HEALTH INDICATORS

2019

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FOREWORD

The health sector is characterful from other sectors in that an independent statistical compendium analyzes official statistics and delivers them to users as a compilation.

The Center for Health Development compiles health statistical reports on the human resources, capacity, and operations of public and private health organizations in Mongolia. It annually provides official data to decision-makers, policymakers, researchers, scientists, professors, physicians, professionals, and information users.

Health sector policy research, analysis, socio-economic estimates, and budgeting are conducted based on health information published by the Centre for Health Development. This information is beneficial for evaluating the implementation of long-term and short-term programs, internal monitoring and evaluation, planning and improving health care services, and policy development.

This annual report presents Sustainable Development Goals, Universal Health Coverage Indicators, Reproductive Health, Maternal and Child Health, and Adolescent Health Indicators for the last ten years and detailed estimates of mortality and morbidity.

The maternal mortality ratio reduced to 23.0 in 2019, reaching the National Program's criteria on Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health (2017-2021). Mongolia aims to reduce the under-five mortality rate to 15 per 1,000 live births by 2020, and the infant mortality rate to 13 per 1,000 live births. We are pleased to announce that we have achieved our goal to reduce the infant mortality rate.

We would like to express our appreciation to the WHO Representative's Office in Mongolia for providing financial support for publishing this report to all of you available in making evidence-based decisions by health policy developers and decision-makers at all levels of the health sector.

We look forward to cooperating with you to send your valuable comments and suggestions on the monthly, quarterly, annual reports and health statistics, provided by the Center. And we firmly believe that this annual report can provide timely information for health policy and decision-makers, and other users for making evidence-based decisions.

DIRECTOR   B.NARANTUYA

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ABSTRACT

"Health Indicators 2019" is composed of 15 chapters, 102 subgroups, and health indicators were compared with the last 10 years.

As of the end of 2019, the total population of Mongolia was 3 296.9 thousand, an increase of 58.4 thousand or by 1.8 percent compared to the previous year. Out of the total population, 68.5% live in cities and the remaining 31.5% reside in rural areas. 1 539.8 thousand people or 46.7 percent of the population resides in Ulaanbaatar.

49.3 percent of the resident population is male and 50.7 per cent is female. The sex ratio–the number of males per 100 females - is 97. Population distribution by age group, 32.1 percent of the population are children under 15 years, and 63.6 percent of the population aged 15-64 years and 4.2 percent of the population is over the age of 65, respectively.
In 2019, the average life expectancy at birth was 70.4 years, for females 75.96 years and males 66.38 years.

In 2019, 77 601 mothers gave birth in the country, which compared to 2018, the number of births has increased by 543 or 0.6%. In 2019, 78 223 live births were recorded, out of them, there were 1 969 twins and 41 triplets.

The maternal mortality ratio reduced to 23.0 in 2019, reaching the National Program's criteria on Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health (2017-2021). Mongolia aims to reduce the under-five mortality rate to 15 per 1,000 live births by 2020, and the infant mortality rate to 13 per 1,000 live births. We are pleased to announce that we have achieved our goal to reduce the infant mortality rate.

In 2019, a total of 4 459 health facilities were operating and delivering health care services around the country, including 12 specialized hospitals, 5 RDTCs, 16 aimag general hospitals, 13 district general hospitals and public health centres (PHCs), 6 rural general hospitals, 209 family health centres, 321 sound health centres, 237 private hospitals and 1 444 private clinics.

As of 2019, a total of 54.0 thousand healthcare employees provide medical care services to a total of 3,200.0 thousand pop, in Mongolia. The total number of employees increased by 23.1 thousand or 37 per 10 000 pop, compared to 2020 and increased by 4.6 percent compared to the previous year. Out of total health personnel, 92.5% employed by the health sector and 7.7% of them represent health workers employed by other sectors.

An average last decade, a total of 45,902 cases with 31 different types of communicable diseases were reported nationwide, which is an average last decade is 157.2 per 10,000 population.

In Mongolia, the average last decade of population mortality reported 16.7 thousand or the general mortality rate is 5.7 per 1000. The mortality rate reached 17.2 thousand in 2019, an increase of 513 people (3.1%) from the average of the last ten years, and a decrease of 126 people (0.7%) from the previous year.

CHAPTER 1 POPULATION OF MONGOLIA

This section provides an overview of the demographics of the population of Mongolia. This includes indicators of vital statistics on the growth, age and sex distribution, births and deaths, and life expectancy of the population.

The main sources of population statistics are the Population and Housing Census conducted by the National Statistical Office every 10 years, and annual vital and migration statistics of the population.

The population of Mongolia includes the resident population in Mongolia and Mongolian citizens who reside abroad for 6 months and above.

A household is a group of people who live together in one residence, with a joint budget and who jointly provide their food and other basic needs. Household members are typically family members or relatives; however, a household can include members with no family relation. The urban population includes the population resides in Ulaanbaatar city, province centers, and towns.

The rural population includes population resides in soum centers and rural areas. The sex ratio at birth refers to the number of boys born alive per 100 girls born alive.

The crude birth rate is the number of live births occurring among the population of a given geographical area in a given year, per 1 000 mid-year population of the given geographical area during the same year.

The age-specific fertility rate is the number of live births to women in a specific age group, divided by the total population of women in the same age group and expressed as a promille.

The total fertility rate refers to the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime.

The crude death rate is the number of deaths occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year, per 1 000 mid-year population of the given geographical area during the same year age and expressed as a promille.

1.1 Population

As of the end of 2019, Mongolia's total population was 3 296.9 thousand, an increase of 58.4 thousand or by 1.8 per cent compared to the previous year. Out of the total population, 68.5% live in cities, and the remaining 31.5% reside in rural areas. 1 539.8 thousand people or 46.7 per cent of the population resides in Ulaanbaatar.

49.3 per cent of the resident population is male, and 50.7 per cent is female. The sex ratio–the number of males per 100 females - is 97. Population distribution by age group, 32.1 per cent of the population are children under 15 years, and 63.6 per cent of the population aged 15-64 years and 4.2 per cent of the population is over 65.

As of 2019, the total number of households was 897.4 thousand, and 67.6 per cent of households in urban areas and 32.4 per cent of households in rural areas. The average household size is 3.6 persons. Out of the total households, 411.4 thousand live in Ulaanbaatar city; 170.6 thousand live in the Khangai region, 145.2 thousand in the Central region, 105.2 thousand in the Western region, and 65.0 thousand live in the Eastern region.

Figure 1. 1 Number of population, annual growth rate, 2009-2019
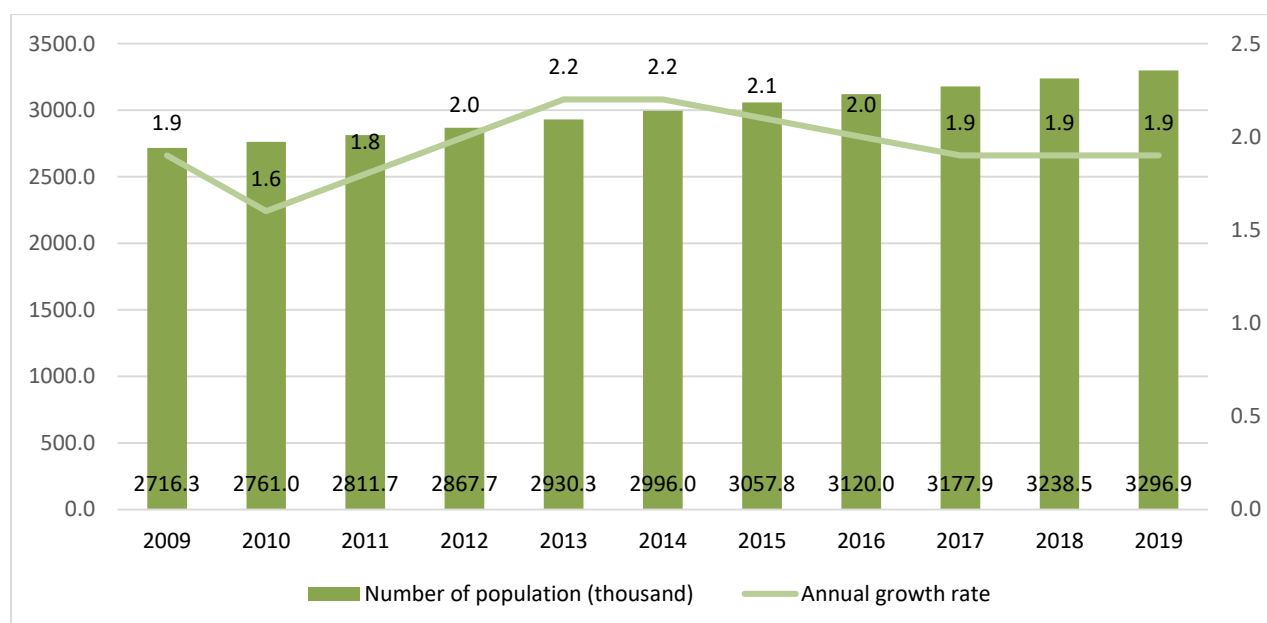
Source: www.1212.mn

The annual average growth rate of the population of Mongolia was 2.0 per cent in the last decade. In 2019, the population reached 3.2 million, an increase of 535.9 thousand compared to 2010 and 58.4 thousand compared to the previous year, while the growth rate was the same level or 1.9.

1.2. Population age-sex composition

Population age-sex composition is one of the critical indicators in demography. This composition differs in each country, and it has a significant impact on current and future social-economic issues.

Studying the age and sex composition of the population is of much significance. It provides the possibility to analyze the country's historical demographic path, evaluate and conclude the current process, and determine further trends.

Doing so forms the basis of long-term and short-term socio-economic policies of the country, taking into account the changing trends in the age and sex structure of the population. The age structure of the country's population changes depending on the birth and mortality rate of the population. The percentage of youth, adults, and elderly within the population affects every social and economic development trends.

Figure 1. 2 Population pyramid, 2019
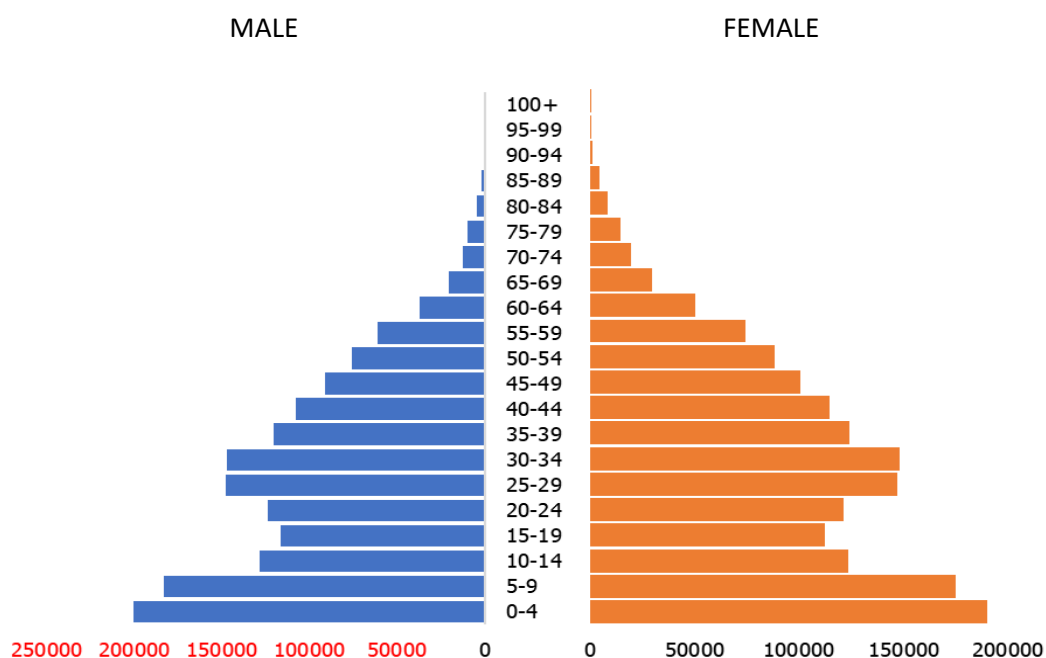
Source: www.1212.mn

As per the above population pyramid, it gradually widens in the middle, which indicates an increase in the youngster population. It narrows in the population age group of 15-19 years, explained by a decline in the fertility rate since 1990. Out of the total population accounted for 63.8 per cent were under 35 years old. The working-age population of 25-34 years old is relatively high in the above population pyramid.

"Demographic window of opportunity" refers to the period when the percentage of the working-age population is high. At this time, the demographic factor has a positive effect on the socio-economic development of the country.

With the opening of the demographic window of opportunity, a possibility is created to implement long-term policy programs in increasing education level of children, and youth and training qualified human resource and have sufficient reserves of the labour force in workplace increase.

Figure 1. 3 Population age structure, by selected years
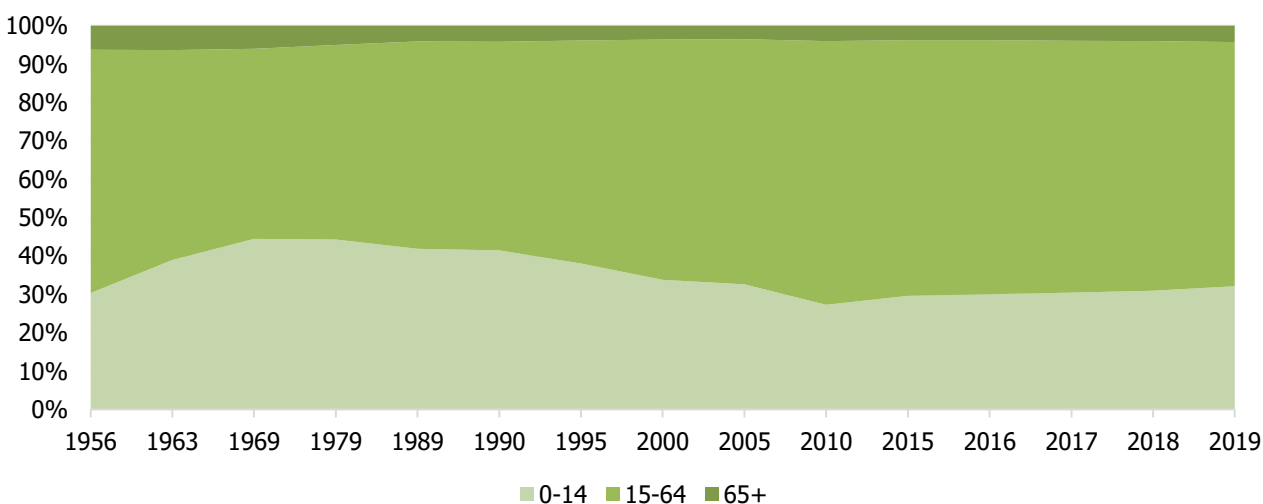
Source: www.1212.mn

In terms of the population in 2019 by age groups, 1 026.5 thousand (32.1 per cent) are children under 15, 2 034.7 thousand (63.6 per cent) are population aged 15-64 years, 135.8 thousand (4.2 per cent) are elderly aged 65 and above.

Figure 1. 4 Population dependency ratio, by selected years
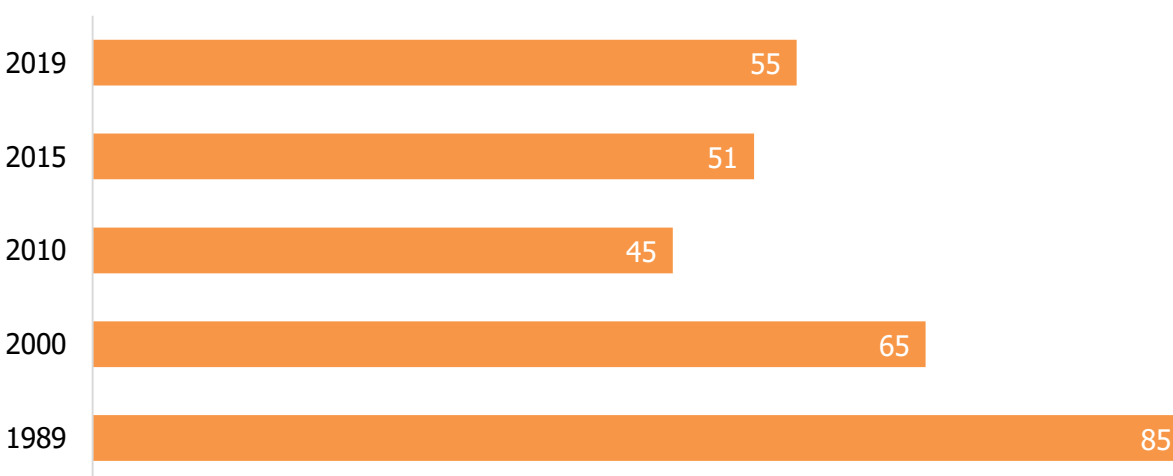
Population dependency is the ratio of population aged under 15 and above 65 per 100 working-age population, and it expresses the burden of non-working age population to society.

In 2019, the Dependency ratio was 55 children and elderly per 100 working-age population, aged 15-64 years.

Population sex ratio is above the 100 males per 100 females, following aimags: Uvs, Arkhangai, Bulgan, Govisumber, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Umnugovi, Selenge, Tuv, Sukhbaatar and Khentii.

Table 1. 1 Number of population and population indicators by aimag, Ulaanbaatar, 2019

Aimag, city	Population	Dependency ratio	Of which:		Ageing index	Sex ratio
			Children	Elderly		
Total	3238 479	54.6	48.3	6.3	13.0	96.7
Western region	408 979	57.0	51.3	5.7	11.0	100.2
Bayan-Ulgii	105 090	61.2	56.0	5.2	9.3	100.0
Govi-Altai	58 471	51.3	45.5	5.8	12.7	99.1
Zavhan	72 779	53.2	46.4	6.8	14.7	99.9
Uvs	84 309	58.0	52.7	5.3	10.1	101.4
Khovd	88 330	58.2	52.5	5.7	10.8	100.0
Khangai region	604 353	53.3	46.9	6.4	13.5	98.9
Arkhangai	96 720	53.2	46.7	6.5	14.0	100.1
Bayankhongor	88 356	55.0	49.1	5.9	12.0	97.2
Bulgan	62 214	50.7	43.4	7.3	16.9	103.6
Orkhon	105 987	51.3	45.4	5.9	13.1	96.2
Uvurkhangai	117 112	54.7	47.8	6.9	14.3	99.2
Khuvsgul	133 964	53.7	47.8	5.9	12.4	98.8
Central region	513 438	53.4	46.8	6.6	14.0	101.2
Govisumber	17 796	59.4	53.8	5.6	10.5	99.9
Darkhan-Uul	105 923	53.3	46.4	6.9	14.8	96.8
Dornogovi	69 304	53.8	48.5	5.3	11.0	100.3
Dundgovi	46 628	53.7	45.7	8.0	17.4	101.4
Umnugovi	66 722	53.0	47.4	5.6	11.8	101.0
Selenge	111 403	51.2	45.0	6.2	13.8	102.5
Tuv	95 662	54.7	47.0	7.7	16.3	105.5
Eastern region	220 334	53.9	47.8	6.1	12.8	101.3
Dornod	80 984	55.1	49.0	6.1	12.5	100.2
Sukhbaatar	62 322	52.6	46.9	5.7	12.3	101.6
Khentii	77 028	53.7	47.2	6.5	13.7	102.2
Ulaanbaatar	1491 375	54.9	48.6	6.3	13.0	92.8

In 2019, the population density in Ulan-Bator increased to 312.6, increased by 16/5.2%/ persons compared to the five years ago, and decreased by 5 /1.5%/ persons compared to the previous year, respectively.

Our country is one of the most sparsely populated countries globally in terms of population density, and in 2019, there are 2.0 persons per square kilometre.

Figure 1. 5 Population density, by aimag and Ulan-Bator, 2019
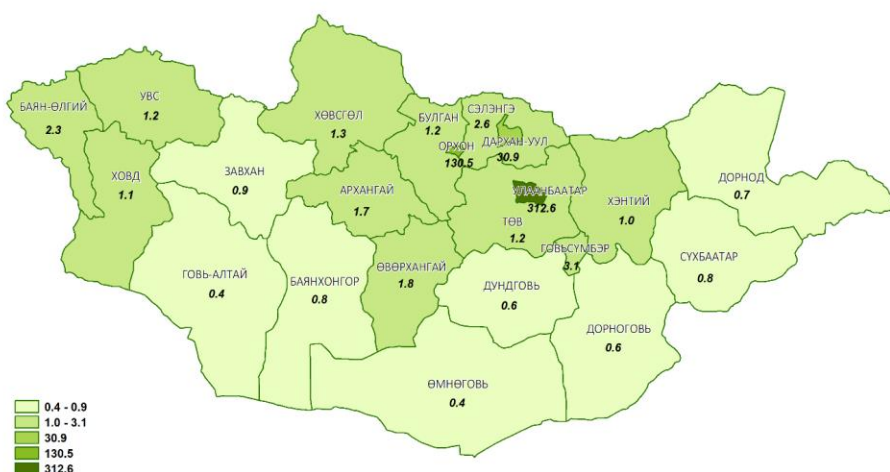
Source: www.1212.mn

1.3 Fertility

The highest birth rate within the past ten years, in 2014, Mongolia has welcomed 82.8 thousand children. In 2019, 78.6 thousand children were born nationwide, higher by 12.6 per cent than the number of births in 2010, and reduced by 5.2 per cent from 5 years ago and increased by 4.3 per cent compared to the previous year.
An average of the last ten years, stillbirth, accounted for 0.6 per cent, of all births. In 2019, the stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births) increased to 5, compared to an average last ten years and from the previous year, reduced by 1, respectively.

Figure 1. 6 Fertility, 2010-2019
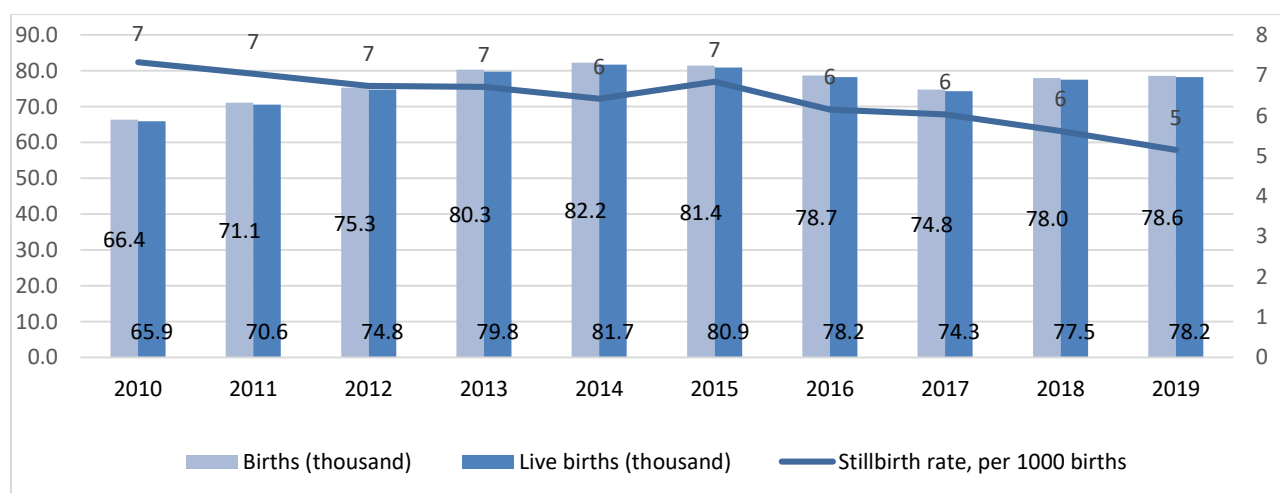
On average last decade, the crude birth rate was 26, while this indicator was most high or 29, in 2013 and it was most lowly or 24, in 2017. In 2019, the crude birth rate was 25, decreased by 1, compared to an average last decade and the same level the previous year.

Figure 1. 7 Birth rate, 2010-2019
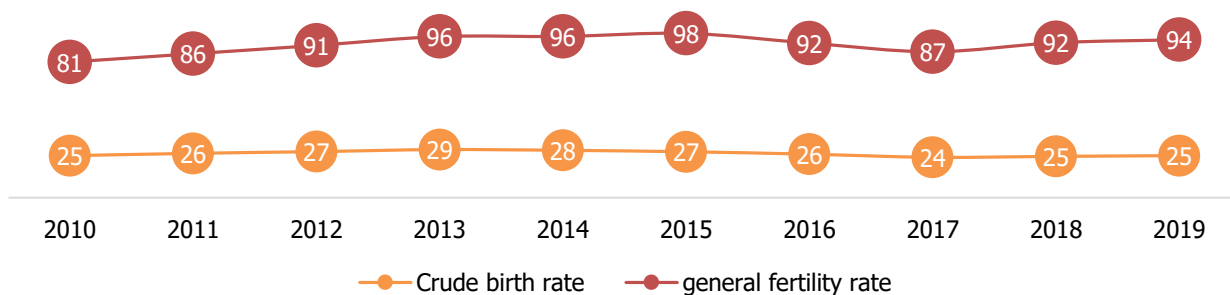
Source; NSO, www.1212.mn

The general fertility rate per 1000 women of childbearing age (15-49 years) was 91 an average last decade, it was mostly high or 98, in 2015 and lowly or 81, in 2010.

In 2019, the general fertility rate was 94, increased by 3 and 5, compared to an average last decade and the previous year, respectively. In our country, the sex ratio at birth was 105 boys per 100 girls in 2019.

1.4 Average life expectancy

"Life expectancy" is the primary determinant of the life span of a person. In 2019, the life expectancy at birth reached 70.41 years, increased by 0.2 points compared to the previous year. And the life expectancy for women was 75.96 years and for men 66.38 years.

Life expectancy is a predictive measure and is determined by an individual's average life expectancy, estimated based on the mortality rate in the age groups. Life expectancy varies depending on gender, current age, and lifestyle.

Figure 1. 8 Life expectancy, 2009-2019
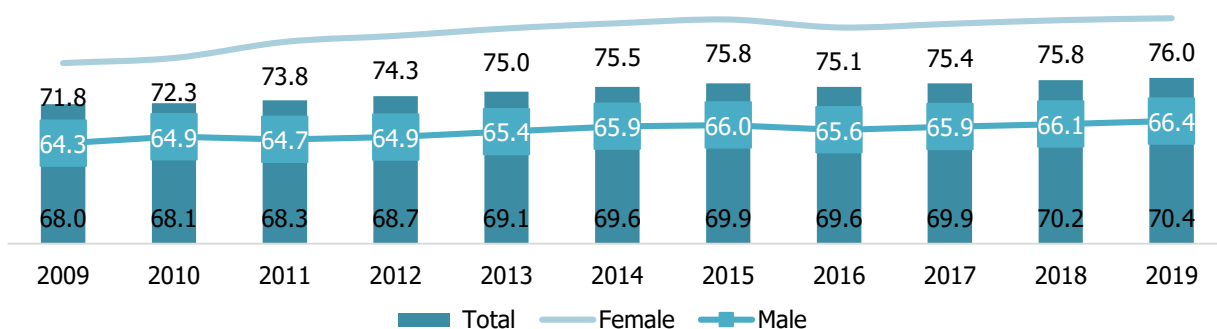
Source: NSO www.1212.mn

The life expectancy at birth shows by aimag, where were Dundgovi aimag has a relatively higher by 3.7 years, in Khuvsgul aimag lower by 3.5 years, than the national average. In general, there are four aimags below the national average. A difference among aimags in average life expectancy is related to the population mortality rate, especially the infant mortality rate.

Figure 1. 9 Life expectancy, by aimag, 2018, 2019
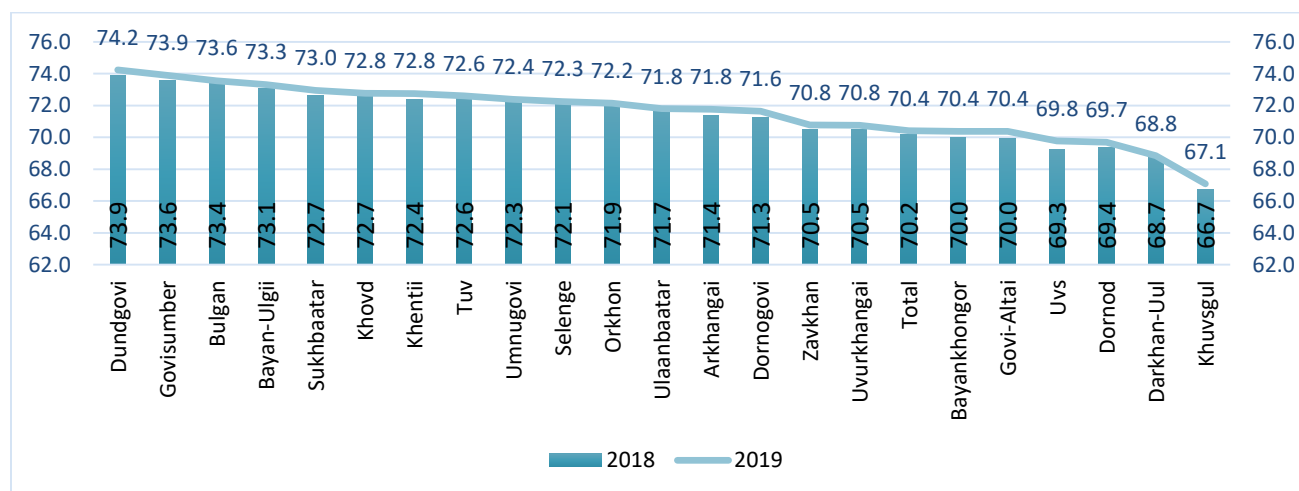
As of 2019, the life expectancy difference between male and female looking by aimags, in Orkhon aimag has the highest 11.7, which is by 2.3 more elevated than the national average, and Selenge, Dornogovi, Darkhan-Uul and Sukhbaatar aimags by 0.5-1.1 higher than the national average. In Govisumber aimag has 3.5, it was by 6.1 less than the national average.

Figure 1. 10 Difference of life expectancy, by aimag, 2019
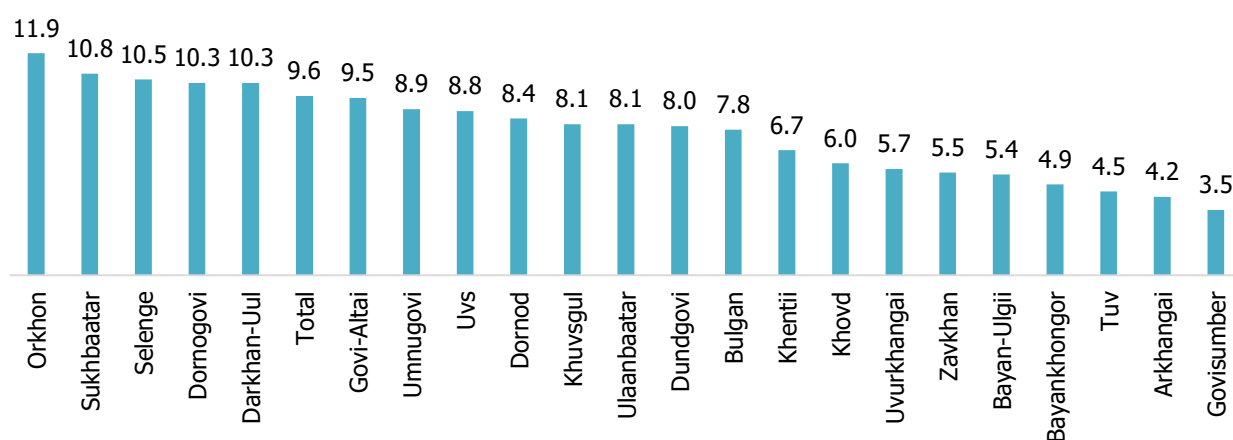
Source: NSO www.1212.mn

On average, women live longer than men in every country globally, and the difference is 4.4 years. For Mongolia, female life expectancy is higher than the male by 9.6 years.

The estimates of global life expectancy are 72.0 for 2016: the country with the highest life expectancy is Japan at 84.2. It was higher by 12.2 than the global average and is Lesotho has the lowest life expectancy at 52.9.

In 2019, there was a difference between aimags and regions in average life expectancy. The lowest life expectancy is in the Khangai region of 70.95. The central region has the highest life expectancy in the population, estimated at 72.26. Indicating by aimags: Khuvsgul /67.09/, Uvs /69.77/, Dornod /69.69/ and Darkhan-Uul /68.84/ these aimags are below the national average life expectancy.

Table 1. 2 Population life expectancy, by region and aimags, 2019.

Aimag, city	Total	Male	Female
Total	**69.89**	65.85	75.44
Western region	*71.40*	*67.63*	*74.67*
Bayan-Ulgii	73.32	70.36	75.74
Govi-Altai	70.37	65.37	74.9
Zavkhan	70.78	68.11	73.63
Uvs	69.77	64.94	73.72
Khovd	72.76	69.35	75.38
Khangai region	*70.95*	*68.05*	*75.14*
Arkhangai	71.76	69.15	73.36
Bayankhongor	70.37	67.35	72.23
Bulgan	73.56	68.79	76.63
Orkhon	72.15	70.94	82.83
Uvurkhangai	70.76	68.1	73.78
Khuvsgul	67.09	63.94	71.99
Central region	*72.26*	*68.91*	*76.90*
Govisumber	73.89	72.96	76.46
Darkhan-Uul	68.84	64.43	74.73
Dornogovi	71.64	67.15	77.46
Dunggovi	74.23	71.07	79.04
Umnugovi	72.39	68.26	77.14
Selenge	72.25	67.96	78.42
Tuv	72.60	70.57	75.08
Eastern region	*71.80*	*67.68*	*76.30*
Dornod	69.69	65.67	74.07
Sukhbaatar	72.95	67.57	78.32
Khentii	72.75	69.8	76.52
Ulaanbaatar	71.80	67.06	75.11

CHAPTER II. INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are set of development goals for the global development to achieve for the next decade and a half as a continuation of Millennium Development Goals. The United Nations General Assembly approved the agenda for SDGs during its 70th High-Level Meeting in September 2015, consists of 17 goals and 169 targets to achieve by the year 2030.

In 2015, at the 66th session of the Regional Committee for the Western Pacific, Member States adopted a resolution on Universal health coverage (WPR/RC66.R2) and endorsed UHC: Moving towards Better Health - an action framework that guides for Member States to accelerate progress towards UHC and some Sustainable development goal (SDG)s. UHC is defined as all people having access to quality health services without suffering the financial hardship associated with paying for care; this is the overarching vision for health sector development (WHO, 2013).

The Action Framework for the Western Pacific Region of the WHO defined 15 action domains towards achieving UHC. These action domains emphasised strong health systems based on primary health care values. They focused on a vision of providing universal coverage for quality health services can be an efficient and effective way to contribute to improved and equitable health outcomes.

The WHO Country Office has been providing technical and financial support in the health sector and advice on Mongolia's health policies, especially in improving accessibility and quality of primary health care. For instance, since 2015, under the initiative of the project named "Expanding the use of mobile health technology at the primary health care towards universal health coverage in Mongolia", it has been focusing on the implementation, based on the principle of "Leaving no one behind" and to improve capacity to deliver integrated people-centred health services to strengthen processes and pathways in achieving UHC.

In 2016, the Mongolian Parliament approved the "Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030" under which Mongolia would improve living conditions for all Mongolian people to lead a healthy and long life. This includes an increase of life expectancy at birth to 78 years with other developmental objectives to reach in 2016 - 2020, 2021 - 2025 and 2026 - 2030 through the implementation of Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030.

The SDGs, otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The goals are interconnected – often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another. In 2017, the Government of Mongolia endorsed the State Policy on Health (2017-2026) to support the SDGs' implementation.

By 2030, Mongolia would achieve the following targets through implementation of the Sustainable Development Vision such as end poverty in all its forms, improve the living environment of the Mongolian people to lead a healthy and long life; increase life expectancy at birth to 78 years and be placed among first 70 countries on the ranking of countries by the human development index. Out of 17 SDGs, goal 3 focused on health, aimed at ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all ages.

Objective 1. Create a national disease prevention system, increase access to diagnostic services, and increase the population's life expectancy.

Actions towards achieving this objective include:
- Reforming the health insurance system.
- Ensuring early diagnosis and urgent responses to preventable and predominant diseases.
- Improving the capacity of investigation.
- Strengthening the early diagnostic system and reference laboratories.
- Increasing life expectancy of the population to 71 years by 2020, to 74 years by 2025 and 78 years by 2030.

Objective 2. Reduce factors affecting preventable maternal and child mortality by improving the quality and accessibility of reproductive health care services, and decrease maternal and child mortality and malnutrition.
Under this objective, the following targets were set:
By 2020, reduce maternal mortality ratio to 25 per 100,000 live births, under-5-child mortality to 15 per 1,000 live births and infant mortality to 13 per 1,000 live births.

By 2025, reduce maternal mortality ratio to 20 per 100,000 live births, under-5-child mortality ratio to 12 per 1,000 live births and infant mortality ratio to 11 per 1,000 live births.

By 2030, reduce the factors of preventable maternal and child mortality, and reduce maternal mortality in 100,000 live births to 15, under-5-child mortality in 1,000 live births to 9 and infant mortality in 1,000 live births to 8.

Objective 3. Reduce the burden of common non-communicable diseases and reduce health risk factors and preventable deaths through an active and inclusive partnership of individuals, families, communities, and organizations.

By 2020, reduce pernicious habits in the population, improve the living environment, strictly enforce food products standards, and decrease deaths per 10,000 populations caused by cardiovascular diseases and cancer respectively, to 17.4 and 10.5.

By 2025, improve the quality of and access to health care services and decrease deaths per 10,000 populations caused by cardiovascular diseases and cancer, respectively, to 16 and 9.

By 2030, decrease deaths per 10,000 populations caused by cardiovascular diseases and cancer, respectively, to 14 and 8.

Objective 4. Decrease the spread of communicable diseases through prevention, early detection, and preparedness to treat infectious diseases, by improving the rapid response capacity of health services, and by ensuring access to priority vaccines for everyone.
Under this objective, the following targets were set:

By 2020, increase the rate of scheduled vaccination to 98.5 per cent, and reduce the prevalence of hepatitis and tuberculosis in 10,000 populations, respectively, to 3 and 14.4.

By 2025, increase the rate of scheduled vaccination to 99 per cent, and reduce the prevalence of hepatitis and tuberculosis in 10,000 populations respectively, to 2.5 and 14.

By 2030, increase the rate of scheduled vaccination to 99.8 per cent, and reduce the prevalence of hepatitis and tuberculosis in 10,000 populations, respectively, to 2 and 13.

Table 2. 1 Health indicators of SDG, 2010-2019

Health indicators		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
SDG: 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)											
National average		45.5	48.2	50.8	42.6	30.6	26.0	48.6	26.9	27.1	23.0
Location	Province	41.4	41.3	42.0	51.1	35.6	28.9	42.3	31.1	30.2	24.9
	Ulaanbaatar	49.9	55.4	59.9	33.6	25.2	22.9	55.3	22.4	23.8	21.0
SDG: 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel											
National average		99.4	99.5	99.5	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.1
Location	Location	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.0	99.1	99.0
	Ulaanbaatar	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.3
SDG: 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate **(**per 1000 girls 15-19 aged)											
National average		28.9	32.0	34.1	35.7	36.6	37.2	33.4	31.2	31.9	30.8
Location	Location	24.5	27.5	28.8	30.3	32.4	33.5	28.7	26.7	27.2	25.5
	Ulaanbaatar	34.4	38.3	42.4	42.8	44.2	44.3	41.2	38.6	41.1	39.2
Adolescent birth rate (15-19 aged)		28.9	32.0	34.1	35.7	36.6	37.2	33.4	31.2	31.9	30.6
Adolescent birth rate (10-14 aged)		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

SDG 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio /per 100 000 live births/

Figure 2. 1 Maternal mortality ratio, 1990 and 2019
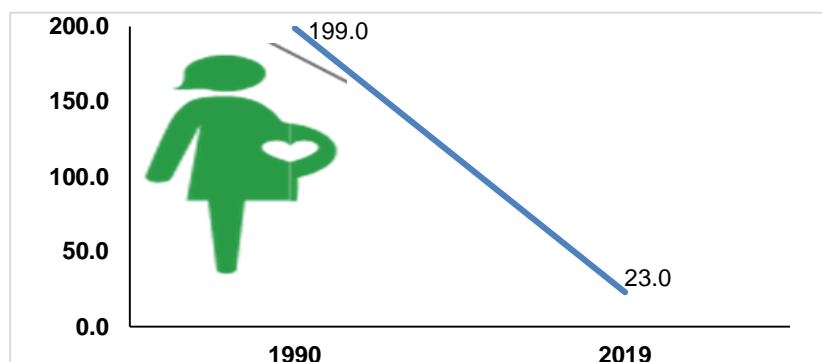
The country's maternal mortality rate has reduced by 176.0 /per 100 000 live births/ since 1990 and Mongolia has become a country with a moderate level of maternal mortality from the country with high maternal mortality.

A target of the "National program on maternal, child and reproductive health" /2017-2021/, to reduce maternal mortality ratio to 25 by 2020 was set within the frame of the goal "to reduce maternal and child mortality by ensuring to create a favorable social and economic environment, strengthening the financial stability of the program, and enhancing an active and inclusive partnership of citizens and civil society organizations for improving the quality and accessibility of healthcare services for all"

Figure 2. 2 Maternal mortality ratio, an average 2012-2015, 2016-2019
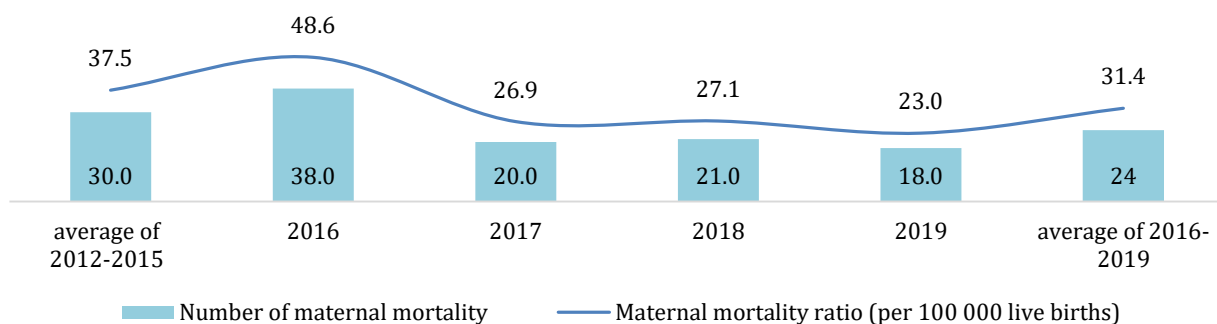
The average in 2016-2019, the number of maternal mortality was 24, decreased by 6 or 17.8 per cent from the average of the previous four years. The maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births on average over the last four years was 31.4, decreased by 6.1, compared to the previous four years. In 2019, the maternal mortality rate was 23.0, reaching a target of the "National program on maternal, child and reproductive health" /2017-2021/

SDG 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth. In case of emergency, there is a referral system to provide obstetric care at the right level of the facility.

Increasing the proportion of births delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby. In 2019, of deliveries, 99.7% were in hospitals and 0.3% were at home. In 2019, 99.3% of all births were attended by skilled health personnel, stable over the last decade.

Figure 2. 3 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, 2010-2019.
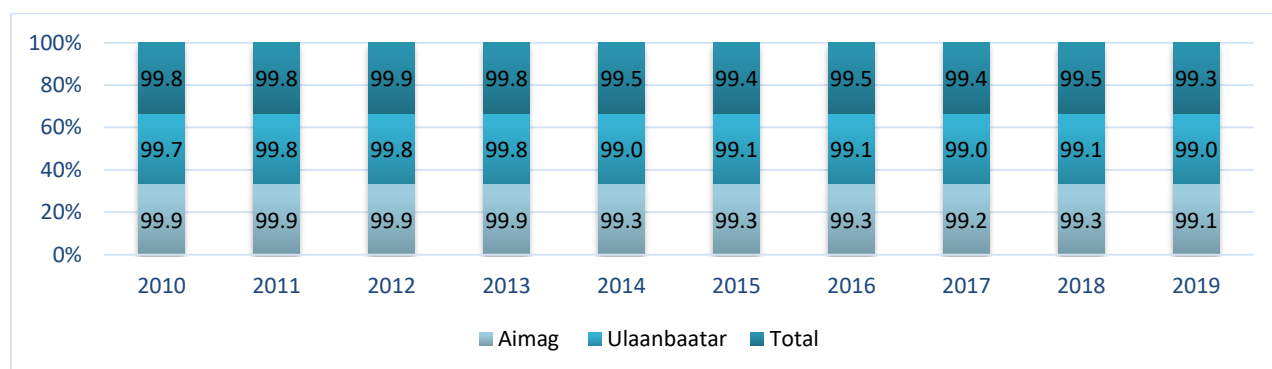
As referenced by competent maternal and newborn health professionals, the skilled health personnel educated, trained, and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth and identify and manage or refer women and newborns with complications.

In our country context, skilled health personnel refers to obstetricians, physicians, physicians of PHC and Soum health centres, midwives are referred to as skilled health professionals.

SDG 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate
Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) is several births to women of a specified age, and the rate for the 15 to 19 age group presents adolescent birth rate, one of the SDGs measures.

Having a child at an early age restricts their chances of obtaining an education. Furthermore, it increases the probability of isolating themselves from society and experiencing poverty and violence. Commonly, children born to young mothers have a higher chance of getting sick easily than dying. In contrast, mothers themselves experience pregnancy complications, even death due to lack of experience to overcome complications and preparation.

In 2019, the adolescent birth rate was 30.8 per 1000 women 15-19 aged, which is increased by 2.0 compared to 2010 and decreased by 5.3 compared to an average last decade.

Figure 2. 4 Adolescent birth rate, 2010-2019
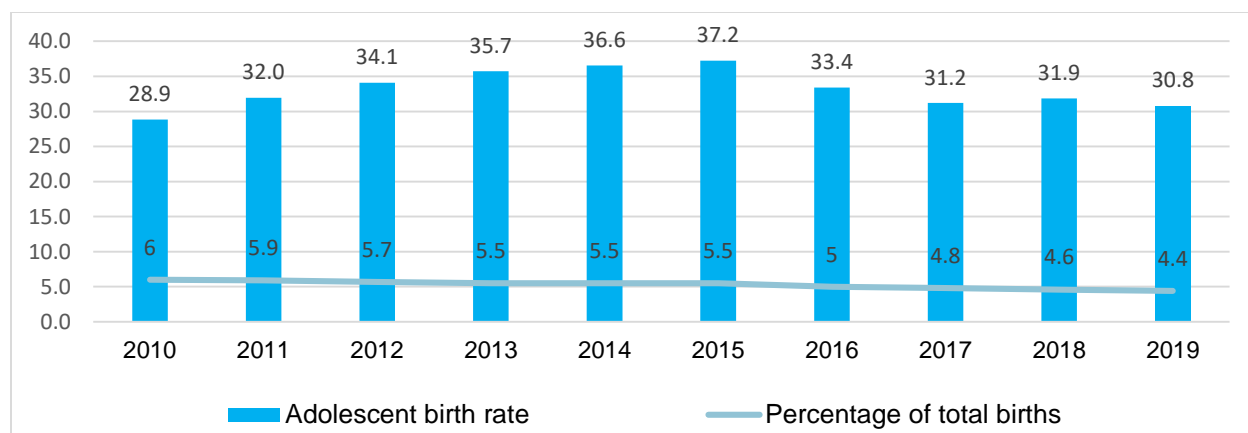
In 2010, the percentage of mothers under 20 years old was 6.0%, which is dropped by 2.6 percent over the last decade.

Figure 2. 5 Adolescent birth rate, by location, 2010-2019
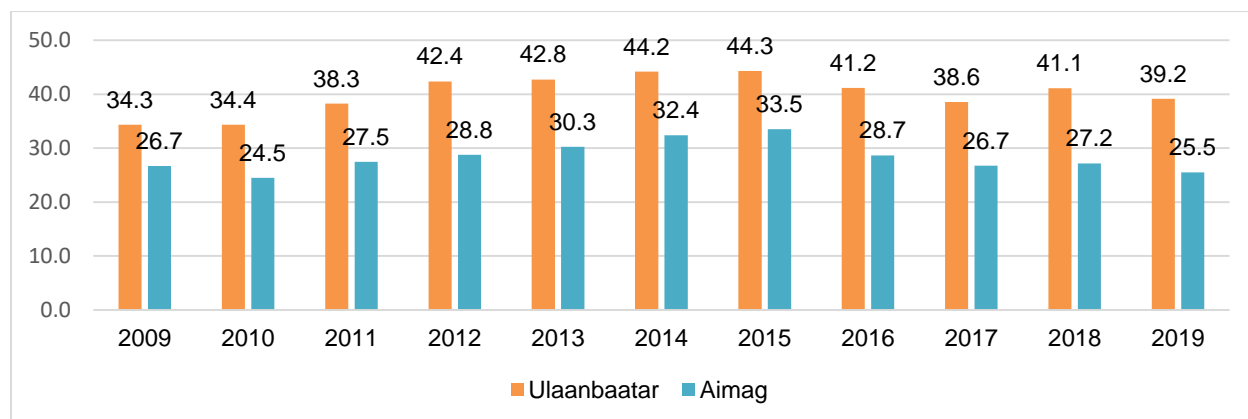
In 2019, 77 601 mothers gave birth in the country, which of the percentage of mothers under 20 years old was 4.4% (3 456). A total of newly registered pregnant women by antenatal care service, which accounts for 4.4 per cent or 3422 cases were adolescent, and this was reduced by 1.9 per cent, compared to 2007 /6.3%/.

Table 2. 2 Child mortality indicators of SDG, 2010-2019.

Health indicators		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
SDG: 3.2.1 Under five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)											
Total		24.6	20.0	18.7	18.0	18.4	18.3	20.8	16.7	16.9	16.1
Sex	Female	26.4	21.9	20.8	22.6	20.3	20.7	23.0	18.0	19.0	17.7
	Male	22.7	18.0	16.5	16.9	16.4	15.7	18.5	15.4	14.7	14.5
Location	Ulaanbaatar	20.6	16.2	16.0	16.3	17.8	17.3	18.2	15.4	16.1	14.9
	Aimag	28.0	23.5	21.3	19.7	19.0	19.2	23.7	18.1	17.7	17.6
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)											
Total		19.4	16.3	15.3	14.6	15.3	15.3	16.8	13.6	13.4	13.3
Sex	Female	21.3	17.5	17.1	16.0	17.2	17.4	18.6	14.8	15.1	14.5
	Male	17.3	15.1	13.4	13.1	13.3	13.0	14.9	12.2	11.5	12.0
Location	Ulaanbaatar	16.1	13.3	13.1	13.6	15.0	14.7	15.0	12.7	13.6	12.9
	Aimag	22.1	19.2	17.5	15.7	15.7	15.9	18.8	14.5	13.1	13.8
SDG: 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)											
Total		11.6	10.2	10.1	9.7	10.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.7	8.6
Sex	Female	13.1	10.8	11.3	10.6	11.2	11.6	10.5	9.8	9.9	9.4
	Male	10.1	9.6	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.7	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1
Location	Ulaanbaatar	11.0	8.5	9.9	9.7	10.4	10.4	9.3	8.9	9.2	8.0
	Aimag	12.2	11.8	10.3	9.6	9.5	9.9	9.1	8.5	8.1	8.3
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 births)											
Total		7.3	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.2
Location	Ulaanbaatar	8.4	8.0	7.0	6.9	6.6	5.8	5.9	5.5	4.7	4.4
	Aimag	6.1	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.2	7.8	6.5	6.6	6.4	5.9
Perinatal mortality rate (per 1000 births)											
Total		16.9	15.4	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.6	12.9	12.4	11.9	11.0
Location	Ulaanbaatar	18.2	17.4	14.6	14.4	14.3	13.5	12.6	11.9	10.8	10.6
	Aimag	15.4	13.2	14.3	14.3	14.7	15.6	13.2	12.9	12.8	11.4

SDG 3.2.1 Under five mortality rate

With the SDG target for child mortality, on ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, the international community has retained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality. While the global target calls for reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, reducing child mortality continues to be one of the most important objectives in national plans and programs in every country.

Mongolia was set the following targets: by 2020, reduce under-5-child mortality to 15 per 1,000 live births and infant mortality to 13 per 1,000 live births.

In 2019, the under-five mortality rate is 16.1, it was not yet reached to the target and while it has been achieved in 2019, while the target of reducing the infant mortality rate to 13 and the neonatal mortality rate to 9 has been achieved by 2019, respectively.

The under-five mortality rate has decreased significantly since 1990, for the past 30 years. Under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births reduced by 71.4 and the infant mortality rate per 1000 live births reduced by 50.1 in 2019 as compared to 1990.

Figure 2. 6 Under-five mortality rate, 2010-2019
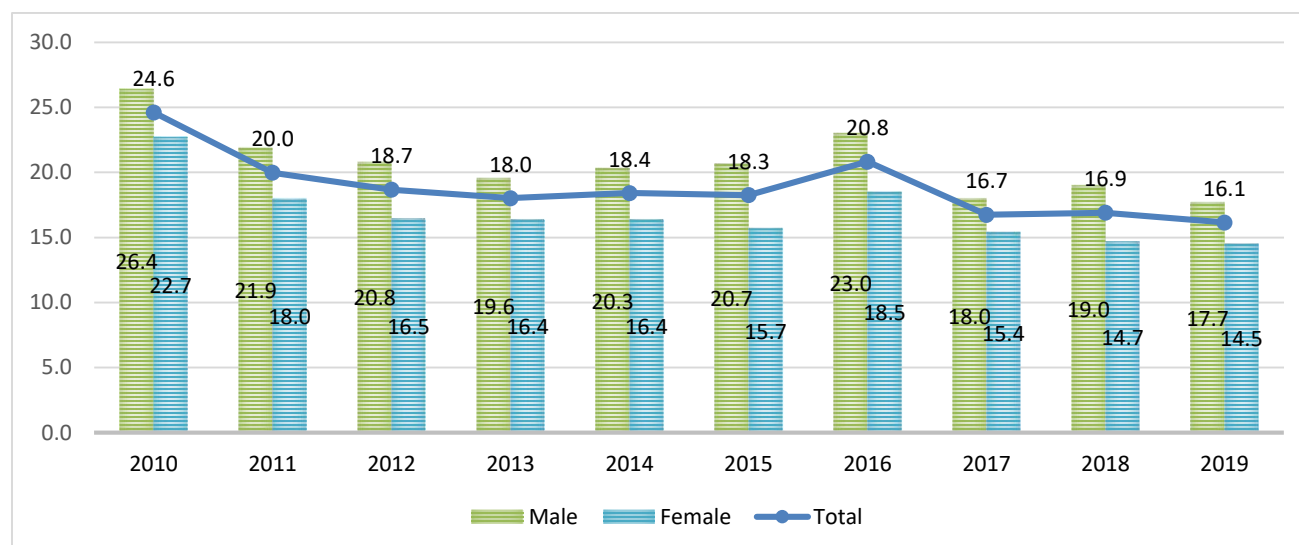
In-hospital deaths within 24 hours of admission are 28.6 percent an average last decade, in 2019, decreased by 3.4 and by 0.1, compared to the last decade and previous year, respectively.

The infant mortality rate has steadily decreased for the last years and the infant mortality rate was 13.3 in 2019, which reached the lowest level. As of 2019, the infant mortality was reported 1041 cases, including 841 cases or 80.8 percent were in-hospital deaths, of which 25.2 percent of deaths within 24 hours of admission.

Looking at last decade, perinatal disorders were the leading cause of infant mortality, reaching 552 cases or 53.0 percent in 2019, which is decreased by 2, compared to last decade and by 2.3, compared to the previous year, respectively.

Five leading causes of infant mortality were: 55.3% perinatal disorders, 16.6% congenital abnormalities, 10.5% diseases of the respiratory system, 6.5% injury, poisoning and certain consequences of external causes, and 2.5% some infectious and parasitic diseases, respectively.

In 2019, five leading causes of infant mortality were: 55.3% perinatal disorders, 16.6% congenital abnormalities, 10.5% diseases of the respiratory system, 6.5% injury, poisoning and certain consequences of external causes, and 2.5% some infectious and parasitic diseases, respectively. Compared to the previous year, perinatal disorders and diseases of the respiratory system decreased by 0.1 and 1.6 percent, and congenital abnormalities were increased by 1.9 percent.

Figure 2. 7 Infant mortality rate, 2010-2019
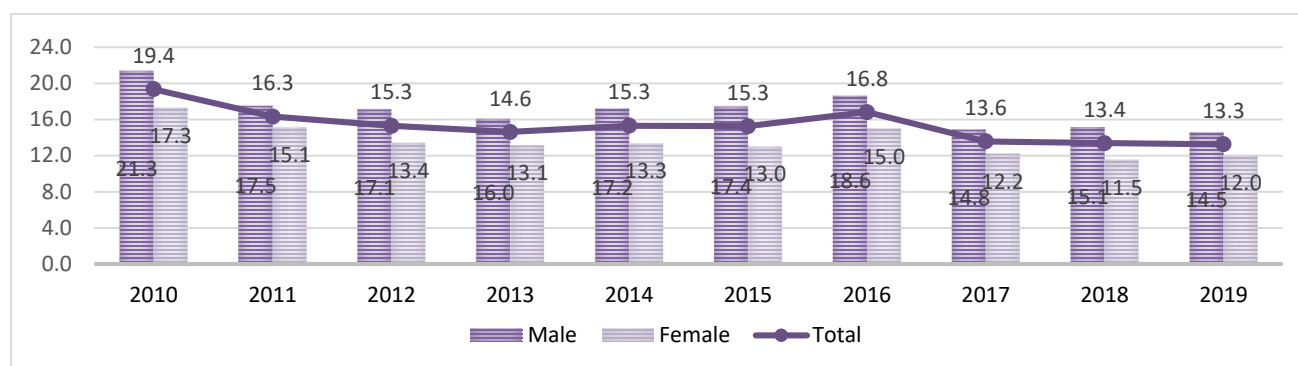
An average last decade in-hospital deaths within 24 hours of admission are 28.6 per cent, in 2019, decreased by 3.4 and 0.1, compared to an average last decade and the previous year, respectively. The cause of perinatal disorders accounted for 71 per cent, of In-hospital deaths within 24 hours of admission, in 2019.

On average last decade, 190 cases or 16.4 per cent were community death or without medical care, of infant mortality. In 2019, community death reported were 176 cases, accounting for 16.9 per cent of infant mortality.

SDG 3.2.2.a Neonatal mortality rate

In 2019, the neonatal mortality rate was 8.6, decreased by 1.4, compared to the last decade. In 2019, neonatal mortality accounted for 62.2 per cent of infant mortality, an increase of 1.5 percentage from the average last decade.

Figure 2. 8 Neonatal mortality rate, 2010-2019
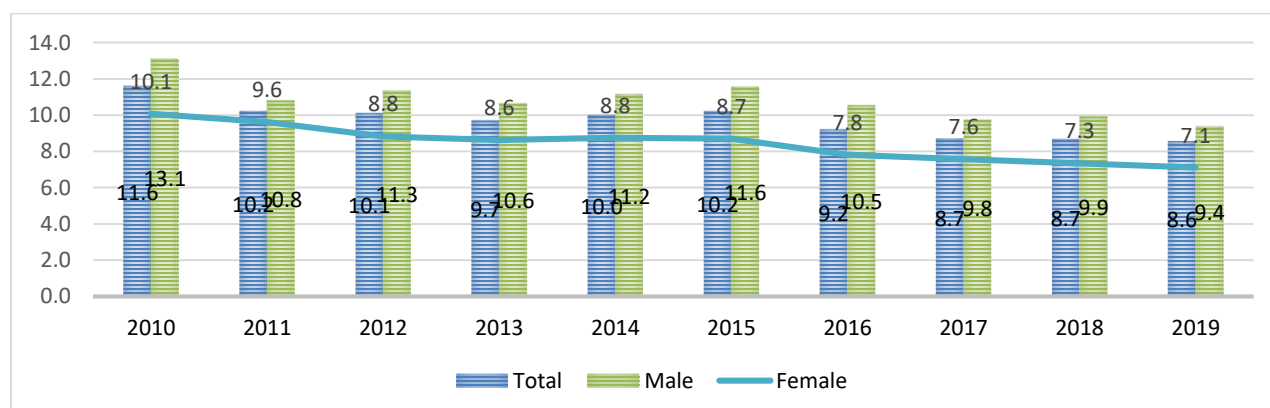
Looking by the last decade, perinatal disorders were the leading cause of neonatal mortality, reaching 518 cases or 80.1 per cent in 2019, which is decreased by 2, compared to the last decade and by 0.4, compared to the previous year, respectively.

The second leading cause of neonatal mortality is congenital abnormalities, and as of 2019, there were 95 cases, accounting for 14.7 per cent of all neonatal deaths. Compared to the last decade, 6 cases increased by 15 cases or 3 per cent from the previous year. The most common types of deaths due to congenital abnormalities were congenital heart defects and chromosomal disorders.

On average, in the last decade, stillbirth accounted for 0.7 per cent, of all births. In 2019, the stillbirth rate reached 5.2 per 1,000 births, decreased by 1 and 0.4, compared to an average the last decade and the previous year.

Figure 2. 9 Stillbirth and perinatal mortality rate, per 1000 births, 2010-2019
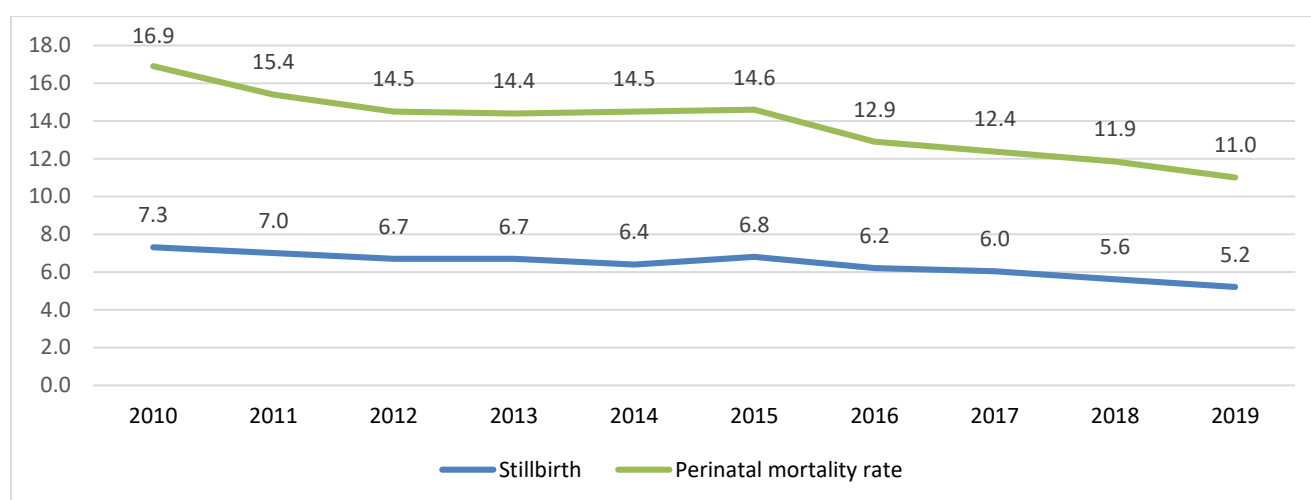
In 2019, the perinatal mortality rate reached 11.0, it was decreased by 2.9, from the average last decade. As of 2019, one of the indicators of the National Program on "Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health" the neonatal and perinatal mortality rate, has reached to target, by 2020.

SDG 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1 000 uninfected population

The prevalence of HIV among the Mongolian population is less than 0.1%. The prevalence of HIV in vulnerable groups of people is less than 5%, making Mongolia the country with low risk in population and high-risk in vulnerable groups.

Ever since the first registered case of HIV/AIDS in Mongolia in 1992, there have been 286 cases registered by the end of 2019, of which 18 were registered in 2019.

There have been 44 people who passed away out of register 286. Of the registered 286 cases, 233 (81.5%) were males, 52 (18.2%) females, and one of uncertain gender identity.

Figure 2. 10 Number of new cases and deaths, by selected years
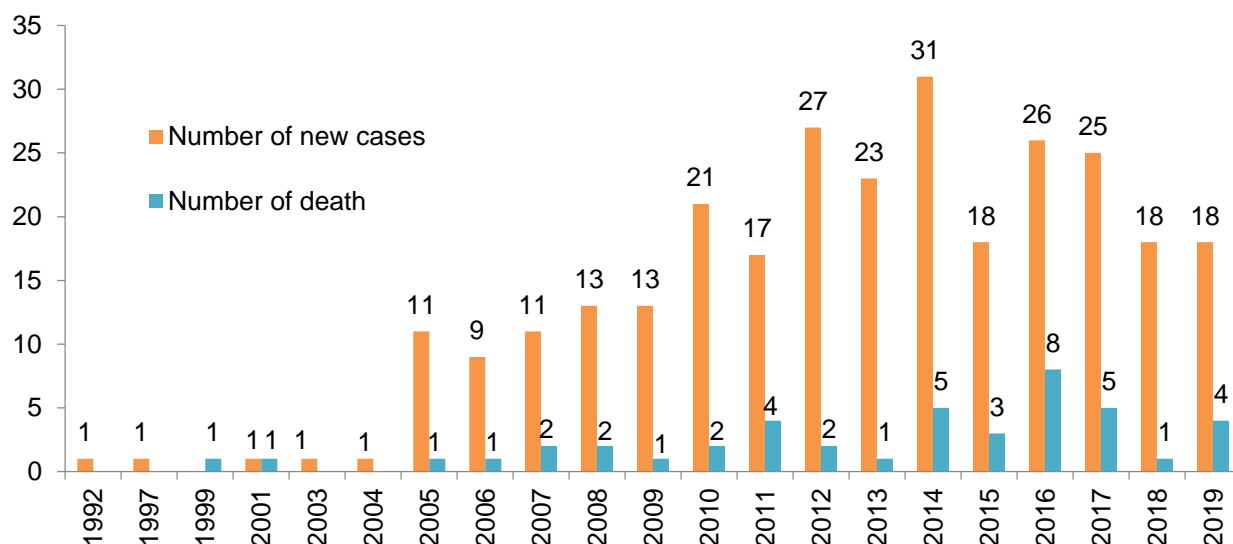
The majority of registered cases contracted HIV infection by sexual intercourse. Cases of passing the infection through blood transfusion, medical assistance, or mother to the child were not reported yet.

The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve young people's knowledge and skills to protect themselves from HIV. Some of the essential prerequisites for reducing HIV infection are accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission.

In our country, an average last decade has been reported 22 cases, and the increase in sexually transmitted infections is a significant cause of the spread of the disease. The correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection.

SDG 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population

Although Mongolia, like many other countries, has used the strategy of directly observed treatment, short courses (DOTS) since 1996, which has impacted the steady detection of new cases and a tendency to reduce tuberculosis cases since 2007.

It is declared that reduce to 144 the rate of tuberculosis per 100 000 populations, by 2020 in the "Concepts of Mongolian Sustainable Development-2030".

The incidence rate of tuberculosis (TB) in 1996 was 146.0 per 100 000 population, while in 2006 it reached 186, increased by 1.3 times. However, it has continuously decreased since 2007 reached 168 per 100 000 population. The incidence of TB in 2011 was 148.7, in 2019 was 113.6 per 100 000 population, respectively.

Figure 2. 11 Tuberculosis incidence and mortality, per 100 000 population
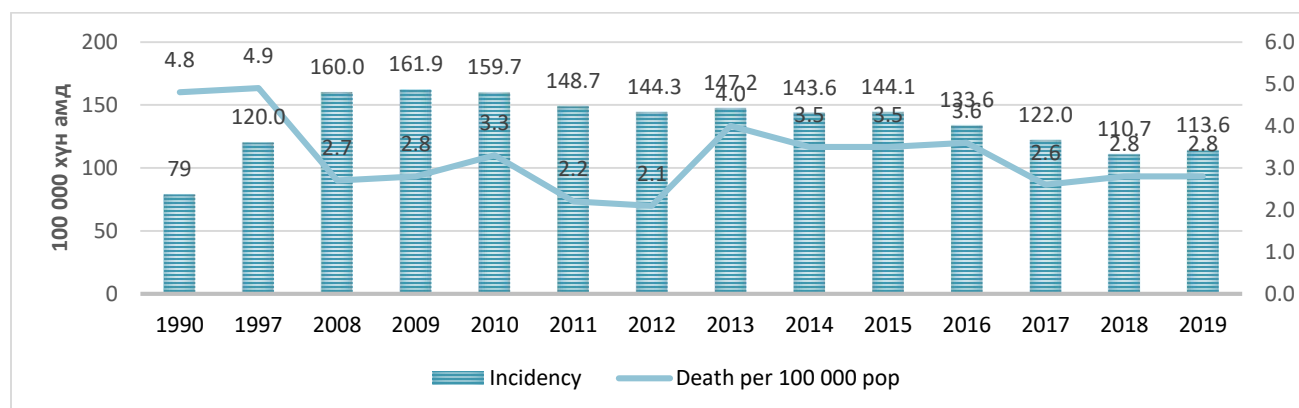
In 2019, the mortality rate of tuberculosis was 2.8 per 100 000 population, and it was two times lower compared to the mortality rate in 1996.

In 2019, reported 2234 or 61.6% were pulmonary types of tuberculosis, and 1390 or 39.4% were non-pulmonary types, a total of all cases of tuberculosis. There were 326 new tuberculosis cases registered in children which were 9.3% of all newly recorded cases.

SDG 3.3.4 Hepatitis b incidence per 100 000 population

Decrease the spread of infectious diseases through prevention, early detection, and preparedness to treat infectious diseases, by improving the rapid response capacity of health services, and by ensuring access to priority vaccines for everyone.

Under this objective by 2020, reduce the prevalence of hepatitis in 100000 populations to 3.
As of 2019, a total of 527 new cases of viral hepatitis were registered at the national level, out of all viral infections, 33 % was viral hepatitis A, 41.6% was viral hepatitis B, 13.5% was viral hepatitis C, and 12.0% was another viral hepatitis.

As of 2019, a total of 219 cases of viral hepatitis B were reported nationwide; the case rate was 6.9 per 100 000 population, which decreased by 1.6 cases compared to the previous year.

Figure 2. 12 Hepatitis B incidence per 100 000 population, 2010-2019
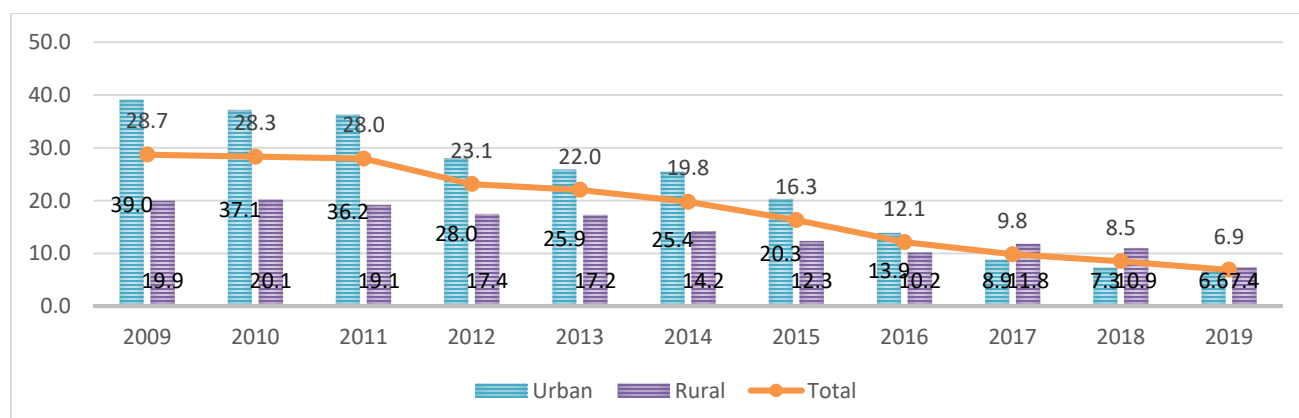
Looking by age group, the incidence rates were high among people aged 20-34 years, in 2019 and the majority diagnosed in the female.

There is a tendency that the incidence rate has decreased in recent years. The incidence was 35 per 100 000 population. In 2000, it was to 6.9 per 100 000 population in 2019, decreased by 27 per 100 000 people, compared to 2000.

Figure 2. 13 Number of hepatitis B and trends
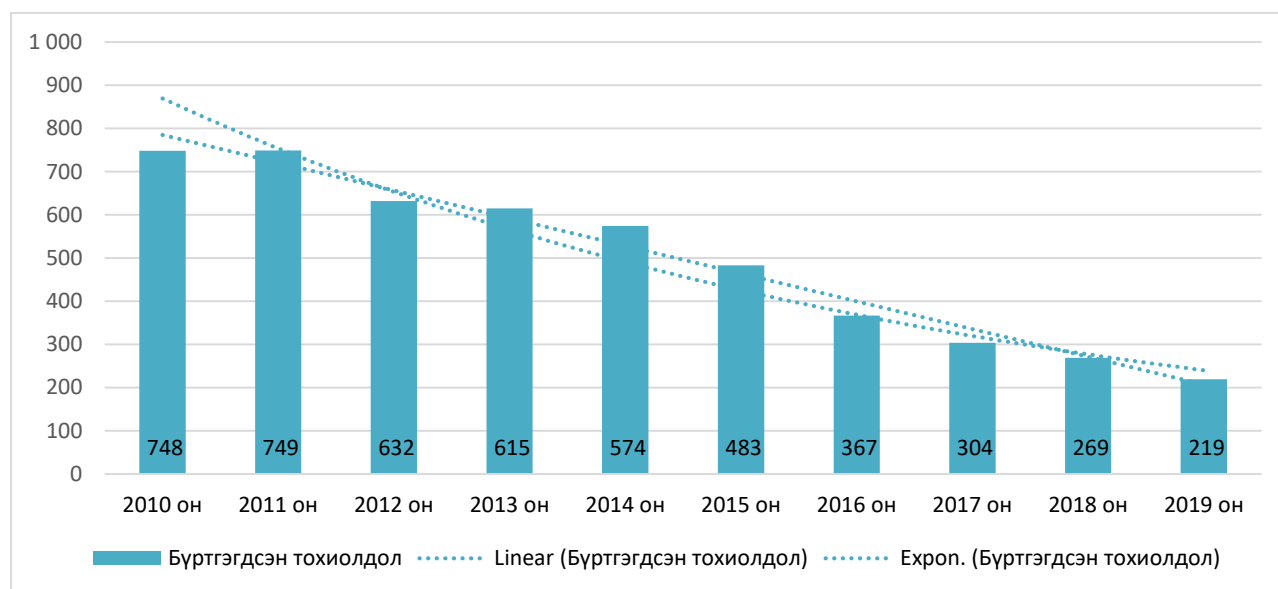
SDG 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease /per 10 000 population 30-70 aged/

As of 2016, 71 per cent due to non-communicable diseases, of all deaths globally, of which 15 million or 85 per cent were between the ages of 30 and 70 years.

Globally in 2016, the risk of a 30-year-old person dying from four major NCDs before reaching the age of 70 years was 18, it was 22 in 2000 and 19, in 2010.
In 2016, the risk of a 30-year-old person dying from four major NCDs before reaching 70 years was 21.6% for men and 15.0% for women.

In our country, the risk of a 30-year-old person dying from four major NCDs before reaching 70 years was 6.7 per cent, in 2010 and decreased to 6.5 per cent, in 2018.
In 2019, a total of 10 704 deaths were registered due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, which accounted for 62.0% of all deaths, hence 60.7% for people between 30 and 70.

The mortality rate for these 4 NCD diseases between the ages of 30 and 70 was 17.3 cardiovascular diseases, and cancer was 14.3, the chronic respiratory disease was 1.1 and diabetes was 0.8, per 10,000 pop between the ages of 30 and 70. Looking at reported cases between 2010-2019 years, tend to decrease the mortality rate due to cardiovascular disease, while an increase in deaths due to cancer and diabetes.

Figure 2. 14 Mortality rate due to cardiovascular disease and cancer, between 30 and 70 ages, per 10 000 pop, 2010-2019.
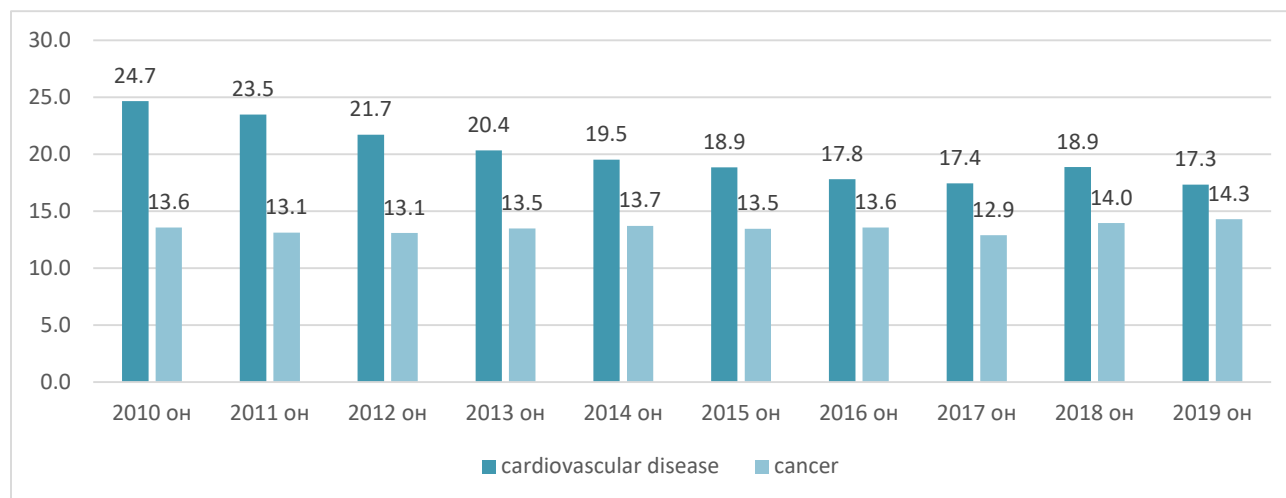
Figure 2. 15 Mortality rate due to chronic respiratory disease and diabetes, between 30 and 70 ages, per 10 000 pop, 2010-2019.
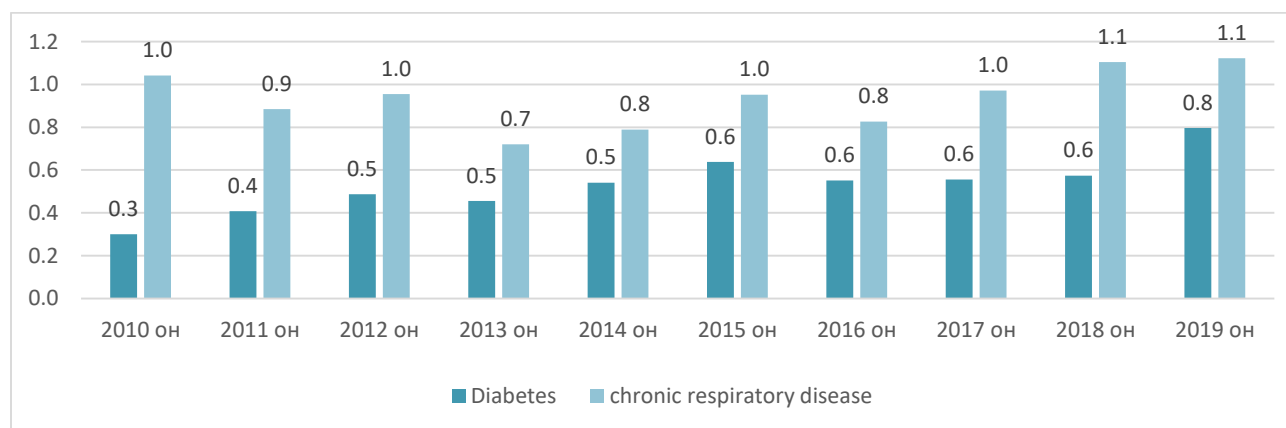
The mortality rate for these 4 NCD diseases was significantly higher among the males between the ages of 30 and 70, which is higher than women by 31.0 per 10,000 pop.

SDG 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate /per 100 000 population/

Globally, close to 800,000 people die from suicide every year. Over the last ten years, approximately 16.9 thousand deaths were recorded per year an average, of which 2.8% of deaths were suicide deaths.

As of 2010, a mortality rate of suicide was reported at 17.5 per 100 000 pop, while the rate decreased to 14.0 in 2019. The suicide mortality during 2010-2019 years accounted for 85.0 per cent for males of the total suicide deaths.

35

Figure 2. 16 Suicide mortality rate /per 100 000 population/, by sex
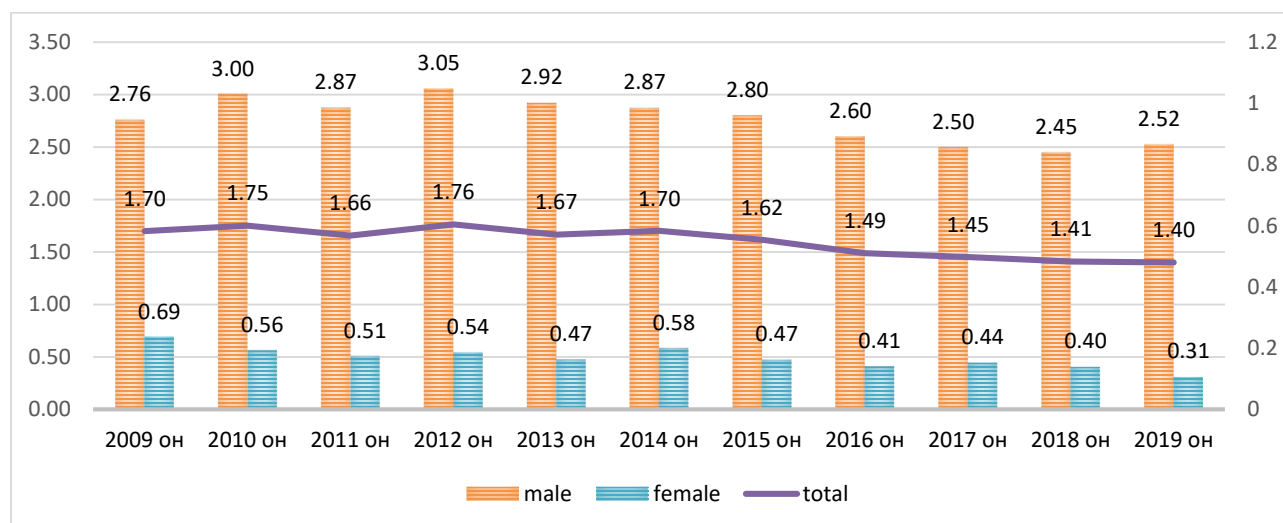
In 2019, the number of suicides was 447, accounting for 2.6 percent of all deaths. Compared to the average last decade, the total number of death decreased by 14 cases, for women 20 and male 5.

SDG 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries /per 10 000 population/

Due to road traffic injuries, there were 23.6%, all of the mortality due to injuries, poisoning, and other consequences of external causes. In the average last decade, there were reported 556 cases of deaths due to road traffic injures. In 2019, the number of deaths due to road traffic injuries was 557, there was an increase of 1 and 35 cases, compared to an average last decade and previous year. The deaths due to road traffic injury rate for males is 3.4 times higher than for females.

Figure 2. 17 Death rate due to road traffic injuries /per 10 000 population/, 2009-2019
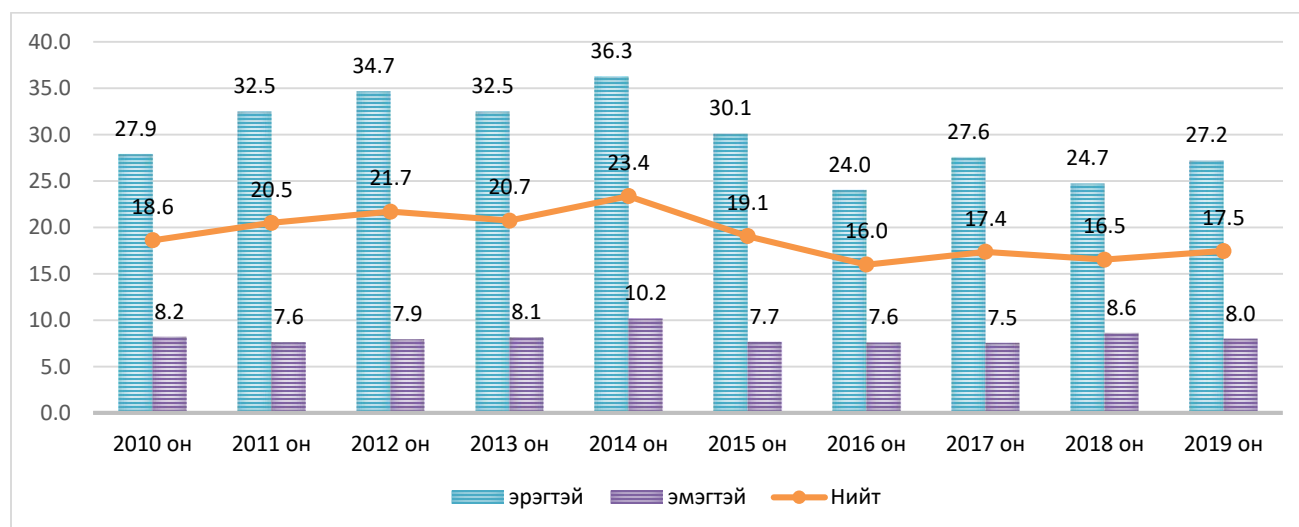
SDG 3.C.1 Health worker density and distribution

In 2019, the healthcare employees were 171.4 per 10 000 pop, and increased by 37, compared to 2000 and 5.7, compared to the previous year.

Figure 2. 18 The healthcare employees, 2010-2019
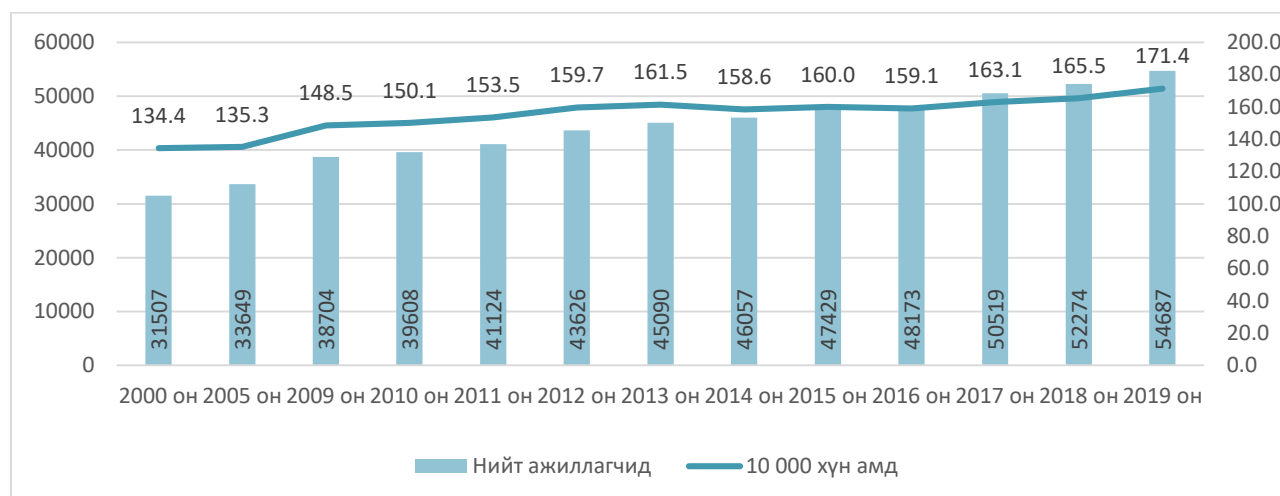
As of 2019 in Mongolia, there were 37.3 physicians, 40.4 nurses, 3.3 midwives, and 7.9 pharmacies per 10 000 pop, respectively. The total number of physicians and nurses per 10 000 pop increased by 9.6 and 8.9, compared to 2000, while 1.9 and 1.3, compared to the previous year, respectively.

Figure 2. 19 Number of a physician, nurses, and midwives, per 10 000 pop, 2010-2019.
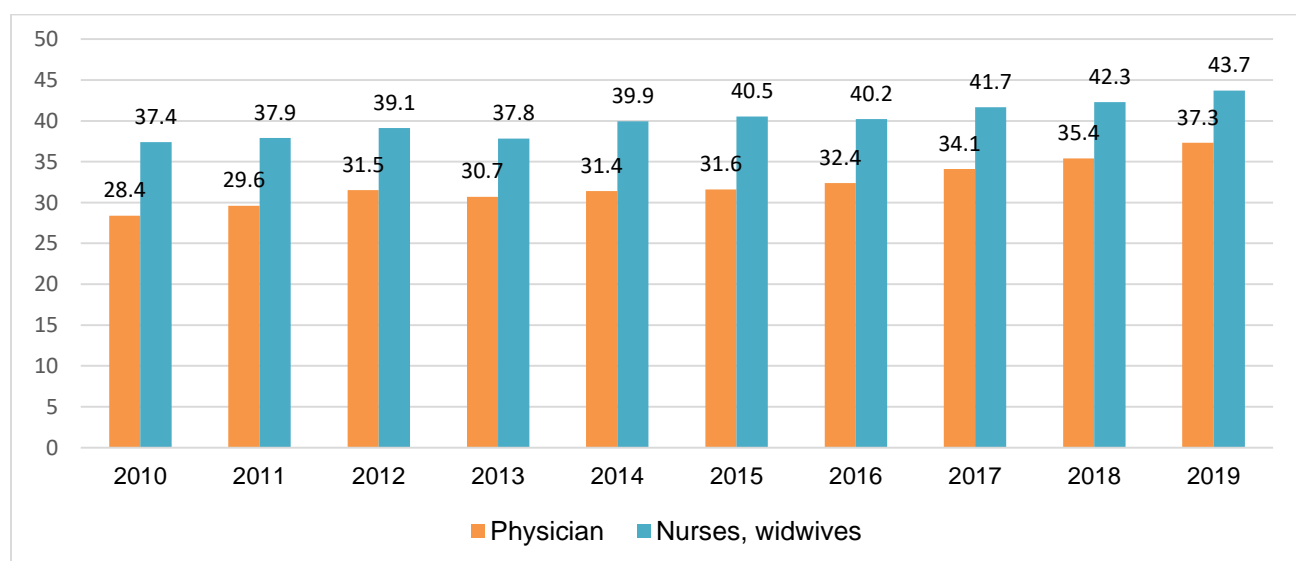
The number of pharmacists has been increasing in recent years, nationwide, in 2010 there was 1176, an increase to 2509, in 2019.

Figure 2. 20 Number of dentist and pharmacist, per 10 000 pop, 2010-2019
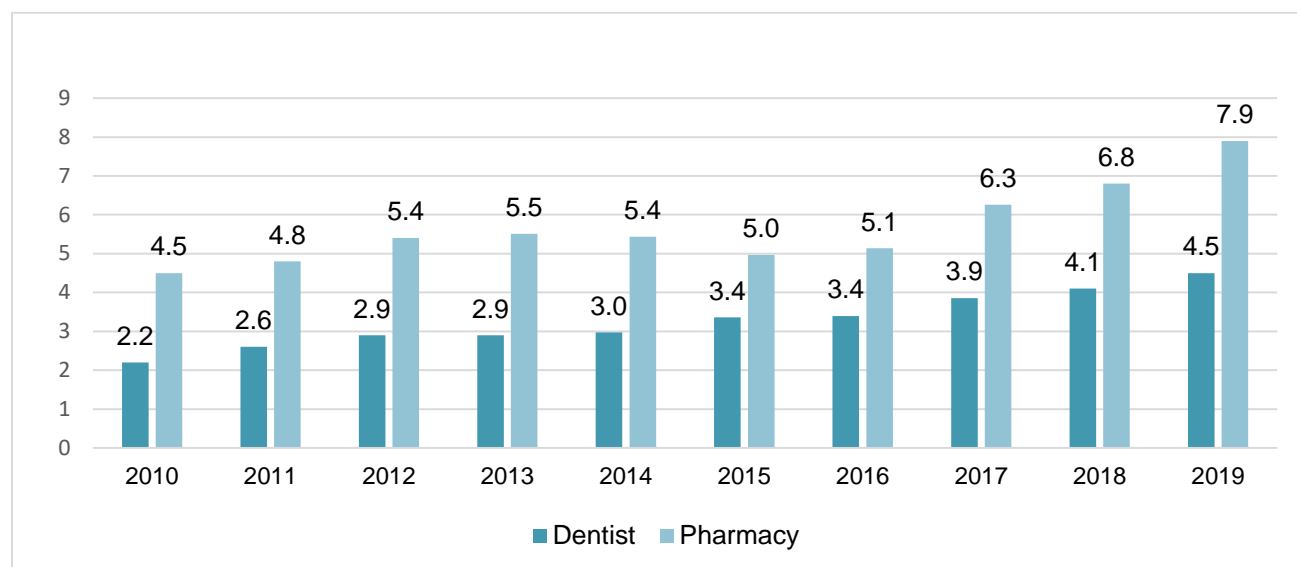
CHAPTER III. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

The Government of Mongolia has approved a "National program on maternal, child and reproductive health" by the Government Resolution No.78, on March 07, 2017.

Implementation of the program during 2017-2021 to reduce maternal and child mortality by ensuring to create a favourable social and economic environment, strengthening the financial stability of the program, and enhancing an active and inclusive partnership of citizens and civil society organizations for improving the quality and accessibility of healthcare services for all.

3.1. Pregnancy control and antenatal care services

Antenatal care is the most important service for reaching pregnant women with several interventions that health and well-being and that of their infants and risks and symptoms in pregnancy and the risks of labour and delivery, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival.

WHO recommends a minimum of eight visits for antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content of antenatal care visits, which include blood pressure measurement, urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria, blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia, weight/height measurement.

It is crucial for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.

As specified in the national guidelines, during pregnancy, women should attend antenatal health check at least six times for normal pregnancy and at least eight times for high-risk pregnancy and is instructed to attend antenatal care service within 12 weeks after becoming aware of the pregnancy.

In 2019, a total of 78 516 pregnant women newly registered by antenatal care service and 88.7% of them at the first trimester or first three months, 10.2% at the 4-6 months, and 1.1% at the seven months or late entry into antenatal care, respectively.

Figure 3. 1 Percentage of early antenatal care, 2010-2019.

Legend: Antenatal care of first 3 months — who had pregnancy control visit at least 6 times during their pregnancy
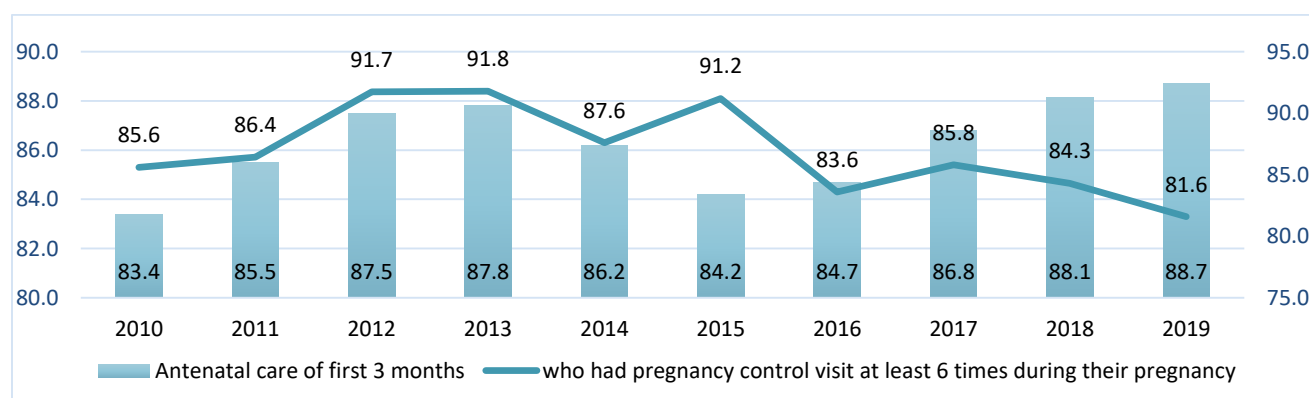
Early antenatal care services in urban vs rural areas showed that 89.0% were in urban areas, 88.3% were in rural areas. Both indicators have increased by 0.5% and 0.6%, respectively, compared to the previous year.

Overall anaemia prevalence among pregnant women who attended the pregnancy control was 3.5% and increased by 0.1% compared to the previous year.

The percentage of pregnant women with anaemia was 3.8-5.7 times higher than the national average in Arkangai, Bayan-Ulgii, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogovi, and Khovd aimags.

Figure 3. 2 Percentage of pregnant women with anemia, 2019
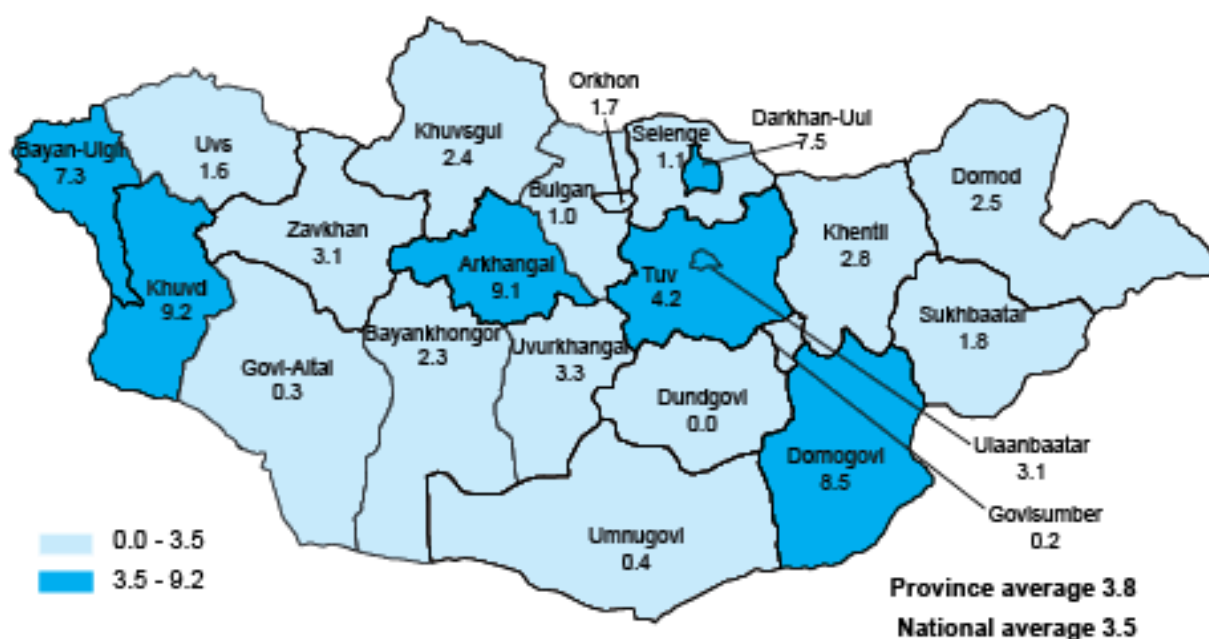
The total participation rate was 98.8% who was provided with a blood sample for the antenatal syphilis test. Overall syphilis positivity was 2.0% of pregnant women and, the following areas were 0.2-2.6 times higher than the country average: Orkhon/3.3/, Uvs/2.2/, and Khuvsgul /4.6/, respectively.

Gonorrhoea screening covered 91.5% of pregnant women, which has increased by 0.2 per cent from the previous year. Overall gonorrhoea positivity was 0.4% of pregnant women and, the following areas were 0.7-2.5 times higher than the country average: Bayankhongor /2.9/, Dornod /0.7/, Sukhbaatar /1.1/, and Khuvsgul /2.5/, respectively.

The total participation rate for trichomoniasis testing was 91.9%, and 1.8% of pregnant women were positive for this test. The following areas were 0.8-7.4 times higher than the country average: Bayankhongor /9.2/, Bulgan /4.3/, Darkhan-Uul /3.1/, Dornod /3.8/, Orkhon /3.3/, Sukhbaatar /3.3/, Selenge /3.8/, Tuv/3.8/ and Khentii /2.6/, respectively.

During the antenatal period, 44.6% of pregnant women have taken X-ray examinations and were identified 201 cases or 0.6% of active tuberculosis.

A total of 334 maternal resting wards were functioning throughout the country in 2019, of which 258 were in soum health centres, 39 in inter-soum hospitals, 18 in aimag's general hospitals, 10 in village health centres, 5 in rural general hospitals, 4 in Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers (RDTC) and 1 in hospital of Ulaanbaatar, respectively.

Out of all maternal resting wards, 117 or 33.4% located in designated buildings and 64.3% /215/ located in clinics and total of 61 034 bed days were used, and the average length of stay at a maternal resting ward was 6.1 days.

A total of 3 new maternal resting wards were built, in 36 places building maintenance or renovation and 72 places comport improvement was completed in 2019. Of mothers required for antenatal resting service, 72.3% went to resting wards.

3.2 labour and delivery health care services

On average, in the last five years, 76.6 thousand mothers gave birth to 77.5 thousand children nationwide, of which 77.1 thousand were live births, and 445 were stillbirths.

The average last four years' live birth decreased by 2.2 thousand or 2.8 per cent compared to the previous four years, which was mainly due to 4.3 thousand in 2017, a decrease of 3.9 thousand or 4.9 per cent, compared to the last year.

On average last four years, stillbirths accounted for 0.6 per cent of the total births, which is decreased by 0.1 per cent compared to the average the previous four years. The average last four years' number of stillbirths has reached 6 and declined by 1, from the regular previous four years.

Figure 3. 3 Live birth and stillbirth rate, on average 2012-2015, 2016-2019
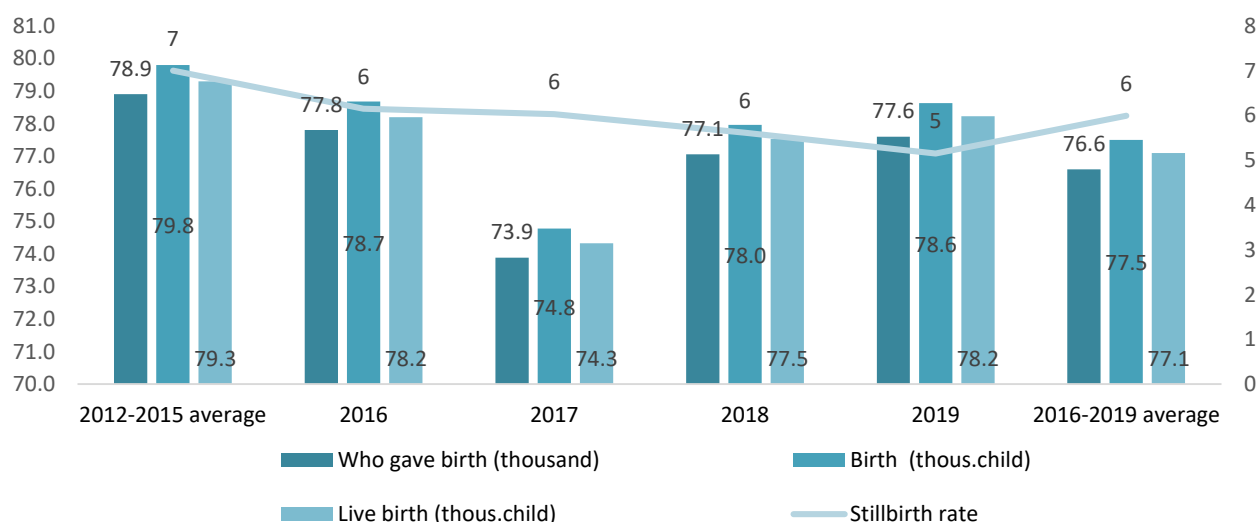
The crude birth rate represents the number of births per 1000 people in a given year. In 1990, the number of births per 1000 person was 35.3, in Mongolia, it has decreased to 17.8, in 2005, two times dropped the lowest level and increased steadily from 2006 to 25, in 2019.

The general fertility rate represents the number of births per 1000 women of childbearing age (15-49 years) in a given year. As of 2019, this shows, 94 out of 1,000 women of childbearing age (15-49 years) have who give birth.

Figure 3. 4 The crude birth and general fertility rate, 2010-2019
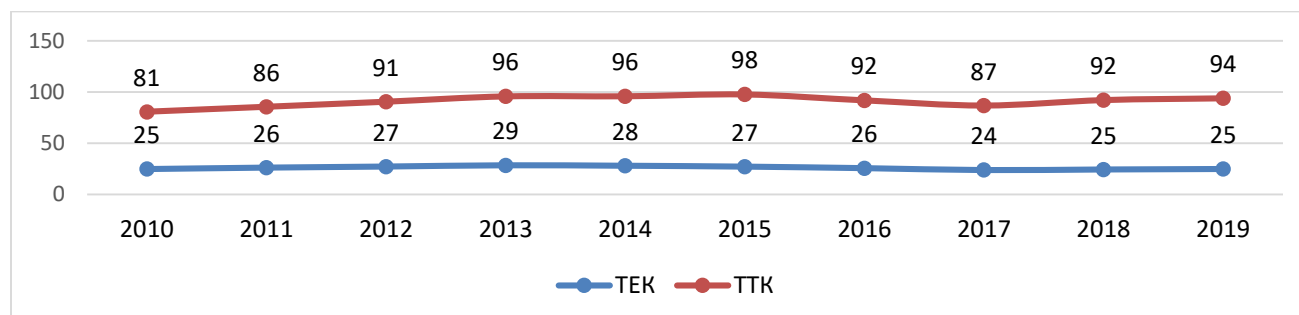
The age-specific fertility rate represents the number of births per 1000 women in a specific age group in a given year. The highest age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) were found among 20-24 years old with 156 per 1000 women and 25-29 years old with 170.9 per 1000 women.

Table 3. 1 The age-specific fertility rate, 2019

Age gpoup	Number of women of reproductive age	Number of live births given by women of reproductive age	Age-specific birth rate
Under 20	150023	3443	22.9
20-24	112328	17607	156.7
25-29	129271	23251	179.9
30-34	143231	19794	138.2
35-39	119852	11303	94.3
Above 40	207523	2825	13.6

In 2019, 77 601 mothers gave birth in the country, which compared to 2018, the number of births has increased by 543 cases or 0.9%. Increasing the proportion of births delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby. In 2019, 99.7 per cent were in the hospital, and 0.3 per cent were at home birth, of all deliveries.

The percentage of births delivered were attended by skilled health personnel is 99.3, which has been stable for the last decade.Of deliveries, 25.7% were first birth, 50.3% were 3 or more year's intervals birth, respectively. The percentage of mothers under 20 years old was 4.4% while mothers aged over 35 years was 18%. In 2019, the adolescent birth rate was 30.8 per 1000 women 15-19 aged, which is increased by 2.0 compared to 2010 and decreased by 5.3 compared to an average last decade.

Out of a total birth, which is 48.0% were in Ulaanbaatar city, 29.8% were in aimag centre general hospitals, 12.5% were in RDTCs, 4.8% were in soum, inter-soum and village hospitals, 2.3% were in the rural general hospital, 2.5% were in private clinics and the National Center for Infectious Diseases, and 0.4% were at home births.
By estimating the general fertility rate, 92 out of 1 000 women of reproductive age gave birth in 2018. Birth numbers increased in Bayan-Ulgii, Bayankhongor, Govi-Altai, Uvurkhangai, Umnugovi, Khentii aimags, and Ulaanbaatar city, but decreased in other aimags.

The crude birth rate per 1000 people is 24.5 in the country, and this indicator is higher than the national average in Bayan-Ulgii /28.8/, Orkhon /25.5/ and Khovd /26.0/ aimags.

Figure 3. 5 Crude birth rate, per 1000 population, by aimags, 2019
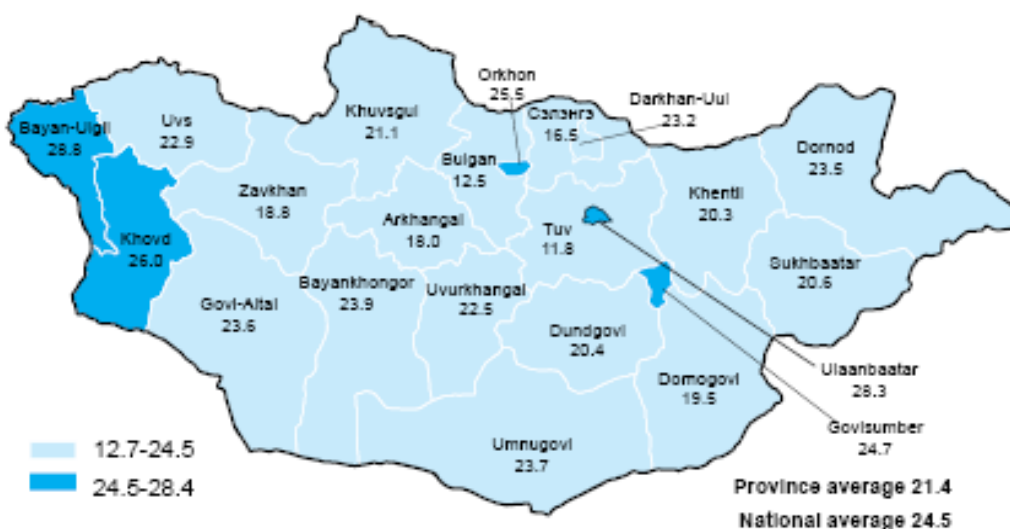
47.% of total births were in State Research Center for Maternal and Child Health and Maternal hospital In Ulaanbaatar city, 29.3% were in aimag center general hospitals, 12.6% were in RDTCs, 4.8% were in soum, inter-soum, and village hospitals, 2.4% were in a rural general hospital, 3.0% were in private clinics and the National Center for Infectious Diseases.

