by blood or marriage were enumerated as a household and persons with no relationship residing in one housing unit were enumerated as non-households. Non-household types mostly consisted of soldiers, prisoners, students, formal and informal miners and homeless people.

FIGURE 7.1. PERSONS ENUMERATED IN HOUSEHOLDS AND NON-HOUSEHOLDS, 2010



Out of the resident population, 96.5 per cent was enumerated in 713.8 thousand households and the remaining 3.5 per cent (93.8 thousand persons) were enumerated as non-household persons. The percentage of population enumerated in households has decreased by two percentage points when compared to the previous census while the percentage of population enumerated as non-households has increased by two percentage points due to the increase in the number of students and informal miners.

TABLE 7.1. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY URBAN AND RURAL, 2000, 2010

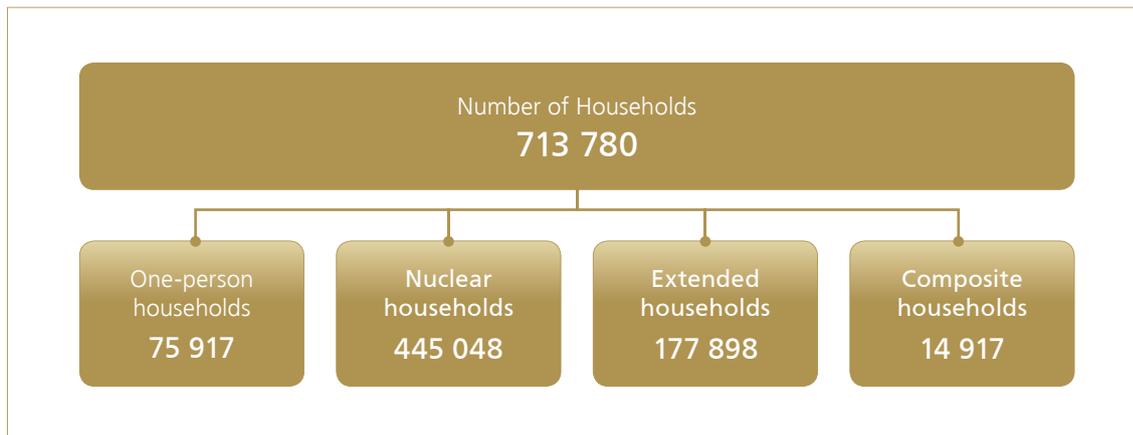
Residence	2000		2010		2010 2000 %
	Thousand. households	Percentage	Thousand. households	Percentage	
TOTAL	541.1	100.0	713.8	100.0	131.9
Urban	296.4	54.8	479.5	67.2	161.8
Rural	244.7	45.2	234.3	32.8	95.7

The total number of households has increased by 31.9 per cent when compared to 2000 in which the number of urban households has increased by 61.8 per cent while the number of rural households has decreased by 4.3 per cent. This is related to the internal migration of the population from rural to urban areas.

Households are defined and classified by types according to the UN methodology which Mongolia started using from the previous Population and Housing Census in 2000. By this definition, the household type is determined by the relationship of household members

to the head of the household. It serves as a main source of information for development of mid and long term demographic, social and economic policies of the country. Please refer to Chapter 1 "Concepts and Definitions used for the Census" section for definition on household types.

FIGURE 7.2. NUMBER AND TYPE OF HOUSEHOLDS, 2010



Out of all the households, 10.6 per cent were one-person households, 62.4 per cent were nuclear households, 24.9 per cent were extended and 2.1 per cent composite households respectively.

The largest group was nuclear households that consist of a single family nucleus with husband, wife, and their children. The percentage of extended households where single family nucleus live with their parents, siblings and/ or other relatives in the same household was also high. These two are the main types of Mongolian households and it reflects Mongolian tradition and culture in which the younger generation respects and takes care of parents and older family members.

TABLE 7.2. NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES AND RESIDENCE, 2010

Residence	Total		One-person		Nuclear		Extended		Composite	
	Thous. households	%	Thous. households	%	Thous. households	%	Thous. households	%	Thous. households	%
TOTAL	713.8		75.9	10.6	445.0	62.4	177.9	24.9	14.9	2.1
Urban	479.5		47.2	9.9	275.6	57.5	145.2	30.3	11.4	2.4
Rural	234.3		28.7	12.2	169.4	72.3	32.7	13.9	3.5	1.5

Household types differ greatly by urban and rural residence. The number of extended households is 4.4 times higher in urban areas (145.2 thousand) than in rural areas (32.7 thousand) which is two times higher when compared with the 2000 census (this was also two times higher in 2000). This could reflect the shortage of housing in urban areas and the increase of internally migrated people from rural to urban areas living with their relatives in urban areas. In addition, the number of one-person households has increased by 2.1 times when compared with the 2000 census and this could also be related to the internal migration.

TABLE 7.3. NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HOUSEHOLDS BY RESIDENCE AND TYPE, 2010

Residence	Total		1-2		3-4		5-6		7+	
	Thous. households	%	Thous. households	%	Thous. households	%	Thous. households	%	Thous. households	%
TOTAL	713.8	100.0	190.6	26.7	337.6	47.3	154.0	21.6	31.6	4.4
Urban	479.5	100.0	124.0	25.9	229.7	47.9	102.3	21.3	23.6	4.9
Rural	234.3	100.0	66.6	28.4	107.9	46.1	51.7	22.1	8.0	3.4

The average national household size has decreased to 3.6 persons in 2010 when compared to the 2000 census when it was 4.3. Household size differs in urban and rural areas however the proportion of households with 3-4 persons is almost the same for urban and rural areas. The proportion of households with 1-2 members has changed significantly. For example, the proportion was higher in rural areas by 4.5 percentage points than in urban areas in 2000, whereas in 2010 the share is found higher in urban areas by 2.1 percentage points than in rural areas. This could be related to the fact that people migrated from rural to urban areas to study and work and could have been enumerated as households. The proportion of households with seven and more persons is three times higher in urban areas than in rural areas and it is consistent with the fact that the prevalence of extended and composite households is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

The average household size is highest in Bayan-Ulgii aimag and is larger by almost one person than the national average. This difference is higher than it was in 2000 and is related to the fact that the national average of the number of persons per household has decreased significantly when compared to the previous census. The proportion of households with seven or more persons in Bayan-Ulgii is three times higher than the national average and it is related to the specific features of this ethnic group. The figure is also higher than the national average in Uvs, Khovd aimags and in Ulaanbaatar.

TABLE 7.4. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2010

Aimags, capital	Total	Size				Average household size
		1-2	3-4	5-6	7+	
TOTAL	100.0	28.1	47.1	21.2	3.6	3.6
Arkhangai	100.0	30.8	48.1	19.4	1.7	3.3
Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	13.6	40.5	35.0	10.9	4.4
Bayankhongor	100.0	29.5	46.4	21.2	2.9	3.4
Bulgan	100.0	32.1	48.8	17.5	1.6	3.3
Gobi-Altai	100.0	26.9	49.0	21.7	2.4	3.5
Dornogobi	100.0	31.5	47.3	18.5	2.7	3.3
Dornod	100.0	29.4	45.3	20.7	4.6	3.5
Dundgobi	100.0	29.7	47.3	20.1	2.9	3.4
Zavkhan	100.0	29.2	48.3	20.3	2.2	3.4
Uvurkhangai	100.0	27.0	48.7	21.5	2.8	3.5
Umnugobi	100.0	33.1	46.1	18.2	2.6	3.3
Sukhbaatar	100.0	24.8	51.3	20.9	3.0	3.5
Selenge	100.0	28.3	48.8	19.5	3.4	3.5
Tuv	100.0	33.2	46.6	17.9	2.3	3.3
Uvs	100.0	23.1	42.9	28.1	5.9	3.8
Khovd	100.0	21.9	43.3	28.4	6.4	3.9
Khuvsgul	100.0	28.9	48.6	20.0	2.5	3.4
Khentii	100.0	32.8	45.3	18.9	3.0	3.3
Darkhan-Uul	100.0	26.9	49.0	20.2	3.9	3.5
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	24.9	47.3	22.1	5.7	3.7
Orkhon	100.0	26.0	51.8	18.7	3.5	3.5
Gobisumber	100.0	33.8	45.9	17.1	3.2	3.3

Different patterns can be observed when the household head is classified by sex and residence.

TABLE 7.5. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLDS AND URBAN-RURAL, 2010

Households	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Thous. households	%	Thous. households	%	Thous. households	%
TOTAL	713.8	100.0	479.5	100.0	234.3	100.0
Male head	560.2	78.5	364.3	76.0	196.0	83.6
Female head	153.6	21.5	115.2	24.0	38.3	16.4

The proportion of female head of households has increased by 5.2 percentage points when compared to the previous census. By residence the share has increased by 5.7 percentage points in urban areas while it has increased by 2.4 points in rural areas. Further study is needed to examine the underlying causes of the increase in households headed by women.

MARITAL STATUS

Marital status has a direct effect on population birth and growth. Marriage is woven into the social and cultural fabric of the nation. Mongolia has a wealth of experience in implementing policies and programmes to support marriage and families which ultimately promote population growth.

However, even though the basic pattern of marriage has remained relatively intact over the years between censuses, some differences have been observed when this was studied more thoroughly. Most noticeable, the percentage of persons who have never been married has decreased by 1.8 percentage points in 2010 while it was 25.3 per cent in 1989 and 33.1 per cent in 2000. This pattern could be explained by the fact that the government took certain measures to support young families in 2007-2008 which could have resulted in the increase in young people who got married.

TABLE 7.6. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY MARITAL STATUS, 1989, 2000, 2010

Marital status	1989		2000		2010	
	Thous.persons	%	Thous.persons	%	Thous.persons	%
TOTAL	1052.0	100.0	1524.4	100.0	1906.0	100.0
Single	265.5	25.3	505.1	33.1	596.1	31.3
Married ¹	692.5	65.8	880.4	57.8	1146.2	60.1
Divorced ²	17.1	1.6	41.5	2.7	59.0	3.1
Widowed	76.9	7.3	97.4	6.4	104.6	5.5

¹ includes those living together.

² includes those separated.

As illustrated in the table above, another feature of note is the consistent increase in the percentage of divorced or separated over the past twenty years and the decline in the percentage of widowed. The number of divorced or separated persons has increased by 42.2 per cent during the past 11 years. However, the number of widowed men has decreased while the number of widowed women has increased by 7.6 thousand persons.

The pattern of a higher percentage of divorced women compared to men has remained the same for the last two censuses. This may reflect the trend that the opportunities for women to re-marry are lower compared to men. It is necessary to conduct a further study into the causes of increased divorce among the population.

TABLE 7.7. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, 2010

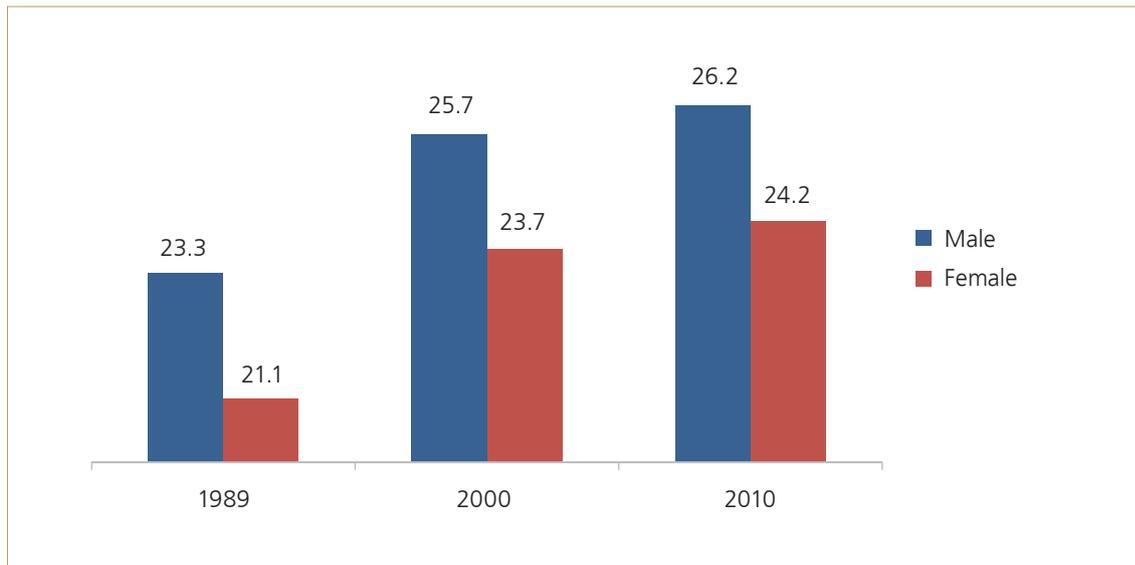
Marital status	Total		Males		Females	
	Thous.persons	%	Thous.persons	%	Thous.persons	%
TOTAL	1906.0	100.0	937.3	100.0	968.7	100.0
Single	596.1	31.3	322.5	34.4	273.6	28.2
Married ¹	1146.2	60.1	568.9	60.7	577.3	59.6
Divorced ²	59.0	3.1	25.2	2.7	33.8	3.5
Widowed	104.6	5.5	20.7	2.2	84.0	8.7

¹ includes those living together.

² includes those separated.

The higher percentage of single men reflects the fact that women tend to marry younger than men. Thus women's average age at their first marriage is younger than men. The percentage of single men is 2.2 percentage points less when compared with the previous census. Indicator known as average age at first marriage shows the age of men and women on their first marriage.

FIGURE 7.3. AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE BY SEX, 1989, 2000, 2010



Average age at first marriage increases as the education levels of young people increase and as the society and the economy develops. A much longer time is now required to obtain a quality education which has become a prerequisite for life for modern people and the cost of education has also been increasing accordingly. Therefore, it is not surprising that the marriage age for both men and women has increased by three years in the past twenty years. The age at first marriage increased by two years in 1989 and 2000 respectively and again increased by one year during the past ten years. No changes have been observed regarding the two years difference between the age at first marriage for men and women for the past twenty years.

More accurate patterns could be observed when the marital status of the population was studied by age group and sex. For example, there is not much difference in the percentage noted for single men and women by age group (Table 7.9), however, there were more married women in the 15-34 age group while there were more married men in the older age groups. This again has reflected the fact that women generally marry earlier than men. Divorce of women in the respective age groups is also due to the fact that women marry earlier than men.

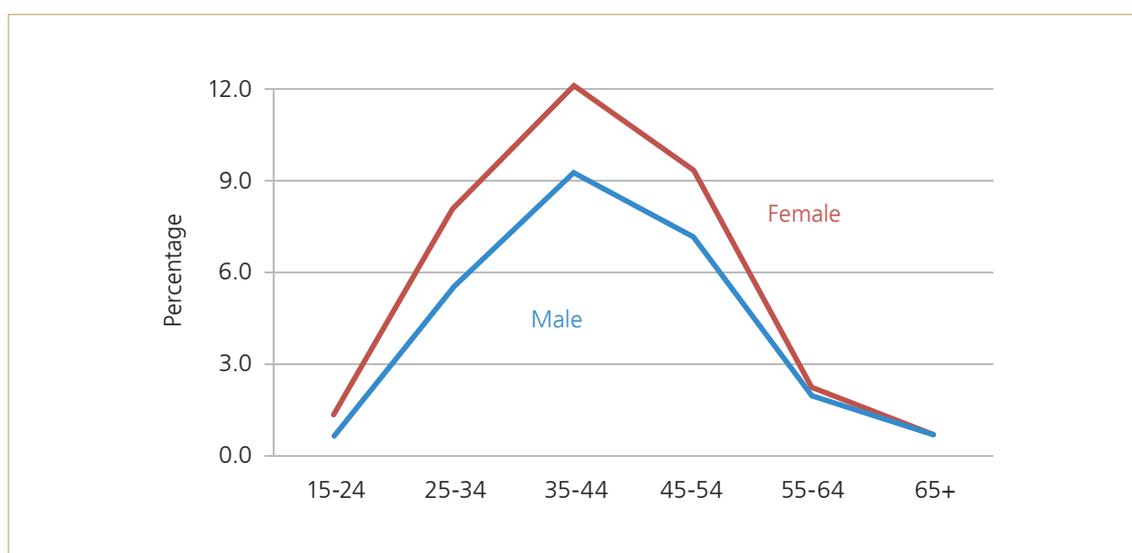
TABLE 7.8. POPULATION 15 AND ABOVE, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE GROUP, SEX, PER CENTAGE, 2010

Age group	Total	Males				Total	Females			
		Single	Married ¹	Divorced ²	Widowed		Single	Married ¹	Divorced ²	Widowed
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-24	29.7	72.8	7.5	2.7	0.1	28.1	75.3	11.1	4.1	0.2
25-34	25.2	18.8	29.8	21.6	2.0	24.2	15.5	31.4	23.8	2.5
35-44	20.2	5.6	28.1	36.8	7.7	19.9	5.2	27.4	35.8	9.6
45-54	14.5	2.0	20.7	28.4	19.7	15.0	2.6	19.1	27.6	22.5
55-64	5.9	0.5	8.4	7.7	21.0	6.8	0.8	7.2	6.8	23.9
65+	4.6	0.3	5.4	2.8	49.7	6.1	0.6	3.8	2.2	41.2
TOTAL	100.0	34.4	60.7	2.7	2.2	100.0	28.2	59.6	3.5	8.7
15-24	100.0	84.4	15.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	75.7	23.7	0.5	0.1
25-34	100.0	25.7	71.8	2.3	0.2	100.0	18.1	77.6	3.4	0.9
35-44	100.0	9.6	84.7	4.9	0.8	100.0	7.4	82.1	6.3	4.2
45-54	100.0	4.7	87.1	5.3	3.0	100.0	4.9	75.7	6.4	13.0
55-64	100.0	2.8	85.9	3.5	7.8	100.0	3.3	62.8	3.5	30.4
65+	100.0	2.5	71.9	1.6	24.0	100.0	2.9	37.2	1.2	58.6

¹ includes those living together² includes those separated

On the other hand, while the number of married women in the age group of 15-34 is higher, the number of married men increased from the age group of 35 and above. But, the proportion of widows in all the age groups is higher for women than for men (Table 7.9). This reflects the higher life expectancy for women as compared to men which results in higher numbers of female survivors. Particularly, at the ages 65 and above, the number of widows exceeded the number of widowers by more than 24 thousand. Furthermore, this could be explained the fact that widows are less likely to remarry than the widowers. This pattern was also observed in the 2000 census.

FIGURE 7.4. DIVORCED POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 2010



By sex, the number of divorced women is higher than divorced men, particularly the difference is higher in the ages of 35-44 (3 thousand persons or decreased by 30 per cent compared to the previous census). However, before concluding that women's divorce rate is higher than men's it is necessary to take into account that divorced women are less likely to remarry.

SUMMARY

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the number of households has increased by 31.9 per cent when compared to 2000. The number of urban households increased by 61.8 per cent while the number of rural households decreased and this is due to internal migration from rural to urban areas for the past years.

The number of extended households in urban areas is 4.4 times higher compared to rural areas. This reflects the shortage of housing in urban areas and the number of migrants living with their relatives in urban areas is increasing.

The average size of a household at the national level was 4.3 in 2000 and this has decreased to 3.6 in 2010. When compared to 2000, the proportion of households with 1-2 family members has greatly changed. For example, the number of households with 1-2 family members was higher by 4.5 points in rural areas than in urban areas in 2000. However, in the 2010 census the number of these households is found to be 2.5 points higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. This is explained by the fact that internal migrants who come to study and work in urban areas have been counted as a separate household.

The most notable change in the marital status of the population was that the proportion of single persons which had been increasing between 1989-2000 censuses has decreased by 1.8 points over the past 11 years. This can be explained by the government initiatives implemented in 2007-2008 aimed at supporting young families which has resulted in an increased number of marriages among young people.

The average age at first marriage has increased by one year during 2000-2010. The difference between the age at first marriage for men and women is about two years and this has not changed for the past twenty years.

CHAPTER EIGHT

DISABLED PERSONS



AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF DISABLED PERSONS

Implementation and monitoring of the implementation of the 'Mongolian Social Security Law for Persons with Disabilities', the 'National Programme to Support Disabled Persons', the 'Second Ten Years' Action Plan to Support Persons with Disabilities, (Biwako Millennium Framework 2003-2012) to promote an inclusive, barrier free and rights based society for persons with disabilities in the Asian and Pacific Region (approved by the UN Economic and Social Commission for the Asia the Pacific) requires more accurate and detailed statistics on persons with disabilities. Since the Population and Housing Census 1963, Mongolia has not had national and unified statistics on persons with disabilities. Thus, the 2010 Population and Housing Census included two questions on disabled persons in the census form /and included two indicators on disabled persons into the census programme/ which all the census respondents were asked about.

"The term disabled means "permanent inability of an individual to actively participate in all social relations due to physical, mental or sensory impairment which lasts permanently or up to 12 and more months"⁷.

Nationwide as of November 10, 2011 there are 108.1 thousand persons with disability which represents 4.1 percent of the total population. About 59.7 thousand or 55.2 percent of disabled persons are men and 48.4 thousand or 44.7 percent are women.

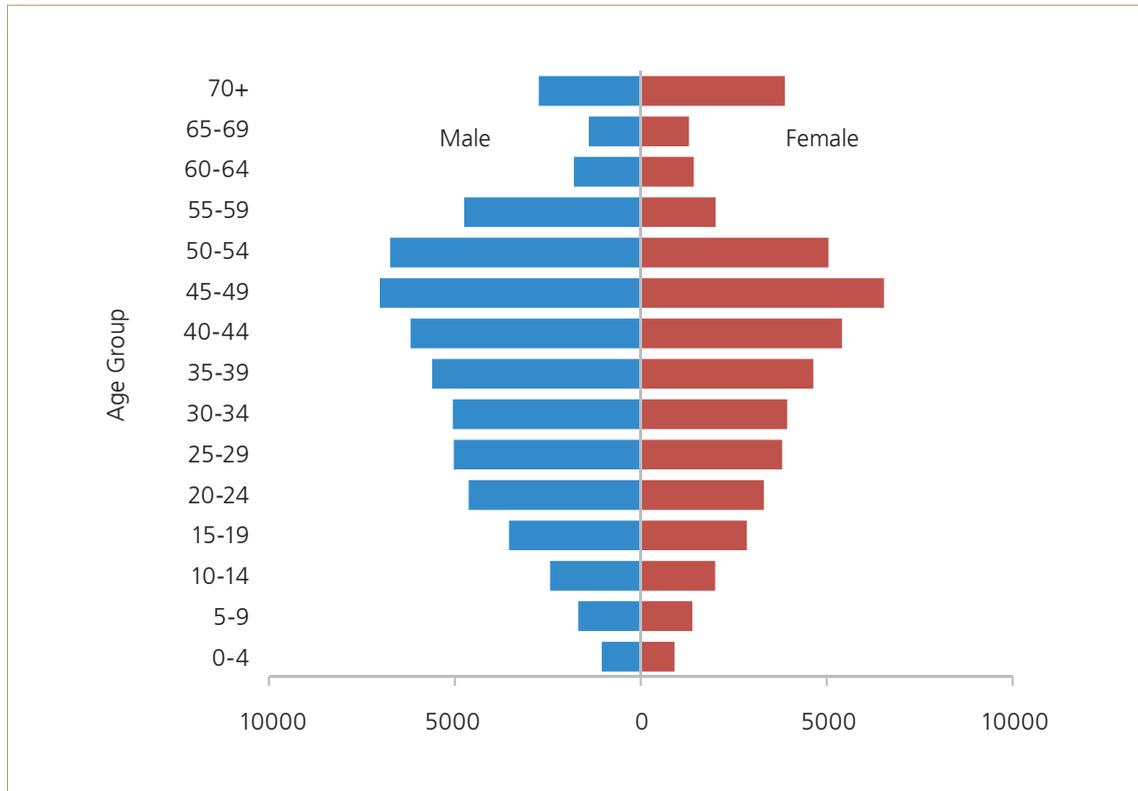
TABLE 8.1. NUMBER OF DISABLED PERSONS, AGE GROUP, SEX, BY PERCENTAGE, 2010

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
TOTAL	108 071	100.0	59 662	100.0	48 409	100.0
0-4	1 957	1.8	1 052	1.8	905	1.9
5-9	3 068	2.8	1 685	2.8	1 383	2.8
10-14	4 436	4.1	2 438	4.1	1 998	4.1
15-19	6 390	5.9	3 539	5.9	2 851	5.9
20-24	7 933	7.3	4 625	7.8	3 308	6.8
25-29	8 833	8.2	5 030	8.4	3 803	7.9
30-34	8 988	8.3	5 051	8.5	3 937	8.1
35-39	10 250	9.5	5 611	9.4	4 639	9.6
40-44	11 596	10.7	6 189	10.4	5 407	11.2
45-49	13 551	12.5	7 014	11.7	6 537	13.5
50-54	11 788	10.9	6 741	11.3	5 047	10.4
55-59	6 756	6.3	4 747	8.0	2 009	4.2
60-64	3 223	3.0	1 799	3.0	1 424	2.9
65-69	2 690	2.5	1 398	2.3	1 292	2.7
70+	6 612	6.2	2 743	4.6	3 869	8.0

⁷ The Mongolian Social Security Law for People with Disabilities.
The Mongolian Laws Book. Volume II, Ulaanbaatar, 2008, page 280.

Out of the total of disabled persons, 10.0 percent were teenagers aged 10-19, 15.5 percent aged 20-29, 17.8 percent aged 30-39, 23.2 percent aged 40-49, 17.2 percent aged 50-59 and the remaining were persons above 60 respectively. Forty-seven point two thousand persons aged 35-54 accounted for 43.7 percent of total disabled persons.

FIGURE 8.1. AGE AND SEX PYRAMID OF DISABLED PERSONS, 2010



As illustrated in the pyramid (Figure 8.1), persons aged 40-45 represent the highest group of disabled people. The majority of those disabled could have been mainly caused by occupational injuries and accidents in the home. Higher rates of disabled women aged 70 and above can be explained by the longer life expectancy for women than for men.

TABLE 8.2. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF DISABLED PERSONS, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, AND SEX, 2010

Aimags and the Capital	Total		Sex		% in total population
	Number	Percentage	Male	Female	
TOTAL	108 071	100.0	59 662	48 409	4.1
Arkhangai	3 720	3.4	2 116	1 604	4.4
Bayan-Ulgii	3 856	3.6	1 920	1 936	4.5
Bayankhongor	3 696	3.4	2 061	1 635	4.9
Bulgan	2 318	2.1	1 337	981	4.4
Gobi-Altai	2 528	2.3	1 391	1 137	4.7
Dornogobi	2 560	2.4	1 500	1 060	4.4
Dornod	4 082	3.8	2 321	1 761	5.9
Dundgobi	1 881	1.7	1 043	838	4.9
Zavkhan	2 939	2.7	1 569	1 370	4.5
Uvurkhangai	4 604	4.3	2 569	2 035	4.6
Umnugobi	2 183	2.0	1 226	957	3.6
Sukhbaatar	3 057	2.8	1 775	1 282	6.0
Selenge	4 711	4.4	2 639	2 072	4.9
Tuv	3 825	3.5	2 205	1 620	4.6
Uvs	3 358	3.1	1 876	1 482	4.6
Khovd	2 896	2.7	1 550	1 346	3.8
Khuvsgul	6 553	6.1	3 414	3 139	5.7
Khentii	4 136	3.8	2 378	1 758	6.3
Darkhan-Uul	3 738	3.5	2 164	1 574	4.1
Ulaanbaatar	37 404	34.6	20 438	16 966	3.2
Orkhon	3 516	3.3	1 879	1 637	4.0
Gobisumber	510	0.5	291	219	3.9

Khentii, Sukhbaatar, Dornod and Khuvsgul aimags have a 1.6-2.2 points higher percentage of disabled persons than the national average, whereas Umnugobi, Khovd, Gobisumber and Orkhon aimags were 0.1-0.5 points lower than the national average. Thirty-four point six percent or 37.4 thousand disabled people reside in the capital, Ulaanbaatar. However, taking into account that 43.6 percent of the total population lives in Ulaanbaatar, the above mentioned percentage is the lowest among all the aimags.

TABLE 8.3. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISABLED PERSONS, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, AND SEX, 2010

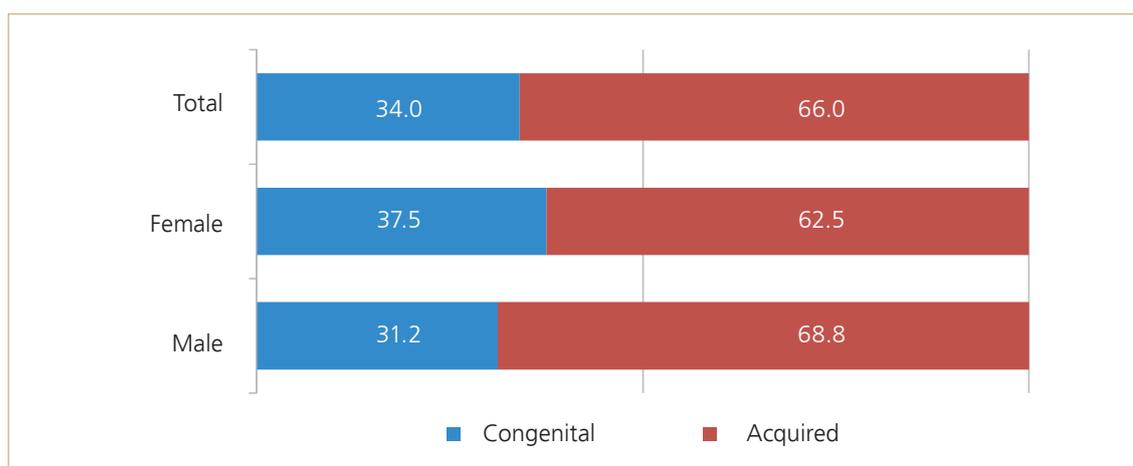
Aimags and the Capital	Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
TOTAL	67 069	62.1	41 002	37.9
Arkhangai	914	24.6	2 806	75.4
Bayan-Ulgii	1 222	31.7	2 634	68.3
Bayankhongor	1 584	42.9	2 112	57.1
Bulgan	591	25.5	1 727	74.5
Gobi-Altai	864	34.2	1 664	65.8
Dornogobi	1 309	51.1	1 251	48.9
Dornod	2 309	56.6	1 773	43.4
Dundgobi	640	34.0	1 241	66.0
Zavkhan	696	23.7	2 243	76.3
Uvurkhngai	1 851	40.2	2 753	59.8
Umnugobi	782	35.8	1 401	64.2
Sukhbaatar	1 033	33.8	2 024	66.2
Selenge	2 244	47.6	2 467	52.4
Tuv	606	15.8	3 219	84.2
Uvs	1 302	38.8	2 056	61.2
Khovd	1 095	37.8	1 801	62.2
Khuvsgul	2 148	32.8	4 405	67.2
Khentii	1 991	48.1	2 145	51.9
Darkhan-Uul	2 708	72.4	1 030	27.6
Ulaanbaatar	37 404	100.0	-	-
Orkhon	3 393	96.5	123	3.5
Gobisumber	383	75.1	127	24.9

Sixty-seven point one thousand or 62.1 percent of disabled people live in urban areas while 41.0 thousand or 37.9 percent live in rural areas. However the number is different in the aimags relative to the population in urban and rural areas. For example, Orkhon, Darkhan-Uul, Dornod, Gobisumber and Dornogobi have a higher number of disabled people living in their centres compared to the number of disabled people living in rural areas. For the other aimags the number of disabled people living in rural areas is higher than the centres.

TYPES OF DISABILITY

For the 2010 Population and Housing Census, there were 108.1 thousand people with disability out of which 36.8 thousand or 34.0 percent of people with disability have congenital disabilities, and the remaining 71.3 thousand or 66.0 percent have acquired disabilities. As illustrated in Figure 8.2, six out of ten disabled women have acquired disability whereas it is seven for disabled men.

FIGURE 8.2. NUMBER OF DISABLED PERSONS, BY TYPES OF DISABILITY, SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2010



Out of the total of disabled people, men account for 50.6 percent of people with congenital disabilities and 57.6 percent of those with acquired disabilities (Table 8.4). This can be explained by the higher rate of men injured in the workplace and household accidents, their inappropriate consumption of food (unhealthy diet) and unhealthy habits.

TABLE 8.4. NUMBER OF DISABLED PERSONS, BY SEX, TYPES OF DISABILITIES, BY PERCENTAGE, 2010

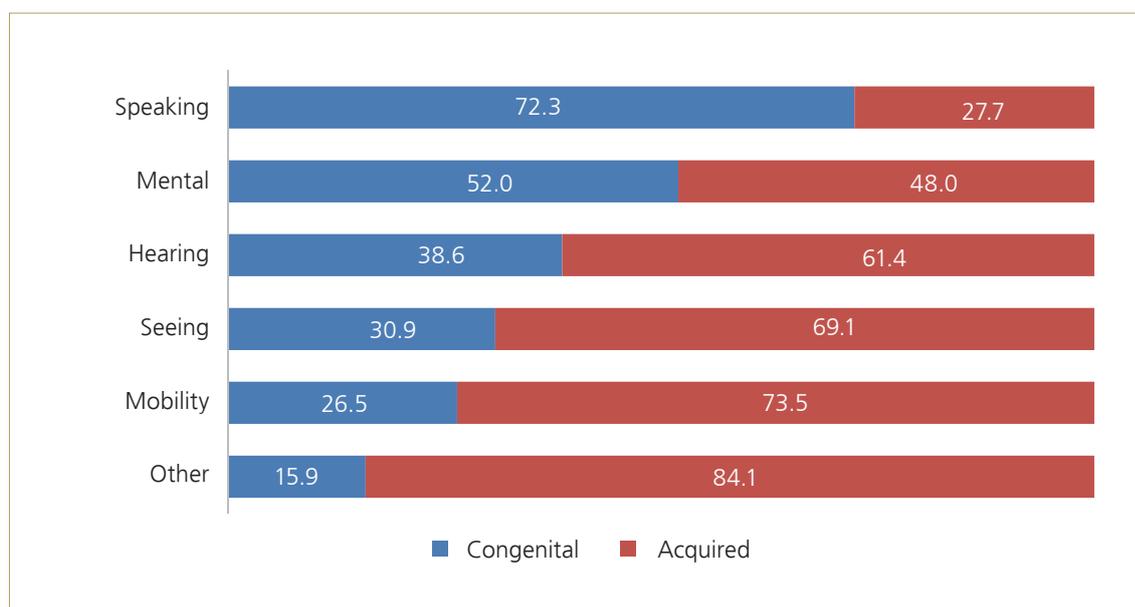
Types	Total		Types of Disabilities			
	Number	%	Congenital	%	Acquired	%
TOTAL	108 071	100.0	36 765	100.0	71 306	100.0
Sex						
Male	59 662	55.2	18 611	50.6	41 051	57.6
Female	48 409	44.8	18 154	49.4	30 255	42.4
Types of Disabilities						
Visual	16 631	15.4	5 131	14.0	11 500	16.1
Speech	5 999	5.6	4 338	11.8	1 661	2.3
Hearing	12 633	11.7	4 875	13.3	7 758	10.9
Physical	31 265	28.9	8 274	22.5	22 991	32.2
Mental	20 898	19.3	10 864	29.5	10 034	14.1
Other*	20 645	19.1	3 283	8.9	17 362	24.4

Note: * Combined or other types of disabilities are included.

People with mental disabilities account for 29.5 percent of all people with congenital disabilities and is the highest among congenital disabilities while persons with physical disabilities account for 32.2 percent of all acquired disabilities which is again highest among this category. Particularly, the high rate of congenital or mental disabilities among the population needs to be studied thoroughly taking into account different causes such as hereditary diseases, complications during pregnancy and at birth. Furthermore, attention needs to be drawn to the high rate of congenital speech disabilities which was found to be 5.1 times higher than persons with acquired disabilities.

By disability classification, more than half the people with speech and mental disabilities are congenital whereas acquired disabilities are predominant for other types of disabilities.

FIGURE 8.3. NUMBER OF DISABLED PERSONS, FORMS, TYPES, BY PERCENTAGE, 2010



Note: * Combined and other types of disabilities are included.

SUMMARY

There are about 108.1 thousand persons with disabilities nationwide and it is approximately 4.1 percent of the total resident population. Out of the total number of people with disabilities, 59.7 thousand or 55.2 percent are males and 48.4 thousand or 44.7 percent are females.

People with mental disabilities account for 29.5 percent of all people with congenital disabilities and is the highest among congenital disabilities. This needs to be studied more thoroughly taking into account different causes such as hereditary diseases, complications during pregnancy and child birth. Furthermore, it is crucial to evaluate the contributions of disabled persons into the development of the country, study their special needs in relation to social and economic factors and create a reliable and accurate data source which can be used for the purposes of improving the living conditions and livelihoods of disabled persons in Mongolia.

CHAPTER NINE

CELLULAR PHONES AND INTERNET USERS



CELLULAR PHONES AND INTERNET USERS

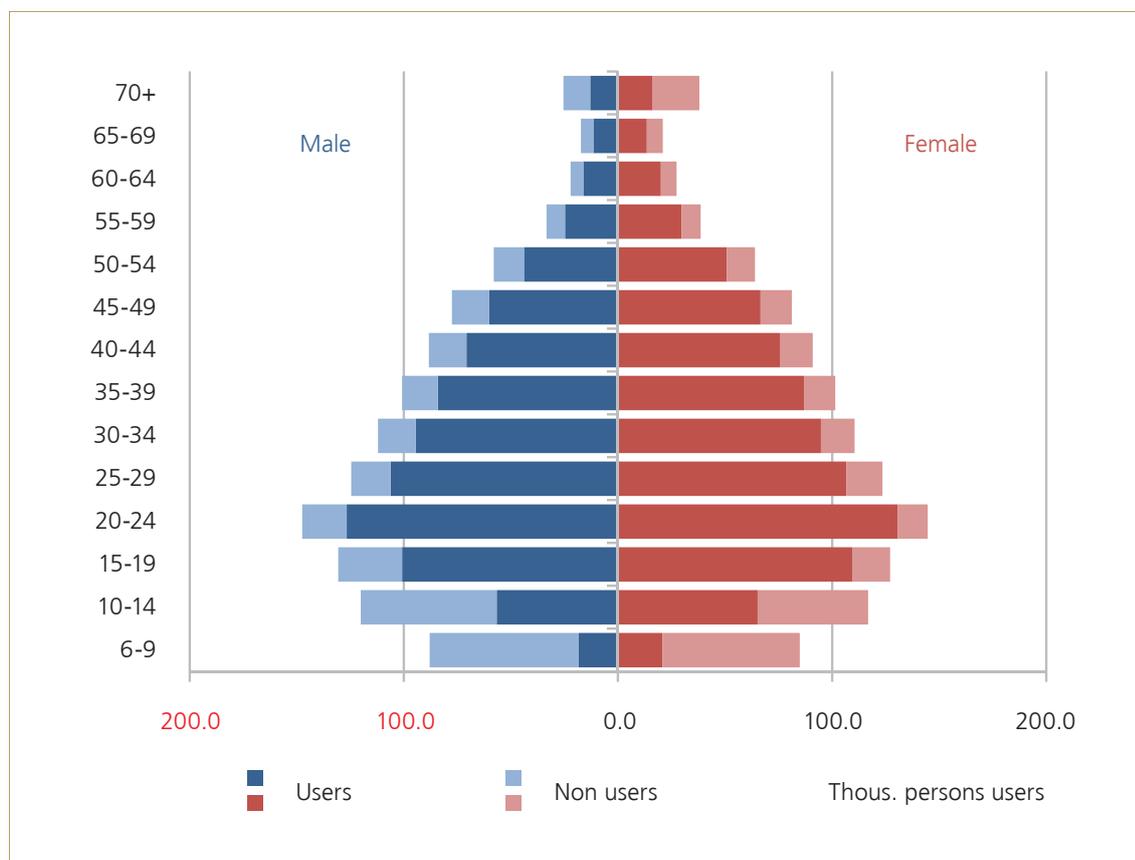
Within the goal on “developing the world wide partnership for development” of the Mongolian Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the objective to “develop the new information and communication technology and establish the informed society” was set up. The demand for information technology has been rapidly increasing in today’s society and the need for this type of information is increasing too. An indicator to identify the number of cellular phones and internet users was included in the census questionnaire and asked to all the population aged 6 and above to provide essential data for state and public business needs, implement and evaluate the implementation of the relevant promises of the MDGs, which is a world wide aspiration.

NUMBER AND STRUCTURE OF CELLULAR PHONE USERS

The cellular phone user is the user of the cellular phone, which is based on cellular technology and linked to the public telephone line (cellular operator). Particularly, the users of cellular phones along with specific phone numbers are included in this category.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census results, 74 percent of the resident population of Mongolia aged 6 and above or 1714.6 thousand people use the cellular phone. Out of them, 48.2 percent are men and 51.8 are women.

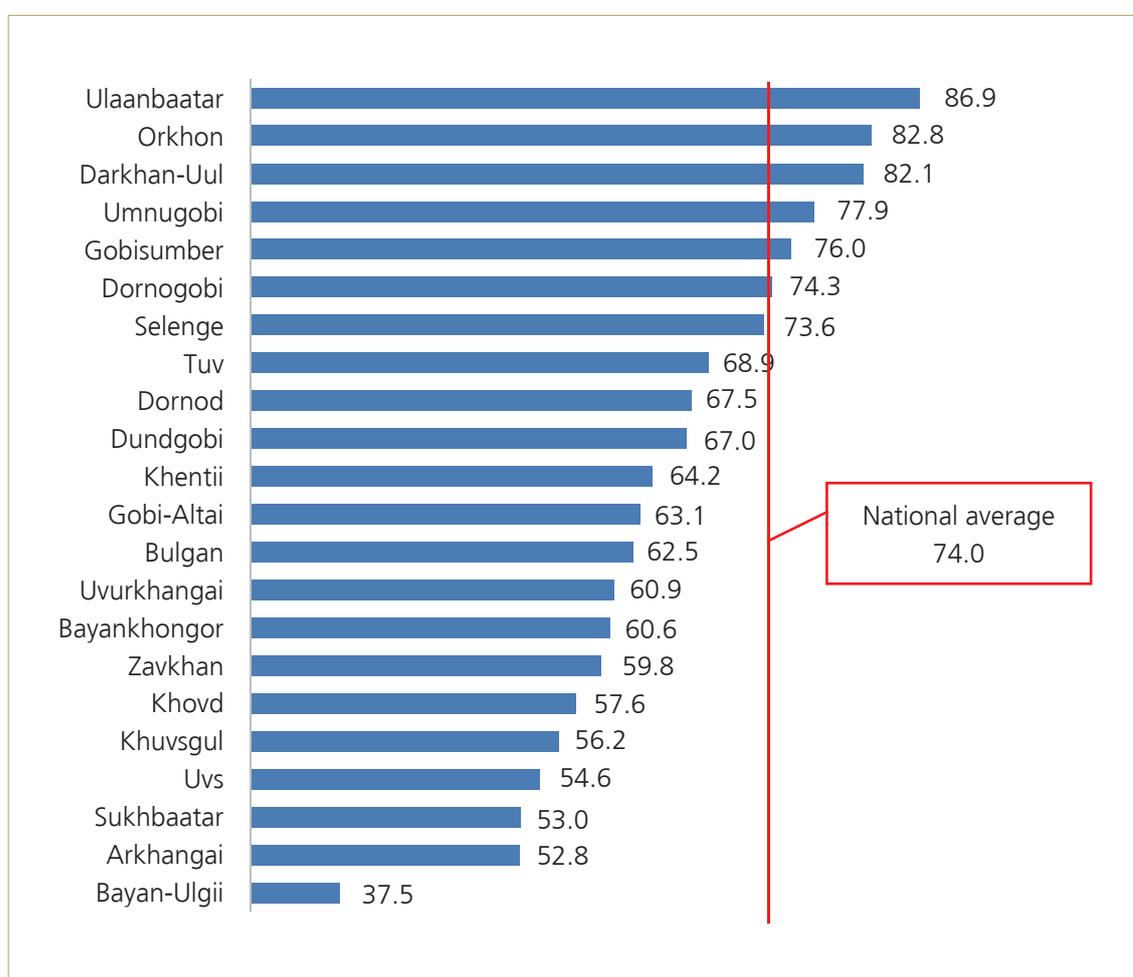
FIGURE 9.1. AGE AND SEX PYRAMID OF CELLULAR PHONE USERS, 2010



85.3 percent of the working age population (15-59 age group) uses cellular phones and most users are from the 20-24 age group.

When the utilization of cellular phones was examined at aimag and city levels, the percentage of Ulaanbaatar, Orkhon, Darkhan-Uul, Umnugobi, Gobisumber, and Dornogobi aimags is above the national average, whereas 37.5 percent or the lowest number is in Bayan-Ulgii Aimag. It was revealed that the usage of cellular phones depends a lot on to what extent the operators have introduced cellular phone lines in local areas and also on specific features of local nature and geographic conditions as well as the needs and ability of local people to use cellular phones.

FIGURE 9.2. PERCENTAGE OF CELLULAR PHONE USERS IN TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2010

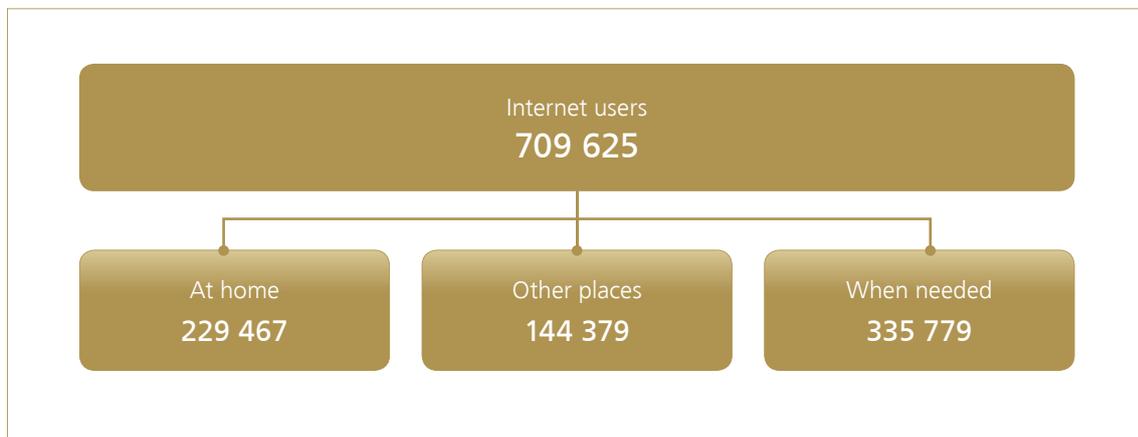


By the location of cellular phone users, 76.7 percent are in urban and the remaining live in rural areas. It reflects the fact that cellular phone technology has been introduced more widely in urban areas compared to rural areas. By regions, the Central region has the highest number of users after the capital Ulaanbaatar (74.7 percent) and the Western region has the lowest number of users (53.4 percent).

NUMBER AND STRUCTURE OF INTERNET USERS

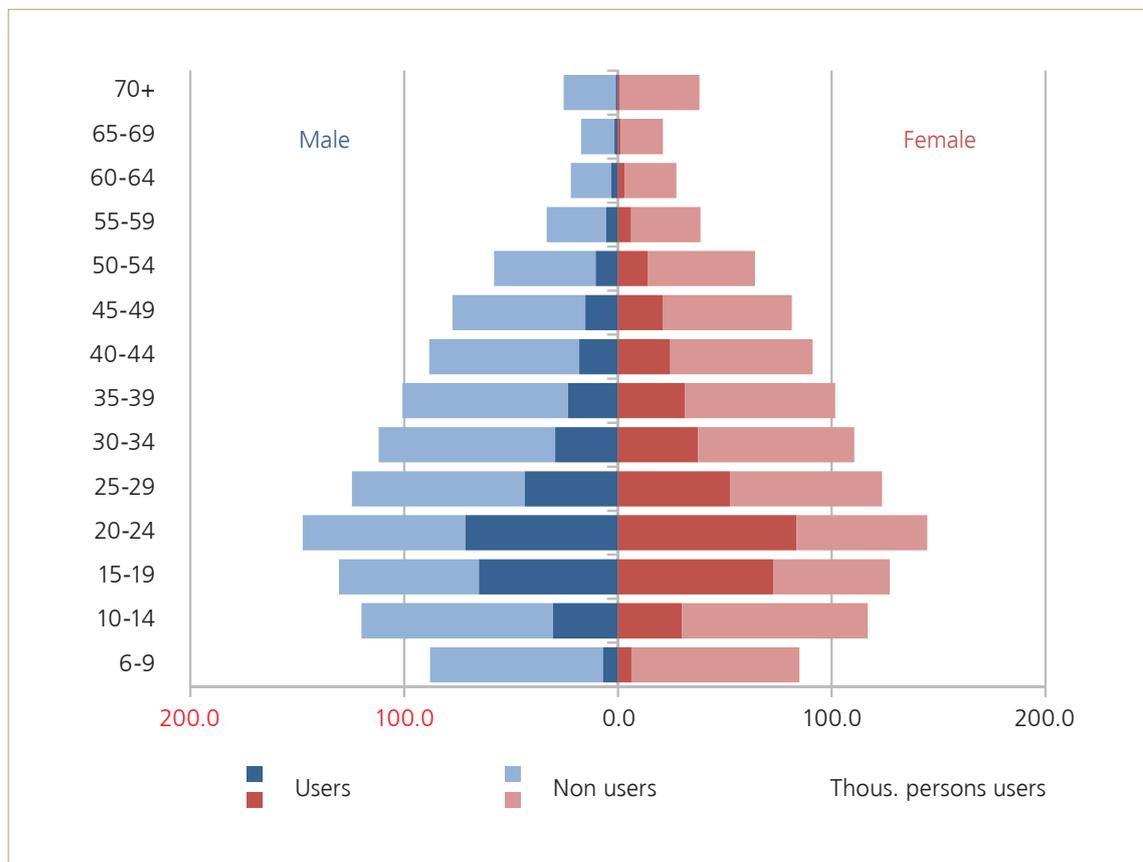
The internet user is the user of a telephone line, rented line, high speed line or DSL, ADSL with permanent lines, high speed cable modem, and optical fibre. Also, regular use was considered, whether utilization of the internet occurs most of days of a week at home or in other places; and the “the present or particular occasion” use was considered when the utilization of internet occurs at internet service facilities/ points when needed. The census result shows that 30.6 percent of the resident population of Mongolia aged 6 and above or 709.6 thousand people are using the internet. Out of which 32.3 percent regularly use the internet at home, and 20.3 percent use it in the office or in other places while 47.4 percent use the internet when needed. Looking at this, almost half of the internet users use the internet at the internet cafe or at friends’ or relatives’ places when needed.

FIGURE 9.3. INTERNET USE OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, 2010



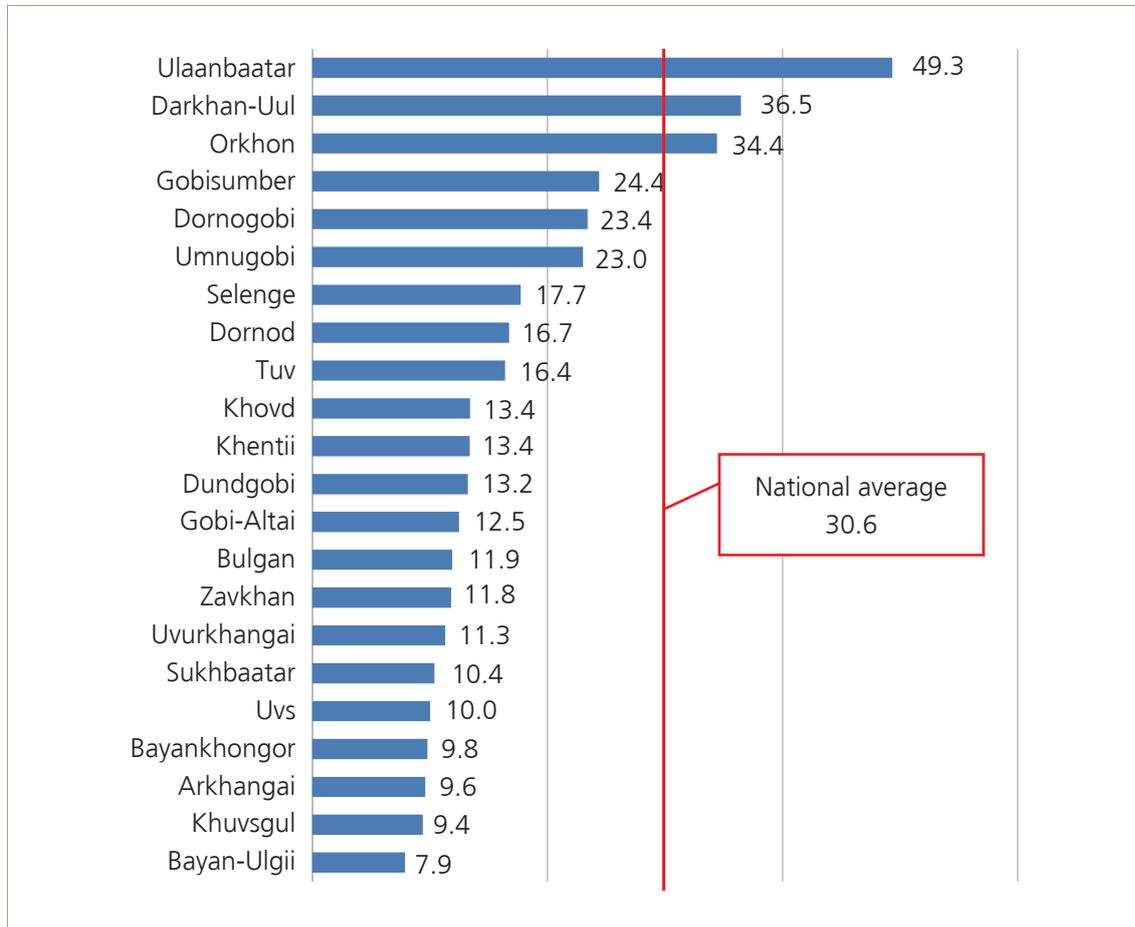
A notable sex difference was observed among internet users compared with men and women users of cellular phones. While 45.8 percent of internet users were male, female users of the internet exceeded the number of male users by 8.3 percentage points. Internet use requires certain levels of language, computer knowledge and the ability to search and find necessary information within a short period of time. Therefore, the higher usage of the internet by female users can be explained by the higher education levels of women compared with men. This difference can be noted more clearly among the age group of 15-29, during the most active learning period (Figure 9.6).

FIGURE 9.4. AGE AND SEX PYRAMID OF INTERNET USERS, 2010



When the percentage of internet users was looked at according to aimag and city populations aged 6 and above, Ulaanbaatar, Darkhan-Uul, Orkhon aimags were higher than the national average and Khuvsgul and Bayan-Ulgii aimags were the lowest among the other aimags.

FIGURE 9.5. PERCENTAGE OF INTERNET USERS IN TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY AIMAGS AND CITY, 2010



By residence, 93 percent of total internet users are in urban while the remaining 7 percent live in rural areas. In the central region, 22.6 percent of the total population use the internet (the central region is the highest in utilization after Ulaanbaatar) while it was the lowest in the Western region, 11.0 percent. This shows that internet utilization depends a lot on its availability

SUMMARY

About 74 percent of the resident population of Mongolia aged 6 and above, 1714.6 thousand people, use the cellular phone. Three out of every four cellular users live in urban areas. The highest numbers of cellular phone users are found among the age group of 15-29.

About 30.6 percent of the resident population aged 6 and above, 709.6 thousand people, use the internet and 52.6 percent of them use it regularly. The remaining 47.4 percent use the internet when it is needed. Fifty-four point two percent of internet users are female and that can be explained by the higher education levels of women compared to men.

