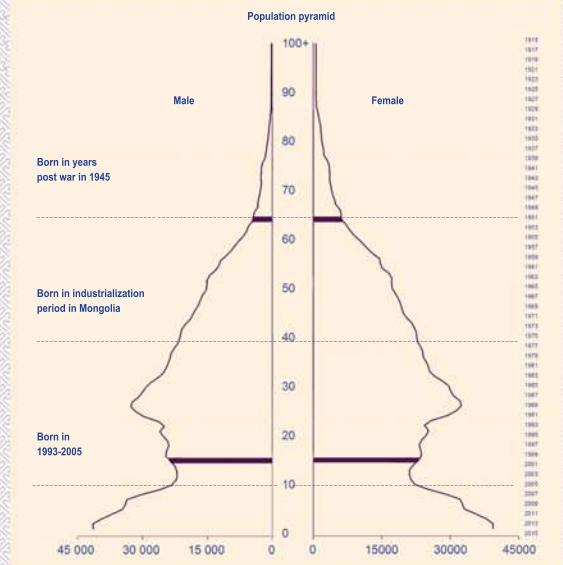




NATIONAL STATISTICAL  
OFFICE OF MONGOLIA

# 2015 POPULATION AND HOUSING BY-CENSUS OF MONGOLIA



ULAANBAATAR  
2016



NATIONAL STATISTICAL  
OFFICE OF MONGOLIA

2015 POPULATION AND HOUSING BY-CENSUS OF MONGOLIA:  
NATIONAL REPORT

ULAANBAATAR  
2016

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## PREFACE

According to the Law on Statistics and the Law on Population and Housing Census of Mongolia, and UN recommendations, the Population and Housing Census of Mongolia is conducted decennially and a total of 10 censuses have taken place to date.

Mongolia, for the first time, mounted a Population By-census using the register-based methodology in 2015 in line with the recommendations and the laws; however, it had no previous experience of conducting the By-census. In other words, we linked the databases, held by various state organizations, to the Population and Household Database (PHD), maintained at the bag and khoroo levels (primary administrative units), to yield the results from the By-census. Also, we counted the Mongolian citizens, residing abroad for 6 months and above, on the internet and employed a geospatial information system linked to the By-census results.



A Population and Housing Census which contains the detailed data on society and economy of a country such as population size, age and sex structure, ethnicity, distribution and type housing and housing facilities, is the key source of information that can make these characteristics available at the primary administrative unit level. Besides, the census results are of vital importance to address demographic related challenges and formulate state policies and programmes for planning and management of population distribution and decentralization.

A primary role of the National Statistical Office (NSO) is to disseminate the results of the By-census for use by the Government, establishments and the public. In addition to publishing the results of the By-census, there is need for further in-depth research on the topics, addressed herein.

This report consists of 6 chapters and appendices that include the main results of the By-census. Chapter 1 gives an overview of the management and organization of the 2015 Population and Housing By-census and Chapters 2, 3 and 4 discuss the key demographic aspects of population size and growth, nationality, ethnicity, population density and distribution. Chapter 5 discusses the household size and housing conditions in Mongolia. Chapter 6 gives an overview of the demographic characteristics for other countries.

Based on the results of the By-census, an age-sex specific multivariate population projection will be estimated and published. In addition to a print publication, the By-census results will be published and disseminated electronically.

Our sincere appreciation is goes to Mr. A.Amarbal, Director of the Population and Housing Census Bureau (PHCB) of the NSO, Ms. T.Bolor-Erdene, Statistician, and Mr. T.Jargalsaikhan and Mr. M.Enkhzorig, Officers of the PHCB of the NSO, for their valuable contributions in producing this report. In addition, sincere thanks to Ms. D.Oyunchimeg, Head of the Population and Social Statistics Department of the NSO, Mr. Z.Nyambayar, Ms. B.Urbainbileg, Senior Analysts of the Research and Methodology Department of the NSO, Mr. L.Myagmarsuren, Head of the Data Processing and Technology Department (DPTD) of the NSO, Mr. Ts.Erdeneemunkh, Senior Referent, Mr. B.Tamir, Mr. G.Jargal, Senior Analysts, Ms. G.Oyunjargal, Mr. M.Binderiya, Ms. N.Tserenbaljir, Officers of the DPTD of the NSO, and Mr. J.Munkhbadar and Mr. Kh.Zolbadrakh, Mr. B.Enkhtuvshin, former specialists of PHCB of the NSO, for their cooperation in processing the data for and organizing the By-census.

CHAIRMAN NATIONAL  
STATISTICAL OFFICE

A. ARIUNZAYA



# CHAPTER ONE

ORGANIZATION OF THE 2015  
POPULATION AND HOUSING  
BY-CENSUS



## HISTORY OF CENSUS IN MONGOLIA

Historical records show that Mongolia began registering its population many years ago. However, no clear historical documentation has been found on population distribution across territory, in what year the registration occurred, how enumeration happened or how many people were counted.

Historical evidence and accounts indicate that population and livestock registration was initiated as far back as the Hunnu empire (200 BC). Other documents show that, in 1247, the 41<sup>st</sup> year of the lunar calendar or IV Sixty, in the year of the sheep, a “population census was conducted across all the territory of Mongolia”<sup>1</sup>.

After the People’s Revolution in 1921, Mongolia conducted population, livestock and capital registrations several times between 1922-1940 (specifically 1922, 1929, 1933, 1935, 1937, and 1939). The survey questionnaire was far more detailed compared to those used during the Bogd Khanate, and included the number of households, population, age and sex structure, birth and death, livestock, tools for harvesting, other basic household utilities and so forth<sup>2</sup>.

Mongolia did not conduct a regular population census until the 20<sup>th</sup> century, beginning in 1918. Thereafter, a population census was conducted in 1935, 1944, 1956, 1963, 1969, 1979, 1989, 2000 and 2010. In addition, an activity similar to a population census was completed in 1947 and 1950. The 2015 by-census marks the first time in Mongolian history that a population and housing census was completed using a population registration-based methodology.

## BY-CENSUS PLANNING

In 2015, the National Statistical Office (NSO) conducted the Population and Housing by-census in accordance with the following related laws: Article 7.1 of the Law on Statistics, which states that a “population and housing census shall be conducted every 10 years and a by-census every 5 years; Article 9.1, Chapter 9 of the Law on Population and Housing Census, which states that the “by-census date, duration and scope will be set by the National Statistical Office of Mongolia when required”. In this report, the overall results of the by-census are compiled and summarized.

NSO established aimag and Capital census commissions to coordinate the census process.

Census commissions at all levels were responsible for preparing administrative units and completing components of the Population and Housing Database in their respective areas.

The Population and Housing By-Census was conducted in accordance with approved policies and procedures, using 18 questions covering population demographics and 15 questions on households. The by-census covered all persons residing in Mongolia (including foreign citizens and stateless persons) and Mongolian citizens living abroad for more than six months.

This is the first Population and Housing by-census – a census activity organized between the censuses that occur every ten years - conducted in Mongolia. The methodology of the by-census is based on population registration sourced from the population and housing database (PHD) which is connected to the databases of other state organizations. The by-census also enumerated Mongolian citizens living abroad by using online software that allows every citizen to update personal information in the population and housing database.

When by-census data was collected, the PHD was linked with the sources of databases from 14 state organizations containing 38 types of data, an online enumeration database, registration information for homeless (stateless) persons and information on people whose registration information was changed. Address identification for all Mongolian citizens as well as citizenship status and death verification were checked and ,updates were reflected in the database accordingly.

<sup>1</sup> History of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, 2003, side-364

<sup>2</sup> Mongolian demographic history, Ulaanbaatar, 2013



For the 2015 Population and Housing By-Census, household location was defined by comparing cadastral maps with information on household location for those residing in urban areas, inputting household locations onto online digital maps and entering waypoints into the PHD.

## MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

**National Commissions (Khoroo).** NSO established commissions to coordinate and manage the 2015 Population and Housing By-Census nationwide.

The primary purpose of the commissions was to ensure preparedness for the by-census, to provide managerial support at the national level, to verify by-census results, and to coordinate responsible entities including Ministries, Government agencies and local census commissions.

The commissions were organized according to the State Law on the Population and Housing Census and other relevant laws and documents.

**Aimags and the Capital census commissions(Khoroo).** Census commissions were established within aimag and in the capital to ensure preparedness for the census, completion and finalization of the PHD, and for the effective coordination and management of census administration units throughout the census process.

According to Article 7 of Chapter 13 of the Law on the Population and Housing Census, commissions have the following responsibilities:

1. Organize data collection activities in their respective areas in accordance with policies and procedures
2. Hire enumerators during the census process, provide necessary training and assess their performance
3. Perform under the supervision of NSO Office and take actions as per NSO guidance
4. Compile preliminary results of the census and submit to higher level Census Commissions;

**Enumerator (Temporary staff).** By-census enumerators were employed within primary administrative units between June and December 2015 to complete and update the PHD while maintaining the confidentiality of personal information. Ensuring completeness and accuracy of population and household information, compiling and entering data into PHD, and marking household location were the key responsibilities of enumerators. The enumerators successfully accomplished duties assigned by the aimag and capital commissions.

## TRAINING

Success in conducting the by-census was dependent on the performance of organizers at the khoroo and bag level. Therefore, within the framework of improvement and usage of PHD, trainings were provided to staff, organizers and the heads of khoroo and district administrative units as well as those within the capital. The primary responsibility of census workers was to update the PHD in their each respective area and to correct errors.

## ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION

A key objective of census communication activities was to encourage the active participation of the population and maximum coverage in the by-census. Providing information on the importance of participation was a key focus of communication activities.

Information was disseminated through mass media including TV and radio interviews, broadcasts and commercial advertisements, and public banners. These activities had the following purpose:

- To provide the public with up-to-date information on the census process and the importance of participating
- To organize “open-door” events at bag and khoroo levels to increase public awareness on the expansion and functions of the PHD
- To direct the public to register online to update personal information electronically through the PHD;

The population registration system was updated to encourage public interest by highlighting interesting statistics, introducing self-registration and allowing users to update personal information online.

## GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

During the 2010 Census, the Geographic Information System (GIS) was used to identify and mark census unit locations and to define the location of administrative units to ensure full coverage of the population and households. Given limited capacity at the time of the 2010 census, a paper map was used to identify the location of populations and households, to allocate territories to enumerators, to plan the census process and to mark household locations.

However, during the 2015 By-Census, household locations were defined based on registration data. In order to identify the location of households in urban areas, the cadastral database was compared with the PHD. In cases where household addresses matched in both databases, the location of households was defined according to the information contained within the digital database which includes cadastral information. (Method1)

For the remaining households where addresses did not match between the cadastral database and the PHD, household locations were marked using online digital mapping and added to the PHD. (Method 2)

*Identifying household location:* In accordance with the unified addressing standards introduced in Mongolia, household addresses were defined using 3 pieces of information (name of district/township/street; house number/street number; flat number/khashaa number). As a result, 96.6 percent of households in aimags and 99.7 percent of households in the capital were corrected.

Information on household location in urban areas was collected from the Land Relation, Geodesy and Mapping Authority. The information on addresses from 10 aimags was correct and sufficient for use; a total of 13,777 household locations were identified.

Cadastral information was collected from the UB Land Management Office for households living in gers in the capital city and information regarding buildings and housing was collected from MPA for households living in buildings. Using this data, the locations of 129,637 households in ger districts and 118,571 households in buildings (for a total of 248,208 households) were defined within the 9 districts of the capital city.

A total of 261,985 households or 32 percent of the total households in 10 aimags and 9 districts were identified using the cadastral and address database (Method 1).

The locations of the remaining households were defined using Method 2. An additional function was inserted in the PHD to input household location using online digital mapping, so that primary users of the PHD could mark a household's location in the database. Arcgis map was selected as a basic topographic map to be used for this purpose. In addition, maps with a 1:100 000 scale sourced from the Land Relation, Geodesy and Mapping Authority with the names of locations were used.

The locations of any missing households were identified and marked. This information was entered into the PHD by the primary user of the database (i.e., enumerators and heads of bag and khoroo). Information on household location will be updated in case of movements so that real-time data is available from the PHD.



NSO officials provided guidance to aimag and district administrative units to ensure that the location of households and the input of information into the PHD was accurate. In addition, organizers and supervisors from areas with more undefined household locations within the Capital were trained at NSO.

#### *Issues, challenges and difficulties:*

In order to use a registration-based methodology for the 2015 By-Census, there were additional requirements needed to identify household locations in urban areas (i.e., comparing cadastral databases) as compared to previous censuses. In the process of matching information between databases, the following difficulties were encountered:

- Differences in address standards and composition from multiple sources;
- Insufficient cadastral information from the Land Relation, Geodesy and Mapping Authority (10 aimags submitted required information, whereas another 11 aimags did not submit information or submitted unqualified information);
- Challenges identifying household location in the ger district redevelopment area, submitted by MPA;
- Mismatch of the information on address features, typing and standards; and
- Lack of consolidated database and unified standards.

In addition, difficulties arose while using online digital mapping in the PHD. For example, programs froze when the online mapping feature was being used by several users concurrently and some census workers had difficulties using the feature, resulting in incorrect marking of the location of households.

### CENSUS DATA PROCESSING

The latest software was used by specialists from the Population and Housing Census Bureau of NSO to process data for the 2015 Population and Housing By-Census.

## SOME CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN THE 2015 POPULATION AND HOUSING BY-CENSUS

1	<i>Population registration</i>	An occurrence or the process of registering populations in a particular area within a given timeframe.
2	<i>Population number</i>	Number of persons in a particular area within a given timeframe. The population number is estimated as de jure and de facto population.
3	<i>Resident population</i>	A person who has lived in an administrative unit for more than 6 months (183 days) as of the census date.
4	<i>Age</i>	Interval of time between date of birth and the date of the census expressed in completed years.
5	<i>Household</i>	A household is a group of people who live together in one residence, with a joint budget, who share food and who jointly provide for basic needs. Household members are typically family members or relatives; however, a household can include members with no family relation.
6	<i>Population locality</i>	<p>According to the "Law on City and Village" of Mongolia which was stated in the censuses 2000, 2010:</p> <p>A town is a settlement where more than 15,000 people live of which majority of them engage in the service field, and has an independent governance with well developed infrastructure facilities.;</p> <p>A village is a small settlement where 500-15,000 people live and the economic sector, such as agriculture, industry, tourism and resort is developed, and which has an independent governance.</p>
7	<i>Apartment</i>	A type of housing constituting a substructure within a larger edifice, with one or more rooms and with facilities and equipment for each household. Entirely or partially used for dwelling and used only for living purposes as of the census date.
8	<i>Convenient single family home</i>	A housing unit designed for one household, connected to central engineering lines and systems or with independent engineering lines or connected to heating, air conditioning, water supply, sanitation, electricity supply, and information communication lines.



9	<i>Single family home</i>	Mainly in ger districts or urban areas, , made up of one or more rooms with entire or partial infrastructure facilities including kitchen, bath, shower, heating, water supply and sanitary faciilities.
10	<i>Dormitory</i>	A communal dormitory or house designed for students at any level of educational institution, workers or staff of organizations, or for people living in groups including rest homes, sanitoriums, resort centres, hospitals, care centres, prisons and army barracks.
11	<i>Floor space (square meters)</i>	The floor space of a housing unit is the total floor space in square meters including guest rooms, bedrooms, children's rooms, studies, dining rooms and other, including kitchens, bathrooms, toilets, halls, built-in cupboards, storage rooms, etc.

# CHAPTER TWO

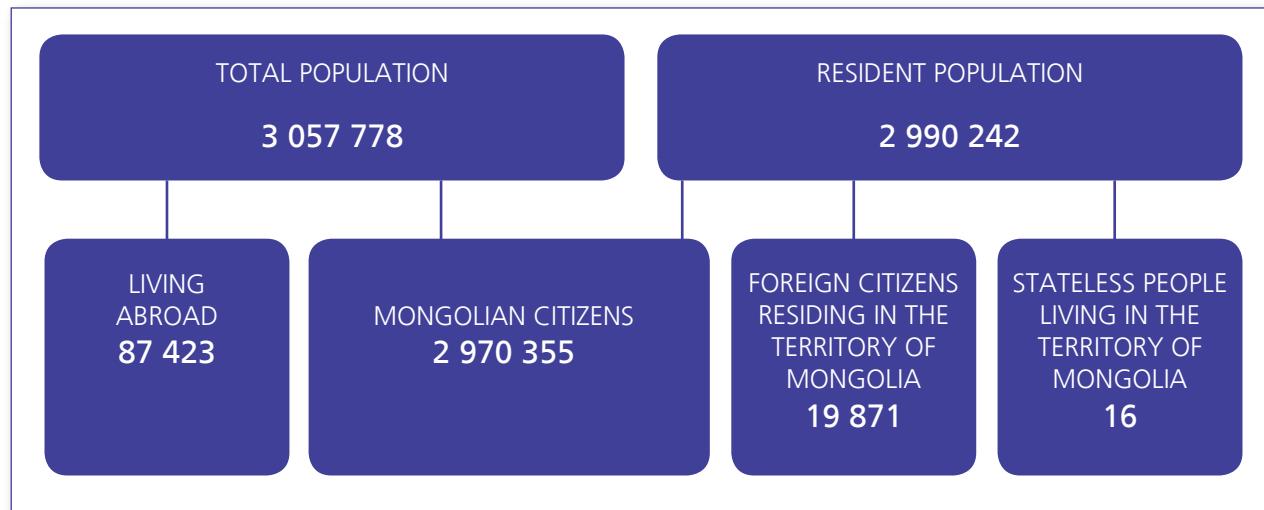
POPULATION NUMBER, GROWTH,  
AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE



## POPULATION AND SEX RATIO

By the end of 2015, the total residential population of Mongolia was 3 057.8 thousand of which 87.4 thousand have been living abroad for six months or longer. In addition, foreign citizens residing in Mongolia for six months or longer and stateless people numbered 19.8 thousand.

**FIGURE 2.1. POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, 2015**



49.2 percent of the resident population is male and 50.8 percent is female. The sex ratio – the number of males per 100 females - is 96.7. In 2010, the resident population was 2.647 million and increased by 342.7 thousand by 2015.

**TABLE 2.1. POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, BY CENSUS YEARS**

Year	Population (thousand)			Sex ratio
	Total	Male	Female	
1918	647.5	330.2	317.3	104.1
1935	738.2	370.8	367.4	100.9
1944	759.1	371.3	387.8	95.7
1956	845.5	420.3	425.2	98.8
1963	1 017.1	508.0	509.1	99.8
1969	1 197.6	597.4	600.2	99.5
1979	1 595.0	798.9	796.1	100.4
1989	2 044.0	1 020.7	1 023.3	99.7
2000	2 373.5	1 178.0	1 195.5	98.5
2010	2 754.7	1 363.9	1 390.8	98.1
2015	3 057.8	1 503.6	1 554.2	96.7

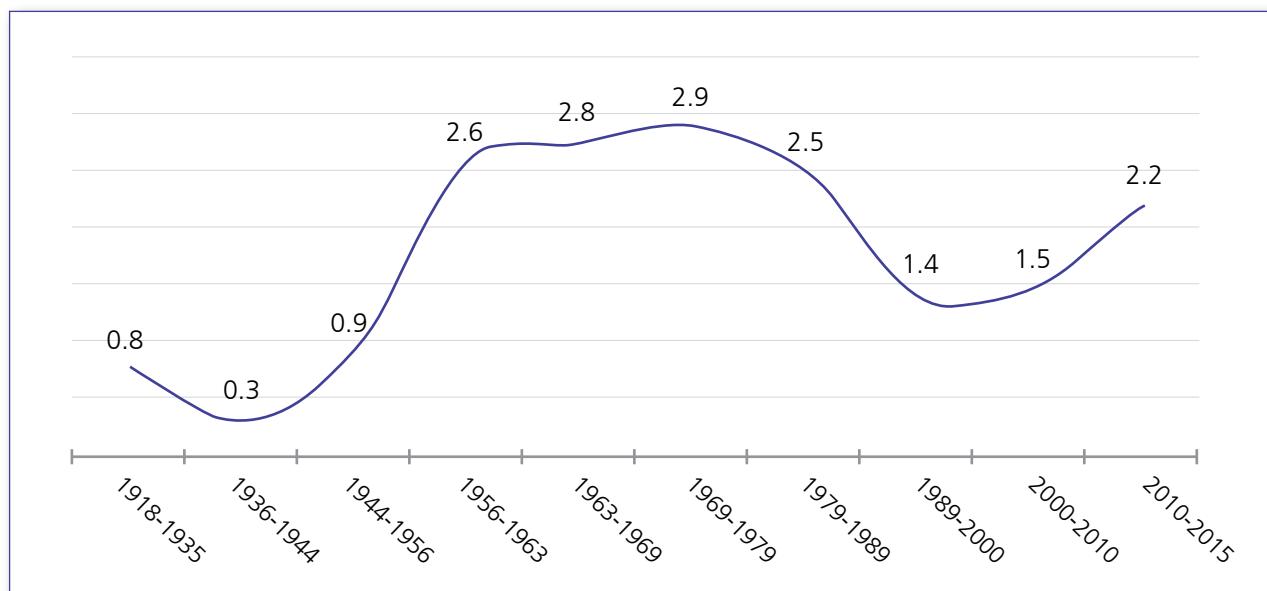
The population sex ratio was 98.1 in 2010, with a slight decrease of 1.4 percentage points in 2015. The sex ratio has decreased little since 1979 and is explained by the fact that female life expectancy is higher than male life expectancy in Mongolia.

## POPULATION GROWTH

Population growth between censuses depends on political, social and demographic conditions. Until the mid-1950s, population growth was less than 0.9 percent. However, starting in 1956, there was rapid population growth of 2.5 percent or more until 1989. (Figure 2.2)

The low rate of population growth between 1918-1935 and 1935-1944 is explained by socio-political conditions including the Persecution of 1939, the battle of Khalkh Gol in 1939 and World War II, in addition to high mortality and low fertility due to widespread disease. Between 1956 and 1989, population growth is explained by improvements in quality of life - specifically, improved population health, as well as an increased birth rate, a decreased death rate and little migration from the country. Between 1989 and 2000, the annual population growth rate was 1.4 percent, marking a decrease of 1.1 percent compared to the previous 10 years. The main factor influencing population growth during this period was increased internal and international migration. Approximately 50,000 citizens of the former Soviet Union who lived and worked in Mongolia returned to their home country in 1989-1990, and another 50,000 Kazakh people moved to Kazakhstan to work in the mid-1990s. In addition, thousands of youth migrated to foreign countries to work and study.

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

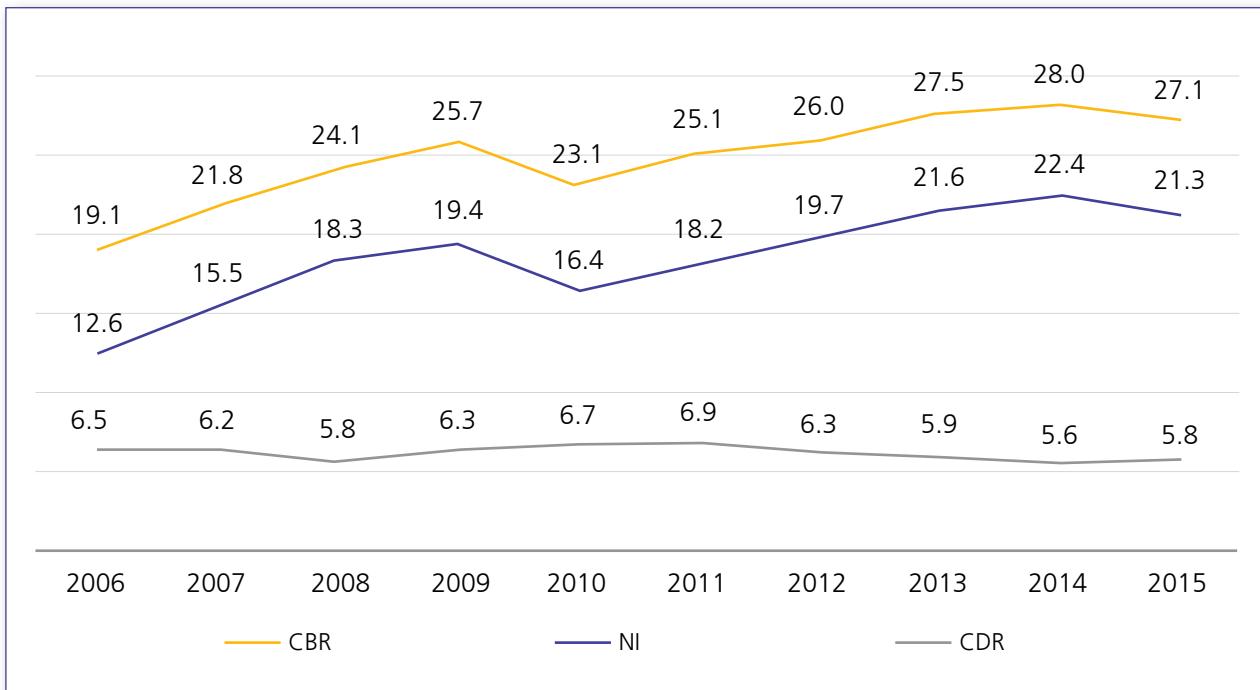


The annual population growth rate increased by 0.7 percent from 2010 to 2015. The increase is associated with a rise in the number of middle aged persons within the total population and an increase in the number of women of child-bearing age.

The net growth of the population was a key driver of population growth in Mongolia. As an overall trend, the crude birth rate rate decreased fairly rapidly from 1990 to the mid-2000s. From 2006, there was an increase in the general fertility rate to 23.1 in 2010 and peaking at 28.0 in 2014. In 2015, the rate decreased slightly to 27.1, a drop of 0.9 percent from the previous year.

The mortality rate has been gradually declining since 2006, and reported at 5.8 in 2015, a drop of 0.7 percentage points from the 2006 figure.

**FIGURE 2.3. FERTILITY, MORTALITY AND GROWTH RATES PER 1000,  
2006-2015**



Data show that there was significant diversity in population growth between aimags and the Capital (Table 2.2) due to the transition to a market economy and as a result of migration. Between 2000 and 2010, there was a sharp drop in population in all but 5 aimags and in the capital city. The annual population growth rate of Ulaanbaatar, Orkhon and Umnugobi aimags are consistently higher than the national growth rate, mostly as a result of urbanization.

Census results show that as a result of increased birth rates nationwide, the population in aimags has risen significantly since 2000 (Table 2.2).



TABLE 2.2. POPULATION GROWTH RATE BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL  
BY PERCENTAGE, 1989-2015

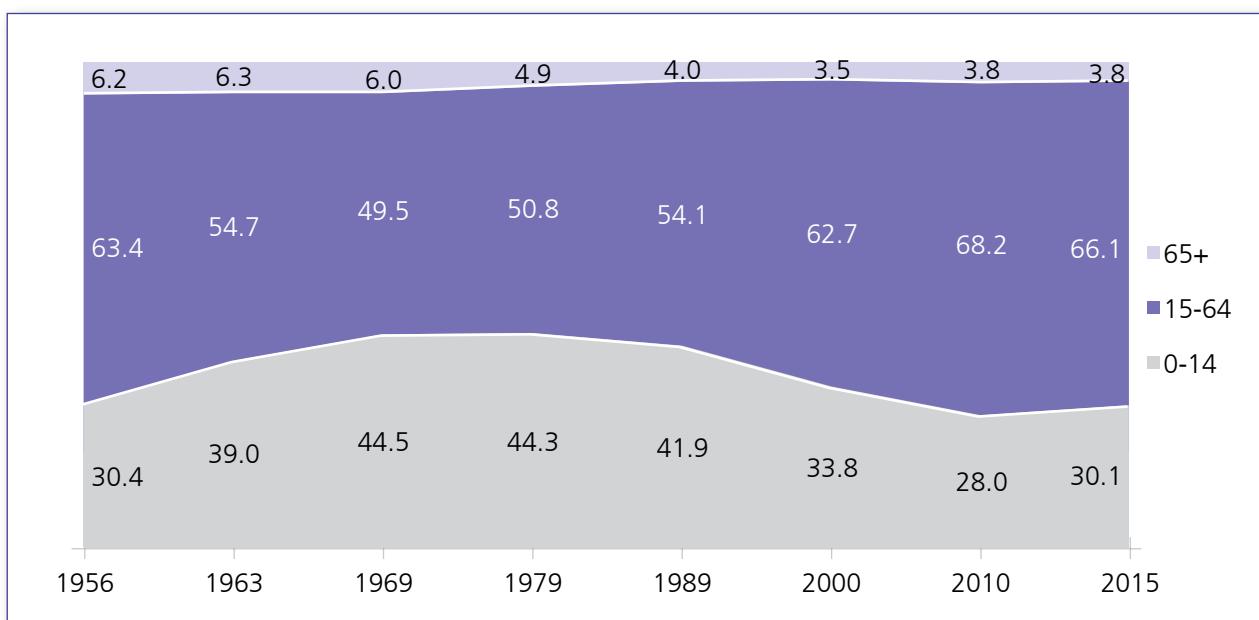
Aimags and the capital	2000/1989 (%)	2010/2000 (%)	2010/2015 (%)	Annual growth rate		
				1989-2000	2000-2010	2010-2015
Total	116.1	116.1	111.0	1.37	1.46	2.20
Arkhangai	114.9	87.1	108.8	1.27	-1.17	1.77
Bayan-Ulgii	100.2	96.7	113.8	0.02	-0.30	2.76
Bayankhongor	113.7	89.7	110.3	1.17	-0.93	2.06
Bulgan	119.0	86.9	111.9	1.59	-1.20	2.37
Gobi-Altai	101.4	84.2	104.9	0.13	-1.44	0.98
Dornogobi	88.6	115.9	111.4	-1.10	1.44	2.27
Dornod	93.0	92.3	110.0	-0.66	-0.70	1.99
Dundgobi	104.5	75.4	114.4	0.40	-2.24	2.89
Zavkhan	101.7	72.8	106.8	0.15	-2.48	1.35
Uvurkhangai	115.4	90.9	110.9	1.31	-0.82	2.18
Umnugobi	110.4	130.9	100.6	0.90	2.80	0.11
Sukhbaatar	110.5	91.4	115.0	0.91	-0.78	3.00
Selenge	114.9	97.6	108.9	1.27	-0.22	1.78
Tuv	99.2	85.8	106.2	-0.07	-1.29	1.23
Uvs	107.2	81.4	110.1	0.64	-1.69	2.03
Khovd	113.4	88.5	108.6	1.15	-1.04	1.73
Khuvsgul	116.9	96.5	111.5	1.43	-0.32	2.30
Khentii	96.1	92.8	110.3	-0.36	-0.66	2.07
Darkhan-Uul	97.1	113.6	106.7	-0.26	1.24	1.33
Ulaanbaatar	138.6	163.1	112.6	3.01	5.74	2.52
Orkhon	127.4	126.8	111.1	2.23	2.44	2.21
Gobisumber	-	108.3	124.8	-	0.75	4.96

## POPULATION AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE

Studying the age and sex structure of the population allows a glimpse into its history as well as an assessment of the present situation and future prospects of a country's population. Most countries develop their short and long term socio-economic policies based on trends in the age and sex structure of the population.

Population age structure changes based on a country's fertility and mortality rates. The percentage of children, youth, middle-aged persons or elders within a population can have a significant impact on socio-economic development trends. The number of workers in the fields of manufacturing, mining, construction and agriculture and the capacity of schools, hospitals and social services are all dependent on the population age structure.

For instance, when the population age structure moves towards middle age (where by the working age population increases in proportion to the total population) there is a need to plan for employment opportunities.

**FIGURE 2.4. POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE, BY SELECTED CENSUS YEARS**

Population distribution by age group has changed since 2010. For example, by 2015 there was a small increase in 0-4 age group as a result of an increased birth rate between 2010 and 2014.

The 2015 age group distribution shows that the working age population between 15-64 years is predominant in the population of Mongolia. As a result, it is important to implement policies that will support the workforce and increase the birth rate for future development.

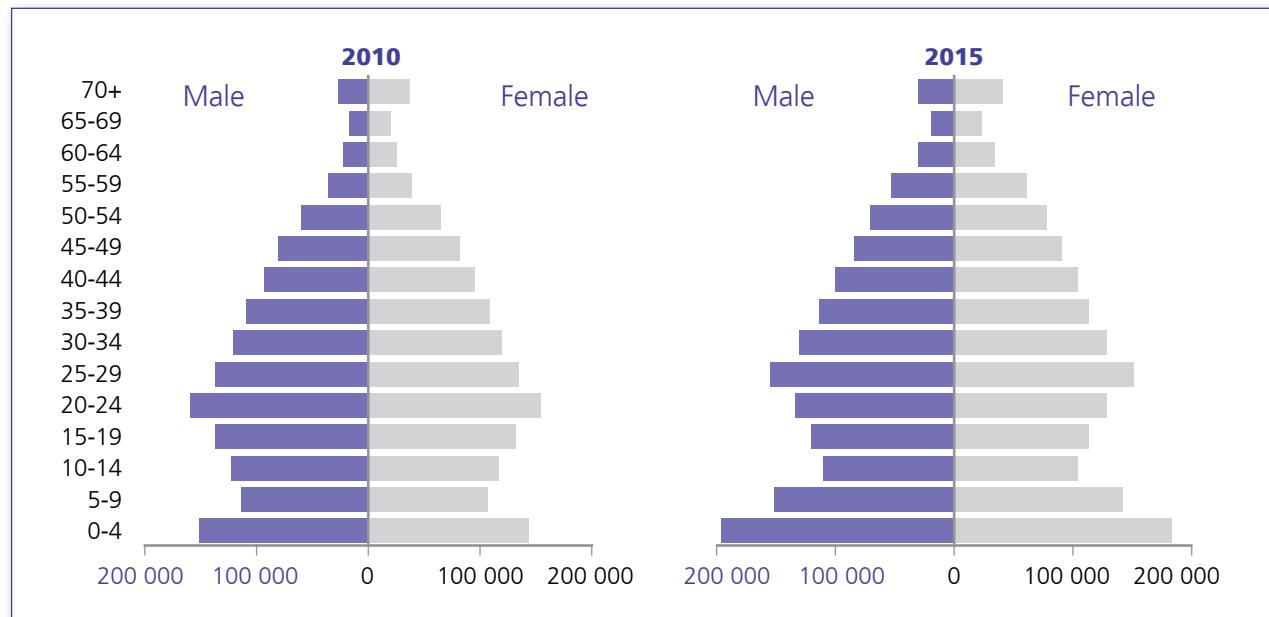
**TABLE 2.3. POPULATION PERCENTAGE BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND SEX RATIO, 2010, 2015**

Age group	2010		2015		Sex ratio <sup>1</sup>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	2010	2015
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1	96.7
0-4	10.9	10.4	13.2	12.1	103.2	105.0
5-9	8.2	7.7	10.1	9.4	103.8	104.2
10-14	8.9	8.5	7.4	6.9	102.8	103.7
15-19	9.9	9.5	8.1	7.6	102.4	103.1
20-24	11.6	11.1	9.0	8.5	101.7	101.7
25-29	9.9	9.6	10.4	10.1	100.4	100.3
30-34	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.6	99.6	98.2
35-39	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.6	97.7	96.9
40-44	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.9	95.9	93.6
45-49	5.8	6.0	5.6	6.0	94.4	90.2
50-54	4.3	4.7	4.7	5.2	90.1	87.4
55-59	2.5	2.8	3.4	4.1	86.2	81.0
60-64	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.4	80.7	76.8
65-69	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.6	82.2	70.3
70+	1.9	2.7	1.9	2.8	66.8	63.5

The sex ratio drops significantly as age increases. This is the result of natural differences in life expectancy between men and women, and confirms the quality of census data. By-census results show that the sex ratio at birth was between 103 and 105 in the past five years. The percentage of the population aged 25-29 is high as a proportion of the total population because of high fertility rates during the 1980s.

Another means of illustrating the age and sex structure of the population is through population pyramids (Figure 2.5).

**FIGURE 2.5. POPULATION PYRAMID OF MONGOLIA, 2010, 2015**



The shape of the pyramid is gradually widening among age groups 25 and older, indicating that the middle-aged population is increasing. However, the pyramid is narrowing in the 10-14 and 15-19 age groups, explained by a decline in the fertility rate from 1990 onwards.

In addition, the base of the pyramid is wide (0-4 and 5-9 age groups) due to an increase in the number of births in recent years.

Mongolia is one of few countries with an equitable sex ratio. For instance, depending on the age group, the population sex ratio is 99-103 males per 100 females and remains similar among aimags and the capital city.