Figure 3. 6 Percentage of cesarean section among deliveries, by aimags, 2019
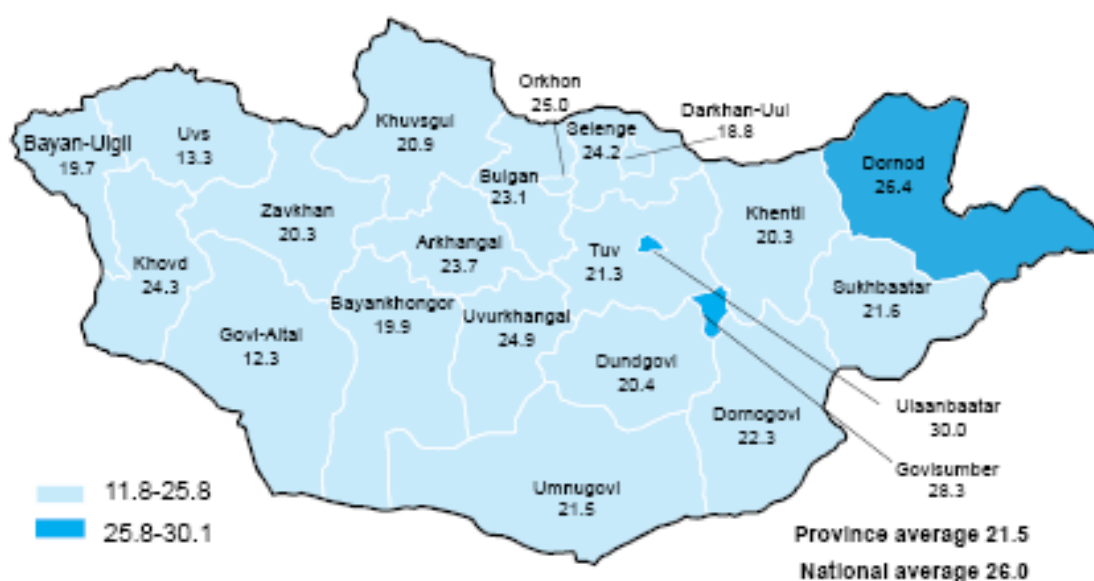
The World Health Organization (WHO) recommended level of cesarean sections (C-section) is 5-15% from all deliveries. In 2019, the percentage of births by C-section was estimated at 26% in Mongolia, which is considered relatively high. The number of C-sections has increased by 1.2% (252 cases) compared to the previous year. The C-section rate was lower than the country average by 2.9 points in the Western and Central regions. In contrast, it was higher by 0.1-1.6 points in Khangai, Central and Eastern regions.

Table 3. 2 Percentage of cesarean section among deliveries, by regions, 2019

	Mothers gave births	Number of C-section	percentage
Western region	9846	1831	18.6
Central region	12565	2881	22.9
Khangai region	9602	2076	21.6
Eastern region	4765	1101	23.1
Province average	**36778**	**7889**	21.5
Ulaanbaatar	40823	12250	30.0
National average	**77601**	**20139**	26.0

A total of 229 home births have registered, which increased by 78 cases or 34.0 per cent compared to the previous year. Of those home births, 55.4% have occurred in Ulaanbaatar, and this number has decreased by 1.9% from the previous year.

A total number of 60 birth cases were registered, which were not attended by skilled health personnel and the number of cases decreased by 80.0% (48 cases) compared to the same period of the previous year. Furthermore, 19.7% (8 069) of all mothers who gave birth in Ulaanbaatar hospitals came from the countryside. This number has increased by 646 births from the previous year.

Figure 3. 7 Number of mothers from the countryside who gave birth in Ulaanbaatar, 2019
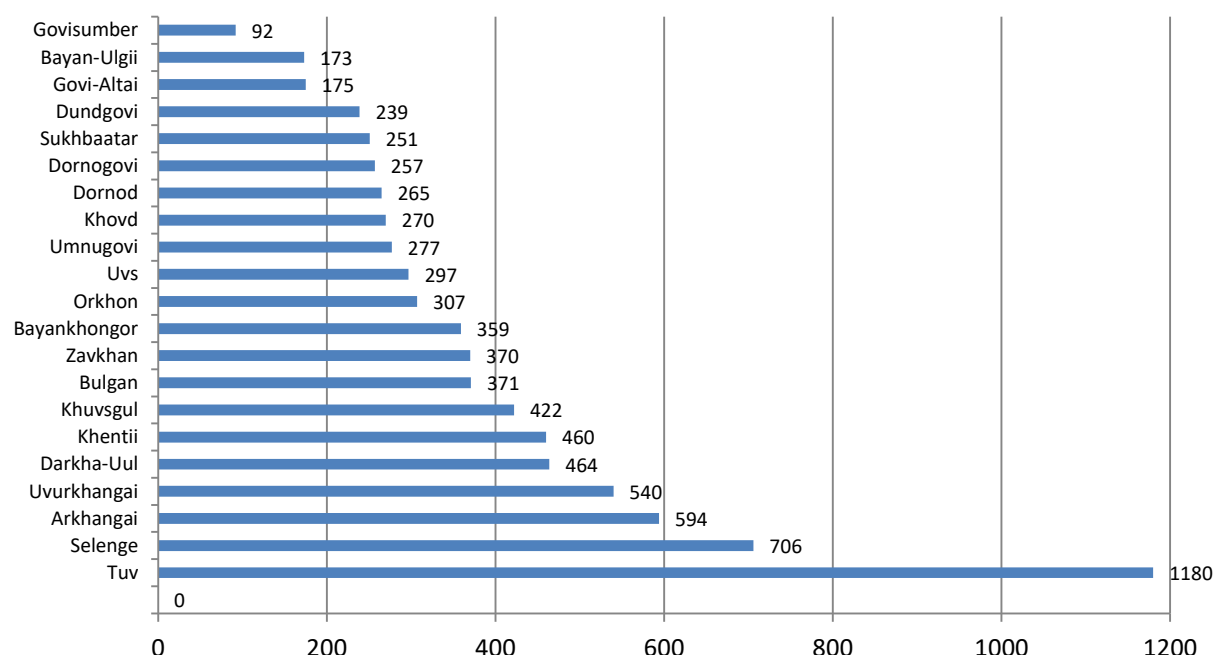
Table 3. 3 Number of delivery, by type of health facility, 2019

Aimag,city	Total number of births	Home births	**RDTC**	Aimag, district general hospitals	Rural general hospitals	SHC, inter-soum hospitals	VHC	Units with medical doctor	Maternity hospitals in UB, NCMCH	Private clinics	NCID
Arkhangai	1698	3	0	1379	0	316	0	0	0	0	0
Bayan-Ulgii	2971	8	0	2429	0	534	0	0	0	0	0
Bayankhongor	2089	6	0	1908	0	175	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgan	752	3	0	613	0	136	0	0	0	0	0
Gobi-Altai	1355	7	0	1252	0	96	0	0	0	0	0
Gobisumber	427	1	0	426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Darkhan-Uul	2370	7	0	2358	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Dornogobi	1351	5	0	1080	252	14	0	0	0	0	0
Dornod	1919	4	1867	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0
Dundgobi	943	1	0	836	0	106	0	0	0	0	0
Zavkhan	1357	5	0	820	359	173	0	0	0	0	0
Orkhon	2623	6	2612	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Uvurkhangai	2586	7	2005	0	295	279	0	1	0	4	0
South Gobi	1638	3	1344	0	0	291	0	0	0	0	0
Sukhbaatar	1291	2	0	1229	0	60	0	0	0	0	0
Selenge	1772	1	0	948	653	170	0	0	0	0	0
Tuv	1101	4	0	889	0	208	0	0	0	0	0
Uvs	1892	11	0	1631	0	250	0	0	0	0	0
Khovd	2271	4	1960	0	177	130	0	0	0	0	0
Huvsgul	2817	9	0	2255	0	553	0	0	0	0	0
Khentii	1555	5	0	1279	122	149	0	0	0	0	0
Aimag average	**36778**	**102**	**9788**	**21332**	**1858**	**3698**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Ulaanbaatar	40823	127	0	1368	0	0	0	3	36993	2327	5

3.3 Post-delivery health care services

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver life-saving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 3 million newborns annually die in the first month of life5. The majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth, which is also when the majority of maternal deaths occur.

In 2019, 88.5% of mothers under prenatal care received postnatal care or post-delivery maternal care within 42 days of birth, which has increased by 1.0 point compared to the previous year. This indicator is imperative in reducing post-delivery complications and maternal mortality.

In connection with pregnancy, childbirth, and post-delivery complications, a total of 55 695 cases (712 per 1,000 live births) were recorded in 2019. Among those cases the following complications occurred:
  • Complications during pregnancy -43.5 %
  • Delivery complications -54.0%
  • Postpartum complications -2.5% and
  • Other complications not associated with pregnancy and delivery-10.8%, respectively

Figure 3. 8 Percentage of pregnancy, childbirth and post-delivery complications, by type of health facility, 2019
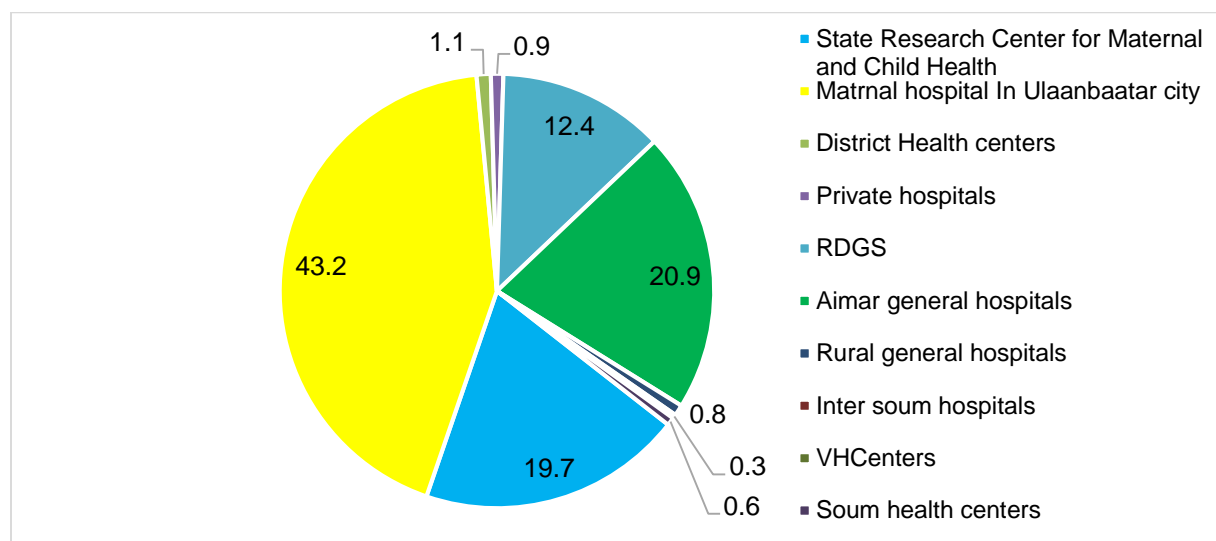
In 2019, 66 cases of congenital syphilis had registered, which increased by 17 cases from the previous year. Those occurrences are reported in the following areas: Ulaanbaatar 48, Bayankhongor 1, Bulgan 1, Dornogovi 1, Dornod-3, Zavkhan1, Orkhon 5, Tuv 2, Khovd 1 and Khuvsgul aimags 2 cases, respectively.

The increase in the number of pregnant women with sexually transmitted diseases (STIs) and the birth of children with congenital syphilis suggests a need for early detection and treatment of infections in pregnant women and improving the quality of antenatal care services.

Figure 3. 9 Percentage of eclampsia in pregnancy complications by aimags, 2019
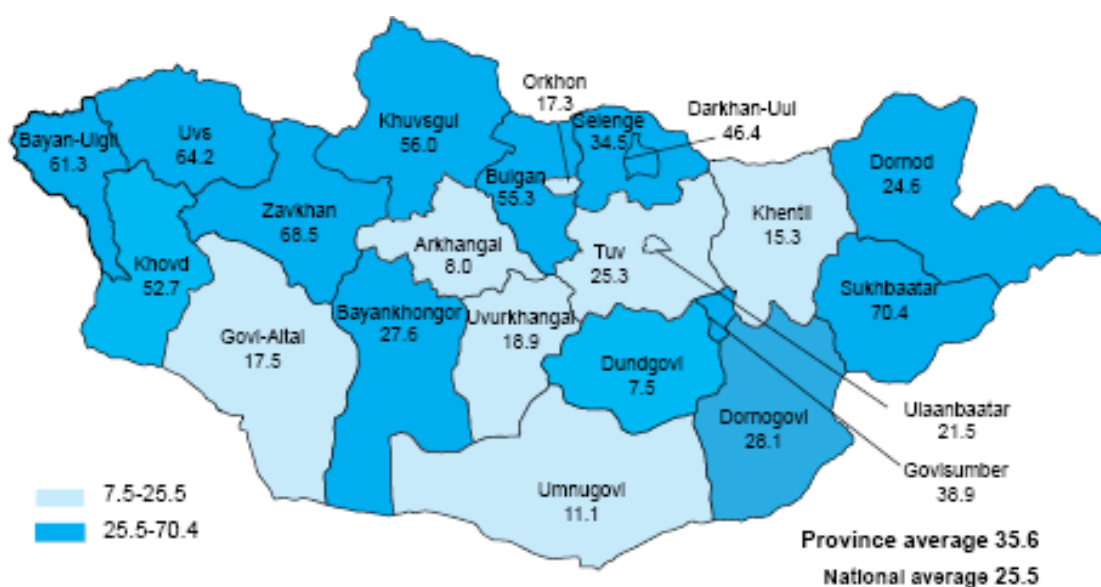
The percentage of eclampsia-pregnancy complications was 1.3-2.7 times higher than the country average in Bayan-Ulgii /61.3/, Zavkhan /68.5/, Sukhbaatar /70.4/, Uvs /64.2/, Darkhan-Uul /46.4/, Selenge /34.5/, Bulgan /55.3, Khovd /52.7/, Khuvsgul /56.0/ and Govisumber /38.9/ respectively.

On the contrary, it was 2.2-3.4 times lower than the country average in Arkhangai /8.0/, Dundgovi /7.5/, and Umnugovi /11.1/ respectively.

The percentage of pregnancy-related complications such as pre-eclampsia and eclampsia was 25.4% and 0.1% respectively. First and secondary failure to progress in labour was in 32.4% which were the most common complications during birth. Postpartum hemorrhage accounted for 84.7% of all post-delivery complications.

Figure 3. 10 Percentage of failure to progress in labor by aimags, 2019
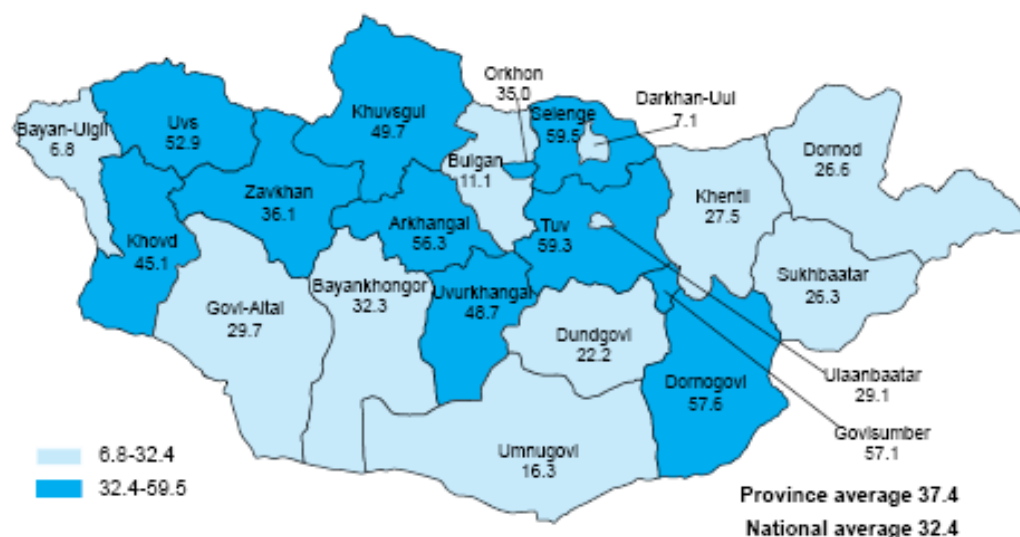
The percentage of failure to progress in labor during the childbirth was 1.3-1.8 times higher than the country average for the following aimags; in Arkhangai /56.3/, Govisumber /57.1/, Dornogovi /57.6/, Uvurkhangai /48.7/, Selenge /59.5/, Tuv /59.3/, Uvs /52.9/, Khovd /45.1/ and Khuvsgul /49.7/, respectively.

Figure 3. 11 Percentage of postpartum hemorrhage, 2019
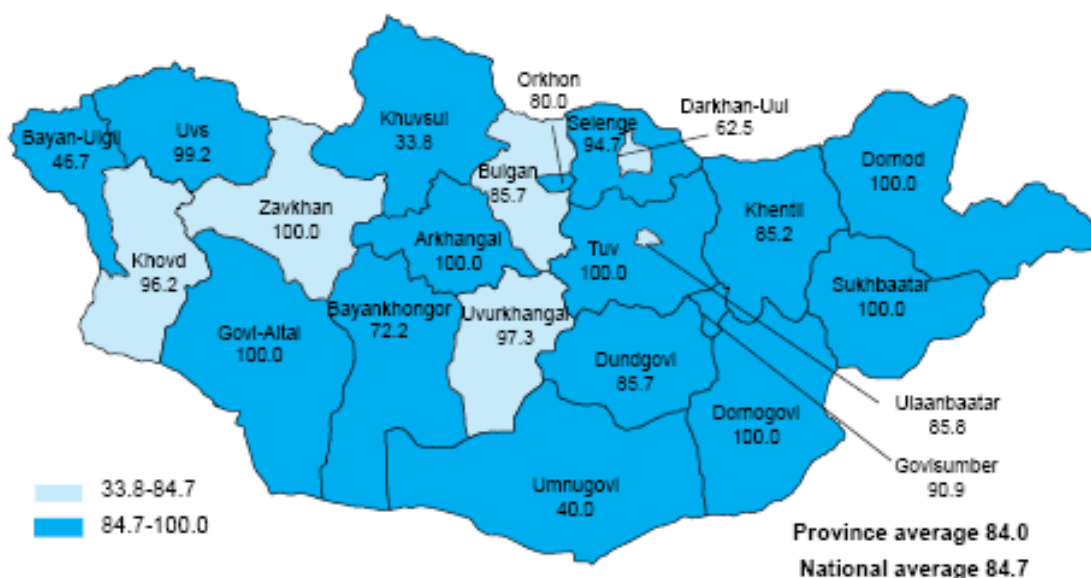
3.4 Maternal mortality

The country's maternal mortality rate has reduced 4.6 times since 1990 and Mongolia has become a country with a moderate level of maternal mortality from the country with high maternal mortality. In 2019, 18 maternal mortality cases recorded, and it was 23.0 per 100 000 live births.

Compared to 2018, maternal mortality has decreased by 3 cases or 4.1 per 100 000 live births. No maternal deaths recorded in Bayan-Ulgii, Bayankhongor, Bulgan, Govi-Altai, Govisumber, Dornogovi, Dornod, Dundgovi, Zavkhan, Orkhon, Umnugovi, Tuv, Uvs, and Khentii aimags. 88.9% of maternal deaths occurred in hospitals and 11.1% at home.

Figure 3. 12 Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births by aimags, 2019
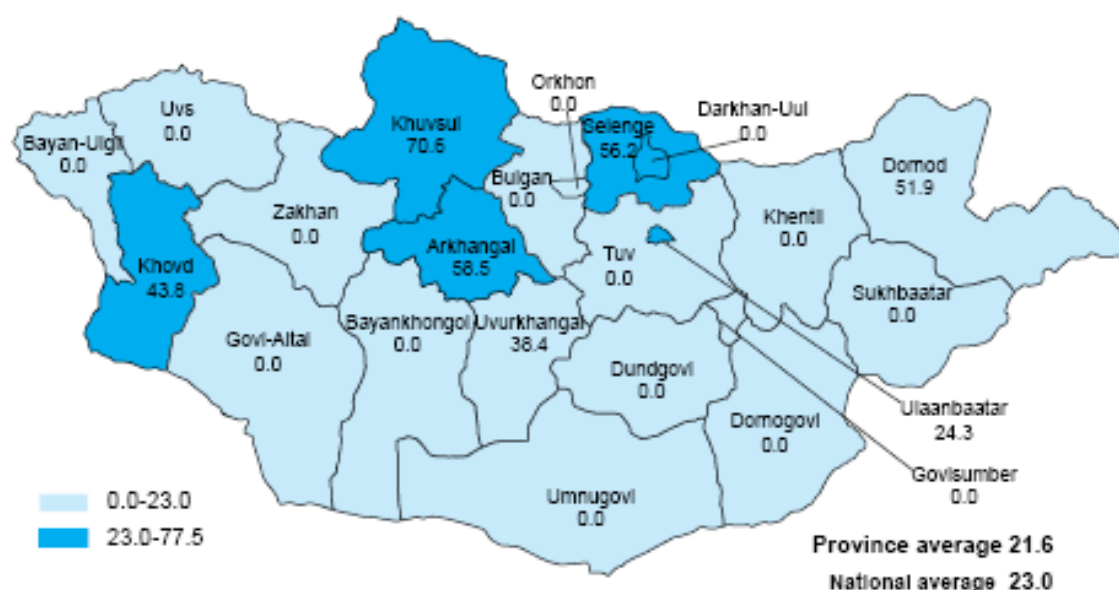
Maternal deaths by mother's education are shown as follows: 44.4% higher, 50.0% secondary, and 5.6% vocational and technical education, respectively. Maternal deaths by mother's occupation are shown as follows: 39.8% employed, 27.8% herder, and 33.3% unemployed.

By looking at the type of health facility where maternal deaths occurred, 16.7% of deaths were in soum health centres, 16.7% in aimag general hospitals, 16.6% in city maternity hospitals, 11.1% in RDTC, 27.7% in Third State Central hospital and 5.6% in NCMCH.

44.4% of maternal mortality was from pregnancy-related complications, 11.2% was from birth complications, 44.4% was from post-delivery complications. This data shows that pregnancy-related complications are decreased by 7.9%, whilst birth complications are decreased by 6.5, and post-delivery complications decreased by 1.3%, respectively, compared to the previous year.

Table 3. 4 Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births by age groups, 2019

Age groups	Number of maternal death	Percentage	Number of live births	Maternal mortality ratio, per 100 000 live births
Under 20	0	0	3443	0.0
20-24	1	6	17607	5.7
25-29	5	28	23251	21.5
30-34	7	39	19794	35.4
35-39	3	17	11303	26.5
40 and above	2	11	2825	70.8

The maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births was estimated at 35.4 among the women aged 30-34 years, 70.8 among the women aged 40 and above years, respectively, which was higher than the country average by 12.4-47.8 promile.

Figure 3. 13 Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births by region, last 3 years
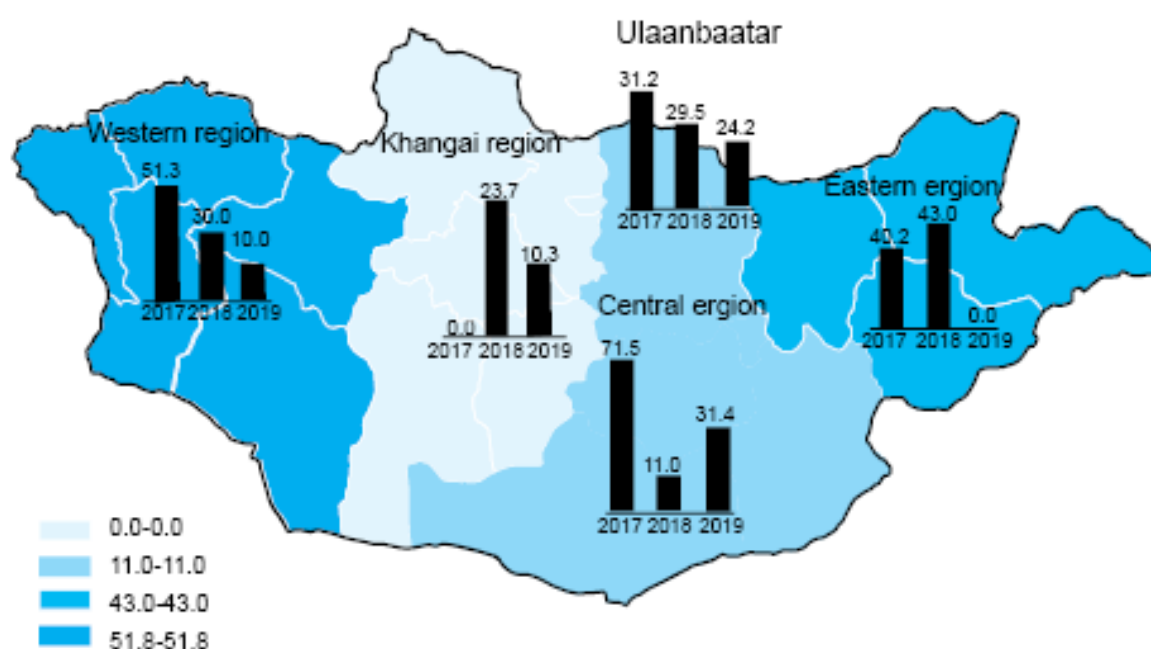
Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births was lower than the country average in the Khangai and Western regions by 12.7-13.0 promise, though higher than the country average in Ulaanbaatar, Tuv, and Western regions 1.2-18.7 promile. In 2019, the maternal mortality rate in Tuv and Eastern region was 31.5-41.7 per 100 000 live births, which increased by 0.5-41.7 promile compared to the previous year.

3.5 Live births
As of last decade show births, were 81.7 thousand children born, in 2014, considered as the highest birth rate.

Figure 3. 14 The births, 2010-2019
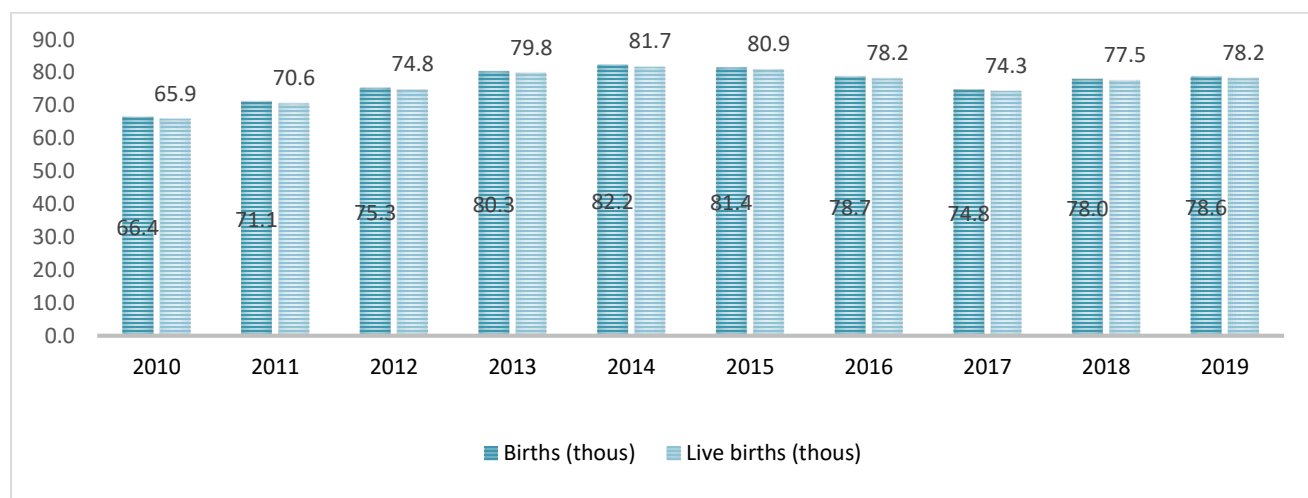
On average, in the last decade, stillbirth is accounting for 0.6 per cent, of all births. In 2019, the stillbirth rate (per 1,000 live births) reached 5, compared to an average the last decade and the previous year, decreased by 1, respectively. Of the live births, 40,096 or 51.3 per cent were boys and 38,127 or 48.7 per cent were girls.

Figure 3. 15 Number of the live births, by sex, 2009-2019
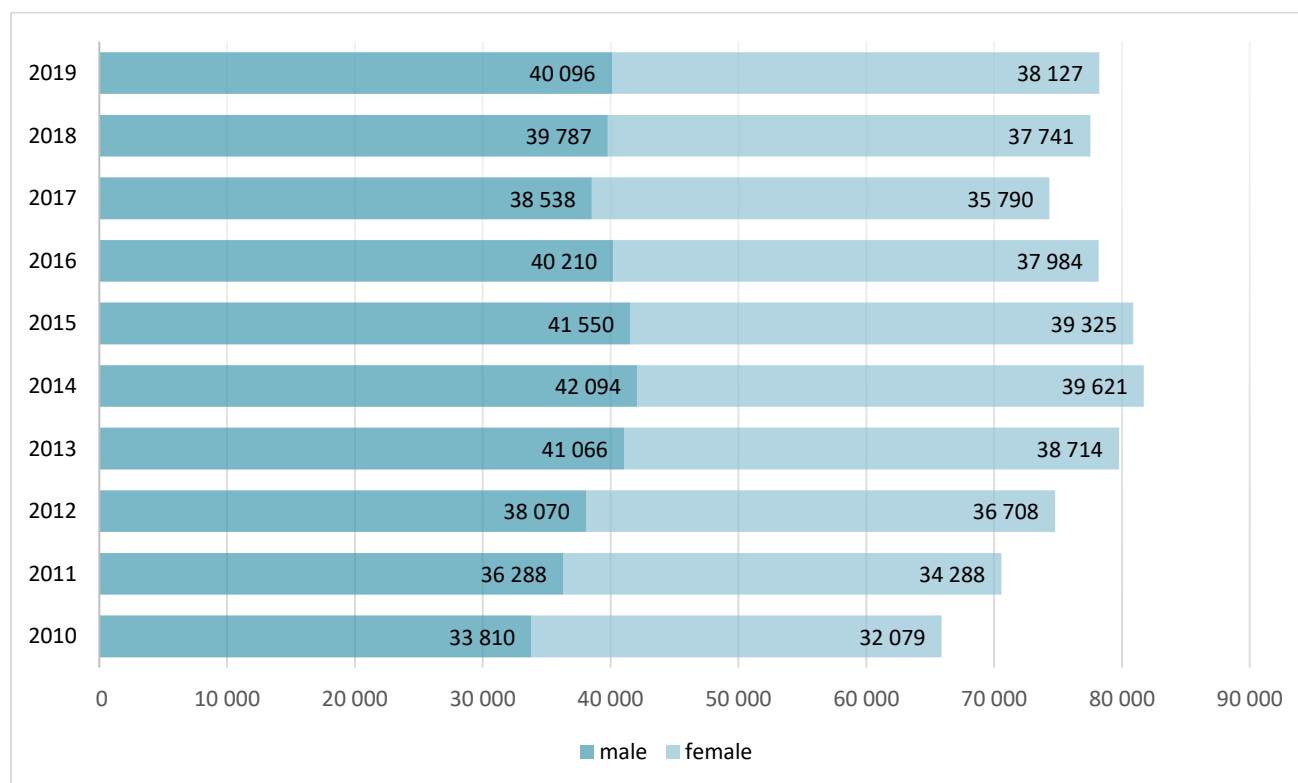
In our country, the sex ratio at birth was 105 boys per 100 girls in 2019. The sex ratio at birth is looking by aimag, there were Bulgan has 119 boys for every 100 girls, while Dornod has 100 boys for every 100 girls.

Figure 3. 16 The sex ratio at birth, 2009-2019
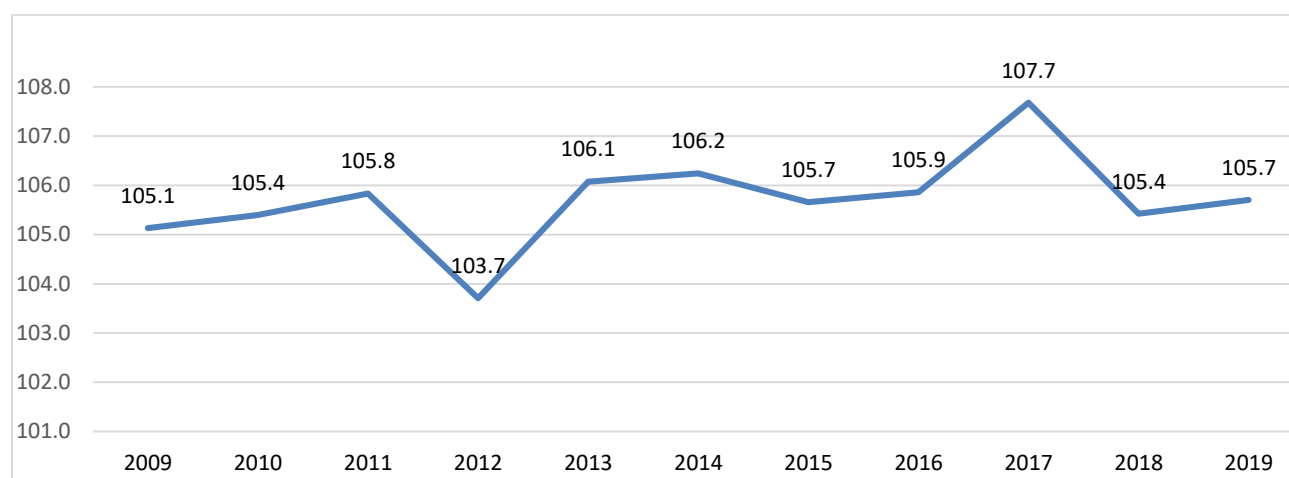
The crude birth rate per 1000 people is 24.5 in the country. Of all live births, there were 1 969 twins, and 41 triplets. Stillbirths were 5.2 per 1000 births and of the total, 405 stillbirths were recorded, which decreased by 8.1% (33 cases) compared to the previous year.

Table 3. 5 Live births, by region, 2019

Region	Number of live births				Total births	
	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio /per100/	The percentage of low birth weight	Stillbirth / per 1000 births/
Western region	9913	5109	4804	106.3	4.9	7.1
Central region	9657	4990	4667	106.9	3.1	4.1
Khangai region	12662	6610	6052	109.2	3.8	4.6
Eastern region	4785	2414	2371	101.8	2.8	6.1
Aimag avarege	**37017**	**19123**	**17894**	**106.9**	**3.8**	**4.4**
Ulaanbaatar	41206	20973	20233	103.7	4.9	5.9
National average	**78223**	**40096**	**38127**	105.2	**4.4**	**5.2**

When an infant receives appropriate healthcare and social service up to one month after birth, it gives increasing probabilities to survive and it can be an essential base-line for further development and healthy growth.

In 2019, 96.7% of newborns were breastfed within the first hour of life. This indicator was 1.8-6.3% lower than the country average in Arkhangai, Bulgan, Darkhan-Uul, Uvurkhangai and Uvs aimags. Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development.

Low birth weight (defined as less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of grave health risks for children. Babies who were undernourished in the womb face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days, months and years. Those who survive may have impaired immune function and increased risk of disease; they are likely to remain

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undernourished, with reduced muscle strength, throughout their lives, and suffer a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease in later life. Children born with low birth weight also risk a lower IQ and cognitive disabilities, affecting their performance in school and their job opportunities as adults.

On average last decade, a total of 3306 newborns and with 4.3% had birth weight lower than 2500 grams. In 2019, a total of 3416 newborns and with accounting 4.4%, of total newborns, which increased by 498 cases compared to 2010.

Figure 3. 17 Number of births with low weight, 2010-2019
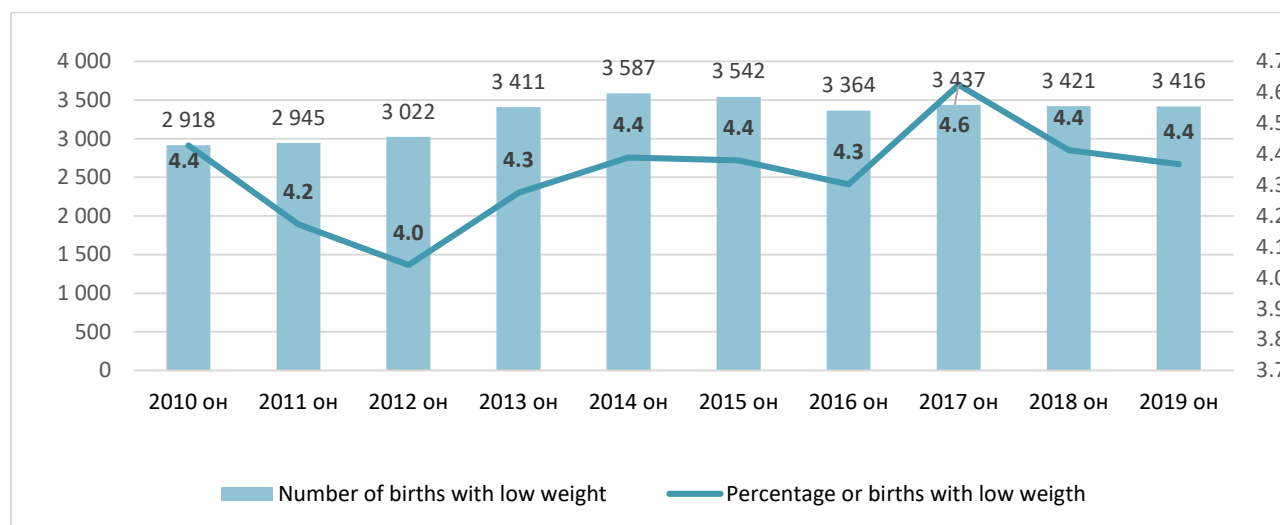
As of 2019, the live births by sex are as follows: which 4.0 per cent was weight lower than 2500 grams,11.2 per cent weighed 2,500-3,000 grams, and the majority, or 80 per cent, weighed 3,000-4,000 grams, of the boys. While there was 4.5 per cent with low weight or less than 2500 grams, 13.2 per cent weighed 2,500-3,000 grams, and about 70 per cent, weighed 3,000-4,000 grams, of the girls.

3.6. Stillbirths

On average the last decade, the stillbirth was accounting for 0.7 percent, of all births. In 2019, the stillbirth rate is 5.2 (per 1,000 births), which decreased by 1 and 0.4 per 1000 births, compared to on average last decade and the previous year, respectively.

Table 3. 6 Stillbirth rate and perinatal mortality rate, 2009-2019

Indicator	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Stillbirth / per 1000 births/											
Aimag average	7.6	8.4	8.0	7.0	6.9	6.6	5.8	5.9	5.5	4.7	4.4
Ulaanbaatar	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.2	7.8	6.5	6.6	6.4	5.9
National average	7.0	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.2
Perinatal mortality /per 1000 births/											
Aimag average	17.0	18.2	17.4	14.6	14.4	14.3	13.5	12.6	11.9	10.8	10.6
Ulaanbaatar	16.8	15.4	13.2	14.3	14.3	14.7	15.6	13.2	12.9	12.8	11.4
National average	16.9	16.9	15.4	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.6	12.9	12.4	11.9	11.0

Figure 3. 18 Stillbirth rate /per 1000 births/, by aimag, 2019
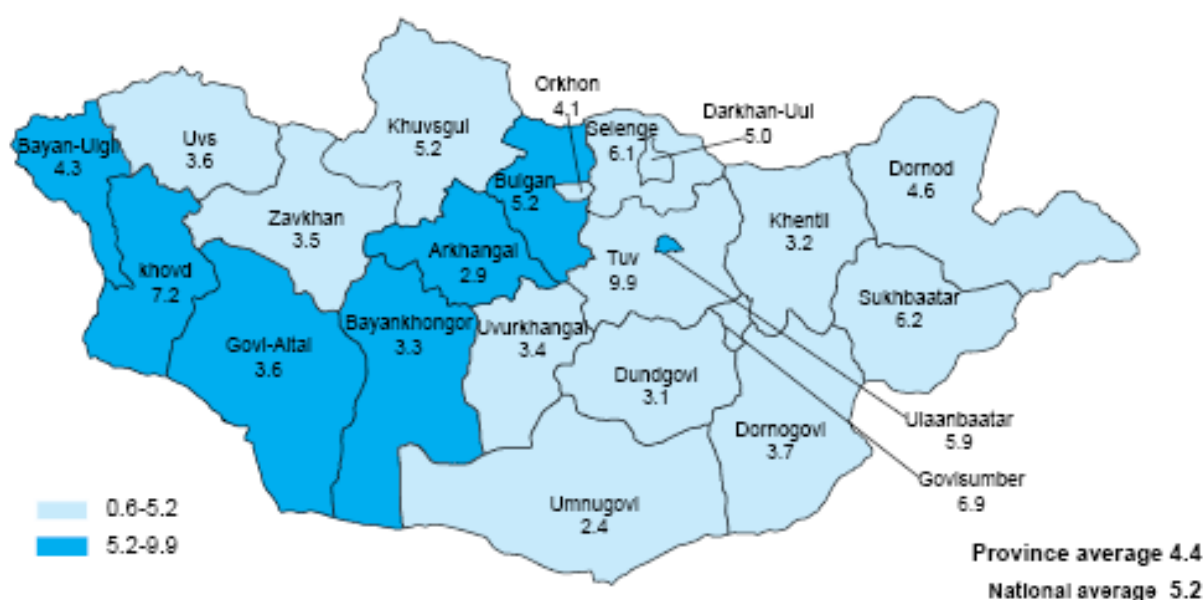
The stillbirth rate of Govisumber, Sukhbaatar, Selenge, and Tuv aimags was 6.2-10.0 per 1000 births, which is higher than the country average by 1.0-4.8 cases per 1000 births. For the Central region, the stillbirth rate was estimated at 10.0 per 1000 births in Tuv aimag, which was higher than the regional average by 4.5 cases per 1000 births.

The stillbirth rate in the Khangai and Central regions was lower than the country as well as aimags average. Of stillbirths, 53.8% were boys. The sex ratio at birth was 105.4.

3.7 Abortion

Mongolia is one of the countries that legalized abortion in 1989. The government aims at decreasing the abortion rate per 1,000 live births from 224 to 200 between 2016 and 2020, as indicated in the National Maternal and Child Health.

Most women who have an abortion do so because they become pregnant when they do not intend to. In developing countries, 84 per cent of unintended pregnancies occur among women who have an unmet need for modern contraception. Thus, the magnitude of induced abortion is an essential indicator of the effectiveness of both the supply and demand sides of the family planning programs.

The abortion ratio is the number of induced abortions, divided by the life births during the same period, expressed per 1,000 live births and it was 198.0, in 2019, which decreased by 8.4, compared to 2010.

The general abortion rate (GAR) is the number of induced abortions occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49. In 2019, 15 485 cases of abortion were recorded with a ratio of 198.0 per 1000 live births and 18.9 abortions per 1000 women of reproductive age.

Figure 3. 19 The abortion, 2010-2019
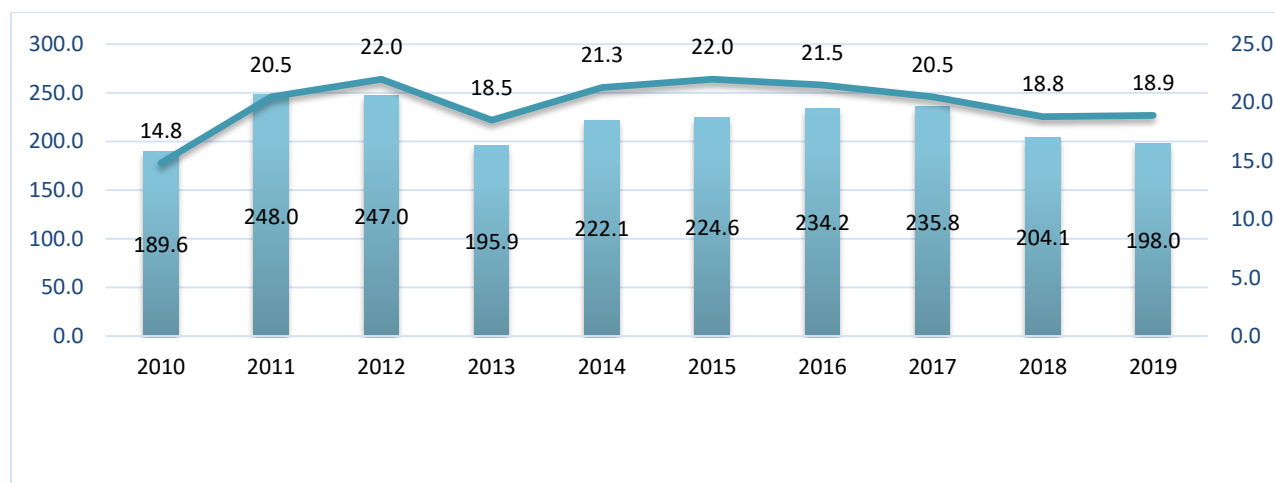
The abortion rate has decreased by 337 cases or 2.2% compared to the previous year, which corresponds to 6 per 1000 live births.The abortion rate was higher by 17.8-235.2 promile than the country average in some areas namely, Umnugovi /433.2/, Darkhan-Uul /238.1/, Dornogovi /215.8/, Dornod /219.0/ and Ulaanbaatar /271.7/. Abortions performed in private hospitals have decreased by 270 cases or 7.9 per cent compared to the last year. The late abortion rate per 1000 live births was 8.6.

The abortion rates by age group were as follows: women aged under 20 years-5.0%, 20- 34 years olds-68.6% and over 35 years olds-26.3%. Compared to the previous year, the abortion rate among women aged under 20 years was decreased by 0.5 per cent.

The percentage of women who underwent abortion the first time has decreased by 0.2% (17 cases) compared to last year, and 13.0% of women who had abortions never gave birth.
A total of 8 cases with abortion complications was recorded. These complications of the abortion were: bleeding due to weakening of uterine contractility 37.5%, an inflammation of the uterine appendages 27.5%, and uterus punctured problem 25%, respectively.

Table 3. 7 The abortion, by type of health facility, 2019

№	Type of health facility	Number of abortion	Percentage
1	National Center for Maternal and Child Health	1748	11.3
2	Maternal Hospital	7284	47.0
3	District public health center	89	0.6
4	Private hospital	3392	21.9
5	Regional diagnostic and treatment centers	695	4.5
6	Aimag general hospital	2104	13.6
7	Rural general hospital	81	0.5
8	Inter soum hospital	4	0.0
9	Villag health center	0	0.0
10	Soum health center	3	0.0

11	Others	85	0.5
	Total	**15485**	**100.0**

3.8 Contraception

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to women and children's health by preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late, extending the period between births, and limiting the total number of children. Methods of contraception are divided into modern and traditional methods. Modern methods consist of pills, IUDs, injections, Norplant/implants, diaphragms, and condoms.

In 2019, according to the health statistics, 565 women out of 1000 reproductive age and 55.0% of women aged 15-49 years had used any contraceptive method. Statistics on use of contraceptive methods were as follows: condoms-29.8%, intrauterine devices-26.4%, pills-22.4%, injectable contraceptives -7.3%, Norplant-2.9%, sterilize -1.9 % and others -9.0%, respectively. 13.1% of women who have been using contraceptive methods stopped using them, and 1.0% of them got pregnant.

The study on the use of contraception "Social indicator Sample Survey-2018", which surveyed married and living with partners women aged 15-49 years, showed that regardless of their perception about contraceptive methods, just over half (48.1%) of women used the modern methods of contraception.

Table 3. 8 Use of contraception, by location, 2019

№	Location	Number of women using of contraception	Percentage
1	Ulaanbaatar	224809	48.5
2	Aimag	97632	21.1
3	Soum health center	88437	19.1
4	Bag	52344	11.3
	Total	**463222**	**100**

3.9 Child and adolescent health

As of 2019, there are 1,261.1 thousand children and adolescents in Mongolia, which accounts for 38.3 per cent, of the total population. The children under one year are 2.2 per cent, 9.5 per cent are 1-4 years old, 11.3 per cent are 5-9 years old, 8.5 per cent are 10-14 years old, and 6.8 per cent are 15-19 years old.

Figure 3. 20 Number of child and adolescent, 2019
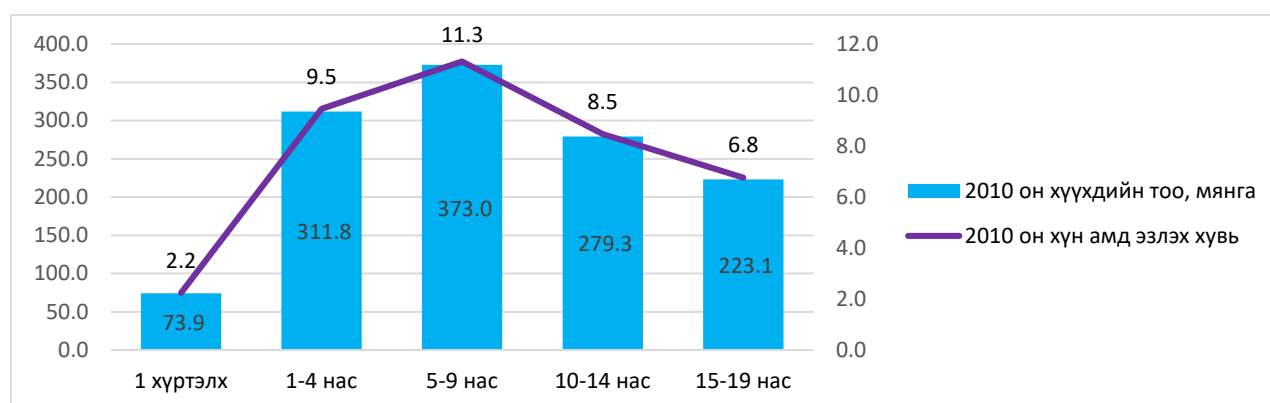
3.10 Indicators of child health care

As of 2019, a total of 707 paediatricians are providing medical care to children under age 18, with about 1,600 children per doctor. The number of paediatricians increased by 213, and the number of paediatricians per 1,000 children increased by 0.1, respectively, compared to 2010.

Figure 3. 21 The number of paediatricians, 2010-2019
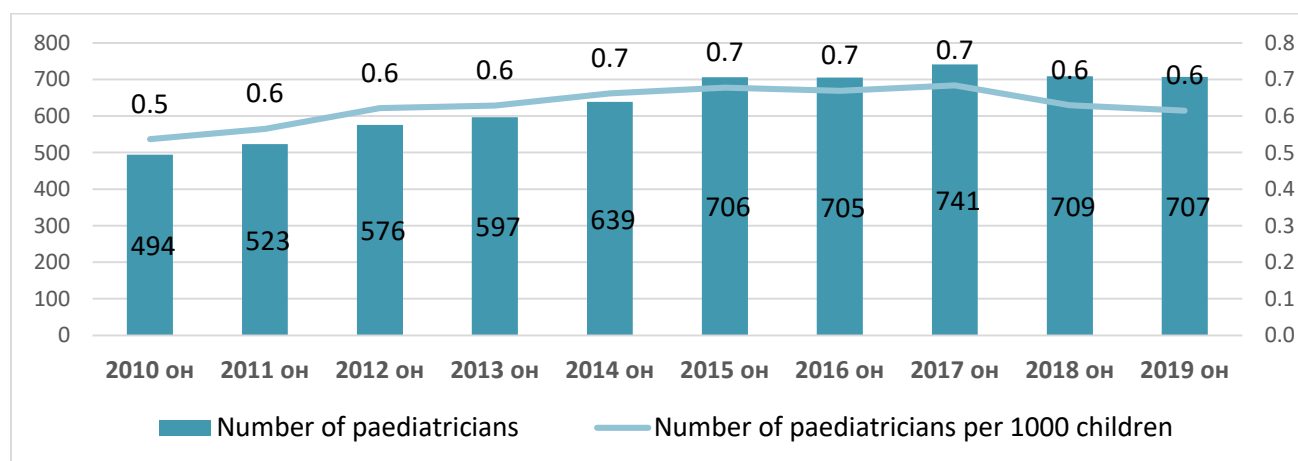
Although the number of paediatricians has been increasing year by year, the number of children per doctor remains high. In 2010, the average number of children per paediatrician was 1,608, which increased to 1,628 in 2019. In 2014, 2015, which is lower depending on the number of children, and trending were suspected to increase in the prospect.

The number of children per paediatrician varies by region and is highest in the eastern region, higher by 314 children than the national average.

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As of 2019, in Ulaanbaatar is lower, though higher in rural or all regions, than the national average. Looking by aimags as follows, which is lower in Orkhon, Umnugovi, Khentii, Arkhangai, Zavkhan, and Dornogovi aimags, compared to the national average.

Figure 3. 22 Number of children per pediatrician, by region, 2010-2019
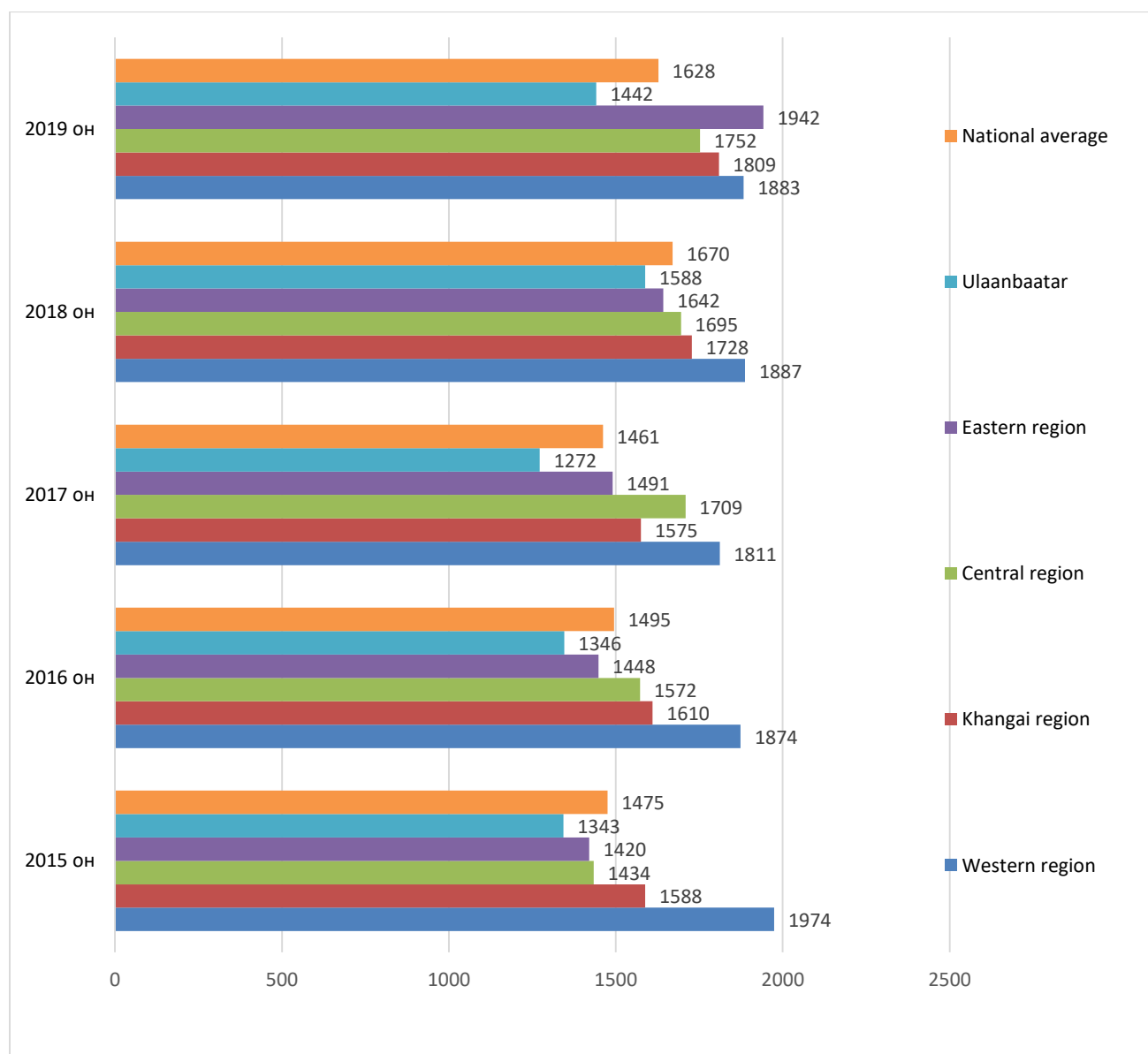
3.11 Inpatient care

As of 2019, there were 3274 hospital beds for paediatricians, which accounts for 12.8 per cent, of the total hospital beds operating nationwide. In 2010, there were 2,315 hospital beds for paediatricians, which accounted for 13.0 per cent of the total number of beds. The number of beds for paediatricians is increasing every year, though the percentage of beds has decreased.

Figure 3. 23 The number of hospital beds for pediatricians, 2010-2019
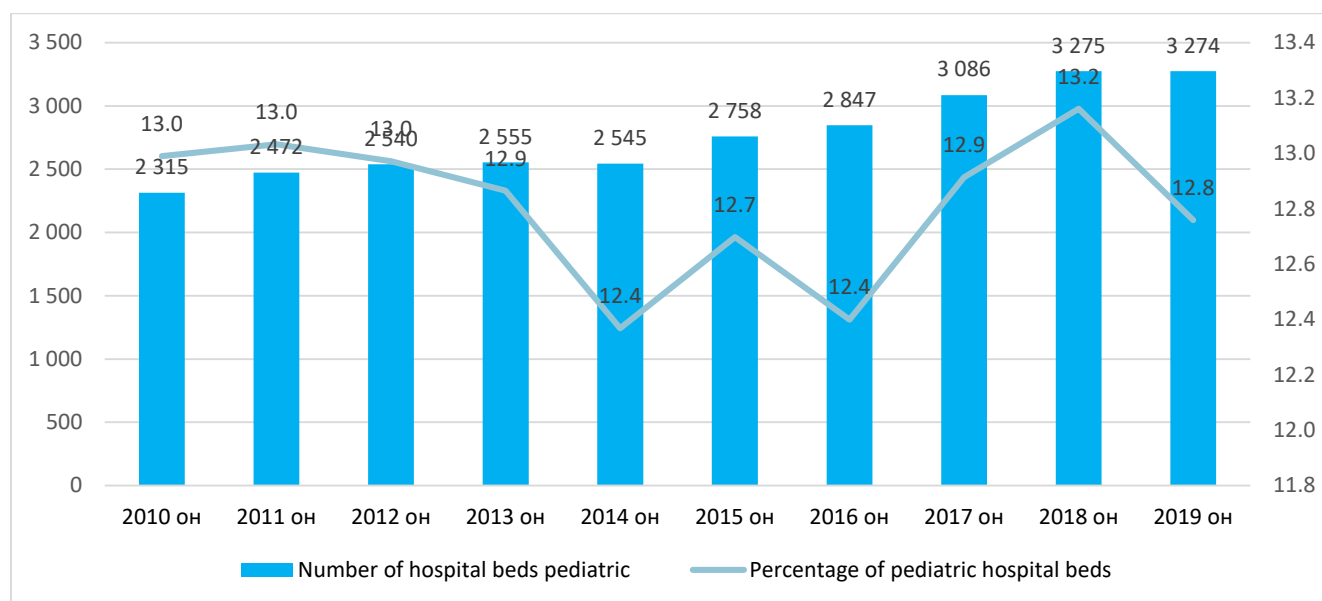
3.14 Immunization

Immunization is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year. It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, Haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.

Before 2005, children were immunized by receiving the Tuberculosis vaccine, three doses to DPT (diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus) vaccine, Hepatitis B vaccine, and Measles vaccine.

Starting from 2005, new combined vaccines such as vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B, and Haemophilus Influenza B and since 2009, a vaccine against Measles, Mumps, and Rubella have been included in the "National Plan for Mandatory Vaccination". In 2011, a vaccine against Hepatitis A has been also incorporated into the "National Plan for Mandatory Vaccination", however, the current survey has not covered this module.

A total of 0.7% of live births were recorded with congenital abnormalities. The incidence of congenital abnormalities was estimated at 6.8 per 1 000 total births. In 2018, active monitoring rates of infants and children under-five years were 84.7% and 69.3% respectively.
Total of 25 874 neonatal morbidity cases was registered in 2018, which is accounted for 33.3% of all live births.

CHAPTER 4. MEDICAL CARE SERVICE

Mongolia's health facilities system consists of state-owned, private and mixed-owned health facilities that are in charge of public health, medical care service, pharmaceuticals supply, health education, research, and training. The integrated regulations of the state control medical care

service. And is dedicated to being mutually beneficial with the state, citizens and legal entities fair respectful for clients, equitable, and accessible.

This chapter describes the comparison between the official statistical information on medical care service and the structural and operational standard of health care facilities. The Mongolian health system has three service delivery levels, and medical care service policy is dedicated to being equitable, accessible, and qualified to everyone.

Family health centres, sound and village health centres, inter-sound hospitals, clinics, maternity hospitals, public health centres, general hospitals, sanatoriums, ambulances service centres, regional diagnostic and treatment centres (RDTCs), central hospitals and specialized medical centres are currently serving a medical care services.

In 2019, a total of 4 459 health facilities were operating and delivering health care services around the country, including 12 specialized hospitals, 5 RDTCs, 16 aimag general hospitals, 13 district general hospitals and public health centres (PHCs), 6 rural general hospitals, 209 family health centres, 321 sound health centres, 237 private hospitals and 1 444 private clinics.

Table 4. 1 Number of health institutions, 2019

Health institutions		Aimag	Ulaanbaatar	Total
Family health center		78	131	209
Village health center		1	5	6
Soum health center	A grade	54		54
	Б grade	120		120
	B grade	147		147
Rural general hospital		6		6
Aimag general hospital		16		16
Dictrict general hospital		0	4	4
District public health center		0	9	9
Regional diagnostic and treatment centres		5		5
Тусгай мэргэжлийн төв		9	3	12
Specialized hospitals		0	12	12
Maternal hospital		0	3	3
Emergency care center		0	5	5
Clinic /private/		408	1036	1444
Hospital /private/		109	128	237
Sanatorium		50	59	109
Pharmaceutical Supply Chain		79	277	356
Drug factory		0	40	40
Pharmacy		591	950	1541
Special hospital		17	5	22
Others		80	22	102
Total		1770	2689	4459

In 2019, there were 25 661 hospital beds available for use across the nationwide, of those accounted for 75.8 percent were in publicly-owned hospitals and 24.2 percent were in the private sector, all of the hospital beds in Mongolia. Between 2010 and 2019, the number of hospital beds in Mongolia increased by 43 % or 12.9 per 10 000 pop.

Figure 4. 1 Number of hospital beds, 2010-2019
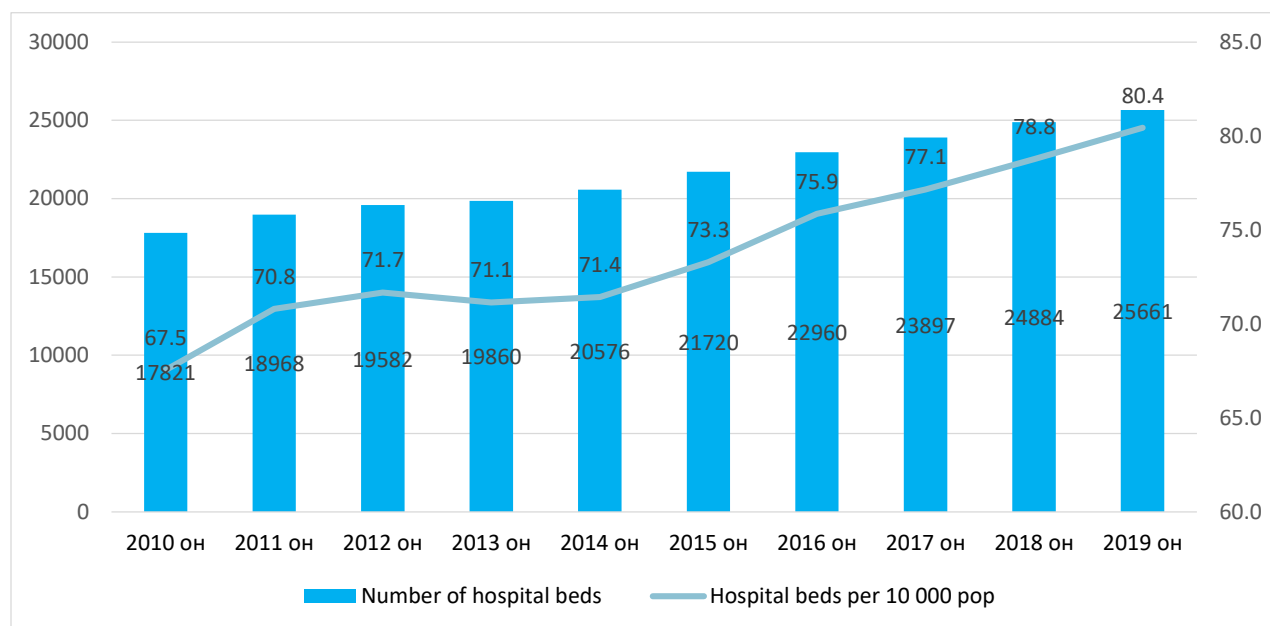
The number of hospital beds in the population reveals that there were, on average, 80 per 10 000 inhabitants nationwide, in 2019. Almost three-quarters of 30% of these were for curative care, while the largest share of the remainder was 14% beds for child care, followed by 10.3% beds for surgery care and beds for traumatology.

Figure 4. 2 Number of hospital beds per 10 000 population, by function of care, 2010-2019
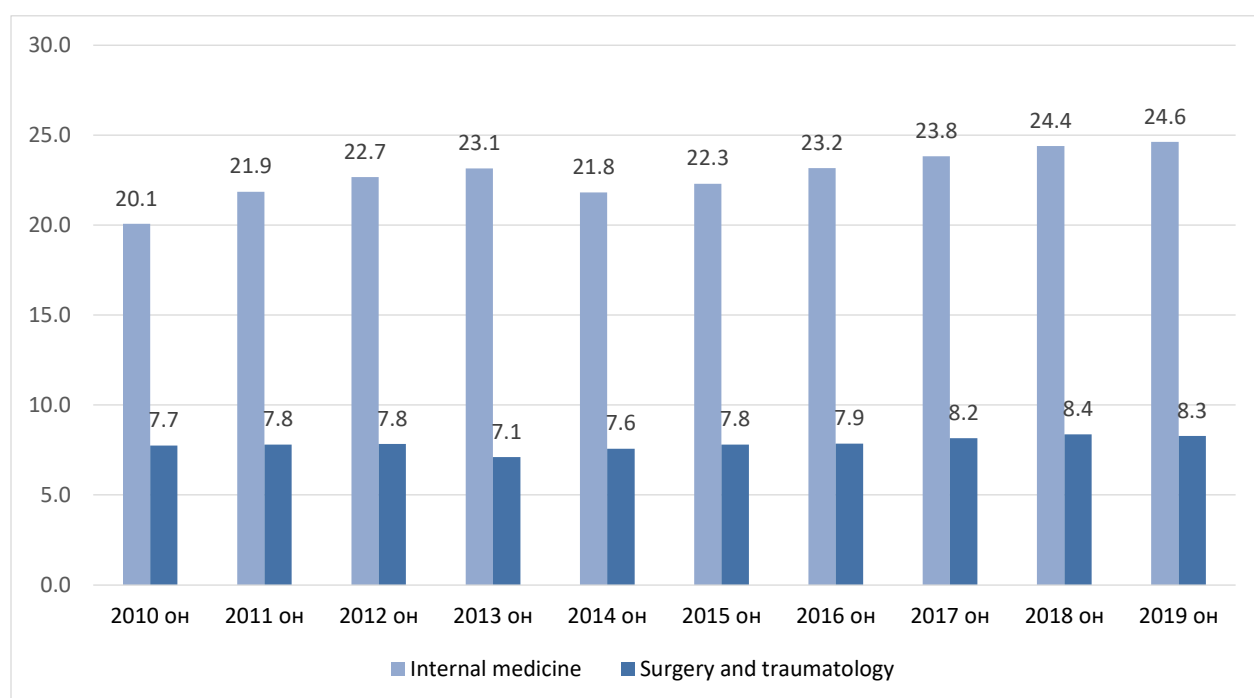
Figure 4. 3 Number of hospital beds per 10 000 population, by function of care, 2010-2019
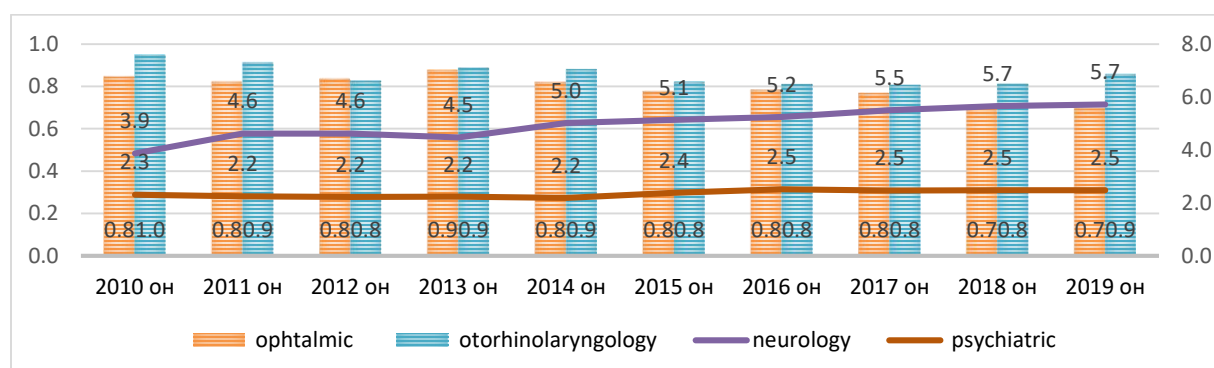
The occupancy rate of hospital beds was in 77.2 % and length of stay was 7.0, in 2019. A higher rate was recorded in Khovd aimag (89.5%), the lowest occupancy rates were recorded in Umnugovi amag (44.9%)

Figure 4. 4 The occupancy rate of hospital beds, by aimags, 2019
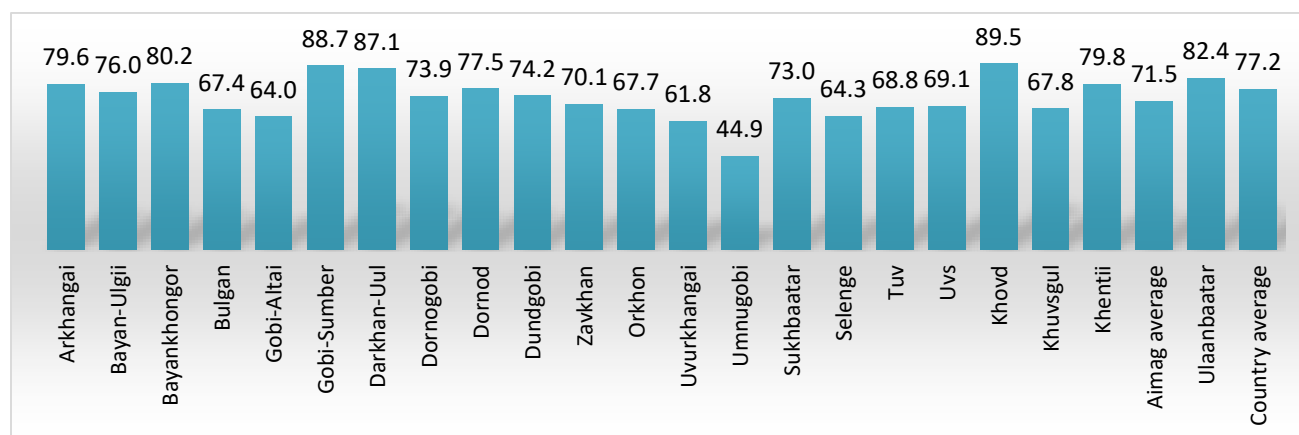
Figure 4. 5 Number of hospital beds, per 10 000 population, 2010-2019
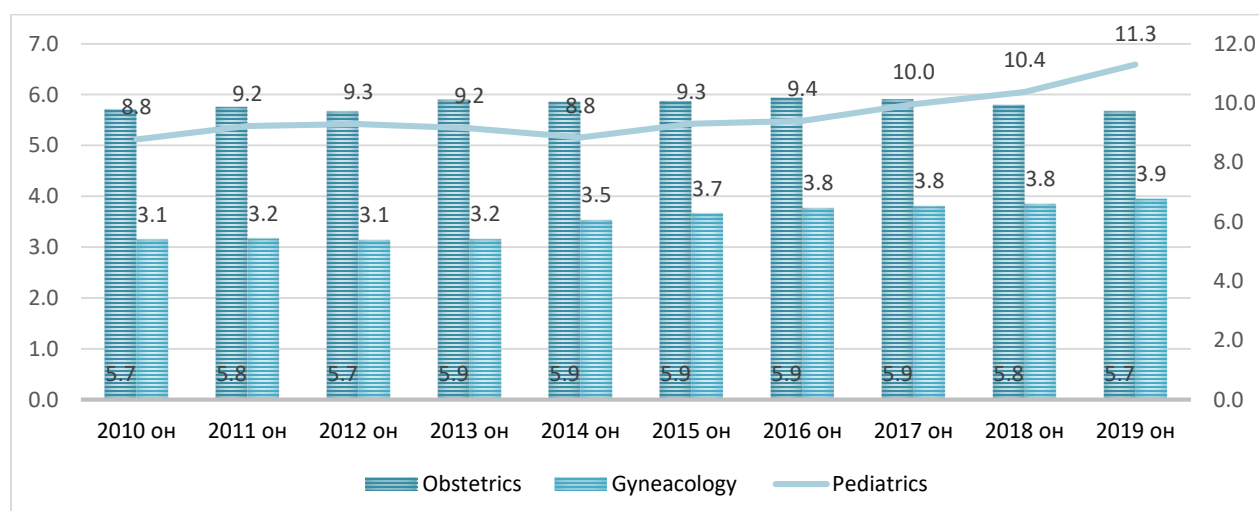
4.1. FAMILY HEALTH CARE

Family health centres (FHCs) are private organizations providing health services to urban and settled population by contract with the Government.
The PHC service is free of charge to all citizens and is financed from the general government budget revenue, as assured by the Health Act.

The PHC facilities (family and soum health centres) in Mongolia provide key health services to the population in their designated catchment areas. They provide eight types of services, including immunization, maternity care, and home visits for children aged under 5 years. Due to Mongolia's harsh climate, respiratory infections are widespread in winter and spring, adding to the workload of PHC providers.

More specifically, the FHCs provide basic health services to their catchment area populations, including outpatient visits, prevention check-ups, some laboratory tests, home visits and vaccinations.

Within the framework of the Second Health Sector Development Project funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), family practices were established according to planned phases in both Ulaanbaatar city and aimag centres. The family medicine system has been functioning since 2002 throughout the country.

As of 2019, 209 FHCs were operating in the country, out of them 131 FHCs providing health care services for 1444.6 thousand people in Ulaanbaatar city and 78 FHCs providing health care services in 21 aimags for 702.7 thousand people.

Figure 4. 6 Number of Family health centers, 2010-2019
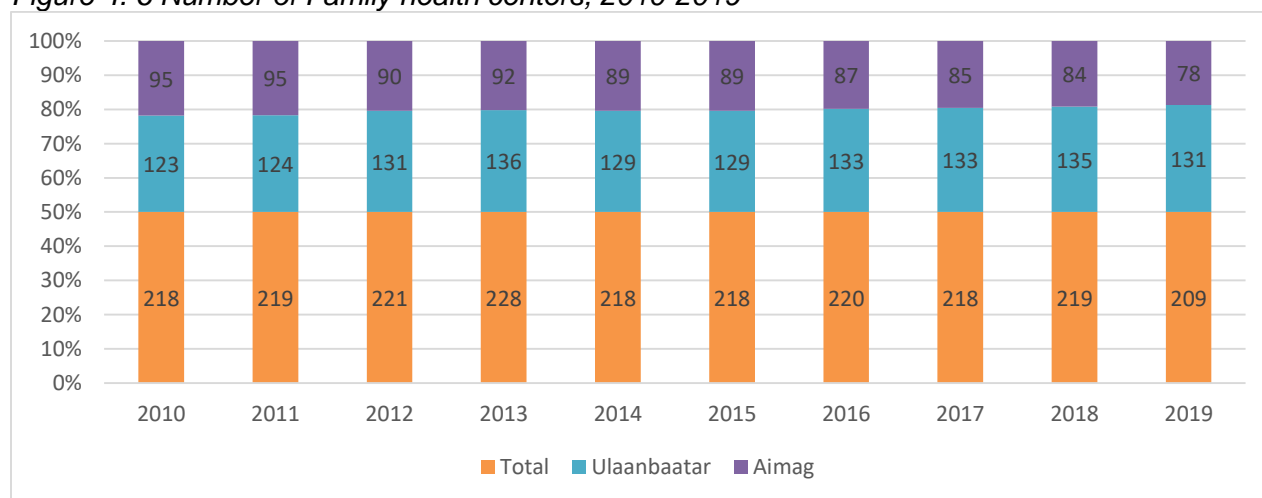
In 2019, there were 54 687 healthcare employees, of which 2832 were employed in PHC facilities. Of the FHC total healthcare employees, 35.8% are physicians, 33.1 % are nurses and 4.1% are public health professionals, respectively.
Mongolia's ratio of medical doctors to nurses is 1:1.1 nationally and 1:0.9 in the PHC system much lower than the international averages. There are more doctors and nurses in urban settings than in rural Mongolia.
Total of 2 832 health professionals were working in 209 FHCs, including 1015 physicians and 937 nurses. However, the Structural and Performance Standards of FHCs are specified that one family doctor per 1800-2000 population. In fact, country average one family doctor served for 2 136

population in 2019. The number of people per one physician was met the standards in Bayan-Ulgii, Bayankhongor, Govisumber, Govi-Altai, Dornod, Zavkhan, Uvurkhangai, Umnugovi, Tuv and Khovd aimags, but for other aimags the ratio was higher than the given standard.

Figure 4. 7 Number of physicians of FHCs, 2010-2019
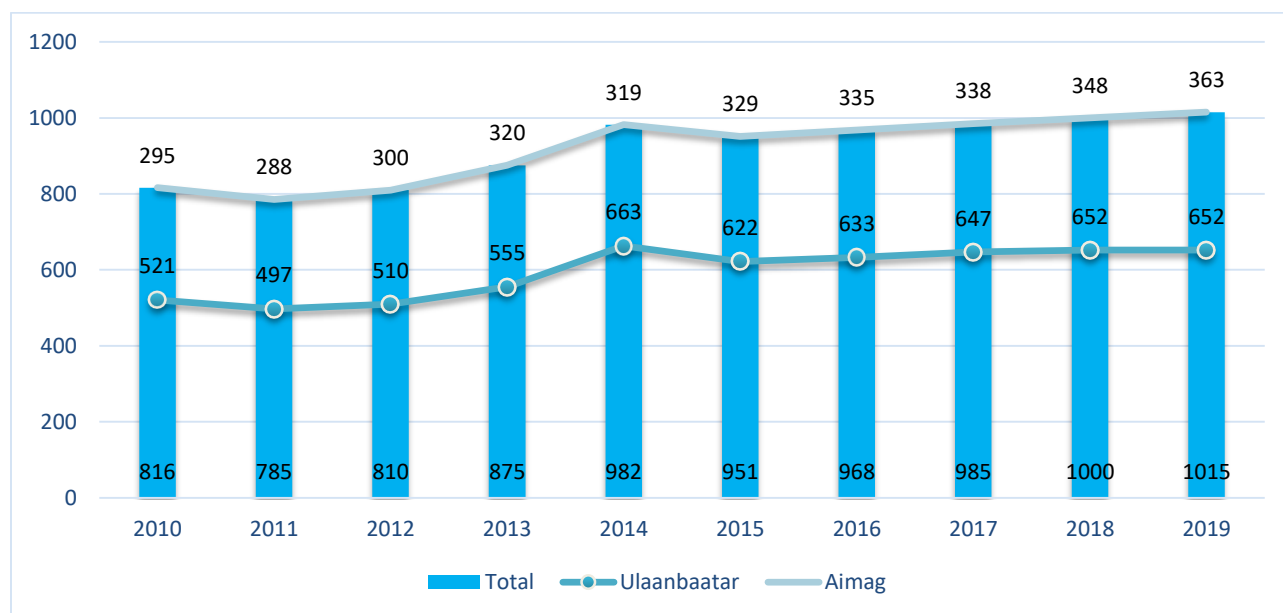
Figure 4. 8 Number of nurses of FHCs, 2010-2019
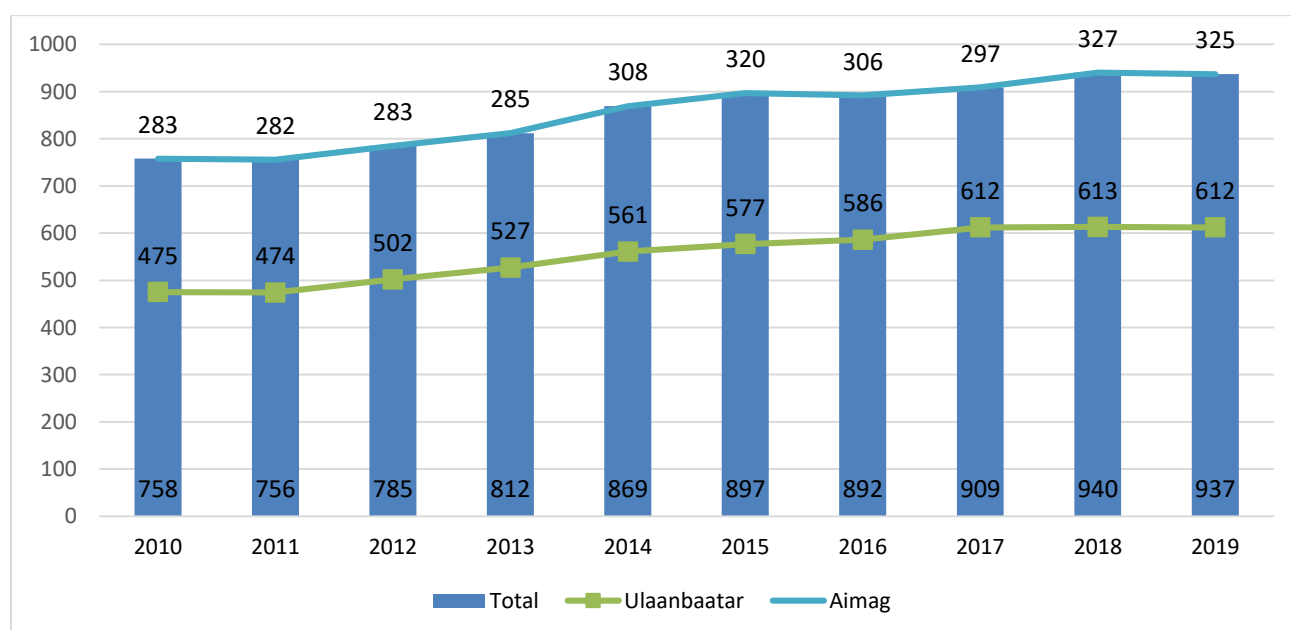
In 2019, an average of 5.6 million medical examinations was done at the FHCs and in average one person had 2.7 visits to FHC a year for receiving health care services.

Figure 4. 9 Number of outpatient visits performed by the FHCs, 2010-2019
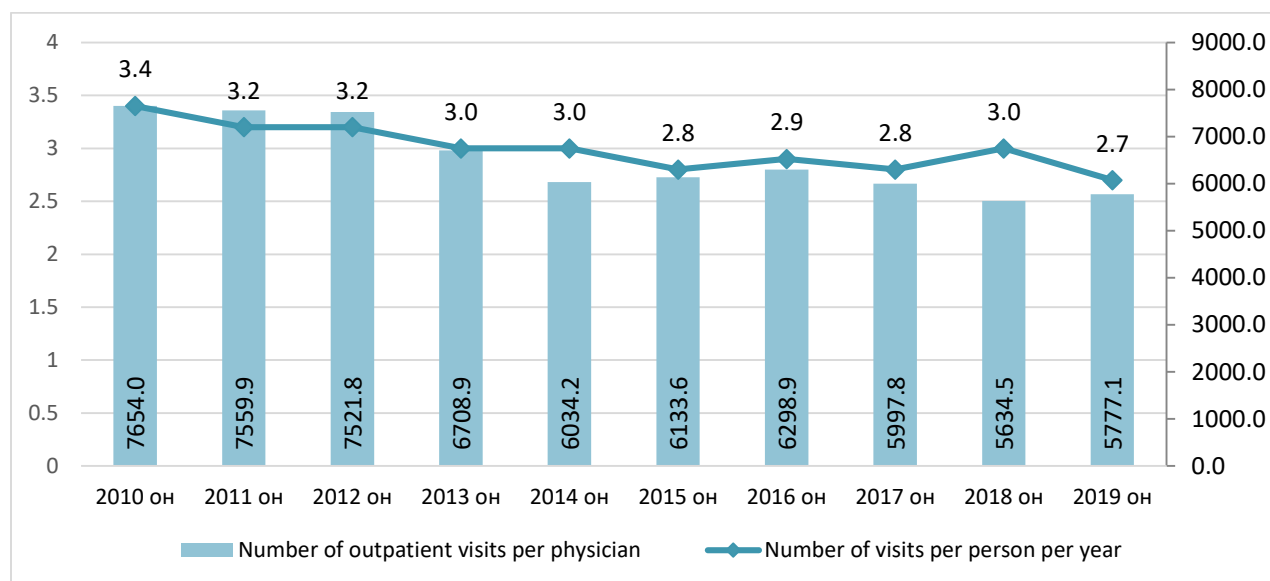
Out of total outpatient visits, 42.9% were preventive medical check-ups, reaching 43.0% in Ulaanbaatar city and 39.2% in aimag FHCs. In 2019, the number of preventive medical check-ups were increased by 1.1% compared to the previous year. The Structural and Performance Standards for FHCs is specified that active visits to households should not be lower than 30%, but it stayed 25.8%, it was decreased by 1.6% compared to the previous year.

Figure 4. 10 Number of outpatient of FHCs /thousand/
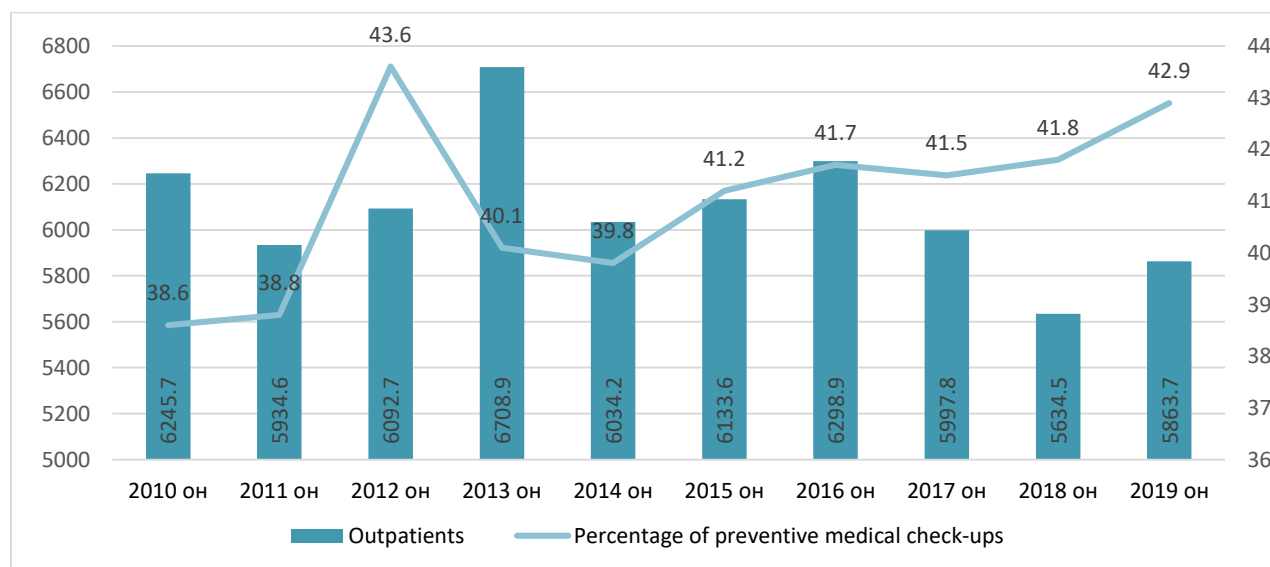
As review, the following number of medical examinations was done at the family health centers of Ulaanbaatar; 3.0 million in 2005, 3.9 million in 2007 and 3.9 million in 2019, respectively. An average number of visits performed by one family doctor per year were 6083 in Ulaanbaatar city and 5 226 in provincial level centres.

Figure 4. 11 Percentage of early antenatal care, 2010-2019
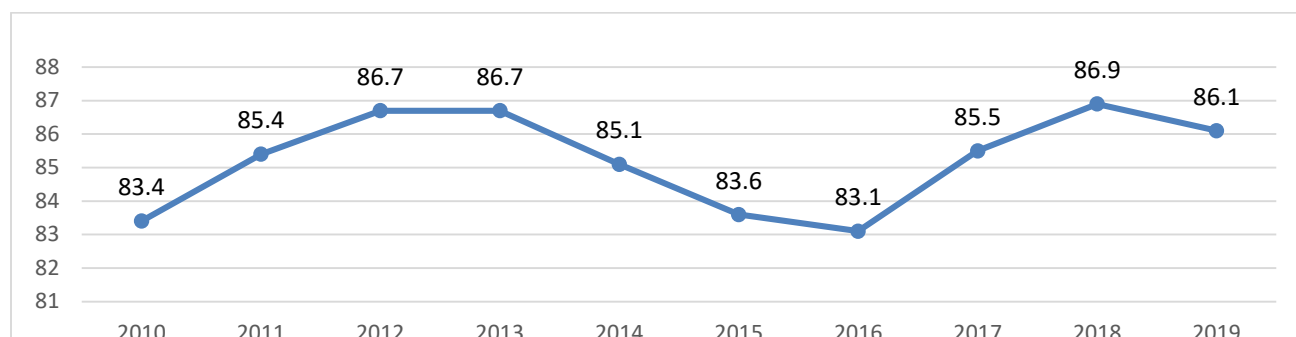
4.2 SOUM HEALTH CENTERS MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

Soum health centres (SHC) and village health centres (VHC) provide health care services by modern and traditional medicine to their catchment population. Depending on the number of residents and a soum bag's geographical location, medical units could operate.

According to the 2019 Order A/540 of the Minister of Health, soum health centres are classified into three categories: A, B, and C, depending on their distance from the aimag centre, population size, and travel time the aimag centre.

In Mongolia, 7825 health workers work at the 321 sum health centres, including 54 A grade soum health centres, 120 Б grade soum health centres, 147 B grade soum health centres, and the responsibility to provide primary health care services.

22.9 per cent work in grade A soum health centres, 34.3 per cent in grade B soum health centres, 40.5 per cent in category C soum health centres, and 2.3 per cent in village health centres.

As of 2019, of the SHCenters 1072 or 35.8% are physicians, 1850 or 23.6 % are nurses, and 4.1% are public health professionals. As of 2019, there are 1,072 or 12.7 per cent are physicians, 1 850 nurses (23.6 per cent), 1025 feldshers (13.1 per cent), 351 midwives (4.5 per cent), and 151 pharmacists (1.9 per cent), of the total employees.

Figure 4. 12 Number of physicians and nurses of SHC's, 2010-2019
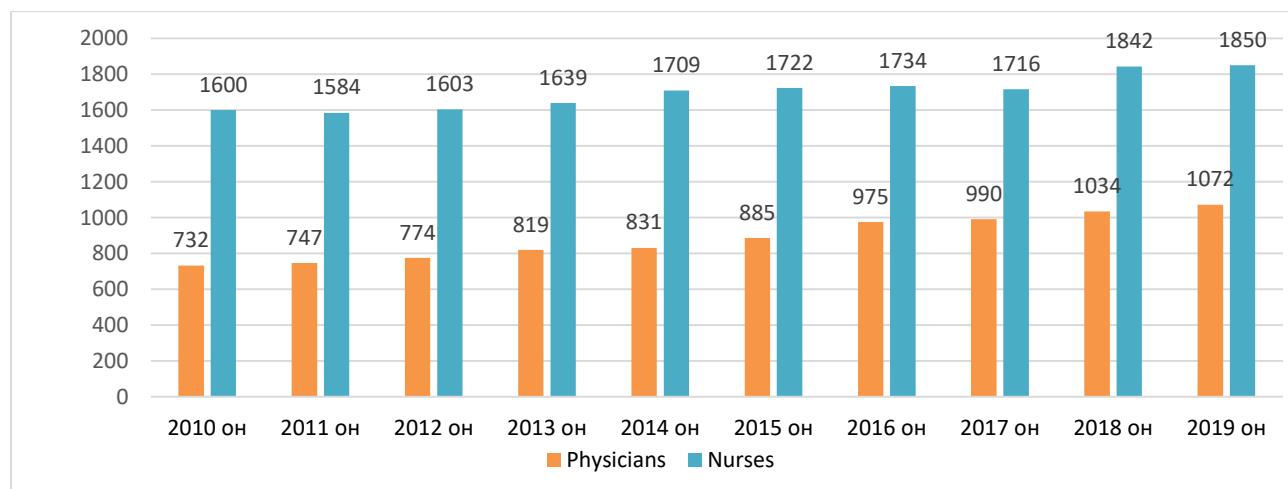
As of 2019, 15.6% of all hospital beds were accounted for SHC hospitals, and it has increased by 369 beds or 10.2% compared to 2010. Total number of inpatients in SHC and inter-soum hospitals was 114.6 thousand people in 2019. The number of inpatients in SHC and in inter-soum hospitals has respectively increased by 21.8 thousand, compared to 2010.

Figure 4. 13 Indicators of inpatient care, 2010-2019
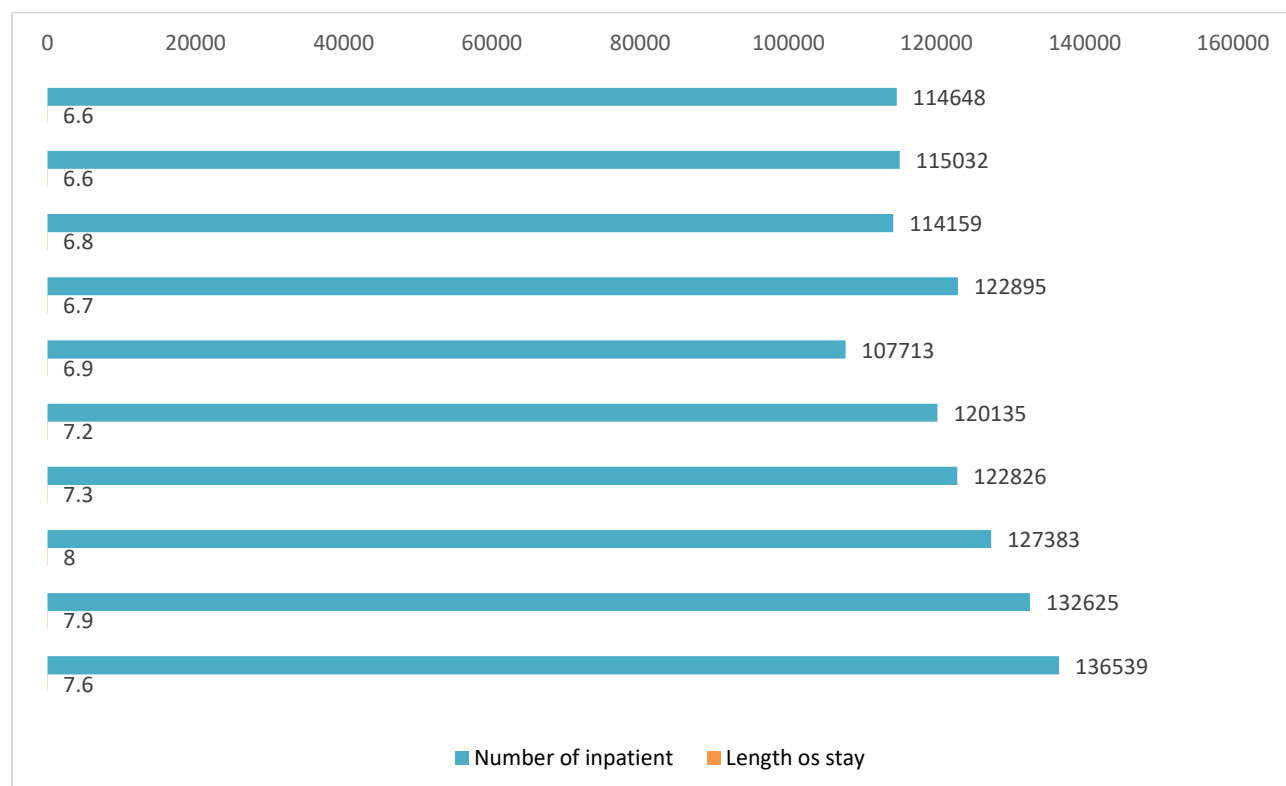
Currently, healthcare service delivery is based on home visits to families with children aged 0-5 years old, pregnant women, the elderly, and disabled people mandated by the Health Ministerial order. Similarly, as mandated by the Health Ministerial order number A/147, mobile health services among children and adults are conducted once a year by the primary health care centres in collaboration with specialists from secondary level hospitals.

Figure 4. 14 Percentage of early antenatal care, 2010-2019
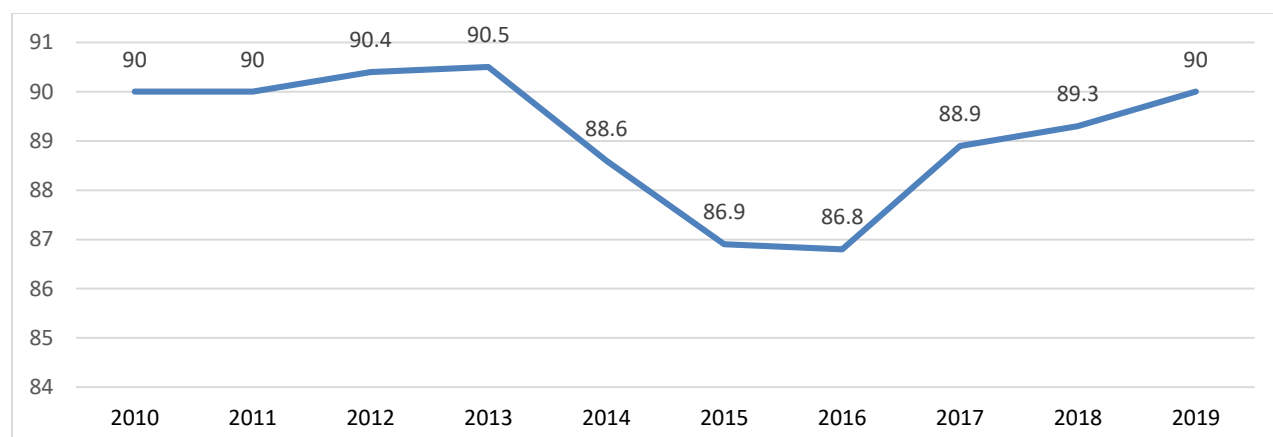
As of 2019, there visit 2.2 thousand outpatients at the SHC's, which the average number of visits per capita to 2.3. The percentage of preventive medical check-ups was 39.5% and, home visits were 13.2% of total outpatients, which increased by 0.9 preventive medical check-ups, compared to the previous year.

Figure 4. 15 Number of outpatients of SHC's, 2010-2019
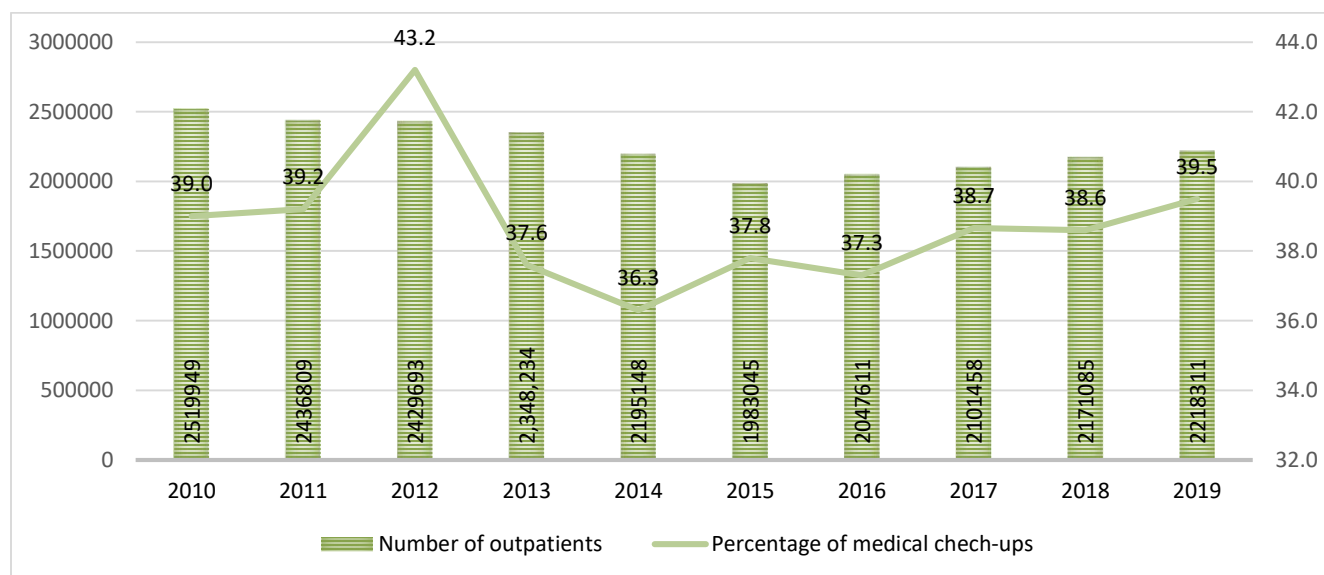
In 2019, there were three maternal deaths registered in SHCs and inter-soum hospitals, and the mortality rate was 81.5 deaths per 100 000 live births, which high by 21.8 than an average last decade. The infant mortality rate was 52.2 per 1000 live births in SHC. And the infant mortality rate has increased by 7.4 and 12.1, compared to the previous year and an average last decade.

Figure 4. 16 The maternal and infant mortality rate, 2010-2019
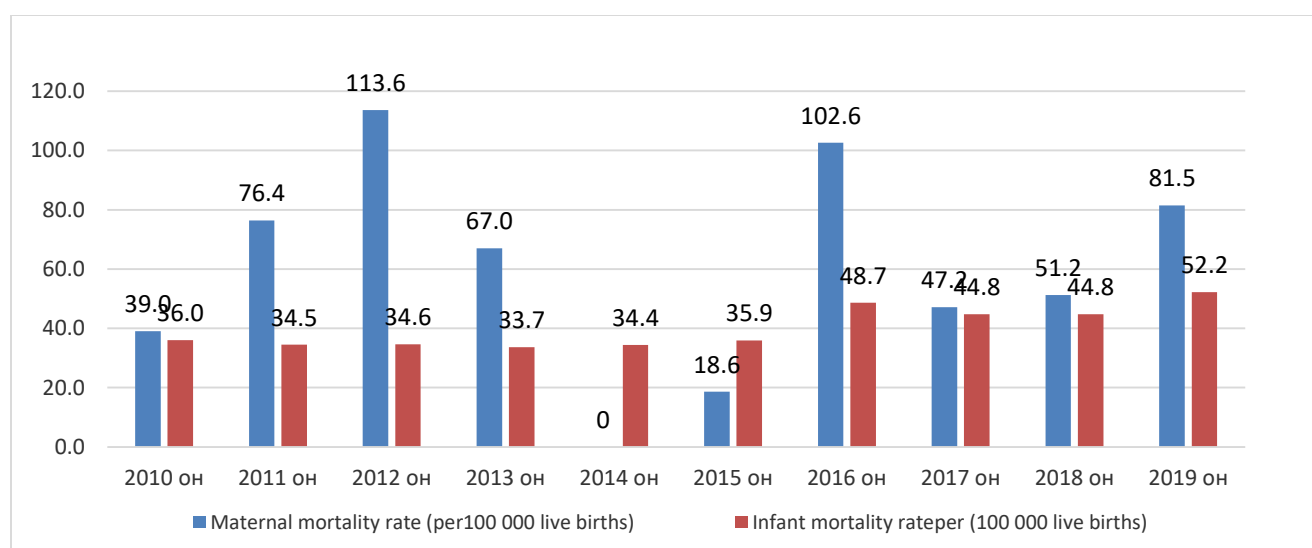
4.3. GENERAL HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

The Law on Health of Mongolia has described that General hospitals set up as a minimum of seven departments, including internal medicine, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology, general surgery, dentistry, neurology, and infectious diseases, intending to provide the medical services in terms of inpatient and outpatient level.

Based on the location and needs of a population, general hospitals could have an additional outpatient unit. According to government policy and laws, public health centres provide public health services to support health-promoting environments at the aimag and district level.

In 2019, 5 199 medical professionals, including 1 206 physicians, 1 849 nurses, worked in 16 aimag general hospitals. In total, 3 481 medical professionals, including 895 physicians and 988 nurses, worked in district general hospitals and public health centres of the capital city Ulaanbaatar.

Figure 4. 17 Number of physicians of aimag and district general hospitals, 2010-2019
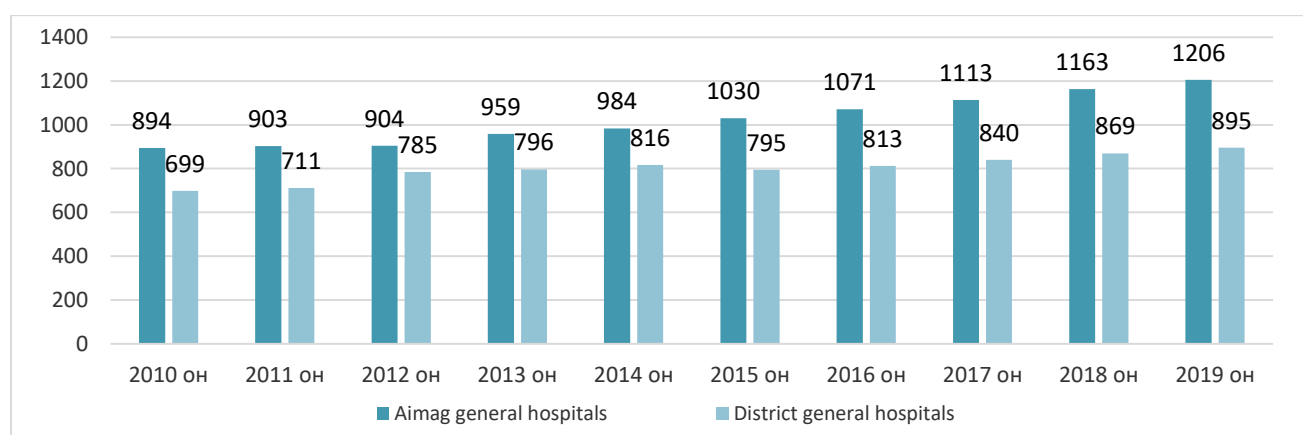
Figure 4. 18 Number of nurses of aimag and district general hospitals, 2010-2019
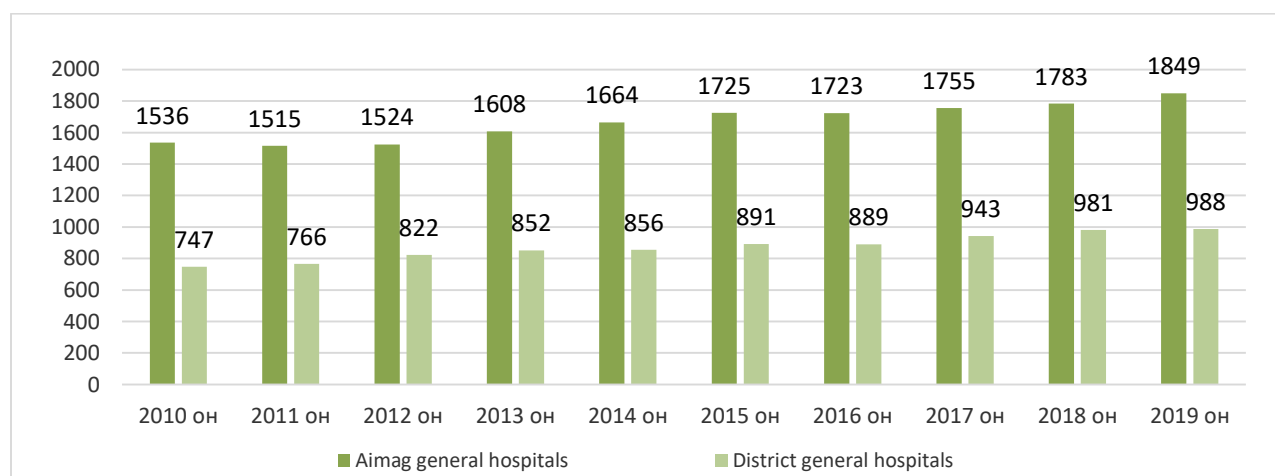
In 2019, the number of outpatients at the aimag general hospital level was 1.8 million. The district general hospital level was 2.4 million, which accounted for 10% and 14.2%, aimag and district public hospitals, of total outpatients.

The majority of 61.5% are the patients who come for treatment to ambulatory care, and 8.3% were a medical examination for control at the aimag general hospitals. The majority of 46.9% are the patients who come for treatment to ambulatory care, and 13.2% were a medical examination for control at the aimag general hospitals.