By location, Ulaanbaatar and Darkhan-Uul, and Orkhon aimags have the highest number of cellular phone and internet users in the country and Arkhangai, Khuvsgul and Bayan-Ulgii aimags have the lowest number of users respectively.

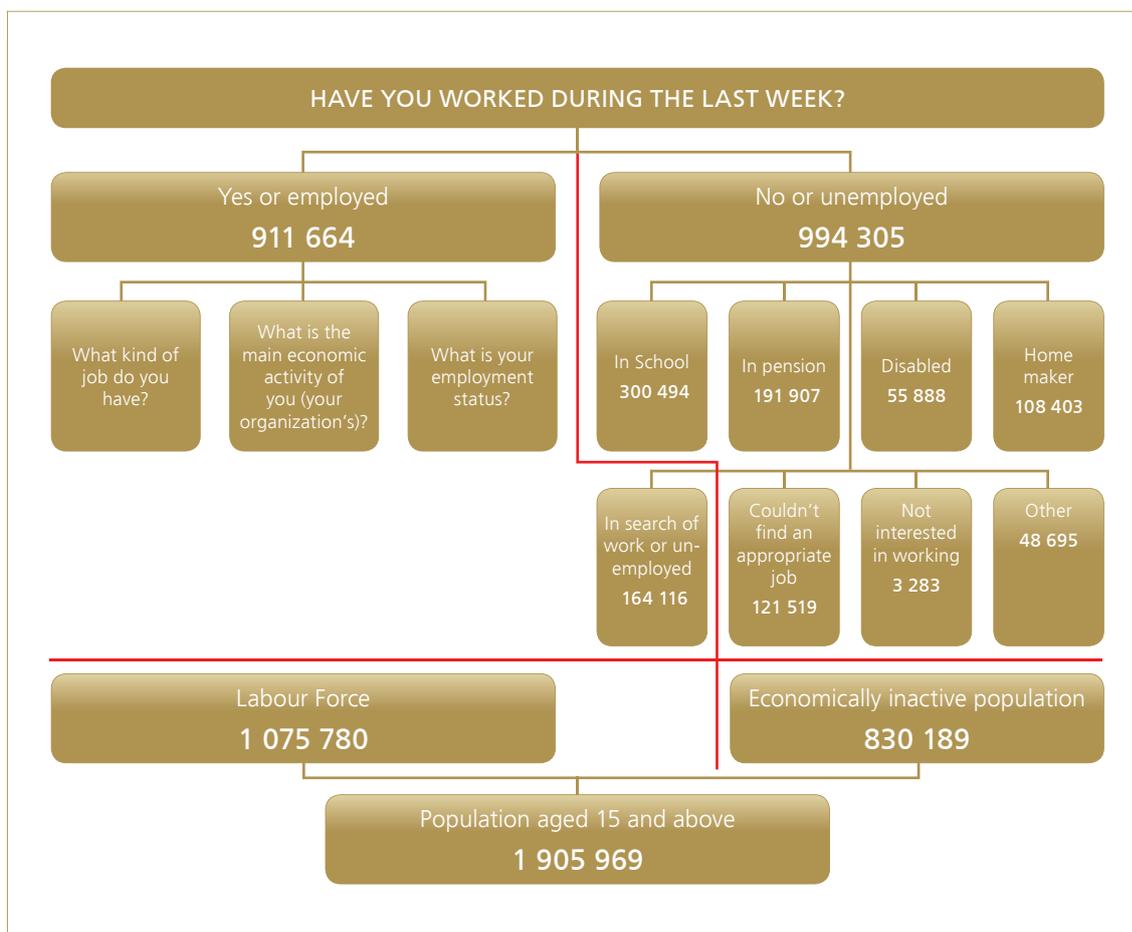
CHAPTER TEN

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY



The concept and definition of economic activity of the population used in the last two censuses refers to the United Nations' "Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses", Section 2.252. This allows us to determine the economic activity of the population and compare the results of the two censuses. The census results may not be compatible with some indicators of the official statistics and other surveys conducted in accordance with "Measurement Methodology for Statistical Indicators of Employment and Labour Force" approved in 2009 by the joint order No. 01-681/94 of the Chairman of the National Statistical Office and the Minister for Social Welfare and Labour. It is due to that fact, that some of the main economic activity indicators of the population are measured in correspondence to the population of working age with working ability in the above mentioned methodology. The "employed" is considered as "a person who, during the enumeration period or at least one day during a reference period of one week before the enumeration day (subsequent to November 1, 2010), performed some work for pay or profit. In other words, economic activity is defined by a current activity approach in the reference week. Employees temporary absent from work one week prior to the enumeration period due to the reasons such as illness, pregnancy or maternal leave, and work vacation, are considered as in employment provided they maintained a formal job attachment with their main organizations under a labour contract. (Refer to Chapter One "Concepts and definitions used in the census").

FIGURE 10.1. RESPONSE FRAMEWORK FOR QUESTIONS ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, 2010

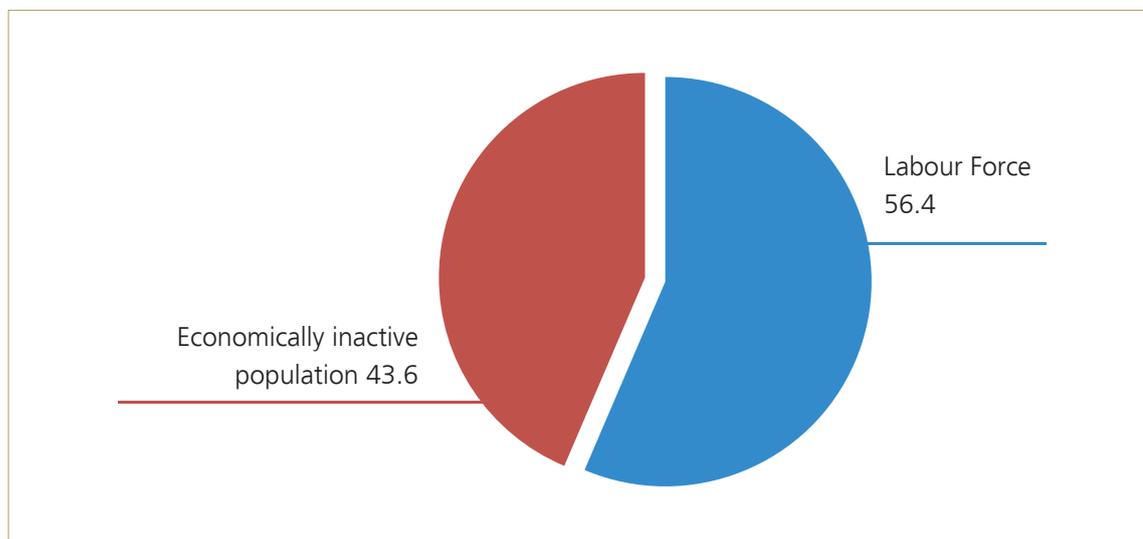


ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

The economic activity status of the population aged 15 years and above is, as referred to the current employment in the census, defined by two classifications of labour force (in some cases, it corresponds to economically active population) and economically inactive population (Figure 10.1). The concept of labour force includes persons who are employed and those who are unemployed. It further serves as a basis for a formulation of national socio-economic policies, particularly policies on labour force. As noted earlier, the notion of current employment refers to all the persons who have permanent or seasonal employment, including those temporarily absent from work during the enumeration period provided they maintained a labour contract with their main organization or business enterprise.

In contrast, the economically inactive population includes persons who are not in the labour force and those who are unemployed due to unavailability of suitable work.

FIGURE 10.2. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, IN PERCENTAGE, 2010



56.4 per cent of the population aged 15 and above is classified as being in the labour force, which is down by 5.6 per cent from the 2000 statistics. In general, it is necessary to conduct a detailed study on the decline in economic activity of the population and the increase in the number of economically inactive population from that of the previous census. A significant difference is observed when the labour-force participation rate is classified by residence area and sex. This indicator is 13.8 per cent higher in rural than in urban areas, a distinct characteristic in Mongolia.

The labour force participation rate is higher given that the census considered the rural herder population aged 15 and above is basically engaged in employment. However, the labour force participation rate of the rural population is lower by 7.5 per cent from that of the 2000 census.

In terms of sex, both the male and female labour force participation is higher in the rural areas than the urban residence. In particular, rural male labour force participation rate is 72.4 per cent, which is 9.4 per cent higher than in the urban areas.

**TABLE 10.1. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE,
URBAN AND RURAL BY PERCENTAGE, 2010**

Economic activity	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	56.4	63.0	50.1	52.3	58.5	46.5	66.1	72.4	59.3
Economically inactive population	43.6	37.0	49.9	47.7	41.5	53.5	33.9	27.6	40.7

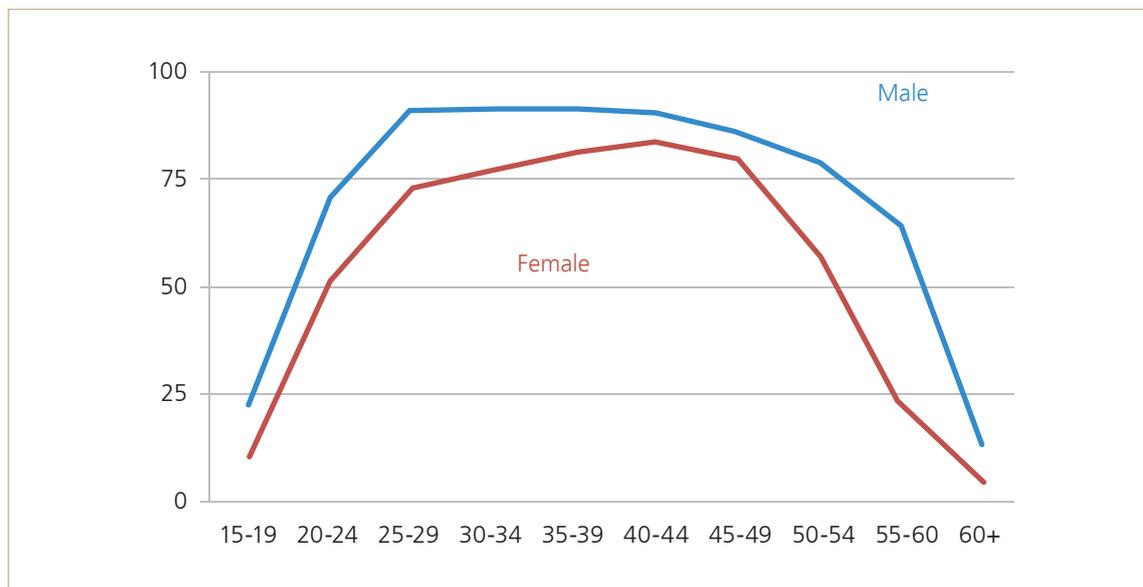
A notable difference is observed when the labour force is classified by age groups. Male economic activity is higher than female activity in all age groups. Within this measure, the age group of 20-34 years indicates that male participation is 13.7-17.8 per cent higher than female participation, which is due to the higher number of female students in the reference age. The labour force participation rate of the population in the 25-44 age group is the highest, where the male index is over 80 per cent and the female is 69-75 per cent. Especially the lowest difference among male and female rates in the age group of 40-49 years demonstrates that the economic activity in this group is the highest of all. But the sharp drop in economic activity among women aged over 55 years is associated with women's retirement age starting at 55 years.

**TABLE 10.2. POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, ECONOMIC ACTIVITY,
AGE GROUP, SEX, BY PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 2010**

Age group	Economically active population						Not – economically active population					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	thous.	%*	thous.	%*	thous.	%*	thous.	%*	thous.	%*	thous.	%*
TOTAL	1075.8	56.4	590.1	63.0	485.6	50.1	830.2	43.6	347.1	37.0	483.1	49.9
15-19	37.1	14.4	25.9	19.8	11.2	8.8	220.5	85.6	104.7	80.2	115.8	91.2
20-24	161.3	55.2	94.4	64.0	66.9	46.2	130.9	44.8	53.1	36.0	77.8	53.8
25-34	357.3	75.9	195.7	82.8	161.6	69.1	113.2	24.1	40.8	17.2	72.4	30.9
35-44	295.2	77.3	151.7	80.2	143.4	74.5	86.5	22.7	37.4	19.8	49.1	25.5
45-54	186.2	66.3	96.1	70.9	90.1	62.0	94.7	33.7	39.4	29.1	55.3	38.0
55-59	26.1	36.3	17.9	53.7	8.2	21.3	45.8	63.7	15.5	46.3	30.4	78.7
60+	12.6	8.4	8.5	13.1	4.1	4.8	138.5	91.6	56.3	86.9	82.2	95.2

*Percentage of the referred age group in the population

FIGURE 10.3. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 2010



The increase in the economically inactive population from the previous census is explained by a sudden decline in the labour force participation among the age group of 15-24. Particularly in the age group of 15-19, the male participation rate has dropped by 58.7 per cent and the female participation by 74.3 per cent, whereas in the age group of 20-24 years the male rate is dropped by 14.1 per cent and female rate by 24 per cent. This trend may partially be explained by the surge in involvement in school among the youth from the referred age group.

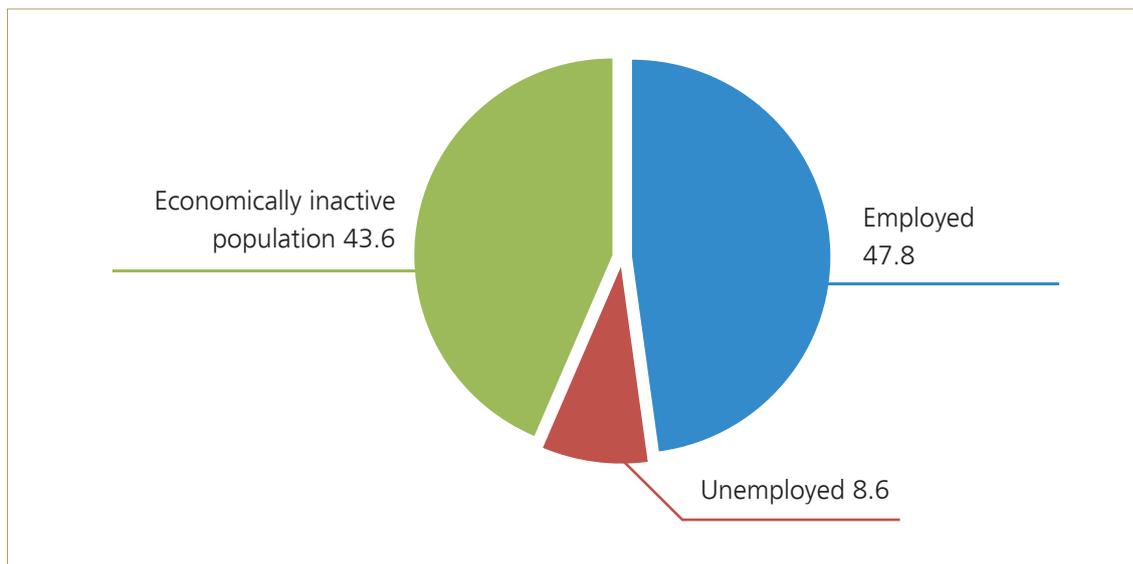
LABOUR FORCE

As noted earlier, the labour force comprises all persons, employed and those looking for a job or engaged in paid work for more than one hour during a week prior to the enumeration date. We determine the employment over a short reference period, utilizing the concept of the labour force in reference to UN recommendations.

The enumeration process was conducted in November, 2010. Due to the weather and climate characteristics in Mongolia during this period, changes occur in the pattern of economic activities of the population and industrial sectors. Main work activities are completed, particularly for those people engaged in the agriculture and mining sectors; but they are considered as employed since the formal labour contracts with these business enterprises or organizations with these types of employees are not terminated. Thus, in the case of a respondent who was not engaged in economic activities for pay or profit, further questions were raised, to determine accurate classification, if he/she is employed in general, if there is a possibility to return to work, and if the respondent terminated his/her work contract with the business enterprise.

To confirm a person as unemployed, a further probing question was used in the population census questionnaire to specify the main reason for not working. It served as a key indicator to tabulate the economically inactive population. The concept of "looking for a job" comprises "those who are actively seeking work, not employed during the week prior to the enumeration date and registered/non-registered in the Labour and Welfare Services Department."

FIGURE 10.4. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE POPULATION, PERCENTAGE, 2010



The percent of unemployed in the population aged 15 and above reached 8.6 per cent, falling by 2.2 percentage points in the past 11 years. Though there is a decline observed in the percentage of unemployed people, a change in unemployment level is further described in the following sub-section.

EMPLOYED POPULATION

The early section of this chapter noted clearly who was included in the “Employed Population” in the census. Three probing questions were asked from those employed on their work, organization/ business enterprise and employment status.

TABLE 10.3. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION BY SEX, 2000, 2010

Sex	2000		2010		$\frac{2010}{2000}$ %
	Thousand	%*	Thousand	%*	
TOTAL	779.1	51.1	911.7	47.8	117.0
Male	420.4	56.1	495.1	52.8	117.8
Female	358.7	46.3	416.6	43.0	116.1

* Percentage in population aged 15 and above

The employed population has increased by 17 per cent since 2000. When classified by sex, the male percentage is higher. But if classified by residential area, the following differences are noted in the table following.

**TABLE 10.4. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION
BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010**

Sex	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Thousand persons	% *	Thousand persons	% *	Thousand persons	% *
TOTAL	911.7	47.8	574.5	43.7	337.1	57.5
Male	495.1	52.8	302.9	48.2	192.2	62.7
Female	416.6	43.0	271.6	39.5	144.9	51.8

* Percentage in population aged 15 and above

At the national level, 47.8 per cent of the population aged 15 and above is employed, whereas this indicator is 57.5 per cent which is 13.8 per cent higher than that of the urban population. The rural population is 32.1 per cent of the national resident population with this percentage decreasing year by year. However, the rural population engaged in the live-stock industry is the main reason for the higher percentage indicator for rural employed than the urban employed. Rural female employment is 12.3 units higher whereas the male indicator is 14.6 per cent higher than the urban employed respectively. Even though this difference is lower than that of the 2000 census, thousands of people who moved to urban areas seeking employment opportunities and better livelihoods are still not readily provided with paid work.

**TABLE 10.5. NUMBER OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE,
BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2000, 2010 (THOUSAND PERSONS)**

Age Group	2000			2010			2010 2000 %
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
TOTAL	779.3	420.6	358.7	911.7	495.1	416.6	117.0
15-19	80.9	48.4	32.5	25.6	18.7	6.9	31.7
20-24	126.1	69.1	57.0	122.9	72.7	50.2	97.5
25-34	252.3	131.0	121.3	300.6	163.8	136.7	119.1
35-44	199.7	99.9	99.8	255.9	129.1	126.8	128.1
45-54	82.8	46.5	36.3	169.1	85.4	83.7	204.3
55-59	22.3	16.0	6.3	25.0	16.9	8.1	112.0
60+	15.2	9.7	5.5	12.6	8.5	4.1	82.6

An interesting pattern is drawn from the above table. The number of the employed population aged 15-24 decreased from the corresponding 2000 status, but the indicator for 35-54 years age group increased which shows that business enterprises and organizations are increasingly interested in employing experienced and productive human resource. Moreover, the population aged 34-44 in the last census has moved to the older age grouping. In addition, the increase in youth attendance in educational institutions since the 2000 census has had an impact on the decline.

TABLE 10.6. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, 2010

Occupation	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Thousand persons			Percent-A			Percent-B		
TOTAL	911.7	495.1	416.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	54.3	45.7
Managers	72.2	41.1	31.1	7.9	8.3	7.5	100.0	56.9	43.1
Professionals	153.9	53.2	100.7	16.9	10.8	24.2	100.0	34.6	65.4
Technicians and associate professionals	40.5	15.4	25.0	4.4	3.1	6.0	100.0	38.1	61.9
Clerical support workers	23.7	6.7	17.1	2.6	1.3	4.1	100.0	28.1	71.9
Service and sales workers	134.2	53.3	80.9	14.7	10.8	19.4	100.0	39.7	60.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	236.3	135.6	100.7	25.9	27.4	24.2	100.0	57.4	42.6
Production, construction, manufacturing and other related trades/service workers	85.0	63.2	21.8	9.3	12.8	5.2	100.0	74.3	25.7
Stationary plant and machine operators and assemblers	79.7	74.0	5.7	8.7	14.9	1.4	100.0	92.8	7.2
Elementary occupations	68.7	36.7	32.0	7.5	7.4	7.7	100.0	53.4	46.6
Armed forces occupations	17.4	16.0	1.4	1.9	3.2	0.3	100.0	91.8	8.2

The employment patterns of the male and female population are different subject to their occupation. The smallest difference is in the occupational groups of managers, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and elementary occupations. Whereas more than 90 per cent of plant and machine operators and assemblers, armed force workers and other occupations which require physical strength are males. In contrast, seven out of ten persons engaged in work as professional and clerical support work are females.

96.5 per cent of the employed population is educated, of which 95.6 per cent of male and 97.6 per cent of female employees possess some level of education. Twenty-three point five per cent of the employed male population has higher education while the percentage of female employees of the same education is 23.5 per cent higher. The above table demonstrates that even though female employees with a tertiary education weigh more in the employed population, their representation is low in jobs at the managerial level or policy making rank at all levels of government, non-government and business enterprises and organizations.

The census respondents 'employed or engaged in paid work' in the week preceding the census were further asked what kind of main activities their organizations or their occupations engaged in. Economic activity classifications are made in terms of legal entity or enterprises and organizations of all types of property and non-profit making organizations such as governmental, public and religious institutions as well as private manufacturing and services. These classifications are used for many purposes such as Gross Domestic Product calculations and labour force studies.

TABLE 10.7. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION, 2010

Economic activity classification	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Thousand persons			Percent			Percent		
TOTAL	911.7	495.1	416.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	54.3	45.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishery and hunting	241.0	139.4	101.6	26.4	28.2	24.4	100.0	57.8	42.2
Mining and quarrying	48.9	39.2	9.7	5.4	7.9	2.3	100.0	80.2	19.8
Manufacturing	63.4	33.6	29.8	7.0	6.8	7.2	100.0	53.0	47.0
Electricity, gas, steam and ventilation supply	14.3	10.8	3.5	1.6	2.2	0.8	100.0	75.5	24.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation	6.5	3.8	2.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	100.0	58.8	41.2
Construction	58.5	46.7	11.8	6.4	9.4	2.8	100.0	79.8	20.2
Repair and service of motor vehicles	117.0	51.1	66.0	12.8	10.3	15.8	100.0	43.6	56.4
Transportation and storage	52.7	42.1	10.6	5.8	8.5	2.5	100.0	79.8	20.2
Accommodation and food service activities	28.4	6.3	22.1	3.1	1.3	5.3	100.0	22.2	77.8
Information and communication	13.6	7.2	6.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	100.0	52.8	47.2
Finance and insurance activities	15.8	6.1	9.8	1.7	1.2	2.3	100.0	38.4	61.6
Real estate activities	7.7	3.4	4.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	100.0	44.1	55.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	10.5	5.1	5.4	1.2	1.0	1.3	100.0	49.0	51.0
Administrative and support service activities	12.3	8.8	3.5	1.3	1.8	0.8	100.0	71.5	28.5
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	74.6	49.3	25.3	8.2	10.0	6.1	100.0	66.1	33.9
Education	79.6	21.3	58.2	8.7	4.3	14.0	100.0	26.8	73.2
Human health and social work activities	35.7	7.0	28.7	3.9	1.4	6.9	100.0	19.5	80.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8.5	4.6	3.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	100.0	54.7	45.3
Other service activities	19.3	8.1	11.2	2.1	1.6	2.7	100.0	42.0	58.0
Activities of households as employers;	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	26.6	73.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2.7	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	100.0	39.2	60.8

26.4 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries, which is predominantly higher than other sectors. A significant difference is clearly seen depending on the characteristics of economic activities when we classify the employed population by sex. For instance, 70 per cent and more employees are male in the mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and ventilation services, construction, transportation and storage services, and administrative support sectors; whereas, 70 per cent and more are female employees in the economic activity sectors such as the accommodation and food service activities, education and social services.

A clearer picture can be revealed when taking the economic activities of urban and rural population into consideration. The mass of employees is high in the wholesale and retail trades, manufacturing, public administration, defence and education sectors among the urban employed population. But the urban employees are more or less equally distributed over different industries while the corresponding rural figure is centralized in one industry.

The workers in the agricultural, hunting, forestry and fisheries constitute two thirds of the rural employees, followed by public administration, defence, and the education sector, which indicates that manufacturing industry development is meagre in rural areas. And the percentages of the employees engaged in mining and quarrying are similar in urban and rural areas, which is a reflection of the seasonal factors when the main activities of mining are halted temporarily and the employees are registered in the urban settlements.

**TABLE 10.8. EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, URBAN AND RURAL
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, 2010**

Classification of economic activities	Urban		Rural	
	Number of employed population	Total percent	Number of employed population	Total percent
TOTAL	581 329	100.0	330 335	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishery and hunting	23 492	4.0	217 525	65.8
Mining and quarrying	32 916	5.7	15 981	4.8
Manufacturing	57 704	9.9	5 687	1.7
Electricity, gas, steam and ventilation supply	12 220	2.1	2 037	0.6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation	5 875	1.0	576	0.2
Construction	51 217	8.8	7 300	2.2
Repair and service of motor vehicles	106 898	18.4	10 142	3.1
Transportation and storage	45 930	7.9	6 751	2.0
Accommodation and food service activities	25 831	4.4	2 615	0.8
Information and communication	12 976	2.2	670	0.2
Finance and insurance activities	13 317	2.3	2 524	0.8
Real estate activities	7 644	1.3	45	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	8 664	1.5	1 834	0.6
Administrative and support service activities	10 587	1.8	1 689	0.5
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	54 132	9.3	20 449	6.2
Education	56 263	9.7	23 289	7.1
Human health and social work activities	27 301	4.7	8 409	2.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7 377	1.3	1 086	0.3
Other service activities	17 876	3.1	1 409	0.4
Activities of households as employers;	634	0.1	49	0.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2 475	0.4	268	0.1

The next important indicator used in labour force surveys and employment studies is employment status. It is considered essential in identifying the respondent's occupation, his/her role in a business enterprise and his/her contract establishing a formal job description as well as the rights and duties in communicating with business entities and individuals.

**TABLE 10.9. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION
BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX, 2000, 2010**

	2000			2010		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employees	41.3	39.3	43.6	56.2	53.6	59.4
Employers	1.3	1.7	0.8	2.5	3.1	1.8
Self-employed	31.2	43.9	16.4	27.7	37.7	15.9
Members of cooperatives	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Contributing family members without any payment	25.3	14.0	38.6	12.9	4.9	22.5
Other	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3

The employment status of the population has changed greatly in the last 11 years. Providers of unpaid labour inputs in household production were 197.5 thousand in 2000 whereas this figure subsided to 117.8 thousand in 2010. The percentage of the self-employed population dropped by 3.5 per cent and that of employees as well as employers increased, which is a demonstration of the expansion in the production and services industry. The decline in the percentage of the self-employed population indicates positive implications of increased opportunities to ensure work place safety, inclusion in social protection legislation and a desire to enjoy employment entitlements.

UNEMPLOYED POPULATION

At the national level the unemployed population is 164.1 thousand in 2010, a slight drop by 0.8 thousand or only a one per cent change from the 2000 census. But the labour force in this time period expanded by 132.5 thousand persons in Mongolia. Therefore the overall unemployment rate decreased by 2.2 per cent; where the urban figure fell by 7.8 per cent in contrast to the rural increase by 2.8 per cent. The male unemployment rate is high since the number of unemployed male population is more than the unemployed female population. This is most probably caused by the lower education level among the male population than that of women.

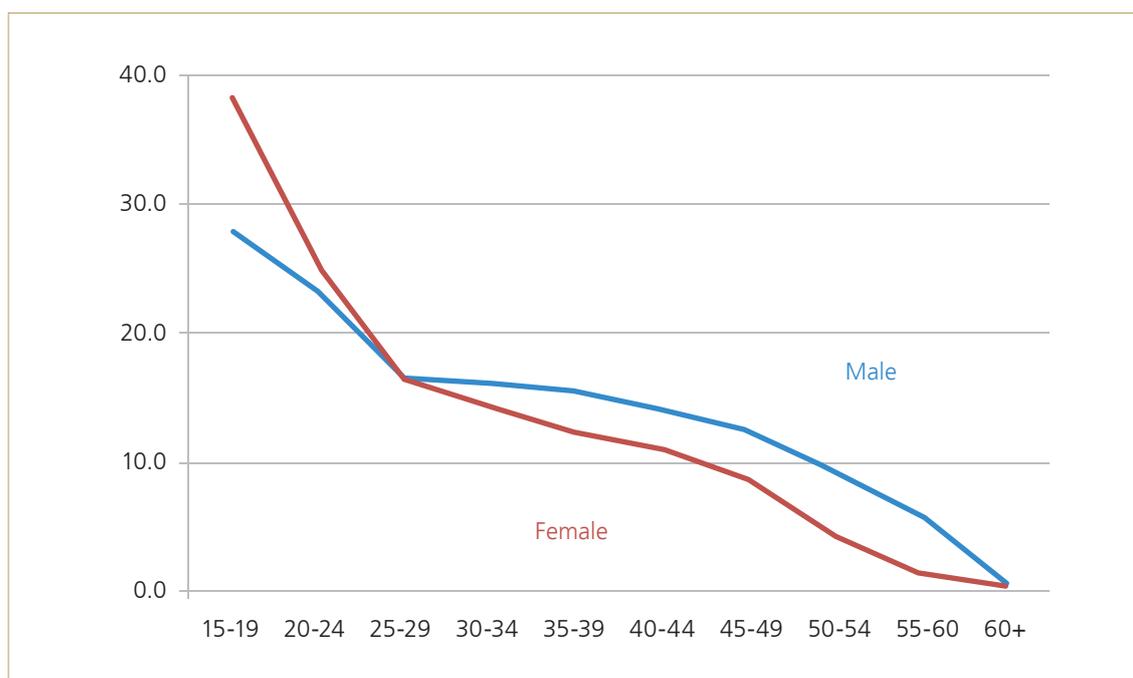
TABLE 10.10. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, URBAN AND RURAL DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, 2010

Sex	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Thousand persons	Unemployment rate	Thousand persons	Unemployment rate	Thousand persons	Unemployment rate
TOTAL	164.1	15.3	114.6	16.5	49.5	13.0
Male	95.0	16.1	65.9	17.7	29.1	13.4
Female	69.1	14.2	48.6	15.0	20.4	12.6

In general, the unemployment rate is high in the urban settlements and low in the rural areas. This picture derives from the factor that the livestock industry was greatly devastated by the natural disasters that have occurred in the last few years when many households lost their flocks and herds, and moved to urban areas seeking better opportunities but did not readily find employment.

Among the total unemployed population, the youth percentage of the 20-34 age is 95.1 thousand (57.9 per cent of unemployed), which is the highest from all the other age groups. And the 39.2 thousand unemployed population in the 35-44 age group comprises 23.9 per cent of the entire unemployed number. From this figure, we can see that the majority or 81.8 per cent of the unemployed population falls into the 20-44 age group.

FIGURE 10.5. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 2010



The unemployment rate is generally the highest in 15-24 age group, caused by the situation where employment is not available for unskilled youth on one hand and the younger generation prefer attainment of education over employment on the other hand. This picture is manifested very clearly in the female indicators. However, in the age group of 25 and above, the male population is hit more by unemployment.

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION

The reason for not being employed was additionally asked from the unemployed respondents aged 15 and above. For instance, persons aged 15 and above attending all levels of regular educational institutions are classified as students; all persons of working age, who partially or entirely lost their ability to perform work permanently or for long term basis, provided the recovery from the impairment is not possible, are considered to be disabled persons; all persons, who were engaged in household duties in their own home responsible for the care of children, elderly and invalids, and not available for work due to the work situation of other members of the family are classified as homemakers. The concept of unavailability of suitable work comprises all the persons "who are willing to work, actively sought after work but abandoned the search due to loss of faith in or prior to the week preceding the enumeration date or those who don't know where to find a suitable job."

TABLE 10.11. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY THE REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT AND SEX, 2000, 2010 (THOUSAND PERSONS)

Reasons for not being employed	2000			2010			2010 2000 %
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
TOTAL	580.3	235.6	344.7	830.3	347.2	483.1	143.1
Attending educational institutions	171.0	71.4	99.6	300.5	136.7	163.8	175.7
Receiving a pension	163.7	53.9	109.8	191.9	65.7	126.2	117.2
Disabled (not able to work)	36.9	20.5	16.4	55.9	31.3	24.6	151.5
Performing household duties	76.3	10.9	65.4	108.4	12.1	96.3	142.1
Not interested in working	-	-	-	3.3	2.3	1.0	-
Couldn't find suitable work	90.4	53.1	37.3	121.6	71.9	49.7	134.5
Others	42.0	25.8	16.2	48.7	27.1	21.6	115.9

Four out of ten economically inactive persons are male and the other 6 are female. At the national level, the entire economically inactive population is 830.2 thousand, which is 43.1 per cent higher than the 2000 census figure and where the number of students increased by 75.7 per cent, those impaired, performing household duties and those couldn't find suitable job increased by 51.5 per cent, 42.1 per cent and 34.5 per cent respectively. The percentage increase of those attending educational institutions is reasonable. But it is crucial to undertake detailed research to identify the reasons for the increase in the number of impaired and those who couldn't find suitable jobs. Particularly, the number of impaired amongst the working age population escalated the greatest, which is probably caused by many reasons including the rise in the industrial and domestic injuries, increase in normal and occupational illnesses and ignorance of work safety rules by individuals. The reasons for not finding suitable work or being engaged in household duties are mostly related to the extent of which the skills and professions possessed fit the demands of the labour market.

The number of women unemployed due to household duties, grew by 47.2 per cent from the 2000 figure whereas, the male indicator increased by 11.2 per cent, which demonstrates that the female population comprises the majority of the unpaid or non-economic production and services.

TABLE 10.12. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY AGE AND THE REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT, 2010 (THOUSAND PERSONS)

Age group	Total	Economically inactive population						
		Attending educational institutions	Receiving a pension	Impaired (not able to work)	Performing household duties	Not interested in working	Couldn't find suitable work	Others
TOTAL	830.2	300.5	191.9	55.9	108.4	3.3	121.5	48.7
15-19	220.5	204.9	-	2.9	3.7	0.3	5.5	3.4
20-24	130.9	82.7	-	4.2	18.8	0.4	16.9	8.0
25-34	113.2	11.4	-	10.6	41.8	0.9	33.6	15.0
35-44	86.5	1.4	0.1	14.2	24.3	0.9	34.1	11.5
45-54	94.7	0.1	21.1	18.4	17.8	0.7	27.7	8.8
55-59	45.8	-	34.4	4.3	1.7	0.1	3.6	1.6
60+	138.5	-	136.4	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4

Persons not interested in working are 3.3 thousand, of which 1.8 thousand or 54 per cent fall in the working age group of 25-44, that requires further study and consideration.

96.2 per cent of those who couldn't find suitable work obtained some types of education, including 13.1 per cent for higher education and 6.1 per cent for specialized training/secondary education. This picture reveals a mismatch in educational demand and supply chain. Ninety-six point six per cent of homemakers are educated, of whom 21.2 per cent have higher education and 5.6 per cent have a specialised secondary education. Then from the respondents who are not interested in working, 91.5 per cent obtained some type of education where 13.5 per cent have higher education and 5 per cent have secondary education with specialized professions.

Of the entire population aged 15 and above 43.6 per cent is economically inactive. This figure in addition to the number of unemployed constitutes 52.2 per cent of the total population in the reference age group, where we could draw a conclusion that one out of every two persons is not employed. It is particularly important to conduct further studies on the detailed reasons for not participating in the labour market due to lack of interest, especially for those (13.6-21.9% in the sub-category) who possess higher education.

SUMMARY

More than half 56.4 per cent of the entire population aged 15 or above is included in the labour force, the figure decreased by 5.5 per cent from 2000, whereas those not included in the labour force (43.6 per cent) increased by 5.5 per cent. In general, the economic activity of the population has declined from the previous census period.

The male labour force participation remained at a higher level than the female participation in both censuses. In terms of residence, the labour force participation of the rural male is 72.4 per cent which is 9.4 per cent higher than that of the urban areas. This is related to the characteristics of agricultural production.

The percentage of employed persons in the entire population declined by 3.3 per cent, the percentage weight of economically inactive population increased by 8.6 per cent, and the persons seeking work is 8.5 per cent. For instance, some youth in the age group of 15-24 are not able to participate in the labour force because of their attendance in educational institutions to improve their education and obtain professional skills. Moreover the labour skills required are increasingly diminished after 55 and above and only 8.5 per cent of the population aged 60 and above is involved in the labour force, this figure has dropped by 2.6 per cent from the previous census.

Of the population aged 15 and above, 47.8 per cent engaged in paid employment, of which the rural figure is 57.7% (given the majority of the rural population undertakes live-stock production activities). In particular, rural female employment is 12.3 per cent higher than the urban indicator, which is explained by the fact that the majority of the rural female population is engaged in the live-stock industry.

The employment status of the population has greatly changed. For instance, the number of persons performing unpaid household services was relatively high with 197.5 thousand registered in 2000 whereas, this figure has dropped to 117.8 thousand in 2010. The mass of the self-employed percentage has declined by 3.5 per cent and the number of employees and employers have increased, which indicates the expansion of the production and services sector and the growth in available work posts. At the national level, the unemployment rate rests at 15.3 per cent in 2010, a decrease by 2.2 per cent from 2000. In general, the unemployment rate is high in urban settlements and low in rural areas. Higher urban unemployment is caused by the natural disasters of the last few years which grossly impacted many households, which lost their livestock and migrated to urban areas on the one side and the fact that there are restricted opportunities for them to find paid employment in urban areas on the other side.

There are 95.1 thousand youth aged 20-34 among the entire unemployed population, this is the highest figure of any group and comprises 57.9 per cent of the work force. From this, the majority of the unemployed or 63.1 per cent falls in the active working age group of 20-44 years old.

Of the economically inactive population 41.8 per cent are male and 58.2 per cent are female residents. The numbers of persons who are disabled (not able to work), those performing household duties and those who couldn't find suitable work have increased by 51.5, 42.1, and 34.5 per cent respectively, which requires for further surveys and research.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD



NUMBER OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD FOR 6 MONTHS AND LONGER

The international migration of the population increased significantly after the country's transition to a market economy. The Constitutional provision on the rights of a Mongolian citizen "to travel freely in the territory of Mongolia, choose the place to live permanently or temporarily, travel abroad, live there and return to the country"⁹ serves as a legal basis for citizens to travel, study, work abroad and return whenever they want. There is an increased tendency for Mongolian citizens to travel to foreign countries for various purposes such as; to improve their lives by studying and working abroad, run businesses, receive health services, marry foreign citizens etc. The Mongolian Law on "Population and Housing Census" stipulates the legal framework for the counting of Mongolian citizens residing abroad for 6 months and longer. Thus, the 2010 Population and Housing Census implemented on-line counting in order to collect more accurate and reliable data on the number of Mongolian citizens residing, working, and studying abroad for 6 months and longer. The information collected by the census will serve as a main source of data needed for the formulation of national policies and programmes to address the issues related to Mongolian citizens living, working and studying abroad.

For the 2010 Population and Housing census, the Mongolian citizens living, working and studying abroad for 6 months and longer have considered/ defined as citizens residing abroad (hereafter referred to as residing abroad).

The official data on Mongolian citizens residing abroad was not available until today due to a lack of registration and information system on how many Mongolian citizens live, study and work abroad. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade has been asked to compile data on Mongolian citizens living, studying and working abroad through Embassies and Diplomatic Representative Offices in different countries, associations, NGOs who are working to protect the rights of Mongolian citizens living abroad and private companies running businesses abroad. The data on Mongolian citizens living abroad provided by the Ministry is more accurate and reliable compared with other sources of information available (Table 11.1). The preliminary estimation for census enumeration coverage, data collection and the budget required for data collection was based on the above mentioned data.

⁹ Mongolian Constitution, Mongolian Law Books. Volume I, Ulaanbaatar, 2008, page 5.

TABLE 11.1. NUMBER OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS LIVING AND WORKING ABROAD, BY COUNTRY 2010*

Countries	number (in thousands)
United States of America	27.3
Federal Republic of Germany	4.4
Great Britain, United Kingdom	2.0
Republic of Kazakhstan	40.2
Russian Federation	1.8
Republic of Korea	30.8
Republic of Turkey	1.8
French Republic	1.5
People's Republic of China	5.0
Czech Republic	6.1
Swiss Confederation	1.5
Japan	5.0
Other	7.4
TOTAL	134.8

* Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Data collection was conducted in such a way that enumerators asked family members living in Mongolia about their relatives abroad and was also organized so that people residing abroad could be self-enumerated via online.

E-enumeration coverage was high in all countries except the United States of America.

It was legitimate to come up with a final number after careful confirmation of the data provided from relevant organizations and comparison of the data with the census.

According to the data of the General Authority for State Registration and the Agency on Citizenship of Foreign Citizens, about 40 thousand Mongolian citizens changed their citizenship during 2000-2010, out of which 39 thousand became citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade data, about 130-140 thousand Mongolian citizens reside abroad for long time not including those who have become citizens of other countries.

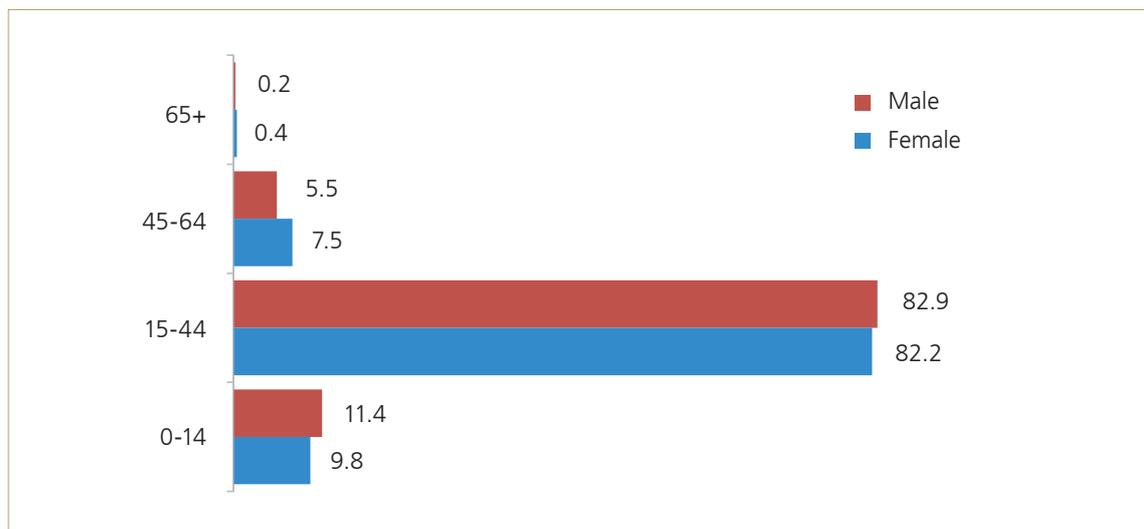
NUMBER, AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD

About 107140 Mongolian citizens residing abroad were enumerated in the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

TABLE 11.2. NUMBER OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD BY AGE GROUP AND SEX (2010)

Age group	Total	By sex		Sex ratio
		Male	Female	
TOTAL	107 140	49 955	57 185	87.4
0-4	4 598	2 309	2 289	100.9
5-9	3 171	1 595	1 576	101.0
10-14	3 535	1 771	1 764	100.2
15-19	9 176	4 420	4 756	93.0
20-24	20 400	10 164	10 236	99.3
25-29	20 739	10 161	10 578	96.1
30-34	16 855	7 500	9 355	80.1
35-39	13 343	5 797	7 546	76.8
40-44	7 930	3 380	4 550	74.3
45-49	4 168	1 628	2 540	64.1
50-54	1 883	742	1 141	65.1
55-59	709	269	440	61.1
60-64	304	117	187	62.6
65-69	162	54	108	50.0
70+	167	48	119	48.1

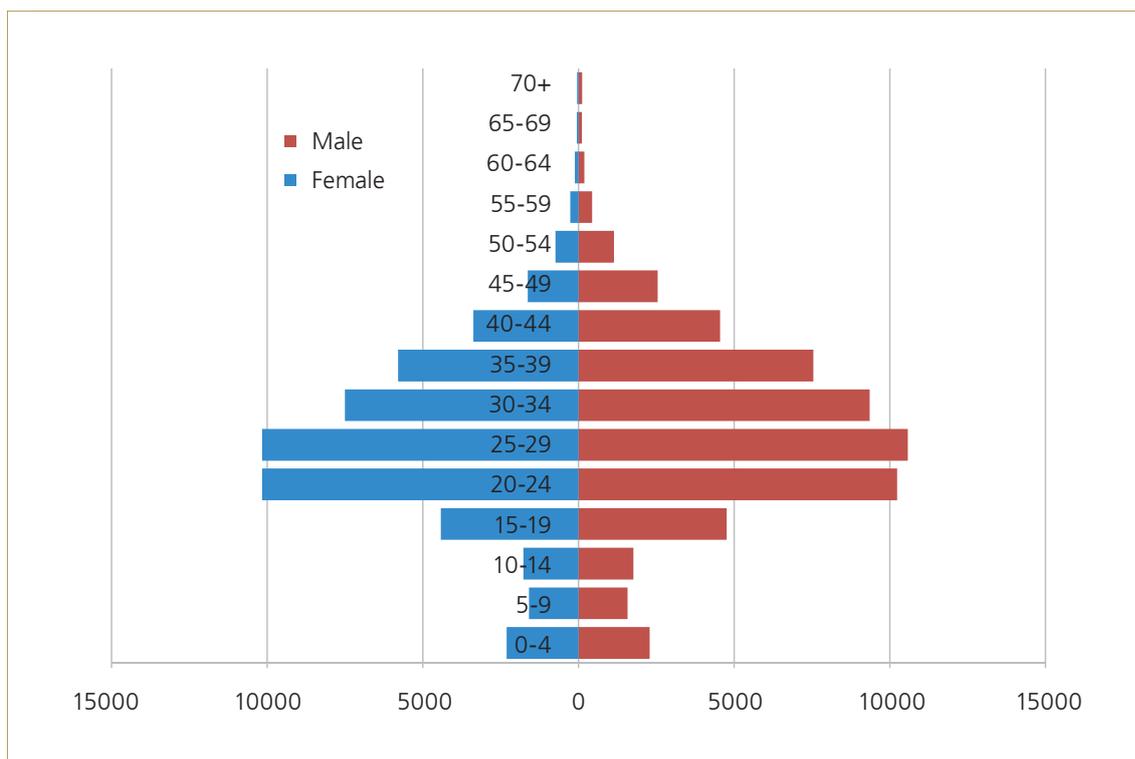
FIGURE 11.1. AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE, BY PERCENTAGE, 2010



According to the age structure of Mongolian citizens residing abroad, 10.6 percent are in the 0-14 age group, 82.5 percent are in the 15-44 age group, 6.6 percent are in the 45-64 age group, and 0.3 percent are in the 65 and above respectively. In other words, 9 out of 10 are from the working age population and it is related to the fact that many people go abroad to work or study under formal contracts or privately.

The sex ratio or male population per 100 females is 87.4 (46.6 percent are male and 53.4 are female) which reflects the higher number of women residing abroad. The sex ratio decreases as age groups increase and rapidly decreases from the age of 30. The highest number of males is in the age group of 0-14 whereas the highest number of females is in the working and elderly age groups. However, the sex ratio of persons residing abroad varies in different countries. For instance, the sex ratio is 136.4 in the Republic of Korea, where the highest number of people is living; 106.2 in the Russian Federation; and 77.8, 75.3, 68.0, 56.7 in Japan, USA, Republic the Czech Republic and the People's Republic of China respectively.

FIGURE 11.2. AGE AND SEX PYRAMID OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD, 2010



The age and sex pyramid of Mongolian citizens residing abroad can illustrate more specific information. As seen in the pyramid, the age structure is similar to the age structure of the resident population of Mongolia. In other words, the population of the 0-4 age group is wider in the pyramid than the population of the 5-14 age group.

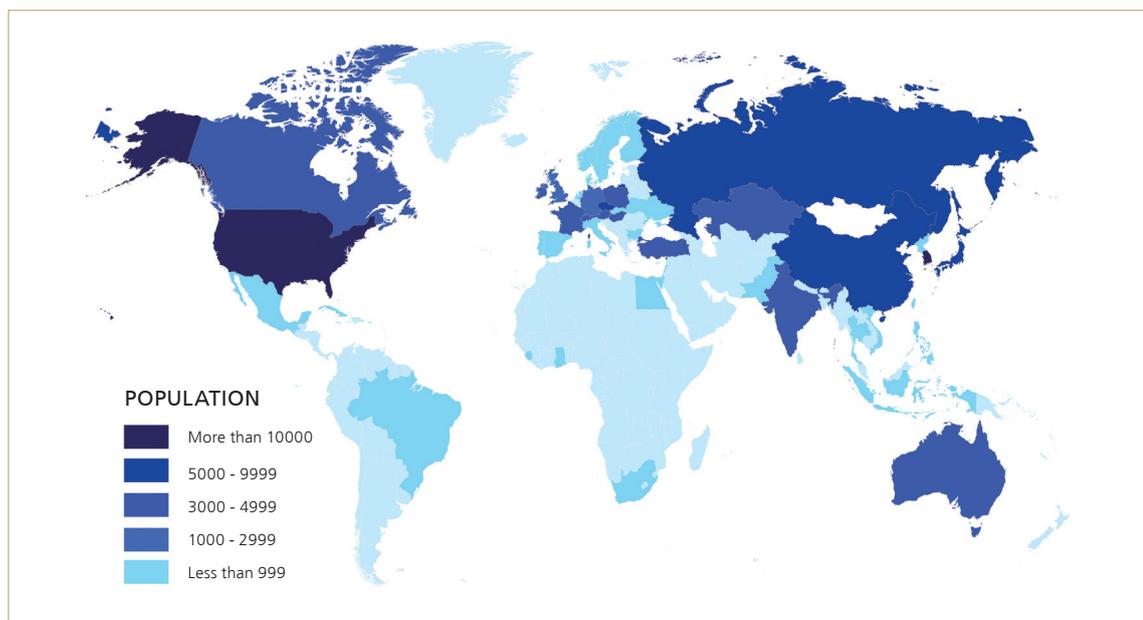
The 2010 Population and Housing Census asked questions from persons residing abroad about their origin, regarding the aimags and cities they lived in permanently before going abroad. The results show that about 80 percent of persons residing abroad are from Ulaanbaatar, 7 percent from Darkhan-Uul and Orkhon and 2.6 percent from Bayan-Ulgii Aimag (Table 11.3).

TABLE 11.3. NUMBER OF PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL OF RESIDENCE IN MONGOLIA, 2010

Aimags and the Capital	Number	Percentage	Aimags and the Capital	Number	Percentage
TOTAL	107 140	100.0			
Arkhangai	505	0.5	Sukhbaatar	243	0.2
Bayan-Ulgii	2 824	2.6	Selenge	1 780	1.7
Bayankhongor	395	0.4	Tuv	1 330	1.2
Bulgan	588	0.6	Uvs	422	0.4
Gobi-Altai	368	0.3	Khovd	617	0.6
Dornogobi	682	0.6	Khuvsgul	593	0.6
Dornod	679	0.6	Khentii	476	0.5
Dundgobi	277	0.3	Darkhan-Uul	3 978	3.7
Zavkhan	557	0.5	Ulaanbaatar	85 758	80.0
Uvurkhangai	870	0.8	Orkhon	3 581	3.3
Umnugobi	459	0.4	Gobisumber	158	0.2

Looking at the countries in which Mongolian citizens are residing, the highest numbers of people are residing in the Republic of Korea, USA, the Czech Republic, and then the People's Republic of China, Japan and the Russian Federation. Of all Mongolian citizens residing abroad 66.8 per cent are living, working and studying in these countries.

FIGURE 11.3. NUMBER OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD, BY COUNTRY, 2010



From Ulaanbaatar 20.7 percent of citizens residing abroad are in the USA, 45.0 per cent are in the East Asia Pacific region, and 31.6 per cent are in Europe. Whereas citizens from the Eastern region of Mongolia are mostly in South Asia, and Europe, and citizens from the Western region of Mongolia are mostly residing in the East Asia Pacific region.

TABLE 11.4. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD, BY REGION OF RESIDENCE IN MONGOLIA AND BY REGION OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, 2010

Regions	Total	USA	East Asia, Pacific region	Europe	South Asia	Africa
TOTAL	100.0	18.4	47.5	31.3	1.5	1.3
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	20.8	45.0	31.6	1.3	1.3
Eastern	100.0	7.9	52.5	35.6	2.3	1.7
Central	100.0	10.0	49.5	37.1	1.9	1.5
Khangai	100.0	11.1	53.0	31.9	2.9	1.1
Western	100.0	4.6	79.8	13.2	1.5	0.9

Out of those residing abroad, 37 percent are studying, 41.3 are working (19.1 percent out of this are under a formal employment contract, 19.6 per cent are self employed, 2.6 per cent are on official missions), 0.7 have gone for medical treatment, and the remaining 21 percent have different travel purposes. By travelling purposes by residing countries, the highest number of people travelled to the USA, the Republic of Korea, and the People's Republic of China to study (of the 47.8 percent of all those who went to study). The highest number of people who travelled to the Republic of Korea and Republic the Czech Republic went to work under formal employment contracts (76.4 per cent of all those who work under a formal employment contract). The highest number of people who went to the Republic of Korea and USA work privately, (47.3 percent of all who work under formal employment contract). The data shows that the USA, the Republic of Korea and the Czech Republic have become the countries where the majority of Mongolians residing abroad are living, working and studying.

TABLE 11.5 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD, BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE AND PURPOSE OF TRAVEL, 2010

Country of Residence	Number of Mongolians	%	School	Contractual Employment	Regular Employment	Business/ Official Mission	Health	Other
TOTAL	107 140	100.0	37.0	19.1	19.6	2.6	0.7	21.0
South Korea	29 534	100.0	21.6	40.3	22.3	1.7	0.8	13.3
USA	17 036	100.0	43.6	4.1	19.7	2.2	0.6	29.8
Czech	7 274	100.0	9.0	51.6	18.6	1.3	0.2	19.3
China	7 273	100.0	70.8	3.9	8.1	2.8	0.5	13.9
Japan	5 401	100.0	48.3	11.0	13.5	2.4	0.4	24.4
Russia	5 008	100.0	67.4	3.0	10.4	3.4	0.5	15.3
Germany	3 852	100.0	47.9	4.2	12.9	2.4	0.7	31.9
UK	3 701	100.0	55.2	4.0	17.1	1.9	0.2	21.6
France	2 859	100.0	17.5	8.9	30.3	1.9	4.7	36.7
Turkey	2 645	100.0	53.6	8.0	30.0	1.1	0.2	7.1
Kazakhstan	2 523	100.0	56.5	5.5	20.2	0.8	1.1	15.9
Hungary	1 615	100.0	15.3	38.8	20.2	3.3	0.5	21.9
Switzerland	1 509	100.0	22.2	11.2	32.6	5.4	0.7	27.9
Austria	1 346	100.0	35.8	6.1	22.5	2.8	0.8	32.0
Canada	1 259	100.0	27.5	3.8	19.0	4.4	0.7	44.6
Ireland	1 124	100.0	55.9	3.5	15.4	1.7	0.3	23.2
India	1 116	100.0	91.8	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.2	4.9
Poland	999	100.0	30.6	7.1	23.9	9.6	0.5	28.3
Australia	962	100.0	53.7	4.3	13.5	2.7	0.3	25.5
Italy	282	100.0	56.0	3.9	13.5	2.8	1.8	22.0
Others	9 822	100.0	28.5	11.2	26.8	5.7	0.9	26.9

About 20 years have passed since Mongolians started travelling abroad freely. Looking at the duration of Mongolian citizens living abroad, 21.5 percent are away for up to one year, the majority (53.2 percent) are away for 2-5 years, and the remaining are abroad for six or more years. Those who have been residing abroad for the longest period are living in Germany and the former socialist countries such as Hungary and Poland. On the other hand, Mongolian citizens residing for shortest period of time abroad are residing in the Czech Republic and the People's Republic of China. Many Mongolian citizens have been residing in the Republic of Korea, the Czech Republic, Australia, and India for 2-5 years, the Republic of Ireland for 5-10 years, and also the Federal Republic of Germany, and the USA for 6-10 years.