**TABLE 2.4. POPULATION BY SEX AND SEX RATIO,  
AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2010, 2015**

Aimags, capital	2010			2015			Sex ratio	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	2010	2015
Total	2 754 685	1 363 923	1 390 762	3 057 778	1 503 612	1 554 166	98.1	96.7
Arkhangai	84 584	42 219	42 365	92 059	46 136	45 923	99.7	100.5
Bayan-Ulgii	88 056	44 127	43 929	100 189	50 026	50 163	100.5	99.7
Bayankhongor	76 085	38 237	37 848	83 936	41 508	42 428	101.0	97.8
Bulgan	53 655	27 623	26 032	60 014	30 512	29 502	106.1	103.4
Gobi-Altai	53 590	26 830	26 760	56 209	27 973	28 236	100.3	99.1
Dornogobi	58 612	29 537	29 075	65 267	32 669	32 598	101.6	100.2
Dornod	69 552	35 134	34 418	76 476	38 420	38 056	102.1	101.0
Dundgobi	38 821	19 727	19 094	44 429	22 379	22 050	103.3	101.5
Zavkhan	65 481	32 916	32 565	69 916	34 936	34 980	101.1	99.9
Uvurkhangai	101 314	50 879	50 435	112 353	56 043	56 310	100.9	99.5
Umnugobi	61 314	35 137	26 177	61 655	30 918	30 737	134.2	100.6
Sukhbaatar	51 334	26 165	25 169	59 034	29 815	29 219	104.0	102.0
Selenge	97 584	49 625	47 959	106 292	53 941	52 351	103.5	103.0
Tuv	85 166	44 394	40 772	90 421	46 567	43 854	108.9	106.2
Uvs	73 328	37 049	36 279	80 763	40 637	40 126	102.1	101.3
Khovd	76 870	38 366	38 504	83 517	41 725	41 792	99.6	99.8
Khuvsgul	114 926	57 193	57 733	128 159	63 653	64 506	99.1	98.7
Khentii	65 811	33 633	32 178	72 609	36 697	35 912	104.5	102.2
Darkhan-Uul	94 625	46 491	48 134	100 939	49 618	51 321	96.6	96.7
Ulaanbaatar	1 240 037	597 337	642 700	1 396 288	671 764	724 524	92.9	92.7
Orkhon	90 700	44 488	46 212	100 731	49 405	51 326	96.3	96.3
Gobisumber	13 240	6 816	6 424	16 522	8 270	8 252	106.1	100.2

The population has increased between censuses in all aimags as well as the capital city in accordance with the high birth rate.

Results also show that the sex ratio is significantly different in urban and rural areas. The sex ratio in rural areas is higher than the national average and lower in urban areas, as more females than males are migrating from rural to urban areas.



TABLE 2.5. URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY SEX AND SEX RATIO, 2010, 2015

Location	2010			2015		
	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Total	1 363 923	1 390 762	98.1	1 503 612	1 554 166	96.7
Urban	922 944	982 343	94.0	1 014 808	1 081 372	93.8
Rural	440 979	408 419	108.0	488 804	472 794	103.4

In 2015, the dependency ratio of the number of dependants aged 0-14 and 65+ per 100 persons of working age was recorded as 51 dependents.. However, the true figure is likely higher than this estimate. For example, much of the population aged 15-24 is financially dependent as many are pursuing education. Moreover, pregnant mothers, caregivers of young children and the elderly, people who are disabled and those who are unable to work also contribute to the number of dependents in the population.

TABLE 2.6. KEY INDICATORS OF POPULATION BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2015

Aimags, capital	Number of Population	Dependency ratio	Of which:		Ageing index	Sex ratio
			Children	Elderly		
TOTAL	3 057 778	51.3	45.5	5.8	12.8	96.7
Western region	390 594	56.8	51.2	5.6	10.9	100.0
Bayan-Ulgii	100 189	62.3	57.1	5.2	9.1	99.7
Gobi-Altai	56 209	51.6	45.9	5.7	12.5	99.1
Zavkhan	69 916	52.5	45.8	6.6	14.5	99.9
Uvs	80 763	57.7	52.4	5.2	10.0	101.3
Khovd	83 517	57.0	51.6	5.4	10.4	99.8
Khangain region	577 252	50.8	44.8	6.0	13.3	99.1
Arkhangai	92 059	51.8	45.5	6.3	13.8	100.5
Bayankhongor	83 936	52.6	46.9	5.7	12.1	97.8
Bulgan	60 014	48.3	41.8	6.6	15.7	103.4
Orkhon	100 731	46.8	41.4	5.4	12.9	96.3
Uvurkhangai	112 353	52.7	46.1	6.6	14.3	99.5
Khuvsugul	128 159	51.8	46.1	5.6	12.2	98.7
Tuv region	485 525	50.7	44.5	6.2	13.8	101.3
Gobisumber	16 522	55.1	49.8	5.3	10.6	100.2
Darkhan-Uul	100 939	49.2	42.9	6.3	14.7	96.7
Dornogobi	65 267	52.8	47.8	5.0	10.6	100.2
Dundgobi	44 429	51.7	43.9	7.7	17.6	101.5
Umnugobi	61 655	52.1	46.2	5.8	12.6	100.6
Selenge	106 292	48.7	43.2	5.6	12.9	103.0
Tuv	90 421	50.9	43.8	7.1	16.2	106.2
Eastern region	208 119	50.6	45.0	5.7	12.6	101.7
Dornod	76 476	50.2	44.6	5.6	12.4	101.0
Sukhbaatar	59 034	49.6	44.3	5.2	11.8	102.0
Khentii	72 609	52.0	45.9	6.1	13.3	102.2
Ulaanbaatar	1 396 288	50.4	44.6	5.7	12.8	92.7

In accordance with high birth rates in Mongolia between 1970 and 1989, the dependency ratio, and the children's dependency ratio in particular, was relatively high. As of 2015, the dependency ratio has gradually fallen as the number of people of working age now constitutes the largest proportion of the population. Compared to other regions, the western aimags have the highest dependency ratio. This indicates that the birth rate and the number of dependent children as a proportion of the working age population remain high in this region. In contrast, the dependency ratio is lower than the national average in eastern aimags.

## SUMMARY

The population of Mongolia was 1.7 percent from 2010 to 2.2 percent in 2015, marking an increase of 0.7 percentage points between two censuses.<sup>0</sup> This growth is associated with the marked increase in the birth rate in recent years. An average of 81 583 of children were born every year in 2013-2015.

Population pyramids illustrate the growth of certain age groups and ageing trends among the population.

As seen from Mongolia's population pyramid, the majority of the population is young people moving towards middle age. With a high percentage of the population of working age, it is necessary to develop policies and programmes to support the workforce and the needs of this age group.

The increased birth rate since 2010 has had a positive impact on population growth and the population age structure. However, this also puts pressure on society to develop, improve and expand pre-school education, complete secondary education, higher education, and entry into the workforce. Therefore, in preparation, specific actions and policies should be implemented for this age group.

The continued growth rate in aimags and the capital can be attributed to an increase in the birth rate in addition to population migration.

Census results reveal that the population in Western aimags has gradually declined. For example, not more than 2 000 people live in 60 percent of the territory of Zavkhan aimag. This may be the result of migration to the capital city and urbanization.



# CHAPTER THREE

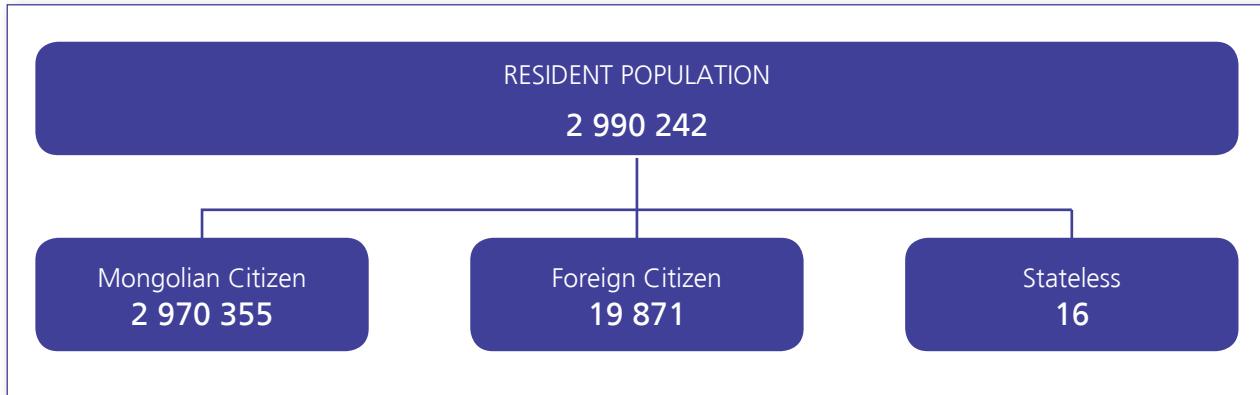
CITIZENSHIP AND ETHNICITY



## POPULATION CITIZENSHIP

Approximately 99.3 percent of the population residing in the territory of Mongolia are Mongolian citizens and approximately 0.7 percent are foreign citizens. There are 16 persons who are stateless.

**FIGURE 3.1. POPULATION BY CITIZENSHIP, 2015**



By-Census results shows that the number of foreign citizens residing in Mongolia for six months or longer has increased by 21.8 percent (3 551 persons) since 2010. For stateless persons, the number has decreased slightly by 92 persons since 2010.

More than 72.5 percent of foreign citizens reside in the capital city of Ulaanbaatar, 6.2 percent in Bayan-Ulgii aimag, 5.3 percent in Dornod aimag and the remaining 4.1 percent in Umnugobi.

The number of foreign citizens living in the capital city has increased by 15.8 percent since 2010. In contrast, the number of foreign citizens residing in Umnugobi aimag fell sharply by 19.9 percentage points, bottoming out at 4.1 percent in 2015 compared to 24.0 percent in 2010.

In other aimags, the number of foreign citizens is highest in Bayan-Ulgii aimag at 6.2 percent (5.8 percent higher than 2010) and Dornod aimag at 5.3 percent (3.6 percent higher than 2010).



TABLE 3.1. FOREIGN CITIZENS RESIDING IN MONGOLIA BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2010, 2015

Aimags, capital	2010		2015	
	Number of persons	Percentage	Number of persons	Percentage
TOTAL	16 320	100.0	19 871	100.0
Arkhangai	21	0.1	33	0.2
Bayan-Ulgii	71	0.4	1 233	6.2
Bayankhongor	43	0.3	10	0.1
Bulgan	42	0.3	29	0.1
Gobi-Altai	8	0.0	21	0.1
Dornogobi	319	1.9	175	0.9
Dornod	284	1.7	1 062	5.3
Dundgobi	28	0.2	26	0.1
Zavkhan	45	0.3	36	0.2
Uvurkhangai	21	0.1	19	0.1
Umnugobi	3 913	24.0	806	4.1
Sukhbaatar	156	1.0	160	0.8
Selenge	323	2.0	142	0.7
Tuv	183	1.1	146	0.7
Uvs	32	0.2	22	0.1
Khovd	191	1.2	238	1.2
Khuvsgul	41	0.2	56	0.3
Khentii	240	1.5	123	0.6
Darkhan-Uul	255	1.6	327	1.6
Ulaanbaatar	9 254	56.7	14 402	72.5
Orkhon	807	4.9	778	3.9
Gobisumber	43	0.3	27	0.1

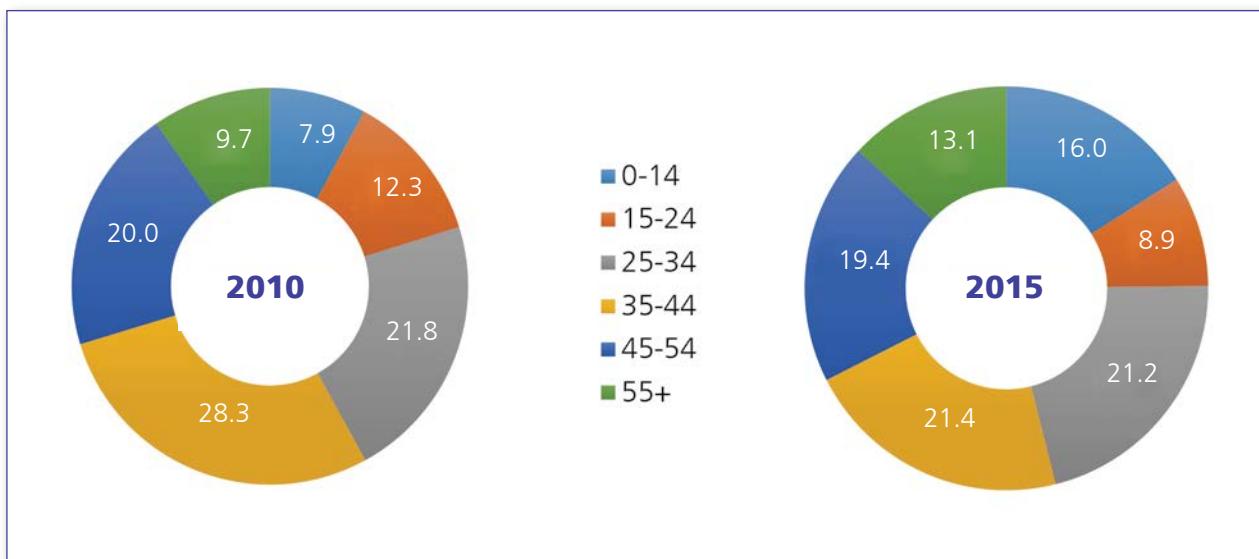
The age structure of foreign citizens is significantly different than that of the population of Mongolia. Approximately two thirds of foreign citizens residing in Mongolia are aged between 25 and 54, indicating that the majority of foreign citizens are of working age.

**TABLE 3.2. TOTAL POPULATION OF MONGOLIA AND FOREIGN CITIZENS BY AGE AND SEX, 2015**

Age group	Age structure of resident population	Foreign citizens			
		Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Total	2 990 242	19 871	13 277	6 594	201.3
0-14	899 045	3 175	1 586	1 589	99.8
15-24	493 766	1 761	980	781	125.5
25-34	551 495	4 219	3 015	1 204	250.4
35-44	425 552	4 262	3 138	1 124	279.2
45-54	325 413	3 853	2 858	995	287.2
55+	294 971	2 601	1 700	901	188.7

The number of foreign citizens aged 0-14 doubled since 2010. The sex ratio of foreign citizens is significantly different than that of the resident population of Mongolia, as foreign citizens are predominantly male.

**FIGURE 3.2. FOREIGN CITIZENS AGE STRUCTURE, BY PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2015**



Compared to 2010, the proportion of foreign citizens aged 55 and older has increased by 3.4 percent. On the other hand, there has been a decrease of 6.9 percent in the number of foreign citizens aged 35-44 and 3.4 percent among those aged 15-24.



## ETHNICITY

According to the results of the Population and Housing By-Census 2015, Khalkhs constitute 84.5 percent of resident Mongolian nationals. This marks an increase of 2.1 percent from the previous census. Kazakhs constitute 3.9 percent of the population, ranking as the second largest ethnic group in Mongolia. The percentage of the population represented by other ethnic groups such as Buriad, Bayad, Zakhchin and Uulds has fallen significantly since 2010.

TABLE 3.3. RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA BY ETHNICITY 2010, 2015

Ethnicity	2010		2015	
	Number of persons	Percentage	Number of persons	Percentage
Total	2 631 117	100.0	2 970 355	100.0
Khalkh	2 168 141	82.4	2 510 821	84.5
Kazakh	101 526	3.9	114 506	3.9
Durvud	72 403	2.8	70 970	2.4
Bayad	56 573	2.2	50 843	1.7
Buriad	45 087	1.7	37 867	1.3
Zakhchin	32 845	1.2	30 110	1.0
Dariganga	27 412	1.0	26 834	0.9
Uriankhai	26 654	1.0	24 881	0.8
Darkhad	21 558	0.8	22 579	0.8
Khotogoid	15 460	0.6	21 443	0.7
Torgoood	14 176	0.5	14 287	0.5
Uuld	15 520	0.6	12 787	0.4
Khton	11 304	0.4	11 580	0.4
Myangad	6 592	0.3	5 993	0.2
Tuva	5 169	0.2	4 038	0.1
Barga	2 989	0.1	2 605	0.1
Sartuul	1 286	0.0	2 166	0.1
Uzemchin	2 577	0.1	2 060	0.1
Tsaatan	282	0.0	541	0.0
Khamnigan	537	0.0	412	0.0
Kharchin	152	0.0	332	0.0
Eljigen	1 340	0.1	315	0.0
Uzbek (Chantuu)	260	0.0	203	0.0
Other ethnicities	733	0.0	1 401	0.0
Other nationalities	541	0.0	781	0.0

The proportion of the population aged 0-14 is highest among the Khotons at 37.4 percent and the Kazakhs at 35.2 percent, in accordance with higher birth rates among these populations. In contrast, persons aged 45 and older represent more than 25 percent of the populations of Sunuds, Khorchins, Kharchins, Eljigens and Sartuuls, which highlights an ageing population trend within these ethnic groups.

TABLE 3.4. POPULATION BY ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP, 2015

Ethnicity	Total	Age group					
		0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Total	100.0	30.2	16.6	18.4	14.2	10.8	9.8
Khalkh	100.0	30.0	16.1	18.7	14.4	10.9	9.9
Kazakh	100.0	35.2	19.4	16.9	12.0	8.6	7.8
Durvud	100.0	30.2	19.4	17.1	13.5	10.7	9.2
Bayad	100.0	26.5	17.8	17.5	13.8	11.3	13.0
Buriad	100.0	30.7	19.3	16.6	13.2	10.5	9.6
Dariganga	100.0	25.3	18.2	17.6	15.3	11.8	11.9
Uriankhai	100.0	28.9	18.9	17.5	13.8	10.8	10.2
Zakhchin	100.0	30.6	20.4	17.0	12.8	9.7	9.5
Darkhad	100.0	29.3	19.1	17.6	13.3	11.2	9.6
Torguud	100.0	27.3	17.5	17.9	14.3	11.8	11.3
Uuld	100.0	27.7	18.9	16.5	14.2	11.2	11.5
Khoton	100.0	37.4	20.3	15.8	11.2	8.8	6.5
Myangad	100.0	30.9	19.7	15.8	14.1	9.9	9.6
Barga	100.0	25.6	17.8	19.3	13.9	10.1	13.2
Uzemchin	100.0	24.8	19.1	18.9	13.1	12.0	12.2
Kharchin	100.0	27.7	16.3	14.5	15.1	10.5	16.0
Khotogoid	100.0	30.1	17.1	17.0	14.9	11.2	9.8
Eljigen	100.0	22.9	17.1	15.9	18.4	13.0	12.7
Tsaatan	100.0	30.5	17.4	17.6	14.8	10.0	9.8
Sartuul	100.0	22.9	15.5	19.2	16.3	11.3	14.9
Tuva	100.0	33.0	19.6	16.4	12.9	8.9	9.2
Khorchin	100.0	12.5	23.6	18.1	16.7	13.9	15.3
Uzbek (Chantuu)	100.0	30.0	18.2	22.2	11.8	8.4	9.4
Khalimag	100.0	31.8	22.7	9.1	13.6	18.2	4.5
Tumed	100.0	23.5	14.7	17.6	20.6	11.8	11.8
Sunud	100.0	25.0	12.5	0.0	18.8	25.0	18.8
Khamnigan	100.0	24.3	20.6	16.5	14.8	9.2	14.6
Khoshuud	100.0	32.7	20.7	14.4	13.2	8.4	10.5
Other ethnicities	100.0	62.0	11.4	6.4	7.3	5.9	7.0
Other nationalities	100.0	70.3	9.6	6.7	6.0	3.6	3.8

With regard to ethnic distribution, Khalkhs are represented in every aimag and the capital city, and the proportion of Khalkhs is lowest in Khovd (28.4 percent), Uvs (13.8 percent) and Bayan-Ulgii (1.2 percent) and highest (more than 99 percent of the population) in Gobi-Altai, Bayankhongor, Dundgobi, Zavkhan and Umnugobi aimags.

In Khovd aimag, home to many ethnic groups, the Zakhchins make up 24.7 percent of the population, the Khazakhs 12.2 percent, the Uriankhais 7.8 percent, the Torguuds 7.3 percent, the Durvuds 6.4 percent, the Uulds 6.3 percent and the Myangads 4.9 percent. Khovd is the most diverse of all the aimags with regard to ethnic distribution.

By region, the population of the western aimags includes Khalkhs (41.6 percent), Kazakhs (25.1 percent), Durvuds (10.6 percent), Bayads (7.2 percent) and Zakhchins (5.4 percent). 75.5 percent of Kazakhs are located in Bayan-Ulgii aimag and 48.6 percent of Durvuds, 54.3 percent of Zakhchins, and 49.9 percent of Khotons are located in Uvs aimag.

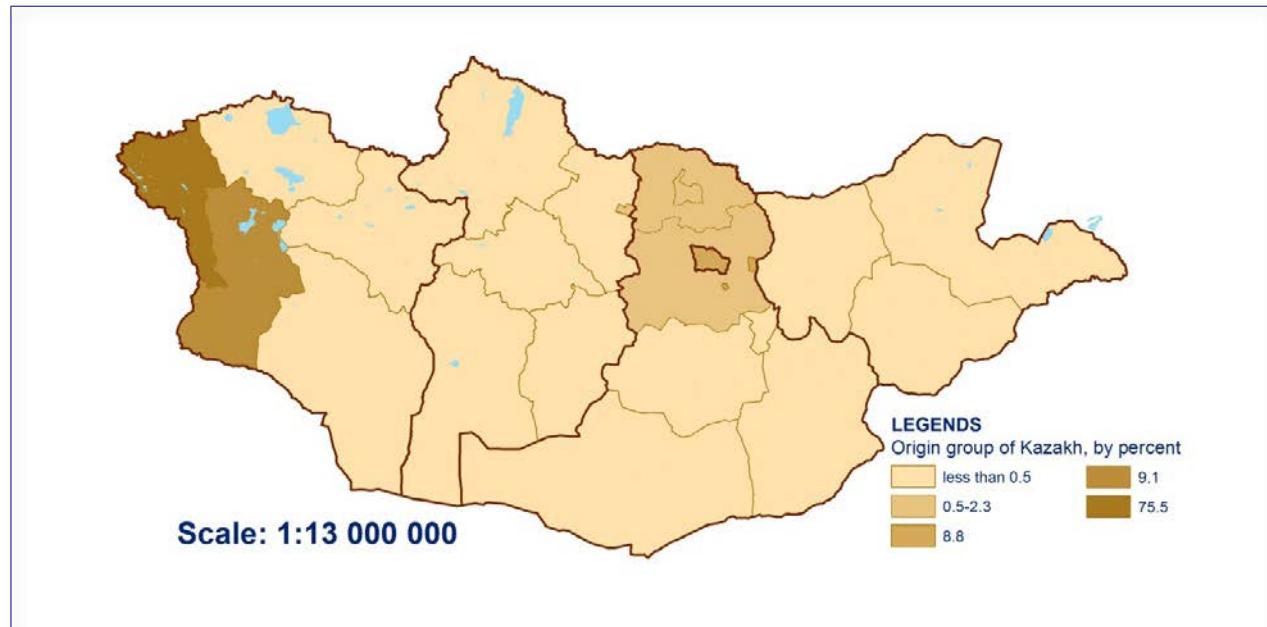
In the Khangai region, Khalkhs are the majority ethnic group, making up 89.6 percent of the population, followed by Darkhad (3.5 percent) and Khotgoid (3.4 percent) ethnic groups. The majority of Khotgoids (89.6 percent) and Darkhads (85.4 percent) reside in Khuvsgul aimag.

In the Eastern region, Khalkhs make up the majority of the population with 75.3 percent, followed by Darigangas (11 percent), Buriads (9.9 percent) and Bargas (1 percent). More than 81.2 percent of Darigangas and 7.9 percent of Uzemchins reside in Sukhaaatar aimag. Bargas and Uzemchins make up 2.6 percent and 2.2 percent of the population of Dornod aimag, respectively, which is the largest representation of these ethnic groups in any region (74.1 percent for Barga and 79.9 percent for Uzemchin).

In the central region, Khalkhs are the major ethnic group making up 92.8 percent of the population, followed by Bayad with 1.5 percent and Durvud with 1.4 percent.

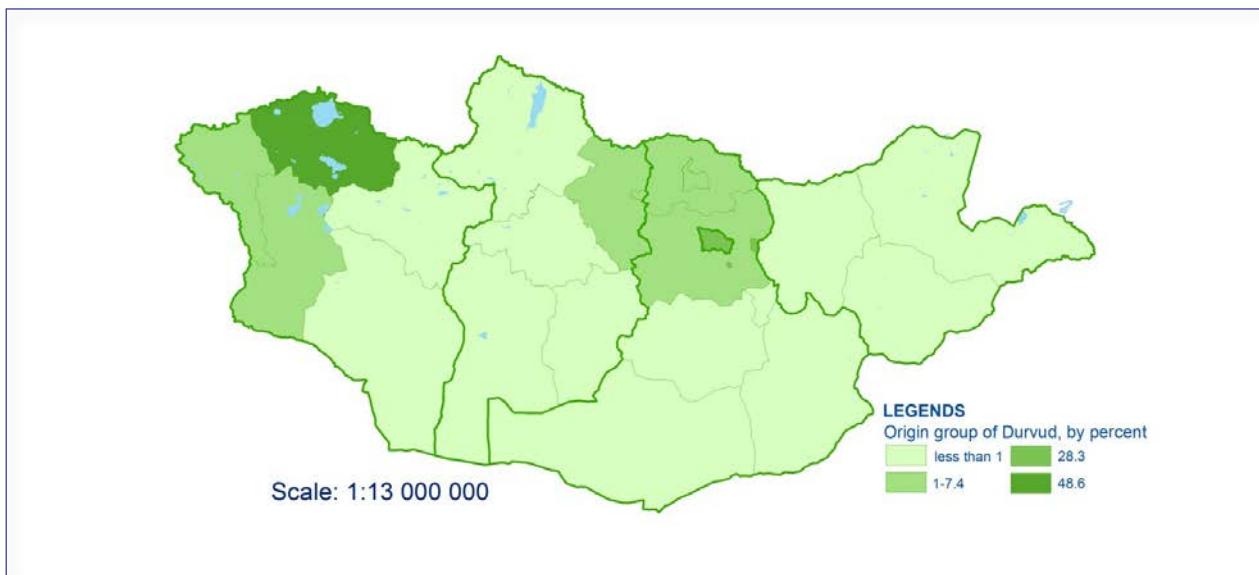
Khalkhs represent 84.5 percent of resident Mongolian nationals and are located in every aimag as well as capital city. The largest ethnic groups among Mongolian nationals are: Khalkh, Kazakh, Durvud, Bayad and Buriad.

FIGURE 3.3.1. DISTRIBUTION OF KAZAKH ETHNIC GROUP BY AIMAGS, 2015



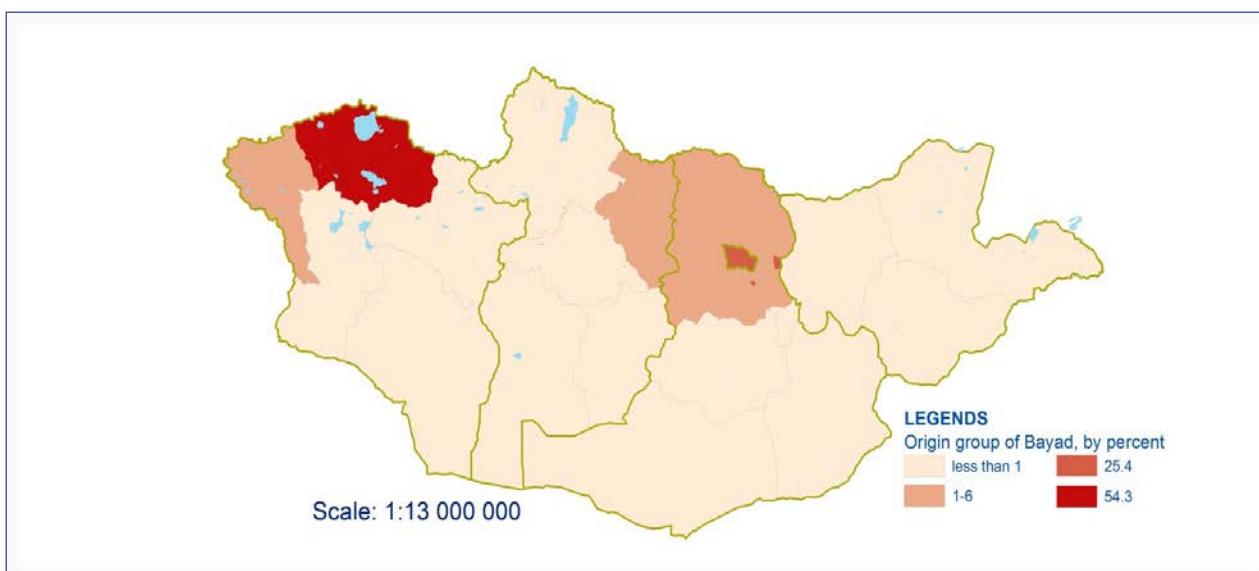
As shown in Figure 3.3.1, Kazakh peoples reside primarily in Bayan-Ulgii, Khovd, Selenge and Tuv aimags as well as the capital city.

FIGURE 3.3.2. DISTRIBUTION OF DURVUD ETHNIC GROUP BY AIMAG, 2015



Although members of the Durvud ethnic group reside in every aimag, the largest proportion resides in Uvs aimag (48.6 percent) and in the capital city, Ulaanbaatar (28.3 percent).

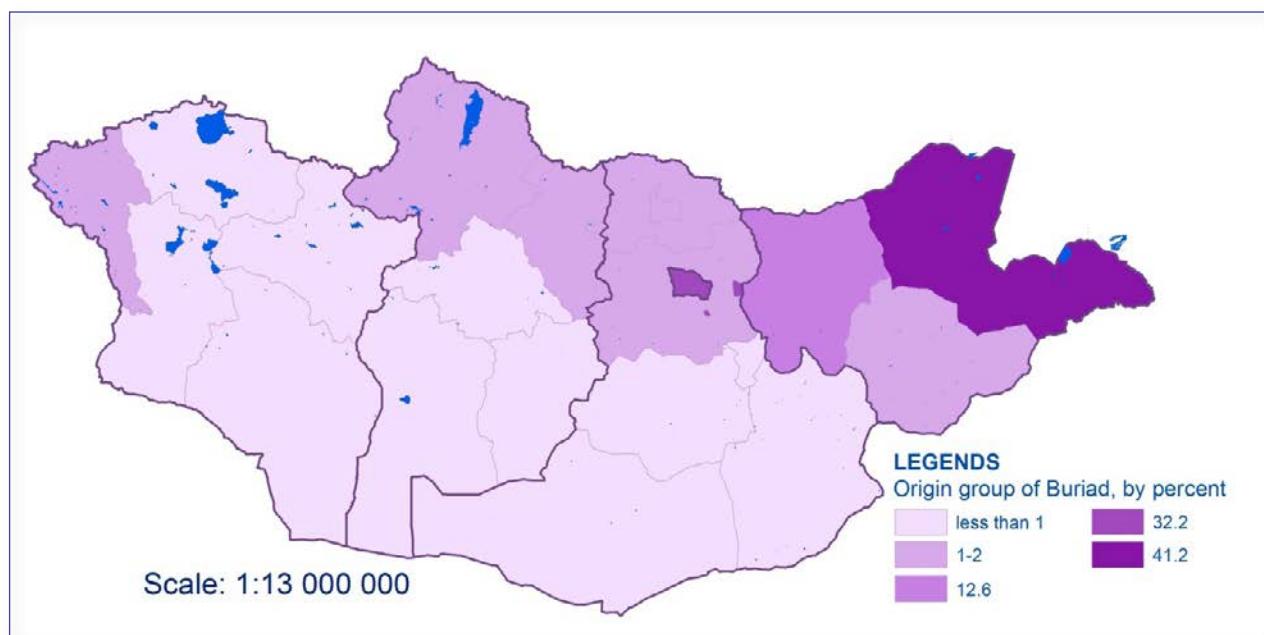
FIGURE 3.3.3. DISTRIBUTION OF BAYAD ETHNIC GROUP BY AIMAG, 2015



Despite the large proportion of the Bayad ethnic group residing in Uvs aimag (54.3 percent) and in the capital city (25.4 percent), the Bayad ethnic group is also represented in Bulgan, Selenge, Bayan-Ulgii, Darkhan-Uul and Orkhon aimags, as shown in Figure 3.3.3.



FIGURE 3.3.4. DISTRIBUTION OF BURIAD ETHNIC GROUP BY AIMAG, 2015



41.2 percent of Buriads live in Dornod aimag, 32.2 percent in the capital city and 12.6 percent in Khentii aimag. Figure 3.3.4 shows that the Buriad ethnic group is widespread across the north of Mongolia, particularly in Khuvsgul, Selenge, Orkhon, Darkhan-Uul, Kehntii and Dornod aimags.

TABLE 3.5. POPULATION BY ETHNICITY AND BY AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015

Aimags, capital city	Resident population	Khalkh	Kazakh	Durvud	Buriad	Bayad	Dari-ganga	Uriankhai
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Arkhangai	3.1	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Bayan-Ulgii	3.3	0.0	75.5	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.1	22.9
Bayankhongor	2.8	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bulgan	2.0	2.3	0.1	0.5	1.7	1.9	0.1	0.3
Gobi-Altai	1.9	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Dornogobi	2.1	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2
Dornod	2.5	2.1	0.1	0.5	41.2	0.3	2.5	0.3
Dundgobi	1.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zavkhan	2.3	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Uvurkhangai	3.8	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Umnugobi	2.0	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sukhbaatar	2.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	81.2	0.1
Selenge	3.5	3.6	1.0	3.2	1.9	5.8	0.2	6.2
Tuv	3.0	3.4	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.8	0.1	1.2
Uvs	2.7	0.4	0.1	48.6	0.3	54.3	0.3	0.5
Khovd	2.8	0.9	8.8	7.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	26.1
Khuvsgul	4.3	3.3	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.2	13.1
Khentii	2.4	2.6	0.5	0.4	12.6	0.3	0.7	3.2
Darkhan-Uul	3.3	3.3	2.3	4.4	1.6	6.0	0.3	3.1
Ulaanbaatar	44.8	49.4	9.1	28.3	32.2	25.4	12.9	19.2
Orkhon	3.3	3.5	0.6	2.8	1.4	2.8	0.2	3.2
Gobisumber	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0

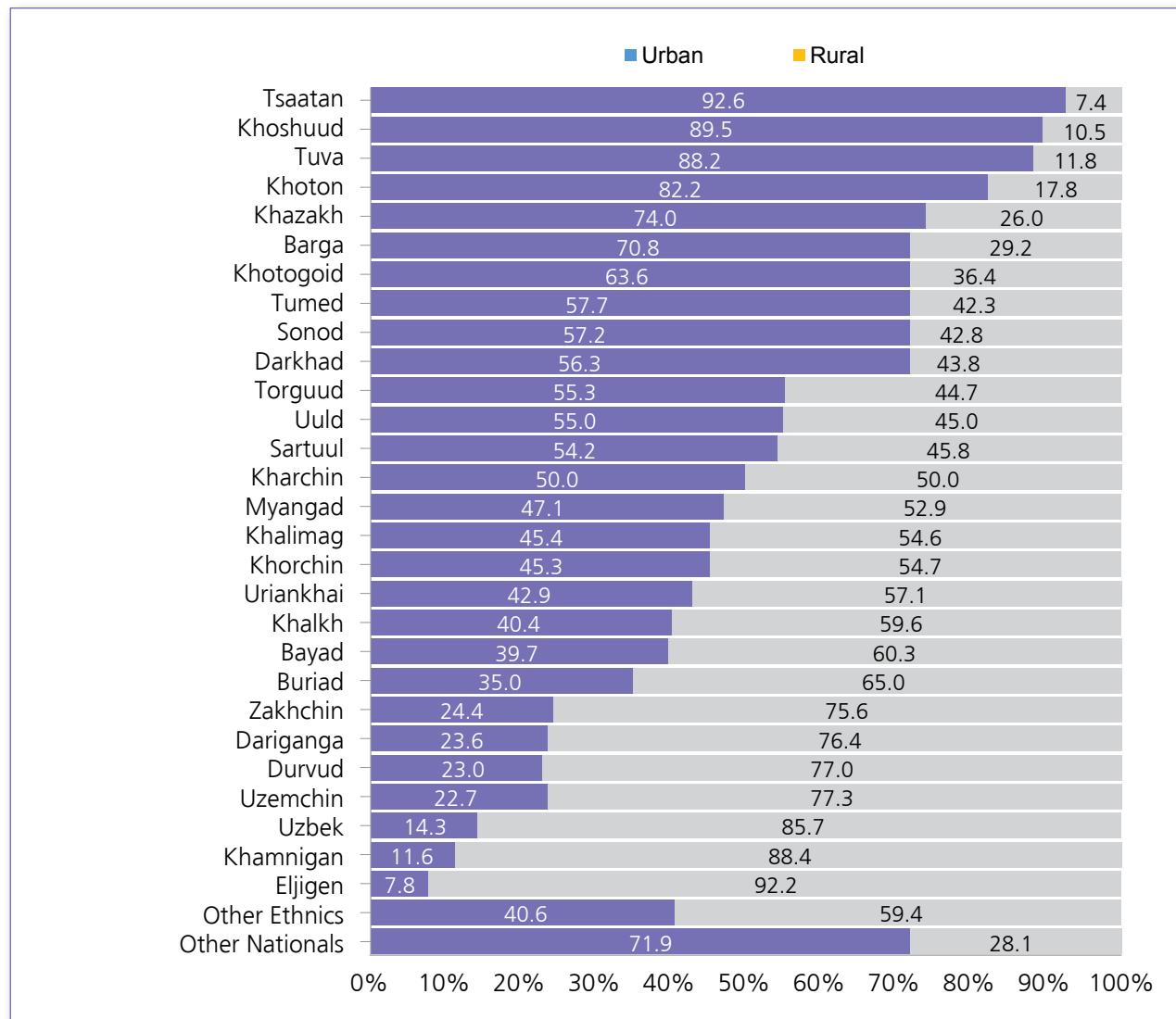
Aimags, capital city	Zakhchin	Darkhad	Torguud	Uuld	Khoton	Myangad	Barga	Uzemchin
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Arkhangai	0.0	0.1	0.2	22.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bayan-Ulgii	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Bayankhongor	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bulgan	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.4	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.0
Gobi-Altai	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Dornogobi	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Dornod	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	74.1	79.9
Dundgobi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zavkhan	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Uvurkhangai	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Umnugobi	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Sukhbaatar	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	7.9
Selenge	2.0	1.3	2.5	1.6	16.4	1.6	0.8	0.4
Tuv	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5
Uvs	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	49.9	3.1	1.5	0.3
Khovd	68.0	0.2	42.1	41.0	0.4	66.0	0.6	0.1
Khuvsgul	0.2	85.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1
Khentii	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1
Darkhan-Uul	3.8	0.6	5.4	2.3	4.7	1.3	0.7	0.3
Ulaanbaatar	22.8	7.4	43.5	28.3	9.3	23.4	18.3	9.4
Orkhon	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.6	15.1	2.1	0.6	0.5
Gobisumber	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0

Aimags, capital city	Kharchin	Khotogoid	Eljigen	Tsaatan	Sartuul	Tuva	Khorchin	Uzbek (Chantu)
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Arkhangai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bayan-Ulgii	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	34.2	0.0	4.4
Bayankhongor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0
Bulgan	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
Gobi-Altai	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dornogobi	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0
Dornod	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.2	0.0	5.6	0.0
Dundgobi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zavkhan	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uvurkhangai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0
Umnugobi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Sukhbaatar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Selenge	5.4	0.4	1.9	0.6	4.0	17.6	12.5	1.5
Tuv	3.6	0.3	1.9	0.9	8.1	12.1	9.7	0.5
Uvs	0.0	0.1	55.9	2.4	9.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Khovd	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.1	12.4	4.2	73.9
Khuvsgul	11.1	89.6	5.7	90.6	3.1	0.1	4.2	0.0
Khentii	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.3	5.6	0.0
Darkhan-Uul	2.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	3.6	12.2	0.0	3.0
Ulaanbaatar	63.0	6.4	29.5	3.9	58.9	7.6	54.2	15.8
Orkhon	0.6	0.8	2.5	0.0	2.5	3.0	0.0	1.0
Gobisumber	4.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0



As shown in Figure 3.4, Eljigen, Khamnigans, Uzemchins and Uzbeks (Chantuu) live primarily in rural areas. Compared to 2010, the number of people of the Eljigen ethnic group in rural areas has increased by 3.8 percent, Khamnigan by 16.5 percent and Uzbek by 19.4 percent. More than 82 percent of Tsaatans, Tuvas and Khotons reside in the capital city.