Figure 4. 19 Number of outpatients, 2010-2019
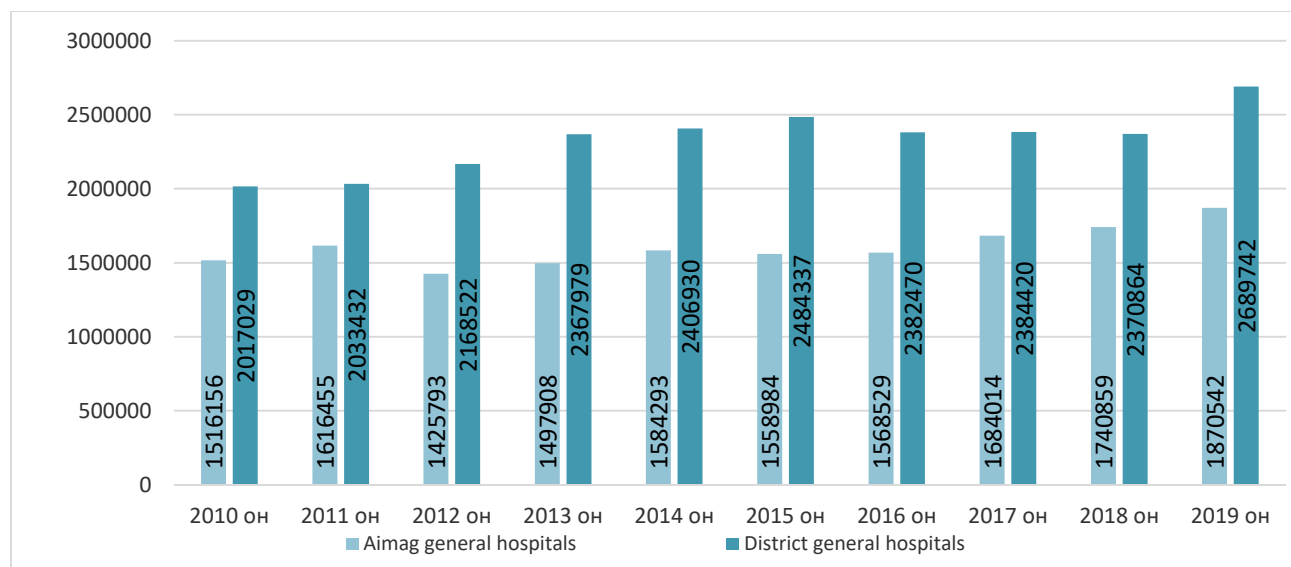
As of 2019, the percentage of preventive medical check-ups at the aimag general hospital level is 30.1, which is 3.8 percent lower than the average of the last ten years. At the district general hospital level, it is 39.9, which is 1.1 percent lower.

Figure 4. 20 The percentage of preventive medical check-ups, 2010-2019
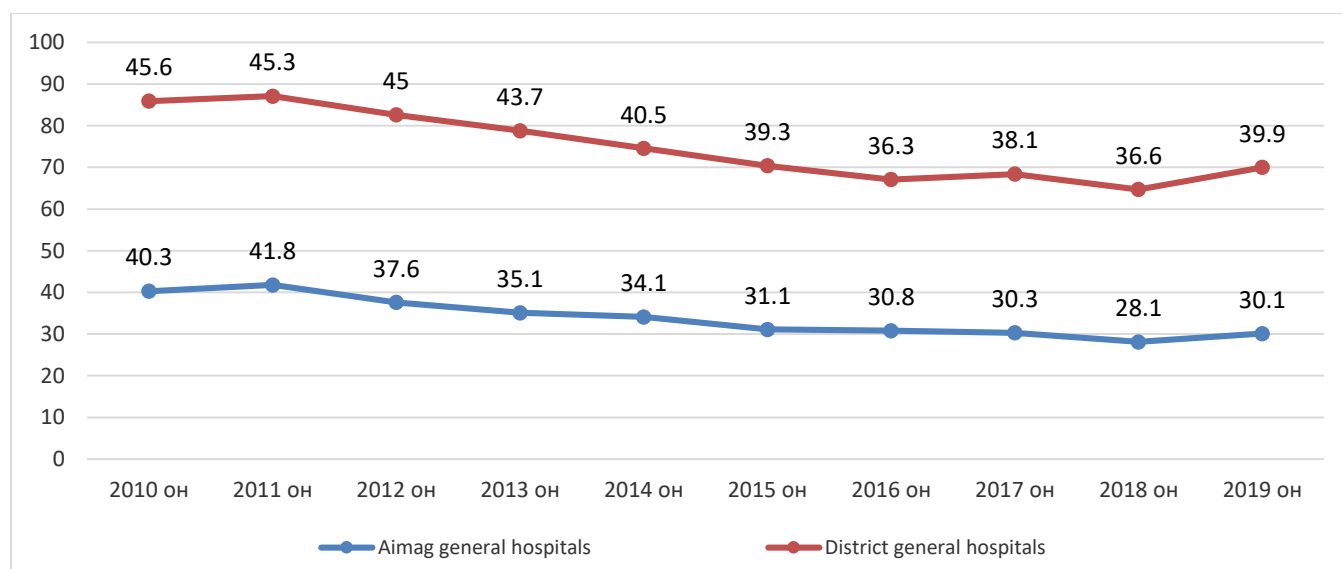
In 2019, the maternal death reported 3 cases or 13.9 per 100 000 live births at aimag general hospital level, which decreased by 3.6 compared to the previous year and 17.6 compared to an average of the last decade.

In 2019, the infant mortality rate was 8.5 at the aimag general hospital, an increase of 0.3 compared to the previous year and 3.6 lower than the last decade's average.

Figure 4. 21 The maternal and infant mortality rate, 2010-2019
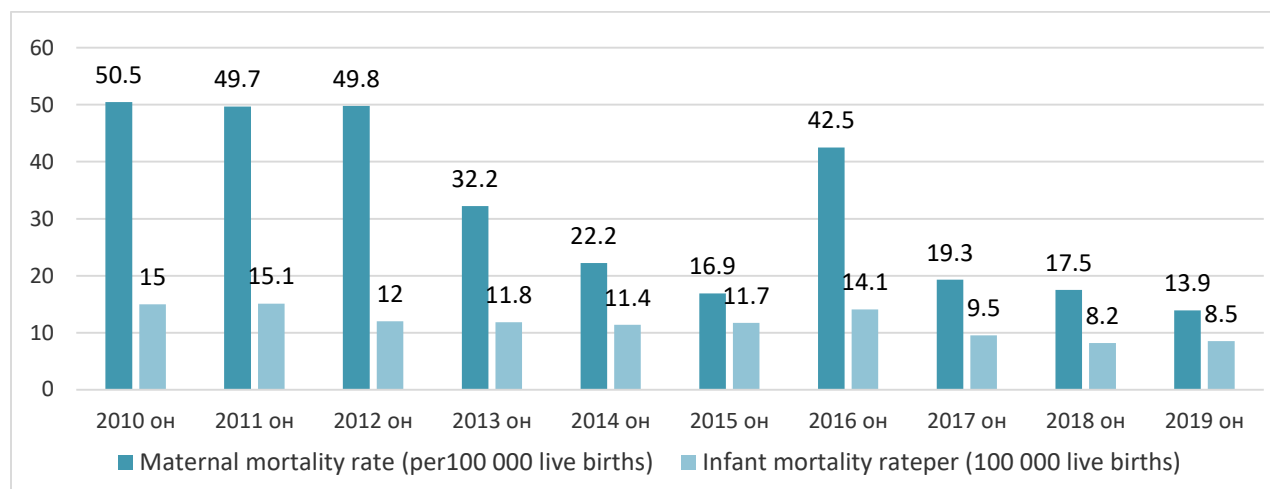
In 2019, there were 3 714 hospital beds in aimag general hospitals, which accounted for 14.7% of all hospital beds, and the number of hospital beds has increased by 525, compared to 2010.

In 2019, the number of inpatients at the aimag general hospitals level was 142.8 thousand, accounting for 15.4% of all inpatients. In 2019, the occupation rate was 83.0 per cent, which is 5.8 per cent higher than the national average and increased by 16 per cent compared to 2010. The average length of stay of hospital beds is 7.1, a decrease of 0.8 compared to 2010.

Figure 4. 22 Inpatient care indicators of aimag general hospitals, 2010-2019
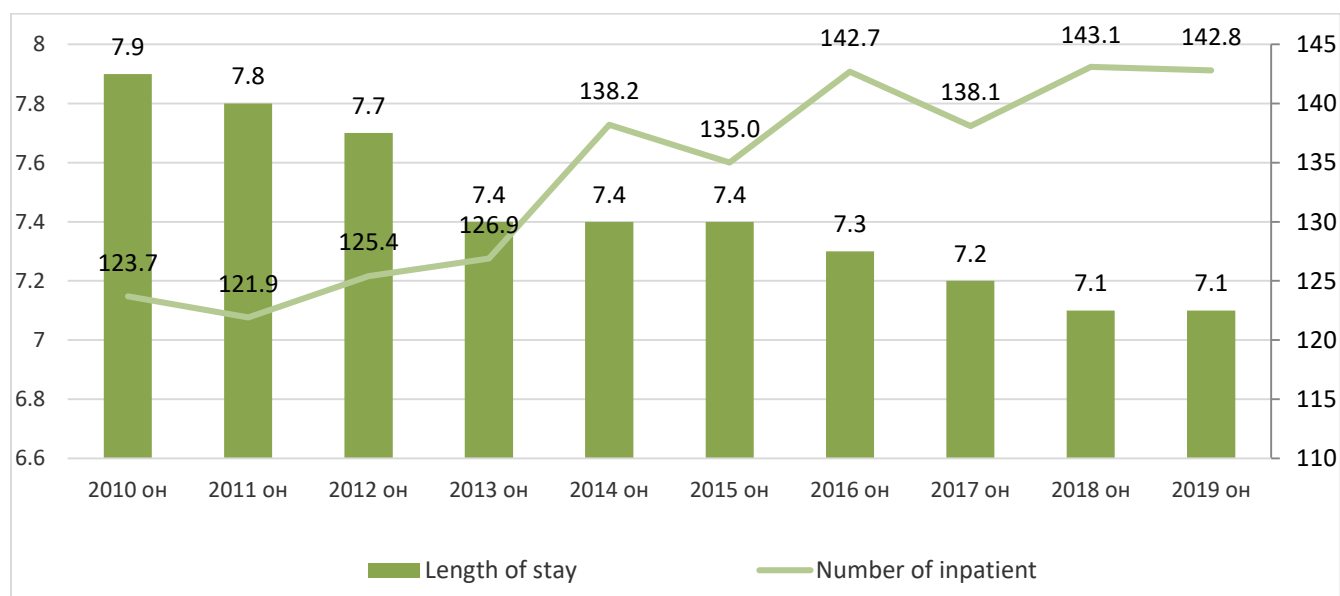
In 2019, there were 2569 hospital beds in district general hospitals, which accounted for 10.1% of all hospital beds, and the number of hospital beds has increased by 1216, compared to 2010.

In 2019, the number of inpatients at the district general hospitals level was 129.9 thousand, accounting for 13.9% of all inpatients. In 2019, the occupation rate was 99.6 per cent, 22.4 per cent higher than the national average. The average length of stay of hospital beds is 6.5, a decrease of 1.2 compared to 2010.

Figure 4. 23 Inpatient care of district general hospitals, 2010-2019
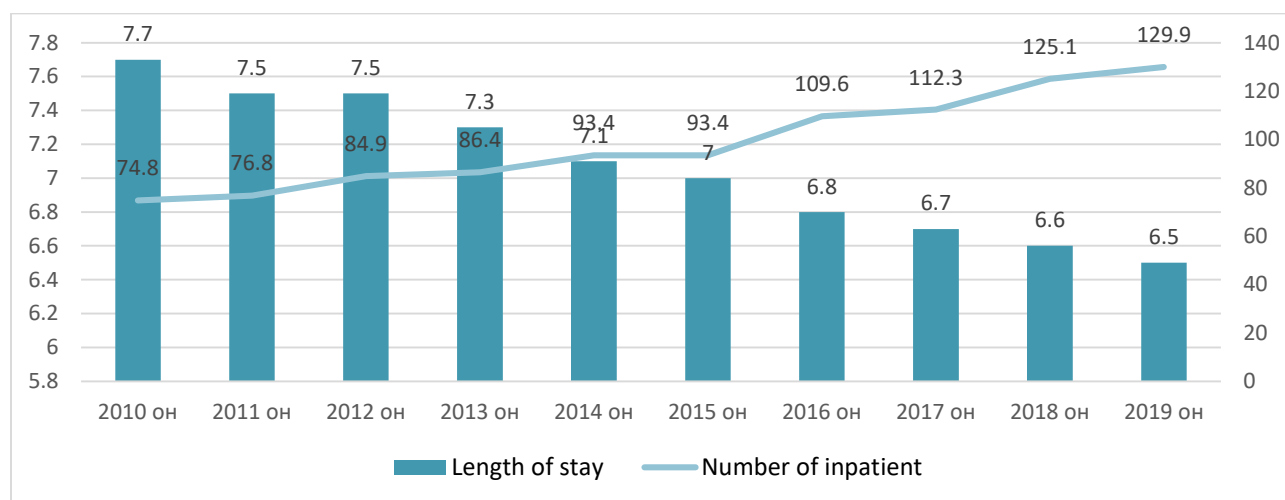
In 2019, the percentage of deaths occurring within 24 hours of admission was 32.0% in aimag general hospitals which increased by 1.7% compared to the previous year. The number was lower than the average of the last decade by 0.6%.
It was 25.6, in district general hospitals, which decreased 1.3% or 2.6% compared to the previous year and the average of the last decade.

Figure 4. 24 The percentage of deaths occurring within 24 hours of admission, 2010-2019
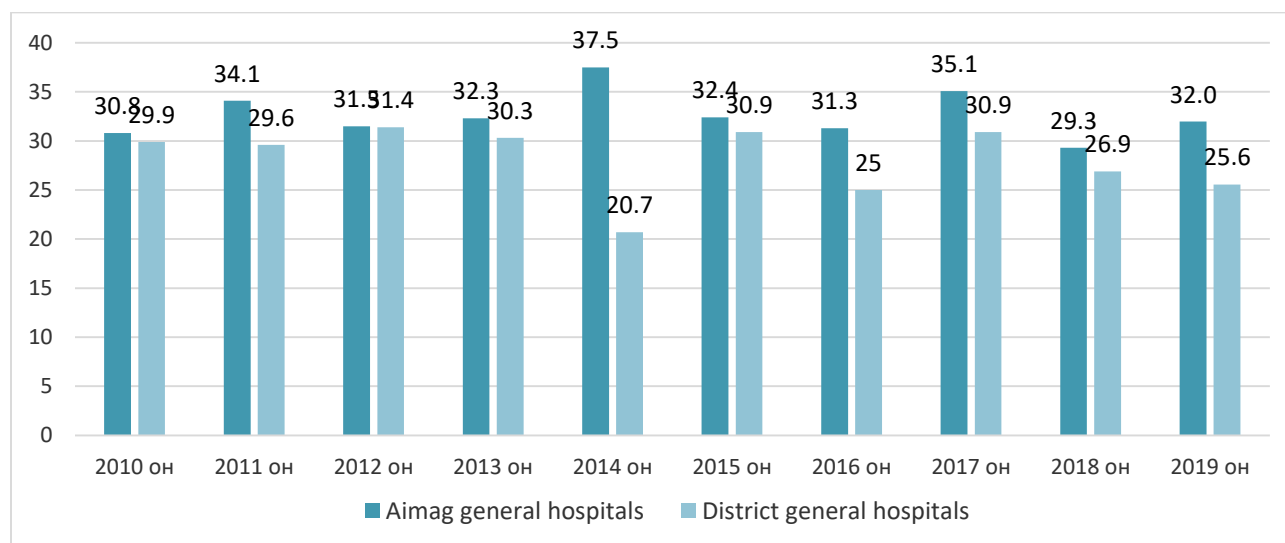
4.4 REGIONAL DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

The regional diagnostic and treatment centres (RDTCs) are health organizations providing medical care services to the given region's population to provide the professional, methodological advice to health institutions and conduct some training activities.

As of 2019, aimag general hospitals in Orkhon, Dornod, Uvurkhangai, Khovd and Umnugovi aimags were functioning under the status of RDTCs at the national level. A total of 2 090 medical personnel including 522 physicians, 747 nurses and 264 technical education and professional medical staff, worked at RDTCs.

Figure 4. 25 Human Resource indicators for Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers, 2019
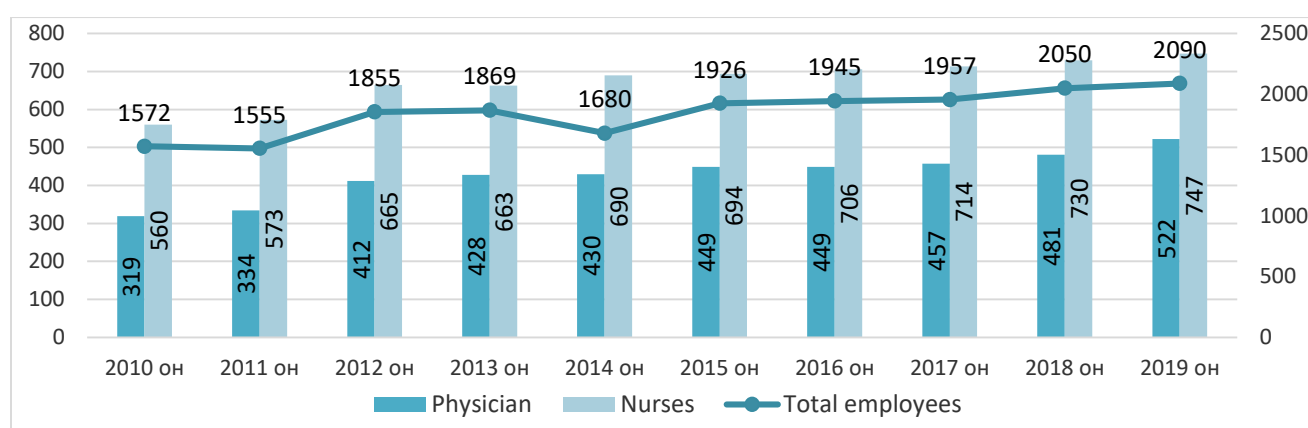
In 2019, there were 1692 hospital beds in RDTCs, which accounted for 6.6% of all hospital beds. The number of hospital beds has increased by 563, compared to 2010.

In 2019, admitted a total 59.0 thousand inpatient to RDTCs, which accounted for 6.3% of the total inpatients. In 2019, the occupation rate was 74.8 per cent, which is 2.4 per cent lower than the national average. The average length of stay of hospital beds is 6.5, a decrease of 1.2 compared to 2010. The average length of stay at RDTC was 7.1 in 2019, which decreased by 0.7, compared to 2010.

Figure 4. 26 Inpatient care indicators of RTDCs, 2010-2019
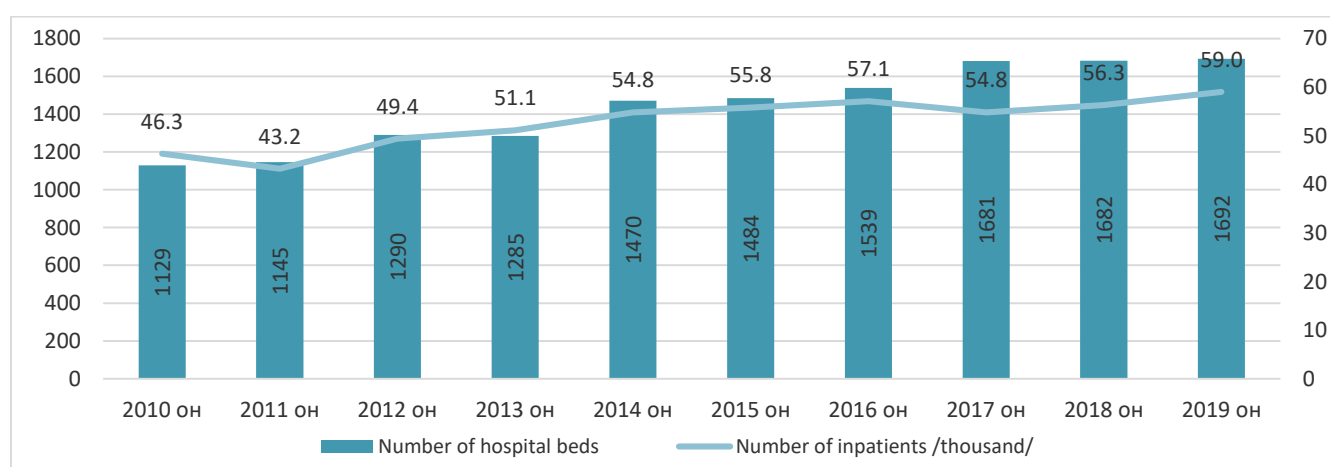
Percentage of deaths within 24 hours of admission was 27.7 per cent in 2019, which decreased by 3.2% compared to the previous year and lower by 1.6, an average of the last decade.

Figure 4. 27 Percentage of deaths occurring within 24 hours of admission of RTDCs, 2010-2019
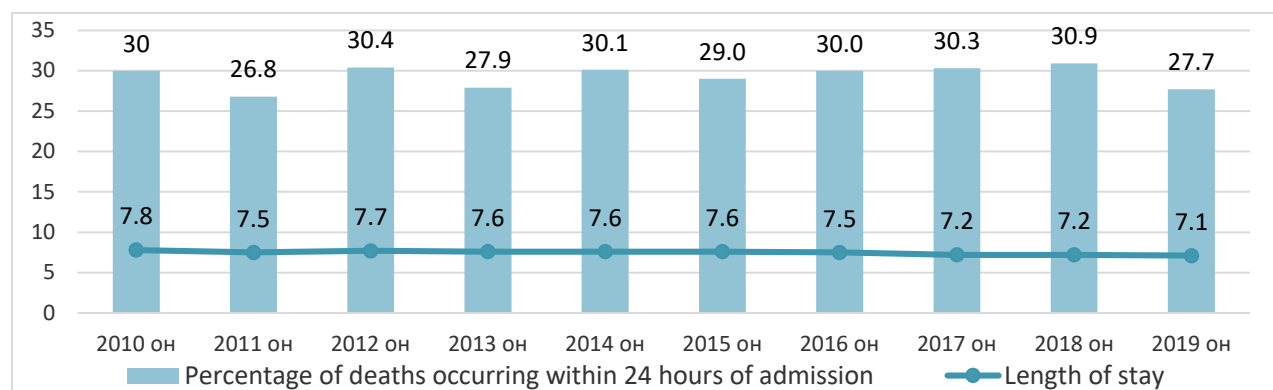
In 2019, there visit 678.5 thousand outpatients at the RDGC's, which increased by 224.0 thousand compared to 2010. The preventive check-ups accounted for 25.1 per cent of all outpatients, and 17.0 per cent of outpatients came through referrals.

Figure 4. 28 Number of outpatients /thousand/, RDTC's, 2010-2019
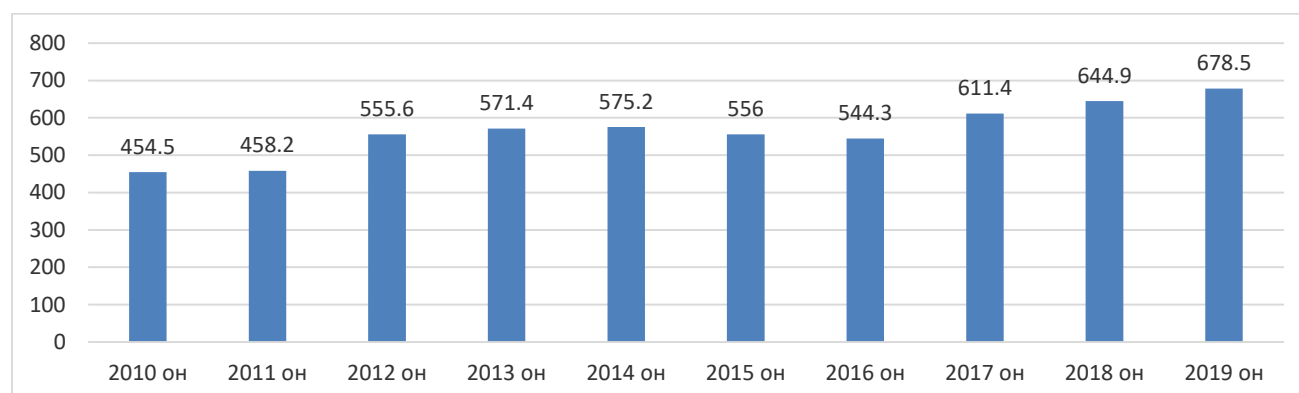
Figure 4. 29 Maternal and Infant mortality rate of RDTC's 2010-2019
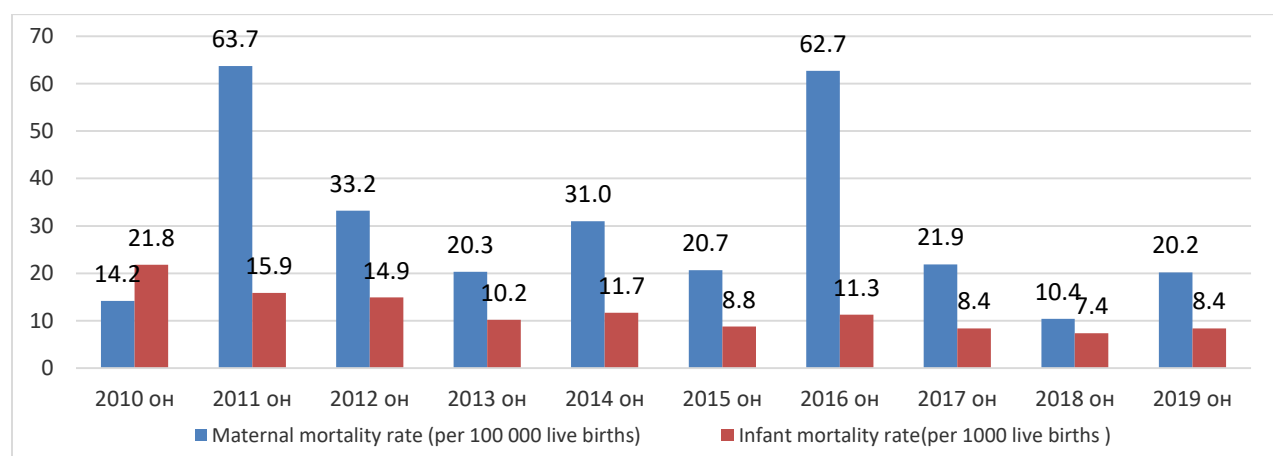
In 2019, there were two maternal deaths registered in RDTCs, and the mortality rate was 20.2 deaths per 100 000 live births. As of 2019, the infant mortality rate was 8.4 per 1000 live births. And the infant mortality rate has increased by 1.0 compared to the previous year and decreased by 3.5, compared to the average last decade.

4.5. CENTRAL HOSPITALS AND SPECIALIZED CENTRES MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

Central hospitals are health organizations to provide specialized professional medical inpatient and outpatient services at the national level and carry out research and training activities to give professional consultations and methodological recommendations to other health organizations.

Specialized centres are health organizations to provide specialized professional medical inpatient and outpatient services at the national level and carry out a reference, training, research and scientific activities to give professional consultations and methodological recommendations to other health organizations.

As of 2019, a total of 6 701 health professionals were worked in Central hospitals and specialized centres, including 1 380 medical doctors, 2 158 nurses and 625 professional and technical education medical staffs, respectively.

Figure 4. 30 Number of physician and nurses of Central hospitals and specialized centers, 2010-2019
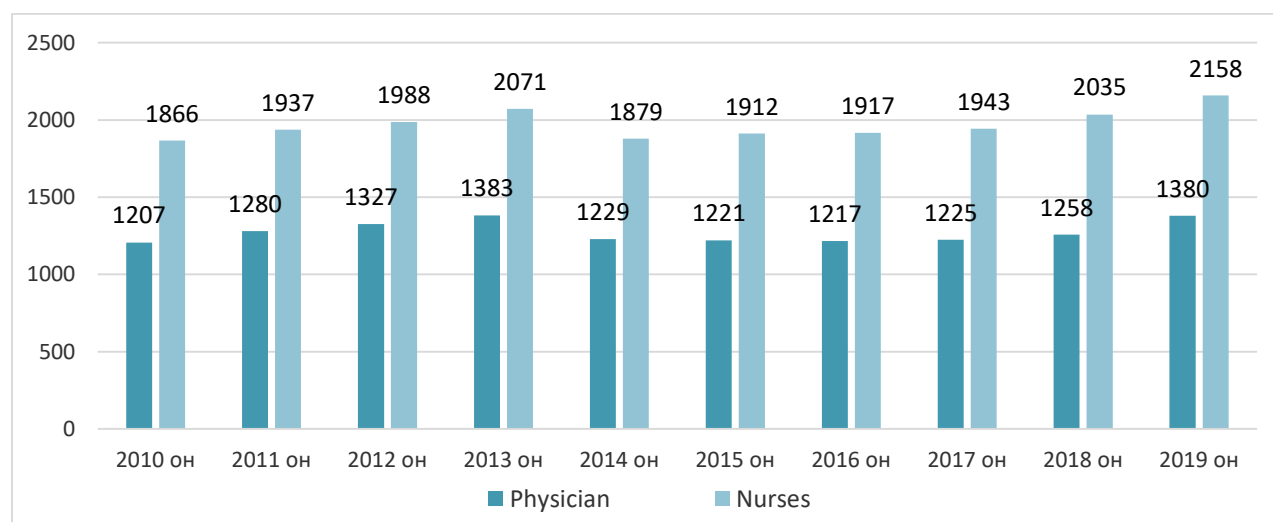
15.5% of all hospital beds and 16.9% of inpatients were accounted for central hospitals and specialized centres.

In 2019, it admitted a total 157.9 thousand inpatient to central hospitals and specialized centres, which increased by 12.9 thousand, compared to the average last decade and 22.6 thousand, compared to the previous year. In 2019, the occupation rate was 98.2 per cent, which is 21.0 per cent higher than the national average. The hospital beds' average length of stay was 10.0 in 2010, which decreased to 8.2 in 2019.

Figure 4. 31 Inpatient care indicators, 2010-2019
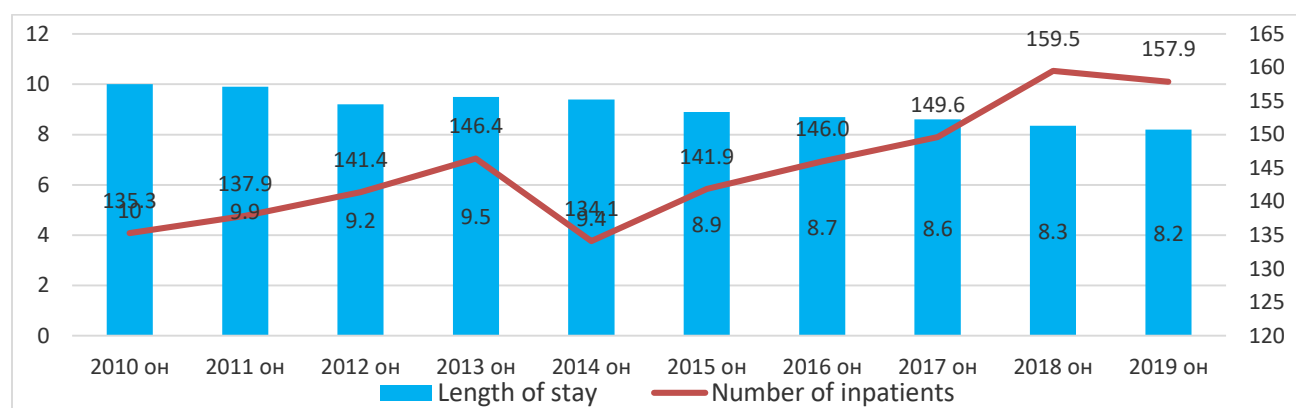
Furthermore, the percentage of total in-hospital deaths occurring within 24 hours after admission decreased from 23.5% in 2010 to 19.4% in 2019, making the average over the last ten years is 21.6%.

Figure 4. 32 Percentage of deaths occurring within 24 hours of admission, 2010-2019
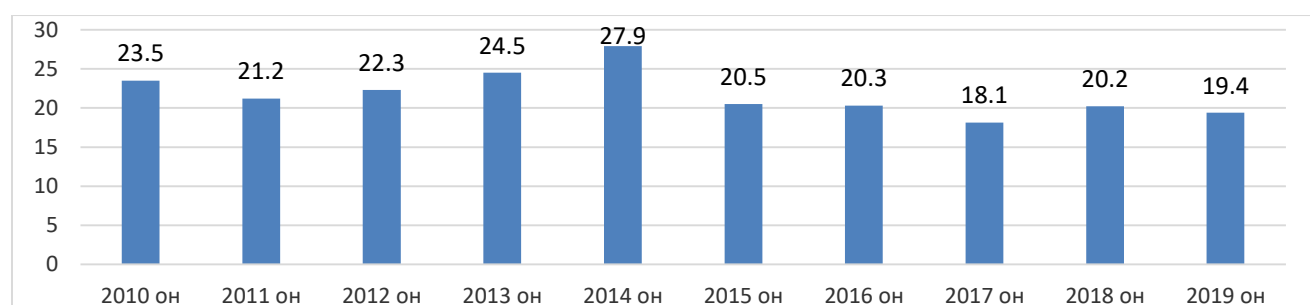
In 2019, the number of outpatients in central hospitals and specialized centres was 1467.3 thousand, which accounted for 7.8 per cent of the total medical outpatients. Compared to 2010, it has increased by 279.0 thousand outpatients. Preventive check-ups accounted for 6.4 per cent of all outpatients, and 20.0 per cent outpatients came from the countryside with referrals.

Figure 4. 33 Number of outpatients, 2010-2019
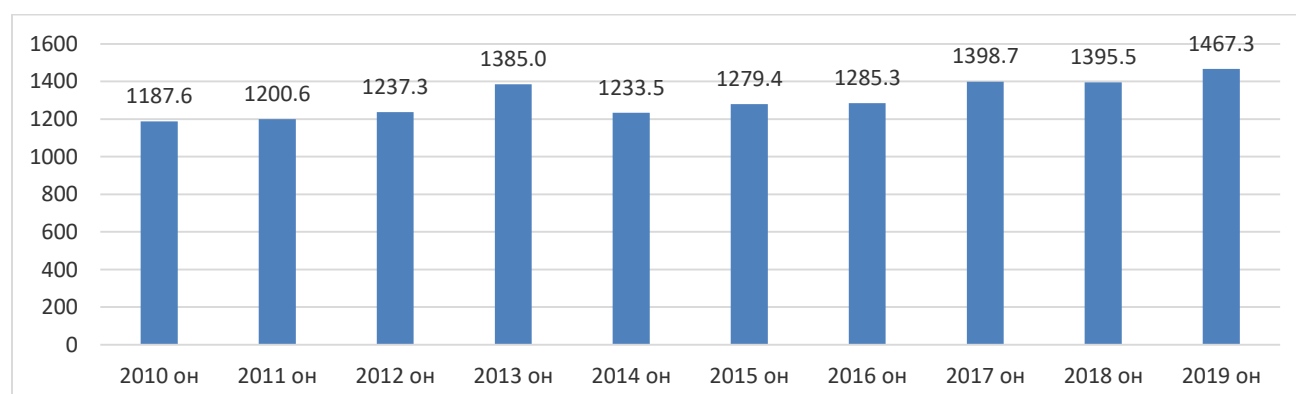
Within the last 10 years, an average of 145.0 thousand patients hospitalized in central hospitals and specialized centers, out of them 23.0% patients were referred from countryside. Compared to 2010, the total number of inpatients has decreased by 1.9% in 2019.

Figure 4. 34 *Percentage of patients were referred from the countryside, 2019*
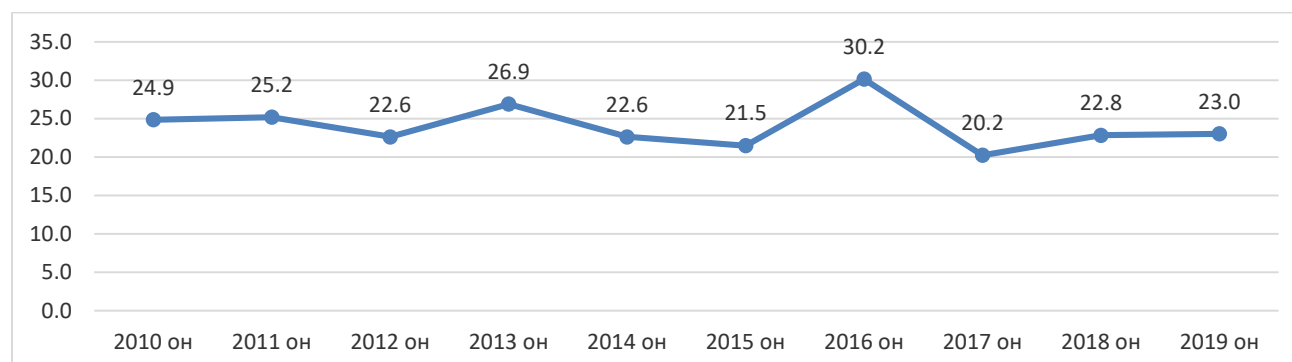
Table 4. 2 *Health care services of Central hospitals and specialized centres, selected years*

Health organizations	Number of outpatients	Number of intpatients	Average length of stay	Percentage of deaths occurring within 24 hours after admission
I State Central Hospital	338589	26116.5	6.7	14.9
II State Central Hospital	114635	9459.5	7.2	19.0
III State Central Hospital	172203	21784.5	7.1	16.7
National Center for Maternal and Child Health and Maternal hospital	211909	42756.0	6.3	4.1
National Cancer Centre	94268	13732.0	6.6	29.1
National Center for Communicable Diseases	119138	12665.0	9.9	10.6
National Center for Traumatology	185481	16503.0	8.5	27.3
National Center for Dermatology	103363	5696.0	8.7	100.0
National Center for Mental Health	43858	7198.5	28.4	10.0
Children's Central Sanatorium	1521	1596.5	17.2	0.0
Уламжлалт анагаах ухаан технологийн хүрээлэн	23843	6610.0	6.9	0.0
Монгол-Японы сургалтын эмнэлэг	17262	403.5	7.7	0.0
Шүүхийн шинжилгээний үндэсний хүрээлэн	15558	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Gerontology Center	25664	0.0	0.0	0.0

4.6. PRIVATE HOSPITALS HEALTH CARE SERVICES

As of 2019, 41.3 per cent are pharmacies, 38.7 per cent are clinics, 9.6 per cent are Pharmaceutical Supply Chain, 6.4 per cent are private hospitals, 2.9 per cent are resort care, and 1.1 per cent are drug factory, of all private health care institutions nationwide.

The private health institutions are working 18.7 thousand employees, of which 31.6 per cent work in private clinics, 29.4 per cent in hospitals, 26.8 per cent in pharmacies, 9.3 per cent in Sanatorium, and 2.9 per cent in Pharmaceutical Supply Chain and drug factory.

As of 2019, 237 private hospitals and 1 444 private clinics provide health care services to the population. In 2010, the number of private hospitals increased from 166 to 71 in 2019, and the number of private clinics increased by 497. A total of private hospitals, there was 32.3 per cent in rural areas and 67.7 per cent in Ulaanbaatar city.

Figure 4. 35 Number of private hospitals and clinics, 2010-2019
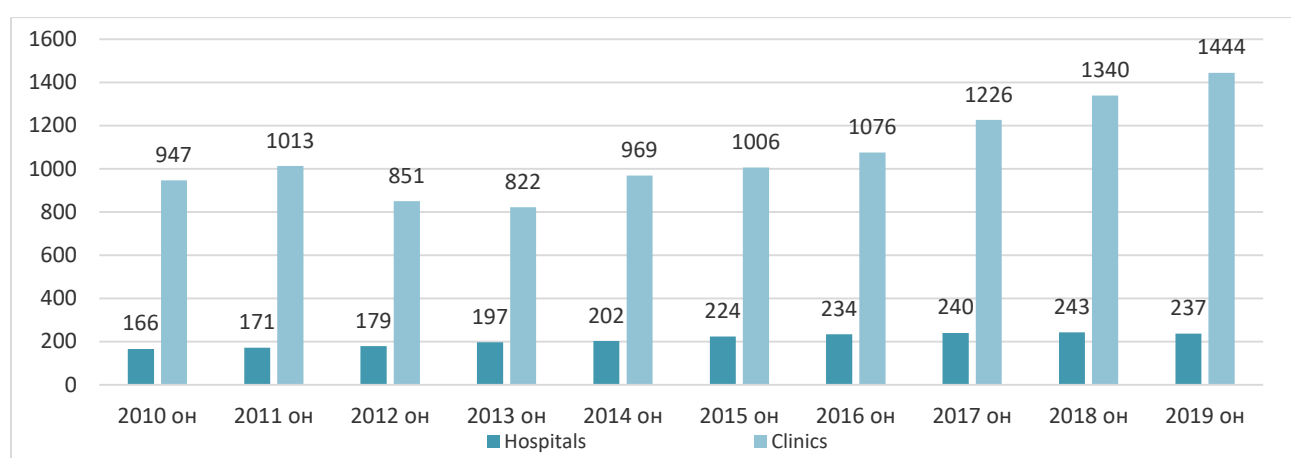
The number of private hospital beds was 2 527 in 2010, and the number has increased to 6205 beds in 2019, which accounted for 24.2% of all hospital beds in the country.

Since 2005, the establishment of new private hospitals, especially with hospital beds has been restricting when types of services provided by these private hospitals were similar to services provided by state hospitals. However, if the types of services they deliver are complementary to existing public services Health policy has been focusing on expanding activities of these private hospitals and supporting the establishment of diversifications.

Figure 4. 36 Number of hospital beds of private hospitals, 2010-2019
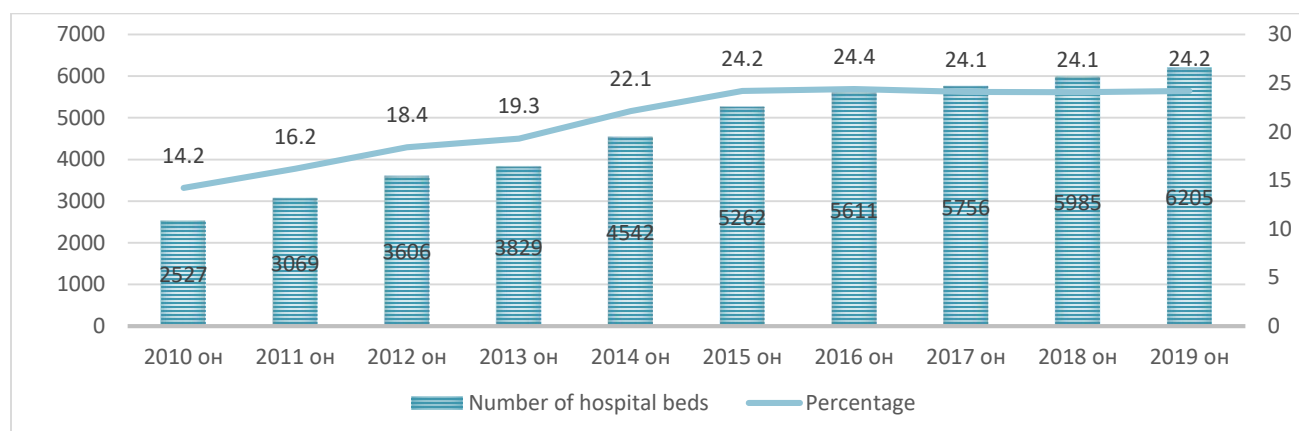
As of 2019, 20.0 per cent of all inpatients are in private hospitals.

In 2019, the number of inpatients was 181.9 thousand private hospitals, which is increased by 45 thousand, from the average of the last ten years, and 95 thousand, compared to 2010.

In 2019, the occupation rate was 61.5 per cent, which is 16.0 per cent lower than the national average. In 2010, the hospital beds' average length of stay was 7.9, which decreased to 6.9 in 2019. Hospital bed turnover rate is 29.3, which is 7.0 lower than the national average.

Figure 4. 37 The number of inpatients of private hospitals, 2010-2019
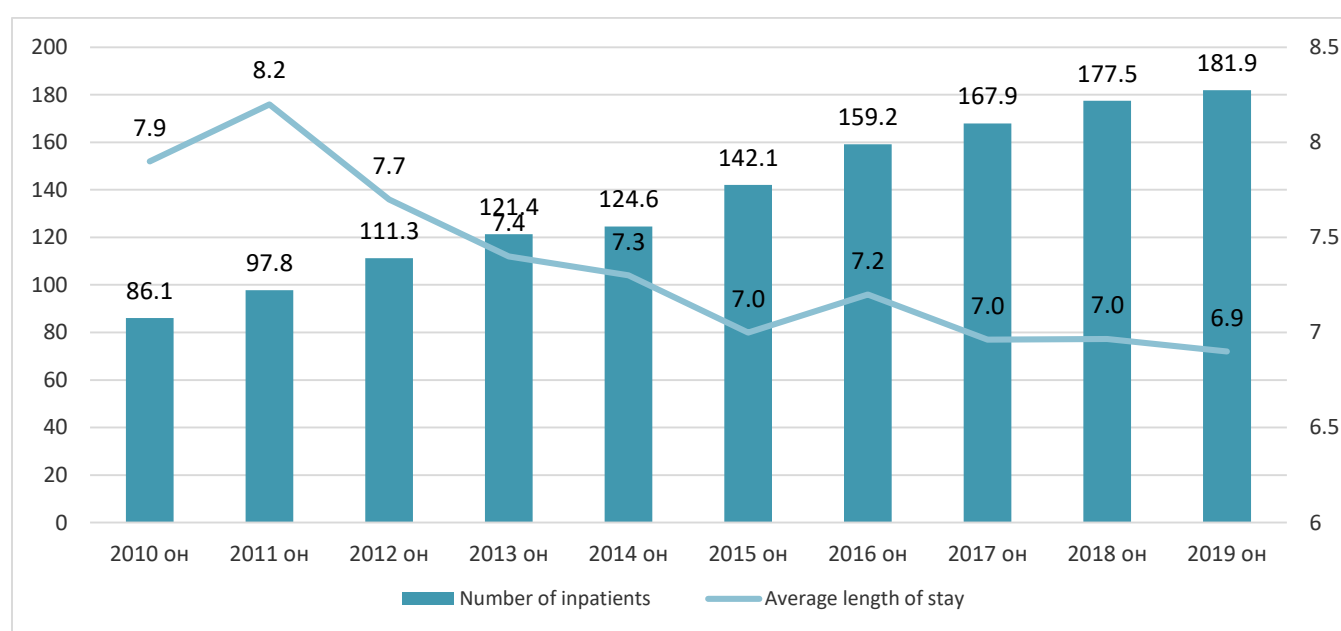
As of 2019, the leading causes of morbidity in private hospitals, as follows:
- 22.0 per cent are diseases of the cardiovascular or circulatory system.
- 19.7 per cent are diseases of the genitourinary system.
- 12.5 per cent are diseases of the digestive system.
- 11.8 per cent are diseases of the nervous system.
- 9.9 per cent are diseases of the musculoskeletal system.
- 9.5 per cent are diseases of the respiratory system. It accounts for 85.4 per cent of all conditions.

The leading causes among hospitalized patients were as follows: among patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system, 54.4% had suffered from arterial hypertension, and 19.2% had ischemic heart diseases, of the genito-urinary course 62.4% had pyelonephritis and among patients with disorders of the digestive system 25.0% had liver problems.

Figure 4. 38 Leading causes of the inpatients, percentage, 2019
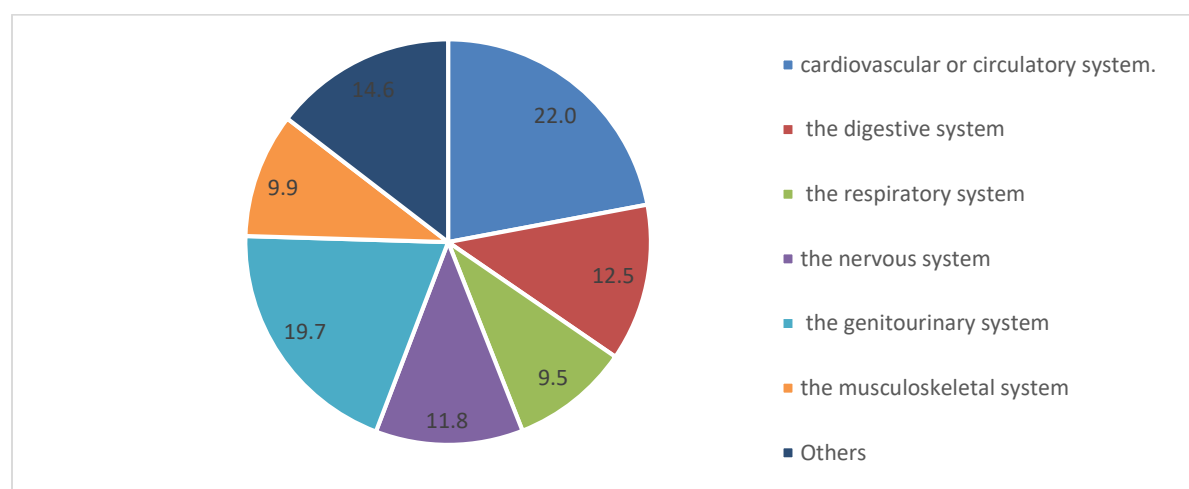
In 2019, in terms of hospital bed capacity, private hospitals as follows: with 5-8 beds accounted for 5.1 per cent, hospitals with 10-12 beds for 15.2 per cent, hospitals with 15 beds for 21.9 per cent, and private hospitals with up to 20 beds for 42.2 per cent.

Compared to 2011, the number of hospitals to 20 beds decreased by 31.5 per cent, the percentage of hospitals 20-25 beds increased by 14.2 per cent, hospitals with 30 beds by 3.7 per cent, hospitals with 40-50 beds by 9.0 per cent, and hospitals more than 50 beds by 4.5 per cent.

Table 4. 3 Bed capacity of private hospitals, selected years

Indicator	2011				2015				2019			
	Number of hospital		Inpatients		Number of hospital		Inpatients		Number of hospital		Inpatients	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
5-8 beds	17	9.9	3291	3.4	17	7.6	2501	1.8	12	5.1	1095	0.6
10-12 beds	70	40.9	27565	28.2	54	24.1	17278	12.2	36	15.2	10940.5	6.0
15 beds	39	22.8	19229	19.7	37	16.5	16038	11.3	52	21.9	23228.5	12.8
20-25 beds	27	15.8	16859	17.2	61	27.2	37158	26.2	71	30.0	52629	28.9
30 beds	8	4.7	7406	7.6	18	8.0	14604	10.3	20	8.4	17103	9.4
40-50 beds	7	4.1	10827	11.1	24	10.7	19655	13.8	31	13.1	33122	18.2
Above 50 beds	3	1.8	12644	12.9	13	5.8	34818	24.5	15	6.3	43780.5	24.1
Total	171	100.0	97821	100.0	224	100.0	142052	100.0	237	100.0	181898.5	100.0

In 2019, admitted all inpatients of private hospitals, which 46.8 per cent were to internal, 14.7 per cent to neurology, 10.0 per cent to traditional, 7.0 per cent to surgery, 6.4 per cent to gynaecology, and 5.2 per cent to paediatrics.

In 2019, the number of outpatients in the private hospital was 2794.3 million, which accounted for 15.8%, of total outpatients. Compared to 2010, which increased by 1757.0 million outpatients. The majority of 92.3% are the patients who come for treatment to ambulatory care.

Figure 4. 39 The number of outpatients, thousand pop, 2010-2019
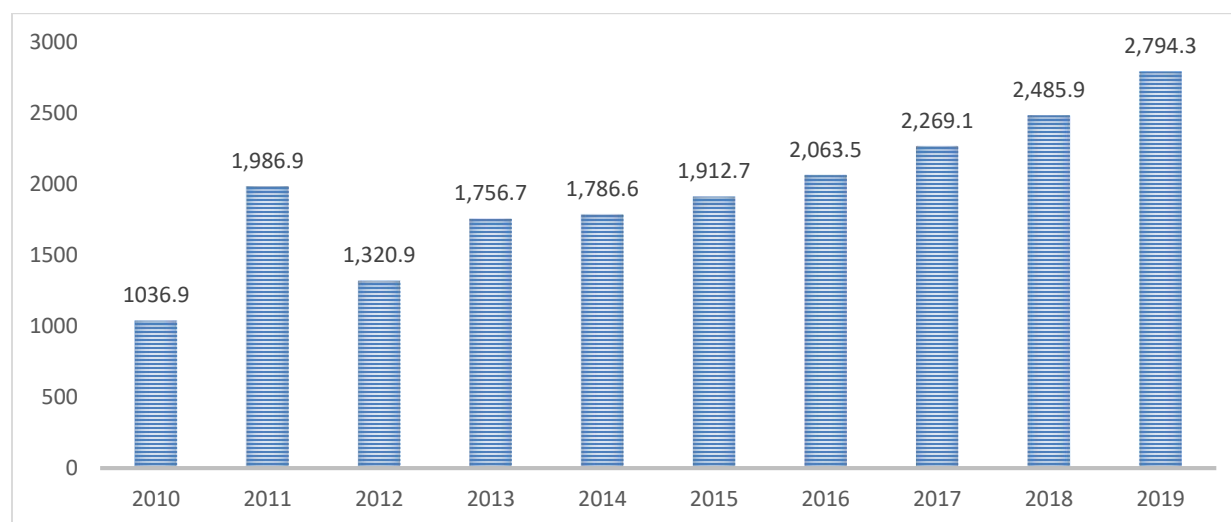
CHAPTER 5. HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

As of 2019, a total of 54.0 thousand healthcare employees provide medical care services to a total of 3,200.0 thousand pop, in Mongolia. The total number of employees increased by 23.1 thousand or 37 per 10 000 pop, compared to 2020 and increased by 4.6 percent compared to the previous year. Out of total health personnel, 92.5% employed by the health sector and 7.7% of them represent health workers employed by other sectors.

The majority are women of the total health employees, and in 2019, the proportion of women increased by 1.7 percent compared to 2000.

Figure 5. 1 Health employees, 2000,2005,2009-2019.
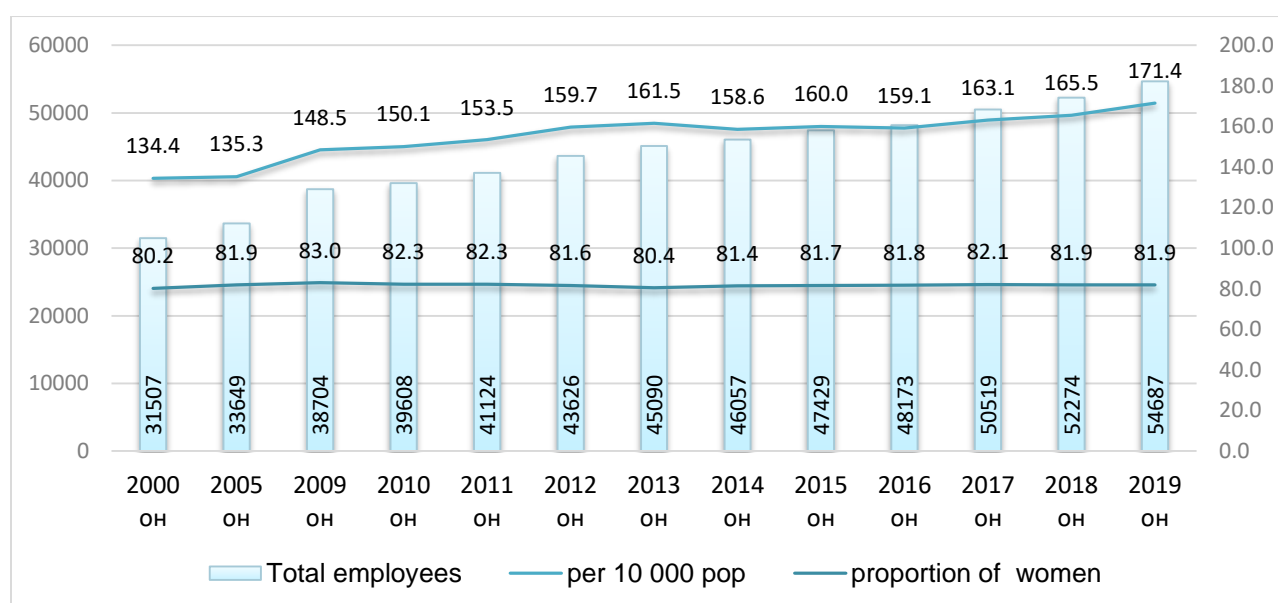
As of 2019, the health employees were 171.4 per 10,000 pop, which increase of 37 or 5.9, compared to 2000 and the previous year, respectively. The number of employees per 10000 pop, is 36.8 higher than the national average in Ulaanbaatar and by 18.9-39.4 lower than the national average, in regions.

Looking by regions, the total number of employees is the highest or 152.5 in the western region, 140.5 in the central region, in the Khangai region 135.5 and the eastern region the lowest or 132.0. Looking by provisions as follows: the health employees were 190.6 per 10 000 population, in Gobi-Altai, which is higher than the national average, while Khuvsgul, Dornod, Khentii, and Sukhbaatar provisions have the lowest health employees per 10 000 population and which looks high are work-related burdens.

The proportion of women in the Western region is 75-81 percent, which is lower than the national average. The proportion of women have the highest Central and Khangai region of aimags.
By age groups, there were 25.4% of age under 30 years, 29.1% of age 30-39 years, 23.3% of age 40-49 years, 12.3% of age 50-54 years, 6.2% of age 55-59 years and 3.7% of age above 60 years, respectively.

Figure 5. 2 The health employees, by age groups, 2019
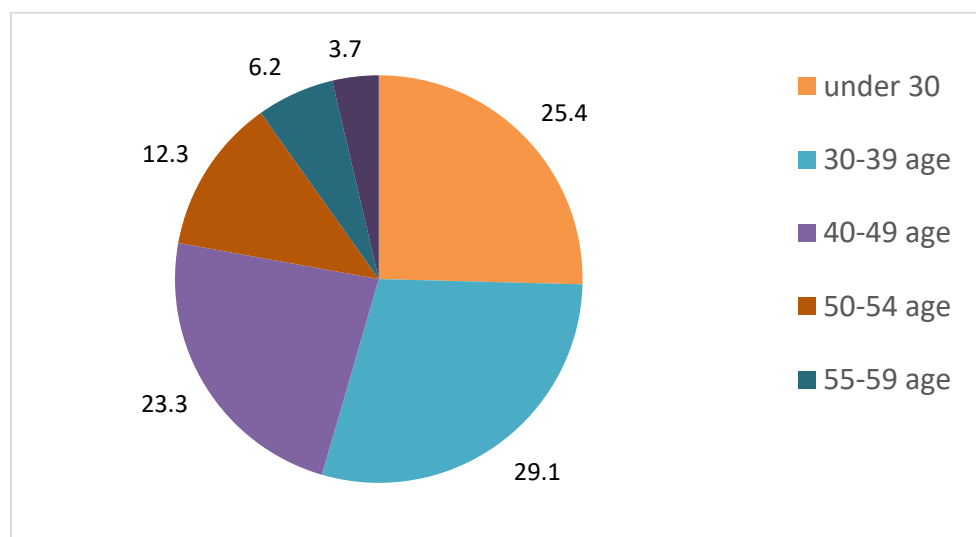
Figure 5. 3 The health employees, per 10 000 population, by regions, 2019
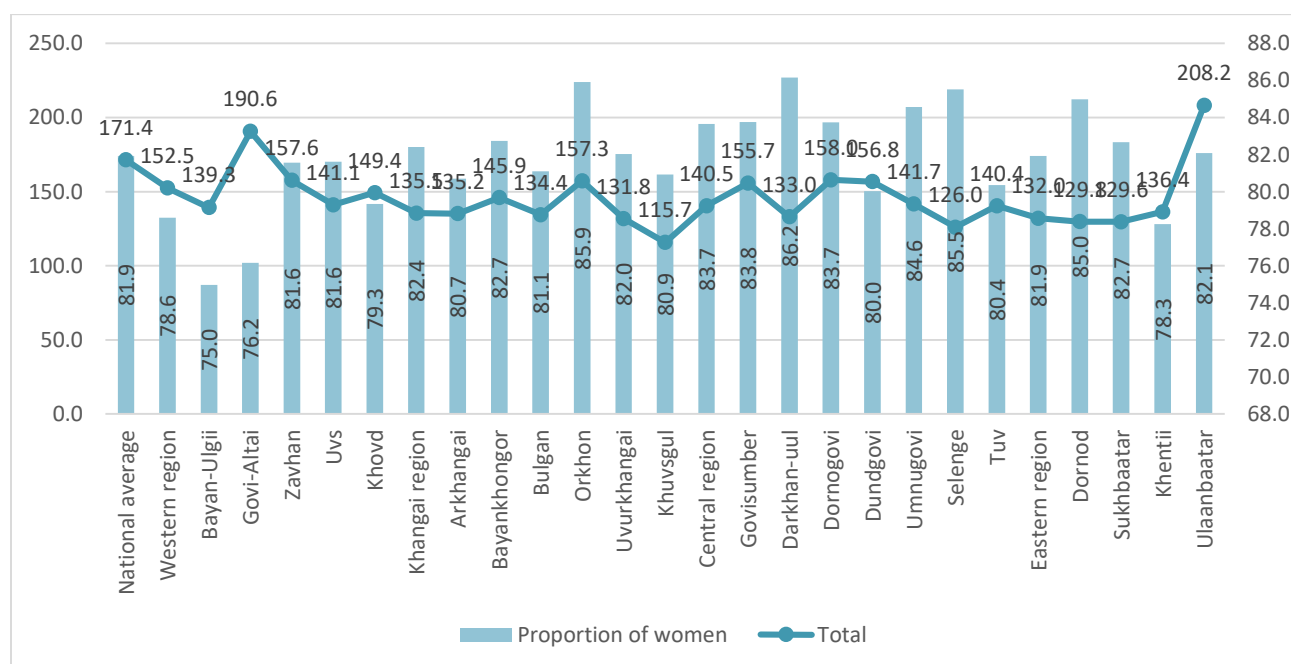
There were physicians 11.7 thousand or 21.6 per cent of total healthcare employees, 12.7 thousand nurses /23.4 per cent/, 2.5 thousand pharmacists /4.6 per cent/, and 7.8 other medical professionals and technical education staff. As of 2019, there are 37.3 physicians, 40.4 nurses, 3.3 midwives and 7.9 pharmacists per 10,000 in Mongolia.

Compared to 2000, the number of physicians per 10,000 population increased by 9.6 and the number of nurses by 8.9. Compared to the previous year, the number of physicians and nurses increased by 1.9 and 1.3, respectively.

Physicians by profession: per 10 000 population dentists were 4.5, 3.5 internal medicine, and 3.3 traditional medicine.

Figure 5. 4 Physicians by profession, per 10 000 population, 2000,2005, 2009-2019.
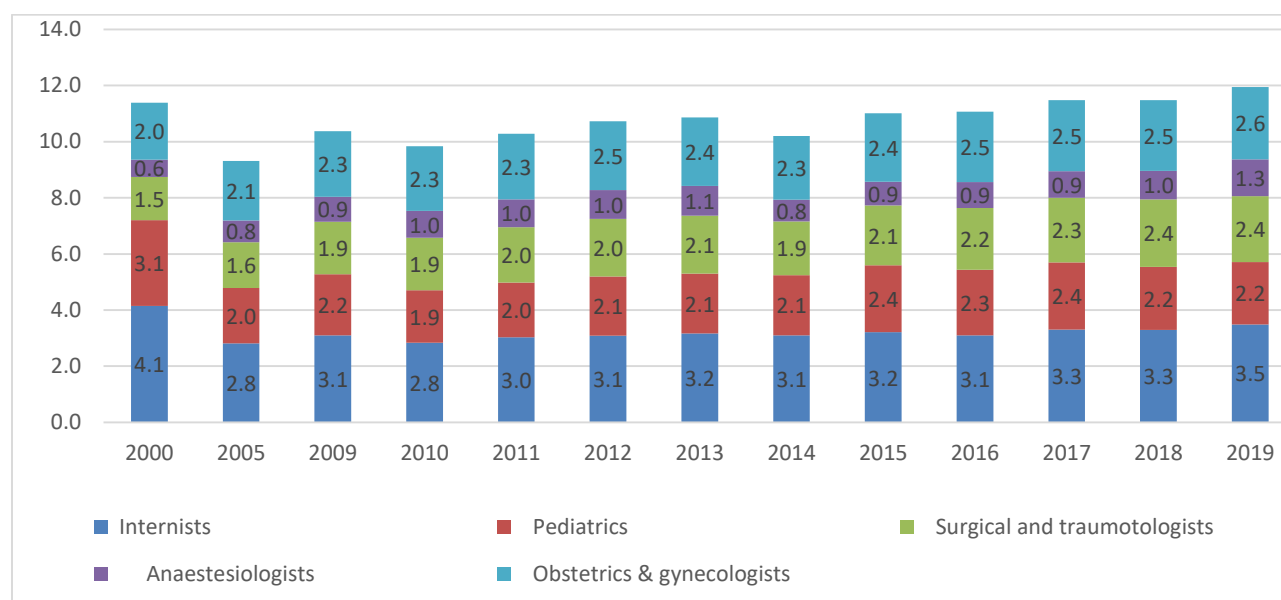
Figure 5. 5 Physicians per 10 000 population, type of occupation, 2019
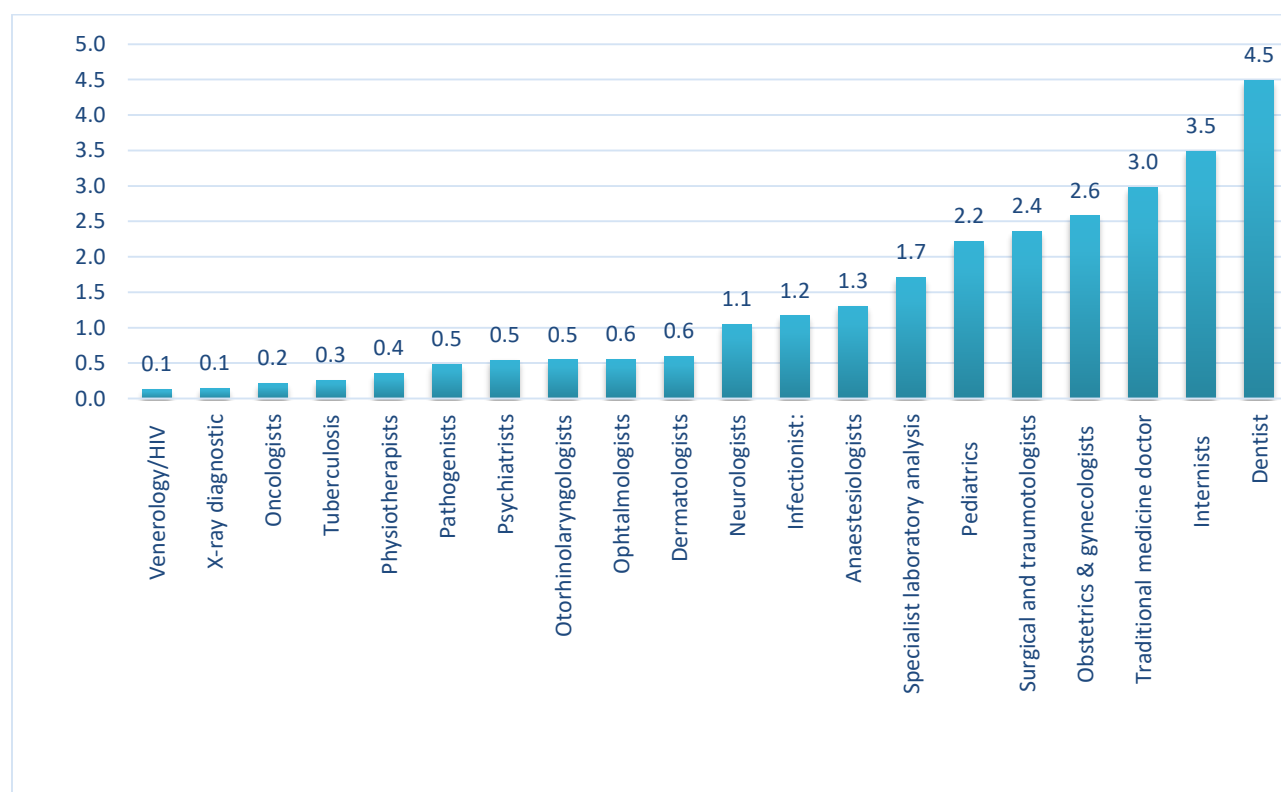
As of 2019, there are 709 paediatricians, 7.1 paediatricians per 10,000 children, 4.9 doctors per 10,000 women, or 795 obstetricians.

Figure 5. 6 The physicians and nurses, 2000, 2005, 2009-2019
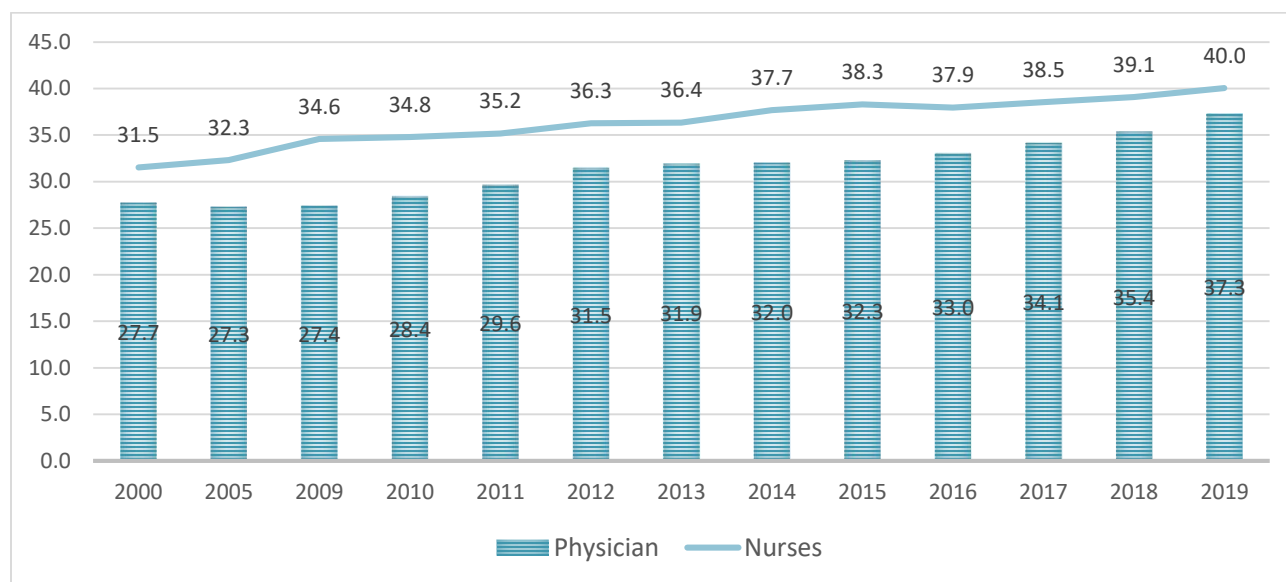
Figure 5. 7 Health employees, per 10 000, selected occupation
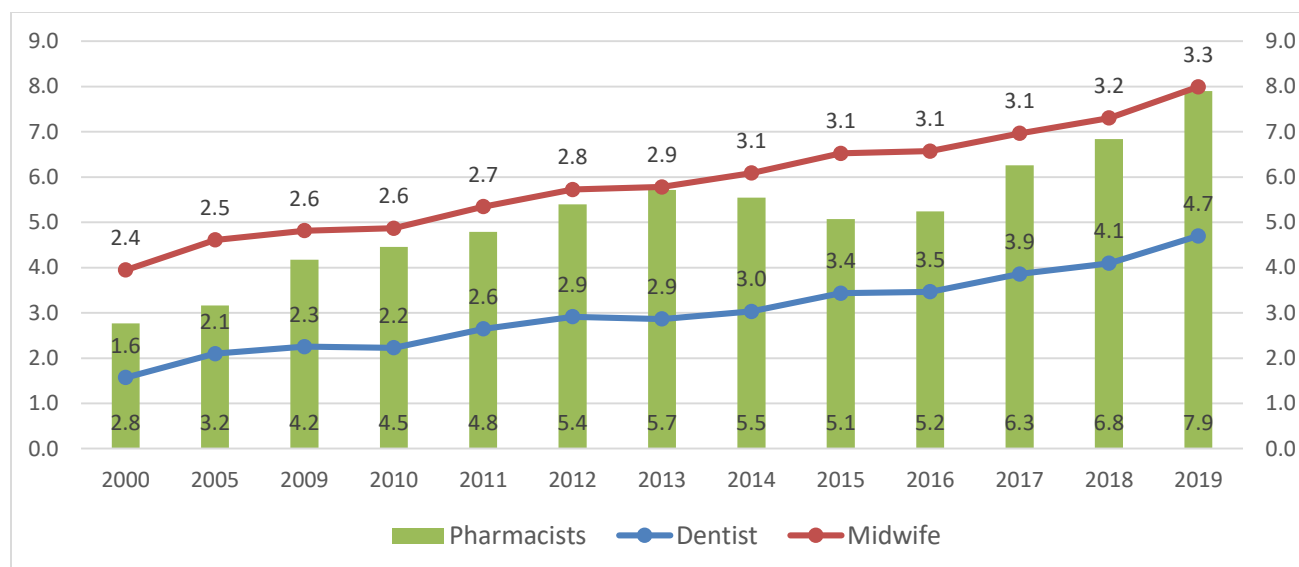
35.9 thousand or 65.7 per cent are working in public health organization and 18.7 thousand 34.3 per cent in a private health organization, of the total health organization.

A total of 35.9 thousand employees of public health care organizations provide health care services to the population. Of these, 23.9 per cent work in soum health centres, 17.4 per cent in specialized hospitals, 14.5 per cent in aimag general hospitals, 9.7 per cent in district general hospitals and public health centres, and 7.9 per cent in family health centres.

Figure 5. 8 The employees of public health organizations, 2019
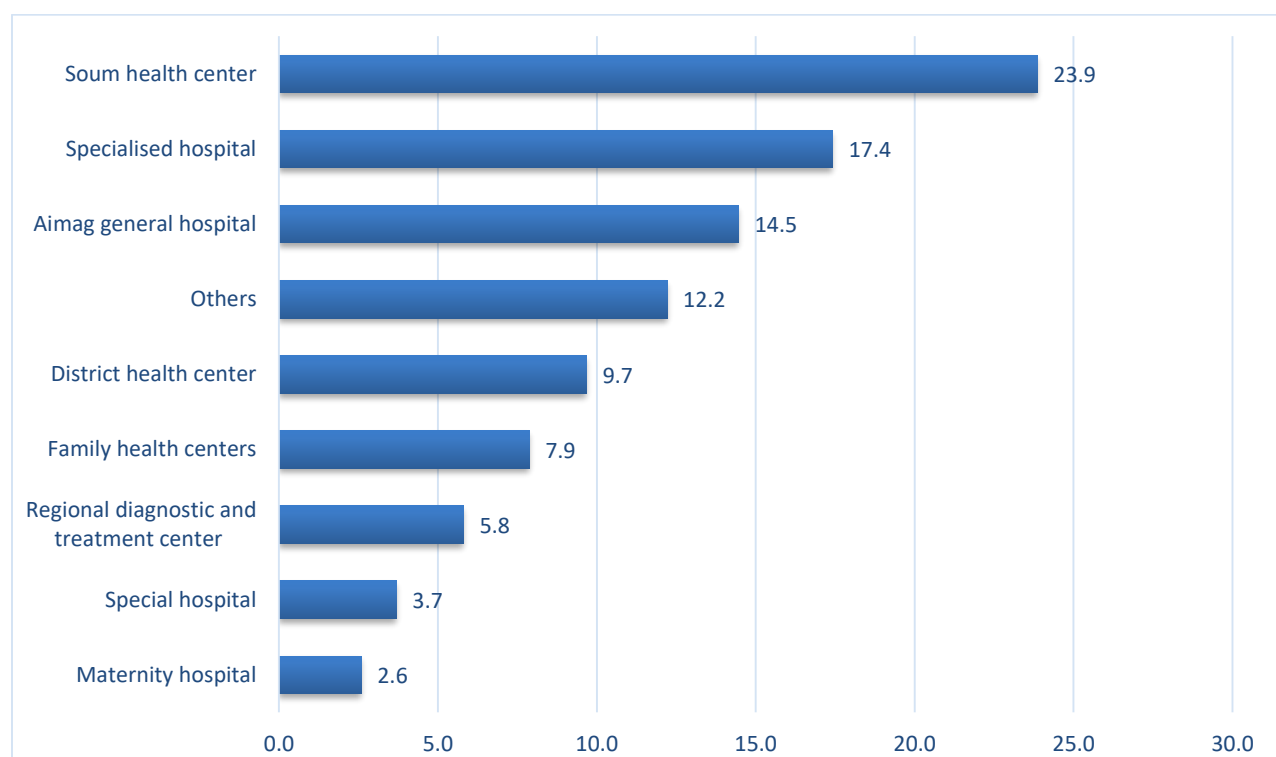
A total of 18.7 thousand employees provide health care services to the population in private health organizations, of which 31.6 per cent are in private clinics, 29.4 per cent in private hospitals, 26.8 per cent in pharmacies, 9.3 per cent in sanatoriums, and 2.9 per cent in Pharmaceutical Supply Chain and working in the drug factory, respectively.

Figure 5. 9 The employees of private health organizations, 2019
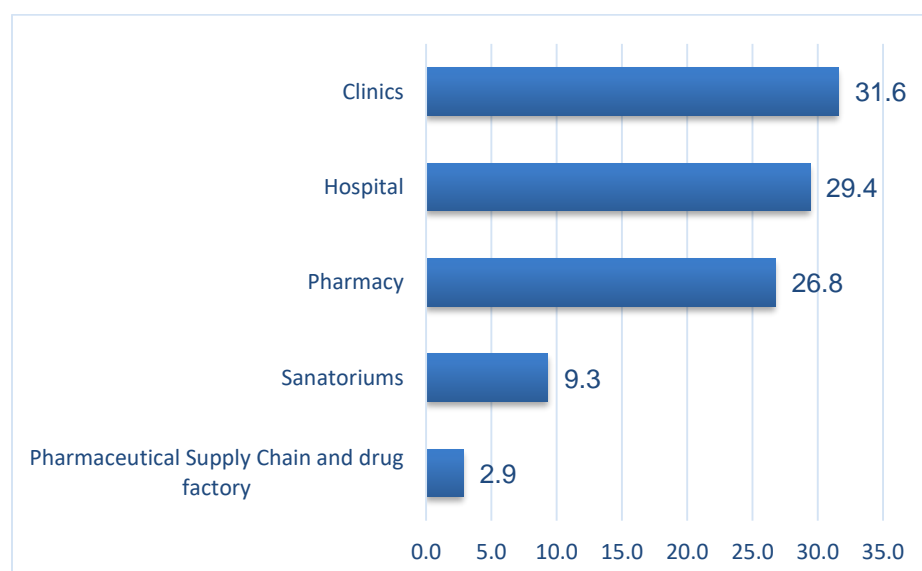
As of 2019, there are 11,788 medical doctors nationwide, and the majority of 77.0 per cent of all physicians are women. Of these, 9,406 physicians, of which 79.8 per cent work in primary and specialized professions. There are 951 traditional medicine and 1431 oral dentists. The national average number of physicians per 10,000 population is 37.0, which is 49.9 per 10 000 population or by 12.9 higher than the national average in Ulaanbaatar, 26.3 in the western region, 24.8 Khangai, 28.3 the Central region, and 24.3 in the Eastern region.

Figure 5. 10 Physicians per 10 000 population, by region, 2019
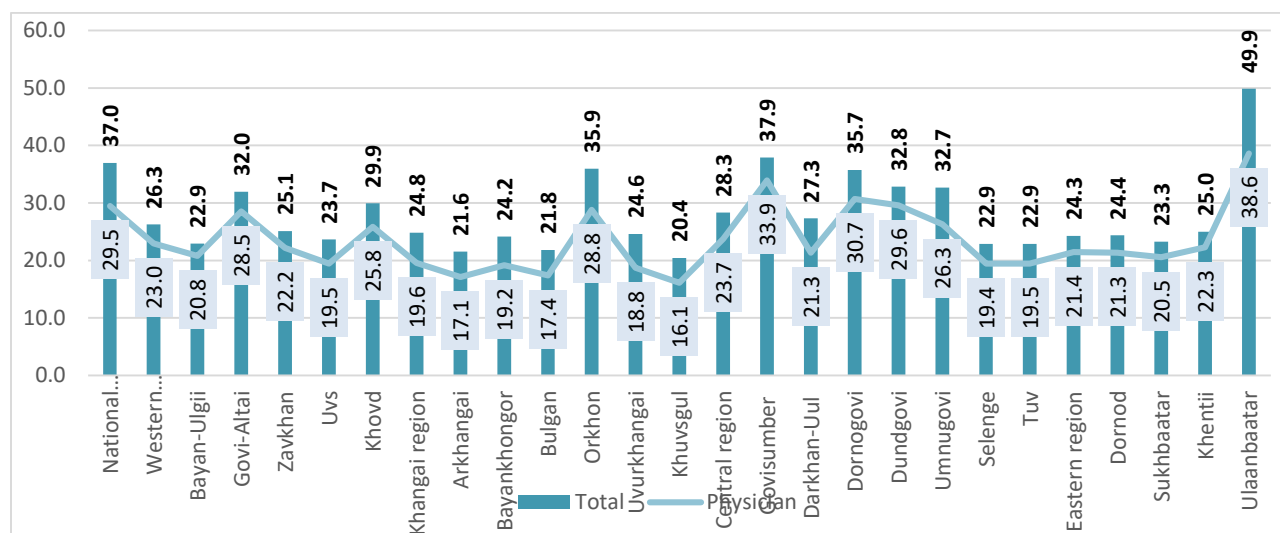
Figure 5. 11 Doctors of Traditional medicine and Dentists, per 10 000 population, by region, 2019
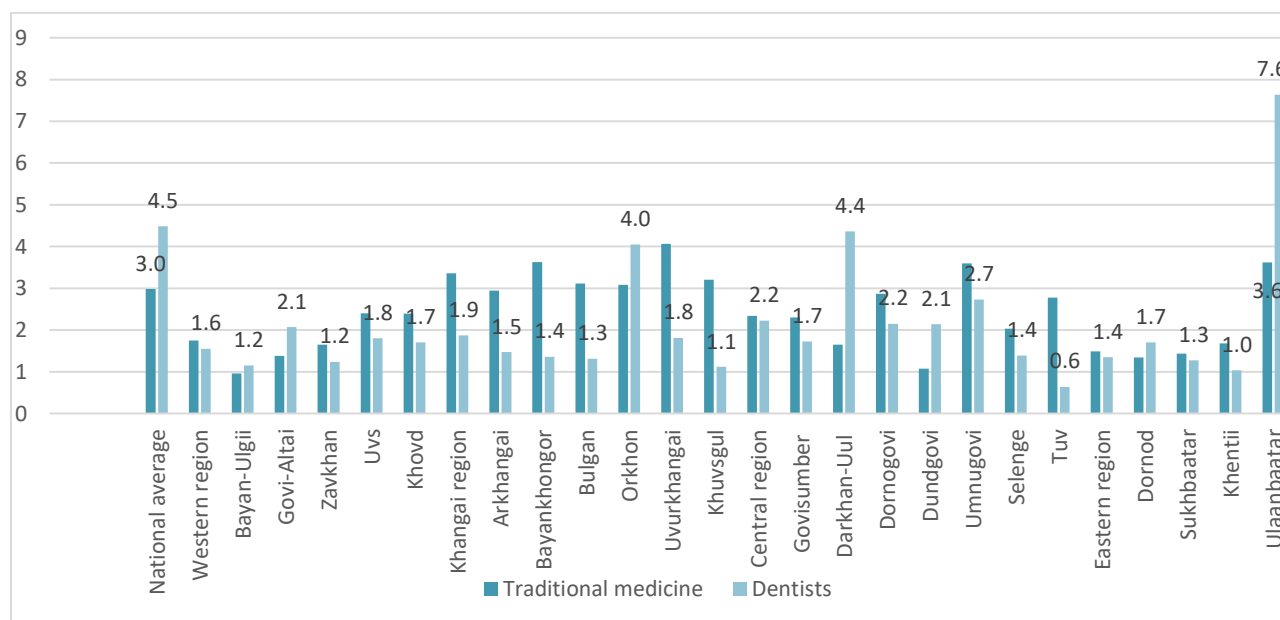
61.6 per cent of all doctors work in Ulaanbaatar and 38.4 per cent in aimags and rural areas. By age groups, there was 27.3 percentage under 30 years, 34.6 per cent are 30-39 years old, 16.5 per

cent are 40-49 years old, 9.2 per cent are 50-54 years old, 6.0 per cent are 55-59 years old, and 6.4 per cent are over 60 years old.

Figure 5. 12 Doctors, by age groups, 2019
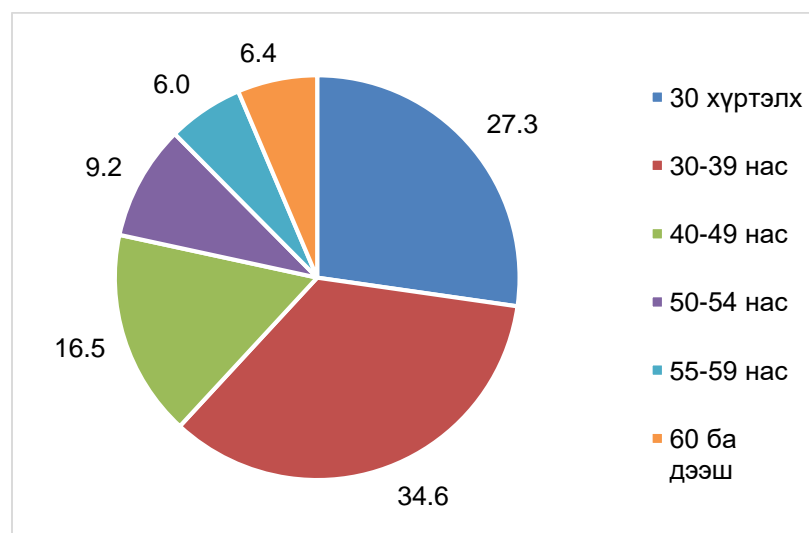
As of 2019, an average population per physician was 271, and an average number of people per nurse was 250. The numbers have decreased by 12 and 6 persons, respectively as compared to the previous year.

The average number of population per a physician was 403 in the Khangai region as reported at the highest, and this number was 381 in the Western region, 412 in the Eastern region and 353 in the Central region.

In Ulaanbaatar city, the number of population per physician was 201 and the number of population per nurse was 214, respectively. In the Khangai region, the number of population per nurse was estimated at 304 which reported as the highest compared to other regions.

Table 5. 1 Persons per physician and nurse, by region, 2016-2019

Aimag, region	Persons per physician				Persons per nurse			
	2016 он	2017 он	2018 он	2019 он	2016 он	2017 он	2018 он	2019 он
National average	**309**	**293**	**283**	**271**	**269**	**259**	**256**	**250**
Western region	**425**	**409**	**403**	**381**	**279**	**284**	**279**	**267**
Bayan-Ulgii	539	495	482	436	325	318	313	288
Govi-Altai	319	305	300	313	223	225	227	217
Zavkhan	386	395	408	399	251	263	258	254
Uvs	477	485	459	423	289	317	293	284
Khovd	404	374	368	334	297	289	292	280
Khangai region	**447**	**449**	**437**	**403**	**311**	**314**	**308**	**304**
Arkhangai	503	548	516	464	335	345	334	318
Bayankhongor	485	461	435	414	289	294	295	288
Bulgan	503	505	558	459	311	317	324	299
Orkhon	312	313	298	278	242	242	235	250
Uvurkhangai	442	445	438	406	344	350	350	332
Khuvsgul	539	526	513	490	359	355	336	340
Central region	**375**	**369**	**368**	**353**	**309**	**305**	**309**	**297**
Govisumber	322	301	277	264	270	256	268	300
Darkhan-Uul	357	368	380	366	273	281	282	233
Dornogovi	295	304	285	280	291	265	276	295
Dundgovi	348	326	340	305	293	308	303	299
Umnugovi	343	342	342	306	345	369	358	366
Selenge	455	438	434	437	361	326	334	328
Tuv	457	430	437	437	309	317	326	315
Eastern region	**427**	**415**	**418**	**412**	**289**	**296**	**296**	**294**
Dornod	443	430	430	410	281	284	290	285
Sukhbaatar	391	397	395	430	278	282	279	284
Khentii	443	416	427	400	309	322	319	313
Ulaanbaatar	**237**	**218**	**208**	**201**	**240**	**222**	**218**	**214**

The physician to nurse ratio was 1.0:1.1 at the national level, 1.0:0.9 in Ulaanbaatar city and 1.0:1.4 in the aimag level.

Table 5. 2 The physician to nurse ratio, by region, 2016-2019

Aimag, region	2016 он		2017 он		2018 он		2019 он	
	Physicians	Nurses	Physicians	Nurses	Physicians	Nurses	Physicians	Nurses
National average	**1.0**	**1.15**	**1.0**	**1.13**	**1.0**	**1.11**	**1.0**	**1.08**
Western region	**1.0**	**1.52**	**1.0**	**1.44**	**1.0**	**1.44**	**1.0**	**1.43**
Bayan-Ulgii	1.0	1.66	1.0	1.56	1.0	1.54	1.0	1.52
Govi-Altai	1.0	1.43	1.0	1.36	1.0	1.32	1.0	1.44
Zavkhan	1.0	1.54	1.0	1.50	1.0	1.58	1.0	1.57
Uvs	1.0	1.65	1.0	1.53	1.0	1.57	1.0	1.49
Khovd	1.0	1.36	1.0	1.29	1.0	1.26	1.0	1.19
Khangai region	**1.0**	**1.44**	**1.0**	**1.43**	**1.0**	**1.42**	**1.0**	**1.33**
Arkhangai	1.0	1.50	1.0	1.59	1.0	1.55	1.0	1.46
Bayankhongor	1.0	1.68	1.0	1.57	1.0	1.48	1.0	1.44
Bulgan	1.0	1.62	1.0	1.59	1.0	1.72	1.0	1.53
Orkhon	1.0	1.29	1.0	1.29	1.0	1.27	1.0	1.11
Uvurkhangai	1.0	1.29	1.0	1.27	1.0	1.25	1.0	1.22
Khuvsgul	1.0	1.50	1.0	1.48	1.0	1.53	1.0	1.44
Central region	**1.0**	**1.21**	**1.0**	**1.21**	**1.0**	**1.19**	**1.0**	**1.19**
Govisumber	1.0	1.19	1.0	1.18	1.0	1.03	1.0	0.88
Darkhan-Uul	1.0	1.31	1.0	1.31	1.0	1.35	1.0	1.57
Dornogovi	1.0	1.01	1.0	1.14	1.0	1.03	1.0	0.95
Dundgovi	1.0	1.19	1.0	1.06	1.0	1.12	1.0	1.02
Umnugovi	1.0	0.99	1.0	0.93	1.0	0.95	1.0	0.84
Selenge	1.0	1.26	1.0	1.34	1.0	1.30	1.0	1.33
Tuv	1.0	1.48	1.0	1.35	1.0	1.34	1.0	1.39
Eastern region	**1.0**	**1.48**	**1.0**	**1.40**	**1.0**	**1.41**	**1.0**	**1.40**
Dornod	1.0	1.57	1.0	1.51	1.0	1.48	1.0	1.44
Sukhbaatar	1.0	1.41	1.0	1.41	1.0	1.41	1.0	1.51
Khentii	1.0	1.44	1.0	1.29	1.0	1.34	1.0	1.28
Ulaanbaatar	**1.0**	**0.99**	**1.0**	**0.98**	**1.0**	**0.95**	**1.0**	**0.94**

Looking by geographical distribution (location) of health professionals, there were 49.9 doctors and 46.8 nurses per 10 000 population in Ulaanbaatar city, while 24.7 doctors and 33.4 nurses per 10 000 people were in rural areas. This data indicates that a high density of doctors in Ulaanbaatar city. Significantly, the number of surgeons were 2.2 times, trauma and orthopaedic specialists were 2.3 times, and radiology and lab specialists were 3.2-3.8 times higher in Ulaanbaatar city than in other rural areas.

Figure 5. 13 The physicians per 10 000 population, by region, 2016-2019
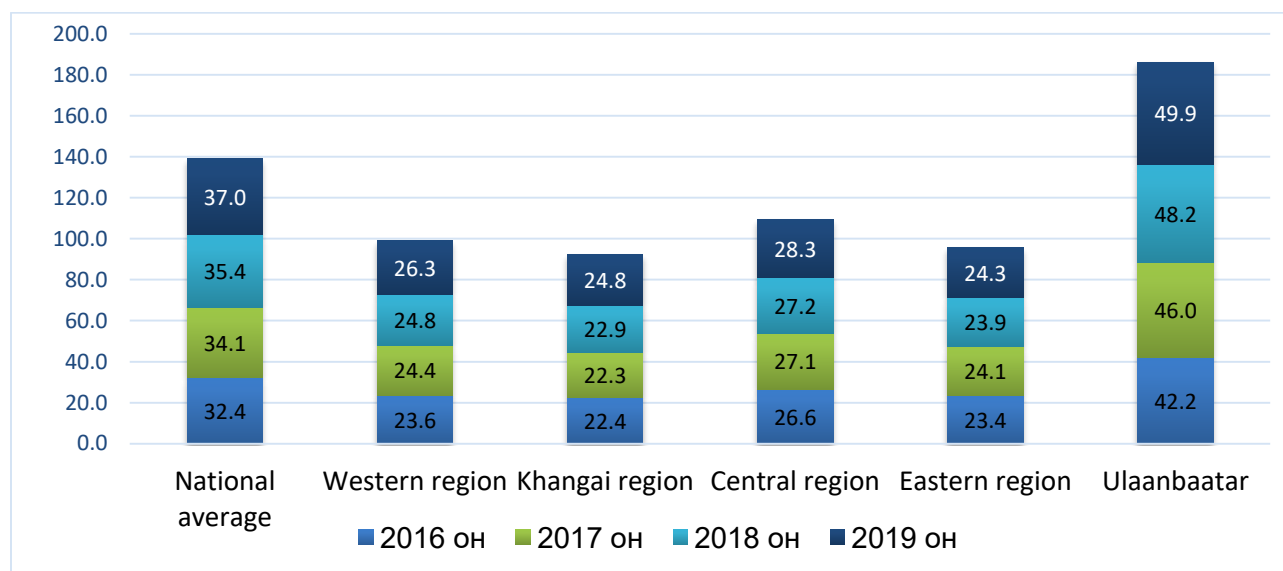
Figure 5. 14 The nurses per 10 000 population, by region, 2016-2019
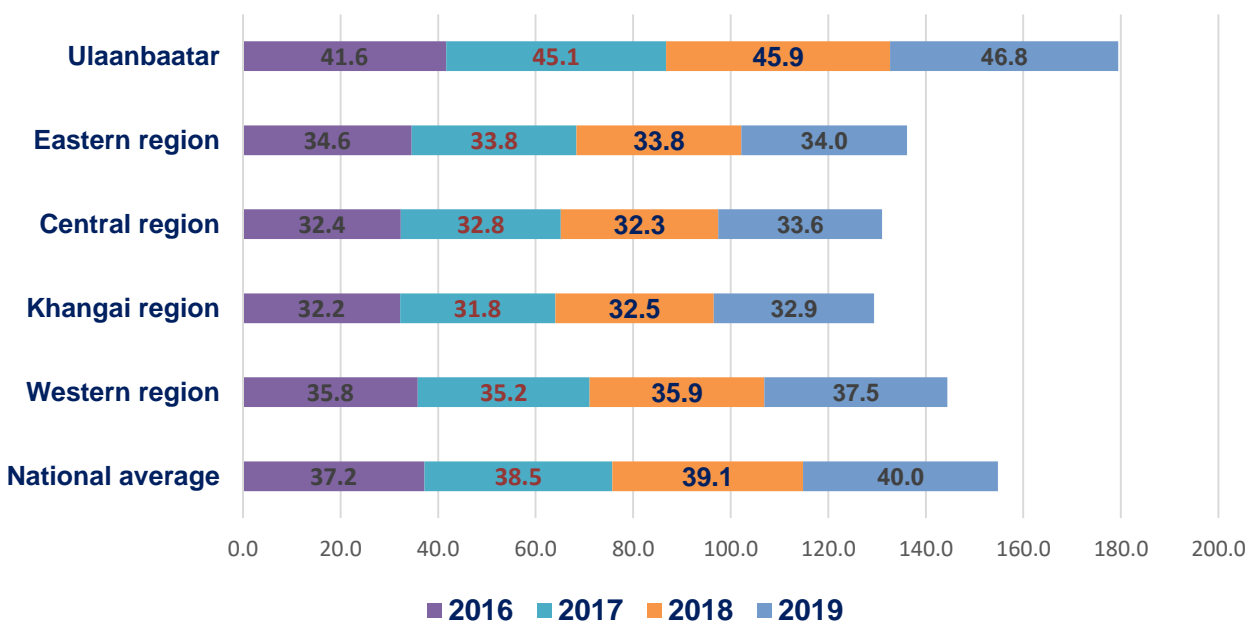
As of 2018, 2509 pharmacists were working nationwide, of which 4.3 and 12.1 per 10 000 population were in rural areas and Ulaanbaatar city, respectively /the country average is 7.9/.

The average population per pharmacist was 2310 in rural areas and was 828 in Ulaanbaatar city /the country average is 1271/.

Table 5. 3 Employees of health organizations, by specialization categories

Specialization	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total employees	**31507**	**33649**	**39608**	**41124**	**43626**	**45090**	**46057**	**47429**	**48173**	**50519**	**52274**	**54687**
Out: Fimale	25284	27556	32591	33834	35609	36271	37495	38737	39415	41481	42815	44807
Medical officer	0	290	616	717	806	791	799	871	863	1008	1105	1284
Pharmacists	648	787	1176	1284	1475	1596	1611	1504	1586	1938	2160	2509
Total-Physicians	**6498**	**6788**	**7497**	**7943**	**8597**	**8911**	**8645**	**9563**	**10000**	**10576**	**11169**	**11788**
Out: Fimale	4999	5306	5919	6284	6744	6893	7183	7376	7677	8127	8563	9075
General professional	858	692	736	794	840	983	1898	2012	2131	2174	2413	1837
Core and specialized professionals:	5094	4977	5825	6029	6484	6664	5313	5833	6040	6366	6595	7524
Internist	971	701	749	811	844	883	899	951	939	1024	1040	1114
Pediatric	716	488	494	523	577	597	624	706	705	741	709	707
Surgery and injuries and trauma	361	407	491	530	559	575	556	632	668	714	759	751
Intravenous and intensive care	146	193	254	265	280	296	224	252	278	292	321	417
Obstetrics and gynecology	475	528	608	625	672	682	661	721	759	783	795	822
Cancer	29	62	73	70	69	75	55	58	60	60	67	67
Neurologist	139	188	240	262	270	270	269	290	294	327	317	335
Mental	98	129	130	137	136	128	125	127	139	145	143	173
Ophtalmologist	84	106	139	137	133	150	133	147	157	179	170	176
Otorinolaryngologist	105	114	127	120	140	135	126	138	154	163	172	174
Dermatologist	152	58	61	58	56	89	137	145	130	153	180	188
Infectionist:	171	144	165	146	141	142	122	285	307	329	315	372
STI/AIDS	0	70	69	67	80	78	72	82	86	89	75	41
Tuberculosis	93	115	105	100	104	105	102	97	104	101	100	82
Rehabilitation	128	94	81	95	108	130	115	127	143	140	140	113
Phatogenist	91	114	76	64	94	97	61	91	98	90	75	154
X-ray diagnostic	89	205	270	282	304	344	347	416	429	448	521	46
Doctor laboratory	192	177	264	281	308	322	291	308	318	334	362	544
Other	1054	1084	1429	1456	1609	1566	394	439	462	444	346	307
Traditional medicine doctor	178	307	348	411	477	464	554	700	780	841	867	951
Dentist	368	522	588	709	796	800	880	1018	1049	1195	1294	1431

Table 5. 4 The number of physicians, by region, selected years

Aimag, region	1990	1995	2000	2005	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
National average	**5875**	**5500**	**6498**	**6788**	**9563**	**10000**	**10576**	**11169**	**11788**
Western region	**680**	**644**	**651**	**606**	**862**	**923**	**971**	**1004**	**1065**
Bayan-Ulgii	146	121	132	141	166	186	203	213	238
Govi-Altai	126	114	132	112	172	177	187	193	185
Zavkhan	153	139	115	103	161	182	181	178	182
Uvs	133	147	145	129	169	170	169	181	197
Khovd	122	123	127	121	194	208	231	239	263
Khangai region	**848**	**886**	**919**	**901**	**1183**	**1297**	**1313**	**1367**	**1483**
Arkhangai	152	144	140	121	167	184	172	185	205
Bayankhongor	112	114	122	107	159	174	187	202	213
Bulgan	111	103	101	103	111	120	122	111	133
Orkhon	147	178	232	232	267	325	325	344	373
Uvurkhangai	163	170	161	171	248	255	258	265	285
Khuvsgul	163	177	163	167	231	239	249	260	274
Central region	**863**	**788**	**893**	**878**	**1220**	**1303**	**1347**	**1378**	**1438**
Govisumber	0	24	37	33	56	52	57	63	66
Darkhan-Uul	229	244	249	228	263	284	274	271	282
Dornogovi	104	90	125	144	210	223	222	242	249
Dundgovi	110	93	101	81	123	128	141	137	153
Umnugovi	90	75	88	79	170	182	189	197	227
Selenge	135	132	165	187	209	235	246	251	247
Tuv	195	130	128	126	189	199	218	217	214
Eastern region	**359**	**332**	**355**	**330**	**464**	**491**	**516**	**525**	**539**
Dornod	129	133	139	123	169	174	183	188	200
Sukhbaatar	101	90	100	96	140	152	153	157	146
Khentii	129	109	116	111	155	165	180	180	193
Ulaanbaatar	**3125**	**2850**	**3680**	**4073**	**5834**	**5986**	**6429**	**6895**	**7263**

In 2019, 467 medical doctors completed postgraduate training general practitioners training, 168 medical doctors and 558 nurses and other medical professionals attended specialized qualification training and 185 physicians and 126 nurses, and other medical professionals have completed advanced professional training.

In 2019, a total of 4734 doctors, nurses and other medical professionals had completed the postgraduate training financed by the state budget. The number of medical professionals who participated in different types of training as follows: 428 doctors and 275 nurses and other medical professionals in general practitioners, specialized qualifications and 44 doctors and 76 nurses and other medical professionals advanced professional training, 241 in foreign practice and 3077 in distance learning training, respectively.

CHAPTER 6 COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Resolution No. 11 of the Government of Mongolia in 2017 to reduce the spread of infectious diseases by increasing the participation of other sectors in strengthening the capacity for flexible, high-quality, inclusive and rapid response to infectious diseases, prevention and response to outbreaks, and ensuring the financial sustainability of program implementation The National Program on "Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases" was approved for this purpose

According to the National Program's target on "Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases", the goal is to reduce the number of registered TB cases (per 10,000 population) to 14.4 by 2020, while 11.2, in 2019. The incidence of acute viral hepatitis goal to reduce 8 per 10,000 population by 2020, and it was 0.5 in 2019.

The goal of the incidence of acute viral hepatitis B is 1.3 in 2020, while there was 0.7, in 2019. The goal has reached.The goal for dysentery (per 10,000 population) is 7.0 in 2020, and it was 16.8 in 2019. An average last decade, a total of 45,902 cases with 31 different types of communicable diseases were reported nationwide, which is an average last decade is 157.2 per 10,000 population.

Figure 6. 1 The incidence of communicable diseases, 2010-2019
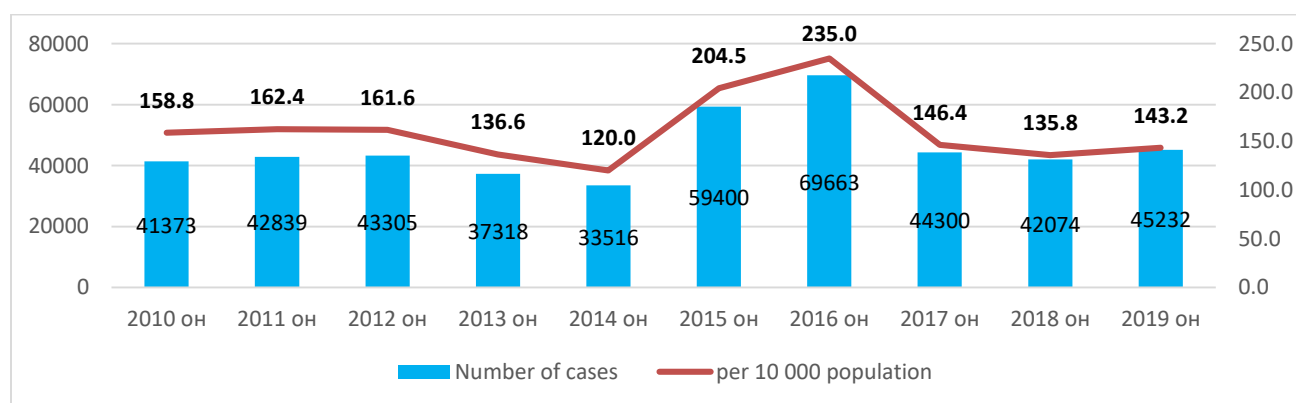
Compared to aimags, cities, and regions, infectious diseases are higher by 25-44 cases per 10,000 in Ulaanbaatar and Eastern areas.
Among the eastern aimags, Dornod and Sukhbaatar aimags had higher than the national average in 2019. Khentii aimag has higher than the national average in 2010 and has been declining in recent years.

Figure 6. 2 The incidence of communicable diseases, by region, 2010-2019
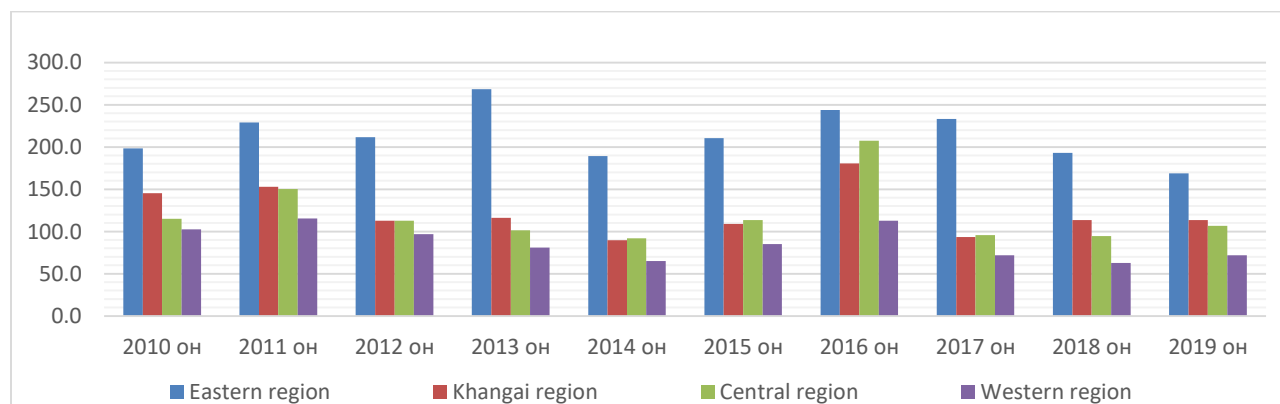
An average last five years, the number of infectious diseases increased by 12.4 thousand (31.4%) compared to the previous five years, and the incidence of infectious diseases per 10,000 population increased by 19.8.

In 2015-2016, there was a significant measles outbreak in all aimags and the capital city, and 53.7 thousand suspected cases were registered.

In 2019, 45.2 thousand cases with 27 different types of infectious diseases were reported (142 per 10 000 population) at the national level, which increased by 9 points per 10 000 people compared to the previous year.

In 2019, it was looking by the structure of infectious diseases, which sexually transmitted infections accounted for 39.5 per cent of all infectious diseases, increasing by 1.2 points, respiratory infections by 7.6 points, blood-borne conditions by 0.1 zoonotic and intestinal illnesses by 0.1-9.1 points, compared to the previous year.

6.1 RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

An average last decade, 17,750 cases or 157.2 per 10,000 population registered respiratory infections, at the national level. An average last decade, measles and smallpox account for the majority of respiratory infections.

The incidence of smallpox and rubella increases year by year, and mumps is declining, from respiratory infections.

The incidence of TB, which accounts for 23 per cent of respiratory infections and 8 per cent of all infectious diseases, has not decreased significantly. Every year, the number of people with a disability rate due to TB increases, including more than 70 per cent.

Each year, an average of 400 children are diagnosed with new TB, accounting for 10% of all TB cases. During the last five years, the highest number of children was registered in 2016 or 516, it decreased to 424 in 2017 and 293 in 2018 and increased again to 382, in 2019.

Figure 6. 3 The respiratory infections, 2010-2019
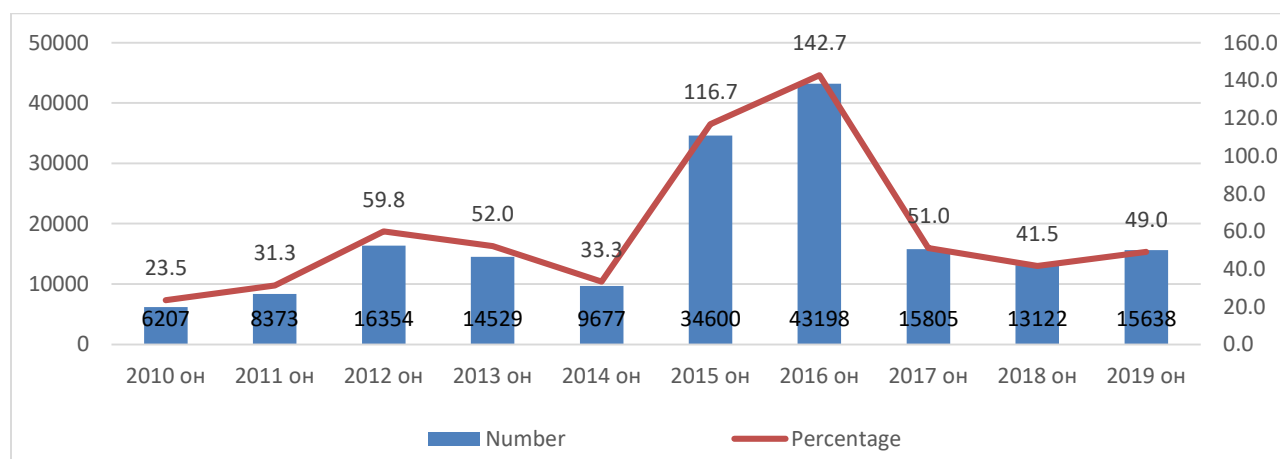
As of 2019, 15,638 cases of respiratory infections were registered nationwide, accounting for 36.8% of all communicable diseases. Respiratory infections increased by 2516 cases or 19.2%, compared to the previous year. Nationwide, 6 deaths due to respiratory infections were reported, including meningococcal disease (5) and smallpox (1).