TABLE 11.6. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD, BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE AND DURATION OF STAY, 2010

Country of Residence	Number of Mongolians	%	Duration			
			0-1 year	2-5 years	6-10 years	11 years and more
TOTAL	107 140	100.0	21.5	53.2	19.9	5.4
South Korea	29 534	100.0	19.7	65.0	12.9	2.4
USA	17 036	100.0	14.5	42.3	35.8	7.4
Czech	7 274	100.0	9.7	64.5	18.0	7.8
China	7 273	100.0	40.1	51.7	7.4	0.8
Japan	5 401	100.0	22.4	52.6	21.5	3.5
Russia	5 008	100.0	34.3	47.6	12.8	5.3
Germany	3 852	100.0	12.1	29.3	39.3	19.3
UK	3 701	100.0	12.9	51.9	30.1	5.1
France	2 859	100.0	21.2	47.0	25.7	6.1
Turkey	2 645	100.0	33.8	54.7	10.3	1.2
Kazakhstan	2 523	100.0	42.4	50.3	6.5	0.8
Hungary	1 615	100.0	8.2	35.4	20.9	35.5
Switzerland	1 509	100.0	22.7	50.4	22.1	4.8
Austria	1 346	100.0	16.9	51.0	25.6	6.5
Canada	1 259	100.0	33.3	44.3	17.8	4.6
Ireland	1 124	100.0	9.4	48.9	40.8	0.9
India	1 116	100.0	33.9	57.6	7.5	1.0
Poland	999	100.0	15.8	33.7	21.4	29.1
Australia	962	100.0	24.4	58.7	14.7	2.2
Italy	282	100.0	24.5	52.5	15.6	7.4
Others	9 822	100.0	26.5	51.2	17.8	4.5

SUMMARY

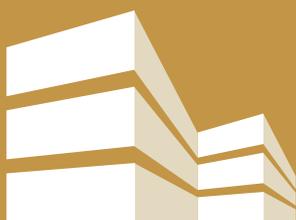
For the 2010 Population and Housing Census, 107,140 Mongolian citizens residing abroad were enumerated.

Out of the total of Mongolian citizens residing abroad, 37 percent study, 41.3 work (19.1 percent out of this are under formal employment contract, 19.6 percent work privately, 2.6 percent are on official missions), 0.7 percent are having medical treatment, and the remaining 21 percent have other travel purposes. When we look at the travel purposes of persons living abroad by country, the highest number of people who travelled to study (47.8 per cent) went to the USA, the Republic of Korea, and the People's Republic of China. For work purposes the highest number of people went to the Republic of Korea and the Czech Republic to work under formal employment contract (76.4 of all those who work under formal employment contract). For those working privately (47.3 percent of all those who work under formal employment contract) the highest number of people went to the Republic of Korea and the USA. This data demonstrates that the USA, the Republic of Korea and the Czech Republic have become countries where the majority of Mongolians residing abroad are living, working and studying.

Regarding the duration of Mongolian citizens living abroad, 21.5 percent are away for up to one year and the majority 53.2 percent, are away for 2-5 years, and the remaining for 6 or more years. The Mongolian citizens who have been living abroad for the longest periods are residing in Germany, and the former socialist countries - Hungary and Poland. Mongolian citizens residing in the Czech Republic and the People's Republic of China are living for shortest period abroad. Many Mongolian citizens who are residing in the Republic of Korea, the Czech Republic, Australia, and India have been there for 2-5 years. The Republic of Ireland, the Federal Republic of Germany and the USA have a number of Mongolian citizens who have been living there for six to 10 years.

CHAPTER TWELVE

HOUSEHOLD LIVING QUARTERS AND HOUSING CONDITIONS



TYPES OF HOUSEHOLD LIVING QUARTERS

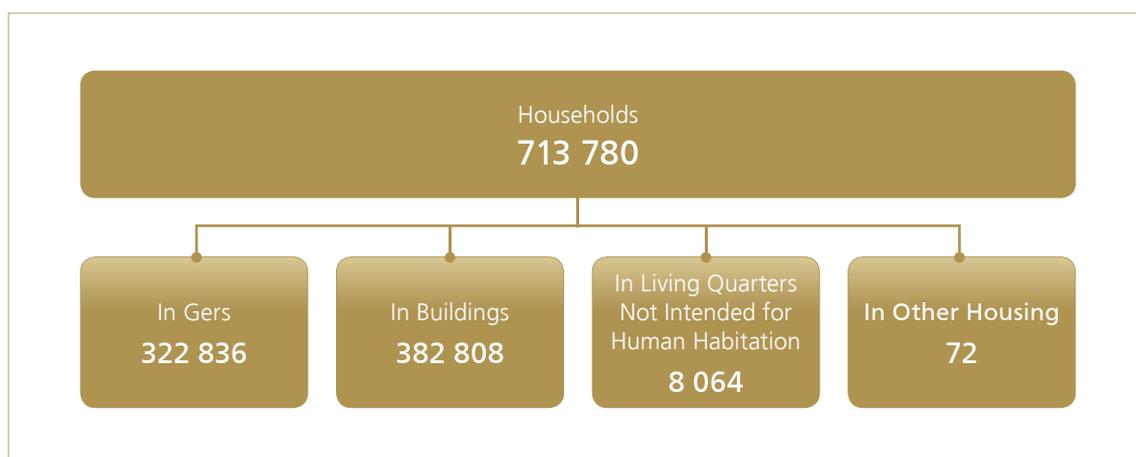
A living quarter is a primary living environment. It provides the basic needs for human beings of having a place to live that is secure, comfortable and has a healthy environment. A section of the government policy is directed to facilitate housing for the population and to create a comfortable living environment.

Since the 1969 population census of Mongolia, the census on housing was combined with the population census and information on housing resources that way. From that source, information was input into the relevant policy and programme documents. The 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaire relating to housing conditions and its contents and structure is the same as previously conducted censuses. However, for this census, information on households that live in buildings and the traditional Mongolian ger was processed separately.

In a broader sense, the concept of housing in a census covers all sorts of dwelling types that are specifically designed for living or ones not designed for living but people still use them for their needs. Also, it was aimed at identifying housing conditions and evaluating the effectiveness of policies and programmes for facilitating housing. Therefore, the census focused on identifying housing conditions and the infrastructure that supports population housing at the time of the census. It should be noted that information on housing resources was not collected. This is why information on the number of vacant houses, the age of houses, materials used for walls and roofs and housing infrastructure was not identified. For instance, it is not possible to identify the number of apartments, private houses and traditional gers.

During the data collection process, types of housing were categorized into traditional gers, buildings, and living quarters that are not intended for human habitation. The housing categories “living quarters not intended for human habitation” or “other housing” means those facilities not meeting the requirements for a comfortable living environment (definitions used for types of housing can be seen in detail in Chapter One, section “Concepts and Definitions used in the Census”). Furthermore, it is noteworthy that the main housing where the family resides in the winter season was questioned if the household possessed more than one housing unit.

FIGURE 12.1. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF HOUSING, 2010



The census findings show that 45.2 per cent of total households live in a traditional Mongolian dwelling - ger, 53.6 per cent live in a building and 1.1 per cent live in other types of housing. The percentage of households living in gers has decreased by 5.7 percentage points and households living in buildings have increased by 4.6 percentage points from the last census.

TABLE 12.1. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF HOUSING AND URBAN-RURAL, 2010

Types of housing	Total		Urban		Rural	
	thous. households	%	thous. households	%	thous. households	%
TOTAL	713.8	100.0	479.5	100.0	234.3	100.0
Ger	322.8	45.2	156.7	32.7	166.1	70.9
Building	382.8	53.6	316.1	65.9	66.7	28.5
Living Quarter not Intended for Human Habitation	8.1	1.1	6.6	1.4	1.5	0.6
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

There is noticeable difference between the types of housing in urban and rural areas. Approximately 65.9 percent of total households living in urban areas reside in buildings and 32.7 percent reside in a ger. In comparison to the previous census, the percentage of households living in a building has decreased while households living in a ger have increased. This is mainly because of internal migrants from rural areas to big cities and the province centres usually initially settle down in ger districts. The number of urban households living in a ger has increased more than that of households living in a building, which has increased by 48.8 percent in between censuses. About 70.9 percent of rural households live in gers. From this finding it can be implied that the percentage of rural households living in gers has decreased by 7.4 percentage points and households living in buildings has increased by 6.8 percentage points from the previous census findings. In general, the urban and rural difference is lessening in relation to the percentages of households living in gers and buildings. The increasing number of households living in buildings both in urban and rural areas means that the number of households living in comfortable housing has increased and people are building separate buildings by themselves. It can also show that the policies to facilitate housing for the population are being effective.

There is a slight difference from the 2000 census in that the housing was categorized by types with a possibility for further comparisons. The percentage of households living in apartments decreased by 0.7 percentage points from the 2000 census, which means nearly 21.3 percent of the total number of households live in apartments. The percentage of households living in single family houses has increased by 4.7 percentage points when compared to the 2000 census and it shows that opportunities for individuals building houses is increasing. About 0.5 percent of total households live in convenient single family houses. This category was not identified separately in the 2000 census.

TABLE 12.2. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF HOUSING, 2000 AND 2010

Types of Housing	2000		2010	
	thous. households	%	thous. households	%
TOTAL	541.1	100.0	713.8	100.0
Ger	275.6	50.9	322.8	45.2
Living Quarter not Intended for Human Habitation	3.4	0.6	8.1	1.1
Other	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Building	261.3	48.3	382.8	53.6
Apartment	119.0	22.0	152.3	21.3
Convenient Single Family House ¹	-	-	3.8	0.5
Single Family House	133.9	24.7	209.9	29.4
Public Dwellings ²	8.4	1.6	16.7	2.3

¹ Convenient Single Family House was not classified separately in 2000 census.

² Includes student dormitories, staff dormitories and other public places of residence such as hospitals and prisons. .

Although households in rural areas mainly live in gers, more clear results can be drawn when classified by households living in soum centres and rural areas. For instance, of the 46.9 percent of total households living in soum centres and 14.9 percent of households living in rural areas reside in buildings. This has increased by 3.6-4.8 percentage points from 2000. This is due to several factors including the increase of living standards from 2000 and the amount of internal migration.

TABLE 12.3. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF HOUSING AND LOCALITY, 2010

Types of Housing	Total	Locality				
		Rural	Soum centre	Village	Aimag centre	Ulaanbaatar
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ger	45.2	84.7	52.0	36.7	39.4	28.9
Building	53.6	14.9	46.9	62.3	59.1	69.7
Living Quarter not Intended for Human Habitation	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

About 62.3 percent of households settled in a village live in buildings. It is difficult to compare this result with the previous findings. Because, in accordance with the law on the "Legal Status of Towns and Villages in Mongolia", the number of population settlements that were considered to be villages has decreased from 29 in 2000 to 17 in 2010.

TYPES OF HOUSING OWNERSHIP

Types of housing ownership were categorized as public and privately owned in the 2010 census. Privately owned housing was further categorized into individual and private entities. In the 2000 census, this was divided into three categories; public, private and mixed (about 1 percent of the total population was living in housing with mixed ownership) types. Thus, in principle categories of housing ownership can be compared with the 2000 results.

TABLE 12.4. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF HOUSING OWNERSHIP, 2010

Types of housing	Total		Publicly owned		Privately owned			
					Owned by private entities		Individually owned	
	thous. households	%	thous. households	%	thous. households	%	thous. households	%
TOTAL	713.8	100.0	11.6	1.6	15.5	2.2	686.7	96.2
Ger	322.8	100.0	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.4	320.3	99.2
Building	382.8	100.0	9.4	2.5	11.0	2.9	362.4	94.7
Living Quarter not Intended for Human Habitation	8.1	100.0	0.9	11.4	3.2	39.9	3.9	48.8
Other	0.1	100.0	0.0	31.9	0.0	31.9	0.0	36.1

Nearly 98.4 per cent of the total population lives in privately owned housing (96.2 per cent in individually owned, 2.2 per cent in public entity owned). This indicator has increased by 7.7 percentage points from 2000. Of those who live in gers, 99.6 per cent are privately owned gers (99.2 percent individually-owned and 0.4 percent owned by private entities) and this statistic has increased by 0.1 percentage points from 2000. About 2.5 per cent of households that live in buildings reside in publicly owned dwellings and 97.5 per cent live in privately owned dwellings (94.7 percent live in individually owned and 2.9 percent live in dwellings owned by private entities). The findings of the 2000 census revealed that 16.6 per cent of total respondents lived in publicly owned dwellings and 81.6 per cent lived in privately owned dwellings. This is due to the implementation of policy to privatize publicly owned dwellings to become individually owned by Mongolian citizens.

TABLE 12.5. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF HOUSING OWNERSHIP AND URBAN-RURAL, 2010

Types of ownership	Total		Urban		Rural	
	thous. households	%	thous. households	%	thous. households	%
TOTAL	713.8	100.0	479.5	100.0	234.3	100.0
Publicly owned	11.6	1.6	7.4	1.5	4.2	1.8
Privately owned	702.2	98.4	472.1	98.5	230.0	98.2
Owned by private entities	15.5	2.2	12.6	2.6	2.9	1.3
Individually owned	686.7	96.2	459.6	95.8	227.1	96.9

When types of housing ownership were classified by urban and rural areas, more households from rural areas (1.8 percent) live in publicly owned dwellings than those living in urban areas (1.5 percent). This was contrary to the 2000 data when more urban households (12.5 percent) lived in publicly owned dwellings than those in rural areas (3.1 percent). In 2010, households living in privately owned dwellings totalled 98.2 percent in rural areas and 98.5 percent in urban areas with an increase of 1.6 and 12.6 percentage points from 2000.

TABLE 12.6. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD TENURES BY URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

Tenure	Total		Urban		Rural	
	thous. households	%	thous. households	%	thous. households	%
TOTAL	713.8	100.0	479.5	100.0	234.3	100.0
Owner occupied	619.0	86.7	401.1	83.6	217.9	93.1
Rental	45.0	6.3	40.9	8.5	4.0	1.7
Occupied free of rent	43.5	6.1	33.0	6.9	10.6	4.5
Other arrangement	6.3	0.9	4.5	0.9	1.7	0.7

Responses to questions of what percentage of the total population and how many households live in their own apartments and what the demands and needs of apartments look like can be found by the indicator of housing tenure. A number of questions will be elaborated through the classification of household tenure types. Nationwide 13.3 percent of the total households or 94.8 thousand families do not own their own home. Approximately, 78.4 thousand of them are urban households. This indicator is comparatively low in rural areas due to the possibilities of building a new ger and a single family house as a substitute for apartments. It should be noted that multiple households living in one housing unit were enumerated as separate households; as the main household, and sharing households. This allows further study by the type of household tenure.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY FOR HOUSEHOLDS

In comparison to the 2000 census, electricity and energy resources were questioned in detail in the Population and Housing Census of 2010. This is because of the widespread usage of renewable energy systems and other small scale electric power generators that have become popular in recent years. Therefore, the baseline information collected is critical for further policy and programme development and identification of the effectiveness and supply of renewable energy systems.

TABLE 12.7. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY, URBAN-RURAL, 2010

Source of Electricity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Thous. Household*	Percentage	Thous. Household	Percentage	Thous. Household	Percentage
TOTAL	705.6	100.0	472.9	100.0	232.8	100.0
Central power system	541.1	76.7	450.3	95.2	90.9	39.0
Diesel powered plants	18.8	2.7	8.8	1.9	10.0	4.3
Renewable energy system	110.0	15.6	6.3	1.3	103.8	44.6
Small-scale generators	12.5	1.8	2.2	0.5	10.3	4.4
No electricity	23.2	3.3	5.4	1.1	17.9	7.7
GER	322.8	100.0	156.7	100.0	166.1	100.0
Central power system	182.5	56.5	139.5	89.0	42.9	25.9
Diesel powered plants	12.2	3.8	5.4	3.4	6.8	4.1
Renewable energy system	96.5	29.9	5.7	3.6	90.8	54.7
Small-scale generators	10.4	3.2	1.6	1.0	8.9	5.3
No electricity	21.2	6.6	4.6	2.9	16.6	10.0
BUILDING	382.8	100.0	315.8	100.0	66.7	100.0
Central power system	358.7	93.7	310.7	98.3	47.9	71.9
Diesel powered plants	6.6	1.7	3.4	1.1	3.2	4.8
Renewable energy system	13.5	3.5	0.6	0.2	12.9	19.4
Small-scale generators	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.4	2.1
No electricity	2.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.9

*Number of households that live in living quarters not intended for human habitation not included

Nearly 23.2 thousand households are living in dwellings without an electricity supply. This shows that the figure has decreased by 7.6 percentage points from the previous census. About 91.3 per cent of households living without an electricity supply reside in gers and 78.3 per cent of them live in rural areas. The above table illustrates that 90 per cent of households that use renewable energy systems live in rural areas and the demand for such equipments is likely to rise.

HOUSING CONDITIONS FOR HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN GERS

It was noted above that more than 45 per cent of total respondents live in a traditional Mongolian dwelling – the Ger.

TABLE 12.8. NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN GERS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND NUMBER OF GER WALLS, 2010

Household size	Total		Number of ger walls							
	thous. household	Per-cent-age	Fewer than 5	5	6	More than 6	thous. household	Per-cent-age	thous. household	Per-cent-age
TOTAL	322.8	100.0	82.0	25.4	181.7	56.3	50.8	15.7	8.3	2.6
1-2	88.0	100.0	31.3	35.6	44.8	51.0	10.4	11.9	1.4	1.5
3-4	150.4	100.0	35.2	23.4	87.8	58.4	23.7	15.7	3.8	2.5
5-6	71.6	100.0	13.3	18.5	41.7	58.2	14.1	19.6	2.6	3.7
7+	12.8	100.0	2.2	17.5	7.4	57.9	2.6	20.5	0.5	4.0

Out of the total households living in gers, 56.3 per cent live in a ger with five walls. This shows the ger with five walls is the most popular and most commonly used type of ger. In relation to the culture and traditions of ethnic groups in different provinces, the exact size and way of measuring walls differs, although the size of the ger can be approximated with the number of walls. Researchers are aware of the sizes of gers that differ from one region to another. It is noticeable from the above table that the number of walls increases directly as the size of the household increases.

Households were asked a number of questions in relation to the facilities available including toilet, solid waste and wastewater disposal. The results are summarized as follows:

TABLE 12.9. NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN GERS BY FACILITIES AVAILABLE AND URBAN / RURAL RESIDENCE, 2010

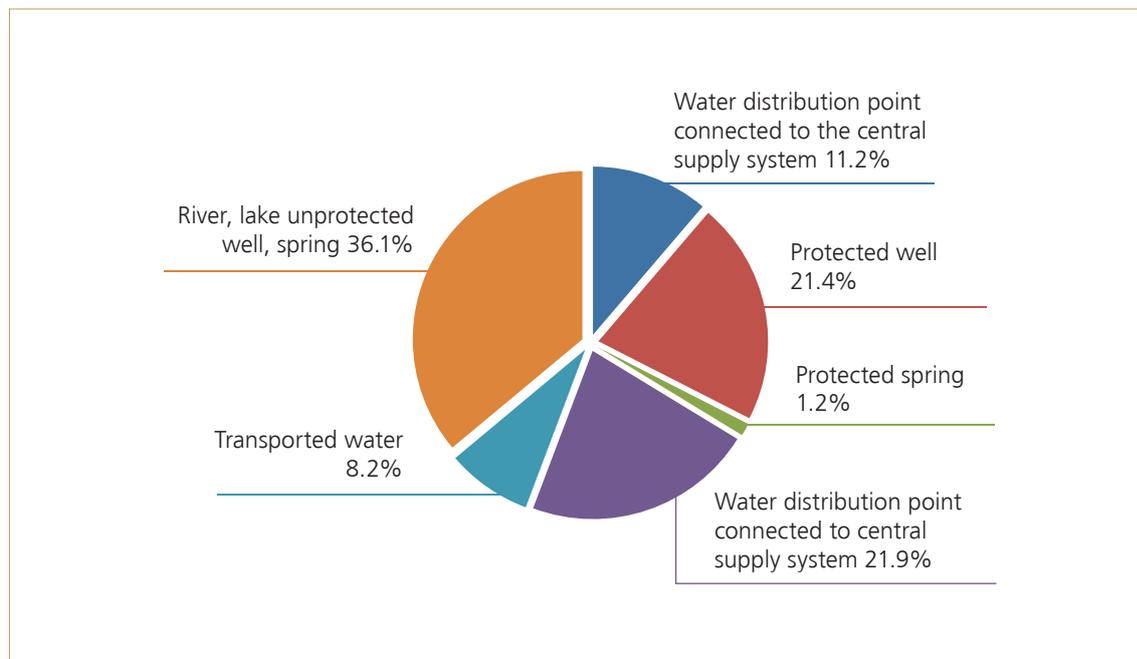
Facilities available	Total	Urban	Rural
AVAILABILITY OF OUTSIDE TOILET	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share toilet with others	43.5	58.4	29.5
Don't share with others	30.7	36.9	24.8
No toilet available	25.8	4.7	45.7
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managed by service agencies	43.0	80.1	7.9
Managed by households - disposal to permitted points	21.9	10.0	33.2
No regular point to dispose	35.1	9.9	58.9
WASTEWATER DISPOSAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pit for disposal	56.5	81.7	32.6
No specific point for disposal	43.5	18.3	67.4

Regarding toilet availability, 25.8 per cent of total households lacked toilets. And it is noteworthy that 4.7 per cent of those who responded, that is 7.4 thousand households in urban areas did not have toilets. This increases the risk of spreading communicable diseases among the population and the increase of land pollution where there is no specific place for toilets or households share toilets in urban areas. Households which lack a regular point for solid waste disposal number 9.9 per cent, families that dispose of wastewater in anywhere are about 18.3 per cent. This calls for further research and planning and implementation of relevant measures to curb the negative effects on the environmental health conditions of residents.

Guaranteed resources for drinking water include a centralized water supply system, water distribution points that can be both connected or not connected to the central water system, protected wells, springs and bottled water. Open water such as unprotected wells, springs, river and lake water and water transported from these sources is not considered to be a safe drinking water resource.

Nearly 55.7 per cent of households living in a ger get their drinking water supply from guaranteed sources. However, 44.3 per cent of households use drinking water that is not guaranteed. Of these, 36.1 per cent of households use water from rivers, lakes and springs and 8.2 per cent use water transported from these sources. This can be explained since the majority of households residing in gers live in rural areas. Questions asked during the 2010 census were different from the 2000 census. Thus, it is not possible to compare findings from the two censuses.

FIGURE 12.2. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WATER SOURCES IN HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN A GER, 2010



LIVING CONDITIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS

FLOOR SPACE

The floor space and the number of rooms were asked in the questionnaire with the purposes of ascertaining the requirements for a healthy living environment, comparing conditions in provinces and regions, relating to the same indicators applied abroad and, ultimately, of using the results for policy planning.

TABLE 12.10. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN BUILDINGS BY FLOOR SPACE, 2010

Size of a household	Total		Floor space (in square meter)					
			Up to 20		21-40		Larger than 40	
	thous. households	%	thous. households	%	thous. households	%	thous. households	%
TOTAL	378.2	100.0	50.4	13.3	151.3	40.0	176.5	46.7
1-2	95.0	100.0	19.1	20.1	39.8	41.8	36.2	38.1
3-4	180.6	100.0	22.6	12.5	72.6	40.2	85.3	47.3
5-6	82.8	100.0	7.2	8.7	31.4	37.9	44.2	53.4
7+	19.8	100.0	1.5	7.5	7.4	37.6	10.9	54.9

About 40 per cent of households living in buildings live in housing units of between 21-40 square meters. This indicator has decreased by 14.9 percentage points from the previous findings. At the same time, the number of households who live in a housing unit of more than 40 square meters has reached 46.7 per cent, which shows an increase of 2.9 times from the previous census findings. From this, it can be inferred that the floor space of a housing unit is increasing. The fact that 54.9 percent of households with seven and more family members live in a housing unit of more than 40 meter squares is proof of this. When the floor space and the number of family members is compared, it can be seen that the floor space increases in line with an increase in family members.

TABLE 12.11. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND NUMBER OF ROOMS AVAILABLE, 2010

Size of Household	Total	Number of Rooms						
		1	2	3	4	5-7	8-10	11+
TOTAL	100.0	33.6	39.5	18.9	5.5	2.1	0.3	0.2
1-2	100.0	43.5	37.0	14.5	3.5	1.2	0.2	0.2
3-4	100.0	32.8	40.8	18.9	5.2	1.9	0.2	0.2
5-6	100.0	26.5	40.0	22.4	7.5	3.0	0.4	0.2
7+	100.0	23.5	38.4	24.9	8.5	3.9	0.5	0.2

The census found that 73.1 percent of total households live in housing units with 1-2 rooms. This finding shows a decrease of 7.6 percentage points from the 2000 situation. For households with 3-4 family members, which is an average household size in Mongolia, 73.6 per cent live in a building with 1-2 rooms. If this is compared with the 2000 results, this indicator has decreased by 9.1 percentage points. About 62.0 per cent of households with seven or more family members live in housing units with 1-2 rooms, which means that this indicator has also decreased by 11.7 percentage points. Nearly 4.6 per cent of households with seven or more family members live in housing units with five or more rooms and this result shows that this figure has increased 5.1 times from the 2000 results.

INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

It was noted that more detailed information was collected in this census than previous ones. The following table provides summaries of the infrastructure facilities for households that live in buildings including their heating and drinking water supply, toilet, bathroom and shower availability.

For about 43.8 per cent of households, their housing is connected to the central heating system, which means this result has decreased by 0.6 percentage points from the 2000 findings. The percentage of households living in housing units connected to the central heating system has decreased by 3.2 percentage points in urban areas while this indicator has increased three times in rural areas. Furthermore, the number of households using a fire stove for heating has increased both in urban and rural areas, with a particular increase in urban areas. Those results illustrate that in the last eleven years steps to supply buildings with heating, creating more heating pipes and other infrastructure facilities have been insufficient. The amount of air pollution in the big cities and aimag centres can be closely related to the increase of non-centralized or individual measures of heating homes.

TABLE 12.12. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT LIVE IN BUILDINGS BY TYPES OF HEATING, URBAN AND RURAL, 2000 AND 2010

Types of Heating	2000			2010		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Centralized heating	44.3	54.7	2.5	43.8	51.6	7.2
Non-centralized heating	12.3	12.1	13.0	5.9	6.3	4.1
Low pressure stove and heat system	-	-	-	5.3	5.6	3.6
Electric heating	-	-	-	0.6	0.7	0.5
Other types of heating	43.4	33.2	84.5	50.2	42.1	88.7

Households with both hot and cold water supply make up about 38.7 per cent and if this is compared to the 2000 finding, this indicator has decreased by 1.1 percentage points. This indicator is 46.0 percent in urban areas and 3.7 percent in rural areas. Approximately, 56.8 per cent or 214.7 thousand households that live in buildings rely on carrying water from outside. Among them, 152.7 thousand households live in urban areas. In comparison to the previous census finding, the percentage of households that live buildings and rely on carrying water from outside has increased by 3.0 percentage points. Specifically, this has increased by 5.5. percentage points in urban areas and 1.3 percentage points in rural areas respectively.

TABLE 12.13. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS BY TYPES OF WATER SUPPLY, 2010

Water supply	Total	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Centralized water supply	42.8	50.6	5.9
With hot and cold water	38.5	45.8	3.6
Only with cold water	4.4	4.8	2.4
Non-centralized water supply	57.2	49.4	94.1
Independent system	0.4	0.4	0.3
With hot and cold water	0.2	0.2	0.2
Only with cold water	0.2	0.2	0.2
Carrying Portable water from outside	56.8	48.9	93.8

One of the basic facilities for households living in buildings is the availability of a bathroom and shower. This indicator is helpful in determining the conditions of the living environment of the population and the effectiveness of relevant organizations. These facts could also serve as a basis for policy formulation and programme development.

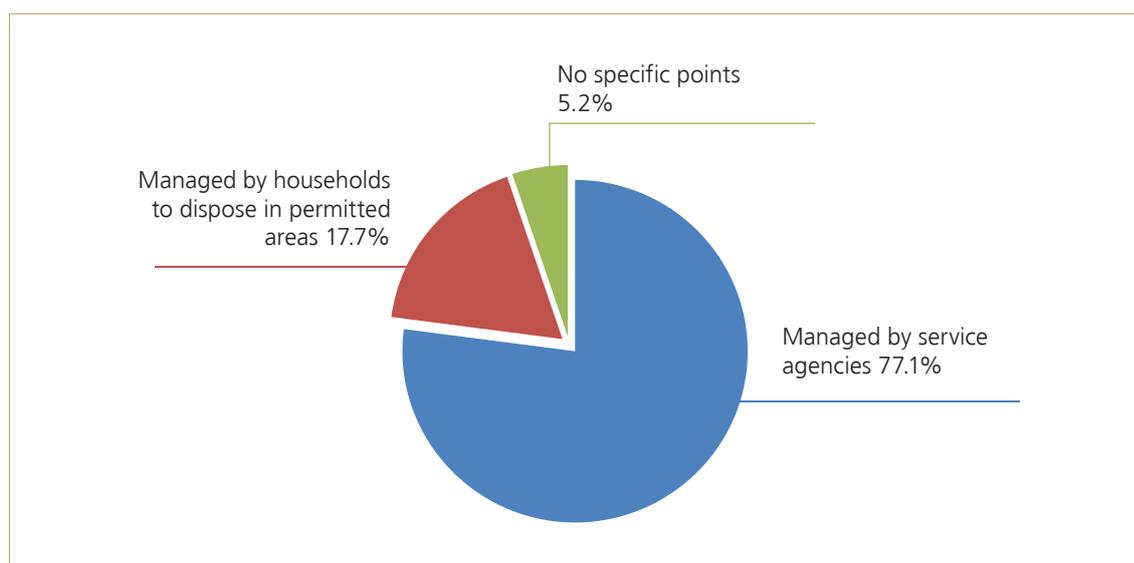
TABLE 12.14. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS BY BASIC FACILITIES, 2000 AND 2010

	2000			2010		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
TOILET	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In-house toilet	46.9	57.9	2.9	42.4	50.1	5.9
Toilet shared with others	1.9	2.4	0.1	6.1	7.2	0.8
Toilet not shared with others	45.0	55.5	2.8	36.3	42.9	5.2
Toilet located outside of building	53.1	42.1	97.1	55.5	49.4	84.3
Toilet shared with others	-	-	-	24.9	23.3	32.5
Toilet not shared with others	-	-	-	30.7	26.2	51.8
No specific point for toileting	-	-	-	2.1	0.5	9.7
BATHROOM AND SHOWER	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bathroom and shower available	43.4	53.5	3.0	40.6	47.8	6.6
Installed in-house	-	-	-	40.0	47.1	6.0
Mobile version	-	-	-	0.7	0.7	0.5
Public bathroom and shower	-	-	-	2.2	2.5	0.5
No bathroom and shower	56.7	46.5	97.0	57.2	49.6	92.9

The percentage of households with a toilet inside their housing unit was 42.4 per cent nationwide. This indicator has decreased by 4.5 percentage points from 2000. Conversely, the number of households who use a toilet outside their building has increased. There are about 1458 households with no toilets available.

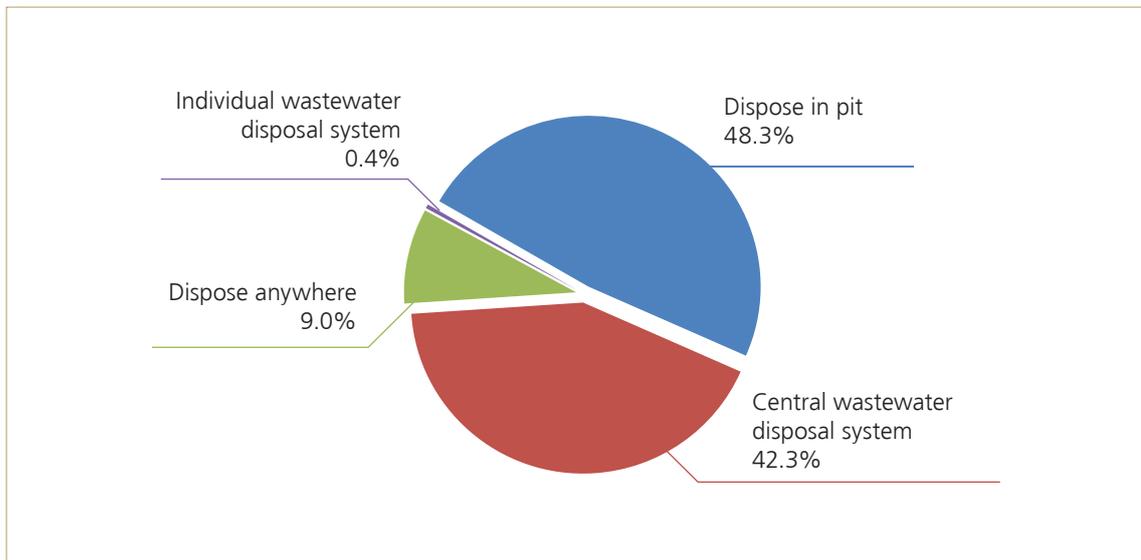
The availability of a bathroom/ shower for households was categorized in this census as “privately used”, “shared” and “no bathroom/shower”. Previously, this indicator was categorized as “bathroom/shower available” and “bathroom/shower not available”. The choice of “bathroom/shower available” was further divided into versions of privately used and shared. For the purpose of comparing census findings, the choices of “privately used” and “shared” was not separated at this time (shown in the Table 12.14). About 42.8 per cent of households who live in buildings have a bathroom and shower (privately used - 40.6 percent, shared - 2.2 percent). In comparison to the 2000 census, this indicator has decreased by 0.6 percentage points. This indicator has decreased by 3.1 percentage points in urban areas and, yet, increased by 4.1 percentage points in rural areas. Households with an in-house bathroom and shower are around 40 percent of the total households who live in buildings. But it is unsatisfactory that only six percent of total households with in-house toilets reside in rural areas. Nationwide 57.2 per cent of households live in housing unit that has no bathroom and shower available. The figure is even worse that about 93 percent of all households in rural areas do not have a bathroom and shower available.

FIGURE 12.3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS BY TYPES OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL, 2010



Introducing a solid-waste management system and identifying certain points for disposal, as well as a wastewater treatment system that channels wastewater through integrated pipes and purifies it through an approved system will bring tremendous positive effects to human and environmental health as well as a decrease in land pollution. In particular, in big cities and towns where it is crowded with lots of buildings and housing, it is critical that residents learn about recycling and classifying solid waste. About 77.1 percent of households that live in buildings are served by service companies for their solid waste disposal. This shows a significant improvement from the situation in 2000. Then, about 10 percent of households that lived in buildings had no specific points for waste disposal; however, this has decreased to five per cent in 2010.

FIGURE 12.4. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS BY TYPES OF WASTEWATER DISPOSAL, 2010



Nearly 42.3 percent of households which live in buildings dispose of their wastewater through a central sewer, 0.4 percent use a privately installed sewer, 48.3 percent a pit latrine and the rest or nine percent simply use any random place. The highest percentage of households dispose in a pit latrine.

SUMMARY

When all the households living in Mongolia are categorized by their types of housing, 45.2 percent live in gers, 53.6 percent live in buildings and 1.1 percent live in other types of housing. In comparison to the 2000 census, the percentage of households living in buildings has increased by 5.3 percentage points, at the same time, the number of households living in gers has decreased by 5.7 percentage points. There are huge variations between the types of housing used. About two thirds of households in urban areas reside in buildings, which means this indicator has decreased from what it was in 2000. This can be explained by the fact that internal migrants to urban areas mainly settle down in ger districts when they first arrive.

Nationally, 13.3 percent of total households or 94.8 thousand households have no specific tenure. When classified further, 16.3 percent or 78.4 thousand of households in urban areas have no tenure.

There is a decrease of 7.6 times in the number of households who do not have electricity (23.2 percent) which is a significant improvement. About 91.3 percent of households without electricity supply live in gers and of them, 78.3 percent are in rural areas. It is very positive that the percentage of households without electricity has decreased. However, this area needs to be further improved.

In general, the floor space of housing has increased. The percentage of households living in buildings of more than 40 square meters has increased to 46.7 percent or 2.9 percentage points from the situation in 2000. Further, it can be seen from the results that 40 percent of households live in buildings of 21-40 square meters. This is an indicator that has decreased by 14.9 percentage points from the 2000 census.

The percentage of households living in buildings connected to the central heating system has decreased by 3.2 percentage points in urban areas. But it has increased three times in rural areas. Households using non-centralized heating have increased both in urban and rural areas, with a particular increase in urban areas. This is due to increasing urban migration.

Nationwide the percentage of households with a toilet inside their housing unit was 42.4 per cent. This indicator has decreased by 4.5 percentage points from 2000. Yet, the number of households which use a toilet outside their building has increased. About 42.8 per cent of households which live in buildings have a bathroom and shower (privately used - 40.6 per cent, shared - 2.2 per cent), in comparison to the 2000 census, this indicator has decreased by 0.6 percentage points. Some 77.1 per cent of households which live in buildings are served by service companies for their solid waste disposal. This shows a significant improvement from the situation in 2000. In 2000, about 10 percent of households living in buildings had no specific points for waste disposal. This has decreased to five percent in 2010.

Finally, it can be summarized that the policies, programmes and specific measures to distribute energy to customers through centralized and non-centralized systems and to supply electricity have been effectively implemented with tangible results. However, in relation to the increasing internal migration, only a few positive changes have taken place regarding provision of heating and water supply and other infrastructure facilities for housing.

CONCLUSION



The annual population growth of Mongolia of 1.5 per cent during the years of 2000-2010 is 0.1 percentage points higher than the period between the previous censuses. It is related to the fact that the rate of natural increase during the past 10 years was higher than the decade prior to previous census; moreover, emigration was not at the colossal level of before, where about 50 thousand Soviet Union citizens left Mongolia during 1989-1990, and another 50 thousand people went to Kazakhstan on contractual employment and emigrated during the mid 1990s. Between 2000 and 2010, the populations of nearly all the aimags have decreased due to migration, the exceptions are five aimags (Dornogobi, Umnugobi, Darkhan-Uul, Orkhon, and Gobisumber) and the capital. During the last 20 years, the annual population growth rate has been fairly low. If the growth rate stays at this level, the population will double in another 47-50 years.

There were some changes in the population age structure in that the percentage of population aged 0-4 years has increased since the previous census. During the past 10 years, 583.8 children were born and the higher birth rate between 2007 and 2009 resulted in positive population growth. However, decreases were noticed in the percentage of population aged 5-19 compared to the previous census period. Overall, the percentage of population aged 0-14 years has fallen by 8.5 percentage points compared to 2000, whereas, the percentage of employment age that is the population aged 15-64 years has increased by 8.3 percentage points, resulting in a 19.6 percentage points increase in dependency ratio compared to 2000.

It has been observed from the 2010 census that step by step effective measures are needed for promoting fertility, therefore increasing the rate of population growth and keeping its young age structure long term in the coming years.

The population migration pattern between 2000 and 2010 is similar to that of the ten years preceding the previous census. Except for the capital, the flow of migration is always out. The net migration (difference between the numbers of in-migrants and out-migrants) with the highest outflow is from the West. Of the population born in Ulaanbaatar, 92.3 per cent resided in Ulaanbaatar at the time of the census which indicates the lower interest of Ulaanbaatar natives to move to other regions.

Due to internal migration, the Ulaanbaatar population has increased by 135.7 thousand people in the past five years. This shows that one in every nine persons at the time of the census had migrated to Ulaanbaatar during the past five years. In contrast, the population who left the West in the past five years is equivalent to 12.8 per cent of the total population enumerated in the region.

Within the period of one year prior to the census, 101.2 thousand persons have migrated. This is equivalent to the population of Uvurkhangai Aimag. This figure, representing 3.8 per cent of the total population is notably high.

In Mongolia, because of internal migration headed to the urban areas, the urban population has rapidly increased and urbanization has swiftly expanded. Besides the capital, people are attracted to the aimag centres, especially the city of Darkhan and the city of Erdenet. People are drawn to opportunities to benefit from better facilities in education, health and other services as well as finding employment and starting businesses. These are the main reasons for the increase of migration from rural to urban areas. Above all, droughts and harsh winters during the past few years have devastated the rural herders, thus triggering mass migration towards the urban areas, which speeds the rate of urbanization even faster than before. The census results confirm the vital need for mid and long term policy intervention on redirecting the migration flow, especially to the capital and decentralizing the population concentration in the capital.

Among the population aged 10 and above, the percentage of the population who are educated has increased by 4.1 percentage points to 92.5 percent. That includes the population with higher education of whom its percentage has increased by 10.7 percentage points over the last 11 years, which in a way is a good indicator, however, this is not so positive considering the percentage of the population with technical and vocational training, and specialized secondary education has decreased. In comparison to the international average, the ratio of population with technical and vocational training, and specialized secondary or higher education in our country is off target. For instance, for each person with technical or vocational training, there are six people with higher education, and for each person with specialized secondary education, there are three people with higher education. The disproportionately high number of graduates and those with qualifications in social sciences is more than necessary for the country and the actual demands of the labour market are not being met. Policy intervention is needed to address this.

In Mongolia, 98.3 per cent of its population aged 15 and above is literate which is very good in comparison to international standards. There is a significant difference, however, between urban and rural rates. The percentage of illiterate people in urban areas is four times lower than that of rural areas. Except for the 0.9 per cent or about 12 thousand illiterate people, the urban population aged 15 years and above is completely literate.

The school attendance rate has improved since the previous census period. For instance, by age eight, 84.8 per cent of children were attending school in 2000; this figure is 98.4 per cent in 2010. School attendance in 2000 was the highest at 93.3 per cent of age nines; in 2010 this figure is even higher at 98.5 percent.

At all ages, school attendance is higher among girls. This higher participation of females was apparent in both rural and urban areas.

For the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the number of households has increased by 31.9 percent since 2000, of which the number of urban households has increased by 61.8 per cent while the number of rural households has decreased by 4.3 per cent. The number of extended households in urban areas is 4.4 times higher than rural areas. This reflects the shortage of housing in urban areas and the fact that the number of migrants living with their relatives in urban areas is increasing. Furthermore, the increase in the number of single person households in urban areas by 2.9 times could also be caused by migration

The most notable change in the marital status of the population was that whereas the percentage of single persons increased between the 1989-2000 censuses, the percentage has decreased by 1.8 percentage points during the past 11 years. This can be explained by the government initiatives implemented in 2007-2008 aimed at supporting young families which has resulted in an increased number of marriages among young people.

There are about 108.1 thousand persons with disabilities nationwide which is approximately 4.1 per cent of the total resident population. Out of the total number of people with disabilities, 59.7 per cent or 55.2 per cent are male and 48.4 thousand or 44.7 per cent are female. Unemployment within the disabled group is 80.1 per cent of this group of which 77.3 per cent are men and 83.5 per cent are women. It is crucial to evaluate the contributions of disabled people into the development of the country, study their special needs in relation to social and economic factors and create a reliable and accurate data source which can be used for the purposes of improving the living conditions and livelihoods of disabled people in Mongolia.

The labour force is made up of 56.4 per cent of the population aged 15 or above, which has decreased by 5.5 percentage points since 2000; the 43.6 per cent of the same age group not participating in the labour force is an increase of 5.5 percentage points since

2000. Overall, the economic activities of the population have declined from the level of the previous census period. At the national level, the number of economically inactive people is 830.2 thousand, which has increased by 43.1 per cent when compared to the 2000 census. If the number of unemployed persons is added to this figure, 52.2 per cent or every second person aged 15 and above is not working. Of the 13.6-21.9 per cent of those who are not participating in the labour market reasons are as follows: the unavailability of suitable jobs, homemaking or lack of interest to work in those with higher education. Among the unemployed population nationwide, 95.1 thousand are aged 20-34, 39.2 thousands are aged 35-44 and they represent the majority or 81.8 per cent of the total unemployed. To study the underlying issue of youth unemployment is a crucial concern of the government agency that is responsible for this matter as well as academics and researchers.

The decrease in the population dependency ratio and increase in its educational level create favourable conditions for the country when it is at the threshold of a new age to make rapid strides in development. It is important to fully acknowledge this demographic advantage and make effective use of it. Observations from the census findings show it is necessary to further study the underlying issues behind the decrease of the population participation in the labour force and the increase in the number of the population without suitable jobs or an interest to work. Moreover, appropriate planning and implementation is needed for promoting employment and increasing the number of professionals to work in industrial sectors.

Of all the households in Mongolia, 45.2 per cent live in gers, the traditional dwelling, 53.6 per cent live in buildings and 1.1 percent live in other types of housing. There is a significant difference between the types of housing in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, 65.9 per cent of households live in buildings and 32.7 percent live in gers, showing that the percentage of building dwellers has decreased and ger dwellers has increased when compared to the previous census. This can be explained by the fact that internal migrants from rural to large urban areas often settle down in ger districts when they first arrive.

Although the number of urban households that live in buildings has increased by 48.8 per cent between the two censuses, the number of households in gers has increased more. The increased number of urban ger dwellers intensifies the air and environmental pollution and could pose threats to population health and sanitary conditions.

The tenure status of the housing unit shows some interesting aspects. Nationwide 13.3 per cent of total households, 94.8 thousand households do not have their own housing units, of which 78.4 thousand are in urban areas. This also confirms the issue of unmet housing needs in urban areas. The situation is much better in rural areas where there are possibilities to provide for their housing needs with the construction of new gers and private buildings.

Out of the 3-4 member households living in gers, 58.4 per cent live in gers with five walls. In households with more than 7 members 57.9 per cent live in five wall gers. This confirms that five wall gers are the most popular and commonly used type of ger in Mongolia.

At the time of the census, 23.2 thousand households are living in housing units without electricity. This is a remarkable result since this figure has dropped by 7.6 times since the last census. However, the number of households without electricity is still high. Of the households without electricity 91.3 per cent live in gers of which 78.3 per cent of them live in rural areas. It is logical that 96.7 per cent of the households that use renewable energy resources reside in rural areas and the increasing need for these types of resources should be noted by the relevant institutions.

About 40 per cent of households that live in buildings dwell in housing units of 21-40 square meters, which is a decrease of 14.9 percentage points since the previous census finding. In contrast, out of the households that live in buildings, 46.7 per cent live in housing units larger than 40 square meters. This is a 2.9 times increase since the previous census that implies the size of housing units is increasing. The fact that 54.9 per cent of households with seven and more family members live in housing units with larger than 40 square meters confirms this finding.

The percentage of households that live in buildings with an in-house toilet facility has decreased by 4.5 percentage points and those with outdoor toilet facility have increased when compared to 2000. The 42.8 per cent of households that live in buildings that have a bathroom and shower facility (exclusively used-40.6 percent, shared -2.2 percent) has decreased by 0.6 percentage points when compared to the previous census. About 77.1 per cent of households that live in buildings are served by service companies for their solid waste disposal. This shows a significant improvement from the situation in 2000. In 2000, about 10 per cent of households that live in buildings had no specific points for waste disposal whereas this has dropped to five percent in 2010.

Overall, it can be summarized that policies, programmes and specific measures to distribute energy resources to customers through centralized and non-centralized systems and to supply electricity has been effectively implemented with tangible results. However, due to increased internal migration, few positive changes have happened in relation to improving public sanitation and environmental pollution.

Out of the households that live in gers, 25.8 percent lack the availability of toilet facilities. It needs special note that 4.7 percent of those without toilet facility or 7.4 thousand households are in urban areas. Especially in urban areas, the shared use of toilet facilities between several households and the unavailability of these facilities increases the risk of soil pollution and raises population health concerns. Out of the urban households that live in gers, 9.9 percent have no specific places for solid waste disposal and 18.3 percent dispose dirty/used water in anywhere. This calls for the attention of relevant government institutions and agencies for further research, planning and implementation of necessary measures to curb these negative effects on the environment and population's health situation.