FIGURE 3.4. POPULATION BY ETHNICITY, URBAN AND RURAL, 2015



## SUMMARY

### POPULATION CITIZENSHIP

The number of foreign citizens residing in Mongolia for 6 months or longer has increased by 21.8 percent (3 551 persons) as compared to 2010. However, the number of stateless people has decreased by 92 persons since 2010.

The percentage of foreign citizens who reside in the capital city has increased by 15.8 percent since 2010, reaching 72.5 percent.

The number of foreign citizens residing in Bayan-Ulgii and Dornod aimags has increased by 5.8 and 3.6 percent, respectively, more than any other aimag. In contrast, there has been a sharp drop in the number of foreign citizens residing in Umnugobi, Khentii, Selenge and Dornogobi aimags since 2010.

The number of foreign citizens aged 0-14 has doubled since 2010, whereas number of foreign citizens aged 15-24 and 35-44 has decreased slightly in the same period.

### POPULATION ETHNICITY

Khalkhs represent 84.5 percent of the resident population, followed by Kazakhs (3.9 percent), Durvuds (2.4 percent), Bayads (1.7 percent) and Buriads (1.3 percent), who together constitute 94 percent of the total population of Mongolia.

With regard to the geographic distribution of ethnic groups, Khalkhs reside in every aimag and the capital city, though their percentage is least in Khovd (28.4 percent), Uvs (13.8 percent) and Bayan-Ulgii (1.2 percent) and highest (more than 99 percent of the population) in Gobi-Altai, Bayankhongor, Dundgobi, Zavkhan and Umnugobi aimags.

In the previous census (2010), Tsaatans, Tuvas, Kazakhs and Darkhads resided primarily in rural areas, however, the 2015 Population and Housing By-Census results reveal that the majority of these ethnic groups now reside in urban areas.



# CHAPTER FOUR

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION  
AND DENSITY



## POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

It is natural that population distribution, density and development between aimags and the capital city are different as each aimag differs in size, terrain, geography, climate and natural resources.

Identifying population distribution by urban and rural residence and by region allows for additional study of social-economic development and can form the basis of policy that is suited to regional and local needs.

By region, 45 percent of the population resides in Ulaanbaatar, 19.2 percent in the Khangai region, 16 percent in the Central region, 12.9 percent in the Western region and 6.9 percent in the Eastern region. Compared to the results of the 2010 census, the density of the total population residing in Ulaanbaatar has increased by 1.4 percent and decreased in all other regions.

Increased internal migration towards urban areas has continued since the 1990s. In 2010, 43 out of every 100 persons lived in Ulaanbaatar; and this figure increased to 45 in 2015.

**TABLE 4.1. POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH BY REGION, 2010, 2015**

Region	Population (thous.)		$\frac{2015}{2010} \%$	Percentage	
	2010	2015		2010	2015
TOTAL	2 647.5	2 990.2	12.9	100.0	100.0
Western	352.5	387.0	9.8	13.3	12.9
Khangai	514.7	573.1	11.3	19.4	19.2
Central	440.7	477.2	8.3	16.6	16.0
Eastern	185.3	207.5	12.0	7.0	6.9
Ulaanbaatar	1 154.3	1 345.5	16.6	43.6	45.0

Internal migration to Ulaanbaatar can be seen in the data shown in table 4.2 as the population in the aimags decreases, the population of Ulaanbaatar increases.

Since 2010, the population of Umnugobi aimag has increased the least (0.8 percent) whereas Gobisumber (24.5 percent), Sukhbaatar (15.1 percent), Bayan-Ulgii (14.8 percent) and Dundgobi (14.5 percent) show the greatest increases in population.

Urbanization in Mongolia has expanded rapidly over the last three decades. Since 2000, natural hazards, including drought and dzud (winter disaster), have negatively affected herders and rural populations, triggering mass migration towards Ulaanbaatar and other cities. These trends can be seen in the results of the 2010 and 2015 censuses.

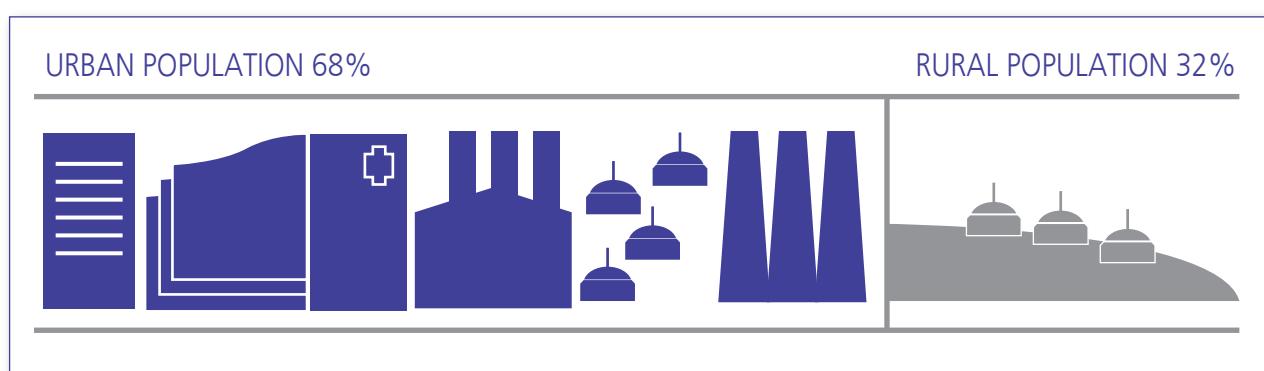


TABLE 4.2 POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH BY AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL,  
2010, 2015

Aimags, capital	Population (thous.)		$\frac{2015}{2010} \%$	Percentage	
	2010	2015		2010	2015
TOTAL	2 647.5	2 990.2	12.9	100.0	100.0
Arkhangai	84.1	91.8	9.1	3.2	3.1
Bayan-Ulgii	85.2	97.8	14.8	3.2	3.3
Bayankhongor	75.7	83.6	10.4	2.9	2.8
Bulgan	53.1	59.7	12.3	2.0	2.0
Gobi-Altai	53.2	56.	5.3	2.0	1.9
Dornogobi	57.9	63.1	9.0	2.2	2.1
Dornod	68.9	76.4	10.9	2.6	2.6
Dundgobi	38.6	44.2	14.5	1.5	1.5
Zavkhan	64.9	69.6	7.3	2.5	2.3
Uvurkhangai	100.4	111.9	11.5	3.8	3.7
Umnugobi	60.9	61.4	0.8	2.3	2.1
Sukhbaatar	51.1	58.8	15.1	1.9	2.0
Selenge	95.8	104.7	9.3	3.6	3.5
Tuv	83.8	89.8	7.1	3.2	3.0
Uvs	72.9	80.4	10.3	2.8	2.7
Khovd	76.3	83.1	8.9	2.9	2.8
Khuvsgul	114.3	127.4	11.5	4.3	4.3
Khentii	65.3	72.3	10.8	2.5	2.4
Darkhan-Uul	90.6	97.7	7.8	3.4	3.3
Ulaanbaatar	1 154.3	1 345.5	16.6	43.6	45.0
Orkhon	87.1	98.8	13.4	3.3	3.3
Gobisumber	13.1	16.3	24.5	0.5	0.5

Urbanization is driven by the desire for easier access to health services, education, consumer and social services, and particularly, employment.

Approximately 68 percent of the resident population of Mongolia live in urban areas and 32 percent live in rural areas.



**TABLE 4.3.1. POPULATION BY REGION, RURAL AND URBAN, 2015**

Region	Rural		Urban	
	Population (thous.)	Proportion of total population (%)	Population (thous.)	Proportion of total population (%)
TOTAL	2 033.1	68.0	957.1	32.0
Western	125.7	32.5	261.3	67.5
Khangai	236.7	41.3	336.4	58.7
Central	238.1	49.9	239.1	50.1
Eastern	87.1	42.0	120.4	58.0
Ulaanbaatar	1 345.5	100.0	-	-

Urbanization levels differ between aimags and impact the level of urbanization recorded at the regional level.

In Eastern regions the urbanization rate remains low, decreasing by 3.9 percent since 2010. In contrast, the Central region has the highest levels of urbanization, with an urban population that has increased by 1.9 percent since 2010.

**TABLE 4.3.2. POPULATION BY REGION, RURAL AND URBAN,  
THOUSAND PERSONS, 2010, 2015**

Region	2010		2015		Growth rate	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	1 798.1	849.4	2 033.1	957.1	13.1	12.7
Western	122.3	230.1	125.7	261.3	2.8	13.5
Khangai	225.1	289.6	236.7	336.4	5.2	16.2
Central	211.4	229.2	238.1	239.1	12.6	4.3
Eastern	84.9	100.4	87.1	120.4	2.6	19.9
Ulaanbaatar	1 154.3	-	1 345.5	-	16.6	-

In terms of population distribution, the Central region has the highest number of settlements after Ulaanbaatar city. The urban population is highest (i.e., more than 70 percent of the total population reside in urban areas) in Orkhon, Darkhan-Uul, and Gobisumber aimags. On the other hand, urban populations remain low (less than 23 percent of the total population) in Tuv, Zavkhan and Arkhangai aimags.



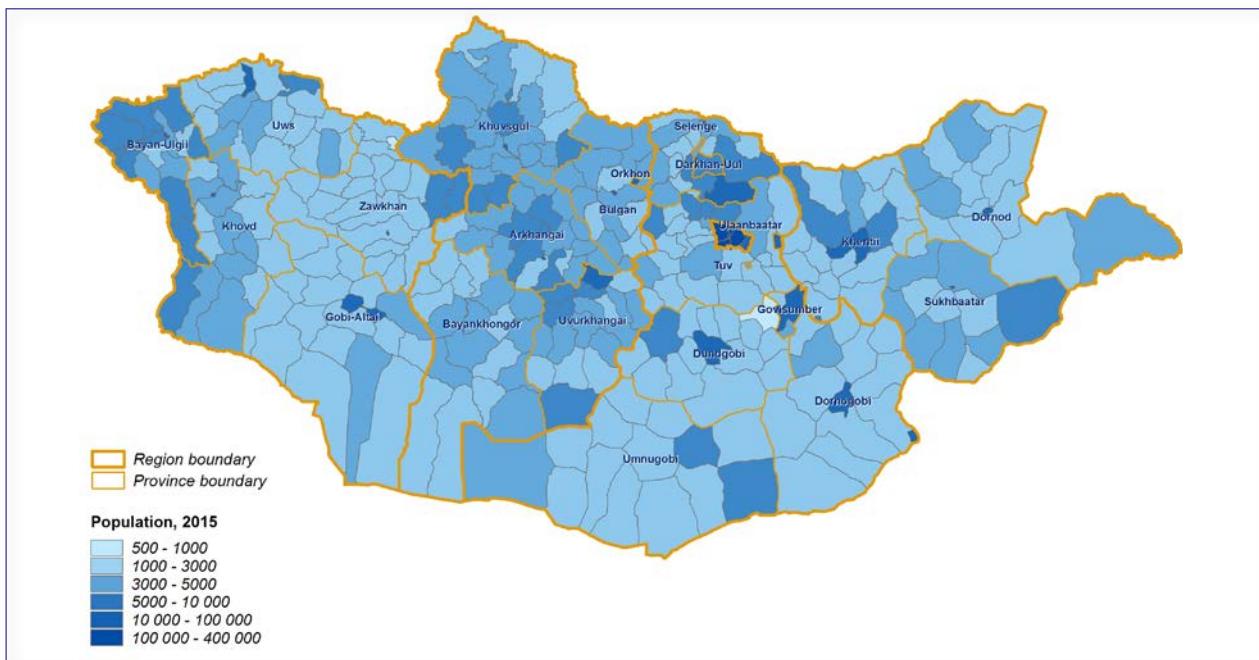
TABLE 4.4. POPULATION BY AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL,  
RURAL AND URBAN, 2015

Region	Urban		Rural	
	Population (thous.)	Proportion of aimag or Capital population (%)	Population (thous.)	Proportion of aimag or Capital population (%)
TOTAL	2 033.1	68.0	957.1	32.0
Arkhangai	21.2	23.1	70.5	76.9
Bayan-Ulgii	34.9	35.7	62.9	64.3
Bayankhongor	29.6	35.4	54.0	64.6
Bulgan	15.0	25.1	44.7	74.9
Gobi-Altai	19.3	34.5	36.7	65.5
Dornogobi	38.9	61.6	24.2	38.4
Dornod	42.9	56.1	33.5	43.9
Dundgobi	14.3	32.4	29.9	67.6
Zavkhan	15.9	22.9	53.7	77.1
Uvurkhangai	35.0	31.2	77.0	68.8
Umnugobi	20.7	33.7	40.7	66.3
Sukhbaatar	19.7	33.4	39.1	66.6
Selenge	55.8	53.3	48.9	46.7
Tuv	15.9	17.8	73.8	82.2
Uvs	27.7	34.4	52.7	65.6
Khovd	27.9	33.5	55.2	66.5
Khuvsgul	41.0	32.2	86.4	67.8
Khentii	24.6	34.0	47.8	66.0
Darkhan-Uul	80.7	82.6	17.0	17.4
Ulaanbaatar	1 345.5	100.0	0.0	0.0
Orkhon	95.0	96.2	3.8	3.8
Gobisumber	11.9	72.9	4.4	27.1

In Tuv, Zavkhan, Arkhangai and Bulgan, the rural population represents more than 70 percent of the aimag population. This may be due to the fact that these aimags are located in climatic and geographic zones that are favourable for rural livelihood activities. Notably, in Tuv aimag, although the aimag boundary was changed due to expansion of the capital city, the rural population as a proportion of the total population has remained steady. Because of Tuv's proximity to Ulaanbaatar, it is possible that people in Tuv aimag choose to migrate directly to the capital city rather than to the aimag centre, leaving the proportion of rural and urban populations within the aimag unchanged.

The urban population has decreased by 12 percent in Khentii, 6.7 percent in Uvurkhangai and 4.6 percent in Khovd, but has increased by 4.2 percent in Selenge, 3 percent in Dornogobi and 2.8 percent in Umnugobi.

FIGURE 4.1. OVERVIEW OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



## POPULATION DENSITY

Politics, culture, history, administration, climate and geography all contribute to population distribution and therefore to population density. Internal migration serves as the foremost determinant of population density across Mongolia.

In 2010, Mongolia's population density was 1.7 persons per square kilometer. In 2015, the figure increased by 0.2 percent to 1.9. Despite this increase, Mongolia remains one of the least densely populated countries in the world.

TABLE 4.5. RESIDENT POPULATION BY DENSITY AND REGION, 2015

Regions	Population		Territory		Persons per sq.km
	Thous.	Percentage	Thous. Sq.km <sup>2</sup>	Percentage	
TOTAL	2 990.2	100	1 564.1	100	1.9
Western	387.0	12.9	415.3	26.6	0.9
Khangai	573.1	19.2	384.3	24.6	1.5
Central	477.2	16.0	473.6	30.3	1.0
Eastern	207.5	6.9	286.2	18.3	0.7
Ulaanbaatar	1 345.5	45.0	4.7	0.3	286.3

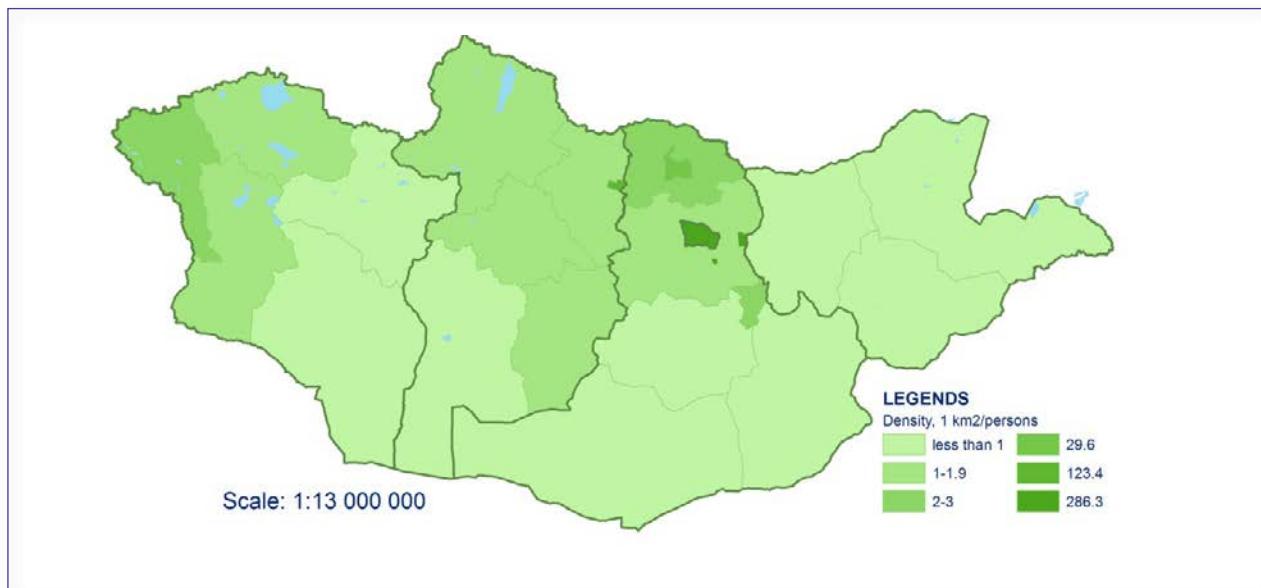
Ulaanbaatar remains the most densely populated area in Mongolia. In 2010, the population density was 246 persons per square kilometer and has increased by 16.6 percent to 286 persons per square kilometer in 2015. The Ulaanbaatar area constitutes only 0.3 percent of the country's territory with 45 percent of the total population. The trend of increasing population density in the Capital city is expected to continue.

Other regions of Mongolia have lower population densities, albeit with significant differences between them. In general, because the Khangai and Central regions have numerous urban settlements, the population densities in these regions are higher than those in the Eastern and Western regions.

As the Khangai region is situated in a favourable climatic and geographic location, there is a population density of 1.5 persons per square kilometer; double the population density of the Eastern region and 1.6 times higher than the Western region.



FIGURE 4.2. DENSITY OF RESIDENT POPULATION BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2015



Analysis of population density in Mongolia reveals an interesting aspect of the country's population distribution. Aside from Ulaanbaatar, Orkhon and Darkhan-Uul aimags are the most densely populated areas of the country with 123 and 29 persons per square kilometer, respectively.

TABLE 4.6. POPULATION BY DENSITY, AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2010, 2015

Aimags and the Capital	2010			2015		
	Population (thous.)	percentage	Persons/km <sup>2</sup>	Population (thous.)	percentage	Persons/km <sup>2</sup>
TOTAL	2 647.5	100.0	1.7	2 990.2	100.0	1.9
Arkhangai	84.1	3.2	1.5	91.8	3.1	1.7
Bayan-Ulgii	85.2	3.2	1.9	97.8	3.3	2.1
Bayankhongor	75.7	2.9	0.7	83.6	2.8	0.7
Bulgan	53.1	2.0	1.1	59.7	2.0	1.2
Gobi-Altai	53.2	2.0	0.4	56.0	1.9	0.4
Dornogobi	57.9	2.2	0.5	63.1	2.1	0.6
Dornod	68.9	2.6	0.6	76.4	2.6	0.6
Dundgobi	38.6	1.5	0.5	44.2	1.5	0.6
Zavkhan	64.9	2.5	0.8	69.6	2.3	0.8
Uvurkhangai	100.4	3.8	1.6	111.9	3.7	1.8
Umnugobi	60.9	2.3	0.4	61.4	2.1	0.4
Sukhbaatar	51.1	1.9	0.6	58.8	2.0	0.7
Selenge	95.8	3.6	2.3	104.7	3.5	2.5
Tuv	83.8	3.2	1.1	89.8	3.0	1.2
Uvs	72.9	2.8	1.0	80.4	2.7	1.2
Khovd	76.3	2.9	1.0	83.1	2.8	1.1
Khuvsgul	114.3	4.3	1.1	127.4	4.3	1.3
Khentii	65.3	2.5	0.8	72.3	2.4	0.9
Darkhan-Uul	90.6	3.4	27.5	97.7	3.3	29.6
Ulaanbaatar	1 154.3	43.6	245.6	1 345.5	45.0	286.3
Orkhon	87.1	3.3	108.9	98.8	3.3	123.4
Gobisumber	13.1	0.5	2.4	16.3	0.5	3.0

The population density of an aimag tends to decrease as a result of internal migration. After Orkhon and Darkhan-Uul, Bayan-Ulgii, Selenge, and Gobisumber aimags have the next highest population densities with 2-3 persons per square kilometer. On the other hand, Umnugobi, Dornogobi, Dornod, and Gobi-Altai aimag in the Western region have the lowest population densities with 0.4-0.6 persons per square kilometer.

## SUMMARY

Approximately 68 percent of the resident Mongolian population live in the capital centers, aimag centers, townships and 32 percent live in soum centers or rural areas.

When broken down by region, 45 percent of the population resides in Ulaanbaatar, 19.2 percent in the Khangai region, 16 percent in the Central region, 12.9 percent in the Western region and 6.9 percent in the Eastern region. Compared to the results of the 2010 census, Ulaanbaatar's population density has increased by 1.4 percent and decreased in all other regions.

The increased population density in Mongolia, from 1.7 persons per square kilometer in 2010 to 1.9 in 2015 is the result of net growth of the national population. International and internal migration are the primary drivers of changes to the population density within aimags and the capital.

Between 2010 and 2015 population density increased by 16.6 percent in Ulaanbaatar city, 23.5 percent in Gobisumber aimag, 19.1 percent in Sukhbaatar and 18.3 percent in Dundgobi, primarily as a result of internal migration.



# CHAPTER FIVE

HOUSEHOLD LIVING QUARTERS AND  
LIVING CONDITIONS



## TYPES OF HOUSEHOLD LIVING QUARTERS

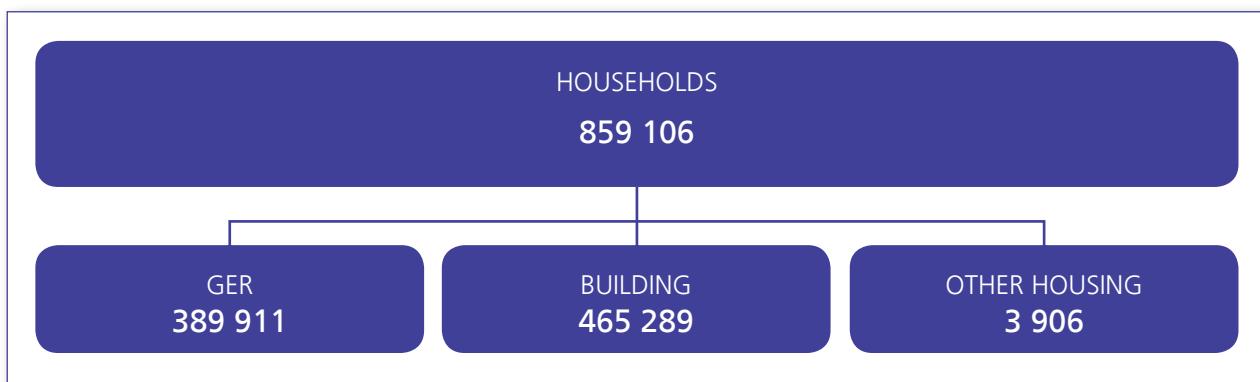
A living quarter is a primary living environment. Shelter is a basic human need and should be secure and comfortable, with a healthy environment. There are government policies that exist to facilitate population housing and to support the creation of comfortable living environments.

Since 1969, the housing census has been combined with the population census. For the 2015 Population and Housing By-Census, the questionnaire relating to housing conditions and its contents and structure was the same as in previous censuses. However, for the 2015 By-Census, information on households that live in buildings and traditional Mongolian gers were processed separately.

More broadly, the concept of housing in a census includes all types of dwellings that are designed for living as well as those not designed for living but used for that purpose. In addition, the 2015 By-Census aimed to identify housing conditions and the infrastructure that supports population housing in order to evaluate the effectiveness of policies and programmes related to housing. It should be noted that information on housing resources (i.e., the number of vacant houses, the age of houses, wall and roofing materials, and housing infrastructure) was not collected. As a result, the numbers of apartments, private houses and traditional gers were not identified through the By-Census.

During data collection, housing types were categorized into traditional gers, buildings, and living quarters not intended for human habitation. The housing categories "living quarters not intended for human habitation" or "other housing" indicate that a facility does not meet the requirements to constitute a comfortable living environment (see definitions in Chapter One, section "Concepts and Definitions used in the Census"). It should be noted that if a household had more than one housing unit, the primary housing unit - where a family resided during the winter season - was recorded.

**FIGURE 5.1. HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSING TYPE, 2015**



The 2015 By-Census findings show that 45.4 percent of households live in a traditional Mongolian dwelling (ger), 54.2 percent live in a building and the remaining 0.4 percent live in other types of housing. Since the last census, the percentage of households living in gers has increased by 0.2 percent and by 0.6 percent for those living in buildings.



TABLE 5.1. HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSING TYPE, RURAL AND URBAN, 2015

Housing Type	Total		Urban		Rural	
	thous. households	percentage	thous. households	percentage	thous. households	percentage
TOTAL	859.1	100.0	579.3	100.0	279.8	100.0
Ger	389.9	45.4	187.8	32.4	202.1	72.2
Building	465.3	54.2	389.2	67.2	76.1	27.2
Other	3.9	0.4	2.3	0.4	1.6	0.6

There is a notable difference between the types of housing found in urban and rural areas. Approximately 65.9 percent of households living in urban areas reside in buildings and 32.4 percent reside in gers. Since 2010, the percentage of households living in buildings has increased while the percentage living in gers has decreased. In rural areas, more than 72.2 percent of households reside in buildings, an increase of 1.3 percent from 2010, while the number of households living in gers has decreased by the same amount (1.3 percent).

By building type, 24.8 percent of households live in apartments, an increase of 3.7 percent from the 2010 census.

Since 2010, the percentage of households living in single family homes has declined by 1.6 percent (to 29.4 percent) and similarly, the percentage households living in apartments decreased by 1.6 percent (to 27.8 percent) in 2015.

An increase in the number of households living in apartments shows that implementation of the Government's housing policies for the population have been effective. Approximately 0.5 percent of households live in convenient single family homes, similar to the results of the 2010 census.

TABLE 5.2. HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSING TYPE, 2010, 2015

Housing Type	2010		2015	
	thous. households	percentage	thous. households	percentage
TOTAL	713.8	100.0	859.1	100.0
Ger	322.8	45.2	389.9	45.4
Building	382.8	53.6	465.3	54.2
Apartment	152.3	21.3	212.7	24.8
Convenient single family home	3.8	0.5	4.2	0.5
Single family home	209.9	29.4	238.4	27.8
Public dwellings	16.7	2.3	9.9	1.2
Other	8.2	1.1	3.9	0.5

By-Census results show that more than 83.6 percent of households in rural areas, 36.4 percent of households in aimag centers, 40.0 percent of households in soum centers and 41.0 percent of households in townships live in single family homes. In contrast, more than 41.0 percent of the population living in the capital city reside in apartments.

**TABLE 5.3. HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSING TYPE AND LOCALITY, BY PERCENTAGE 2015**

Housing Type	Total	Capital city	Aimag center	Township	Soum center	Rural area
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ger	45.4	30.4	36.4	34.0	51.2	83.6
Building	54.2	69.4	63.0	64.0	47.9	15.9
Apartment	24.8	41.0	26.4	19.2	5.7	0.5
Convenient single family home	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.0
Single family home	27.8	27.0	33.8	41.0	40.0	15.1
Public dwelling	1.2	1.0	1.6	3.3	2.1	0.3
Other	0.5	0.2	0.7	2.0	0.9	0.4

**TYPES OF HOUSING OWNERSHIP**

The indicator ‘housing tenure’ indicates the proportion of the population and the number of households who live in their own apartment and the current demand or need for apartments. Nationwide, 2.5 percent of households, or approximately 17.7 thousand families, do not own their home. Approximately 10.1 thousand of these are urban households. This indicator is comparatively low in rural areas because of the predominance of gers and single family homes rather than apartments.

**TABLE 5.4. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF HOUSING OWNERSHIP, RURAL AND URBAN, 2015**

Housing Type	Total		Urban		Rural	
	thous. households	percentage	thous. households	percentage	thous. households	percentage
Owner occupied	841.4	97.9	566.3	97.8	275.2	98.3
Rental	13.2	1.5	10.1	1.8	3.0	1.1
Occupied free of rent	4.5	0.5	2.9	0.5	1.6	0.6



## HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

In recent years, the use of renewable energy systems and small scale electric power generators has become popular across the country. Baseline information on renewable energy systems was collected during the By-Census and will be critical to policy and programme development regarding renewable energy systems.

TABLE 5.5. HOUSEHOLDS BY ELECTRICITY SOURCE, URBAN AND RURAL, 2015

Electricity Source	Total		Urban		Rural	
	thous. households	percentage	thous. households	thous. households	percentage	thous. households
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>859.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>579.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>279.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Central power system	677.8	78.9	566.3	97.7	111.5	39.9
Diesel powered plant	2.5	0.3	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.5
Renewable energy system	156.7	18.2	7.5	1.3	149.2	53.3
Small-scale generator	15.4	1.8	2.2	0.4	13.1	4.7
No electricity	6.8	0.8	2.3	0.4	4.5	1.6
<b>GER</b>	<b>389.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>187.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>202.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Central power system	230.7	59.2	177.2	94.3	53.5	26.5
Diesel powered plants	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.4
Renewable energy system	139.6	35.8	6.5	3.4	133.2	65.9
Small-scale generators	12.4	3.2	1.8	1.0	10.6	5.2
No electricity	5.8	1.5	1.8	0.9	4.0	2.0
<b>BUILDING</b>	<b>465.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>389.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Central power system	443.7	95.4	386.9	99.4	56.8	74.6
Diesel powered plants	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.9
Renewable energy system	16.8	3.6	1.0	0.3	15.8	20.7
Small-scale generators	2.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	2.5	3.3
No electricity	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5

Nearly 6.8 thousand households live in dwellings without an electricity supply, which is 3.4 times lower than the findings of the 2010 Census. This decrease can be explained by an increase in the number of households using renewable energy, which rose by 31.8 percent (42.4 thousand households) in rural areas. Similarly, the number of households that use no electricity was reduced by 36.1 percent (6 thousand households).

## HOUSING CONDITIONS FOR HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN GERS

It was noted that more than 45.4 percent of the total population of Mongolia live in a traditional Mongolian dwelling: Ger.

**TABLE 5.6. HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN GERS BY NUMBER OF GER WALLS,  
URBAN AND RURAL, 2015**

Number of walls	Total		Urban		Rural	
	thous. households	percentage	thous. households	thous. households	percentage	thous. households
TOTAL	389.9	100.0	187.9	100.0	202.1	100.0
Less than 5	81.0	20.8	37.1	19.7	43.9	21.7
5	260.3	66.8	133.6	71.1	126.7	62.7
6	38.8	9.9	11.1	5.9	27.7	13.7
More than 6	9.9	2.5	6.1	3.2	3.8	1.9

Of the total households living in gers, 66.8 percent live in a ger with five walls. This shows that five walls is the most popular choice and the most common type of ger used in Mongolia.

Methods to determine the size of a ger and to measure walls differs among ethnic groups and in various provinces based on culture and tradition, though the size of the ger can be approximated by the number of walls. Researchers were aware that ger sizing methods differed from one region to another.

Households were also asked a number of questions relating to the facilities available including toilet, solid waste and wastewater disposal. The results are summarized in Table 5.7.

**TABLE 5.7. HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN GERS BY AVAILABLE FACILITIES,  
URBAN AND RURAL, 2015**

Facilities available	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managed by service agencies	45.2	85.7	7.5
Disposal to permitted area	17.2	8.0	25.8
No regular disposal point	37.6	6.3	66.7
<b>WASTEWATER DISPOSAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Disposal pit	53.9	81.0	28.7
No regular disposal point	46.1	19.0	71.3

The survey reveals that 6.3 percent of households in urban areas and 66.7 percent of households in rural areas lack solid waste disposal points while 19.0 percent of urban households and 71.3 percent of rural households lack wastewater disposal points. This increases the risk of communicable diseases among the population and highlights the need for additional research and planning. In addition, there is a need for implementation of relevant measures to curb the negative impacts of widespread improper waste and wastewater disposal.



## LIVING CONDITIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS

### FLOOR SPACE

The By-Census questionnaire ascertained the floor space and the number of rooms to determine whether a dwelling met the requirements for healthy living conditions. These results were compared between provinces, regions and internationally in order to contribute to policy planning.

TABLE 5.8. HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS BY FLOOR SPACE, URBAN AND RURAL, 2015

Floor space (sq.m)	Total		Urban		Rural	
	thous. households	percentage	thous. Households	percentage	thous. households	percentage
TOTAL	465.3	100.0	389.2	100.0	76.1	100.0
Up to 20	43.9	9.4	37.3	9.6	6.6	8.6
21-30	99.0	21.3	84.6	21.7	14.5	19.0
31-40	91.5	19.7	77.0	19.8	14.5	19.1
41-50	83.5	18.0	68.3	17.5	15.2	20.0
51-60	52.2	11.2	42.5	10.9	9.7	12.7
61-70	31.7	6.8	24.3	6.2	7.5	9.8
71-80	20.3	4.4	16.7	4.3	3.6	4.8
81+	43.1	9.3	38.6	9.9	4.5	6.0

Approximately 9.4 percent of households in buildings live in housing units of up to 20 square meters, a decrease of 3.9 percent from the findings of the 2010 census. However, the percentage of households living in housing units between 21-40 square meters has increased to 41.0 percent. In addition, the percentage of households living in a housing unit with more than 40 square meters increased by 3.0 percent.