Table 6. 1 The number of respiratory infections, 2010-2019

Indicator	2010 он	2011 он	2012 он	2013 он	2014 он	2015 он	2016 он	2017 он	2018 он	2019 он
Total	6 207	8 373	16 354	14 529	9 677	34 600	43 198	15 805	13 122	15 638
Tuberculosis	4 213	3 985	3 944	4 111	4 172	4 270	4 045	3 779	3 498	3 624
Meningococcal infection	28	20	28	40	14	11	10	13	12	20
Scarlet fever	1 268	3 097	2 806	4 669	4 639	5 624	6 834	9 643	8 130	10 652
Measles	0	0	0	0		23 464	30 273	17	1	2
Scarlet fever	21	68	89	271	276	754	1 378	1 797	922	936
Mumps	524	1 016	9 060	5 268	425	241	346	219	319	125
Erysipelas	141	169	201	137	136	145	160	236	188	240
Erithema infectious	1	2	11	15	13	42	104	90	48	34
Rubella	11	16	215	15	1	49	48	11	4	5
Gas gangrene	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 6. 4 The respiratory infections, per 10 000 population, by regions, 2010-2019
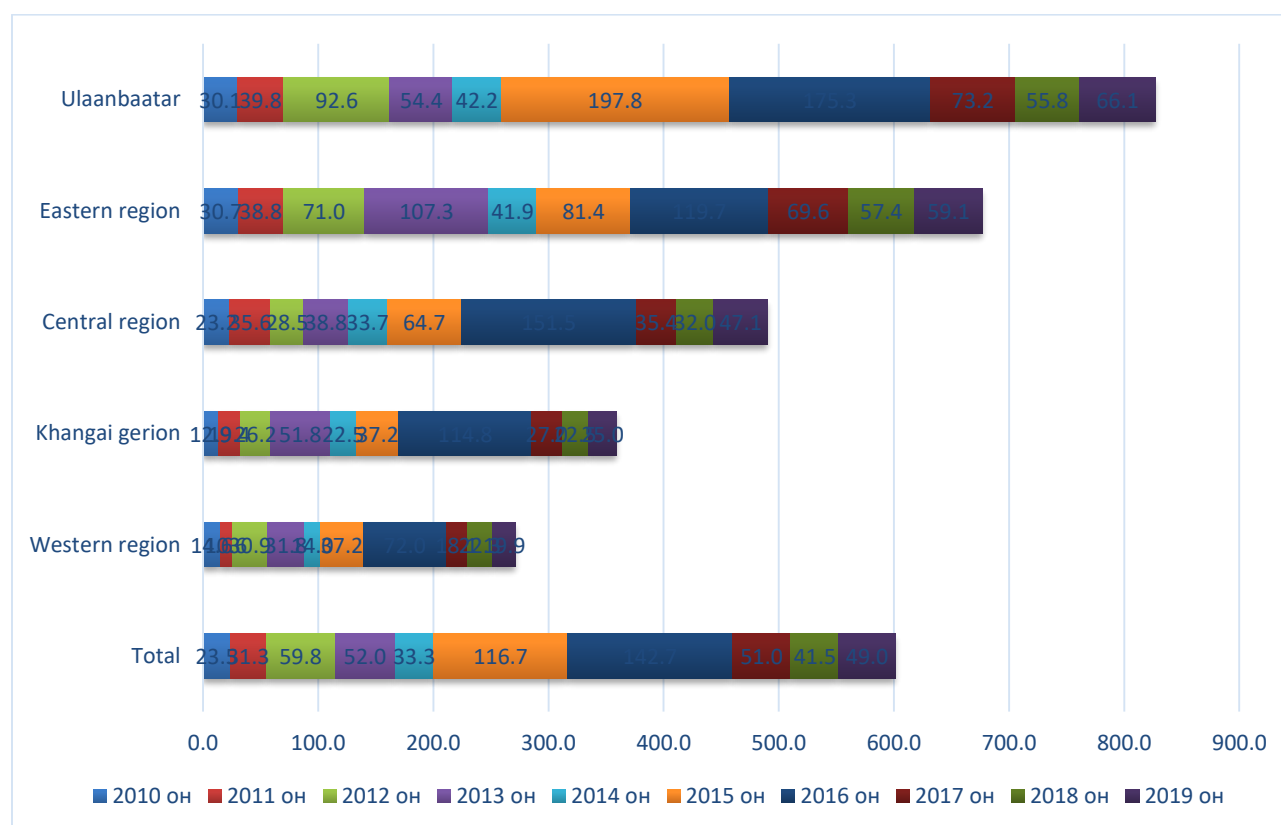
6.2 Varicella

Nationwide, a total of 5,736 cases or 19.6 per 10,000 population of varicella reported an average the last decade. In 2010, 1268 cases and 2019, 10,652 cases were registered, which is increased by 9384, compared to 2010 and 4916 topics, compared to an average of the last decade

Figure 6. 5 The varicella, 2010-2019
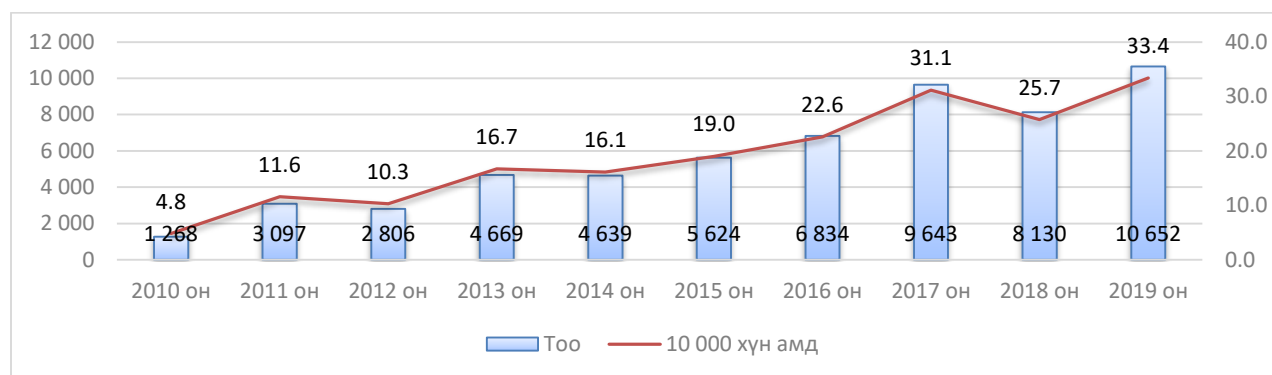
At the national level, 10 652 cases or 33.4 per 10 000 population of varicella were registered. The disease incidence accounted for 23.5% of all communicable diseases and 68% of respiratory infections.

In Ulaanbaatar were registered 60.9% and in aimags 39.1%, of all cases. Compared to the previous year, which increased by 0.1-34.4 cases in Sukhbaatar, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogovi, Govisumber, Khuvsgul, Khovd, Dundgovi, Orkhon, Selenge, Tuv and Bulgan aimags. Dornod (61.1), Sukhbaatar (58.9), Darkhan-Uul (57.8), Khuvsgul (42.3), Dornogovi (41.6), Govisumber (40.5), Dundgovi (37.7), Khovd (33.5) aimags and Ulaanbaatar (43.6) are higher by 0.6-28.2 cases, compared the national average.

6.3 Meningococcal infections

According to the dynamics of meningococcal infections registered at the national level, there were several outbreaks of meningococcal infections occurred in the country in 1974 and 1994, the case rate was 14-19 per 10 000 population. Since 1995, the incidence rate has decreased steadily, but it has increased slightly in 2007, giving a rate of 0.6 per 10 000 population.

In 2019, a total of 20 cases or 0.1 per 10 000 population of meningococcal infections were registered. The rate increased by 8 case as compared to the previous year and 8 cases compared to an average last 5 years.

6.4 Mumps

Nationwide, a total of 1,754 cases or 6.0 per 10,000 population of mumps have been reported in the average last ten years. Outbreaks were reported in 2012 and 2013, while in 2019, 125 cases were reported, which decreased by 1,629 cases, compared to the average last ten years.

Figure 6. 6 The mumps, 2010-2019
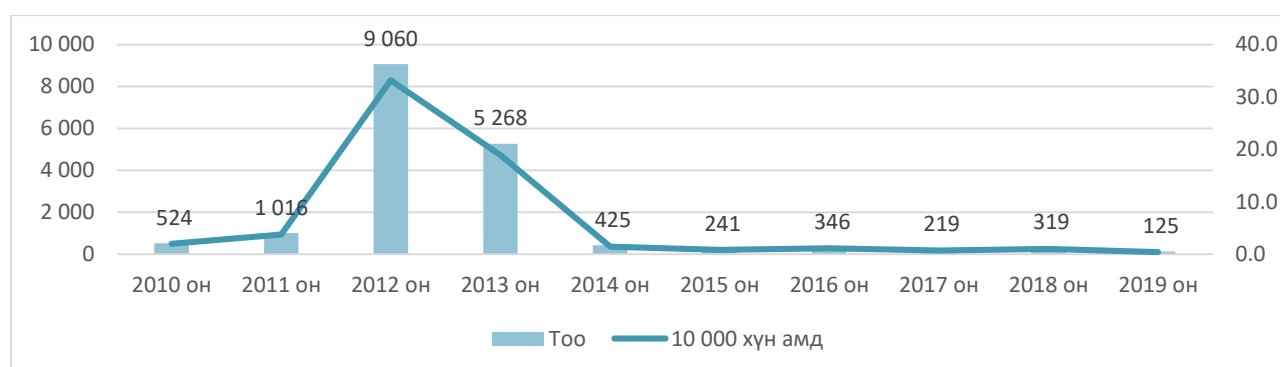
At the national level, 125 cases or 0.4 per 10 000 population of mumps were registered. The rate decreased by 0.6 or 0.4 per 10 000 people, compared to the last year and an average five years. Out of all reported cases, accounting for 44.8% were in Ulaanbaatar city and 55.2% were in rural, respectively.

Compared to 2018, the incidence rate of mumps per 10 000 population increased by 0.2-0.3 in the following aimags: Dundgovi, Khentii and. However, the rate has decreased in other aimags. The disease's incidence was reported among all age groups, hence 67.2% of all cases registered in children 1-9. A total of mumps were 41.6 per cent are school children, 30.4 per cent in kindergartens, 17.6 per cent at homes, respectively.

6.5 Tuberculosis

Mongolia is one of the countries with the highest TB incidence, of the 37 countries in the WHO Western Pacific region. According to health statistics for the last five years, TB accounts for 9.8 per cent of all communicable diseases registered in the country, and more than 4,000 new TB cases diagnosed each year.

Although Mongolia, like many other countries, has used the strategy of directly observed treatment, short courses (DOTS) since 1996, which has impacted the steady detection of new cases and a tendency to reduce tuberculosis cases since 2007.

Figure 6. 7 The incidence of tuberculosis, 2010-2019
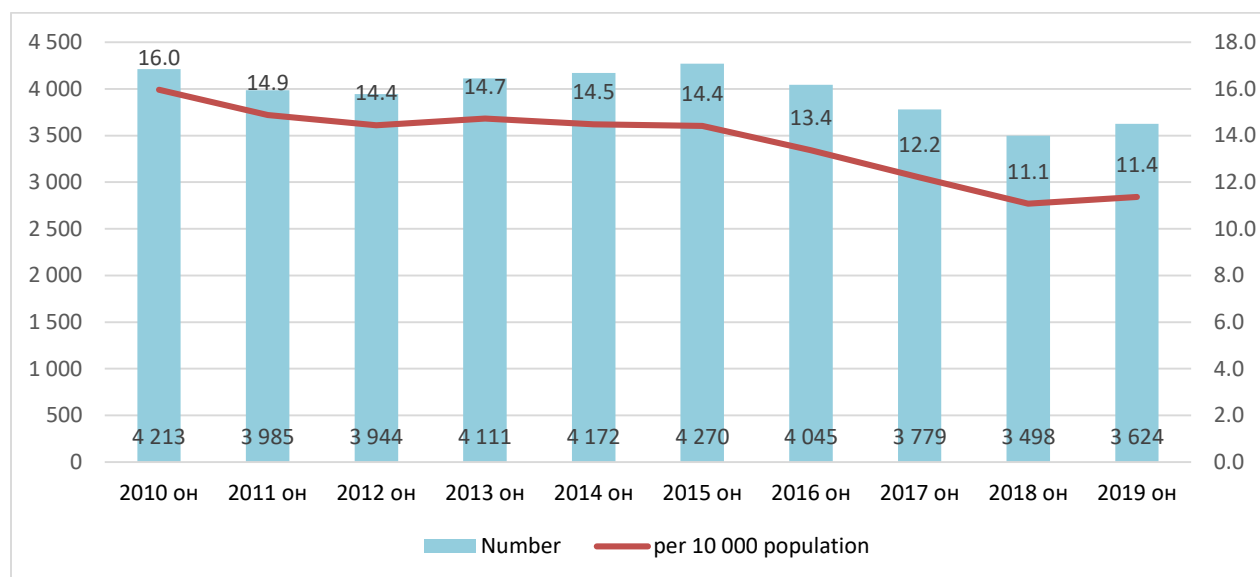
It is declared that reduce to 144 the rate of tuberculosis per 100 000 populations, by 2020 in the "Concepts of Mongolian Sustainable Development-2030".

The incidence rate of tuberculosis (TB) in 1996 was 146.0 per 100 000 population, while in 2006 it reached 186, increased by 1.3 times. However, it has continuously decreased since 2007 reached 168 per 100 000 population. The incidence of TB in 2011 was 148.7, in 2019 was 114 per 100 000 population, respectively.

Figure 6. 8 The incidence of tuberculosis, per 10 000 population, by region, 2010-2019
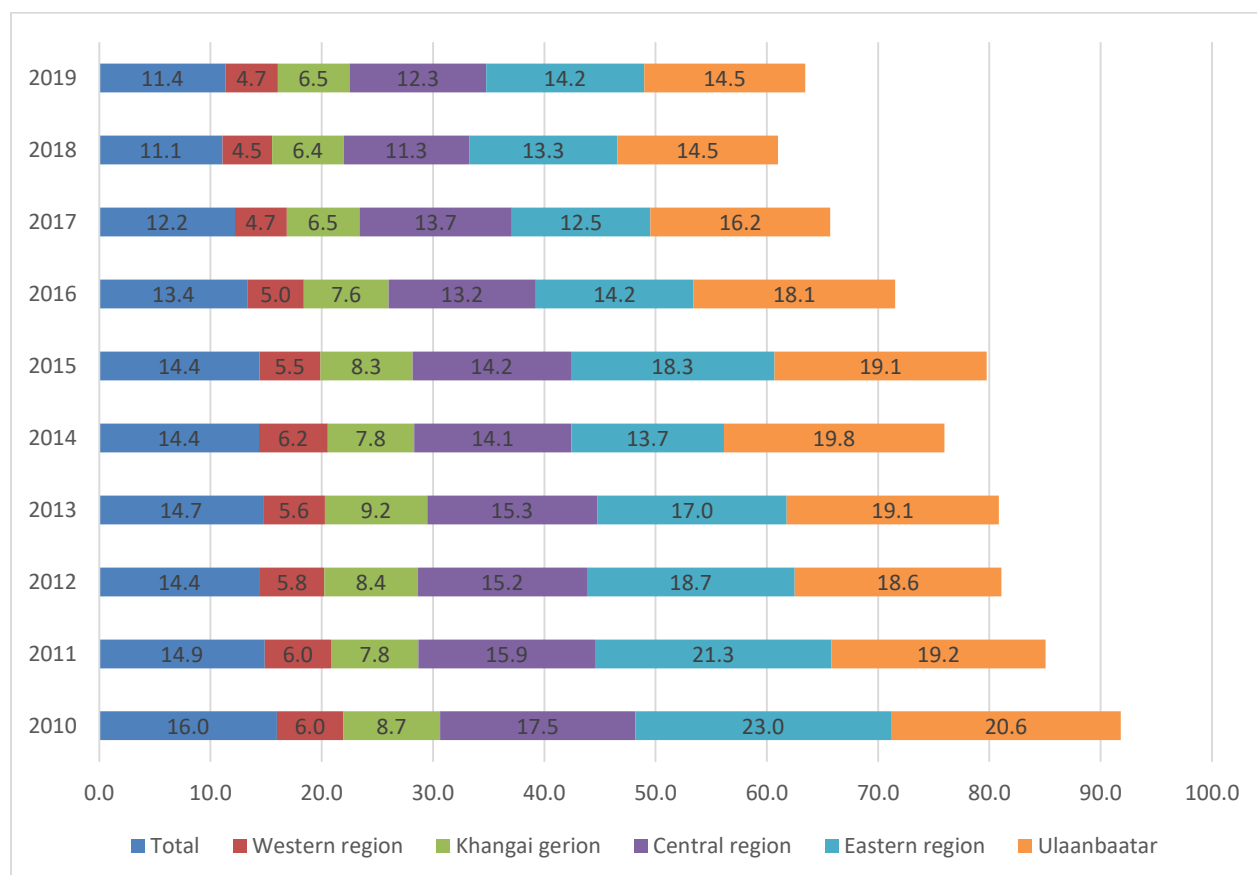
In 2019, the mortality rate of tuberculosis was 2.8 per 100 000 population, and it was two times lower compared to the mortality rate in 1996.

In 2019, total 3624 new cases or 11.4 per 10 000 population of tuberculosis were registered, which accounted for 8.0% of all communicable diseases, which increased by 126, compared to the previous year.

In 2019, a total of 3624 new TB cases were registered, of which 2073 (57.2%) reported in Ulaanbaatar, 1515 (41.8%) in aimags and 36 (1.0%) in prisons, compared to the previous year, which increased by 48 and 86, in Ulaanbaatar and aimags, while in prisons it decreased by 8 cases.

In 2019, among newly registered tuberculosis, pulmonary tuberculosis was 61.6% /2 234 cases/, increased by 130 cases and extrapulmonary tuberculosis was 39.4% /1 390 cases/, decreased by 4 cases last year. Compared to 2018, rates of pulmonary tuberculosis increased by 1.5%, while extrapulmonary tuberculosis rates decreased by 1.4%.

 Looking at the registered new cases by age group, the incidence rates were high among people 15-24 old, 25-34 and above 65 years old.

6.6 Tuberculosis incidence among children

In 2019, 382 new tuberculosis cases were reported in children aged 0-14 years old, accounting for 10.5% of all cases, an increase of 89 cases or 2.1 per cent from the previous year.

Figure 6. 9 The incidence of tuberculosis in children, 2012-2019

A total of 67 TB deaths reported with TB treatment patients, increased 8 cases than the previous year. Two children died, accounting for 2.9% of all deaths, regarding type: 59 (88%) deaths due to pulmonary TB and 8 (12%) deaths due to extrapulmonary TB.

6.7 Disability due to tb

Every year, the number of people with a disability rate due to TB increases, including more than 70 per cent. In 2019, 2,912 new patients were reported with a disability rate, of which 2,896 (99.4%) received more than 70% and 16 (0.6%) received 50-69% benefits.

6.7 The treatment success rate

The treatment success rate for people with pulmonary TB on treatment in 2019 was 85.3%, 91.9% in the countryside and 80.5% In Ulaanbaatar.

Figure 6. 10 Treatment success rate of pulmonary TB, 2012-2019
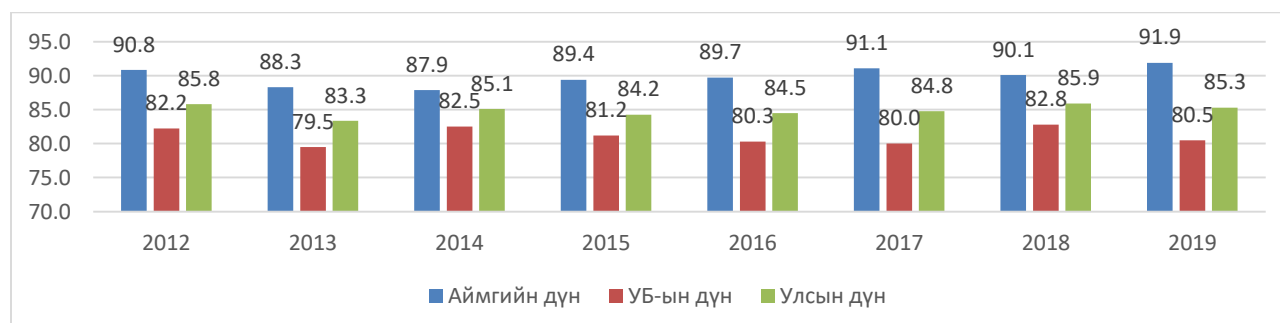
In 2019, 382 new cases of tuberculosis reported in children aged 0-14 years old. There were 73 pulmonary tuberculosis cases (22.4%) and 253 cases of extrapulmonary tuberculosis (77.6%). For the sever form of tuberculosis in children, 4 cases of acute military tuberculosis and 1 case of tuberculosis meningitis reported, and acute military tuberculosis decreased by 1 case and tuberculosis meningitis by 2 cases, respectively as compared to the previous year.

6.10 Intestinal infectious diseases

Nationwide, a total of 9,609 cases or 32.9 per 10,000 population of intestinal infectious diseases reported an average last ten years. The majority of dysentery, viral hepatitis A, and hand, foot, and mouth disease, of all intestinal infections, on average last ten years. In 2019, the number of registered cases decreased by 436 cases than the average of the last ten years.

Figure 6. 11 The incidence of infectious diseases, 2010-2019
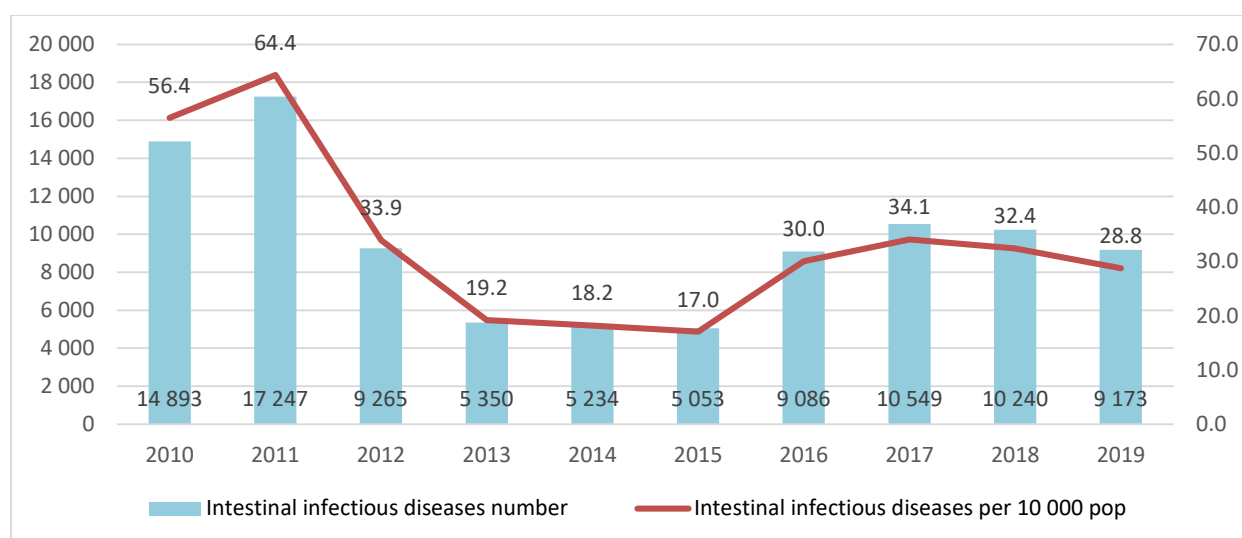
In 2019, a total of 9173 cases with six different types of intestinal infectious diseases including shigellosis, bacterial foodborne intoxications infections, salmonella, diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed, hand-foot-mouth disease and acute hepatitis A were registered, at the national level. The intestinal infectious diseases accounted for 20.3% of all communicable diseases and decreased by 3.6 per 10 000 population, compared to the previous year.

The reported intestinal infectious diseases were as follows: shigellosis (59.3%), bacterial foodborne intoxications (9.0), salmonella (3.8%), diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed (2.6%), hand-foot-mouth disease (23.4%) and acute hepatitis A (1.9%).

Compared to the previous year of the intestinal infections which has increased in salmonella, bacterial foodborne intoxications, diarrhea and gastroenteritis of presumed, and which decreased shigellosis and hand-foot-mouth disease.

Table 6. 2 The number of intestinal infectious diseases, per 10 000 population

INDICATOR		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Intestinal infectious diseases	number	14 893	17 247	9 265	5 350	5 234	5 053	9 086	10 549	10 240	9 173
	per 10 000 pop	56.4	64.4	33.9	19.2	18.2	17.0	30.0	34.1	32.4	28.8
Salmonellla infections	number	146	118	112	83	95	146	181	185	329	349
	per 10 000 pop	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.1
Shigellosis	number	3 451	2 120	2 051	1 982	2 312	2 737	2 848	4 026	6 265	5 438
	per 10 000 pop	13.1	7.9	7.5	7.1	8.0	9.2	9.4	13.0	19.8	17.0
bacterial foodborne intoxications	number	510	278	719	238	548	482	430	133	554	830
	per 10 000 pop	1.9	1.0	2.6	0.9	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.4	1.8	2.6
hand-foot-mouth disease	number	2 585	1 042	405	1 374	1 788	1 524	5 569	6 051	2 876	2 147
	per 10 000 pop	9.8	3.9	1.5	4.9	6.2	5.1	18.4	19.5	9.1	6.7
diarrhea and gastroenteritis of presumed	number	84	75	86	84	162	81	19	103	190	235
	per 10 000 pop	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7
acute hepatitis A	number	8 116	13 612	5 892	1 589	325	82	39	51	26	174
	per 10 000 pop	30.8	50.8	21.6	5.7	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5
Typhoid and pharatypoid fevers	number	1	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
	per 10 000 pop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

6.11 Shigellosis

In 2019, 5,438 cases (16.8 per 10,000 pop) of shigellosis were registered, which accounted for 12.0 per cent, of all infectious diseases. Compared to 2018, the incidence decreased by 2.9 per 10,000 and increased by 3 cases compared to an average last 5-year.

Figure 6. 12 The incidence of shigellosis, 2010-2019
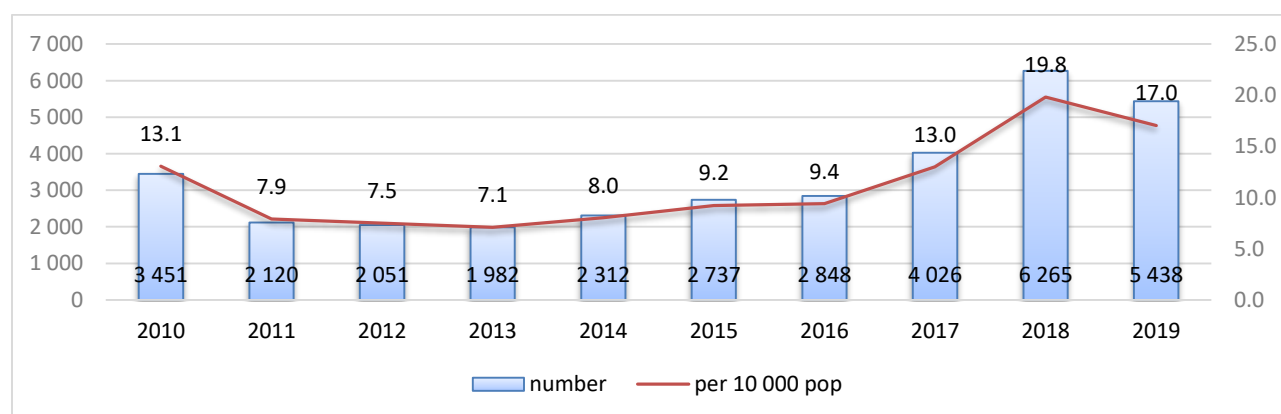
According to the dynamics an average last ten years of shigellosis, the incidence was highest in 2018 and lowest in 2013. The incidence has increased since 2014 and expected to increase in the future.

As of 2019, the incidence was reported among all age groups, while 75.8 per cent were among 0-9-year-olds, of all cases, of which the highest or 56 per cent for 0-4 year old. The incidence of shigellosis reported for the year, with an increase from April onwards and a peak in August.

Figure 6. 13 The incidence of shigellosis, per 10 000 population, 2017-2019
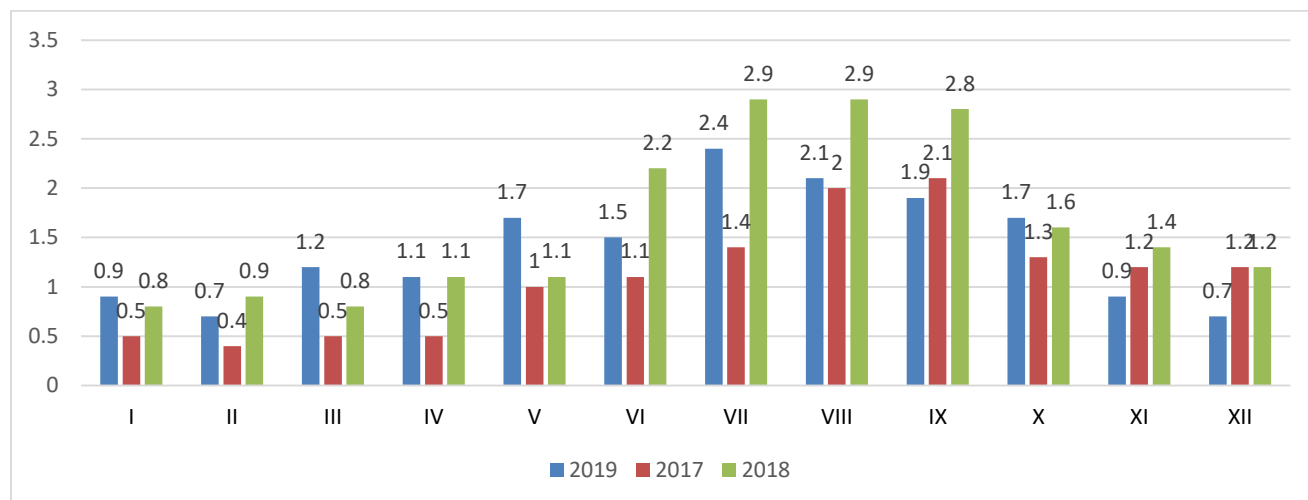
Nationwide, 4,532 (83.3%) of patients with shigellosis are diagnosed of went to doctor on their own, 22 (0.4%) for physical examination , 846 (15.6%) for emergency medical examination, 3 (0.06%) for others, and 3 (0.06%) for contacts. And 32 (0.6%) were detected by active surveillance, respectively.

The source of the infections is 615 (11.3%) from a person who infected with shigella, 8 (0.1%) from who has shigella infection, and 4815 (88.6%) from unknown sources. 96 (1.8%) transmitted by water, 39 (0.7%) by food, 378 (6.9%) by household contact, 4924 (90.5%) by unknown means, and 1 (0.1%) by other means.

6.12 OTHER BACTERIAL FOODBORNE INTOXICATIONS

An average the last ten years, 472 /1.6 per 10 000 population/ of other bacterial foodborne intoxications were registered. The number of foodborne outbreaks has increased in recent years, with eight epidemics in 2015 and 19 in 2019.

In 2019, a total of 830 cases or 2.6 per 10 000 population of other bacterial foodborne intoxications were registered at the national level, accounted for 3.8% of all intestinal infectious diseases. Of the total number of other bacterial foodborne intoxications, 681 cases (82%) were registered in Ulaanbaatar city and the rate was 4.6 per 10 000 population.

In 2019, the incidence of these infections increased by 276 cases in Ulaanbaatar city, compared to the previous year. For the past decade, the highest rates of other bacterial foodborne intoxications were reported in 2008 and 2012.

Figure 6. 14 The incidence of other bacterial foodborne intoxications, 2009-2019
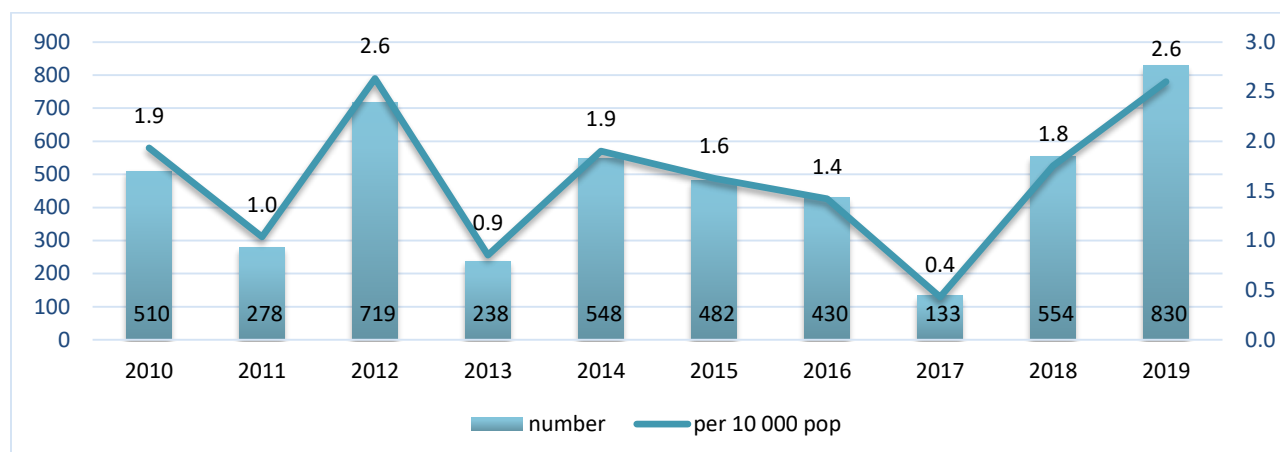
In 2019, the incidence rate of bacterial foodborne intoxication per 10 000 population was 15.9 in Umnugovi and 4.6 in Ulaanbaatar city.

Looking by monthly, most cases of other bacterial foodborne intoxications occurred in February, May and August. By sex distribution, 54.4% of cases were females and 48.6% were males.

Looking by social status were diagnosed with food poisoning as follows: school children were 266 (39.1 per cent), 102 employed (14.9 per cent), 79 employees (11.6 per cent), 48 at home (7.1 per cent), 45 unemployed (6.6 per cent), and others 45 (6.6 per cent), students 44 (6.4 per cent), kindergartens 37 (5.4 per cent), and retired 15 (2.2 per cent), respectively.

The number of other bacterial foodborne intoxications registered in the last five years is monthly: September and October in 2015, May in 2016, June-December in 2018, May, August in 2019, outbreaks reported and the number of cases increased.

Figure 6. 15 The incidence of other bacterial foodborne intoxications, last five years
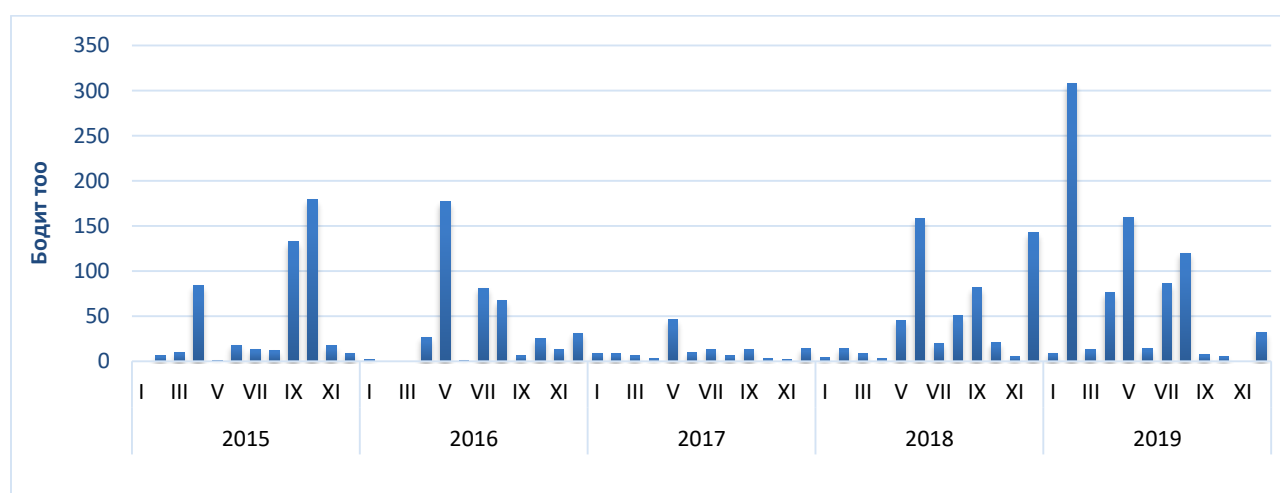
The number of cases registered in 2019 by month: The number of cases reported in February, May, July, and August increased sharply compared to the number of cases registered in other months due to the number of outbreaks.

Of the total outbreaks, 28.6% registered in children's institutions, 28.6% in public canteens, and 14.3% in fast-food restaurants and households. 19.1% were hospitalized, of all patients.

Compared to other bacterial foodborne intoxications cases registered in Ulaanbaatar over the last ten years, the incidence per 10,000 population was highest in 2012 and 2019.

Figure 6. 16 The incidence of other bacterial foodborne intoxications, in Ulaanbaatar
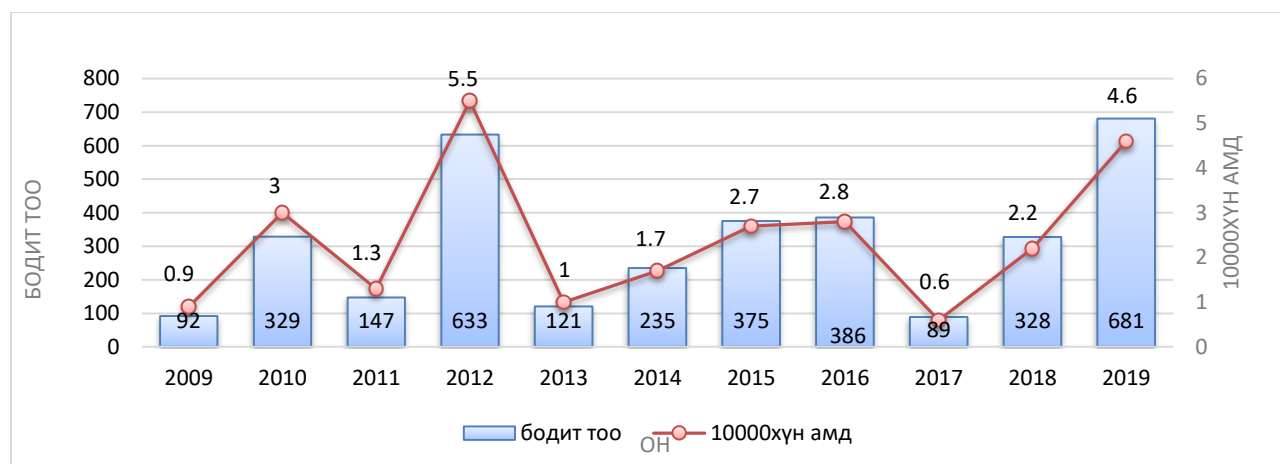
In 2019, 82.1 per cent of food poisoning cases registered nationwide were registered in Ulaanbaatar.

In 2019, a total of 681 cases or 4.6 per 10 000 population of food poisoning was registered in Ulaanbaatar, which increases of 353 cases or 2.3 per 10,000 population compared to the previous year. An increase of 309 cases or 2.0 per 10,000 population compared to the average of the last five years.

6.13 VIRAL HEPATITIS

In 2019, a total of 527 new cases or 1.7 per 10 000 population of viral hepatitis were registered at the national level, which accounts for 1.7% of all communicable diseases. The incidence decreased by 52 cases or 0.2 /per 10 000 pop/ as compared to the previous year.

Figure 6. 17 The incidence of viral hepatitis, 2010-2019
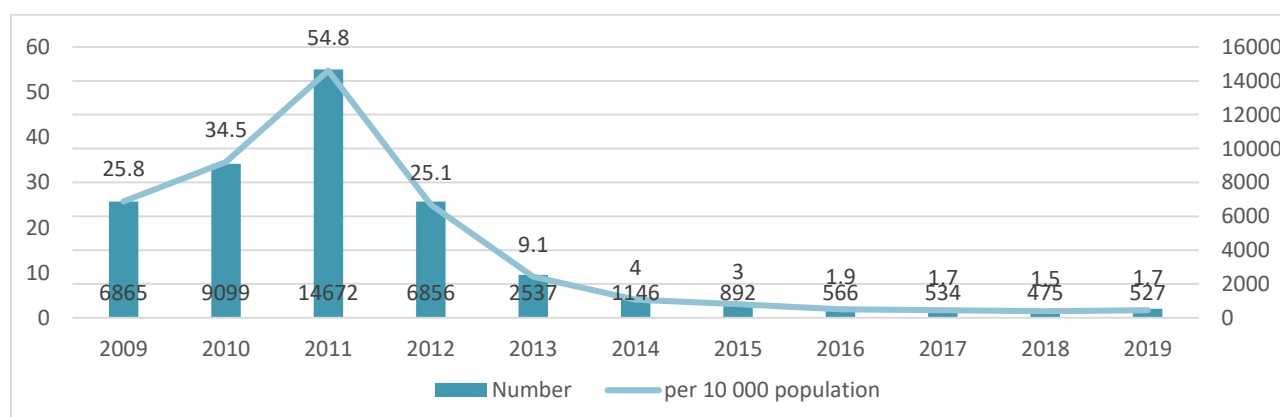
Viral hepatitis registered nationwide in the last ten years was the highest in 2011 at 54.8 per 10,000 population, and since 2012, the incidence has been steadily declining. Nationally, the incidence of viral hepatitis for over the last decade it is seen that the highest rate (peaks) was observed in December 2007, 2010 and in November 2011. Since 2012, the incidence rate has decreased steadily

In 2019, the incidence rates of viral hepatitis were higher than the country average in the Bayan-Ulgii 15.0 per 10 000 population.

Out of all viral infections, 33.0% was viral hepatitis A, 41.6% was viral hepatitis B, 13.5% was viral hepatitis C and 12.0% was other viral hepatitis.

Figure 6. 18 Viral hepatitis, by type, 2019
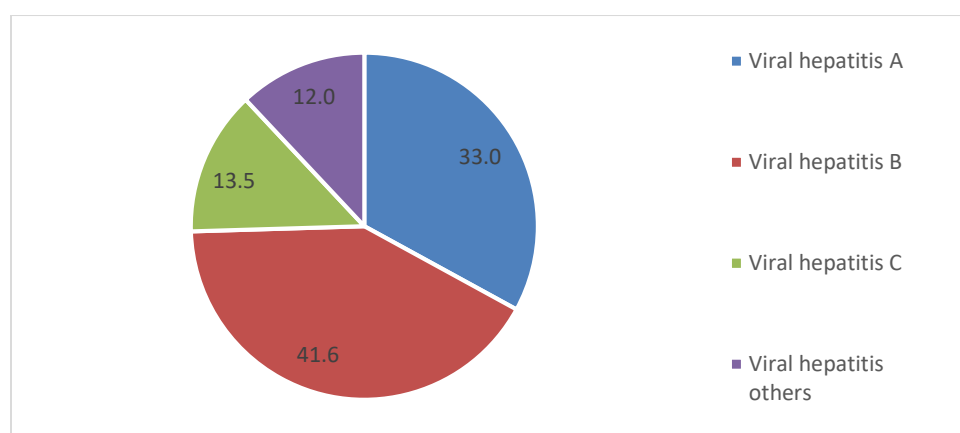
6.14 Viral hepatitis A

In 2019, a total of 174 cases or 0.5 per 10 000 population of acute viral hepatitis A were registered at the national level, and the rate has increased by 0.4 per 10 000 population as compared to the previous year.

Figure 6. 19 The incidence of viral hepatitis A, 2010-2019
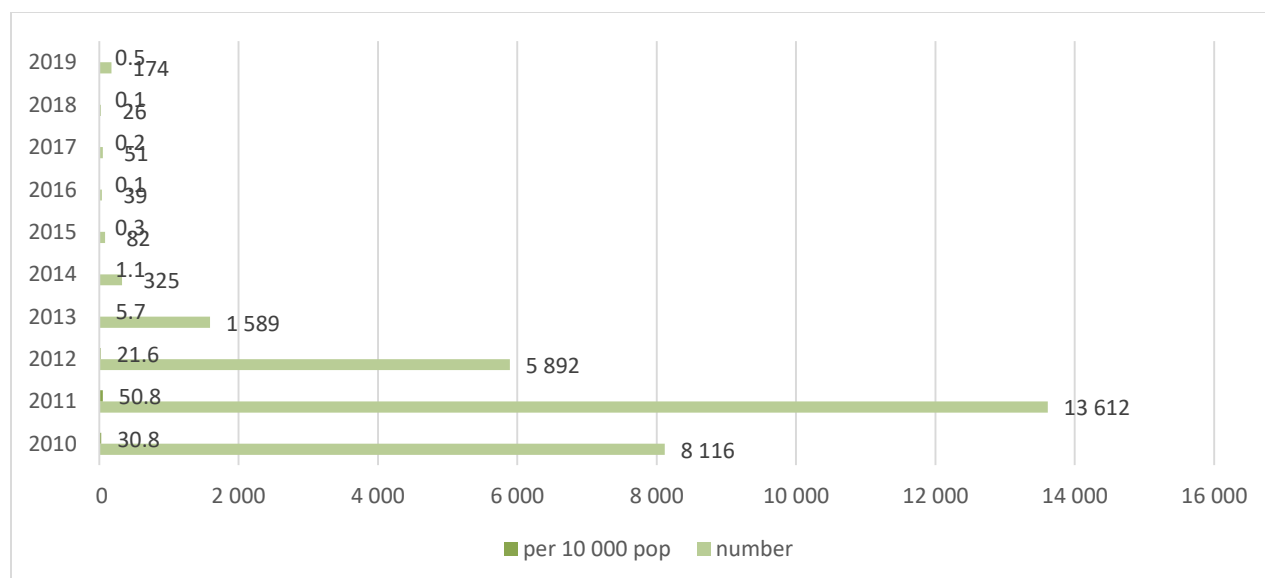
Last ten years, the highest number of viral hepatitis A registered in 2011, 49 or per 10000 population. In 2019 the incidence of viral hepatitis A increased by 148 cases or 0.4 per 10 000 population compared to the previous year.

An outbreak of hepatitis A virus has occurred in Bayan-Ulgii aimag, for that reason to number of cases has increased nationwide, compared to the last year.

Nationally, the incidence of viral hepatitis for over the last decade it is seen that the highest rate (peaks) was observed in December 2007, 2010 and in November 2011. Since 2012, the incidence rate has decreased steadily

In 2019, the incidence rates of acute viral hepatitis A were higher than the country average in the Bayan-Ulgii aimag. No cases of hepatitis A virus have been reported in 15 aimags. (Bulgan, Gobi-Altai, Govisumber, Dornogovi, Dornod, Dundgovi, Orkhon, Uvurkhangai, Umnugovi, Sukhbaatar, Selenge, Tuv, Uvs, Khuvsgul, Khentii).

In viral hepatitis A's social status, the incidence is high among schoolchildren, kindergartens, students, and the unemployed. School and kindergarten children account for 70% of all cases, an increase from the previous year.

6.15 Viral hepatitis B

As of 2019, a total of 219 cases of viral hepatitis B were reported in the nationwide, the case rate was 0.7 per 10 000 population, which decreased by 0.1 cases as compared to the same period of the previous year.

Figure 6. 20 The incidence of viral hepatitis B, 2010-2019
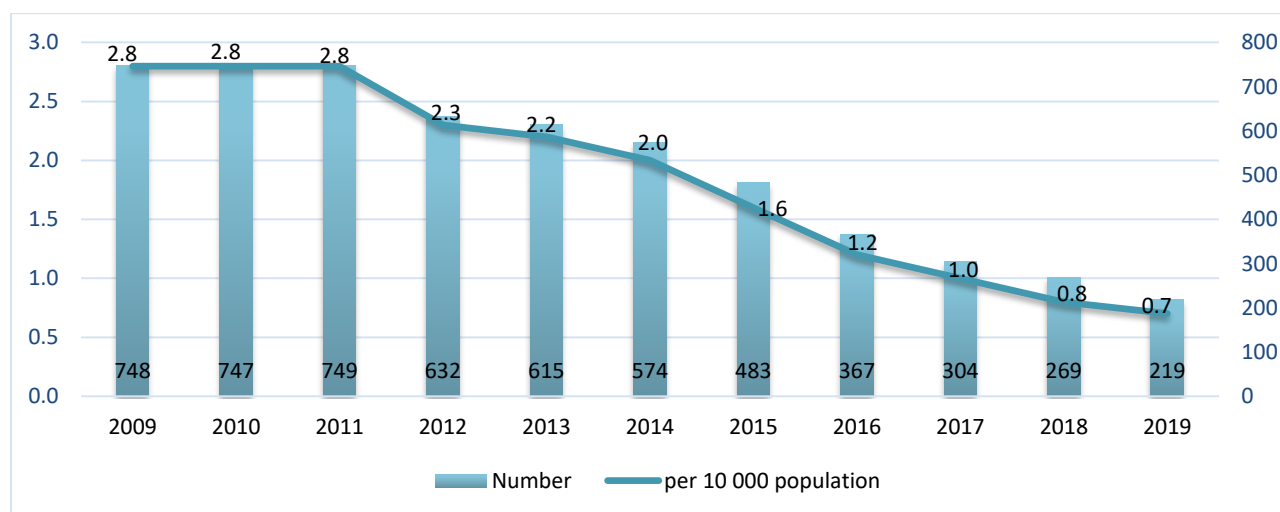
There is a tendency that the incidence rate has decreased since 2012 for over the last decade.

The incidence of viral hepatitis B was higher than the country average /0.8/ in Bayankhongor /1.1/, Khovd /1.0/, Khentii //1.0/, Dornogovi /0.9/, Khuvsgul /0.8/ aimags and, Ulaanbaatar /0.8/ per 10 000 population, respectively. No registered cases in Govisumber.

Figure 6. 21 The incidence of viral hepatitis B, by age group
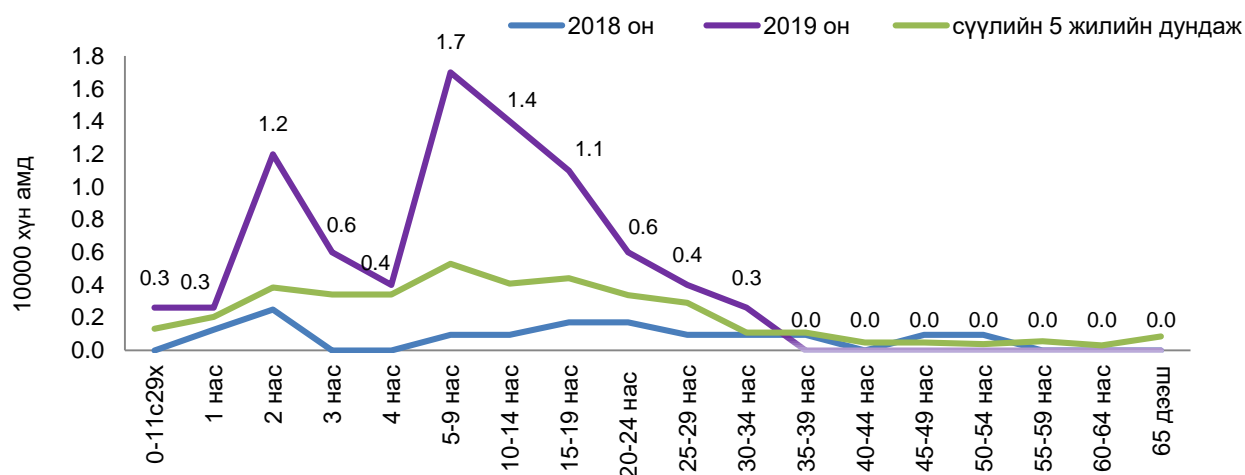
Looking by age group, the incidence rates were high among people aged 20-34 years in 2019. By gender, majority of viral hepatitis B cases were diagnosed in men.

Looking by social status, the high incidence rates were among the workers and unemployed people.

6.16 Viral hepatitis C

A total of 71 cases of viral hepatitis C were reported in 2019 in the country. The rate was 0.2 per 10 000 population, which increased by 0.1 per 10 000 population compared to the previous year.

Figure 6. 22 The incidence of viral hepatitis C, 2010-2019
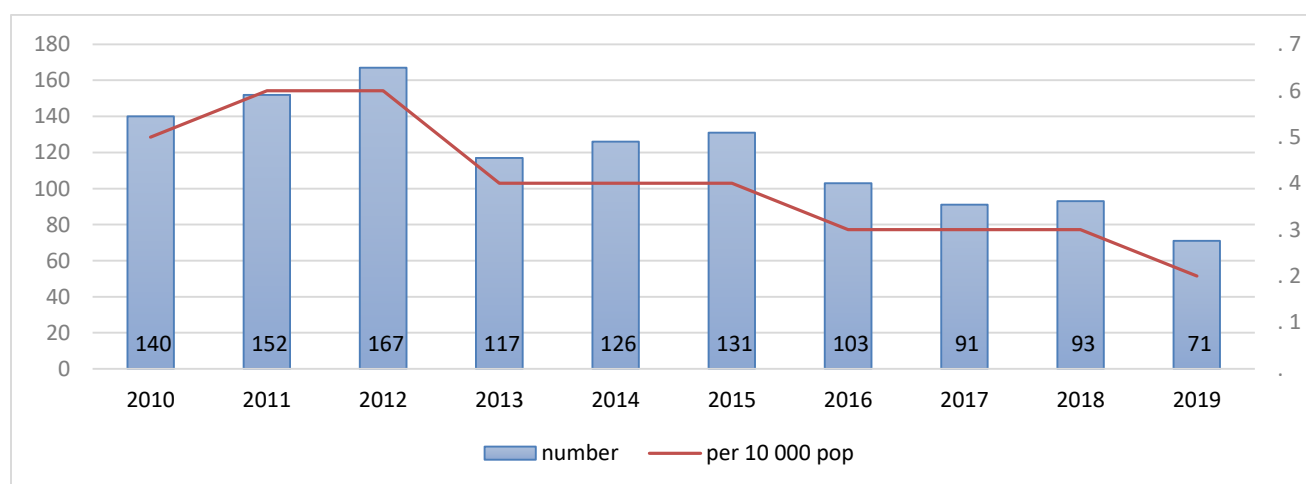
Viral hepatitis C has been declining in the last ten years. Viral hepatitis C infection has registered in 10 aimags and Ulaanbaatar city. Khentii (0.3) aimags and Ulaanbaatar (0.3) have higher than the national average. In 2019, no viral hepatitis C infections registered in Bayan-Ulgii, Bulgan,

Dornogovi, Govisumber, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Zavkhan, Uvurkhangai, Umnugovi, Sukhbaatar, Selenge, Tuv and aimags.

In 2019, the viral hepatitis C infection will mainly affect people aged 20-64, and the incidence of people aged 35-39 and 50-54 will be higher than of the previous year and the average last five years.

6.17 Other viral hepatitis

A total of 63 cases of other viral hepatitis were reported in 2019 in the country. The rate was 0.2 per 10 000 population, which decreased by 24 cases or 0.1 per 10 000 population compared to the previous year. Accounting for 97.0 per cent (61) were viral hepatitis D, and 3.0 per cent (2) were viral hepatitis E.

Figure 6. 23 The incidence of viral hepatitis D, 2009-2019
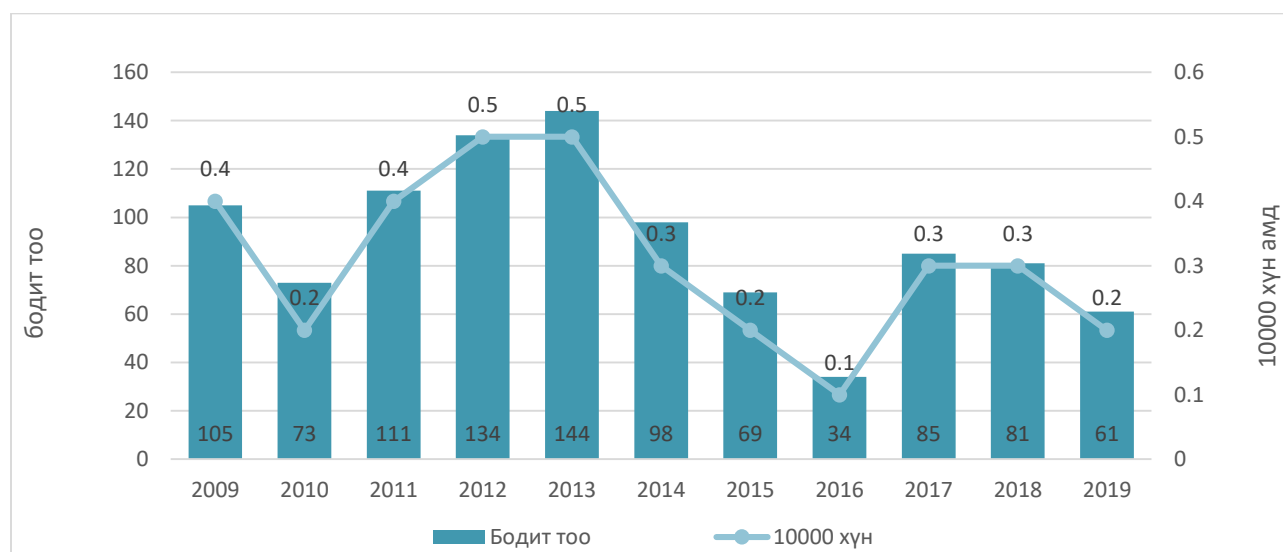
Nationwide, the number of viral hepatitis Delta infections reported in the last ten years is declining. Nationwide, in 2019, the majority of people aged 20-44 will be infected with the viral hepatitis Delta, and the number of people aged 25-39 will increase from the previous year.

6.18 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

In 2019, 17.9 thousand cases of sexually transmitted infections reported nationwide, increasing by 2.5 thousand or 16.4 per cent from the average of the last ten years, and by 1.7 thousand or 10.8 per cent from the previous year.

Figure 6. 24 Incidence of sexually transmitted infections, 2010-2019
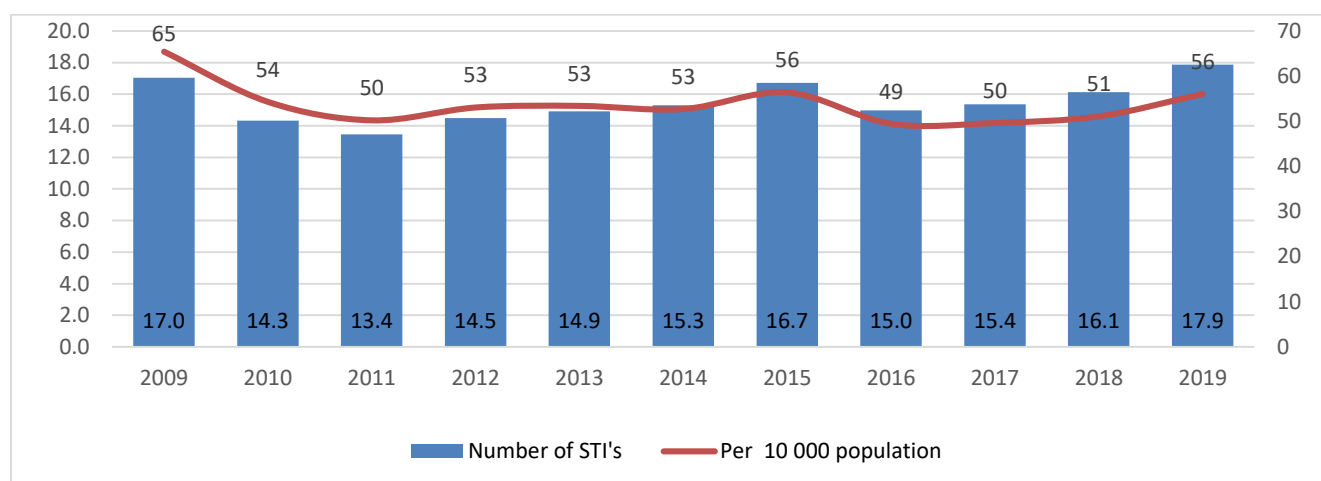
The incidence of sexually transmitted infections was 56 per 10 000 population, in 2019, which increased by 3, compared the average of the last ten years and by 5, from the previous year.

Figure 6. 25 Incidence of sexually transmitted infections, by regions, 2010-2019
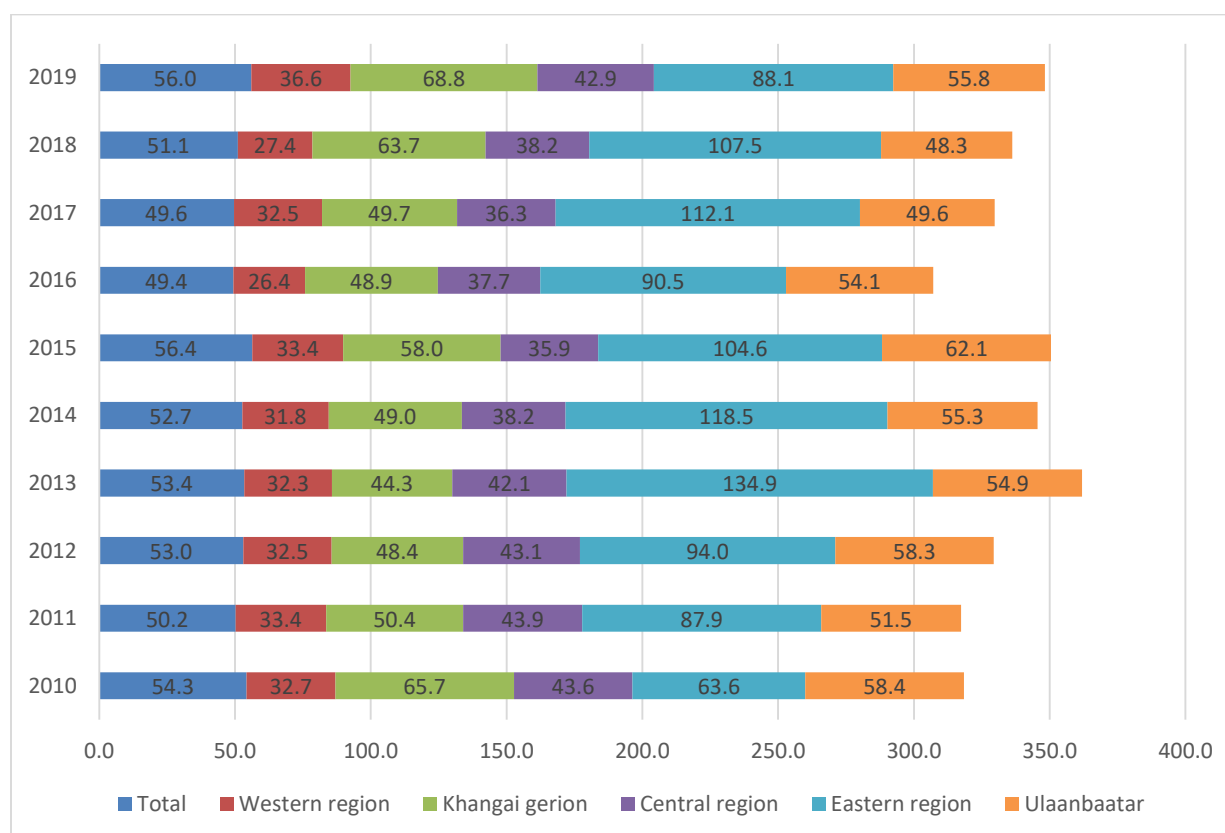
An average in the last ten years, the sexually transmitted infection accounting for 34.7 per cent, of all infectious diseases. Which is 4.8 points higher than the average of the last ten years and 1.2 points higher than the previous year.

Figure 6. 26 Percentage of STI's, of all communicable diseases, 2010-2019
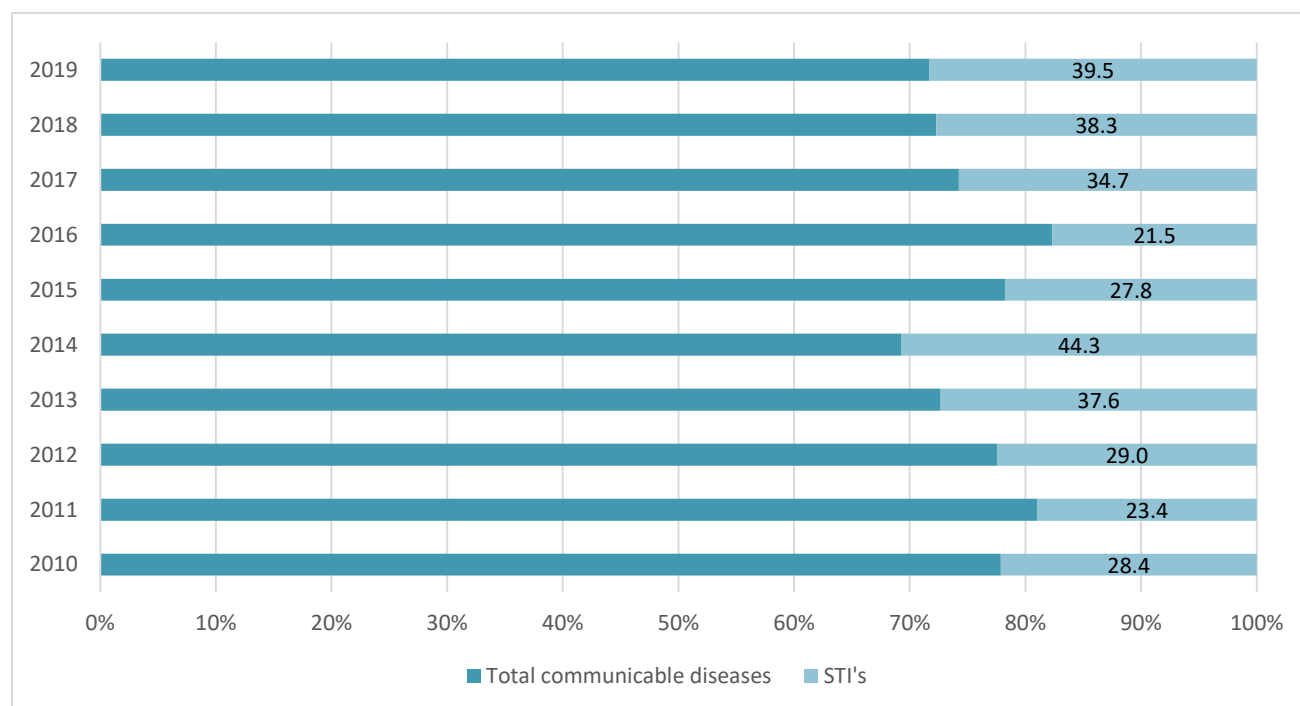
In the last ten years, by type of sexually transmitted infections, gonorrhoea (gonococcal infection) accounted for 36.9-40.1 per cent of all sexually transmitted infections in 2010-2012, while syphilis accounted for 38.2-46.0 per cent in 2013-2019.

Figure 6. 27 STI's by type, /percentage/, 2010-2019

Year	Syphilis	gonorrhoea	trichomoniasis	HIV
2019	39.7	32.3	27.9	0.1
2018	38.2	33.9	27.8	0.1
2017	43.4	28.8	27.6	0.2
2016	41.4	29.2	29.2	0.1
2015	46.0	29.8	24.2	0.1
2014	45.0	29.8	25.0	0.1
2013	41.9	32.5	25.4	0.2
2012	34.2	36.9	28.7	0.2
2011	31.7	38.4	29.8	0.1
2010	27.5	40.1	32.3	0.1
2009	28.8	37.3	33.8	0.1
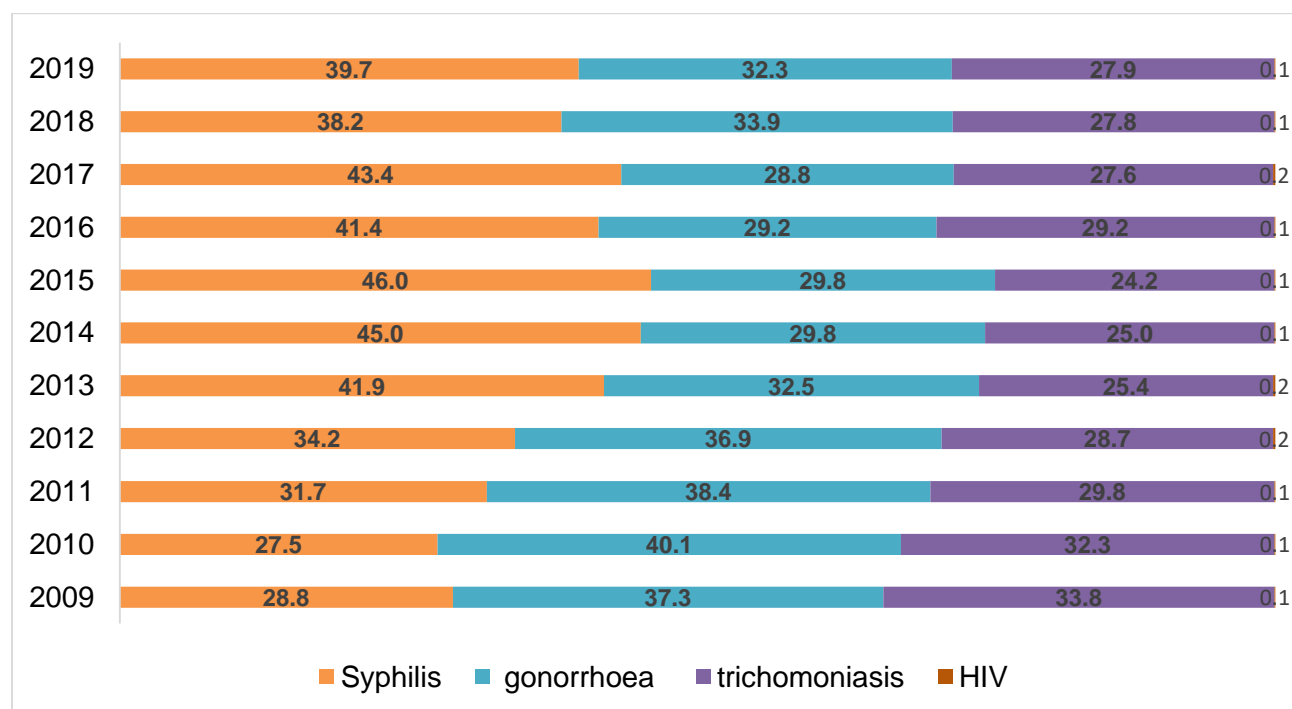
On average last ten years, 6,009 new syphilis reported annually, reaching 7,095 in 2019, an increase of 1,086 cases (18.1%) compared to the last ten years, 932 cases (15.1%) from the previous year.

In 2019, 5,772 cases of gonococcal infection registered, an increase of 707 (14.0%) from the average of the last ten years and 311 (5.7%) from the previous year.
The number of trichomoniasis cases was 4,980, in 2019, increased by 728 (15.1%) from the average of the last ten years and 492 (11.0%) from the previous year.

However, 18 cases of HIV registered in 2019, which is 4 (19.6%) lower than the average of the last ten years, are the same as the previous year. The incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (per 10,000 population) and type of infection, in the last ten years, syphilis reached 22 in 2019, increased two from the average of the last ten years and the previous year.

Figure 6. 28 STI's per 10 000 population , 2010-2019
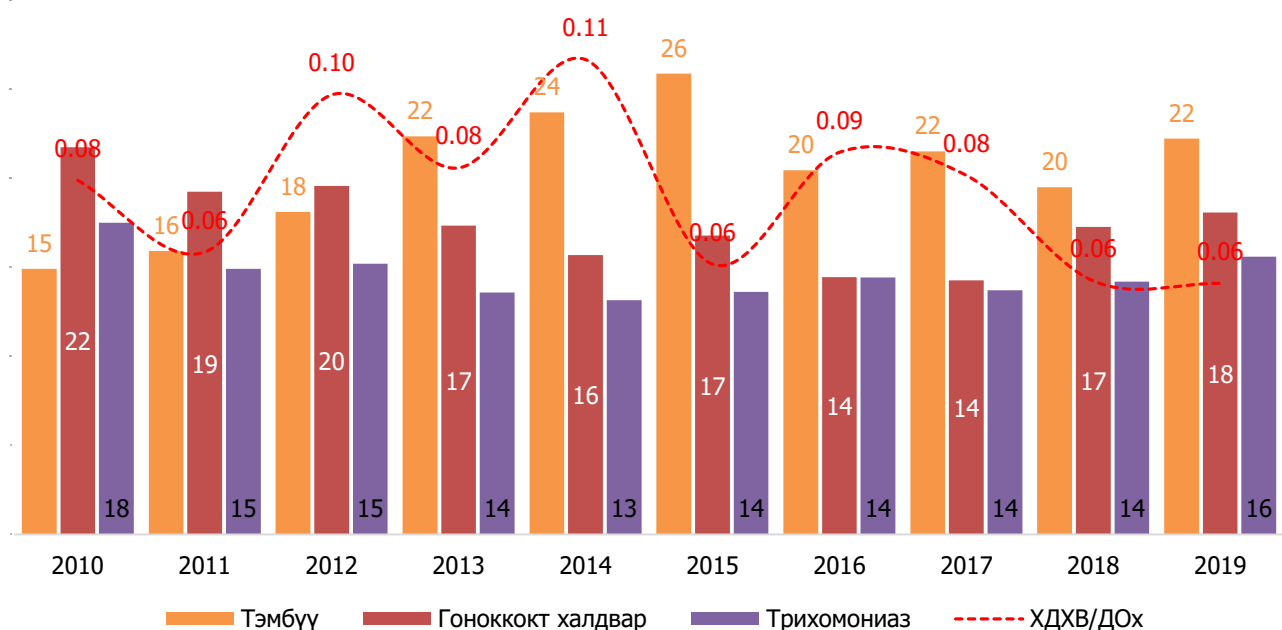
The incidence rate of gonococcal infection (per 10,000 population) reached 18 in 2019, increasing one over the last ten years and the previous year. The incidence of trichomoniasis (per 10,000 population) reached 16, in 2019, an increase of 1 from the average of the last ten years and two from the previous year.

In 2019, a total of 17.9 thousand cases of STI's were registered, accounts for 38.3% of all communicable diseases, and the rate has increased by 4.7 percent or by 766 cases as compared to the last year. 33.9% of STI's were gonorrhea, 38.2% were syphilis, 27.8% were trichomoniasis and 0.1% were HIV/AIDS, respectively.

6.19 Syphilis

By age group, 86.2 per cent people with syphilis are young people aged 15-39, of which 62.8 per cent are women.

Figure 6. 29 The incidence of syphilis, by age groups, 2019
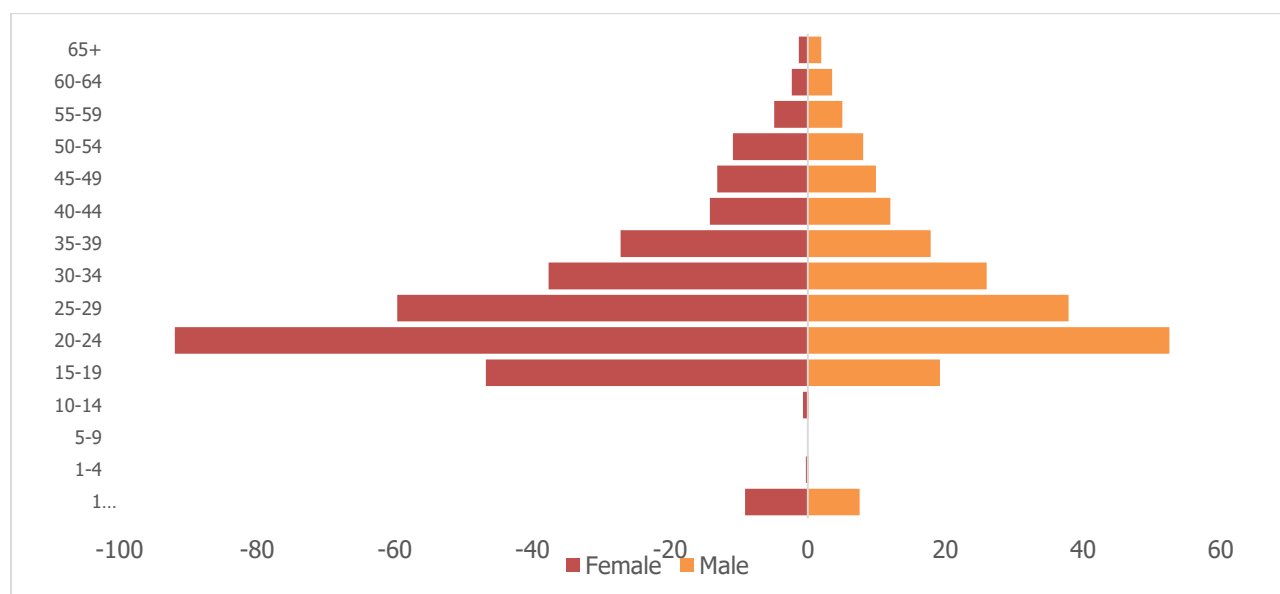
The incidence of syphilis (per 10,000 population) is 2-43 times higher for women aged 1-54 by age group and sex. The incidence decreases with age, and there is no gender difference.

Figure 6. 30 The incidence of syphilis, by regions, 2010-2019
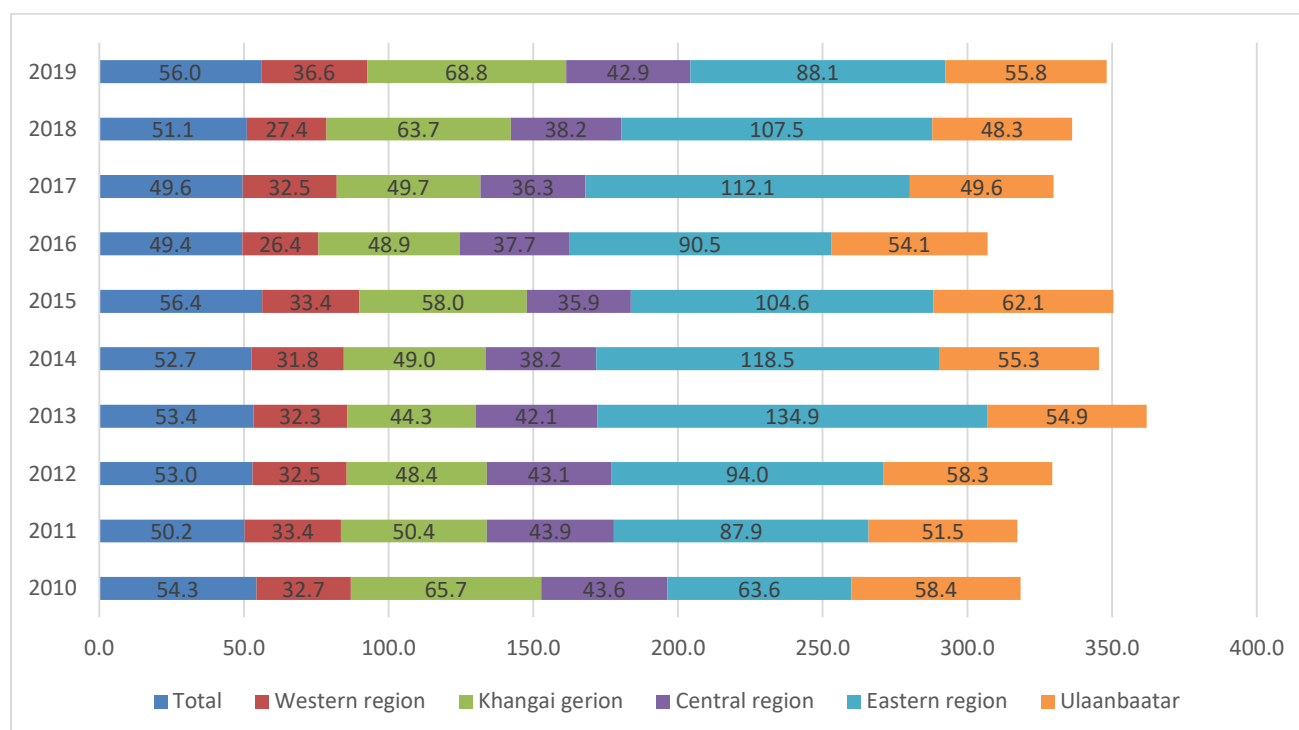
The number of deaths due to congenital syphilis reached 12 in 2019, which increased 2 (22.4%), compared to the average of the last ten years and 1 (9.1%) from the previous year. The incidence rate of congenital syphilis (per 100,000 live births) is suspected to increase over the last ten years, reaching 84 in 2019, an increase of 34, compared to the average 10-years, and increased by 21,

compared to the previous year.

Incidence of congenital syphilis per 10 000 population was higher by 32-205 than the national and aimag average in the following aimags: Bulgan, Dornogovi, Dornod, Tuv and Orkhon aimags.

6.20 HIV infection

The prevalence of HIV among the Mongolian population is less than 0.1%, and the prevalence of HIV in vulnerable groups of people is less than 5%, which makes Mongolia the country with low risk in population and high-risk in vulnerable groups.

Ever since the first registered case of HIV/AIDS in Mongolia in 1992, there have been a total of 286 cases registered by the end of 2019, of which 18 were registered in 2019.

There have been 44 people who passed away out of register 286. Of the registered 286 cases, 233 (81.5%) were males, 52 (18.2%) females, and one of uncertain gender identity.

6.21 ZOONOTIC INFECTIONS

At the national level, a total of 279 cases or 0.9 per 10 000 population of zoonotic infections were registered, accounted for 0.6 per cent of all communicable diseases. Incidence rate has decreased by 242 cases or 39.7 per cent, compared to the previous year.

Of the total registered cases of zoonotic diseases, 49.8 per cent is tick-borne rickettsioses, 35.8% is brucellosis, 6.8 per cent is tick-borne encephalitis, and 6.1 per cent is other spirochaetal infections, respectively.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE MORTALITY

There were 124 deaths were registered which caused by communicable diseases. According to the registration of total cases of death, there were 89 cases of tuberculosis, 12 cases of congenital syphilis, 2 cases of bacterial sepsis of newborn, 5 cases of meningococcal infection, 5 cases of viral hepatitis, 1 cases of shigellosis, and 4 case of HIV/AIDS, respectively.

CHAPTER 7. NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are of goals 3.4 and 3.8 focused as follows: by 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being and, achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

Figure 7. 1 Number of noncommunicable diseases, /thousand/
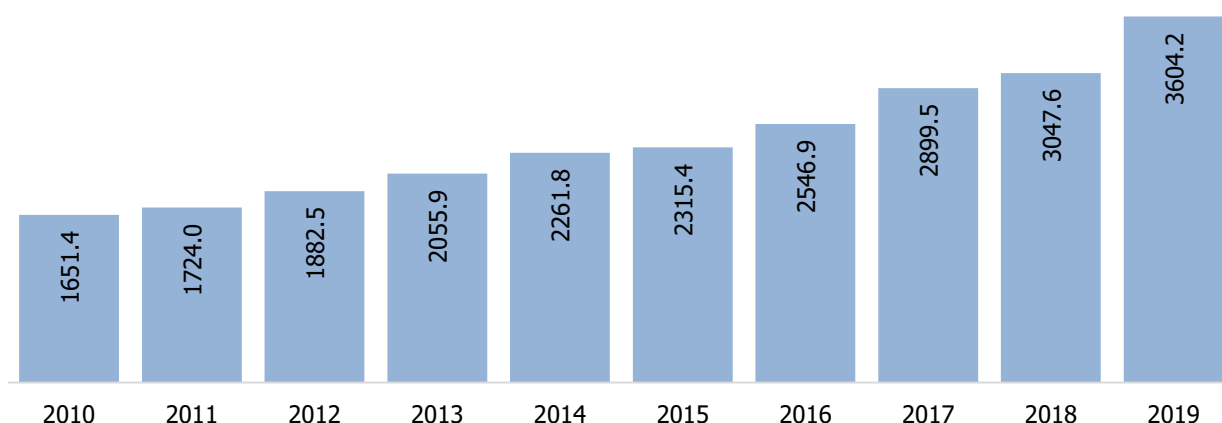
In nationwide, the number of recorded decease (overlapping figures) has reached nationally 3.6 million (cumulative) incidents in 2019. The increase was 2.2 times that of an average last decade and by 18.3 per cent compared to the previous year. There were 1.9 million cases recorded for Ulaanbaatar alone, demonstrating 2.6 times increase in incidents compared to average last decade and 1.7 million cases had been reported in rural areas, which is a 1.6 fold increase in records compared to the previous decade.

Figure 7. 2 The morbidity rate of population, per 10 000 population, 2010-2019
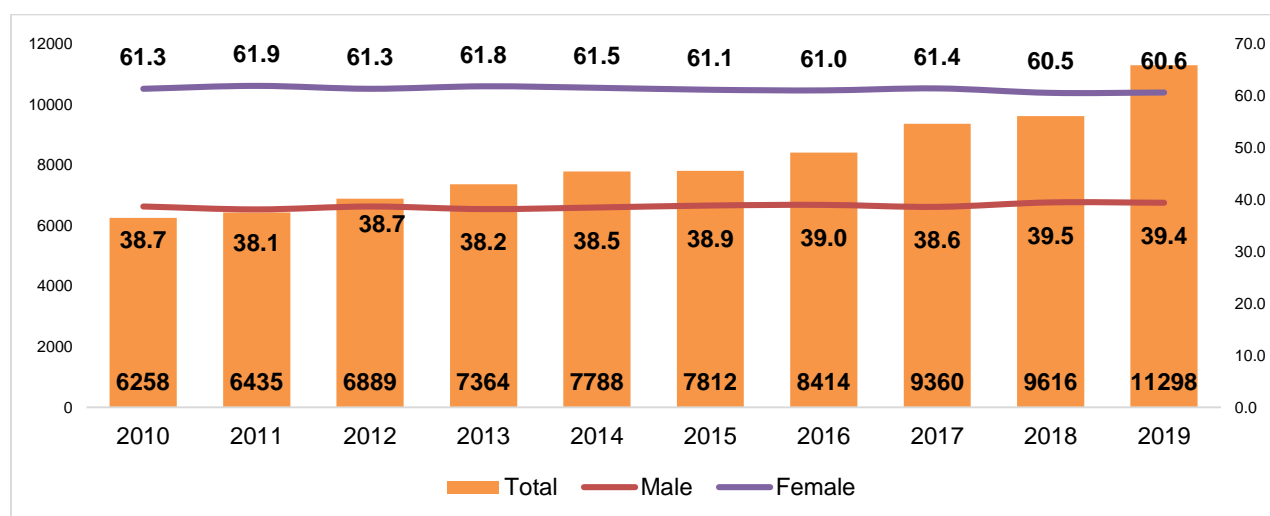
The population's morbidity rate reached 11,298 in 2019, an increase of 1.8 times compared to 2010, and over the last decade, female have accounts 61.3 per cent and male accounts of 31.7 per cent.

7.1 The leading causes of the population morbidity

In 2019, the leading causes of morbidity were per 10 000 population diseases of the respiratory system 2099, diseases of the digestive system 1845, diseases of the circulatory system 1321, diseases of the genito-urinary system 1120 and injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes 666 per 10 000 population, respectively. Compared to 2018, the morbidity of the digestive system and genitourinary system are decreased and others increased.

Table 7. 1 The leading causes of population morbidity, percentage, 2010-2019

Country wide	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Diseases of the respiratory system	19.3	16.9	16.6	18.9	20.7	19.1	20.0	17.9	17.8	18.6
Diseases of the digestive system	14.7	15.4	15.5	14.9	14.9	15.7	14.9	16.7	16.1	16.3
Diseases of the circulatory system	11.8	12.2	11.5	12.0	12.5	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.7
Diseases of the genitourinary system	12.3	12.4	12.3	10.9	10.3	10.2	9.8	10.2	9.7	9.9
Diseases of the nervous system	5.5	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6
Others	36.3	37.0	38.1	37.2	35.7	36.5	36.9	36.8	37.9	36.9
Ulaanbaatar	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Diseases of the respiratory system	14.9	13.7	13.5	19.4	19.7	17.2	17.7	14.2	14.3	15.2
Diseases of the digestive system	13.3	13.2	14.0	12.9	12.8	13.6	13.2	15.4	14.4	14.9
Diseases of the circulatory system	10.1	10.5	11.1	9.7	11.2	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.0	10.4
Diseases of the genitourinary system	9.6	10.2	9.5	8.2	8.5	8.9	8.6	9.3	8.7	9.3
Diseases of the nervous system	13.0	12.7	12.2	11.7	10.5	10.3	8.3	8.0	9.4	9.1
Others	39.0	39.7	39.6	38.1	37.3	39.4	41.4	42.3	43.2	41.2

7.2 Diseases of the respiratory system

Nationwide, the incidence rate of diseases of the respiratory system (per 10,000 population) reached 2,099 in 2019, an increase of 589 compared to the average of the last decade and 387 from the previous year. However, the level of respiratory diseases in 2019 increased to 2022 for males, which higher by 584 per 10 000 population than the 10-year average. For females, it was 2174, which increased by 643 compared to the average last decade.

Figure 7. 3 The prevalence rate of diseases of the respiratory system (per 10,000 population), by sex, 2010-2019
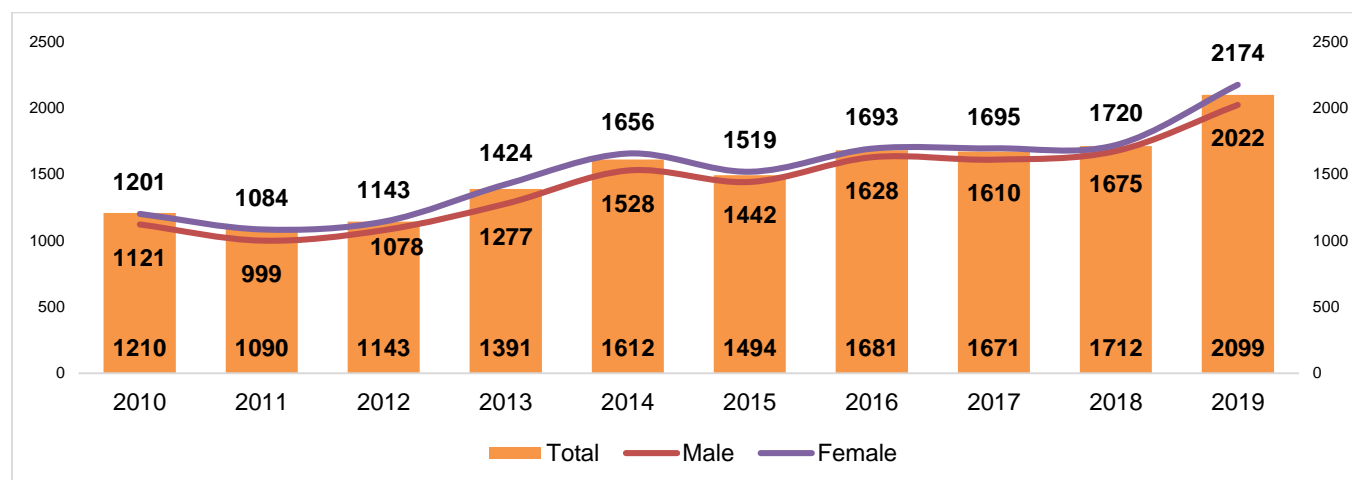
By region, the respiratory system's Diseases are the highest in the central region in 2019 per 10,000 population.

Figure 7. 4 The number of diseases of the respiratory system (per 10,000 pop), by region, 2019
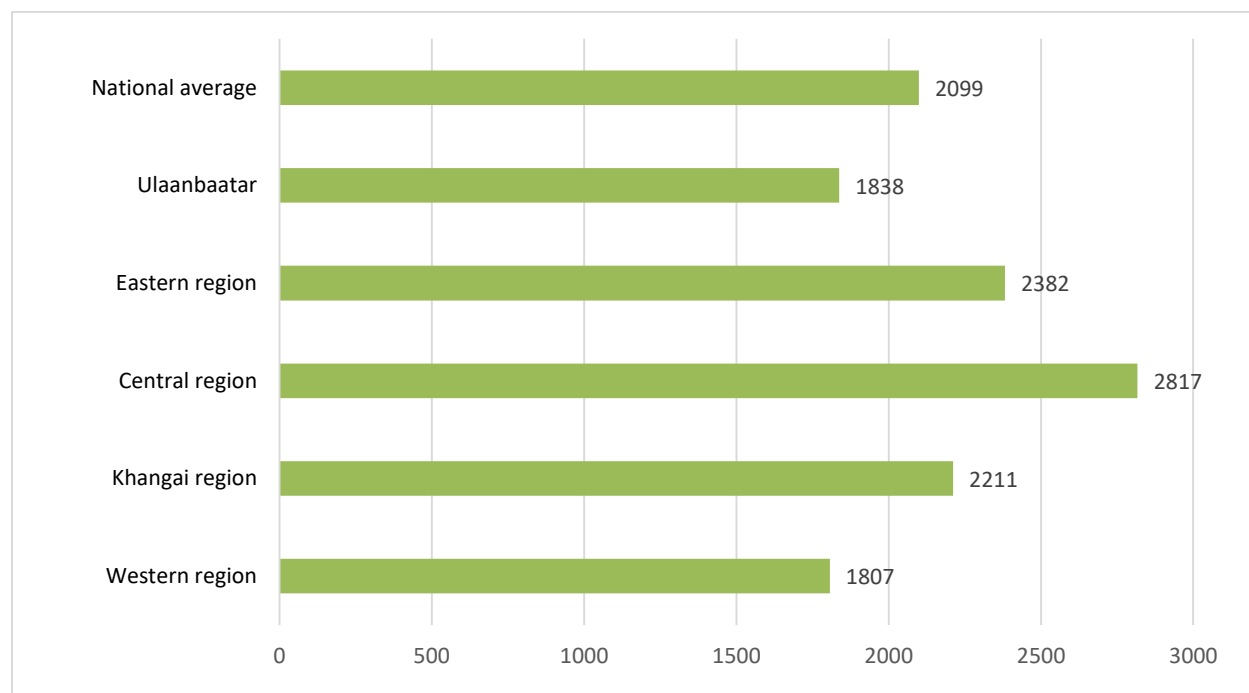
Compared to last ten years, the prevalence of respiratory diseases has increased in all age groups, and in 2019, by age group, it increased to 8139 in 0-4 years, an increase of 2,724 from 2011, and in 2019, which accounts for 46.9 per cent are children aged under five.

Figure 7. 5 The number of diseases of the respiratory system (per 10,000 pop), by age groups, 2010 and 2019
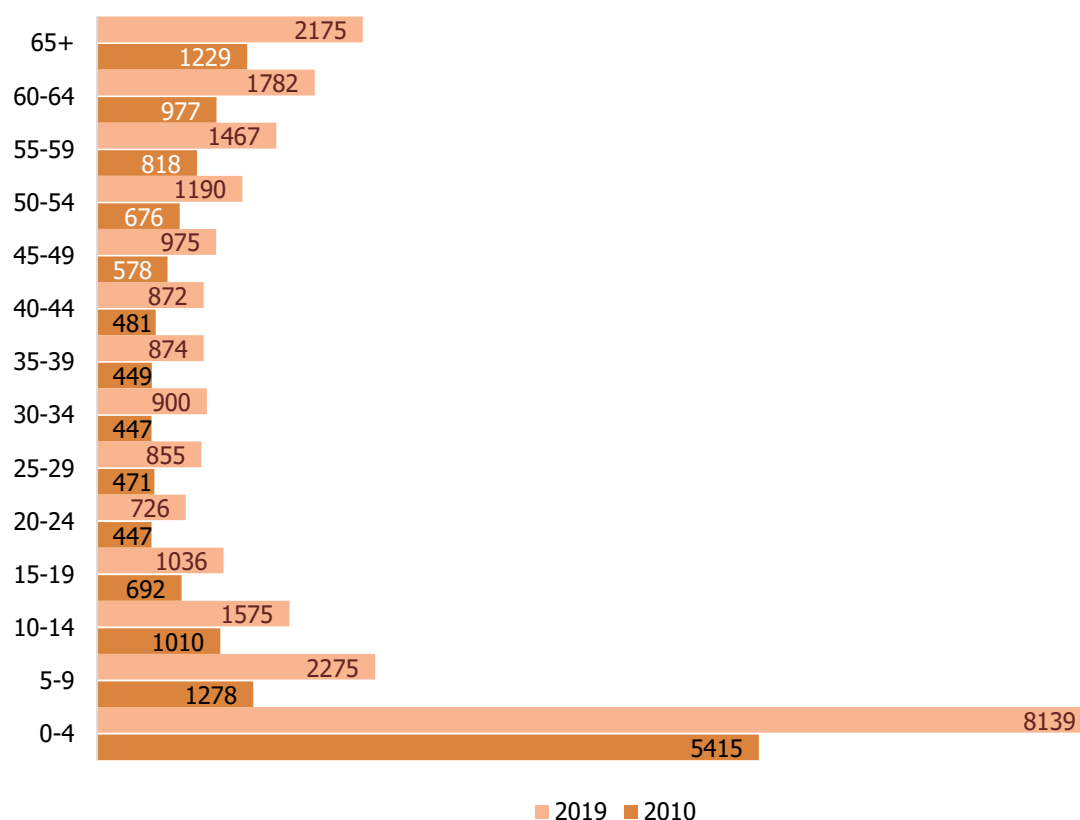
In 2019, looking for the type of diseases of the respiratory system, acute upper respiratory infections accounted for 30.8 per cent, pneumonia for 17.8 per cent, Influenza for 9.1 per cent, acute bronchitis for 14.1 per cent, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease for 7.7 per cent. Acute upper respiratory tract infections and pneumonia are more common in males.

Table 7. 2 Percantage of respiratory diseases, 2010 and 2019

The leading causes	2010		2019	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Acute upper respiratory infections	30.8	29.9	31.2	30.5
Influenza	17.8	18.1	8.9	9.3
Pneumonia	23.7	20.8	19.2	16.6
Acute bronchitis	8.5	7.7	15.3	13.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	6.3	7.1	7.0	8.4
Others	13.0	16.4	18.5	22.3

Acute upper respiratory infections (including acute nasopharyngitis, acute sinusitis, acute pharyngitis, acute tonsillitis, acute laryngitis and tracheitis, and other acute upper respiratory tract infections) were 140 points higher than the average last decade, pneumonia 76 points and acute bronchitis increased by 111 points, respectively.

Figure 7. 6 The number of respiratory diseases, per 10 000 pop, 2010-2019

АДЗЦХ   Хатгалгаа   Цочмог бронхит

Acute upper respiratory infections   pneumonia   acute bronchitis
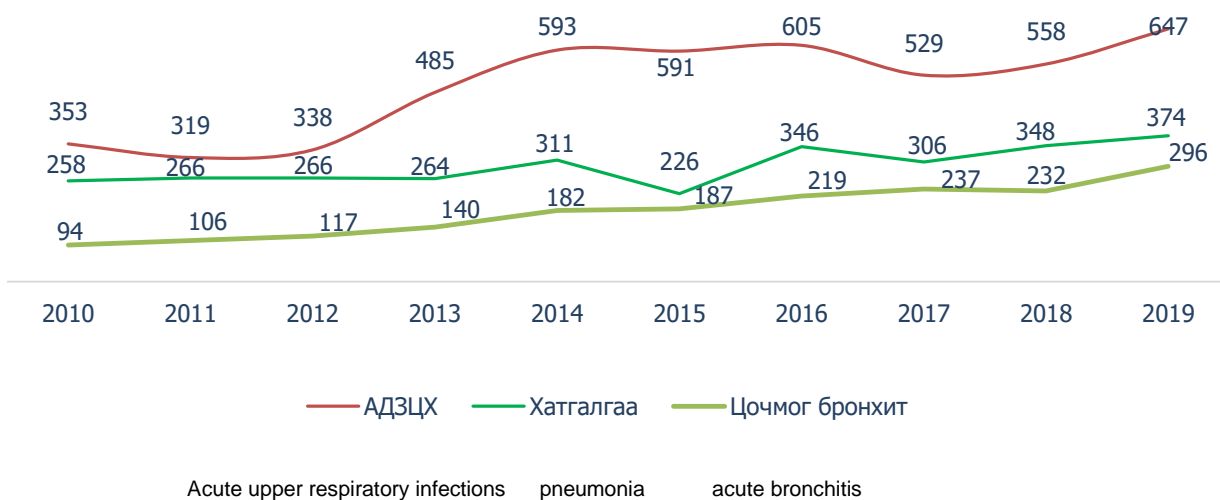
7.3 Diseases of the digestive system

An average of the last ten years, the digestive system's diseases, the second leading cause of morbidity in the population, account for 15.5 per cent of all morbidity. The digestive system diseases (per 10,000 population) reached 1,485 in 2019, an increase of 218 from the average of the last ten years and 297 from the previous year. In 2019, the digestive system's level of diseases increased to 1,481 for males, an increase by 474, compared to the average last decade, and 2,199 for female, an increase of 722 from average last decade.

Figure 7. 7 The number of diseases of the digestive system, per 10 000 pop, by sex, 2010-2019
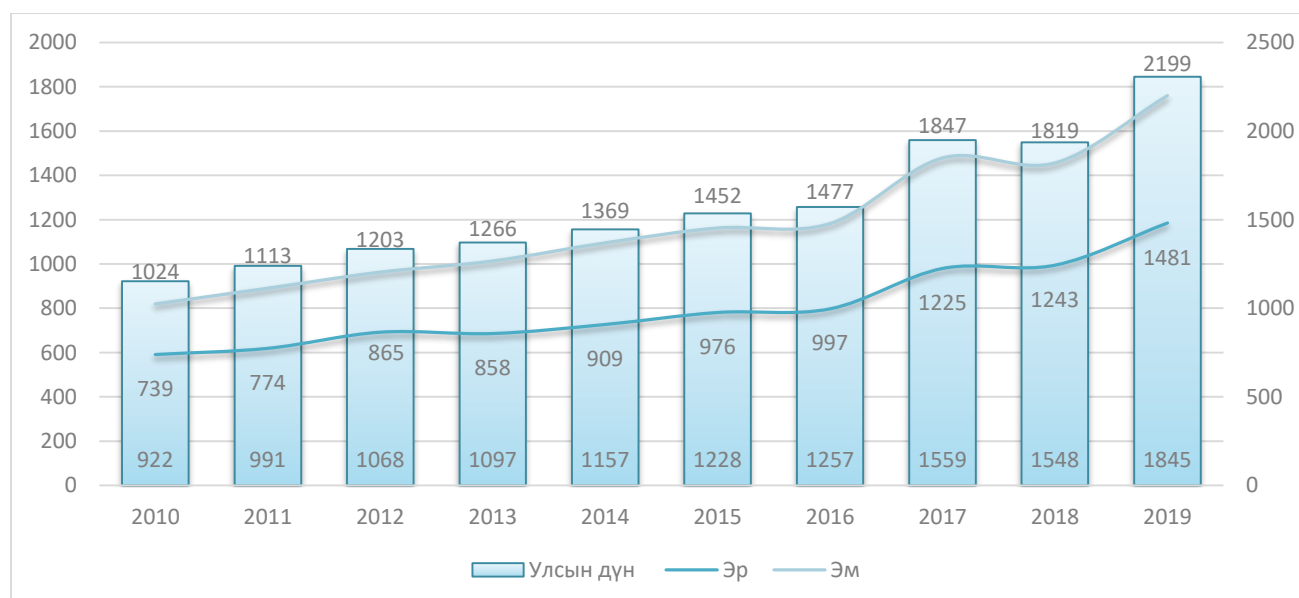
By region, the digestive system's diseases per 10,000 population in 2019 are higher by 325 than the national average (1845) in the western region, 308 in the eastern region, and higher by 175 in the central region.

Figure 7. 8 The number of diseases of the digestive system (per 10,000 pop), by region, 2019
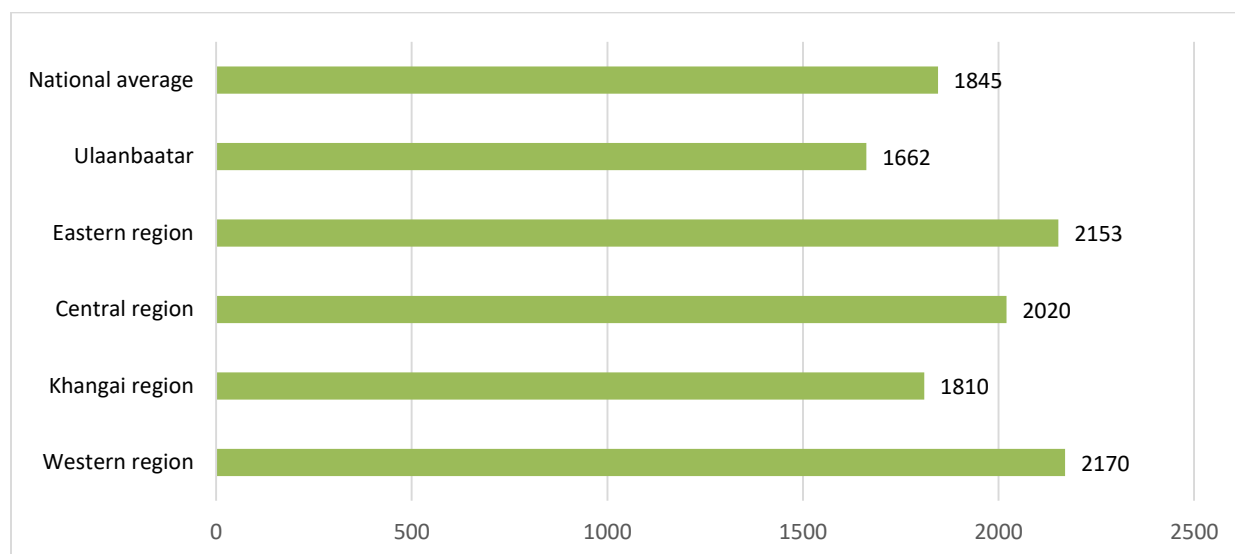
Compared to 2010 and 2019, the prevalence of digestive diseases increased by all age group. In 2019, the highest number of people over 65 was 3,616, an increase of 1,722 compared to 2010.

Figure 7. 9 The number of diseases of the digestive system (per 10,000 pop), by age groups, 2010 and 2019
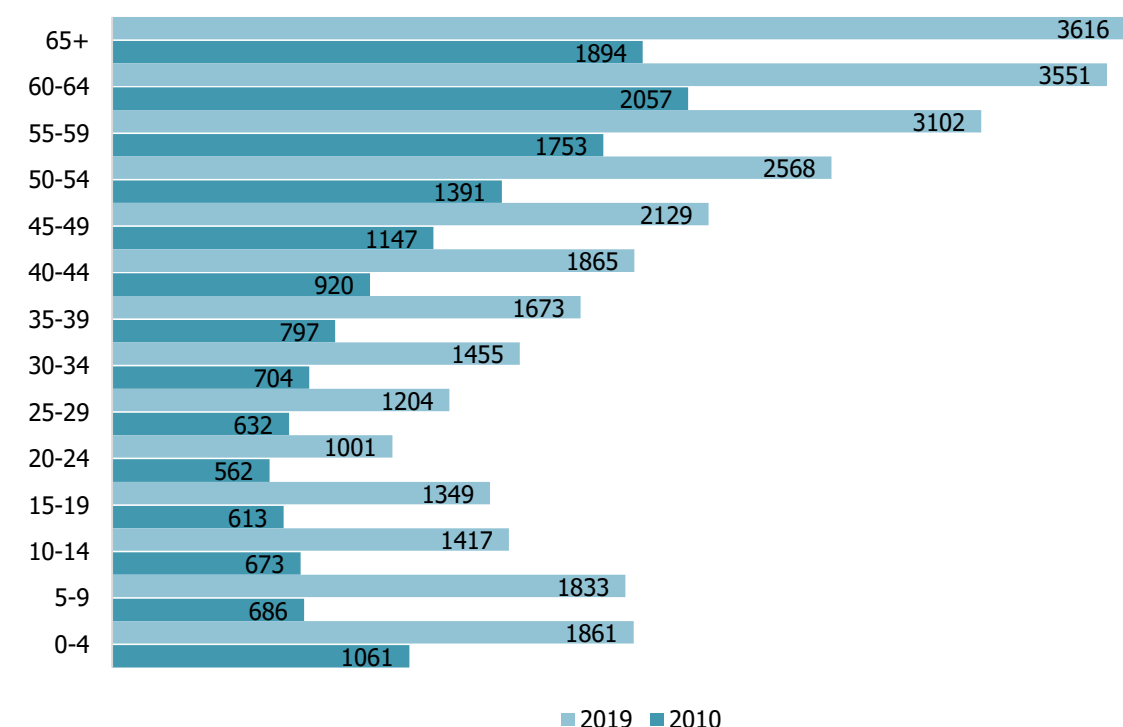
In 2019, looking by type of digestive diseases, which diseases of the oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws accounted for 41.1 per cent, Diseases of oesophagus, stomach and duodenum 16.0 per cent, appendicitis 2.9 per cent, noninfective enteritis and colitis 8.9 per cent, liver disease 11.8 per cent, disorders of the gallbladder, biliary tract and pancreas accounted for 14.2 per cent, respectively.

Table 7. 3 Percantage of digestive diseases, 2010 and 2019

The leading causes	2010			2019		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws	22.4	26.2	24.7	38.7	42.7	41.1
oesophagus, stomach and duodenum	18.1	20.7	19.7	14.7	16.8	16.0
Liver diseases	16.1	13.4	14.5	12.8	11.1	11.8
gallbladder, biliary tract and pancreas	12.0	18.0	15.6	11.6	15.9	14.2
noninfective enteritis and colitis	15.1	10.2	12.1	11.3	7.3	8.9
appendicitis	9.7	8.7	9.1	3.4	2.6	2.9
Others	6.5	2.9	4.3	7.6	3.6	5.1

7.4 Diseases of the oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws

Among diseases of the oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws, tooth development and eruption disorders accounted for 56.3 per cent, dental caries 38.1 per cent, and Other diseases of hard tissues of teeth 5.6 per cent.
By region, the oral cavity diseases, salivary glands, and jaws are higher than the national average in the eastern and western regions.