APPENDIX



TABLE 1. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION* OF MONGOLIA, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2010

TOTAL

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	2 647 545	288 497	216 214	236 865	257 645	292 183	247 983	222 522
Arkhangai	84 078	9 299	7 693	9 418	7 967	7 428	6 932	6 929
Bayan-Ulgii	85 232	11 037	10 383	10 092	8 947	6 832	7 264	6 507
Bayankhongor	75 690	8 606	7 038	8 505	7 134	7 104	6 745	6 391
Bulgan	53 065	5 836	4 433	5 426	4 212	3 881	4 335	4 513
Gobi-Altai	53 223	5 885	5 252	5 689	4 742	4 701	4 810	4 550
Dornogobi	57 930	6 688	5 116	5 315	4 698	5 780	5 974	5 343
Dornod	68 873	7 928	5 751	6 207	6 227	6 838	6 433	5 874
Dundgobi	38 543	4 285	3 674	4 157	3 242	3 061	3 366	3 230
Zavkhan	64 924	7 667	6 030	7 182	5 625	4 563	5 482	5 632
Uvurkhangai	100 444	11 482	9 412	11 106	9 123	8 455	8 672	8 274
Umnugobi	60 855	5 726	4 671	5 236	4 387	6 610	6 988	5 931
Sukhbaatar	51 091	5 400	4 501	5 122	4 463	4 600	4 800	4 720
Selenge	95 804	10 588	8 183	9 230	8 039	8 565	8 512	8 001
Tuv	83 838	9 388	7 012	7 771	7 071	7 294	7 296	6 990
Uvs	72 906	9 201	7 834	8 895	7 454	5 179	5 829	5 537
Khovd	76 252	9 222	7 933	9 132	8 061	6 618	6 079	5 908
Khuvsgul	114 331	13 220	10 493	11 817	10 335	9 869	9 741	9 542
Khentii	65 335	7 454	6 239	6 680	5 619	5 176	5 721	5 643
Darkhan-Uul	90 642	9 375	6 735	7 908	10 026	10 110	7 680	7 340
Ulaanbaatar	1 154 290	119 637	80 040	82 753	121 019	159 643	116 322	97 609
Orkhon	87 118	8 992	6 671	7 939	8 132	8 630	7 757	6 961
Gobisumber	13 081	1 581	1 120	1 285	1 122	1 246	1 245	1 097

* Mongolians living abroad for more than 6 months are not included

Table-1 Continued 1

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	202 383	179 267	158 756	122 082	71 989	49 453	38 232	63 474
Arkhangai	6 475	5 873	4 873	3 792	2 417	1 586	1 371	2 025
Bayan-Ulgii	5 844	4 926	4 098	3 183	1 822	1 299	1 027	1 971
Bayankhongor	5 787	5 097	4 130	3 157	1 788	1 291	1 120	1 797
Bulgan	4 407	4 122	3 561	3 048	1 818	1 080	898	1 495
Gobi-Altai	4 290	3 766	3 032	2 365	1 314	850	767	1 210
Dornogobi	4 563	3 969	3 513	2 644	1 527	893	640	1 267
Dornod	5 083	4 498	4 335	3 611	2 130	1 280	936	1 742
Dundgobi	2 872	2 574	2 325	1 879	1 097	736	588	1 457
Zavkhan	5 320	4 817	3 873	2 993	1 630	1 198	1 137	1 775
Uvurkhangai	7 867	7 012	5 826	4 188	2 694	1 898	1 644	2 791
Umnugobi	5 412	4 853	3 982	2 501	1 331	856	709	1 662
Sukhbaatar	3 982	3 554	3 056	2 541	1 528	873	633	1 318
Selenge	7 610	7 164	6 453	5 002	3 017	1 953	1 391	2 096
Tuv	6 488	5 917	5 399	4 512	2 815	1 905	1 478	2 502
Uvs	5 289	5 202	4 138	3 025	1 651	1 143	1 007	1 522
Khovd	5 506	4 850	4 170	3 085	1 785	1 187	1 002	1 714
Khuvsgul	9 140	8 192	7 133	5 402	2 993	1 926	1 674	2 854
Khentii	4 891	4 503	4 194	3 345	1 976	1 213	921	1 760
Darkhan-Uul	6 940	6 372	5 803	4 371	2 591	1 880	1 357	2 154
Ulaanbaatar	86 563	74 127	67 613	52 379	31 323	22 676	16 605	25 981
Orkhon	7 011	6 957	6 487	4 484	2 410	1 489	1 154	2 044
Gobisumber	1 043	922	762	575	332	241	173	337

MALE

Table-1 Continued 2

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	1 313 968	146 516	110 117	120 064	130 560	147 472	124 490	111 976
Arkhangai	41 943	4 625	3 904	4 820	4 042	3 718	3 508	3 455
Bayan-Ulgii	42 655	5 573	5 239	5 079	4 569	3 483	3 689	3 260
Bayankhongor	38 023	4 425	3 492	4 332	3 841	3 754	3 355	3 224
Bulgan	27 325	2 961	2 320	2 764	2 348	2 109	2 215	2 342
Gobi-Altai	26 602	2 977	2 688	2 899	2 373	2 417	2 472	2 339
Dornogobi	29 230	3 386	2 530	2 611	2 349	2 991	3 244	2 768
Dornod	34 796	4 042	2 981	3 127	3 236	3 653	3 333	3 043
Dundgobi	19 578	2 221	1 870	2 129	1 753	1 640	1 694	1 654
Zavkhan	32 544	3 845	3 093	3 712	2 978	2 418	2 756	2 785
Uvurkhangai	50 333	5 892	4 776	5 691	4 796	4 417	4 364	4 133
Umnugobi	34 884	2 895	2 390	2 668	2 456	4 146	4 218	3 722
Sukhbaatar	26 059	2 729	2 334	2 604	2 423	2 440	2 504	2 509
Selenge	48 756	5 422	4 178	4 635	4 344	4 700	4 435	4 171
Tuv	43 751	4 867	3 588	3 990	3 944	4 128	3 889	3 711
Uvs	36 829	4 675	3 964	4 545	3 880	2 862	3 003	2 812
Khovd	38 006	4 716	4 037	4 629	4 034	3 346	3 139	2 987
Khuvsgul	56 899	6 650	5 274	5 888	5 436	5 131	4 949	4 779
Khentii	33 399	3 817	3 211	3 474	3 093	2 792	2 999	2 883
Darkhan-Uul	44 556	4 771	3 439	3 951	5 134	5 115	3 825	3 670
Ulaanbaatar	558 247	60 587	40 885	41 840	58 632	77 209	56 452	47 714
Orkhon	42 813	4 633	3 364	4 001	4 239	4 323	3 804	3 464
Gobisumber	6 740	807	560	675	660	680	643	551

Table-1 Continued-3

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	100 819	88 273	77 475	58 009	33 384	22 106	17 262	25 445
Arkhangai	3 241	2 901	2 488	1 827	1 157	728	659	870
Bayan-Ulgii	2 858	2 462	1 993	1 562	843	618	515	912
Bayankhongor	2 856	2 571	2 068	1 486	811	565	502	741
Bulgan	2 268	2 107	1 801	1 529	920	539	449	653
Gobi-Altai	2 177	1 910	1 512	1 143	603	334	338	420
Dornogobi	2 346	2 010	1 770	1 318	760	430	286	431
Dornod	2 554	2 226	2 162	1 763	1 039	607	417	613
Dundgobi	1 401	1 334	1 199	911	511	349	296	616
Zavkhan	2 675	2 398	1 921	1 442	723	512	523	763
Uvurkhangai	3 887	3 427	2 888	1 955	1 290	875	755	1 187
Umnugobi	3 415	3 044	2 400	1 446	674	442	329	639
Sukhbaatar	2 088	1 815	1 560	1 252	721	399	274	407
Selenge	3 822	3 491	3 224	2 385	1 497	924	641	887
Tuv	3 374	3 050	2 717	2 260	1 424	962	704	1 143
Uvs	2 637	2 562	2 090	1 509	800	464	445	581
Khovd	2 693	2 407	2 064	1 502	843	515	442	652
Khuvsgul	4 533	4 117	3 514	2 596	1 369	821	766	1 076
Khentii	2 417	2 252	2 122	1 701	957	587	431	663
Darkhan-Uul	3 362	3 074	2 655	2 008	1 189	836	627	900
Ulaanbaatar	42 319	35 413	31 885	23 907	13 927	9 829	7 292	10 356
Orkhon	3 361	3 248	3 053	2 213	1 172	655	496	787
Gobisumber	535	454	389	294	154	115	75	148

FEMALE

Table-1 Continued-4

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	1 333 577	141 981	106 097	116 801	127 085	144 711	123 493	110 546
Arkhangai	42 135	4 674	3 789	4 598	3 925	3 710	3 424	3 474
Bayan-Ulgii	42 577	5 464	5 144	5 013	4 378	3 349	3 575	3 247
Bayankhongor	37 667	4 181	3 546	4 173	3 293	3 350	3 390	3 167
Bulgan	25 740	2 875	2 113	2 662	1 864	1 772	2 120	2 171
Gobi-Altai	26 621	2 908	2 564	2 790	2 369	2 284	2 338	2 211
Dornogobi	28 700	3 302	2 586	2 704	2 349	2 789	2 730	2 575
Dornod	34 077	3 886	2 770	3 080	2 991	3 185	3 100	2 831
Dundgobi	18 965	2 064	1 804	2 028	1 489	1 421	1 672	1 576
Zavkhan	32 380	3 822	2 937	3 470	2 647	2 145	2 726	2 847
Uvurkhangai	50 111	5 590	4 636	5 415	4 327	4 038	4 308	4 141
Umnugobi	25 971	2 831	2 281	2 568	1 931	2 464	2 770	2 209
Sukhbaatar	25 032	2 671	2 167	2 518	2 040	2 160	2 296	2 211
Selenge	47 048	5 166	4 005	4 595	3 695	3 865	4 077	3 830
Tuv	40 087	4 521	3 424	3 781	3 127	3 166	3 407	3 279
Uvs	36 077	4 526	3 870	4 350	3 574	2 317	2 826	2 725
Khovd	38 246	4 506	3 896	4 503	4 027	3 272	2 940	2 921
Khuvsgul	57 432	6 570	5 219	5 929	4 899	4 738	4 792	4 763
Khentii	31 936	3 637	3 028	3 206	2 526	2 384	2 722	2 760
Darkhan-Uul	46 086	4 604	3 296	3 957	4 892	4 995	3 855	3 670
Ulaanbaatar	596 043	59 050	39 155	40 913	62 387	82 434	59 870	49 895
Orkhon	44 305	4 359	3 307	3 938	3 893	4 307	3 953	3 497
Gobisumber	6 341	774	560	610	462	566	602	546

Table-1 Continued-5

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	101 564	90 994	81 281	64 073	38 605	27 347	20 970	38 029
Arkhangai	3 234	2 972	2 385	1 965	1 260	858	712	1 155
Bayan-Ulgii	2 986	2 464	2 105	1 621	979	681	512	1 059
Bayankhongor	2 931	2 526	2 062	1 671	977	726	618	1 056
Bulgan	2 139	2 015	1 760	1 519	898	541	449	842
Gobi-Altai	2 113	1 856	1 520	1 222	711	516	429	790
Dornogobi	2 217	1 959	1 743	1 326	767	463	354	836
Dornod	2 529	2 272	2 173	1 848	1 091	673	519	1 129
Dundgobi	1 471	1 240	1 126	968	586	387	292	841
Zavkhan	2 645	2 419	1 952	1 551	907	686	614	1 012
Uvurkhangai	3 980	3 585	2 938	2 233	1 404	1 023	889	1 604
Umnugobi	1 997	1 809	1 582	1 055	657	414	380	1 023
Sukhbaatar	1 894	1 739	1 496	1 289	807	474	359	911
Selenge	3 788	3 673	3 229	2 617	1 520	1 029	750	1 209
Tuv	3 114	2 867	2 682	2 252	1 391	943	774	1 359
Uvs	2 652	2 640	2 048	1 516	851	679	562	941
Khovd	2 813	2 443	2 106	1 583	942	672	560	1 062
Khuvsgul	4 607	4 075	3 619	2 806	1 624	1 105	908	1 778
Khentii	2 474	2 251	2 072	1 644	1 019	626	490	1 097
Darkhan-Uul	3 578	3 298	3 148	2 363	1 402	1 044	730	1 254
Ulaanbaatar	44 244	38 714	35 728	28 472	17 396	12 847	9 313	15 625
Orkhon	3 650	3 709	3 434	2 271	1 238	834	658	1 257
Gobisumber	508	468	373	281	178	126	98	189

TABLE 1A. NUMBER OF URBAN RESIDENT POPULATION* OF MONGOLIA, BY AIMAGS
AND THE CAPITAL, AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2010

URBAN - TOTAL

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	1 798 147	188 882	133 740	143 846	188 334	221 784	171 685	149 461
Arkhangai	20 619	1 988	1 621	1 949	2 641	2 489	1 556	1 480
Bayan-Ulgii	30 663	3 580	3 363	3 455	3 385	2 586	2 626	2 322
Bayankhongor	29 829	3 272	2 560	3 026	3 306	2 848	2 631	2 462
Bulgan	14 116	1 426	1 073	1 282	1 354	1 080	1 131	1 058
Gobi-Altai	17 962	1 768	1 531	1 738	2 151	1 877	1 538	1 406
Dornogobi	33 932	3 912	2 851	2 918	3 048	3 622	3 534	3 151
Dornod	38 615	4 461	3 180	3 409	3 823	3 828	3 460	3 184
Dundgobi	13 664	1 483	1 183	1 335	1 462	1 092	1 143	1 057
Zavkhan	17 485	1 894	1 459	1 697	2 059	1 424	1 357	1 390
Uvurkhangai	38 027	4 053	3 252	3 982	3 991	3 179	3 129	2 967
Umnugobi	18 781	2 093	1 552	1 792	1 766	1 804	1 847	1 557
Sukhbaatar	16 150	1 670	1 257	1 327	1 580	1 568	1 463	1 421
Selenge	47 008	5 010	3 846	4 273	4 027	4 309	4 137	3 876
Tuv	13 339	1 353	1 010	1 113	1 368	1 312	1 148	1 047
Uvs	27 178	3 179	2 576	2 995	3 377	1 992	2 087	2 003
Khovd	29 046	3 090	2 615	3 128	4 000	3 215	2 158	2 066
Khuvsgul	38 443	4 161	3 274	3 768	3 633	3 318	3 137	3 188
Khentii	30 086	3 426	2 789	3 004	2 858	2 395	2 544	2 633
Darkhan-Uul	74 985	7 563	5 457	6 316	8 717	8 884	6 316	6 005
Ulaanbaatar	1 154 290	119 637	80 040	82 753	121 019	159 643	116 322	97 609
Orkhon	84 187	8 697	6 425	7 642	7 861	8 409	7 534	6 765
Gobisumber	9 742	1 166	826	944	908	910	887	814

* Mongolians living abroad for more than 6 months are not included

Table-1A Continued-1

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	136 034	120 105	108 736	83 084	49 342	34 724	26 004	42 386
Arkhangai	1 409	1 408	1 229	920	628	424	364	513
Bayan-Ulgii	2 287	1 970	1 719	1 296	683	456	345	590
Bayankhongor	2 270	1 949	1 677	1 257	717	558	472	824
Bulgan	1 082	1 115	1 039	840	572	313	311	440
Gobi-Altai	1 336	1 299	1 154	826	475	276	222	365
Dornogobi	2 642	2 333	2 085	1 507	854	495	338	642
Dornod	2 815	2 466	2 379	2 002	1 189	770	580	1 069
Dundgobi	932	927	884	721	399	285	197	564
Zavkhan	1 378	1 330	1 106	828	422	331	321	489
Uvurkhangai	3 049	2 763	2 237	1 567	1 058	821	743	1 236
Umnugobi	1 355	1 334	1 107	799	478	335	262	700
Sukhbaatar	1 200	1 161	1 007	886	596	353	219	442
Selenge	3 814	3 552	3 204	2 544	1 559	1 006	715	1 136
Tuv	974	956	861	729	446	295	232	495
Uvs	1 906	2 001	1 725	1 248	663	444	402	580
Khovd	2 094	1 858	1 639	1 114	639	462	359	609
Khuvsgul	3 341	2 877	2 530	1 860	1 105	709	587	955
Khentii	2 312	2 076	1 912	1 503	879	582	421	752
Darkhan-Uul	5 718	5 236	4 761	3 539	2 100	1 535	1 079	1 759
Ulaanbaatar	86 563	74 127	67 613	52 379	31 323	22 676	16 605	25 981
Orkhon	6 778	6 691	6 297	4 300	2 309	1 410	1 102	1 967
Gobisumber	779	676	571	419	248	188	128	278

URBAN - MALE

Table-1A Continued-2

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	872 989	95 671	68 119	72 244	92 124	107 751	83 922	73 525
Arkhangai	9 572	932	835	991	1 098	968	753	709
Bayan-Ulgii	15 041	1 777	1 713	1 726	1 692	1 217	1 323	1 146
Bayankhongor	14 518	1 702	1 272	1 447	1 618	1 436	1 276	1 242
Bulgan	7 034	715	548	613	730	552	554	535
Gobi-Altai	8 502	911	780	871	953	797	725	691
Dornogobi	16 756	2 011	1 422	1 426	1 428	1 761	1 876	1 587
Dornod	18 667	2 264	1 649	1 662	1 869	1 847	1 698	1 587
Dundgobi	6 787	758	610	640	776	560	570	531
Zavkhan	8 386	916	721	854	1 039	686	633	642
Uvurkhangai	18 559	2 077	1 673	2 034	1 989	1 530	1 506	1 417
Umnugobi	9 374	1 045	817	877	958	960	913	810
Sukhbaatar	8 041	825	663	646	806	790	760	766
Selenge	23 365	2 570	1 967	2 117	2 072	2 274	2 129	1 978
Tuv	6 586	697	498	584	723	704	567	525
Uvs	13 378	1 637	1 263	1 542	1 625	1 027	1 045	1 006
Khovd	13 841	1 578	1 297	1 565	1 826	1 409	1 085	1 042
Khuvsgul	18 580	2 016	1 645	1 844	1 770	1 640	1 523	1 596
Khentii	14 957	1 781	1 421	1 503	1 482	1 249	1 294	1 291
Darkhan-Uul	36 549	3 818	2 794	3 144	4 434	4 441	3 099	2 960
Ulaanbaatar	558 247	60 587	40 885	41 840	58 632	77 209	56 452	47 714
Orkhon	41 250	4 458	3 230	3 827	4 073	4 196	3 688	3 349
Gobisumber	4 999	596	416	491	531	498	453	401

* Mongolians living abroad for more than 6 months are not included

Table-1A Continued-3

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	66 149	57 388	51 528	38 547	22 373	15 234	11 578	16 836
Arkhangai	666	703	605	418	296	199	181	218
Bayan-Ulgii	1 065	993	784	631	346	205	178	245
Bayankhongor	1 073	961	801	583	318	239	210	340
Bulgan	544	546	516	411	272	159	155	184
Gobi-Altai	636	599	576	416	209	122	99	117
Dornogobi	1 318	1 122	1 034	736	424	242	163	206
Dornod	1 333	1 135	1 129	949	552	351	256	386
Dundgobi	450	430	445	351	186	139	106	235
Zavkhan	667	629	530	403	179	135	144	208
Uvurkhangai	1 491	1 328	1 069	719	484	374	337	531
Umnugobi	655	632	535	395	220	162	115	280
Sukhbaatar	616	558	492	426	285	168	98	142
Selenge	1 843	1 696	1 526	1 174	766	470	312	471
Tuv	460	442	398	337	210	135	94	212
Uvs	936	961	845	608	315	168	176	224
Khovd	979	874	800	538	288	186	152	222
Khuvsgul	1 602	1 404	1 222	866	496	310	277	369
Khentii	1 096	1 007	938	743	407	256	203	286
Darkhan-Uul	2 752	2 508	2 161	1 599	952	666	500	721
Ulaanbaatar	42 319	35 413	31 885	23 907	13 927	9 829	7 292	10 356
Orkhon	3 243	3 124	2 953	2 127	1 120	630	475	757
Gobisumber	405	323	284	210	121	89	55	126

URBAN - FEMALE

Table-1A Continued-4

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	925 158	93 211	65 621	71 602	96 210	114 033	87 763	75 936
Arkhangai	11 047	1 056	786	958	1 543	1 521	803	771
Bayan-Ulgii	15 622	1 803	1 650	1 729	1 693	1 369	1 303	1 176
Bayankhongor	15 311	1 570	1 288	1 579	1 688	1 412	1 355	1 220
Bulgan	7 082	711	525	669	624	528	577	523
Gobi-Altai	9 460	857	751	867	1 198	1 080	813	715
Dornogobi	17 176	1 901	1 429	1 492	1 620	1 861	1 658	1 564
Dornod	19 948	2 197	1 531	1 747	1 954	1 981	1 762	1 597
Dundgobi	6 877	725	573	695	686	532	573	526
Zavkhan	9 099	978	738	843	1 020	738	724	748
Uvurkhangai	19 468	1 976	1 579	1 948	2 002	1 649	1 623	1 550
Umnugobi	9 407	1 048	735	915	808	844	934	747
Sukhbaatar	8 109	845	594	681	774	778	703	655
Selenge	23 643	2 440	1 879	2 156	1 955	2 035	2 008	1 898
Tuv	6 753	656	512	529	645	608	581	522
Uvs	13 800	1 542	1 313	1 453	1 752	965	1 042	997
Khovd	15 205	1 512	1 318	1 563	2 174	1 806	1 073	1 024
Khuvsgul	19 863	2 145	1 629	1 924	1 863	1 678	1 614	1 592
Khentii	15 129	1 645	1 368	1 501	1 376	1 146	1 250	1 342
Darkhan-Uul	38 436	3 745	2 663	3 172	4 283	4 443	3 217	3 045
Ulaanbaatar	596 043	59 050	39 155	40 913	62 387	82 434	59 870	49 895
Orkhon	42 937	4 239	3 195	3 815	3 788	4 213	3 846	3 416
Gobisumber	4 743	570	410	453	377	412	434	413

* Mongolians living abroad for more than 6 months are not included

Table-1A Continued-5

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	69 885	62 717	57 208	44 537	26 969	19 490	14 426	25 550
Arkhangai	743	705	624	502	332	225	183	295
Bayan-Ulgii	1 222	977	935	665	337	251	167	345
Bayankhongor	1 197	988	876	674	399	319	262	484
Bulgan	538	569	523	429	300	154	156	256
Gobi-Altai	700	700	578	410	266	154	123	248
Dornogobi	1 324	1 211	1 051	771	430	253	175	436
Dornod	1 482	1 331	1 250	1 053	637	419	324	683
Dundgobi	482	497	439	370	213	146	91	329
Zavkhan	711	701	576	425	243	196	177	281
Uvurkhangai	1 558	1 435	1 168	848	574	447	406	705
Umnugobi	700	702	572	404	258	173	147	420
Sukhbaatar	584	603	515	460	311	185	121	300
Selenge	1 971	1 856	1 678	1 370	793	536	403	665
Tuv	514	514	463	392	236	160	138	283
Uvs	970	1 040	880	640	348	276	226	356
Khovd	1 115	984	839	576	351	276	207	387
Khuvsgul	1 739	1 473	1 308	994	609	399	310	586
Khentii	1 216	1 069	974	760	472	326	218	466
Darkhan-Uul	2 966	2 728	2 600	1 940	1 148	869	579	1 038
Ulaanbaatar	44 244	38 714	35 728	28 472	17 396	12 847	9 313	15 625
Orkhon	3 535	3 567	3 344	2 173	1 189	780	627	1 210
Gobisumber	374	353	287	209	127	99	73	152

TABLE 1B. NUMBER OF RURAL RESIDENT POPULATION* OF MONGOLIA, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2010

RURAL - TOTAL

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	849 398	99 615	82 474	93 019	69 311	70 399	76 298	73 061
Arkhangai	63 459	7 311	6 072	7 469	5 326	4 939	5 376	5 449
Bayan-Ulgii	54 569	7 457	7 020	6 637	5 562	4 246	4 638	4 185
Bayankhongor	45 861	5 334	4 478	5 479	3 828	4 256	4 114	3 929
Bulgan	38 949	4 410	3 360	4 144	2 858	2 801	3 204	3 455
Gobi-Altai	35 261	4 117	3 721	3 951	2 591	2 824	3 272	3 144
Dornogobi	23 998	2 776	2 265	2 397	1 650	2 158	2 440	2 192
Dornod	30 258	3 467	2 571	2 798	2 404	3 010	2 973	2 690
Dundgobi	24 879	2 802	2 491	2 822	1 780	1 969	2 223	2 173
Zavkhan	47 439	5 773	4 571	5 485	3 566	3 139	4 125	4 242
Uvurkhangai	62 417	7 429	6 160	7 124	5 132	5 276	5 543	5 307
Umnugobi	42 074	3 633	3 119	3 444	2 621	4 806	5 141	4 374
Sukhbaatar	34 941	3 730	3 244	3 795	2 883	3 032	3 337	3 299
Selenge	48 796	5 578	4 337	4 957	4 012	4 256	4 375	4 125
Tuv	70 499	8 035	6 002	6 658	5 703	5 982	6 148	5 943
Uvs	45 728	6 022	5 258	5 900	4 077	3 187	3 742	3 534
Khovd	47 206	6 132	5 318	6 004	4 061	3 403	3 921	3 842
Khuvsgul	75 888	9 059	7 219	8 049	6 702	6 551	6 604	6 354
Khentii	35 249	4 028	3 450	3 676	2 761	2 781	3 177	3 010
Darkhan-Uul	15 657	1 812	1 278	1 592	1 309	1 226	1 364	1 335
Ulaanbaatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkhon	2 931	295	246	297	271	221	223	196
Gobisumber	3 339	415	294	341	214	336	358	283

* Mongolians living abroad for more than 6 months are not included

Table 1b Continued-1

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	66 349	59 162	50 020	38 998	22 647	14 729	12 228	21 088
Arkhangai	5 066	4 465	3 644	2 872	1 789	1 162	1 007	1 512
Bayan-Ulgii	3 557	2 956	2 379	1 887	1 139	843	682	1 381
Bayankhongor	3 517	3 148	2 453	1 900	1 071	733	648	973
Bulgan	3 325	3 007	2 522	2 208	1 246	767	587	1 055
Gobi-Altai	2 954	2 467	1 878	1 539	839	574	545	845
Dornogobi	1 921	1 636	1 428	1 137	673	398	302	625
Dornod	2 268	2 032	1 956	1 609	941	510	356	673
Dundgobi	1 940	1 647	1 441	1 158	698	451	391	893
Zavkhan	3 942	3 487	2 767	2 165	1 208	867	816	1 286
Uvurkhangai	4 818	4 249	3 589	2 621	1 636	1 077	901	1 555
Umnugobi	4 057	3 519	2 875	1 702	853	521	447	962
Sukhbaatar	2 782	2 393	2 049	1 655	932	520	414	876
Selenge	3 796	3 612	3 249	2 458	1 458	947	676	960
Tuv	5 514	4 961	4 538	3 783	2 369	1 610	1 246	2 007
Uvs	3 383	3 201	2 413	1 777	988	699	605	942
Khovd	3 412	2 992	2 531	1 971	1 146	725	643	1 105
Khuvsgul	5 799	5 315	4 603	3 542	1 888	1 217	1 087	1 899
Khentii	2 579	2 427	2 282	1 842	1 097	631	500	1 008
Darkhan-Uul	1 222	1 136	1 042	832	491	345	278	395
Ulaanbaatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkhon	233	266	190	184	101	79	52	77
Gobisumber	264	246	191	156	84	53	45	59

RURAL - MALE

Table 1b Continued-2

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	440 979	50 845	41 998	47 820	38 436	39 721	40 568	38 451
Arkhangai	32 371	3 693	3 069	3 829	2 944	2 750	2 755	2 746
Bayan-Ulgii	27 614	3 796	3 526	3 353	2 877	2 266	2 366	2 114
Bayankhongor	23 505	2 723	2 220	2 885	2 223	2 318	2 079	1 982
Bulgan	20 291	2 246	1 772	2 151	1 618	1 557	1 661	1 807
Gobi-Altai	18 100	2 066	1 908	2 028	1 420	1 620	1 747	1 648
Dornogobi	12 474	1 375	1 108	1 185	921	1 230	1 368	1 181
Dornod	16 129	1 778	1 332	1 465	1 367	1 806	1 635	1 456
Dundgobi	12 791	1 463	1 260	1 489	977	1 080	1 124	1 123
Zavkhan	24 158	2 929	2 372	2 858	1 939	1 732	2 123	2 143
Uvurkhangai	31 774	3 815	3 103	3 657	2 807	2 887	2 858	2 716
Umnugobi	25 510	1 850	1 573	1 791	1 498	3 186	3 305	2 912
Sukhbaatar	18 018	1 904	1 671	1 958	1 617	1 650	1 744	1 743
Selenge	25 391	2 852	2 211	2 518	2 272	2 426	2 306	2 193
Tuv	37 165	4 170	3 090	3 406	3 221	3 424	3 322	3 186
Uvs	23 451	3 038	2 701	3 003	2 255	1 835	1 958	1 806
Khovd	24 165	3 138	2 740	3 064	2 208	1 937	2 054	1 945
Khuvsgul	38 319	4 634	3 629	4 044	3 666	3 491	3 426	3 183
Khentii	18 442	2 036	1 790	1 971	1 611	1 543	1 705	1 592
Darkhan-Uul	8 007	953	645	807	700	674	726	710
Ulaanbaatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkhon	1 563	175	134	174	166	127	116	115
Gobisumber	1 741	211	144	184	129	182	190	150

* Mongolians living abroad for more than 6 months are not included

Table 1b Continued-3

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	34 670	30 885	25 947	19 462	11 011	6 872	5 684	8 609
Arkhangai	2 575	2 198	1 883	1 409	861	529	478	652
Bayan-Ulgii	1 793	1 469	1 209	931	497	413	337	667
Bayankhongor	1 783	1 610	1 267	903	493	326	292	401
Bulgan	1 724	1 561	1 285	1 118	648	380	294	469
Gobi-Altai	1 541	1 311	936	727	394	212	239	303
Dornogobi	1 028	888	736	582	336	188	123	225
Dornod	1 221	1 091	1 033	814	487	256	161	227
Dundgobi	951	904	754	560	325	210	190	381
Zavkhan	2 008	1 769	1 391	1 039	544	377	379	555
Uvurkhangai	2 396	2 099	1 819	1 236	806	501	418	656
Umnugobi	2 760	2 412	1 865	1 051	454	280	214	359
Sukhbaatar	1 472	1 257	1 068	826	436	231	176	265
Selenge	1 979	1 795	1 698	1 211	731	454	329	416
Tuv	2 914	2 608	2 319	1 923	1 214	827	610	931
Uvs	1 701	1 601	1 245	901	485	296	269	357
Khovd	1 714	1 533	1 264	964	555	329	290	430
Khuvsgul	2 931	2 713	2 292	1 730	873	511	489	707
Khentii	1 321	1 245	1 184	958	550	331	228	377
Darkhan-Uul	610	566	494	409	237	170	127	179
Ulaanbaatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkhon	118	124	100	86	52	25	21	30
Gobisumber	130	131	105	84	33	26	20	22

RURAL - FEMALE

Table 1b Continued-4

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	408 419	48 770	40 476	45 199	30 875	30 678	35 730	34 610
Arkhangai	31 088	3 618	3 003	3 640	2 382	2 189	2 621	2 703
Bayan-Ulgii	26 955	3 661	3 494	3 284	2 685	1 980	2 272	2 071
Bayankhongor	22 356	2 611	2 258	2 594	1 605	1 938	2 035	1 947
Bulgan	18 658	2 164	1 588	1 993	1 240	1 244	1 543	1 648
Gobi-Altai	17 161	2 051	1 813	1 923	1 171	1 204	1 525	1 496
Dornogobi	11 524	1 401	1 157	1 212	729	928	1 072	1 011
Dornod	14 129	1 689	1 239	1 333	1 037	1 204	1 338	1 234
Dundgobi	12 088	1 339	1 231	1 333	803	889	1 099	1 050
Zavkhan	23 281	2 844	2 199	2 627	1 627	1 407	2 002	2 099
Uvurkhangai	30 643	3 614	3 057	3 467	2 325	2 389	2 685	2 591
Umnugobi	16 564	1 783	1 546	1 653	1 123	1 620	1 836	1 462
Sukhbaatar	16 923	1 826	1 573	1 837	1 266	1 382	1 593	1 556
Selenge	23 405	2 726	2 126	2 439	1 740	1 830	2 069	1 932
Tuv	33 334	3 865	2 912	3 252	2 482	2 558	2 826	2 757
Uvs	22 277	2 984	2 557	2 897	1 822	1 352	1 784	1 728
Khovd	23 041	2 994	2 578	2 940	1 853	1 466	1 867	1 897
Khuvsgul	37 569	4 425	3 590	4 005	3 036	3 060	3 178	3 171
Khentii	16 807	1 992	1 660	1 705	1 150	1 238	1 472	1 418
Darkhan-Uul	7 650	859	633	785	609	552	638	625
Ulaanbaatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkhon	1 368	120	112	123	105	94	107	81
Gobisumber	1 598	204	150	157	85	154	168	133

* Mongolians living abroad for more than 6 months are not included

Table 1b Continued-5

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	31 679	28 277	24 073	19 536	11 636	7 857	6 544	12 479
Arkhangai	2 491	2 267	1 761	1 463	928	633	529	860
Bayan-Ulgii	1 764	1 487	1 170	956	642	430	345	714
Bayankhongor	1 734	1 538	1 186	997	578	407	356	572
Bulgan	1 601	1 446	1 237	1 090	598	387	293	586
Gobi-Altai	1 413	1 156	942	812	445	362	306	542
Dornogobi	893	748	692	555	337	210	179	400
Dornod	1 047	941	923	795	454	254	195	446
Dundgobi	989	743	687	598	373	241	201	512
Zavkhan	1 934	1 718	1 376	1 126	664	490	437	731
Uvurkhangai	2 422	2 150	1 770	1 385	830	576	483	899
Umnugobi	1 297	1 107	1 010	651	399	241	233	603
Sukhbaatar	1 310	1 136	981	829	496	289	238	611
Selenge	1 817	1 817	1 551	1 247	727	493	347	544
Tuv	2 600	2 353	2 219	1 860	1 155	783	636	1 076
Uvs	1 682	1 600	1 168	876	503	403	336	585
Khovd	1 698	1 459	1 267	1 007	591	396	353	675
Khuvsgul	2 868	2 602	2 311	1 812	1 015	706	598	1 192
Khentii	1 258	1 182	1 098	884	547	300	272	631
Darkhan-Uul	612	570	548	423	254	175	151	216
Ulaanbaatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkhon	115	142	90	98	49	54	31	47
Gobisumber	134	115	86	72	51	27	25	37

TABLE 2. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2010
TOTAL

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	100.0	10.9	8.2	8.9	9.7	11.0	9.4	8.4
Arkhangai	100.0	11.1	9.1	11.2	9.5	8.8	8.2	8.2
Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	12.9	12.2	11.8	10.5	8.0	8.5	7.6
Bayankhongor	100.0	11.4	9.3	11.2	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.4
Bulgan	100.0	11.0	8.4	10.2	7.9	7.3	8.2	8.5
Gobi-Altai	100.0	11.1	9.9	10.7	8.9	8.8	9.0	8.5
Dornogobi	100.0	11.5	8.8	9.2	8.1	10.0	10.3	9.2
Dornod	100.0	11.5	8.4	9.0	9.0	9.9	9.3	8.5
Dundgobi	100.0	11.1	9.5	10.8	8.4	7.9	8.7	8.4
Zavkhan	100.0	11.8	9.3	11.1	8.7	7.0	8.4	8.7
Uvurkhangai	100.0	11.4	9.4	11.1	9.1	8.4	8.6	8.2
Umnugobi	100.0	9.4	7.7	8.6	7.2	10.9	11.5	9.7
Sukhbaatar	100.0	10.6	8.8	10.0	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.2
Selenge	100.0	11.1	8.5	9.6	8.4	8.9	8.9	8.4
Tuv	100.0	11.2	8.4	9.3	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.3
Uvs	100.0	12.6	10.7	12.2	10.2	7.1	8.0	7.6
Khovd	100.0	12.1	10.4	12.0	10.6	8.7	8.0	7.7
Khuvsgul	100.0	11.6	9.2	10.3	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.3
Khentii	100.0	11.4	9.5	10.2	8.6	7.9	8.8	8.6
Darkhan-Uul	100.0	10.3	7.4	8.7	11.1	11.2	8.5	8.1
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	10.4	6.9	7.2	10.5	13.8	10.1	8.5
Orkhon	100.0	10.3	7.7	9.1	9.3	9.9	8.9	8.0
Gobisumber	100.0	12.1	8.6	9.8	8.6	9.5	9.5	8.4

Table-2 Continued-1

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	7.6	6.8	6.0	4.6	2.7	1.9	1.4	2.4
Arkhangai	7.7	7.0	5.8	4.5	2.9	1.9	1.6	2.4
Bayan-Ulgii	6.9	5.8	4.8	3.7	2.1	1.5	1.2	2.3
Bayankhongor	7.6	6.7	5.5	4.2	2.4	1.7	1.5	2.4
Bulgan	8.3	7.8	6.7	5.7	3.4	2.0	1.7	2.8
Gobi-Altai	8.1	7.1	5.7	4.4	2.5	1.6	1.4	2.3
Dornogobi	7.9	6.9	6.1	4.6	2.6	1.5	1.1	2.2
Dornod	7.4	6.5	6.3	5.2	3.1	1.9	1.4	2.5
Dundgobi	7.5	6.7	6.0	4.9	2.8	1.9	1.5	3.8
Zavkhan	8.2	7.4	6.0	4.6	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.7
Uvurkhangai	7.8	7.0	5.8	4.2	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.8
Umnugobi	8.9	8.0	6.5	4.1	2.2	1.4	1.2	2.7
Sukhbaatar	7.8	7.0	6.0	5.0	3.0	1.7	1.2	2.6
Selenge	7.9	7.5	6.7	5.2	3.1	2.0	1.5	2.2
Tuv	7.7	7.1	6.4	5.4	3.4	2.3	1.8	3.0
Uvs	7.3	7.1	5.7	4.1	2.3	1.6	1.4	2.1
Khovd	7.2	6.4	5.5	4.0	2.3	1.6	1.3	2.2
Khuvsgul	8.0	7.2	6.2	4.7	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.5
Khentii	7.5	6.9	6.4	5.1	3.0	1.9	1.4	2.7
Darkhan-Uul	7.7	7.0	6.4	4.8	2.9	2.1	1.5	2.4
Ulaanbaatar	7.5	6.4	5.9	4.5	2.7	2.0	1.4	2.3
Orkhon	8.0	8.0	7.4	5.1	2.8	1.7	1.3	2.3
Gobisumber	8.0	7.0	5.8	4.4	2.5	1.8	1.3	2.6

MALE

Table-2 Continued-2

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	100.0	11.2	8.4	9.1	9.9	11.2	9.5	8.5
Arkhangai	100.0	11.0	9.3	11.5	9.6	8.9	8.4	8.2
Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	13.1	12.3	11.9	10.7	8.2	8.6	7.6
Bayankhongor	100.0	11.6	9.2	11.4	10.1	9.9	8.8	8.5
Bulgan	100.0	10.8	8.5	10.1	8.6	7.7	8.1	8.6
Gobi-Altai	100.0	11.2	10.1	10.9	8.9	9.1	9.3	8.8
Dornogobi	100.0	11.6	8.7	8.9	8.0	10.2	11.1	9.5
Dornod	100.0	11.6	8.6	9.0	9.3	10.5	9.6	8.7
Dundgobi	100.0	11.3	9.6	10.9	9.0	8.4	8.7	8.4
Zavkhan	100.0	11.8	9.5	11.4	9.2	7.4	8.5	8.6
Uvurkhangai	100.0	11.7	9.5	11.3	9.5	8.8	8.7	8.2
Umnugobi	100.0	8.3	6.9	7.6	7.0	11.9	12.1	10.7
Sukhbaatar	100.0	10.5	9.0	10.0	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.6
Selenge	100.0	11.1	8.6	9.5	8.9	9.6	9.1	8.6
Tuv	100.0	11.1	8.2	9.1	9.0	9.4	8.9	8.5
Uvs	100.0	12.7	10.8	12.3	10.5	7.8	8.2	7.6
Khovd	100.0	12.4	10.6	12.2	10.6	8.8	8.3	7.9
Khuvsgul	100.0	11.7	9.3	10.3	9.6	9.0	8.7	8.4
Khentii	100.0	11.4	9.6	10.4	9.3	8.4	9.0	8.6
Darkhan-Uul	100.0	10.7	7.7	8.9	11.5	11.5	8.6	8.2
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	10.9	7.3	7.5	10.5	13.8	10.1	8.5
Orkhon	100.0	10.8	7.9	9.3	9.9	10.1	8.9	8.1
Gobisumber	100.0	12.0	8.3	10.0	9.8	10.1	9.5	8.2

Table-2 Continued-3

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	7.7	6.7	5.9	4.4	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.9
Arkhangai	7.7	6.9	5.9	4.4	2.8	1.7	1.6	2.1
Bayan-Ulgii	6.7	5.8	4.7	3.7	2.0	1.4	1.2	2.1
Bayankhongor	7.5	6.8	5.4	3.9	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.9
Bulgan	8.3	7.7	6.6	5.6	3.4	2.0	1.6	2.4
Gobi-Altai	8.2	7.2	5.7	4.3	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.6
Dornogobi	8.0	6.9	6.1	4.5	2.6	1.5	1.0	1.5
Dornod	7.3	6.4	6.2	5.1	3.0	1.7	1.2	1.8
Dundgobi	7.2	6.8	6.1	4.7	2.6	1.8	1.5	3.1
Zavkhan	8.2	7.4	5.9	4.4	2.2	1.6	1.6	2.3
Uvurkhangai	7.7	6.8	5.7	3.9	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.4
Umnugobi	9.8	8.7	6.9	4.1	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.8
Sukhbaatar	8.0	7.0	6.0	4.8	2.8	1.5	1.1	1.6
Selenge	7.8	7.2	6.6	4.9	3.1	1.9	1.3	1.8
Tuv	7.7	7.0	6.2	5.2	3.3	2.2	1.6	2.6
Uvs	7.2	7.0	5.7	4.1	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.6
Khovd	7.1	6.3	5.4	4.0	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.7
Khuvsgul	8.0	7.2	6.2	4.6	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.9
Khentii	7.2	6.7	6.4	5.1	2.9	1.8	1.3	2.0
Darkhan-Uul	7.5	6.9	6.0	4.5	2.7	1.9	1.4	2.0
Ulaanbaatar	7.6	6.3	5.7	4.3	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.9
Orkhon	7.9	7.6	7.1	5.2	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.8
Gobisumber	7.9	6.7	5.8	4.4	2.3	1.7	1.1	2.2

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Table-2 Continued-4

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	100.0	10.6	8.0	8.8	9.5	10.9	9.3	8.3
Arkhangai	100.0	11.1	9.0	10.9	9.3	8.8	8.1	8.2
Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	12.8	12.1	11.8	10.3	7.9	8.4	7.6
Bayankhongor	100.0	11.1	9.4	11.1	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.4
Bulgan	100.0	11.2	8.2	10.3	7.2	6.9	8.2	8.4
Gobi-Altai	100.0	10.9	9.6	10.5	8.9	8.6	8.8	8.3
Dornogobi	100.0	11.5	9.0	9.4	8.2	9.7	9.5	9.0
Dornod	100.0	11.4	8.1	9.0	8.8	9.3	9.1	8.3
Dundgobi	100.0	10.9	9.5	10.7	7.9	7.5	8.8	8.3
Zavkhan	100.0	11.8	9.1	10.7	8.2	6.6	8.4	8.8
Uvurkhangai	100.0	11.2	9.3	10.8	8.6	8.1	8.6	8.3
Umnugobi	100.0	10.9	8.8	9.9	7.4	9.5	10.7	8.5
Sukhbaatar	100.0	10.7	8.7	10.1	8.1	8.6	9.2	8.8
Selenge	100.0	11.0	8.5	9.8	7.9	8.2	8.7	8.1
Tuv	100.0	11.3	8.5	9.4	7.8	7.9	8.5	8.2
Uvs	100.0	12.5	10.7	12.1	9.9	6.4	7.8	7.6
Khovd	100.0	11.8	10.2	11.8	10.5	8.6	7.7	7.6
Khuvsgul	100.0	11.4	9.1	10.3	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.3
Khentii	100.0	11.4	9.5	10.0	7.9	7.5	8.5	8.6
Darkhan-Uul	100.0	10.0	7.2	8.6	10.6	10.8	8.4	8.0
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	9.9	6.6	6.9	10.5	13.8	10.0	8.4
Orkhon	100.0	9.8	7.5	8.9	8.8	9.7	8.9	7.9
Gobisumber	100.0	12.2	8.8	9.6	7.3	8.9	9.5	8.6

Table-2 Continued-5

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	7.6	6.8	6.1	4.8	2.9	2.1	1.6	2.9
Arkhangai	7.7	7.1	5.7	4.7	3.0	2.0	1.7	2.7
Bayan-Ulgii	7.0	5.8	4.9	3.8	2.3	1.6	1.2	2.5
Bayankhongor	7.8	6.7	5.5	4.4	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.8
Bulgan	8.3	7.8	6.8	5.9	3.5	2.1	1.7	3.3
Gobi-Altai	7.9	7.0	5.7	4.6	2.7	1.9	1.6	3.0
Dornogobi	7.7	6.8	6.1	4.6	2.7	1.6	1.2	2.9
Dornod	7.4	6.7	6.4	5.4	3.2	2.0	1.5	3.3
Dundgobi	7.8	6.5	5.9	5.1	3.1	2.0	1.5	4.4
Zavkhan	8.2	7.5	6.0	4.8	2.8	2.1	1.9	3.1
Uvurkhangai	7.9	7.2	5.9	4.5	2.8	2.0	1.8	3.2
Umnugobi	7.7	7.0	6.1	4.1	2.5	1.6	1.5	3.9
Sukhbaatar	7.6	6.9	6.0	5.1	3.2	1.9	1.4	3.6
Selenge	8.1	7.8	6.9	5.6	3.2	2.2	1.6	2.6
Tuv	7.8	7.2	6.7	5.6	3.5	2.4	1.9	3.4
Uvs	7.4	7.3	5.7	4.2	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.6
Khovd	7.4	6.4	5.5	4.1	2.5	1.8	1.5	2.8
Khuvsgul	8.0	7.1	6.3	4.9	2.8	1.9	1.6	3.1
Khentii	7.7	7.0	6.5	5.1	3.2	2.0	1.5	3.4
Darkhan-Uul	7.8	7.2	6.8	5.1	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.7
Ulaanbaatar	7.4	6.5	6.0	4.8	2.9	2.2	1.6	2.6
Orkhon	8.2	8.4	7.8	5.1	2.8	1.9	1.5	2.8
Gobisumber	8.0	7.4	5.9	4.4	2.8	2.0	1.5	3.0

TABLE 2A. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2010

URBAN - TOTAL

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	100.0	10.5	7.4	8.0	10.5	12.3	9.5	8.3
Arkhangai	100.0	9.6	7.9	9.5	12.8	12.1	7.5	7.2
Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	11.7	11.0	11.3	11.0	8.4	8.6	7.6
Bayankhongor	100.0	11.0	8.6	10.1	11.1	9.5	8.8	8.3
Bulgan	100.0	10.1	7.6	9.1	9.6	7.7	8.0	7.5
Gobi-Altai	100.0	9.8	8.5	9.7	12.0	10.4	8.6	7.8
Dornogobi	100.0	11.5	8.4	8.6	9.0	10.7	10.4	9.3
Dornod	100.0	11.6	8.2	8.8	9.9	9.9	9.0	8.2
Dundgobi	100.0	10.9	8.7	9.8	10.7	8.0	8.4	7.7
Zavkhan	100.0	10.8	8.3	9.7	11.8	8.1	7.8	7.9
Uvurkhangai	100.0	10.7	8.6	10.5	10.5	8.4	8.2	7.8
Umnugobi	100.0	11.1	8.3	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.8	8.3
Sukhbaatar	100.0	10.3	7.8	8.2	9.8	9.7	9.1	8.8
Selenge	100.0	10.7	8.2	9.1	8.6	9.2	8.8	8.2
Tuv	100.0	10.1	7.6	8.3	10.3	9.8	8.6	7.8
Uvs	100.0	11.7	9.5	11.0	12.4	7.3	7.7	7.4
Khovd	100.0	10.6	9.0	10.8	13.8	11.1	7.4	7.1
Khuvsgul	100.0	10.8	8.5	9.8	9.5	8.6	8.2	8.3
Khentii	100.0	11.4	9.3	10.0	9.5	8.0	8.5	8.8
Darkhan-Uul	100.0	10.1	7.3	8.4	11.6	11.8	8.4	8.0
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	10.4	6.9	7.2	10.5	13.8	10.1	8.5
Orkhon	100.0	10.3	7.6	9.1	9.3	10.0	8.9	8.0
Gobisumber	100.0	12.0	8.5	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.1	8.4

Table-2A Continued-1

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	7.6	6.7	6.0	4.6	2.7	1.9	1.4	2.4
Arkhangai	6.8	6.8	6.0	4.5	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.5
Bayan-Ulgii	7.5	6.4	5.6	4.2	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.9
Bayankhongor	7.6	6.5	5.6	4.2	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.8
Bulgan	7.7	7.9	7.4	6.0	4.1	2.2	2.2	3.1
Gobi-Altai	7.4	7.2	6.4	4.6	2.6	1.5	1.2	2.0
Dornogobi	7.8	6.9	6.1	4.4	2.5	1.5	1.0	1.9
Dornod	7.3	6.4	6.2	5.2	3.1	2.0	1.5	2.8
Dundgobi	6.8	6.8	6.5	5.3	2.9	2.1	1.4	4.1
Zavkhan	7.9	7.6	6.3	4.7	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.8
Uvurkhangai	8.0	7.3	5.9	4.1	2.8	2.2	2.0	3.3
Umnugobi	7.2	7.1	5.9	4.3	2.5	1.8	1.4	3.7
Sukhbaatar	7.4	7.2	6.2	5.5	3.7	2.2	1.4	2.7
Selenge	8.1	7.6	6.8	5.4	3.3	2.1	1.5	2.4
Tuv	7.3	7.2	6.5	5.5	3.3	2.2	1.7	3.7
Uvs	7.0	7.4	6.3	4.6	2.4	1.6	1.5	2.1
Khovd	7.2	6.4	5.6	3.8	2.2	1.6	1.2	2.1
Khuvsgul	8.7	7.5	6.6	4.8	2.9	1.8	1.5	2.5
Khentii	7.7	6.9	6.4	5.0	2.9	1.9	1.4	2.5
Darkhan-Uul	7.6	7.0	6.3	4.7	2.8	2.0	1.4	2.3
Ulaanbaatar	7.5	6.4	5.9	4.5	2.7	2.0	1.4	2.3
Orkhon	8.1	7.9	7.5	5.1	2.7	1.7	1.3	2.3
Gobisumber	8.0	6.9	5.9	4.3	2.5	1.9	1.3	2.9

URBAN - MALE

Table-2A Continued-2

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	100.0	11.0	7.8	8.3	10.6	12.3	9.6	8.4
Arkhangai	100.0	9.7	8.7	10.4	11.5	10.1	7.9	7.4
Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	11.8	11.4	11.5	11.2	8.1	8.8	7.6
Bayankhongor	100.0	11.7	8.8	10.0	11.1	9.9	8.8	8.6
Bulgan	100.0	10.2	7.8	8.7	10.4	7.8	7.9	7.6
Gobi-Altai	100.0	10.7	9.2	10.2	11.2	9.4	8.5	8.1
Dornogobi	100.0	12.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	10.5	11.2	9.5
Dornod	100.0	12.1	8.8	8.9	10.0	9.9	9.1	8.5
Dundgobi	100.0	11.2	9.0	9.4	11.4	8.3	8.4	7.8
Zavkhan	100.0	10.9	8.6	10.2	12.4	8.2	7.5	7.7
Uvurkhangai	100.0	11.2	9.0	11.0	10.7	8.2	8.1	7.6
Umnugobi	100.0	11.1	8.7	9.4	10.2	10.2	9.7	8.6
Sukhbaatar	100.0	10.3	8.2	8.0	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.5
Selenge	100.0	11.0	8.4	9.1	8.9	9.7	9.1	8.5
Tuv	100.0	10.6	7.6	8.9	11.0	10.7	8.6	8.0
Uvs	100.0	12.2	9.4	11.5	12.1	7.7	7.8	7.5
Khovd	100.0	11.4	9.4	11.3	13.2	10.2	7.8	7.5
Khuvsgul	100.0	10.9	8.9	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.2	8.6
Khentii	100.0	11.9	9.5	10.0	9.9	8.4	8.7	8.6
Darkhan-Uul	100.0	10.4	7.6	8.6	12.1	12.2	8.5	8.1
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	10.9	7.3	7.5	10.5	13.8	10.1	8.5
Orkhon	100.0	10.8	7.8	9.3	9.9	10.2	8.9	8.1
Gobisumber	100.0	11.9	8.3	9.8	10.6	10.0	9.1	8.0

Table-2A Continued-3

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	7.6	6.6	5.9	4.4	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.9
Arkhangai	7.0	7.3	6.3	4.4	3.1	2.1	1.9	2.3
Bayan-Ulgii	7.1	6.6	5.2	4.2	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.6
Bayankhongor	7.4	6.6	5.5	4.0	2.2	1.6	1.4	2.3
Bulgan	7.7	7.8	7.3	5.8	3.9	2.3	2.2	2.6
Gobi-Altai	7.5	7.0	6.8	4.9	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.4
Dornogobi	7.9	6.7	6.2	4.4	2.5	1.4	1.0	1.2
Dornod	7.1	6.1	6.0	5.1	3.0	1.9	1.4	2.1
Dundgobi	6.6	6.3	6.6	5.2	2.7	2.0	1.6	3.5
Zavkhan	8.0	7.5	6.3	4.8	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.5
Uvurkhangai	8.0	7.2	5.8	3.9	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.9
Umnugobi	7.0	6.7	5.7	4.2	2.3	1.7	1.2	3.0
Sukhbaatar	7.7	6.9	6.1	5.3	3.5	2.1	1.2	1.8
Selenge	7.9	7.3	6.5	5.0	3.3	2.0	1.3	2.0
Tuv	7.0	6.7	6.0	5.1	3.2	2.0	1.4	3.2
Uvs	7.0	7.2	6.3	4.5	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.7
Khovd	7.1	6.3	5.8	3.9	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.6
Khuvsgul	8.6	7.6	6.6	4.7	2.7	1.7	1.5	2.0
Khentii	7.3	6.7	6.3	5.0	2.7	1.7	1.4	1.9
Darkhan-Uul	7.5	6.9	5.9	4.4	2.6	1.8	1.4	2.0
Ulaanbaatar	7.6	6.3	5.7	4.3	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.9
Orkhon	7.9	7.6	7.2	5.2	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.8
Gobisumber	8.1	6.5	5.7	4.2	2.4	1.8	1.1	2.5

URBAN - FEMALE

Table-2A Continued-4

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	100.0	10.1	7.1	7.7	10.4	12.3	9.5	8.2
Arkhangai	100.0	9.6	7.1	8.7	14.0	13.8	7.3	7.0
Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	11.5	10.6	11.1	10.8	8.8	8.3	7.5
Bayankhongor	100.0	10.3	8.4	10.3	11.0	9.2	8.8	8.0
Bulgan	100.0	10.0	7.4	9.4	8.8	7.5	8.1	7.4
Gobi-Altai	100.0	9.1	7.9	9.2	12.7	11.4	8.6	7.6
Dornogobi	100.0	11.1	8.3	8.7	9.4	10.8	9.7	9.1
Dornod	100.0	11.0	7.7	8.8	9.8	9.9	8.8	8.0
Dundgobi	100.0	10.5	8.3	10.1	10.0	7.7	8.3	7.6
Zavkhan	100.0	10.7	8.1	9.3	11.2	8.1	8.0	8.2
Uvurkhangai	100.0	10.1	8.1	10.0	10.3	8.5	8.3	8.0
Umnugobi	100.0	11.1	7.8	9.7	8.6	9.0	9.9	7.9
Sukhbaatar	100.0	10.4	7.3	8.4	9.5	9.6	8.7	8.1
Selenge	100.0	10.3	7.9	9.1	8.3	8.6	8.5	8.0
Tuv	100.0	9.7	7.6	7.8	9.6	9.0	8.6	7.7
Uvs	100.0	11.2	9.5	10.5	12.7	7.0	7.6	7.2
Khovd	100.0	9.9	8.7	10.3	14.3	11.9	7.1	6.7
Khuvsgul	100.0	10.8	8.2	9.7	9.4	8.4	8.1	8.0
Khentii	100.0	10.9	9.0	9.9	9.1	7.6	8.3	8.9
Darkhan-Uul	100.0	9.7	6.9	8.3	11.1	11.6	8.4	7.9
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	9.9	6.6	6.9	10.5	13.8	10.0	8.4
Orkhon	100.0	9.9	7.4	8.9	8.8	9.8	9.0	8.0
Gobisumber	100.0	12.0	8.6	9.6	7.9	8.7	9.2	8.7

Table-2A Continued-5

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	7.6	6.8	6.2	4.8	2.9	2.1	1.6	2.8
Arkhangai	6.7	6.4	5.6	4.5	3.0	2.0	1.7	2.7
Bayan-Ulgii	7.8	6.3	6.0	4.3	2.2	1.6	1.1	2.2
Bayankhongor	7.8	6.5	5.7	4.4	2.6	2.1	1.7	3.2
Bulgan	7.6	8.0	7.4	6.1	4.2	2.2	2.2	3.6
Gobi-Altai	7.4	7.4	6.1	4.3	2.8	1.6	1.3	2.6
Dornogobi	7.7	7.1	6.1	4.5	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.5
Dornod	7.4	6.7	6.3	5.3	3.2	2.1	1.6	3.4
Dundgobi	7.0	7.2	6.4	5.4	3.1	2.1	1.3	4.8
Zavkhan	7.8	7.7	6.3	4.7	2.7	2.2	1.9	3.1
Uvurkhangai	8.0	7.4	6.0	4.4	2.9	2.3	2.1	3.6
Umnugobi	7.4	7.5	6.1	4.3	2.7	1.8	1.6	4.5
Sukhbaatar	7.2	7.4	6.4	5.7	3.8	2.3	1.5	3.7
Selenge	8.3	7.9	7.1	5.8	3.4	2.3	1.7	2.8
Tuv	7.6	7.6	6.9	5.8	3.5	2.4	2.0	4.2
Uvs	7.0	7.5	6.4	4.6	2.5	2.0	1.6	2.6
Khovd	7.3	6.5	5.5	3.8	2.3	1.8	1.4	2.5
Khuvsgul	8.8	7.4	6.6	5.0	3.1	2.0	1.6	3.0
Khentii	8.0	7.1	6.4	5.0	3.1	2.2	1.4	3.1
Darkhan-Uul	7.7	7.1	6.8	5.0	3.0	2.3	1.5	2.7
Ulaanbaatar	7.4	6.5	6.0	4.8	2.9	2.2	1.6	2.6
Orkhon	8.2	8.3	7.8	5.1	2.8	1.8	1.5	2.8
Gobisumber	7.9	7.4	6.1	4.4	2.7	2.1	1.5	3.2

TABLE 2B. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2010
RURAL - TOTAL

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	100.0	11.7	9.7	11.0	8.2	8.3	9.0	8.6
Arkhangai	100.0	11.5	9.6	11.8	8.4	7.8	8.5	8.6
Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	13.7	12.9	12.2	10.2	7.8	8.5	7.7
Bayankhongor	100.0	11.6	9.8	11.9	8.3	9.3	9.0	8.6
Bulgan	100.0	11.3	8.6	10.6	7.3	7.2	8.2	8.9
Gobi-Altai	100.0	11.7	10.6	11.2	7.3	8.0	9.3	8.9
Dornogobi	100.0	11.6	9.4	10.0	6.9	9.0	10.2	9.1
Dornod	100.0	11.5	8.5	9.2	7.9	9.9	9.8	8.9
Dundgobi	100.0	11.3	10.0	11.3	7.2	7.9	8.9	8.7
Zavkhan	100.0	12.2	9.6	11.6	7.5	6.6	8.7	8.9
Uvurkhangai	100.0	11.9	9.9	11.4	8.2	8.5	8.9	8.5
Umnugobi	100.0	8.6	7.4	8.2	6.2	11.4	12.2	10.4
Sukhbaatar	100.0	10.7	9.3	10.9	8.3	8.7	9.6	9.4
Selenge	100.0	11.4	8.9	10.2	8.2	8.7	9.0	8.5
Tuv	100.0	11.4	8.5	9.4	8.1	8.5	8.7	8.4
Uvs	100.0	13.2	11.5	12.9	8.9	7.0	8.2	7.7
Khovd	100.0	13.0	11.3	12.7	8.6	7.2	8.3	8.1
Khuvsgul	100.0	11.9	9.5	10.6	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.4
Khentii	100.0	11.4	9.8	10.4	7.8	7.9	9.0	8.5
Darkhan-Uul	100.0	11.6	8.2	10.2	8.4	7.8	8.7	8.5
Ulaanbaatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkhon	100.0	10.1	8.4	10.1	9.2	7.5	7.6	6.7
Gobisumber	100.0	12.4	8.8	10.2	6.4	10.1	10.7	8.5

Table-2b Continued-1

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	7.8	7.0	5.9	4.6	2.7	1.7	1.4	2.5
Arkhangai	8.0	7.0	5.7	4.5	2.8	1.8	1.6	2.4
Bayan-Ulgii	6.5	5.4	4.4	3.5	2.1	1.5	1.2	2.5
Bayankhongor	7.7	6.9	5.3	4.1	2.3	1.6	1.4	2.1
Bulgan	8.5	7.7	6.5	5.7	3.2	2.0	1.5	2.7
Gobi-Altai	8.4	7.0	5.3	4.4	2.4	1.6	1.5	2.4
Dornogobi	8.0	6.8	6.0	4.7	2.8	1.7	1.3	2.6
Dornod	7.5	6.7	6.5	5.3	3.1	1.7	1.2	2.2
Dundgobi	7.8	6.6	5.8	4.7	2.8	1.8	1.6	3.6
Zavkhan	8.3	7.4	5.8	4.6	2.5	1.8	1.7	2.7
Uvurkhangai	7.7	6.8	5.8	4.2	2.6	1.7	1.4	2.5
Umnugobi	9.6	8.4	6.8	4.0	2.0	1.2	1.1	2.3
Sukhbaatar	8.0	6.8	5.9	4.7	2.7	1.5	1.2	2.5
Selenge	7.8	7.4	6.7	5.0	3.0	1.9	1.4	2.0
Tuv	7.8	7.0	6.4	5.4	3.4	2.3	1.8	2.8
Uvs	7.4	7.0	5.3	3.9	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.1
Khovd	7.2	6.3	5.4	4.2	2.4	1.5	1.4	2.3
Khuvsgul	7.6	7.0	6.1	4.7	2.5	1.6	1.4	2.5
Khentii	7.3	6.9	6.5	5.2	3.1	1.8	1.4	2.9
Darkhan-Uul	7.8	7.3	6.7	5.3	3.1	2.2	1.8	2.5
Ulaanbaatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkhon	7.9	9.1	6.5	6.3	3.4	2.7	1.8	2.6
Gobisumber	7.9	7.4	5.7	4.7	2.5	1.6	1.3	1.8