49.7 percent of households live in a housing unit of more than 40 square meters, of which 29.2 percent are between 41-60 square meters. A similar distribution in the size of housing units was found in rural and urban areas.

### INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

For approximately 47.5 percent of households, their housing is connected to the central heating system, an increase of 3.7 percent from 2010. The percentage of households connected to the central heating system has increased by 3.2 percent in urban areas and by 2.7 percent in rural areas. Furthermore, the number of households using a fire stove for heating has decreased by 1.9 percent in urban areas, but increased by 0.3 percent in rural areas. These results suggest that ger district redevelopment programmes and steps to policies on housing were implemented effectively between 2010 and 2015.

**TABLE 5.9. HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS BY TYPES OF HEATING, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010, 2015**

Types of heating	2010			2015		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Centralized heating	43.8	51.6	7.2	47.5	54.8	9.9
Non-centralized heating	5.9	6.3	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.4
Low pressure stove and heat system	5.3	5.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9
Electric heating	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5
Other types of heating	50.2	42.1	88.7	48.0	40.6	85.7

Households with both a hot and cold water supply make up about 43.3 percent, an increase of 4.8 percent from 2010 findings. This indicator is 50.5 percent in urban areas and 6.4 percent in rural areas. Approximately 50.5 percent or 241.6 thousand households carry water in from outside. Among these, 173.2 thousand households live in urban areas. When compared to the findings of the previous census in 2010, the percentage of households that live in buildings and rely on carrying water in from outside has decreased by 4.9 percent. This indicator decreased by 4.4 percent in urban areas and 3.9 percent in rural areas in the same period.

**TABLE 5.10. HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS BY WATER SUPPLY, URBAN AND RURAL, 2015**

Types of water supply	Total	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Centralized water supply	43.7	51.0	6.8
With hot and cold water	43.3	50.5	6.4
With only cold water	0.4	0.4	0.4
Non-centralized water supply	56.3	49.0	93.2
Independent system	4.3	4.5	3.3
With hot and cold water	4.0	4.3	2.5
With only cold water	0.4	0.3	0.8
Carrying portable water from outside	51.9	44.5	89.9

Introducing a solid-waste management system and identifying disposal points, as well as a wastewater treatment system (i.e., which channels wastewater through integrated pipes and purifies it through an approved system) will have tremendous positive effects on human and environmental health, including a decrease in soil pollution. In particular, in urban areas with high population density, efforts should be made to encourage residents to recycle and to classify solid waste.

Approximately 80.0 percent of households that live in buildings are served by companies that specialize in solid waste disposal. This is a significant improvement from the situation in 2010 when 5.2 percent of households that lived in buildings had no specific waste disposal points; this figure has decreased to 4.6 percent in 2015.



TABLE 5.11. HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS BY BASIC FACILITIES,  
URBAN AND RURAL, 2015

Types of disposal	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Wastewater disposal</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Centralized system	46.5	53.9	8.8
Independent system	0.8	0.8	0.6
Disposal in pit	42.2	39.1	58.4
Dispose anywhere	10.5	6.3	32.2
<b>Solid waste disposal</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managed by service agencies	<b>80.0</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>22.5</b>
Disposal to permitted points	15.3	7.7	54.4
No regular disposal points	4.6	1.0	23.0

Nearly 46.5 percent of households that live in buildings dispose of their wastewater through a central sewer, 0.8 percent use a privately installed sewer, 42.2 percent use a pit latrine and the remaining 10.5 percent have no wastewater disposal point (i.e., it is disposed of anywhere). The high percentage of households using a pit latrine for wastewater disposal is explained by the fact that single family homes represent the majority of households living in buildings.

## SUMMARY

When the resident population of Mongolia is classified by housing type, 45.4 percent of households live in a traditional Mongolian dwelling (ger), 54.2 percent live in a building and the remaining 0.4 percent live in other types of housing. In comparison with the results of the previous census, the percentage of households living in gers has increased by 0.2 percent and by 0.6 percent among those living in buildings.

There is a notable difference between housing types in urban and rural areas. For instance, 67.2 percent of urban households live in apartments and single family homes, while 72.2 percent of rural households live in gers.

Nationwide, 2.0 percent of households or 17.7 thousand families do not have their own living quarters.

With regard to electricity, nearly 6.8 thousand households live in dwellings without electricity, a figure that is 3.4 times lower than 2010. Moreover, 85.2 percent of households without electricity live in gers and, of these, 66.6 percent reside in rural areas. Although it is positive that the percentage of households without electricity has decreased, access to electricity still requires improvement.

In general, the floor space of housing units has increased. Approximately 41.0 percent of households live in a housing unit between 21-40 square meters and the number of households living in a housing unit of more than 40 square meters has reached 49.6 percent.

Since 2010, the number of households that live in buildings connected to the central heating system has increased by 3.2 percent in urban areas and 2.7 percent in rural areas. The percentage of households that use heating stoves has decreased, particularly among rural households.

The By-Census findings show that there have been improvements in solid waste disposal, as the percentage of households living in buildings that are serviced by a waste disposal company has reached 80.0 percent, an improvement compared to the previous census results.

Notably, By-Census results show that the policies, programmes and specific measures taken to distribute energy to consumers through centralized and non-centralized systems, and to supply electricity, have been implemented effectively with tangible results. However, additional steps must be taken to improve the condition of household heating systems and basic living facilities.

During the By-Census, it was observed that collecting data on housing conditions is insufficient as the basis for policy development on housing. In other words, there is an emerging need to carry out a public and cooperative agencies housing census. conducted by.

Housing conditions, housing quality, standard measures and building age are considered when assessing healthy and safe living conditions at the international level. Therefore, the 2020 Census will be informed by the information gathered through the public and cooperative agencies' housing census, and future census results shall contain this information.



# CHAPTER SIX

WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS



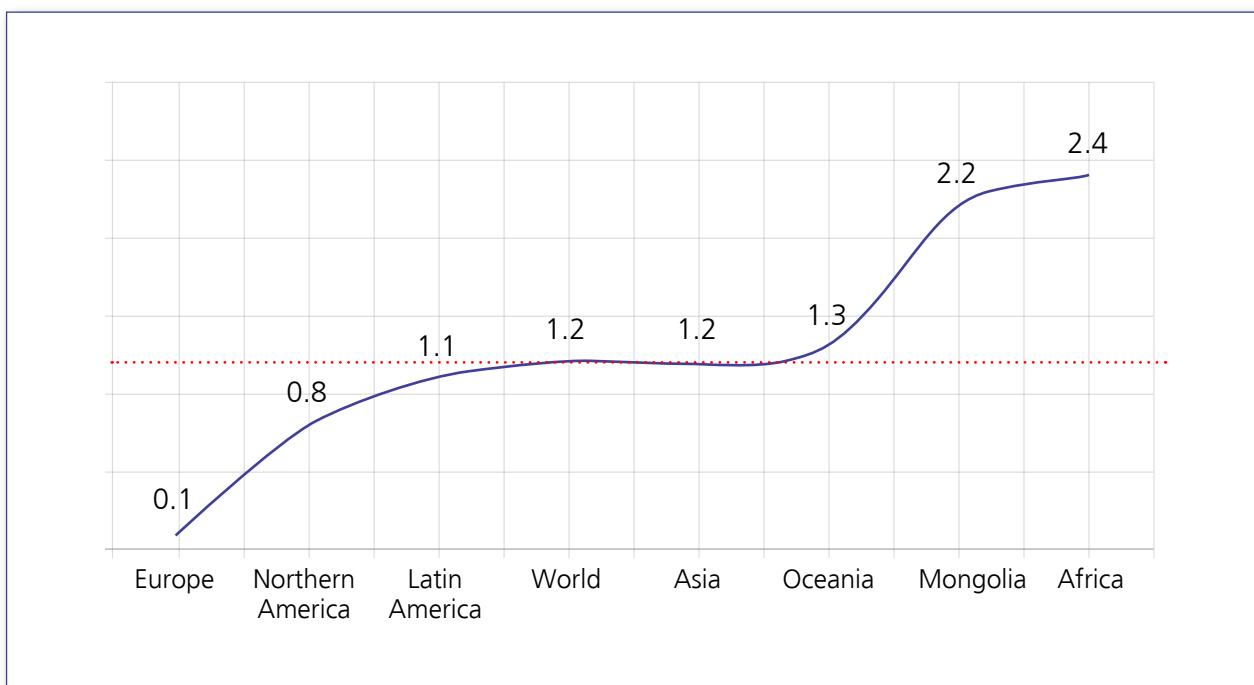
## POPULATION GROWTH

Looking more closely at trends in world population growth, it can be seen that developing country populations are growing continuously as developed country populations decline.

The world population has reached 7 billion, and Africa plays a driving role in world population growth as it increases by 2.4 percent annually. In contrast, countries with low birth rates are primarily European.

As of 2014, the annual population growth rates among continents were: Africa (2.6 percent), Asia (1.2 percent), South America (1.1 percent), North America (0.8 percent), Europe (0.1 percent) and Australia and Pacific countries (1.3 percent)<sup>1</sup>. The annual population growth rate of Mongolia is 2.2 percent, and therefore one of the most rapidly growing countries in the world.

**FIGURE 6.1. POPULATION GROWTH BY CONTINENT, MONGOLIA, 2014**



## POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE

A key indicator for assessing the resources required for human capital and economic development is population age structure. In the field of demography, the demographic window is defined as the period of time in a nation's demographic evolution when the proportion of the population of working age is particularly prominent. As Mongolia enters its demographic window, it is expected to positively impact the country's development as long as specific government policies and programmes are implemented to promote employment during this period.

In Mongolia, the group aged 0-14 is of similar proportion to the world level and South America, the group aged 15-64 is of similar proportion to the world level, North America, South America, Asia and Europe and the group aged 65 and over is of similar proportion to Africa.

<sup>1</sup> Demographic yearbook, 2014, United Nations Statistics Division <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb2014/Table01.pdf>



TABLE 6.1 WORLD POPULATION AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION BY CONTINENT, 2014

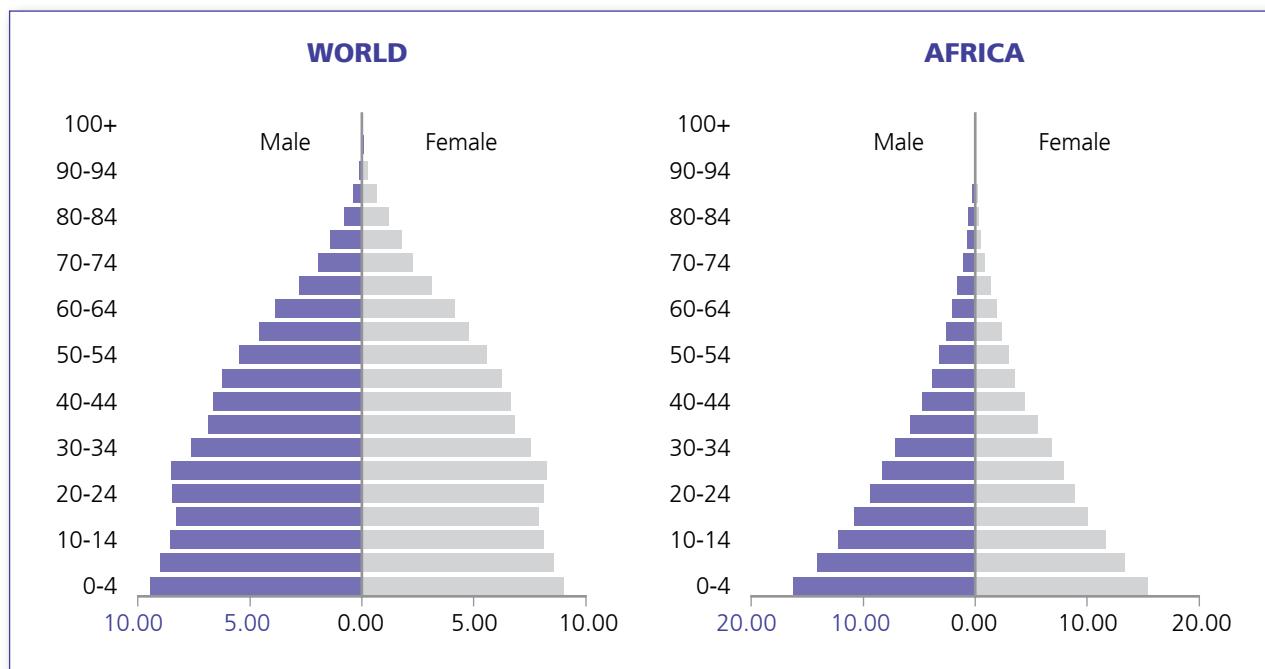
	Population age structure			Sex ratio
	0-14	15-64	65+	
World	26.2	65.7	8.1	101.8
Africa	41.1	55.4	3.5	100.1
South America	26.1	66.5	7.4	97.7
North America	18.8	66.7	14.5	98.2
Asia	24.6	68.1	7.3	104.7
Europe	15.7	67.0	17.3	93.1
Mongolia (2015)	30.1	66.1	3.8	96.7

The world sex ratio (i.e., the number of males per 100 females in a population) was 101.8 in 2014. This figure remains highest in Asia (104.7) and lowest in Europe (93.1).

## POPULATION AGE AND SEX PYRAMID

A population age and sex pyramid is an indicator that allows for overall projections in a population. As illustrated in Figure 6.2, the middle-aged population constitutes the majority of the world population, except in Africa. In Africa, the birth rate remains high, and therefore the age structure of the population is skewed younger.

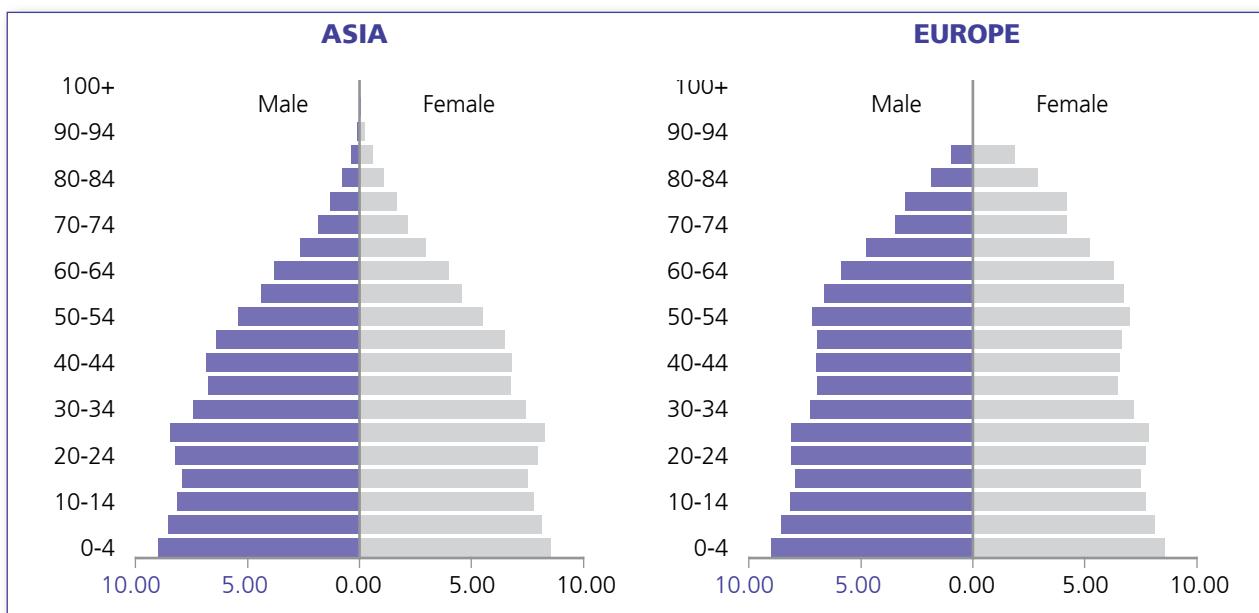
FIGURE 6.2. POPULATION PYRAMID BY CONTINENT, 2015



Source: World population Prospects: The 2015 revision, UN population Division

In Mongolia, the middle-aged population constitutes a major part of the total population, similar to the age structure of Asia's population. On the other hand, in Europe, the population is ageing, as shown in Figure 6.3.

FIGURE 6.3. POPULATION PYRAMID BY CONTINENTS, 2015

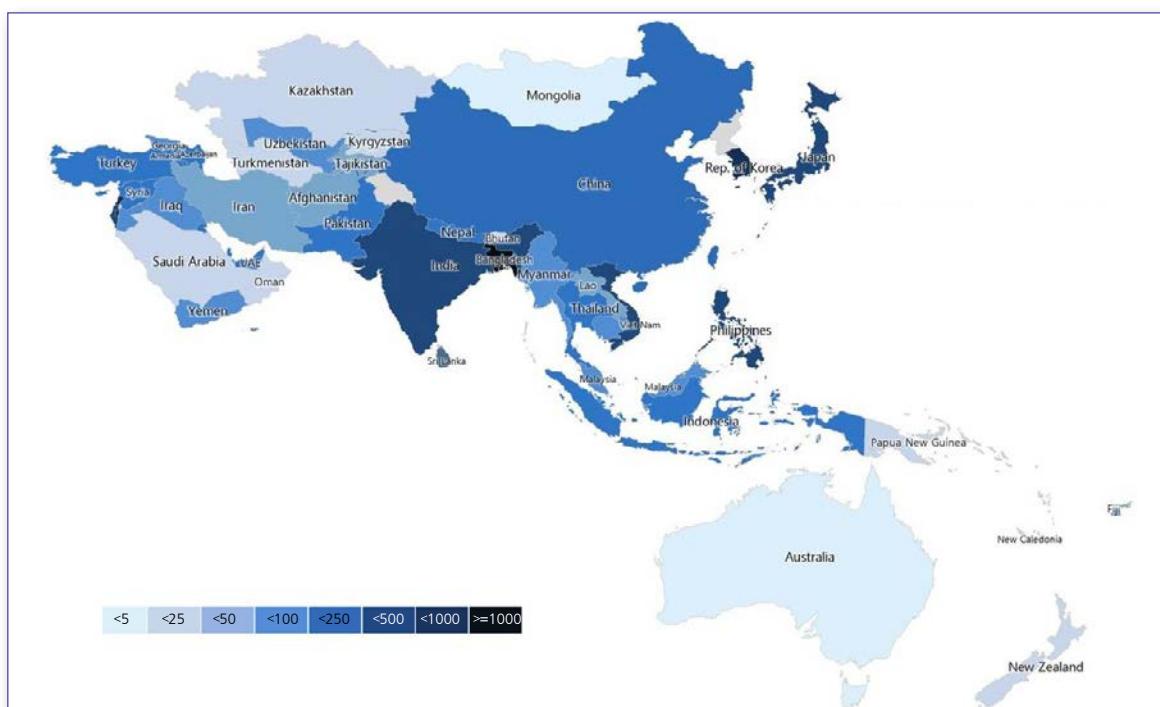


Source: World population Prospects: The 2015 revision, UN population Division

## POPULATION DENSITY

Between 2011 and 2015, average population density was highest in Macao (19,073), Monaco (18,812), Singapore (7,737), and Hong-Kong (6,897). Mongolia remains one of the least densely populated countries in the world.

FIGURE 6.4. POPULATION DENSITY, SELECT COUNTRIES, 2015



Source: World population Prospects: The 2015 revision, UN population Division

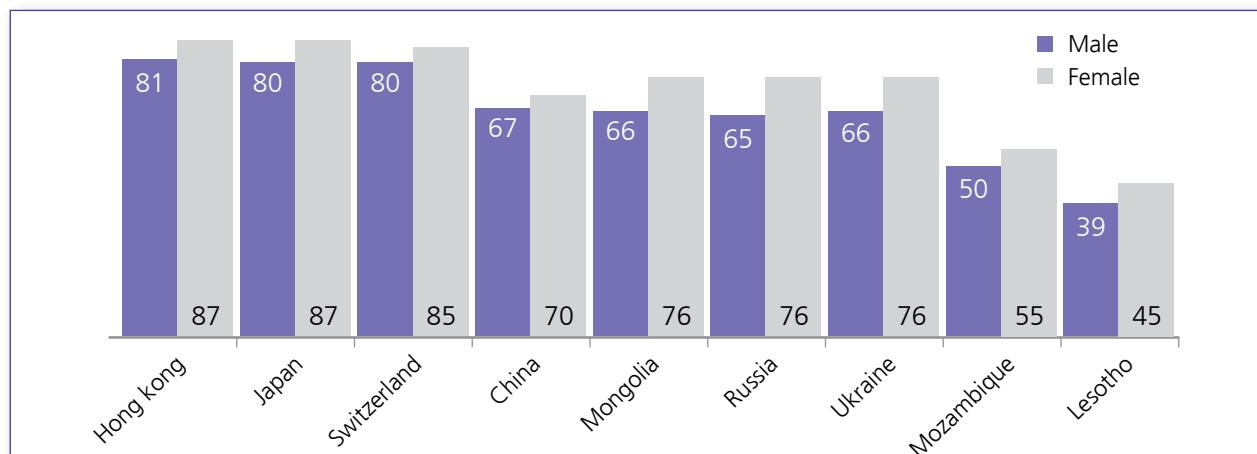


## LIFE EXPECTANCY

The life expectancy at birth varies from country to country. Countries with the highest life expectancy include Hong Kong, at 81 years for males and 87 for females (2013), Japan, at 80 for males and 87 for females (2012), and Switzerland, at 80 for males and 85 for females (2012).

In Mongolia, the life expectancy at birth is similar to neighbouring countries, China (67 for males and 70 for females) and Russia (65 for males and 76 for females). As of 2014, Mozambique had the lowest life expectancy at 50.2 years for males and 55.4 for females as well as Lesotho at 39.4 for males and 45.3 for females in 2011.

FIGURE 6.5. LIFE EXPECTANCY, SELECT COUNTRIES, 2011-2015

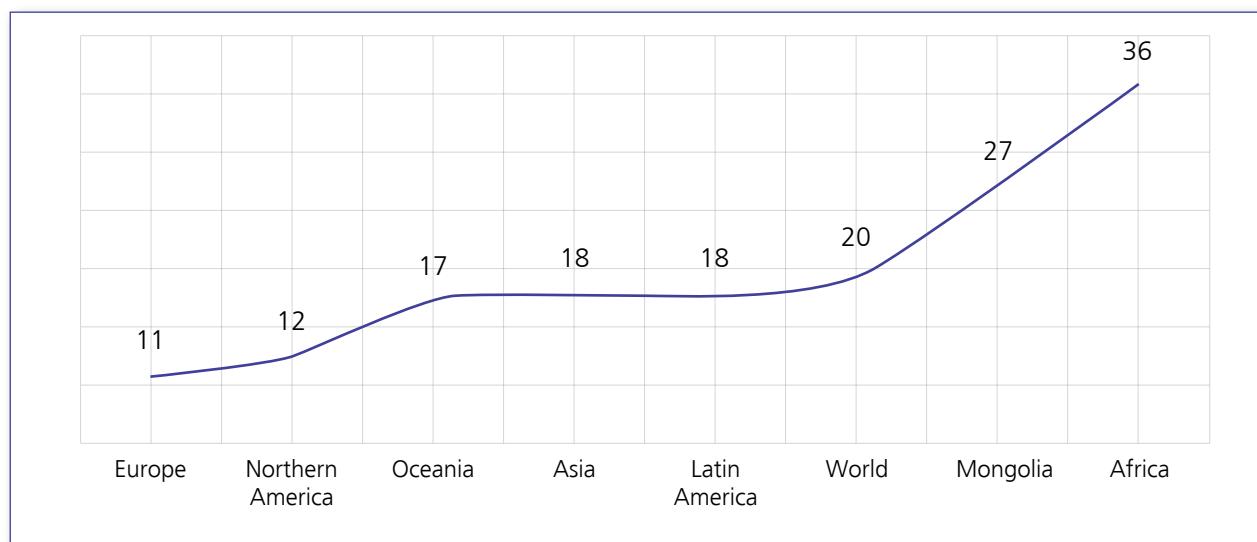


Source: Demographic yearbook, 2014, United Nations Statistics Division

## GENERAL FERTILITY RATE

Mongolia has experienced a dramatic increase in fertility rate compared to other countries, as shown in Figure 6.6. The general fertility rate indicates the total number of births per 1000 persons. The general fertility rate is 18 in Asia, 11 in Europe, 12 in Northern America, 17 in Oceania, 18 in Latin America, 20 in the World, 27 in Mongolia, and 36 in Africa.

FIGURE 6.6. GENERAL FERTILITY RATE BY CONTINENTS, 2015



Source: World population Prospects: The 2015 revision, UN population Division

## SUMMARY

The world population continues to increase, from 300 million 2000 years ago to 7.4 billion today. This dramatic increase is mainly driven by high birth rates, low mortality rates, and medical and technological advances.

The populations of China and India together constitute more than 40 percent of the world's total population. After World War II, the world population increased dramatically at 2.2 percent annually, peaking in 1960 and resulting in the highest birth rate in world history. Since then, a prolonged gradual decline in the birth rate has contributed to lower rates of world population growth, increasing by an average of 1.2 percent annually.

The birth rate differs significantly from one continent to another. For instance, the birth rate in Africa remains high while the birth rate in European countries is quite low by comparison. In Mongolia, the birth rate is comparatively high when compared to other countries around the world, however this growth is not expected to persist in the long term.

In terms of life expectancy, some countries have made more progress than others. For countries with a strong economic background and advanced development in medical science, the life expectancy tends to be higher. In contrast, countries that are deeply affected by the AIDS pandemic and other communicable diseases, as well as those affected by conflict, tend to have lower life expectancy.



# APPENDIX



TABLE 1.1POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, 2015

Age group	Citizens of Mongolia			Mongolian citizens			Living abroad		
	Total	Male	Female	Total		Female	Total		Male
				Male	Female		Male	Female	
TOTAL	3 057 778	1 503 612	1 554 166	2 970 355	1 461 667	1 508 688	87 423	41 945	45 478
0-4	386 866	198 115	188 751	384 210	196 739	187 471	2 656	1 376	1 280
5-9	298 808	152 485	146 323	295 120	150 652	144 468	3 688	1 833	1 855
10-14	219 332	111 675	107 657	216 539	110 252	106 287	2 793	1 423	1 370
15-19	239 910	121 780	118 130	235 466	119 521	115 945	4 444	2 259	2 185
20-24	267 844	135 073	132 771	256 539	128 831	127 708	11 305	6 242	5 063
25-29	313 709	157 118	156 591	297 359	148 434	148 925	16 350	8 684	7 666
30-34	263 538	130 591	132 947	249 917	123 959	125 958	13 621	6 632	6 989
35-39	232 634	114 492	118 142	221 754	109 725	112 029	10 880	4 767	6 113
40-44	208 439	100 801	107 638	199 534	97 160	102 374	8 905	3 641	5 264
45-49	178 411	84 610	93 801	172 522	82 312	90 210	5 889	2 298	3 591
50-54	152 601	71 155	81 446	149 033	69 713	79 320	3 568	1 442	2 126
55-59	115 125	51 524	63 601	113 295	50 773	62 522	1 830	751	1 079
60-64	65 496	28 448	37 048	64 734	28 139	36 595	762	309	453
65-69	43 089	17 781	25 308	42 704	17 628	25 076	385	153	232
70-74	30 901	12 837	18 064	30 719	12 773	17 946	182	64	118
75-79	21 706	8 949	12 757	21 605	8 902	12 703	101	47	54
80-84	12 043	4 119	7 924	12 005	4 105	7 900	38	14	24
85-89	5 011	1 494	3 517	4 998	1 488	3 510	13	6	7
90-94	1 786	470	1 316	1 778	466	1 312	8	4	4
95-99	439	80	359	434	80	354	5	-	5
100, +	90	15	75	90	15	75	-	-	-



Table 1.1 *Continued*

Age group	Population										Stateless people living in the territory of Mongolia
	Resident population			Mongolian citizens			Foreign citizens residing in the territory of Mongolia				
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
TOTAL	2 990 242	1 474 957	1 515 285	2 970 355	1 461 667	1 508 688	19 871	13 277	6 594	16	13
0-4	385 191	197 221	187 970	384 210	196 739	187 471	981	482	499	-	-
5-9	296 447	151 325	145 122	295 120	150 652	144 468	1 326	672	654	1	1
10-14	217 407	110 684	106 723	216 539	110 252	106 287	868	432	436	-	-
15-19	236 032	119 812	116 220	235 466	119 521	115 945	566	291	275	-	-
20-24	257 734	129 520	128 214	256 539	128 831	127 708	1 195	689	506	-	-
25-29	299 614	150 028	149 586	297 359	148 434	148 925	2 255	1 594	661	-	-
30-34	251 881	125 380	126 501	249 917	123 959	125 958	1 964	1 421	543	-	-
35-39	223 695	111 107	112 588	221 754	109 725	112 029	1 939	1 380	559	2	2
40-44	201 857	98 918	102 939	199 534	97 160	102 374	2 323	1 758	565	-	-
45-49	174 743	83 959	90 784	172 522	82 312	90 210	2 219	1 645	574	2	2
50-54	150 670	70 928	79 742	149 033	69 713	79 320	1 634	1 213	421	3	2
55-59	114 460	51 583	62 877	113 295	50 773	62 522	1 162	808	354	3	2
60-64	65 420	28 621	36 799	64 734	28 139	36 595	684	481	203	2	1
65-69	43 065	17 869	25 196	42 704	17 628	25 076	361	241	120	-	-
70-74	30 880	12 862	18 018	30 719	12 773	17 946	160	88	72	1	1
75-79	21 736	8 946	12 790	21 605	8 902	12 703	131	44	87	-	-
80-84	12 075	4 127	7 948	12 005	4 105	7 900	70	22	48	-	-
85-89	5 019	1 496	3 523	4 998	1 488	3 510	21	8	13	-	-
90-94	1 785	472	1 313	1 778	466	1 312	5	4	1	2	2
95-99	436	81	355	434	80	354	2	1	1	-	-
100, +	95	18	77	90	15	75	5	3	2	-	-

TABLE 1.2 POPULATION OF MONGOLIA BY AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL AND BY LOCALITY, 2015

Aimags, capital city	Total	Male	Female	Of which: Locality				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Aimag center						
				Capital city															
				Total	Male	Female	Total												
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 057 778</b>	<b>1 503 612</b>	<b>1 554 166</b>	<b>1 396 288</b>	<b>671 764</b>	<b>724 524</b>	<b>623 394</b>			<b>304 368</b>		<b>319 026</b>							
Arkhangai	92 059	46 136	45 923	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 361	10 401	10 960							
Bayan-Ulgii	100 189	50 026	50 163	-	-	-	-	-	-	34 286	16 964	17 322							
Bayankhongor	83 936	41 508	42 428	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 497	13 707	14 790							
Bulgan	60 014	30 512	29 502	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 234	6 014	6 220							
Gobi-Altai	56 209	27 973	28 236	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 911	8 757	9 154							
Dornogobi	65 267	32 669	32 598	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 742	10 437	11 305							
Dornod	76 476	38 420	38 056	-	-	-	-	-	-	43 506	21 296	22 210							
Dundgobi	44 429	22 379	22 050	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 434	6 980	7 454							
Zavkhan	69 916	34 936	34 980	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 051	7 790	8 261							
Uvurkhangai	112 353	56 043	56 310	-	-	-	-	-	-	26 698	12 878	13 820							
Umnugobi	61 655	30 918	30 737	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 119	10 113	11 006							
Sukhbaatar	59 034	29 815	29 219	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 827	9 792	10 035							
Selenge	106 292	53 941	52 351	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 999	11 393	11 606							
Tuv	90 421	46 567	43 854	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 263	8 032	8 231							
Uvs	80 763	40 637	40 126	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 908	13 859	14 049							
Khovd	83 517	41 725	41 792	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 026	13 771	14 255							
Khuvsgul	128 159	63 653	64 506	-	-	-	-	-	-	38 201	18 619	19 582							
Khentii	72 609	36 697	35 912	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 932	9 544	10 388							
Darkhan-Jul	100 939	49 618	51 321	-	-	-	-	-	-	83 421	40 637	42 784							
Ulaanbaatar	1 396 288	671 764	724 524	1 396 288	671 764	724 524	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Orkhon	100 731	49 405	51 326	-	-	-	-	-	-	96 919	47 401	49 518							
Gobisumber	16 522	8 270	8 252	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 059	5 983	6 076							

Table 1.2 *Continued*

Aimags, Capital city	Village			Of which: Locality							
	Total	Male		Female	Total	Soum center		Female	Total	Male	Female
		Male	Female			Male	Female				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76 498</b>	<b>38 676</b>	<b>37 822</b>	<b>329 108</b>	<b>165 807</b>	<b>163 301</b>	<b>632 490</b>	<b>322 997</b>	<b>309 493</b>		
Arkhangai	-	-	-	16 942	8 537	8 405	53 756	27 198	26 558		
Bayan-Ulgii	1 542	766	776	17 325	8 684	8 641	47 036	23 612	23 424		
Bayankhongor	1 328	675	653	10 706	5 226	5 480	43 405	21 900	21 505		
Bulgan	2 913	1 464	1 449	13 834	6 878	6 956	31 033	16 156	14 877		
Gobi-Altai	1 537	784	753	5 834	2 850	2 984	30 927	15 582	15 345		
Dornogobi	18 923	9 601	9 322	9 453	4 735	4 718	15 149	7 896	7 253		
Dornod	-	-	-	7 972	4 073	3 899	24 998	13 051	11 947		
Dundgobi	-	-	-	2 750	1 348	1 402	27 245	14 051	13 194		
Zavkhan	-	-	-	14 399	7 159	7 240	39 466	19 987	19 479		
Uvurkhangai	8 532	4 226	4 306	17 459	8 686	8 773	59 664	30 253	29 411		
Umnugobi	-	-	-	28 249	14 581	13 668	12 287	6 224	6 063		
Sukhbaatar	-	-	-	13 468	6 738	6 730	25 739	13 285	12 454		
Selenge	33 840	17 178	16 662	41 168	21 065	20 103	8 285	4 305	3 980		
Tuv	-	-	-	34 707	17 962	16 745	39 451	20 573	18 878		
Uvs	-	-	-	16 797	8 362	8 435	36 058	18 416	17 642		
Khovd	-	-	-	14 844	7 334	7 510	40 647	20 620	20 027		
Khuvsgul	3 079	1 497	1 582	23 358	11 437	11 921	63 521	32 100	31 421		
Khentii	4 804	2 485	2 319	22 116	11 117	10 999	25 757	13 551	12 206		
Darkhan-uuL	-	-	-	13 266	6 745	6 521	4 252	2 236	2 016		
Ulaanbaatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Orkhon	-	-	-	2 355	1 203	1 152	1 457	801	656		
Gobisumber	-	-	-	2 106	1 087	1 019	2 357	1 200	1 157		

TABLE 1.3 POPULATION OF MONGOLIA BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND LOCALITY, 2015

Age group	Total	Male	Female	Of which: Locality					
				Capital city			Aimag center		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	3 057 778	1 503 612	1 554 166	1 396 288	671 764	724 524	623 394	304 368	319 026
0-4	386 866	198 115	188 751	185 255	94 931	90 324	77 440	39 527	37 913
5-9	298 808	152 485	146 323	132 190	67 365	64 825	60 726	31 013	29 713
10-14	219 332	111 675	107 657	86 063	44 031	42 032	45 021	22 951	22 070
15-19	239 910	121 780	118 130	93 659	46 482	47 177	49 401	24 980	24 421
20-24	267 844	135 073	132 771	117 803	56 867	60 936	56 082	28 266	27 816
25-29	313 709	157 118	156 591	162 027	78 250	83 777	62 745	31 480	31 265
30-34	263 538	130 591	132 947	132 788	63 820	68 968	49 890	24 461	25 429
35-39	232 634	114 492	118 142	111 283	53 063	58 220	44 547	21 700	22 847
40-44	208 439	100 801	107 638	96 781	45 546	51 235	41 729	19 716	22 013
45-49	178 411	84 610	93 801	79 173	36 408	42 765	38 357	17 690	20 667
50-54	152 601	71 155	81 446	67 963	30 528	37 435	33 906	15 578	18 328
55-59	115 125	51 524	63 601	50 977	22 055	28 922	24 973	11 216	13 757
60-64	65 496	28 448	37 048	29 232	12 180	17 052	14 051	6 207	7 844
65-69	43 089	17 781	25 308	20 377	8 225	12 152	8 994	3 690	5 304
70+	71 976	27 964	44 012	30 717	12 013	18 704	15 532	5 893	9 639