Figure 7. 10 The number of Other diseases of hard tissues of teeth, per 10 000 pop, by region, 2010-2019
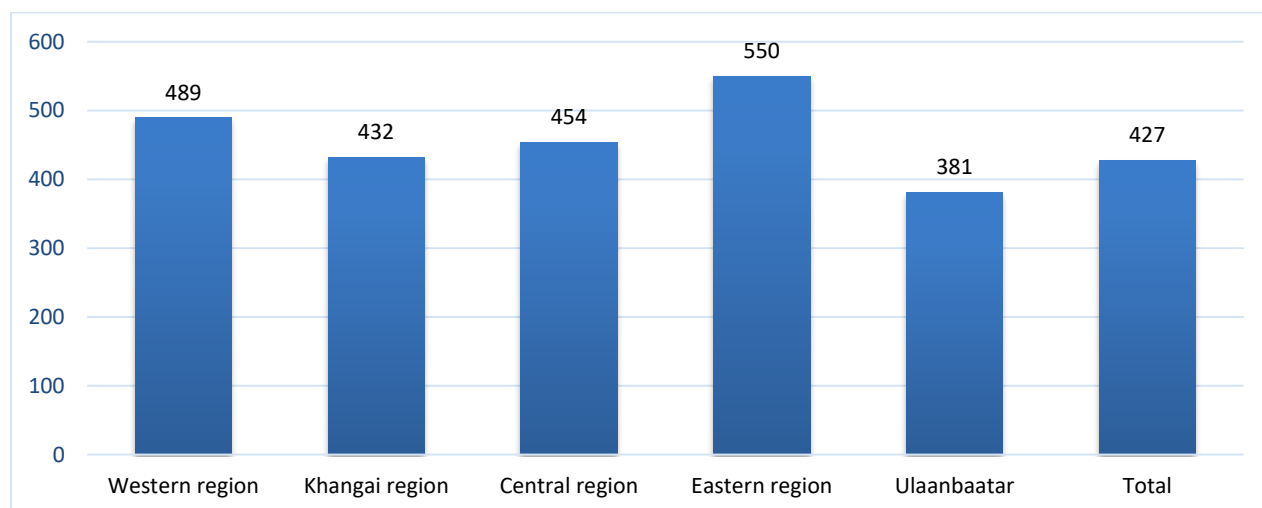
7.5 Dental caries

Among the diseases of the digestive system, dental caries accounted for 14.2 per cent on average for the last ten years and has been increasing steadily since 2010, reaching 15.7 per cent in 2019, an increase of 1.4 percentage points from the 10-year average. As of 2019, the number of dental caries cases per 10,000 population has increased by 110, compared to the average of the last ten years.

Figure 7. 11 Dental caries, per 10 000 population, by region, 2019
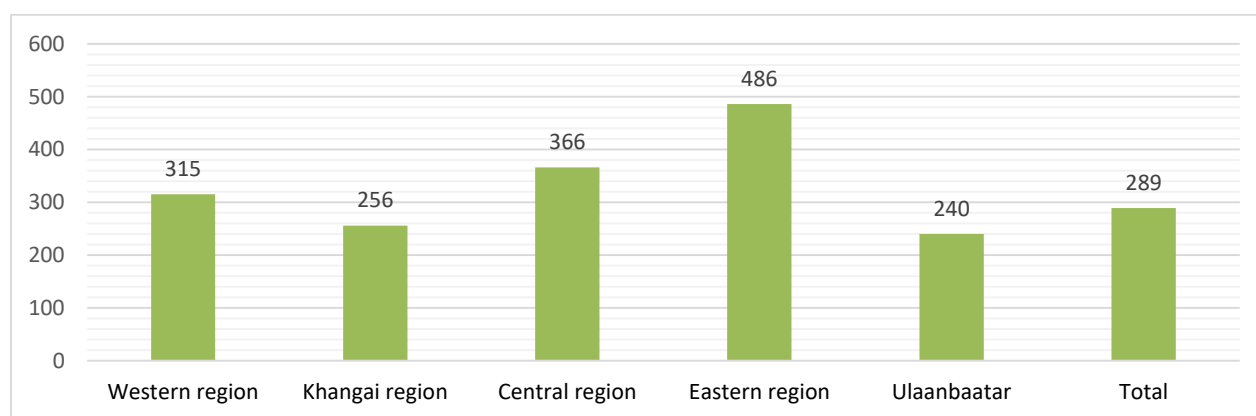
In 2019, which higher than the national average (220 per 10,000 population) as follows: Dornod / 979 /, Umnugovi / 945 /, Dornogovi / 551 /, Zavkhan / 481 /, Dundgovi / 459 /, Bulgan / 392 /, Gobi-Altai / 363 /, Uvs / 363 /, Uvurkhangai / 333 / and Khuvsgul / 288 / aimags. In terms of gender, in 2019, accounts for 35.0 percent were males and 65.0 percent were females.

7.6 Diseases of the oesophagus, stomach and duodenum

Among diseases of the oesophagus, stomach and duodenum, which accounting for gastritis and duodenitis accounted for 74.6 per cent, gastrointestinal ulcers for 9.6 per cent, dyspepsia for 7.2 per cent, gastroesophageal reflux for 5.6 per cent, oesophagus, gastrointestinal and other upper gastrointestinal diseases for 2.6 per cent, and esophagitis for 0.4 per cent.

Figure 7. 12 Number of oesophagus, stomach and duodenum diseases, per 10 000 populatoin, by region, 2019
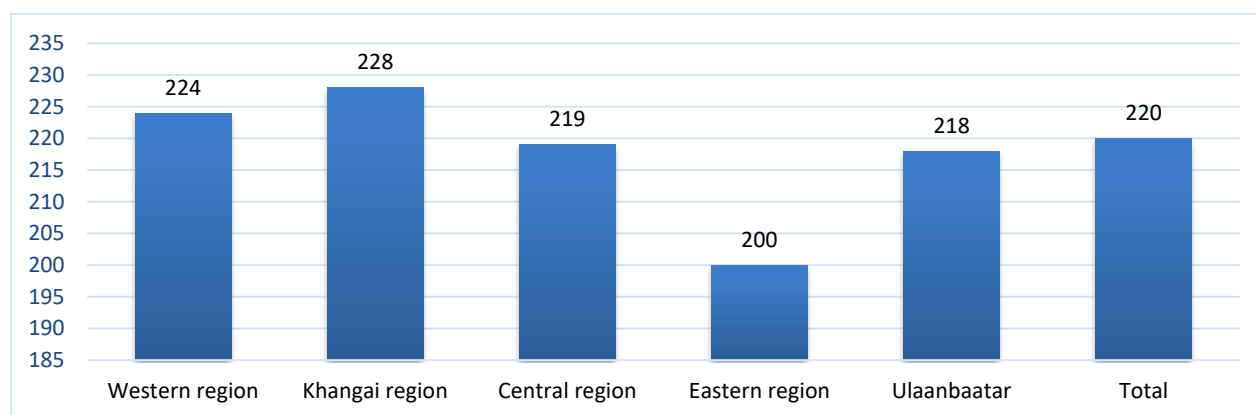
Among the digestive system diseases, liver disease accounted for 11.8 per cent in 2019, a decrease of 2.7 per cent compared to 2010. In 2010, liver disease was 118 per 10,000 population in males and 137 in females, but in 2019, it increased to 189 in the males and 245 in the females.

Table 7. 4 Percentage of liver diseases, 2019

Leading causes	Aimag	Ulaanbaatar	Total
Total	100	100	100
Chronic hepatitis	45.3	40.5	43.0
Fibrosis and cirrhosis of liver	28.9	36.5	32.4
Toxic liver disease	1.4	1.1	1.2
Alcoholic liver disease	0.4	0.8	0.6
Other diseases of liver	24.0	21.1	22.7

7.7 Chronic hepatitis

In 2019, chronic hepatitis accounted for 43.0 per cent and cirrhosis of 32.4 per cent, of all liver diseases, at the national level. The prevalence rate of chronic hepatitis is higher by 9-13 than the national average (94) in the Khangai and Eastern regions, in 2019, and lower by 3-7 in the western and central regions.

In 2019, which higher than the national average as follow aimags: Gobi-Altai / 206 /, Tuv / 163 /, Khuvsgul / 152 /, Sukhbaatar / 144 /, Bayan-Ulgii / 121 /, Umnugovi / 119 /, Orkhon / 114 /, Dornogovi / 115 /, Khentii / 107 / , Dundgovi / 106 / and Uvurkhangai / 196 /. In terms of gender, in 2019, accounts for 43.3 percent were males and 56.7 percent were females.

Figure 7. 13 The number of chronic hepatitis, per 10 000 population, by region, 2019
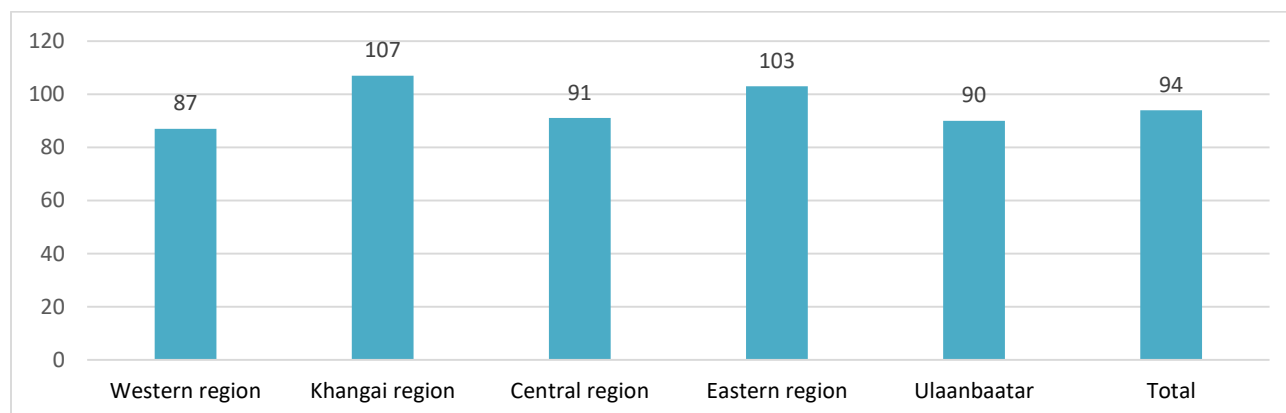
7.8 Fibrosis and cirrhosis of liver

The prevalence rate of liver fibrosis and cirrhosis was 52.3 per 10 000 population for female, in 2010, which increased by 26.5 per 10 000 population or it was 78.5, in 2019.

In terms of age, the total population aged 45-65 increased from 161.5 in 2010 to 225.6 in 2019, compared to 2010 increased by 64.1 per 10 000 population. In 2019, Gobi-Altai /120/ Tuv / 87 /, Darkhan-Uul / 86 /, Ulaanbaatar / 81 /, Khentii / 79 /, Sukhbaatar / 78 / and Orkhon / 75 / are higher than the national average. In terms of gender, in 2019, 43.3 per cent of male and 56.7 per cent of a female. In the Eastern region and Ulaanbaatar, it is higher by 4-10 per 10 000 population than the national average, and in other regions, it is lower by 2-19 per 10 000 population.

Figure 7. 14 Liver cirrhosis, per 10 000 population, by region, 2019
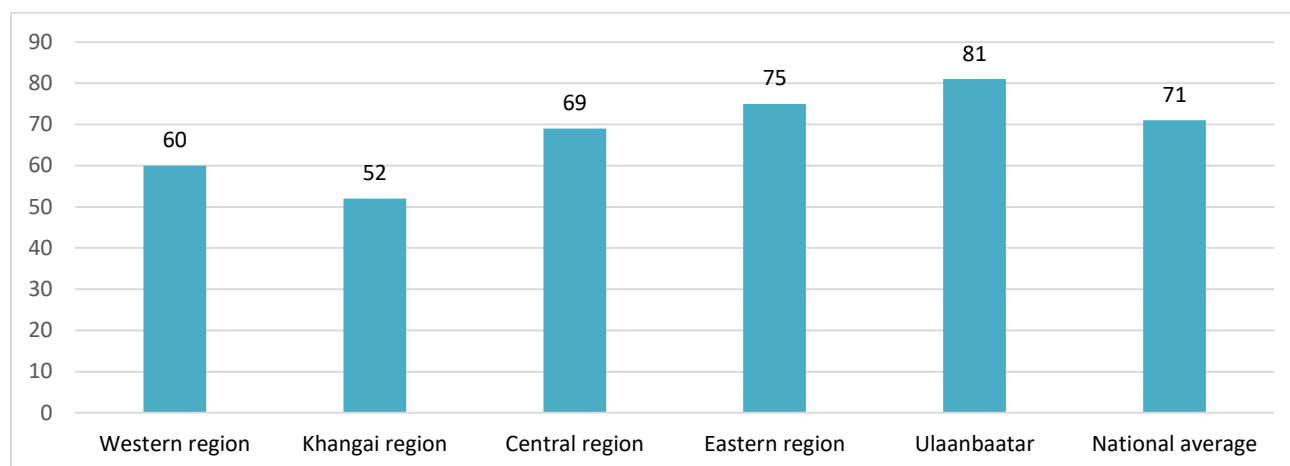
7.9 Diseases of the circulatory system

Cardiovascular diseases are the third leading cause of the population morbidity, which accounted for 12.0 per cent an average for the last ten years, of all morbidity.

The prevalence of cardiovascular diseases reached 1,321 in 2019, increased by 344, compared to the average of the last ten years and increased by 172 from the previous year. In 2019, the prevalence of cardiovascular diseases was 1,026 for male, increased by 288, compared to the average last 10-year, and 1,609 for female, increased by 435 from the 10-year average.

Figure 7. 15 Diseases of the circulatory system, per 10 000 pop, 2010-2019
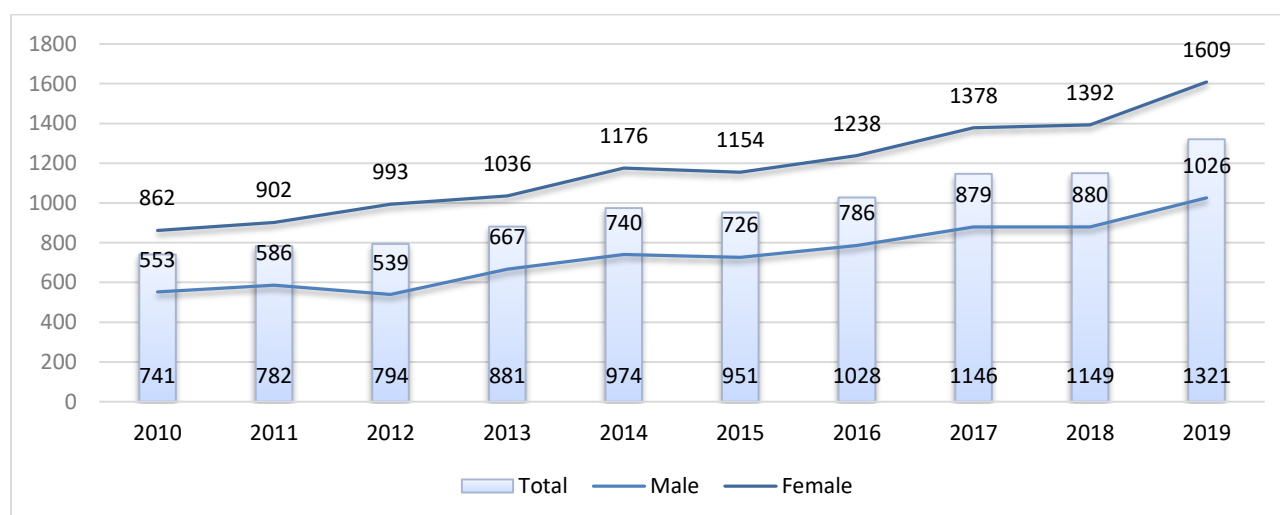
In 2019, the cardiovascular diseases per 10,000 population were higher by 296 than the national average (1321) in the Khangai region, 258 in the central region and 134 in the western region.

Figure 7. 16 The number of diseases of the circulatory system (per 10,000 pop), by region, 2019
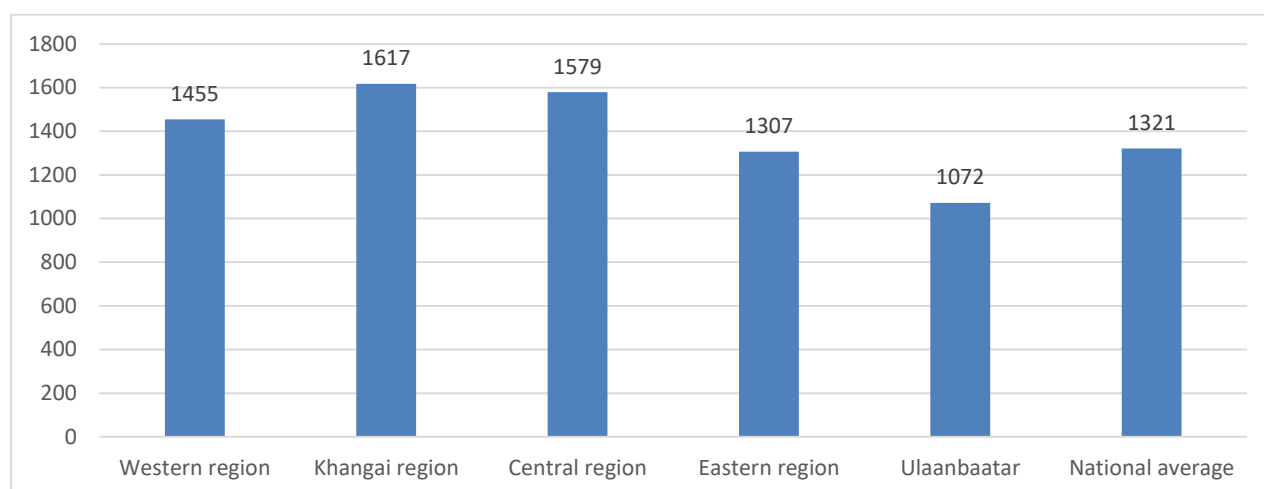
Comparing the level of cardiovascular disease by age group in 2010 and 2019, the age group incidence has increased. In 2019, the highest number of people over 65 was 8,992, an increase of 1.8 times from 2010.

Figure 7. 17 The number of diseases of the circulatoty system (per 10,000 pop), by age groups, 2010 and 2019
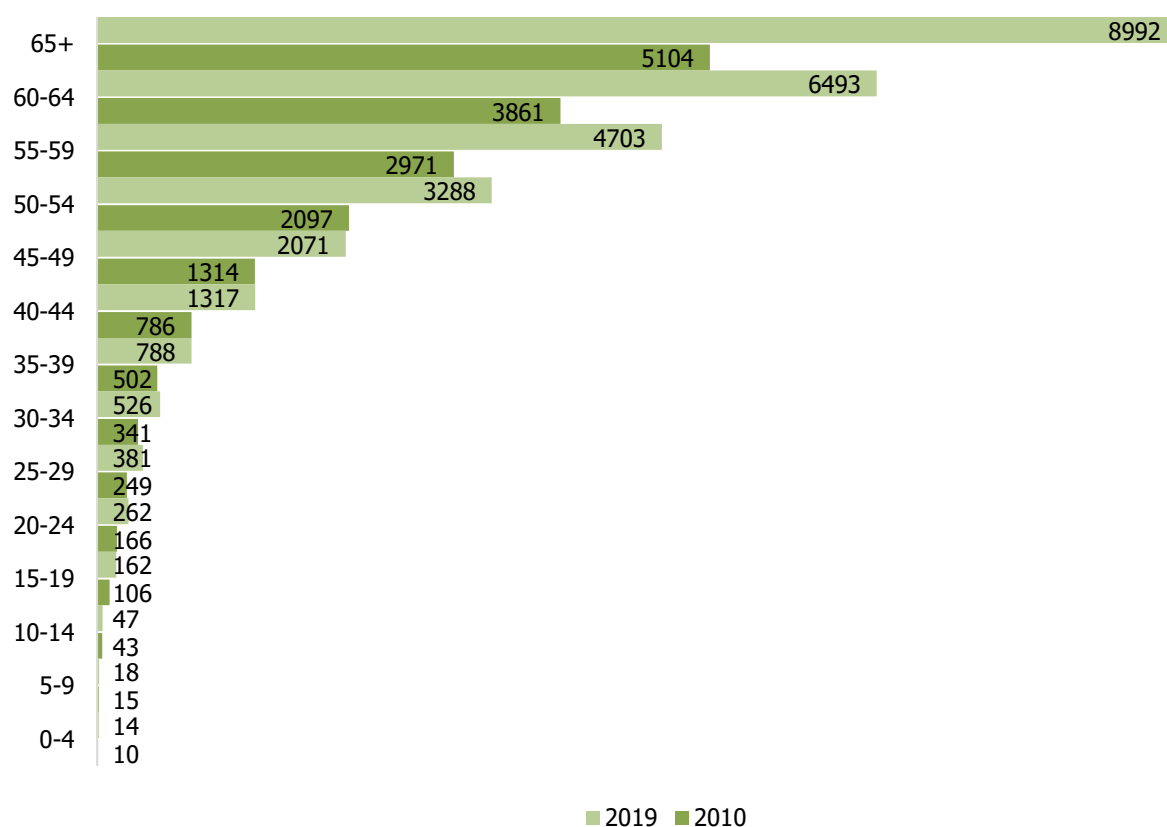
In 2019, looking by type of diseases of the circulatory system, accounts for 49.7 per cent of hypertension, 20.6 per cent was ischaemic heart diseases, 13.3 per cent was the cerebrovascular disease, 4.0 per cent was rheumatic heart disease, 1.6 per cent was diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries and, other and unspecified disorders of the circulatory system for 4.7 per cent. By gender, rheumatic heart disease and hypertension are more common in females, while ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, arterioles and capillaries, and other cardiovascular diseases occur in males.

Table 7. 5 Percentage of Diseases of the circulatory system, 2010 and 2019

Leading causes	2010			2019		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Hypertensive diseases	38.3	44.8	42.4	45.0	52.7	49.7
Ischaemic heart diseases	28.8	22.7	25.0	23.3	19.0	20.6
Cerebrovascular diseases	12.0	9.0	10.1	14.7	12.5	13.3
Diseases of veins, lymphatic vessels and lymph nodes, not elsewhere classified	4.9	3.1	3.8	6.4	5.7	6.0
Cardiomyopathy in diseases classified elsewhere	9.3	14.2	12.4	3.1	4.6	4.0
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.6
Other and unspecified disorders of the circulatory system	4.5	3.9	4.1	6.0	4.0	4.7

7.10 Arterial hypertension

An average last decade, arterial hypertension accounts for 50.3% of all diseases of the circulatory system. It has been growing steadily since 2010 to 49.7 per cent in 2019, an increase of 2.8 per cent from the 10-year average. By gender, the rate was 853.8 per 10 000 population for females and 467.3 for males per 10 000 population. The morbidity rate was higher in the khangai and central regions compared to other regions. And the rate was higher in the following aimags: Tuv /1493.6/, Arkhangai /962.5/, Bulgan /901.3/ and Bayankhongor /840.7/.

Figure 7. 18 Arterial hypertension, per 10 000 population, by region, 2019
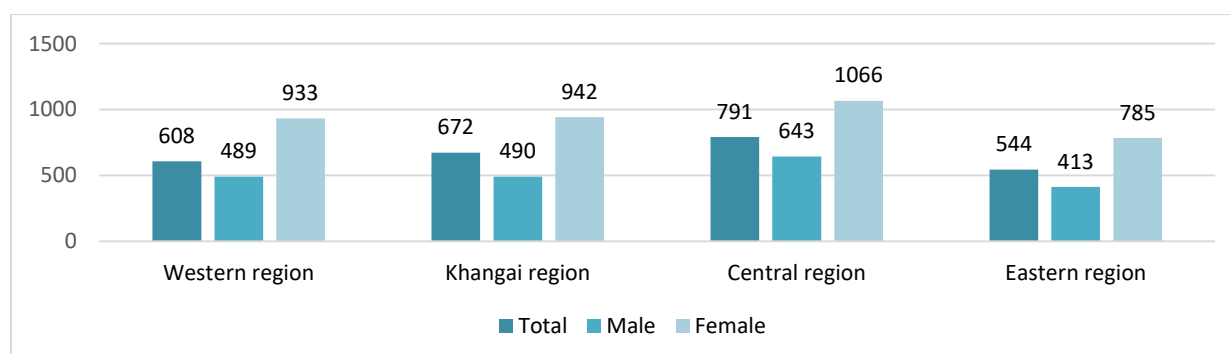
7.11 Ischaemic heart diseases

An average last decade, Ischaemic heart diseases account for 23.0% of all circulatory system diseases. In 2019, it was 20.6 per cent, which decreased by 2.4 per cent from the 10-year average. By gender, the rate was 305 per 10 000 population for females and 239 for males per 10 000 population. The morbidity rate was higher in the khangai, western and central regions compared to other regions.

Figure 7. 19 Ischaemic heart diseases, per 10 000 population, by region, 2019
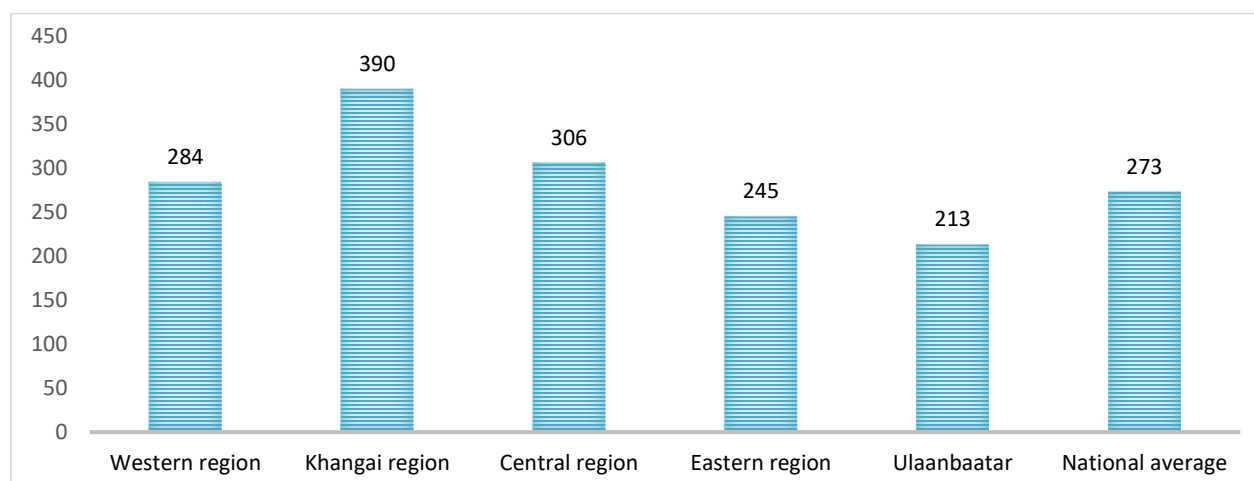
7.12 Cerebrovascular diseases

An average last decade, cerebrovascular disease accounted for 11.8 per cent, of all diseases of the circulatory system. In 2019, it was 13.3 per cent, which decreased by 1.5 per cent from the 10-year average. As of 2019, the cerebrovascular disease has increased by 59 per 10 000 population, compared to the national average.

By gender, the rate was 201 per 10 000 population for females and 150 for males per 10 000 population. The morbidity rate was higher in the central region compared to other regions.

Figure 7. 20 Cerebrovascular diseases, per 10 000 population, by region, 2019
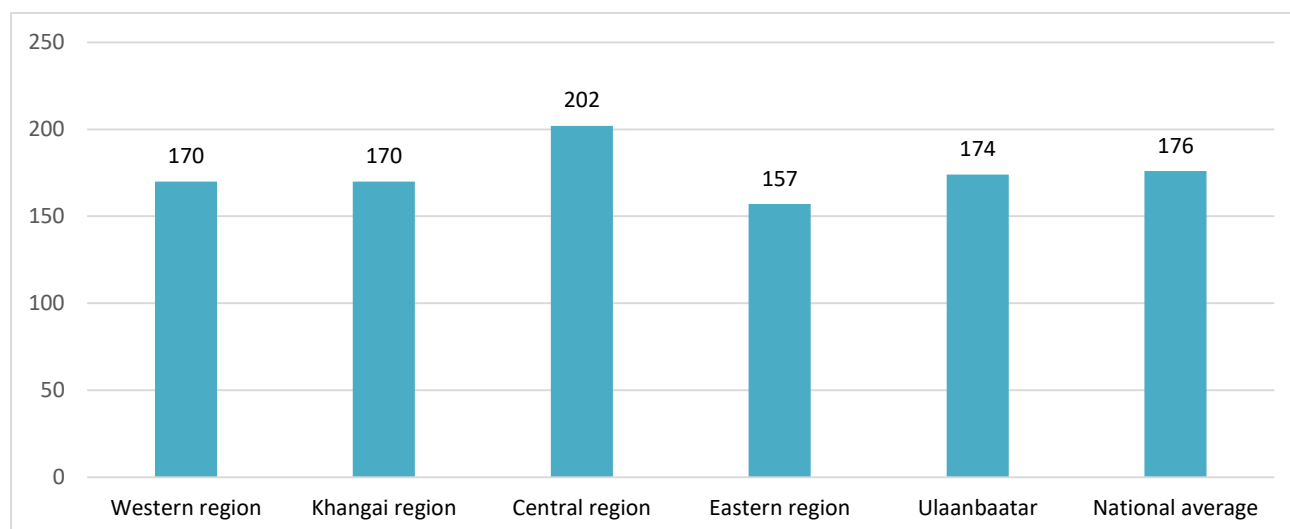
7.13 Diseases of the genitourinary system

The fourth leading cause of population morbidity, diseases of the genitourinary system, accounted for 11.1 per cent, of all diseases, an average the last ten years.
The number of diseases of the genitourinary system (per 10,000 population) reached 1120, in 2019, increased by 255 from the average the last ten years and 188 from the previous year. In 2019, the genitourinary system's incidence was 584 for male, increased by 184 from the 10-year average, and 1640 for female, increased by 358 from the 10-year average.

Figure 7. 21 The number of diseases of the genitourinary system, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2010-2019
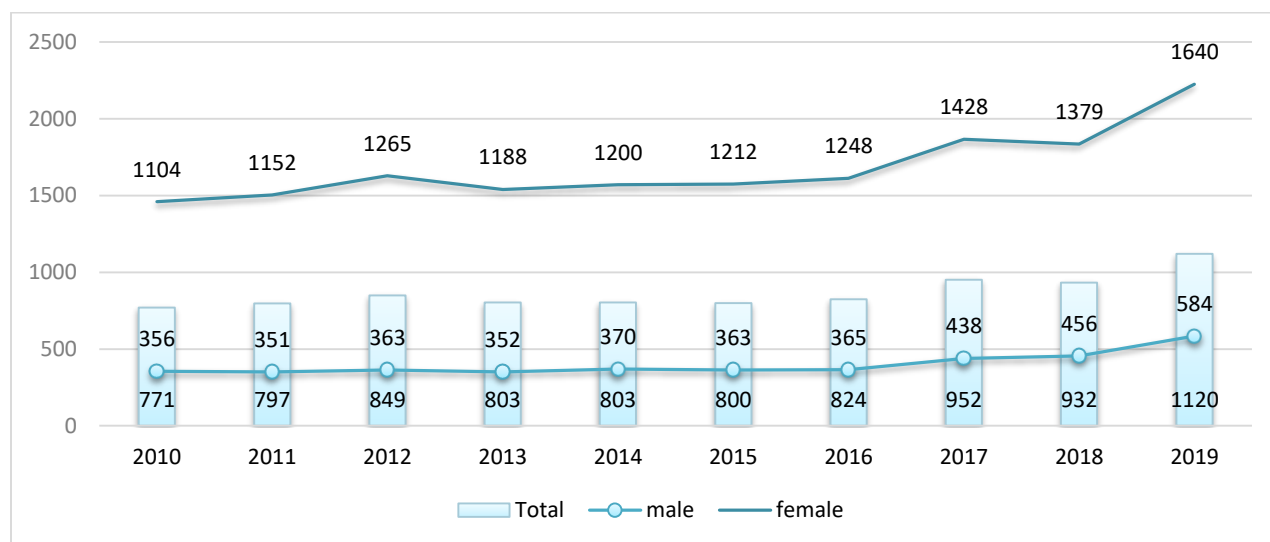
By location of genitourinary diseases, as of 2019, which is higher by 224 in the Khangai region, 189 in the western region and 73 in the central region, compared to the national average (1120) per 10 000 pop.

Figure 7. 22 Diseases of the genitourinary system, per 10 000 population, by region, 2019
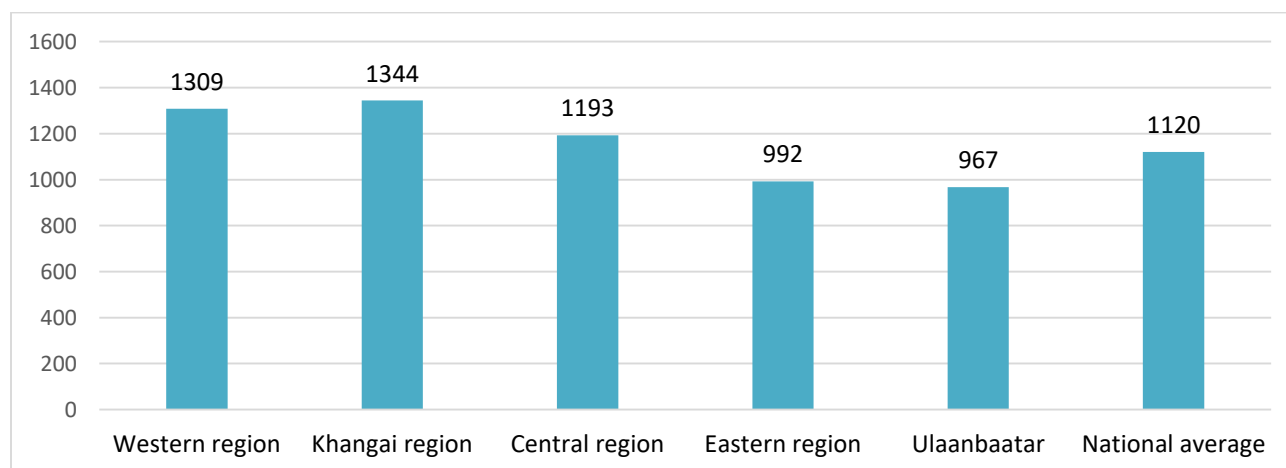
Comparing the prevalence of the diseases genitourinary system by age group in 2010 and 2019, the prevalence increased in all age groups. In 2019, the high number of people over the age of 65 was 2,640, an increase of 2.2 times from 2010.

Figure 7. 23 Diseases of the genitourinary system, per 10 000 pop, by age groups,2010 and 2019
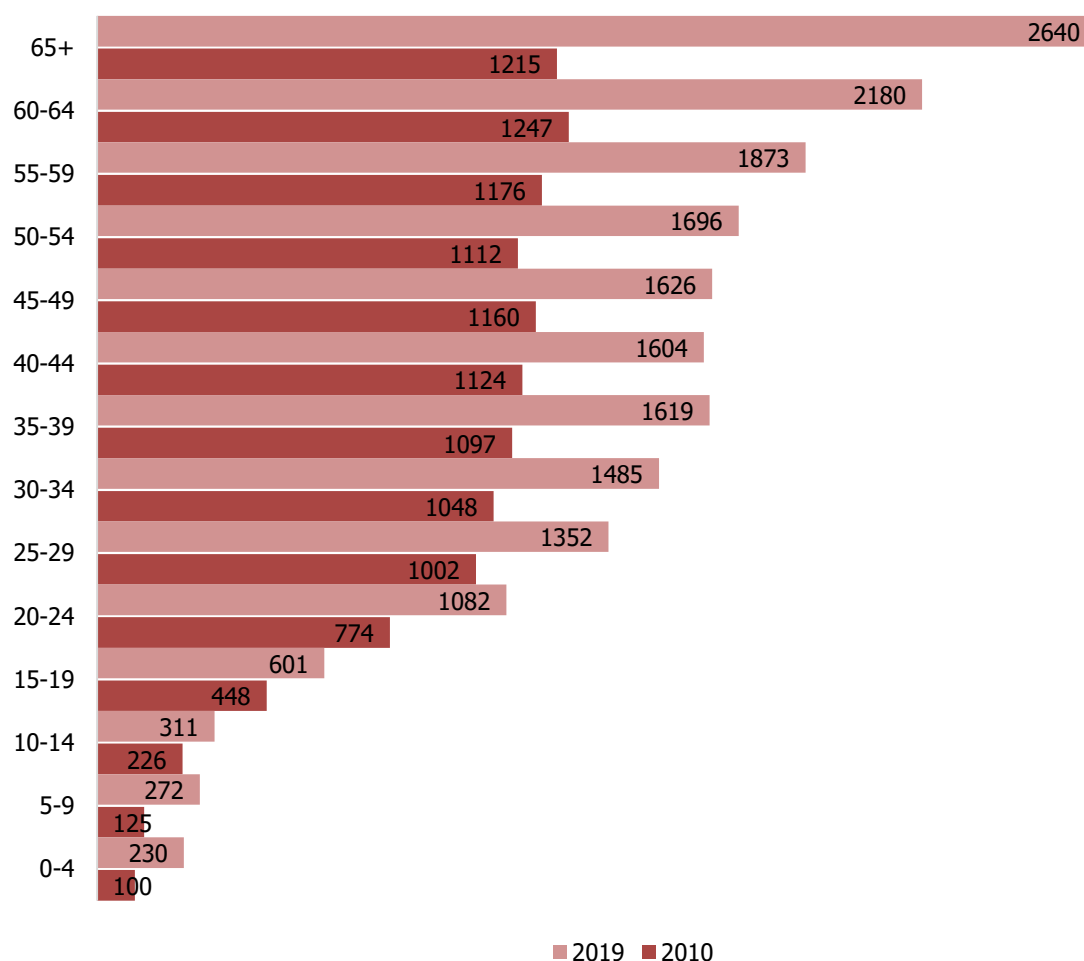
In 2019, by type of diseases of the genitourinary system, accounted for 50.7 per cent of renal tubulointerstitial diseases, 16.1 per cent of Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs, 9.2 per cent of noninflammatory disorders of the female genital tract, 8.1 per cent of other disorders of kidney and ureter, 7.5 per cent of diseases of male genital organs, 2.7 per cent of disorders of the breast, 2.6 per cent of glomerular diseases 16.1 per cent and renal failure for 1.6 per cent, respectively. However, the type of diseases of the genitourinary system differs by sex.

Table 7. 6 Percantage of Diseases of the genitourinary system, 2010 and 2019

Leading causes	2010			2019		
	male	female	total	male	female	total
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Renal tubulo-interstitial diseases N10-16	72.0	52.7	57.2	52.6	50.0	50.7
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs N70-77	0.0	21.7	16.6	0.0	21.7	16.1
Noninflammatory disorders of female genital tract N80-99	0.0	11.2	8.6	0.0	12.4	9.2
Other disorders of kidney and ureter N25-39	3.3	3.2	3.3	7.6	8.3	8.1
Diseases of male genital organs N40-51	9.8	0.0	2.3	29.3	0.0	7.5
Disorders of breast N60-64	0.2	2.5	1.9	0.2	3.6	2.7
Glomerular diseases N00-08	12.5	8.0	9.1	4.6	1.9	2.6
Renal failure N17-19	1.1	0.3	0.5	3.2	1.0	1.6
Urolithiasis N20-23	1.2	0.4	0.6	2.6	1.0	1.5

7.14 Renal tubulo-interstitial diseases

An average last decade, the renal tubulointerstitial diseases accounted for 55.0 per cent, of all diseases of the genitourinary system. In 2019, it was 50.7 per cent, which decreased by 4.3 per cent from the 10-year average. As of 2019, the rate was 567 per 10 000 population, has increased by 93 the nationwide. By gender, the rate was 820 per 10 000 population for females and 307 for males per 10 000 population.

Figure 7. 24 Renal tubulointerstitial diseases, per 10 000 pop, 2010-2019
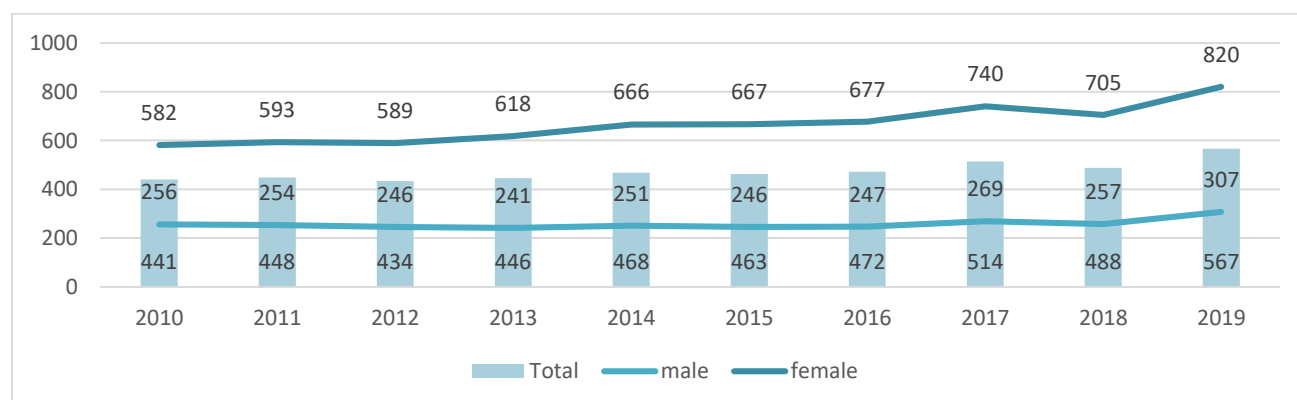
By location, the prevalence is higher than the national average in the central, Khangai and western regions. Which is high than national average as follows: Arkhangai / 1054 /, Bayankhongor / 1034 /, Bayan-Ulgii / 985 /, Zavkhan / 925 /, Bulgan / 858 /, Tuv / 892 /, Uvs / 732 /, Gobi-Altai / 601 /, Uvurkhangai / 663 /,   Khuvsgul / 683 /, Dornogovi / 602 /, Dundgovi / 675 /, Umnugovi / 645 /, Selenge / 651 /, Orkhon / 585 / and Khentii / 584 / aimags.

Figure 7. 25 Renal tubulointerstitial diseases, per 10 000 pop, by region, 2019
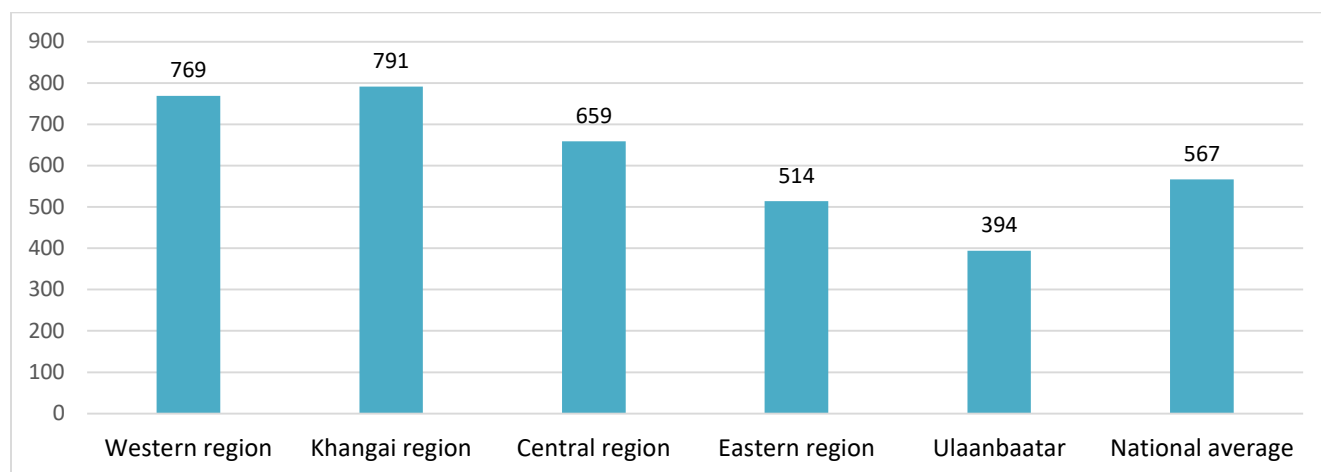
7.15 Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs

An average last decade, the Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs accounted for 16.4 per cent, of all diseases of the genitourinary system. In 2019, it was 16.1 per cent, which increased by 0.3 per cent from the 10-year average. As of 2019, the rate was 181 per 10 000 population, has increased by 39 the nationwide. The morbidity rate was higher in the khangai, western and central regions compared to other regions.

Figure 7. 26 The Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs, by region, 2019
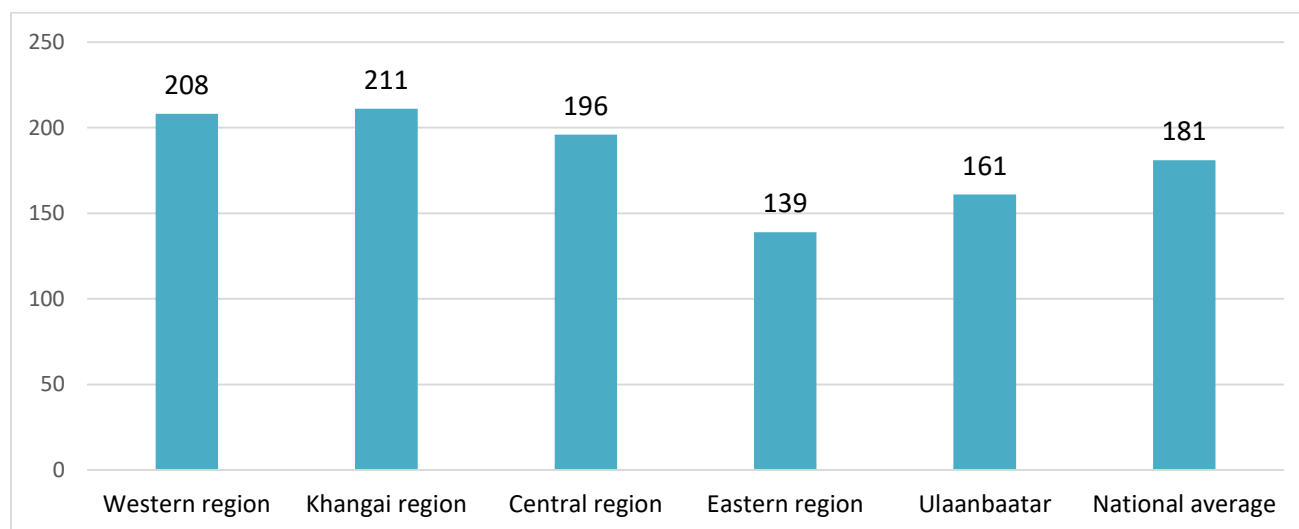
7.16 Diseases of the nervous system

The fifth leading cause of population morbidity, Diseases of the nervous system, accounted for 6.1 per cent, of all diseases, an average the last ten years.

The number of Diseases of the nervous system (per 10,000 population) reached 741, in 2019, increased by 238 from the average the last ten years and 113 from the previous year. In 2019, the Diseases of the nervous system prevalence was 563 for male, increased by 176 from the 10-year average, and 915 for female, increased by 317 from the 10-year average.

Figure 7. 27 The prevalence of diseases of the nervous system, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2010-2019
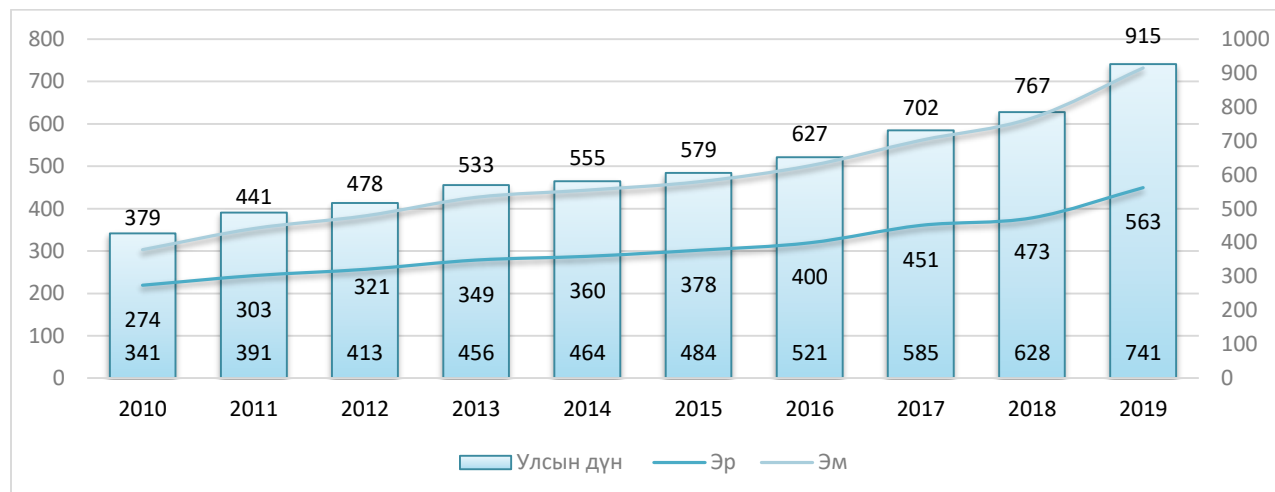
By location of Diseases of the nervous system, as of 2019, which is higher by 8 in the Khangai region, 163 in the western region and 21 in the central region, compared to the national average (741) per 10 000 pop.

Figure 7. 28 The prevalence of diseases of the nervous system, per 10 000 pop, by region, 2019
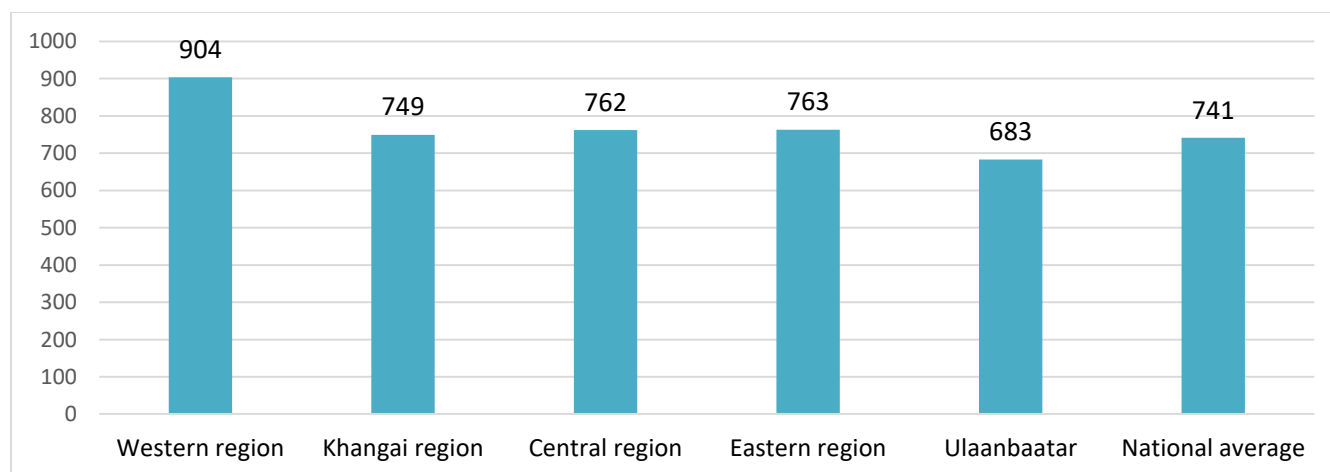
Compared to 2010 and 2019, the prevalence of the nervous diseases increased by 81 for 0-4-year-olds and 15 for 5-9-year-olds, while the incidence decreased in other age groups. In 2019, the highest number of people over the age of 65, or 531, decreased by 172 compared to 2010.

Figure 7. 29 The prevalence of diseases of the nervous system, per 10 000 population, by age groups, 2010, 2019
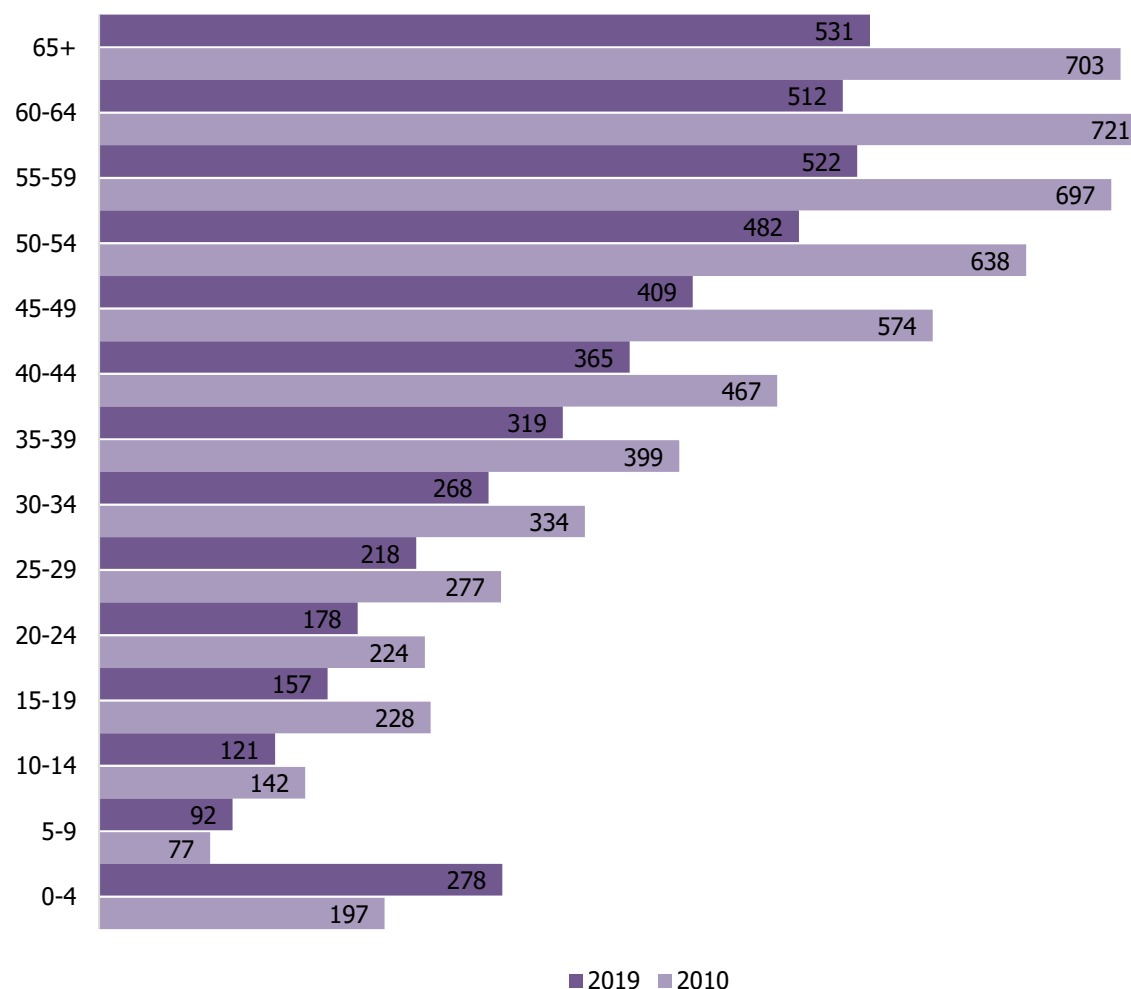
In 2019, the diseases of the nervous system, which is accounting for 35.7 per cent of nerve, nerve root and plexus disorders, 26.5 per cent of migraine, other headache syndromes, 7.7 per cent of epilepsy, 6.1 per cent of dystonia, 2.0 per cent of cerebral palsy and other paralytic syndromes, 1.8 per cent of transient cerebral ischaemic attacks and related syndromes, 1.1 per cent of systemic atrophies primarily affecting the central nervous system and for 18.9 per cent were other disorders of the nervous system, respectively. However, the type of nervous system diseases differs by sex.

Table 7. 7 Percantage of Diseases of the nervous system, 2010 and 2019

Leading causes	2010			2019		
	male	female	total	male	female	total
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Nerve, nerve root and plexus disorders G50-59	27.5	27.3	27.4	34.6	36.4	35.7
Migraine, other headache syndromes	17.7	19.7	18.5	20.8	29.9	26.5
Epilepsy	13.1	11.3	12.4	11.0	5.8	7.7
Dystonia	8.1	9.2	8.5	5.4	6.6	6.1
Cerebral palsy and other paralytic syndromes G80-83	1.5	1.1	1.3	3.3	1.3	2.0
Transient cerebral ischaemic attacks and related syndromes	4.3	5.0	4.5	1.4	2.1	1.8
Systemic atrophies primarily affecting the central nervous system	3.6	3.1	3.4	1.5	0.9	1.1
Other disorders of the nervous system	24.3	23.3	23.9	22.0	17.1	18.9

7.17 Nerve, nerve root and plexus disorders

An average last decade, the nerve, nerve root and plexus disorders accounted for 32.8 per cent, of all diseases of the nervous system. In 2019, it was 35.7 per cent, which increased by 2.9 per cent from the 10-year average. As of 2019, the rate was 167 per 10 000 population, has increased by 98 the nationwide. The rate was 202 per 10 000 population, has increased by 39 the nationwide. By gender, the rate was 202 per 10 000 population for females and 126 for males per 10 000 population.

Figure 7. 30 The nerve, nerve root and plexus disorders, per 10 000 pop, 2010-2019
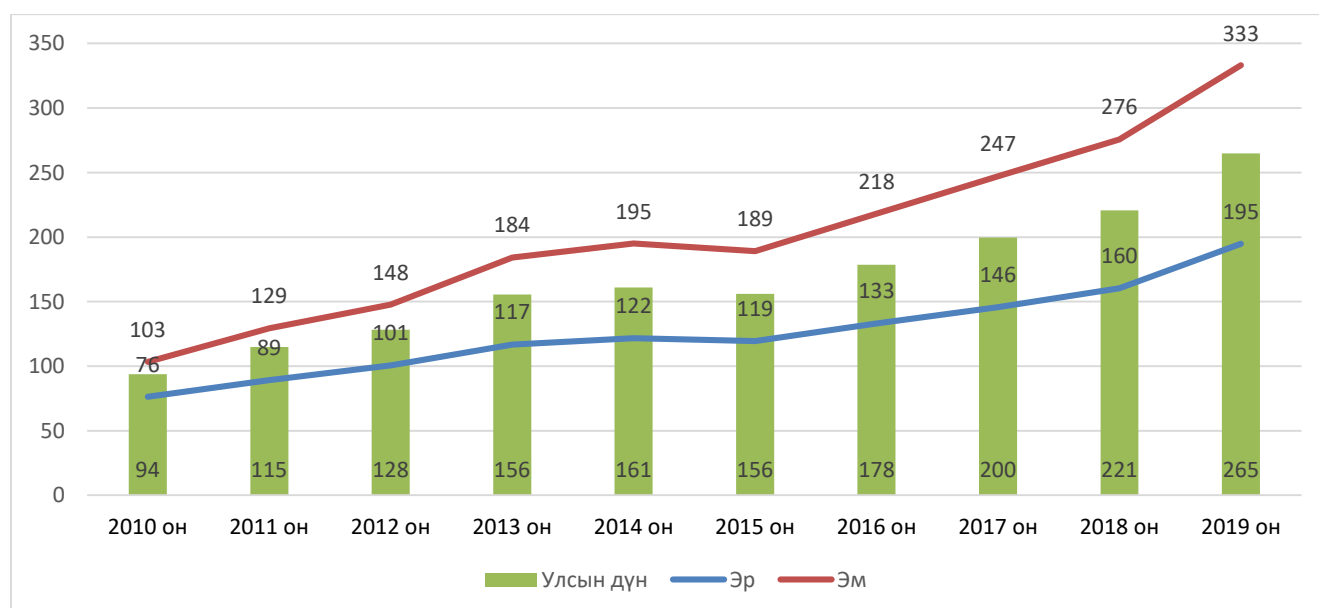
By location, the prevalence is higher than the national average in the central, eastern and western regions. From the aimags of Gobi-Altai / 593 /, Bulgan / 480 /, Zavkhan / 464 /, Tuv / 401 /, Dornogovi / 396 /, Khentii / 382 /, Sukhbaatar / 332 /, Bayankhongor / 332 /, Dundgovi / 312 /, Arkhangai / 274 / and Darkhan-Uul / 276 / aimags are higher than the national average.

Figure 7. 31 The nerve, nerve root and plexus disorders, per 10 000 pop, by region, 2019
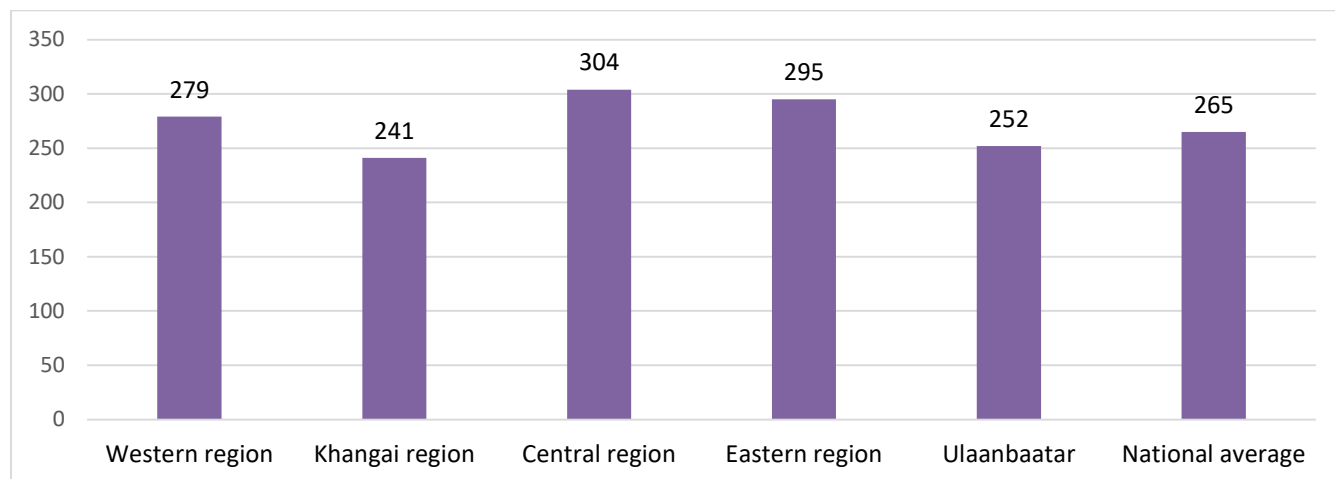
7.3 DIABETES

Diabetes accounted for 41.5% of all diseases of endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders and the morbidity rate was 82.9 per 10 000 population in 2018, which increased by 17.9 as compared to the last year /the rate was 100.8 in 2017/.

The gender specific incidence rate was 77.8 per 10 000 population for males and 87.8 per 10 000 population for females. Looking by age groups, the highest rate was recorded among people aged 45-65 years, giving a rate of 524.8 per 10 000 population (16 160 cases). When stratifying by location, the highest rate was reported in the central region as giving a rate of 69.0 per 10 000 population. In the central region, the rate was higher in Darkhan-Uul /111.3/, Umnugovi /69.3/, Tuv /66.9/ and Selenge /63.3/ aimags.

CHAPTER 8. POPULATION MORTALITY

In Mongolia, the average last decade of population mortality reported 16.7 thousand or the general mortality rate is 5.7 per 1000. The mortality rate reached 17.2 thousand in 2019, an increase of 513 people (3.1%) from the average of the last ten years, and a decrease of 126 people (0.7%) from the previous year.

Figure 8. 1 Population mortality, 2000, 2005, 2010-2019
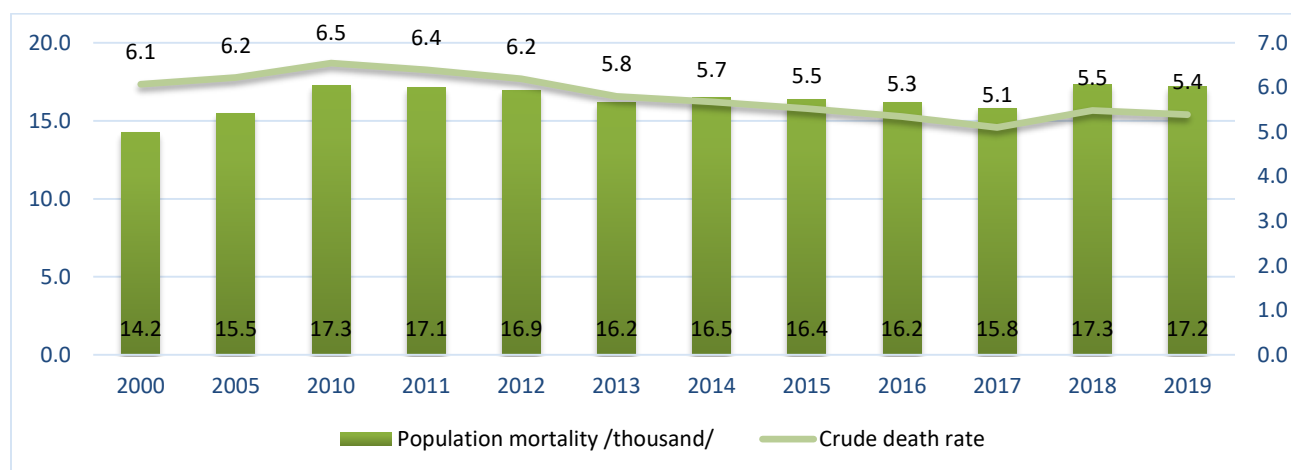
Looking by gender, in 2010, the mortality rate was 8 for male and three times higher than for female. In 2019, the males' mortality rate decreased by one from 2010 to 7 and was three times higher than for females.

Figure 8. 2 Population mortality rate, per 1000 population, by gender, 2010-2019
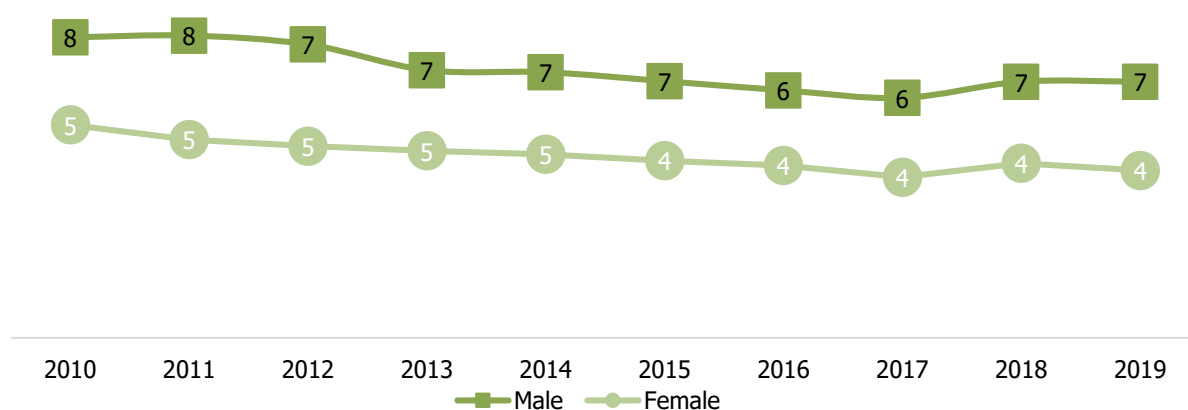
One of the indicators of mortality is the Age-specific death rates (ASDR), which provides a decline of the ASDR for each gender as of 2019. As the infant mortality rate is not high in

our country, you can see that the image below is "J" shaped. The mortality rates for males also high in all age groups.

Figure 8. 3 Age-specific death rates, by gender, 2019
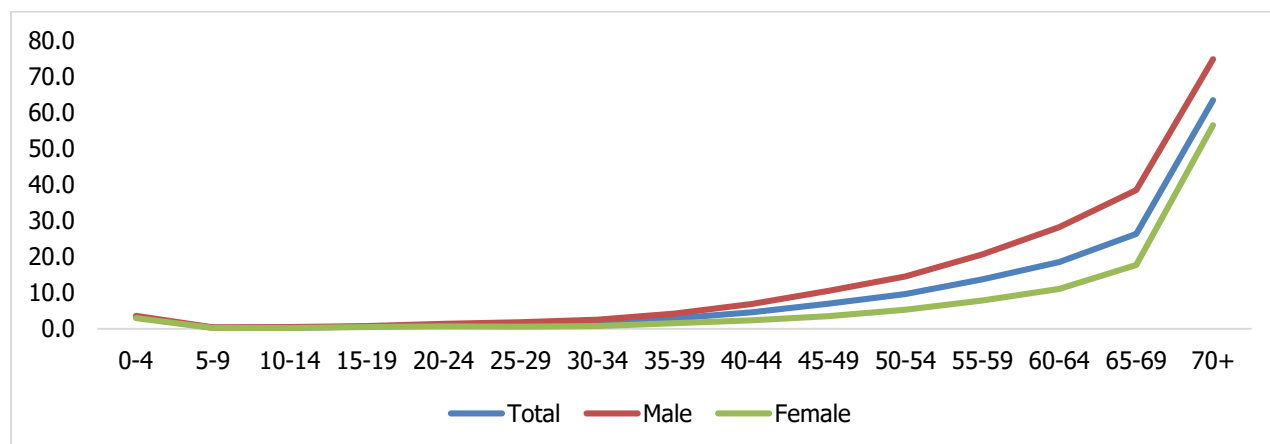
In Mongolia, the first leading cause of death was respiratory diseases in 1990, and it has been a leading cause of cardiovascular disease since 1992.

Figure 8. 4 The leading causes of population mortality, per 10 000 population, 2009-2019
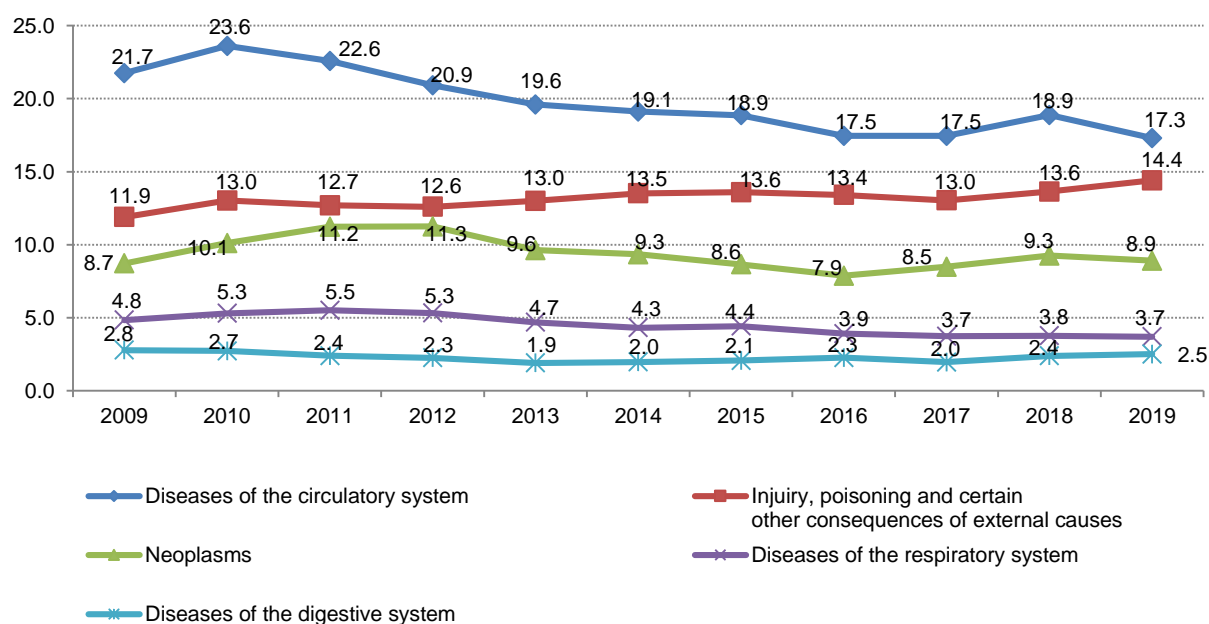
In terms of age group mortality, 40.4% of male and 68% of female died at retirement age. The other hand, 52.2% or half of the male and 24% of female died during the working period. Mortality among working-age male is 3.3 times higher than among women.

Figure 8. 5 Percantage of population mortality, by age groups, 2019
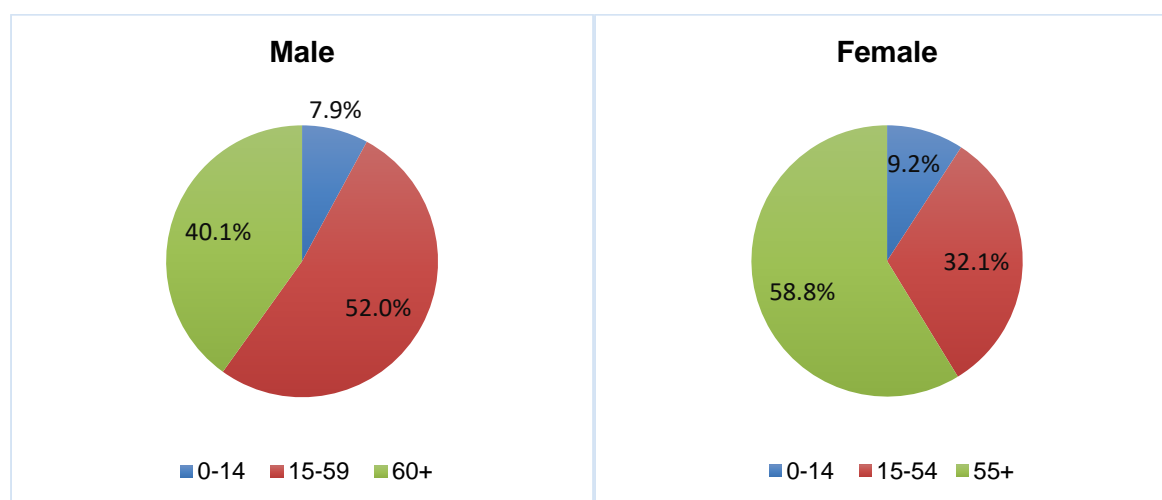
Table 8. 1 The five leading causes of population mortality, per 10 000 population, 2019

	Total	Diseases of the circulatory system	Neoplasms	Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the respiratory system
Sex						
Male	66.8	20.8	16.2	14.4	4.2	3.4
Female	41.4	13.9	12.6	3.4	3.2	1.7
Age group						
Under 20	12.9	0.3	0.5	2.5	0.2	1.5
20-44	21.6	3.6	2.4	10.7	1.7	0.8
45-64	111.2	35.5	36.3	18.2	9.0	3.8
Avobe 65	485.8	224.1	159.2	9.4	30.6	22.3
Location						
Urban	56.4	15.5	14.2	11.0	4.3	2.7
Rural	51.9	18.9	14.5	7.0	3.1	2.3
Region						
Western	50.3	19.0	14.4	5.5	2.3	2.2
Khangai	54.1	20.5	14.2	8.0	3.5	2.1
Tuv	50.4	17.8	14.1	7.6	3.1	2.5
Eastern	52.1	16.8	16.5	6.1	3.8	2.7
Total	**53.9**	**17.3**	**14.4**	**8.9**	**3.7**	**2.5**

8.1 **Mortality caused by diseases of the circulatory system**

Mortality caused due to circulatory system was 7.1 per cent of all deaths in 1950, 23.4 per cent in 1985, 30.8 per cent since 1995, and 32.1 per cent in 2019. Each year due to diseases of the circulatory system 5 000-5 500 people, or 1 out of 3 of people died, which remains the leading cause of death.

The first leading cause of death in the population is cardiovascular disease, which accounts for 59.3% males and 40.7% of females. Cardiovascular diseases account for the majority of ischemic heart disease, stroke, other cardiovascular diseases, and heart attacks. In each of these common diseases, the majority are male.

In terms of age, males died at a younger age than females, with most males under 45 and the majority of females under 60. On the other hand, 42% of the male die of working age, and 17% of the female die of cardiovascular disease during the working period.

The gender-specific mortality rates for cardiovascular diseases were 20.8 per 10 000 population for males and 13.9 per 10 000 population for females in 2019. Due to cardiovascular diseases, the mortality rate was higher in the Khangai, Central and Western regions, and lower in the Eastern aimags than the mean country rate.

The mortality rate due to cardiovascular diseases (per 10,000 population), which is the leading cause of death, is higher by 2-5, than the national average in the Khangai and Western regions, and lower by 2, than the national average in the eastern region, and in the central region was the same level, of the national average. In terms of aimags and the Ulaanbaatar, the highest number is 29 in Khuvsgul aimag, higher by 10, than the national average. It was 11 in Govisumber, which is lower by 8, than the national average.

96.4 per cent of deaths from cardiovascular diseases are over 40 years old, which accounted for 44.7 per cent of Ischemic heart disease and stroke for 23.7 per cent, of all Cardiovascular diseases. In terms of location, 39.5 per cent of deaths from cardiovascular diseases were registered in Ulaanbaatar.

Figure 8. 6 The mortality rate of cardiovascular diseases, per 10 000 population, 2019

Region	per 10 000 population
Govisumber	8.05
Dornogovi	12.05
Khovd	14.91
Ulaanbaatar	15.50
Orkhon	15.80
Umnugovi	15.97
Khentii	16.06
Uvs	16.81
Sukhbaatar	17.04
National average	17.34
Dornod	17.43
Aimag average	18.88
Tuv	19.04
Bayankhongor	19.18
Darkhan-Uul	19.98
Selenge	19.99
Uvurkhangai	20.14
Bulgan	20.16
Govi-Altai	20.22
Zavkhan	20.40
Dundgovi	20.80
Bayan-Ulgii	22.44
Arkhangai	23.14
Khuvsgul	23.49

per 10 000 population
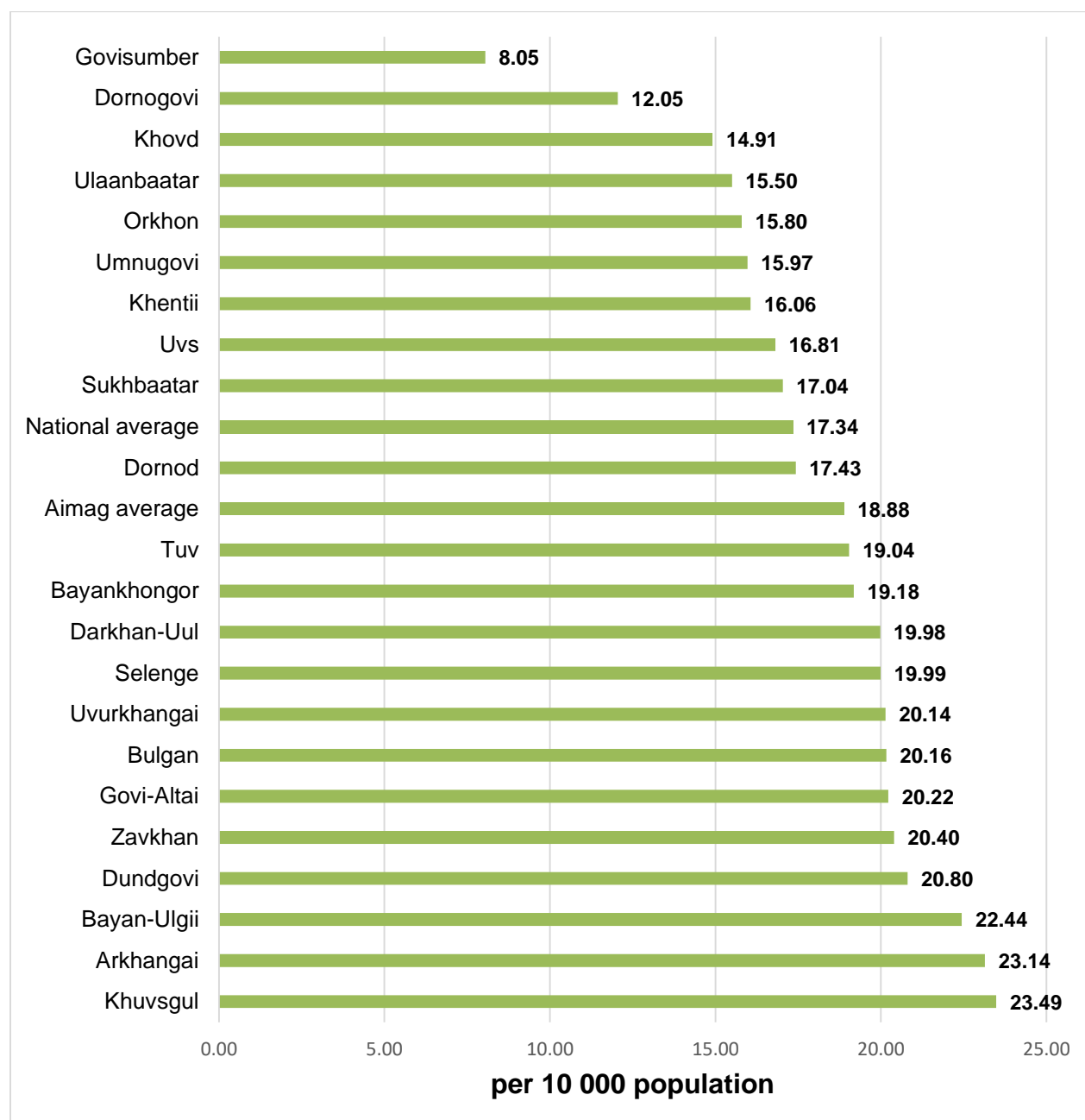
The leading causes of mortality rates of cardiovascular diseases compared by age group and sex are as follows:

- Ischemic heart disease was 23.4.
- Stroke was 16.4.
- Arterial hypertension was 0.7 per 10 000 population in males aged 45-64.

Compared to women's mortality rate at the same age group, rates of ischemic heart disease were 4.3 times higher, and stroke was 1.8 times higher in men than in women.

The stroke was the leading cause of mortality among Mongolian men, and the mortality rate was 4.52 per 10 000 population in 2019, which has decreased by 0.72 promile compared to the previous year.

Table 8. 2 The mortality rate of cardiovascular diseases, by causes, per 10 000 population, 2019.

	Diseases of the circulatory system	Stroke	Arterial hypertension	Ischemic heart disease
Total	**17.34**	**4.52**	**0.47**	**7.75**
under 20	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
20-44	3.6	1.2	0.0	1.4
45-64	35.5	12.4	0.5	13.7
Above 65	224.1	41.8	8.6	112.3
Male	**20.85**	**5.26**	**0.45**	**9.56**
under 20	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
20-44	5.2	1.7	0.1	2.1
45-64	54.5	16.4	0.7	23.4
Above 65	279.5	52.0	9.4	141.0
Female	**13.92**	**3.79**	**0.49**	**5.99**
under 20	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
20-44	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.7
45-64	19.0	9.0	0.4	5.3
Above 65	188.2	35.2	8.1	93.7

As of 2019, the ischemic heart diseases accounts for 44.7 per cent, of all cardiovascular diseases. A total of 2667 death cases registered due to ischemic heart diseases, which is 142 or 5.4 per cent decreased than the average of the last ten years and 189 or 7.9 per cent decreased than the previous year. An average last decade, the number of deaths due to ischemic heart diseases per 10,000 population is higher by 4, for males than the females. *Figure 8. 7 The mortality rate of ischemic heart disease, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2009-2019*
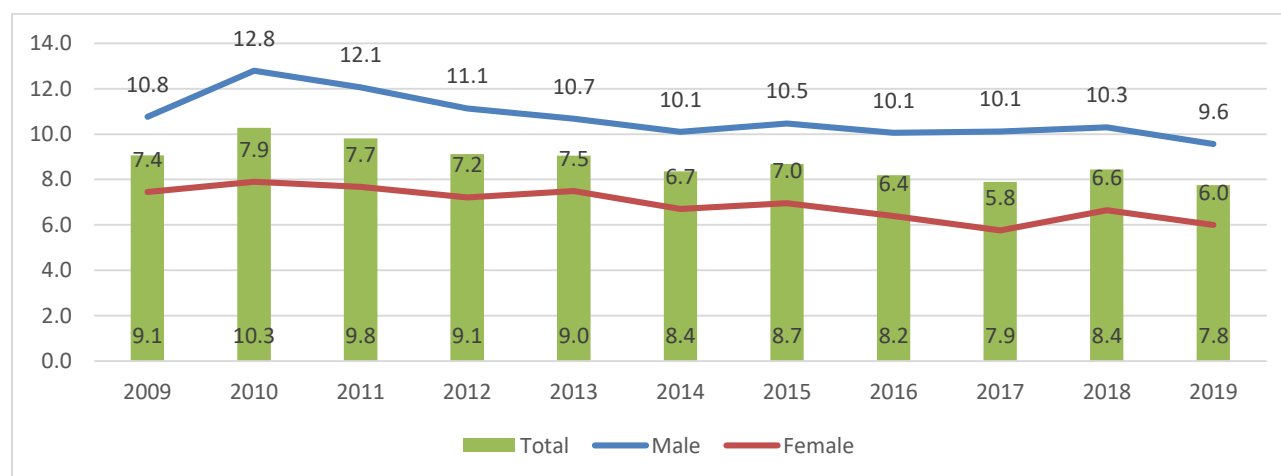
Stroke and myocardial infarction account for the majority of death due to cardiovascular diseases, accounting 40.2% and 40.1%, in 2009. In 2019, 23.7% of strokes and 44.7% of myocardial infarction occurred.

Figure 8. 8 The mortality rate of stroke, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2009-2019
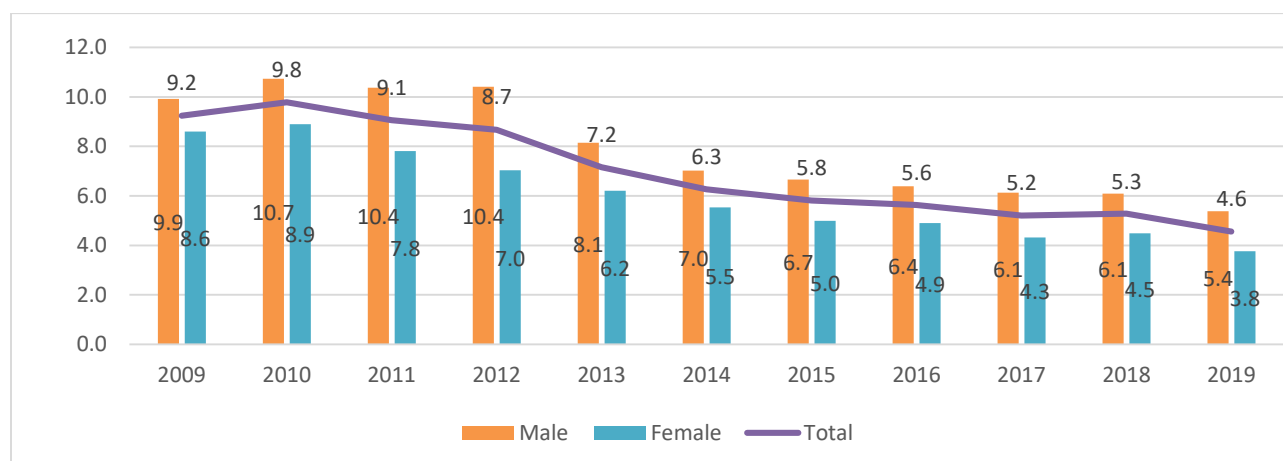
8.2. Cancer mortality

Since 1990, cancer has been the second leading cause of population mortality in Mongolia. In 2019, cancer related mortality rate accounted for 26.6% of total deaths and the rate was 16.8 per 10 000 population for males and 13.3 per 10 000 population for females.

The second leading cause of death, cancer, is 55% male and 45% female, or 1.2 times higher than women. In terms of cancer type, the majority of deaths due to liver cancer, stomach cancer, respiratory (bronchial) and lung.

Figure 8. 9 The mortality rate of cancer, per 10 000 population, 2009-2019
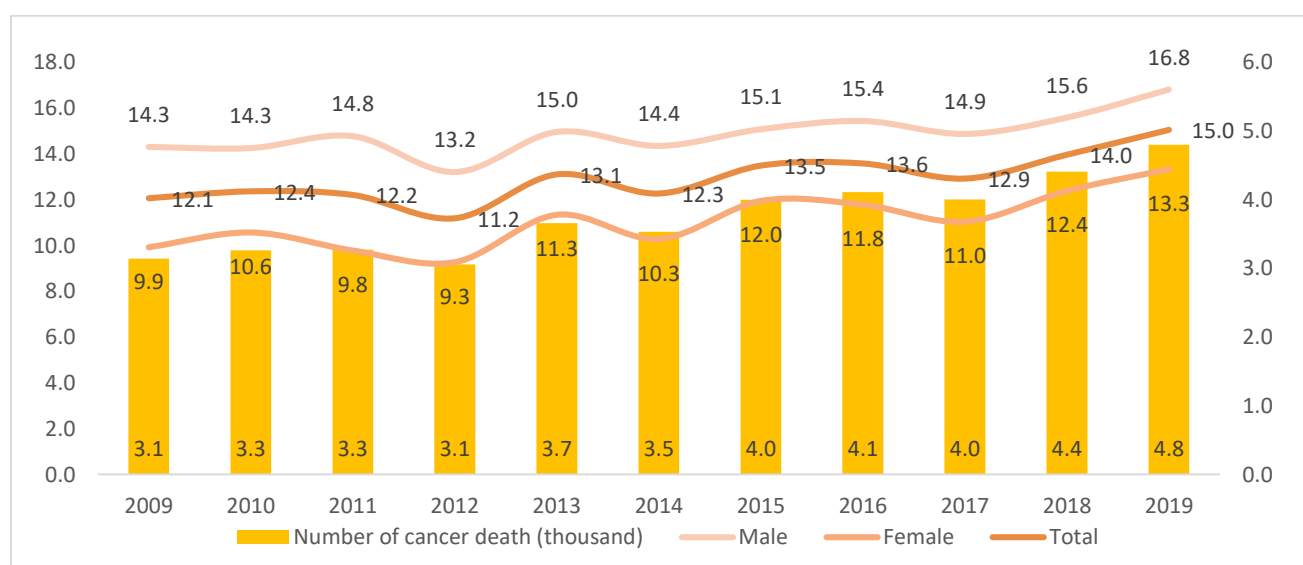
The five leading causes of cancer by primary sites in males were liver, stomach, lung, bronchial tubes, esophagus and colon/rectum, while in females they were liver, stomach, cervix, esophagus, lung and bronchial tubes.

Liver cancer continues to be the leading cause of death in both male and female. The number of deaths is increasing every year, and in 2019 it increased by 473 cases compared to 2009.

Figure 8. 10 The mortality rate of cancer, per 10 000 population, 2009-2019
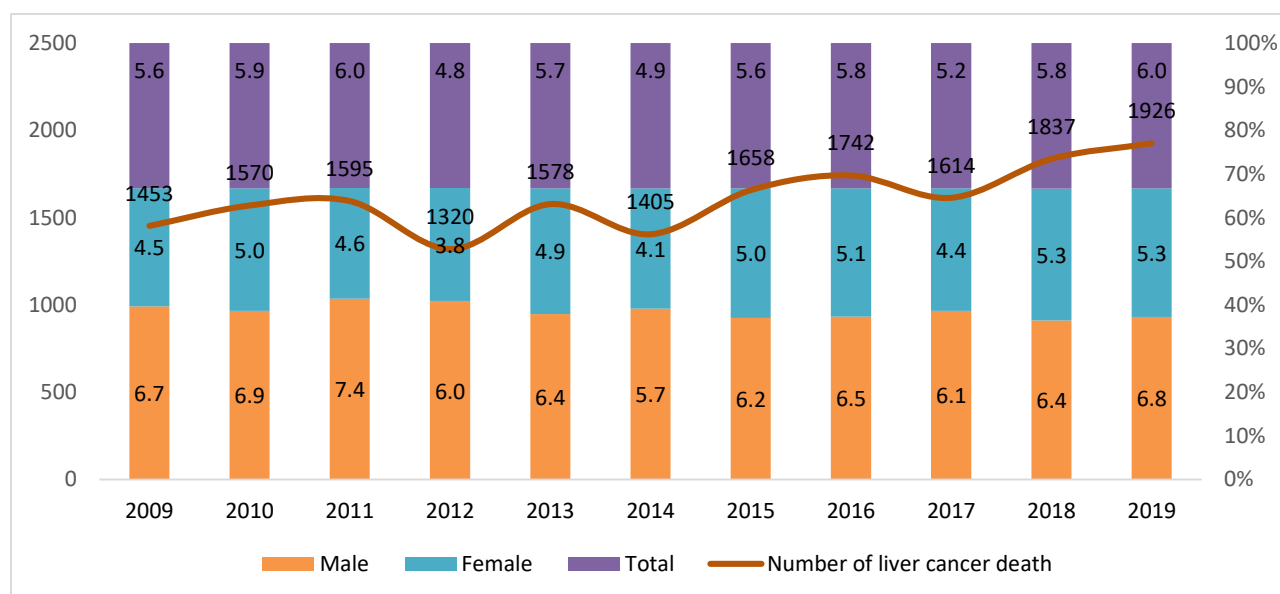
In 2019, 76.1% of cancer patients diagnosed at stage III/IV or late-stage and 65.3% of people who died from cancer survived less than one year after being diagnosed. Compared to 2009, the percentage of cancer diagnosed during the late stages decreased by 0.8 per cent. The percentage of cancer patients survived for less than a year after the diagnosis increased by 21.5%.

8.3 Mortality due to injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes

Mortality due to injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes are still the third leading cause of death in Mongolia, accounting for 16.9 per cent of all deaths in 2019.

There are traffic accidents, suicides, industrial accidents, homicide, other accidents, and unexplained causes, and in all of these injures, males are higher to die than females.

Table 8. 3 The number of death, by causes, selected years.

Causes	2005		2010		2015		2018		2019	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
Diseases	7158	5484	10325	6,951	9822	6552	8115	6292	8244	6134
Other injures	1051	243	1120	301	914	243	1,252	329	1478	337
Traffic accident	427	116	375	116	447	118	384	138	557	129
Suicide	379	70	384	75	408	71	380	65	447	50
Homicide	300	66	225	63	197	44	178	43	205	30
Uncertain	110	14	74	16	65	13	101	26	118	11
Industrial injure	42	9	35	4	39	4	27	0	22	0

In 2019, more than 50 per cent of deaths among children and youth aged 10-35 were due to injuries and deaths caused by external causes, of which about 80 per cent of deaths among children aged 15-19 were due to injuries and external causes. In addition, 51 per cent of children aged 10-14, 60 per cent of young people aged 20-34, and 49 per cent of young people aged 35-39 died from external causes.

Figure 8. 11 Age distribution of broad causes of death, /percent/, 2019

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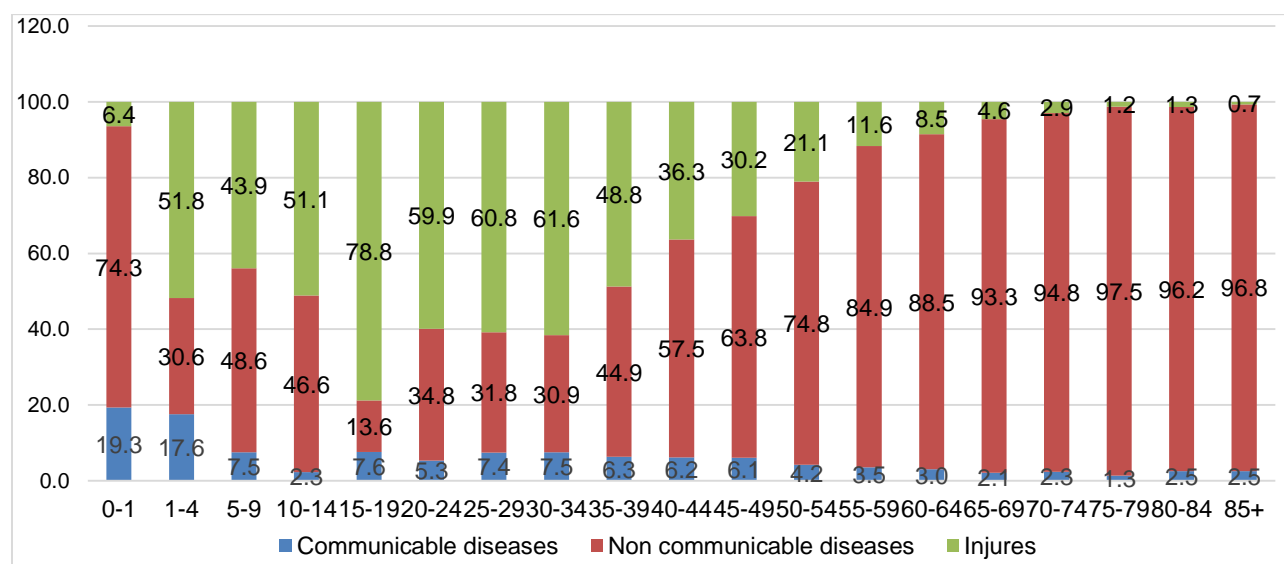
Figure 8. 12 Mortality rate of injures, 2009-2019
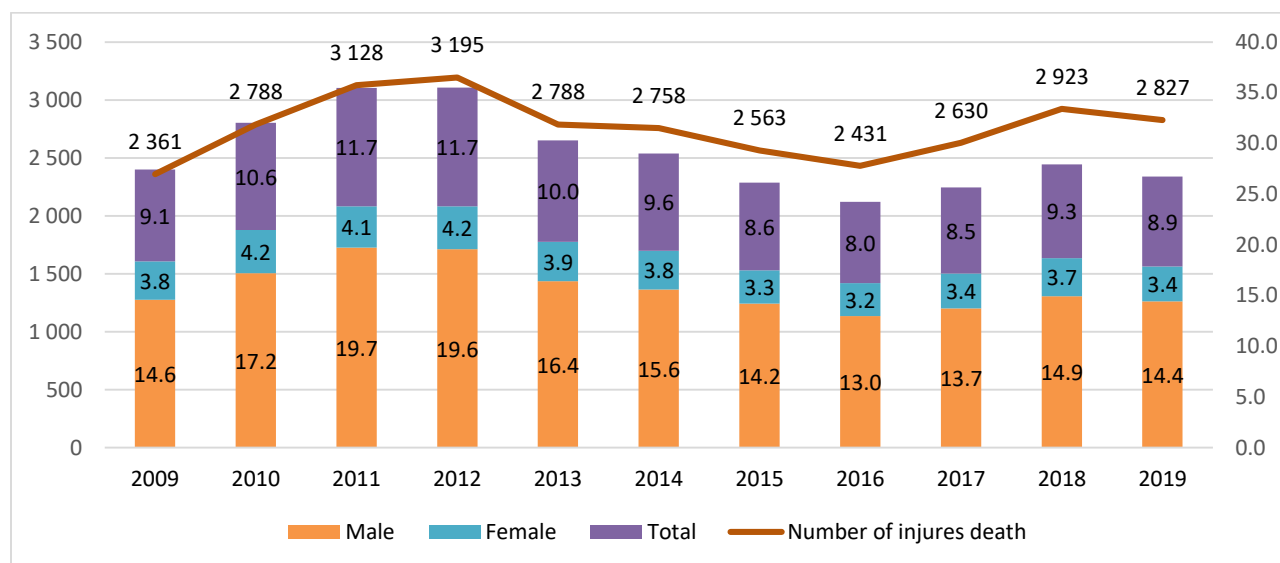
8.4 Population mortality due to transport accident

Considering the causes of injury accidents and external causes of death accounted for 23.6 per cent of the transport accident. An average, the last decade, was reported of 556 cases of death due to transport accident.

In 2019, the number of death due to transport accidents was 557, which increased by 1 case and 35 cases, compared to the average of the last decade and the previous year. The male is 3.4 times more likely to die in traffic accidents than female.

Figure 8. 13 The mortality rate of transport accident, 2009-2019
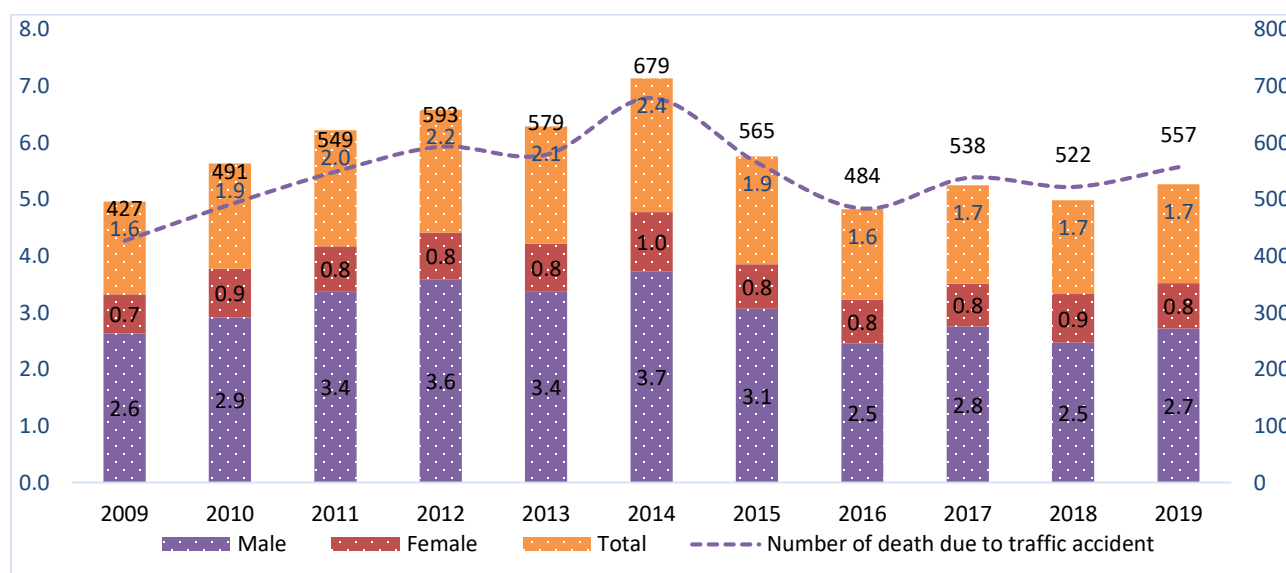
In terms of the structure of deaths caused by transport accidents, in 2019, other and unspecified transport accidents accounted for 45.6%, motorcycle rider injured in transport accident for 27.6%, and a pedestrian injured in transport accident 26.4%.

Looking by sex of deaths caused by transport accidents, the males other and unspecified transport accidents are 2.3 times, motorcycle rider injured in transport accident 13 times, and a pedestrian injured in transport 1.5 times higher than females.

In 2019, the number of deaths in transport accidents by age group was as follows: children under five account for 4.8 per cent, 5-14-year-olds for 5.6 per cent, 30-39-year-olds for 23 per cent and 40-49-year-olds for 22.3 per cent, which is high in the age category.

Figure 8. 14 The transport accident, by age groups, 2019
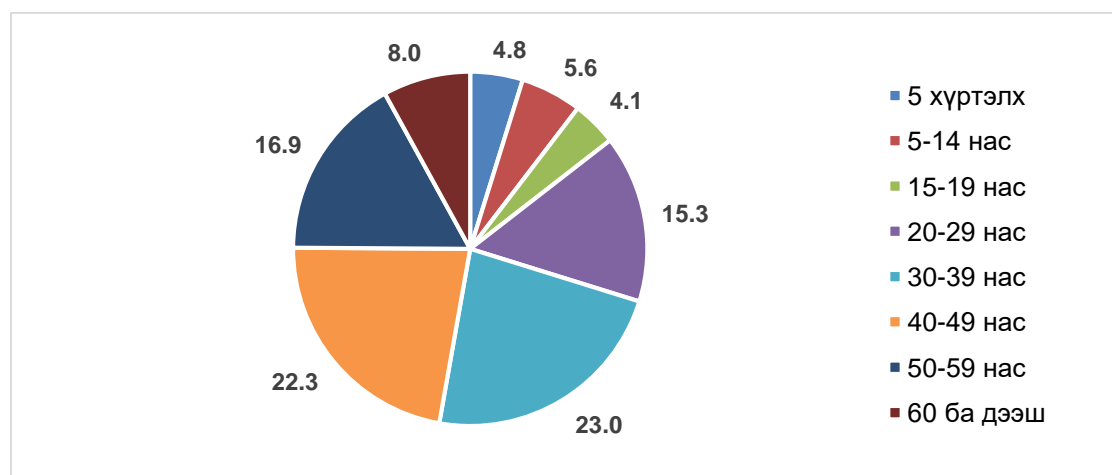
Figure 8. 15 The transport accident , by causes, 2009-2019
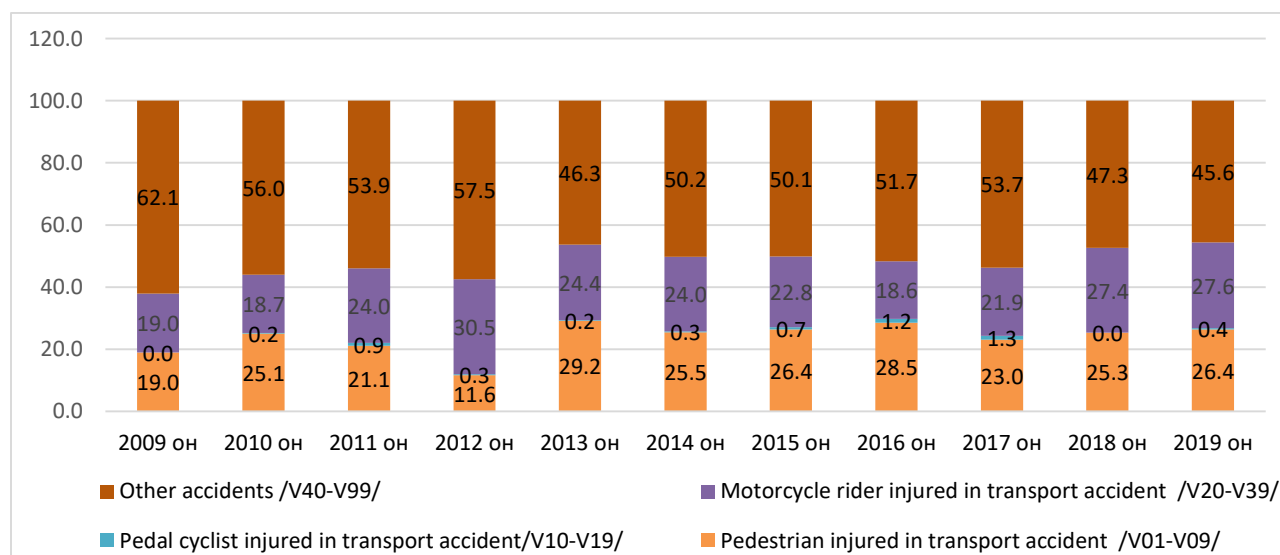
8.5 Suicide mortality rate

Over the last ten years, approximately 16.9 thousand deaths were recorded per year an average, of which 2.8% of deaths were suicide deaths. In 2009, the suicide rate was 1.7 per 10,000 population, while in 2019, it decreased to 1.4.

According to the mean mortality rate during 2010-2019, 60.5% of total deaths occurred among men and 85.0% of suicides were males. In 2019, the number of suicide was 447, it has accounted for 2.6% of total deaths.

Figure 8. 16 Suicide mortality rate /per 100 000 population/, by sex
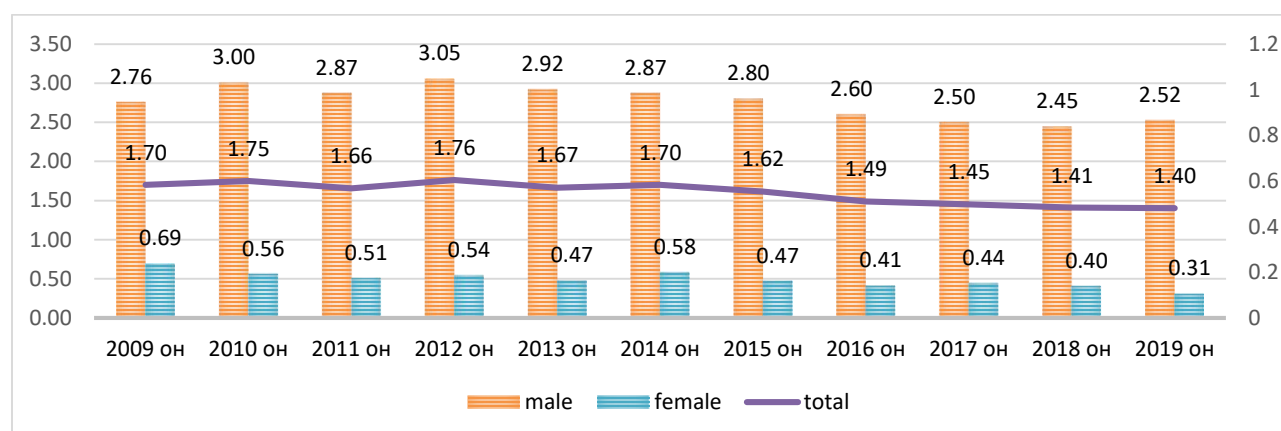
Despite the small percentage of suicides in total deaths, there are different pattern observed in terms of age groups. For instance, there were 1 in 4 persons aged 15-24, 1 in 5 persons aged 25-29 died by suicide, of all deaths in each ages groups in 2019.