RURAL - MALE

Table-2b Continued-2

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	100.0	11.5	9.5	10.8	8.7	9.0	9.2	8.7
Arkhangai	100.0	11.4	9.5	11.8	9.1	8.5	8.5	8.5
Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	13.7	12.8	12.1	10.4	8.2	8.6	7.7
Bayankhongor	100.0	11.6	9.4	12.3	9.5	9.9	8.8	8.4
Bulgan	100.0	11.1	8.7	10.6	8.0	7.7	8.2	8.9
Gobi-Altai	100.0	11.4	10.5	11.2	7.8	9.0	9.7	9.1
Dornogobi	100.0	11.0	8.9	9.5	7.4	9.9	11.0	9.5
Dornod	100.0	11.0	8.3	9.1	8.5	11.2	10.1	9.0
Dundgobi	100.0	11.4	9.9	11.6	7.6	8.4	8.8	8.8
Zavkhan	100.0	12.1	9.8	11.8	8.0	7.2	8.8	8.9
Uvurkhangai	100.0	12.0	9.8	11.5	8.8	9.1	9.0	8.5
Umnugobi	100.0	7.3	6.2	7.0	5.9	12.5	13.0	11.4
Sukhbaatar	100.0	10.6	9.3	10.9	9.0	9.2	9.7	9.7
Selenge	100.0	11.2	8.7	9.9	8.9	9.6	9.1	8.6
Tuv	100.0	11.2	8.3	9.2	8.7	9.2	8.9	8.6
Uvs	100.0	13.0	11.5	12.8	9.6	7.8	8.3	7.7
Khovd	100.0	13.0	11.3	12.7	9.1	8.0	8.5	8.0
Khuvsgul	100.0	12.1	9.5	10.6	9.6	9.1	8.9	8.3
Khentii	100.0	11.0	9.7	10.7	8.7	8.4	9.2	8.6
Darkhan-Uul	100.0	11.9	8.1	10.1	8.7	8.4	9.1	8.9
Ulaanbaatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkhon	100.0	11.2	8.6	11.1	10.6	8.1	7.4	7.4
Gobisumber	100.0	12.1	8.3	10.6	7.4	10.5	10.9	8.6

Table-2b Continued-3

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	7.9	7.0	5.9	4.4	2.5	1.6	1.3	2.0
Arkhangai	8.0	6.8	5.8	4.4	2.7	1.6	1.5	2.0
Bayan-Ulgii	6.5	5.3	4.4	3.4	1.8	1.5	1.2	2.4
Bayankhongor	7.6	6.8	5.4	3.8	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.7
Bulgan	8.5	7.7	6.3	5.5	3.2	1.9	1.4	2.3
Gobi-Altai	8.5	7.2	5.2	4.0	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.7
Dornogobi	8.2	7.1	5.9	4.7	2.7	1.5	1.0	1.8
Dornod	7.6	6.8	6.4	5.0	3.0	1.6	1.0	1.4
Dundgobi	7.4	7.1	5.9	4.4	2.5	1.6	1.5	3.0
Zavkhan	8.3	7.3	5.8	4.3	2.3	1.6	1.6	2.3
Uvurkhangai	7.5	6.6	5.7	3.9	2.5	1.6	1.3	2.1
Umnugobi	10.8	9.5	7.3	4.1	1.8	1.1	0.8	1.4
Sukhbaatar	8.2	7.0	5.9	4.6	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.5
Selenge	7.8	7.1	6.7	4.8	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.6
Tuv	7.8	7.0	6.2	5.2	3.3	2.2	1.6	2.5
Uvs	7.3	6.8	5.3	3.8	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.5
Khovd	7.1	6.3	5.2	4.0	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.8
Khuvsgul	7.6	7.1	6.0	4.5	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.8
Khentii	7.2	6.8	6.4	5.2	3.0	1.8	1.2	2.0
Darkhan-Uul	7.6	7.1	6.2	5.1	3.0	2.1	1.6	2.2
Ulaanbaatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkhon	7.5	7.9	6.4	5.5	3.3	1.6	1.3	1.9
Gobisumber	7.5	7.5	6.0	4.8	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.3

RURAL - FEMALE

Table-2b Continued-4

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	100.0	11.9	9.9	11.1	7.6	7.5	8.7	8.5
Arkhangai	100.0	11.6	9.7	11.7	7.7	7.0	8.4	8.7
Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	13.6	13.0	12.2	10.0	7.3	8.4	7.7
Bayankhongor	100.0	11.7	10.1	11.6	7.2	8.7	9.1	8.7
Bulgan	100.0	11.6	8.5	10.7	6.6	6.7	8.3	8.8
Gobi-Altai	100.0	12.0	10.6	11.2	6.8	7.0	8.9	8.7
Dornogobi	100.0	12.2	10.0	10.5	6.3	8.1	9.3	8.8
Dornod	100.0	12.0	8.8	9.4	7.3	8.5	9.5	8.7
Dundgobi	100.0	11.1	10.2	11.0	6.6	7.4	9.1	8.7
Zavkhan	100.0	12.2	9.4	11.3	7.0	6.0	8.6	9.0
Uvurkhangai	100.0	11.8	10.0	11.3	7.6	7.8	8.8	8.5
Umnugobi	100.0	10.8	9.3	10.0	6.8	9.8	11.1	8.8
Sukhbaatar	100.0	10.8	9.3	10.9	7.5	8.2	9.4	9.2
Selenge	100.0	11.6	9.1	10.4	7.4	7.8	8.8	8.3
Tuv	100.0	11.6	8.7	9.8	7.4	7.7	8.5	8.3
Uvs	100.0	13.4	11.5	13.0	8.2	6.1	8.0	7.8
Khovd	100.0	13.0	11.2	12.8	8.0	6.4	8.1	8.2
Khuvsgul	100.0	11.8	9.6	10.7	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.4
Khentii	100.0	11.9	9.9	10.1	6.8	7.4	8.8	8.4
Darkhan-Uul	100.0	11.2	8.3	10.3	8.0	7.2	8.3	8.2
Ulaanbaatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkhon	100.0	8.8	8.2	9.0	7.7	6.9	7.8	5.9
Gobisumber	100.0	12.8	9.4	9.8	5.3	9.6	10.5	8.3

Table-2b Continued-5

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	7.8	6.9	5.9	4.8	2.8	1.9	1.6	3.1
Arkhangai	8.0	7.3	5.7	4.7	3.0	2.0	1.7	2.8
Bayan-Ulgii	6.5	5.5	4.3	3.5	2.4	1.6	1.3	2.6
Bayankhongor	7.8	6.9	5.3	4.5	2.6	1.8	1.6	2.6
Bulgan	8.6	7.8	6.6	5.8	3.2	2.1	1.6	3.1
Gobi-Altai	8.2	6.7	5.5	4.7	2.6	2.1	1.8	3.2
Dornogobi	7.7	6.5	6.0	4.8	2.9	1.8	1.6	3.5
Dornod	7.4	6.7	6.5	5.6	3.2	1.8	1.4	3.2
Dundgobi	8.2	6.1	5.7	4.9	3.1	2.0	1.7	4.2
Zavkhan	8.3	7.4	5.9	4.8	2.9	2.1	1.9	3.1
Uvurkhangai	7.9	7.0	5.8	4.5	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.9
Umnugobi	7.8	6.7	6.1	3.9	2.4	1.5	1.4	3.6
Sukhbaatar	7.7	6.7	5.8	4.9	2.9	1.7	1.4	3.6
Selenge	7.8	7.8	6.6	5.3	3.1	2.1	1.5	2.3
Tuv	7.8	7.1	6.7	5.6	3.5	2.3	1.9	3.2
Uvs	7.6	7.2	5.2	3.9	2.3	1.8	1.5	2.6
Khovd	7.4	6.3	5.5	4.4	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.9
Khuvsgul	7.6	6.9	6.2	4.8	2.7	1.9	1.6	3.2
Khentii	7.5	7.0	6.5	5.3	3.3	1.8	1.6	3.8
Darkhan-Uul	8.0	7.5	7.2	5.5	3.3	2.3	2.0	2.8
Ulaanbaatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkhon	8.4	10.4	6.6	7.2	3.6	3.9	2.3	3.4
Gobisumber	8.4	7.2	5.4	4.5	3.2	1.7	1.6	2.3

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2010

Age group	Total	Marital status					
		Single/ Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separate	Divorced	Widowed
TOTAL	1 905 969	596 085	987 575	158 663	23 660	35 347	104 639
15-17	146 446	145 992	-	454	-	-	-
18-19	111 199	105 414	2 424	3 249	84	18	10
20-24	292 183	189 204	76 013	24 818	1 222	702	224
25-29	247 983	69 425	148 276	24 177	2 723	2 619	763
30-34	222 522	33 707	154 664	24 247	3 581	4 558	1 765
35-39	202 383	20 012	142 694	26 067	4 009	6 192	3 409
40-44	179 267	12 378	126 811	22 636	4 034	7 132	6 276
45-49	158 756	8 606	114 472	15 698	3 476	6 508	9 996
50-54	122 082	4 823	89 267	8 524	2 276	4 217	12 975
55-59	71 989	2 458	50 413	3 895	1 060	1 889	12 274
60-64	49 453	1 297	32 859	1 918	518	754	12 107
65-69	38 232	1 075	22 729	1 258	292	397	12 481
70+	63 474	1 694	26 953	1 722	385	361	32 359
MALE TOTAL	937 271	322 497	492 568	76 375	10 221	14 951	20 659
15-17	74 236	74 142	-	94	-	-	-
18-19	56 324	54 803	590	888	37	6	-
20-24	147 472	105 780	30 144	10 886	412	223	27
25-29		40 945	69 869	11 491	1 058	995	132
30-34	111 976	19 803	77 204	11 289	1 498	1 893	289
35-39	100 819	11 470	71 714	12 646	1 763	2 672	554
40-44	88 273	6 621	64 181	11 606	1 760	3 070	1 035
45-49	77 475	4 253	58 985	8 194	1 562	2 786	1 695
50-54	58 009	2 062	46 316	4 464	1 039	1 768	2 360
55-59	33 384	1 053	26 789	2 101	499	828	2 114
60-64	22 106	508	17 677	1 101	252	353	2 215
65-69	17 262	440	13 014	752	141	182	2 733
70+	25 445	617	16 085	863	200	175	7 505
FEMALE TOTAL	968 698	273 588	495 007	82 288	13 439	20 396	83 980
15-17	72 210	71 850	-	360	-	-	-
18-19	54 875	50 611	1 834	2 361	47	12	10
20-24	144 711	83 424	45 869	13 932	810	479	197
25-29	123 493	28 480	78 407	12 686	1 665	1 624	631
30-34	110 546	13 904	77 460	12 958	2 083	2 665	1 476
35-39	101 564	8 542	70 980	13 421	2 246	3 520	2 855
40-44	90 994	5 757	62 630	11 030	2 274	4 062	5 241
45-49	81 281	4 353	55 487	7 504	1 914	3 722	8 301
50-54	64 073	2 761	42 951	4 060	1 237	2 449	10 615
55-59	38 605	1 405	23 624	1 794	561	1 061	10 160
60-64	27 347	789	15 182	817	266	401	9 892
65-69	20 970	635	9 715	506	151	215	9 748
70+	38 029	1 077	10 868	859	185	186	24 854

TABLE 3A. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY MARITAL STATUS,
AGE GROUPS AND URBAN-RURAL, 2010

Age group	Total	Marital status					
		Single/ Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separate	Divorced	Widowed
URBAN - TOTAL	1 331 679	439 974	646 343	128 362	18 517	28 896	69 587
15-17	98 994	98 670	-	324	-	-	-
18-19	89 340	85 071	1 523	2 670	57	12	7
20-24	221 784	147 254	52 241	20 703	917	538	131
25-29	171 685	50 327	96 792	20 057	2 044	1 994	471
30-34	149 461	24 118	97 876	19 931	2 799	3 597	1 140
35-39	136 034	14 413	89 787	21 254	3 171	5 101	2 308
40-44	120 105	8 482	80 432	17 872	3 193	5 871	4 255
45-49	108 736	5 540	75 858	12 246	2 787	5 447	6 858
50-54	83 084	2 846	59 533	6 618	1 823	3 533	8 731
55-59	49 342	1 379	34 247	3 007	844	1 595	8 270
60-64	34 724	660	23 201	1 492	407	642	8 322
65-69	26 004	497	15 807	946	218	305	8 231
70+	42 386	717	19 046	1 242	257	261	20 863
RURAL - TOTAL	574 290	156 111	341 232	30 301	5 143	6 451	35 052
15-17	47 452	47 322	-	130	-	-	-
18-19	21 859	20 343	901	579	27	6	3
20-24	70 399	41 950	23 772	4 115	305	164	93
25-29	76 298	19 098	51 484	4 120	679	625	292
30-34	73 061	9 589	56 788	4 316	782	961	625
35-39	66 349	5 599	52 907	4 813	838	1 091	1 101
40-44	59 162	3 896	46 379	4 764	841	1 261	2 021
45-49	50 020	3 066	38 614	3 452	689	1 061	3 138
50-54	38 998	1 977	29 734	1 906	453	684	4 244
55-59	22 647	1 079	16 166	888	216	294	4 004
60-64	14 729	637	9 658	426	111	112	3 785
65-69	12 228	578	6 922	312	74	92	4 250
70+	21 088	977	7 907	480	128	100	11 496

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION*, BY CITIZENSHIP, ETHNICITY, AND URBAN-RURAL, 2010

TOTAL

Ethnic group	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
TOTAL	2 647 545	1 313 968	1 333 577
Total Mongolian citizens - Total	2 631 117	1 301 822	1 329 295
by ethnic group			
Khalkh	2 168 141	1 069 337	1 098 804
Kazak	101 526	50 883	50 643
Durvud	72 403	36 294	36 109
Bayad	56 573	28 657	27 916
Buriad	45 087	22 418	22 669
Zakhchin	32 845	16 495	16 350
Dariganga	27 412	13 977	13 435
Uriankhai	26 654	13 223	13 431
Darkhad	21 558	10 608	10 950
Uuld	15 520	7 859	7 661
Khotogoid	15 460	8 011	7 449
Torguud	14 176	7 057	7 119
Khoton	11 304	5 644	5 660
Myangad	6 592	3 255	3 337
Tuva	5 169	2 601	2 568
Barga	2 989	1 505	1 484
Uzemchin	2 577	1 307	1 270
Eljigen	1 340	677	663
Sartuul	1 286	625	661
Khamnigan	537	309	228
Tsaatan	282	148	134
Uzbek	260	147	113
Kharchin	152	81	71
Tsakhar	132	67	65
Other ethnic groups	601	490	489
Russian (Mongolian citizen)	95	46	49
Chinese (Mongolian citizen)	132	84	48
Other foreign (Mongolian citizen)	314	190	124
Total foreign citizen	16 320	12 073	4 247
No Citizenship	108	73	35

* Mongolians living abroad for more than 6 months are not included

URBAN - TOTAL

Table 4 - Continued-1

Ethnic group	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
TOTAL	1 798 147	872 989	925 158
Total Mongolian citizens - Total	1 786 893	865 819	921 074
by ethnic group			
Khalkh	1 548 282	748 503	799 779
Kazak	42 949	21 130	21 819
Durvud	45 342	22 305	23 037
Bayad	34 783	17 246	17 537
Buriad	26 153	12 451	13 702
Zakhchin	16 872	8 354	8 518
Dariganga	12 716	6 410	6 306
Uriankhai	13 782	6 716	7 066
Darkhad	6 057	2 906	3 151
Uuld	10 242	5 034	5 208
Khotogoid	4 470	2 376	2 094
Torguud	7 635	3 736	3 899
Khoton	6 269	3 067	3 202
Myangad	4 490	2 192	2 298
Tuva	1 693	819	874
Barga	1 641	789	852
Uzemchin	1 277	604	673
Eljigen	156	79	77
Sartuul	860	418	442
Khamnigan	151	97	54
Tsaatan	34	20	14
Uzbek	88	40	48
Kharchin	125	66	59
Tsakhhar	86	46	40
Other ethnic groups	300	217	208
Russian (Mongolian citizen)	69	31	38
Chinese (Mongolian citizen)	114	74	40
Other foreign (Mongolian citizen)	257	160	97
Total foreign citizen	11 162	7 113	4 049
No Citizenship	92	57	35

RURAL - TOTAL

Table 4 - Continued-2

Ethnic group	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
TOTAL	849 398	440 979	408 419
Total Mongolian citizens - Total	844 224	436 003	408 221
by ethnic group			
Khalkh	619 859	320 834	299 025
Kazak	58 577	29 753	28 824
Durvud	27 061	13 989	13 072
Bayad	21 790	11 411	10 379
Buriad	18 934	9 967	8 967
Zakhchin	15 973	8 141	7 832
Dariganga	14 696	7 567	7 129
Uriankhai	15 501	7 702	7 799
Darkhad	12 872	6 507	6 365
Uuld	10 990	5 635	5 355
Khotogoid	6 541	3 321	3 220
Torguud	5 278	2 825	2 453
Khoton	5 035	2 577	2 458
Myangad	2 102	1 063	1 039
Tuva	3 476	1 782	1 694
Barga	1 348	716	632
Uzemchin	1 300	703	597
Eljigen	1 184	598	586
Sartuul	426	207	219
Khamnigan	386	212	174
Tsaatan	248	128	120
Uzbek	172	107	65
Kharchin	27	15	12
Tsakhar	46	21	25
Other ethnic groups	301	273	281
Russian (Mongolian citizen)	26	15	11
Chinese (Mongolian citizen)	18	10	8
Other foreign (Mongolian citizen)	57	30	27
Total foreign citizen	5 158	4 960	198
No Citizenship	16	16	-

TABLE 5. LIFETIME MIGRATION OF POPULATION, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, AND SEX, 2010

Aimags, capital city	Total population			Non-Migrants			In-migrants			Out-migrants			Net migration		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	2 647 545	1 313 968	1 333 577	1 769 983	891 892	878 091	877 562	422 076	455 486	877 562	422 076	455 486	-	-	-
Arkhangai	84 078	41 943	42 135	78 445	39 707	38 738	5 633	2 236	3 397	62 745	29 412	33 333	- 57 112	- 27 176	- 29 936
Bayan-Ulgii	85 232	42 655	42 577	83 450	41 849	41 601	1 782	806	976	14 400	6 801	7 599	- 12 618	- 5 995	- 6 623
Bayankhongor	75 690	38 023	37 667	73 238	36 847	36 391	2 452	1 176	1 276	44 128	21 149	22 979	- 41 676	- 19 973	- 21 703
Bulgan	53 065	27 325	25 740	42 137	21 917	20 220	10 928	5 408	5 520	35 716	16 547	19 169	- 24 788	- 11 139	- 13 649
Gobi-Altai	53 223	26 602	26 621	49 822	25 012	24 810	3 401	1 590	1 811	51 622	24 707	26 915	- 48 221	- 23 117	- 25 104
Dornogobi	57 930	29 230	28 700	42 336	21 208	21 128	15 594	8 022	7 572	20 017	9 315	10 702	- 4 423	- 1 293	- 3 130
Dornod	68 873	34 796	34 077	59 731	30 233	29 498	9 142	4 563	4 579	31 617	14 709	16 908	- 22 475	- 10 146	- 12 329
Dundgobi	38 543	19 578	18 965	36 345	18 415	17 930	2 198	1 163	1 035	32 853	15 863	16 990	- 30 655	- 14 700	- 15 955
Zavkhan	64 924	32 544	32 380	62 056	31 277	30 779	2 868	1 267	1 601	76 683	36 972	39 711	- 73 815	- 35 705	- 38 110
Uvurkhangai	100 444	50 333	50 111	94 623	47 592	47 031	5 821	2 741	3 080	53 337	25 272	28 065	- 47 516	- 22 531	- 24 985
Umnugobi	60 855	34 884	25 971	46 343	23 454	22 889	14 512	11 430	3 082	15 264	7 185	8 079	- 752	4 245	- 4 997
Sukhbaatar	51 091	26 059	25 032	48 163	24 553	23 610	2 928	1 506	1 422	30 208	14 045	16 163	- 27 280	- 12 539	- 14 741
Selenge	95 804	48 756	47 048	56 343	29 138	27 205	39 461	19 618	19 843	40 710	19 040	21 670	- 1 249	578	- 1 827
Tuv	83 838	43 751	40 087	56 306	29 605	26 701	27 532	14 146	13 386	63 624	29 649	33 975	- 36 092	- 15 503	- 20 589
Uvs	72 906	36 829	36 077	71 106	35 967	35 139	1 800	862	938	66 597	32 201	34 396	- 64 797	- 31 339	- 33 458
Khovd	76 252	38 006	38 246	71 479	35 991	35 488	4 773	2 015	2 758	48 381	23 043	25 338	- 43 608	- 21 028	- 22 580
Khuvsgul	114 331	56 899	57 432	109 709	54 683	55 026	4 622	2 216	2 406	46 217	21 491	24 726	- 41 595	- 19 275	- 22 320
Khentii	65 335	33 399	31 936	53 905	27 583	26 322	11 430	5 816	5 614	33 257	15 402	17 855	- 21 827	- 9 586	- 12 241
Darkhan-Uul	90 642	44 556	46 086	37 699	19 539	18 160	52 943	25 017	27 926	25 863	12 529	13 334	27 080	12 488	14 592
Ulaanbaatar	1 154 290	558 247	596 043	563 891	280 323	283 568	590 399	277 924	312 475	46 755	24 215	22 540	543 644	253 709	289 935
Orkhon	87 118	42 813	44 305	27 569	14 278	13 291	59 549	28 535	31 014	13 069	6 252	6 817	46 480	22 283	24 197
Gobisumber	13 081	6 740	6 341	5 287	2 721	2 566	7 794	4 019	3 775	2 984	1 458	1 526	4 810	2 561	2 249
Foreign*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 515	14 819	6 696	- 21 515	- 14 819	- 6 696

* - Foreign citizens and Mongolians born abroad

TABLE 6. NUMBER OF POPULATION, BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2010

Birth place	Place of residence at the time of the census											
	Total	Arkhangai	Bayan-Ulgii	Bayankhongor	Bulgan	Govi-Altai	Dornogovi	Dornod	Dundgovi	Zavkhan	Uvurkhangai	Umnugobi
TOTAL	2 647 545	84 078	85 232	75 690	53 065	53 223	57 930	68 873	38 543	64 924	100 444	60 855
Arkhangai	141 190	78 445	7	178	972	54	375	172	73	104	1 267	339
Bayan-Ulgii	97 850	20	83 450	13	73	204	80	31		54	10	35
Bayankhongor	117 366	673	11	73 238	204	390	655	121	39	103	760	462
Bulgan	77 853	265	15	35	42 137	17	244	78	39	24	209	260
Gobi-Altai	101 444	102	25	215	265	49 822	304	144	36	499	177	262
Dornogobi	62 353	36	41	45	66	41	42 336	197	184	20	109	570
Dornod	91 348	42	11	30	82	30	716	59 731	36	25	84	251
Dundgovi	69 198	67	5	33	100	31	1 233	84	36 345	19	385	1 331
Zavkhan	138 739	777	36	172	1 103	643	385	188	37	62 056	129	428
Uvurkhangai	147 960	569	5	275	1 944	62	621	187	284	35	94 623	804
Umnugobi	61 607	40	6	275	56	27	726	97	348	15	244	46 343
Sukhbaatar	78 371	17	4	28	58	26	1 727	3 317	39	9	35	159
Selenge	97 053	159	95	64	379	90	718	178	45	69	158	438
Tuv	119 930	152	38	73	328	74	692	223	199	46	276	436
Uvs	137 703	357	160	45	1 047	212	279	263	21	Я 224	59	383
Khovd	119 860	99	551	67	193	503	444	215	38	255	82	234
Khuvsgul	155 926	687	13	59	1 524	48	488	286	39	426	109	312
Khentii	87 162	42	57	38	69	39	1 019	992	39	16	84	318
Darkhan-Uul	63 562	151	70	112	214	103	447	93	40	67	156	344
Ulaanbaatar	610 646	1 158	401	797	1 472	743	3 399	1 755	539	731	1 369	2 959
Orkhon	40 638	176	36	40	717	46	152	68	10	78	71	170
Gobisumber	8 271	6	1		4	5	549	8	82		11	53
Foreign*	21 515	38	194	44	58	13	341	445	31	49	37	3 964

* - Foreign citizens and Mongolians born abroad

Table 6-Continued

Birth place	Place of residence at the time of the census										
	Sukhbaatar	Selenge	Tuv	Uvs	Khovd	Khuvsgul	Khentii	Darkhan-Uul	Ulaanbaatar	Orkhon	Gobisumber
TOTAL	51 091	95 804	83 838	72 906	76 252	114 331	65 335	90 642	1 154 290	87 118	13 081
Arkhangai	34	2 554	1 593	29	49	447	230	3 003	45 765	5 399	101
Bayan-Ulgii	4	1 742	561	192	1 042	25	487	1 738	7 049	1 023	17
Bayankhongor	26	1 724	1 143	14	78	112	185	2 584	33 161	1 472	211
Bulgan	18	1 432	733	30	18	293	93	1 655	18 697	11 475	86
Gobi-Altai	21	2 284	2 167	69	553	68	222	3 344	38 179	2 441	245
Dornogobi	205	639	411	26	22	78	895	889	13 740	533	1 270
Dornod	869	524	421	37	50	123	1 172	738	25 771	507	98
Dundgobi	21	516	1 958	11	14	44	211	535	23 685	463	2 107
Zavkhan	46	3 057	3 106	140	289	847	201	3 934	52 368	8 631	166
Uvurkhangai	44	1 302	2 133	18	36	80	235	1 685	41 089	1 764	165
Umnugobi	28	312	279	13	22	25	139	507	11 452	439	400
Sukhbaatar	48 163	274	302	11	19	38	3 446	342	19 912	296	149
Selenge	55	56 343	1 003	62	116	296	189	7 643	26 634	2 166	153
Tuv	51	1 839	56 306	38	38	133	440	1 942	55 210	964	432
Uvs	71	6 136	2 343	71 106	1 087	125	372	6 631	41 318	5 122	342
Khovd	32	2 563	1 035	342	71 479	90	175	3 721	36 134	1 512	96
Khuvsgul	32	2 804	1 009	40	87	109 709	199	2 946	28 303	6 702	104
Khentii	406	420	780	13	29	73	53 905	674	27 444	423	282
Darkhan-Uul	35	2 450	432	64	105	202	121	37 699	19 229	1 258	170
Ulaanbaatar	718	6 021	5 640	575	837	1 206	2 035	7 277	563 891	6 000	1 123
Orkhon	8	472	198	37	41	248	57	693	9 719	27 569	32
Gobisumber	8	57	81	6	2	6	72	84	1 888	61	5 287
Foreign*	196	339	204	33	239	63	254	378	13 652	898	45

* - Foreign citizens and Mongolians born abroad

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 5 AND ABOVE, BY MIGRATION STATUS, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, AND SEX, 2010

Aimags, capital city	Total population			Non-Migrants			In-migrants			Out-migrants			Net migration		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	2 321 148	1 148 040	1 173 108	2 003 813	987 667	1 016 146	317 335	160 373	156 962	317 335	160 373	156 962	-	-	-
Arkhangai	73 537	36 674	36 863	69 561	35 091	34 470	3 976	1 583	2 393	14 942	7 048	7 894	-10 966	-5 465	-5 501
Bayan-Ulgii	72 501	36 241	36 260	70 358	35 219	35 139	2 143	1 022	1 121	4 942	2 331	2 611	-2 799	-1 309	-1 490
Bayankhongor	65 889	32 978	32 911	62 678	31 325	31 353	3 211	1 653	1 558	11 615	5 531	6 084	-8 404	-3 878	-4 526
Bulgan	46 489	23 990	22 499	41 287	21 271	20 016	5 202	2 719	2 483	9 688	4 664	5 024	-4 486	-1 945	-2 541
Gobi-Altai	46 412	23 142	23 270	42 238	21 125	21 113	4 174	2 017	2 157	10 518	5 109	5 409	-6 344	-3 092	-3 252
Dornogobi	50 332	25 387	24 945	42 306	21 151	21 155	8 026	4 236	3 790	7 458	3 760	3 698	568	476	92
Dornod	59 915	30 239	29 676	56 956	28 563	28 393	2 959	1 676	1 283	12 273	5 998	6 275	-9 314	-4 322	-4 992
Dundgobi	33 610	17 031	16 579	31 837	16 097	15 740	1 773	934	839	11 272	5 585	5 687	-9 499	-4 651	-4 848
Zavkhan	56 199	28 175	28 024	53 020	26 621	26 399	3 179	1 554	1 625	16 089	7 877	8 212	-12 910	-6 323	-6 587
Uvurkhangai	87 354	43 636	43 718	83 393	41 634	41 759	3 961	2 002	1 959	16 146	7 722	8 424	-12 185	-5 720	-6 465
Umnugobi	54 383	31 598	22 785	40 268	20 518	19 750	14 115	11 080	3 035	5 079	2 635	2 444	9 036	8 445	591
Sukhbaatar	44 956	22 947	22 009	42 125	21 427	20 698	2 831	1 520	1 311	8 833	4 350	4 483	-6 002	-2 830	-3 172
Selenge	83 809	42 639	41 170	70 451	35 679	34 772	13 358	6 960	6 398	16 079	7 958	8 121	-2 721	-998	-1 723
Tuv	73 227	38 260	34 967	60 319	31 298	29 021	12 908	6 962	5 946	16 031	8 097	7 934	-3 123	-1 135	-1 988
Uvs	62 375	31 488	30 887	59 178	29 829	29 349	3 197	1 659	1 538	17 205	8 430	8 775	-14 008	-6 771	-7 237
Khovd	65 645	32 568	33 077	61 766	30 759	31 007	3 879	1 809	2 070	13 044	6 323	6 721	-9 165	-4 514	-4 651
Khovsgul	99 215	49 282	49 933	95 482	47 486	47 996	3 733	1 796	1 937	13 862	6 463	7 399	-10 129	-4 667	-5 462
Khentii	56 856	29 035	27 821	50 948	25 904	25 044	5 908	3 131	2 777	11 017	5 298	5 719	-5 109	-2 167	-2 942
Darkhan-Uul	80 051	39 156	40 895	64 155	31 490	32 665	15 896	7 666	8 230	15 492	7 377	8 115	404	289	115
Ulaanbaatar	1 020 148	490 169	529 979	834 691	400 410	434 281	185 457	89 759	95 698	49 716	25 805	23 911	135 741	63 954	71 787
Orkhon	76 937	37 567	39 370	62 316	30 471	31 845	14 621	7 096	7 525	12 105	5 867	6 238	2 516	1 229	1 287
Gobisumber	11 308	5 838	5 470	8 480	4 299	4 181	2 828	1 539	1 289	2 218	1 152	1 066	610	387	223
Foreign*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 711	14 993	6 718	-21 711	-14 993	-6 718

* - Foreign citizens and Mongolians born abroad

TABLE 8. NUMBER OF POPULATION, BY PAST-YEAR MIGRATION STATUS, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, AND SEX, 2010

Aimags, capital city	Total population			Migrants			In-migrants			Out-migrants			Net migration		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	2 647 545	1 313 968	1 333 577	2 533 523	1 253 015	1 280 508	114 022	60 953	53 069	114 022	60 953	53 069	0	0	0
Arkhangai	84 078	41 943	42 135	82 742	41 383	41 359	1 336	560	776	5 109	2 432	2 677	- 3 773	- 1 872	- 1 901
Bayan-Ulgii	85 232	42 655	42 577	84 280	42 216	42 064	952	439	513	1 547	745	802	- 595	- 306	- 289
Bayankhongor	75 690	38 023	37 667	74 216	37 219	36 997	1 474	804	670	4 059	1 977	2 082	- 2 585	- 1 173	- 1 412
Bulgan	53 065	27 325	25 740	50 915	26 167	24 748	2 150	1 158	992	3 188	1 570	1 618	- 1 038	- 412	- 626
Gobi-Altai	53 223	26 602	26 621	51 627	25 734	25 893	1 596	868	728	3 283	1 613	1 670	- 1 687	- 745	- 942
Dornogobi	57 930	29 230	28 700	55 083	27 611	27 472	2 847	1 619	1 228	2 499	1 316	1 183	348	303	45
Dornod	68 873	34 796	34 077	67 574	34 028	33 546	1 299	768	531	4 054	2 074	1 980	- 2 755	- 1 306	- 1 449
Dundgobi	38 543	19 578	18 965	37 828	19 170	18 658	715	408	307	4 391	2 249	2 142	- 3 676	- 1 841	- 1 835
Zavkhan	64 924	32 544	32 380	63 807	31 973	31 834	1 117	571	546	5 784	2 951	2 833	- 4 667	- 2 380	- 2 287
Uvurkhangai	100 444	50 333	50 111	98 974	49 600	49 374	1 470	733	737	6 591	3 242	3 349	- 5 121	- 2 509	- 2 612
Umnugobi	60 855	34 884	25 971	50 393	26 175	24 218	10 462	8 709	1 753	1 958	1 087	871	8 504	7 622	882
Sukhbaatar	51 091	26 059	25 032	49 951	25 442	24 509	1 140	617	523	2 691	1 391	1 300	- 1 551	- 774	- 777
Selenge	95 804	48 756	47 048	91 765	46 599	45 166	4 039	2 157	1 882	5 038	2 498	2 540	- 999	- 341	- 658
Tuv	83 838	43 751	40 087	79 326	41 313	38 013	4 512	2 438	2 074	4 830	2 442	2 388	- 318	- 4	- 314
Uvs	72 906	36 829	36 077	71 605	36 119	35 486	1 301	710	591	5 182	2 594	2 588	- 3 881	- 1 884	- 1 997
Khovd	76 252	38 006	38 246	74 643	37 159	37 484	1 609	847	762	4 240	2 068	2 172	- 2 631	- 1 221	- 1 410
Khovsgul	114 331	56 899	57 432	112 875	56 150	56 725	1 456	749	707	4 813	2 246	2 567	- 3 357	- 1 497	- 1 860
Khentii	65 335	33 399	31 936	63 480	32 368	31 112	1 855	1 031	824	3 668	1 773	1 895	- 1 813	- 742	- 1 071
Darkhan-Uul	90 642	44 556	46 086	84 854	41 839	43 015	5 788	2 717	3 071	4 579	2 243	2 336	1 209	474	735
Ulaanbaatar	1 154 290	558 247	596 043	1 092 997	528 014	564 983	61 293	30 233	31 060	20 652	11 537	9 115	40 641	18 696	21 945
Orkhon	87 118	42 813	44 305	82 507	40 570	41 937	4 611	2 243	2 368	4 163	2 062	2 101	448	181	267
Gobisumber	13 081	6 740	6 341	12 081	6 166	5 915	1 000	574	426	693	348	345	307	226	81
Foreign*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 010	8 495	2 515	- 11 010	- 8 495	- 2 515

* - Foreign citizens and Mongolians born abroad

TABLE 9. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, 2010

Aimags, capital city	Population aged 6 and over	Non-educated	Educated			
			Total	Doctorate and above	Postgraduate	Undergraduate
TOTAL	2 315 698	328 670	1 987 028	3 581	31 565	357 426
Arkhangai	73 352	14 252	59 100	10	323	4 965
Bayan-Ulgii	72 233	17 340	54 893	14	327	5 901
Bayankhongor	65 709	12 580	53 129	9	266	4 745
Bulgan	46 393	7 014	39 379	4	186	3 933
Gobi-Altai	46 289	9 263	37 026	13	443	3 923
Dornogobi	50 200	7 793	42 407	12	288	6 254
Dornod	59 787	9 348	50 439	10	375	6 178
Dundgobi	33 514	6 920	26 594	5	97	2 723
Zavkhan	56 042	11 245	44 797	10	344	5 201
Uvurkhangai	87 096	17 542	69 554	6	285	5 850
Umnugobi	54 250	7 809	46 441	10	439	6 752
Sukhbaatar	44 838	10 104	34 734	4	181	3 506
Selenge	83 616	11 934	71 682	13	303	9 195
Tuv	73 055	11 320	61 735	9	281	6 517
Uvs	62 205	14 498	47 707	9	367	4 945
Khovd	65 428	13 236	52 192	35	538	5 697
Khuvsgul	98 929	18 859	80 070	2	336	7 165
Khentii	56 724	10 746	45 978	4	218	5 292
Darkhan-Uul	79 887	8 890	70 997	59	853	12 479
Ulaanbaatar	1 018 124	97 213	920 911	3 287	23 882	231 756
Orkhon	76 751	9 143	67 608	53	1 132	12 917
Gobisumber	11 276	1 621	9 655	3	101	1 532

Table-9 Continued

Aimags, capital city	Educated				
	Specialized secondary	Technical and vocational	High	Secondary	Primary
TOTAL	122 997	60 308	685 935	383 667	341 549
Arkhangai	2 681	1 693	16 155	15 878	17 395
Bayan-Ulgii	3 378	2 468	11 524	12 886	18 395
Bayankhongor	2 179	1 831	12 670	16 647	14 782
Bulgan	2 267	1 408	10 901	11 145	9 535
Gobi-Altai	1 969	1 626	8 932	10 017	10 103
Dornogobi	2 802	1 567	12 515	11 031	7 938
Dornod	3 344	2 016	15 433	13 834	9 249
Dundgobi	1 480	863	5 028	8 129	8 269
Zavkhan	2 396	1 511	11 503	11 823	12 009
Uvurkhangai	3 101	2 022	15 984	18 805	23 501
Umnugobi	2 339	1 740	12 713	12 992	9 456
Sukhbaatar	1 983	1 888	7 221	10 454	9 497
Selenge	5 090	3 318	25 101	16 777	11 885
Tuv	3 732	2 927	17 388	17 685	13 196
Uvs	2 676	2 260	9 768	13 445	14 237
Khovd	2 893	1 751	14 842	12 743	13 693
Khuvsgul	3 818	2 406	21 230	20 827	24 286
Khentii	2 278	1 867	11 524	13 942	10 853
Darkhan-Uul	5 808	2 474	28 107	12 300	8 917
Ulaanbaatar	61 108	20 061	389 142	107 921	83 754
Orkhon	5 027	2 347	25 215	12 025	8 892
Gobisumber	648	264	3 039	2 361	1 707

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUPS, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, 2010

TOTAL

Age group	Population aged 6 and over	"Non-educated	Educated											
			Total	Doctorate and above	Postgraduate	Undergraduate	Specialized secondary	Technical and vocational	High	Secondary	Primary			
TOTAL	2 315 698	328 670	1 987 028	3 581	31 565	357 426	122 997	60 308	685 935	383 667	341 549			
6-9	172 864	168 944	3 920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 920
10-14	236 865	78 054	158 811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 121
15-19	257 645	8 823	248 822	-	-	1 441	2 539	4 562	101 559	105 758	32 963			
20-24	292 183	11 752	280 431	-	1 459	68 086	7 965	8 047	149 768	28 343	16 763			
25-29	247 983	15 011	232 972	87	5 361	84 001	5 409	3 658	77 095	32 144	25 217			
30-34	222 522	8 157	214 365	272	5 862	54 654	6 587	3 275	77 689	43 646	22 380			
35-39	202 383	4 258	198 125	399	4 843	38 236	14 981	8 881	81 474	41 154	8 157			
40-44	179 267	4 446	174 821	438	4 231	27 370	20 915	10 498	70 559	32 662	8 148			
45-49	158 756	4 993	153 763	520	4 146	26 834	20 158	8 911	53 835	29 117	10 242			
50-54	122 082	3 814	118 268	559	2 955	20 906	16 914	6 151	33 119	23 994	13 670			
55-59	71 989	2 677	69 312	444	1 447	12 074	10 852	2 933	17 114	12 376	12 072			
60-64	49 453	2 284	47 169	339	762	9 659	7 401	1 493	10 469	6 918	10 128			
65-69	38 232	3 225	35 007	265	341	7 118	4 583	856	6 175	4 676	10 993			
70+	63 474	12 232	51 242	258	158	7 047	4 693	1 043	7 079	5 758	25 206			

Table-10 Continued

MALE	Age group	Population aged 6 and over	"Non-educated	Total	Educated							
					Doctorate and above	Postgraduate	Undergraduate	Specialized secondary	Technical and vocational	High	Secondary	Primary
	TOTAL	1 145 286	170 736	974 550	2 104	12 668	147 560	48 341	32 267	340 194	214 227	177 189
	6-9	87 951	86 041	1 910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 910
	10-14	120 064	40 776	79 288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 170
	15-19	130 560	5 869	124 691	-	-	613	1 495	2 620	47 258	54 173	18 532
	20-24	147 472	7 789	139 683	-	495	26 390	4 538	4 560	74 564	18 060	11 076
	25-29	124 490	9 525	114 965	31	1 935	33 246	2 732	2 061	40 542	18 627	15 791
	30-34	111 976	5 243	106 733	121	2 062	20 917	2 588	1 814	40 235	24 148	14 848
	35-39	100 819	2 502	98 317	163	1 743	14 413	6 068	4 737	40 916	24 928	5 349
	40-44	88 273	2 437	85 836	192	1 612	11 088	7 942	5 434	34 541	20 078	4 949
	45-49	77 475	2 583	74 892	251	1 745	11 368	7 041	4 407	26 733	17 678	5 669
	50-54	58 009	1 799	56 210	326	1 366	9 187	5 546	3 096	16 527	13 413	6 749
	55-59	33 384	1 163	32 221	306	819	5 900	3 652	1 632	8 199	6 530	5 183
	60-64	22 106	774	21 332	269	504	5 151	2 646	834	4 701	3 447	3 780
	65-69	17 262	1 014	16 248	221	263	4 333	1 878	494	2 840	2 228	3 991
	70+	25 445	3 221	22 224	224	124	4 954	2 215	578	3 138	2 747	8 244

FEMALE

Table-10 Continued

Age group	Population aged 6 and over	"Non-educated	Educated									
			Total	Doctorate and above	Postgraduat	Undergraduate	Specialized secondary	Technical and vocational	High	Secondary	Primary	
TOTAL	1 170 412	157 934	1 012 478	1 477	18 897	209 866	74 656	28 041	345 741	169 440	164 360	
6-9	84 913	82 903	2 010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 010	
10-14	116 801	37 278	79 523	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 951	70 572	
15-19	127 085	2 954	124 131	-	-	828	1 044	1 942	54 301	51 585	14 431	
20-24	144 711	3 963	140 748	-	964	41 696	3 427	3 487	75 204	10 283	5 687	
25-29	123 493	5 486	118 007	56	3 426	50 755	2 677	1 597	36 553	13 517	9 426	
30-34	110 546	2 914	107 632	151	3 800	33 737	3 999	1 461	37 454	19 498	7 532	
35-39	101 564	1 756	99 808	236	3 100	23 823	8 913	4 144	40 558	16 226	2 808	
40-44	90 994	2 009	88 985	246	2 619	16 282	12 973	5 064	36 018	12 584	3 199	
45-49	81 281	2 410	78 871	269	2 401	15 466	13 117	4 504	27 102	11 439	4 573	
50-54	64 073	2 015	62 058	233	1 589	11 719	11 368	3 055	16 592	10 581	6 921	
55-59	38 605	1 514	37 091	138	628	6 174	7 200	1 301	8 915	5 846	6 889	
60-64	27 347	1 510	25 837	70	258	4 508	4 755	659	5 768	3 471	6 348	
65-69	20 970	2 211	18 759	44	78	2 785	2 705	362	3 335	2 448	7 002	
70+	38 029	9 011	29 018	34	34	2 093	2 478	465	3 941	3 011	16 962	

TABLE 10A. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUPS, URBAN-RURAL AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, 2010

Age group	Population aged 6 and over		Educated									
	Non-educated	Total	Doctorate and above	Postgraduate	Undergraduate	Specialized secondary	Technical and vocational	High	Secondary	Primary		
URBAN-TOTAL	1 582 077	1 406 235	3 529	29 774	312 352	95 277	36 975	555 295	210 422	162 611		
6-9	106 552	2 720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 720		
10-14	143 846	99 082	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 509	86 573		
15-19	188 334	185 386	-	-	1 372	2 124	3 047	91 162	71 749	15 932		
20-24	221 784	218 106	-	1 356	57 479	6 418	5 009	127 636	15 355	4 853		
25-29	171 685	167 521	86	4 983	72 142	4 383	2 442	61 639	15 457	6 389		
30-34	149 461	147 043	269	5 529	48 675	5 372	2 267	60 528	19 161	5 242		
35-39	136 034	134 524	396	4 619	34 109	11 432	5 029	59 796	16 814	2 329		
40-44	120 105	118 632	432	4 004	23 943	15 655	5 805	51 684	14 223	2 886		
45-49	108 736	107 155	514	3 910	23 633	15 199	5 143	41 538	13 903	3 315		
50-54	83 084	81 856	552	2 797	18 596	12 936	3 843	26 609	12 288	4 235		
55-59	49 342	48 434	435	1 368	10 816	8 412	1 960	14 223	7 122	4 098		
60-64	34 724	33 933	333	732	8 695	5 771	1 038	8 861	4 352	4 151		
65-69	26 004	24 826	260	324	6 390	3 670	602	5 311	3 172	5 097		
70+	42 386	37 017	252	152	6 502	3 905	790	6 308	4 317	14 791		
RURAL-TOTAL	733 621	580 793	52	1 791	45 074	27 720	23 333	130 640	173 245	178 938		
6-9	66 312	1 200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 200		
10-14	93 019	59 729	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 612	55 117		
15-19	69 311	63 436	-	-	69	415	1 515	10 397	34 009	17 031		
20-24	70 399	62 325	-	103	10 607	1 547	3 038	22 132	12 988	11 910		
25-29	76 298	65 451	1	378	11 859	1 026	1 216	15 456	16 687	18 828		
30-34	73 061	67 322	3	333	5 979	1 215	1 008	17 161	24 485	17 138		
35-39	66 349	63 601	3	224	4 127	3 549	3 852	21 678	24 340	5 828		
40-44	59 162	56 189	6	227	3 427	5 260	4 693	18 875	18 439	5 262		
45-49	50 020	46 608	6	236	3 201	4 959	3 768	12 297	15 214	6 927		
50-54	38 998	36 412	7	158	2 310	3 978	2 308	6 510	11 706	9 435		
55-59	22 647	20 878	9	79	1 258	2 440	973	2 891	5 254	7 974		
60-64	14 729	13 236	6	30	964	1 630	455	1 608	2 566	5 977		
65-69	12 228	10 181	5	17	728	913	254	864	1 504	5 896		
70+	21 088	14 225	6	6	545	788	253	771	1 441	10 415		

TABLE 11. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUPS,
SEX AND LITERACY STATUS, 2010

Age group	Population aged 6 and over			Literate			Illiterate		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	2 315 698	1 582 077	733 621	2 258 905	1 557 583	701 322	56 793	24 494	32 299
6-9	172 864	106 552	66 312	152 590	95 394	57 196	20 274	11 158	9 116
10-14	236 865	143 846	93 019	233 567	142 438	91 129	3 298	1 408	1 890
15-19	257 645	188 334	69 311	253 504	186 931	66 573	4 141	1 403	2 738
20-24	292 183	221 784	70 399	287 858	220 242	67 616	4 325	1 542	2 783
25-29	247 983	171 685	76 298	242 498	169 922	72 576	5 485	1 763	3 722
30-34	222 522	149 461	73 061	219 358	148 389	70 969	3 164	1 072	2 092
35-39	202 383	136 034	66 349	200 111	135 180	64 931	2 272	854	1 418
40-44	179 267	120 105	59 162	176 690	119 201	57 489	2 577	904	1 673
45-49	158 756	108 736	50 020	156 242	107 869	48 373	2 514	867	1 647
50-54	122 082	83 084	38 998	120 499	82 517	37 982	1 583	567	1 016
55-59	71 989	49 342	22 647	70 999	48 970	22 029	990	372	618
60-64	49 453	34 724	14 729	48 730	34 467	14 263	723	257	466
65-69	38 232	26 004	12 228	37 169	25 608	11 561	1 063	396	667
70+	63 474	42 386	21 088	59 090	40 455	18 635	4 384	1 931	2 453
MALE-TOTAL	1 145 286	763 382	381 904	1 115 537	750 743	364 794	29 749	12 639	17 110
6-9	87 951	54 183	33 768	77 252	48 305	28 947	10 699	5 878	4 821
10-14	120 064	72 244	47 820	118 122	71 466	46 656	1 942	778	1 164
15-19	130 560	92 124	38 436	127 848	91 222	36 626	2 712	902	1 810
20-24	147 472	107 751	39 721	144 684	106 733	37 951	2 788	1 018	1 770
25-29	124 490	83 922	40 568	121 136	82 815	38 321	3 354	1 107	2 247
30-34	111 976	73 525	38 451	110 073	72 882	37 191	1 903	643	1 260
35-39	100 819	66 149	34 670	99 567	65 697	33 870	1 252	452	800
40-44	88 273	57 388	30 885	86 938	56 921	30 017	1 335	467	868
45-49	77 475	51 528	25 947	76 235	51 098	25 137	1 240	430	810
50-54	58 009	38 547	19 462	57 290	38 282	19 008	719	265	454
55-59	33 384	22 373	11 011	32 942	22 209	10 733	442	164	278
60-64	22 106	15 234	6 872	21 872	15 140	6 732	234	94	140
65-69	17 262	11 578	5 684	16 975	11 472	5 503	287	106	181
70+	25 445	16 836	8 609	24 603	16 501	8 102	842	335	507
FEMALE-TOTAL	1 170 412	818 695	351 717	1 143 368	806 840	336 528	27 044	11 855	15 189
6-9	84 913	52 369	32 544	75 338	47 089	28 249	9 575	5 280	4 295
10-14	116 801	71 602	45 199	115 445	70 972	44 473	1 356	630	726
15-19	127 085	96 210	30 875	125 656	95 709	29 947	1 429	501	928
20-24	144 711	114 033	30 678	143 174	113 509	29 665	1 537	524	1 013
25-29	123 493	87 763	35 730	121 362	87 107	34 255	2 131	656	1 475
30-34	110 546	75 936	34 610	109 285	75 507	33 778	1 261	429	832
35-39	101 564	69 885	31 679	100 544	69 483	31 061	1 020	402	618
40-44	90 994	62 717	28 277	89 752	62 280	27 472	1 242	437	805
45-49	81 281	57 208	24 073	80 007	56 771	23 236	1 274	437	837
50-54	64 073	44 537	19 536	63 209	44 235	18 974	864	302	562
55-59	38 605	26 969	11 636	38 057	26 761	11 296	548	208	340
60-64	27 347	19 490	7 857	26 858	19 327	7 531	489	163	326
65-69	20 970	14 426	6 544	20 194	14 136	6 058	776	290	486
70+	38 029	25 550	12 479	34 487	23 954	10 533	3 542	1 596	1 946

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, LITERACY STATUS AND SEX, 2010

Aimags, capital city	Population aged 6 and above			Literate			Illiterate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	2 315 698	1 145 286	1 170 412	2 258 905	1 115 537	1 143 368	56 793	29 749	27 044
Arkhangai	73 352	36 580	36 772	70 055	34 819	35 236	3 297	1 761	1 536
Bayan-Ulgii	72 233	36 117	36 116	69 419	34 727	34 692	2 814	1 390	1 424
Bayankhongor	65 709	32 883	32 826	62 979	31 507	31 472	2 730	1 376	1 354
Bulgan	46 393	23 941	22 452	44 935	23 156	21 779	1 458	785	673
Gobi-Altai	46 289	23 071	23 218	44 719	22 313	22 406	1 570	758	812
Dornogobi	50 200	25 326	24 874	48 745	24 551	24 194	1 455	775	680
Dornod	59 787	30 180	29 607	57 653	29 014	28 639	2 134	1 166	968
Dundgobi	33 514	16 985	16 529	32 043	16 192	15 851	1 471	793	678
Zavkhan	56 042	28 084	27 958	53 796	26 958	26 838	2 246	1 126	1 120
Uvurkhangai	87 096	43 493	43 603	83 884	41 784	42 100	3 212	1 709	1 503
Umnugobi	54 250	31 526	22 724	52 818	30 746	22 072	1 432	780	652
Sukhbaatar	44 838	22 882	21 956	41 972	21 345	20 627	2 866	1 537	1 329
Selenge	83 616	42 536	41 080	81 607	41 421	40 186	2 009	1 115	894
Tuv	73 055	38 181	34 874	70 712	36 852	33 860	2 343	1 329	1 014
Uvs	62 205	31 413	30 792	59 497	30 018	29 479	2 708	1 395	1 313
Khovd	65 428	32 451	32 977	62 845	31 162	31 683	2 583	1 289	1 294
Khuvsgul	98 929	49 119	49 810	95 209	47 237	47 972	3 720	1 882	1 838
Khentii	56 724	28 971	27 753	54 583	27 794	26 789	2 141	1 177	964
Darkhan-Uul	79 887	39 074	40 813	78 659	38 406	40 253	1 228	668	560
Ulaanbaatar	1 018 124	489 177	528 947	1 006 077	482 936	523 141	12 047	6 241	5 806
Orkhon	76 751	37 479	39 272	75 691	36 929	38 762	1 060	550	510
Gobisumber	11 276	5 817	5 459	11 007	5 670	5 337	269	147	122

TABLE 13. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6-29, BY AGE GROUPS, URBAN-RURAL AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, 2010