Table 1.3 Continued

Age group	Of which: Locality								
	Village			Soum center			Countryside		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	76 498	38 676	37 822	329 108	165 807	163 301	632 490	322 997	309 493
0-4	8 961	4 627	4 334	38 671	19 864	18 807	76 539	39 166	37 373
5-9	7 544	3 820	3 724	31 213	15 935	15 278	67 135	34 352	32 783
10-14	5 799	2 957	2 842	25 205	12 691	12 514	57 244	29 045	28 199
15-19	6 185	3 179	3 006	29 176	15 109	14 067	61 489	32 030	29 459
20-24	6 685	3 573	3 112	30 985	16 547	14 438	56 289	29 820	26 469
25-29	7 551	3 955	3 596	30 491	16 283	14 208	50 895	27 150	23 745
30-34	6 444	3 409	3 035	24 929	13 045	11 884	49 487	25 856	23 631
35-39	5 792	3 010	2 782	22 137	11 266	10 871	48 875	25 453	23 422
40-44	5 365	2 637	2 728	21 193	10 483	10 710	43 371	22 419	20 952
45-49	4 778	2 342	2 436	21 269	10 055	11 214	34 834	18 115	16 719
50-54	4 061	1 945	2 116	19 368	9 231	10 137	27 303	13 873	13 430
55-59	3 007	1 400	1 607	14 493	6 812	7 681	21 675	10 041	11 634
60-64	1 693	772	921	7 714	3 539	4 175	12 806	5 750	7 056
65-69	1 029	424	605	4 557	1 992	2 565	8 132	3 450	4 682
70+	1 604	626	978	7 662	2 928	4 734	16 461	6 504	9 957



TABLE 1.4 POPULATION OF MONGOLIA BY AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 057 778</b>	<b>386 866</b>	<b>298 808</b>	<b>219 332</b>	<b>239 910</b>	<b>267 844</b>	<b>313 709</b>	<b>263 538</b>
Arkhangai	92 059	11 027	8 980	7 505	8 806	8 403	7 974	6 803
Bayan-Ulgii	100 189	13 044	11 357	10 562	10 053	10 313	9 274	7 327
Bayankhongor	83 936	10 641	8 336	6 733	8 025	7 793	8 090	6 542
Bulgan	60 014	6 793	5 693	4 330	5 031	5 127	4 882	4 463
Gobi-Altai	56 209	6 306	5 651	5 002	5 352	4 897	4 682	4 495
Dornogobi	65 267	8 192	6 717	5 048	5 060	5 521	6 565	5 903
Dornod	76 476	9 553	7 659	5 550	5 829	6 742	7 647	6 429
Dundgobi	44 429	4 822	4 326	3 671	3 996	3 852	3 761	3 492
Zavkhan	69 916	7 793	7 367	5 775	6 544	6 214	5 187	5 373
Uvurkhangai	112 353	13 398	11 235	9 159	10 628	9 979	9 974	8 725
Umnugobi	61 655	7 961	6 052	4 710	5 155	5 355	6 787	5 670
Sukhbaatar	59 034	7 400	5 612	4 447	4 965	5 275	5 530	5 011
Selenge	106 292	12 135	10 367	8 001	8 604	9 255	9 920	8 364
Tuv	90 421	10 944	8 650	6 510	7 252	7 791	7 988	7 024
Uvs	80 763	10 218	8 987	7 540	8 197	7 940	6 582	5 662
Khovd	83 517	10 956	8 810	7 583	8 558	7 976	7 131	5 917
Khuvsgul	128 159	15 612	12 936	10 265	11 105	11 674	11 578	9 755
Khentii	72 609	8 617	7 172	6 072	6 170	6 297	6 152	5 698
Darkhan-uul	100 939	11 923	9 642	6 879	7 956	8 965	9 930	8 216
Ulaanbaatar	1 396 288	185 255	132 190	86 063	93 659	117 803	162 027	132 788
Orkhon	100 731	12 000	9 307	6 700	7 637	9 302	10 369	8 482
Gobisumber	16 522	2 276	1 762	1 227	1 328	1 370	1 679	1 399

Table 1.4 Continued

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
<b>БҮГД</b>	<b>232 634</b>	<b>208 439</b>	<b>178 411</b>	<b>152 601</b>	<b>115 125</b>	<b>65 496</b>	<b>43 089</b>	<b>71 976</b>
Arkhangai	6 657	6 262	5 589	4 576	3 494	2 179	1 339	2 465
Bayan-Ulgii	6 375	5 645	4 642	3 837	2 936	1 643	1 122	2 059
Bayankhongor	6 142	5 487	4 751	3 824	2 848	1 611	1 100	2 013
Bulgan	4 499	4 464	4 107	3 469	2 880	1 640	967	1 669
Gobi-Altai	4 237	3 998	3 500	2 757	2 073	1 140	707	1 412
Dornogobi	5 156	4 355	3 708	3 157	2 419	1 358	763	1 345
Dornod	5 715	4 917	4 280	4 066	3 342	1 910	1 076	1 761
Dundgobi	3 297	2 939	2 614	2 359	1 947	1 102	693	1 558
Zavkhan	5 397	5 058	4 492	3 590	2 678	1 408	1 012	2 028
Uvurkhangai	8 234	7 628	6 676	5 485	3 960	2 430	1 618	3 224
Umnugobi	4 460	3 877	3 311	2 881	1 948	1 121	678	1 689
Sukhbaatar	4 731	3 964	3 441	2 871	2 358	1 365	734	1 330
Selenge	7 958	7 460	6 889	6 067	4 685	2 671	1 606	2 310
Tuv	6 608	6 187	5 558	5 049	4 184	2 459	1 534	2 683
Uvs	5 275	5 043	4 779	3 799	2 653	1 405	935	1 748
Khovd	5 681	5 241	4 556	3 811	2 841	1 584	987	1 885
Khuvsgul	9 309	9 017	7 860	6 693	4 929	2 693	1 637	3 096
Khentii	5 569	4 736	4 357	3 924	3 125	1 818	1 021	1 881
Darkhan-uul	7 683	7 176	6 398	5 574	4 116	2 348	1 653	2 480
Ulaanbaatar	111 283	96 781	79 173	67 963	50 977	29 232	20 377	30 717
Orkhon	7 168	7 103	6 758	6 084	4 167	2 059	1 340	2 255
Gobisumber	1 200	1 101	972	765	565	320	190	368

TABLE 1.4.1 MALE POPULATION OF MONGOLIA BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2015

*Male*

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	1 503 612	198 115	152 485	111 675	121 780	135 073	157 118	130 591
Arkhangai	46 136	5 582	4 478	3 817	4 532	4 444	4 207	3 476
Bayan-Ulgii	50 026	6 627	5 709	5 316	5 040	5 168	4 724	3 763
Bayankhongor	41 508	5 397	4 312	3 302	4 100	4 072	4 175	3 221
Bulgan	30 512	3 516	2 907	2 248	2 613	2 715	2 605	2 297
Gobi-Altai	27 973	3 260	2 899	2 533	2 746	2 495	2 434	2 260
Dornogobi	32 669	4 215	3 424	2 492	2 535	2 855	3 392	3 127
Dornod	38 420	4 893	3 941	2 873	2 968	3 540	4 050	3 327
Dundgobi	22 379	2 491	2 274	1 873	2 081	2 008	1 948	1 801
Zavkhan	34 936	4 016	3 703	2 998	3 421	3 280	2 684	2 666
Uvurkhangai	56 043	6 799	5 811	4 656	5 521	5 190	5 131	4 413
Umnugobi	30 918	4 094	3 055	2 401	2 674	2 757	3 551	2 865
Sukhbaatar	29 815	3 795	2 875	2 297	2 596	2 778	2 870	2 576
Selenge	53 941	6 221	5 293	4 057	4 441	4 966	5 338	4 390
Tuv	46 567	5 560	4 513	3 309	3 874	4 184	4 347	3 771
Uvs	40 637	5 274	4 573	3 806	4 242	4 166	3 447	2 892
Khovd	41 725	5 622	4 512	3 831	4 391	4 081	3 647	3 045
Khuvsgul	63 653	8 082	6 553	5 162	5 668	6 019	5 842	4 922
Khentii	36 697	4 403	3 623	3 130	3 256	3 378	3 183	2 984
Darkhan-Uul	49 618	6 074	4 934	3 533	4 036	4 612	5 190	4 089
Ulaanbaatar	671 764	94 931	67 365	44 031	46 482	56 867	78 250	63 820
Orkhon	49 405	6 081	4 814	3 400	3 862	4 794	5 243	4 171
Gobisumber	8 270	1 182	917	610	701	704	860	715

*Table 1.4.1 Continued*

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	114 492	100 801	84 610	71 155	51 524	28 448	17 781	27 964
Arkhangai	3 339	3 112	2 731	2 279	1 585	987	571	996
Bayan-Ulgii	3 208	2 751	2 315	1 834	1 367	755	508	941
Bayankhongor	3 059	2 667	2 323	1 842	1 221	658	409	750
Bulgan	2 330	2 274	2 078	1 694	1 358	760	454	663
Gobi-Altai	2 144	1 989	1 718	1 338	940	483	235	499
Dornogobi	2 671	2 161	1 779	1 501	1 087	630	329	471
Dornod	2 942	2 433	2 038	1 936	1 525	848	481	625
Dundgobi	1 683	1 422	1 346	1 161	881	481	316	613
Zavkhan	2 655	2 547	2 205	1 759	1 216	589	390	807
Uvurkhangai	4 114	3 761	3 185	2 637	1 762	1 094	684	1 285
Umnugobi	2 249	1 961	1 600	1 379	934	486	295	617
Sukhbaatar	2 458	2 058	1 725	1 394	1 089	589	298	417
Selenge	4 161	3 761	3 311	2 940	2 161	1 272	712	917
Tuv	3 510	3 197	2 783	2 461	2 017	1 189	718	1 134
Uvs	2 666	2 490	2 299	1 865	1 251	654	353	659
Khovd	2 868	2 515	2 228	1 853	1 293	720	410	709
Khuvsgul	4 638	4 479	3 909	3 204	2 236	1 145	628	1 166
Khentii	2 818	2 346	2 141	1 918	1 527	819	456	715
Darkhan-Uul	3 759	3 436	2 972	2 479	1 822	1 016	678	988
Ulaanbaatar	53 063	45 546	36 408	30 528	22 055	12 180	8 225	12 013
Orkhon	3 570	3 354	3 056	2 782	1 934	954	550	840
Gobisumber	587	541	460	371	263	139	81	139



TABLE 1.4.2 FEMALE POPULATION OF MONGOLIA BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2015

Female

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
TOTAL	1 554 166	188 751	146 323	107 657	118 130	132 771	156 591	132 947
Arkhangai	45 923	5 445	4 502	3 688	4 274	3 959	3 767	3 327
Bayan-Ulgii	50 163	6 417	5 648	5 246	5 013	5 145	4 550	3 564
Bayankhongor	42 428	5 244	4 024	3 431	3 925	3 721	3 915	3 321
Bulgan	29 502	3 277	2 786	2 082	2 418	2 412	2 277	2 166
Gobi-Altai	28 236	3 046	2 752	2 469	2 606	2 402	2 248	2 235
Dornogobi	32 598	3 977	3 293	2 556	2 525	2 666	3 173	2 776
Dornod	38 056	4 660	3 718	2 677	2 861	3 202	3 597	3 102
Dundgobi	22 050	2 331	2 052	1 798	1 915	1 844	1 813	1 691
Zavkhan	34 980	3 777	3 664	2 777	3 123	2 934	2 503	2 707
Uvurkhangai	56 310	6 599	5 424	4 503	5 107	4 789	4 843	4 312
Umnugobi	30 737	3 867	2 997	2 309	2 481	2 598	3 236	2 805
Sukhbaatar	29 219	3 605	2 737	2 150	2 369	2 497	2 660	2 435
Selenge	52 351	5 914	5 074	3 944	4 163	4 289	4 582	3 974
Tuv	43 854	5 384	4 137	3 201	3 378	3 607	3 641	3 253
Uvs	40 126	4 944	4 414	3 734	3 955	3 774	3 135	2 770
Khovd	41 792	5 334	4 298	3 752	4 167	3 895	3 484	2 872
Khuvsgul	64 506	7 530	6 383	5 103	5 437	5 655	5 736	4 833
Khentii	35 912	4 214	3 549	2 942	2 914	2 919	2 969	2 714
Darkhan-Uul	51 321	5 849	4 708	3 346	3 920	4 353	4 740	4 127
Ulaanbaatar	724 524	90 324	64 825	42 032	47 177	60 936	83 777	68 968
Orkhon	51 326	5 919	4 493	3 300	3 775	4 508	5 126	4 311
Gobisumber	8 252	1 094	845	617	627	666	819	684

Table 1.4.2 Continued

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
TOTAL	118 142	107 638	93 801	81 446	63 601	37 048	25 308	44 012
Arkhangai	3 318	3 150	2 858	2 297	1 909	1 192	768	1 469
Bayan-Ulgii	3 167	2 894	2 327	2 003	1 569	888	614	1 118
Bayankhongor	3 083	2 820	2 428	1 982	1 627	953	691	1 263
Bulgan	2 169	2 190	2 029	1 775	1 522	880	513	1 006
Gobi-Altai	2 093	2 009	1 782	1 419	1 133	657	472	913
Dornogobi	2 485	2 194	1 929	1 656	1 332	728	434	874
Dornod	2 773	2 484	2 242	2 130	1 817	1 062	595	1 136
Dundgobi	1 614	1 517	1 268	1 198	1 066	621	377	945
Zavkhan	2 742	2 511	2 287	1 831	1 462	819	622	1 221
Uvurkhangai	4 120	3 867	3 491	2 848	2 198	1 336	934	1 939
Umnugobi	2 211	1 916	1 711	1 502	1 014	635	383	1 072
Sukhbaatar	2 273	1 906	1 716	1 477	1 269	776	436	913
Selenge	3 797	3 699	3 578	3 127	2 524	1 399	894	1 393
Tuv	3 098	2 990	2 775	2 588	2 167	1 270	816	1 549
Uvs	2 609	2 553	2 480	1 934	1 402	751	582	1 089
Khovd	2 813	2 726	2 328	1 958	1 548	864	577	1 176
Khuvsgul	4 671	4 538	3 951	3 489	2 693	1 548	1 009	1 930
Khentii	2 751	2 390	2 216	2 006	1 598	999	565	1 166
Darkhan-Uul	3 924	3 740	3 426	3 095	2 294	1 332	975	1 492
Ulaanbaatar	58 220	51 235	42 765	37 435	28 922	17 052	12 152	18 704
Orkhon	3 598	3 749	3 702	3 302	2 233	1 105	790	1 415
Gobisumber	613	560	512	394	302	181	109	229

TABLE 1.5 RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA BY AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, AND BY LOCALITY, 2015

Aimags, capital city	Total	Male	Female	Of which: Locality					
				Calital city			Aimag center		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 990 242</b>	<b>1 474 957</b>	<b>1 515 285</b>	<b>1 345 500</b>	<b>650 979</b>	<b>694 521</b>	<b>612 907</b>	<b>299 009</b>	<b>313 898</b>
Arkhangai	91 760	45 976	45 784	-	-	-	21 211	10 323	10 888
Bayan-Ulgii	97 787	48 720	49 067	-	-	-	33 420	16 471	16 949
Bayankhongor	83 603	41 325	42 278	-	-	-	28 286	13 598	14 688
Bulgan	59 652	30 339	29 313	-	-	-	12 086	5 947	6 139
Gobi-Altai	56 018	27 860	28 158	-	-	-	17 802	8 697	9 105
Dornogobi	63 125	31 502	31 623	-	-	-	21 225	10 174	11 051
Dornod	76 388	38 839	37 549	-	-	-	42 877	20 983	21 894
Dundgobi	44 178	22 243	21 935	-	-	-	14 294	6 908	7 386
Zavkhan	69 641	34 766	34 875	-	-	-	15 938	7 727	8 211
Uvurkhangai	111 907	55 742	56 165	-	-	-	26 492	12 732	13 760
Umnugobi	61 367	31 081	30 286	-	-	-	20 665	9 851	10 814
Sukhbaatar	58 792	29 736	29 056	-	-	-	19 665	9 706	9 959
Selenge	104 725	53 165	51 560	-	-	-	22 238	11 003	11 235
Tuv	89 765	46 258	43 507	-	-	-	15 942	7 874	8 068
Uvs	80 396	40 428	39 968	-	-	-	27 658	13 725	13 933
Khovd	83 127	41 510	41 617	-	-	-	27 880	13 689	14 191
Khuvsgul	127 423	63 298	64 125	-	-	-	37 921	18 491	19 430
Khentii	72 339	36 571	35 768	-	-	-	19 798	9 484	10 314
Darkhan-Uul	97 691	47 955	49 736	-	-	-	80 652	39 222	41 430
Ulaanbaatar	1 345 500	650 979	694 521	1 345 500	650 979	694 521	-	-	-
Orkhon	98 750	48 492	50 258	-	-	-	94 976	46 506	48 470
Gobisumber	16 308	8 172	8 136	-	-	-	11 881	5 898	5 983

Table 1.5 Continued

Aimags, capital city	Of which: Locality								
	Village			Soum center					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74 721</b>	<b>37 671</b>	<b>37 050</b>	<b>326 616</b>	<b>164 815</b>	<b>161 801</b>	<b>630 498</b>	<b>322 483</b>	<b>308 015</b>
Arkhangai	-	-	-	16 885	8 504	8 381	53 664	27 149	26 515
Bayan-Ulgii	1 472	731	741	17 008	8 509	8 499	45 887	23 009	22 878
Bayankhongor	1 325	673	652	10 659	5 202	5 457	43 333	21 852	21 481
Bulgan	2 882	1 455	1 427	13 735	6 826	6 909	30 949	16 111	14 838
Gobi-Altai	1 535	783	752	5 809	2 836	2 973	30 872	15 544	15 328
Dornogobi	17 668	8 856	8 812	9 261	4 656	4 605	14 971	7 816	7 155
Dornod	-	-	-	7 830	3 999	3 831	25 681	13 857	11 824
Dundgobi	-	-	-	2 735	1 340	1 395	27 149	13 995	13 154
Zavkhan	-	-	-	14 326	7 105	7 221	39 377	19 934	19 443
Uvurkhangai	8 465	4 183	4 282	17 392	8 643	8 749	59 558	30 184	29 374
Umnugobi	-	-	-	28 457	14 963	13 494	12 245	6 267	5 978
Sukhbaatar	-	-	-	13 362	6 688	6 674	25 765	13 342	12 423
Selenge	33 540	17 038	16 502	40 703	20 847	19 856	8 244	4 277	3 967
Tuv	-	-	-	34 495	17 856	16 639	39 328	20 528	18 800
Uvs	-	-	-	16 729	8 321	8 408	36 009	18 382	17 627
Khovd	-	-	-	14 765	7 290	7 475	40 482	20 531	19 951
Khuvsgul	3 061	1 485	1 576	23 038	11 286	11 752	63 403	32 036	31 367
Khentii	4 773	2 467	2 306	22 033	11 078	10 955	25 735	13 542	12 193
Darkhan-Uul	-	-	-	12 970	6 586	6 384	4 069	2 147	1 922
Ulaanbaatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkhon	-	-	-	2 336	1 197	1 139	1 438	789	649
Gobisumber	-	-	-	2 088	1 083	1 005	2 339	1 191	1 148



**TABLE 1.6 RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA BY AGE GROUP,  
SEX AND LOCALITY, 2015**

Age group	Total	Male	Female	Of which: Locality					
				Capital city			Aimag center		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 990 242</b>	<b>1 474 957</b>	<b>1 515 285</b>	<b>1 345 500</b>	<b>650 979</b>	<b>694 521</b>	<b>612 907</b>	<b>299 009</b>	<b>313 898</b>
0-4	353 001	180 623	172 378	169 826	86 908	82 918	70 408	35 932	34 476
5-9	306 547	156 667	149 880	136 051	69 456	66 595	62 485	31 962	30 523
10-14	217 544	110 941	106 603	85 656	43 896	41 760	44 692	22 839	21 853
15-19	234 760	119 101	115 659	89 760	44 725	45 035	48 765	24 599	24 166
20-24	252 651	127 091	125 560	106 457	51 135	55 322	52 791	26 520	26 271
25-29	300 138	150 499	149 639	150 347	72 525	77 822	61 153	30 553	30 600
30-34	257 353	128 013	129 340	127 415	61 630	65 785	49 379	24 180	25 199
35-39	225 210	111 889	113 321	105 273	50 984	54 289	43 537	21 213	22 324
40-44	204 405	100 255	104 150	92 834	44 619	48 215	41 062	19 538	21 524
45-49	176 380	85 112	91 268	76 993	36 415	40 578	37 879	17 541	20 338
50-54	154 412	72 714	81 698	68 177	31 276	36 901	34 427	15 806	18 621
55-59	117 511	53 251	64 260	51 974	22 828	29 146	25 598	11 553	14 045
60-64	70 260	30 832	39 428	31 382	13 342	18 040	15 141	6 726	8 415
65-69	44 131	18 353	25 778	20 796	8 449	12 347	9 182	3 788	5 394
70+	75 939	29 616	46 323	32 559	12 791	19 768	16 408	6 259	10 149

*Table 1.6 Continued*

Age group	Of which: Locality								
	Village			Soum center			Countryside		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74 721</b>	<b>37 671</b>	<b>37 050</b>	<b>326 616</b>	<b>164 815</b>	<b>161 801</b>	<b>630 498</b>	<b>322 483</b>	<b>308 015</b>
0-4	8 140	4 196	3 944	35 109	18 041	17 068	69 518	35 546	33 972
5-9	7 694	3 907	3 787	32 146	16 422	15 724	68 171	34 920	33 251
10-14	5 702	2 927	2 775	24 963	12 545	12 418	56 531	28 734	27 797
15-19	6 063	3 073	2 990	28 681	14 828	13 853	61 491	31 876	29 615
20-24	6 435	3 422	3 013	30 347	16 088	14 259	56 621	29 926	26 695
25-29	7 307	3 819	3 488	30 407	16 332	14 075	50 924	27 270	23 654
30-34	6 223	3 266	2 957	25 077	13 165	11 912	49 259	25 772	23 487
35-39	5 584	2 890	2 694	21 938	11 263	10 675	48 878	25 539	23 339
40-44	5 257	2 598	2 659	21 128	10 541	10 587	44 124	22 959	21 165
45-49	4 634	2 271	2 363	21 146	10 095	11 051	35 728	18 790	16 938
50-54	4 114	1 961	2 153	19 657	9 396	10 261	28 037	14 275	13 762
55-59	3 028	1 413	1 615	14 905	7 077	7 828	22 006	10 380	11 626
60-64	1 778	818	960	8 332	3 832	4 500	13 627	6 114	7 513
65-69	1 061	444	617	4 719	2 102	2 617	8 373	3 570	4 803
70+	1 701	666	1 035	8 061	3 088	4 973	17 210	6 812	10 398

TABLE 1.7 RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA BY AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL,  
AND BY AGE GROUP, 2015

Aimags, Capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 990 242</b>	<b>385 191</b>	<b>296 447</b>	<b>217 407</b>	<b>236 032</b>	<b>257 734</b>	<b>299 614</b>	<b>251 881</b>
Arkhangai	91 760	11 023	8 980	7 507	8 802	8 360	7 894	6 736
Bayan-Ulgii	97 787	12 962	11 082	10 354	9 829	9 857	8 682	7 080
Bayankhongor	83 603	10 636	8 335	6 730	8 002	7 756	8 016	6 487
Bulgan	59 652	6 788	5 683	4 329	5 018	5 080	4 785	4 413
Gobi-Altai	56 018	6 306	5 652	4 997	5 345	4 886	4 637	4 463
Dornogobi	63 125	8 145	6 630	4 960	4 935	5 305	6 235	5 593
Dornod	76 388	9 533	7 638	5 529	5 764	6 659	7 569	6 404
Dundgobi	44 178	4 817	4 315	3 667	3 989	3 819	3 721	3 454
Zavkhan	69 641	7 794	7 369	5 761	6 531	6 168	5 128	5 324
Uvurkhangai	111 907	13 397	11 230	9 158	10 615	9 914	9 857	8 621
Umnugobi	61 367	7 951	6 013	4 693	5 120	5 282	6 691	5 629
Sukhbaatar	58 792	7 396	5 598	4 434	4 954	5 251	5 517	4 972
Selenge	104 725	12 101	10 325	7 964	8 542	9 048	9 621	8 118
Tuv	89 765	10 927	8 635	6 497	7 218	7 665	7 817	6 902
Uvs	80 396	10 214	8 977	7 536	8 181	7 870	6 533	5 601
Khovd	83 127	10 954	8 802	7 575	8 547	7 922	7 068	5 848
Khuvsgul	127 423	15 595	12 907	10 232	11 068	11 603	11 447	9 657
Khentii	72 339	8 608	7 169	6 077	6 157	6 252	6 102	5 645
Darkhan-Uul	97 691	11 800	9 494	6 772	7 755	8 418	9 338	7 677
Ulaanbaatar	1 345 500	184 061	130 587	84 732	90 873	110 522	151 482	123 747
Orkhon	98 750	11 912	9 277	6 684	7 478	8 757	9 834	8 141
Gobisumber	16 308	2 271	1 749	1 219	1 309	1 340	1 640	1 369

*Table 1.7 Continued*

Aimags, Capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>223 695</b>	<b>201 857</b>	<b>174 743</b>	<b>150 670</b>	<b>114 460</b>	<b>65 420</b>	<b>43 065</b>	<b>72 026</b>
Arkhangai	6 611	6 241	5 572	4 568	3 487	2 177	1 338	2 464
Bayan-Ulgii	6 291	5 609	4 599	3 791	2 892	1 612	1 103	2 044
Bayankhongor	6 096	5 442	4 732	3 814	2 837	1 609	1 098	2 013
Bulgan	4 451	4 421	4 080	3 457	2 874	1 636	967	1 670
Gobi-Altai	4 204	3 974	3 487	2 742	2 069	1 139	706	1 411
Dornogobi	4 868	4 124	3 534	3 022	2 362	1 327	748	1 337
Dornod	5 736	5 081	4 384	4 072	3 307	1 888	1 067	1 757
Dundgobi	3 253	2 915	2 596	2 345	1 940	1 098	691	1 558
Zavkhan	5 371	5 033	4 474	3 573	2 673	1 405	1 011	2 026
Uvurkhangai	8 173	7 581	6 660	5 473	3 956	2 429	1 618	3 225
Umnugobi	4 460	3 902	3 328	2 889	1 938	1 118	675	1 678
Sukhbaatar	4 685	3 930	3 420	2 871	2 349	1 354	732	1 329
Selenge	7 742	7 293	6 768	5 982	4 642	2 661	1 595	2 323
Tuv	6 537	6 134	5 548	5 031	4 181	2 456	1 535	2 682
Uvs	5 237	5 006	4 751	3 779	2 635	1 403	928	1 745
Khovd	5 635	5 204	4 525	3 787	2 828	1 580	979	1 873
Khuvsgul	9 235	8 921	7 795	6 646	4 907	2 684	1 631	3 095
Khentii	5 520	4 710	4 332	3 922	3 127	1 819	1 018	1 881
Darkhan-Uul	7 281	6 880	6 203	5 516	4 085	2 343	1 650	2 479
Ulaanbaatar	104 209	91 416	76 308	66 520	50 533	29 255	20 441	30 814
Orkhon	6 933	6 958	6 683	6 106	4 274	2 112	1 347	2 254
Gobisumber	1 167	1 082	964	764	564	315	187	368



**TABLE 1.7.1 MALE RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA BY AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL,  
AND BY AGE GROUP, 2015**

*Male*

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group					
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 474 957</b>	<b>197 221</b>	<b>151 325</b>	<b>110 684</b>	<b>119 812</b>	<b>129 520</b>	<b>150 028</b>
Arkhangai	45 976	5 578	4 478	3 817	4 529	4 418	4 159
Bayan-Ulgii	48 720	6 588	5 569	5 220	4 919	4 929	4 398
Bayankhongor	41 325	5 395	4 313	3 301	4 086	4 048	4 133
Bulgan	30 339	3 514	2 902	2 249	2 608	2 689	2 547
Gobi-Altai	27 860	3 260	2 899	2 529	2 742	2 489	2 398
Dornogobi	31 502	4 191	3 379	2 450	2 464	2 740	3 191
Dornod	38 839	4 884	3 932	2 862	2 941	3 503	4 051
Dundgobi	22 243	2 490	2 268	1 870	2 077	1 985	1 925
Zavkhan	34 766	4 016	3 704	2 982	3 407	3 247	2 643
Uvurkhangai	55 742	6 798	5 807	4 656	5 516	5 141	5 041
Umnugobi	31 081	4 091	3 034	2 391	2 653	2 711	3 515
Sukhbaatar	29 736	3 793	2 863	2 287	2 590	2 763	2 885
Selenge	53 165	6 203	5 267	4 042	4 414	4 838	5 166
Tuv	46 258	5 549	4 510	3 303	3 853	4 107	4 235
Uvs	40 428	5 272	4 569	3 804	4 231	4 126	3 421
Khovd	41 510	5 621	4 508	3 827	4 380	4 052	3 614
Khuvsgul	63 298	8 074	6 541	5 150	5 649	5 983	5 774
Khentii	36 571	4 397	3 624	3 130	3 253	3 347	3 159
Darkhan-Uul	47 955	6 015	4 860	3 475	3 929	4 256	4 837
Ulaanbaatar	650 979	94 271	66 584	43 337	45 098	52 991	73 136
Orkhon	48 492	6 041	4 803	3 396	3 785	4 472	4 962
Gobisumber	8 172	1 180	911	606	688	685	838
							703

*Table 1.7.1 Continued*

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>111 107</b>	<b>98 918</b>	<b>83 959</b>	<b>70 928</b>	<b>51 583</b>	<b>28 621</b>	<b>17 869</b>	<b>28 002</b>
Arkhangai	3 315	3 104	2 725	2 277	1 581	987	571	996
Bayan-Ulgii	3 141	2 737	2 281	1 814	1 345	738	498	931
Bayankhongor	3 037	2 639	2 318	1 833	1 214	658	409	750
Bulgan	2 308	2 261	2 066	1 686	1 356	761	455	663
Gobi-Altai	2 128	1 979	1 712	1 327	939	482	235	498
Dornogobi	2 508	2 034	1 705	1 429	1 059	617	322	465
Dornod	3 038	2 649	2 185	1 966	1 517	837	477	625
Dundgobi	1 662	1 411	1 336	1 153	878	479	316	613
Zavkhan	2 643	2 531	2 199	1 755	1 214	588	390	806
Uvurkhangai	4 076	3 729	3 173	2 630	1 761	1 094	684	1 285
Umnugobi	2 304	2 046	1 671	1 433	948	487	298	616
Sukhbaatar	2 447	2 041	1 711	1 403	1 090	586	297	417
Selenge	4 072	3 689	3 259	2 898	2 147	1 270	708	923
Tuv	3 490	3 188	2 793	2 456	2 021	1 189	719	1 134
Uvs	2 642	2 470	2 283	1 854	1 240	654	349	657
Khovd	2 839	2 493	2 215	1 844	1 289	717	409	703
Khuvsgul	4 598	4 440	3 874	3 185	2 226	1 141	625	1 166
Khentii	2 793	2 333	2 126	1 921	1 533	823	454	715
Darkhan-Uul	3 581	3 323	2 897	2 471	1 818	1 017	681	983
Ulaanbaatar	50 458	43 988	35 920	30 412	22 144	12 363	8 340	12 076
Orkhon	3 451	3 302	3 050	2 809	1 997	996	553	840
Gobisumber	576	531	460	372	266	137	79	140

**TABLE 1.7.2 FEMALE RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA BY AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, AND BY AGE GROUP, 2015***Female*

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group					
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 515 285</b>	<b>187 970</b>	<b>145 122</b>	<b>106 723</b>	<b>116 220</b>	<b>128 214</b>	<b>149 586</b>
Arkhangai	45 784	5 445	4 502	3 690	4 273	3 942	3 735
Bayan-Ulgii	49 067	6 374	5 513	5 134	4 910	4 928	4 284
Bayankhongor	42 278	5 241	4 022	3 429	3 916	3 708	3 883
Bulgan	29 313	3 274	2 781	2 080	2 410	2 391	2 238
Gobi-Altai	28 158	3 046	2 753	2 468	2 603	2 397	2 239
Dornogobi	31 623	3 954	3 251	2 510	2 471	2 565	3 044
Dornod	37 549	4 649	3 706	2 667	2 823	3 156	3 518
Dundgobi	21 935	2 327	2 047	1 797	1 912	1 834	1 796
Zavkhan	34 875	3 778	3 665	2 779	3 124	2 921	2 485
Uvurkhangai	56 165	6 599	5 423	4 502	5 099	4 773	4 816
Umnugobi	30 286	3 860	2 979	2 302	2 467	2 571	3 176
Sukhbaatar	29 056	3 603	2 735	2 147	2 364	2 488	2 632
Selenge	51 560	5 898	5 058	3 922	4 128	4 210	4 455
Tuv	43 507	5 378	4 125	3 194	3 365	3 558	3 582
Uvs	39 968	4 942	4 408	3 732	3 950	3 744	3 112
Khovd	41 617	5 333	4 294	3 748	4 167	3 870	3 454
Khuvsgul	64 125	7 521	6 366	5 082	5 419	5 620	5 673
Khentii	35 768	4 211	3 545	2 947	2 904	2 905	2 943
Darkhan-Uul	49 736	5 785	4 634	3 297	3 826	4 162	4 501
Ulaanbaatar	694 521	89 790	64 003	41 395	45 775	57 531	78 346
Orkhon	50 258	5 871	4 474	3 288	3 693	4 285	4 872
Gobisumber	8 136	1 091	838	613	621	655	802
							666

*Table 1.7.2 Continued*

Aimags, capital city	35-39							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112 588</b>	<b>102 939</b>	<b>90 784</b>	<b>79 742</b>	<b>62 877</b>	<b>36 799</b>	<b>25 196</b>	<b>44 024</b>
Arkhangai	3 296	3 137	2 847	2 291	1 906	1 190	767	1 468
Bayan-Ulgii	3 150	2 872	2 318	1 977	1 547	874	605	1 113
Bayankhongor	3 059	2 803	2 414	1 981	1 623	951	689	1 263
Bulgan	2 143	2 160	2 014	1 771	1 518	875	512	1 007
Gobi-Altai	2 076	1 995	1 775	1 415	1 130	657	471	913
Dornogobi	2 360	2 090	1 829	1 593	1 303	710	426	872
Dornod	2 698	2 432	2 199	2 106	1 790	1 051	590	1 132
Dundgobi	1 591	1 504	1 260	1 192	1 062	619	375	945
Zavkhan	2 728	2 502	2 275	1 818	1 459	817	621	1 220
Uvurkhangai	4 097	3 852	3 487	2 843	2 195	1 335	934	1 940
Umnugobi	2 156	1 856	1 657	1 456	990	631	377	1 062
Sukhbaatar	2 238	1 889	1 709	1 468	1 259	768	435	912
Selenge	3 670	3 604	3 509	3 084	2 495	1 391	887	1 400
Tuv	3 047	2 946	2 755	2 575	2 160	1 267	816	1 548
Uvs	2 595	2 536	2 468	1 925	1 395	749	579	1 088
Khovd	2 796	2 711	2 310	1 943	1 539	863	570	1 170
Khuvsgul	4 637	4 481	3 921	3 461	2 681	1 543	1 006	1 929
Khentii	2 727	2 377	2 206	2 001	1 594	996	564	1 166
Darkhan-Uul	3 700	3 557	3 306	3 045	2 267	1 326	969	1 496
Ulaanbaatar	53 751	47 428	40 388	36 108	28 389	16 892	12 101	18 738
Orkhon	3 482	3 656	3 633	3 297	2 277	1 116	794	1 414
Gobisumber	591	551	504	392	298	178	108	228



**TABLE 1.8 MONGOLIAN CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD BY AGE GROUP, AND BY Aimag  
AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>87 423</b>	<b>2 656</b>	<b>3 688</b>	<b>2 793</b>	<b>4 444</b>	<b>11 305</b>	<b>16 350</b>	<b>13 621</b>
Arkhangai	332	6	5	3	6	47	85	69
Bayan-Ulgii	3 635	95	305	277	292	567	716	369
Bayankhongor	343	5	2	3	23	40	75	55
Bulgan	391	8	10	3	15	48	102	52
Gobi-Altai	212	1	1	7	7	13	50	33
Dornogobi	2 317	47	87	88	125	221	345	337
Dornod	1 150	22	28	24	66	113	195	167
Dundgobi	277	5	11	4	7	36	49	40
Zavkhan	311	-	-	17	16	51	64	49
Uvurkhangai	465	1	5	1	13	67	122	104
Umnugobi	1 094	10	41	18	36	89	181	170
Sukhbaatar	402	6	15	14	11	36	64	52
Selenge	1 709	41	48	41	70	214	313	254
Tuv	802	19	20	17	35	130	184	137
Uvs	389	7	10	5	17	71	56	66
Khovd	628	7	23	14	16	83	110	98
Khuvgul	792	17	32	37	42	76	140	104
Khentii	393	12	10	4	16	51	61	70
Darkhan-Uul	3 575	140	167	122	209	580	634	565
Ulaanbaatar	65 206	2 092	2 779	2 033	3 218	8 179	12 198	10 406
Orkhon	2 759	110	76	53	185	562	562	388
Gobisumber	241	5	13	8	19	31	44	36