Table 8. 4 Pencentage of suicide of all deaths, by age groups, 2003-2019

Year	2003	2008	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
total	1.47	2.7	2.87	2.99	2.93	2.78	2.84	2.57	2.60
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9.	2	0.8	2.2	0	0.9	2.8	0.8	2.5	0.9
10-14.	3.3	13	13.3	21.4	15	21.2	18.0	13.6	11.4
15-19	9.4	17.7	20.8	25.3	24.5	23.5	25.8	24.7	23.5
20-24	9.1	17.2	21.7	19.4	25.6	23.3	28.5	20.8	24.2
25-29	8.5	14.9	20.4	19.4	23.3	19.2	18.9	17.6	19.1
30-34	6.7	9.8	11.5	16.9	13.9	15.3	15.5	13.4	14.7
35-39	3.1	7.4	8.3	7.9	9.2	8.3	6.8	8.0	7.5
40-44	2.9	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.5	5.2	4.9	5.1
45-49	1.8	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.7	3.3
50-54	0.7	1.7	2	1.8	1.9	1.2	2.2	2.0	2.4
55-59	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7
60-64	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8
65+	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8

Looking by above table, in 2003, suicide accounted for 3.3% of all deaths among children 10-14 years old. However, suicide death reached 11.6% in 2019 as increased by 3 times, with the most difference, compared to other age groups.

A high trend of suicide in males among 20-24 years old was observed, it was still high in 2018. In 2018, the female suicide rate was high among children 15-19 years old.

Table 8. 5 The number of suicide, by type, 2009-2019

Cause of suicide	Sex	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics and drugs /X60-X64/	male	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
	female	6	2	3	3	2	0	3	0	1	1	1
	total	8	2	4	4	3	1	3	0	1	2	1
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to pesticides /X68/	male	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	female	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	total	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Intentional self-harm by hanging, strangulation and suffocation /X70/	male	317	338	330	371	361	369	376	352	336	349	358
	female	78	55	55	52	56	76	61	58	55	61	46
	total	395	393	385	423	417	445	437	410	391	410	404
Intentional self-harm by drowning and submersion /X71/	male	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	0	0	0
	female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	total	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	0	2
Intentional self-harm by handgun discharge /X72-X75/	male	25	21	13	12	15	14	20	15	11	14	23
	female	2	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
	total	27	24	13	14	16	15	20	15	12	14	23
Intentional self-harm by jumping from a high place/X80/	male	2	7	11	12	6	3	3	8	19	1	1
	female	4	8	8	13	6	2	2	1	9	0	0
	total	6	15	19	25	12	5	5	9	28	1	1
Intentional self-harm by other specified means /X65-X67, X69, X76-X79, X81-X84/	male	5	20	18	10	13	16	6	9	14	15	15
	female	1	7	3	5	3	7	5	4	3	2	1
	total	6	27	21	15	16	23	11	13	17	17	16

8.6 Mortality due to other external causes of accidental injury

Of the other external causes of accidental injury, 45.2 per cent were accidental poisoning by, and exposure to alcohol deaths and 24.5 per cent were exposed to natural forces.

Other external causes of accidental injury include accidental poisoning by exposure to alcohol, exposure to forces of nature, falls, other unintentional threats to breathing, accidental exposure to gases and vapours, falls from buildings, falls from different heights,

and exposure to inanimate mechanical forces. In all of these causes of accidents, males are more likely than women to be exposed to alcohol, natural disasters, with male accounting for 80-90%.

Figure 8. 17 Accidental poisoning by exposure to alcohol, by sex, 2009-2019
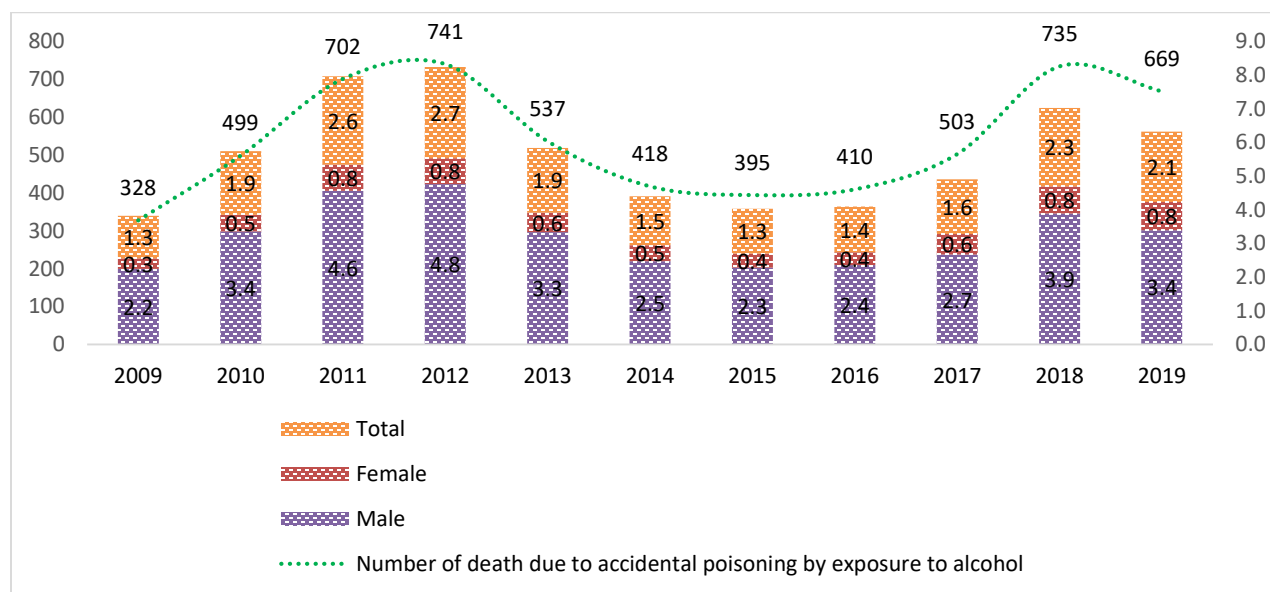
8.7 Mortality due to diseases of the digestive system

Mortality due to the digestive system's diseases accounted for 8.5 per cent of all deaths in 2009, and, it was 1,173 cases or 6.8 per cent, in 2019. An average of 1317 cases was registered in the last ten years, and in 2019 it decreased by 144 cases from the average of the last ten years and by 14 cases from the previous year.

Figure 8. 18 Mortality rate due to diseases of the digestive system, 2009-2019
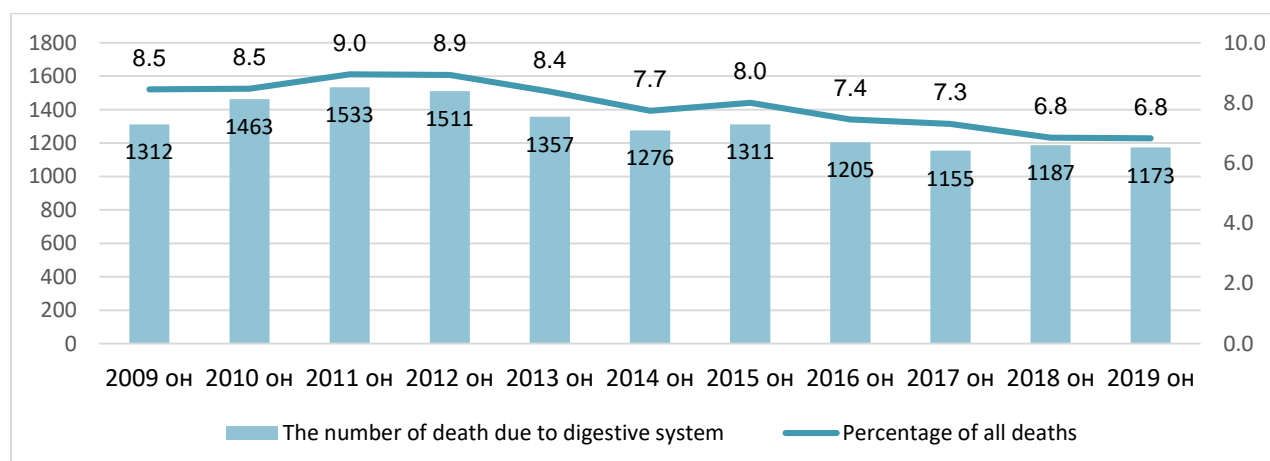
The fourth leading cause of death in the population is the digestive system's diseases, which accounts for 56% of male and 44% of female.

Figure 8. 19 Mortality rate due to diseases of the digestive system, by sex, 2009-2019
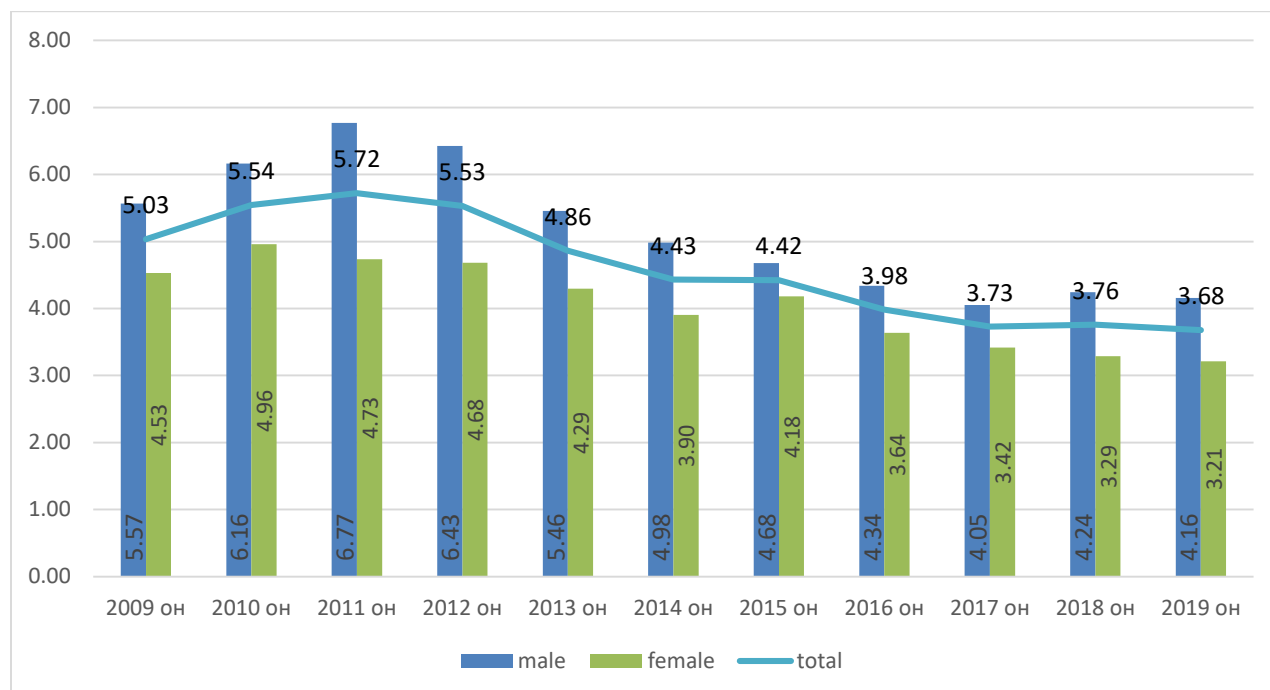
As of 2019, 55% of diseases of the digestive system deaths are due to fibrosis and cirrhosis of the liver. By age group, 45-60-year-olds account for 60 per cent or the majority, and males are higher than females.

Figure 8. 20 Mortality rate of cirrhosis of liver, by sex, 2009-2019
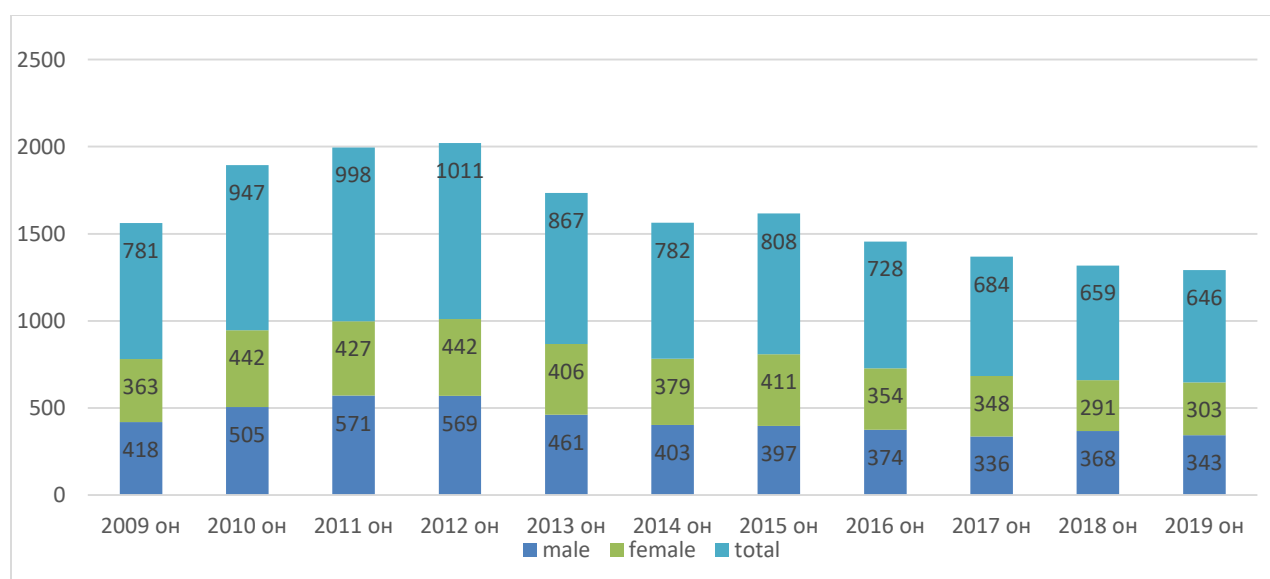
8.8 Mortality of Diseases of the respiratory system

As of the end of 2019, 804 deaths due to the respiratory system's diseases were registered nationwide, an increase of 52 cases or 6.9 per cent compared to the previous year. Deaths due to respiratory diseases, accounting 66.2 per cent, were males, and 38.8 per cent were females.

Figure 8. 21 Number of deaths of Diseases of the respiratory system, by sex, 2009-2019
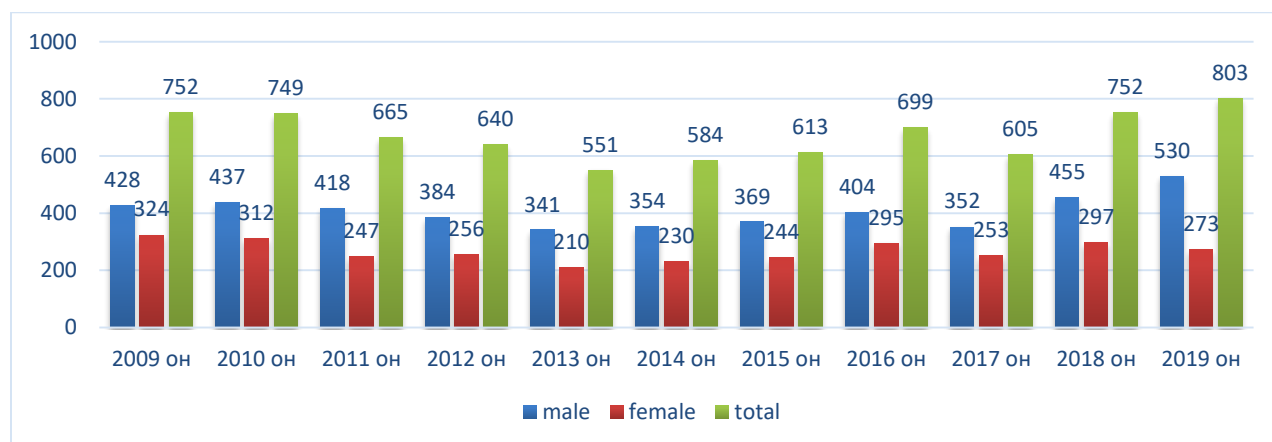
Figure 8. 22 The mortality rate of diseases respiratory system, per 10 000 population, 2009-2019
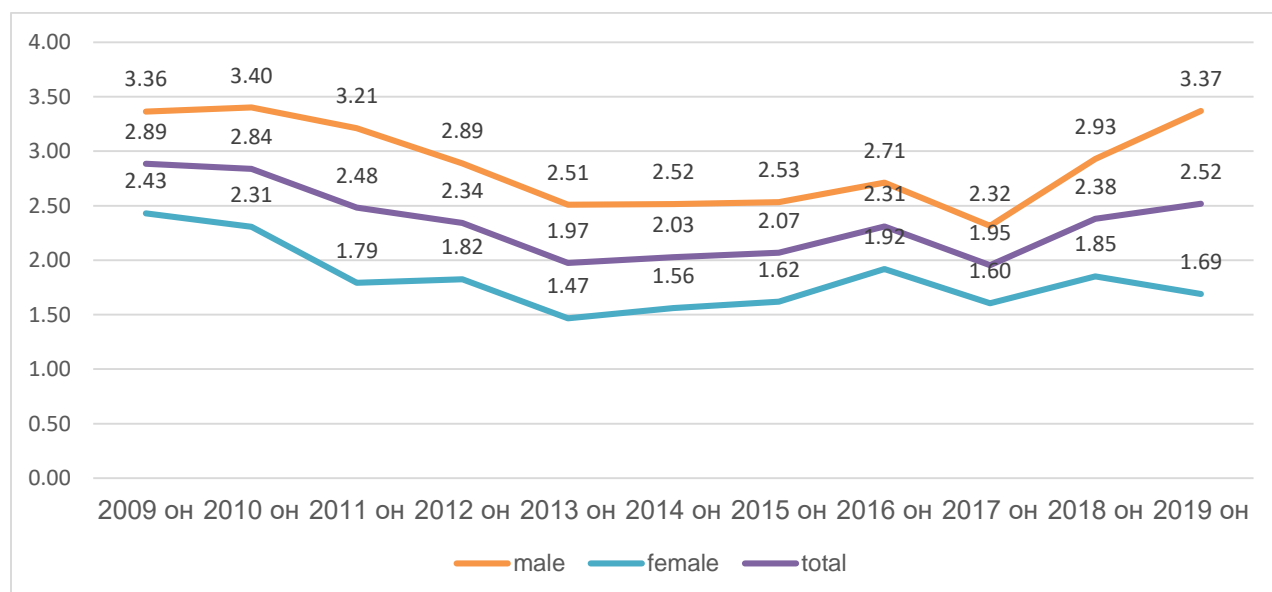
The respiratory system's mortality rate decreased from 2.72 per 10,000 population in 2010 to 2.5 in 2019. As of 2019, the death due to pneumonia is 1.4 per 10,000, accounting for 53.6 per cent of all deaths from respiratory diseases.

Figure 8. 23 Mortality rate due to pneumonia, per 10 000 pop, 2009-2019
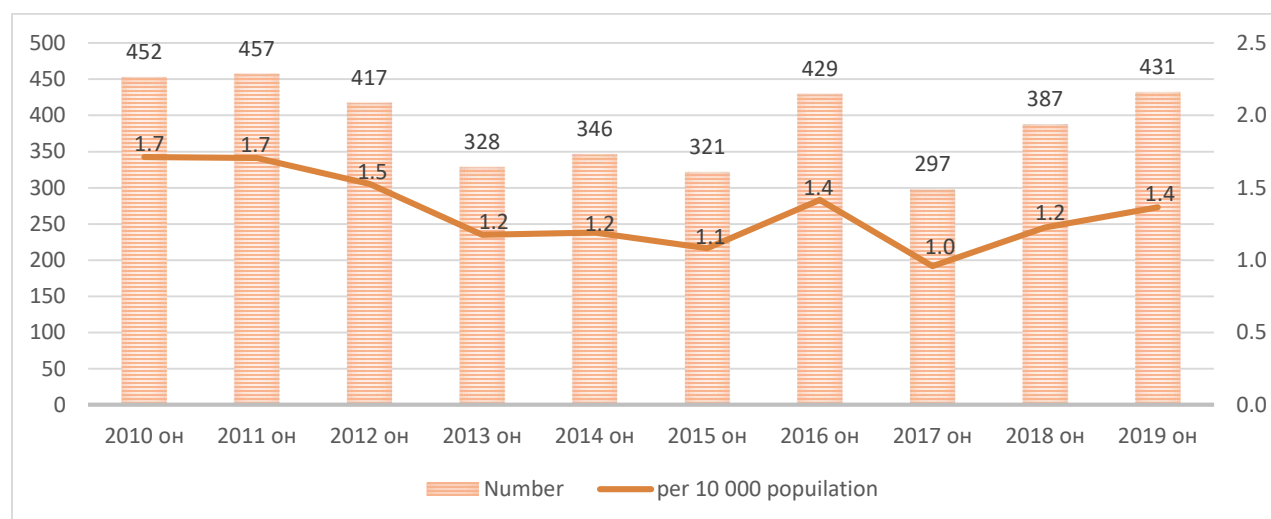
Figure 8. 24 Mortality rate due to chronic bronchitis and asthma
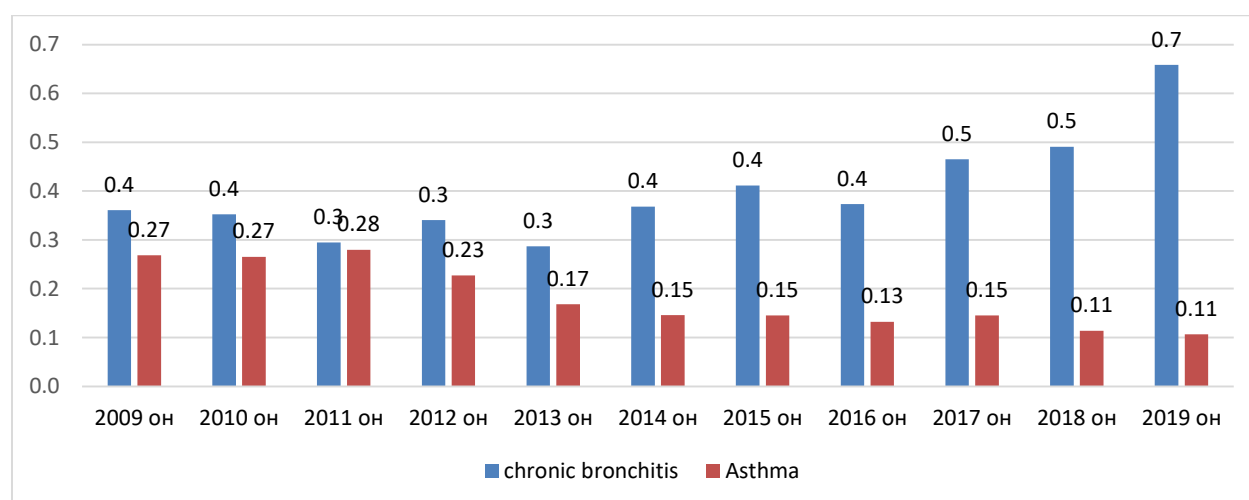
CHAPTER 9 INDICATORS OF OF PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR

9.1 Drug Registration

Under the State legislation on the implementation of drug policy, creating a single stream reporting system of pharmaceutical sector, the statistics and information of pharmaceutical sector are integrated with a purpose of ensuring information transparency, improving accessibility and strengthening a good governance of pharmacy.

In order to provide good quality, safe and effective drugs/medicines to health organizations and people drug registration has been started in Mongolia since 1994.

Based on the 22nd provision of Law on Drug and Medical Devices, drug registration is regulated by "The Registration Rule of Pharmaceuticals and Raw materials", approved by Health Minister's order A/295 in 2019.

Figure 9. 1 New registered drugs and medical raw materials, 1994-2019
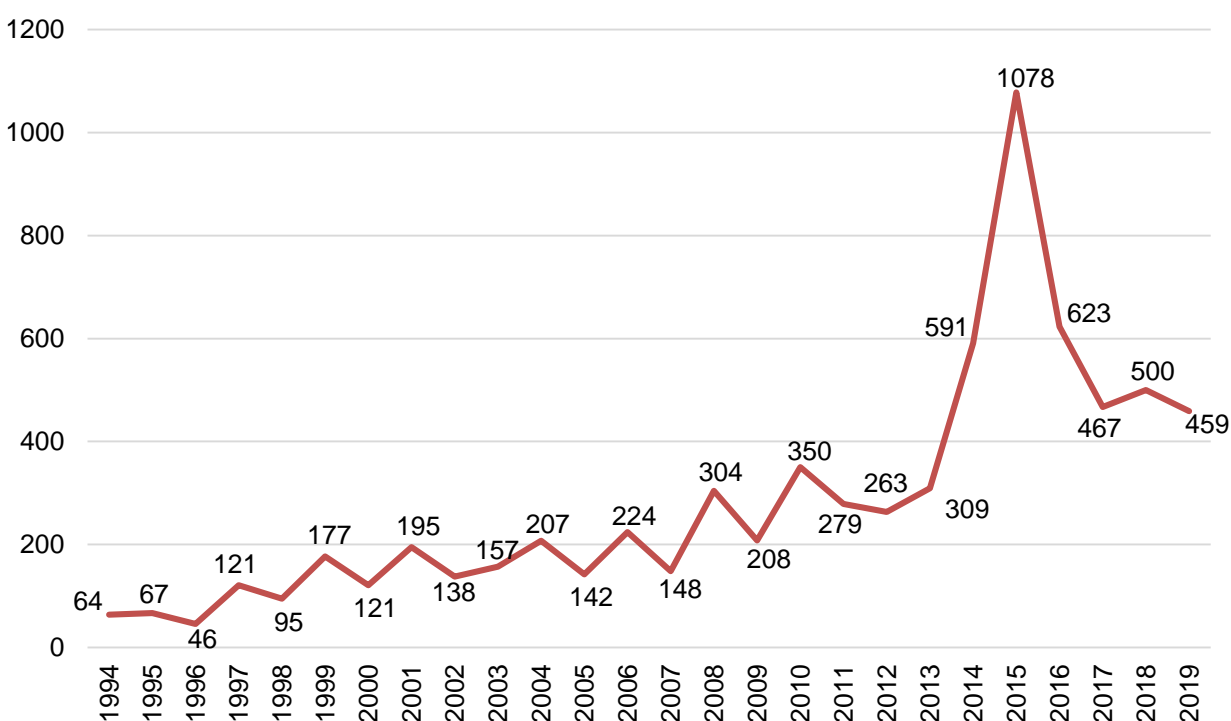
In 2019, 459 new drugs have been registered, and 410 of them are imported drugs, 6 traditional medicines and 37 domestically produced drugs. In 2019, 39 medical raw materials have been newly registered and the registration time of 674 drugs and 15 medical raw materials was extended, and 70 drugs, 1 pharmaceutical raw materials were removed from the registration.

Figure 9. 2 The number of registered drug and pharmaceutical raw materials, 2013-2019
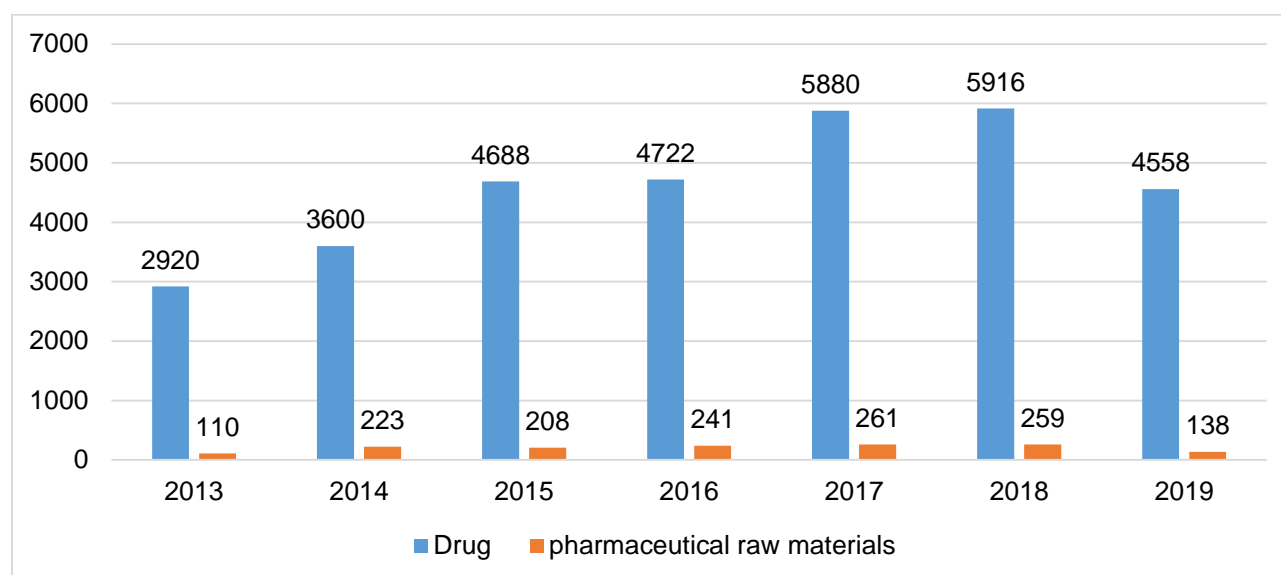
As of 2019, there are 4 558 drugs and 138 pharmaceutical raw materials have been registered in Drug Registry of Mongolia,

Figure 9. 3 The indicator of drug prescription, 2019
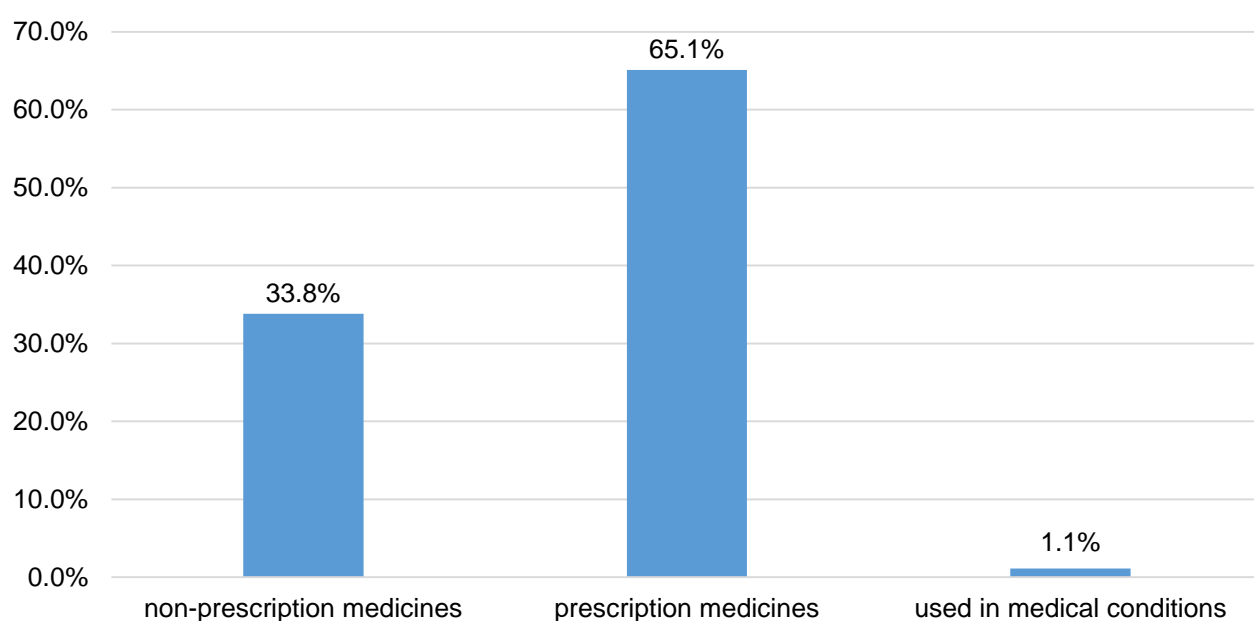
In 2019, a total of 4 696 registered drugs, 33.8% of them was over-the-counter medicines, 65.1% are prescription medicines and 1.1% drugs to be used in medical conditions.

Of the 58 countries 4696 registered drugs, in Drug Registry of Mongolia. In 2019, domestically produced drugs accounted for 25.8% of all registered drugs.

Figure 9. 4 The registered drugs, by country, 2019
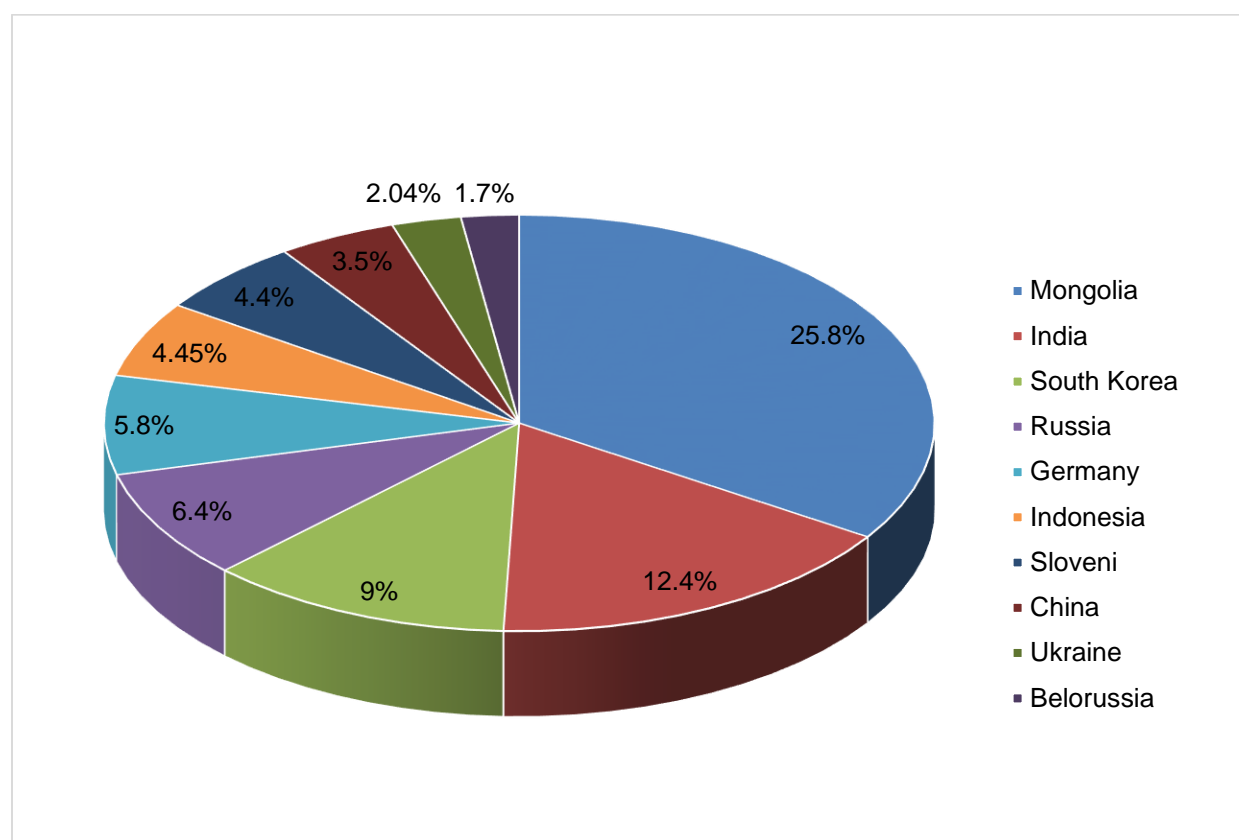
Figure 9. 5 The percentage of domestically produced drugs, 2012-2019
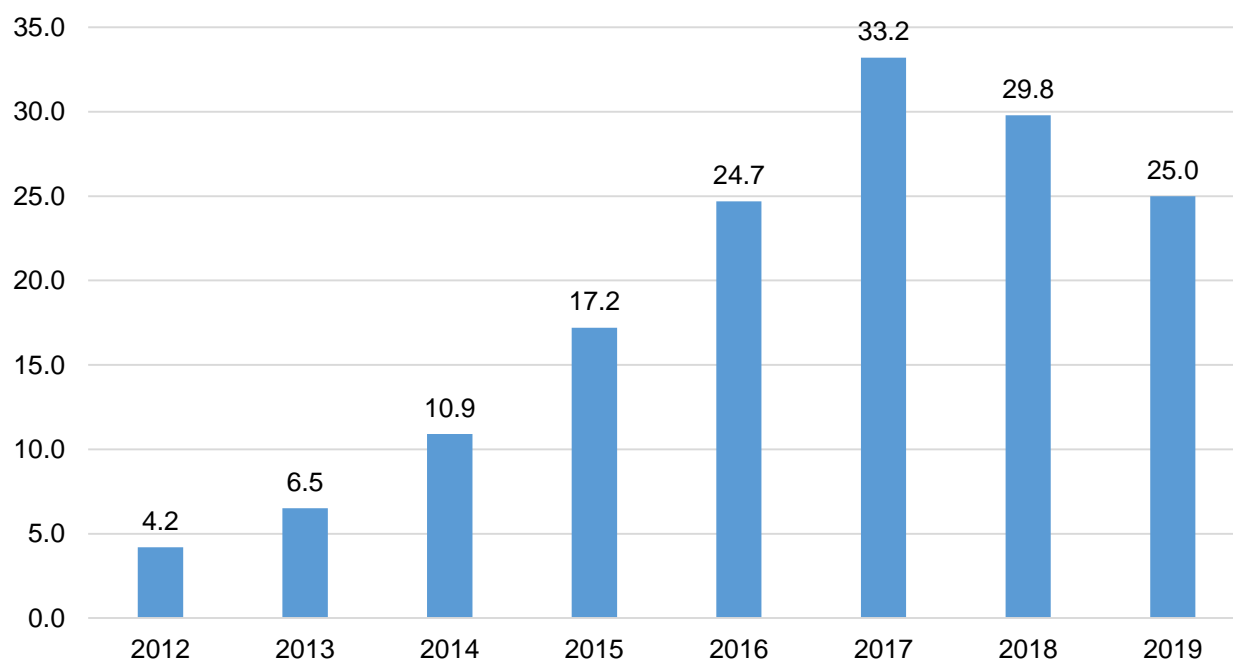
By the end of 2019, all registered drugs are shown according to the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classification in Mongolia as follows:

Figure 9. 6 The Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classification
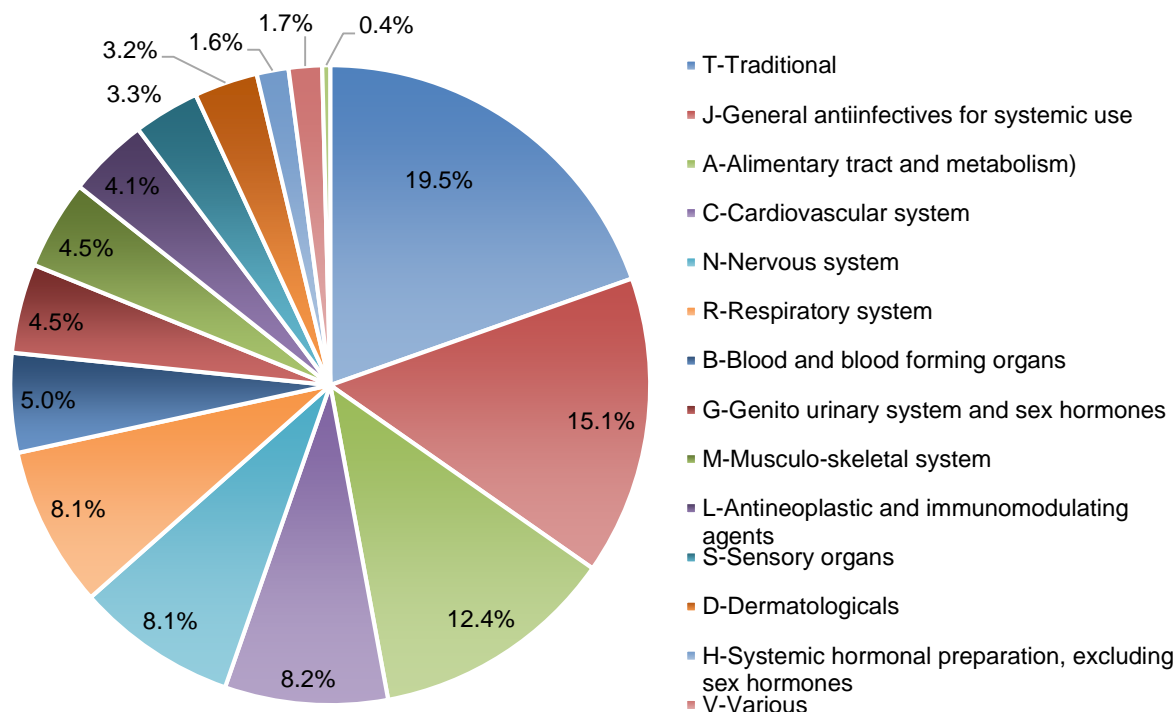
The domestically produced drugs, by registered years, as follows:

Figure 9. 7 The domestically produced drugs, by registered years, 2014-2019
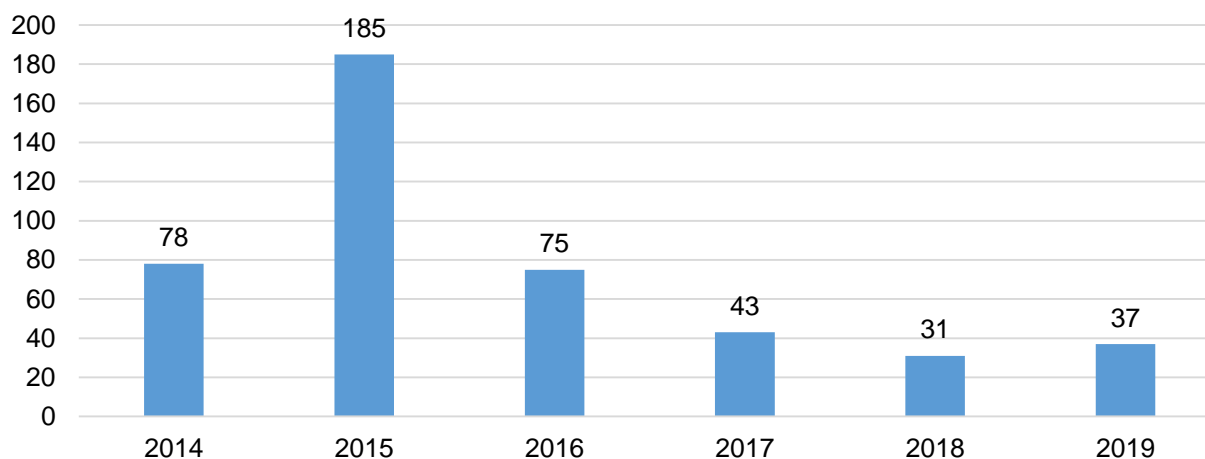
Figure 9. 8 The domestically produced drugs of traditional, by registered years, 2014-2019
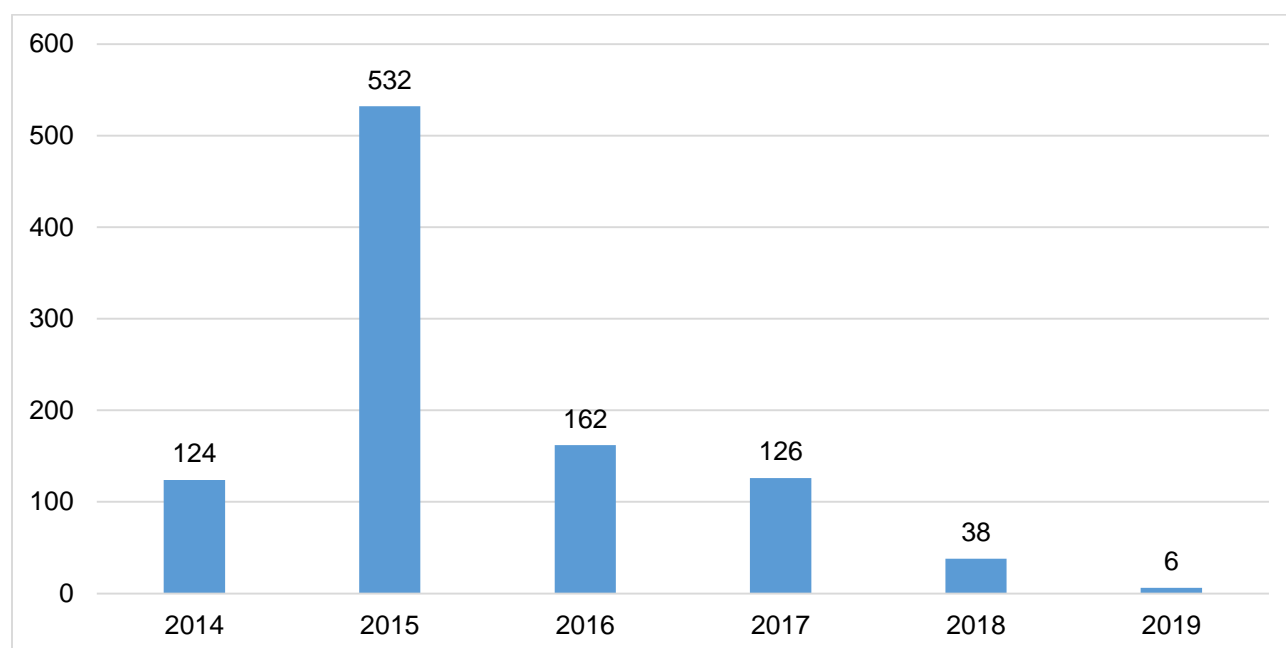
In 2019, a total of 1021 registered traditional drugs, 6 of them was new registered.

Figure 9. 9 The biologically active products, 2013-2019
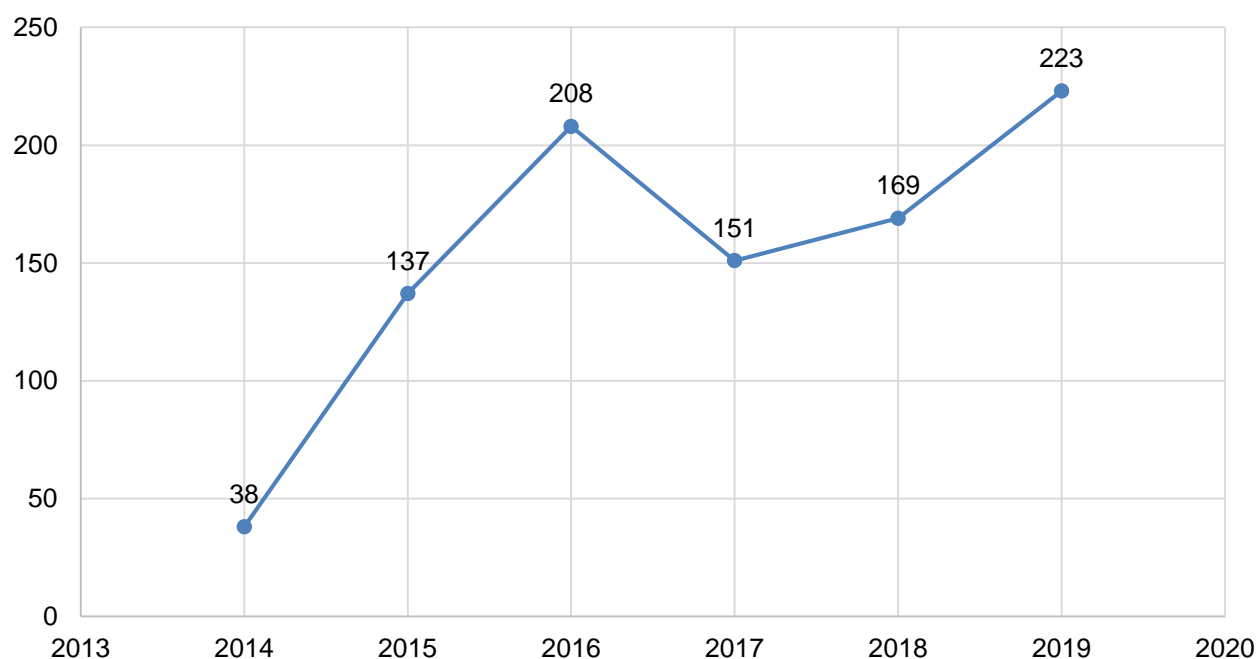
In 2019, 223 new Biologically Active Products have been registered.

9.2. Drug side effects and safety

Registration of drug side effects and safety are regulated by the Order No.415, "Registration Rule of Drug Side Effects and Safety", approved by Minister of Health in 2013.

During 2012-2019, 904 cases of drug side effects were registered from 134 health care organizations and those cases were conversed by the Subcommittee of Drug Research.

Table 9. 1 The number of Drug Side Effects and Safety, 2013-2019

Indicator		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Ulaanbaatar	Number of health organization	14	11	5	16	9	15	21
	Drug side effects	111	98	44	117	59	95	74
Aimag	Number of health organization	7	7	8	6	7	2	6
	Drug side effects	66	60	24	106	27	7	16
Total	Number of health organization	21	18	13	22	16	17	27
	Drug side effects	177	158	68	223	86	102	90

The Subcommittee of Drug Research evaluates and certifies those drug side effects reported from health care organizations according to the "Naranjo scale/Наранжогийн горим".

9.3 Medical equipment and automation

To ensure the implementation of the Order of the Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia No. 117 of 2015 "On re-approval of the amount of payment for metrological works and services" and the Order of the Minister of Health and Sports No. 249 of 2015 "Procedure for calibration of medical equipment" calibrate of 14 types of medical equipment used by the organization with simulators and analyzers that meet international standards, and ensuring the regular and reliable operation of medical equipment.

In 2019, 2,913 medical equipment was calibrated, used in 243 public and private health organizations, 79.5% to approximate.

Figure 9. 10 The number of Health organization, calibrated of equipment, 2019
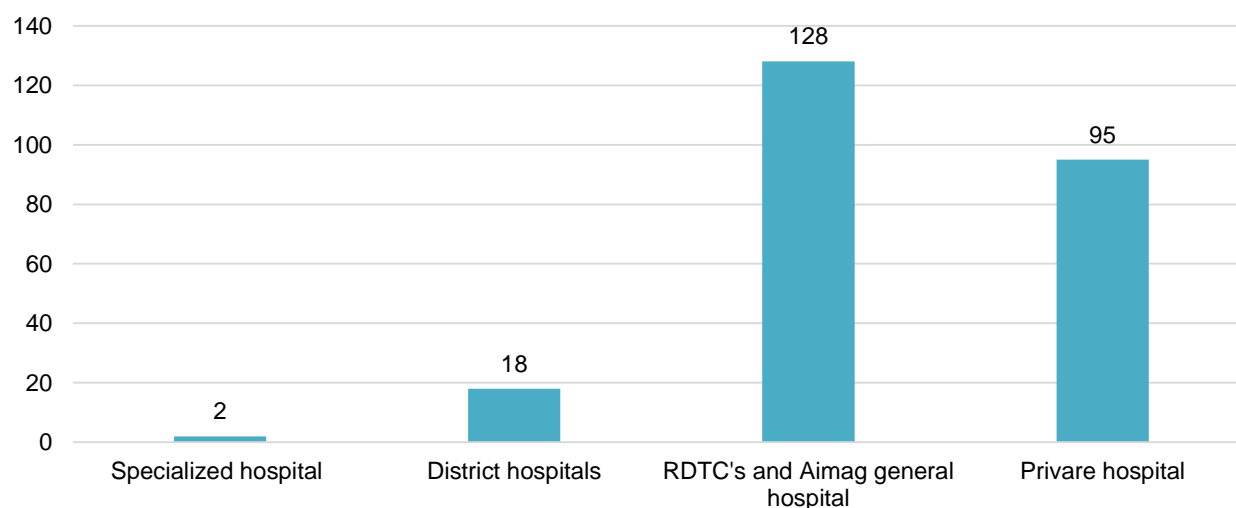
Figure 9. 11 Calibration of medical equipment, by health organization, 2019
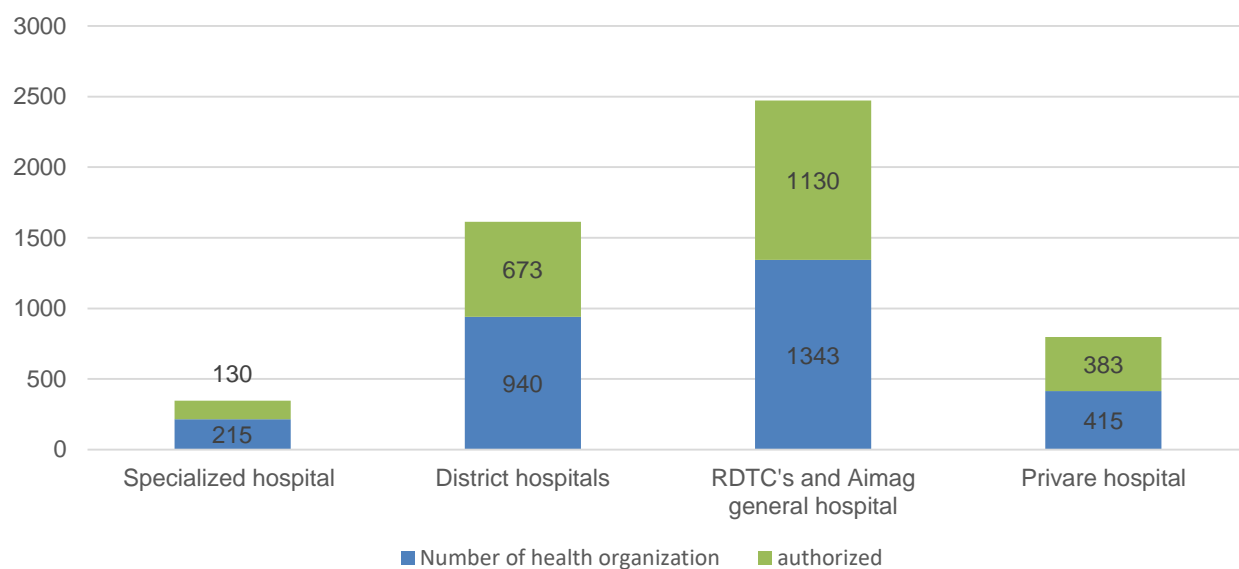
CHAPTER 10. HEALTH ECONOMICS

This chapter is based on the financial performance report of the General Budget Governor in charge of health issues and information on Health Insurance Fund's income and expenditure.

10.1. Budget performance of the Health Sector

Figure 10. 1 Expenditure of the Health sector as a share of GDP
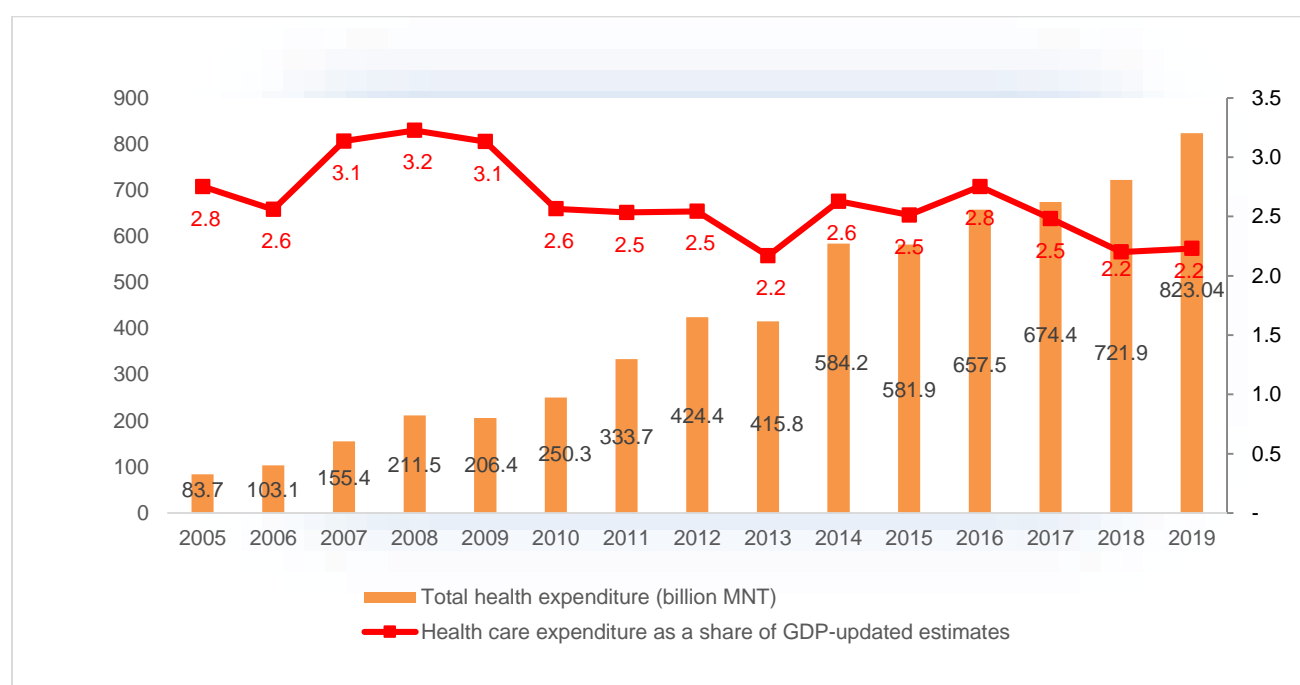
The National Statistics Office has amended the estimation of the gross domestic product (GDP) 3 times in 2006, 2010 and 2014 and revised the method of estimating GDP and Gross National Income in 2007 and 2013 and amended 5 times.

The GDP has increased according to the estimation of the revised methodology and the amended calculation of Gross National Income and Gross Domestic Product.

The share of healthcare expenditure to the revised estimation of GDP has declined as compared to the previous estimation. The healthcare expenditure was 2.5%, in 2017, which decreased to 2.2%, in 2018 and 2019 amount and equivalent.

Compared to 2018, the expenditures of Health increased by 14.0 per cent, in 2019.

Figure 10. 2 Health sector expenditure, by economic classification (billion MNT)
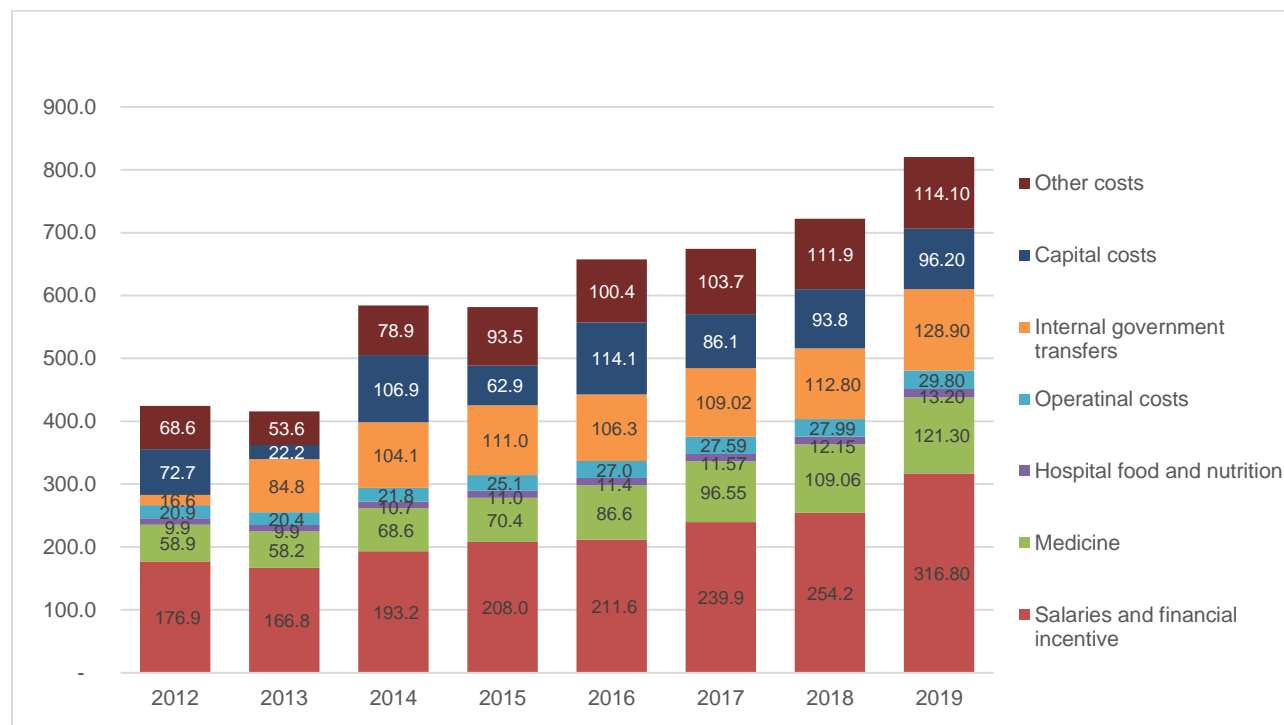
Figure 10. 3 Health sector expenditure, by economic classification (Percentage)
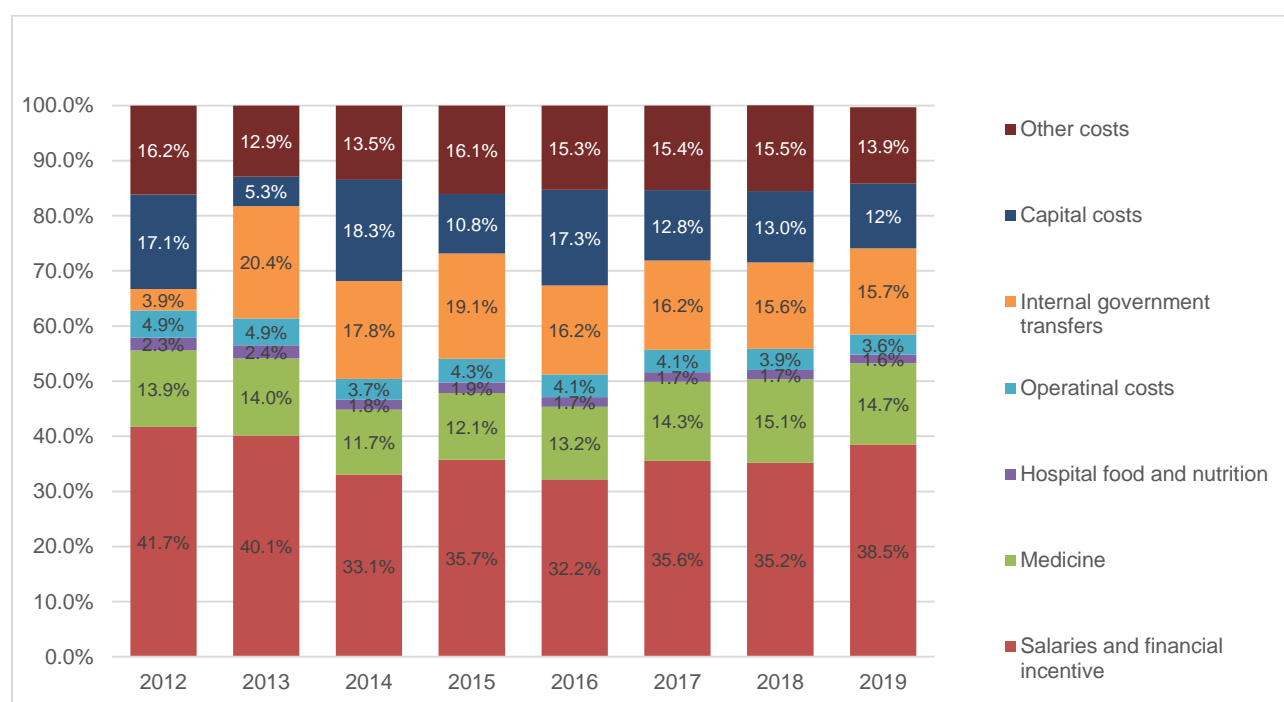
"Standard cost per citizen" or expenditures of family health centers have been allocated to the expenditure of the Government internal transfer until 2012.

Since 2013, expenditure on soum health centers has been allocated to this expenditure, so, it has increased significantly.

Since 2013, these expenditures have been covered per the "Budget Law", "Regulation on Local Budget Drafting" approved by the Minister of Finance Order No. 244 of 2012, and "Regulation on Budget Financing and Expenditure Rights" approved by the second appendix of the Minister of Finance Order No. 73 of 2013.

In 2016, the Sports sector was separated from the Health sector and transferred to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports. And the expenditure of the Government internal transfer has decreased by 1.2 times in 2016 as compared to 2015. However, the expenditure has increased by MNT 16.1 billion in 2019 as compared to 2018.

As of 2019, looking by economic classifications as follows: accounting for salaries and incentives are 38.5 per cent, 14.7 per cent to medicines and medical equipment, 1.6 per cent to hospital food and nutrition, 3.6 per cent to operating costs, 12 per cent to capital expenditures, and 15.7 per cent to primary health care. Expenditures of health care providers or government transfers accounted for 13.9 per cent of other expenditures.

Looking at the sector's total expenditure by financial classification, salaries and incentives are accounted for the highest proportion of health expenditure.

Figure 10. 4 The expenditures of the Health sector, by leading activities (per cent)

Source: MOH

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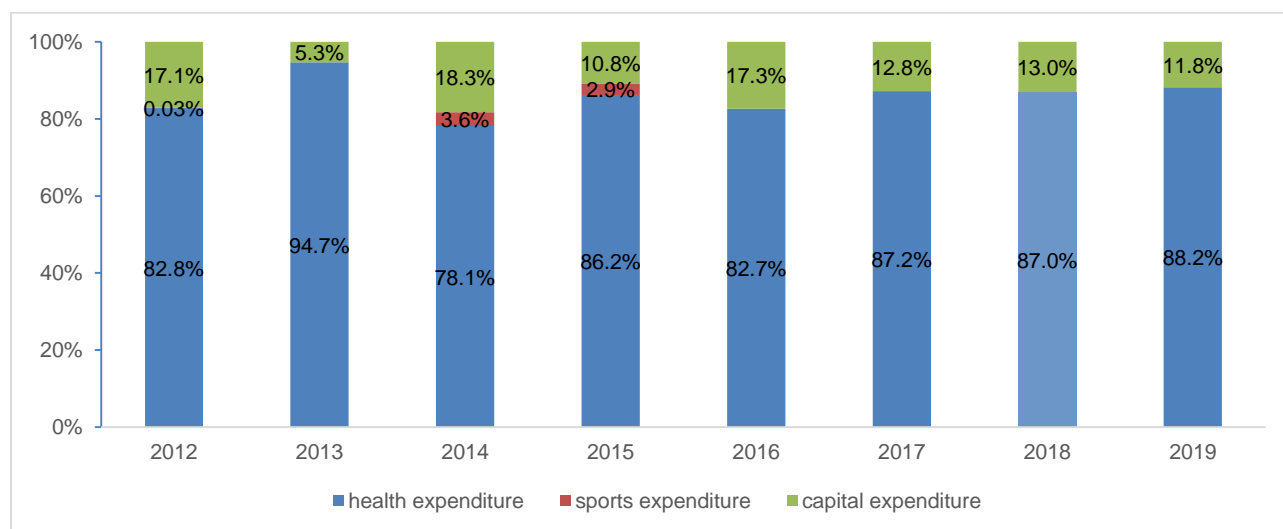
The last 2 years data shows that healthcare expenditure was equivalent to 87% in 2018, it has increased to 88.2% in 2019 and the capital expenditure has decreased from 13% to 11.8%. Expenditures on sports were deducted from the Health sectors expenditures in 2016 and transferred to the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science.

Figure 10. 5 The health expenditure, by sub activities /percentage/
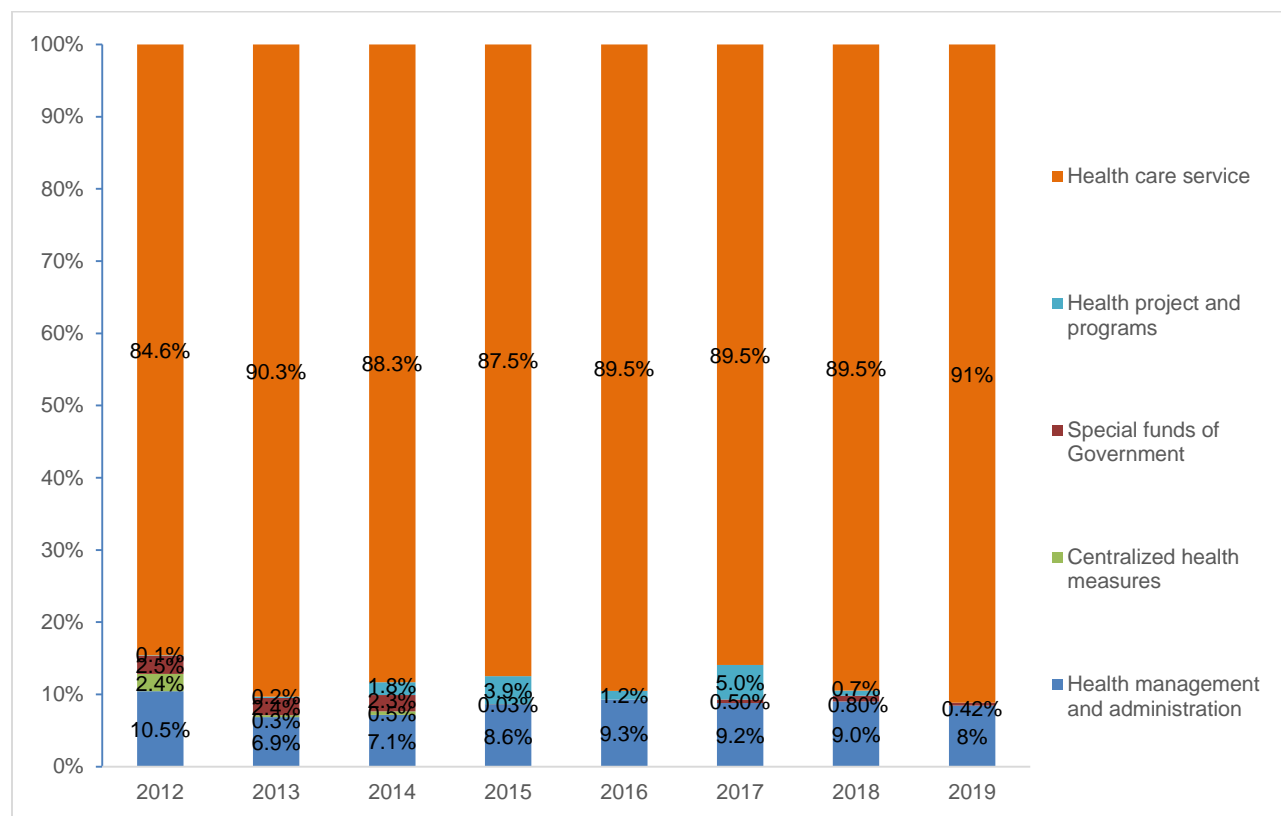
Health expenditure by sub-category indicates that expenditure on health care services accounted for 89.5% of total funding in 2017-2018, which increased by 1.5 per cent, to 91, in 2019.

The expenditure on health management has decreased by 1.0% from 9% to 8% and the expenditure on health programs and projects has increased by 3.8% from 1.2% to 5.0%, respectively. Government special funds, or health promotion funds, decreased by 0.38 per cent from 0.8 per cent to 0.42 per cent, and there were no expenditures on centralized health measures. Expenditures on projects and programs have been transferred to the Minister of Finance from 2019.

Figure 10. 6 The health expenditure, by health care level /billion MNT/
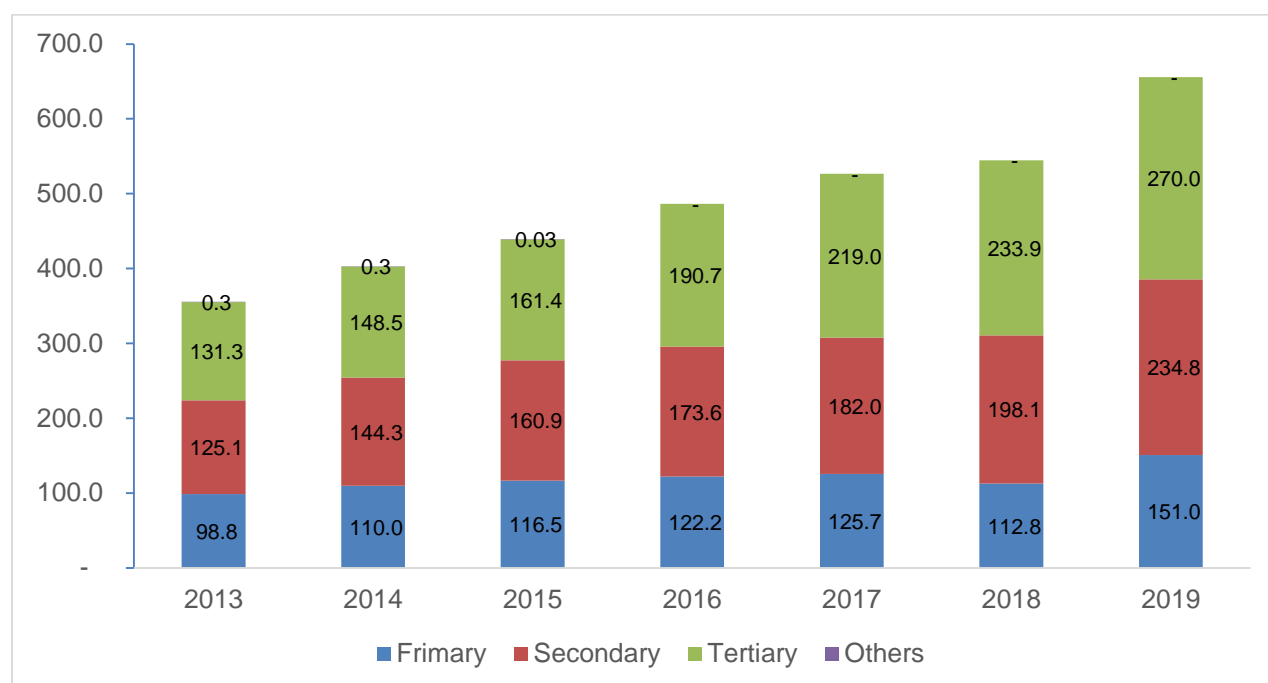
Figure 10. 7 The health expenditure, by health care level /percentage/
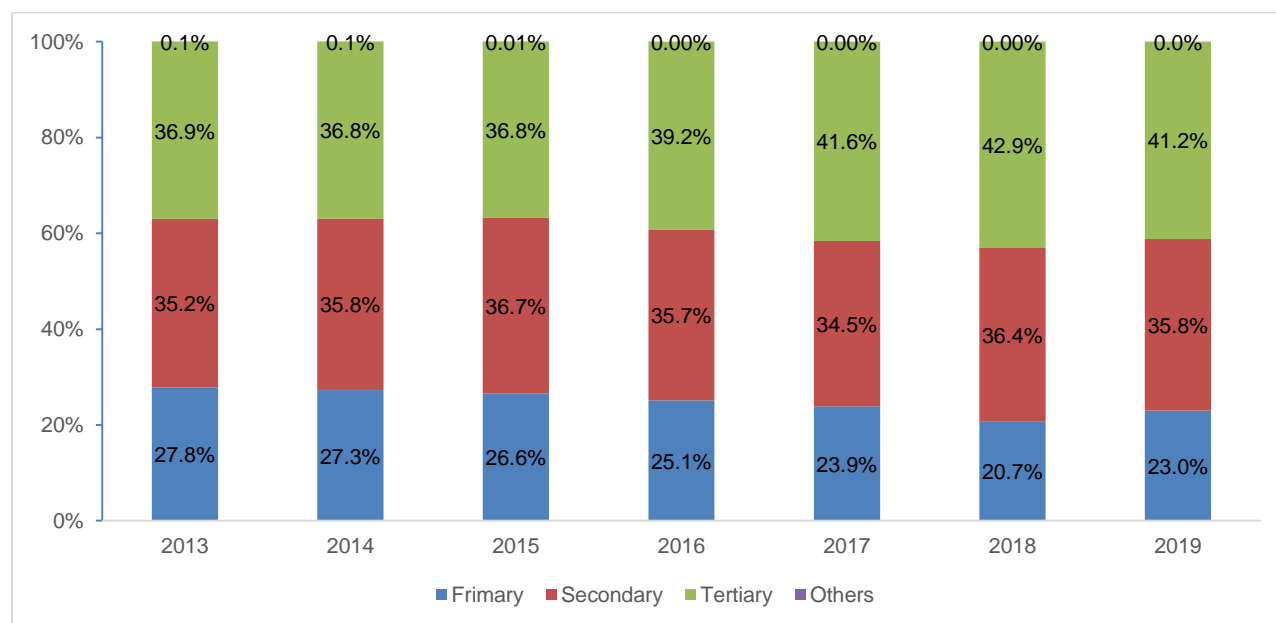
In regard to health expenditure by level of care, a share of the expenditure has increased by 2.8 percent in primary health care level, by 1.3 percent in secondary level and by 1.5 percent in tertiary level with an annual average over the last 3 years.

The share of expenditure on tertiary health care was 41.2% or 270.0 billion MNT, in 2019.

Figure 10. 8 The capital expenditure, type by investment (billion MNT)
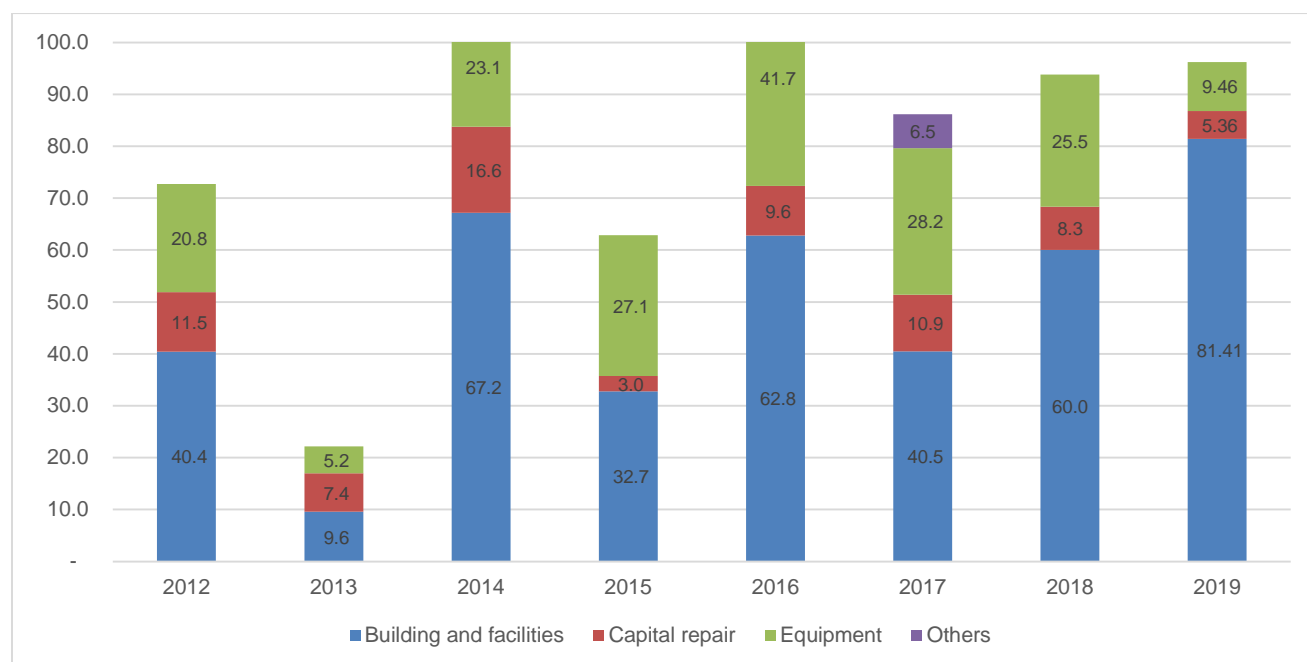
Figure 10. 9 The capital expenditure, type by investment (percentage)
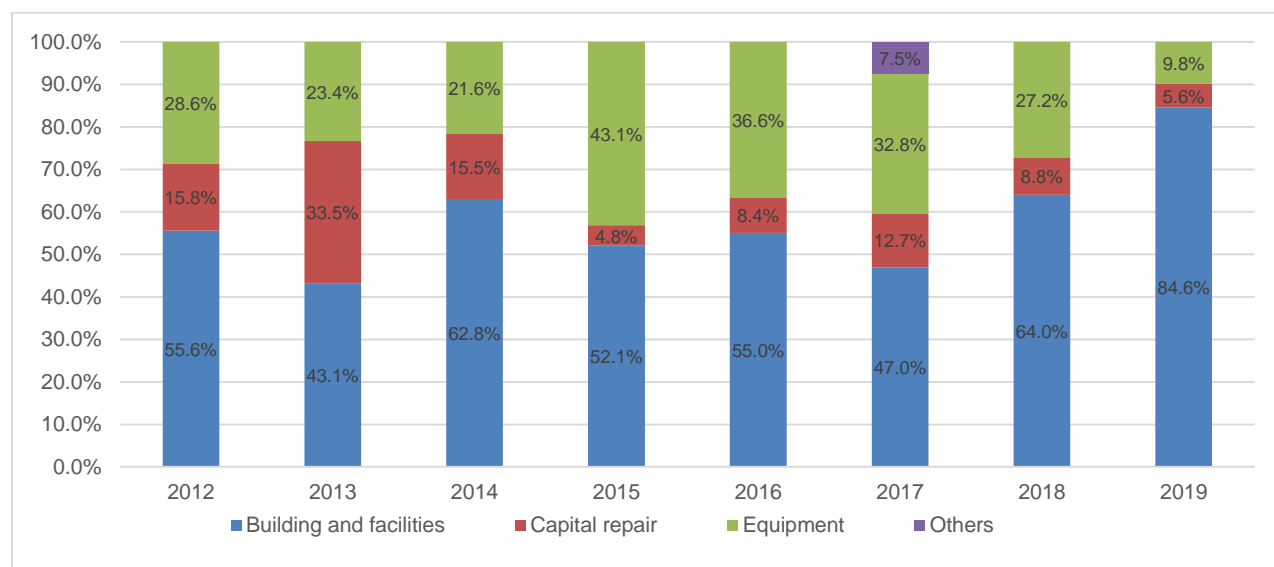
Capital expenditures are grouped that funds paid out for buildings, renovation, vehicles, equipment and others. The share of capital expenditures on these groups has fluctuated

significantly. Expenditures on vehicles and equipment decreased steadily, from 43.1 per cent to 9.8 per cent, and decreased by 3.8-17.4 per cent per year.

In 2019, the percentage of capital expenditure accounted for 84.6% /81.4 billion MNT/, for building, 5.6% /5.4 billion MNT/ for renovation, 8.8% /9.5 billion MNT/ for automobiles and equipment, respectively.

Compared to 2018, expenditure for building increased by 20.6 percent or 21.4 billion, for renovation decreased by 3.2 percent or 2.9 billion MNT, and automobiles and equipment decreased by 17.4 percent or 16.04 billion MNT.

Figure 10. 10 Financing sources of health and sports expenditure, /percentage/
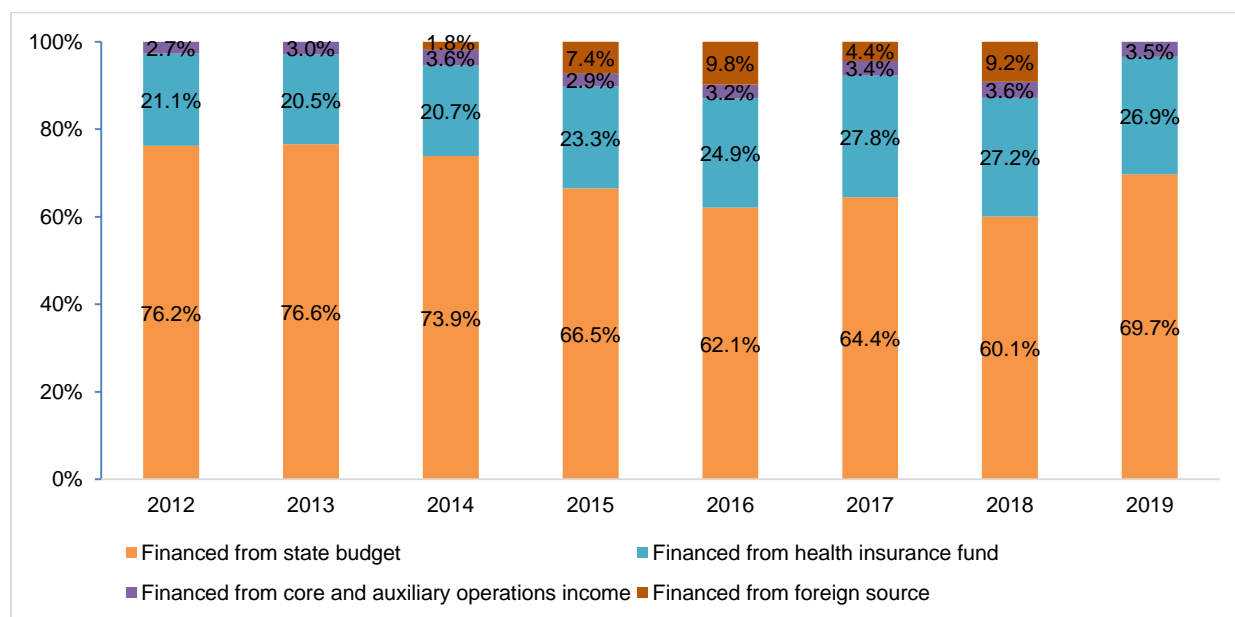
Funding sources of the health sector are the State budget, Health Insurance Fund, basic income and subsidies, and external funding.

Since 2014, external funding sources have been registered and expended for medical care, public health programs and investment activities.

In 2019, the state budget increased by 9.6 per cent, health insurance fund decreased by 0.3 per cent, and the basic income and subsidies increased steadily from 2015 and decreased by 0.1 per cent, compared to 2018.

10.2. Income and Expenditure of Health Insurance Fund

Figure 10. 11 Revenue and expenditure of the health insurance fund (billion MNT)
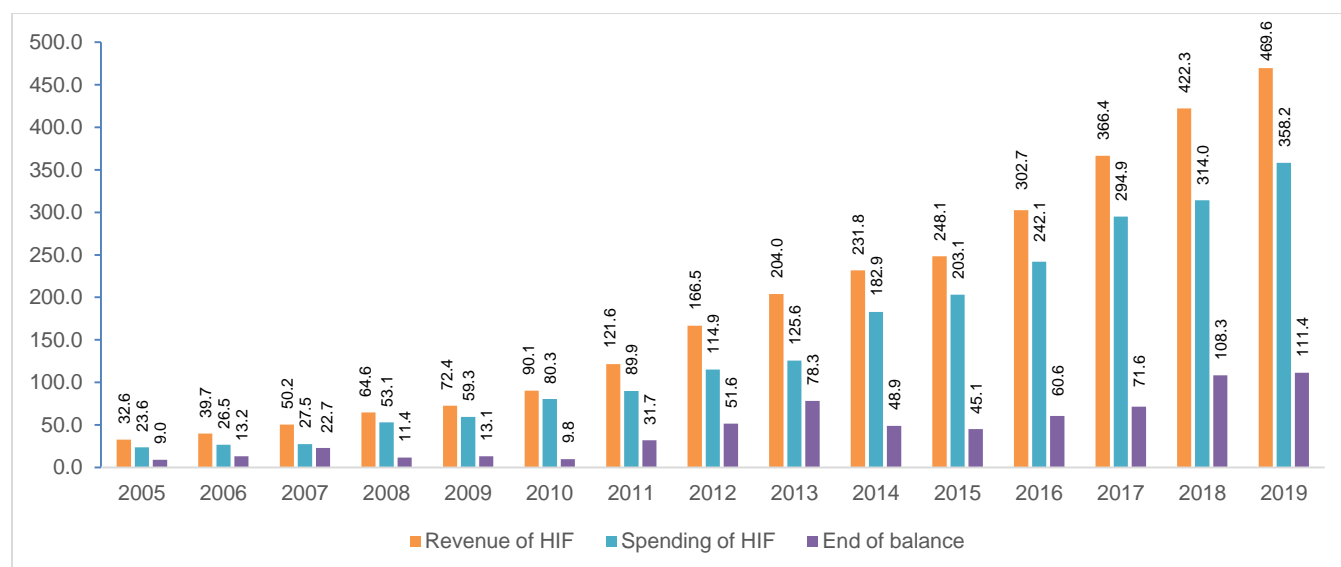
Revenues of the health insurance fund are raised year by year. As of 2019, the share of health insurance fund expenditures in the health insurance fund's revenue is 76.3 per cent. According to recent data from the HIF, the lowest expenditure in 2007 was 54.8 per cent of total income, and the highest was 89.1 per cent in 2010.

Figure 10. 12 Expenditure of the health insurance fund, by sources (billion MNT)
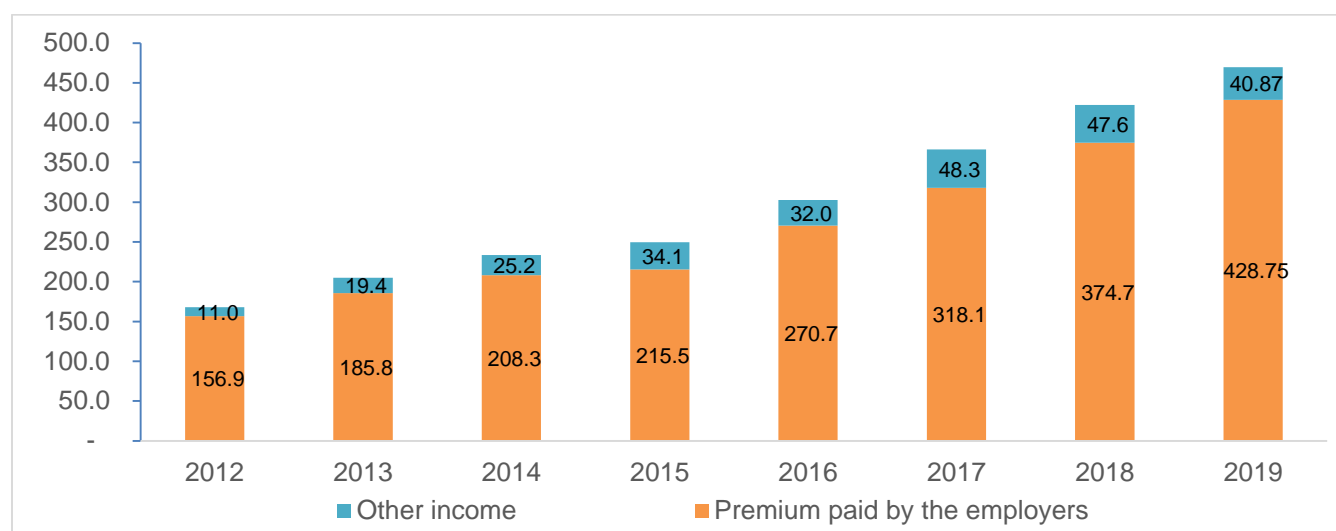
Figure 10. 13 Expenditure of the health insurance fund, by sources (percentage)
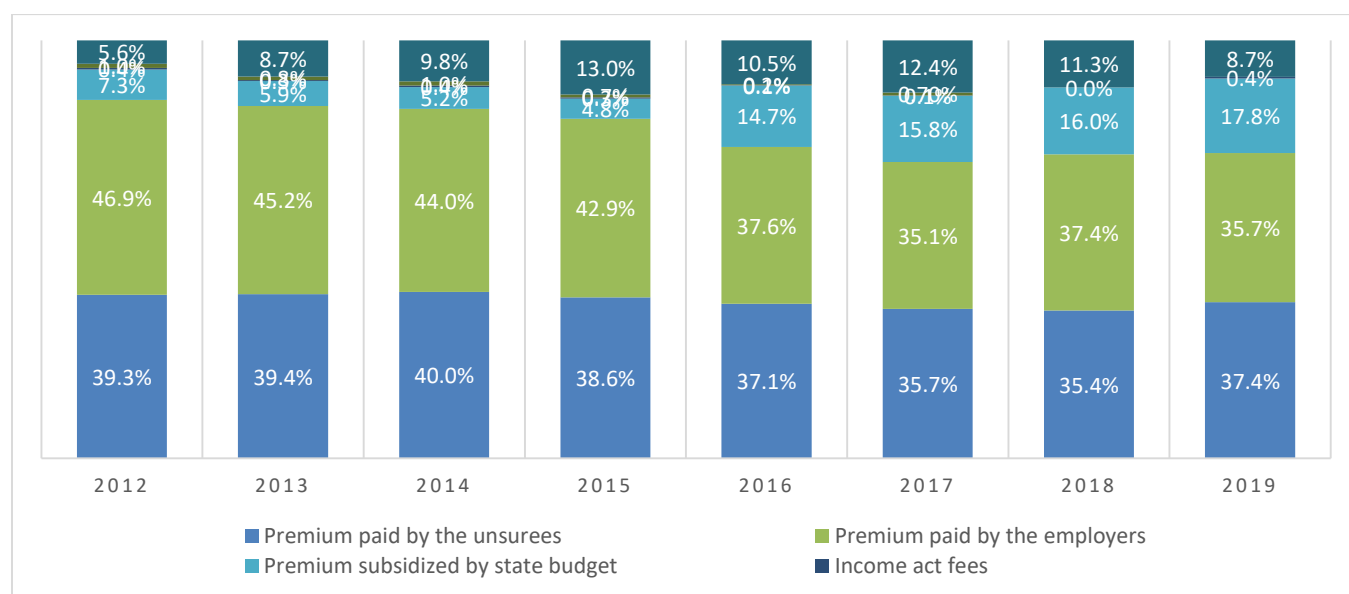
In 2019, the health insurance fund's revenue was 469.6 billion MNT or 428.75 billion MNT from premium income and 40.87 billion MNT from other sources.

Revenues from the insured's health insurance premiums account for the largest per cent of the health insurance fund's total income or 37.4 per cent. The second income source is

health insurance premiums paid by employers, accounting for 35.7 per cent of total revenue.

Figure 10. 14 The expenses of the health insurance fund /percentage/
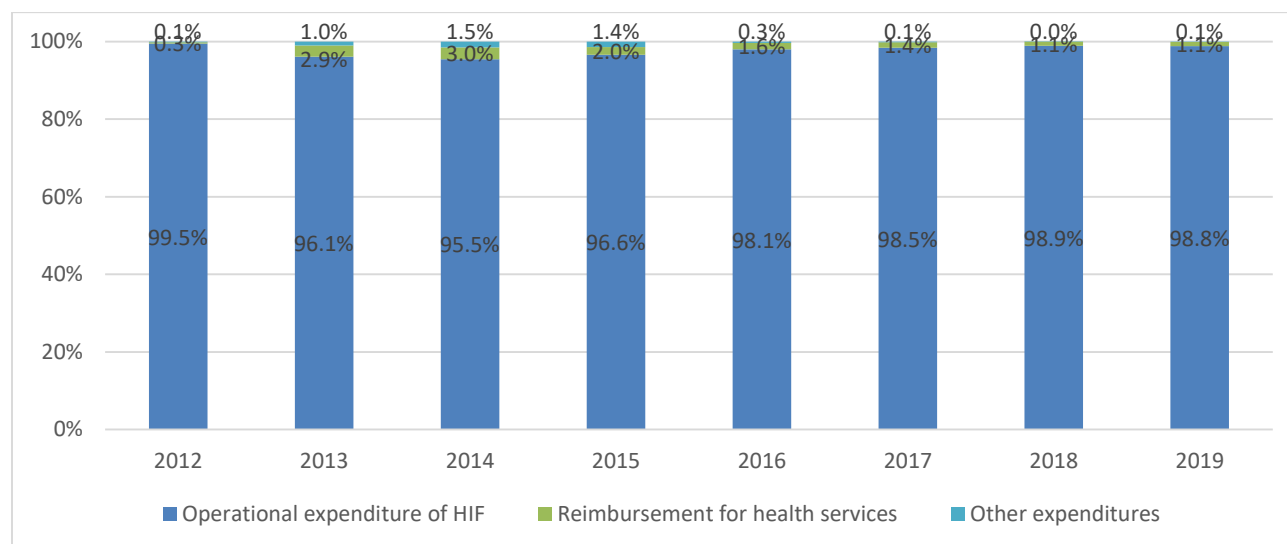
According to the health insurance fund's expenditures for the last eight years, 95.5-99.5 per cent of the expenditures are for the insured. 0.3-3 per cent of the total expenditures were spent on the health insurance organization's operating expenses. In 2019, there was 0.1 per cent of other expenses.

Figure 10. 15 The expenses of the health insurance fund, by type
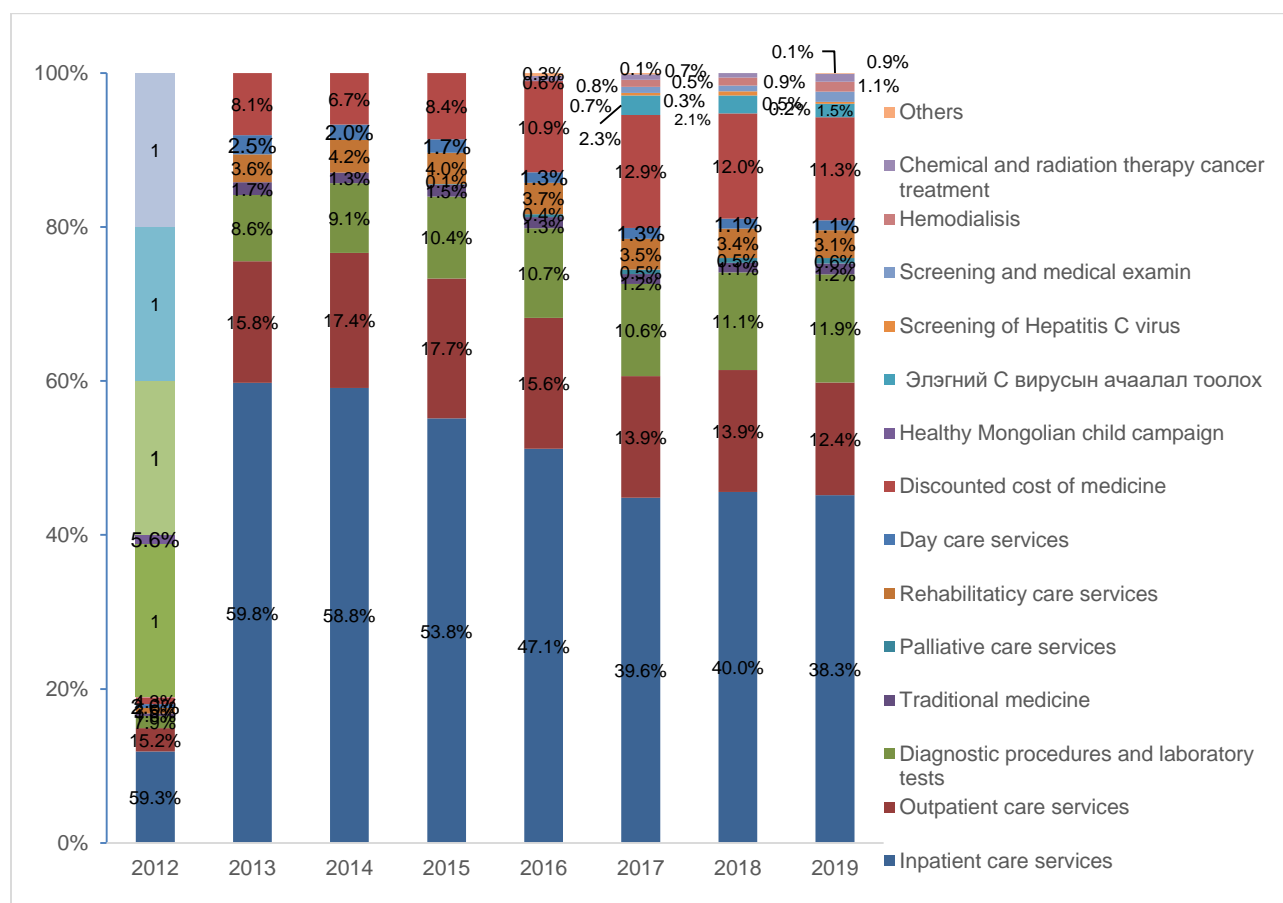
The expenditures of Health insurance fund in 2019 by service summarized as follows: 38.3% for hospital/inpatient treatment service, 12.4% for ambulatory treatment service, 11.3% for necessary drug discount, 11.9% for diagnosing and testing, and 26.1% for other aids and service.

CHAPTER 12.