Age	Age between 6-29			Studying			Non-Studying		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	1 207 540	610 537	597 003	702 030	340 159	361 871	505 510	270 378	235 132
6	42 149	21 510	20 639	39 462	20 003	19 459	2 687	1 507	1 180
7	42 579	21 737	20 842	41 670	21 231	20 439	909	506	403
8	43 150	21 967	21 183	42 469	21 592	20 877	681	375	306
9	44 986	22 737	22 249	44 293	22 351	21 942	693	386	307
10	48 471	24 557	23 914	47 603	24 036	23 567	868	521	347
11	47 368	24 093	23 275	46 223	23 388	22 835	1 145	705	440
12	46 317	23 524	22 793	44 795	22 536	22 259	1 522	988	534
13	46 192	23 429	22 763	44 249	22 172	22 077	1 943	1 257	686
14	48 517	24 461	24 056	45 960	22 706	23 254	2 557	1 755	802
15	50 808	25 650	25 158	47 260	23 215	24 045	3 548	2 435	1 113
16-19	206 837	104 910	101 927	157 076	72 993	84 083	49 761	31 917	17 844
20-24	292 183	147 472	144 711	87 094	38 110	48 984	205 089	109 362	95 727
25-29	247 983	124 490	123 493	13 876	5 826	8 050	234 107	118 664	115 443
URBAN TOTAL	832 201	410 224	421 977	500 227	239 572	260 655	331 974	170 652	161 322
6	26 147	13 356	12 791	25 129	12 790	12 339	1 018	566	452
7	26 489	13 519	12 970	26 059	13 284	12 775	430	235	195
8	26 411	13 392	13 019	26 064	13 209	12 855	347	183	164
9	27 505	13 916	13 589	27 160	13 726	13 434	345	190	155
10	29 592	14 908	14 684	29 143	14 649	14 494	449	259	190
11	29 109	14 714	14 395	28 564	14 406	14 158	545	308	237
12	27 853	14 016	13 837	27 182	13 617	13 565	671	399	272
13	27 916	13 923	13 993	27 094	13 434	13 660	822	489	333
14	29 376	14 683	14 693	28 378	14 061	14 317	998	622	376
15	32 237	16 141	16 096	30 883	15 278	15 605	1 354	863	491
16-19	156 097	75 983	80 114	129 449	59 931	69 518	26 648	16 052	10 596
20-24	221 784	107 751	114 033	82 738	36 074	46 664	139 046	71 677	67 369
25-29	171 685	83 922	87 763	12 384	5 113	7 271	159 301	78 809	80 492
RURAL TOTAL	375 339	200 313	175 026	201 803	100 587	101 216	173 536	99 726	73 810
6	16 002	8 154	7 848	14 333	7 213	7 120	1 669	941	728
7	16 090	8 218	7 872	15 611	7 947	7 664	479	271	208
8	16 739	8 575	8 164	16 405	8 383	8 022	334	192	142
9	17 481	8 821	8 660	17 133	8 625	8 508	348	196	152
10	18 879	9 649	9 230	18 460	9 387	9 073	419	262	157
11	18 259	9 379	8 880	17 659	8 982	8 677	600	397	203
12	18 464	9 508	8 956	17 613	8 919	8 694	851	589	262
13	18 276	9 506	8 770	17 155	8 738	8 417	1 121	768	353
14	19 141	9 778	9 363	17 582	8 645	8 937	1 559	1 133	426
15	18 571	9 509	9 062	16 377	7 937	8 440	2 194	1 572	622
16-19	50 740	28 927	21 813	27 627	13 062	14 565	23 113	15 865	7 248
20-24	70 399	39 721	30 678	4 356	2 036	2 320	66 043	37 685	28 358
25-29	76 298	40 568	35 730	1 492	713	779	74 806	39 855	34 951

TABLE 14. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6-15, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SEX, 2010

Aimags, capital city	Age between 6-15			Studying			Non-Studying		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	460 537	233 665	226 872	443 984	223 230	220 754	16 553	10 435	6 118
Arkhangai	17 569	8 932	8 637	16 654	8 319	8 335	915	613	302
Bayan-Ulgii	20 648	10 429	10 219	18 884	9 408	9 476	1 764	1 021	743
Bayankhongor	15 853	7 950	7 903	15 076	7 447	7 629	777	503	274
Bulgan	10 163	5 242	4 921	9 839	5 021	4 818	324	221	103
Gobi-Altai	11 046	5 626	5 420	10 685	5 385	5 300	361	241	120
Dornogobi	10 437	5 150	5 287	10 143	4 964	5 179	294	186	108
Dornod	12 222	6 245	5 977	11 878	6 022	5 856	344	223	121
Dundgobi	7 958	4 066	3 892	7 719	3 917	3 802	239	149	90
Zavkhan	13 496	6 942	6 554	13 031	6 635	6 396	465	307	158
Uvurkhangai	20 977	10 704	10 273	19 805	9 911	9 894	1 172	793	379
Umnugobi	10 056	5 136	4 920	9 753	4 942	4 811	303	194	109
Sukhbaatar	9 821	5 032	4 789	9 322	4 697	4 625	499	335	164
Selenge	17 788	9 009	8 779	17 265	8 680	8 585	523	329	194
Tuv	15 059	7 754	7 305	14 513	7 378	7 135	546	376	170
Uvs	17 236	8 759	8 477	16 255	8 094	8 161	981	665	316
Khovd	17 472	8 811	8 661	16 747	8 357	8 390	725	454	271
Khuvsgul	22 668	11 301	11 367	21 364	10 445	10 919	1 304	856	448
Khentii	13 140	6 785	6 355	12 792	6 548	6 244	348	237	111
Darkhan-Uul	15 110	7 626	7 484	14 774	7 421	7 353	336	205	131
Ulaanbaatar	164 222	83 271	80 951	160 240	80 965	79 275	3 982	2 306	1 676
Orkhon	15 124	7 624	7 500	14 826	7 438	7 388	298	186	112
Gobisumber	2 472	1 271	1 201	2 419	1 236	1 183	53	35	18

TABLE 15. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL AND TYPE OF DISABILITY 2010

Aimags, capital city	Total	Congenital					
		Visual	Speaking	Hearing	Mobility	Cognitive	Other
TOTAL	108 071	5 131	4 338	4 875	8 274	10 864	3 283
Arkhangai	3 720	235	204	201	338	488	157
Bayan-Ulgii	3 856	162	185	131	596	367	149
Bayankhongor	3 696	226	143	159	315	493	132
Bulgan	2 318	139	110	132	161	298	78
Gobi-Altai	2 528	110	105	117	191	259	101
Dornogobi	2 560	128	110	100	181	247	80
Dornod	4 082	219	157	216	265	519	118
Dundgobi	1 881	124	90	74	173	308	67
Zavkhan	2 939	139	142	135	267	313	82
Uvurkhangai	4 604	233	241	231	420	480	152
Umnugobi	2 183	151	76	119	160	225	62
Sukhbaatar	3 057	249	174	184	199	310	89
Selenge	4 711	186	150	188	289	556	117
Tuv	3 825	198	142	169	274	552	90
Uvs	3 358	208	236	165	303	360	131
Khovd	2 896	148	185	152	270	279	107
Khuvsgul	6 553	486	292	333	544	858	181
Khentii	4 136	265	145	177	261	466	112
Darkhan-Uul	3 738	116	91	130	234	267	96
Ulaanbaatar	37 404	1 265	1 234	1 608	2 536	2 868	1 078
Orkhon	3 516	119	109	121	264	292	87
Gobisumber	510	25	17	33	33	59	17

Table 15 -Continued

Aimags, capital city	Acquired					
	Visual	Speaking	Hearing	Mobility	Cognitive	Other
TOTAL	11 500	1 661	7 758	22 991	10 034	17 362
Arkhangai	356	51	205	740	318	427
Bayan-Ulgii	241	29	120	648	270	958
Bayankhongor	366	62	218	832	390	360
Bulgan	263	32	159	512	178	256
Gobi-Altai	328	31	175	499	205	407
Dornogobi	288	44	193	665	168	356
Dornod	469	46	291	752	371	659
Dundgobi	177	14	105	334	171	244
Zavkhan	269	32	171	593	313	483
Uvurkhangai	446	70	318	1 036	355	622
Umnugobi	259	34	140	522	138	297
Sukhbaatar	378	35	249	687	186	317
Selenge	526	61	355	1 066	497	720
Tuv	443	62	357	738	382	418
Uvs	410	60	204	622	219	440
Khovd	302	60	240	614	208	331
Khuvsgul	771	97	431	1 212	559	789
Khentii	471	54	294	833	285	773
Darkhan-Uul	387	66	270	738	308	1 035
Ulaanbaatar	4 000	657	2 973	8 319	4 113	6 753
Orkhon	293	57	258	913	342	661
Gobisumber	57	7	32	116	58	56

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	108 071	1 957	3 068	4 436	6 390	7 933	8 833	8 988
Arkhangai	3 720	53	100	193	256	271	290	363
Bayan-Ulgii	3 856	50	135	148	224	224	273	327
Bayankhongor	3 696	77	114	186	250	289	355	343
Bulgan	2 318	34	70	116	122	164	172	184
Gobi-Altai	2 528	33	95	115	140	205	203	214
Dornogobi	2 560	62	80	112	160	184	202	211
Dornod	4 082	72	101	126	253	280	428	363
Dundgobi	1 881	44	59	85	115	133	169	183
Zavkhan	2 939	36	78	110	162	159	262	294
Uvurkhangai	4 604	73	147	255	271	294	390	356
Umnugobi	2 183	34	81	95	118	167	186	188
Sukhbaatar	3 057	47	59	153	197	230	250	318
Selenge	4 711	65	114	190	248	359	370	387
Tuv	3 825	72	107	137	207	272	332	344
Uvs	3 358	67	134	209	254	214	300	253
Khovd	2 896	46	90	165	190	239	185	247
Khuvsgul	6 553	89	217	359	490	449	525	500
Khentii	4 136	73	132	172	268	254	318	334
Darkhan-Uul	3 738	75	90	122	186	248	252	256
Ulaanbaatar	37 404	792	961	1 244	2 069	3 031	3 055	3 006
Orkhon	3 516	56	90	125	176	239	265	281
Gobisumber	510	7	14	19	34	28	51	36

Table-16 Continued

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	10 250	11 596	13 551	11 788	6 756	3 223	2 690	6 612
Arkhangai	351	370	420	364	254	117	105	213
Bayan-Ulgii	425	436	550	444	237	101	94	188
Bayankhongor	355	394	416	338	182	106	93	198
Bulgan	229	276	292	258	156	63	36	146
Gobi-Altai	233	294	275	252	138	66	90	175
Dornogobi	219	216	286	261	194	87	79	207
Dornod	407	468	564	432	250	83	61	194
Dundgobi	183	217	212	167	93	43	36	142
Zavkhan	305	387	333	355	187	74	74	123
Uvurkhangai	422	474	569	446	278	147	132	350
Umnugobi	189	227	282	178	115	53	55	215
Sukhbaatar	263	306	377	292	177	84	73	231
Selenge	484	573	632	528	318	137	102	204
Tuv	383	385	454	408	238	140	108	238
Uvs	279	369	399	318	167	109	95	191
Khovd	285	291	309	283	157	89	80	240
Khuvsgul	599	692	793	673	344	177	186	460
Khentii	340	457	529	462	246	130	109	312
Darkhan-Uul	340	423	511	512	257	132	104	230
Ulaanbaatar	3 570	3 826	4 720	4 319	2 508	1 197	898	2 208
Orkhon	339	450	557	437	238	74	69	120
Gobisumber	50	65	71	61	22	14	11	27

TABLE 17. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY, BY AGE GROUP AND TYPE OF DISABILITY, 2010

Age group	Total	Disability by specify					
		Visual	Speaking	Hearing	Mobility	Cognitive	Other
TOTAL	108 071	16 631	5 999	12 633	31 265	20 898	20 645
0-4	1 957	366	185	79	742	231	354
5-9	3 068	601	480	204	895	481	407
10-14	4 436	905	560	487	1 066	889	529
15-19	6 390	1 100	648	769	1 507	1 669	697
20-24	7 933	1 169	597	1 075	2 019	2 056	1 017
25-29	8 833	1 309	666	1 089	2 295	2 306	1 168
30-34	8 988	1 231	529	1 089	2 418	2 370	1 351
35-39	10 250	1 373	597	1 278	2 765	2 439	1 798
40-44	11 596	1 451	469	1 387	3 139	2 565	2 585
45-49	13 551	1 628	346	1 549	3 761	2 475	3 792
50-54	11 788	1 478	295	1 122	3 541	1 755	3 597
55-59	6 756	981	191	672	2 257	874	1 781
60-64	3 223	588	131	391	1 246	312	555
65-69	2 690	556	116	347	1 119	185	367
70+	6 612	1 895	189	1 095	2 495	291	647
MALE-TOTAL	59 662	9 446	3 378	6 943	17 681	10 858	11 356
0-4	1 052	179	109	49	378	145	192
5-9	1 685	301	282	114	463	282	243
10-14	2 438	471	333	270	577	503	284
15-19	3 539	585	369	440	822	926	397
20-24	4 625	678	350	657	1 214	1 137	589
25-29	5 030	755	380	621	1 390	1 229	655
30-34	5 051	715	285	576	1 502	1 243	730
35-39	5 611	825	328	639	1 713	1 209	897
40-44	6 189	895	266	692	1 866	1 187	1 283
45-49	7 014	994	191	780	2 195	1 110	1 744
50-54	6 741	931	150	649	2 105	901	2 005
55-59	4 747	684	120	437	1 469	601	1 436
60-64	1 799	331	70	245	606	164	383
65-69	1 398	284	66	216	516	95	221
70+	2 743	818	79	558	865	126	297
FEMALE-TOTAL	48 409	7 185	2 621	5 690	13 584	10 040	9 289
0-4	905	187	76	30	364	86	162
5-9	1 383	300	198	90	432	199	164
10-14	1 998	434	227	217	489	386	245
15-19	2 851	515	279	329	685	743	300
20-24	3 308	491	247	418	805	919	428
25-29	3 803	554	286	468	905	1 077	513
30-34	3 937	516	244	513	916	1 127	621
35-39	4 639	548	269	639	1 052	1 230	901
40-44	5 407	556	203	695	1 273	1 378	1 302
45-49	6 537	634	155	769	1 566	1 365	2 048
50-54	5 047	547	145	473	1 436	854	1 592
55-59	2 009	297	71	235	788	273	345
60-64	1 424	257	61	146	640	148	172
65-69	1 292	272	50	131	603	90	146
70+	3 869	1 077	110	537	1 630	165	350

TABLE 18. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, 2010

Aimags, capital city	Total	Educational level						
		Non- educated	Primary	Secondary	High	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Undergradu- ate
TOTAL	105 586	25 166	17 494	19 162	25 821	3 646	6 362	7 935
Arkhangai	3 650	1 267	807	632	593	91	142	118
Bayan-Ulgii	3 780	1 061	885	699	632	189	195	119
Bayankhongor	3 612	1 120	745	767	641	114	113	112
Bulgan	2 273	641	425	475	417	87	126	102
Gobi-Altai	2 482	758	557	454	399	109	97	108
Dornogobi	2 492	661	489	554	454	78	118	138
Dornod	3 992	962	622	987	890	126	224	181
Dundgobi	1 828	701	361	371	230	38	72	55
Zavkhan	2 891	921	519	591	542	103	123	92
Uvurkhangai	4 505	1 418	1 217	808	659	126	138	139
Umnugobi	2 137	620	474	446	312	63	106	116
Sukhbaatar	2 996	1 076	634	579	350	123	119	115
Selenge	4 631	991	717	968	1 162	243	308	242
Tuv	3 736	1 100	691	784	652	182	169	158
Uvs	3 270	1 285	601	574	427	134	131	118
Khovd	2 834	947	546	482	523	104	112	120
Khuvsgul	6 436	2 021	1 630	1 186	1 011	167	229	192
Khentii	4 036	1 126	770	974	666	157	159	184
Darkhan-Uul	3 653	586	458	659	1 156	156	338	300
Ulaanbaatar	36 406	5 210	3 889	5 403	12 849	1 121	3 025	4 909
Orkhon	3 446	572	369	633	1 158	129	292	293
Gobisumber	500	122	88	136	98	6	26	24

TABLE 19. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY
 AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL AND MARITAL STATUS, 2010

Aimags, capital city	Total	Marital status					
		Single/ Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separate	Divorced	Widowed
TOTAL	98 610	32 806	44 664	7 320	1 925	2 914	8 981
Arkhangai	3 374	1 214	1 573	112	34	78	363
Bayan-Ulgii	3 523	798	2 281	30	8	43	363
Bayankhongor	3 319	1 243	1 499	162	45	64	306
Bulgan	2 098	734	997	110	39	57	161
Gobi-Altai	2 285	857	1 092	56	28	39	213
Dornogobi	2 306	791	956	215	51	54	239
Dornod	3 783	1 335	1 650	363	69	109	257
Dundgobi	1 693	661	751	144	24	21	92
Zavkhan	2 715	950	1 391	107	19	39	209
Uvurkhangai	4 129	1 423	1 942	219	45	83	417
Umnugobi	1 973	685	780	241	57	53	157
Sukhbaatar	2 798	1 023	1 266	134	40	41	294
Selenge	4 342	1 292	2 022	417	110	111	390
Tuv	3 509	1 194	1 544	294	93	86	298
Uvs	2 948	1 060	1 455	57	15	41	320
Khovd	2 595	925	1 270	60	20	43	277
Khuvsgul	5 888	2 174	2 579	234	95	189	617
Khentii	3 759	1 146	1 729	345	106	105	328
Darkhan-Uul	3 451	920	1 737	265	71	125	333
Ulaanbaatar	34 407	11 354	14 352	3 445	840	1 379	3 037
Orkhon	3 245	876	1 594	264	98	139	274
Gobisumber	470	151	204	46	18	15	36

TABLE 20. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2010

Aimags, capital city	Total	Employed	Looking for a job	Employment status	
				Employee	Employer
TOTAL	98 610	19 657	78 953	7 016	321
Arkhangai	3 374	907	2 467	119	26
Bayan-Ulgii	3 523	619	2 904	111	2
Bayankhongor	3 319	981	2 338	141	4
Bulgan	2 098	621	1 477	156	11
Gobi-Altai	2 285	721	1 564	165	7
Dornogobi	2 306	568	1 738	217	9
Dornod	3 783	685	3 098	240	12
Dundgobi	1 693	439	1 254	85	2
Zavkhan	2 715	656	2 059	129	3
Uvurkhangai	4 129	977	3 152	180	3
Umnugobi	1 973	650	1 323	283	4
Sukhbaatar	2 798	864	1 934	178	9
Selenge	4 342	939	3 403	372	20
Tuv	3 509	882	2 627	264	16
Uvs	2 948	720	2 228	148	2
Khovd	2 595	528	2 067	117	4
Khovsgul	5 888	1 390	4 498	233	10
Khentii	3 759	910	2 849	264	7
Darkhan-Uul	3 451	553	2 898	268	25
Ulaanbaatar	34 407	4 523	29 884	3 067	129
Orkhon	3 245	443	2 802	238	12
Gobisumber	470	81	389	41	4

Table-20 Continued

Aimags, capital city	Employment status			
	Own-account worker	Member of a cooperative	"Contributing to family work/ business without payment"	Other
TOTAL	8 193	66	3 949	112
Arkhangai	468	3	288	3
Bayan-Ulgii	330	-	173	3
Bayankhongor	529	1	303	3
Bulgan	282	2	167	3
Gobi-Altai	358	1	186	4
Dornogobi	227	2	113	-
Dornod	260	3	165	5
Dundgobi	215	-	135	2
Zavkhan	320	2	198	4
Uvurkhangai	516	9	263	6
Umnugobi	239	-	124	-
Sukhbaatar	411	3	260	3
Selenge	382	-	157	8
Tuv	386	2	211	3
Uvs	383	4	179	4
Khovd	256	4	145	2
Khovsgul	674	9	457	7
Khentii	399	4	232	4
Darkhan-Uul	205	1	51	3
Ulaanbaatar	1 193	14	78	42
Orkhon	136	1	53	3
Gobisumber	24	1	11	-

TABLE 21. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2010

Age group	Total	Labour force				Economically inactive				
		Employed	Looking for a job	Studying	No suitable work available	On pension/retired	Disabled	Homemaker	Not interested in working	Other
TOTAL	1 905 969	911 664	164 116	300 494	121 519	191 907	55 888	108 403	3 283	48 695
15-19	257 645	25 631	11 492	204 876	5 492	-	2 875	3 660	265	3 354
20-24	292 183	122 892	38 372	82 682	16 861	-	4 166	18 809	387	8 014
25-29	247 983	155 480	30 751	8 578	16 842	-	5 143	22 805	433	7 951
30-34	222 522	145 101	25 980	2 811	16 710	-	5 429	19 015	432	7 044
35-39	202 383	135 112	21 946	1 138	16 823	1	6 317	14 317	474	6 255
40-44	179 267	120 791	17 306	262	17 273	52	7 904	9 984	433	5 262
45-49	158 756	102 704	11 981	129	16 626	2 278	9 769	9 917	392	4 960
50-54	122 082	66 417	5 053	18	11 086	18 785	8 629	7 917	310	3 867
55-59	71 989	24 974	1 175	-	3 631	34 431	4 286	1 706	148	1 638
60-64	49 453	7 328	44	-	148	40 802	712	195	7	217
65-70	38 232	3 201	10	-	16	34 584	301	50	2	68
70-74	29 332	1 387	4	-	4	27 712	177	12	-	36
75-79	18 617	505	1	-	5	17 964	118	9	-	15
80+	15 525	141	1	-	2	15 298	62	7	-	14

MALE

Table-21 Continued

Age group	Total		Labour force				Economically inactive					Other
	Employed	Looking for a job	Studying	No suitable work available	On pension/retired	Disabled	Homemaker	Not interested in working				
TOTAL	937 271	495 101	95 031	136 696	71 856	65 745	31 256	12 122	2 321	27 143		
15-19	130 560	18 684	7 193	96 350	3 534	-	1 651	864	176	2 108		
20-24	147 472	72 729	21 633	35 755	9 628	-	2 391	1 210	256	3 870		
25-29	124 490	86 026	17 067	3 192	9 670	-	2 853	1 450	289	3 943		
30-34	111 976	77 811	14 780	860	9 835	-	2 956	1 599	310	3 825		
35-39	100 819	69 240	12 717	370	9 775	-	3 303	1 471	342	3 601		
40-44	88 273	59 905	9 847	99	9 594	41	4 022	1 368	309	3 088		
45-49	77 475	50 628	7 079	59	9 025	1 401	4 820	1 417	270	2 776		
50-54	58 009	34 768	3 597	11	7 261	3 444	4 897	1 542	223	2 266		
55-59	33 384	16 852	1 073	-	3 396	5 879	3 543	1 092	138	1 411		
60-64	22 106	4 857	33	-	126	16 341	484	86	6	173		
65-70	17 262	2 199	7	-	9	14 813	166	16	2	50		
70-74	13 081	974	3	-	2	11 974	101	5	-	22		
75-79	7 252	344	1	-	1	6 847	50	2	-	7		
80+	5 112	84	1	-	-	5 005	19	-	-	3		

FEMALE

Table-21 Continued 2

Age group	Total	Labour force				Economically inactive				Other
		Employed	Looking for a job	Studying	No suitable work available	On pension/retired	Disabled	Homemaker	Not interested in working	
TOTAL	968 698	416 563	69 085	163 798	49 663	126 162	24 632	96 281	962	21 552
15-19	127 085	6 947	4 299	108 526	1 958	-	1 224	2 796	89	1 246
20-24	144 711	50 163	16 739	46 927	7 233	-	1 775	17 599	131	4 144
25-29	123 493	69 454	13 684	5 386	7 172	-	2 290	21 355	144	4 008
30-34	110 546	67 290	11 200	1 951	6 875	-	2 473	17 416	122	3 219
35-39	101 564	65 872	9 229	768	7 048	1	3 014	12 846	132	2 654
40-44	90 994	60 886	7 459	163	7 679	11	3 882	8 616	124	2 174
45-49	81 281	52 076	4 902	70	7 601	877	4 949	8 500	122	2 184
50-54	64 073	31 649	1 456	7	3 825	15 341	3 732	6 375	87	1 601
55-59	38 605	8 122	102	-	235	28 552	743	614	10	227
60-64	27 347	2 471	11	-	22	24 461	228	109	1	44
65-70	20 970	1 002	3	-	7	19 771	135	34	-	18
70-74	16 251	413	1	-	2	15 738	76	7	-	14
75-79	11 365	161	-	-	4	11 117	68	7	-	8
80+	10 413	57	-	-	2	10 293	43	7	-	11

TABLE 21A. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY URBAN-RURAL AND AGE GROUP, 2010

URBAN

Age group	Total	Labour force				Economically inactive				
		Employed	Looking for a job	Studying	No suitable work available	On pension/retired	Disabled	Homemaker	Not interested in working	Other
TOTAL	1 331 679	581 329	114 571	252 654	86 286	135 364	38 984	82 191	2 522	37 778
15-19	188 334	10 905	7 106	161 003	3 130	-	1 586	2 302	178	2 124
20-24	221 784	80 659	26 570	79 395	11 201	-	2 697	14 809	297	6 156
25-29	171 685	102 324	21 652	8 180	11 500	-	3 481	17 957	316	6 275
30-34	149 461	92 876	18 313	2 661	11 586	-	3 698	14 479	322	5 526
35-39	136 034	86 784	15 542	1 037	12 041	1	4 492	10 790	394	4 953
40-44	120 105	77 508	12 172	243	12 778	37	5 633	7 213	347	4 174
45-49	108 736	66 961	8 565	119	12 635	1 936	7 098	7 157	306	3 959
50-54	83 084	42 055	3 691	16	8 511	13 244	6 282	5 982	241	3 062
55-59	49 342	14 863	912	-	2 769	25 023	3 097	1 296	116	1 266
60-64	34 724	4 090	36	-	115	29 650	514	143	3	173
65-70	26 004	1 523	9	-	13	24 175	190	39	2	53
70-74	19 556	559	1	-	3	18 846	106	11	-	30
75-79	12 384	179	1	-	3	12 106	74	7	-	14
80+	10 446	43	1	-	1	10 346	36	6	-	13

RURAL

Table-21A Continued

Age group	Total	Labour force				Economically inactive				Other
		Employed	Looking for a job	Studying	No suitable work available	On pension/retired	Disabled	Homemaker	Not interested in working	
TOTAL	574 290	330 335	49 545	47 840	35 233	56 543	16 904	26 212	761	10 917
15-19	69 311	14 726	4 386	43 873	2 362	-	1 289	1 358	87	1 230
20-24	70 399	42 233	11 802	3 287	5 660	-	1 469	4 000	90	1 858
25-29	76 298	53 156	9 099	398	5 342	-	1 662	4 848	117	1 676
30-34	73 061	52 225	7 667	150	5 124	-	1 731	4 536	110	1 518
35-39	66 349	48 328	6 404	101	4 782	-	1 825	3 527	80	1 302
40-44	59 162	43 283	5 134	19	4 495	15	2 271	2 771	86	1 088
45-49	50 020	35 743	3 416	10	3 991	342	2 671	2 760	86	1 001
50-54	38 998	24 362	1 362	2	2 575	5 541	2 347	1 935	69	805
55-59	22 647	10 111	263	-	862	9 408	1 189	410	32	372
60-64	14 729	3 238	8	-	33	11 152	198	52	4	44
65-70	12 228	1 678	1	-	3	10 409	111	11	-	15
70-74	9 776	828	3	-	1	8 866	71	1	-	6
75-79	6 233	326	-	-	2	5 858	44	2	-	1
80+	5 079	98	-	-	1	4 952	26	1	-	1

TABLE 22. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE,
BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2010

Aimags, capital city	Total	Economically active			Economically Inactive	
		Employed	Looking for a job	Studying	No suitable work available	On pension/ retired
TOTAL	1 905 969	911 664	164 116	300 494	121 519	191 907
Arkhangai	57 668	31 518	5 323	7 015	3 087	6 020
Bayan-Ulgii	53 720	22 549	6 558	7 951	4 073	5 602
Bayankhongor	51 541	28 742	4 845	5 170	3 857	4 863
Bulgan	37 370	20 632	3 782	3 325	2 056	4 206
Gobi-Altai	36 397	20 495	2 206	4 559	3 438	3 212
Dornogobi	40 811	22 211	3 876	4 337	2 209	3 538
Dornod	48 987	20 384	5 714	5 528	5 043	5 505
Dundgobi	26 427	14 770	2 623	2 640	1 048	3 189
Zavkhan	44 045	20 905	5 013	5 135	3 587	4 977
Uvurkhangai	68 444	34 308	8 170	7 055	4 348	7 473
Umnugobi	45 222	29 652	4 142	2 952	1 683	3 480
Sukhbaatar	36 068	19 696	3 256	3 059	2 849	3 642
Selenge	67 803	31 560	7 541	7 318	5 564	7 383
Tuv	59 667	30 833	5 144	6 437	3 547	6 780
Uvs	46 976	24 323	4 061	6 238	3 968	4 628
Khovd	49 965	22 531	5 378	8 230	3 958	5 074
Khuvsgul	78 801	38 827	8 550	7 640	6 293	8 271
Khentii	44 962	22 115	4 703	4 298	3 530	4 538
Darkhan-Uul	66 624	29 100	5 888	13 324	4 094	7 217
Ulaanbaatar	871 860	391 523	60 732	177 974	47 215	85 279
Orkhon	63 516	30 247	5 650	9 165	5 658	6 121
Gobisumber	9 095	4 743	961	1 144	414	909

Table-22 Continued

Aimags, capital city	Economically Inactive			
	Disabled	Homemaker	Not interested in working	Other
TOTAL	55 888	108 403	3 283	48 695
Arkhangai	1 612	2 020	89	984
Bayan-Ulgii	2 099	3 849	106	933
Bayankhongor	1 566	1 852	56	590
Bulgan	1 033	1 392	46	898
Gobi-Altai	938	1 055	39	455
Dornogobi	1 119	2 069	120	1 332
Dornod	2 188	2 893	153	1 579
Dundgobi	839	715	31	572
Zavkhan	1 447	2 030	55	896
Uvurkhangai	1 932	3 517	96	1 545
Umnugobi	741	1 592	87	893
Sukhbaatar	1 216	1 142	60	1 148
Selenge	2 436	4 227	86	1 688
Tuv	1 750	3 359	73	1 744
Uvs	1 419	1 546	65	728
Khovd	1 390	2 526	110	768
Khuvsgul	3 043	4 092	120	1 965
Khentii	1 789	2 354	89	1 546
Darkhan-Uul	2 084	3 844	84	989
Ulaanbaatar	22 636	58 050	1 598	26 853
Orkhon	2 301	3 816	105	453
Gobisumber	310	463	15	136

TABLE 22A. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY SEX,
AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2010

Aimags, capital city	Total	Economically active				Economically Inactive				
		Em- ployed	Looking for a job	Studying	No suitable work available	On pension/ retired	Disabled	Home- maker	Not inter- ested in working	Other
MALE - TOTAL	937 271	495 101	95 031	136 696	71 856	65 745	31 256	12 122	2 321	27 143
Arkhangai	28 594	16 756	3 111	2 704	1 880	2 129	929	376	68	641
Bayan-Ulgii	26 764	12 958	3 761	3 669	2 383	2 131	1 047	162	65	588
Bayankhongor	25 774	15 113	2 798	2 389	2 316	1 621	876	203	45	413
Bulgan	19 280	11 297	2 142	1 636	1 241	1 550	596	221	34	563
Gobi-Altai	18 038	11 074	1 326	1 853	1 960	933	517	53	30	292
Dornogobi	20 703	12 656	2 095	1 845	1 256	1 122	683	229	81	736
Dornod	24 646	11 249	3 406	2 422	2 992	1 816	1 242	454	112	953
Dundgobi	13 358	7 819	1 509	1 255	643	1 157	465	119	21	370
Zavkhan	21 894	11 306	2 779	2 433	2 092	1 641	767	260	37	579
Uvurkhangai	33 974	18 436	4 619	3 204	2 596	2 542	1 089	452	72	964
Umnugobi	26 931	19 507	2 554	1 439	1 061	1 157	423	198	65	527
Sukhbaatar	18 392	11 095	1 713	1 435	1 616	1 071	688	119	45	610
Selenge	34 521	17 487	4 436	3 593	3 311	2 607	1 371	663	64	989
Tuv	31 306	17 540	3 109	3 109	2 244	2 487	1 010	555	56	1 196
Uvs	23 645	13 459	2 174	2 875	2 270	1 433	795	124	41	474
Khovd	24 624	12 307	3 162	3 560	2 467	1 603	764	199	75	487
Khovsgul	39 087	20 774	4 926	3 497	3 821	2 616	1 603	500	92	1 258
Khentii	22 897	12 164	2 679	2 102	2 114	1 458	1 043	319	62	956
Darkhan-Uul	32 395	15 749	3 359	6 201	2 333	2 552	1 219	327	59	596
Ulaanbaatar	414 935	207 521	35 687	80 417	27 924	29 671	12 685	6 335	1 126	13 569
Orkhon	30 815	16 210	3 147	4 402	3 102	2 127	1 264	211	61	291
Gobisumber	4 698	2 624	539	656	234	321	180	43	10	91
FEMALE - TOTAL	968 698	416 563	69 085	163 798	49 663	126 162	24 632	96 281	962	21 552
Arkhangai	29 074	14 762	2 212	4 311	1 207	3 891	683	1 644	21	343
Bayan-Ulgii	26 956	9 591	2 797	4 282	1 690	3 471	1 052	3 687	41	345
Bayankhongor	25 767	13 629	2 047	2 781	1 541	3 242	690	1 649	11	177
Bulgan	18 090	9 335	1 640	1 689	815	2 656	437	1 171	12	335
Gobi-Altai	18 359	9 421	880	2 706	1 478	2 279	421	1 002	9	163
Dornogobi	20 108	9 555	1 781	2 492	953	2 416	436	1 840	39	596
Dornod	24 341	9 135	2 308	3 106	2 051	3 689	946	2 439	41	626
Dundgobi	13 069	6 951	1 114	1 385	405	2 032	374	596	10	202
Zavkhan	22 151	9 599	2 234	2 702	1 495	3 336	680	1 770	18	317
Uvurkhangai	34 470	15 872	3 551	3 851	1 752	4 931	843	3 065	24	581
Umnugobi	18 291	10 145	1 588	1 513	622	2 323	318	1 394	22	366
Sukhbaatar	17 676	8 601	1 543	1 624	1 233	2 571	528	1 023	15	538
Selenge	33 282	14 073	3 105	3 725	2 253	4 776	1 065	3 564	22	699
Tuv	28 361	13 293	2 035	3 328	1 303	4 293	740	2 804	17	548
Uvs	23 331	10 864	1 887	3 363	1 698	3 195	624	1 422	24	254
Khovd	25 341	10 224	2 216	4 670	1 491	3 471	626	2 327	35	281
Khovsgul	39 714	18 053	3 624	4 143	2 472	5 655	1 440	3 592	28	707
Khentii	22 065	9 951	2 024	2 196	1 416	3 080	746	2 035	27	590
Darkhan-Uul	34 229	13 351	2 529	7 123	1 761	4 665	865	3 517	25	393
Ulaanbaatar	456 925	184 002	25 045	97 557	19 291	55 608	9 951	51 715	472	13 284
Orkhon	32 701	14 037	2 503	4 763	2 556	3 994	1 037	3 605	44	162
Gobisumber	4 397	2 119	422	488	180	588	130	420	5	45

TABLE 23. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION, URBAN-RURAL AND SEX, 2010

Occupational classification	Total			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	911 664	495 101	416 563	581 329	306 728	274 601
Managers	72 187	41 090	31 097	62 046	34 861	27 185
Professionals	153 919	53 224	100 695	127 016	45 123	81 893
Technicians and associate professionals	40 454	15 405	25 049	33 079	12 737	20 342
Clerical support workers	23 725	6 657	17 068	19 790	5 265	14 525
Service and sales workers	134 236	53 308	80 928	120 078	48 730	71 348
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	236 308	135 595	100 713	21 026	12 535	8 491
Craft and related trades workers	85 047	63 209	21 838	74 309	54 393	19 916
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	79 717	73 970	5 747	63 636	58 743	4 893
Elementary occupations	68 650	36 652	31 998	49 691	24 754	24 937
Armed forces occupations	17 421	15 991	1 430	10 658	9 587	1 071

Table-23 Continued

Occupational classification	Rural		
	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	330 335	188 373	141 962
Managers	10 141	6 229	3 912
Professionals	26 903	8 101	18 802
Technicians and associate professionals	7 375	2 668	4 707
Clerical support workers	3 935	1 392	2 543
Service and sales workers	14 158	4 578	9 580
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	215 282	123 060	92 222
Craft and related trades workers	10 738	8 816	1 922
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	16 081	15 227	854
Elementary occupations	18 959	11 898	7 061
Armed forces occupations	6 763	6 404	359

TABLE 24. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, URBAN-RURAL AND SEX, 2010

Industrial Classification of Economic Activities	Employed Populatio								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	911 664	495 101	416 563	581 329	306 728	274 601	330 335	188 373	141 962
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	241 017	139 428	101 589	23 492	14 288	9 204	217 525	125 140	92 385
Mining and quarrying	48 897	39 223	9 674	32 916	26 291	6 625	15 981	12 932	3 049
Manufacturing	63 391	33 586	29 805	57 704	30 331	27 373	5 687	3 255	2 432
Electricity, gas and water supply	14 257	10 770	3 487	12 220	9 064	3 156	2 037	1 706	331
"Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities"	6 451	3 794	2 657	5 875	3 409	2 466	576	385	191
Construction	58 517	46 704	11 813	51 217	40 140	11 077	7 300	6 564	736
"Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles"	117 040	51 077	65 963	106 898	47 117	59 781	10 142	3 960	6 182
Transportation and storage	52 681	42 059	10 622	45 930	36 348	9 582	6 751	5 711	1 040
Accommodation and food service activities	28 446	6 315	22 131	25 831	5 792	20 039	2 615	523	2 092
Information and communication	13 646	7 206	6 440	12 976	6 798	6 178	670	408	262
Financial and insurance activities	15 841	6 083	9 758	13 317	5 255	8 062	2 524	828	1 696
Real estate activities	7 689	3 390	4 299	7 644	3 362	4 282	45	28	17
Professional, scientific and technical activities	10 498	5 142	5 356	8 664	4 253	4 411	1 834	889	945
Administrative and support service activities	12 276	8 779	3 497	10 587	7 794	2 793	1 689	985	704
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	74 581	49 269	25 312	54 132	34 385	19 747	20 449	14 884	5 565
Education	79 552	21 318	58 234	56 263	14 730	41 533	23 289	6 588	16 701
Human health and social work activities	35 710	6 981	28 729	27 301	4 822	22 479	8 409	2 159	6 250
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8 463	4 628	3 835	7 377	4 118	3 259	1 086	510	576
Other service activities	19 285	8 092	11 193	17 876	7 293	10 583	1 409	799	610
"Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use"	683	182	501	634	169	465	49	13	36
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2 743	1 075	1 668	2 475	969	1 506	268	106	162

TABLE 25. NUMBER OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY SEX, AGE GROUP, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2010

Age group	Total	Employment Status					
		Employee	Employer	Own-account worker	Member of a cooperative	"Contributing to family work/business without payment"	Other
TOTAL	911 664	512 628	23 005	252 715	1 854	117 764	3 698
15-19	25 631	13 037	39	2 700	30	9 439	386
20-24	122 892	81 211	758	20 675	177	19 406	665
25-29	155 480	94 164	2 268	38 096	226	20 184	542
30-34	145 101	77 567	3 283	44 475	279	19 023	474
35-39	135 112	69 847	4 286	43 882	265	16 367	465
40-44	120 791	64 661	4 121	38 378	286	12 928	417
45-49	102 704	57 993	3 640	30 429	267	10 052	323
50-54	66 417	36 886	2 626	19 962	193	6 532	218
55-59	24 974	12 894	1 172	8 479	77	2 234	118
60-64	7 328	3 004	480	2 862	31	903	48
65-69	3 201	956	218	1 572	14	411	30
70-74	1 387	305	81	801	6	186	8
75-79	505	87	25	314	2	74	3
80+	141	16	8	90	1	25	1
MALE - TOTAL	495 101	265 255	15 414	186 487	1 069	24 292	2 584
15-19	18 684	9 547	25	2 104	22	6 621	365
20-24	72 729	46 876	532	16 197	116	8 491	517
25-29	86 026	49 825	1 592	30 155	135	3 931	388
30-34	77 811	38 947	2 303	34 237	160	1 821	343
35-39	69 240	32 781	2 958	31 932	138	1 150	281
40-44	59 905	29 720	2 671	26 294	146	831	243
45-49	50 628	26 913	2 271	20 458	153	643	190
50-54	34 768	18 464	1 633	14 012	113	418	128
55-59	16 852	8 830	820	6 860	49	223	70
60-64	4 857	2 232	343	2 149	19	87	27
65-69	2 199	775	171	1 182	12	37	22
70-74	974	255	70	615	4	23	7
75-79	344	78	20	232	1	11	2
80+	84	12	5	60	1	5	1
FEMALE - TOTAL	416 563	247 373	7 591	66 228	785	93 472	1 114
15-19	6 947	3 490	14	596	8	2 818	21
20-24	50 163	34 335	226	4 478	61	10 915	148
25-29	69 454	44 339	676	7 941	91	16 253	154
30-34	67 290	38 620	980	10 238	119	17 202	131
35-39	65 872	37 066	1 328	11 950	127	15 217	184
40-44	60 886	34 941	1 450	12 084	140	12 097	174
45-49	52 076	31 080	1 369	9 971	114	9 409	133
50-54	31 649	18 422	993	5 950	80	6 114	90
55-59	8 122	4 064	352	1 619	28	2 011	48
60-64	2 471	772	137	713	12	816	21
65-69	1 002	181	47	390	2	374	8
70-74	413	50	11	186	2	163	1
75-79	161	9	5	82	1	63	1
80+	57	4	3	30	-	20	-

TABLE 25A. NUMBER OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE,
 BY URBAN-RURAL, AGE GROUP, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2010

Age Group	Total	Employment Status					
		Employee	Employer	Own-account worker	Member of a cooperative	"Contributing to family work/business without payment"	Other
URBAN- TOTAL	581 329	412 619	20 148	130 541	1 029	14 606	2 386
15-19	10 905	8 799	33	1 318	14	599	142
20-24	80 659	66 302	661	11 638	96	1 543	419
25-29	102 324	77 987	2 009	19 746	135	2 080	367
30-34	92 876	64 034	2 919	23 071	169	2 376	307
35-39	86 784	55 944	3 752	24 138	149	2 488	313
40-44	77 508	50 186	3 648	21 073	146	2 174	281
45-49	66 961	45 468	3 233	16 232	141	1 658	229
50-54	42 055	29 565	2 300	8 953	109	970	158
55-59	14 863	10 575	985	2 798	38	371	96
60-64	4 090	2 536	389	910	20	195	40
65-69	1 523	850	162	388	7	93	23
70-74	559	274	44	192	3	38	8
75-79	179	84	11	64	1	17	2
80+	43	15	2	20	1	4	1
RURAL - TOTAL	330 335	100 009	2 857	122 174	825	103 158	1 312
15-19	14 726	4 238	6	1 382	16	8 840	244
20-24	42 233	14 909	97	9 037	81	17 863	246
25-29	53 156	16 177	259	18 350	91	18 104	175
30-34	52 225	13 533	364	21 404	110	16 647	167
35-39	48 328	13 903	534	19 744	116	13 879	152
40-44	43 283	14 475	473	17 305	140	10 754	136
45-49	35 743	12 525	407	14 197	126	8 394	94
50-54	24 362	7 321	326	11 009	84	5 562	60
55-59	10 111	2 319	187	5 681	39	1 863	22
60-64	3 238	468	91	1 952	11	708	8
65-69	1 678	106	56	1 184	7	318	7
70-74	828	31	37	609	3	148	-
75-79	326	3	14	250	1	57	1
80+	98	1	6	70	-	21	-

TABLE 26. NUMBER OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, 2010

Aimags, capital city	Total	Non-educated	Educated			
			Total	Doctorate and above	Postgraduate	Undergraduate
TOTAL	911 664	32 154	879 510	3 078	26 446	236 782
Arkhangai	31 518	2 520	28 998	7	286	3 360
Bayan-Ulgii	22 549	1 813	20 736	10	286	3 759
Bayankhongor	28 742	1 976	26 766	7	245	3 502
Bulgan	20 632	891	19 741	3	156	2 810
Gobi-Altai	20 495	1 373	19 122	13	414	2 993
Dornogobi	22 211	955	21 256	12	259	4 619
Dornod	20 384	873	19 511	9	336	4 304
Dundgobi	14 770	1 381	13 389	4	80	2 066
Zavkhan	20 905	1 668	19 237	10	308	3 670
Uvurkhangai	34 308	2 638	31 670	6	261	4 166
Umnugobi	29 652	1 107	28 545	9	413	5 371
Sukhbaatar	19 696	2 511	17 185	3	163	2 572
Selenge	31 560	679	30 881	9	269	6 256
Tuv	30 833	1 338	29 495	7	249	4 384
Uvs	24 323	2 265	22 058	9	337	3 642
Khovd	22 531	1 427	21 104	34	488	3 835
Khuvsgul	38 827	3 009	35 818	1	288	4 715
Khentii	22 115	1 321	20 794	4	191	3 775
Darkhan-Uul	29 100	344	28 756	54	723	8 254
Ulaanbaatar	391 523	1 613	389 910	2 818	19 590	148 942
Orkhon	30 247	322	29 925	47	1 014	8 606
Gobisumber	4 743	130	4 613	2	90	1 181

Table -26 Continued

Aimags, capital city	Educated				
	Specialized secondary	Technical and vocational	High	Secondary	Primary
TOTAL	67 599	33 061	286 093	147 803	78 648
Arkhangai	1 584	1 031	7 940	8 132	6 658
Bayan-Ulgii	1 896	1 173	4 045	3 932	5 635
Bayankhongor	1 462	1 064	6 802	8 866	4 818
Bulgan	1 406	826	6 085	5 567	2 888
Gobi-Altai	1 324	1 030	4 660	5 193	3 495
Dornogobi	1 714	966	6 430	5 266	1 990
Dornod	1 741	901	6 644	4 140	1 436
Dundgobi	937	492	2 853	4 186	2 771
Zavkhan	1 496	841	5 059	4 675	3 178
Uvurkhangai	1 919	1 104	7 917	8 458	7 839
Umnugobi	1 632	1 160	8 983	7 851	3 126
Sukhbaatar	1 149	1 077	3 783	5 328	3 110
Selenge	2 737	1 766	11 879	6 014	1 951
Tuv	2 297	1 687	8 852	8 359	3 660
Uvs	1 693	1 339	5 164	5 593	4 281
Khovd	1 743	986	6 091	4 768	3 159
Khuvsgul	2 205	1 233	10 492	8 706	8 178
Khentii	1 349	962	6 017	5 792	2 704
Darkhan-Uul	3 213	1 279	10 868	3 468	897
Ulaanbaatar	30 699	10 573	142 318	29 287	5 683
Orkhon	2 994	1 403	11 573	3 395	893
Gobisumber	409	168	1 638	827	298

TABLE 26A. NUMBER OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY SEX,
AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, 2010

Aimags, capital city	Total	Non-educated	Educated			
			Total	Doctorate and above	Postgraduate	Undergraduate
MALE - TOTAL	495 101	21 998	473 103	1 761	10 946	103 557
Arkhangai	16 756	1 656	15 100	5	95	1 133
Bayan-Ulgii	12 958	1 144	11 814	6	160	1 789
Bayankhongor	15 113	1 244	13 869	4	90	1 236
Bulgan	11 297	648	10 649	2	61	1 072
Gobi-Altai	11 074	915	10 159	10	153	1 241
Dornogobi	12 656	694	11 962	9	106	1 883
Dornod	11 249	657	10 592	7	109	1 834
Dundgobi	7 819	929	6 890	2	33	701
Zavkhan	11 306	1 107	10 199	5	97	1 398
Uvurkhangai	18 436	1 790	16 646	2	92	1 468
Umnugobi	19 507	774	18 733	5	235	3 013
Sukhbaatar	11 095	1 668	9 427	3	65	1 049
Selenge	17 487	468	17 019	7	101	2 588
Tuv	17 540	1 001	16 539	7	92	1 755
Uvs	13 459	1 575	11 884	5	120	1 513
Khovd	12 307	974	11 333	22	187	1 586
Khovsgul	20 774	1 937	18 837	1	107	1 783
Khentii	12 164	969	11 195	3	68	1 497
Darkhan-Uul	15 749	257	15 492	28	265	3 453
Ulaanbaatar	207 521	1 262	206 259	1 591	8 267	67 250
Orkhon	16 210	229	15 981	35	412	3 811
Gobisumber	2 624	100	2 524	2	31	504

Table-26A Continued-1

Aimags, capital city	Educated				
	Specialized secondary	Technical and vocational	High	Secondary	Primary
MALE - TOTAL	28 352	18 920	162 860	94 234	52 473
Arkhangai	545	517	3 885	4 694	4 226
Bayan-Ulgii	733	758	2 426	2 406	3 536
Bayankhongor	472	489	3 376	5 244	2 958
Bulgan	452	416	3 097	3 523	2 026
Gobi-Altai	447	533	2 450	3 149	2 176
Dornogobi	705	578	3 790	3 482	1 409
Dornod	735	554	3 647	2 666	1 040
Dundgobi	299	256	1 361	2 367	1 871
Zavkhan	504	421	2 709	2 943	2 122
Uvurkhangai	602	554	3 913	4 963	5 052
Umnugobi	823	666	6 274	5 541	2 176
Sukhbaatar	430	531	2 055	3 230	2 064
Selenge	1 030	1 147	6 706	4 088	1 352
Tuv	882	1 075	4 699	5 346	2 683
Uvs	626	658	2 720	3 388	2 854
Khovd	726	564	3 292	2 883	2 073
Khovsgul	757	642	5 137	5 155	5 255
Khentii	476	499	3 088	3 605	1 959
Darkhan-Uul	1 539	764	6 463	2 329	651
Ulaanbaatar	14 124	6 362	84 028	20 435	4 202
Orkhon	1 270	829	6 773	2 264	587
Gobisumber	175	107	971	533	201

Table-26A Continued-2

Aimags, capital city	Total	Non-educated	Educated			
			Total	Doctorate and above	Postgraduate	Undergraduate
FEMALE-TOTAL	416 563	10 156	406 407	1 317	15 500	133 225
Arkhangai	14 762	864	13 898	2	191	2 227
Bayan-Ulgii	9 591	669	8 922	4	126	1 970
Bayankhongor	13 629	732	12 897	3	155	2 266
Bulgan	9 335	243	9 092	1	95	1 738
Gobi-Altai	9 421	458	8 963	3	261	1 752
Dornogobi	9 555	261	9 294	3	153	2 736
Dornod	9 135	216	8 919	2	227	2 470
Dundgobi	6 951	452	6 499	2	47	1 365
Zavkhan	9 599	561	9 038	5	211	2 272
Uvurkhangai	15 872	848	15 024	4	169	2 698
Umnugobi	10 145	333	9 812	4	178	2 358
Sukhbaatar	8 601	843	7 758	0	98	1 523
Selenge	14 073	211	13 862	2	168	3 668
Tuv	13 293	337	12 956	0	157	2 629
Uvs	10 864	690	10 174	4	217	2 129
Khovd	10 224	453	9 771	12	301	2 249
Khuvsgul	18 053	1 072	16 981	0	181	2 932
Khentii	9 951	352	9 599	1	123	2 278
Darkhan-Uul	13 351	87	13 264	26	458	4 801
Ulaanbaatar	184 002	351	183 651	1 227	11 323	81 692
Orkhon	14 037	93	13 944	12	602	4 795
Gobisumber	2 119	30	2 089	-	59	677

Table-26A Continued-3

Aimags, capital city	Educated				
	Specialized secondary	Technical and vocational	High	Secondary	Primary
FEMALE-TOTAL	39 247	14 141	123 233	53 569	26 175
Arkhangai	1 039	514	4 055	3 438	2 432
Bayan-Ulgii	1 163	415	1 619	1 526	2 099
Bayankhongor	990	575	3 426	3 622	1 860
Bulgan	954	410	2 988	2 044	862
Gobi-Altai	877	497	2 210	2 044	1 319
Dornogobi	1 009	388	2 640	1 784	581
Dornod	1 006	347	2 997	1 474	396
Dundgobi	638	236	1 492	1 819	900
Zavkhan	992	420	2 350	1 732	1 056
Uvurkhangai	1 317	550	4 004	3 495	2 787
Umnugobi	809	494	2 709	2 310	950
Sukhbaatar	719	546	1 728	2 098	1 046
Selenge	1 707	619	5 173	1 926	599
Tuv	1 415	612	4 153	3 013	977
Uvs	1 067	681	2 444	2 205	1 427
Khovd	1 017	422	2 799	1 885	1 086
Khuvsgul	1 448	591	5 355	3 551	2 923
Khentii	873	463	2 929	2 187	745
Darkhan-Uul	1 674	515	4 405	1 139	246
Ulaanbaatar	16 575	4 211	58 290	8 852	1 481
Orkhon	1 724	574	4 800	1 131	306
Gobisumber	234	61	667	294	97

TABLE 27. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE WHO CANNOT FIND SUITABLE JOBS, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, 2010

Aimags, capital city	Total	Non- educated	Educated			
			Total	Doctorate and above	Postgraduate	Undergraduate
TOTAL	285 635	10 111	275 524	35	1 299	43 004
Arkhangai	8 410	533	7 877	-	14	832
Bayan-Ulgii	10 631	694	9 937	1	23	1 504
Bayankhongor	8 702	446	8 256	-	9	777
Bulgan	5 838	155	5 683	-	11	583
Gobi-Altai	5 644	250	5 394	-	15	603
Dornogobi	6 085	217	5 868	-	9	729
Dornod	10 757	620	10 137	-	15	801
Dundgobi	3 671	300	3 371	-	7	303
Zavkhan	8 600	456	8 144	-	14	952
Uvurkhangai	12 518	1 000	11 518	-	11	948
Umnugobi	5 825	272	5 553	-	13	673
Sukhbaatar	6 105	495	5 610	-	8	538
Selenge	13 105	286	12 819	-	16	1 310
Tuv	8 691	324	8 367	-	9	829
Uvs	8 029	650	7 379	-	11	824
Khovd	9 336	605	8 731	-	30	1 158
Khuvsgul	14 843	738	14 105	-	19	1 362
Khentii	8 233	477	7 756	-	11	732
Darkhan-Uul	9 982	153	9 829	-	33	1 608
Ulaanbaatar	107 947	1 201	106 746	33	975	23 786
Orkhon	11 308	188	11 120	1	44	1 999
Gobisumber	1 375	51	1 324	-	2	153

Table-27 Continued

Aimags, capital city	Educated				
	Specialized secondary	Technical and vocational	High	Secondary	Primary
TOTAL	15 284	12 467	119 603	60 890	22 942
Arkhangai	305	303	3 324	1 946	1 153
Bayan-Ulgii	655	675	3 301	2 008	1 770
Bayankhongor	241	439	3 200	2 597	993
Bulgan	248	291	2 482	1 555	513
Gobi-Altai	242	380	1 890	1 575	689
Dornogobi	343	303	2 283	1 762	439
Dornod	495	598	3 989	3 328	911
Dundgobi	170	215	939	1 170	567
Zavkhan	334	382	3 338	2 123	1 001
Uvurkhangai	400	454	3 956	3 489	2 260
Umnugobi	241	316	1 968	1 741	601
Sukhbaatar	262	443	1 783	1 830	746
Selenge	648	744	5 851	3 430	820
Tuv	349	585	3 225	2 582	788
Uvs	344	495	2 495	2 173	1 037
Khovd	440	413	3 686	1 936	1 068
Khuvsgul	535	635	5 628	3 732	2 194
Khentii	245	482	2 600	2 750	936
Darkhan-Uul	699	511	4 779	1 784	415
Ulaanbaatar	7 395	3 298	52 920	14 925	3 414
Orkhon	619	462	5 397	2 087	511
Gobisumber	74	43	569	367	116

TABLE 27A. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE WHO CANNOT FIND SUITABLE JOBS, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND SEX, 2010

Aimags, capital city	Total	Non-educated	Educated			
			Total	Doctorate and above	Postgraduate	Undergraduate
MALE-TOTAL	166 887	7 049	159 838	15	474	17 937
Arkhangai	4 991	363	4 628	-	5	301
Bayan-Ulgii	6 144	469	5 675	-	10	682
Bayankhongor	5 114	308	4 806	-	3	305
Bulgan	3 383	104	3 279	-	4	230
Gobi-Altai	3 286	172	3 114	-	3	218
Dornogobi	3 351	144	3 207	-	3	249
Dornod	6 398	441	5 957	-	2	317
Dundgobi	2 152	203	1 949	-	4	136
Zavkhan	4 871	300	4 571	-	4	350
Uvurkhangai	7 215	664	6 551	-	2	315
Umnugobi	3 615	194	3 421	-	3	290
Sukhbaatar	3 329	313	3 016	-	3	213
Selenge	7 747	210	7 537	-	4	509
Tuv	5 353	252	5 101	-	5	355
Uvs	4 444	439	4 005	-	3	285
Khovd	5 629	432	5 197	-	8	428
Khuvsgul	8 747	497	8 250	-	4	554
Khentii	4 793	338	4 455	-	5	289
Darkhan-Uul	5 692	113	5 579	-	12	632
Ulaanbaatar	63 611	912	62 699	14	373	10 499
Orkhon	6 249	140	6 109	1	13	729
Gobisumber	773	41	732	-	1	51