*Table 1.8 Continued*

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10 880</b>	<b>8 905</b>	<b>5 889</b>	<b>3 568</b>	<b>1 830</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>347</b>
Arkhangai	48	23	21	8	7	2	1	1
Bayan-Ulgii	225	229	183	125	110	51	38	53
Bayankhongor	46	45	22	12	11	2	2	-
Bulgan	48	47	31	14	7	5	1	-
Gobi-Altai	34	26	16	15	5	2	1	1
Dornogobi	309	269	206	152	70	36	15	10
Dornod	168	114	98	64	50	25	11	5
Dundgobi	45	28	22	16	8	4	2	-
Zavkhan	30	27	21	18	10	4	2	2
Uvurkhangai	63	48	20	14	5	2	-	-
Umnugobi	139	130	110	88	43	17	10	12
Sukhbaatar	67	47	36	21	17	12	2	2
Selenge	221	178	139	96	56	22	14	2
Tuv	92	73	36	32	16	8	2	1
Uvs	38	39	30	20	18	2	7	3
Khovd	66	58	55	41	23	9	10	15
Khuvgul	78	105	70	50	24	9	6	2
Khentii	59	37	34	16	14	5	4	-
Darkhan-Uul	426	324	221	86	49	27	12	13
Ulaanbaatar	8 351	6 800	4 353	2 594	1 245	500	239	219
Orkhon	292	236	154	84	37	12	3	5
Gobisumber	35	22	11	2	5	6	3	1

TABLE 1.8.1 MALE MONGOLIAN CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD BY AGE GROUP, AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015

*Male*

Aimags, capital city	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41 945</b>	<b>1 376</b>	<b>1 833</b>	<b>1 423</b>	<b>2 259</b>	<b>6 242</b>	<b>8 684</b>	<b>6 632</b>
Arkhangai	181	5	2	2	4	30	53	36
Bayan-Ulgii	1 912	45	153	134	152	296	388	214
Bayankhongor	188	2	-	1	14	25	43	30
Bulgan	187	2	5	-	5	26	61	23
Gobi-Altai	127	1	-	5	4	8	38	18
Dornogobi	1 327	24	45	42	71	119	212	205
Dornod	586	11	12	14	27	55	107	94
Dundgobi	156	1	6	3	4	25	28	23
Zavkhan	188	-	-	17	14	34	44	25
Uvurkhangai	311	1	4		5	49	93	62
Umnugobi	622	3	21	11	21	60	119	106
Sukhbaatar	220	4	12	10	6	23	34	26
Selenge	859	22	28	18	32	131	180	126
Tuv	433	12	8	9	21	80	120	74
Uvs	217	4	4	3	12	41	27	37
Khovd	378	4	11	9	13	48	67	67
Khuvsgul	388	8	14	14	21	39	70	54
Khentii	203	8	2	4	6	34	32	30
Darkhan-Uul	1 827	68	81	64	110	364	369	292
Ulaanbaatar	30 170	1 096	1 381	1 036	1 616	4 406	6 282	4 907
Orkhon	1 347	53	38	23	88	330	294	167
Gobisumber	118	2	6	4	13	19	23	16

Table 1.8.1 Continued

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 767</b>	<b>3 641</b>	<b>2 298</b>	<b>1 442</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>132</b>
Arkhangai	25	9	9	2	4	-	-	-
Bayan-Ulgii	134	106	106	59	57	25	19	23
Bayankhongor	22	28	7	9	7	-	-	-
Bulgan	22	15	16	9	3	-	-	-
Gobi-Altai	16	12	9	11	2	2	-	1
Dornogobi	183	165	104	88	40	16	7	6
Dornod	84	56	48	35	23	14	6	-
Dundgobi	22	15	13	10	4	2	-	-
Zavkhan	14	18	8	5	6	2	-	1
Uvurkhangai	38	33	15	8	2	1	-	-
Umnugobi	81	69	54	41	19	11	4	2
Sukhbaatar	29	30	26	9	7	3	1	-
Selenge	91	79	64	48	22	11	6	1
Tuv	40	27	13	16	7	4	2	-
Uvs	24	21	16	11	11	-	4	2
Khovd	42	36	30	22	13	6	3	7
Khuvsgul	42	47	38	21	12	4	3	1
Khentii	33	20	21	6	4	1	2	-
Darkhan-Uul	192	128	88	30	17	10	4	10
Ulaanbaatar	3 475	2 615	1 557	970	473	188	88	78
Orkhon	145	99	53	32	17	6	2	-
Gobisumber	13	13	3	-	1	3	2	-



**TABLE 1.8.2 FEMALE MONGOLIAN CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD BY AGE GROUP,  
AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

*Female*

Aimags, capital city	Бүгд	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45 478</b>	<b>1 280</b>	<b>1 855</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>2 185</b>	<b>5 063</b>	<b>7 666</b>	<b>6 989</b>
Arkhangai	151	1	3	1	2	17	32	33
Bayan-Ulgii	1 723	50	152	143	140	271	328	155
Bayankhongor	155	3	2	2	9	15	32	25
Bulgan	204	6	5	3	10	22	41	29
Gobi-Altai	85	-	1	2	3	5	12	15
Dornogobi	990	23	42	46	54	102	133	132
Dornod	564	11	16	10	39	58	88	73
Dundgobi	121	4	5	1	3	11	21	17
Zavkhan	123	-	-	-	2	17	20	24
Uvurkhangai	154	-	1	1	8	18	29	42
Umnugobi	472	7	20	7	15	29	62	64
Sukhbaatar	182	2	3	4	5	13	30	26
Selenge	850	19	20	23	38	83	133	128
Tuv	369	7	12	8	14	50	64	63
Uvs	172	3	6	2	5	30	29	29
Khovd	250	3	12	5	3	35	43	31
Khuvsgul	404	9	18	23	21	37	70	50
Khentii	190	4	8	-	10	17	29	40
Darkhan-Uul	1 748	72	86	58	99	216	265	273
Ulaanbaatar	35 036	996	1 398	997	1 602	3 773	5 916	5 499
Orkhon	1 412	57	38	30	97	232	268	221
Gobisumber	123	3	7	4	6	12	21	20

*Table 1.8.2 Continued*

Aimags, capital city	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6 113</b>	<b>5 264</b>	<b>3 591</b>	<b>2 126</b>	<b>1 079</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>206</b>
Arkhangai	23	14	12	6	3	2	1	1
Bayan-Ulgii	91	123	77	66	53	26	19	26
Bayankhongor	24	17	15	3	4	2	2	-
Bulgan	26	32	15	5	4	5	1	-
Gobi-Altai	18	14	7	4	3	-	1	-
Dornogobi	126	104	102	64	30	20	8	4
Dornod	84	58	50	29	27	11	5	5
Dundgobi	23	13	9	6	4	2	2	-
Zavkhan	16	9	13	13	4	2	2	1
Uvurkhangai	25	15	5	6	3	1	-	-
Umnugobi	58	61	56	47	24	6	6	10
Sukhbaatar	38	17	10	12	10	9	1	2
Selenge	130	99	75	48	34	11	8	1
Tuv	52	46	23	16	9	4	-	1
Uvs	14	18	14	9	7	2	3	1
Khovd	24	22	25	19	10	3	7	8
Khuvsgul	36	58	32	29	12	5	3	-
Khentii	26	17	13	10	10	4	2	-
Darkhan-Uul	234	196	133	56	32	17	8	2
Ulaanbaatar	4 876	4 185	2 796	1 624	772	312	151	138
Orkhon	147	137	101	52	20	6	1	5
Gobisumber	22	9	8	2	4	3	1	1

**TABLE 1.9 FOREIGN CITIZENS RESIDING IN MONGOLIA BY AGE GROUP,  
AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

Aimags, capital city	Бүгд	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19 871</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>1 326</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>2 255</b>	<b>1 964</b>
Arkhangai	33	2	5	5	2	4	5	2
Bayan-Ulgii	1 233	13	30	69	68	111	124	122
Bayankhongor	10	-	1	-	-	3	1	-
Bulgan	29	3	-	2	2	1	5	2
Gobi-Altai	21	1	2	2	-	2	5	1
Dornogobi	175	-	-	-	-	5	15	27
Dornod	1 062	2	7	3	1	30	117	142
Dundgobi	26	-	-	-	-	3	9	2
Zavkhan	36	1	2	3	3	5	5	-
Uvurkhangai	19	-	-	-	-	2	5	-
Umnugobi	806	-	2	1	1	16	85	129
Sukhbaatar	160	2	1	1	-	12	51	13
Selenge	142	7	6	4	8	7	14	8
Tuv	146	2	5	4	1	4	13	15
Uvs	22	3	-	1	1	1	7	5
Khovd	238	5	15	6	5	29	47	29
Khuvsgul	56	-	3	4	5	5	9	6
Khentii	123	3	7	9	3	6	11	17
Darkhan-Uul	327	17	19	15	8	33	42	26
Ulaanbaatar	14 402	898	1 175	702	432	898	1 653	1 365
Orkhon	778	22	46	37	26	17	27	47
Gobisumber	27	-	-	-	-	1	5	6

*Table 1.9 Continued*

Aimags, capital city	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 939</b>	<b>2 323</b>	<b>2 219</b>	<b>1 634</b>	<b>1 162</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>394</b>
Arkhangai	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
Bayan-Ulgii	141	193	140	79	66	20	19	38
Bayankhongor	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
Bulgan	-	4	4	2	1	1	1	1
Gobi-Altai	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-
Dornogobi	21	38	32	17	13	5	-	2
Dornod	189	278	202	70	15	3	2	1
Dundgobi	1	4	4	2	1	-	-	-
Zavkhan	4	2	3	1	5	1	1	-
Uvurkhangai	2	1	4	2	1	1	-	1
Umnugobi	139	155	127	96	33	14	7	1
Sukhbaatar	21	13	15	21	8	1	-	1
Selenge	5	11	18	11	13	12	3	15
Tuv	21	20	26	14	13	5	3	-
Uvs	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Khovd	20	21	24	17	10	5	2	3
Khuvsgul	4	9	5	3	2	-	-	1
Khentii	10	11	9	14	16	6	1	-
Darkhan-Uul	24	28	26	28	18	22	9	12
Ulaanbaatar	1 275	1 435	1 486	1 148	798	521	303	313
Orkhon	57	91	79	106	144	65	10	4
Gobisumber	2	3	3	1	4	1	-	1



**TABLE 1.9.1 MALE FOREIGN CITIZENS RESIDING IN MONGOLIA BY AGE GROUP,  
AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

*Male*

Aimags, capital city	Бүгд	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13 277</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>1 594</b>	<b>1 421</b>
Arkhangai	21	1	2	2	1	4	5	1
Bayan-Ulgii	606	6	13	38	31	57	62	63
Bayankhongor	5	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Bulgan	14	-	-	1	-	-	3	-
Gobi-Altai	14	1	-	1	-	2	2	1
Dornogobi	160	-	-	-	-	4	11	26
Dornod	1 005	2	3	3	-	18	108	139
Dundgobi	20	-	-	-	-	2	5	2
Zavkhan	18	-	1	1	-	1	3	-
Uvurkhangai	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Umnugobi	785	-	-	1	-	14	83	124
Sukhbaatar	141	2	-	-	-	8	49	13
Selenge	83	4	2	3	5	3	8	5
Tuv	124	1	5	3	-	3	8	14
Uvs	8	2	-	1	1	1	1	1
Khovd	163	3	7	5	2	19	34	21
Khuvsgul	33	-	2	2	2	3	2	4
Khentii	77	2	3	4	3	3	8	9
Darkhan-Uul	164	9	7	6	3	8	16	15
Ulaanbaatar	9 372	436	599	342	232	530	1 168	948
Orkhon	434	13	27	19	11	8	13	31
Gobisumber	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	4

*Table 1.9.1 Continued*

Aimags, capital city	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>1 758</b>	<b>1 645</b>	<b>1 213</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>170</b>
Arkhangai	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Bayan-Ulgii	67	92	72	39	35	8	9	14
Bayankhongor	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgan	-	2	4	1	1	1	1	-
Gobi-Altai	-	2	3	-	1	1	-	-
Dornogobi	20	38	30	16	12	3	-	-
Dornod	180	272	195	65	15	3	2	-
Dundgobi	1	4	3	2	1	-	-	-
Zavkhan	2	2	2	1	4	1	-	-
Uvurkhangai	-	1	3	1	1	1	-	-
Umnugobi	136	154	125	95	33	12	7	1
Sukhbaatar	18	13	12	18	8	-	-	-
Selenge	2	7	12	6	8	9	2	7
Tuv	20	18	23	11	11	4	3	-
Uvs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khovd	13	14	17	13	9	3	2	1
Khuvsgul	2	8	3	2	2	-	-	1
Khentii	8	7	6	9	10	5	-	-
Darkhan-Uul	14	15	13	22	13	11	7	5
Ulaanbaatar	868	1 057	1 067	852	560	370	203	140
Orkhon	26	47	47	59	80	48	5	-
Gobisumber	2	3	3	1	4	1	-	1

**TABLE 1.9.2 FEMALE FOREIGN CITIZENS RESIDING IN MONGOLIA BY AGE GROUP,  
AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

Female

Aimags, capital city	Бүгд	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6 594</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>543</b>
Arkhangai	12	1	3	3	1	-	-	1
Bayan-Ulgii	627	7	17	31	37	54	62	59
Bayankhongor	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Bulgan	15	3	-	1	2	1	2	2
Gobi-Altai	7	-	2	1	-	-	3	-
Dornogobi	15	-	-	-	-	1	4	1
Dornod	57	-	4	-	1	12	9	3
Dundgobi	6	-	-	-	-	1	4	-
Zavkhan	18	1	1	2	3	4	2	-
Uvurkhangai	9	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Umnugobi	21	-	2	-	1	2	2	5
Sukhbaatar	19	-	1	1	-	4	2	-
Selenge	59	3	4	1	3	4	6	3
Tuv	22	1	-	1	1	1	5	1
Uvs	14	1	-	-	-	-	6	4
Khovd	75	2	8	1	3	10	13	8
Khuvsgul	23		1	2	3	2	7	2
Khentii	46	1	4	5	-	3	3	8
Darkhan-Uul	163	8	12	9	5	25	26	11
Ulaanbaatar	5 030	462	576	360	200	368	485	417
Orkhon	344	9	19	18	15	9	14	16
Gobisumber	7	-	-	-	-	1	4	2

Table 1.9.2 Continued

Аймаг, нийслэл	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>224</b>
Arkhangai	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bayan-Ulgii	74	101	68	40	31	12	10	24
Bayankhongor	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Bulgan	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Gobi-Altai	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dornogobi	1	-	2	1	1	2	-	2
Dornod	9	6	7	5	-	-	-	1
Dundgobi	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Zavkhan	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Uvurkhangai	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Umnugobi	3	1	2	1	-	2	-	-
Sukhbaatar	3	-	3	3	-	1	-	1
Selenge	3	4	6	5	5	3	1	8
Tuv	1	2	3	3	2	1	-	-
Uvs	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Khovd	7	7	7	4	1	2	-	2
Khuvsgul	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Khentii	2	4	3	5	6	1	1	-
Darkhan-Uul	10	13	13	6	5	11	2	7
Ulaanbaatar	407	378	419	296	238	151	100	173
Orkhon	31	44	32	47	64	17	5	4
Gobisumber								



TABLE 1.10 RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA BY CITIZENSHIP, ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP, 2015

Ethnic group	Total	Age group						
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 990 242</b>	<b>385 191</b>	<b>296 447</b>	<b>217 407</b>	<b>236 032</b>	<b>257 734</b>	<b>299 614</b>	<b>251 881</b>
Khalkh	2 510 821	328 602	247 830	177 623	192 360	212 266	254 232	214 824
Kazakh	114 506	15 172	13 266	11 840	11 268	11 001	10 664	8 641
Durvud	70 970	8 640	7 103	5 691	6 552	7 198	6 793	5 312
Buriad	37 867	4 323	3 213	2 498	3 137	3 620	3 562	3 049
Bayad	50 843	6 290	5 263	4 035	4 782	5 055	4 716	3 747
Dariganga	26 834	2 744	2 176	1 860	2 395	2 476	2 533	2 188
Uriankhai	24 881	2 909	2 343	1 934	2 364	2 341	2 425	1 932
Zakhchin	30 110	3 727	3 032	2 447	3 119	3 026	2 795	2 313
Darhad	22 579	2 489	2 307	1 826	2 153	2 151	2 239	1 729
Torgoos	14 287	1 479	1 384	1 038	1 147	1 347	1 422	1 134
Uuld	12 787	1 516	1 138	894	1 174	1 242	1 172	940
Khoton	11 580	1 617	1 401	1 310	1 283	1 072	1 024	809
Myangad	5 993	816	558	477	572	607	516	430
Barga	2 605	296	222	149	186	278	267	236
Uzemchin	2 060	202	165	143	172	222	206	183
Kharchin	332	17	44	31	26	28	20	28
Khotogoid	21 443	2 211	2 399	1 836	1 885	1 781	1 940	1 698
Eljigen	315	20	25	27	30	24	23	27
Tsaatan	541	65	61	39	49	45	50	45
Sartuu	2 166	132	208	156	162	173	204	212
Tuva	4 038	587	387	358	414	377	375	289
Khorchin	72	2	4	3	11	6	6	7
Uzbek (Chantuu)	203	17	22	22	16	21	28	17
Khalimag	22	2	4	1	4	1		2
Tumed	34	4	2	2	1	4	3	3
Sunud	16	1	-	3	2	-	-	-
Khamnigan	412	23	38	39	35	50	33	35
Khoshuu	817	90	92	85	96	73	60	58
Other ethnic group	440	57	167	49	28	22	20	8
Other foreign /Mongolian citizen/	781	160	266	123	43	32	31	21
Total foreign citizen	19 871	981	1 326	868	566	1 195	2 255	1 964
No citizenship	16	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1.10 Continued

Ethnic group	Age group							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>223 695</b>	<b>201 857</b>	<b>174 743</b>	<b>150 670</b>	<b>114 460</b>	<b>65 420</b>	<b>43 065</b>	<b>72 026</b>
Khalkh	189 841	170 608	147 100	127 417	96 585	54 986	36 394	60 153
Kazakh	7 356	6 427	5 405	4 498	3 387	1 935	1 315	2 331
Durvud	4 954	4 619	4 162	3 441	2 493	1 413	980	1 619
Buriad	2 864	2 367	2 186	2 107	1 823	1 190	661	1 267
Bayad	3 459	3 248	2 961	2 399	1 840	1 053	714	1 281
Dariganga	2 156	1 937	1 700	1 469	1 206	761	437	796
Uriankhai	1 729	1 693	1 477	1 204	911	523	360	736
Zakhchin	2 053	1 799	1 540	1 389	1 074	644	393	759
Darhad	1 526	1 466	1 358	1 172	863	457	234	609
Torguud	1 047	995	878	803	600	404	221	388
Uuld	934	884	772	654	515	318	221	413
Khoton	704	598	563	451	289	157	112	190
Myangad	436	407	336	260	229	120	75	154
Barga	184	179	124	140	135	95	43	71
Uzemchin	141	128	118	129	118	42	28	63
Kharchin	29	21	21	14	14	12	6	21
Khotogoid	1 676	1 515	1 321	1 087	840	408	340	506
Eljigen	29	29	23	18	12	14	8	6
Tsaatan	37	43	32	22	15	14	5	19
Sartuul	196	156	142	103	114	57	52	99
Tuva	264	257	191	168	141	85	65	80
Khorchin	5	7	2	8	3	1	4	3
Uzbek (Chantuu)	12	12	9	8	10	3	1	5
Khalimag	3	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
Tumed	5	2	3	1	2	1	1	-
Sunud	2	1	1	3	-	-	1	2
Khamnigan	22	39	21	17	21	13	11	15
Khoshuud	50	58	46	23	36	13	10	27
Other ethnic group	17	15	14	12	10	7	6	8
Other foreign /Mongolian citizen/	23	24	12	16	9	8	5	8
Total foreign citizen	1 939	2 323	2 219	1 634	1 162	684	361	394
No citizenship	2	-	2	3	3	2	-	3



TABLE 1.11 RESIDENT POPULATION OF MONGOLIA, BY CITIZENSHIP, ETHNICITY,  
URBAN AND RURAL, 2015

Ethnic group	Total			Of which:					
	Total	Male	Female	Urban			Rural		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 990 242</b>	<b>1 474 957</b>	<b>1 515 285</b>	<b>1 958 407</b>	<b>949 988</b>	<b>1 008 419</b>	<b>1 031 835</b>	<b>524 969</b>	<b>506 866</b>
Mongolian citizens-total	2 970 355	1 461 667	1 508 688	1 941 576	939 309	1 002 267	1 028 779	522 358	506 421
Khalkh	2 510 821	1 231 736	1 279 085	1 738 472	839 423	899 049	772 349	392 313	380 036
Kazakh	114 506	57 028	57 478	44 279	21 805	22 474	70 227	35 223	35 004
Durvud	70 970	35 569	35 401	40 005	19 876	20 129	30 965	15 693	15 272
Buriad	37 867	19 079	18 788	18 467	9 032	9 435	19 400	10 047	9 353
Bayad	50 843	25 864	24 979	27 001	13 454	13 547	23 842	12 410	11 432
Dariganga	26 834	13 533	13 301	10 749	5 285	5 464	16 085	8 248	7 837
Uriankhai	24 881	12 373	12 508	10 610	5 144	5 466	14 271	7 229	7 042
Zakhchin	30 110	15 088	15 022	13 501	6 701	6 800	16 609	8 387	8 222
Darhad	22 579	11 045	11 534	3 754	1 750	2 004	18 825	9 295	9 530
Torguud	14 287	6 825	7 462	7 752	3 625	4 127	6 535	3 200	3 335
Uuld	12 787	6 568	6 219	7 214	3 610	3 604	5 573	2 958	2 615
Khoton	11 580	5 744	5 836	5 355	2 566	2 789	6 225	3 178	3 047
Myangad	5 993	2 959	3 034	3 272	1 617	1 655	2 721	1 342	1 379
Barga	2 605	1 321	1 284	1 022	488	534	1 583	833	750
Uzemchin	2 060	1 082	978	716	366	350	1 344	716	628
Kharchin	332	163	169	263	134	129	69	29	40
Khotogoid	21 443	10 749	10 694	5 137	2 517	2 620	16 306	8 232	8 074
Eljigen	315	149	166	132	66	66	183	83	100
Tsaatan	541	267	274	40	15	25	501	252	249
Sartuul	2 166	1 044	1 122	1 531	716	815	635	328	307
Tuva	4 038	2 021	2 017	911	437	474	3 127	1 584	1 543
Khorchin	72	39	33	50	23	27	22	16	6
Uzbek (Chantu)	203	117	86	46	21	25	157	96	61
Khalimag	22	10	12	10	4	6	12	6	6
Tumed	34	20	14	28	16	12	6	4	2
Sunud	16	10	6	9	5	4	7	5	2
Khamnigan	412	215	197	53	24	29	359	191	168
Khoshuud	817	452	365	95	58	37	722	394	328
Other ethnic group	440	214	226	388	185	203	52	29	23
Other foreign /Mongolian citizen/	781	383	398	714	346	368	67	37	30
Total foreign citizen	19 871	13 277	6 594	16 815	10 666	6 149	3 056	2 611	445
No citizenship	16	13	3	16	13	3	-	-	-

**TABLE 1.12.1 RESIDENT POPULATION OF ARKHANGAI AIMAG BY SOUM,  
SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91 760</b>	<b>29 288</b>	<b>56 493</b>	<b>5 979</b>	<b>45 976</b>	<b>14 780</b>	<b>28 642</b>	<b>2 554</b>	<b>45 784</b>	<b>14 508</b>	<b>27 851</b>	<b>3 425</b>
Erdenebulgan	21 211	6 553	13 086	1 572	10 323	3 217	6 436	670	10 888	3 336	6 650	902
Battsengel	3 600	1 091	2 222	287	1 807	529	1 159	119	1 793	562	1 063	168
Bulgan	2 465	766	1 554	145	1 271	416	786	69	1 194	350	768	76
Jargalant	4 335	1 495	2 600	240	2 160	738	1 321	101	2 175	757	1 279	139
Ikh tamir	5 325	1 709	3 308	308	2 665	863	1 669	133	2 660	846	1 639	175
Ugiinuur	3 011	973	1 864	174	1 531	493	966	72	1 480	480	898	102
Ulziit	3 301	1 094	2 015	192	1 716	579	1 058	79	1 585	515	957	113
Undur-Ulaan	5 652	1 809	3 508	335	2 859	930	1 783	146	2 793	879	1 725	189
Tariat	4 660	1 393	2 964	303	2 349	730	1 493	126	2 311	663	1 471	177
Tuvshruulekh	2 975	905	1 839	231	1 511	446	970	95	1 464	459	869	136
Khairkhan	3 701	1 174	2 274	253	1 912	605	1 195	112	1 789	569	1 079	141
Khangai	3 113	967	1 974	172	1 575	502	1 004	69	1 538	465	970	103
Khashaat	3 171	1 013	1 923	235	1 590	506	982	102	1 581	507	941	133
Khotont	4 221	1 362	2 524	335	2 184	702	1 326	156	2 037	660	1 198	179
Tsakhir	2 328	829	1 380	119	1 142	426	661	55	1 186	403	719	64
Tsenkher	5 605	1 950	3 345	310	2 828	971	1 731	126	2 777	979	1 614	184
Tsetserleg	3 712	1 193	2 286	233	1 864	602	1 154	108	1 848	591	1 132	125
Chuluut	3 923	1 362	2 374	187	1 962	673	1 229	60	1 961	689	1 145	127
Erdenemandal	5 451	1 650	3 453	348	2 727	852	1 719	156	2 724	798	1 734	192

**TABLE 1.12.2 RESIDENT POPULATION OF BAYAN-ULGII AIMAG BY SOUM,  
SEX AGE GROUP, 2015**

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97 787</b>	<b>36 525</b>	<b>56 503</b>	<b>4 759</b>	<b>48 720</b>	<b>18 446</b>	<b>28 107</b>	<b>2 167</b>	<b>49 067</b>	<b>18 079</b>	<b>28 396</b>	<b>2 592</b>
Ulgii	33 420	11 770	20 119	1 531	16 471	6 010	9 764	697	16 949	5 760	10 355	834
Altai	4 143	1 514	2 435	194	2 105	787	1 229	89	2 038	727	1 206	105
Altantsugts	2 787	1 006	1 621	160	1 363	489	808	66	1 424	517	813	94
Bayannuur	4 825	1 916	2 658	251	2 470	980	1 369	121	2 355	936	1 289	130
Bugat	3 626	1 387	2 052	187	1 843	720	1 044	79	1 783	667	1 008	108
Bulgan	5 095	1 878	2 941	276	2 554	945	1 476	133	2 541	933	1 465	143
Buyant	2 698	929	1 631	138	1 360	467	835	58	1 338	462	796	80
Deluun	7 118	2 744	4 013	361	3 497	1 352	1 983	162	3 621	1 392	2 030	199
Nogoonuur	7 750	2 983	4 401	366	3 888	1 458	2 260	170	3 862	1 525	2 141	196
Sagsai	5 046	2 008	2 763	275	2 499	1 007	1 363	129	2 547	1 001	1 400	146
Tolbo	4 037	1 535	2 269	233	2 024	769	1 145	110	2 013	766	1 124	123
Ulaanhust	8 299	3 292	4 620	387	4 168	1 662	2 328	178	4 131	1 630	2 292	209
Tsengel	8 943	3 563	4 980	400	4 478	1 800	2 503	175	4 465	1 763	2 477	225



**TABLE 1.12.3. RESIDENT POPULATION OF BAYANKHONGOR AIMAG BY SOUM,  
SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83 603</b>	<b>27 339</b>	<b>51 544</b>	<b>4 720</b>	<b>41 325</b>	<b>13 811</b>	<b>25 697</b>	<b>1 817</b>	<b>42 278</b>	<b>13 528</b>	<b>25 847</b>	<b>2 903</b>
Bayankhongor	29 611	9 569	18 126	1 916	14 271	4 910	8 627	734	15 340	4 659	9 499	1 182
Baatsagaan	3 111	917	2 031	163	1 590	459	1 070	61	1 521	458	961	102
Bayanbulag	1 662	565	1 007	90	822	278	511	33	840	287	496	57
Bayangobi	2 777	913	1 732	132	1 347	434	864	49	1 430	479	868	83
Bayanlig	3 652	1 243	2 214	195	1 808	628	1 109	71	1 844	615	1 105	124
Bayan-Ovoo	2 546	821	1 588	137	1 322	427	836	59	1 224	394	752	78
Bayan-Undur	2 541	880	1 537	124	1 307	466	797	44	1 234	414	740	80
Bayantsagaan	3 369	1 151	2 051	167	1 679	585	1 034	60	1 690	566	1 017	107
Bogd	3 028	1 009	1 847	172	1 480	496	913	71	1 548	513	934	101
Bumbugur	3 063	1 089	1 832	142	1 541	559	923	59	1 522	530	909	83
Buutsagaan	3 523	1 106	2 224	193	1 757	551	1 132	74	1 766	555	1 092	119
Galuut	3 802	1 205	2 413	184	1 949	633	1 247	69	1 853	572	1 166	115
Gurvanbulag	2 144	692	1 342	110	1 060	327	693	40	1 084	365	649	70
Jargalant	2 826	824	1 825	177	1 416	400	944	72	1 410	424	881	105
Jinst	2 122	721	1 296	105	1 059	352	666	41	1 063	369	630	64
Zag	2 014	637	1 270	107	1 020	312	661	47	994	325	609	60
Ulziit	3 661	1 203	2 258	200	1 823	588	1 151	84	1 838	615	1 107	116
Khureemanal	1 705	524	1 086	95	865	268	564	33	840	256	522	62
Shinejinst	2 317	821	1 385	111	1 162	416	706	40	1 155	405	679	71
Erdenetsogt	4 129	1 449	2 480	200	2 047	722	1 249	76	2 082	727	1 231	124

**TABLE 1.12.4. RESIDENT POPULATION OF BULGAN AIMAG BY SOUM,  
SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59 652</b>	<b>17 859</b>	<b>37 520</b>	<b>4 273</b>	<b>30 339</b>	<b>9 216</b>	<b>19 244</b>	<b>1 879</b>	<b>29 313</b>	<b>8 643</b>	<b>18 276</b>	<b>2 394</b>
Bulgan	12 086	3 439	7 599	1 048	5 947	1 771	3 739	437	6 139	1 668	3 860	611
Bayan-Agt	3 035	1 009	1 871	155	1 538	517	953	68	1 497	492	918	87
Bayannuut	1 860	617	1 139	104	979	331	601	47	881	286	538	57
Bugat	2 175	582	1 390	203	1 127	296	731	100	1 048	286	659	103
Buregkhangai	2 716	837	1 718	161	1 383	392	911	80	1 333	445	807	81
Gurvanbulag	3 129	981	1 928	220	1 614	503	1 013	98	1 515	478	915	122
Dashinchilen	2 790	874	1 736	180	1 427	449	901	77	1 363	425	835	103
Mogod	2 671	846	1 639	186	1 369	452	829	88	1 302	394	810	98
Orkhon	3 471	1 044	2 171	256	1 859	560	1 179	120	1 612	484	992	136
Rashaant	3 126	954	2 008	164	1 577	489	1 023	65	1 549	465	985	99
Saikhan	3 561	1 098	2 229	234	1 807	569	1 134	104	1 754	529	1 095	130
Selenge	3 195	887	2 108	200	1 664	467	1 104	93	1 531	420	1 004	107
Teshig	3 483	1 083	2 153	247	1 779	574	1 096	109	1 704	509	1 057	138
Khangal	4 510	1 301	2 857	352	2 268	645	1 468	155	2 242	656	1 389	197
Khishig-Undur	3 125	869	2 024	232	1 575	451	1 030	94	1 550	418	994	138
Khutag-Undur	4 719	1 438	2 950	331	2 426	750	1 532	144	2 293	688	1 418	187

**ХҮЧЭРТ 1.12.5 RESIDENT POPULATION OF GOBI-ALTAI Aimag by soum,  
SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56 018</b>	<b>18 091</b>	<b>34 671</b>	<b>3 256</b>	<b>27 860</b>	<b>9 291</b>	<b>17 354</b>	<b>1 215</b>	<b>28 158</b>	<b>8 800</b>	<b>17 317</b>	<b>2 041</b>
Esunbulag	17 802	5 474	11 310	1 018	8 697	2 843	5 475	379	9 105	2 631	5 835	639
Altai	2 102	717	1 292	93	1 068	362	671	35	1 034	355	621	58
Bayan-Uul	2 984	975	1 848	161	1 499	485	964	50	1 485	490	884	111
Biger	2 113	675	1 318	120	1 030	328	659	43	1 083	347	659	77
Bugat	2 186	753	1 304	129	1 092	383	657	52	1 094	370	647	77
Darvi	1 819	603	1 115	101	899	304	564	31	920	299	551	70
Delger	3 023	938	1 888	197	1 496	465	958	73	1 527	473	930	124
Jargalan	1 752	524	1 121	107	897	280	581	36	855	244	540	71
Taishir	1 470	451	909	110	753	228	478	47	717	223	431	63
Tonkhil	2 142	669	1 325	148	1 057	330	670	57	1 085	339	655	91
Tugrug	2 014	692	1 201	121	1 013	378	592	43	1 001	314	609	78
Khaliuun	2 367	779	1 448	140	1 231	394	779	58	1 136	385	669	82
Khukhmorit	2 332	779	1 396	157	1 195	413	717	65	1 137	366	679	92
Tsogt	3 513	1 174	2 136	203	1 754	596	1 070	88	1 759	578	1 066	115
Tseel	2 101	712	1 276	113	1 057	374	642	41	1 044	338	634	72
Chandmani	2 176	748	1 321	107	1 101	407	656	38	1 075	341	665	69
Sharga	1 971	647	1 193	131	963	327	590	46	1 008	320	603	85
Erdene	2 151	781	1 270	100	1 058	394	631	33	1 093	387	639	67

**ХҮЧЭРТ 1.12.6 RESIDENT POPULATION OF DORNOGOBI AIMAG BY SOUM,  
SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63 125</b>	<b>20 831</b>	<b>38 882</b>	<b>3 412</b>	<b>31 502</b>	<b>10 583</b>	<b>19 515</b>	<b>1 404</b>	<b>31 623</b>	<b>10 248</b>	<b>19 367</b>	<b>2 008</b>
Sainshand	23 191	7 624	14 104	1 463	11 209	3 919	6 670	620	11 982	3 705	7 434	843
Airag	3 612	1 129	2 278	205	1 802	560	1 162	80	1 810	569	1 116	125
Altanshiree	1 262	360	808	94	663	185	439	39	599	175	369	55
Dalanjargalan	2 680	893	1 625	162	1 360	435	858	67	1 320	458	767	95
Delgerekh	1 851	609	1 125	117	951	321	585	45	900	288	540	72
Zamiin-Uud	15 702	5 614	9 696	392	7 821	2 847	4 817	157	7 881	2 767	4 879	235
Ikhkhet	2 039	613	1 267	159	1 028	323	639	66	1 011	290	628	93
Mandakh	1 566	460	988	118	809	222	537	50	757	238	451	68
Urgun	1 889	581	1 195	113	1 002	303	656	43	887	278	539	70
Saindulaan	1 292	427	792	73	694	233	425	36	598	194	367	37
Ulaanbadrakh	1 431	427	883	121	732	202	482	48	699	225	401	73
Khatanbulag	2 752	873	1 722	157	1 395	421	911	63	1 357	452	811	94
Khuvsgul	1 518	500	915	103	775	249	486	40	743	251	429	63
Erdene	2 340	721	1 484	135	1 261	363	848	50	1 079	358	636	85



**TABLE 1.12.7 RESIDENT POPULATION OF DORNOD AIMAG BY SOUM,  
SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76 388</b>	<b>23 882</b>	<b>47 794</b>	<b>4 712</b>	<b>38 839</b>	<b>12 256</b>	<b>24 644</b>	<b>1 939</b>	<b>37 549</b>	<b>11 626</b>	<b>23 150</b>	<b>2 773</b>
Kherlen	42 877	13 664	26 380	2 833	20 983	7 031	12 827	1 125	21 894	6 633	13 553	1 708
Bayandun	2 962	901	1 870	191	1 507	456	968	83	1 455	445	902	108
Bayantumen	2 163	638	1 371	154	1 121	328	724	69	1 042	310	647	85
Bayan-Uul	4 464	1 455	2 701	308	2 301	727	1 440	134	2 163	728	1 261	174
Bulgan	1 680	484	1 091	105	887	264	573	50	793	220	518	55
Gurvanzagal	1 337	405	858	74	702	202	467	33	635	203	391	41
Dashbalbar	3 216	1 027	2 002	187	1 688	533	1 077	78	1 528	494	925	109
Matad	3 463	846	2 527	90	2 231	445	1 745	41	1 232	401	782	49
Sergelen	1 904	555	1 242	107	990	284	663	43	914	271	579	64
Khalkh gol	2 980	924	1 918	138	1 604	490	1 055	59	1 376	434	863	79
Khulunbuir	1 722	514	1 110	98	896	268	584	44	826	246	526	54
Tsagaan-ovoo	3 425	1 158	2 090	177	1 779	560	1 141	78	1 646	598	949	99
Choibalsan	2 527	805	1 569	153	1 306	422	823	61	1 221	383	746	92
Chuluunkhoroot	1 668	506	1 065	97	844	246	557	41	824	260	508	56