HEALTH STATISTICAL INDICATORS, 2008-2019 YEAR

NUMBER OF BIRTHS

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Arkhangai	1742	1989	2045	1946	2005	1973	2101	2170	2037	1951	1890	1737	1698
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2520	2647	2558	2459	2569	2568	2783	2801	2761	2838	2844	2913	2971
3	Bayankhongor	1725	2046	2047	1874	2098	2119	2308	2174	2125	1960	1997	2066	2089
4	Bulgan	814	942	1060	975	962	953	1023	999	985	868	825	778	752
5	Govi-Altai	1209	1365	1374	1303	1310	1373	1376	1265	1284	1176	1216	1277	1355
6	Govisumber	286	304	361	379	352	443	478	488	442	446	416	471	427
7	Darkhan-Uul	1951	2163	2592	2469	2496	2609	2680	2843	2628	2476	2249	2397	2370
8	Dornogovi	1119	1239	1337	1288	1348	1405	1502	1483	1534	1426	1318	1365	1351
9	Dornod	1481	1796	1927	1842	1993	1923	1972	1982	1958	2067	1922	1948	1919
10	Dundgovi	894	978	1085	864	766	811	890	947	996	955	878	904	943
11	Zavkhan	1553	1811	1878	1656	1383	1448	1501	1612	1628	1413	1321	1431	1357
12	Orkhon	1875	2232	2489	2294	2570	2581	2891	2826	2680	2598	2566	2731	2623
13	Uvurkhangai	2424	2734	2942	2752	2511	2582	2779	2742	2741	2664	2417	2404	2586
14	Umnugovi	908	1176	1280	1167	1213	1293	1536	1439	1509	1401	1297	1536	1638
15	Sukhbaatar	945	1038	1192	1149	1288	1248	1217	1329	1395	1251	1275	1300	1291
16	Selenge	1518	1713	1848	1896	1859	1932	1924	2024	1945	1826	1712	1705	1772
17	Tuv	765	911	934	922	923	1126	1238	1325	1279	1226	1192	1141	1101
18	Uvs	1792	2253	2379	1953	1964	2041	1994	2110	1996	2027	2029	1896	1892
19	Khovd	2012	2240	2227	2076	2396	2346	2364	2306	2312	2208	2196	2349	2271
20	Khuvsgul	2513	3043	3149	2933	3108	3186	3297	3306	3119	2963	2767	2880	2817
21	Khentii	1304	1441	1560	1388	1483	1490	1611	1630	1633	1638	1442	1456	1555
22	Province average	31350	36061	38264	35585	36597	37450	39465	39801	38987	37378	35769	36685	36778
23	Ulaanbaatar	24284	27026	30280	30075	33731	37024	39906	41427	41447	40425	38115	40373	40823
24	National average	55634	63087	68544	65660	70328	74474	79371	81228	80434	77803	73884	77058	77601

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Arkhangai	1741	1990	2049	1950	2013	1985	2115	2180	2051	1957	1902	1738	1708
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2486	2609	2518	2415	2546	2546	2762	2789	2770	2831	2849	2919	2990
3	Bayankhongor	1725	2043	2058	1884	2107	2124	2316	2183	2133	1966	2001	2074	2104
4	Bulgan	819	946	1068	978	964	962	1024	1008	991	871	835	785	763
5	Govi-Altai	1214	1358	1379	1303	1315	1370	1387	1265	1293	1176	1221	1286	1368
6	Govisumber	285	304	360	377	354	443	479	491	446	450	418	470	429
7	Darkhan-Uul	1963	2173	2612	2477	2500	2634	2698	2855	2644	2486	2260	2408	2390
8	Dornogovi	1131	1243	1332	1296	1355	1414	1509	1488	1549	1436	1325	1371	1358
9	Dornod	1485	1797	1930	1847	1999	1922	1984	1984	1970	2076	1934	1957	1927
10	Dundgovi	897	985	1093	867	764	817	890	948	1001	953	881	912	952
11	Zavkhan	1547	1804	1877	1651	1377	1452	1512	1615	1631	1421	1329	1431	1364
12	Orkhon	1867	2243	2506	2306	2585	2589	2911	2831	2696	2621	2579	2751	2648
13	Uvurkhangai	2432	2734	2946	2752	2510	2590	2783	2757	2755	2675	2428	2403	2605
14	Umnugovi	911	1180	1282	1178	1221	1301	1544	1441	1505	1409	1301	1552	1646
15	Sukhbaatar	951	1039	1190	1160	1297	1259	1224	1330	1395	1262	1275	1307	1291
16	Selenge	1519	1711	1845	1909	1858	1940	1934	2029	1956	1836	1720	1706	1780
17	Tuv	766	919	932	927	923	1127	1240	1334	1274	1218	1197	1147	1102
18	Uvs	1794	2262	2386	1946	1964	2045	1999	2127	2009	2040	2036	1912	1910
19	Khovd	2020	2240	2227	2075	2391	2351	2372	2320	2313	2220	2212	2355	2281
20	Khuvsgul	2506	3054	3160	2932	3114	3197	3295	3317	3128	2965	2775	2881	2834
21	Khentii	1304	1445	1575	1386	1495	1496	1615	1637	1634	1638	1446	1460	1567
22	Province average	31363	36079	38325	35616	36652	37564	39593	39929	39144	37507	35924	36825	37017
23	Ulaanbaatar	24411	27183	30437	30273	33924	37214	40187	41786	41731	40687	38404	40703	41206
24	National average	55774	63262	68762	65889	70576	74778	79780	81715	80875	78194	74328	77528	78223

MATERNAL MORTALITY, / PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS /

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Arkhangai	57.4	0.0	48.8	51.3	49.7	50.4	0.0	45.9	0.0	102.2	0.0	115.1	58.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	241.4	76.7	198.6	41.4	78.6	117.8	144.8	35.9	72.2	35.3	35.1	0.0	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	173.9	48.9	97.2	0.0	0.0	188.3	0.0	137.4	46.9	101.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Bulgan	0.0	0.0	187.3	0.0	103.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Govi-Altai	411.9	0.0	72.5	76.7	76.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Govisumber	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	50.9	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	37.1	0.0	0.0	40.2	0.0	83.1	0.0
8	Dornogovi	0.0	80.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Dornod	67.3	55.6	0.0	0.0	50.0	52.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.9
10	Dundgovi	111.5	101.5	91.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Zavkhan	64.6	110.9	159.8	60.6	72.6	206.6	66.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.5	0.0	0.0
12	Orkhon	107.1	0.0	39.9	86.7	38.7	38.6	0.0	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Uvurkhangai	123.4	36.6	67.9	0.0	159.4	38.6	35.9	0.0	36.3	74.8	0.0	0.0	38.4
14	Umnugovi	329.3	0.0	78.0	169.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.4	66.4	212.9	76.9	0.0	0.0
15	Sukhbaatar	0.0	0.0	168.1	0.0	77.1	79.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	158.5	78.4	0.0	77.5
16	Selenge	0.0	58.4	54.2	52.4	107.6	51.5	0.0	0.0	51.1	108.9	0.0	58.6	56.2
17	Tuv	0.0	0.0	321.9	0.0	0.0	177.5	0.0	0.0	78.5	82.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Uvs	55.7	44.2	0.0	205.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.1	0.0	0.0
19	Khovd	99.0	44.6	89.8	96.4	83.6	0.0	84.3	86.2	0.0	90.1	45.2	127.4	43.8
20	Khuvsgul	39.9	32.7	94.9	34.1	64.2	31.3	91.0	30.1	32.0	101.2	0.0	34.7	70.6
21	Khentii	76.7	138.4	127.0	0.0	0.0	133.7	0.0	0.0	61.2	0.0	69.2	0.0	0.0
22	Province average	102.0	44.3	83.5	44.9	51.8	58.6	32.8	25.0	23.0	56.0	22.3	24.4	21.6
23	Ulaanbaatar	73.7	55.2	78.9	46.2	44.2	43.0	52.3	35.9	28.8	41.8	31.2	29.5	24.3
24	National average	89.6	49.0	81.4	45.5	48.2	50.8	42.6	30.6	26.0	48.6	26.9	27.1	23.0

INFANT MORTALITY RATE, / PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS /

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Arkhangai	17.8	28.6	25.9	26.2	16.4	19.6	18.4	13.3	14.1	18.9	16.8	19.6	15.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	18.5	17.6	27.0	22.8	24.7	23.2	17.4	23.7	24.9	27.9	13.3	17.8	20.7
3	Bayankhongor	20.9	26.9	22.8	26.5	19.5	14.1	18.1	15.1	14.1	23.9	15.5	11.6	12.8
4	Bulgan	22.0	13.7	18.7	20.4	11.4	18.7	17.6	20.8	17.2	13.8	10.8	16.6	18.3
5	Govi-Altai	30.5	25.8	26.8	20.7	24.3	20.4	25.2	24.5	13.1	16.2	16.4	16.3	14.6
6	Govisumber	3.5	29.6	22.2	2.7	8.5	11.3	14.6	6.1	13.5	15.6	7.2	2.1	11.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	8.2	10.6	9.6	8.1	9.2	8.0	8.2	7.0	10.2	12.5	10.6	10.8	7.5
8	Dornogovi	23.0	30.6	21.8	24.7	13.3	16.3	15.2	13.4	12.3	14.6	12.8	11.7	7.4
9	Dornod	18.9	16.7	17.1	20.0	20.0	14.6	13.1	9.6	7.6	11.1	13.4	4.1	7.3
10	Dundgovi	14.5	14.2	20.1	21.9	13.1	11.0	10.1	16.9	7.0	16.8	9.1	7.7	7.4
11	Zavkhan	19.4	20.5	22.9	26.7	22.5	22.7	17.9	23.5	25.8	15.5	16.6	13.3	16.1
12	Orkhon	16.1	17.8	15.6	14.7	13.5	14.7	11.3	14.5	12.2	12.6	5.0	6.5	8.3
13	Uvurkhangai	28.4	31.5	23.1	28.3	27.1	23.2	14.7	12.7	14.2	20.6	16.1	15.0	14.6
14	Umnugovi	22.0	23.7	21.1	22.1	19.7	16.9	16.8	20.1	16.6	19.2	16.1	14.8	21.3
15	Sukhbaatar	20.0	23.1	18.5	21.6	18.5	22.2	15.5	20.3	18.6	22.2	17.3	10.7	10.1
16	Selenge	9.2	7.6	14.1	8.4	5.4	6.7	7.8	6.4	8.2	14.7	11.0	10.6	9.6
17	Tuv	5.2	7.6	18.2	25.9	27.1	19.5	13.7	16.5	13.3	20.5	10.0	18.3	15.4
18	Uvs	35.1	22.1	30.6	33.4	23.4	15.2	17.0	18.8	20.4	21.6	18.7	14.1	13.6
19	Khovd	18.8	16.1	18.9	24.1	18.4	18.3	14.3	19.4	20.8	18.9	16.7	14.9	18.0
20	Khuvsgul	29.5	27.2	29.4	29.7	29.9	26.0	23.1	16.0	22.4	28.3	22.0	18.0	18.0
21	Khentii	17.6	27.7	29.2	19.5	18.7	16.0	18.0	15.3	17.1	15.3	19.4	11.6	16.0
22	Province average	20.3	21.2	21.9	22.1	19.2	17.5	15.7	15.7	15.9	18.8	14.5	13.1	13.8
23	Ulaanbaatar	14.7	17.5	18.0	16.1	13.3	13.1	13.6	15.0	14.7	15.0	12.7	13.6	12.9
24	National average	17.8	19.6	20.2	19.4	16.3	15.3	14.6	15.3	15.3	16.8	13.6	13.4	13.3

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE, /PER 1 000 BIRTHS/

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Arkhangai	15.9	18.5	17.0	20.4	13.8	12.5	15.1	13.2	9.7	12.7	10.5	13.2	7.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	36.0	29.6	28.3	30.7	33.9	23.5	22.8	18.5	16.9	16.8	13.2	12.2	11.0
3	Bayankhongor	18.4	24.7	16.9	20.0	16.0	13.1	15.8	17.7	14.0	10.6	11.4	9.1	9.5
4	Bulgan	20.6	7.4	12.1	8.2	16.4	14.5	12.6	13.8	16.1	12.5	7.2	16.5	14.3
5	Govi-Altai	20.5	27.6	16.5	18.3	21.1	18.8	18.0	22.7	9.2	15.2	14.7	13.1	12.4
6	Govisumber	7.0	19.5	11.1	7.9	5.6	6.8	12.5	8.1	8.9	6.6	4.8	2.1	13.9
7	Darkhan-Uul	3.1	6.9	8.8	8.4	9.5	7.2	9.6	7.7	9.4	8.4	9.3	9.9	10.0
8	Dornogovi	20.2	28.7	25.3	20.7	11.0	8.5	15.2	10.7	9.7	11.1	14.3	11.6	8.1
9	Dornod	15.4	18.2	17.5	15.6	14.9	16.5	12.0	13.5	8.6	10.1	13.3	6.6	7.2
10	Dundgovi	11.1	7.1	12.8	13.8	16.9	12.2	8.9	13.6	4.0	16.7	9.0	5.5	8.4
11	Zavkhan	19.2	19.7	16.9	22.2	28.0	23.2	12.5	14.8	17.6	10.5	16.5	9.1	15.3
12	Orkhon	21.2	16.8	13.1	16.4	16.5	14.2	14.0	14.4	13.3	11.4	8.9	8.3	8.3
13	Uvurkhangai	22.9	21.4	17.2	19.4	21.7	19.6	12.9	12.6	11.6	10.8	11.1	12.8	9.6
14	Umnugovi	12.0	16.0	15.5	19.4	13.1	14.6	16.1	18.6	17.1	13.4	14.5	12.2	18.2
15	Sukhbaatar	13.6	18.1	20.0	12.0	16.8	13.5	10.6	13.4	16.4	13.4	11.7	9.1	9.2
16	Selenge	11.8	8.1	11.3	9.4	8.6	9.8	7.2	9.3	8.1	7.1	7.0	7.6	10.6
17	Tuv	10.4	14.0	18.1	17.2	21.5	14.1	16.0	9.7	18.6	21.1	9.2	10.4	18.0
18	Uvs	24.2	17.5	18.3	25.9	18.2	17.9	16.4	15.9	14.9	14.1	15.6	9.4	8.9
19	Khovd	13.3	17.3	18.2	22.5	18.6	16.8	16.7	15.5	19.3	15.2	15.7	14.3	10.9
20	Khuvsgul	20.9	17.6	18.5	18.6	17.2	19.3	17.1	17.3	18.1	16.8	12.9	14.2	11.2
21	Khentii	13.7	19.2	17.1	17.2	12.7	12.6	12.3	15.8	12.8	8.5	11.0	10.9	8.9
22	**Province average**	**18.2**	**18.3**	**17.0**	**18.2**	**17.4**	**15.4**	**14.4**	**14.3**	**13.4**	**12.6**	**11.9**	**10.8**	**10.6**
23	Ulaanbaatar	14.1	16.2	16.8	15.4	13.2	14.4	14.3	14.7	15.6	13.2	12.9	12.8	11.4
24	**National average**	**16.4**	**17.4**	**16.9**	**16.9**	**15.4**	**14.9**	**14.4**	**14.5**	**14.6**	**12.9**	**12.4**	**11.9**	**11.0**

Health indicators, 2019

UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, /PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS/

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Arkhangai	20.1	31.7	28.8	31.3	20.9	23.7	22.7	18.3	18.0	27.6	20.5	25.3	21.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	26.1	23.8	36.9	33.1	29.1	27.9	23.9	26.5	31.4	32.1	17.9	25.0	25.1
3	Bayankhongor	23.8	28.9	26.7	32.9	25.6	17.9	20.7	19.7	18.3	30.0	18.0	18.8	17.6
4	Bulgan	28.1	13.7	21.5	24.5	13.5	19.8	20.5	23.8	19.2	16.1	13.2	22.9	21.0
5	Govi-Altai	36.2	33.1	35.5	26.9	25.9	22.6	30.3	26.9	15.5	20.4	19.7	19.4	19.0
6	Govisumber	17.5	32.9	27.8	5.3	8.5	11.3	14.6	6.1	15.7	20.0	14.4	6.4	11.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	10.7	14.3	11.9	11.7	12.8	11.0	10.7	8.4	12.1	15.3	12.8	13.7	9.6
8	Dornogovi	25.6	33.8	24.0	28.5	19.2	18.4	21.9	19.5	12.3	16.7	13.6	16.0	12.5
9	Dornod	26.9	22.3	20.2	23.8	25.5	16.6	19.2	13.1	10.2	15.4	18.1	6.6	10.4
10	Dundgovi	15.6	16.2	22.9	30.0	15.7	12.2	14.6	20.0	10.0	21.0	15.9	13.2	9.5
11	Zavkhan	23.9	25.5	24.5	32.7	26.1	28.2	21.2	26.6	28.2	19.0	17.3	20.3	21.3
12	Orkhon	17.7	18.3	16.8	18.2	15.9	16.6	13.4	16.2	15.2	14.5	5.4	9.5	10.6
13	Uvurkhangai	31.3	35.1	25.8	33.1	33.1	27.0	19.4	16.0	18.9	28.4	20.2	19.1	17.7
14	Umnugovi	27.4	28.8	23.4	26.3	22.9	23.1	19.4	26.4	19.9	24.1	20.0	16.1	24.9
15	Sukhbaatar	27.3	26.0	22.7	25.9	24.7	26.2	21.2	24.8	22.9	27.7	20.4	16.1	13.2
16	Selenge	14.5	12.9	16.3	13.1	9.7	10.3	11.4	8.9	11.8	19.1	15.1	12.3	12.4
17	Tuv	7.8	9.8	20.4	30.2	32.5	29.3	14.5	17.2	17.3	30.4	17.5	26.2	20.9
18	Uvs	40.1	26.5	36.5	43.2	27.5	19.6	20.0	23.0	23.4	27.0	22.1	19.9	17.8
19	Khovd	23.3	21.0	25.1	29.9	22.6	22.5	17.7	24.1	23.3	23.4	22.2	19.1	21.5
20	Khuvsgul	33.9	31.8	33.9	37.9	32.8	29.1	28.8	19.3	27.5	32.4	26.3	23.6	22.6
21	Khentii	20.7	37.4	31.7	28.1	27.4	23.4	23.5	18.3	18.4	23.2	24.9	15.1	20.4
22	Province average	24.6	25.3	25.7	28.0	23.5	21.3	19.7	19.0	19.2	23.7	18.1	17.7	17.6
23	Ulaanbaatar	18.8	20.8	21.0	20.6	16.2	16.0	16.3	17.8	17.3	18.2	15.4	16.1	14.9
24	National average	22.1	23.4	23.6	24.6	20.0	18.7	18.0	18.4	18.3	20.8	16.7	16.9	16.1

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE, / PER 10 000 POPULATION/

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Arkhangai	104.8	89.0	61.0	68.1	127.4	89.7	82.0	62.6	64.1	159.7	53.3	61.2	55.6
2	Bayan-Ulgii	48.0	112.5	86.1	72.1	53.0	33.4	45.5	40.7	65.5	61.8	33.1	30.5	38.9
3	Bayankhongor	183.2	207.0	266.4	339.6	272.0	161.0	126.4	142.5	183.1	268.8	134.3	167.2	183.1
4	Bulgan	149.9	226.6	191.0	135.2	207.4	161.6	90.9	73.4	68.5	125.5	80.0	56.6	88.7
5	Govi-Altai	159.8	174.8	72.3	161.4	125.0	80.8	49.2	88.1	75.8	171.7	140.0	83.8	71.2
6	Govisumber	244.4	225.0	113.9	206.2	213.4	140.6	137.2	106.1	74.5	176.7	141.6	150.7	95.4
7	Darkhan-Uul	199.6	206.7	176.8	144.8	153.9	114.1	96.2	101.0	77.3	313.8	93.0	114.2	148.0
8	Dornogovi	271.5	205.0	190.7	238.6	209.3	166.9	172.5	134.6	139.8	266.9	105.3	108.1	160.6
9	Dornod	226.4	298.1	281.4	257.9	332.8	315.8	421.7	334.5	337.8	337.1	381.2	354.5	268.6
10	Dundgovi	103.9	54.2	44.4	75.8	171.3	116.0	80.7	91.0	125.3	144.7	110.5	89.0	87.3
11	Zavkhan	92.0	96.4	81.3	96.9	143.1	108.0	107.9	66.7	75.2	112.8	65.4	63.6	97.8
12	Orkhon	171.2	174.7	148.4	132.4	147.9	107.2	74.0	68.5	104.2	138.6	66.8	84.9	87.8
13	Uvurkhangai	224.2	178.1	140.1	103.0	128.7	94.6	105.5	57.7	81.2	196.0	99.2	88.0	77.3
14	Umnugovi	184.8	119.4	64.5	60.6	166.7	84.3	91.8	82.7	155.9	158.6	115.8	96.8	106.3
15	Sukhbaatar	101.9	237.0	164.5	145.1	155.8	146.9	182.2	102.4	142.5	218.3	216.1	110.9	154.5
16	Selenge	138.7	127.8	123.2	99.7	115.2	92.9	83.7	81.7	84.9	174.0	72.9	73.5	67.6
17	Tuv	77.4	98.4	53.6	70.7	116.6	100.9	81.0	57.0	136.6	133.5	88.9	70.4	76.6
18	Uvs	91.0	113.2	107.9	108.8	167.3	86.9	63.7	64.8	109.8	88.3	88.0	74.3	75.3
19	Khovd	45.9	124.6	88.0	72.4	114.0	175.2	93.3	71.8	102.7	146.0	61.8	72.8	85.7
20	Khuvsgul	124.6	229.2	220.5	192.1	150.3	115.4	144.9	120.1	151.2	172.8	119.5	184.4	170.0
21	Khentii	307.7	200.7	134.8	169.5	193.8	148.3	132.1	98.8	142.0	157.4	95.0	84.3	69.0
22	Province average	147.3	164.0	137.3	136.9	158.3	121.7	114.3	95.4	118.7	177.5	106.8	105.1	108.4
23	Ulaanbaatar	228.1	228.1	205.5	216.1	179.7	204.2	158.0	136.0	295.9	287.7	190.2	164.4	181.5
24	National average	178.7	239.6	164.8	169.4	168.0	159.5	132.7	114.4	200.5	227.8	144.9	132.4	141.8

Health indicators, 2019

HEALTH CARE WORKERS, /PER 10 000 POPULATION /

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Arkhangai	107.4	111.7	114.0	121.6	135.1	134.8	137.3	134.3	135.6	134.7	129.9	132.4	135.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	102.8	98.0	99.2	103.3	118.4	118.4	124.1	123.9	122.1	121.5	125.1	128.4	139.3
3	Bayankhongor	120.4	122.8	120.9	120.5	140.9	146.2	151.9	146.5	139.8	138.2	135.7	136.7	145.9
4	Bulgan	129.0	129.1	126.7	123.9	145.6	147.4	141.4	138.1	127.5	126.8	125.3	123.1	134.4
5	Govi-Altai	148.3	162.7	167.6	174.5	194.5	196.1	203.5	195.9	190.5	195.9	192.8	189.4	190.6
6	Govisumber	154.8	167.6	168.1	167.0	172.9	169.7	175.2	168.5	160.2	148.3	152.6	159.9	155.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	128.0	131.1	129.9	126.3	128.0	133.2	131.5	131.8	136.7	138.6	137.8	135.1	133.0
8	Dornogovi	139.8	147.1	141.9	145.3	145.8	152.3	157.0	149.9	150.6	158.2	165.4	167.0	158.0
9	Dornod	118.2	124.1	129.6	128.8	136.8	142.3	142.4	139.6	136.3	132.7	131.0	129.9	129.8
10	Dundgovi	121.3	129.9	139.1	140.2	165.6	182.8	185.3	169.9	157.9	156.7	154.3	152.8	156.8
11	Zavkhan	127.7	131.6	136.0	138.9	169.0	176.3	182.8	177.4	168.1	158.3	155.7	154.1	157.6
12	Orkhon	114.9	130.2	121.6	138.0	126.2	134.1	137.5	135.3	133.0	150.3	148.7	155.3	157.3
13	Uvurkhangai	98.0	98.2	101.5	104.1	121.9	123.3	126.4	125.0	123.6	123.6	125.4	124.7	131.8
14	Umnugovi	112.1	123.3	124.5	125.4	106.2	108.7	110.2	118.7	128.1	132.0	126.5	136.8	141.7
15	Sukhbaatar	124.6	128.7	136.3	138.8	148.8	150.0	151.2	136.7	136.2	133.6	128.9	129.7	129.6
16	Selenge	108.7	109.1	108.6	107.7	110.2	107.5	116.7	112.6	112.6	116.9	121.8	119.2	126.0
17	Tuv	110.9	120.5	120.0	118.6	132.5	135.4	141.6	145.3	135.2	139.5	143.4	139.4	140.4
18	Uvs	118.2	118.7	121.8	124.6	134.3	138.4	146.0	148.5	146.4	141.2	133.8	137.8	141.1
19	Khovd	101.7	107.4	109.4	113.3	130.0	135.9	136.4	134.9	134.1	138.8	141.5	141.5	149.4
20	Khuvsgul	98.6	110.8	110.9	111.9	120.8	125.8	125.3	122.6	119.7	117.0	115.7	118.9	115.7
21	Khentii	137.8	138.0	135.2	134.9	146.2	147.1	147.5	146.2	140.6	139.2	135.7	133.8	136.4
22	**Province average**	**116.4**	**121.2**	**122.1**	**124.4**	**134.7**	**138.1**	**141.1**	**138.7**	**136.2**	**137.2**	**136.6**	**137.3**	**140.5**
23	Ulaanbaatar	167.3	175.6	173.5	171.2	163.1	172.0	172.2	174.9	181.2	178.0	195.3	199.5	208.2
24	**National average**	**136.1**	**142.7**	**142.8**	**143.6**	**147.6**	**153.6**	**155.5**	**155.4**	**156.7**	**156.0**	**163.1**	**165.5**	**171.4**

PHYSICIANS, /PER 10 000 POPULATION/

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Arkhangai	14.7	15.8	13.5	14.8	16.9	17.3	17.7	17.9	18.0	19.9	18.3	19.4	21.6
2	Bayan-Ulgii	15.0	14.0	13.0	14.2	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.6	17.0	18.6	20.2	20.7	22.9
3	Bayankhongor	13.5	14.5	12.2	13.0	16.4	17.3	18.7	20.4	19.0	20.6	21.7	23.0	24.2
4	Bulgan	17.8	18.0	15.2	14.6	18.7	19.9	18.5	18.4	18.4	19.9	19.8	17.9	21.8
5	Govi-Altai	17.9	18.8	19.3	21.1	25.9	27.9	29.3	29.3	30.5	31.4	32.8	33.4	32.0
6	Govisumber	31.9	33.8	31.3	28.8	33.1	34.1	38.5	37.6	34.4	31.1	33.2	36.1	37.9
7	Darkhan-Uul	24.7	27.0	25.9	25.4	25.3	25.6	25.4	25.3	26.2	28.0	27.2	26.3	27.3
8	Dornogovi	28.4	33.7	30.8	31.2	30.1	30.1	33.1	31.0	32.5	33.9	32.9	35.1	35.7
9	Dornod	18.0	18.2	18.7	18.2	19.7	22.5	24.1	23.2	22.3	22.6	23.3	23.2	24.4
10	Dundgovi	17.9	19.2	19.0	18.7	22.0	26.2	28.2	27.2	27.7	28.7	30.7	29.4	32.8
11	Zavkhan	14.3	15.7	14.8	15.4	19.8	22.2	23.2	22.8	23.1	25.9	25.3	24.5	25.1
12	Orkhon	28.8	31.1	27.1	29.1	27.6	27.9	28.7	27.5	27.4	32.1	31.9	33.6	35.9
13	Uvurkhangai	16.6	16.0	14.8	15.0	17.8	19.1	20.9	20.3	22.0	22.6	22.5	22.8	24.6
14	Umnugovi	20.3	23.0	21.8	23.3	19.0	21.0	22.2	25.1	28.0	29.1	29.2	29.2	32.7
15	Sukhbaatar	20.0	20.0	18.4	19.3	21.7	22.0	22.9	21.9	24.0	25.6	25.2	25.3	23.3
16	Selenge	19.0	18.5	16.1	15.3	16.8	15.8	17.6	18.1	19.7	22.0	22.8	23.0	22.9
17	Tuv	14.9	16.0	14.9	15.4	18.0	18.4	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.9	23.3	22.9	22.9
18	Uvs	17.1	17.2	14.6	15.5	16.4	18.5	18.7	19.1	21.6	21.0	20.6	21.8	23.7
19	Khovd	14.1	14.0	13.9	16.7	19.3	21.7	21.2	22.2	23.5	24.8	26.8	27.2	29.9
20	Khuvsgul	13.9	14.1	12.9	14.1	14.9	17.0	17.3	17.7	18.2	18.6	19.0	19.5	20.4
21	Khentii	20.6	21.1	20.5	19.7	21.8	22.7	22.7	21.8	21.6	22.6	24.1	23.4	25.0
22	**Province average**	**18.1**	**18.8**	**17.4**	**18.0**	**20.0**	**21.1**	**22.0**	**22.0**	**22.6**	**24.0**	**24.4**	**24.7**	**26.1**
23	Ulaanbaatar	44.4	43.4	39.6	40.3	38.8	41.1	40.9	42.4	42.3	42.2	46.0	48.2	49.9
24	**National average**	**28.3**	**28.5**	**26.4**	**27.2**	**28.5**	**30.3**	**30.7**	**31.4**	**31.6**	**32.4**	**34.1**	**35.4**	**37.0**

NURSES, / PER 10 000 POPULATION /

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Arkhangai	25.5	27.1	28.0	27.8	30.1	30.9	30.6	30.2	29.5	29.8	29.0	30.0	31.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	22.6	22.9	24.3	24.9	27.5	27.3	27.5	30.2	30.4	30.7	31.5	31.9	34.8
3	Bayankhongor	27.6	29.3	28.8	29.1	33.1	35.3	36.2	36.8	35.0	34.6	34.0	33.9	34.7
4	Bulgan	29.5	30.3	30.1	29.7	36.4	36.4	35.4	35.8	32.9	32.2	31.5	30.9	33.4
5	Govi-Altai	34.6	36.8	37.4	38.2	42.5	42.9	44.5	44.3	43.6	44.9	44.5	44.1	46.1
6	Govisumber	38.6	45.6	40.5	37.8	39.0	41.2	38.5	42.1	37.4	37.1	39.0	37.3	33.3
7	Darkhan-Uul	39.5	37.2	36.7	35.6	35.3	36.6	37.9	37.5	39.7	36.6	35.6	35.5	43.0
8	Dornogovi	30.1	31.2	30.1	31.1	30.1	29.3	31.7	31.3	32.2	34.3	37.7	36.3	33.9
9	Dornod	30.5	30.9	30.8	31.4	34.5	34.3	36.3	36.5	35.6	35.6	35.2	34.5	35.1
10	Dundgovi	29.4	29.3	30.7	32.0	36.1	38.1	39.7	37.0	35.6	34.1	32.4	33.0	33.5
11	Zavkhan	26.3	28.3	31.0	28.9	34.6	37.6	39.5	38.7	39.2	39.9	38.1	38.7	39.4
12	Orkhon	37.0	37.9	38.9	38.1	34.5	35.5	35.2	36.2	36.3	41.3	41.3	42.6	40.0
13	Uvurkhangai	22.7	23.3	23.7	24.5	28.1	28.7	28.7	29.1	28.7	29.1	28.6	28.6	30.2
14	Umnugovi	26.2	28.3	25.8	24.1	22.1	24.4	23.1	26.8	27.9	29.0	27.1	27.9	27.3
15	Sukhbaatar	27.8	27.4	30.4	29.1	30.4	31.8	32.5	36.7	36.6	36.0	35.4	35.8	35.2
16	Selenge	27.0	26.0	27.3	26.0	26.6	25.9	29.3	26.9	27.5	27.7	30.6	29.9	30.4
17	Tuv	26.0	27.1	26.8	25.8	28.4	29.3	29.9	33.5	31.1	32.4	31.5	30.7	31.8
18	Uvs	29.2	32.2	30.5	31.2	33.0	31.5	36.3	36.2	34.4	34.6	31.6	34.2	35.2
19	Khovd	26.7	28.6	28.4	28.1	30.3	29.8	29.7	34.4	33.5	33.7	34.6	34.2	35.7
20	Khuvsgul	25.8	26.2	26.1	26.8	26.4	28.3	28.3	28.5	28.6	27.9	28.2	29.8	29.4
21	Khentii	29.9	30.5	31.0	30.8	34.0	34.9	35.0	34.0	33.7	32.4	31.0	31.4	32.0
22	**Province average**	**28.4**	**29.2**	**29.5**	**29.4**	**31.2**	**32.0**	**32.8**	**33.5**	**33.1**	**33.4**	**33.1**	**33.4**	**34.3**
23	Ulaanbaatar	39.0	40.1	38.8	38.2	36.9	38.4	37.6	40.9	42.8	41.6	45.1	45.9	46.8
24	**National average**	**32.4**	**33.5**	**33.3**	**33.0**	**33.8**	**34.9**	**35.0**	**36.9**	**37.5**	**37.2**	**38.5**	**39.1**	**40.0**

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS, /PER 10 000 POPULATION/

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Arkhangai	64.1	61.9	62.1	60.7	79.2	80.1	66.6	57.2	55.2	56.0	55.0	54.3	54.6
2	Bayan-Ulgii	59.2	55.5	58.7	60.8	70.9	82.1	74.8	70.5	68.9	72.7	77.1	76.9	76.1
3	Bayankhongor	63.1	60.9	58.5	58.5	65.3	64.6	66.5	57.8	57.1	62.2	63.4	67.3	67.1
4	Bulgan	60.7	57.1	60.0	59.2	72.3	71.8	73.0	57.7	55.1	62.3	60.4	60.7	61.6
5	Govi-Altai	76.7	77.3	77.2	73.9	85.6	84.4	84.1	68.1	66.4	77.8	78.7	78.6	81.4
6	Govisumber	93.4	96.8	81.0	78.3	77.3	74.6	85.9	55.7	64.5	70.6	72.2	71.1	70.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	57.3	58.6	56.9	57.4	57.8	58.7	57.8	66.0	67.1	73.2	73.6	73.9	73.9
8	Dornogovi	66.7	64.3	61.6	62.1	61.5	60.2	59.1	62.8	62.6	66.5	68.8	71.3	72.6
9	Dornod	65.3	64.9	65.2	65.2	70.1	69.3	70.7	58.3	56.4	69.8	69.9	68.8	67.4
10	Dundgovi	71.1	72.2	62.1	63.4	78.0	78.9	79.3	55.6	51.1	67.5	65.5	66.3	66.3
11	Zavkhan	88.2	84.0	66.6	68.9	96.6	93.4	104.3	66.4	71.2	81.7	82.1	78.8	76.1
12	Orkhon	47.4	53.7	50.9	50.9	51.4	55.2	58.3	62.7	61.4	64.2	63.4	70.8	83.1
13	Uvurkhangai	57.0	54.3	54.4	54.1	62.3	61.9	62.9	63.7	60.7	63.5	72.7	71.7	74.0
14	Umnugovi	63.6	63.0	55.9	56.0	46.6	45.2	43.9	69.1	73.5	71.4	102.5	99.3	100.1
15	Sukhbaatar	61.3	58.5	57.7	57.6	61.4	60.7	60.3	66.0	62.7	61.4	66.7	67.1	73.6
16	Selenge	71.5	62.2	63.0	61.5	63.3	65.2	60.4	59.3	58.4	66.2	65.7	73.5	77.8
17	Tuv	57.2	56.4	48.3	47.3	49.6	49.2	49.1	59.2	57.7	57.4	53.8	53.5	55.1
18	Uvs	67.6	67.8	60.3	60.9	65.4	65.1	66.4	68.8	69.0	70.5	67.2	70.7	70.7
19	Khovd	62.7	64.3	63.1	65.8	71.4	74.7	73.6	70.5	67.6	67.4	66.8	64.0	68.8
20	Khuvsgul	59.1	59.4	48.9	49.7	54.4	52.9	56.7	54.8	60.2	61.2	59.7	67.0	65.6
21	Khentii	64.2	61.9	60.9	60.6	65.6	64.8	64.3	58.4	60.2	67.5	63.0	63.6	63.3
22	Province average	63.8	62.5	59.1	59.2	65.3	65.9	65.5	62.4	62.1	66.6	68.1	69.6	71.2
23	Ulaanbaatar	78.6	76.4	74.8	72.3	71.5	72.6	72.0	77.6	83.2	83.4	88.1	89.8	91.4
24	National average	69.5	68.0	65.4	64.6	68.1	69.0	68.5	69.4	71.8	74.3	77.1	78.8	80.4

INPATIENTS, /PER 10 000 POPULATION /

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Arkhangai	2487.8	2498.4	2428.0	2525.3	2585.3	2524.5	2410.6	2319.9	2052.7	2255.0	2128.3	2179.0	2038.6
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2300.3	2301.9	2256.9	2327.6	2665.0	2679.5	2775.1	2831.9	2793.4	2916.3	2724.3	2642.4	2753.0
3	Bayankhongor	2472.5	2334.2	2216.6	2272.8	2625.9	2518.9	2513.0	2481.0	2280.9	2442.3	2308.3	2380.4	2625.2
4	Bulgan	2067.8	2097.6	2118.8	2048.1	2380.9	2420.3	2316.5	2075.7	1931.3	2039.9	1919.0	2028.2	1950.0
5	Govi-Altai	2456.2	2507.9	2291.1	2334.4	2767.8	2682.1	2713.1	2669.5	2562.2	2586.3	2517.4	2464.9	2350.3
6	Govisumber	3143.2	3263.1	3251.1	3434.7	3336.8	3213.7	3050.6	3399.9	2804.2	3003.5	2826.4	2948.3	2780.5
7	Darkhan-Uul	2085.5	2284.0	2336.6	2525.1	2409.5	2401.9	2465.0	2891.5	2818.1	3010.9	2976.8	3018.8	2975.7
8	Dornogovi	2379.0	2381.6	2236.8	2345.6	2279.4	2184.2	2074.1	2220.0	2103.9	2415.8	2381.9	2453.7	2493.1
9	Dornod	2096.2	2290.3	2293.1	2214.0	2489.7	2473.0	2400.5	2327.0	2238.1	2528.0	2416.5	2368.2	2329.1
10	Dundgovi	2121.0	2260.9	2232.6	2269.5	2634.5	2879.8	2736.1	2662.7	2271.0	2548.0	2403.5	2385.9	2321.1
11	Zavkhan	2206.9	2244.9	2296.9	2337.4	2771.3	2767.2	2668.9	2485.0	2339.3	2457.3	2279.4	2371.1	2409.1
12	Orkhon	1731.7	1980.6	1935.7	2030.5	1956.4	2072.7	2070.8	2124.9	2073.9	2197.5	2248.2	2451.7	2634.7
13	Uvurkhangai	1920.5	1813.6	1842.1	1961.9	2073.4	2183.7	2162.0	2206.7	2076.2	2241.1	2111.6	2114.1	2160.8
14	Umnugovi	2177.7	2285.4	2143.6	1941.7	1593.1	1615.4	1620.7	1877.3	2008.9	2174.1	2105.9	2236.1	2273.4
15	Sukhbaatar	2232.6	2336.0	2354.7	2314.9	2444.3	2354.0	2306.2	2342.6	2167.6	2242.6	2168.3	2187.5	2190.5
16	Selenge	2288.3	2141.7	2126.6	2222.8	2222.2	2182.7	1959.7	2029.8	1935.6	2196.7	2105.7	2132.0	2172.3
17	Tuv	1754.9	1866.8	1789.7	1760.5	1823.6	1789.4	1746.8	1812.8	1615.5	1826.9	1663.9	1640.7	1662.6
18	Uvs	2284.0	2576.9	2384.6	2467.4	2724.0	2617.2	2654.7	2663.9	2401.1	2592.1	2635.7	2529.1	2493.5
19	Khovd	2269.7	2458.7	2530.4	2523.6	2714.6	2765.2	2921.4	2958.2	2773.8	2758.1	2647.7	2701.0	2588.8
20	Khuvsgul	2117.0	2176.7	2163.0	2159.8	2272.3	2285.8	2246.6	2200.2	2149.3	2280.2	2139.7	2233.6	2251.0
21	Khentii	2486.4	2382.9	2279.9	2304.1	2475.4	2475.8	2341.2	2376.5	2147.9	2297.8	2085.4	2159.2	2248.2
22	**Province average**	**2191.5**	**2251.8**	**2210.2**	**2251.4**	**2380.5**	**2375.7**	**2339.6**	**2378.2**	**2242.0**	**2406.7**	**2302.3**	**2340.8**	**2359.2**
23	Ulaanbaatar	2707.3	2628.0	2672.5	2769.4	2625.2	2712.8	2750.2	2872.1	3012.2	3151.6	3307.7	3479.5	3558.3
24	**National average**	**2391.9**	**2400.6**	**2396.5**	**2464.0**	**2491.6**	**2530.4**	**2530.1**	**2606.1**	**2593.1**	**2748.8**	**2756.4**	**2856.7**	**2906.8**

OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY, / PER 10 000 POPULATION /

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Arkhangai	5066.9	5624.6	6619.1	6460.4	7500.0	7766.6	6722.2	7996.4	7977.1	9203.9	10178.0	9686.9	10094.1
2	Bayan-Ulgii	3560.3	3455.3	3513.3	3493.6	4459.4	4541.3	4594.0	5155.5	4711.8	4573.3	5408.8	6040.1	8582.6
3	Bayankhongor	5047.8	6250.6	7379.4	8010.9	9872.4	8642.9	9389.0	9639.1	9644.5	9799.2	10745.8	12146.8	12803.5
4	Bulgan	5059.3	4822.3	4403.3	4282.2	4318.8	4965.2	5888.1	7309.8	8042.1	8347.8	10707.1	9119.7	10038.1
5	Govi-Altai	5846.6	5841.1	5930.6	6967.4	7480.1	7262.7	6865.1	6592.9	5646.5	6819.7	7442.8	8198.2	12127.1
6	Govisumber	7369.5	8755.5	9228.1	13085.5	12232.4	9023.3	6396.6	6743.4	6415.0	6337.6	6338.3	6770.8	5910.9
7	Darkhan-Uul	6650.3	6877.8	7899.2	7337.7	7178.6	7246.7	7787.0	8668.3	7998.5	8334.3	8945.2	8779.5	9854.2
8	Dornogovi	4999.1	5311.6	5534.0	6078.2	6131.2	6239.6	6374.9	7232.2	7821.0	9302.9	13795.3	13643.6	15268.8
9	Dornod	5290.8	6179.4	7281.9	6753.0	7306.1	7676.5	7430.7	6779.5	8009.9	7419.5	7837.1	7736.5	8080.6
10	Dundgovi	3605.0	3638.1	3656.6	3991.7	5200.0	5397.4	5974.4	6064.3	5392.2	6353.6	5926.6	7403.3	9705.7
11	Zavkhan	3499.9	3614.5	3760.7	3877.4	4592.0	6604.6	4686.1	5501.9	5559.1	6545.3	8723.5	9295.7	10288.9
12	Orkhon	4135.7	4524.5	4560.7	4773.7	4358.2	4259.1	4180.8	4496.2	5813.7	6556.9	5959.4	5075.3	8105.1
13	Uvurkhangai	5802.6	6231.1	5944.1	6242.5	7051.8	6845.7	7152.3	6982.1	6691.5	7129.5	7804.1	7334.2	8181.9
14	Umnugovi	5910.4	6233.3	6845.6	8427.2	7143.1	7251.9	7597.4	8094.4	9652.7	11227.6	10970.7	11884.0	13863.9
15	Sukhbaatar	4396.1	5673.7	5234.2	5286.4	4889.7	5307.6	5561.6	5508.2	7832.5	7876.5	7478.0	7417.0	9009.5
16	Selenge	5065.6	4786.7	4168.8	5065.1	5326.1	4962.3	4874.9	4950.3	4543.7	4661.9	5046.2	5291.5	6320.3
17	Tuv	3214.5	5504.8	7062.2	5948.7	5985.9	7104.8	6968.1	7923.9	8298.5	9053.2	9041.8	10587.1	12726.8
18	Uvs	5555.5	5621.4	6059.3	5661.0	6420.5	6578.9	7223.3	6938.8	7439.0	7853.6	8278.3	8990.5	10157.6
19	Khovd	3999.4	4153.0	3979.4	4235.9	7008.4	6696.0	5966.4	5459.2	5566.8	5913.1	7297.1	9417.6	9640.4
20	Khuvsgul	4951.5	5604.2	5524.1	5202.8	4499.3	6154.3	5866.9	5911.4	5542.4	6498.2	8001.0	7998.7	9481.1
21	Khentii	5092.0	5159.2	5429.0	5375.5	6646.0	6299.0	6199.3	6348.9	6016.5	7039.9	7298.4	7692.8	10033.1
22	Province average	4853.1	5291.5	5575.4	5695.7	6217.2	6417.6	6349.0	6658.7	6816.5	7392.0	8198.5	8508.6	9963.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	5610.8	6712.3	6601.0	6405.5	6151.2	6879.2	7949.9	8770.3	8644.1	9250.5	10770.4	10953.7	12886.3
24	National average	5147.5	5853.2	5988.7	5987.0	6187.2	6629.3	7091.8	7633.2	7649.5	8245.4	9360.1	9616.2	11298.2

Health indicators, 2019

CHAPTER 11.

SOUMS HEALTH INDICATORS

PHYSICIAN AND NURSE, 2019 YEARS

AIMAG, SOUM	Number of Population		Physician		Persons per physician		Nurses		Persons per nurse		Physician to nurse ratio		Midlevel medical personnel		Midlevel medical personnel per physician	
A	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Province average	**3159049**	**3190054**	**11169**	**11788**	**283**	**271**	**12344**	**12773**	**256**	**250**	**1**	**1**	**20170**	**20799**	**2**	**2**
Western region	**404150**	**405360**	**1004**	**1065**	**403**	**381**	**1449**	**1521**	**279**	**267**	**1**	**1**	**2862**	**2959**	**3**	**3**
ZAVKHAN	**72596**	**72567**	**178**	**182**	**408**	**399**	**281**	**286**	**258**	**254**	**2**	**2**	**568**	**559**	**3**	**3**
ULIASTAI	16481	16499	94	98	175	168	154	142	107	116	2	1	235	229	3	2
ALDARKHAAN	2898	2918	2	3	1449	973	6	6	483	486	3	2	14	13	7	4
ASGAT	975	985	2	0	488	0	4	5	244	197	2	0	10	10	5	0
BAYANTES	2628	2612	3	3	876	871	5	6	526	435	2	2	14	14	5	5
BAYANKHAIRKHAN	1813	1829	2	1	906	1829	4	5	453	366	2	5	12	13	6	13
DURVULJIN	2222	2239	2	3	1111	746	5	6	444	373	3	2	15	14	8	5
ZAVKHANMANDAL	1114	1093	3	4	371	273	5	5	223	219	2	1	12	12	4	3
IDER	2525	2523	3	3	842	841	6	6	421	421	2	2	13	13	4	4
IKH-UUL	6397	6414	6	6	1066	1069	6	7	1066	916	1	1	20	20	3	3
NUMRUG	1881	1887	2	2	941	943	4	5	470	377	2	3	10	11	5	6
OTGON	2656	2614	3	3	885	871	5	6	531	436	2	2	13	14	4	5
SANTMARGATS	1565	1564	2	2	782	782	4	5	391	313	2	3	11	12	6	6
SONGINO	1568	1545	3	2	523	773	4	5	392	309	1	3	12	11	4	6
TOSONTSENGEL	9255	9269	28	25	331	371	23	22	402	421	1	1	44	41	2	2
TUDEVTEI	1885	1881	6	8	314	235	6	7	314	269	1	1	14	16	2	2
TELMEN	2791	2817	3	3	930	939	5	6	558	469	2	2	15	14	5	5
TES	2921	2881	3	3	974	960	5	6	584	480	2	2	14	14	5	5
URGAMAL	1306	1306	1	1	1306	1306	4	5	326	261	4	5	12	11	12	11
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	1297	1297	2	2	648	649	5	5	259	259	3	3	13	12	7	6
TSAGAANCHULUUT	1254	1289	1	1	1254	1289	4	5	314	258	4	5	12	12	12	12
TSETSEN-UUL	1680	1641	2	2	840	820	4	5	420	328	2	3	13	13	7	7
SHILUUSTEI	1786	1775	2	3	893	592	5	6	357	296	3	2	15	15	8	5
ERDENEKHAIRKHAN	1692	1687	1	2	1692	843	4	5	423	337	4	3	12	12	12	6
YARUU	2012	2009	2	2	1006	1005	4	5	503	402	2	3	13	13	7	7
GOVI-ALTAI	**57860**	**57856**	**193**	**185**	**300**	**313**	**255**	**267**	**227**	**217**	**1**	**1**	**507**	**524**	**3**	**3**
ESUNBULAG	18700	18694	147	142	127	132	167	181	112	103	1	1	278	299	2	2
ALTAI	2060	2056	3	3	687	685	5	5	412	411	2	2	12	12	4	4
BAYAN-UUL	3014	3017	5	5	603	603	6	6	502	503	1	1	16	16	3	3
BIGER	2227	2242	4	5	557	448	6	6	371	374	2	1	15	15	4	3
BUGAT	2189	2183	3	2	730	1092	5	5	438	437	2	3	12	11	4	6
DARVI	1852	1810	2	2	926	905	6	5	309	362	3	3	13	12	7	6
DELGER	3137	3143	2	2	1568	1571	6	6	523	524	3	3	15	15	8	8
JARGALAN	1814	1814	1	2	1814	907	4	4	454	453	4	2	12	11	12	6

TAISHIR	1603	1615	3	3	534	538	4	4	401	404	1	1	10	10	3	3
TONKHIL	2210	2223	2	1	1105	2223	5	5	442	445	3	5	15	14	8	14
TUGRUG	2044	2038	6	5	341	408	4	4	511	510	1	1	14	14	2	3
KHALIUN	2433	2443	2	1	1216	2443	5	5	487	489	3	5	14	14	7	14
KHUKHMORIT	2370	2346	2	2	1185	1173	5	6	474	391	3	3	15	15	8	8
TSOGT	3582	3543	2	2	1791	1772	5	4	716	886	3	2	15	13	8	7
TSEEL	2186	2219	3	3	729	740	5	5	437	444	2	2	12	13	4	4
CHANDMANI	2233	2233	2	2	1116	1117	6	5	372	447	3	3	13	13	7	7
SHARGA	1937	1941	2	2	968	971	4	4	484	485	2	2	12	13	6	7
ERDENE	2273	2299	2	1	1137	2299	7	7	325	328	4	7	14	14	7	14
BAYN-ULGII	**102678**	**103818**	**213**	**238**	**482**	**436**	**328**	**361**	**313**	**288**	**2**	**2**	**591**	**667**	**3**	**3**
ULGII	36024	37143	158	184	228	202	236	264	153	141	1	1	355	434	2	2
ALTAI	4249	4235	4	4	1062	1059	6	6	708	706	2	2	17	16	4	4
ALTANTSUGTS	2832	2864	2	2	1416	1432	6	6	472	477	3	3	15	14	8	7
BAYNNUUR	4954	4880	5	4	991	1220	7	7	708	697	1	2	16	17	3	4
BUGAT	3830	3849	2	3	1915	1283	7	7	547	550	4	2	14	13	7	4
BULGAN	5188	5136	3	3	1729	1712	7	7	741	734	2	2	19	19	6	6
BUYANT	2832	2801	3	3	944	934	7	7	405	400	2	2	15	14	5	5
DELUUN	7384	7393	7	7	1055	1056	7	7	1055	1056	1	1	24	25	3	4
NOGOONNUUR	8010	8003	7	7	1144	1143	9	10	890	800	1	1	22	24	3	3
SAGSAI	5235	5210	4	3	1309	1737	10	10	524	521	3	3	20	20	5	7
TOLBO	4171	4179	4	3	1043	1393	7	7	596	597	2	2	17	16	4	5
ULAANKHUS	8575	8612	6	5	1429	1722	11	14	780	615	3	3	32	30	5	6
TSENGEL	9395	9516	8	10	1174	952	8	9	1174	1057	1	1	25	25	3	3
KHOVD	**87905**	**87839**	**239**	**263**	**368**	**334**	**301**	**314**	**292**	**280**	**1**	**1**	**593**	**608**	**2**	**2**
JARGALANT	30068	30325	177	198	170	153	208	213	145	142	1	1	354	366	2	2
ALTAI	3265	3307	4	4	816	827	5	6	653	551	2	2	12	12	3	3
BULGAN	10172	9925	12	14	848	709	11	14	925	709	1	1	29	36	2	3
BUYANT	3689	3676	3	4	1230	919	5	6	738	613	2	2	13	14	4	4
DARVI	3023	3013	3	4	1008	753	7	7	432	430	2	2	17	15	6	4
DURGUN	3052	3045	3	3	1017	1015	4	5	763	609	1	2	12	12	4	4
DUUT	2061	2032	2	3	1031	677	5	5	412	406	3	2	12	12	6	4
ZEREG	3282	3301	4	4	820	825	4	6	820	550	1	2	12	14	3	4
MANKHAN	4247	4267	3	4	1416	1067	4	5	1062	853	1	1	14	14	5	4
MUNKHKHAIRKHAN	2217	2206	3	2	739	1103	6	6	369	368	3	3	13	13	4	7
MUST	3144	3148	4	4	786	787	5	5	629	630	1	1	15	14	4	4
MYANGAD	3657	3664	3	3	1219	1221	6	6	610	611	2	2	16	15	5	5
UENCH	4044	3940	5	4	809	985	8	8	505	492	2	2	17	17	3	4
KHOVD	3579	3527	3	3	1193	1176	7	6	511	588	2	2	14	13	5	4
TSETSEG	3092	3122	4	3	773	1041	5	6	618	520	1	2	14	14	4	5
CHANDMANI	2946	2959	3	3	982	986	6	5	491	592	2	2	16	15	5	5
ERDENEBUREN	2371	2388	3	3	790	796	5	5	474	478	2	2	13	12	4	4

Uvs	83111	83282	181	197	459	423	284	293	293	284	2	1	603	601	3	3
ULAANGOMBO	31280	31650	126	137	248	231	163	176	194	178	1	1	318	386	3	3
BARUUNTURUUN	2721	2698	5	6	544	450	337	389	8	7	1	1	16	16	3	3
BUKHMURUN	2288	2273	2	2	1144	1136	568	572	4	4	2	2	14	12	7	6
DAVST	1695	1650	2	2	848	825	206	242	8	7	4	4	14	13	7	7
ZAVKHAN	1859	1866	2	2	930	933	311	310	6	6	3	3	14	11	7	6
ZUUNGOVI	2792	2809	2	2	1396	1404	562	558	5	5	3	3	16	12	8	6
ZUUNKHANGAI	2329	2347	3	3	776	782	391	388	6	6	2	2	15	11	5	4
MALCHIN	2508	2486	2	3	1254	829	497	502	5	5	3	2	14	11	7	4
NARANBULAG	4285	4298	2	5	2143	860	716	857	6	5	3	1	15	9	8	2
ULGII	2423	2424	2	2	1211	1212	485	485	5	5	3	3	14	10	7	5
UMNUGOVI	4654	4672	7	7	665	667	584	665	8	7	1	1	17	13	2	2
UNDURKHANGAI	3240	3229	5	6	648	538	646	463	5	7	1	1	19	13	4	2
SAGIL	2486	2474	2	2	1243	1237	618	622	4	4	2	2	16	12	8	6
TARIALAN	4031	4006	4	4	1008	1002	801	672	5	6	2	1	18	12	5	3
TURGEN	2130	2100	3	3	710	700	420	426	5	5	2	2	12	11	4	4
TES	5256	5182	6	4	876	1296	864	404	6	13	2	2	26	14	4	4
KHOVD	2471	2475	2	2	1235	1238	495	494	5	5	3	3	15	12	8	6
KHYARGAS	2588	2569	2	3	1294	856	642	647	4	4	2	1	15	11	8	4
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	2078	2077	2	2	1039	1038	519	416	4	5	3	2	15	12	8	6
KHANGAI REGION	**597028**	**597833**	**1367**	**1483**	**437**	**403**	**304**	**308**	**1967**	**1940**	**1**	**1**	**3700**	**3663**	**3**	**2**
ORKHON	**102435**	**103815**	**344**	**373**	**298**	**278**	**250**	**235**	**415**	**436**	**1**	**1**	**714**	**697**	**2**	**2**
BAYAN-UNDUR	98652	100249	341	368	289	272	245	229	410	431	1	1	703	686	2	2
JARGALANT	3783	3566	3	5	1261	713	713	757	5	5	2	1	11	11	4	2
UVURKHANGAI	**116165**	**115715**	**265**	**285**	**438**	**406**	**332**	**350**	**349**	**332**	**1**	**1**	**624**	**645**	**2**	**2**
ARVAIKHEER	31917	32422	171	193	187	168	137	153	236	209	1	1	329	398	2	2
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	2808	2790	4	2	702	1395	697	702	4	4	1	2	12	10	3	5
BAT-ULZII	7548	7552	5	8	1510	944	1259	1258	6	6	1	1	20	16	4	2
BAYANGOL	3942	3893	3	3	1314	1298	973	986	4	4	1	1	14	11	5	4
BAYAN-UNDUR	3770	3673	3	3	1257	1224	918	943	4	4	1	1	12	12	4	4
BOGD	5640	5654	6	6	940	942	942	940	6	6	1	1	18	17	3	3
BURD	2951	2897	3	2	984	1449	724	738	4	4	1	2	12	10	4	5
GUCHIN-US	2202	2209	3	3	734	736	552	551	4	4	1	1	12	10	4	3
ZUIL	3075	2968	5	6	615	495	495	512	6	6	1	1	13	12	3	2
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	4047	3954	4	3	1012	1318	989	1012	4	6	1	1	13	11	3	4
NARIINTEEL	3666	3624	4	3	916	1208	906	524	4	7	2	1	17	10	4	3
ULZIIT	2460	2437	2	2	1230	1218	812	820	3	3	2	2	9	8	5	4
SANT	3626	3556	3	3	1209	1185	711	907	5	4	1	2	11	11	4	4
TARAGT	3356	3257	3	2	1119	1629	651	671	5	5	3	3	12	13	4	7
TUGRUG	2764	2739	3	1	921	2739	548	691	5	4	1	5	12	10	4	10
UYANGA	9564	9526	8	10	1195	953	1361	683	7	14	2	1	28	14	4	1

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
KHAIRKHANDULAAN	3520	3512	2	3	1760	1171	4	4	880	878	2	1	15	11	8	4
KHARKHORIN	12508	12263	27	25	463	491	32	30	391	409	1	1	48	45	2	2
KHUJIRT	6804	6794	6	7	1134	971	8	8	851	849	1	1	17	16	3	2
BULGAN	**61911**	**61002**	**111**	**133**	**558**	**459**	**191**	**204**	**324**	**299**	**2**	**2**	**376**	**381**	**3**	**3**
BULGAN	12599	12446	69	87	182	182	109	122	116	102	2	1	189	210	3	2
BAYAN-AGT	3235	3232	3	4	1084	1084	5	7	647	462	2	2	14	15	5	4
BAYANNUUR	1844	1792	2	2	914	914	5	6	369	299	3	3	10	10	5	5
BUGAT	2238	2162	2	1	1099	1099	5	4	448	540	3	4	10	9	5	9
BUREGKHANGAI	2880	2817	2	3	1436	1436	3	3	960	939	2	1	9	8	5	3
GURVANBULAG	3254	3229	2	3	1645	1645	6	6	542	538	3	2	14	14	7	5
DASHINCHILEN	3023	3007	3	4	1003	1003	4	4	756	752	1	1	10	9	3	2
MOGOD	2720	2677	2	2	1356	1356	6	6	453	446	3	3	12	12	6	6
ORKHON	3536	3420	2	2	1739	1739	4	4	884	855	2	2	11	11	6	6
RASHAANT	3234	3205	3	4	1084	1084	6	6	539	534	2	2	10	9	3	2
SASIKHAN	3612	3531	2	3	1781	1781	6	5	602	706	3	2	15	12	8	4
SELENGE	3338	3293	3	3	1114	1114	5	7	668	470	2	2	13	14	4	5
TESHIG	3562	3555	2	2	1780	1780	6	6	594	592	3	3	14	12	7	6
KHANGAL	4683	4539	2	1	2330	2330	5	4	937	1135	3	4	10	8	5	8
KHISHIG-UNDUR	3155	3083	5	7	630	630	6	5	526	617	1	1	14	12	3	2
KHUTAG-UNDUR	5001	5018	7	5	721	721	10	9	500	558	1	2	21	16	3	3
BAYANKHONGOR	**87801**	**88114**	**202**	**213**	**435**	**414**	**298**	**306**	**295**	**288**	**1**	**1**	**583**	**585**	**3**	**3**
BAYANKHONGOR	31308	31601	143	156	219	203	183	194	171	163	1	1	330	406	2	3
BAATSAGAAN	3314	3278	3	3	1105	1093	5	7	663	468	2	2	15	11	5	4
BAYANBULAG	1744	1772	2	2	872	886	5	6	349	295	3	3	12	9	6	5
BAYANGOVI	2892	2942	2	2	1446	1471	6	5	482	588	3	3	13	8	7	4
BAYANLIG	3840	3848	4	5	960	770	7	6	549	641	2	1	13	10	3	2
BAYAN-OVOO	2662	2603	2	1	1331	2603	6	5	444	521	3	5	10	8	5	8
BAYAN-UNDUR	2653	2639	3	2	884	1319	6	6	442	440	2	3	12	9	4	5
BAYANTSAGAAN	3562	3562	4	5	891	712	6	6	594	594	2	1	14	10	4	2
BOGD	3117	3094	5	3	623	1031	7	7	445	442	1	2	17	12	3	4
BUMBUGUR	3268	3295	3	4	1089	824	7	5	467	659	2	1	14	9	5	2
BUUTSAGAAN	3673	3667	4	4	918	917	6	5	612	733	2	1	14	8	4	2
GALUUT	4069	4093	4	4	1017	1023	7	7	581	585	2	2	15	10	4	3
GURVANBULAG	2205	2229	2	2	1103	1115	7	7	315	318	4	4	14	10	7	5
JARGALANT	2962	2922	4	5	741	584	7	7	423	417	2	1	12	10	3	2
JINST	2191	2203	3	3	730	734	6	5	365	441	2	2	13	8	4	3
ZAG	2083	2071	3	3	694	690	5	6	417	345	2	2	11	9	4	3
ULZIIT	3837	3841	3	2	1279	1921	5	5	767	768	2	3	15	10	5	5
KHUREEMARAL	1752	1742	2	1	876	1742	6	6	350	290	3	6	12	9	6	9
SHINEJINST	2450	2455	3	3	817	818	6	6	408	409	2	2	12	9	4	3
ERDENETSOGT	4224	4263	3	3	1408	1421	6	5	704	853	2	2	15	10	5	3
ARKHANGAI	**95459**	**95063**	**185**	**205**	**516**	**464**	**286**	**299**	**334**	**318**	**2**	**1**	**573**	**555**	**3**	**3**

ERDENEBULGAN	21879	21866	123	133	178	164	173	177	126	124	1	1	319	315	3	2
BATTSENGEL	3794	3757	4	5	948	751	7	7	542	537	2	1	14	15	4	3
BULGAN	2735	2730	1	2	2735	1365	6	6	456	455	6	3	11	11	11	6
JARGALANT	4460	4418	3	4	1487	1105	5	6	892	736	2	2	14	11	5	3
IKHTAMIR	5629	5577	4	4	1407	1394	5	5	1126	1115	1	1	15	14	4	4
UGIINUUR	3199	3156	2	2	1600	1578	6	6	533	526	3	3	14	12	7	6
ULZIIT	3419	3420	3	4	1140	855	6	8	570	428	2	2	13	12	4	3
UNDUR-ULAAN	5800	5766	4	4	1450	1441	9	10	644	577	2	3	17	15	4	4
TARIAT	4910	4942	5	7	982	706	8	9	614	549	2	1	19	18	4	3
TUVSHIRUULEKH	3066	2983	2	2	1533	1492	6	6	511	497	3	3	10	10	5	5
KHAIRKHAN	3804	3776	3	3	1268	1259	6	7	634	539	2	2	14	13	5	4
KHANGAI	3193	3197	3	3	1064	1066	5	5	639	639	2	2	16	14	5	5
KHASHAAT	3247	3221	2	3	1623	1074	5	7	649	460	2	2	12	11	6	4
KHOTONT	4373	4353	4	4	1093	1088	6	6	729	725	2	2	13	13	3	3
TSAKHIR	2408	2409	4	4	602	602	6	6	401	401	2	2	12	11	3	3
TSENKHER	5905	5920	4	4	1476	1480	7	8	844	740	2	2	16	17	4	4
TSETSERLEG	3811	3797	3	4	1270	949	5	5	762	759	2	1	12	12	4	3
CHULUUT	4140	4156	4	4	1035	1039	7	6	591	693	2	2	13	12	3	3
ERDENEMANDAL	5691	5624	7	9	813	625	8	9	711	625	1	1	19	19	3	2
KHUVSGUL	**133259**	**134125**	**260**	**274**	**513**	**490**	**397**	**394**	**336**	**340**	**2**	**1**	**830**	**800**	**3**	**3**
MURUN	39957	40546	179	194	223	209	219	229	182	177	1	1	452	449	3	2
ALAG-ERDENE	6612	6705	2	2	3306	3352	5	6	1322	1117	3	3	14	14	7	7
ARBULAG	4013	4034	3	3	1338	1345	8	7	502	576	2	3	15	16	5	5
BAYANZURKH	3996	3990	3	2	1332	1995	8	6	500	665	3	3	14	14	5	7
BURENTOGTOKH	4438	4409	4	4	1110	1102	7	6	634	735	2	2	17	14	4	4
GALT	5489	5450	4	4	1372	1362	9	7	610	779	2	2	21	14	5	4
JARGALANT	5374	5441	3	4	1791	1360	8	8	672	680	3	2	18	17	6	4
IKH-UUL	4146	4144	7	7	592	592	13	11	319	377	2	2	23	22	3	3
RASHAANT	3784	3799	3	3	1261	1266	9	8	420	475	3	3	19	15	6	5
RENCHINLKHUMBE	4906	4899	6	5	818	980	8	7	613	700	1	1	19	18	3	4
TARIALAN	6157	6174	6	6	1026	1029	9	8	684	772	2	1	21	18	4	3
TOSONTSENGEL	4369	4403	3	3	1456	1468	8	7	546	629	3	2	15	14	5	5
TUMURBULAG	4370	4343	2	2	2185	2171	9	8	486	543	5	4	15	14	8	7
TUNEL	4256	4287	3	3	1419	1429	4	5	1064	857	1	2	16	15	5	5
ULAAN-UUL	4246	4243	6	6	708	707	9	9	472	471	2	2	19	20	3	3
KHANKH	2803	2816	3	2	934	1408	6	6	467	469	2	3	12	14	4	7
TSAGAANNUUR	1964	1982	1	2	1964	991	8	7	246	283	8	4	14	11	14	6
TSAGAAN-UUL	5685	5722	6	7	947	817	8	11	711	520	1	2	20	22	3	3
TSAGAAN-UUR	2667	2671	2	2	1334	1335	7	7	381	382	4	4	15	14	8	7
TSETSERLEG	4638	4693	4	1	1160	4693	10	7	464	670	3	7	23	17	6	17
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	3092	3097	1	2	3092	1549	9	7	344	442	9	4	16	15	16	8
SHINE-IDER	3278	3240	7	6	468	540	8	9	410	360	1	2	17	19	2	3

ERDENEBULGAN	3022	3043	2	4	1511	761	8	8	378	380	4	2	15	14	8	4
CENTRAL REGION	**507130**	**507908**	**1378**	**1438**	**368**	**353**	**1640**	**1709**	**309**	**297**	**1**	**1**	**3013**	**3041**	**2**	**2**
Tuv	**94754**	**93493**	**217**	**214**	**437**	**437**	**291**	**297**	**326**	**315**	**1**	**1**	**498**	**504**	**2**	**2**
ZUUNMOD	17116	17011	154	149	111	114	171	181	100	94	1	1	234	244	2	2
ALTANBULAG	3247	3201	2	3	1623	1067	5	5	649	640	3	2	10	8	5	3
AZRGALANT	1676	1606	2	2	838	803	3	4	559	401	2	2	7	8	4	4
ARKHUST	1340	1319	2	2	670	660	4	4	335	330	2	2	8	7	4	4
BATSUMBER	7083	6945	5	4	1417	1736	5	5	1417	1389	1	1	12	12	2	3
BAYAN	2210	2144	1	1	2210	2144	4	4	553	536	4	4	7	9	7	9
BAYANDELGER	1530	1572	3	2	510	786	4	4	382	393	1	2	8	8	3	4
BAYANJARGALAN	1676	1660	1	1	1676	1660	4	4	419	415	4	4	8	9	8	9
BAYAN-UNJUUL	2248	2241	1	1	2248	2241	3	3	749	747	3	3	9	10	9	10
BAYANKHANGAI	1475	1391	1	2	1475	695	4	4	369	348	4	2	9	8	9	4
BAYANTSAGAAN	1882	1860	2	2	941	930	4	4	471	465	2	2	10	9	5	5
BAYANTSOGT	1874	1762	2	1	937	1762	3	3	625	587	2	3	8	9	4	9
BAYANCHANDMANI	4253	4238	4	2	1063	2119	5	2	851	2119	1	1	11	8	3	4
BORNUUR	5176	5023	5	4	1035	1256	6	5	863	1005	1	1	12	12	2	3
BUREN	3130	3032	3	3	1043	1011	6	6	522	505	2	2	12	12	4	4
DELGERKHAAN	1793	1789	1	3	1793	596	4	4	448	447	4	1	9	8	9	3
JARGALANT	6724	6658	5	6	1345	1110	5	5	1345	1332	1	1	13	13	3	2
ZAAMAR	5900	5886	5	4	1180	1472	10	8	590	736	2	2	16	16	3	4
LUN	2593	2515	2	3	1296	838	6	5	432	503	3	2	11	12	6	4
MUNGUNMORIT	2083	2103	2	1	1042	2103	5	6	417	350	3	6	11	13	6	13
UNDURSHIREET	2056	2049	1	1	2056	2049	3	4	685	512	3	4	8	8	8	8
SUMBER	1805	1761	1	2	1805	881	4	4	451	440	4	2	8	9	8	5
SERGELEN	2067	2057	1	2	2067	1029	4	3	517	686	4	2	9	8	9	4
UGTAALTSAIDAM	2710	2636	3	4	903	659	5	5	542	527	2	1	11	11	4	3
TSEEL	2631	2604	3	3	877	868	4	4	658	651	1	1	10	8	3	3
ERDENE	3994	3971	2	3	1997	1324	5	4	999	794	2	2	10	9	5	3
ERDENESANT	4488	4465	3	3	1496	1488	6	6	748	744	2	2	17	16	6	5
GOVISUMBER	**17444**	**17400**	**63**	**66**	**277**	**264**	**65**	**58**	**268**	**300**	**1**	**1**	**123**	**107**	**2**	**2**
SUMBER	12742	12663	57	60	224	211	53	49	240	258	1	1	104	93	2	2
BAYANTAL	1221	1167	2	2	610	583	5	5	244	233	3	3	8	6	4	3
SHIVEEGOVI	3482	3571	4	4	871	893	7	4	497	893	2	1	11	8	3	2
SELENGE	**109012**	**108055**	**251**	**247**	**434**	**437**	**326**	**329**	**334**	**328**	**1**	**1**	**602**	**629**	**2**	**3**
SUKHBAATAR	23031	22828	149	159	155	144	182	186	127	123	1	1	347	376	2	2
ALTANBULAG	5049	4892	4	3	1262	1631	6	4	841	1223	1	1	13	10	3	3
BARUUNBUREN	3173	3126	4	2	793	1563	5	6	635	521	3	3	10	10	3	5
BAYANGOL	5594	5551	4	3	1398	1850	7	6	799	925	2	2	12	11	3	4
ERUU	6804	6829	3	3	2268	2276	7	7	972	976	2	2	10	12	3	4
JAVKHLANT	2063	1958	3	3	688	653	4	4	516	489	1	1	9	9	3	3

ZUUNBUREN	2	5	7	10	1	3	951	570	3	5	951	1424	3	2	2852	2849
MANDAL	2	2	90	87	1	1	489	513	55	53	598	567	45	48	26894	27202
ORKHON	10	6	10	11	4	3	582	475	4	5	2328	1188	1	2	2328	2377
ORKHONTUUL	5	9	9	9	3	5	749	757	5	5	1872	3783	2	1	3744	3783
SAIKHAN	3	2	31	28	2	1	465	553	20	17	845	723	11	13	9294	9397
SANT	6	5	11	10	3	3	352	431	6	5	1056	1078	2	2	2113	2156
TUSHIG	5	3	9	9	3	2	365	385	5	5	912	642	2	3	1824	1926
KHUDER	4	3	8	8	2	1	668	857	4	3	1336	857	2	3	2671	2571
KHUSHAAT	7	3	7	8	3	2	688	405	3	5	2065	676	1	3	2065	2027
TSAGAANNUUR	2	3	11	13	1	2	844	721	6	7	1013	1261	5	4	5065	5044
SHAAMAR	0	3	8	8	0	2	805	794	5	5	0	1323	0	3	4024	3969
DORNOGOVI	**2**	**2**	**451**	**465**	**1**	**1**	**295**	**276**	**236**	**250**	**280**	**285**	**249**	**242**	**69693**	**68876**
SAINSHAND	2	2	312	314	1	1	163	151	157	166	138	135	186	186	25661	25023
AIRAG	3	5	9	9	2	2	618	947	6	4	1236	1894	3	2	3708	3789
ALTANSHIREE	3	5	8	9	1	2	336	336	4	4	448	672	3	2	1343	1344
DALANJARGALAN	3	5	9	10	2	3	479	564	6	5	958	1411	3	2	2875	2822
DELGEREKH	2	9	7	9	1	5	457	371	4	5	457	1857	4	1	1829	1857
ZAMIIN-УУД	1	1	43	48	1	1	698	600	27	31	509	531	37	35	18835	18586
IKHKHET	9	5	9	9	4	3	526	422	4	5	2102	1055	1	2	2102	2110
MANDAKH	2	2	4	4	2	2	525	531	3	3	788	796	2	2	1576	1592
URGUN	11	6	11	6	4	4	519	510	4	4	2077	2040	1	1	2077	2040
SAIKHANDULAAN	8	9	8	9	5	5	276	276	5	5	1380	1379	1	1	1380	1379
ULAANBADRAKH	1	5	4	9	1	2	494	369	3	4	494	738	3	2	1482	1476
KHATANBULAG	3	5	10	10	2	2	574	724	5	5	957	1448	3	2	2871	2896
KHUVSGUL	6	5	6	9	4	3	390	311	4	4	1560	778	1	2	1560	1557
ERDENE	11	5	11	10	4	3	599	482	4	5	2397	1204	1	2	2397	2409
DARKHAN-UUL	**2**	**2**	**646**	**627**	**2**	**1**	**233**	**282**	**443**	**366**	**366**	**380**	**282**	**271**	**103126**	**103059**
DARKHAN	2	2	599	578	2	1	205	249	420	343	322	330	267	259	85908	85503
ORKHON	4	4	11	12	2	2	651	653	5	5	1086	1088	3	3	3257	3263
KHONGOR	4	6	11	11	2	2	1198	1233	5	5	1997	3083	3	2	5992	6166
SHARIINGOL	3	4	25	26	1	2	613	625	13	13	886	1161	9	7	7970	8127
UMNUGOVI	**2**	**2**	**408**	**399**	**1**	**1**	**366**	**358**	**190**	**188**	**306**	**342**	**227**	**197**	**69513**	**67385**
DALANZADGAD	2	2	263	248	1	1	215	225	122	113	154	183	170	139	26192	25431
BAYANDALAI	4	5	8	10	2	2	521	520	4	4	1042	1040	2	2	2084	2081
BAYAN-OVOO	2	2	8	8	2	1	305	352	6	5	457	352	4	5	1828	1760
BULGAN	8	5	8	9	4	2	518	527	4	4	2072	1054	1	2	2072	2108
GURVANTES	3	4	10	12	2	2	1017	708	5	7	1695	1652	3	3	5085	4955
MANDAL-OVOO	3	3	9	9	1	1	540	404	3	4	540	539	3	3	1621	1616
MANLAI	2	2	9	9	1	1	522	516	5	5	652	645	4	4	2610	2582
NOYON	2	2	15	12	1	1	175	200	8	7	156	200	9	7	1403	1401
NOMGON	3	4	10	11	1	1	635	643	4	4	846	857	3	3	2539	2570
SEVREI	4	3	8	8	1	2	504	501	4	4	1008	669	2	3	2016	2006

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15	C16
KHANBOGD	1	2	13	16	1	1	1239	867	7	9	789	867	11	9	8675	7805
KHANKHONGOR	5	6	9	11	2	3	663	400	3	5	995	1001	2	2	1989	2001
KHURMEN	4	9	8	9	2	5	517	314	3	5	776	1570	2	1	1552	1570
TSOGT-OVOO	3	3	10	10	1	1	453	452	4	4	604	603	3	3	1813	1809
TSOGTTSETSII	3	2	20	17	1	1	1005	962	8	8	1005	699	8	11	8037	7693
DUNDGOVI	**2**	**2**	**296**	**299**	**1**	**1**	**299**	**303**	**156**	**154**	**305**	**340**	**153**	**137**	**46629**	**46602**
SAINTSAGAAN	1	2	155	147	1	1	179	184	88	85	151	166	104	94	15739	15635
ADAATSAG	6	4	11	11	3	2	570	581	5	5	1425	969	2	3	2850	2907
BAYANJARGALAN	4	4	7	8	2	2	317	309	4	4	634	618	2	2	1269	1236
GOVI-UGTAAL	2	3	11	12	1	1	313	318	5	5	313	397	5	4	1564	1589
GURVANSAIKHAN	3	6	10	11	1	2	529	530	4	4	706	1061	3	2	2117	2121
DELGERKHANGAI	3	6	9	11	1	2	573	571	4	4	764	1143	3	2	2292	2285
DELGERTSOGT	2	2	9	9	1	1	333	337	5	5	417	337	4	5	1667	1686
DEREN	2	3	8	9	1	2	528	419	4	5	528	698	4	3	2112	2093
LUUS	3	3	12	11	2	2	311	308	6	6	466	461	4	4	1864	1846
ULZIIT	4	5	14	14	2	2	394	393	6	6	590	786	4	3	2362	2358
UNDURSHIL	3	3	8	10	1	2	351	284	4	5	468	474	3	3	1405	1421
SAIKHAN-OVOO	5	3	10	10	2	1	533	542	4	4	1067	723	2	3	2134	2168
KHULD	3	3	9	10	2	2	399	403	6	6	798	806	3	3	2394	2419
TSAGAANDELGER	2	4	6	8	1	2	259	351	4	3	346	526	3	2	1038	1053
ERDENEDALAI	2	5	17	18	1	2	832	827	7	7	832	1447	7	4	5827	5789
EASTERN REGION	**2**	**3**	**1321**	**1314**	**1**	**1**	**294**	**296**	**756**	**742**	**412**	**418**	**539**	**525**	**222043**	**219710**
DORNOD	**2**	**3**	**496**	**482**	**1**	**1**	**285**	**290**	**288**	**279**	**410**	**430**	**200**	**188**	**82058**	**80901**
KHERLEN	2	2	355	341	1	1	208	215	223	214	283	303	164	152	46392	46031
BAYANDUN	7	7	13	13	3	3	619	516	5	6	1548	1548	2	3	3097	3096
BAYANTUMEN	6	3	12	10	3	2	417	488	6	5	1251	813	2	3	2503	2440
BAYAN-UUL	3	2	13	11	1	1	665	1165	7	4	932	932	5	5	4658	4658
BULGAN	5	4	9	11	2	2	487	379	4	5	975	632	2	3	1950	1896
GURVANZAGD	6	6	11	11	3	3	287	283	5	5	717	709	2	2	1433	1417
DASHBALBAR	3	3	13	13	2	2	429	417	8	8	687	667	5	5	3433	3335
MATAD	5	5	9	10	2	2	827	749	4	4	1654	1499	2	2	3308	2998
SERGELEN	5	9	10	9	3	3	397	328	5	6	991	1967	2	1	1983	1967
KHALKHGOL	2	2	12	9	1	1	462	441	7	7	646	618	5	5	3231	3088
KHULUNBUIR	11	9	11	9	5	3	373	616	5	3	1867	1848	1	1	1867	1848
TSAGAAN-OVOO	2	5	9	15	1	1	1215	895	3	4	729	1194	5	3	3644	3581
CHOIBALSAN	10	12	10	12	6	3	906	456	3	6	2717	2734	1	1	2717	2734
CHULUUNKHOROOT	5	3	9	8	1	2	615	908	3	2	923	605	3	2	1846	1816
SUKHBAATAR	**3**	**3**	**387**	**402**	**2**	**1**	**284**	**279**	**221**	**222**	**430**	**395**	**146**	**157**	**62795**	**61967**
BARUN-URT	2	2	202	211	1	1	181	182	120	117	219	189	99	113	21706	21301
ASGAT	7	7	14	14	4	4	269	263	7	7	942	922	2	2	1884	1844
BAYANDELGER	3	4	19	19	2	2	504	500	10	10	840	999	6	5	5037	4996
DARIGANGA	3	4	15	15	2	2	309	341	10	9	618	767	5	4	3090	3070

MUNKHKHAAN	4787	4838	6	5	798	968	11	12	435	403	2	2	17	18	3	4
NARAN	1629	1643	2	3	815	548	8	5	204	329	4	2	13	11	7	4
ONGON	3807	3838	10	7	381	548	12	12	317	320	1	2	23	23	2	3
SUKHBAATAR	3321	3395	2	3	1661	1132	10	8	332	424	5	3	17	16	9	5
TUVSHINSHIREE	3357	3397	2	2	1678	1698	10	8	336	425	5	4	17	14	9	7
TUMENTSOGT	2482	2492	2	2	1241	1246	6	7	414	356	3	4	10	11	5	6
UULBAYAN	2916	2934	2	1	1458	2934	8	8	365	367	4	8	16	16	8	16
KHALZAN	1721	1750	3	3	574	583	6	6	287	292	2	2	14	12	5	4
ERDENETSAGAAN	6739	6793	4	8	1685	849	8	8	842	849	2	1	16	16	4	2
KHENTII	**76842**	**77191**	**180**	**193**	**427**	**400**	**241**	**247**	**319**	**313**	**1**	**1**	**430**	**438**	**2**	**2**
KHERLEN	23316	23532	115	128	203	184	145	147	161	160	1	1	251	277	2	2
BATNOROV	5552	5544	3	3	1851	1848	5	5	1110	1109	2	2	11	10	4	3
BATSHIREET	2359	2355	2	3	1179	785	5	5	472	471	3	2	10	9	5	3
BAYAN-ADRAGA	2510	2489	2	3	1255	830	5	5	502	498	3	2	9	9	5	3
BAYANMUNKH	1692	1715	3	3	564	572	4	4	423	429	1	1	7	5	2	2
BAYAN-OVOO	1834	1890	3	3	611	630	5	5	367	378	2	2	10	9	3	3
BAYANKHUTAG	2412	2427	2	3	1206	809	3	4	804	607	2	1	6	7	3	2
BINDER	4038	4030	9	7	449	576	8	6	505	672	1	1	15	11	2	2
GALSHIR	5613	8907	3	3	1871	2969	5	5	1123	1781	2	2	11	8	4	3
DADAL	2630	2224	6	4	438	556	5	5	526	445	1	1	7	6	1	2
DARKHAN	2524	3069	2	3	1262	1023	4	4	631	767	2	1	9	8	5	3
DELGERKHAAN	2232	1946	2	3	1116	649	4	5	558	389	2	2	8	7	4	2
JARGALTKHAAN	2366	2521	3	3	789	840	5	5	473	504	2	2	10	8	3	3
MURUN	2084	2235	2	2	1042	1118	5	5	417	447	3	3	8	7	4	4
NOROVLIN	2200	1894	1	3	2200	631	5	4	440	473	5	1	11	8	4	3
UMNUDELGER	4100	2567	5	4	820	642	7	8	586	321	1	2	14	14	3	4
TSENKHERMANDAL	3887	5797	2	2	1944	2899	4	4	972	1449	2	2	7	7	4	4
BOR-UNDUR	5498	2053	15	13	367	158	17	21	323	98	1	2	26	28	2	2
ULAANBAATAR	**1431033**	**1456910**	**6895**	**7263**	**208**	**201**	**6573**	**6820**	**218**	**214**	**1**	**1**	**9281**	**9815**	**1**	**1**

MATERNAL AND CHILD DEATH, 2019 YEARS

AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS		INFANT MORTALITY RATE, PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS				UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS			
	2018	2019	2018		2019		2018		2019	
A	Бугд	Бугд	Бугд	Эмэгтэй	Бугд	Эмэгтэй	Бугд	Эмэгтэй	Бугд	Эмэгтэй
Province average	**27.1**	**23.0**	**13.4**	**11.5**	**13.3**	**12.0**	**16.9**	**14.7**	**16.1**	**14.5**
Western region	**30.3**	**10.1**	**15.6**	**13.4**	**17.3**	**15.4**	**21.2**	**20.7**	**21.5**	**18.7**
ZAVKHAN	**0.0**	**0.0**	**13.3**	**12.7**	**16.1**	**13.7**	**20.3**	**19.8**	**21.3**	**16.8**
Uliastai	0.0	0.0	10.0	15.6	18.1	19.4	14.4	22.2	20.5	21.8
Aldarkhaan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asgat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bayantes	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	333.3	0.0
Bayankhairkhan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Durvuljin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zavkhanmandal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ider	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ikh-Uul	0.0	0.0	58.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	117.6	166.7	24.4	0.0
Numrug	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0
Otgon	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	1000.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	1000.0	0.0
Santmargats	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Songino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tosontsengel	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.1	5.6	6.2	19.4	11.1	8.3	6.2
Tudevtei	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.4	0.0
Telmen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tes	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	111.1	0.0
Urgamal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0
Tsagaankhairkhan	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tsagaanchuluut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tsetsen-Uul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shiluustei	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erdenekhairkhan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yaruu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GOVI-ALTAI	**0.0**	**0.0**	**16.3**	**13.2**	**14.6**	**15.6**	**19.4**	**16.4**	**19.0**	**17.1**
Esunbulag	0.0	0.0	11.7	8.8	10.2	11.8	11.7	8.8	11.8	11.8
Altai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0
Bayan-Uul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	400.0	250.0
Biger	0.0	0.0	250.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0
Bugat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0
Darvi	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	250.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	250.0	0.0
Delger	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	0.0
Jargalan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TAISHIR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TONKHIL	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	83.3	0.0	76.9	0.0
TUGRUG	0.0	0.0	0.0	181.8	166.7	125.0	0.0	181.8	166.7
KHALIUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHUKHMORIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	500.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	500.0
TSOGT	0.0	142.9	0.0	166.7	333.3	285.7	1000.0	166.7	333.3
TSEEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANDMANI	0.0	142.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHARGA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYN-ULGII	**0.0**	**17.8**	**15.6**	**20.7**	**17.5**	**25.0**	**25.5**	**25.1**	**22.2**
ULGII	0.0	12.5	12.2	13.9	8.1	15.0	15.6	15.9	10.6
ALTAI	0.0	43.5	0.0	83.3	200.0	130.4	0.0	83.3	200.0
ALTANTSUGTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYNNUUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.2	45.5	20.8	40.0	87.0	45.5
BUGAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	1333.3	500.0
BULGAN	0.0	40.0	28.6	34.5	57.7	40.0	28.6	34.5	57.7
BUYANT	0.0	200.0	0.0	200.0	500.0	600.0	0.0	600.0	1000.0
DELUUN	0.0	60.0	43.5	20.8	52.6	60.0	43.5	20.8	52.6
NOGOONNUUR	0.0	10.1	0.0	44.1	30.3	20.2	0.0	44.1	30.3
SAGSAI	0.0	34.5	62.5	50.0	90.9	34.5	62.5	50.0	90.9
TOLBO	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	45.5	0.0	0.0	119.0	90.9
ULAANKHUS	0.0	16.1	0.0	46.2	62.5	48.4	60.6	46.2	62.5
TSENGEL	0.0	138.5	142.9	51.9	60.6	230.8	257.1	77.9	121.2
KHOVD	**127.4**	**14.9**	**14.7**	**18.0**	**17.4**	**19.1**	**21.6**	**21.5**	**22.0**
JARGALANT	50.5	11.1	10.1	12.2	9.7	11.6	11.1	14.2	13.0
ALTAI	0.0	285.7	250.0	750.0	666.7	285.7	250.0	750.0	666.7
BULGAN	492.6	0.0	0.0	16.9	20.8	0.0	0.0	22.5	20.8
BUYANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0
DARVI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DURGUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DUUT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZEREG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0
MANKHAN	2941.2	58.8	66.7	0.0	0.0	117.6	133.3	0.0	0.0
MUNKHKHAIRKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MUST	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0
MYANGAD	0.0	166.7	142.9	0.0	0.0	166.7	142.9	0.0	0.0
UENCH	0.0	100.0	166.7	1500.0	1000.0	200.0	333.3	2000.0	1500.0
KHOVD	0.0	285.7	333.3	166.7	250.0	714.3	1333.3	166.7	250.0
TSETSEG	0.0	130.4	222.2	176.5	200.0	130.4	222.2	176.5	200.0
CHANDMANI	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	333.3	0.0	333.3	200.0
ERDENEBUREN	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0

Uvs	0.0	23.7	0.0	14.1	9.4	13.6	10.8	19.9	15.7	17.8	11.9
ULAANGOMBO	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	7.2	11.4	11.2	13.8	10.8	12.7	11.2
BARUUNTURUUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUKHMURUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	400.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	400.0	0.0
DAVST	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZAVKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	250.0
ZUUNGOVI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	333.3	0.0	0.0
ZUUNKHANGAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	181.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	272.7	333.3	0.0	0.0
MALCHIN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
NARANBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULGII	0.0	0.0	0.0	400.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	400.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UMNUGOVI	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	38.5	0.0	0.0
UNDURKHANGAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	58.8	0.0	0.0	23.3	58.8	0.0	0.0
SAGIL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TARIALAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	125.0	21.7	0.0	55.6	125.0	43.5	0.0
TURGEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TES	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.0	103.4	55.6	46.5	0.0	137.9	55.6
KHOVD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0
KHYARGAS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0
KHANGAI REGION	**0.0**	**23.7**	**31.6**	**14.0**	**11.5**	**14.1**	**10.4**	**19.1**	**15.1**	**18.0**	**14.4**
ORKHON	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**6.5**	**5.4**	**8.3**	**3.9**	**9.5**	**7.7**	**10.6**	**5.4**
BAYAN-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	5.4	7.9	3.1	9.5	7.7	10.2	4.7
JARGALANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	250.0
UVURKHANGAI	**0.0**	**0.0**	**38.4**	**15.0**	**11.3**	**14.6**	**12.1**	**19.1**	**13.1**	**17.7**	**14.5**
ARVAIKHEER	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	9.6	12.8	12.4	14.6	10.8	15.3	13.5
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	200.0	333.3
BAT-ULZII	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.4	52.6	76.9	0.0	48.4	52.6	76.9	0.0
BAYANGOL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	111.1	0.0	250.0	500.0
BAYAN-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0
BOGD	0.0	0.0	1666.7	45.5	0.0	33.3	35.7	68.2	0.0	33.3	35.7
BURD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GUCHIN-US	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZUIL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	333.3	0.0	0.0
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NARIINTEEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULZIIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	333.3
SANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TARAGT	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TUGRUG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UYANGA	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	54.1	20.0	0.0	62.5	54.1	40.0	0.0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KHAIRKHANDULAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.6	0.0	100.0	166.7
KHARKHORIN	0.0	0.0	7.9	7.7	10.2	0.0	15.7	7.7	10.2	0.0
KHUJIRT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0
BULGAN	**0.0**	**0.0**	**16.6**	**16.7**	**18.3**	**8.6**	**22.9**	**22.2**	**21.0**	**11.5**
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	11.0	10.8	14.2	6.9	11.0	10.8	14.2	6.9
BAYAN-AGT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0
BAYANNUUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUGAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUREGKHANGAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GURVANBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	666.7	1000.0
DASHINCHILEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
MOGOD	0.0	0.0	166.7	1000.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	1000.0	0.0	0.0
ORKHON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	0.0
RASHAANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	666.7	0.0	0.0
SASIKHAN	0.0	0.0	333.3	333.3	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SELENGE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TESHIG	0.0	0.0	47.6	66.7	0.0	0.0	47.6	66.7	0.0	0.0
KHANGAL	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHISHIG-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHUTAG-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.2	50.0	27.8	0.0	73.2	50.0
BAYANKHONGOR	**0.0**	**0.0**	**11.6**	**6.8**	**12.8**	**9.7**	**18.8**	**10.6**	**17.6**	**14.5**
BAYANKHONGOR	0.0	0.0	4.8	3.2	6.8	5.3	8.0	4.3	8.3	6.3
BAATSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	52.6	0.0	100.0	166.7	105.3	0.0	100.0	166.7
BAYANBULAG	0.0	0.0	333.3	250.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	250.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANGOVI	0.0	0.0	52.6	0.0	50.0	0.0	52.6	0.0	50.0	0.0
BAYANLIG	0.0	0.0	76.9	83.3	214.3	0.0	76.9	83.3	285.7	333.3
BAYAN-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANTSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	111.1	0.0	0.0
BOGD	0.0	0.0	83.3	153.8	66.7	0.0	83.3	153.8	66.7	0.0
BUMBUGUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	285.7	250.0
BUUTSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	666.7	666.7	0.0	0.0	1000.0	666.7
GALUUT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	142.9	71.4	0.0	125.0	142.9
GURVANBULAG	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	250.0	0.0
JARGALANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	500.0	0.0	333.3
JINST	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZAG	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULZIIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	500.0	1000.0	1000.0
KHUREEMARAL	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHINEJINST	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	666.7	0.0	166.7	250.0
ERDENETSOGT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	333.3	0.0
ARKHANGAI	**115.1**	**58.5**	**19.6**	**13.9**	**15.2**	**12.8**	**25.3**	**21.9**	**21.7**	**21.7**

	68.5	71.9	12.3	9.5	7.9	9.5	14.4	13.6	8.6	9.5
Erdenebulgan	68.5	71.9	12.3	9.5	7.9	9.5	14.4	13.6	8.6	9.5
Battsengel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0
Bulgan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jargalant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	90.9	153.8	66.7	0.0
Ikhtamir	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	400.0	0.0
Ugiinuur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	105.3	166.7
Ulziit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	0.0
Undur-Ulaan	0.0	0.0	43.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	43.5	100.0	38.5	100.0
Tariat	0.0	0.0	31.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.6	0.0	14.5	28.6
Tuvshiruulekh	0.0	0.0	83.3	166.7	83.3	0.0	83.3	166.7	83.3	0.0
Khairkhan	0.0	0.0	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Khangai	0.0	0.0	217.4	181.8	85.7	50.0	260.9	181.8	85.7	50.0
Khashaat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Khotont	0.0	0.0	181.8	250.0	0.0	0.0	181.8	250.0	0.0	0.0
Tsakhir	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	222.2	0.0	0.0	200.0	333.3
Tsenkher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	166.7	100.0	0.0	142.9	333.3
Tsetserleg	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	400.0	0.0	153.8	142.9	400.0	0.0
Chuluut	0.0	0.0	125.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	125.0	250.0	333.3	500.0
Erdenemandal	12500.0	0.0	125.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	125.0	0.0	166.7	0.0
Khuvsgul	**34.7**	**70.6**	**18.0**	**18.1**	**18.0**	**14.8**	**23.6**	**21.0**	**22.6**	**19.2**
Murun	42.2	43.5	13.9	11.2	13.9	12.9	16.1	12.9	16.1	15.7
Alag-Erdene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arbulag	0.0	0.0	71.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bayanzurkh	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	50.0	0.0	76.9	100.0	100.0	0.0
Burentogtokh	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	666.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Galt	0.0	0.0	58.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jargalant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1	0.0	31.3	0.0	57.1	0.0
Ikh-Uul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rashaant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0
Renchinlkhumbe	0.0	0.0	30.3	55.6	54.1	58.8	30.3	55.6	54.1	58.8
Tarialan	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	17.5	0.0	18.2	0.0	70.2	33.3
Tosontsengel	0.0	0.0	27.8	66.7	74.1	0.0	55.6	66.7	74.1	0.0
Tumurbulag	0.0	0.0	166.7	428.6	187.5	222.2	166.7	428.6	187.5	222.2
Tunel	0.0	0.0	90.9	100.0	87.0	100.0	136.4	100.0	87.0	100.0
Ulaan-Uul	0.0	0.0	25.6	50.0	114.3	90.9	51.3	50.0	114.3	90.9
Khankh	0.0	0.0	52.6	76.9	0.0	0.0	52.6	76.9	0.0	0.0
Tsagaannuur	0.0	5263.2	71.4	0.0	52.6	0.0	71.4	0.0	52.6	0.0
Tsagaan-Uul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.7	62.5	36.4	71.4
Tsagaan-Uur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.8	58.8	0.0	0.0
Tsetserleg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chandmani-Undur	0.0	0.0	47.6	200.0	0.0	0.0	47.6	200.0	0.0	0.0
Shine-Ider	0.0	0.0	333.3	500.0	0.0	0.0	666.7	1000.0	2000.0	0.0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ERDENEBULGAN	0.0	0.0	1000.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	250.0	0.0	0.0
CENTRAL REGION	**14.4**	**14.5**	**13.1**	**15.3**	**11.4**	**11.3**	**9.8**	**11.7**	**10.4**	**31.4**
TUV	**26.5**	**20.9**	**33.6**	**26.2**	**21.2**	**15.4**	**26.1**	**18.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**
ZUUNMOD	14.9	8.9	20.7	12.3	12.8	7.8	18.4	10.1	0.0	0.0
ALTANBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0
AZRGALANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ARKHUST	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BATSUMBER	0.0	14.3	93.8	73.5	0.0	0.0	93.8	44.1	0.0	0.0
BAYAN	0.0	1000.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANDELGER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANJARGALAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-UNJUUL	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANKHANGAI	0.0	2000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANTSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANTSOGT	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANCHANDMANI	0.0	200.0	666.7	500.0	0.0	200.0	333.3	375.0	0.0	0.0
BORNUUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUREN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DELGERKHAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JARGALANT	0.0	0.0	100.0	111.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0
ZAAMAR	250.0	200.0	0.0	58.8	250.0	200.0	0.0	58.8	0.0	0.0
LUN	125.0	62.5	333.3	142.9	125.0	62.5	333.3	142.9	0.0	0.0
MUNGUNMORIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNDURSHIREET	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUMBER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SERGELEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UGTAALTSAIDAM	500.0	666.7	200.0	111.1	0.0	333.3	200.0	111.1	0.0	0.0
TSEEL	0.0	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENESANT	76.9	50.0	0.0	0.0	76.9	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GOVISUMBER	**0.0**	**11.7**	**8.3**	**6.4**	**0.0**	**11.7**	**0.0**	**2.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**
SUMBER	0.0	11.7	8.4	6.4	0.0	11.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
BAYANTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHIVEEGOVI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SELENGE	**14.2**	**12.4**	**6.0**	**12.3**	**11.8**	**9.6**	**4.8**	**10.6**	**56.2**	**58.6**
SUKHBAATAR	14.6	15.2	6.6	14.8	12.5	12.1	6.6	13.8	0.0	105.8
ALTANBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BARUUNBUREN	0.0	500.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANGOL	0.0	500.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0
ERUU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10000.0	0.0
JAVKHLANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZUUNBUREN	0.0	0.0	0.0	666.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	666.7	0.0	0.0

MANDAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.2	1.7	0.0	1.5	3.2
ORKHON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ORKHONTUUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAIKHAN	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	25.3	28.6	9.5	0.0	25.3	28.6
SANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TUSHIG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHUDER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	1000.0	0.0	0.0
KHUSHAAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSAGAANNUUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	200.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	200.0
SHAAMAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DORNOGOVI	**83.1**	**0.0**	**11.7**	**9.2**	**7.4**	**12.2**	**16.0**	**13.8**	**12.5**	**16.8**
SAINSHAND	83.2	0.0	9.0	5.8	8.2	15.2	10.8	9.6	10.1	17.1
AIRAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0
ALTANSHIREE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DALANJARGALAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	500.0
DELGEREKH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZAMIIN-UUD	0.0	0.0	7.9	7.9	0.0	0.0	15.9	7.9	0.0	0.0
IKHKHET	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANDAKH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
URGUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1500.0	0.0
SAIKHANDULAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULAANBADRAKH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHATANBULAG	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	250.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	250.0	0.0
KHUVSGUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENE	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DARKHAN-UUL	**83.1**	**0.0**	**10.8**	**8.0**	**7.5**	**7.0**	**13.7**	**8.9**	**9.6**	**8.8**
DARKHAN	83.2	0.0	10.0	7.1	6.7	5.3	12.5	8.0	8.4	7.0
ORKHON	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	0.0	2000.0	1000.0
KHONGOR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHARIINGOL	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	250.0	500.0	500.0	0.0	250.0	500.0
UMNUGOVI	**0.0**	**0.0**	**14.8**	**14.2**	**21.3**	**15.3**	**16.1**	**15.4**	**24.9**	**19.1**
DALANZADGAD	0.0	0.0	11.2	11.0	13.3	7.7	12.0	11.0	15.5	10.8
BAYANDALAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	500.0
GURVANTES	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	181.8	0.0	83.3	0.0	181.8	0.0
MANDAL-OVOO	0.0	0.0	142.9	333.3	0.0	142.9	142.9	333.3	0.0	0.0
MANLAI	0.0	0.0	100.0	142.9	100.0	142.9	100.0	142.9	200.0	142.9
NOYON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NOMGON	0.0	0.0	230.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	230.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
SEVREI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	0.0
KHANBOGD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.5	71.4	0.0	0.0	82.2	107.1

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
KHANKHONGOR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHURMEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2000.0	0.0
TSOGT-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	250.0	0.0	0.0
TSOGTTSETSII	0.0	0.0	31.3	71.4	43.2	28.6	31.3	71.4	43.2	28.6
DUNDGOVI	**0.0**	**0.0**	**7.7**	**2.4**	**7.4**	**6.5**	**13.2**	**9.6**	**9.5**	**8.7**
SAINTSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	3.6	2.4	6.0	5.2	3.6	2.4
ADAATSAG	0.0	0.0	125.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	125.0	0.0	285.7	250.0
BAYANJARGALAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GOVI-UGTAAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.5	76.9	125.0	0.0	45.5	76.9
GURVANSAIKHAN	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DELGERKHANGAI	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
DELGERTSOGT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0
DEREN	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LUUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULZIIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNDURSHIL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAIKHAN-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHULD	0.0	0.0	250.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	500.0	0.0	0.0
TSAGAANDELGER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENEDALAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	74.1	100.0
EASTERN REGION	**0.0**	**41.8**	**8.3**	**6.8**	**10.9**	**9.7**	**11.9**	**8.9**	**14.4**	**14.3**
DORNOD	**0.0**	**51.9**	**4.1**	**3.0**	**7.3**	**8.3**	**6.6**	**6.0**	**10.4**	**11.4**
KHERLEN	0.0	53.2	3.1	3.0	4.8	5.3	3.1	3.0	6.4	6.4
BAYANDUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0
BAYANTUMEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-UUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	111.1	0.0	12.7	21.7	111.1	0.0
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GURVANZAGD	0.0	0.0	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.5	66.7	0.0	0.0
DASHBALBAR	0.0	0.0	15.2	37.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	37.0	0.0	0.0
MATAD	0.0	0.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
SERGELEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	57.1	71.4	333.3	0.0
KHALKHGOL	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHULUNBUIR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
TSAGAAN-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHOIBALSAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHULUUNKHOROOT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	500.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	500.0
SUKHBAATAR	**0.0**	**77.5**	**10.7**	**8.0**	**10.1**	**7.8**	**16.1**	**11.1**	**13.2**	**14.1**
BARUN-URT	0.0	81.3	8.9	5.0	4.1	5.0	12.9	6.7	6.5	9.9
ASGAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANDELGER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DARIGANGA	0.0	0.0	2000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MUNKHKHAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NARAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0
ONGON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0
SUKHBAATAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	1000.0
TUVSHINSHIREE	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
TUMENTSOGT	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	2000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UULBAYAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHALZAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
ERDENETSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.2	0.0	0.0	88.2	47.6
KHENTII	**0.0**	**0.0**	**11.6**	**10.8**	**16.0**	**15.1**	**10.8**	**20.4**	**18.1**
KHERLEN	0.0	0.0	8.3	8.1	11.3	10.8	8.1	14.3	15.1
BATNOROV	0.0	0.0	400.0	500.0	0.0	400.0	500.0	500.0	2000.0
BATSHIREET	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-ADRAGA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	666.7	0.0	0.0	666.7	0.0
BAYANMUNKH	0.0	0.0	285.7	250.0	100.0	285.7	250.0	100.0	0.0
BAYAN-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANKHUTAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BINDER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.1	0.0	0.0	74.1	71.4
GALSHIR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DADAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	500.0	333.3
DARKHAN	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DELGERKHAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	0.0
JARGALTKHAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	0.0	0.0	90.9	0.0
MURUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0
NOROVLIN	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	0.0	285.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
UMNUDELGER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSENKHERMANDAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BOR-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	8.5	17.9	0.0	8.5	17.9	0.0	0.0
ULAANBAATAR	**29.5**	**24.3**	**13.6**	**12.0**	**12.9**	**16.1**	**14.1**	**14.9**	**13.6**

HOSPITAL BED OCCUPANCY, 2019 YEARS

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		Percentage occupancy		Bed turnover rate		Persons per hospital bed		Average lenght of stay	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Province average	258.7	254.6	78.4	77.2	36.5	36.3	127.0	124.3	7.1	7.0
Western region	246.8	245.4	74.8	74.4	35.0	34.4	136.2	134.9	7.1	7.1
Zavkhan	227.4	231.2	68.9	70.1	30.3	31.8	126.9	131.5	7.5	7.3
Uliastai	270.8	280.2	82.1	84.9	34.4	36.4	55.5	59.6	7.9	7.7
Aldarkhaan	180.5	149.8	54.7	45.4	25.6	19.4	362.3	364.8	7.0	7.7
Asgat	190.3	167.8	57.7	50.9	29.5	25.6	162.5	164.1	6.5	6.6
Bayantes	339.6	287.3	102.9	87.0	47.8	42.6	328.5	326.5	7.1	6.7
Bayankhairkhan	145.6	201.0	44.1	60.9	26.0	38.9	258.9	261.2	5.6	5.2
Durvuljin	165.7	161.1	50.2	48.8	26.1	24.9	317.4	319.8	6.3	6.5
Zavkhanmandal	170.4	187.6	51.6	56.9	23.0	25.6	101.2	99.3	7.4	7.3
Ider	218.1	248.3	66.1	75.2	31.9	38.4	315.6	315.4	6.8	6.5
Ikh-Uul	248.1	234.8	75.2	71.1	36.0	35.5	336.7	337.6	6.9	6.6
Numrug	168.9	188.1	51.2	57.0	23.3	28.6	268.7	269.5	7.3	6.6
Otgon	102.9	77.8	31.2	23.6	16.4	12.1	221.3	217.8	6.3	6.4
Santmargats	196.3	149.2	59.5	45.2	30.2	23.7	260.8	260.6	6.5	6.3
Songino	139.6	128.0	42.3	38.8	19.0	21.4	196.0	193.1	7.3	6.0
Tosontsengel	181.3	197.7	55.0	59.9	26.1	29.1	120.2	120.4	6.9	6.8
Tudevtei	80.6	84.1	24.4	25.5	12.5	13.7	85.7	85.5	6.4	6.1
Telmen	258.9	243.6	78.4	73.8	38.3	40.0	398.7	402.4	6.8	6.1
Tes	231.1	193.9	70.0	58.8	30.8	25.7	365.1	360.1	7.5	7.5
Urgamal	198.2	168.3	60.1	51.0	25.2	23.9	217.6	217.6	7.9	7.0
Tsagaankhairkhan	195.0	223.6	59.1	67.8	25.5	32.6	162.1	162.1	7.6	6.9
Tsagaanchuluut	212.1	195.3	64.3	59.2	27.1	28.7	156.8	161.1	7.8	6.8
Tsetsen-Uul	253.0	268.5	76.7	81.4	34.3	40.5	279.9	273.4	7.4	6.6
Shiluustei	113.3	127.4	34.3	38.6	14.1	16.4	119.0	118.3	8.0	7.8
Erdenekhairkhan	204.0	173.8	61.8	52.7	26.5	22.9	281.9	281.1	7.7	7.6
Yaruu	167.8	204.0	50.8	61.8	25.2	29.9	402.3	401.8	6.7	6.8
Govi-Altai	230.4	211.2	69.8	64.0	31.5	29.0	127.2	122.8	7.3	7.3
Esunbulag	264.8	241.0	80.2	73.0	36.0	32.4	69.3	65.4	7.4	7.4
Altai	307.3	286.3	93.1	86.8	34.9	35.9	206.0	205.6	8.8	8.0
Bayan-Uul	177.0	178.1	53.6	54.0	22.4	24.0	200.9	201.1	7.9	7.4
Biger	122.5	125.6	37.1	38.1	16.8	18.6	148.5	149.4	7.3	6.7
Bugat	216.0	172.7	65.5	52.3	31.0	25.3	218.9	218.3	7.0	6.8
Darvi	182.3	164.5	55.2	49.8	27.7	26.0	185.2	181.0	6.6	6.3
Delger	190.1	212.0	57.6	64.2	22.5	26.5	313.7	314.3	8.4	8.0
Jargalan	151.9	145.5	46.0	44.1	22.7	21.6	181.4	181.4	6.7	6.8
Taishir	188.2	91.5	57.0	27.7	24.0	12.8	160.3	161.5	7.8	7.2

	Col1	Col2	Col3	Col4	Col5	Col6	Col7	Col8	Col9	Col10
TONKHIL	157.8	137.8	47.8	41.8	21.1	18.0	221.0	222.3	7.5	7.7
TUGRUG	144.7	134.8	43.9	40.8	20.7	19.1	136.3	135.9	7.0	7.0
KHALIUN	159.5	149.3	48.3	45.2	19.1	17.1	243.3	244.3	8.4	8.8
KHUKHMORIT	143.0	163.3	43.3	49.5	21.2	25.6	237.0	234.6	6.7	6.4
TSOGT	219.4	167.3	66.5	50.7	32.8	23.7	358.2	354.3	6.7	7.1
TSEEL	196.1	207.0	59.4	62.7	31.2	33.3	218.6	221.9	6.3	6.2
CHANDMANI	188.3	184.5	57.1	55.9	31.3	30.7	223.3	223.3	6.0	6.0
SHARGA	173.6	169.5	52.6	51.4	23.8	26.2	193.7	194.1	7.3	6.5
ERDENE	193.7	146.1	58.7	44.3	28.2	25.8	227.3	229.9	6.9	5.7
BAYN-ULGII	**240.5**	**250.7**	**72.9**	**76.0**	**34.5**	**36.3**	**130.0**	**131.4**	**7.0**	**6.9**
ULGII	258.6	270.8	78.4	82.1	35.2	37.5	67.3	69.4	7.3	7.2
ALTAI	163.4	159.8	49.5	48.4	28.3	24.4	249.9	249.1	5.8	6.5
ALTANTSUGTS	267.8	243.1	81.1	73.7	49.9	44.4	314.6	318.2	5.4	5.5
BAYNNUUR	160.2	173.9	48.5	52.7	24.3	27.1	215.4	212.2	6.6	6.4
BUGAT	350.7	303.1	106.3	91.9	50.6	42.3	425.6	427.6	6.9	7.2
BULGAN	200.2	239.1	60.7	72.5	36.3	43.0	216.1	214.0	5.5	5.6
BUYANT	294.5	213.6	89.2	64.7	46.1	34.5	283.2	280.1	6.4	6.2
DELUUN	154.9	153.2	46.9	46.4	24.3	23.3	254.6	254.9	6.4	6.6
NOGOONNUUR	204.0	222.0	61.8	67.3	33.4	36.6	267.0	266.8	6.1	6.1
SAGSAI	173.5	202.4	52.6	61.3	29.0	35.2	238.0	236.8	6.0	5.8
TOLBO	204.1	238.4	61.8	72.3	33.3	36.8	260.7	261.2	6.1	6.5
ULAANKHUS	215.7	229.6	65.4	69.6	35.0	34.9	259.8	261.0	6.2	6.6
TSENGEL	214.4	202.7	65.0	61.4	33.7	35.2	284.7	288.4	6.4	5.8
KHOVD	**307.0**	**295.3**	**93.0**	**89.5**	**42.3**	**37.7**	**156.1**	**145.4**	**7.3**	**7.8**
JARGALANT	327.0	301.7	99.1	91.4	43.2	36.0	83.1	75.1	7.6	8.4
ALTAI	200.3	140.1	60.7	42.5	38.0	22.5	296.8	300.6	5.3	6.2
BULGAN	380.2	405.8	115.2	123.0	49.3	51.7	308.2	283.6	7.7	7.8
BUYANT	265.5	230.3	80.5	69.8	39.5	33.5	368.9	367.6	6.7	6.9
DARVI	270.7	338.0	82.0	102.4	42.5	51.2	274.8	273.9	6.4	6.6
DURGUN	171.9	224.1	52.1	67.9	30.7	37.4	234.8	304.5	5.6	6.0
DUUT	221.5	237.4	67.1	71.9	36.1	36.9	257.6	253.9	6.1	6.4
ZEREG	238.3	296.7	72.2	89.9	38.3	46.1	252.4	253.9	6.2	6.4
MANKHAN	218.9	231.5	66.3	70.1	42.3	39.4	283.1	284.4	5.2	5.9
MUNKHKHAIRKHAN	320.7	329.3	97.2	99.8	49.0	50.9	221.7	220.6	6.5	6.5
MUST	216.8	254.8	65.7	77.2	30.2	37.1	241.8	242.2	7.2	6.9
MYANGAD	304.0	328.2	92.1	99.5	43.4	50.5	365.7	366.4	7.0	6.5
UENCH	319.9	312.2	96.9	94.6	47.3	45.3	337.0	328.3	6.8	6.9
KHOVD	238.0	196.5	72.1	59.6	31.4	26.4	325.4	320.6	7.6	7.5
TSETSEG	263.5	290.5	79.8	88.0	43.5	47.1	309.2	312.2	6.1	6.2
CHANDMANI	276.2	252.4	83.7	76.5	35.8	32.3	267.8	269.0	7.7	7.8
ERDENEBUREN	246.7	174.4	74.8	52.8	38.0	26.7	237.1	238.8	6.5	6.5
Uvs	**229.3**	**228.0**	**69.5**	**69.1**	**35.9**	**35.3**	**141.3**	**141.4**	**6.4**	**6.5**

ULAANGOMBO	225.2	68.3	70.4	36.0	36.7	86.9	87.9	6.3	6.3
BARUUNTURUUN	193.8	58.7	61.2	28.6	29.7	151.2	149.9	6.8	6.8
BUKHMURUN	319.3	96.7	75.3	49.3	37.8	208.0	189.4	6.5	6.6
DAVST	264.2	80.1	53.7	34.6	24.4	169.5	165.0	7.6	7.3
ZAVKHAN	234.8	71.2	76.8	35.1	37.0	185.9	186.6	6.7	6.9
ZUUNGOVI	251.6	76.2	73.9	41.6	40.1	279.2	280.9	6.0	6.1
ZUUNKHANGAI	324.3	98.3	80.7	48.9	41.2	232.9	213.3	6.6	6.5
MALCHIN	208.0	63.0	70.7	33.5	37.4	228.0	226.0	6.2	6.2
NARANBULAG	168.4	51.0	48.5	25.7	23.4	306.1	330.6	6.6	6.8
ULGII	253.5	76.8	73.8	37.5	38.3	242.3	242.4	6.8	6.4
UMNUGOVI	239.8	72.7	65.7	35.8	32.1	258.5	259.6	6.7	6.8
UNDURKHANGAI	228.5	69.2	73.6	35.9	37.1	180.0	179.4	6.4	6.5
SAGIL	272.0	82.4	67.5	40.4	32.2	248.6	247.4	6.7	6.9
TARIALAN	215.0	65.2	48.6	32.6	24.5	335.9	333.8	6.6	6.5
TURGEN	197.4	59.8	62.5	31.9	30.2	213.0	210.0	6.2	6.8
TES	246.3	74.6	68.2	37.6	33.2	238.9	235.5	6.5	6.8
KHOVD	232.5	70.5	70.7	34.5	34.9	224.6	225.0	6.7	6.7
KHYARGAS	199.4	60.4	54.0	30.1	28.7	235.3	233.5	6.6	6.2
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	246.3	74.6	84.8	35.1	39.1	173.2	173.0	7.0	7.2
KHANGAI REGION	**236.1**	**71.5**	**69.8**	**34.1**	**33.7**	**151.7**	**146.3**	**6.9**	**6.8**
ORKHON	**247.4**	**75.0**	**67.7**	**34.8**	**31.8**	**141.3**	**120.3**	**7.1**	**7.0**
BAYAN-UNDUR	248.2	75.2	67.6	34.9	31.8	138.0	117.5	7.1	7.0
JARGALANT	195.0	59.1	76.2	26.8	36.9	378.3	356.6	7.3	6.8
UVURKHANGAI	**210.1**	**63.7**	**61.8**	**29.6**	**29.4**	**139.5**	**135.2**	**7.1**	**6.9**
ARVAIKHEER	253.1	76.7	72.3	34.2	33.3	77.5	72.0	7.4	7.2
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	120.4	36.5	47.3	20.6	24.8	200.6	199.3	5.8	6.3
BAT-ULZII	184.9	56.0	42.7	28.8	23.6	301.9	302.1	6.4	6.0
BAYANGOL	250.7	76.0	78.6	29.9	30.3	262.8	259.5	8.4	8.6
BAYAN-UNDUR	117.6	35.6	31.2	18.3	18.3	251.3	244.9	6.4	5.6
BOGD	176.6	53.5	53.1	32.7	31.8	235.0	235.6	5.4	5.5
BURD	133.5	40.5	35.2	22.8	19.9	196.7	193.1	5.9	5.8
GUCHIN-US	168.4	51.0	44.6	29.6	25.8	157.3	157.8	5.7	5.7
ZUIL	145.2	44.0	39.3	18.6	20.5	128.1	123.6	7.8	6.3
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	133.5	40.4	59.9	20.6	31.3	238.1	329.5	6.5	6.3
NARIINTEEL	137.3	41.6	47.0	22.5	25.3	146.6	144.9	6.1	6.1
ULZIIT	125.0	37.9	44.3	19.2	22.0	205.0	203.0	6.5	6.6
SANT	178.8	54.2	46.2	26.1	23.1	213.3	209.2	6.8	6.6
TARAGT	135.4	41.0	35.0	22.3	17.7	239.7	232.6	6.1	6.5
TUGRUG	154.1	46.7	43.3	22.5	22.0	230.3	228.3	6.8	6.5
UYANGA	141.3	42.8	37.1	20.0	17.6	212.5	272.2	7.1	7.0
KHAIRKHANDULAAN	91.9	27.9	23.0	14.6	12.3	160.0	159.6	6.3	6.2