Table-27A Continued-1

Aimags, capital city	Educated				
	Specialized secondary	Technical and vocational	High	Secondary	Primary
MALE-TOTAL	7 608	7 173	69 928	40 612	16 091
Arkhangai	154	165	1 928	1 299	776
Bayan-Ulgii	290	413	1 889	1 262	1 129
Bayankhongor	119	234	1 811	1 666	668
Bulgan	111	149	1 359	1 046	380
Gobi-Altai	99	202	1 105	1 024	463
Dornogobi	156	145	1 181	1 140	333
Dornod	230	359	2 219	2 183	647
Dundgobi	84	104	491	725	405
Zavkhan	165	185	1 859	1 329	679
Uvurkhangai	199	230	2 126	2 184	1 495
Umnugobi	126	182	1 194	1 204	422
Sukhbaatar	114	217	863	1 114	492
Selenge	296	429	3 282	2 368	649
Tuv	175	369	1 827	1 777	593
Uvs	152	233	1 279	1 337	716
Khovd	216	262	2 240	1 291	752
Khuvsgul	258	345	3 204	2 390	1 495
Khentii	125	262	1 349	1 751	674
Darkhan-Uul	332	305	2 760	1 228	310
Ulaanbaatar	3 906	2 105	32 579	10 671	2 552
Orkhon	265	251	3 064	1 409	377
Gobisumber	36	27	319	214	84

Table-27A Continued-2

Aimags, capital city	Total	Non-educated	Educated			
			Total	Doctorate and above	Postgraduate	Undergraduate
FEMALE-TOTAL	118 748	3 062	115 686	20	825	25 067
Arkhangai	3 419	170	3 249	-	9	531
Bayan-Ulgii	4 487	225	4 262	1	13	822
Bayankhongor	3 588	138	3 450	-	6	472
Bulgan	2 455	51	2 404	-	7	353
Gobi-Altai	2 358	78	2 280	-	12	385
Dornogobi	2 734	73	2 661	-	6	480
Dornod	4 359	179	4 180	-	13	484
Dundgobi	1 519	97	1 422	-	3	167
Zavkhan	3 729	156	3 573	-	10	602
Uvurkhangai	5 303	336	4 967	-	9	633
Umnugobi	2 210	78	2 132	-	10	383
Sukhbaatar	2 776	182	2 594	-	5	325
Selenge	5 358	76	5 282	-	12	801
Tuv	3 338	72	3 266	-	4	474
Uvs	3 585	211	3 374	-	8	539
Khovd	3 707	173	3 534	-	22	730
Khuvsgul	6 096	241	5 855	-	15	808
Khentii	3 440	139	3 301	-	6	443
Darkhan-Uul	4 290	40	4 250	-	21	976
Ulaanbaatar	44 336	289	44 047	19	602	13 287
Orkhon	5 059	48	5 011	-	31	1 270
Gobisumber	602	10	592	-	1	102

Table-27A Continued-3

Aimags, capital city	Educated				
	Specialized secondary	Technical and vocational	High	Secondary	Primary
FEMALE-TOTAL	7 676	5 294	49 675	20 278	6 851
Arkhangai	151	138	1 396	647	377
Bayan-Ulgii	365	262	1 412	746	641
Bayankhongor	122	205	1 389	931	325
Bulgan	137	142	1 123	509	133
Gobi-Altai	143	178	785	551	226
Dornogobi	187	158	1 102	622	106
Dornod	265	239	1 770	1 145	264
Dundgobi	86	111	448	445	162
Zavkhan	169	197	1 479	794	322
Uvurkhangai	201	224	1 830	1 305	765
Umnugobi	115	134	774	537	179
Sukhbaatar	148	226	920	716	254
Selenge	352	315	2 569	1 062	171
Tuv	174	216	1 398	805	195
Uvs	192	262	1 216	836	321
Khovd	224	151	1 446	645	316
Khuvsgul	277	290	2 424	1 342	699
Khentii	120	220	1 251	999	262
Darkhan-Uul	367	206	2 019	556	105
Ulaanbaatar	3 489	1 193	20 341	4 254	862
Orkhon	354	211	2 333	678	134
Gobisumber	38	16	250	153	32

TABLE 28. HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, BY URBAN-RURAL, SIZE AND TYPE OF THE HOUSEHOLD, 2010

Household size	Total	Type of Household			
		Single person	Nuclear	Extended	Mixed
TOTAL	2 553 753	75 917	1 594 314	815 639	67 883
1	75 917	75 917	-	-	-
2	229 284	-	183 904	41 604	3 776
3	497 619	-	398 304	91 041	8 274
4	686 932	-	517 192	156 800	12 940
5	519 665	-	309 655	195 135	14 875
6	300 510	-	127 116	159 636	13 758
7	130 207	-	40 810	83 741	5 656
8	61 544	-	12 680	44 760	4 104
9	26 469	-	3 339	21 231	1 899
10	13 380	-	950	11 130	1 300
11	5 819	-	242	5 104	473
12	3 108	-	96	2 712	300
13	1 417	-	26	1 157	234
14	1 036	-	-	896	140
15	345	-	-	240	105
16 +	501	-	-	452	49
URBAN - TOTAL	1 734 761	47 246	960 251	674 653	52 611
1	47 246	47 246	-	-	-
2	153 414	-	119 460	31 200	2 754
3	340 776	-	262 350	72 033	6 393
4	464 484	-	325 436	129 116	9 932
5	342 800	-	169 180	162 485	11 135
6	202 284	-	59 478	132 444	10 362
7	92 379	-	17 108	70 721	4 550
8	46 936	-	5 136	38 344	3 456
9	21 627	-	1 512	18 414	1 701
10	11 640	-	430	10 090	1 120
11	5 115	-	99	4 609	407
12	2 844	-	36	2 520	288
13	1 378	-	26	1 118	234
14	1 022	-	-	882	140
15	315	-	-	225	90
16 +	501	-	-	452	49
RURAL - TOTAL	818 992	28 671	634 063	140 986	15 272
1	28 671	28 671	-	-	-
2	75 870	-	64 444	10 404	1 022
3	156 843	-	135 954	19 008	1 881
4	222 448	-	191 756	27 684	3 008
5	176 865	-	140 475	32 650	3 740
6	98 226	-	67 638	27 192	3 396
7	37 828	-	23 702	13 020	1 106
8	14 608	-	7 544	6 416	648
9	4 842	-	1 827	2 817	198
10	1 740	-	520	1 040	180
11	704	-	143	495	66
12	264	-	60	192	12
13	39	-	-	39	-
14	14	-	-	14	-
15	30	-	-	15	15
16 +	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 29. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY URBAN-RURAL, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL AND SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLD, 2010

Aimags, capital city	Total	Household Size								"Average house- hold size"
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
TOTAL	713 780	75 917	114 642	165 873	171 733	103 933	50 085	18 601	12 996	3.6
Arkhangai	24 551	3 306	4 264	5 729	6 073	3 436	1 315	310	118	3.3
Bayan-Ulgii	19 225	681	1 938	3 419	4 372	3 872	2 859	1 390	694	4.4
Bayankhongor	21 695	2 989	3 422	4 987	5 073	3 139	1 458	450	177	3.4
Bulgan	15 807	1 992	3 081	3 845	3 866	2 055	717	167	84	3.3
Gobi-Altai	14 562	1 703	2 205	3 354	3 781	2 286	878	246	109	3.5
Dornogobi	16 543	2 413	2 795	3 999	3 822	2 059	998	266	191	3.3
Dornod	18 895	2 361	3 197	4 403	4 154	2 578	1 328	511	363	3.5
Dundgobi	10 895	1 276	1 958	2 501	2 652	1 552	644	190	122	3.4
Zavkhan	18 574	2 279	3 155	4 366	4 601	2 730	1 038	289	116	3.4
Uvurkhangai	28 051	2 893	4 685	6 560	7 098	4 204	1 824	517	270	3.5
Umnugobi	14 939	2 217	2 726	3 568	3 326	1 910	808	245	139	3.3
Sukhbaatar	14 145	1 325	2 181	3 585	3 672	2 107	852	276	147	3.5
Selenge	26 889	2 880	4 734	6 709	6 405	3 560	1 673	579	349	3.5
Tuv	24 687	3 458	4 737	5 873	5 621	3 166	1 265	393	174	3.3
Uvs	18 641	1 685	2 626	3 812	4 174	3 372	1 867	741	364	3.8
Khovd	18 944	1 641	2 513	3 862	4 344	3 443	1 942	777	422	3.9
Khuvsgul	33 007	4 047	5 487	7 868	8 168	4 715	1 906	523	293	3.4
Khentii	19 147	2 876	3 403	4 372	4 306	2 549	1 072	373	196	3.3
Darkhan-Uul	24 227	2 313	4 192	6 008	5 866	3 320	1 584	567	377	3.5
Ulaanbaatar	302 242	28 835	46 488	69 869	73 207	44 218	22 521	9 219	7 885	3.7
Orkhon	24 273	2 152	4 152	6 262	6 311	3 195	1 347	501	353	3.5
Gobisumber	3 841	595	703	922	841	467	189	71	53	3.3

TABLE 30. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL AND TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT, 2010

Aimags, capital city	Household- Total	Type of living quarter			
		Ger	House/ Building	Living quarter not intended for human habitation	Other
TOTAL	713 780	322 836	382 808	8 064	72
Arkhangai	24 551	18 062	6 425	62	2
Bayan-Ulgii	19 225	978	18 175	66	6
Bayankhongor	21 695	18 695	2 923	77	-
Bulgan	15 807	8 473	7 245	88	1
Gobi-Altai	14 562	12 152	2 324	86	-
Dornogobi	16 543	7 514	8 804	223	2
Dornod	18 895	5 949	11 714	1 228	4
Dundgobi	10 895	8 974	1 872	48	1
Zavkhan	18 574	13 906	4 609	59	-
Uvurkhangai	28 051	23 055	4 903	90	3
Umnugobi	14 939	11 973	2 846	115	5
Sukhbaatar	14 145	9 860	4 000	283	2
Selenge	26 889	6 603	20 063	222	1
Tuv	24 687	15 329	9 060	298	-
Uvs	18 641	15 821	2 767	52	1
Khovd	18 944	13 908	4 944	91	1
Khuvsgul	33 007	20 691	12 187	129	-
Khentii	19 147	11 810	7 212	121	4
Darkhan-Uul	24 227	4 249	19 620	347	11
Ulaanbaatar	302 242	87 537	210 596	4 088	21
Orkhon	24 273	5 924	18 108	234	7
Gobisumber	3 841	1 373	2 411	57	-

TABLE 31. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL AND TYPE OF BUILDING , 2010

Aimags, capital city	Households in house/ Building -Total	Type of house/ building					
		Apartment/ Condominium	Convenient single family house	Single family house	Students' dormitory	Staff dormitory	Other public dwelling
TOTAL	382 808	152 338	3 839	209 931	1 700	10 344	4 656
Arkhangai	6 425	493	32	5 785	17	60	38
Bayan-Ulgii	18 175	392	127	17 576	2	61	17
Bayankhongor	2 923	796	53	1 963	25	47	39
Bulgan	7 245	328	4	6 760	3	94	56
Gobi-Altai	2 324	586	115	1 436	27	130	30
Dornogobi	8 804	3 195	97	4 651	29	627	205
Dornod	11 714	3 736	65	6 966	36	714	197
Dundgobi	1 872	460	48	1 160	18	149	37
Zavkhan	4 609	477	36	3 901	10	137	48
Uvurkhangai	4 903	551	36	4 121	53	106	36
Umnugobi	2 846	664	83	1 710	32	313	44
Sukhbaatar	4 000	809	34	2 711	6	282	158
Selenge	20 063	3 564	194	15 600	24	502	179
Tuv	9 060	1 183	167	6 964	34	580	132
Uvs	2 767	646	38	1 980	4	88	11
Khovd	4 944	1 045	42	3 694	21	85	57
Khuvsgul	12 187	420	24	11 470	8	219	46
Khentii	7 212	2 080	20	4 507	39	260	306
Darkhan-Uul	19 620	11 718	230	7 261	18	345	48
Ulaanbaatar	210 596	108 345	2 105	90 822	1 248	5 130	2 946
Orkhon	18 108	9 411	251	8 111	43	274	18
Gobisumber	2 411	1 439	38	782	3	141	8

TABLE 32. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT LIVE IN GERS, BY HOUSING CONDITIONS AND URBAN-RURAL, 2010

Housing conditions	Households in Gers		
	Total	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	322 836	156 744	166 092
SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER			
“Water station connected with central water supply system”	35 759	34 463	1 296
Protected dug well	69 319	24 426	44 893
Protected spring	3 933	680	3 253
Bottled water	31	27	4
“Water station not connected with central water supply system”	70 828	68 459	2 369
Tanker trucks	26 353	17 795	8 558
“Unprotected dug well / spring / river / stream / lake / pond”	116 613	10 894	105 719
WAY OF USUALLY GET DRINKING WATER			
Within 200 metres	142 452	87 944	54 508
200-1000 metres	124 513	60 470	64 043
Over 1000 metres	55 871	8 330	47 541
SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY			
Central power system	182 486	139 537	42 949
Diesel generating plants	12 199	5 361	6 838
Renewable energy system	96 509	5 677	90 832
Small-sized generators	10 425	1 560	8 865
No electricity	21 217	4 609	16 608
SOURCE OF HEATING			
Electric heaters	453	342	111
Fire stove	322 383	156 402	165 981
TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING			
Electricity	19 207	17 647	1 560
Gas	1 646	1 147	499
Wood	109 627	47 711	61 916
Coal	79 807	74 533	5 274
Dung	110 914	14 847	96 067
Other	1 635	859	776
TYPE OF TOILET			
Outside housing unit			
share	140 583	91 597	48 986
non share	99 000	57 781	41 219
No toilet available	83 253	7 366	75 887
DISPOSE OF HOUSEHOLD SOLID WASTE			
Collected by authorized collectors	138 735	125 607	13 128
Dispose in a local dump area:			
Authorized	70 761	15 599	55 162
Not authorized	113 340	15 538	97 802
TYPE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM			
Pit latrine	182 329	128 133	54 196
None	140 507	28 611	111 896
TYPE OF OWNERSHIP			
Government organization’s	1 270	684	586
Private:			
Company’s	1 252	777	475
Individuals	320 314	155 283	165 031
KIND OF TENURE			
Owner occupied	303 134	142 330	160 804
Rental	4 836	4 305	531
Occupied free of rent	13 361	9 132	4 229
Other arrangement	1 505	977	528

TABLE 33. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT LIVE IN BUILDINGS, BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, URBAN-RURAL AND NUMBER OF ROOMS, 2010

Household Size	Total	Number of Rooms						
		1	2	3	4	5-7	8-10	11, +
TOTAL	378 152	127 104	149 401	71 424	20 649	7 872	973	729
1	34 982	17 308	12 143	4 138	935	344	55	59
2	60 025	24 006	22 974	9 619	2 389	807	116	114
3	88 144	31 173	35 450	15 588	4 095	1 520	160	158
4	92 417	27 998	38 131	18 590	5 342	1 924	243	189
5	55 251	14 837	22 402	12 285	3 928	1 541	158	100
6	27 566	7 127	10 709	6 277	2 283	970	137	63
7	11 019	2 706	4 221	2 702	896	418	52	24
8	5 000	1 154	1 950	1 223	440	192	32	9
9	1 981	449	752	510	178	72	13	7
10	969	195	370	262	91	42	4	5
11	386	79	141	111	35	16	3	1
12	219	34	89	60	19	17	-	-
13	79	14	31	24	7	3	-	-
14	63	20	16	20	3	4	-	-
15	25	2	12	8	2	1	-	-
16 +	26	2	10	7	6	1	-	-
URBAN-TOTAL	312 110	98 314	126 129	62 335	17 082	6 797	835	618
1	28 402	13 286	10 218	3 657	822	319	52	48
2	49 487	18 866	19 273	8 395	2 031	718	104	100
3	72 958	24 457	29 915	13 586	3 423	1 311	133	133
4	76 795	21 747	32 305	16 235	4 475	1 665	208	160
5	45 363	11 125	18 805	10 696	3 216	1 306	131	84
6	22 408	5 226	8 995	5 434	1 773	812	117	51
7	9 051	2 033	3 594	2 318	689	350	44	23
8	4 265	910	1 720	1 082	350	168	28	7
9	1 730	359	671	461	153	68	12	6
10	900	172	348	249	83	39	4	5
11	360	70	129	109	33	16	2	1
12	204	29	88	55	16	16	-	-
13	78	13	31	24	7	3	-	-
14	61	18	16	20	3	4	-	-
15	23	1	12	7	2	1	-	-
16 +	25	2	9	7	6	1	-	-
RURAL-TOTAL	48 924	28 790	23 272	9 089	3 567	1 075	138	111
1	10 538	4 022	1 925	481	113	25	3	11
2	15 186	5 140	3 701	1 224	358	89	12	14
3	15 622	6 716	5 535	2 002	672	209	27	25
4	9 888	6 251	5 826	2 355	867	259	35	29
5	5 158	3 712	3 597	1 589	712	235	27	16
6	1 968	1 901	1 714	843	510	158	20	12
7	735	673	627	384	207	68	8	1
8	251	244	230	141	90	24	4	2
9	69	90	81	49	25	4	1	1
10	26	23	22	13	8	3	-	-
11	15	9	12	2	2	-	1	-
12	1	5	1	5	3	1	-	-
13	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
16 +	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 34. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT LIVE IN BUILDINGS, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL AND NUMBER OF ROOMS, 2010

Aimags, capital city	Household in house/ building- Total	Number of Rooms				
		1-2	3-4	5-7	8-10	11+
TOTAL	378 152	276 505	92 073	7 872	973	729
Arkhangai	6 387	4 811	1 471	89	7	9
Bayan-Ulgii	18 158	8 443	7 745	1 652	272	46
Bayankhongor	2 884	2 182	640	53	3	6
Bulgan	7 189	6 363	771	45	6	4
Gobi-Altai	2 294	1 794	452	41	5	2
Dornogobi	8 599	6 838	1 651	89	9	12
Dornod	11 517	9 950	1 522	30	5	10
Dundgobi	1 835	1 409	403	22	0	1
Zavkhan	4 561	3 613	882	53	5	8
Uvurkhangai	4 867	3 098	1 631	126	9	3
Umnugobi	2 802	2 114	613	63	2	10
Sukhbaatar	3 842	3 312	496	25	3	6
Selenge	19 884	15 232	4 411	190	21	30
Tuv	8 928	7 174	1 629	100	5	20
Uvs	2 756	1 982	712	55	6	1
Khovd	4 887	3 719	1 069	78	12	9
Khuvsgul	12 141	10 076	1 932	81	11	41
Khentii	6 906	5 871	973	45	5	12
Darkhan-Uul	19 572	14 767	4 658	113	16	18
Ulaanbaatar	207 650	147 831	54 074	4 751	562	432
Orkhon	18 090	14 016	3 864	160	9	41
Gobisumber	2 403	1 910	474	11	-	8

TABLE 35. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT LIVE IN BUILDINGS, BY HOUSING CONDITIONS, TYPE OF BUILDING AND URBAN-RURAL, 2010

Housing Conditions	Households in house/ Building -Total	Type of House/ Building					
		Apartment/ Condo- minium	Convenient single fam- ily house	Single family house	Students' dormitory	Staff dor- mitory	Other public dwell- ing
TOTAL	382 808	152 338	3 839	209 931	1 700	10 344	4 656
Source of drinking water							
Central water supply system	162 873	152 242	3 459	2 466	899	2 818	989
“Water station connected with central water supply system”	47 699	6	4	44 329	256	1 796	1 308
Protected dug well	46 638	76	370	42 835	175	2 659	523
Protected spring	1 518	1	-	1 442	3	44	28
Bottled water	170	3	4	90	-	58	15
“Water station not connected with central water supply system”	70 231	1	2	67 034	297	1 593	1 304
Tanker trucks	17 869	9	-	16 628	46	827	359
“Unprotected dug well/ spring/ river/ stream / lake/ pond”	35 810	-	-	35 107	24	549	130
Source of heating							
Central heating system	167 779	152 300	3 478	5 915	1 002	3 695	1 389
Low pressure stove	20 285	38	286	16 600	531	1 197	1 633
Electric heaters	2 450	-	75	2 018	37	149	171
Fire stove	192 294	-	-	185 398	130	5 303	1 463
Dispose of household solid waste							
Collected by authorized collectors	295 011	144 725	3 222	135 796	1 322	6 455	3 491
Authorized	67 879	7 118	576	55 588	353	3 331	913
Not authorized	19 918	495	41	18 547	25	558	252
Type of toilet							
<i>Within housing unit</i>							
Share	23 176	19 567	473	410	693	1 316	717
Non share	139 144	132 771	3 366	1 231	183	1 268	325
<i>Outside housing unit</i>							
Share	95 184	-	-	85 653	752	5 896	2 883
Non share	117 345	-	-	115 355	62	1 370	558
No toilet available	7 959	-	-	7 282	10	494	173
Type of ownership							
Government organization's	9 400	4 302	76	607	739	3 300	376
Company's	11 008	3 463	137	2 512	892	3 043	961
Individuals	362 400	144 573	3 626	206 812	69	4 001	3 319
Tenure							
Owner occupied	313 343	122 348	3 253	183 736	52	2 763	1 191
Rental	37 858	19 320	325	9 804	1 456	4 282	2 671
Occupied free of rent	28 154	9 523	221	15 085	146	2 545	634
Other arrangement	3 453	1 147	40	1 306	46	754	160
Source of electricity							
Central power system	358 659	151 292	3 685	188 089	1 648	9 465	4 480
Diesel generating plants	6 562	1 044	147	4 938	42	318	73
Renewable energy system	13 510	-	6	13 065	8	380	51
Small-sized generators	2 061	2	1	1 928	-	99	31
No electricity	2 016	-	-	1 911	2	82	21
Type of sewage disposal system							
Central sewage disposal system	162 052	152 285	3 433	1 835	890	2 612	997
Individual sewage disposal system /Septic tank	1 441	53	406	703	6	121	152
Pit latrine	184 842	-	-	174 962	745	6 173	2 962
None	34 473	-	-	32 431	59	1 438	545
Main type of fuel used for cooking							
Electricity	205 539	150 917	3 627	39 806	1 567	6 244	3 378
Gas	6 379	1 421	212	4 491	23	170	62
Wood	78 719	-	-	76 583	29	1 685	422
Coal	72 034	-	-	69 777	74	1 606	577
Dung	19 254	-	-	18 423	5	625	201
Other	883	-	-	851	2	14	16

URBAN

Table 35 Continued

Housing Conditions	Households in house/ Building -Total	Type of House/ Building					
		Apartment/ Condo- minium	Convenient single fam- ily house	Single family house	Students' dormitory	Staff dor- mitory	Other public dwelling
TOTAL	316 116	148 821	3 780	150 703	1 475	7 331	4 006
Source of drinking water							
Central water supply system	158 964	148 781	3 421	2 244	877	2 675	966
“Water station connected with central water supply system”	46 186	6	4	42 974	256	1 685	1 261
Protected dug well	20 011	20	349	18 717	18	770	137
Protected spring	406	1	0	383	2	11	9
Bottled water	164	3	4	86	-	56	15
“Water station not connected with central water supply system”	67 932	1	2	64 811	286	1 537	1 295
Tanker trucks	12 412	9	-	11 586	31	488	298
“Unprotected dug well/ spring/ river/ stream / lake/ pond”	10 041	-	-	9 902	5	109	25
Source of heating							
Central heating system	162 997	148 783	3 438	5 153	903	3 386	1 334
Low pressure stove	17 860	38	269	14 591	441	985	1 536
Electric heaters	2 113	-	73	1 741	27	109	163
Fire stove	133 146	-	-	129 218	104	2 851	973
Dispose of household solid waste							
Collected by authorized collectors	284 149	142 180	3 190	128 275	1 256	5 877	3 371
Authorized	25 087	6 157	549	16 584	202	1 122	473
Not authorized	6 880	484	41	5 844	17	332	162
Type of toilet							
<i>Within housing unit</i>							
Share	22 660	19 179	462	370	681	1 267	701
Non share	135 706	129 642	3 318	1 063	178	1 190	315
<i>Outside housing unit</i>							
Share	73 520	-	-	66 985	558	3 534	2 443
Non share	82 772	-	-	81 189	54	1 083	446
No toilet available	1 458	-	-	1 096	4	257	101
Type of ownership							
Government organization's	6 114	3 867	74	62	549	1 383	179
Company's	8 866	3 257	135	1 626	857	2 207	784
Individuals	301 136	141 697	3 571	149 015	69	3 741	3 043
Tenure							
Owner occupied	256 856	119 539	3 203	130 668	43	2 428	975
Rental	34 587	18 916	323	8 338	1 323	3 157	2 530
Occupied free of rent	22 262	9 280	214	10 930	78	1 384	376
Other arrangement	2 411	1 086	40	767	31	362	125
Source of electricity							
Central power system	310 730	147 805	3 632	146 705	1 451	7 194	3 943
Diesel generating plants	3 392	1 016	141	2 080	21	93	41
Renewable energy system	585	-	6	556	1	18	4
Small-sized generators	646	-	1	629	-	8	8
No electricity	763	-	-	733	2	18	10
Type of sewage disposal system							
Central sewage disposal system	158 115	148 770	3 395	1 619	868	2 483	980
Individual sewage disposal system /Septic tank	1 329	51	385	659	4	97	133
Pit latrine	141 626	-	-	134 548	561	3 980	2 537
None	15 046	-	-	13 877	42	771	356
Main type of fuel used for cooking							
Electricity	196 946	147 416	3 578	36 159	1 379	5 251	3 163
Gas	5 733	1 405	202	3 946	14	113	53
Wood	44 077	-	-	43 104	21	735	217
Coal	65 847	-	-	64 066	60	1 181	540
Dung	2 855	-	-	2 791	-	44	20
Other	658	-	-	637	1	7	13

RURAL

Table 35 Continued

Housing Conditions	Households in house/ Building -Total	Type of House/ Building					
		Apartment/ Condo- minium	Convenient single family house	Single family house	Students' dormitory	Staff dormi- tory	Other public dwelling
TOTAL	66 692	3 517	59	59 228	225	3 013	650
Source of drinking water							
Central water supply system	3 909	3 461	38	222	22	143	23
“Water station connected with central water supply system”	1 513	-	-	1 355	-	111	47
Protected dug well	26 627	56	21	24 118	157	1 889	386
Protected spring	1 112	-	-	1 059	1	33	19
Bottled water	6	-	-	4	-	2	-
“Water station not connected with central water supply system”	2 299	-	-	2 223	11	56	9
Tanker trucks	5 457	-	-	5 042	15	339	61
“Unprotected dug well/ spring/ river/ stream / lake/ pond”	25 769	-	-	25 205	19	440	105
Source of heating							
Central heating system	4 782	3 517	40	762	99	309	55
Low pressure stove	2 425	-	17	2 009	90	212	97
Electric heaters	337	-	2	277	10	40	8
Fire stove	59 148	-	-	56 180	26	2 452	490
Dispose of household solid waste							
Collected by authorized collectors	10 862	2 545	32	7 521	66	578	120
Authorized	42 792	961	27	39 004	151	2 209	440
Not authorized	13 038	11	-	12 703	8	226	90
Type of toilet							
<i>Within housing unit</i>							
Share	516	388	11	40	12	49	16
Non share	3 438	3 129	48	168	5	78	10
<i>Outside housing unit</i>							
Share	21 664	-	-	18 668	194	2 362	440
Non share	34 573	-	-	34 166	8	287	112
No toilet available	6 501	-	-	6 186	6	237	72
Type of ownership							
Government organization's	3 286	435	2	545	190	1 917	197
Company's	2 142	206	2	886	35	836	177
Individuals	61 264	2 876	55	57 797	-	260	276
Tenure							
Owner occupied	56 487	2 809	50	53 068	9	335	216
Rental	3 271	404	2	1 466	133	1 125	141
Occupied free of rent	5 892	243	7	4 155	68	1 161	258
Other arrangement	1 042	61	-	539	15	392	35
Source of electricity							
Central power system	47 929	3 487	53	41 384	197	2 271	537
Diesel generating plants	3 170	28	6	2 858	21	225	32
Renewable energy system	12 925	-	-	12 509	7	362	47
Small-sized generators	1 415	2	-	1 299	-	91	23
No electricity	1 253	-	-	1 178	-	64	11
Type of sewage disposal system							
Central sewage disposal system	3 937	3 515	38	216	22	129	17
Individual sewage disposal system /Septic tank	112	2	21	44	2	24	19
Pit latrine	43 216	-	-	40 414	184	2 193	425
None	19 427	-	-	18 554	17	667	189
Main type of fuel used for cooking							
Electricity	8 593	3 501	49	3 647	188	993	215
Gas	646	16	10	545	9	57	9
Wood	34 642	-	-	33 479	8	950	205
Coal	6 187	-	-	5 711	14	425	37
Dung	16 399	-	-	15 632	5	581	181
Other	225	-	-	214	1	7	3

TABLE 35A. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT LIVE IN BUILDINGS, BY HOUSING CONDITIONS, TYPE OF BUILDING AND URBAN-RURAL, 2010

Housing Conditions	Households in house/ Building -Total	Type of House/ Building				
		Apartment/ Condo- minium	Conve- nient single fam- ily house	Single family house	Students' dormitory	Staff dormitory
TOTAL	378 152	153 769	3 897	208 442	1 700	10 344
Water supply system						
<i>Central water supply system</i>						
Both hot and cold	145 433	139 620	2 580	932	696	1 605
Cold only	16 532	12 625	876	1 558	204	1 269
<i>Individual system</i>						
Both hot and cold	771	46	279	374	2	70
Cold only	730	47	104	539	3	37
<i>Portal system</i>	214 686	0	0	206 528	795	7 363
Kitchen						
<i>Separate kitchen:</i>						
For exclusive use	289 960	130 775	3 656	150 230	229	5 070
Shared	18 245	7 962	183	9 337	159	604
<i>No kitchen</i>	69 947	13 601	-	50 364	1 312	4 670
Bath, shower						
Fixed bath or shower	151 096	140 572	3 531	6 211	100	682
Mobile bath or shower	2 487	513	133	1 760	1	80
Shared	8 253	6 040	175	958	517	563
No bath or shower available	216 316	5 213	-	201 002	1 082	9 019
URBAN -TOTAL	312 110	148 821	3 780	150 703	1 475	7 331
Water supply system						
<i>Central water supply system</i>						
Both hot and cold	143 087	137 472	2 560	874	692	1 489
Cold only	14 969	11 298	858	1 389	185	1 239
<i>Individual system</i>						
Both hot and cold	671	12	270	341	1	47
Cold only	614	39	92	457	1	25
<i>Portal system</i>	152 769	-	-	147 642	596	4 531
Kitchen						
<i>Separate kitchen:</i>						
For exclusive use	247 968	127 472	3 597	113 595	191	3 113
Shared	15 802	7 809	183	7 264	135	411
<i>No kitchen</i>	48 340	13 540	-	29 844	1 149	3 807
Bath, shower						
Fixed bath or shower	147 109	137 470	3 484	5 469	97	589
Mobile bath or shower	2 138	484	123	1 455	1	75
Shared	7 901	5 978	173	752	512	486
No bath or shower available	154 962	4 889	-	143 027	865	6 181
RURAL-TOTAL	66 042	3 517	59	59 228	225	3 013
Water supply system						
<i>Central water supply system</i>						
Both hot and cold	2 346	2 148	20	58	4	116
Cold only	1 563	1 327	18	169	19	30
<i>Individual system</i>						
Both hot and cold	100	34	9	33	1	23
Cold only	116	8	12	82	2	12
<i>Portal system</i>	61 917	-	-	58 886	199	2 832
Kitchen						
<i>Separate kitchen:</i>						
For exclusive use	41 992	3 303	59	36 635	38	1 957
Shared	2 443	153	-	2 073	24	193
<i>No kitchen</i>	21 607	61	-	20 520	163	863
Bath, shower						
Fixed bath or shower	3 987	3 102	47	742	3	93
Mobile bath or shower	349	29	10	305	-	5
Shared	352	62	2	206	5	77
No bath or shower available	61 354	324	-	57 975	217	2 838

TABLE 36. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CELLULARAR PHONE USER AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, LITERACY AND SEX, 2010

Education, literate	Number of Cellular Phone User			Percentage of Cellular Phone User		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	1 714 645	826 860	887 785	74.0	72.2	75.9
Educated-Total	1 622 168	779 406	842 762	81.6	80.0	83.2
Undergraduate	382 199	156 313	225 886	97.4	96.3	98.1
Specialized secondary	110 834	42 203	68 631	90.1	87.3	91.9
Technical and vocational	49 726	26 477	23 249	82.5	82.1	82.9
High	612 885	301 166	311 719	89.4	88.5	90.2
Secondary	282 493	157 605	124 888	73.6	73.6	73.7
Primary	184 031	95 642	88 389	53.9	54.0	53.8
Non-educated -Total	92 477	47 454	45 023	28.1	27.8	28.5
Literate	84 495	42 886	41 609	31.1	30.4	31.8
Illiterate	7 982	4 568	3 414	14.1	15.4	12.6

TABLE 37. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTERNET USER AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, LITERACY AND SEX, 2010

Education, literate	Number of Internet User			Percentage of Internet User		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	709 625	325 334	384 291	30.6	28.4	32.8
Educated -Total	685 112	312 319	372 793	34.5	32.0	36.8
Undergraduate	282 363	114 575	167 788	71.9	70.6	72.9
Specialized secondary	34 499	14 088	20 411	28.0	29.1	27.3
Technical and vocational	10 285	5 963	4 322	17.1	18.5	15.4
High	236 431	115 214	121 217	34.5	33.9	35.1
Secondary	68 951	35 881	33 070	18.0	16.7	19.5
Primary	52 583	26 598	25 985	15.4	15.0	15.8
Non-educated -Total	24 513	13 015	11 498	7.5	7.6	7.3
Literate	23 656	12 550	11 106	8.7	8.9	8.5
Illiterate	857	465	392	1.5	1.6	1.4

TABLE 38. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CELLULARAR PHONE USER AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX, 2010

Employment Status	Use mobile phone			"Use mobile phone, percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	769 395	413 999	355 396	84.4	83.6	85.3
Employee	481 416	242 662	238 754	93.9	91.5	96.5
Employer	22 272	14 817	7 455	96.8	96.1	98.2
Own-account worker	201 091	142 079	59 012	79.6	76.2	89.1
Member of a cooperative	1 541	897	644	83.1	83.9	82.0
Contributing to family work/ business without payment	60 920	12 219	48 701	51.7	50.3	52.1
Other	2 155	1 325	830	58.3	51.3	74.5

TABLE 39. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTERNET USER AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX, 2010

Employment Status	Use mobile phone			"Use mobile phone, percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	309 674	150 573	159 101	34.0	30.4	38.2
Employee	240 161	111 027	129 134	46.8	41.9	52.2
Employer	16 544	10 919	5 625	71.9	70.8	74.1
Own-account worker	47 358	26 999	20 359	18.7	14.5	30.7
Member of a cooperative	446	226	220	24.1	21.1	28.0
Contributing to family work/ business without payment	4 230	909	3 321	3.6	3.7	3.6
Other	935	493	442	25.3	19.1	39.7

TABLE 40. NUMBER OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL OF RESIDENCE IN MONGOLIA AND COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, 2010

TOTAL

Aimags and the Capital of Residence in Mongolia	Country presently residing									
	Total	Russia	China	South Korea	North Korea	Germany	Japan	USA	Turkey	England
TOTAL	107 140	5 008	7 273	29 534	44	3 852	5 401	17 036	2 645	3 701
Arkhangai	505	41	41	174	-	21	34	38	10	8
Bayan-Ulgii	2 824	110	23	9	-	-	7	43	440	3
Bayankhongor	395	56	41	137	-	7	7	17	9	7
Bulgan	588	27	37	209	-	34	20	38	44	5
Gobi-Altai	368	19	21	196	-	7	11	30	3	4
Dornogobi	682	47	169	177	-	9	17	27	29	16
Dornod	679	83	115	167	-	18	34	49	13	8
Dundgobi	277	11	22	76	-	6	6	22	6	4
Zavkhan	557	42	31	279	-	7	19	42	12	9
Uvurkhangai	870	28	60	515	-	11	33	42	11	7
Umnugobi	459	23	73	156	-	18	27	25	8	12
Sukhbaatar	243	13	58	64	-	9	5	16	6	6
Selenge	1 780	236	129	521	-	76	44	151	75	41
Tuv	1 330	52	95	457	-	22	68	113	41	44
Uvs	422	68	36	86	-	8	25	25	49	5
Khovd	617	33	71	203	2	7	36	28	32	14
Khuvsgul	593	69	77	167	-	12	23	29	18	8
Khentii	476	40	42	147	-	9	16	18	11	9
Darkhan-Uul	3 978	244	217	1 101	2	118	134	358	222	110
Ulaanbaatar	85 758	3 340	5 637	23 622	40	3 381	4 725	15 460	1 392	3 301
Orkhon	3 581	414	269	1 019	-	70	103	456	204	73
Gobisumber	158	12	9	52	-	2	7	9	10	7

Table 40 Continued -1

Aimags and the Capital of Residence in Mongolia	Country presently residing									
	Bugaria	India	Canada	Italia	France	Pakistan	Philippines	Hungary	Czech	Slovakia
TOTAL	91	1 116	1 259	282	2 859	11	51	1 615	7 274	55
Arkhangai	-	21	2	-	14	-	-	14	28	-
Bayan-Ulgii	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	1
Bayankhongor	-	22	2	-	6	-	-	6	29	1
Bulgan	-	14	2	1	22	-	-	6	37	-
Gobi-Altai	-	4	2	1	7	-	-	2	22	-
Dornogobi	1	22	-	1	41	-	-	-	35	-
Dornod	1	15	2	4	9	-	-	5	70	-
Dundgobi	2	15	-	-	9	-	-	16	48	-
Zavkhan	-	22	1	-	2	-	-	10	22	-
Uvurkhangai	-	31	1	2	6	-	-	8	48	-
Umnugobi	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	4	35	-
Sukhbaatar	-	6	-	-	7	-	-	3	22	-
Selenge	2	12	15	-	97	2	1	8	136	-
Tuv	-	29	9	2	32	-	-	21	114	1
Uvs	-	24	-	-	14	-	-	6	22	-
Khovd	-	5	5	-	2	-	-	-	7	-
Khuvsgul	-	17	6	-	10	-	1	11	71	-
Khentii	-	3	1	-	7	-	-	-	66	-
Darkhan-Uul	5	37	7	8	195	-	3	103	421	-
Ulaanbaatar	76	747	1 184	250	2 296	9	45	1 372	5 692	52
Orkhon	4	60	19	13	63	-	1	16	332	-
Gobisumber	-	1	1	-	9	-	-	3	16	-

Table 40 Continued -2

Aimags and the Capital of Residence in Mongolia	Country presently residing								
	Austria	Finland	Vietnam	Australia	Poland	Kazakhstan	Ireland	Switzerland	Other
TOTAL	1 346	55	95	962	999	2 523	1 124	1 509	9 420
Arkhangai	7	-	-	5	1	-	7	2	37
Bayan-Ulgii	-	-	-	1	-	2 036	-	1	144
Bayankhongor	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	40
Bulgan	1	-	1	1	2	4	13	11	59
Gobi-Altai	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	31
Dornogobi	9	1	1	2	5	3	1	21	48
Dornod	2	-	1	2	-	-	7	1	73
Dundgobi	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	24
Zavkhan	6	-	2	1	-	-	5	3	42
Uvurkhangai	3	4	-	2	3	-	-	8	47
Umnugobi	6	-	-	3	-	1	4	7	41
Sukhbaatar	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	20
Selenge	17	-	-	6	14	26	3	21	147
Tuv	19	-	-	5	14	10	6	20	156
Uvs	-	-	4	1	-	1	13	3	32
Khovd	3	-	-	2	4	108	3	7	45
Khuvsgul	5	-	-	3	15	1	4	11	35
Khentii	3	5	-	7	2	6	4	13	67
Darkhan-Uul	79	-	3	14	35	44	42	58	418
Ulaanbaatar	1 132	44	80	866	884	269	973	1 266	7 623
Orkhon	41	1	3	40	17	9	33	44	277
Gobisumber	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	14

TABLE 40A. NUMBER OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL OF RESIDENCE IN MONGOLIA AND COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, 2010

MALE

Aimags and the Capital of Residence in Mongolia	Country presently residing								
	Total	Russia	China	South Korea	North Korea	Germany	Japan	USA	Turkey
TOTAL	49 955	2 456	3 004	16 560	19	1 184	2 399	7 499	1 241
Arkhangai	275	17	11	121	-	8	16	22	8
Bayan-Ulgii	1 472	53	8	5	-	-	4	25	221
Bayankhongor	214	21	21	89	-	2	4	6	4
Bulgan	296	15	15	130	-	8	8	14	22
Gobi-Altai	228	10	10	142	-	1	7	19	-
Dornogobi	307	29	70	98	-	-	5	8	8
Dornod	338	46	54	93	-	2	14	21	10
Dundgobi	149	4	10	47	-	2	3	8	6
Zavkhan	372	17	15	218	-	-	11	28	7
Uvurkhangai	546	17	15	372	-	3	15	18	5
Umnugobi	253	16	39	106	-	7	12	7	6
Sukhbaatar	106	8	9	40	-	1	4	8	4
Selenge	868	96	31	330	-	21	30	70	35
Tuv	644	22	23	273	-	7	38	47	19
Uvs	220	37	12	53	-	1	14	8	29
Khovd	360	17	30	155	-	3	18	12	22
Khuvsgul	293	36	24	115	-	2	7	14	10
Khentii	234	20	14	102	-	-	7	5	3
Darkhan-Uul	1 930	95	97	687	-	30	72	160	99
Ulaanbaatar	39 100	1 681	2 381	12 768	19	1 065	2 051	6 807	632
Orkhon	1 675	196	109	583	-	21	58	189	86
Gobisumber	75	3	6	33	-	-	1	3	5

Table 40A Continued -1

Aimags and the Capital of Residence in Mongolia	Country presently residing									
	England	Bugaria	India	Canada	Italia	France	Pakistan	Philippines	Hungary	Czech
TOTAL	1 463	37	763	583	91	1 332	5	19	562	3 019
Arkhangai	4	-	19	1	-	1	-	-	9	15
Bayan-Ulgii	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bayankhongor	3	-	19	1	-	3	-	-	-	15
Bulgan	1	-	10	2	1	11	-	-	4	14
Gobi-Altai	-	-	4	1	-	4	-	-	-	12
Dornogobi	7	1	21	-	-	13	-	-	-	15
Dornod	4	-	15	1	-	7	-	-	2	24
Dundgobi	2	1	14	-	-	7	-	-	8	21
Zavkhan	3	-	22	1	-	1	-	-	5	14
Uvurkhangai	-	-	24	1	1	5	-	-	4	22
Umnugobi	7	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	2	11
Sukhbaatar	3	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	1	11
Selenge	18	-	10	8	-	50	2	1	2	59
Tuv	18	-	24	4	1	14	-	-	10	42
Uvs	2	-	18	-	-	10	-	-	2	8
Khovd	7	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Khuvsgul	3	-	11	5	-	4	-	-	6	31
Khentii	3	-	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	28
Darkhan-Uul	39	3	22	4	3	96	-	2	39	166
Ulaanbaatar	1 311	31	476	541	81	1 061	3	15	463	2 361
Orkhon	25	1	36	9	4	33	-	1	3	138
Gobisumber	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	8

Table 40A Continued -2

Aimags and the Capital of Residence in Mongolia	Country presently residing									
	Slovakia	Austria	Finland	Vietnam	Australia	Poland	Kazakhstan	Ireland	Switzerland	Other
TOTAL	29	472	19	37	428	438	1 305	486	455	4 050
Arkhangai	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	18
Bayan-Ulgii	1	-	-	-	1	-	1 067	-	-	82
Bayankhongor	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	23
Bulgan	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	4	5	28
Gobi-Altai	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	15
Dornogobi	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	1	5	20
Dornod	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	42
Dundgobi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15
Zavkhan	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	22
Uvurkhangai	-	1	4	-	-	3	-	-	1	35
Umnugobi	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	23
Sukhbaatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8
Selenge	-	3	-	-	1	5	15	1	7	73
Tuv	-	10	-	-	2	6	6	-	5	73
Uvs	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	9	-	14
Khovd	-	-	-	-	-	1	57	2	-	28
Khuvsgul	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	2	14
Khentii	-	1	2	-	4	2	2	-	3	31
Darkhan-Uul	-	23	-	1	4	17	23	24	17	207
Ulaanbaatar	28	403	13	32	391	385	124	416	395	3 166
Orkhon	-	20	-	1	19	8	4	13	10	108
Gobisumber	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	5

TABLE 40B. NUMBER OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL OF RESIDENCE IN MONGOLIA AND COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, 2010

FEMALE

Aimags and the Capital of Residence in Mongolia	Country presently residing									
	Total	Russia	China	South Korea	North Korea	Germany	Japan	USA	Turkey	England
TOTAL	57 185	2 552	4 269	12 974	25	2 668	3 002	9 537	1 404	2 238
Arkhangai	230	24	30	53	-	13	18	16	2	4
Bayan-Ulgii	1 352	57	15	4	-	-	3	18	219	1
Bayankhongor	181	35	20	48	-	5	3	11	5	4
Bulgan	292	12	22	79	-	26	12	24	22	4
Gobi-Altai	140	9	11	54	-	6	4	11	3	4
Dornogobi	375	18	99	79	-	9	12	19	21	9
Dornod	341	37	61	74	-	16	20	28	3	4
Dundgobi	128	7	12	29	-	4	3	14	-	2
Zavkhan	185	25	16	61	-	7	8	14	5	6
Uvurkhangai	324	11	45	143	-	8	18	24	6	7
Umnugobi	206	7	34	50	-	11	15	18	2	5
Sukhbaatar	137	5	49	24	-	8	1	8	2	3
Selenge	912	140	98	191	-	55	14	81	40	23
Tuv	686	30	72	184	-	15	30	66	22	26
Uvs	202	31	24	33	-	7	11	17	20	3
Khovd	257	16	41	48	2	4	18	16	10	7
Khuvsgul	300	33	53	52	-	10	16	15	8	5
Khentii	242	20	28	45	-	9	9	13	8	6
Darkhan-Uul	2 048	149	120	414	2	88	62	198	123	71
Ulaanbaatar	46 658	1 659	3 256	10 854	21	2 316	2 674	8 653	760	1 990
Orkhon	1 906	218	160	436	-	49	45	267	118	48
Gobisumber	83	9	3	19	-	2	6	6	5	6

Table 40B Continued -1

Aimags and the Capital of Residence in Mongolia	Country presently residing									
	Bugaria	India	Canada	Italia	France	Pakistan	Philippines	Hungary	Czech	Slovakia
TOTAL	54	353	676	191	1 527	6	32	1 053	4 255	26
Arkhangai	-	2	1	-	13	-	-	5	13	-
Bayan-Ulgii	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Bayankhongor	-	3	1	-	3	-	-	6	14	1
Bulgan	-	4	-	-	11	-	-	2	23	-
Gobi-Altai	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	2	10	-
Dornogobi	-	1	-	1	28	-	-	-	20	-
Dornod	1	-	1	4	2	-	-	3	46	-
Dundgobi	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	8	27	-
Zavkhan	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	8	-
Uvurkhangai	-	7	-	1	1	-	-	4	26	-
Umnugobi	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	2	24	-
Sukhbaatar	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	2	11	-
Selenge	2	2	7	-	47	-	-	6	77	-
Tuv	-	5	5	1	18	-	-	11	72	1
Uvs	-	6	-	-	4	-	-	4	14	-
Khovd	-	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	4	-
Khuvsgul	-	6	1	-	6	-	1	5	40	-
Khentii	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	38	-
Darkhan-Uul	2	15	3	5	99	-	1	64	255	-
Ulaanbaatar	45	271	643	169	1 235	6	30	909	3 331	24
Orkhon	3	24	10	9	30	-	-	13	194	-
Gobisumber	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	1	8	-

Table 40B Continued -2

Aimags and the Capital of Residence in Mongolia	Country presently residing								
	Austria	Finland	Vietnam	Australia	Poland	Kazakhstan	Ireland	Switzerland	Other
TOTAL	874	36	58	534	561	1 218	638	1 054	5 370
Arkhangai	5	-	-	3	1	-	6	2	19
Bayan-Ulgii	-	-	-	-	-	969	-	1	62
Bayankhongor	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	17
Bulgan	-	-	1	1	1	2	9	6	31
Gobi-Altai	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	16
Dornogobi	7	1	1	1	3	2	-	16	28
Dornod	2	-	1	1	-	-	5	1	31
Dundgobi	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9
Zavkhan	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	20
Uvurkhangai	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	12
Umnugobi	3	-	-	2	-	1	1	5	18
Sukhbaatar	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	12
Selenge	14	-	-	5	9	11	2	14	74
Tuv	9	-	-	3	8	4	6	15	83
Uvs	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	3	18
Khovd	3	-	-	2	3	51	1	7	17
Khuvsgul	5	-	-	3	10	-	1	9	21
Khentii	2	3	-	3	-	4	4	10	36
Darkhan-Uul	56	-	2	10	18	21	18	41	211
Ulaanbaatar	729	31	48	475	499	145	557	871	4 457
Orkhon	21	1	2	21	9	5	20	34	169
Gobisumber	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	9

TABLE 41. NUMBER OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD, BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN ABROAD AND COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, 2010

TOTAL

Duration of Residence in Abroad	Country presently residing									
	Total	Russia	China	South Korea	North Korea	Germany	Japan	USA	Turkey	England
TOTAL	107 140	5 008	7 273	29 534	44	3 852	5 401	17 036	2 645	3 701
Less than 1 year	506	11	16	106	1	22	35	81	5	21
1 year	22 498	1 706	2 902	5 693	18	443	1 174	2 386	889	457
2 years	16 127	747	1 279	4 754	12	340	940	1 681	528	514
3 years	18 080	699	890	7 250	7	263	887	1 632	398	753
4 years	11 342	423	924	3 610	2	240	546	1 907	219	335
5 years	11 503	514	665	3 587	-	288	468	1 992	301	320
6 years	6 624	332	306	1 489	2	274	317	1 484	145	254
7 years	4 075	79	89	654	1	255	261	1 359	50	221
8 years	4 015	53	58	481	-	323	262	1 454	37	300
9 years	2 121	19	24	347	1	216	112	678	9	128
10 years	4 464	159	64	846	-	446	207	1 130	33	210
11 years	1 217	30	8	221	-	122	38	399	5	54
12 years	1 437	20	18	239	-	135	51	406	7	44
13 years	910	25	9	131	-	98	23	200	7	30
14 years	458	14	3	53	-	54	17	70	-	18
15 years	521	32	4	43	-	73	25	83	1	18
16 years and over	1 242	145	14	30	-	260	38	94	11	24

Table 41 Continued -1

Duration of Residence in Abroad	Country presently residing									
	Bugaria	India	Canada	Italia	France	Pakistan	Philippines	Hungary	Czech	Slovakia
TOTAL	91	1 116	1 259	282	2 859	11	51	1 615	7 274	55
Less than 1 year	3	2	7	1	32	-	-	5	51	-
1 year	31	376	412	68	574	4	23	128	655	6
2 years	11	197	154	41	401	1	11	155	1 318	10
3 years	5	188	129	47	364	1	4	177	1 821	6
4 years	3	112	123	33	254	1	-	95	781	1
5 years	3	146	152	27	325	-	4	145	774	3
6 years	3	30	53	18	219	-	3	77	415	2
7 years	3	26	42	1	131	1	-	31	259	3
8 years	2	15	55	4	127	-	-	55	306	2
9 years	1	5	26	4	81	1	-	42	110	2
10 years	7	8	48	17	176	-	2	132	219	4
11 years	1	-	13	4	31	1	-	74	57	1
12 years	2	1	18	3	59	1	1	127	130	-
13 years	-	2	14	3	34	-	1	73	138	-
14 years	1	1	1	3	20	-	1	55	66	-
15 years	1	4	7	3	12	-	1	43	60	3
16 years and over	14	3	5	5	19	-	-	201	114	12

Table 41 Continued -2

Duration of Residence in Abroad	Country presently residing								
	Austria	Finland	Vietnam	Australia	Poland	Kazakhstan	Ireland	Switzerland	Other
TOTAL	1 346	55	95	962	999	2 523	1 124	1 509	9 420
Less than 1 year	9	1	1	7	5	16	12	8	48
1 year	218	8	13	228	153	1 054	94	335	2 450
2 years	170	3	26	288	97	464	102	241	1 642
3 years	196	9	7	124	117	299	128	221	1 458
4 years	143	1	7	73	51	294	149	163	852
5 years	178	4	32	80	71	213	171	135	905
6 years	127	2	6	45	48	105	196	93	579
7 years	67	1	2	19	23	35	155	63	244
8 years	70	5	-	25	19	15	59	64	224
9 years	31	1	-	23	22	4	31	48	155
10 years	49	11	-	29	102	5	17	66	477
11 years	9	4	-	1	27	3	1	28	85
12 years	30	1	-	3	34	4	3	10	90
13 years	5	-	-	6	39	3	-	16	53
14 years	11	-	-	4	38	1	3	2	22
15 years	10	3	-	1	37	3	2	6	46
16 years and over	23	1	1	6	116	5	1	10	90

TABLE 41A. NUMBER OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD, BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN ABROAD AND COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, 2010

MALE

Duration of Residence in Abroad	Country presently residing								
	Total	Russia	China	South Korea	North Korea	Germany	Japan	USA	Turkey
TOTAL	49 955	2 456	3 004	16 560	19	1 184	2 399	7 499	1 241
Less than 1 year	266	5	9	54	-	13	19	46	2
1 year	10 509	850	1 250	2 813	6	161	523	1 031	425
2 years	7 323	374	499	2 340	7	108	451	728	226
3 years	9 182	344	373	4 458	5	92	422	725	175
4 years	5 493	199	364	2 198	-	71	256	805	120
5 years	5 779	255	293	2 336	-	73	198	890	157
6 years	3 033	160	116	860	1	85	126	660	70
7 years	1 734	44	30	361	-	77	93	581	23
8 years	1 626	18	16	228	-	85	104	647	16
9 years	857	7	7	141	-	67	49	320	4
10 years	1 798	70	20	393	-	128	78	497	13
11 years	531	14	5	133	-	38	12	167	2
12 years	604	6	9	112	-	36	19	202	3
13 years	357	9	4	69	-	33	8	89	1
14 years	165	9	1	25	-	16	8	26	-
15 years	214	18	2	26	-	18	12	38	-
16 years and over	484	74	6	13	-	83	21	47	4