**TABLE 1.12.8 RESIDENT POPULATION OF DUNDGOBI AIMAG BY SOUM,  
SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44 178</b>	<b>13 590</b>	<b>27 241</b>	<b>3 347</b>	<b>22 243</b>	<b>7 038</b>	<b>13 797</b>	<b>1 408</b>	<b>21 935</b>	<b>6 552</b>	<b>13 444</b>	<b>1 939</b>
Saintsagaan	14 294	4 434	8 752	1 108	6 908	2 314	4 144	450	7 386	2 120	4 608	658
Adaatsag	2 801	862	1 759	180	1 443	466	903	74	1 358	396	856	106
Bayanjargalan	1 189	384	702	103	636	212	379	45	553	172	323	58
Gobi-Ugtaal	1 574	484	970	120	807	252	497	58	767	232	473	62
Gurvansaikhan	2 073	601	1 315	157	1 065	301	694	70	1 008	300	621	87
Delgerkhangai	2 158	656	1 335	167	1 100	344	690	66	1 058	312	645	101
Delgertsoqt	1 547	444	963	140	804	252	492	60	743	192	471	80
Deren	2 026	622	1 233	171	1 040	326	638	76	986	296	595	95
Luus	1 791	538	1 137	116	934	267	610	57	857	271	527	59
Ulziit	2 319	672	1 488	159	1 262	366	819	77	1 057	306	669	82
Undurshil	1 410	426	886	98	689	200	451	38	721	226	435	60
Saikhan-ovoo	2 136	674	1 325	137	1 100	350	693	57	1 036	324	632	80
Khuld	2 295	722	1 411	162	1 142	339	739	64	1 153	383	672	98
Tsagaandelger	975	278	615	82	517	144	340	33	458	134	275	49
Erdenedalai	5 590	1 793	3 350	447	2 796	905	1 708	183	2 794	888	1 642	264

**XYCHЭГТ 1.12.9 RESIDENT POPULATION OF ZAVKHAN Aimag by soum,  
SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69 641</b>	<b>22 280</b>	<b>42 919</b>	<b>4 442</b>	<b>34 766</b>	<b>11 392</b>	<b>21 590</b>	<b>1 784</b>	<b>34 875</b>	<b>10 888</b>	<b>21 329</b>	<b>2 658</b>
Uliastai	15 938	4 925	9 969	1 044	7 727	2 477	4 827	423	8 211	2 448	5 142	621
Aldarkhaan	2 714	800	1 715	199	1 384	400	909	75	1 330	400	806	124
Asgat	938	331	565	42	471	177	272	22	467	154	293	20
Bayantes	2 544	853	1 574	117	1 269	424	795	50	1 275	429	779	67
Bayankhairkhan	1 720	571	1 069	80	890	298	556	36	830	273	513	44
Durvuljin	2 051	655	1 295	101	1 040	334	669	37	1 011	321	626	64
Zavkhanmandal	1 050	293	685	72	513	141	344	28	537	152	341	44
Ider	2 449	781	1 511	157	1 255	402	790	63	1 194	379	721	94
Ikh-Uul	6 068	2 165	3 554	349	3 038	1 085	1 814	139	3 030	1 080	1 740	210
Numrug	1 753	557	1 085	111	905	287	577	41	848	270	508	70
Otgon	2 630	951	1 522	157	1 356	521	759	76	1 274	430	763	81
Santmargats	1 536	512	935	89	780	263	487	30	756	249	448	59
Songino	1 498	460	908	130	762	233	472	57	736	227	436	73
Tosontsengel	8 885	2 931	5 373	581	4 406	1 540	2 634	232	4 479	1 391	2 739	349
Tudevtei	1 856	571	1 169	116	916	285	587	44	940	286	582	72
Telmen	2 675	880	1 622	173	1 351	467	811	73	1 324	413	811	100
Tes	2 803	847	1 814	142	1 422	452	921	49	1 381	395	893	93
Urgamal	1 210	375	775	60	608	205	379	24	602	170	396	36
Tsagaankhairkhan	1 232	345	788	99	614	182	389	43	618	163	399	56
Tsagaanchuluut	1 247	350	791	106	620	182	404	34	627	168	387	72
Tsetsen-Uul	1 680	505	1 041	134	821	242	525	54	859	263	516	80
Shiluuustei	1 736	582	1 040	114	841	269	530	42	895	313	510	72
Erdenekhairkhan	1 521	449	930	142	781	233	488	60	740	216	442	82
Yaruu	1 907	591	1 189	127	996	293	651	52	911	298	538	75



**TABLE 1.12.10. RESIDENT POPULATION OF UVURKHANGAI AIMAG BY SOUM,  
SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>111 907</b>	<b>35 962</b>	<b>68 673</b>	<b>7 272</b>	<b>55 742</b>	<b>18 362</b>	<b>34 317</b>	<b>3 063</b>	<b>56 165</b>	<b>17 600</b>	<b>34 356</b>	<b>4 209</b>
Arvaikheer	30 335	9 729	18 623	1 983	14 608	4 919	8 907	782	15 727	4 810	9 716	1 201
Baruunbayan-Ulaan	2 701	930	1 628	143	1 350	479	809	62	1 351	451	819	81
Bat-Ulzii	7 271	2 530	4 426	315	3 627	1 248	2 236	143	3 644	1 282	2 190	172
Bayangol	3 819	1 172	2 418	229	1 925	590	1 246	89	1 894	582	1 172	140
Bayan-Undur	3 786	1 196	2 294	296	1 884	593	1 165	126	1 902	603	1 129	170
Bogd	5 439	1 927	3 272	240	2 746	1 007	1 631	108	2 693	920	1 641	132
Burd	2 841	894	1 718	229	1 462	459	900	103	1 379	435	818	126
Guchin-Us	2 142	706	1 321	115	1 067	366	657	44	1 075	340	664	71
Esunzuil	3 000	944	1 833	223	1 531	483	951	97	1 469	461	882	126
Zuunbayan-Ulaan	3 901	1 231	2 428	242	1 985	618	1 260	107	1 916	613	1 168	135
Nariintel	3 595	1 086	2 306	203	1 810	569	1 152	89	1 785	517	1 154	114
Ulziit	2 351	750	1 390	211	1 205	393	708	104	1 146	357	682	107
Sant	3 497	1 117	2 153	227	1 776	596	1 084	96	1 721	521	1 069	131
Taragt	3 213	985	2 005	223	1 646	488	1 060	98	1 567	497	945	125
Tugrug	2 655	846	1 650	159	1 343	445	833	65	1 312	401	817	94
Uyanga	9 389	3 181	5 768	440	4 688	1 625	2 907	156	4 701	1 556	2 861	284
Khairkhandulaan	3 351	1 023	2 107	221	1 713	541	1 073	99	1 638	482	1 034	122
Kharkhorin	12 045	3 574	7 446	1 025	6 053	1 835	3 760	458	5 992	1 739	3 686	567
Khujirt	6 576	2 141	3 887	548	3 323	1 108	1 978	237	3 253	1 033	1 909	311

**TABLE 1.12.11. RESIDENT POPULATION OF UMNUGOBI AIMAG BY SOUM, SEX  
AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61 367</b>	<b>19 713</b>	<b>38 183</b>	<b>3 471</b>	<b>31 081</b>	<b>10 037</b>	<b>19 643</b>	<b>1 401</b>	<b>30 286</b>	<b>9 676</b>	<b>18 540</b>	<b>2 070</b>
Dalanzadgad	22 873	7 493	13 958	1 422	10 946	3 822	6 553	571	11 927	3 671	7 405	851
Bayandalai	2 053	611	1 298	144	1 054	313	682	59	999	298	616	85
Bayan-Ovoo	1 686	493	1 084	109	844	233	575	36	842	260	509	73
Bulgan	2 049	575	1 315	159	1 058	291	700	67	991	284	615	92
Gurvantes	4 569	1 567	2 756	246	2 327	768	1 461	98	2 242	799	1 295	148
Mandal-Ovoo	1 607	479	1 027	101	846	250	552	44	761	229	475	57
Manlai	2 440	765	1 525	150	1 238	401	776	61	1 202	364	749	89
Noyon	1 259	379	810	70	673	206	437	30	586	173	373	40
Nomgon	2 534	749	1 613	172	1 339	385	881	73	1 195	364	732	99
Sevrei	2 020	606	1 287	127	1 021	310	659	52	999	296	628	75
Khanbogd	5 563	1 799	3 571	193	2 954	900	1 972	82	2 609	899	1 599	111
Khankhongor	2 025	567	1 285	173	1 045	271	704	70	980	296	581	103
Khurmen	1 568	467	994	107	800	232	529	39	768	235	465	68
Tsogt-Ovoo	1 662	555	1 010	97	826	283	509	34	836	272	501	63
Tsogtsetsii	7 459	2 608	4 650	201	4 110	1 372	2 653	85	3 349	1 236	1 997	116

**TABLE 1.12.12. RESIDENT POPULATION OF SUKHBAATAR AIMAG BY SOUM,  
SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58 792</b>	<b>18 417</b>	<b>36 960</b>	<b>3 415</b>	<b>29 736</b>	<b>9 447</b>	<b>18 989</b>	<b>1 300</b>	<b>29 056</b>	<b>8 970</b>	<b>17 971</b>	<b>2 115</b>
Baruu-Urt	19 665	6 209	12 152	1 304	9 706	3 188	5 997	521	9 959	3 021	6 155	783
Asgat	1 712	486	1 117	109	882	242	596	44	830	244	521	65
Bayandelger	4 801	1 541	3 012	248	2 428	801	1 544	83	2 373	740	1 468	165
Dariganga	2 994	907	1 911	176	1 494	471	957	66	1 500	436	954	110
Munkhhkaan	4 517	1 431	2 827	259	2 327	731	1 497	99	2 190	700	1 330	160
Naran	1 552	447	1 018	87	791	237	529	25	761	210	489	62
Ongon	3 786	1 204	2 370	212	1 931	616	1 235	80	1 855	588	1 135	132
Sukhbaatar	3 188	980	2 059	149	1 682	537	1 086	59	1 506	443	973	90
Tuvshinshoree	3 251	1 048	2 030	173	1 669	539	1 066	64	1 582	509	964	109
Tumentsogt	2 398	730	1 515	153	1 197	359	780	58	1 201	371	735	95
Uulbayan	2 854	807	1 879	168	1 491	426	1 001	64	1 363	381	878	104
Khalzan	1 598	446	1 051	101	811	215	566	30	787	231	485	71
Erdenetsagaan	6 476	2 181	4 019	276	3 327	1 085	2 135	107	3 149	1 096	1 884	169

**TABLE 1.12.13. RESIDENT POPULATION OF SELЕНГЕ AIMAG BY SOUM,  
SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104 725</b>	<b>32 249</b>	<b>65 897</b>	<b>6 579</b>	<b>53 165</b>	<b>16 457</b>	<b>33 807</b>	<b>2 901</b>	<b>51 560</b>	<b>15 792</b>	<b>32 090</b>	<b>3 678</b>
Sukhbaatar	22 238	6 626	14 040	1 572	11 003	3 366	6 964	673	11 235	3 260	7 076	899
Altanbulag	4 729	1 548	2 923	258	2 415	786	1 507	122	2 314	762	1 416	136
Baruunburen	3 111	1 077	1 846	188	1 610	553	968	89	1 501	524	878	99
Bayangol	5 403	1 658	3 419	326	2 796	862	1 781	153	2 607	796	1 638	173
Eruu	6 393	1 955	4 072	366	3 300	980	2 155	165	3 093	975	1 917	201
Javkhlan	1 974	611	1 234	129	1 070	307	693	70	904	304	541	59
Zuunburen	2 704	881	1 640	183	1 324	407	838	79	1 380	474	802	104
Mandal	26 600	8 074	16 758	1 768	13 353	4 085	8 490	778	13 247	3 989	8 268	990
Orkhon	2 306	699	1 440	167	1 231	387	768	76	1 075	312	672	91
Orkhontuul	3 621	1 124	2 276	221	1 925	596	1 236	93	1 696	528	1 040	128
Saikhan	9 130	2 719	5 960	451	4 649	1 401	3 056	192	4 481	1 318	2 904	259
Sant	1 961	584	1 257	120	1 031	323	658	50	930	261	599	70
Tushig	1 694	534	1 070	90	857	266	557	34	837	268	513	56
Khuder	2 384	757	1 485	142	1 244	402	775	67	1 140	355	710	75
Khushaat	1 831	617	1 120	94	959	323	593	43	872	294	527	51
Tsagaannuur	4 687	1 591	2 882	214	2 387	801	1 493	93	2 300	790	1 389	121
Shaamar	3 959	1 194	2 475	290	2 011	612	1 275	124	1 948	582	1 200	166



TABLE 1.12.14 RESIDENT POPULATION OF TUV AIMAG BY SOUM,  
SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89 765</b>	<b>27 492</b>	<b>55 600</b>	<b>6 673</b>	<b>46 258</b>	<b>14 126</b>	<b>29 090</b>	<b>3 042</b>	<b>43 507</b>	<b>13 366</b>	<b>26 510</b>	<b>3 631</b>
Zuunmod	15 942	4 702	9 971	1 269	7 874	2 400	4 955	519	8 068	2 302	5 016	750
Altanbulag	3 040	847	1 968	225	1 583	430	1 042	111	1 457	417	926	114
Argalant	1 694	475	1 081	138	923	266	584	73	771	209	497	65
Arkhust	1 251	372	778	101	653	197	398	58	598	175	380	43
Batsumber	6 792	2 186	4 032	574	3 505	1 141	2 094	270	3 287	1 045	1 938	304
Bayan	2 139	668	1 317	154	1 069	326	673	70	1 070	342	644	84
Bayandelger	1 394	376	911	107	764	185	518	61	630	191	393	46
Bayanjargalan	1 570	495	975	100	815	251	516	48	755	244	459	52
Bayan-Unjuul	2 093	658	1 308	127	1 117	355	699	63	976	303	609	64
Bayankhangai	1 475	483	892	100	754	250	458	46	721	233	434	54
Bayantsagaan	1 808	501	1 161	146	934	249	629	56	874	252	532	90
Bayantsogt	1 785	485	1 105	195	993	267	631	95	792	218	474	100
Bayanchandmani	4 032	1 214	2 486	332	2 125	647	1 323	155	1 907	567	1 163	177
Bornuur	4 983	1 483	3 130	370	2 492	726	1 606	160	2 491	757	1 524	210
Buren	2 989	923	1 850	216	1 497	459	952	86	1 492	464	898	130
Delgerkhaan	1 645	562	975	108	848	288	513	47	797	274	462	61
Jargalant	6 379	2 076	3 857	446	3 273	1 064	2 013	196	3 106	1 012	1 844	250
Zaamar	5 453	1 892	3 310	251	2 807	975	1 715	117	2 646	917	1 595	134
Lun	2 550	740	1 602	208	1 333	374	854	105	1 217	366	748	103
Mungunmorit	1 982	572	1 281	129	1 085	309	710	66	897	263	571	63
Undurshireet	1 903	610	1 169	124	998	311	625	62	905	299	544	62
Sumber	1 769	557	1 089	123	947	307	588	52	822	250	501	71
Sergelen	1 952	554	1 238	160	1 081	288	719	74	871	266	519	86
Ugtaaltsaidam	2 627	883	1 557	187	1 355	466	805	84	1 272	417	752	103
Tseel	2 478	783	1 541	154	1 274	408	790	76	1 204	375	751	78
Erdene	3 756	1 111	2 339	306	1 958	546	1 272	140	1 798	565	1 067	166
Erdenesant	4 284	1 284	2 677	323	2 201	641	1 408	152	2 083	643	1 269	171

**TABLE 1.12.15. RESIDENT POPULATION OF UVS AIMAG BY SOUM,  
SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Soym	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80 396</b>	<b>28 334</b>	<b>47 986</b>	<b>4 076</b>	<b>40 428</b>	<b>14 478</b>	<b>24 290</b>	<b>1 660</b>	<b>39 968</b>	<b>13 856</b>	<b>23 696</b>	<b>2 416</b>
Ulaangom	30 349	10 159	18 552	1 638	15 088	5 197	9 220	671	15 261	4 962	9 332	967
Baruunturuun	2 648	834	1 669	145	1 366	422	886	58	1 282	412	783	87
Bukhmurun	2 165	759	1 303	103	1 109	402	665	42	1 056	357	638	61
Davst	1 572	552	953	67	804	292	481	31	768	260	472	36
Zavkhan	1 803	626	1 083	94	876	291	545	40	927	335	538	54
Zuungobi	2 705	1 003	1 569	133	1 387	522	820	45	1 318	481	749	88
Zuunkhangai	2 240	733	1 382	125	1 166	393	723	50	1 074	340	659	75
Malchin	2 486	898	1 437	151	1 289	459	767	63	1 197	439	670	88
Naranbulag	4 043	1 574	2 276	193	2 023	759	1 190	74	2 020	815	1 086	119
Ulgii	2 347	858	1 393	96	1 170	437	698	35	1 177	421	695	61
Umnugobi	4 450	1 686	2 568	196	2 223	861	1 293	69	2 227	825	1 275	127
Undurkhaan	3 177	1 049	1 964	164	1 594	554	967	73	1 583	495	997	91
Sagil	2 343	907	1 347	89	1 190	473	685	32	1 153	434	662	57
Tarialan	3 853	1 575	2 122	156	1 936	792	1 073	71	1 917	783	1 049	85
Turgen	2 129	754	1 278	97	1 078	379	662	37	1 051	375	616	60
Tes	5 218	1 925	3 020	273	2 656	1 001	1 540	115	2 562	924	1 480	158
Khovd	2 391	868	1 396	127	1 184	443	692	49	1 207	425	704	78
Khyargas	2 474	878	1 468	128	1 273	446	764	63	1 201	432	704	65
Tsagaankhairkhan	2 003	696	1 206	101	1 016	355	619	42	987	341	587	59

**TABLE 1.12.16. RESIDENT POPULATION OF KHOVD AIMAG BY SOUM,  
SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Soym	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83 127</b>	<b>29 055</b>	<b>49 640</b>	<b>4 432</b>	<b>41 510</b>	<b>14 820</b>	<b>24 861</b>	<b>1 829</b>	<b>41 617</b>	<b>14 235</b>	<b>24 779</b>	<b>2 603</b>
Jargalant	27 880	9 206	17 203	1 471	13 689	4 656	8 417	616	14 191	4 550	8 786	855
Altai	3 086	1 108	1 829	149	1 521	543	924	54	1 565	565	905	95
Bulgan	9 381	3 345	5 484	552	4 648	1 697	2 715	236	4 733	1 648	2 769	316
Buyant	3 392	1 236	1 956	200	1 749	630	1 036	83	1 643	606	920	117
Darvi	2 817	1 031	1 653	133	1 413	521	835	57	1 404	510	818	76
Durgun	2 893	1 077	1 676	140	1 469	570	852	47	1 424	507	824	93
Duut	1 947	676	1 153	118	983	349	589	45	964	327	564	73
Zereg	3 143	1 099	1 865	179	1 581	576	933	72	1 562	523	932	107
Mankhan	4 067	1 543	2 343	181	2 083	812	1 199	72	1 984	731	1 144	109
Munkhkhairkhan	2 184	717	1 335	132	1 127	379	693	55	1 057	338	642	77
Must	3 075	1 093	1 786	196	1 564	559	921	84	1 511	534	865	112
Myangad	3 581	1 304	2 103	174	1 787	649	1 069	69	1 794	655	1 034	105
Uyench	4 083	1 489	2 389	205	2 071	780	1 205	86	2 012	709	1 184	119
Khovd	3 477	1 390	1 920	167	1 733	687	971	75	1 744	703	949	92
Tsetseg	2 922	1 066	1 730	126	1 449	524	872	53	1 473	542	858	73
Chandmani	2 860	973	1 711	176	1 469	537	862	70	1 391	436	849	106
Erdeneburen	2 339	702	1 504	133	1 174	351	768	55	1 165	351	736	78



**TABLE 1.12.17. RESIDENT POPULATION OF KHUVSGUL Aimag by Soum,  
SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127 423</b>	<b>41 067</b>	<b>78 946</b>	<b>7 410</b>	<b>63 298</b>	<b>20 932</b>	<b>39 434</b>	<b>2 932</b>	<b>64 125</b>	<b>20 135</b>	<b>39 512</b>	<b>4 478</b>
Murun	37 921	11 577	23 984	2 360	18 491	5 933	11 590	968	19 430	5 644	12 394	1 392
Alag-Erdene	6 219	1 976	3 863	380	3 081	976	1 945	160	3 138	1 000	1 918	220
Arbulag	3 942	1 321	2 437	184	1 986	669	1 249	68	1 956	652	1 188	116
Bayanzurkh	3 963	1 385	2 376	202	1 989	724	1 182	83	1 974	661	1 194	119
Burentogtokh	4 252	1 403	2 613	236	2 182	738	1 339	105	2 070	665	1 274	131
Galt	5 242	1 775	3 200	267	2 596	882	1 616	98	2 646	893	1 584	169
Jargalant	5 189	1 801	3 161	227	2 581	923	1 575	83	2 608	878	1 586	144
Ikh-uul	4 001	1 326	2 379	296	2 021	678	1 229	114	1 980	648	1 150	182
Rashaant	3 642	1 249	2 163	230	1 808	621	1 095	92	1 834	628	1 068	138
Renchinlumbe	4 839	1 571	2 975	293	2 388	818	1 478	92	2 451	753	1 497	201
Tarialan	5 749	1 786	3 569	394	2 917	912	1 832	173	2 832	874	1 737	221
Tosontsengel	4 156	1 444	2 507	205	2 084	738	1 268	78	2 072	706	1 239	127
Tumurbulag	4 209	1 405	2 605	199	2 114	720	1 314	80	2 095	685	1 291	119
Tunel	4 056	1 351	2 481	224	2 099	723	1 283	93	1 957	628	1 198	131
Ulaan-Uul	4 224	1 380	2 641	203	2 079	689	1 306	84	2 145	691	1 335	119
Khankh	2 446	822	1 494	130	1 228	422	766	40	1 218	400	728	90
Tsagaannuur	1 830	638	1 110	82	891	311	547	33	939	327	563	49
Tsagaan-Uul	5 430	1 873	3 292	265	2 705	953	1 657	95	2 725	920	1 635	170
Tsagaan-Uur	2 566	812	1 581	173	1 271	375	828	68	1 295	437	753	105
Tsetserleg	4 513	1 422	2 792	299	2 273	735	1 417	121	2 240	687	1 375	178
Chandmani-Undur	3 039	912	1 947	180	1 517	465	990	62	1 522	447	957	118
Shine-Ider	3 198	954	2 042	202	1 556	455	1 022	79	1 642	499	1 020	123
Erdenebulgan	2 797	884	1 734	179	1 441	472	906	63	1 356	412	828	116

**TABLE 1.12.18. RESIDENT POPULATION OF KHENTII Aimag by Soum,  
SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72 339</b>	<b>23 154</b>	<b>44 467</b>	<b>4 718</b>	<b>36 571</b>	<b>11 801</b>	<b>22 778</b>	<b>1 992</b>	<b>35 768</b>	<b>11 353</b>	<b>21 689</b>	<b>2 726</b>
Kherlen	21 520	7 032	13 062	1 426	10 399	3 629	6 201	569	11 121	3 403	6 861	857
Batnorov	5 413	1 775	3 258	380	2 767	907	1 705	155	2 646	868	1 553	225
Batshireet	2 248	651	1 394	203	1 167	322	744	101	1 081	329	650	102
Bayan-Adarga	2 418	786	1 482	150	1 229	381	788	60	1 189	405	694	90
Bayanmunkh	1 627	543	977	107	830	296	487	47	797	247	490	60
Bayan-ovoo	1 657	543	1 014	100	846	297	512	37	811	246	502	63
Bayankhutag	2 158	671	1 352	135	1 167	334	763	70	991	337	589	65
Binder	3 976	1 223	2 449	304	2 033	629	1 276	128	1 943	594	1 173	176
Galshar	2 112	667	1 330	115	1 124	336	741	47	988	331	589	68
Dadal	2 821	922	1 706	193	1 453	473	902	78	1 368	449	804	115
Darkhan	1 839	543	1 185	111	973	290	635	48	866	253	550	63
Delgerkhaan	2 339	783	1 404	152	1 210	384	759	67	1 129	399	645	85
Jargaltkhaan	2 092	661	1 279	152	1 089	345	679	65	1 003	316	600	87
Murun	1 833	512	1 203	118	987	267	668	52	846	245	535	66
Norovlin	2 341	790	1 415	136	1 212	402	760	50	1 129	388	655	86
Umnudelger	5 521	1 712	3 412	397	2 783	850	1 755	178	2 738	862	1 657	219
Tsenkhermandal	1 848	515	1 186	147	1 007	255	675	77	841	260	511	70
Bor-Undur	8 576	2 825	5 359	392	4 295	1 404	2 728	163	4 281	1 421	2 631	229

**TABLE 1.12.19. RESIDENT POPULATION OF DARKHAN-UUL AIMAG BY SOUM,  
SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	97 691	29 606	61 613	6 472	47 955	15 114	30 160	2 681	49 736	14 492	31 453	3 791
Darkhan	80 652	24 433	50 904	5 315	39 222	12 434	24 615	2 173	41 430	11 999	26 289	3 142
Orkhon	3 076	897	1 950	229	1 568	456	1 002	110	1 508	441	948	119
Khongor	5 970	1 856	3 678	436	3 099	980	1 924	195	2 871	876	1 754	241
Shariin gol	7 993	2 420	5 081	492	4 066	1 244	2 619	203	3 927	1 176	2 462	289

**TABLE 1.12.20. RESIDENT POPULATION OF ORKHON AIMAG BY SOUM,  
SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	98 750	29 432	63 605	5 713	48 492	15 013	31 090	2 389	50 258	14 419	32 515	3 324
Bayan-Undur	94 976	28 381	61 175	5 420	46 506	14 459	29 783	2 264	48 470	13 922	31 392	3 156
Jargalant	3 774	1 051	2 430	293	1 986	554	1 307	125	1 788	497	1 123	168

**TABLE 1.12.21. RESIDENT POPULATION OF GOBISUMBER AIMAG BY SOUM,  
SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Soum	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	16 308	5 497	9 941	870	8 172	2 829	4 987	356	8 136	2 668	4 954	514
Sumber	11 881	3 988	7 218	675	5 898	2 033	3 589	276	5 983	1 955	3 629	399
Bayantal	1 168	396	716	56	586	209	350	27	582	187	366	29
Shiveegobi	3 259	1 113	2 007	139	1 688	587	1 048	53	1 571	526	959	86



**TABLE 1.13.1. RESIDENT POPULATION OF BAGANUUR DISTRICT OF ULAANBAATAR BY KHOROO, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Khoroo	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28 419</b>	<b>8 746</b>	<b>17 776</b>	<b>1 897</b>	<b>13 855</b>	<b>4 461</b>	<b>8 636</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>14 564</b>	<b>4 285</b>	<b>9 140</b>	<b>1 139</b>
1	8 423	2 541	5 277	605	4 064	1 285	2 546	233	4 359	1 256	2 731	372
2	644	188	372	84	321	104	181	36	323	84	191	48
3	7 832	2 344	5 042	446	3 803	1 174	2 449	180	4 029	1 170	2 593	266
4	5 154	1 627	3 152	375	2 534	838	1 545	151	2 620	789	1 607	224
5	6 366	2 046	3 933	387	3 133	1 060	1 915	158	3 233	986	2 018	229

**TABLE 1.13.2. RESIDENT POPULATION OF BAGAKHANGAI DISTRICT OF ULAANBAATAR, BY KHOROO, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Khoroo	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 131</b>	<b>1 329</b>	<b>2 537</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>2 129</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>1 309</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>2 002</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>1 228</b>	<b>144</b>
1	2 176	706	1 331	139	1 133	363	707	63	1 043	343	624	76
2	1 955	623	1 206	126	996	336	602	58	959	287	604	68

**TABLE 1.13.3. RESIDENT POPULATION OF BAYANGOL DISTRICT OF ULAANBAATAR, BY KHOROO, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Khoroo	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>205 663</b>	<b>62 131</b>	<b>130 342</b>	<b>13 190</b>	<b>96 969</b>	<b>31 789</b>	<b>60 033</b>	<b>5 147</b>	<b>108 694</b>	<b>30 342</b>	<b>70 309</b>	<b>8 043</b>
1	17 380	5 175	10 986	1 219	8 220	2 686	5 038	496	9 160	2 489	5 948	723
2	7 941	2 372	5 106	463	3 677	1 186	2 330	161	4 264	1 186	2 776	302
3	9 357	2 808	5 888	661	4 477	1 467	2 755	255	4 880	1 341	3 133	406
4	17 000	5 234	10 819	947	7 954	2 710	4 872	372	9 046	2 524	5 947	575
5	9 443	2 966	5 860	617	4 393	1 516	2 632	245	5 050	1 450	3 228	372
6	16 027	5 102	9 945	980	7 544	2 612	4 540	392	8 483	2 490	5 405	588
7	11 367	3 392	7 110	865	5 237	1 727	3 170	340	6 130	1 665	3 940	525
8	11 303	3 573	6 943	787	5 282	1 853	3 110	319	6 021	1 720	3 833	468
9	6 557	1 962	4 234	361	3 128	982	2 025	121	3 429	980	2 209	240
10	8 413	2 555	5 483	375	4 013	1 263	2 602	148	4 400	1 292	2 881	227
11	6 624	1 928	4 377	319	3 247	1 030	2 106	111	3 377	898	2 271	208
12	10 677	3 073	6 815	789	4 921	1 544	3 051	326	5 756	1 529	3 764	463
13	4 252	1 210	2 598	444	1 953	616	1 163	174	2 299	594	1 435	270
14	4 321	1 237	2 602	482	2 025	647	1 199	179	2 296	590	1 403	303
15	4 280	1 212	2 587	481	1 978	628	1 159	191	2 302	584	1 428	290
16	6 774	1 720	4 613	441	3 284	892	2 215	177	3 490	828	2 398	264
17	9 195	2 881	5 781	533	4 247	1 432	2 615	200	4 948	1 449	3 166	333
18	10 750	3 305	6 709	736	4 997	1 695	3 024	278	5 753	1 610	3 685	458
19	5 724	1 692	3 497	535	2 672	832	1 636	204	3 052	860	1 861	331
20	7 219	2 161	4 705	353	3 429	1 112	2 170	147	3 790	1 049	2 535	206
21	7 396	2 222	4 895	279	3 619	1 098	2 409	112	3 777	1 124	2 486	167
22	8 030	2 589	5 126	315	3 865	1 339	2 406	120	4 165	1 250	2 720	195
23	5 633	1 762	3 663	208	2 807	922	1 806	79	2 826	840	1 857	129

**TABLE 1.13.4. RESIDENT POPULATION OF BAYANZURKH DISTRICT OF ULAANBAATAR BY KHOROO, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Khoroo	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>320 852</b>	<b>99 054</b>	<b>204 490</b>	<b>17 308</b>	<b>155 261</b>	<b>50 656</b>	<b>97 555</b>	<b>7 050</b>	<b>165 591</b>	<b>48 398</b>	<b>106 935</b>	<b>10 258</b>
1	7 446	2 219	4 653	574	3 565	1 184	2 138	243	3 881	1 035	2 515	331
2	11 070	3 417	7 184	469	5 424	1 757	3 477	190	5 646	1 660	3 707	279
3	5 954	1 795	3 569	590	2 709	913	1 581	215	3 245	882	1 988	375
4	16 311	4 996	10 439	876	7 716	2 537	4 807	372	8 595	2 459	5 632	504
5	20 959	6 725	13 349	885	10 257	3 539	6 363	355	10 702	3 186	6 986	530
6	10 282	2 470	7 327	485	4 423	1 297	2 948	178	5 859	1 173	4 379	307
7	5 969	1 732	3 744	493	2 836	912	1 739	185	3 133	820	2 005	308
8	16 655	5 055	10 760	840	8 187	2 640	5 194	353	8 468	2 415	5 566	487
9	13 766	4 441	8 655	670	6 743	2 240	4 225	278	7 023	2 201	4 430	392
10	7 431	2 346	4 680	405	3 722	1 203	2 355	164	3 709	1 143	2 325	241
11	7 333	2 193	4 531	609	3 676	1 103	2 309	264	3 657	1 090	2 222	345
12	14 153	4 266	9 156	731	7 005	2 199	4 506	300	7 148	2 067	4 650	431
13	9 496	2 880	6 168	448	4 611	1 453	2 983	175	4 885	1 427	3 185	273
14	13 573	4 162	8 793	618	6 529	2 101	4 180	248	7 044	2 061	4 613	370
15	7 078	2 189	4 328	561	3 284	1 104	1 944	236	3 794	1 085	2 384	325
16	16 418	5 085	10 254	1 079	7 845	2 608	4 794	443	8 573	2 477	5 460	636
17	10 839	3 326	6 977	536	5 331	1 692	3 429	210	5 508	1 634	3 548	326
18	11 469	3 515	7 197	757	5 262	1 733	3 238	291	6 207	1 782	3 959	466
19	11 559	3 513	7 591	455	5 641	1 767	3 701	173	5 918	1 746	3 890	282
20	8 189	2 267	4 957	965	4 165	1 209	2 512	444	4 024	1 058	2 445	521
21	11 326	3 694	7 126	506	5 572	1 891	3 486	195	5 754	1 803	3 640	311
22	13 772	4 242	8 946	584	6 794	2 154	4 401	239	6 978	2 088	4 545	345
23	15 703	4 927	10 043	733	7 755	2 509	4 947	299	7 948	2 418	5 096	434
24	9 428	2 878	6 173	377	4 617	1 446	3 017	154	4 811	1 432	3 156	223
25	11 480	3 946	7 082	452	5 419	2 024	3 211	184	6 061	1 922	3 871	268
26	11 223	3 954	6 754	515	5 320	1 971	3 141	208	5 903	1 983	3 613	307
27	13 006	3 997	8 439	570	6 450	2 040	4 190	220	6 556	1 957	4 249	350
28	8 964	2 824	5 615	525	4 403	1 430	2 739	234	4 561	1 394	2 876	291

**TABLE 1.13.5. RESIDENT POPULATION OF NALAIKH DISTRICT OF ULAANBAATAR BY KHOROO, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Khoroo	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35 813</b>	<b>11 596</b>	<b>21 919</b>	<b>2 298</b>	<b>17 841</b>	<b>5 921</b>	<b>10 961</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>17 972</b>	<b>5 675</b>	<b>10 958</b>	<b>1 339</b>
1	6 107	2 050	3 675	382	3 085	1 078	1 858	149	3 022	972	1 817	233
2	8 398	2 694	5 152	552	4 028	1 336	2 459	233	4 370	1 358	2 693	319
3	5 614	1 868	3 485	261	2 818	938	1 766	114	2 796	930	1 719	147
4	6 607	2 282	3 996	329	3 307	1 192	1 972	143	3 300	1 090	2 024	186
5	2 796	843	1 684	269	1 368	416	828	124	1 428	427	856	145
6	1 579	416	957	206	789	215	491	83	790	201	466	123
7	4 712	1 443	2 970	299	2 446	746	1 587	113	2 266	697	1 383	186



TABLE 1.13.6. RESIDENT POPULATION OF SONGINOKHAIRKHAN DISTRICT OF ULAANBAATAR BY KHOROO, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015

Khoroo	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	307 224	96 928	193 443	16 853	151 177	49 649	94 500	7 028	156 047	47 279	98 943	9 825
1	14 745	4 983	9 081	681	7 267	2 578	4 411	278	7 478	2 405	4 670	403
2	14 343	4 693	9 012	638	7 171	2 437	4 470	264	7 172	2 256	4 542	374
3	10 942	3 267	7 109	566	5 487	1 679	3 565	243	5 455	1 588	3 544	323
4	8 058	2 483	5 190	385	4 022	1 300	2 564	158	4 036	1 183	2 626	227
5	8 234	2 545	5 229	460	4 013	1 296	2 539	178	4 221	1 249	2 690	282
6	10 907	3 320	7 016	571	5 413	1 696	3 471	246	5 494	1 624	3 545	325
7	18 794	6 123	11 874	797	9 222	3 093	5 788	341	9 572	3 030	6 086	456
8	8 701	2 682	5 538	481	4 243	1 317	2 736	190	4 458	1 365	2 802	291
9	8 784	2 758	5 565	461	4 321	1 423	2 707	191	4 463	1 335	2 858	270
10	10 696	3 242	6 862	592	5 326	1 695	3 370	261	5 370	1 547	3 492	331
11	9 976	3 117	6 408	451	4 865	1 573	3 116	176	5 111	1 544	3 292	275
12	5 065	1 508	3 124	433	2 441	764	1 507	170	2 624	744	1 617	263
13	5 528	1 663	3 392	473	2 676	874	1 613	189	2 852	789	1 779	284
14	5 660	1 630	3 563	467	2 681	833	1 659	189	2 979	797	1 904	278
15	5 937	1 823	3 582	532	2 811	925	1 674	212	3 126	898	1 908	320
16	4 980	1 586	2 991	403	2 314	823	1 339	152	2 666	763	1 652	251
17	4 909	1 416	3 031	462	2 298	702	1 406	190	2 611	714	1 625	272
18	8 899	2 702	5 549	648	4 164	1 360	2 554	250	4 735	1 342	2 995	398
19	9 916	2 971	6 293	652	4 676	1 461	2 953	262	5 240	1 510	3 340	390
20	7 130	1 957	4 758	415	3 539	994	2 375	170	3 591	963	2 383	245
21	6 196	1 750	3 835	611	3 243	943	1 995	305	2 953	807	1 840	306
22	19 343	6 420	11 858	1 065	9 733	3 336	5 910	487	9 610	3 084	5 948	578
23	13 281	4 164	8 564	553	6 648	2 130	4 287	231	6 633	2 034	4 277	322
24	13 354	4 622	8 056	676	6 760	2 411	4 051	298	6 594	2 211	4 005	378
25	14 009	4 379	8 746	884	6 830	2 214	4 230	386	7 179	2 165	4 516	498
26	17 042	6 010	10 467	565	8 484	3 111	5 155	218	8 558	2 899	5 312	347
27	5 954	1 896	3 779	279	2 907	956	1 834	117	3 047	940	1 945	162
28	6 990	2 168	4 534	288	3 453	1 112	2 242	99	3 537	1 056	2 292	189
29	6 710	2 123	4 233	354	3 150	1 072	1 939	139	3 560	1 051	2 294	215
30	6 464	1 970	4 259	235	3 255	1 044	2 115	96	3 209	926	2 144	139
31	12 417	4 077	7 881	459	6 040	2 035	3 815	190	6 377	2 042	4 066	269
32	3 260	880	2 064	316	1 724	462	1 110	152	1 536	418	954	164

**TABLE 1.13.7. RESIDENT POPULATION OF SUKHBAATAR DISTRICT OF ULAANBAATAR BY KHOROO, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Khoroo	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137 633</b>	<b>41 547</b>	<b>86 118</b>	<b>9 968</b>	<b>66 437</b>	<b>21 325</b>	<b>40 978</b>	<b>4 134</b>	<b>71 196</b>	<b>20 222</b>	<b>45 140</b>	<b>5 834</b>
1	6 973	2 132	4 354	487	3 562	1 083	2 255	224	3 411	1 049	2 099	263
2	3 917	1 167	2 296	454	1 811	585	1 047	179	2 106	582	1 249	275
3	7 527	2 272	4 547	708	3 483	1 177	2 042	264	4 044	1 095	2 505	444
4	3 281	894	1 994	393	1 512	427	928	157	1 769	467	1 066	236
5	4 580	1 425	2 711	444	2 160	737	1 244	179	2 420	688	1 467	265
6	5 652	1 698	3 510	444	2 641	864	1 592	185	3 011	834	1 918	259
7	8 486	2 610	5 236	640	3 938	1 349	2 332	257	4 548	1 261	2 904	383
8	8 645	1 987	6 077	581	3 717	1 002	2 473	242	4 928	985	3 604	339
9	6 901	2 075	4 502	324	3 386	1 081	2 173	132	3 515	994	2 329	192
10	8 980	2 789	5 609	582	4 241	1 423	2 575	243	4 739	1 366	3 034	339
11	9 611	3 002	6 040	569	4 795	1 572	2 989	234	4 816	1 430	3 051	335
12	7 801	2 382	4 969	450	3 926	1 245	2 499	182	3 875	1 137	2 470	268
13	9 152	2 839	5 902	411	4 511	1 495	2 862	154	4 641	1 344	3 040	257
14	5 879	1 903	3 656	320	2 824	965	1 737	122	3 055	938	1 919	198
15	6 276	2 127	3 772	377	3 152	1 092	1 895	165	3 124	1 035	1 877	212
16	11 713	3 693	7 306	714	5 727	1 876	3 555	296	5 986	1 817	3 751	418
17	6 709	2 077	4 140	492	3 271	1 028	2 031	212	3 438	1 049	2 109	280
18	9 125	2 818	5 670	637	4 560	1 511	2 786	263	4 565	1 307	2 884	374
19	2 490	563	1 464	463	1 275	283	768	224	1 215	280	696	239
20	3 935	1 094	2 363	478	1 945	530	1 195	220	1 990	564	1 168	258

**TABLE 1.13.8. RESIDENT POPULATION OF KHAN-UUL DISTRICT OF ULAANBAATAR BY KHOROO, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015**

Khoroo	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>154 819</b>	<b>46 710</b>	<b>98 444</b>	<b>9 665</b>	<b>74 905</b>	<b>23 817</b>	<b>47 193</b>	<b>3 895</b>	<b>79 914</b>	<b>22 893</b>	<b>51 251</b>	<b>5 770</b>
1	3 872	1 246	2 233	393	1 777	664	977	136	2 095	582	1 256	257
2	3 268	966	1 991	311	1 515	514	893	108	1 753	452	1 098	203
3	5 439	1 736	3 196	507	2 462	906	1 366	190	2 977	830	1 830	317
4	5 030	1 381	3 173	476	2 298	663	1 433	202	2 732	718	1 740	274
5	4 699	1 321	2 905	473	2 184	673	1 320	191	2 515	648	1 585	282
6	7 424	2 314	4 569	541	3 431	1 160	2 068	203	3 993	1 154	2 501	338
7	12 827	3 924	8 327	576	6 255	1 978	4 058	219	6 572	1 946	4 269	357
8	4 546	1 255	2 994	297	2 196	626	1 443	127	2 350	629	1 551	170
9	7 420	2 087	4 938	395	3 597	1 075	2 354	168	3 823	1 012	2 584	227
10	7 905	2 375	5 152	378	3 905	1 212	2 547	146	4 000	1 163	2 605	232
11	6 040	1 829	3 900	311	2 977	948	1 906	123	3 063	881	1 994	188
12	14 691	4 577	9 438	676	7 099	2 308	4 511	280	7 592	2 269	4 927	396
13	8 137	2 468	5 235	434	3 951	1 262	2 519	170	4 186	1 206	2 716	264
14	7 948	2 377	5 146	425	3 921	1 226	2 535	160	4 027	1 151	2 611	265
15	8 539	2 568	5 442	529	4 126	1 278	2 626	222	4 413	1 290	2 816	307
16	12 614	3 773	8 147	694	6 230	1 925	4 017	288	6 384	1 848	4 130	406
17	14 247	4 420	8 952	875	7 057	2 284	4 407	366	7 190	2 136	4 545	509
18	9 336	2 785	6 003	548	4 523	1 411	2 887	225	4 813	1 374	3 116	323



TABLE 1.13.9. RESIDENT POPULATION OF CHINGELTEI DISTRICT OF ULAANBAATAR BY KHOROO, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2015

Khoroo	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+	Total	0-15	16-59	60+
TOTAL	150 946	49 188	92 692	9 066	72 405	25 021	43 697	3 687	78 541	24 167	48 995	5 379
1	9 113	2 968	5 285	860	4 269	1 561	2 386	322	4 844	1 407	2 899	538
2	10 549	3 197	6 587	765	4 906	1 620	2 994	292	5 643	1 577	3 593	473
3	13 929	4 748	8 516	665	6 478	2 391	3 826	261	7 451	2 357	4 690	404
4	9 466	2 868	6 102	496	4 643	1 464	2 974	205	4 823	1 404	3 128	291
5	5 975	1 944	3 679	352	2 912	1 011	1 761	140	3 063	933	1 918	212
6	6 508	1 946	4 135	427	3 229	1 014	2 034	181	3 279	932	2 101	246
7	4 619	1 417	2 919	283	2 237	714	1 414	109	2 382	703	1 505	174
8	11 266	3 474	7 163	629	5 468	1 746	3 470	252	5 798	1 728	3 693	377
9	9 235	3 118	5 693	424	4 567	1 615	2 779	173	4 668	1 503	2 914	251
10	9 304	2 918	5 750	636	4 483	1 462	2 775	246	4 821	1 456	2 975	390
11	14 640	4 879	9 074	687	6 993	2 507	4 185	301	7 647	2 372	4 889	386
12	5 897	1 781	3 615	501	2 910	915	1 786	209	2 987	866	1 829	292
13	4 041	1 198	2 473	370	2 025	610	1 255	160	2 016	588	1 218	210
14	4 710	1 513	2 717	480	2 388	811	1 362	215	2 322	702	1 355	265
15	20 468	7 429	12 102	937	9 512	3 678	5 428	406	10 956	3 751	6 674	531
16	11 226	3 790	6 882	554	5 385	1 902	3 268	215	5 841	1 888	3 614	339

**TABLE 2.1. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSING TYPE, AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

Aimags, capital city	Total	Of which:					
		Ger	Apartment	Convenient single family house	Single family house	Public dwelling	Other
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>859 106</b>	<b>389 911</b>	<b>212 742</b>	<b>4 192</b>	<b>238 437</b>	<b>9 918</b>	<b>3 906</b>
Arkhangai	26 727	19 566	666	36	6 307	143	9
Bayan-Ulgii	23 082	1 041	507	134	21 177	34	189
Bayankhongor	24 821	21 296	1 232	36	2 145	72	40
Bulgan	18 479	10 315	536	13	7 157	357	101
Gobi-Altai	16 072	13 384	1 038	68	1 376	158	48
Dornogobi	20 018	9 382	4 952	174	4 571	851	88
Dornod	22 916	7 870	5 082	26	8 641	350	947
Dundgobi	13 900	11 453	783	116	1 251	195	102
Zavkhan	20 695	15 118	737	68	4 637	119	16
Uvurkhangai	33 438	26 962	1 155	32	4 963	114	212
Umnugobi	20 098	15 766	1 636	107	2 242	228	119
Sukhbaatar	17 251	11 551	1 621	289	3 493	280	17
Selenge	29 316	7 230	3 931	382	16 630	662	481
Tuv	28 622	18 926	1 678	256	7 207	322	233
Uvs	21 212	17 474	1 077	61	2 534	54	12
Khovd	21 706	16 356	1 478	49	3 695	75	53
Khuvsgul	37 773	23 211	681	25	13 222	425	209
Khentii	23 484	14 848	2 690	52	5 324	440	130
Darkhan-Uul	29 971	5 606	14 417	254	8 738	806	150
Ulaanbaatar	376 419	114 562	154 260	1 676	101 535	3 745	641
Orkhon	28 089	5 986	10 589	276	10 807	376	55
Gobisumber	5 017	2 008	1 996	62	785	112	54

**TABLE 2.2. HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP, AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

Aimags, capital city	Total	Of which:		
		Owner occupied	Rental	Other Occupied free of rent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>859 106</b>	<b>841 430</b>	<b>13 156</b>	<b>4 520</b>
Arkhangai	26 727	26 574	144	9
Bayan-Ulgii	23 082	22 863	32	187
Bayankhongor	24 821	24 691	88	42
Bulgan	18 479	18 025	353	101
Gobi-Altai	16 072	15 829	193	50
Dornogobi	20 018	18 710	1 196	112
Dornod	22 916	20 854	1 079	983
Dundgobi	13 900	13 552	242	106
Zavkhan	20 695	20 559	120	16
Uvurkhangai	33 438	33 087	139	212
Umnugobi	20 098	19 666	311	121
Sukhbaatar	17 251	16 814	419	18
Selenge	29 316	28 181	660	475
Tuv	28 622	27 883	497	242
Uvs	21 212	21 146	54	12
Khovd	21 706	21 510	143	53
Khuvsgul	37 773	37 139	426	208
Khentii	23 484	22 755	592	137
Darkhan-Uul	29 971	29 020	802	149
Ulaanbaatar	376 419	370 161	5 081	1 177
Orkhon	28 089	27 669	368	52
Gobisumber	5 017	4 742	217	58



**TABLE 2.3. HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY, AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

Aimags, capital city	Total	Of which:				
		Central power system	Diesel generating plants	Renewable energy system	Small-sized generators	No electricity
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>859 106</b>	<b>677 770</b>	<b>2 498</b>	<b>156 682</b>	<b>15 374</b>	<b>6 782</b>
Arkhangai	26 727	10 305	-	15 924	2	496
Bayan-Ulgii	23 082	11 429	223	9 246	1 852	332
Bayankhongor	24 821	12 124	59	10 303	1 975	360
Bulgan	18 479	9 245	105	7 863	1 059	207
Gobi-Altai	16 072	7 059	546	7 309	987	171
Dornogobi	20 018	15 355	183	4 113	185	182
Dornod	22 916	17 293	122	4 586	637	278
Dundgobi	13 900	6 924	18	6 674	181	103
Zavkhan	20 695	12 115	-	8 492	20	68
Uvurkhangai	33 438	17 297	50	13 635	1 818	638
Umnugobi	20 098	14 105	133	4 965	641	254
Sukhbaatar	17 251	9 852	-	7 330	25	44
Selenge	29 316	24 789	23	3 907	482	115
Tuv	28 622	17 504	18	10 489	463	148
Uvs	21 212	12 353	-	8 799	-	60
Khovd	21 706	12 262	194	8 218	544	488
Khuvsgul	37 773	18 908	573	15 233	2 488	571
Khentii	23 484	15 394	42	6 693	1 033	322
Darkhan-Uul	29 971	28 914	61	850	87	59
Ulaanbaatar	376 419	372 923	125	872	759	1 740
Orkhon	28 089	27 478	13	523	45	30
Gobisumber	5 017	4 142	10	658	91	116

**TABLE 2.4. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF HEATING, AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

Aimags, capital city	Total	Of which:			
		Central heating system	Low pressure stove	Electric heaters	Fire stove
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>859 106</b>	<b>221 089</b>	<b>17 535</b>	<b>5 370</b>	<b>615 112</b>
Arkhangai	26 727	772	195	29	25 731
Bayan-Ulgii	23 082	757	916	93	21 316
Bayankhongor	24 821	1 316	327	43	23 135
Bulgan	18 479	637	106	32	17 704
Gobi-Altai	16 072	1 337	205	37	14 493
Dornogobi	20 018	5 412	391	197	14 018
Dornod	22 916	5 229	274	27	17 386
Dundgobi	13 900	972	120	42	12 766
Zavkhan	20 695	961	148	11	19 575
Uvurkhangai	33 438	1 337	252	122	31 727
Umnugobi	20 098	1 746	501	109	17 742
Sukhbaatar	17 251	2 013	237	20	14 981
Selenge	29 316	4 808	601	77	23 830
Tuv	28 622	2 233	246	197	25 946
Uvs	21 212	1 167	276	6	19 763
Khovd	21 706	1 562	408	81	19 655
Khuvsgul	37 773	839	664	61	36 209
Khentii	23 484	2 914	346	103	20 121
Darkhan-Uul	29 971	14 718	995	67	14 191
Ulaanbaatar	376 419	157 201	9 474	3 889	205 855
Orkhon	28 089	10 994	714	117	16 264
Gobisumber	5 017	2 164	139	10	2 704

**TABLE 2.5. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF WATER SUPPLY, AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

Aimags, capital city	Total	Of which:				
		Central water supply system		Individual system		Portal system
		Both hot and cold	Cold only	Both hot and cold	Cold only	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>859 106</b>	<b>201 526</b>	<b>18 513</b>	<b>2 041</b>	<b>1 696</b>	<b>635 330</b>
Arkhangai	26 727	66	687	17	23	25 934
Bayan-Ulgii	23 082	592	119	115	53	22 203
Bayankhongor	24 821	376	879	22	21	23 523
Bulgan	18 479	247	405	5	17	17 805
Gobi-Altai	16 072	126	1 102	22	43	14 779
Dornogobi	20 018	2 272	2 984	67	65	14 630
Dornod	22 916	5 109	51	11	8	17 737
Dundgobi	13 900	453	473	13	2	12 959
Zavkhan	20 695	208	693	3	21	19 770
Uvurkhangai	33 438	646	523	41	34	32 194
Umnugobi	20 098	922	918	97	74	18 087
Sukhbaatar	17 251	1 047	875	10	20	15 299
Selenge	29 316	3 681	1 063	102	572	23 898
Tuv	28 622	1 296	685	86	33	26 522
Uvs	21 212	1 026	151	7	11	20 017
Khovd	21 706	1 464	66	21	17	20 138
Khuvsgul	37 773	211	747	15	11	36 789
Khentii	23 484	2 044	685	43	41	20 671
Darkhan-Uul	29 971	13 965	1 431	105	73	14 397
Ulaanbaatar	376 419	153 861	2 849	1 079	521	218 109
Orkhon	28 089	10 316	666	144	16	16 947
Gobisumber	5 017	1 598	461	16	20	2 922

**TABLE 2.6. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF WASTEWATER DISPOSAL, AIMAG  
AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

Aimags, capital city	Total	Of which:			
		Central sewage disposal system	Individual sewage disposal system	Pit latrine	None
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>859 106</b>	<b>216 433</b>	<b>3 636</b>	<b>408 799</b>	<b>230 238</b>
Arkhangai	26 727	680	33	6 608	19 406
Bayan-Ulgii	23 082	598	226	11 588	10 670
Bayankhongor	24 821	1 269	27	11 450	12 075
Bulgan	18 479	580	23	8 880	8 996
Gobi-Altai	16 072	1 107	146	7 673	7 146
Dornogobi	20 018	5 199	81	8 245	6 493
Dornod	22 916	5 117	38	8 585	9 176
Dundgobi	13 900	900	26	7 168	5 806
Zavkhan	20 695	802	19	12 208	7 666
Uvurkhangai	33 438	1 189	56	15 740	16 453
Umnugobi	20 098	1 686	132	13 628	4 652
Sukhbaatar	17 251	1 914	19	7 285	8 033
Selenge	29 316	4 227	176	14 076	10 837
Tuv	28 622	1 941	66	11 725	14 890
Uvs	21 212	1 128	21	8 939	11 124
Khovd	21 706	1 519	75	10 491	9 621
Khuvsgul	37 773	716	40	21 560	15 457
Khentii	23 484	2 740	41	10 244	10 459
Darkhan-Uul	29 971	14 590	149	10 303	4 929
Ulaanbaatar	376 419	155 704	2 097	184 272	34 346
Orkhon	28 089	10 760	129	16 107	1 093
Gobisumber	5 017	2 067	16	2 024	910



**TABLE 2.7. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL, AIMAG AND THE , 2015**

Aimags, capital city	Total	Of which:		
		Collected by authorized collectors	Authorized	Not authorized
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>859 106</b>	<b>550 371</b>	<b>139 736</b>	<b>168 999</b>
Arkhangai	26 727	4 881	5 116	16 730
Bayan-Ulgii	23 082	2 541	10 906	9 635
Bayankhongor	24 821	9 487	3 316	12 018
Bulgan	18 479	4 127	6 537	7 815
Gobi-Altai	16 072	4 933	4 159	6 980
Dornogobi	20 018	12 228	3 531	4 259
Dornod	22 916	13 014	4 819	5 083
Dundgobi	13 900	3 862	3 892	6 146
Zavkhan	20 695	5 128	8 402	7 165
Uvurkhangai	33 438	11 594	6 855	14 989
Umnugobi	20 098	11 383	3 873	4 842
Sukhbaatar	17 251	6 916	2 999	7 336
Selenge	29 316	12 468	11 721	5 127
Tuv	28 622	8 040	10 186	10 396
Uvs	21 212	1 326	11 046	8 840
Khovd	21 706	4 084	8 575	9 047
Khuvgul	37 773	11 868	9 905	16 000
Khentii	23 484	7 934	7 431	8 119
Darkhan-Uul	29 971	25 425	2 070	2 476
Ulaanbaatar	376 419	358 922	13 006	4 491
Orkhon	28 089	26 660	820	609
Gobisumber	5 017	3 550	571	896

**TABLE 2.8. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD LIVING IN BUILDINGS BY HOUSING OWNERSHIP,  
AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

Aimags, capital city	Total	Of which:		
		Owner occupied	Rental	Other Occupied free of rent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>465 289</b>	<b>451 366</b>	<b>13 154</b>	<b>769</b>
Arkhangai	7 152	7 008	144	-
Bayan-Ulgii	21 852	21 819	32	1
Bayankhongor	3 485	3 395	88	2
Bulgan	8 063	7 703	353	7
Gobi-Altai	2 640	2 445	193	2
Dornogobi	10 548	9 328	1 196	24
Dornod	14 099	12 984	1 079	36
Dundgobi	2 345	2 099	242	4
Zavkhan	5 561	5 440	120	1
Uvurkhangai	6 264	6 125	139	
Umnugobi	4 213	3 900	311	2
Sukhbaatar	5 683	5 263	419	1
Selenge	21 605	20 928	660	17
Tuv	9 463	8 957	497	9
Uvs	3 726	3 672	54	-
Khovd	5 297	5 154	143	-
Khuvgul	14 353	13 925	426	2
Khentii	8 506	7 907	592	7
Darkhan-Uul	24 215	23 315	800	100
Ulaanbaatar	261 216	255 599	5 081	536
Orkhon	22 048	21 666	368	14
Gobisumber	2 955	2 734	217	4

**TABLE 2.9. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS BY SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY,  
AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

Aimags, capital city	Total	Of which:				
		Central power system	Diesel generating plants	Renewable energy system	Small-sized generators	No electricity
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>465 289</b>	<b>443 654</b>	<b>1 088</b>	<b>16 778</b>	<b>2 905</b>	<b>864</b>
Arkhangai	7 152	6 751	-	371	-	30
Bayan-Ulgii	21 852	11 121	220	8 566	1 706	239
Bayankhongor	3 485	3 336	8	120	19	2
Bulgan	8 063	7 001	62	906	79	15
Gobi-Altai	2 640	2 126	96	373	43	2
Dornogobi	10 548	10 044	106	383	10	5
Dornod	14 099	12 742	93	1 091	128	45
Dundgobi	2 345	2 260	5	74	5	1
Zavkhan	5 561	5 366	-	193	2	-
Uvurkhangai	6 264	6 097	13	101	43	10
Umnugobi	4 213	3 976	25	172	31	9
Sukhbaatar	5 683	5 488	-	190	1	4
Selenge	21 605	21 007	19	409	148	22
Tuv	9 463	8 827	8	578	42	8
Uvs	3 726	3 653	-	73	-	
Khovd	5 297	4 726	19	443	69	40
Khuvsgul	14 353	11 997	287	1 776	251	42
Khentii	8 506	7 875	18	532	78	3
Darkhan-Uul	24 215	23 921	38	217	20	19
Ulaanbaatar	261 216	260 436	55	160	225	340
Orkhon	22 048	21 998	9	28	4	9
Gobisumber	2 955	2 906	7	22	1	19

**TABLE 2.10. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS BY TYPES OF WATER SUPPLY,  
AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

Aimags, capital city	Total	Of which:				
		Central water supply system		Individual system		Portal system
		Both hot and cold	Cold only	Both hot and cold	Cold only	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>465 289</b>	<b>201 486</b>	<b>18 436</b>	<b>2 036</b>	<b>1 690</b>	<b>241 641</b>
Arkhangai	7 152	66	687	17	23	6 359
Bayan-Ulgii	21 852	591	119	115	53	20 974
Bayankhongor	3 485	376	878	22	21	2 188
Bulgan	8 063	246	405	5	16	7 391
Gobi-Altai	2 640	126	1 102	22	43	1 347
Dornogobi	10 548	2 269	2 980	67	65	5 167
Dornod	14 099	5 106	50	11	8	8 924
Dundgobi	2 345	450	473	11	2	1 409
Zavkhan	5 561	208	693	3	21	4 636
Uvurkhangai	6 264	643	523	41	34	5 023
Umnugobi	4 213	921	916	97	73	2 206
Sukhbaatar	5 683	1 047	875	10	20	3 731
Selenge	21 605	3 681	1 063	101	569	16 191
Tuv	9 463	1 293	653	86	33	7 398
Uvs	3 726	1 026	150	7	11	2 532
Khovd	5 297	1 463	66	21	17	3 730
Khuvsgul	14 353	210	747	14	11	13 371
Khentii	8 506	2 043	683	43	41	5 696
Darkhan-Uul	24 215	13 964	1 424	105	73	8 649
Ulaanbaatar	261 216	153 845	2 822	1 078	521	102 950
Orkhon	22 048	10 315	666	144	16	10 907
Gobisumber	2 955	1 597	461	16	19	862



**TABLE 2.11. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS BY TYPES OF HEATING,  
AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

Aimags, capital city	Total	Of which:		
		Central heating system	Low pressure stove	Electric heaters
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>465 289</b>	<b>220 848</b>	<b>17 395</b>	<b>3 857</b>
Arkhangai	7 152	772	195	15
Bayan-Ulgii	21 852	751	894	91
Bayankhongor	3 485	1 315	319	18
Bulgan	8 063	630	103	22
Gobi-Altai	2 640	1 334	202	14
Dornogobi	10 548	5 406	386	131
Dornod	14 099	5 210	267	21
Dundgobi	2 345	967	113	30
Zavkhan	5 561	961	148	4
Uvurkhangai	6 264	1 317	243	38
Umnugobi	4 213	1 731	494	63
Sukhbaatar	5 683	2 008	237	18
Selenge	21 605	4 792	598	62
Tuv	9 463	2 189	241	74
Uvs	3 726	1 166	275	5
Khovd	5 297	1 561	406	23
Khuvsgul	14 353	837	664	22
Khentii	8 506	2 907	339	58
Darkhan-Uul	24 215	14 715	994	54
Ulaanbaatar	261 216	157 134	9 424	3 002
Orkhon	22 048	10 982	714	89
Gobisumber	2 955	2 163	139	3
				650

**TABLE 2.12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS BY WASTE WATER DISPOSAL,  
AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

Aimags, capital city	Total	Of which:		
		Central sewage disposal system	Individual sewage disposal system	Pit latrine
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>465 289</b>	<b>216 340</b>	<b>3 603</b>	<b>196 457</b>
Arkhangai	7 152	680	33	4 504
Bayan-Ulgii	21 852	596	224	11 157
Bayankhongor	3 485	1 269	25	2 079
Bulgan	8 063	576	22	6 113
Gobi-Altai	2 640	1 107	146	1 318
Dornogobi	10 548	5 196	81	3 960
Dornod	14 099	5 108	37	5 706
Dundgobi	2 345	897	26	1 348
Zavkhan	5 561	800	19	4 566
Uvurkhangai	6 264	1 186	55	4 695
Umnugobi	4 213	1 684	132	2 283
Sukhbaatar	5 683	1 914	19	3 443
Selenge	21 605	4 225	173	10 928
Tuv	9 463	1 940	66	5 184
Uvs	3 726	1 128	21	2 197
Khovd	5 297	1 519	74	2 995
Khuvsgul	14 353	715	40	11 111
Khentii	8 506	2 735	40	4 310
Darkhan-Uul	24 215	14 582	149	7 064
Ulaanbaatar	261 216	155 661	2 077	89 905
Orkhon	22 048	10 756	129	10 804
Gobisumber	2 955	2 066	15	787
				87

**TABLE 2.13. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS BY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL,  
AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

Aimags, capital city	Total	Of which:		
		Collected by authorized collectors	Authorized	Not authorized
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>465 289</b>	<b>372 357</b>	<b>71 359</b>	<b>21 573</b>
Arkhangai	7 152	3 657	2 808	687
Bayan-Ulgii	21 852	2 489	10 552	8 811
Bayankhongor	3 485	2 720	665	100
Bulgan	8 063	3 306	3 632	1 125
Gobi-Altai	2 640	1 266	1 312	62
Dornogobi	10 548	7 584	2 717	247
Dornod	14 099	9 957	2 989	1 153
Dundgobi	2 345	1 240	1 022	83
Zavkhan	5 561	2 438	3 035	88
Uvurkhangai	6 264	4 625	1 457	182
Umnugobi	4 213	3 356	718	139
Sukhbaatar	5 683	4 276	1 292	115
Selenge	21 605	11 068	8 553	1 984
Tuv	9 463	4 365	4 195	903
Uvs	3 726	1 133	2 525	68
Khovd	5 297	2 178	2 662	457
Khuvsgul	14 353	7 461	4 781	2 111
Khentii	8 506	4 695	3 062	749
Darkhan-Uul	24 215	21 509	1 730	976
Ulaanbaatar	261 216	249 195	10 587	1 434
Orkhon	22 048	21 313	683	52
Gobisumber	2 955	2 526	382	47

**TABLE 2.14. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS BY FLOOR SPACE,  
AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

Aimags, capital city	Total	Of which:					
		Under 20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>465 289</b>	<b>43 910</b>	<b>99 005</b>	<b>91 497</b>	<b>83 532</b>	<b>52 167</b>	<b>31 730</b>
Arkhangai	7 152	1 238	691	1 387	1 469	900	872
Bayan-Ulgii	21 852	940	2 062	2 670	2 767	2 115	3 078
Bayankhongor	3 485	180	544	842	628	634	280
Bulgan	8 063	808	1 948	1 814	1 681	837	557
Gobi-Altai	2 640	236	422	487	619	270	168
Dornogobi	10 548	1 442	2 528	2 176	1 661	1 096	535
Dornod	14 099	2 212	4 354	3 606	2 503	831	281
Dundgobi	2 345	298	251	465	441	270	204
Zavkhan	5 561	359	553	852	1 388	1 105	757
Uvurkhangai	6 264	284	455	597	1 127	1 603	940
Umnugobi	4 213	405	679	798	666	493	314
Sukhbaatar	5 683	284	1 430	1 076	1 058	774	536
Selenge	21 605	1 537	4 943	4 318	4 368	3 120	1 491
Tuv	9 463	960	1 957	2 230	1 573	1 287	640
Uvs	3 726	315	602	582	467	492	408
Khovd	5 297	515	782	882	1 341	787	328
Khuvsgul	14 353	1 608	2 712	2 583	3 420	1 830	1 398
Khentii	8 506	1 317	2 269	2 037	1 000	1 049	490
Darkhan-Uul	24 215	3 147	7 788	5 509	4 261	1 677	696
Ulaanbaatar	261 216	23 004	57 336	50 538	45 448	28 570	16 034
Orkhon	22 048	2 646	4 163	5 230	4 576	2 234	1 640
Gobisumber	2 955	175	536	818	1 070	193	83



**TABLE 2.15. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN GERS BY GER WALLS,  
AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

Aimags, capital city	Total	Of which:			
		< 5	5	6	6+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>389 911</b>	<b>80 977</b>	<b>260 285</b>	<b>38 771</b>	<b>9 878</b>
Arkhangai	19 566	1 391	17 389	779	7
Bayan-Ulgii	1 041	81	386	569	5
Bayankhongor	21 296	6 567	14 675	47	7
Bulgan	10 315	1 088	8 822	279	126
Gobi-Altai	13 384	1 999	10 027	1 348	10
Dornogobi	9 382	4 459	4 868	22	33
Dornod	7 870	5 009	2 843	6	12
Dundgobi	11 453	4 653	6 784	6	10
Zavkhan	15 118	344	6 882	7 782	110
Uvurkhangai	26 962	4 238	22 688	4	32
Umnugobi	15 766	6 258	9 439	48	21
Sukhbaatar	11 551	7 683	3 841	13	14
Selenge	7 230	754	5 927	373	176
Tuv	18 926	3 772	14 747	289	118
Uvs	17 474	35	899	11 745	4 795
Khovd	16 356	630	6 678	8 917	131
Khuvsgul	23 211	1 012	19 390	2 701	108
Khentii	14 848	8 755	6 008	50	35
Darkhan-Uul	5 606	862	4 014	518	212
Ulaanbaatar	114 562	19 962	88 240	2 557	3 803
Orkhon	5 986	748	4 414	715	109
Gobisumber	2 008	677	1 324	3	4

**TABLE 2.16. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN GERS BY SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY,  
AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

Aimags, capital city	Total	Of which:				
		Central power system	Diesel generating plants	Renewable energy system	Small-sized generators	No electricity
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>389 911</b>	<b>230 687</b>	<b>1 404</b>	<b>139 629</b>	<b>12 411</b>	<b>5 780</b>
Arkhangai	19 566	3 548	-	15 551	2	465
Bayan-Ulgii	1 041	195	2	660	128	56
Bayankhongor	21 296	8 758	51	10 180	1 953	354
Bulgan	10 315	2 160	43	6 941	980	191
Gobi-Altai	13 384	4 906	450	6 919	940	169
Dornogobi	9 382	5 242	77	3 719	174	170
Dornod	7 870	3 689	27	3 451	500	203
Dundgobi	11 453	4 571	13	6 593	176	100
Zavkhan	15 118	6 733	-	8 299	18	68
Uvurkhangai	26 962	11 018	37	13 512	1 773	622
Umnugobi	15 766	10 025	107	4 784	605	245
Sukhbaatar	11 551	4 349	-	7 138	24	40
Selenge	7 230	3 307	4	3 497	332	90
Tuv	18 926	8 483	10	9 874	419	140
Uvs	17 474	8 692	-	8 722	-	60
Khovd	16 356	7 490	175	7 771	475	445
Khuvsgul	23 211	6 788	286	13 394	2 233	510
Khentii	14 848	7 410	24	6 153	949	312
Darkhan-Uul	5 606	4 847	23	632	67	37
Ulaanbaatar	114 562	111 865	69	710	532	1 386
Orkhon	5 986	5 426	4	495	41	20
Gobisumber	2 008	1 185	2	634	90	97

**TABLE 2.17. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN GERS BY TYPES OF HEATING,  
AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

Aimags, capital city	Total	Of which:	
		Electric heaters	Fire stove
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>389 911</b>	<b>1 484</b>	<b>388 427</b>
Arkhangai	19 566	14	19 552
Bayan-Ulgii	1 041	1	1 040
Bayankhongor	21 296	24	21 272
Bulgan	10 315	10	10 305
Gobi-Altai	13 384	22	13 362
Dornogobi	9 382	66	9 316
Dornod	7 870	5	7 865
Dundgobi	11 453	10	11 443
Zavkhan	15 118	7	15 111
Uvurkhangai	26 962	83	26 879
Umnugobi	15 766	44	15 722
Sukhbaatar	11 551	2	11 549
Selenge	7 230	14	7 216
Tuv	18 926	121	18 805
Uvs	17 474	1	17 473
Khovd	16 356	58	16 298
Khuvsgul	23 211	38	23 173
Khentii	14 848	42	14 806
Darkhan-Uul	5 606	12	5 594
Ulaanbaatar	114 562	875	113 687
Orkhon	5 986	28	5 958
Gobisumber	2 008	7	2 001

**TABLE 2.18. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN GERS BY WASTEWATER DISPOSAL,  
AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015**

Aimags, capital city	Total	Of which:	
		Pit latrine	None
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>389 911</b>	<b>210 245</b>	<b>179 666</b>
Arkhangai	19 566	2 100	17 466
Bayan-Ulgii	1 041	337	704
Bayankhongor	21 296	9 341	11 955
Bulgan	10 315	2 713	7 602
Gobi-Altai	13 384	6 317	7 067
Dornogobi	9 382	4 240	5 142
Dornod	7 870	2 495	5 375
Dundgobi	11 453	5 737	5 716
Zavkhan	15 118	7 629	7 489
Uvurkhangai	26 962	10 945	16 017
Umnugobi	15 766	11 233	4 533
Sukhbaatar	11 551	3 831	7 720
Selenge	7 230	2 862	4 368
Tuv	18 926	6 440	12 486
Uvs	17 474	6 738	10 736
Khovd	16 356	7 455	8 901
Khuvsgul	23 211	10 328	12 883
Khentii	14 848	5 868	8 980
Darkhan-Uul	5 606	3 217	2 389
Ulaanbaatar	114 562	93 949	20 613
Orkhon	5 986	5 284	702
Gobisumber	2 008	1 186	822



TABLE 2.19. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN GERS BY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL,  
AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2015

Aimags, capital city	Total	Of which:		
		Collected by authorized collectors	Authorized	Not authorized
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>389 911</b>	<b>176 082</b>	<b>67 095</b>	<b>146 734</b>
Arkhangai	19 566	1 224	2 301	16 041
Bayan-Ulgii	1 041	46	242	753
Bayankhongor	21 296	6 756	2 631	11 909
Bulgan	10 315	800	2 857	6 658
Gobi-Altai	13 384	3 653	2 820	6 911
Dornogobi	9 382	4 599	792	3 991
Dornod	7 870	2 309	1 717	3 844
Dundgobi	11 453	2 578	2 825	6 050
Zavkhan	15 118	2 690	5 353	7 075
Uvurkhangai	26 962	6 919	5 258	14 785
Umnugobi	15 766	7 975	3 095	4 696
Sukhbaatar	11 551	2 630	1 704	7 217
Selenge	7 230	1 312	2 836	3 082
Tuv	18 926	3 510	5 958	9 458
Uvs	17 474	193	8 513	8 768
Khovd	16 356	1 902	5 875	8 579
Khuvsgul	23 211	4 381	5 027	13 803
Khentii	14 848	3 213	4 301	7 334
Darkhan-Uul	5 606	3 881	333	1 392
Ulaanbaatar	114 562	109 179	2 380	3 003
Orkhon	5 986	5 314	134	538
Gobisumber	2 008	1 018	143	847