Table 41A Continued -1

Duration of Residence in Abroad	Country presently residing									
	England	Bugaria	India	Canada	Italia	France	Pakistan	Philippines	Hungary	Czech
TOTAL	1 463	37	763	583	91	1 332	5	19	562	3 019
Less than 1 year	9	1	1	2	-	18	-	-	3	26
1 year	211	18	219	208	22	245	4	9	48	321
2 years	224	5	116	62	12	191	-	7	60	601
3 years	277	1	129	60	18	171	1	-	76	798
4 years	117	1	83	59	14	120	-	-	35	331
5 years	125	-	135	65	9	163	-	1	53	289
6 years	87	-	23	21	3	108	-	-	34	165
7 years	75	1	19	21	-	63	-	-	9	108
8 years	119	-	15	25	3	58	-	-	18	100
9 years	57	-	4	11	2	34	-	-	12	28
10 years	89	2	8	24	6	77	-	1	30	74
11 years	26	-	-	5	-	15	-	-	29	25
12 years	14	-	1	9	-	32	-	1	39	44
13 years	11	-	2	7	-	10	-	-	22	41
14 years	7	-	1	1	-	8	-	-	21	16
15 years	6	1	4	3	1	9	-	-	15	15
16 years and over	9	7	3	-	1	10	-	-	58	37

Table 41A Continued -2

Duration of Residence in Abroad	Country presently residing									
	Slovakia	Austria	Finland	Vietnam	Australia	Poland	Kazakhstan	Ireland	Switzerland	Other
TOTAL	29	472	19	37	428	438	1 305	486	455	4 050
Less than 1 year	-	7	-	-	4	4	9	5	3	26
1 year	3	60	1	6	116	72	561	46	104	1 176
2 years	5	56	2	9	128	52	245	48	82	685
3 years	2	65	3	1	55	46	153	52	69	611
4 years	-	46	-	2	32	20	140	70	49	361
5 years	3	75	1	14	29	28	105	72	35	375
6 years	-	51	2	4	21	21	60	74	27	254
7 years	2	16	-	1	8	8	13	73	17	91
8 years	1	31	2	-	6	9	7	27	11	80
9 years	1	11	-	-	10	9	3	11	15	54
10 years	3	19	4	-	11	38	1	6	18	188
11 years	-	4	2	-	-	12	-	-	10	32
12 years	-	12	1	-	2	17	4	1	5	35
13 years	-	2	-	-	3	21	-	-	4	21
14 years	-	4	-	-	1	12	-	1	1	7
15 years	2	4	1	-	-	17	2	-	3	17
16 years and over	7	9	-	-	2	52	2	-	2	37

TABLE 41B. NUMBER OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD, BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN ABROAD AND COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, 2010

FEMALE

Duration of Residence in Abroad	Country presently residing									
	Total	Russia	China	South Korea	North Korea	Germany	Japan	USA	Turkey	England
TOTAL	57 185	2 552	4 269	12 974	25	2 668	3 002	9 537	1 404	2 238
Less than 1 year	240	6	7	52	1	9	16	35	3	12
1 year	11 989	856	1 652	2 880	12	282	651	1 355	464	246
2 years	8 804	373	780	2 414	5	232	489	953	302	290
3 years	8 898	355	517	2 792	2	171	465	907	223	476
4 years	5 849	224	560	1 412	2	169	290	1 102	99	218
5 years	5 724	259	372	1 251	-	215	270	1 102	144	195
6 years	3 591	172	190	629	1	189	191	824	75	167
7 years	2 341	35	59	293	1	178	168	778	27	146
8 years	2 389	35	42	253	-	238	158	807	21	181
9 years	1 264	12	17	206	1	149	63	358	5	71
10 years	2 666	89	44	453	-	318	129	633	20	121
11 years	686	16	3	88	-	84	26	232	3	28
12 years	833	14	9	127	-	99	32	204	4	30
13 years	553	16	5	62	-	65	15	111	6	19
14 years	293	5	2	28	-	38	9	44	-	11
15 years	307	14	2	17	-	55	13	45	1	12
16 years and over	758	71	8	17	-	177	17	47	7	15

Table 41B Continued -1

Duration of Residence in Abroad	Country presently residing									
	Bugaria	India	Canada	Italia	France	Pakistan	Philippines	Hungary	Czech	Slovakia
TOTAL	54	353	676	191	1 527	6	32	1 053	4 255	26
Less than 1 year	2	1	5	1	14	-	-	2	25	-
1 year	13	157	204	46	329	-	14	80	334	3
2 years	6	81	92	29	210	1	4	95	717	5
3 years	4	59	69	29	193	-	4	101	1 023	4
4 years	2	29	64	19	134	1	-	60	450	1
5 years	3	11	87	18	162	-	3	92	485	-
6 years	3	7	32	15	111	-	3	43	250	2
7 years	2	7	21	1	68	1	-	22	151	1
8 years	2	-	30	1	69	-	-	37	206	1
9 years	1	1	15	2	47	1	-	30	82	1
10 years	5	-	24	11	99	-	1	102	145	1
11 years	1	-	8	4	16	1	-	45	32	1
12 years	2	-	9	3	27	1	-	88	86	-
13 years	-	-	7	3	24	-	1	51	97	-
14 years	1	-	-	3	12	-	1	34	50	-
15 years	-	-	4	2	3	-	1	28	45	1
16 years and over	7	-	5	4	9	-	-	143	77	5

Table 41B Continued -2

Duration of Residence in Abroad	Country presently residing								
	Austria	Finland	Vietnam	Australia	Poland	Kazakhstan	Ireland	Switzerland	Other
TOTAL	874	36	58	534	561	1 218	638	1 054	5 370
Less than 1 year	2	1	1	3	1	7	7	5	22
1 year	158	7	7	112	81	493	48	231	1 274
2 years	114	1	17	160	45	219	54	159	957
3 years	131	6	6	69	71	146	76	152	847
4 years	97	1	5	41	31	154	79	114	491
5 years	103	3	18	51	43	108	99	100	530
6 years	76	-	2	24	27	45	122	66	325
7 years	51	1	1	11	15	22	82	46	153
8 years	39	3	-	19	10	8	32	53	144
9 years	20	1	-	13	13	1	20	33	101
10 years	30	7	-	18	64	4	11	48	289
11 years	5	2	-	1	15	3	1	18	53
12 years	18	-	-	1	17	-	2	5	55
13 years	3	-	-	3	18	3	-	12	32
14 years	7	-	-	3	26	1	2	1	15
15 years	6	2	-	1	20	1	2	3	29
16 years and over	14	1	1	4	64	3	1	8	53

TABLE 42. NUMBER OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD,
BY AGE GROUP AND PURPOSE, 2010

TOTAL

Country of Current Residence	Purpose of visit						
	Total	Education/ Study	Contractual employment	Regular employment	Business/ Official mission	Health/ Hospital	Other
TOTAL	107 140	39 655	20 491	21 017	2 708	783	22 486
Russia	5 008	3 377	151	519	172	26	763
China	7 273	5 153	282	591	205	34	1 008
South Korea	29 534	6 373	11 899	6 576	520	232	3 934
North Korea	44	9	-	3	23	-	9
Germany	3 852	1 843	160	498	93	28	1 230
Japan	5 401	2 610	594	730	131	20	1 316
USA	17 036	7 420	694	3 358	377	107	5 080
Turkey	2 645	1 417	212	794	28	7	187
England	3 701	2 041	148	633	72	7	800
Bulgaria	91	44	9	8	8	-	22
India	1 116	1 024	10	15	10	2	55
Canada	1 259	346	48	239	56	9	561
Italia	282	158	11	38	8	5	62
France	2 859	501	254	867	54	134	1 049
Pakistan	11	2	-	3	2	-	4
Philippines	51	13	4	8	2	-	24
Hungary	1 615	247	626	327	54	8	353
Czech	7 274	652	3 757	1 352	92	16	1 405
Slovakia	55	22	7	5	5	-	16
Austria	1 346	482	82	303	37	11	431
Finland	55	19	7	10	3	1	15
Vietnam	95	62	1	11	9	-	12
Australia	962	517	41	130	26	3	245
Poland	999	305	71	239	96	5	283
Kazakhstan	2 523	1 426	140	509	19	29	400
Ireland	1 124	628	40	173	19	3	261
Switzerland	1 509	335	169	491	82	11	421
Other	9 420	2 629	1 074	2 587	505	85	2 540

TABLE 42A. NUMBER OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD,
BY AGE GROUP AND PURPOSE, 2010

MALE

Country of Current Residence	Purpose of visit						
	Total	Education/ Study	Contractual employment	Regular employment	Business/ Official mission	Health/ Hospital	Other
TOTAL	49 955	16 819	12 772	9 247	1 362	301	9 454
Russia	2 456	1 693	79	242	91	12	339
China	3 004	2 090	126	219	110	11	448
South Korea	16 560	2 546	9 079	3 150	250	73	1 462
North Korea	19	1	-	1	12	-	5
Germany	1 184	534	45	134	33	12	426
Japan	2 399	1 134	350	330	67	8	510
USA	7 499	3 097	314	1 551	183	44	2 310
Turkey	1 241	719	101	335	10	2	74
England	1 463	772	78	264	30	2	317
Bulgaria	37	20	3	4	5	-	5
India	763	709	7	7	5	1	34
Canada	583	154	22	112	30	3	262
Italia	91	59	2	12	1	2	15
France	1 332	209	127	405	27	61	503
Pakistan	5	1	-	1	2	-	1
Philippines	19	5	1	2	-	-	11
Hungary	562	111	186	105	17	4	139
Czech	3 019	282	1 505	523	40	6	663
Slovakia	29	10	3	3	3	-	10
Austria	472	139	19	111	20	5	178
Finland	19	9	3	3	1	-	3
Vietnam	37	27	-	5	5	-	-
Australia	428	225	17	61	12	-	113
Poland	438	159	26	87	36	2	128
Kazakhstan	1 305	695	84	313	16	7	190
Ireland	486	253	23	79	11	3	117
Switzerland	455	96	47	126	29	5	152
Other	4 050	1 070	525	1 062	316	38	1 039

TABLE 42B. NUMBER OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD,
BY AGE GROUP AND PURPOSE, 2010

FEMALE

Country of Current Residence	Purpose of visit						
	Total	Education/ Study	Contractual employment	Regular employment	Business/ Official mission	Health/ Hospital	Other
TOTAL	57 185	22 836	7 719	11 770	1 346	482	13 032
Russia	2 552	1 684	72	277	81	14	424
China	4 269	3 063	156	372	95	23	560
South Korea	12 974	3 827	2 820	3 426	270	159	2 472
North Korea	25	8	-	2	11	-	4
Germany	2 668	1 309	115	364	60	16	804
Japan	3 002	1 476	244	400	64	12	806
USA	9 537	4 323	380	1 807	194	63	2 770
Turkey	1 404	698	111	459	18	5	113
England	2 238	1 269	70	369	42	5	483
Bulgaria	54	24	6	4	3	-	17
India	353	315	3	8	5	1	21
Canada	676	192	26	127	26	6	299
Italia	191	99	9	26	7	3	47
France	1 527	292	127	462	27	73	546
Pakistan	6	1	-	2	-	-	3
Philippines	32	8	3	6	2	-	13
Hungary	1 053	136	440	222	37	4	214
Czech	4 255	370	2 252	829	52	10	742
Slovakia	26	12	4	2	2	-	6
Austria	874	343	63	192	17	6	253
Finland	36	10	4	7	2	1	12
Vietnam	58	35	1	6	4	-	12
Australia	534	292	24	69	14	3	132
Poland	561	146	45	152	60	3	155
Kazakhstan	1 218	731	56	196	3	22	210
Ireland	638	375	17	94	8	-	144
Switzerland	1 054	239	122	365	53	6	269
Other	5 370	1 559	549	1 525	189	47	1 501

TABLE 43. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF ARKHANGAI AIMAG, BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	84078	28295	50801	4982	41943	14295	25391	2257	42135	14000	25410	2725
Erdenebulgan	20619	5996	13322	1301	9572	2978	5996	598	11047	3018	7326	703
Battsengel	3289	1100	1920	269	1709	555	1022	132	1580	545	898	137
Bulgan	2172	749	1295	128	1132	391	682	59	1040	358	613	69
Jargalant	4076	1473	2380	223	2036	715	1228	93	2040	758	1152	130
Ikhtamir	4940	1747	2908	285	2490	853	1500	137	2450	894	1408	148
Ugiinuur	2595	929	1548	118	1316	456	809	51	1279	473	739	67
Ulziit	2831	972	1715	144	1449	507	890	52	1382	465	825	92
Undur-Ulaan	5028	1780	2978	270	2576	930	1523	123	2452	850	1455	147
Tariat	4226	1408	2570	248	2105	724	1282	99	2121	684	1288	149
Tuvshruulekh	2529	838	1507	184	1340	440	814	86	1189	398	693	98
Khairkhan	3343	1182	1960	201	1729	601	1032	96	1614	581	928	105
Khangai	2825	953	1731	141	1437	498	886	53	1388	455	845	88
Khashaat	2820	1028	1604	188	1436	519	835	82	1384	509	769	106
Khotont	3885	1392	2194	299	2004	732	1122	150	1881	660	1072	149
Tsakhir	2046	743	1218	85	1025	362	618	45	1021	381	600	40
Tsenkher	4692	1706	2771	215	2393	852	1450	91	2299	854	1321	124
Tsetserleg	3495	1246	2040	209	1787	644	1050	93	1708	602	990	116
Chuluut	3514	1313	2044	157	1812	668	1063	81	1702	645	981	76
Erdenemandal	5153	1740	3096	317	2595	870	1589	136	2558	870	1507	181

TABLE 44. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF BAYAN-ULGII AIMAG, BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	85232	33647	47288	4297	42655	16967	23643	2045	42577	16680	23645	2252
Ulgii	29454	10722	17400	1332	14424	5372	8451	601	15030	5350	8949	731
Altai	3580	1370	2021	189	1816	686	1038	92	1764	684	983	97
Atlantsugts	2351	930	1282	139	1194	481	652	61	1157	449	630	78
Bayannuur	4219	1779	2224	216	2180	907	1157	116	2039	872	1067	100
Bugat	3148	1266	1699	183	1590	660	848	82	1558	606	851	101
Bulgan	4794	1954	2596	244	2408	976	1309	123	2386	978	1287	121
Buyant	2203	852	1233	118	1120	433	635	52	1083	419	598	66
Deluun	6077	2580	3174	323	3032	1267	1605	160	3045	1313	1569	163
Nogoonuur	6736	2700	3707	329	3458	1366	1934	158	3278	1334	1773	171
Sagsai	3990	1664	2089	237	2011	831	1059	121	1979	833	1030	116
Tolbo	3466	1415	1827	224	1754	709	937	108	1712	706	890	116
Ulaankhus	7320	3102	3825	393	3701	1574	1929	198	3619	1528	1896	195
Tsengel	7894	3313	4211	370	3967	1705	2089	173	3927	1608	2122	197

TABLE 45. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF BAYANKHONGOR AIMAG,
BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	75690	25834	45648	4208	38023	13090	23125	1808	37667	12744	22523	2400
Bayankhongor	29829	9559	18416	1854	14518	4748	8981	789	15311	4811	9435	1065
Baatsagaan	2697	891	1678	128	1419	456	908	55	1278	435	770	73
Bayanbulag	1483	558	841	84	720	272	412	36	763	286	429	48
Bayangobi	2444	915	1414	115	1209	469	698	42	1235	446	716	73
Bayanlig	3142	1178	1811	153	1614	609	933	72	1528	569	878	81
Bayan-Ovoo	1767	578	1116	73	932	294	606	32	835	284	510	41
Bayan-Undur	2303	889	1294	120	1214	484	678	52	1089	405	616	68
Bayantsagaan	2950	1096	1696	158	1483	558	864	61	1467	538	832	97
Bogd	2666	996	1543	127	1320	476	779	65	1346	520	764	62
Bumbugur	2729	978	1616	135	1438	515	860	63	1291	463	756	72
Buutsagaan	3028	1054	1821	153	1544	531	946	67	1484	523	875	86
Galuut	3170	1072	1933	165	1667	567	1026	74	1503	505	907	91
Gurvanbulag	1941	693	1164	84	984	342	604	38	957	351	560	46
Jargalant	2751	797	1799	155	1425	403	959	63	1326	394	840	92
Jinst	1715	629	1008	78	907	338	536	33	808	291	472	45
Zag	1673	609	954	110	857	316	487	54	816	293	467	56
Ulziit	2845	1003	1679	163	1448	513	861	74	1397	490	818	89
Khureemarl	1362	448	832	82	714	245	439	30	648	203	393	52
Shinejinst	1892	684	1099	109	968	360	560	48	924	324	539	61
Erdenetsogt	3303	1207	1934	162	1642	594	988	60	1661	613	946	102

 TABLE 46. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF BULGAN AIMAG,
BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	53065	16835	32757	3473	27325	8626	17058	1641	25740	8209	15699	1832
Bulgan	11337	3236	7216	885	5647	1645	3584	418	5690	1591	3632	467
Bayan-Agt	2879	961	1763	155	1513	496	944	73	1366	465	819	82
Bayannuur	1526	504	949	73	803	255	519	29	723	249	430	44
Bugat	1722	527	1055	140	931	287	566	78	791	240	489	62
Buregkhangai	2496	796	1571	129	1312	403	847	62	1184	393	724	67
Gurvanbulag	2754	927	1648	179	1445	495	858	92	1309	432	790	87
Dashinchilen	2341	745	1443	153	1197	369	756	72	1144	376	687	81
Mogod	2467	857	1449	161	1289	447	769	73	1178	410	680	88
Orkhon	2599	774	1662	163	1383	413	894	76	1216	361	768	87
Rashaant	2829	1001	1676	152	1418	502	850	66	1411	499	826	86
Saikhan	3246	1109	1942	195	1689	569	1025	95	1557	540	917	100
Selenge	2833	925	1735	173	1499	504	917	78	1334	421	818	95
Teshig	3185	1032	1966	187	1651	531	1038	82	1534	501	928	105
Khangal	4048	1217	2562	269	2044	582	1334	128	2004	635	1228	141
Khishig-Undur	2577	826	1557	194	1314	407	809	98	1263	419	748	96
Khutag-Undur	4226	1398	2563	265	2190	721	1348	121	2036	677	1215	144

TABLE 47. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF GOBI-ALTAI AIMAG, BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	53223	17980	32416	2827	26602	9157	16353	1092	26621	8823	16063	1735
Esunbulag	16549	4978	10787	784	7778	2526	4952	300	8771	2452	5835	484
Altai	1980	741	1155	84	1032	390	608	34	948	351	547	50
Bayan-Uul	2605	997	1478	130	1315	505	767	43	1290	492	711	87
Biger	2216	717	1398	101	1132	333	761	38	1084	384	637	63
Bugat	2137	796	1231	110	1093	416	641	36	1044	380	590	74
Darvi	1618	610	911	97	798	301	467	30	820	309	444	67
Delger	2835	1023	1642	170	1426	514	840	72	1409	509	802	98
Jargalan	1817	628	1089	100	928	323	565	40	889	305	524	60
Taishir	1429	468	860	101	739	249	440	50	690	219	420	51
Tonkhil	2101	705	1256	140	1063	348	651	64	1038	357	605	76
Tugrug	1783	645	1020	118	917	357	517	43	866	288	503	75
Khaliun	2413	840	1425	148	1250	426	771	53	1163	414	654	95
Khukhmorit	2002	772	1123	107	1038	404	594	40	964	368	529	67
Tsogt	3421	1166	2056	199	1711	592	1035	84	1710	574	1021	115
Tseel	2345	682	1561	102	1376	353	982	41	969	329	579	61
Chandmani	2015	741	1173	101	1024	379	602	43	991	362	571	58
Sharga	1844	616	1090	138	918	303	569	46	926	313	521	92
Erdene	2113	855	1161	97	1064	438	591	35	1049	417	570	62

TABLE 48. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF DORNOGOBI AIMAG, BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	57930	18167	36963	2800	29230	9054	19029	1147	28700	9113	17934	1653
Sainshand	20643	6068	13423	1152	9974	3033	6455	486	10669	3035	6968	666
Airag	3877	1254	2438	185	2019	628	1324	67	1858	626	1114	118
Altanshree	1191	383	745	63	628	194	409	25	563	189	336	38
Dalanjargalan	2600	825	1641	134	1401	398	941	62	1199	427	700	72
Delgerekh	1704	574	1011	119	891	298	542	51	813	276	469	68
Zamin-Uud	13289	4229	8737	323	6782	2127	4530	125	6507	2102	4207	198
Ikhkheth	2107	658	1324	125	1098	332	707	59	1009	326	617	66
Mandakh	1422	474	846	102	721	240	441	40	701	234	405	62
Urgun	1701	539	1080	82	880	274	577	29	821	265	503	53
Saikhandulaan	1162	403	707	52	630	217	388	25	532	186	319	27
Ulaanbadrakh	1456	453	904	99	761	214	506	41	695	239	398	58
Khatanbulag	3018	1038	1829	151	1550	506	985	59	1468	532	844	92
Khuvsgul	1540	514	927	99	783	244	503	36	757	270	424	63
Erdene	2220	755	1351	114	1112	349	721	42	1108	406	630	72

TABLE 49. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF DORNOD AIMAG,
BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	68873	21308	43607	3958	34796	10861	22298	1637	34077	10447	21309	2321
Kherlen	38615	11862	24334	2419	18667	5968	11706	993	19948	5894	12628	1426
Bayandun	2798	890	1754	154	1461	413	978	70	1337	477	776	84
Bayantumen	1873	509	1211	153	1015	267	678	70	858	242	533	83
Bayan-Uul	3817	1277	2317	223	1993	658	1236	99	1824	619	1081	124
Bulgan	1749	490	1155	104	950	269	637	44	799	221	518	60
Gurvanzagal	1030	305	675	50	559	156	375	28	471	149	300	22
Dashbalbar	3297	967	2159	171	1864	509	1281	74	1433	458	878	97
Matad	2510	751	1666	93	1363	394	933	36	1147	357	733	57
Sergelen	1559	490	1008	61	812	251	538	23	747	239	470	38
Khalkhgol	2998	959	1929	110	1579	508	1030	41	1419	451	899	69
Khulunbuir	1464	437	962	65	755	230	501	24	709	207	461	41
Tsagaan-Ovoo	3081	1067	1875	139	1632	562	1015	55	1449	505	860	84
Choibalsan	2549	810	1595	144	1352	426	874	52	1197	384	721	92
Chuluunkhoroot	1533	494	967	72	794	250	516	28	739	244	451	44

 TABLE 50. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF DUNDGOBI AIMAG,
BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	38543	12987	22775	2781	19578	6659	11658	1261	18965	6328	11117	1520
Saintsagaan	13664	4330	8288	1046	6787	2166	4141	480	6877	2164	4147	566
Adaatsag	2358	864	1341	153	1214	457	691	66	1144	407	650	87
Bayanjargalan	1135	352	694	89	625	199	389	37	510	153	305	52
Govi-Ugtaal	1312	429	793	90	682	222	418	42	630	207	375	48
Gurvansaihan	1676	582	970	124	854	286	516	52	822	296	454	72
Delgerkhangai	1894	674	1079	141	945	343	536	66	949	331	543	75
Delgertsogt	1166	362	695	109	610	203	357	50	556	159	338	59
Deren	1481	527	841	113	759	277	423	59	722	250	418	54
Luus	1369	500	791	78	721	280	407	34	648	220	384	44
Ulziit	1757	583	1076	98	930	315	572	43	827	268	504	55
Undurshil	1433	478	868	87	740	244	457	39	693	234	411	48
Saikhan-Ovoo	1904	698	1094	112	996	367	577	52	908	331	517	60
Khuld	1623	592	924	107	804	282	478	44	819	310	446	63
Tsagaandelger	674	197	425	52	353	95	232	26	321	102	193	26
Erdenedalai	5097	1819	2896	382	2558	923	1464	171	2539	896	1432	211

TABLE 51. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF ZAVKHAN AIMAG,
BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	64924	22378	38436	4110	32544	11402	19344	1798	32380	10976	19092	2312
Uliastai	17485	5476	10868	1141	8386	2715	5184	487	9099	2761	5684	654
Aldarkhaan	2091	603	1323	165	1110	313	719	78	981	290	604	87
Asgat	807	296	470	41	430	176	235	19	377	120	235	22
Bayantes	2291	843	1331	117	1169	435	684	50	1122	408	647	67
Bayankhairkhan	1639	613	950	76	847	325	488	34	792	288	462	42
Durvuljin	1835	605	1142	88	976	319	622	35	859	286	520	53
Zavkhanmandal	933	297	584	52	472	149	302	21	461	148	282	31
Ider	2205	788	1268	149	1155	416	678	61	1050	372	590	88
Ikh-Uul	5018	1932	2805	281	2525	974	1425	126	2493	958	1380	155
Numrug	1608	578	916	114	820	292	479	49	788	286	437	65
Otgon	2282	859	1287	136	1190	464	656	70	1092	395	631	66
Santmargats	1564	588	881	95	798	312	453	33	766	276	428	62
Songino	1421	480	830	111	727	241	430	56	694	239	400	55
Tosontsengel	7899	2762	4578	559	3856	1405	2190	261	4043	1357	2388	298
Tudevtei	1672	594	967	111	871	314	511	46	801	280	456	65
Telmen	2293	837	1317	139	1170	438	679	53	1123	399	638	86
Tes	2720	966	1613	141	1343	468	821	54	1377	498	792	87
Urgamal	1119	413	649	57	568	214	335	19	551	199	314	38
Tsagaankhairkhan	1002	320	610	72	509	158	319	32	493	162	291	40
Tsagaanchuluut	1173	379	697	97	605	199	368	38	568	180	329	59
Tsetsen-Uul	1542	585	841	116	771	287	431	53	771	298	410	63
Shiluustei	1715	666	952	97	850	319	483	48	865	347	469	49
Erdenekhairkhan	1034	335	644	55	573	179	366	28	461	156	278	27
Yaruu	1576	563	913	100	823	290	486	47	753	273	427	53

TABLE 52. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF UVURKHANGAI AIMAG,
BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	100444	34325	59786	6333	50333	17544	29972	2817	50111	16781	29814	3516
Arvaikheer	27178	8679	16631	1868	13117	4431	7875	811	14061	4248	8756	1057
Baruunbayan-Ulaan	2473	959	1385	129	1258	478	726	54	1215	481	659	75
Bat-Ulzii	6394	2278	3829	287	3228	1122	1972	134	3166	1156	1857	153
Bayangol	3125	1130	1826	169	1580	560	953	67	1545	570	873	102
Bayan-Undur	3125	1069	1810	246	1599	548	936	115	1526	521	874	131
Bogd	4941	1928	2781	232	2485	981	1411	93	2456	947	1370	139
Burd	2426	873	1385	168	1265	454	726	85	1161	419	659	83
Guchin-Uс	1767	678	1006	83	877	342	505	30	890	336	501	53
Yesunzuil	2422	887	1348	187	1222	455	670	97	1200	432	678	90
Zuunbayan-Ulaan	3266	1053	2049	164	1704	541	1081	82	1562	512	968	82
Nariinteel	3412	1189	2046	177	1741	595	1067	79	1671	594	979	98
Ulziit	1952	649	1149	154	1007	334	595	78	945	315	554	76
Sant	3044	1157	1689	198	1556	612	856	88	1488	545	833	110
Taragt	3129	1022	1883	224	1598	523	973	102	1531	499	910	122
Tugrug	2237	778	1332	127	1133	406	679	48	1104	372	653	79
Uyanga	9967	3407	6172	388	5123	1760	3213	150	4844	1647	2959	238
Khairkhandulaan	2903	997	1747	159	1487	525	887	75	1416	472	860	84
Kharkhorin	10849	3538	6379	932	5442	1829	3182	431	5407	1709	3197	501
Khujirt	5834	2054	3339	441	2911	1048	1665	198	2923	1006	1674	243

 TABLE 53. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF UMNUGOBI AIMAG,
BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	60855	16661	40967	3227	34884	8494	24980	1410	25971	8167	15987	1817
Dalanzadgad	18781	5838	11646	1297	9374	2947	5870	557	9407	2891	5776	740
Bayandalai	1954	657	1157	140	983	331	584	68	971	326	573	72
Bayan-Ovoo	1697	468	1125	104	914	226	647	41	783	242	478	63
Bulgan	2036	708	1178	150	1042	374	593	75	994	334	585	75
Gurvantes	4516	1426	2852	238	2416	693	1624	99	2100	733	1228	139
Mandal-Ovoo	1581	559	926	96	814	290	484	40	767	269	442	56
Manlai	2031	698	1206	127	1034	359	624	51	997	339	582	76
Noyon	1017	316	644	57	526	155	347	24	491	161	297	33
Nomgon	2710	947	1610	153	1405	469	877	59	1305	478	733	94
Sevrei	1891	676	1100	115	984	357	571	56	907	319	529	59
Khanbogd	9662	1225	8235	202	7188	605	6480	103	2474	620	1755	99
Khankhongor	1620	520	951	149	835	279	482	74	785	241	469	75
Khurmen	1564	533	925	106	806	273	495	38	758	260	430	68
Tsogt-Ovoo	1540	543	904	93	786	279	472	35	754	264	432	58
Tsogttsetsii	8255	1547	6508	200	5777	857	4830	90	2478	690	1678	110

TABLE 54. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF SUKHBAATAR AIMAG, BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	51091	16074	32193	2824	26059	8209	16770	1080	25032	7865	15423	1744
Baruun-Urt	16150	4582	10554	1014	8041	2296	5337	408	8109	2286	5217	606
Asgat	1690	498	1109	83	897	261	606	30	793	237	503	53
Bayandelger	4272	1444	2600	228	2160	732	1355	73	2112	712	1245	155
Dariganga	2677	867	1647	163	1343	443	838	62	1334	424	809	101
Munkhkhaan	3657	1239	2194	224	1840	643	1110	87	1817	596	1084	137
Naran	1457	427	952	78	756	227	502	27	701	200	450	51
Ongon	3304	1090	2028	186	1673	558	1049	66	1631	532	979	120
Sukhbaatar	2971	954	1901	116	1618	516	1057	45	1353	438	844	71
Tuvshinshiree	2780	939	1694	147	1441	481	909	51	1339	458	785	96
Tumentsogt	2039	676	1233	130	1017	345	623	49	1022	331	610	81
Uulbayan	2423	767	1522	134	1258	395	808	55	1165	372	714	79
Khalzan	1372	411	869	92	706	204	471	31	666	207	398	61
Erdenetsagaan	6299	2180	3890	229	3309	1108	2105	96	2990	1072	1785	133

TABLE 55. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF SELENGE AIMAG, BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	95804	29976	60388	5440	48756	15229	31075	2452	47048	14747	29313	2988
Sukhbaatar	19692	5756	12733	1203	9657	2877	6269	511	10035	2879	6464	692
Altanbulag	4389	1430	2736	223	2225	719	1403	103	2164	711	1333	120
Baruunburen	2745	1027	1588	130	1426	525	832	69	1319	502	756	61
Bayangol	5087	1619	3199	269	2677	843	1707	127	2410	776	1492	142
Yeruu	6402	1903	4216	283	3474	958	2385	131	2928	945	1831	152
Javkhlant	1808	595	1096	117	938	293	582	63	870	302	514	54
Zuunburen	2372	778	1439	155	1173	367	738	68	1199	411	701	87
Mandal	24752	7539	15660	1553	12458	3852	7905	701	12294	3687	7755	852
Orkhon	2069	677	1261	131	1086	344	675	67	983	333	586	64
Orkhontuul	3601	1213	2173	215	1909	646	1161	102	1692	567	1012	113
Saikhan	7915	2573	4994	348	3939	1290	2507	142	3976	1283	2487	206
Sant	1844	595	1143	106	986	336	605	45	858	259	538	61
Tushig	1527	475	977	75	776	223	525	28	751	252	452	47
Khuder	2067	664	1301	102	1085	345	690	50	982	319	611	52
Khushaat	1796	636	1060	100	967	342	575	50	829	294	485	50
Tsagaannuur	3946	1397	2361	188	2017	708	1231	78	1929	689	1130	110
Shaamar	3792	1099	2451	242	1963	561	1285	117	1829	538	1166	125

TABLE 56. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF TUV AIMAG,
BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	83838	25842	52111	5885	43751	13324	27618	2809	40087	12518	24493	3076
Zuunmod	13339	3747	8570	1022	6586	1908	4237	441	6753	1839	4333	581
Altanbulag	2420	690	1537	193	1307	374	832	101	1113	316	705	92
Argalant	1371	423	849	99	739	234	454	51	632	189	395	48
Arkhusht	1214	371	763	80	655	199	416	40	559	172	347	40
Batsumber	6913	2185	4136	592	3541	1117	2115	309	3372	1068	2021	283
Bayan	1963	602	1228	133	979	283	635	61	984	319	593	72
Bayandelger	1477	402	959	116	820	209	553	58	657	193	406	58
Bayanjargalan	1378	430	882	66	752	208	509	35	626	222	373	31
Bayan-Unjuul	1511	485	946	80	821	261	520	40	690	224	426	40
Bayankhangai	1253	430	744	79	660	228	393	39	593	202	351	40
Bayantsagaan	1401	404	898	99	748	202	507	39	653	202	391	60
Bayantsogt	1739	528	1066	145	954	280	594	80	785	248	472	65
Bayanchandmani	3740	1132	2324	284	1979	612	1232	135	1761	520	1092	149
Bornuur	4368	1400	2656	312	2256	700	1416	140	2112	700	1240	172
Buren	2777	934	1625	218	1434	473	864	97	1343	461	761	121
Delgerkhaan	1371	492	787	92	712	246	420	46	659	246	367	46
Jargalant	5657	1837	3457	363	2971	930	1865	176	2686	907	1592	187
Zaamar	6568	2035	4292	241	3541	1055	2360	126	3027	980	1932	115
Lun	2418	754	1476	188	1274	388	788	98	1144	366	688	90
Mungunmorit	2152	644	1376	132	1161	337	756	68	991	307	620	64
Undurshireet	1686	549	1034	103	910	289	566	55	776	260	468	48
Sumber	1756	553	1096	107	908	288	578	42	848	265	518	65
Sergelen	2631	770	1642	219	1425	422	898	105	1206	348	744	114
Ugtaaltsaidam	2314	762	1374	178	1205	397	723	85	1109	365	651	93
Tseel	2561	804	1617	140	1374	438	870	66	1187	366	747	74
Erdene	3809	1144	2353	312	1965	588	1239	138	1844	556	1114	174
Erdenesant	4051	1335	2424	292	2074	658	1278	138	1977	677	1146	154

**TABLE 57. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF UVS AIMAG,
BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010**

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	72906	27937	41297	3672	36829	14175	21164	1490	36077	13762	20133	2182
Ulaangom	27178	9531	16221	1426	13378	4816	7994	568	13800	4715	8227	858
Baruunturuun	2477	862	1479	136	1294	465	768	61	1183	397	711	75
Bukhmurun	1990	816	1096	78	1030	415	587	28	960	401	509	50
Davst	1606	631	925	50	841	328	494	19	765	303	431	31
Zavkhan	1569	590	878	101	779	289	446	44	790	301	432	57
Zuungobi	2364	943	1309	112	1241	501	698	42	1123	442	611	70
Zuunkhangai	2231	835	1266	130	1140	439	649	52	1091	396	617	78
Malchin	2349	966	1239	144	1225	509	651	65	1124	457	588	79
Naranbulag	3405	1429	1805	171	1734	717	952	65	1671	712	853	106
Ulgii	2109	871	1139	99	1083	449	598	36	1026	422	541	63
Umnugobi	3929	1632	2095	202	1966	810	1073	83	1963	822	1022	119
Undurkhangai	2965	1129	1683	153	1507	574	865	68	1458	555	818	85
Sagil	2190	891	1211	88	1137	456	649	32	1053	435	562	56
Tarialan	3528	1558	1824	146	1801	770	964	67	1727	788	860	79
Turgen	1501	568	882	51	786	278	489	19	715	290	393	32
Tes	5096	2079	2752	265	2606	1029	1464	113	2490	1050	1288	152
Khovd	2150	852	1176	122	1080	419	606	55	1070	433	570	67
Khyargas	2334	972	1256	106	1207	498	667	42	1127	474	589	64
Tsagaankhairkhan	1935	782	1061	92	994	413	550	31	941	369	511	61

**TABLE 58. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF KHOVD AIMAG,
BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010**

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	76252	28296	44053	3903	38006	14366	22031	1609	38246	13930	22022	2294
Jargalant	29046	9615	18001	1430	13841	4802	8479	560	15205	4813	9522	870
Altai	2849	1130	1596	123	1446	557	842	47	1403	573	754	76
Bulgan	8403	3283	4656	464	4228	1623	2401	204	4175	1660	2255	260
Buyant	2673	936	1543	194	1441	499	852	90	1232	437	691	104
Darvi	2362	925	1337	100	1194	455	693	46	1168	470	644	54
Durgun	2266	982	1175	109	1176	524	617	35	1090	458	558	74
Duut	1288	487	748	53	685	265	396	24	603	222	352	29
Zereg	2729	1043	1510	176	1388	528	792	68	1341	515	718	108
Mankhan	3481	1493	1814	174	1747	767	909	71	1734	726	905	103
Munkhkhairkhan	1955	740	1092	123	1016	388	573	55	939	352	519	68
Must	2940	1179	1601	160	1520	621	839	60	1420	558	762	100
Myangad	2615	1017	1494	104	1326	521	765	40	1289	496	729	64
Uyench	4024	1726	2104	194	2031	879	1068	84	1993	847	1036	110
Khovd	2722	1112	1471	139	1411	580	763	68	1311	532	708	71
Tsetseg	2434	893	1422	119	1239	448	743	48	1195	445	679	71
Chandmani	2469	998	1352	119	1284	536	692	56	1185	462	660	63
Erdeneburen	1996	737	1137	122	1033	373	607	53	963	364	530	69

TABLE 59. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF KHUVSGUL AIMAG,
BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	114331	38070	69807	6454	56899	19081	35155	2663	57432	18989	34652	3791
Murun	35814	11205	22537	2072	17298	5507	10909	882	18516	5698	11628	1190
Alag-Erdene	5174	1710	3163	301	2581	855	1604	122	2593	855	1559	179
Arbulag	3224	1108	1983	133	1626	543	1035	48	1598	565	948	85
Bayanzurkh	3352	1214	1975	163	1714	645	998	71	1638	569	977	92
Burentogtokh	3496	1132	2174	190	1802	580	1134	88	1694	552	1040	102
Galt	4527	1602	2684	241	2280	799	1391	90	2247	803	1293	151
Jargalant	4450	1652	2602	196	2240	825	1337	78	2210	827	1265	118
Ik-h-Uul	3743	1281	2232	230	1893	668	1133	92	1850	613	1099	138
Rashaant	3355	1239	1897	219	1659	604	964	91	1696	635	933	128
Renchinlumbe	4535	1524	2764	247	2279	793	1398	88	2256	731	1366	159
Tarialan	5126	1668	3122	336	2595	854	1599	142	2531	814	1523	194
Tosontsengel	3621	1293	2133	195	1816	641	1104	71	1805	652	1029	124
Tumbulag	3680	1343	2166	171	1829	674	1085	70	1851	669	1081	101
Tunel	3423	1127	2106	190	1775	577	1107	91	1648	550	999	99
Ulaan-Uul	3991	1430	2353	208	2006	717	1195	94	1985	713	1158	114
Khankh	2401	806	1473	122	1213	399	769	45	1188	407	704	77
Tsagaannuur	1511	549	895	67	765	275	456	34	746	274	439	33
Tsagaan-Uul	4729	1702	2796	231	2381	872	1419	90	2348	830	1377	141
Tsagaan-Uur	2301	712	1415	174	1151	334	752	65	1150	378	663	109
Tsetserleg	4039	1355	2434	250	2062	696	1261	105	1977	659	1173	145
Chandmani-Undur	2814	878	1750	186	1416	451	893	72	1398	427	857	114
Shine-Ider	2610	784	1646	180	1280	371	831	78	1330	413	815	102
Erdenebulgan	2415	756	1507	152	1238	401	781	56	1177	355	726	96

 TABLE 60. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF KHENTII AIMAG,
BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	65335	21751	39690	3894	33399	11213	20505	1681	31936	10538	19185	2213
Kherlen	19016	6240	11573	1203	9324	3178	5642	504	9692	3062	5931	699
Batnorov	5109	1733	3044	332	2619	887	1594	138	2490	846	1450	194
Batshireet	2087	647	1292	148	1094	319	706	69	993	328	586	79
Bayan-Adarga	2206	819	1261	126	1126	420	656	50	1080	399	605	76
Bayanmunkh	1347	438	821	88	693	232	425	36	654	206	396	52
Bayan-Ovoo	1581	561	935	85	815	299	487	29	766	262	448	56
Bayankhutag	1656	508	1066	82	924	277	604	43	732	231	462	39
Binder	3461	1140	2066	255	1792	595	1080	117	1669	545	986	138
Galshir	1823	609	1118	96	997	320	633	44	826	289	485	52
Dadal	2615	922	1523	170	1350	488	790	72	1265	434	733	98
Darkhan	9811	3272	6112	427	5053	1683	3179	191	4758	1589	2933	236
Delgerkhaan	2040	699	1229	112	1049	358	640	51	991	341	589	61
Jargalkhaan	1831	608	1097	126	961	321	585	55	870	287	512	71
Murun	1327	435	822	70	706	234	443	29	621	201	379	41
Norovlin	2254	754	1383	117	1187	395	741	51	1067	359	642	66
Umnudelger	5158	1762	3061	335	2627	891	1587	149	2531	871	1474	186
Tsenkhermandal	2013	604	1287	122	1082	316	713	53	931	288	574	69

TABLE 61. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF DARKHAN-UUL AIMAG,
BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	90642	25865	59386	5391	44556	13108	29085	2363	46086	12757	30301	3028
Darkhan	74985	20820	49792	4373	36549	10519	24143	1887	38436	10301	25649	2486
Orkhon	2974	912	1860	202	1498	453	950	95	1476	459	910	107
Khongor	4884	1595	2926	363	2504	829	1499	176	2380	766	1427	187
Sharingol	7799	2538	4808	453	4005	1307	2493	205	3794	1231	2315	248

TABLE 62. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF ORKHON AIMAG,
BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	87118	25491	56940	4687	42813	12958	27917	1938	44305	12533	29023	2749
Bayan-Undur	84187	24593	55115	4479	41250	12446	26942	1862	42937	12147	28173	2617
Jargalant	2931	898	1825	208	1563	512	975	76	1368	386	850	132

TABLE 63. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF GOBISUMBER AIMAG,
BY SOUMS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	13081	4277	8053	751	6740	2194	4208	338	6341	2083	3845	413
Sumber	9742	3161	5987	594	4999	1620	3109	270	4743	1541	2878	324
Bayantal	732	234	467	31	388	124	249	15	344	110	218	16
Shiveegobi	2607	882	1599	126	1353	450	850	53	1254	432	749	73

TABLE 64. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF BAGANUUR DISTRICT OF ULAANBAATAR, BY KHOROOS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Khoroo	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	22413	7128	13743	1542	10978	3611	6736	631	11435	3517	7007	911
1	6916	2209	4202	505	3272	1101	1959	212	3644	1108	2243	293
2	565	147	348	70	302	75	199	28	263	72	149	42
3	7028	2192	4449	387	3509	1093	2257	159	3519	1099	2192	228
4	7904	2580	4744	580	3895	1342	2321	232	4009	1238	2423	348

TABLE 65. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF BAGAKHANGAI DISTRICT OF ULAANBAATAR, BY KHOROOS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Khoroo	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	3362	1012	2162	188	1731	529	1116	86	1631	483	1046	102
1	1781	531	1147	103	900	267	583	50	881	264	564	53
2	1581	481	1015	85	831	262	533	36	750	219	482	49

TABLE 66. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF BAYANGOL DISTRICT OF ULAANBAATAR, BY KHOROOS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Khoroo	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	178725	43818	124189	10718	84457	22153	57877	4427	94268	21665	66312	6291
1	12014	2941	8252	821	5638	1507	3778	353	6376	1434	4474	468
2	6969	1618	4957	394	3317	825	2344	148	3652	793	2613	246
3	7387	1740	5096	551	3483	865	2378	240	3904	875	2718	311
4	10681	2511	7465	705	5076	1293	3500	283	5605	1218	3965	422
5	9162	2122	6539	501	4353	1100	3038	215	4809	1022	3501	286
6	14062	3641	9604	817	6555	1853	4368	334	7507	1788	5236	483
7	10140	2542	6928	670	4657	1264	3108	285	5483	1278	3820	385
8	9628	2467	6510	651	4437	1199	2957	281	5191	1268	3553	370
9	13242	3440	9266	536	6366	1687	4481	198	6876	1753	4785	338
10	15811	4114	11056	641	7634	2088	5280	266	8177	2026	5776	375
11	12212	3164	8580	468	5934	1625	4130	179	6278	1539	4450	289
12	9782	2211	7022	549	4561	1117	3212	232	5221	1094	3810	317
13	4181	1002	2776	403	1881	499	1219	163	2300	503	1557	240
14	4354	1029	2846	479	2020	543	1286	191	2334	486	1560	288
15	4606	1060	3100	446	2156	567	1400	189	2450	493	1700	257
16	7640	1630	5622	388	3709	812	2742	155	3931	818	2880	233
17	6818	1698	4715	405	3107	833	2102	172	3711	865	2613	233
18	8287	1949	5772	566	3827	981	2603	243	4460	968	3169	323
19	5792	1456	3871	465	2696	740	1773	183	3096	716	2098	282
20	5957	1483	4212	262	3050	755	2178	117	2907	728	2034	145

TABLE 67. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF BAYANZURKH DISTRICT OF ULAANBAATAR, BY KHOROOS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Khoroo	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	277497	70566	193128	13803	134422	35872	92789	5761	143075	34694	100339	8042
1	6565	1542	4526	497	3207	821	2191	195	3358	721	2335	302
2	14587	3373	10718	496	7207	1775	5237	195	7380	1598	5481	301
3	5243	1162	3516	565	2384	547	1622	215	2859	615	1894	350
4	15197	3686	10810	701	7331	1914	5125	292	7866	1772	5685	409
5	17302	4224	12453	625	8336	2185	5900	251	8966	2039	6553	374
6	15480	3349	11525	606	6825	1678	4890	257	8655	1671	6635	349
7	7094	1546	5078	470	3358	771	2392	195	3736	775	2686	275
8	15118	3905	10540	673	7378	2010	5109	259	7740	1895	5431	414
9	12091	3379	8146	566	5916	1668	4010	238	6175	1711	4136	328
10	12208	3229	8424	555	6059	1651	4161	247	6149	1578	4263	308
11	5863	1599	3754	510	3022	852	1930	240	2841	747	1824	270
12	17059	4539	11722	798	8326	2334	5672	320	8733	2205	6050	478
13	8584	2135	6105	344	4208	1063	3002	143	4376	1072	3103	201
14	11471	2844	8115	512	5547	1437	3899	211	5924	1407	4216	301
15	6133	1472	4166	495	2893	744	1927	222	3240	728	2239	273
16	12040	2888	8395	757	5613	1405	3877	331	6427	1483	4518	426
17	10947	2965	7524	458	5364	1495	3680	189	5583	1470	3844	269
18	10127	2584	6959	584	4746	1309	3192	245	5381	1275	3767	339
19	10569	2762	7476	331	5167	1363	3667	137	5402	1399	3809	194
20	6306	1629	3898	779	3154	813	1978	363	3152	816	1920	416
21	20051	5493	13750	808	9925	2789	6808	328	10126	2704	6942	480
22	12920	3395	9037	488	6327	1752	4386	189	6593	1643	4651	299
23	15645	4390	10366	889	7767	2275	5113	379	7878	2115	5253	510
24	8897	2476	6125	296	4362	1221	3021	120	4535	1255	3104	176

TABLE 68. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF NALAIKH DISTRICT OF ULAANBAATAR, BY KHOROOS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Khoroo	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	30158	9164	19110	1884	15089	4673	9596	820	15069	4491	9514	1064
1	8904	2774	5531	599	4475	1434	2784	257	4429	1340	2747	342
2	7358	2104	4797	457	3561	1031	2325	205	3797	1073	2472	252
3	4967	1570	3201	196	2522	800	1648	74	2445	770	1553	122
4	5538	1808	3458	272	2826	936	1772	118	2712	872	1686	154
5	2048	585	1261	202	1032	305	631	96	1016	280	630	106
6	1343	323	862	158	673	167	436	70	670	156	426	88

TABLE 69. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF SONGINOKHAIRKHAN DISTRICT OF ULAANBAATAR, BY KHOROOS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Khoroo	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	257556	70403	173218	13935	125643	35584	84074	5985	131913	34819	89144	7950
1	18660	5644	12209	807	9152	2921	5889	342	9508	2723	6320	465
2	5205	1410	3556	239	2574	712	1773	89	2631	698	1783	150
3	15416	4401	10319	696	7646	2257	5104	285	7770	2144	5215	411
4	14989	4417	9981	591	7462	2291	4922	249	7527	2126	5059	342
5	13583	3478	9428	677	6588	1751	4552	285	6995	1727	4876	392
6	9327	2458	6395	474	4538	1220	3114	204	4789	1238	3281	270
7	14540	4196	9692	652	7091	2033	4764	294	7449	2163	4928	358
8	7364	2038	4929	397	3630	1004	2454	172	3734	1034	2475	225
9	8402	2398	5560	444	4090	1181	2727	182	4312	1217	2833	262
10	11737	3276	7916	545	5863	1697	3925	241	5874	1579	3991	304
11	12249	3470	8238	541	6012	1756	4057	199	6237	1714	4181	342
12	8116	2113	5505	498	3854	1057	2589	208	4262	1056	2916	290
13	8005	1994	5480	531	3804	970	2627	207	4201	1024	2853	324
14	10194	2634	6996	564	4915	1336	3355	224	5279	1298	3641	340
15	7309	1825	4956	528	3526	923	2371	232	3783	902	2585	296
16	6391	1627	4347	417	3012	831	2006	175	3379	796	2341	242
17	7711	1977	5254	480	3643	959	2462	222	4068	1018	2792	258
18	12480	3167	8443	870	5784	1576	3840	368	6696	1591	4603	502
19	8557	1974	6036	547	3970	1020	2705	245	4587	954	3331	302
20	9332	2309	6484	539	4641	1207	3200	234	4691	1102	3284	305
21	4871	1382	2959	530	2474	697	1506	271	2397	685	1453	259
22	11989	3316	7918	755	5998	1708	3939	351	5991	1608	3979	404
23	12406	3541	8424	441	6044	1723	4141	180	6362	1818	4283	261
24	7582	2250	4902	430	3841	1170	2487	184	3741	1080	2415	246
25	11141	3108	7291	742	5491	1584	3565	342	5650	1524	3726	400

TABLE 70. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF SUKHBAATAR DISTRICT OF ULAANBAATAR, BY KHOROOS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Khoroo	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	127815	30627	89005	8183	61261	15627	42171	3463	66554	15000	46834	4720
1	4303	986	2961	356	2048	508	1383	157	2255	478	1578	199
2	3575	869	2307	399	1675	436	1066	173	1900	433	1241	226
3	6887	1765	4450	672	3173	881	2026	266	3714	884	2424	406
4	2672	581	1768	323	1234	282	835	117	1438	299	933	206
5	4427	1049	2954	424	2100	531	1402	167	2327	518	1552	257
6	6374	1188	4790	396	2943	635	2157	151	3431	553	2633	245
7	7774	1796	5506	472	3654	915	2559	180	4120	881	2947	292
8	9377	1403	7532	442	3746	696	2854	196	5631	707	4678	246
9	8190	2011	5869	310	4034	1042	2872	120	4156	969	2997	190
10	8605	1868	6256	481	4123	940	2970	213	4482	928	3286	268
11	10134	2529	7210	395	5048	1295	3602	151	5086	1234	3608	244
12	7391	1885	5173	333	3679	954	2585	140	3712	931	2588	193
13	9193	2439	6432	322	4545	1278	3132	135	4648	1161	3300	187
14	5600	1496	3829	275	2734	742	1870	122	2866	754	1959	153
15	8038	2044	5145	849	4098	1057	2635	406	3940	987	2510	443
16	10247	2721	6957	569	5016	1408	3366	242	5231	1313	3591	327
17	5464	1461	3653	350	2671	733	1790	148	2793	728	1863	202
18	9564	2536	6213	815	4740	1294	3067	379	4824	1242	3146	436

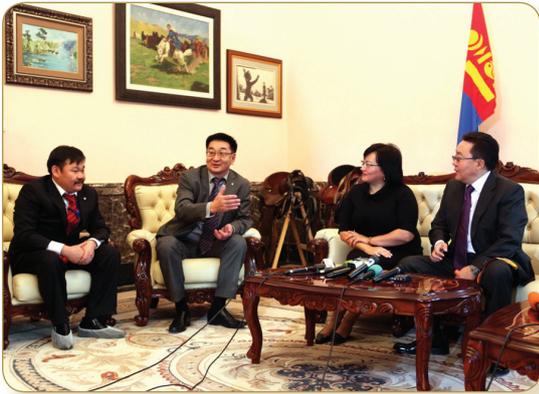
TABLE 71. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF KHAN-UUL DISTRICT OF ULAANBAATAR, BY KHOROOS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Khoroo	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	110265	29320	74046	6899	53453	14863	35628	2962	56812	14457	38418	3937
1	18094	4832	11972	1290	8543	2433	5560	550	9551	2399	6412	740
2	8193	1916	5626	651	3827	946	2610	271	4366	970	3016	380
3	9966	2367	7133	466	4712	1196	3316	200	5254	1171	3817	266
4	6106	1592	4158	356	3029	838	2057	134	3077	754	2101	222
5	5363	1476	3597	290	2656	780	1748	128	2707	696	1849	162
6	5927	1582	4002	343	2929	794	1983	152	2998	788	2019	191
7	4165	1090	2840	235	2066	563	1409	94	2099	527	1431	141
8	9857	2794	6521	542	4781	1347	3208	226	5076	1447	3313	316
9	14552	4233	9623	696	7112	2110	4720	282	7440	2123	4903	414
10	7529	2032	4950	547	3648	1047	2364	237	3881	985	2586	310
11	9131	2230	6490	411	4394	1120	3094	180	4737	1110	3396	231
12	4649	1278	2953	418	2320	666	1453	201	2329	612	1500	217
13	3482	970	2211	301	1747	503	1103	141	1735	467	1108	160
14	3251	928	1970	353	1689	520	1003	166	1562	408	967	187

TABLE 72. NUMBER OF RESIDENT POPULATION OF CHINGELTEI DISTRICT OF ULAANBAATAR, BY KHOROOS AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

Khoroo	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	146499	38350	100039	8110	71213	19429	48442	3342	75286	18921	51597	4768
1	2858	646	1859	353	1372	334	904	134	1486	312	955	219
2	3489	809	2385	295	1673	439	1132	102	1816	370	1253	193
3	4874	1165	3265	444	2239	591	1479	169	2635	574	1786	275
4	4380	944	3030	406	2007	458	1386	163	2373	486	1644	243
5	4443	1025	2984	434	2114	529	1389	196	2329	496	1595	238
6	6158	1466	4235	457	2865	715	1951	199	3293	751	2284	258
7	12836	3462	8898	476	6234	1731	4310	193	6602	1731	4588	283
8	5414	1273	3899	242	2602	624	1893	85	2812	649	2006	157
9	8047	2048	5677	322	3924	1036	2762	126	4123	1012	2915	196
10	8350	2270	5732	348	4103	1146	2814	143	4247	1124	2918	205
11	6160	1549	4358	253	3053	796	2157	100	3107	753	2201	153
12	13656	3826	9273	557	6659	1884	4527	248	6997	1942	4746	309
13	8075	2173	5553	349	3874	1098	2649	127	4201	1075	2904	222
14	7098	1804	4936	358	3537	954	2440	143	3561	850	2496	215
15	8460	2316	5710	434	4054	1112	2751	191	4406	1204	2959	243
16	11287	3127	7602	558	5626	1605	3790	231	5661	1522	3812	327
17	11816	3161	7988	667	5838	1676	3887	275	5978	1485	4101	392
18	9331	2583	6298	450	4525	1289	3046	190	4806	1294	3252	260
19	9767	2703	6357	707	4914	1412	3175	327	4853	1291	3182	380





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