KHARKHORIN	257.8	260.4	78.9	35.5	35.8	166.8	163.5	7.3	7.3
KHUJIRT	142.2	151.0	45.7	21.2	23.1	189.0	188.7	6.7	6.5
BULGAN	**233.7**	**222.5**	**67.4**	**33.5**	**31.7**	**164.7**	**162.2**	**7.0**	**7.0**
BULGAN	257.0	250.0	75.8	35.1	33.9	54.5	55.3	7.3	7.4
BAYAN-AGT	261.7	285.7	86.6	40.6	44.0	359.4	359.1	6.5	6.5
BAYANNUUR	309.8	254.7	77.2	50.8	39.1	307.3	255.9	6.1	6.5
BUGAT	192.2	193.0	58.5	29.7	28.7	372.9	360.3	6.5	6.7
BUREGKHANGAI	207.4	154.7	46.9	32.7	26.3	288.0	281.7	6.3	5.9
GURVANBULAG	251.7	207.2	62.8	40.9	32.9	325.4	322.9	6.2	6.3
DASHINCHILEN	192.0	184.1	55.8	30.1	27.0	377.8	375.9	6.4	6.8
MOGOD	191.1	136.6	41.4	32.0	23.7	340.0	382.4	6.0	5.8
ORKHON	165.6	170.6	51.7	24.6	25.9	505.1	488.6	6.7	6.6
RASHAANT	173.9	148.1	44.9	33.8	30.3	404.3	400.6	5.2	4.9
SASIKHAN	170.7	193.1	58.5	32.8	37.2	401.3	392.3	5.2	5.2
SELENGE	172.6	193.3	58.6	24.9	26.6	417.2	411.6	6.9	7.3
TESHIG	197.9	220.3	66.8	30.6	34.6	395.7	394.9	6.5	6.4
KHANGAL	297.6	220.6	66.8	38.0	31.0	936.5	907.8	7.8	7.1
KHISHIG-UNDUR	164.9	159.1	48.2	24.4	23.0	166.1	140.1	6.8	6.9
KHUTAG-UNDUR	156.4	138.3	41.9	23.3	20.8	217.4	193.0	6.7	6.7
BAYANKHONGOR	**244.8**	**264.6**	**80.2**	**35.4**	**39.4**	**148.6**	**149.1**	**6.9**	**6.7**
BAYANKHONGOR	275.9	288.0	87.3	39.6	43.1	80.9	81.4	7.0	6.7
BAATSAGAAN	229.7	249.7	75.7	35.3	37.2	331.4	327.8	6.5	6.7
BAYANBULAG	235.3	231.4	70.1	34.2	32.9	193.7	196.8	6.9	7.0
BAYANGOVI	161.1	181.3	54.9	22.0	25.7	289.2	326.8	7.3	7.1
BAYANLIG	194.4	291.0	88.2	25.9	39.2	349.0	349.8	7.5	7.4
BAYAN-OVOO	156.2	194.9	59.1	22.6	28.1	295.7	289.2	6.9	6.9
BAYAN-UNDUR	130.2	173.1	52.5	21.3	26.2	294.7	293.2	6.1	6.6
BAYANTSAGAAN	199.6	206.3	62.5	29.1	26.7	254.4	254.4	6.9	7.7
BOGD	164.5	173.1	52.4	24.3	27.0	207.8	206.3	6.8	6.4
BUMBUGUR	211.1	349.8	106.0	31.6	51.9	363.1	366.1	6.7	6.7
BUUTSAGAAN	177.0	205.3	62.2	27.5	31.3	306.1	305.6	6.4	6.6
GALUUT	234.7	294.3	89.2	35.0	43.6	313.0	314.8	6.7	6.7
GURVANBULAG	144.3	210.8	63.9	21.9	31.4	245.0	247.7	6.6	6.7
JARGALANT	181.9	153.3	46.5	25.2	23.6	211.6	208.7	7.2	6.5
JINST	165.9	126.7	38.4	25.0	20.1	243.4	244.7	6.6	6.3
ZAG	195.5	210.6	63.8	33.1	33.3	208.3	207.1	5.9	6.3
ULZIIT	228.8	303.2	91.9	33.8	44.6	426.3	426.8	6.8	6.8
KHUREEMARAL	193.9	255.6	77.5	26.9	36.1	159.3	158.3	7.2	7.1
SHINEJINST	161.0	187.8	56.9	25.8	29.4	245.0	245.5	6.2	6.4
ERDENETSOGT	157.3	205.5	62.3	23.6	30.5	384.0	387.5	6.7	6.7
ARKHANGAI	**279.4**	**262.7**	**79.6**	**40.3**	**37.5**	**184.3**	**183.2**	**6.9**	**7.0**
ERDENEBULGAN	309.6	292.6	88.7	42.9	39.7	70.8	68.8	7.2	7.4

BATTSENGEL	172.9	157.6	52.4	47.7	28.4	28.4	421.5	417.4	6.1	5.5
BULGAN	330.1	233.0	100.0	70.6	51.0	37.6	390.7	389.9	6.5	6.2
JARGALANT	227.2	224.7	68.8	68.1	31.8	32.1	371.6	401.6	7.2	7.0
IKHTAMIR	224.5	154.5	68.0	46.8	31.5	22.2	402.0	429.0	7.1	7.0
UGIINUUR	252.3	225.6	76.5	68.4	37.8	33.1	319.9	315.6	6.7	6.8
ULZIIT	246.2	206.3	74.6	62.5	40.2	32.7	310.8	310.9	6.1	6.3
UNDUR-ULAAN	257.5	251.6	78.0	76.2	40.5	41.0	446.1	443.5	6.4	6.1
TARIAT	251.4	264.3	76.2	80.1	40.5	43.4	245.5	247.1	6.2	6.1
TUVSHIRUULEKH	228.6	168.3	69.3	51.0	33.6	23.8	340.7	331.4	6.8	7.1
KHAIRKHAN	216.6	194.8	65.6	59.0	34.9	31.5	317.0	343.2	6.2	6.2
KHANGAI	225.3	217.3	68.3	65.9	35.6	37.6	319.3	355.2	6.3	5.8
KHASHAAT	206.4	203.4	62.6	61.6	31.0	29.1	360.7	357.9	6.7	7.0
KHOTONT	172.5	174.3	52.3	52.8	27.8	29.0	364.4	435.3	6.2	6.0
TSAKHIR	305.1	266.3	92.5	80.7	55.1	46.7	344.0	344.1	5.5	5.7
TSENKHER	233.0	243.5	70.6	73.8	33.8	36.9	421.8	455.3	6.9	6.6
TSETSERLEG	253.7	218.9	76.9	66.3	35.7	31.4	381.1	379.7	7.1	7.0
CHULUUT	159.0	152.2	48.2	46.1	27.4	26.1	414.0	461.7	5.8	5.8
ERDENEMANDAL	268.5	244.5	81.4	74.1	43.1	39.3	284.6	281.2	6.2	6.2
KHUVSGUL	**221.2**	**223.7**	**67.0**	**67.8**	**33.5**	**34.4**	**149.2**	**152.4**	**6.6**	**6.5**
MURUN	257.0	262.4	77.9	79.5	36.1	39.8	71.1	72.8	7.1	6.6
ALAG-ERDENE	185.7	174.0	56.3	52.7	28.6	27.2	734.6	744.9	6.5	6.4
ARBULAG	220.7	206.5	66.9	62.6	36.7	34.2	364.8	366.7	6.0	6.0
BAYANZURKH	164.5	195.7	49.8	59.3	32.7	37.5	266.4	266.0	5.0	5.2
BURENTOGTOKH	233.3	204.0	70.7	61.8	43.1	34.3	493.1	489.8	5.4	5.9
GALT	126.2	161.2	38.3	48.8	20.5	26.6	249.5	302.8	6.1	6.1
JARGALANT	172.8	168.2	52.4	51.0	27.5	26.7	282.8	286.4	6.3	6.3
IKH-UUL	142.9	127.5	43.3	38.6	55.8	21.9	230.3	230.2	2.6	5.8
RASHAANT	113.8	122.7	34.5	37.2	19.4	21.0	270.3	271.4	5.9	5.8
RENCHINLKHUMBE	148.4	125.3	45.0	38.0	22.5	18.9	233.6	233.3	6.6	6.6
TARIALAN	165.6	150.5	50.2	45.6	52.3	24.5	267.7	268.4	3.2	6.1
TOSONTSENGEL	184.3	149.7	55.8	45.4	28.2	23.8	436.9	440.3	6.5	6.3
TUMURBULAG	174.3	163.2	52.8	49.4	28.2	26.1	336.2	334.0	6.2	6.3
TUNEL	398.2	323.9	120.7	98.1	58.7	48.6	472.9	476.3	6.8	6.7
ULAAN-UUL	178.0	154.6	53.9	46.9	26.7	24.7	235.9	235.7	6.7	6.3
KHANKH	117.4	144.9	35.6	43.9	18.9	23.7	186.8	187.7	6.2	6.1
TSAGAANNUUR	174.8	115.3	53.0	34.9	27.6	19.0	218.2	220.2	6.3	6.1
TSAGAAN-UUL	193.2	210.8	58.6	63.9	28.8	31.4	334.4	336.6	6.7	6.7
TSAGAAN-UUR	104.2	137.8	31.6	41.7	16.9	21.7	205.2	205.4	6.2	6.4
TSETSERLEG	117.2	121.4	35.5	36.8	16.2	17.8	231.9	293.3	7.2	6.8
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	169.2	145.6	51.3	44.1	27.9	24.9	220.9	221.2	6.1	5.8
SHINE-IDER	105.8	129.9	32.1	39.4	16.3	19.9	182.1	180.0	6.5	6.5
ERDENEBULGAN	126.7	118.2	38.4	35.8	19.3	17.1	215.9	217.3	6.6	6.9

CENTRAL REGION	232.8	227.2	70.6	68.8	32.2	31.7	138.4	135.4	7.2	7.2
Tuv	230.5	227.0	69.9	68.8	30.7	30.3	186.9	181.5	7.5	7.5
ZUUNMOD	248.0	244.4	75.2	74.1	30.3	30.1	66.9	65.7	8.2	8.1
ALTANBULAG	238.4	365.3	72.3	110.7	27.6	42.7	360.7	355.7	8.7	8.6
AZRGALANT	205.4	209.3	62.2	63.4	24.9	25.9	209.4	229.4	8.3	8.1
ARKHUST	140.1	92.0	42.5	27.9	17.6	13.0	191.4	188.4	8.0	7.1
BATSUMBER	284.2	206.6	86.1	62.6	43.7	32.7	472.2	385.8	6.5	6.3
BAYAN	288.7	265.6	87.5	80.5	41.4	35.6	315.7	306.3	7.0	7.5
BAYANDELGER	192.1	171.1	58.2	51.9	27.3	25.4	218.5	224.6	7.0	6.7
BAYANJARGALAN	199.9	219.3	60.6	66.5	31.6	34.6	239.4	237.1	6.3	6.3
BAYAN-UNJUUL	315.7	282.4	95.7	85.6	43.3	44.0	321.1	320.1	7.3	6.4
BAYANKHANGAI	218.6	273.0	66.3	82.7	33.4	40.8	184.3	173.8	6.6	6.7
BAYANTSAGAAN	189.0	192.6	57.3	58.4	27.9	30.5	268.9	232.5	6.8	6.3
BAYANTSOGT	225.4	218.9	68.3	66.3	34.1	33.6	267.7	251.6	6.6	6.5
BAYANCHANDMANI	182.4	154.6	55.3	46.9	29.8	24.3	303.8	302.7	6.1	6.4
BORNUUR	163.6	183.8	49.6	55.7	19.4	22.9	304.4	279.1	8.5	8.0
BUREN	259.1	240.0	78.5	72.7	41.9	37.5	313.0	275.6	6.2	6.4
DELGERKHAAN	177.1	142.6	53.7	43.2	27.9	22.3	256.1	255.5	6.4	6.4
JARGALANT	209.3	234.8	63.4	71.1	33.8	37.6	420.2	416.1	6.2	6.2
ZAAMAR	106.8	122.9	32.4	37.2	18.9	19.2	310.5	346.2	5.6	6.4
LUN	241.7	206.9	73.2	62.7	36.1	31.1	288.1	279.4	6.7	6.7
MUNGUNMORIT	259.3	256.0	78.6	77.6	41.6	40.7	297.6	300.4	6.2	6.3
UNDURSHIREET	168.1	202.6	51.0	61.4	27.4	31.3	293.7	292.6	6.1	6.5
SUMBER	221.9	227.9	67.2	69.1	27.6	31.5	257.9	220.1	8.0	7.2
SERGELEN	185.1	173.5	56.1	52.6	24.4	23.9	295.3	257.1	7.6	7.3
UGTAALTSAIDAM	249.3	209.4	75.6	63.5	33.4	28.2	301.1	292.8	7.5	7.4
TSEEL	292.3	256.1	88.6	77.6	44.6	39.4	375.8	325.4	6.6	6.5
ERDENE	229.5	242.0	69.5	73.3	30.5	30.7	307.2	305.5	7.5	7.9
ERDENESANT	223.5	194.4	67.7	58.9	34.7	28.6	345.2	372.0	6.4	6.8
GOVISUMBER	299.3	292.7	90.7	88.7	41.6	39.8	140.7	142.6	7.2	7.3
SUMBER	314.4	313.5	95.3	95.0	43.3	42.7	127.4	129.2	7.3	7.4
BAYANTAL	176.9	157.3	53.6	47.7	22.9	17.9	122.1	116.7	7.7	8.8
SHIVEEGOVI	278.4	243.3	84.4	73.7	42.9	35.9	248.7	255.0	6.5	6.8
SELENGE	221.2	212.2	67.0	64.3	28.7	28.0	136.1	128.5	7.7	7.6
SUKHBAATAR	244.5	225.9	74.1	68.5	24.4	28.9	59.5	53.5	10.0	7.8
ALTANBULAG	244.9	258.2	74.2	78.3	26.5	25.5	388.3	376.3	9.3	10.1
BARUUNBUREN	113.0	105.9	34.2	32.1	21.3	21.6	211.5	208.4	5.3	4.9
BAYANGOL	216.3	240.8	65.5	73.0	32.3	35.0	372.9	370.0	6.7	6.9
ERUU	133.2	125.6	40.4	38.1	37.7	16.8	453.6	455.3	3.5	7.5
JAVKHLANT	170.3	185.6	51.6	56.2	25.4	27.8	206.3	195.8	6.7	6.7
ZUUNBUREN	176.7	156.5	53.6	47.4	25.7	23.3	189.9	190.1	6.9	6.7
MANDAL	260.3	263.4	78.9	79.8	41.6	34.1	160.0	158.2	6.3	7.7

ORKHON	174.6	161.0	52.9	48.8	23.3	24.2	198.0	194.0	7.5	6.7
ORKHONTUUL	165.7	163.9	50.2	49.7	37.5	20.8	343.9	340.3	4.4	7.9
SAIKHAN	109.5	110.1	33.2	33.4	22.1	17.8	156.6	154.9	5.0	6.2
SANT	148.8	115.8	45.1	35.1	23.9	18.5	179.7	176.0	6.2	6.3
TUSHIG	159.9	171.3	48.5	51.9	22.4	23.9	192.6	182.4	7.1	7.2
KHUDER	213.0	161.3	64.5	48.9	28.3	22.6	214.2	222.6	7.5	7.1
KHUSHAAT	158.4	110.4	48.0	33.5	22.3	15.9	168.9	172.0	7.1	6.9
TSAGAANNUUR	190.2	221.8	57.6	67.2	27.5	29.6	252.2	253.3	6.9	7.5
SHAAMAR	143.0	122.5	43.3	37.1	39.3	19.3	330.8	335.3	3.6	6.4
DORNOGOVI	**245.7**	**243.7**	**74.4**	**73.9**	**34.5**	**34.6**	**140.3**	**137.7**	**7.1**	**7.0**
SAINSHAND	273.7	262.1	82.9	79.4	37.9	37.1	81.5	80.4	7.2	7.1
AIRAG	159.2	133.1	48.2	40.3	24.1	18.8	252.6	247.2	6.6	7.1
ALTANSHIREE	209.9	168.3	63.6	51.0	29.0	24.3	191.9	191.8	7.2	6.9
DALANJARGALAN	179.3	146.0	54.3	44.2	30.7	23.0	403.1	287.5	5.8	6.3
DELGEREKH	199.3	158.6	60.4	48.1	25.4	20.4	265.2	261.2	7.8	7.8
ZAMIIN-УУД	235.9	275.2	71.5	83.4	33.1	38.2	218.7	221.6	7.1	7.2
IKHKHET	159.7	127.1	48.4	38.5	24.0	19.7	211.0	210.2	6.7	6.5
MANDAKH	158.7	179.0	48.1	54.2	25.6	27.7	227.4	225.1	6.2	6.5
URGUN	145.4	147.9	44.1	44.8	24.1	25.1	291.4	296.6	6.0	5.9
SAIKHANDULAAN	123.4	144.1	37.4	43.7	19.4	21.3	197.0	197.1	6.4	6.8
ULAANBADRAKH	232.0	222.3	70.3	67.4	29.0	29.0	210.9	211.7	8.0	7.7
KHATANBULAG	153.2	198.8	46.4	60.2	24.8	30.2	289.6	287.1	6.2	6.6
KHUVSGUL	112.3	121.7	34.0	36.9	18.0	16.9	222.4	222.9	6.2	7.2
ERDENE	188.5	202.9	57.1	61.5	29.5	30.5	301.1	299.6	6.4	6.7
DARKHAN-UUL	**292.1**	**287.6**	**88.5**	**87.1**	**40.9**	**40.4**	**135.2**	**135.3**	**7.1**	**7.1**
DARKHAN	299.6	288.8	90.8	87.5	42.0	40.6	123.7	122.5	7.1	7.1
ORKHON	216.5	255.3	65.6	77.4	27.4	37.4	203.9	271.4	7.9	6.8
KHONGOR	198.7	251.1	60.2	76.1	35.9	37.0	440.4	428.0	5.5	6.8
SHARIINGOL	227.1	288.7	68.8	87.5	30.0	37.9	198.2	227.7	7.6	7.6
UMNUGOVI	**147.1**	**148.0**	**44.6**	**44.9**	**22.6**	**22.8**	**100.7**	**99.9**	**6.5**	**6.5**
DALANZADGAD	140.8	149.9	42.7	45.4	21.6	22.6	55.2	54.2	6.5	6.6
BAYANDALAI	166.3	110.0	50.4	33.3	20.1	13.5	208.1	189.5	8.3	8.2
BAYAN-OVOO	190.4	125.5	57.7	38.0	26.5	19.0	176.0	182.8	7.2	6.6
BULGAN	121.3	88.3	36.8	26.8	20.3	15.5	234.2	207.2	6.0	5.7
GURVANTES	135.0	121.6	40.9	36.8	22.9	20.9	291.5	299.1	5.9	5.8
MANDAL-OVOO	206.6	150.3	62.6	45.5	31.7	25.5	179.5	162.1	6.5	5.9
MANLAI	136.2	140.6	41.3	42.6	20.8	21.0	215.1	217.5	6.6	6.7
NOYON	172.9	236.5	52.4	71.7	22.6	30.8	100.1	127.5	7.6	7.7
NOMGON	117.1	78.6	35.5	23.8	19.5	13.6	233.6	211.6	6.0	5.8
SEVREI	137.9	137.0	41.8	41.5	22.7	22.8	182.3	168.0	6.1	6.0
KHANBOGD	258.2	159.4	78.3	48.3	21.5	26.7	223.0	247.9	12.0	6.0
KHANKHONGOR	100.7	123.4	30.5	37.4	11.7	15.1	222.3	284.1	8.6	8.2

Khurmen	134.6	119.4	40.8	36.2	17.1	16.1	174.4	155.2	7.9	7.4
Tsogt-Ovoo	183.9	152.5	55.7	46.2	37.1	31.2	201.0	164.8	5.0	4.9
Tsogttsetsii	116.1	167.5	35.2	50.7	33.1	28.4	178.9	178.6	3.5	5.9
Dundgovi	**259.2**	**244.9**	**78.6**	**74.2**	**36.0**	**35.2**	**150.8**	**150.9**	**7.2**	**7.0**
Saintsagaan	301.7	276.3	91.4	83.7	41.1	38.8	80.6	81.1	7.3	7.1
Adaatsag	187.3	220.7	56.8	66.9	26.0	31.5	290.7	285.0	7.2	7.0
Bayanjargalan	297.0	281.2	90.0	85.2	47.8	47.2	308.9	253.7	6.2	6.0
Govi-Ugtaal	162.4	229.6	49.2	69.6	24.3	35.3	198.6	223.4	6.7	6.5
Gurvansaikhan	168.8	120.5	51.2	36.5	26.3	19.4	353.5	264.6	6.4	6.2
Delgerkhangai	100.0	136.5	30.3	41.4	14.2	22.8	253.9	286.4	7.0	6.0
Delgertsogt	230.3	269.9	69.8	81.8	38.1	44.3	240.8	238.1	6.0	6.1
Deren	153.8	133.3	46.6	40.4	25.1	21.0	261.6	263.9	6.1	6.3
Luus	238.7	224.3	72.3	68.0	33.9	33.6	263.6	266.2	7.1	6.7
Ulziit	117.7	90.2	35.7	27.3	15.2	13.1	235.8	236.2	7.7	6.9
Undurshil	182.3	223.9	55.2	67.8	30.3	41.1	177.6	200.6	6.0	5.4
Saikhan-Ovoo	191.6	168.4	58.1	51.0	27.0	23.1	271.0	266.7	7.1	7.3
Khuld	129.7	142.3	39.3	43.1	20.9	21.6	268.8	266.0	6.2	6.6
Tsagaandelger	279.3	215.2	84.6	65.2	43.8	33.0	263.1	207.5	6.4	6.5
Erdenedalai	255.5	256.1	77.4	77.6	32.5	32.8	340.5	364.2	7.9	7.8
Eastern region	**257.2**	**253.7**	**77.9**	**76.9**	**34.3**	**33.6**	**150.3**	**147.6**	**7.5**	**7.6**
Dornod	**256.7**	**255.7**	**77.8**	**77.5**	**34.5**	**34.8**	**145.2**	**148.4**	**7.4**	**7.4**
Kherlen	265.0	266.4	80.3	80.7	34.6	35.4	105.1	107.6	7.7	7.5
Bayandun	254.9	248.0	77.2	75.2	34.1	35.0	281.4	281.5	7.5	7.1
Bayantumen	215.0	183.7	65.2	55.7	31.0	28.0	406.7	417.1	6.9	6.6
Bayan-Uul	202.5	195.2	61.4	59.2	28.2	26.8	358.3	358.3	7.2	7.3
Bulgan	195.7	196.2	59.3	59.4	28.7	29.4	315.9	324.9	6.8	6.7
Gurvanzagd	307.8	286.4	93.3	86.8	46.5	42.4	236.2	204.7	6.6	6.8
Dashbalbar	253.6	304.8	76.8	92.4	43.8	47.7	277.9	286.1	5.8	6.4
Matad	233.8	201.6	70.8	61.1	34.6	29.3	333.1	367.6	6.8	6.9
Sergelen	227.8	211.7	69.0	64.1	34.3	30.3	245.8	220.3	6.6	7.0
Khalkhgol	259.5	224.2	78.6	67.9	41.3	34.7	237.5	248.5	6.3	6.5
Khulunbuir	135.8	137.6	41.1	41.7	19.4	20.0	205.3	207.4	7.0	6.9
Tsagaan-Ovoo	256.2	224.8	77.6	68.1	41.3	36.1	358.1	364.4	6.2	6.2
Choibalsan	260.4	217.1	78.9	65.8	42.1	34.3	390.5	339.6	6.2	6.3
Chuluunkhoroot	134.0	165.7	40.6	50.2	21.7	24.8	201.8	205.1	6.2	6.7
Sukhbaatar	**262.8**	**240.8**	**79.6**	**73.0**	**34.2**	**29.9**	**149.0**	**135.9**	**7.7**	**8.1**
Barun-Urt	313.5	290.3	95.0	88.0	40.3	34.8	85.5	78.9	7.8	8.3
Asgat	215.9	157.4	65.4	47.7	34.1	24.5	204.9	188.4	6.3	6.4
Bayandelger	193.9	157.2	58.8	47.6	25.4	21.0	293.9	239.9	7.6	7.5
Dariganga	177.9	189.4	53.9	57.4	28.5	28.0	204.6	220.7	6.2	6.8
Munkhkhaan	216.1	167.6	65.5	50.8	25.9	21.6	281.6	230.4	8.3	7.8
Naran	168.4	112.5	51.0	34.1	22.7	15.4	181.0	164.3	7.4	7.3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ONGON	227.6	186.3	69.0	56.5	32.3	28.2	181.3	159.9	7.1	6.6
SUKHBAATAR	255.5	233.2	77.4	70.7	32.1	30.0	255.5	226.3	8.0	7.8
TUVSHINSHIREE	153.5	153.7	46.5	46.6	18.5	17.6	258.2	226.4	8.3	8.7
TUMENTSOGT	193.1	171.7	58.5	52.0	28.8	25.0	248.2	207.6	6.7	6.9
UULBAYAN	131.6	149.6	39.9	45.3	21.8	23.9	243.0	244.5	6.0	6.3
KHALZAN	171.8	169.2	52.1	51.3	21.2	20.6	172.1	175.0	8.1	8.2
ERDENETSAGAAN	136.2	150.1	41.3	45.5	14.0	16.1	320.9	295.3	9.8	9.3
KHENTII	**252.9**	**263.5**	**76.6**	**79.8**	**34.1**	**35.6**	**157.1**	**157.9**	**7.4**	**7.4**
KHERLEN	248.4	258.4	75.3	78.3	32.3	34.1	72.9	73.5	7.7	7.6
BATNOROV	245.6	281.9	74.4	85.4	36.3	40.9	693.9	692.9	6.8	6.9
BATSHIREET	298.4	327.0	90.4	99.1	40.3	42.7	336.9	336.4	7.4	7.7
BAYAN-ADRAGA	175.4	163.4	53.2	49.5	30.7	24.7	358.6	355.5	5.7	6.6
BAYANMUNKH	172.3	197.3	52.2	59.8	28.7	34.1	241.7	245.0	6.0	5.8
BAYAN-OVOO	227.8	230.5	69.0	69.8	36.4	36.1	229.2	236.2	6.3	6.4
BAYANKHUTAG	224.7	290.3	68.1	88.0	30.0	36.9	344.5	346.7	7.5	7.9
BINDER	183.2	219.4	55.5	66.5	29.3	31.9	269.2	268.6	6.2	6.9
GALSHIR	263.7	313.0	79.9	94.8	36.6	47.6	801.9	1272.4	7.2	6.6
DADAL	263.5	267.5	79.8	81.1	41.1	41.0	328.7	277.9	6.4	6.5
DARKHAN	196.0	284.2	59.4	86.1	28.0	44.0	504.7	613.7	7.0	6.5
DELGERKHAAN	308.0	311.0	93.3	94.2	45.0	46.7	318.8	278.0	6.8	6.7
JARGALTKHAAN	239.4	309.7	72.6	93.9	35.7	44.3	337.9	360.1	6.7	7.0
MURUN	273.4	290.0	82.9	87.9	37.0	36.3	297.7	319.3	7.4	8.0
NOROVLIN	238.4	244.5	72.2	74.1	33.6	34.6	274.9	236.7	7.1	7.1
UMNUDELGER	238.2	245.5	72.2	74.4	32.8	32.8	256.2	160.4	7.3	7.5
TSENKHERMANDAL	242.0	181.9	73.3	55.1	36.3	27.9	555.3	828.1	6.7	6.5
BOR-UNDUR	354.5	332.4	107.4	100.7	47.5	44.6	144.7	54.0	7.5	7.5
ULAANBAATAR	**276.0**	**272.1**	**83.6**	**82.4**	**39.0**	**39.2**	**111.3**	**109.4**	**7.1**	**6.9**

ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE, 2019 YEARS

AIMAG, SOUM	Percentage of early antenatal care		Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		Percentage of mothers had pregnancy control visit at least 6 times during their pregnancy	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Province average	88.1	88.7	99.9	99.9	76.1	73.9
Western region	88.1	88.9	99.8	99.9	76.8	67.6
ZAVKHAN	86.4	83.4	99.8	99.9	79.2	76.1
Uliastai	88.6	77.0	99.7	99.8	74.2	69.3
Aldarkhaan	84.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asgat	100.0	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
Bayantes	80.4	75.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bayankhairkhan	71.1	77.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Durvuljin	100.0	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Zavkhanmandal	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Ider	71.7	76.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Ikh-Uul	91.5	93.4	100.0	100.0	94.1	71.4
Numrug	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Otgon	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Santmargats	90.0	77.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Songino	100.0	96.4	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0
Tosontsengel	73.9	67.7	100.0	100.0	83.3	83.8
Tudevtei	96.6	96.6	100.0	100.0	96.4	91.8
Telmen	98.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tes	84.3	82.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9
Urgamal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tsagaankhairkhan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Tsagaanchuluut	75.0	91.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tsetsen-Uul	76.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shiluustei	53.8	67.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Erdenekhairkhan	94.1	96.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Yaruu	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0
Govi-Altai	86.2	89.7	99.8	99.7	85.5	86.1
Esunbulag	79.6	89.7	99.8	99.8	86.1	92.8
Altai	97.7	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bayan-Uul	100.0	97.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Biger	85.7	90.9	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
Bugat	65.9	83.9	100.0	100.0	25.0	66.7
Darvi	68.8	82.1	85.7	100.0	14.3	0.0
Delger	94.7	92.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jargalan	100.0	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taishir	90.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0

TONKHIL	98.0	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TUGRUG	90.9	83.3	100.0	100.0	87.5	90.9
KHALIUN	90.6	92.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHUKHMORIT	92.7	93.8	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
TSOGT	90.0	92.8	100.0	85.7	57.1	28.6
TSEEL	98.0	96.1	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0
CHANDMANI	93.5	88.9	100.0	100.0	87.5	44.4
SHARGA	93.1	96.8	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
ERDENE	90.6	92.3	100.0	85.7	77.8	57.1
BAYN-ULGII	**83.1**	**84.7**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**67.5**	**50.2**
ULGII	86.3	89.1	100.0	100.0	61.2	39.4
ALTAI	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.9
ALTANTSUGTS	82.7	80.3	100.0	100.0	65.2	100.0
BAYNNUUR	91.6	92.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BUGAT	77.1	83.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	33.3
BULGAN	86.8	78.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BUYANT	74.1	85.7	100.0	100.0	83.3	60.0
DELUUN	94.4	93.1	100.0	100.0	96.0	100.0
NOGOONNUUR	57.5	68.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	95.6
SAGSAI	65.1	62.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOLBO	94.5	96.7	100.0	100.0	95.2	97.7
ULAANKHUS	92.7	89.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSENGEL	73.5	74.0	98.5	100.0	89.2	100.0
KHOVD	**90.5**	**93.1**	**99.6**	**99.9**	**85.1**	**70.9**
JARGALANT	87.6	93.1	99.5	99.9	83.3	81.9
ALTAI	89.8	93.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0
BULGAN	82.0	80.9	100.0	100.0	90.6	52.0
BUYANT	83.3	88.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
DARVI	97.4	90.5	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0
DURGUN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
DUUT	97.3	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZEREG	97.6	97.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.9
MANKHAN	92.9	85.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.3
MUNKHKHAIRKHAN	94.4	95.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
MUST	100.0	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.0
MYANGAD	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.3
UENCH	97.1	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
KHOVD	94.3	90.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSETSEG	98.9	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.4
CHANDMANI	100.0	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3
ERDENEBUREN	83.0	84.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UVS	**95.6**	**94.3**	**99.8**	**99.7**	**72.9**	**71.5**

ULAANGOMBO	96.8	94.2	99.9	99.7	70.1	81.3
BARUUNTURUUN	100.0	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BUKHMURUN	100.0	91.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	75.0
DAVST	90.7	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.8
ZAVKHAN	100.0	94.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZUUNGOVI	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZUUNKHANGAI	96.8	94.4	100.0	100.0	81.8	100.0
MALCHIN	93.5	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NARANBULAG	92.9	91.1	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0
ULGII	93.5	89.8	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0
UMNUGOVI	93.5	93.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9
UNDURKHANGAI	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.7	97.0
SAGIL	89.7	81.7	100.0	100.0	71.4	100.0
TARIALAN	94.3	93.4	100.0	100.0	77.8	80.4
TURGEN	86.8	92.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TES	94.8	95.3	95.2	100.0	85.7	87.1
KHOVD	87.5	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHYARGAS	97.5	92.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	97.8	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
KHANGAI REGION	**87.6**	**89.1**	**99.8**	**99.9**	**69.4**	**66.7**
ORKHON	**91.1**	**93.9**	**99.8**	**99.8**	**56.3**	**54.6**
BAYAN-UNDUR	91.0	93.9	99.8	99.8	56.3	54.6
JARGALANT	97.1	93.5	100.0	100.0	33.3	40.0
UVURKHANGAI	**87.3**	**90.6**	**99.8**	**100.0**	**79.0**	**72.1**
ARVAIKHEER	85.3	90.6	99.8	100.0	73.6	92.5
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	93.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAT-ULZII	80.9	91.7	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0
BAYANGOL	89.1	94.4	100.0	100.0	88.9	100.0
BAYAN-UNDUR	90.8	91.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BOGD	86.8	88.6	100.0	100.0	97.7	100.0
BURD	92.6	93.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GUCHIN-US	98.1	88.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZUIL	87.7	91.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	82.4	78.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	60.0
NARIINTEEL	98.3	98.8	100.0	100.0	83.3	90.9
ULZIIT	86.5	97.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SANT	98.6	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TARAGT	90.6	84.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TUGRUG	92.2	96.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UYANGA	87.7	94.8	100.0	100.0	98.8	98.0
KHAIRKHANDULAAN	88.7	94.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
KHARKHORIN	80.8	87.8	100.0	99.6	96.3	91.5
KHUJIRT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.0	84.6
BULGAN	**79.5**	**90.4**	**99.9**	**99.9**	**87.3**	**88.4**
BULGAN	95.8	89.7	100.0	100.0	72.4	88.4
BAYAN-AGT	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.5	92.9
BAYANNUUR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.9	93.9
BUGAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	83.3
BUREGKHANGAI	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.5	93.3
GURVANBULAG	100.0	83.3	100.0	83.3	88.2	88.6
DASHINCHILEN	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	93.2
MOGOD	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.7	88.9
ORKHON	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.6
RASHAANT	81.8	88.0	100.0	100.0	97.0	100.0
SASIKHAN	100.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	92.5	82.0
SELENGE	87.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	93.6	91.5
TESHIG	100.0	90.5	96.4	100.0	88.0	86.6
KHANGAL	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	100.0
KHISHIG-UNDUR	90.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0
KHUTAG-UNDUR	87.5	97.2	100.0	100.0	98.9	98.0
BAYANKHONGOR	**65.3**	**68.0**	**99.9**	**100.0**	**85.0**	**87.1**
BAYANKHONGOR	63.1	66.1	99.9	100.0	80.7	83.4
BAATSAGAAN	90.0	94.7	100.0	100.0	82.2	78.5
BAYANBULAG	100.0	71.4	100.0	100.0	92.1	90.3
BAYANGOVI	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.7	95.6
BAYANLIG	78.6	80.8	100.0	100.0	91.4	94.4
BAYAN-OVOO	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	89.1	85.7
BAYAN-UNDUR	45.5	66.7	100.0	100.0	87.3	88.2
BAYANTSAGAAN	80.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	89.9	87.5
BOGD	100.0	92.0	100.0	96.0	87.7	90.0
BUMBUGUR	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.1	92.3
BUUTSAGAAN	100.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	79.5	85.7
GALUUT	93.8	100.0	93.8	100.0	92.0	87.4
GURVANBULAG	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	83.0	94.6
JARGALANT	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	89.0	89.2
JINST	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	95.6
ZAG	85.7	60.0	100.0	100.0	80.4	75.0
ULZIIT	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.4	92.3
KHUREEMARAL	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	77.3	100.0
SHINEJINST	66.7	33.3	100.0	100.0	88.1	89.6
ERDENETSOGT	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.4	87.9
ARKHANGAI	**68.6**	**64.1**	**100.0**	**99.9**	**88.3**	**85.9**
ERDENEBULGAN	84.4	58.0	100.0	99.9	86.7	85.0

BATTSENGEL	94.4	92.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BULGAN	97.3	95.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
JARGALANT	86.0	76.9	100.0	100.0	81.8	86.7
IKHTAMIR	72.7	71.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UGIINUUR	91.8	95.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ULZIIT	97.1	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.9
UNDUR-ULAAN	94.3	85.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3
TARIAT	93.5	91.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.3
TUVSHIRUULEKH	76.2	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHAIRKHAN	100.0	94.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHANGAI	96.8	94.4	100.0	100.0	87.0	94.3
KHASHAAT	83.3	71.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHOTONT	100.0	97.3	100.0	100.0	81.8	100.0
TSAKHIR	84.2	92.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSENKHER	88.9	78.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSETSERLEG	91.4	84.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0
CHULUUT	93.9	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ERDENEMANDAL	73.9	80.5	100.0	100.0	77.8	83.3
KHUVSGUL	**87.0**	**87.8**	**99.8**	**100.0**	**72.2**	**69.8**
MURUN	85.4	87.6	99.8	100.0	68.1	84.9
ALAG-ERDENE	92.0	93.8	100.0	100.0	89.5	100.0
ARBULAG	80.3	76.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANZURKH	82.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	84.6	100.0
BURENTOGTOKH	82.5	76.9	66.7	100.0	33.3	20.0
GALT	90.6	92.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.7
JARGALANT	93.4	95.9	100.0	100.0	96.9	85.7
IKH-UUL	86.3	89.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RASHAANT	93.7	92.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RENCHINLKHUMBE	80.0	84.1	100.0	100.0	75.8	94.7
TARIALAN	94.7	92.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	98.2
TOSONTSENGEL	89.6	84.8	97.2	100.0	86.1	74.1
TUMURBULAG	80.6	81.5	100.0	100.0	88.9	87.5
TUNEL	89.8	94.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ULAAN-UUL	78.4	84.6	100.0	100.0	87.2	88.9
KHANKH	87.3	87.9	100.0	100.0	90.5	100.0
TSAGAANNUUR	78.0	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSAGAAN-UUL	87.9	87.3	97.8	98.2	82.2	85.5
TSAGAAN-UUR	93.9	89.2	100.0	100.0	82.4	94.4
TSETSERLEG	95.9	97.4	100.0	100.0	92.6	100.0
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	93.9	94.8	100.0	100.0	90.5	75.0
SHINE-IDER	96.3	94.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ERDENEBULGAN	80.8	80.6	100.0	100.0	77.8	80.0

Health indicators, 2019

CENTRAL REGION	**86.5**	**86.2**	**99.9**	**99.9**	**75.4**	**74.7**
Tuv	**84.7**	**86.1**	**99.9**	**99.9**	**62.1**	**47.4**
ZUUNMOD	69.0	86.1	100.0	100.0	55.8	57.5
ALTANBULAG	94.9	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.9
AZRGALANT	85.0	93.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
ARKHUST	100.0	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
BATSUMBER	80.3	79.7	100.0	100.0	83.6	91.4
BAYAN	94.4	81.8	100.0	66.7	100.0	50.0
BAYANDELGER	91.7	89.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
BAYANJARGALAN	91.7	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYAN-UNJUUL	89.6	91.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANKHANGAI	82.6	80.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0
BAYANTSAGAAN	76.5	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANTSOGT	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	0.0
BAYANCHANDMANI	82.7	94.8	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
BORNUUR	85.2	92.2	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
BUREN	85.5	84.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.1
DELGERKHAAN	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
JARGALANT	81.5	88.9	100.0	100.0	66.7	55.6
ZAAMAR	90.4	89.9	100.0	100.0	47.1	66.7
LUN	88.1	90.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.8
MUNGUNMORIT	97.9	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
UNDURSHIREET	87.8	90.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
SUMBER	87.5	96.4	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
SERGELEN	100.0	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UGTAALTSAIDAM	90.0	82.5	100.0	100.0	22.2	0.0
TSEEL	90.7	91.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ERDENE	93.1	90.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
ERDENESANT	95.0	89.9	100.0	100.0	96.6	76.2
GOVISUMBER	**93.4**	**85.3**	**100.0**	**99.8**	**86.0**	**88.1**
SUMBER	92.2	85.3	100.0	100.0	86.1	88.3
BAYANTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
SHIVEEGOVI	96.8	94.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SELENGE	**84.2**	**82.9**	**99.9**	**99.9**	**70.7**	**69.2**
SUKHBAATAR	82.8	82.3	99.9	99.9	57.9	124.5
ALTANBULAG	93.0	97.6	100.0	100.0	33.3	100.0
BARUUNBUREN	70.7	90.9	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0
BAYANGOL	89.2	92.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
ERUU	74.7	78.5	100.0	100.0	13.7	80.0
JAVKHLANT	94.7	93.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
ZUUNBUREN	79.3	73.1	100.0	100.0	75.0	75.0
MANDAL	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	90.1	92.5

ORKHON	86.7	96.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
ORKHONTUUL	96.3	96.2	100.0	0.0	33.3	0.0
SAIKHAN	81.8	82.9	100.0	100.0	98.1	100.0
SANT	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TUSHIG	88.2	82.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.1
KHUDER	93.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
KHUSHAAT	97.7	86.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSAGAANNUUR	88.8	75.9	100.0	100.0	86.7	33.3
SHAAMAR	94.1	83.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0
DORNOGOVI	**89.0**	**88.6**	**99.9**	**100.0**	**77.7**	**77.1**
SAINSHAND	90.2	88.6	100.0	100.0	76.0	96.3
AIRAG	94.9	93.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
ALTANSHIREE	100.0	95.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
DALANJARGALAN	72.3	89.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
DELGEREKH	87.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZAMIIN-UUД	87.3	87.2	100.0	100.0	86.8	82.9
IKHKHET	81.3	68.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANDAKH	100.0	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
URGUN	100.0	96.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
SAIKHANDULAAN	95.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
ULAANBADRAKH	100.0	75.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHATANBULAG	89.5	96.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	25.0
KHUVSGUL	88.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
ERDENE	82.5	89.7	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
DARKHAN-UUL	**86.2**	**85.6**	**99.7**	**99.9**	**68.5**	**70.6**
DARKHAN	84.8	85.6	99.7	99.9	68.7	70.8
ORKHON	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
KHONGOR	96.9	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHARIINGOL	94.7	92.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
UMNUGOVI	**86.1**	**86.6**	**99.9**	**100.0**	**90.8**	**93.7**
DALANZADGAD	83.6	86.8	99.8	100.0	89.1	113.7
BAYANDALAI	80.4	80.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYAN-OVOO	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BULGAN	100.0	89.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
GURVANTES	88.7	86.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MANDAL-OVOO	100.0	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MANLAI	93.7	96.8	100.0	100.0	66.7	90.0
NOYON	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NOMGON	94.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3	100.0
SEVREI	98.1	92.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHANBOGD	85.3	94.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.8
KHANKHONGOR	68.6	78.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Khurmen	88.1	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tsogt-Ovoo	83.7	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9
Tsogttsetsii	83.0	75.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8
Dundgovi	**90.3**	**90.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**84.1**	**84.1**
Saintsagaan	88.9	90.0	100.0	100.0	83.4	94.9
Adaatsag	92.5	93.8	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0
Bayanjargalan	100.0	89.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Govi-Ugtaal	100.0	88.2	100.0	100.0	87.5	86.4
Gurvansaikhan	95.8	97.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Delgerkhangai	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Delgertsogt	66.7	90.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
Deren	92.1	84.3	100.0	100.0	80.0	80.0
Luus	81.8	80.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
Ulziit	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Undurshil	91.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	66.7
Saikhan-Ovoo	77.8	89.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	60.0
Khuld	100.0	97.9	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
Tsagaandelger	88.2	72.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Erdenedalai	91.9	92.9	100.0	100.0	95.5	77.8
Eastern region	**90.1**	**90.7**	**99.9**	**100.0**	**77.8**	**80.4**
Dornod	**92.0**	**90.9**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**67.0**	**75.6**
Kherlen	91.5	90.9	100.0	100.0	67.2	77.6
Bayandun	100.0	98.4	100.0	100.0	75.4	50.0
Bayantumen	91.7	94.9	100.0	0.0	66.0	0.0
Bayan-Uul	98.9	98.6	100.0	100.0	71.4	77.8
Bulgan	95.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	56.0	0.0
Gurvanzagd	88.5	86.1	100.0	100.0	64.5	0.0
Dashbalbar	100.0	98.7	100.0	100.0	78.5	95.0
Matad	89.8	98.1	100.0	100.0	60.0	100.0
Sergelen	43.6	86.5	100.0	100.0	73.5	66.7
Khalkhgol	98.1	95.5	100.0	0.0	55.3	0.0
Khulunbuir	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	70.0	100.0
Tsagaan-Ovoo	94.6	89.2	100.0	0.0	60.7	0.0
Choibalsan	90.6	92.5	100.0	100.0	63.6	100.0
Chuluunkhoroot	97.0	96.6	100.0	100.0	61.0	83.3
Sukhbaatar	**88.2**	**89.2**	**99.9**	**100.0**	**93.6**	**92.6**
Barun-Urt	85.6	89.0	100.0	100.0	94.2	97.2
Asgat	89.4	93.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bayandelger	89.8	91.4	80.0	100.0	20.0	100.0
Dariganga	94.4	90.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Munkhkhaan	92.6	92.9	100.0	100.0	71.4	100.0
Naran	80.5	87.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0

ONGON	89.0	90.3	100.0	100.0	50.0	75.0
SUKHBAATAR	84.2	89.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TUVSHINSHIREE	92.5	91.3	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
TUMENTSOGT	90.5	93.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
UULBAYAN	80.0	92.9	100.0	100.0	33.3	50.0
KHALZAN	90.5	92.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
ERDENETSAGAAN	92.2	93.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.4
KHENTII	**89.5**	**91.7**	**99.9**	**100.0**	**78.2**	**76.0**
KHERLEN	83.1	91.5	99.8	100.0	74.6	89.8
BATNOROV	98.3	97.1	100.0	100.0	80.0	75.0
BATSHIREET	91.9	89.7	100.0	100.0	66.7	50.0
BAYAN-ADRAGA	95.0	89.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.0
BAYANMUNKH	96.2	94.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.8
BAYAN-OVOO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANKHUTAG	97.4	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BINDER	95.6	93.2	100.0	100.0	97.4	96.3
GALSHIR	97.8	96.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
DADAL	96.4	97.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
DARKHAN	93.3	92.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DELGERKHAAN	81.8	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	62.5
JARGALTKHAAN	100.0	94.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MURUN	100.0	85.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NOROVLIN	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0
UMNUDELGER	91.0	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.8
TSENKHERMANDAL	80.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BOR-UNDUR	84.5	90.0	100.0	100.0	92.4	76.2
ULAANBAATAR	**88.5**	**89.1**	**99.9**	**99.9**	**78.1**	**76.7**

Health indicators, 2019

OUTPATIENTS, 2019 YEARS

AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients		Number of check-ups		Percentage of check-ups		Number of outpatients per physicians		Average outpatient visits per person per year	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Province average	17452750	18883404	5315313	5987264	30.5	31.7	1563	1602	6	6
Western region	1624501	1784527	453572	564930	27.9	31.7	1618	1676	4	4
Zavkhan	311967	342718	97034	129706	31.1	37.8	1753	1883	4	5
Uliastai	168015	173172	40405	55728	24.0	32.2	1787	1767	10	10
Aldarkhaan	5936	6554	2239	2657	37.7	40.5	2968	2185	2	2
Asgat	1284	1784	545	1041	42.4	58.4	642	0	1	2
Bayantes	7889	8128	3167	4012	40.1	49.4	2630	2709	3	3
Bayankhairkhan	1583	3038	164	1110	10.4	36.5	792	3038	1	2
Durvuljin	4527	5166	2230	2698	49.3	52.2	2264	1722	2	2
Zavkhanmandal	4743	4875	2893	2571	61.0	52.7	1581	1219	4	4
Ider	4472	4939	1252	1664	28.0	33.7	1491	1646	2	2
Ikh-Uul	25632	27506	8190	8219	32.0	29.9	4272	4584	4	4
Numrug	3678	9107	1556	6405	42.3	70.3	1839	4554	2	5
Otgon	5405	6910	2589	3732	47.9	54.0	1802	2303	2	3
Santmargats	6020	6738	2976	3865	49.4	57.4	3010	3369	4	4
Songino	4069	4912	1675	2046	41.2	41.7	1356	2456	3	3
Tosontsengel	29419	34782	10441	12099	35.5	34.8	1051	1391	3	4
Tudevtei	5987	5860	2693	2956	45.0	50.4	998	733	3	3
Telmen	5832	6837	3056	3484	52.4	51.0	1944	2279	2	2
Tes	6211	7692	2519	4445	40.6	57.8	2070	2564	2	3
Urgamal	2934	3860	1146	1725	39.1	44.7	2934	3860	2	3
Tsagaankhairkhan	3155	2987	923	867	29.3	29.0	1578	1494	2	2
Tsagaanchuluut	2371	3135	587	862	24.8	27.5	2371	3135	2	2
Tsetsen-Uul	2658	3583	1171	1822	44.1	50.9	1329	1792	2	2
Shiluustei	3660	3404	1421	1951	38.8	57.3	1830	1135	2	2
Erdenekhairkhan	3184	3256	1437	982	45.1	30.2	3184	1628	2	2
Yaruu	3303	4493	1759	2765	53.3	61.5	1652	2247	2	2
Govi-Altai	231977	261491	55200	77114	23.8	29.5	1202	1413	4	5
Esunbulag	165015	181820	31872	46730	19.3	25.7	1123	1280	9	10
Altai	2756	3751	1012	1503	36.7	40.1	919	1250	1	2
Bayan-Uul	4721	5028	2031	1738	43.0	34.6	944	1006	2	2
Biger	3755	4481	1000	1285	26.6	28.7	939	896	2	2
Bugat	4629	4811	1817	2189	39.3	45.5	1543	2406	2	2
Darvi	3578	4928	1256	1633	35.1	33.1	1789	2464	2	3
Delger	4875	4831	2075	2065	42.6	42.7	2438	2416	2	2
Jargalan	3152	4105	1387	2378	44.0	57.9	3152	2053	2	2

TAISHIR	3000	3134	1235	1451	41.2	46.3	1000	1045	2	2
TONKHIL	5369	7359	1847	2898	34.4	39.4	2685	7359	2	3
TUGRUG	3730	4751	942	1706	25.3	35.9	622	950	2	2
KHALIUN	4635	4599	1295	2002	27.9	43.5	2318	4599	2	2
KHUKHMORIT	5657	5965	1729	1535	30.6	25.7	2829	2983	2	3
TSOGT	3645	5001	1326	1662	36.4	33.2	1823	2501	1	1
TSEEL	3268	4554	1344	2153	41.1	47.3	1089	1518	1	2
CHANDMANI	3445	4781	747	1430	21.7	29.9	1723	2391	2	2
SHARGA	2530	3203	1214	1170	48.0	36.5	1265	1602	1	2
ERDENE	4217	4389	1071	1586	25.4	36.1	2109	4389	2	2
BAYN-ULGII	**348197**	**389827**	**99424**	**111991**	**28.6**	**28.7**	**1635**	**1638**	**3**	**4**
ULGII	218220	225965	66195	71181	30.3	31.5	1381	1228	6	6
ALTAI	16787	19462	4361	5682	26.0	29.2	4197	4866	4	5
ALTANTSUGTS	5310	6637	1470	2937	27.7	44.3	2655	3319	2	2
BAYNNUUR	10158	18553	1746	4663	17.2	25.1	2032	4638	2	4
BUGAT	6187	4567	1644	979	26.6	21.4	3094	1522	2	1
BULGAN	9645	15839	1146	3212	11.9	20.3	3215	5280	2	3
BUYANT	4899	5780	784	764	16.0	13.2	1633	1927	2	2
DELUUN	14393	18494	2708	3832	18.8	20.7	2056	2642	2	3
NOGOONNUUR	8984	10724	2974	3766	33.1	35.1	1283	1532	1	1
SAGSAI	9966	22270	1925	5345	19.3	24.0	2492	7423	2	4
TOLBO	7090	6867	1980	1685	27.9	24.5	1773	2289	2	2
ULAANKHUS	18192	16478	7862	4382	43.2	26.6	3032	3296	2	2
TSENGEL	18366	18191	4629	3563	25.2	19.6	2296	1819	2	2
KHOVD	**350923**	**363644**	**93079**	**91658**	**26.5**	**25.2**	**1468**	**1383**	**4**	**4**
JARGALANT	258713	256933	67426	59147	26.1	23.0	1462	1298	9	8
ALTAI	7429	7408	2975	3109	40.0	42.0	1857	1852	2	2
BULGAN	15759	15793	1373	1501	8.7	9.5	1313	1128	2	2
BUYANT	5506	6237	2482	2669	45.1	42.8	1835	1559	1	2
DARVI	4370	5934	1467	1426	33.6	24.0	1457	1484	1	2
DURGUN	5520	6794	1086	1950	19.7	28.7	1840	2265	2	2
DUUT	2871	3499	539	971	18.8	27.8	1436	1166	1	2
ZEREG	4113	6155	1299	2135	31.6	34.7	1028	1539	1	2
MANKHAN	4620	7315	1151	3425	24.9	46.8	1540	1829	1	2
MUNKHKHAIRKHAN	5973	6200	1523	1684	25.5	27.2	1991	3100	3	3
MUST	3748	4799	1858	2610	49.6	54.4	937	1200	1	2
MYANGAD	5424	7573	2033	2764	37.5	36.5	1808	2524	1	2
UENCH	8926	8406	2496	3812	28.0	45.3	1785	2102	2	2
KHOVD	4682	6020	1391	1742	29.7	28.9	1561	2007	1	2
TSETSEG	4599	5290	721	223	15.7	4.2	1150	1763	1	2
CHANDMANI	6614	5749	2876	1453	43.5	25.3	2205	1916	2	2
ERDENEBUREN	2056	3539	383	1037	18.6	29.3	685	1180	1	1

Uvs	381437	426847	108835	154461	28.5	36.2	2107	2167	5	5
ULAANGOMBO	231303	273655	57084	97566	24.7	35.7	1836	1997	7	9
BARUUNTURUUN	14676	13474	5789	6001	39.4	44.5	2935	2246	5	5
BUKHMURUN	5778	6189	2370	2259	41.0	36.5	2889	3095	3	3
DAVST	5593	5070	1579	1468	28.2	29.0	2797	2535	3	3
ZAVKHAN	7679	7037	2025	1457	26.4	20.7	3840	3519	4	4
ZUUNGOVI	7198	6954	1676	1465	23.3	21.1	3599	3477	3	2
ZUUNKHANGAI	8005	8296	2808	3132	35.1	37.8	2668	2765	3	4
MALCHIN	6636	4605	2363	1891	35.6	41.1	3318	1535	3	2
NARANBULAG	7821	8929	3277	3240	41.9	36.3	3911	1786	2	2
ULGII	6638	6741	1180	2014	17.8	29.9	3319	3371	3	3
UMNUGOVI	11675	14426	2075	4263	17.8	29.6	1668	2061	3	3
UNDURKHANGAI	13838	13383	6583	6347	47.6	47.4	2768	2231	4	4
SAGIL	8015	7714	3482	3745	43.4	48.5	4008	3857	3	3
TARIALAN	11806	14398	3318	5098	28.1	35.4	2952	3600	4	4
TURGEN	3727	3202	1410	1017	37.8	31.8	1242	1067	2	2
TES	13508	13500	5996	6324	44.4	46.8	2251	3375	3	3
KHOVD	4376	4835	1587	1845	36.3	38.2	2188	2418	2	2
KHYARGAS	6455	7566	1845	2930	28.6	38.7	3228	2522	3	3
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	6710	6873	2388	2399	35.6	34.9	3355	3437	3	3
KHANGAI REGION	2154646	2317042	709126	784822	32.9	33.9	1576	1562	4	4
ORKHON	596566	655776	230317	250282	38.6	38.2	1734	1758	6	6
BAYAN-UNDUR	586038	644530	227160	245789	38.8	38.1	1719	1751	6	6
JARGALANT	10528	11246	3157	4493	30.0	40.0	3509	2249	3	3
UVURKHANGAI	371583	391202	99544	111858	26.8	28.6	1402	1373	3	3
ARVAIKHEER	223395	256137	54935	70629	24.6	27.6	1306	1327	7	8
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	2256	2127	692	786	30.7	37.0	564	1064	1	1
BAT-ULZII	13665	10326	6570	3962	48.1	38.4	2733	1291	2	1
BAYANGOL	4689	5688	748	1301	16.0	22.9	1563	1896	1	1
BAYAN-UNDUR	2085	2752	769	721	36.9	26.2	695	917	1	1
BOGD	6832	6313	3051	2657	44.7	42.1	1139	1052	1	1
BURD	3617	2383	1011	861	28.0	36.1	1206	1192	1	1
GUCHIN-US	3057	2934	1298	1237	42.5	42.2	1019	978	1	1
ZUIL	3018	2766	1048	1122	34.7	40.6	604	461	1	1
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	7803	6978	3367	2650	43.2	38.0	1951	2326	2	2
NARIINTEEL	8943	7135	3284	2430	36.7	34.1	2236	2378	2	2
ULZIIT	1983	2510	550	965	27.7	38.4	992	1255	1	1
SANT	3130	2421	942	591	30.1	24.4	1043	807	1	1
TARAGT	51159	4406	1795	1747	34.8	39.7	1720	2203	2	1
TUGRUG	5292	4688	1763	1271	33.3	27.1	1764	4688	2	2
UYANGA	29547	16047	9417	6151	31.9	38.3	3693	1605	3	2

KHAIRKHANDULAAN	3004	3415	712	1124	23.7	32.9	1502	1138	1	1
KHARKHORIN	24795	31344	2547	4145	10.3	13.2	918	1254	2	3
KHUJIRT	19313	20832	5045	7508	26.1	36.0	3219	2976	3	3
BULGAN	**182064**	**191181**	**57202**	**57440**	**31.4**	**30.0**	**1640**	**1437**	**3**	**3**
BULGAN	100929	101590	24584	20611	24.4	20.3	1463	1168	8	8
BAYAN-AGT	7512	8200	4129	4313	55.0	52.6	2504	2050	2	3
BAYANNUUR	3839	3797	1586	1320	41.3	34.8	1920	1899	2	2
BUGAT	2711	3655	918	1335	33.9	36.5	1356	3655	1	2
BUREGKHANGAI	4071	6627	1820	4201	44.7	63.4	2036	2209	1	2
GURVANBULAG	4633	4611	1479	1465	31.9	31.8	2317	1537	1	1
DASHINCHILEN	5864	8066	1909	2695	32.6	33.4	1955	2017	2	3
MOGOD	4265	3869	1638	1207	38.4	31.2	2133	1935	2	1
ORKHON	4516	4466	2152	2149	47.7	48.1	2258	2233	1	1
RASHAANT	4398	2926	2735	1671	62.2	57.1	1466	732	1	1
SASIKHAN	3875	7149	1485	2729	38.3	38.2	1938	2383	1	2
SELENGE	7345	6458	2269	2076	30.9	32.1	2448	2153	2	2
TESHIG	4164	3399	1128	935	27.1	27.5	2082	1700	1	1
KHANGAL	3287	3323	1599	1788	48.6	53.8	1644	3323	1	1
KHISHIG-UNDUR	8253	8583	3742	3740	45.3	43.6	1651	1226	3	3
KHUTAG-UNDUR	12402	14462	4029	5205	32.5	36.0	1772	2892	2	3
BAYANKHONGOR	**278018**	**298230**	**76230**	**85025**	**27.4**	**28.5**	**1376**	**1400**	**3**	**3**
BAYANKHONGOR	179781	191854	45172	47960	25.1	25.0	1257	1230	6	6
BAATSAGAAN	6325	6343	2420	2634	38.3	41.5	2108	2114	2	2
BAYANBULAG	4424	4941	1137	1565	25.7	31.7	2212	2471	3	3
BAYANGOVI	6800	6998	2335	1971	34.3	28.2	3400	3499	2	2
BAYANLIG	6915	6559	1269	2036	18.4	31.0	1729	1312	2	2
BAYAN-OVOO	5188	6173	1488	2946	28.7	47.7	2594	6173	2	2
BAYAN-UNDUR	4625	3824	1447	915	31.3	23.9	1542	1912	2	2
BAYANTSAGAAN	4920	5847	1870	2773	38.0	47.4	1230	1169	1	1
BOGD	5678	4989	1806	2151	31.8	43.1	1136	1663	2	2
BUMBUGUR	7320	9166	2690	3279	36.7	35.8	2440	2292	2	3
BUUTSAGAAN	7983	9965	1884	2348	23.6	23.6	1996	2491	2	3
GALUUT	4842	6205	1494	1728	30.9	27.8	1211	1551	1	2
GURVANBULAG	2926	4674	909	1564	31.1	33.5	1463	2337	1	2
JARGALANT	4368	2898	1399	789	32.0	27.2	1092	580	1	1
JINST	3918	4755	1227	1429	31.3	30.1	1306	1585	2	2
ZAG	3911	4013	622	1043	15.9	26.0	1304	1338	2	2
ULZIIT	4443	4432	1607	1865	36.2	42.1	1481	2216	1	1
KHUREEMARAL	4897	6338	2149	2816	43.9	44.4	2449	6338	3	4
SHINEJINST	4331	3740	1751	1304	40.4	34.9	1444	1247	2	2
ERDENETSOGT	4423	4516	1554	1909	35.1	42.3	1474	1505	1	1
ARKHANGAI	**308333**	**318282**	**115474**	**121690**	**37.5**	**38.2**	**1667**	**1553**	**3**	**3**

ERDENEBULGAN	158417	162738	51135	53046	32.3	32.6	1288	1224	7	7
BATTSENGEL	10039	11467	4188	5681	41.7	49.5	2510	2293	3	3
BULGAN	4738	4928	2069	2238	43.7	45.4	4738	2464	2	2
JARGALANT	11219	12437	3818	3952	34.0	31.8	3740	3109	3	3
IKHTAMIR	11035	11134	5139	4997	46.6	44.9	2759	2784	2	2
UGIINUUR	5593	5462	1983	2291	35.5	41.9	2797	2731	2	2
ULZIIT	11955	10099	6342	5952	53.0	58.9	3985	2525	3	3
UNDUR-ULAAN	11446	12167	4683	5535	40.9	45.5	2862	3042	2	2
TARIAT	14984	16135	5692	3826	38.0	23.7	2997	2305	3	3
TUVSHIRUULEKH	3525	3764	1598	1450	45.3	38.5	1763	1882	1	1
KHAIRKHAN	10057	10185	4561	4463	45.4	43.8	3352	3395	3	3
KHANGAI	6576	6637	2333	2993	35.5	45.1	2192	2212	2	2
KHASHAAT	6837	7528	3823	4391	55.9	58.3	3419	2509	2	2
KHOTONT	7310	7592	3353	4314	45.9	56.8	1828	1898	2	2
TSAKHIR	3911	6654	1301	3490	33.3	52.4	978	1664	3	3
TSENKHER	5671	5863	2584	2816	45.6	48.0	1418	1466	1	1
TSETSERLEG	8839	7532	3607	2908	40.8	38.6	2946	1883	2	2
CHULUUT	7575	7911	3975	4053	52.5	51.2	1894	1978	2	2
ERDENEMANDAL	8606	8049	3290	3294	38.2	40.9	1229	894	2	1
KHUVSGUL	**418082**	**462371**	**130359**	**158527**	**31.2**	**34.3**	**1608**	**1687**	**3**	**3**
MURUN	254918	279607	59369	73401	23.3	26.3	1424	1441	6	7
ALAG-ERDENE	2518	3160	1041	1035	41.3	32.8	1259	1580	0	0
ARBULAG	2574	1536	1258	590	48.9	38.4	858	512	1	0
BAYANZURKH	3818	4725	981	882	25.7	18.7	1273	2363	1	1
BURENTOGTOKH	11288	10388	6618	6021	58.6	58.0	2822	2597	3	2
GALT	9767	10433	4376	4657	44.8	44.6	2442	2608	2	2
JARGALANT	12726	16031	6054	8616	47.6	53.7	4242	4008	2	3
IKH-UUL	10785	9670	6347	5094	58.9	52.7	1541	1381	3	2
RASHAANT	6028	6534	2157	2433	35.8	37.2	2009	2178	2	2
RENCHINLKHUMBE	8088	11263	3923	5035	48.5	44.7	1348	2253	2	2
TARIALAN	24205	25877	10271	15680	42.4	60.6	4034	4313	4	4
TOSONTSENGEL	7670	8075	2746	3447	35.8	42.7	2557	2692	2	2
TUMURBULAG	4708	5860	793	2473	16.8	42.2	2354	2930	1	1
TUNEL	2491	4159	1111	1634	44.6	39.3	830	1386	1	1
ULAAN-UUL	3088	4507	1207	1352	39.1	30.0	515	751	1	1
KHANKH	2362	2139	679	573	28.7	26.8	787	1070	1	1
TSAGAANNUUR	3476	3050	1153	1270	33.2	41.6	3476	1525	2	2
TSAGAAN-UUL	13254	18440	5121	6396	38.6	34.7	2209	2634	2	3
TSAGAAN-UUR	3136	3824	1006	2060	32.1	53.9	1568	1912	1	1
TSETSERLEG	12536	12472	4065	5135	32.4	41.2	3134	12472	3	3
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	6372	8924	3718	4658	58.3	52.2	6372	4462	2	3
SHINE-IDER	7289	5501	3561	3108	48.9	56.5	1041	917	2	2

ERDENEBULGAN	4985	6196	2804	56.2	2977	48.0	2493	1549	2	2
CENTRAL REGION	**2240360**	**2474665**	**821540**	**36.7**	**896047**	**36.2**	**1626**	**1721**	**4**	**5**
Tuv	**280879**	**347123**	**152930**	**54.4**	**165330**	**47.6**	**1294**	**1622**	**3**	**4**
ZUUNMOD	150756	186881	75865	50.3	84292	45.1	979	1254	9	11
ALTANBULAG	5869	9285	2619	44.6	4697	50.6	2935	3095	2	3
AZRGALANT	3209	3760	1888	58.8	1985	52.8	1605	1880	2	2
ARKHUST	3534	4430	2018	57.1	2087	47.1	1767	2215	3	3
BATSUMBER	9610	12706	4670	48.6	4806	37.8	1922	3177	1	2
BAYAN	4418	5939	2484	56.2	3091	52.0	4418	5939	2	3
BAYANDELGER	3573	3773	2231	62.4	2302	61.0	1191	1887	2	2
BAYANJARGALAN	1691	3697	903	53.4	1904	51.5	1691	3697	1	2
BAYAN-UNJUUL	2349	3977	1015	43.2	1832	46.1	2349	3977	1	2
BAYANKHANGAI	4010	4360	2636	65.7	2330	53.4	4010	2180	3	3
BAYANTSAGAAN	3455	3698	2263	65.5	1676	45.3	1728	1849	2	2
BAYANTSOGT	3627	3240	1626	44.8	1561	48.2	1814	3240	2	2
BAYANCHANDMANI	8490	11731	5052	59.5	5636	48.0	2123	5866	2	3
BORNUUR	6116	7960	3996	65.3	3523	44.3	1223	1990	1	2
BUREN	4882	5114	2881	59.0	2771	54.2	1627	1705	2	2
DELGERKHAAN	2378	3837	1565	65.8	2223	57.9	2378	1279	1	2
JARGALANT	10016	11851	5184	51.8	4859	41.0	2003	1975	1	2
ZAAMAR	10365	13009	7593	73.3	8481	65.2	2073	3252	2	2
LUN	4291	5674	2769	64.5	3343	58.9	2146	1891	2	2
MUNGUNMORIT	3934	4832	2347	59.7	1911	39.5	1967	4832	2	2
UNDURSHIREET	4505	4137	2807	62.3	2039	49.3	4505	4137	2	2
SUMBER	3436	4492	2020	58.8	2646	58.9	3436	2246	2	3
SERGELEN	2950	3072	1544	52.3	1633	53.2	2950	1536	1	1
UGTAALTSAIDAM	4991	6494	3179	63.7	3359	51.7	1664	1624	2	2
TSEEL	3887	4966	1968	50.6	1928	38.8	1296	1655	1	2
ERDENE	6068	5933	3758	61.9	3344	56.4	3034	1978	2	1
ERDENESANT	8469	8275	6049	71.4	5071	61.3	2823	2758	2	2
GOVISUMBER	**109970**	**97106**	**30482**	**27.7**	**28584**	**29.4**	**1746**	**1471**	**6**	**6**
SUMBER	92499	83047	23945	25.9	24102	29.0	1623	1384	7	7
BAYANTAL	5298	3494	2491	47.0	1710	48.9	2649	1747	4	3
SHIVEEGOVI	12173	10565	4046	33.2	2772	26.2	3043	2641	3	3
SELENGE	**389660**	**409341**	**124329**	**31.9**	**121010**	**29.6**	**1552**	**1657**	**4**	**4**
SUKHBAATAR	260322	261022	79977	30.7	71182	27.3	1747	1642	11	11
ALTANBULAG	7817	7973	2184	27.9	2969	37.2	1954	2658	2	2
BARUUNBUREN	4994	3621	3391	67.9	2036	56.2	1249	1811	2	1
BAYANGOL	7627	10147	3212	42.1	3880	38.2	1907	3382	1	2
ERUU	3166	3318	310	9.8	375	11.3	1055	1106	0	0
JAVKHLANT	4410	5062	2125	48.2	2650	52.4	1470	1687	2	3
ZUUNBUREN	5517	5624	1992	36.1	2195	39.0	2759	1875	2	2

MANDAL	41931	54691	11315	16575	27.0	30.3	874	1215	2	2
ORKHON	3186	3770	1905	1941	59.8	51.5	1593	3770	1	2
ORKHONTUUL	5286	5213	1476	1865	27.9	35.8	5286	2607	1	1
SAIKHAN	18097	21420	6470	6372	35.8	29.7	1392	1947	2	2
SANT	3965	5315	1531	2831	38.6	53.3	1983	2658	2	3
TUSHIG	2957	3521	1899	1579	64.2	44.8	986	1761	2	2
KHUDER	6074	5283	1839	1132	30.3	21.4	2025	2642	2	2
KHUSHAAT	3708	1910	1389	413	37.5	21.6	1236	1910	2	1
TSAGAANNUUR	6042	6935	2136	1667	35.4	24.0	1511	1387	1	1
SHAAMAR	4561	4516	1178	1348	25.8	29.8	1520	0	1	1
DORNOGOVI	**353716**	**410967**	**117137**	**144534**	**33.1**	**35.2**	**1462**	**1650**	**5**	**6**
SAINSHAND	228353	256076	73354	88847	32.1	34.7	1228	1377	9	10
AIRAG	15278	15699	4691	5007	30.7	31.9	7639	5233	4	4
ALTANSHIREE	3946	6137	1590	2483	40.3	40.5	1973	2046	3	5
DALANJARGALAN	7898	9290	2349	2772	29.7	29.8	3949	3097	3	3
DELGEREKH	4844	6055	2586	3096	53.4	51.1	4844	1514	3	3
ZAMIIN-ҮҮД	47253	56306	13570	15458	28.7	27.5	1350	1522	3	3
IKHKHET	6208	9110	2715	4641	43.7	50.9	3104	9110	3	4
MANDAKH	4132	7399	1432	2736	34.7	37.0	2066	3700	3	5
URGUN	6093	7952	2509	3151	41.2	39.6	6093	7952	3	4
SAIKHANDULAAN	5288	5856	1686	2597	31.9	44.3	5288	5856	4	4
ULAANBADRAKH	8804	9560	4673	5620	53.1	58.8	4402	3187	6	6
KHATANBULAG	3345	6964	1248	3482	37.3	50.0	1673	2321	1	2
KHUVSGUL	3598	3117	1537	1077	42.7	34.6	1799	3117	2	2
ERDENE	8676	11446	3197	3567	36.8	31.2	4338	11446	4	5
DARKHAN-UUL	**609829**	**685304**	**227817**	**264760**	**37.4**	**38.6**	**2250**	**2430**	**6**	**7**
DARKHAN	553369	626952	206565	241567	37.3	38.5	2137	2348	6	7
ORKHON	16880	12196	8637	3902	51.2	32.0	5627	4065	5	4
KHONGOR	12157	15308	4572	8170	37.6	53.4	6079	5103	2	3
SHARIINGOL	27423	30848	8043	11121	29.3	36.1	3918	3428	3	4
UMNUGOVI	**319272**	**347178**	**113272**	**113691**	**35.5**	**32.7**	**1621**	**1529**	**5**	**5**
DALANZADGAD	216555	231894	71790	70967	33.2	30.6	1558	1364	9	9
BAYANDALAI	9029	7315	2953	1569	32.7	21.4	4515	3658	4	4
BAYAN-OVOO	3911	4524	1841	1966	47.1	43.5	782	1131	2	2
BULGAN	3328	2895	1110	1013	33.4	35.0	1664	2895	2	1
GURVANTES	6974	7952	2751	2452	39.4	30.8	2325	2651	1	2
MANDAL-OVOO	5466	5793	2012	1822	36.8	31.5	1822	1931	3	4
MANLAI	5283	7650	2638	2821	49.9	36.9	1321	1913	2	3
NOYON	15404	18002	9030	12455	58.6	69.2	2201	2000	11	13
NOMGON	5920	6847	2899	3110	49.0	45.4	1973	2282	2	3
SEVREI	3206	4383	1253	1558	39.1	35.5	1069	2192	2	2
KHANBOGD	14784	18714	5068	4914	34.3	26.3	1643	1701	2	2

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KHANKHONGOR	6001	5847	3298	3331	55.0	57.0	3001	2924	3	3	3
KHURMEN	4106	5347	1331	1959	32.4	36.6	4106	2674	3	3	3
TSOGT-OVOO	5643	5929	2419	2740	42.9	46.2	1881	1976	3	3	3
TSOGTTSETSII	13662	14086	2879	1014	21.1	7.2	1242	1761	2	2	2
DUNDGOVI	**177034**	**177646**	**55573**	**58138**	**31.4**	**32.7**	**1292**	**1161**	**4**	**4**	**4**
SAINTSAGAAN	120400	133908	34358	42386	28.5	31.7	1281	1288	8	8	9
ADAATSAG	8617	3479	2203	631	25.6	18.1	2872	1740	3	3	1
BAYANJARGALAN	2969	2160	1672	992	56.3	45.9	1485	1080	2	2	2
GOVI-UGTAAL	4103	3815	1386	1324	33.8	34.7	1026	763	3	3	2
GURVANSAIKHAN	3449	3386	1103	1021	32.0	30.2	1725	1129	2	2	2
DELGERKHANGAI	3862	2032	895	485	23.2	23.9	1931	677	2	2	1
DELGERTSOGT	2023	1969	837	588	41.4	29.9	405	492	1	1	1
DEREN	4101	1706	2572	350	62.7	20.5	1367	427	2	2	1
LUUS	2729	3914	910	1440	33.3	36.8	682	979	1	1	2
ULZIIT	4439	3289	2638	1753	59.4	53.3	1480	822	2	2	1
UNDURSHIL	3725	3119	1020	1065	27.4	34.1	1242	1040	3	3	2
SAIKHAN-OVOO	1979	977	683	204	34.5	20.9	660	489	1	1	0
KHULD	2764	1376	1440	539	52.1	39.2	921	459	1	1	1
TSAGAANDELGER	2193	1254	891	434	40.6	34.6	1097	418	2	2	1
ERDENEDALAI	9681	11262	2965	4926	30.6	43.7	2420	1609	2	2	2
EASTERN REGION	**949061**	**983018**	**336228**	**355299**	**35.4**	**36.1**	**1808**	**1824**	**4**	**4**	**4**
DORNOD	**387175**	**385731**	**157377**	**158634**	**40.6**	**41.1**	**2059**	**1929**	**5**	**5**	**5**
KHERLEN	303766	300929	118326	118217	39.0	39.3	1998	1835	7	7	6
BAYANDUN	6995	6964	3555	3085	50.8	44.3	3498	3482	2	2	2
BAYANTUMEN	5097	5787	2440	2781	47.9	48.1	1699	2894	2	2	2
BAYAN-UUL	10721	11767	5177	5532	48.3	47.0	2144	2353	2	2	3
BULGAN	3627	3791	1514	1595	41.7	42.1	1209	1896	2	2	2
GURVANZAGD	4722	3844	1591	1331	33.7	34.6	2361	1922	3	3	3
DASHBALBAR	9504	9081	4291	3900	45.1	42.9	1901	1816	3	3	3
MATAD	5348	4460	1942	1890	36.3	42.4	2674	2230	2	2	1
SERGELEN	4254	3867	2320	1726	54.5	44.6	4254	1934	2	2	2
KHALKHGOL	9447	11929	5736	8082	60.7	67.8	1889	2386	3	3	4
KHULUNBUIR	7531	7443	2965	3026	39.4	40.7	7531	7443	4	4	4
TSAGAAN-OVOO	7054	6482	3016	2582	42.8	39.8	2351	1296	2	2	2
CHOIBALSAN	4150	4589	2283	2722	55.0	59.3	4150	4589	2	2	2
CHULUUNKHOROOT	4959	4798	2221	2165	44.8	45.1	1653	2399	3	3	3
SUKHBAATAR	**233408**	**272962**	**74097**	**104350**	**31.7**	**38.2**	**1487**	**1870**	**4**	**4**	**4**
BARUN-URT	149776	168682	41581	55992	27.8	33.2	1325	1704	7	7	8
ASGAT	4387	3893	1766	1949	40.3	50.1	2194	1947	2	2	2
BAYANDELGER	9343	12440	4642	6120	49.7	49.2	1869	2073	2	2	2
DARIGANGA	6786	8173	1683	3339	24.8	40.9	1697	1635	2	2	3

Health indicators, 2019

MUNKHKHAAN	7731	13145	2498	5809	32.3	44.2	1289	2629	2	3
NARAN	5478	5429	2363	2254	43.1	41.5	2739	1810	3	3
ONGON	7399	8436	2419	3872	32.7	45.9	740	1205	2	2
SUKHBAATAR	8676	10639	4446	5344	51.2	50.2	4338	3546	3	3
TUVSHINSHIREE	6196	7270	1532	2574	24.7	35.4	3098	3635	2	2
TUMENTSOGT	5867	9147	2377	3998	40.5	43.7	2934	4574	2	4
UULBAYAN	3603	4998	1226	2692	34.0	53.9	1802	4998	1	2
KHALZAN	6363	8338	3464	4629	54.4	55.5	2121	2779	4	5
ERDENETSAGAAN	11803	12372	4100	5778	34.7	46.7	2951	1547	2	2
KHENTII	**328478**	**324325**	**104754**	**92315**	**31.9**	**28.5**	**1825**	**1680**	**4**	**4**
KHERLEN	202022	204717	60327	55103	29.9	26.9	1757	1599	9	9
BATNOROV	6996	7826	3187	3693	45.6	47.2	2332	2609	1	1
BATSHIREET	8127	8888	3557	3498	43.8	39.4	4064	2963	3	4
BAYAN-ADRAGA	5396	4843	1700	1729	31.5	35.7	2698	1614	2	2
BAYANMUNKH	5680	7799	2293	3220	40.4	41.3	1893	2600	3	5
BAYAN-OVOO	5549	3385	2165	1015	39.0	30.0	1850	1128	3	2
BAYANKHUTAG	2661	2636	1084	925	40.7	35.1	1331	879	1	1
BINDER	12637	11403	4531	3364	35.9	29.5	1404	1629	3	3
GALSHIR	6517	6906	1887	2530	29.0	36.6	2172	2302	1	1
DADAL	3840	4423	1680	2315	43.8	52.3	640	1106	1	2
DARKHAN	3805	2716	1111	750	29.2	27.6	1903	905	2	1
DELGERKHAAN	4670	4933	1015	2243	21.7	45.5	2335	1644	2	3
JARGALTKHAAN	5755	4485	1851	1154	32.2	25.7	1918	1495	2	2
MURUN	3945	3267	1615	1063	40.9	32.5	1973	1634	2	1
NOROVLIN	9101	9184	2228	1789	24.5	19.5	9101	3061	4	5
UMNUDELGER	10577	8894	4823	2681	45.6	30.1	2115	2224	3	3
TSENKHERMANDAL	5556	3525	2002	885	36.0	25.1	2778	1763	1	1
BOR-UNDUR	25644	24495	7698	4358	30.0	17.8	1710	1884	5	12
ULAANBAATAR	**10484182**	**11324152**	**2994847**	**3386166**	**28.6**	**29.9**	**1521**	**1559**	**7**	**8**

CHAPTER 14.

HEALTH INDICATORS

MAIN HEALTH INDICATORS, 2019

№	Province and city	Population, 2019	Per 10 000 population							Number of persons per hospital bed	Number of persons per physician	Number of midlevel personnel per physician	Number of nursing personnel per physician	Average outpatient visits per person per year	Per 1 000 population			Infant mortality rate per 1 000 live births	Under 5 mortality rate	
			Hospital beds	Physicians	Nurses	Midwife	Nurse	Medical professional and technical education, all other employees	All health care workers						Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Population growth rate		Under 5 children per 1 000	Live births per 1 000
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Arkhangai	94994	54.6	21.6	31.5	4.1	8.9	13.9	135.2	183.2	463.7	0.6	1.5	3.3	18.0	5.7	12.3	15.2	3.4	21.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	108530	76.1	22.9	34.8	3.6	14.2	11.8	139.3	131.4	436.2	0.5	1.5	3.8	28.8	5.4	23.4	20.7	5.3	25.1
3	Bayankhongor	88672	67.1	24.2	34.7	4.3	10.8	16.6	145.9	149.1	413.7	0.7	1.4	3.4	23.9	5.5	18.4	12.8	3.5	17.6
4	Bulgan	62089	61.6	21.8	33.4	4.4	10.0	14.6	134.4	162.2	458.7	0.7	1.5	3.1	12.5	5.2	7.3	18.3	2.5	21.0
5	Govi-Altai	57748	81.4	32.0	46.1	6.2	16.8	21.4	190.6	122.8	312.7	0.7	1.4	4.5	23.6	5.2	18.4	14.6	4.2	19.0
6	Govisumber	17928	70.1	37.9	33.3	4.0	9.2	14.9	155.7	142.6	263.6	0.4	0.9	5.6	24.7	3.3	21.3	11.7	2.2	11.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	107018	73.9	27.3	43.0	3.7	1.0	15.0	133.0	135.3	365.7	0.5	1.6	6.6	23.2	5.1	18.1	7.5	1.9	9.6
8	Dornogovi	71014	72.6	35.7	33.9	3.7	7.9	19.2	158.0	137.7	279.9	0.5	0.9	5.9	19.5	5.7	13.8	7.4	2.1	12.5
9	Dornod	82054	67.4	24.4	35.1	3.5	6.0	15.8	129.8	148.4	410.3	0.7	1.4	4.7	23.5	5.3	18.2	7.3	2.0	10.4
10	Dundgovi	47104	66.3	32.8	33.5	4.3	7.5	18.2	156.8	150.9	304.8	0.6	1.0	3.8	20.4	5.5	14.9	7.4	1.6	9.5
11	Zavkhan	72823	76.1	25.1	39.4	6.1	11.0	20.5	157.6	131.5	398.7	0.8	1.6	4.7	18.8	5.2	13.6	16.1	3.7	21.3
12	Orkhon	107634	83.1	35.9	40.0	2.6	8.2	16.4	157.3	120.3	278.3	0.5	1.1	6.3	25.5	5.0	20.5	8.3	2.3	10.6
13	Uvurkhangai	116732	74.0	24.6	30.2	3.8	10.7	11.1	131.8	135.2	406.0	0.4	1.2	3.4	22.5	5.1	17.4	14.6	3.5	17.7
14	Umnugovi	69187	100.1	32.7	27.3	4.3	8.9	18.1	141.7	99.9	306.2	0.6	0.8	5.0	23.7	5.0	18.7	21.3	4.7	24.9
15	Sukhbaatar	63182	73.6	23.3	35.2	3.0	10.2	13.2	129.6	135.9	430.1	0.6	1.5	4.3	20.6	5.6	15.0	10.1	2.2	13.2
16	Selenge	110110	77.8	22.9	30.4	4.8	7.1	15.8	126.0	128.5	437.5	0.7	1.3	3.8	16.5	4.6	11.8	9.6	1.9	12.4
17	Tuv	94250	55.1	22.9	31.8	3.5	7.2	11.4	140.4	181.5	436.9	0.5	1.4	3.7	11.8	5.1	6.7	15.4	2.2	20.9
18	Uvs	83223	70.7	23.7	35.2	4.3	17.3	15.4	141.1	141.4	422.7	0.6	1.5	5.1	22.9	5.2	17.7	13.6	3.3	17.8
19	Khovd	89712	68.8	29.9	35.7	5.0	14.2	14.2	149.4	145.4	334.0	0.5	1.2	4.1	26.0	4.2	21.8	18.0	4.5	21.5
20	Khuvsgul	135095	65.6	20.4	29.4	5.1	12.2	12.9	115.7	152.4	489.5	0.6	1.4	3.4	21.1	5.9	15.3	18.0	4.3	22.6
21	Khentii	77957	63.3	25.0	32.0	4.5	7.3	13.0	136.4	157.9	400.0	0.5	1.3	4.2	20.3	4.8	15.5	16.0	3.6	20.4
22	Province average	1757056	71.2	26.1	34.3	4.2	9.8	15.0	140.5	140.4	383.0	0.6	1.3	4.4	21.4	5.2	16.2	13.8	3.2	17.6
23	Ulaanbaatar	1539810	91.4	49.9	46.8	2.2	1.4	17.0	208.2	109.4	200.6	0.3	0.9	7.8	28.3	5.6	22.6	12.9	3.4	14.9
24	National average	3296866	80.4	37.0	40.0	3.3	5.9	15.9	171.4	124.3	270.6	0.4	1.1	5.9	24.5	5.4	19.1	13.3	3.3	16.1

Crude Birth and Death Rates and Population Growth /2010-2019/
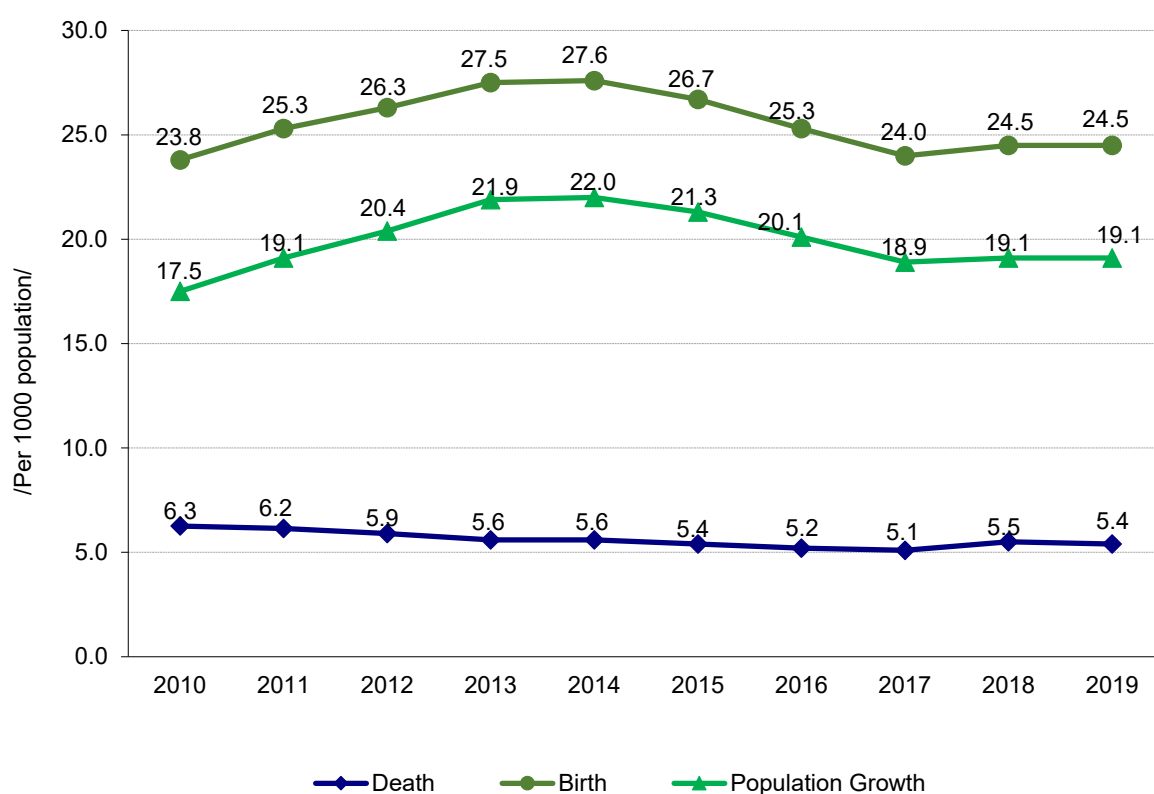
DEATHS BY CAUSES AND SEX, 2019

Main Causes ICD-10	Total		Males		Females	
	Abs. number	per 10 000 pop	Abs. number	per 10 000 pop	Abs. number	per 10 000 pop
Diseases of the circulatory system	5531	17.34	3280	20.85	2251	13.92
Neoplasms	4582	14.36	2545	16.18	2037	12.60
Injiury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	2827	8.86	2270	14.43	557	3.45
Diseases of the digestive system	1173	3.68	654	4.16	519	3.21
Diseases of the respiratory system	803	2.52	530	3.37	273	1.69
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	552	1.73	324	2.06	228	1.41
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	342	1.07	220	1.40	120	0.74
Diseases of the nervous system	342	1.07	185	1.18	157	0.97
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	281	0.88	142	0.90	139	0.86
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	228	0.71	113	0.72	115	0.71
Others	544	1.71	251	1.60	295	1.82
Total	**17205**	**53.93**	**10514**	**66.83**	**6691**	**41.38**

Health indicators, 2019

FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH (BY PROVINCE), 2019

№	Province, city	per 10 000 population				
		Diseases of the circulatory system	Neoplasms	Injury,poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the respiratory system
A	B	1	2	3	4	5
1	Arkhangai	23.14	13.78	9.47	3.16	2.00
2	Bayan-Ulgii	22.44	12.71	4.14	2.79	3.18
3	Bayankhongor	19.18	11.46	8.06	5.67	2.38
4	Bulgan	20.16	18.36	5.90	2.13	2.30
5	Govi-Altai	20.22	16.25	6.22	2.42	1.56
6	Govisumber	8.05	11.49	4.60	3.45	0.57
7	Darkhan-Uul	19.98	17.65	6.01	1.94	0.39
8	Dornogovi	12.05	12.91	13.92	4.30	4.74
9	Dornod	17.43	18.16	6.09	4.63	1.83
10	Dundgovi	20.80	17.80	7.94	1.93	2.14
11	Zavkhan	20.40	13.92	6.20	2.76	1.93
12	Orkhon	15.80	14.06	9.15	4.05	1.44
13	Uvurkhangai	20.14	11.84	5.62	3.89	2.94
14	Umnugovi	15.97	11.22	8.78	3.74	2.73
15	Sukhbaatar	17.04	18.00	6.37	2.87	2.23
16	Selenge	19.99	12.03	5.00	3.42	2.13
17	Tuv	19.04	14.01	7.38	3.21	3.85
18	Uvs	16.81	18.73	6.84	1.80	2.64
19	Khovd	14.91	11.50	4.55	1.59	1.48
20	Khuvsgul	23.49	16.70	8.87	2.09	1.79
21	Khentii	16.06	13.47	5.83	3.76	4.15
22	**Province average**	**18.88**	**14.51**	**7.04**	**3.13**	**2.34**
23	Ulaanbaatar	15.50	14.19	11.03	4.32	2.73
24	**National average**	**17.34**	**14.36**	**8.86**	**3.68**	**2.52**

INFANT MORTALITY, 2019

№	Province and city	Perinatal mortality per 1 000 births	Still births per 1 000 births	Neonatal mortality per 1 000 live births	Early neonatal mortality per 1 000 live births	Post neonatal mortality per 1 000 live births
A	B	1	2	3	4	5
1	Arkhangai	7.0	2.9	7.0	4.1	2.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	11.0	4.3	12.0	6.7	5.4
3	Bayankhongor	9.5	3.3	7.1	6.2	1.0
4	Bulgan	14.3	5.2	11.8	9.2	2.6
5	Govi-Altai	12.4	3.6	8.8	8.8	0.0
6	Govisumber	13.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	10.0	5.0	6.7	5.0	1.7
8	Dornogovi	8.1	3.7	4.4	4.4	0.0
9	Dornod	7.2	4.6	3.6	2.6	1.0
10	Dundgovi	8.4	3.1	5.3	5.3	0.0
11	Zavkhan	15.3	5.8	12.5	9.5	2.9
12	Orkhon	8.3	4.1	6.0	4.2	1.9
13	Uvurkhangai	9.6	3.4	8.4	6.1	2.3
14	Umnugovi	18.2	2.4	17.0	15.8	1.2
15	Sukhbaatar	9.2	6.2	5.4	3.1	2.3
16	Selenge	10.6	6.1	6.2	4.5	1.7
17	Tuv	18.0	9.9	8.2	8.2	0.0
18	Uvs	8.9	3.7	8.9	5.2	3.7
19	Khovd	10.9	4.4	11.8	6.6	5.3
20	Khuvsgul	11.2	4.2	10.2	7.1	3.2
21	Khentii	8.9	3.2	8.3	5.7	2.6
22	**Province average**	**10.6**	**4.4**	**8.6**	**6.2**	**2.3**
23	Ulaanbaatar	11.4	5.9	8.0	5.6	2.4
24	**National average**	**11.0**	**5.2**	**8.3**	**5.9**	**2.4**

REGISTERED REPORTABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, (2015-2019)

Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	Per 10 000 population				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Typhoid and paratypoid fevers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salmonella infections	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.1
Shigellosis	9.2	9.3	13.2	19.7	16.8
Tuberculosis	14.4	13.2	12.4	11.0	11.2
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anthrax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brucellosis	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Scarlet fever	2.5	4.5	5.9	2.9	2.9
Meningococcal infection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Varicella	19.0	22.3	31.5	25.6	32.9
Measles	79.2	99.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rubella	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Viral hepatitis	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6
Acute hepatitis A	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5
Acute hepatitis B	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7
Acute hepatitis C	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Mumps	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.4
Mycoses	5.8	4.6	4.8	5.5	5.9
Syphilis	25.9	20.3	21.8	19.4	21.9
Gonococcal infection	16.8	14.3	14.5	17.2	17.8
Trichomoniasis	13.6	14.3	13.9	14.1	15.4

PREVALENCE, INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, 2019

"Malignant neoplasms"	№	Prevalence		Incidence						Deaths					
		Abs.number	per 10 000 population	Abs.number			per 10 000 population			Abs.number			per 10 000 population		
				Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Lip, oral cavity and pharynx	1	1040	3.3	163	68	95	0.5	0.4	0.6	80	44	36	0.3	0.3	0.2
Oesophagus	2	991	3.1	359	196	163	1.1	1.2	1.0	320	170	150	1.0	1.1	0.9
Stomach	3	3307	10.4	1046	717	329	3.3	4.6	2.0	736	497	239	2.3	3.2	1.5
Colon	4	773	2.4	189	97	92	0.6	0.6	0.6	134	63	71	0.4	0.4	0.4
Rectus and anus	5	289	0.9	71	24	47	0.2	0.2	0.3	44	24	20	0.1	0.2	0.1
Liver	6	6783	21.3	2184	1200	984	6.8	7.6	6.1	1926	1063	863	6.0	6.8	5.3
Pancreas	7	385	1.2	190	101	89	0.6	0.6	0.6	162	89	73	0.5	0.6	0.5
Other in digestive organs	8	93	0.3	34	19	15	0.1	0.1	0.1	27	15	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Larynx	9	157	0.5	25	22	3	0.1	0.1	0.0	18	15	3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Trachea	10	61	0.2	12	7	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	5	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lung	11	1058	3.3	492	388	104	1.5	2.5	0.6	451	357	94	1.4	2.3	0.6
Other in the respiratory system	12	68	0.2	29	18	11	0.1	0.1	0.1	21	11	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bone and articular cartilage	13	267	0.8	32	20	12	0.1	0.1	0.1	35	18	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Skin	14	365	1.1	56	24	32	0.2	0.2	0.2	37	15	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mesothelial and soft tissue	15	212	0.7	51	20	31	0.2	0.1	0.2	28	12	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Breast	16	1821	5.7	265		265	0.8	0.0	1.6	100		100	0.3	0.0	0.6
Cervix uteri	17	4067	12.7	333		333	1.0	0.0	2.1	191		191	0.6	0.0	1.2
Uterus	18	24	0.1	37		37	0.1	0.0	0.2	13		13	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ovary	19	586	1.8	107		107	0.3	0.0	0.7	69		69	0.2	0.0	0.4
Other female genital organs	20	344	1.1	22		22	0.1	0.0	0.1	8		8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male genital organs	21	319	1.0	49	49		0.2	0.3	0.0	40	40		0.1	0.3	0.0
Cyst	22	232	0.7	34	28	6	0.1	0.2	0.0	16	13	3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Urology, nephrology	23	1011	3.2	178	83	95	0.6	0.5	0.6	73	53	20	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other urinary organs	24	63	0.2	13	7	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	6	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ophtalmology	25	85	0.3	8	5	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1		1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brain	26	378	1.2	95	50	45	0.3	0.3	0.3	71	34	37	0.2	0.2	0.2
Luekaemia	27	342	1.1	123	66	57	0.4	0.4	0.4	86	50	36	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other	28	688	2.2	185	92	93	0.6	0.6	0.6	100	51	49	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	29	25809	80.9	6382	3301	3081	20.0	21.0	19.1	4801	2645	2156	15.0	16.8	13.3

* Source: National Center for Cancer, 2019 report.

PREVALENCE, INCIDENCE AND DEATHS OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, 2019 (BY PROVINCE)

№	Province and city	Prevalence		Incidence						Deaths					
		Abs.number	per 10 000 pop	Abs.number			per 10 000 population			Abs.number			per 10 000 population		
				Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Arkhangai	752	79.1	218	121	97	22.9	25.4	20.5	150	84	66	15.8	17.6	13.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	533	51.3	139	81	58	13.4	0.5	11.2	140	82	58	13.5	15.8	11.2
3	Bayankhongor	503	57.1	152	78	74	17.3	18.0	16.5	112	59	53	12.7	13.6	11.9
4	Bulgan	561	92.0	131	69	62	21.5	22.3	20.7	125	69	56	20.5	22.3	18.7
5	Govi-Altai	616	106.5	152	83	69	26.3	28.8	23.8	111	63	48	19.2	21.8	16.5
6	Govisumber	127	73.0	34	21	13	19.5	24.1	15.0	22	16	6	12.6	18.4	6.9
7	Darkhan-Uul	1056	102.4	262	114	148	25.4	22.5	28.2	218	106	112	21.1	20.9	21.4
8	Dornogovi	494	70.9	139	80	59	19.9	22.9	17.0	102	63	39	14.6	18.0	11.2
9	Dornod	727	88.6	189	94	95	23.0	22.6	23.4	171	95	76	20.8	22.9	18.7
10	Dundgovi	419	89.9	131	76	55	28.1	32.4	23.8	98	63	35	21.0	26.8	15.1
11	Zavkhan	741	102.1	168	90	78	23.2	24.9	21.5	121	73	48	16.7	20.2	13.2
12	Orkhon	1147	110.5	228	129	99	22.0	25.3	18.7	180	94	86	17.3	18.4	16.3
13	Uvurkhangai	938	81.1	253	116	137	21.9	20.2	23.6	168	86	82	14.5	14.9	14.1
14	Umnugovi	484	69.6	93	51	42	13.4	14.4	12.4	92	46	46	13.2	12.9	13.5
15	Sukhbaatar	536	85.4	172	104	68	27.4	32.9	21.8	126	82	44	20.1	25.9	14.1
16	Selenge	1213	112.3	321	157	164	29.7	28.7	30.8	170	94	76	15.7	17.2	14.3
17	Tuv	984	105.2	240	129	111	25.7	26.9	24.4	193	103	90	20.6	21.5	19.8
18	Uvs	683	82.0	214	134	80	25.7	32.0	19.3	171	117	54	20.5	28.0	13.0
19	Khovd	698	79.5	196	114	82	22.3	26.0	18.7	135	82	53	15.4	18.7	12.1
20	Khuvsgul	995	74.2	306	187	119	22.8	28.1	17.6	254	144	110	18.9	21.6	16.3
21	Khentii	739	95.7	268	124	144	34.7	31.8	37.7	158	83	75	20.5	21.3	19.6
22	**Province average**	**14946**	**86.2**	**4006**	**2152**	**1854**	**23.1**	**24.8**	**21.4**	**3017**	**1704**	**1313**	**17.4**	**19.6**	**15.2**
23	Ulaanbaatar	10863	74.6	2376	1149	1227	16.3	16.3	16.3	1784	941	843	12.2	13.3	11.2
24	**National average**	**25809**	**80.9**	**6382**	**3301**	**3081**	**20.0**	**21.0**	**19.1**	**4801**	**2645**	**2156**	**15.0**	**16.8**	**13.3**

* Source: National Center for Cancer, 2019 report.

OUTPATIENT AND INPATIENT MORBIDITY, 2019

№	ICD-10	Outpatient morbidity			Inpatient morbidity		
		Incidence	Per 10 000 population	Percentage	Incidence	Per 10 000 population	Percentage
1	Diseases of the respiratory system	669707	2099.36	18.58	152422	477.80	16.44
2	Diseases of the digestive system	588494	1844.78	16.33	108959	341.56	11.75
3	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	357161	1119.61	9.91	104784	328.47	11.30
4	Diseases of the circulatory system	421506	1321.31	11.69	136344	427.40	14.70
5	Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	212412	665.86	5.89	34822	109.16	3.76
6	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	71409	223.85	1.98	22307	69.93	2.41
7	Diseases of the nervous system	236474	741.29	6.56	72151	226.17	7.78
8	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	182632	572.50	5.07	47951	150.31	5.17
9	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	128462	402.70	3.56	125334	392.89	13.52
10	Other	735918	2306.91	20.42	122219	383.13	13.18
11	**Total**	**3604175**	**11298.16**	**100.0**	**927293**	**2906.83**	**100.0**

ANTENATAL HEALTH CARE COVERAGE, 2019

№	Province and city	ANC coverage			Percentage of pregnant women who attented to ANC 6 and more times	Percentage of pregnant women with anemia	Percentage of teenage pregnancy	Percentage of pregnancies above 35 age
		Early ANC coverage	4-6 months	Late ANC coverage				
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arkhangai	85.9	13.5	0.6	68.6	9.1	6.0	16.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	84.7	14.3	1.0	50.2	7.3	1.0	17.4
3	Bayankhongor	87.1	12.4	0.6	65.3	2.3	5.6	14.2
4	Bulgan	88.4	10.2	1.5	79.5	1.0	4.2	22.8
5	Govi-Altai	89.7	10.1	0.2	86.1	0.3	3.1	17.9
6	Govisumber	85.3	13.7	1.0	88.1	0.2	4.2	20.3
7	Darkhan-Uul	85.6	12.6	1.8	70.6	7.5	4.5	20.3
8	Dornogovi	88.6	9.7	1.7	77.1	8.5	7.1	21.7
9	Dornod	90.9	8.4	0.6	75.6	2.5	8.6	17.1
10	Dundgovi	90.0	9.3	0.7	84.1	0.0	4.6	21.8
11	Zavkhan	83.4	15.7	0.9	76.1	3.1	3.0	18.5
12	Orkhon	93.9	5.8	0.3	54.6	1.7	3.3	21.0
13	Uvurkhangai	90.6	8.8	0.6	72.1	3.3	5.3	17.0
14	Umnugovi	86.6	12.1	1.3	93.7	0.4	4.1	15.2
15	Sukhbaatar	89.2	9.8	1.0	92.6	1.8	2.7	18.3
16	Selenge	82.9	15.6	1.5	69.2	1.1	4.5	22.1
17	Tuv	86.1	12.5	1.4	47.4	4.2	4.7	21.5
18	Uvs	94.3	4.9	0.9	71.5	1.6	3.4	18.3
19	Khovd	93.1	6.3	0.7	70.9	9.2	2.9	16.2
20	Khuvsgul	87.8	11.5	0.7	69.8	2.4	5.0	16.8
21	Khentii	91.7	7.7	0.6	76.0	2.8	5.1	17.4
22	**Province average**	**88.4**	**10.7**	**0.9**	**70.8**	**3.8**	**4.4**	**18.3**
23	Ulaanbaatar	89.1	9.7	1.2	85.8	3.1	4.3	18.5
24	**National average**	**88.7**	**10.2**	**1.1**	**78.7**	**3.5**	**4.4**	**18.4**

CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE /CPR/, 2019

№	Province, city	Percent of women in the RAG using contraceptives	Out of them					
			Pills	Injectables	Norplant	Condom	IUD	Sterilization
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arkhangai	39.8	16.7	7.9	3.0	14.9	48.5	3.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	43.4	26.0	4.8	1.0	34.8	29.4	1.4
3	Bayankhongor	56.9	11.2	4.2	3.1	7.7	64.9	4.5
4	Bulgan	46.1	18.9	3.9	1.2	33.9	37.3	1.7
5	Govi-Altai	54.8	20.0	5.4	3.9	13.6	48.5	1.6
6	Govisumber	45.3	37.6	19.8	6.2	13.2	12.7	2.6
7	Darkhan-Uul	65.0	23.2	19.9	4.5	23.4	22.2	2.0
8	Dornogovi	65.1	18.9	6.8	4.9	42.6	19.5	1.9
9	Dornod	64.4	22.4	3.6	4.2	12.9	42.8	4.2
10	Dundgovi	49.2	20.6	11.0	3.1	23.5	31.7	1.8
11	Zavkhan	63.1	30.1	9.3	2.5	16.6	33.5	2.8
12	Orkhon	56.7	21.5	9.0	2.0	35.9	29.6	1.8
13	Uvurkhangai	68.3	20.5	9.2	2.2	27.9	34.3	2.7
14	Umnugovi	54.6	27.4	8.6	5.1	24.4	28.3	4.8
15	Sukhbaatar	58.6	10.4	6.5	2.1	5.8	68.0	7.1
16	Selenge	72.2	21.1	7.5	8.7	26.1	29.6	3.6
17	Tuv	47.7	25.4	10.1	1.9	25.5	35.6	0.5
18	Uvs	37.8	24.8	6.8	7.3	25.0	23.0	2.1
19	Khovd	39.5	25.1	13.0	2.7	20.2	28.3	4.4
20	Khuvsgul	64.8	18.0	3.4	3.1	13.3	53.2	3.0
21	Khentii	29.2	25.2	7.1	1.7	21.3	35.5	2.7
22	**Province average**	**54.6**	**21.3**	**8.1**	**3.6**	**22.5**	**37.1**	**2.9**
23	Ulaanbaatar	58.8	23.7	6.5	2.2	37.5	15.3	1.0
24	**National average**	**56.6**	**22.5**	**7.3**	**2.9**	**29.9**	**26.4**	**2.0**

ABORTION, 2019

№	Province, city	Abortion		Total	Abortion by age				Late abortion	
		Per 1 000 women aged 15-49	Per 1 000 live births		Under 20 age		avobe 35 age		Abs number	%
					Abs number	%	Abs. number	%		
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Arkhangai	13.0	180.3	308	9	2.9	131	42.5	22	12.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	4.7	41.8	125	3	2.4	53	42.4	0	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	17.7	193.4	407	37	9.1	111	27.3	40	19.0
4	Bulgan	5.9	111.4	85	12	14.1	38	44.7	13	17.0
5	Govi-Altai	4.9	53.4	73	5	6.8	27	37.0	4	2.9
6	Govisumber	8.6	86.2	37	4	10.8	10	27.0	0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	22.2	238.1	569	2	0.4	175	30.8	0	0.0
8	Dornogovi	16.3	215.8	293	36	12.3	69	23.5	1	0.7
9	Dornod	21.4	219.0	422	17	4.0	119	28.2	22	11.4
10	Dundgovi	6.3	75.6	72	8	11.1	21	29.2	0	0.0
11	Zavkhan	4.0	53.5	73	6	8.2	24	32.9	5	3.7
12	Orkhon	8.8	88.4	234	13	5.6	72	30.8	13	4.9
13	Uvurkhangai	5.7	64.1	167	14	8.4	53	31.7	8	3.1
14	Umnugovi	40.2	433.2	713	39	5.5	196	27.5	7	4.3
15	Sukhbaatar	6.6	81.3	105	5	4.8	36	34.3	0	0.0
16	Selenge	1.4	20.2	36	5	13.9	11	30.6	4	2.2
17	Tuv	2.8	53.5	59	8	13.6	24	40.7	12	10.9
18	Uvs	15.8	170.7	326	13	4.0	111	34.0	14	7.3
19	Khovd	2.7	25.9	59	1	1.7	21	35.6	4	1.8
20	Khuvsgul	1.1	13.4	38	10	26.3	11	28.9	12	4.2
21	Khentii	4.6	55.5	87	4	4.6	30	34.5	14	8.9
22	**Province average**	**9.9**	**115.8**	**4288**	**251**	**5.9**	**1343**	**31.3**	**195**	**5.3**
23	Ulaanbaatar	29.0	271.7	11197	527	4.7	2730	24.4	483	11.7
24	**National average**	**18.9**	**198.0**	**15485**	**778**	**5.0**	**4073**	**26.3**	**678**	**8.7**

MATERNAL CARE DURING DELIVERY OR CHILDBIRTH (BY PROVINCE), 2019

№	Province and city	Delivery by percent						Deliveries by nontrained personnel	Percent of deliveries under 20 age	Percent of deliveries avobe 35 age	Percent of newborn infants weighing at below 2500 gr at birth
		Province and city hospital	Private hospital	Rural general hospital	Soum hospital	Feldsher post	At home				
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Arkhangai	80.7	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.6	13.8	3.3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	81.2	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	15.2	4.9
3	Bayankhongor	90.7	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	6.1	13.5	4.2
4	Bulgan	80.3	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	3.3	19.3	5.1
5	Govi-Altai	91.5	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	4.7	15.4	7.5
6	Govisumber	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	6.3	19.1	3.3
7	Darkhan-Uul	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	4.4	19.4	2.6
8	Dornogovi	79.5	0.0	18.6	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.7	16.1	2.5
9	Dornod	96.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.6	19.4	2.9
10	Dundgovi	87.8	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.7	15.8	3.8
11	Zavkhan	60.1	0.0	26.3	12.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	3.7	18.4	4.3
12	Orkhon	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	4.4	18.5	3.8
13	Uvurkhangai	77.0	0.0	11.3	10.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.9	14.8	3.8
14	Umnugovi	81.7	0.0	0.0	17.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.5	17.4	4.3
15	Sukhbaatar	95.2	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.6	15.5	2.2
16	Selenge	53.3	0.0	36.7	9.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.2	17.1	2.2
17	Tuv	80.7	0.0	0.0	18.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	4.9	20.9	3.7
18	Uvs	85.4	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	2.6	14.8	4.0
19	Khovd	85.9	0.0	7.8	5.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.3	15.7	4.5
20	Khuvsgul	79.6	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	6.6	13.1	3.3
21	Khentii	81.6	0.0	7.8	9.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	6.8	17.2	3.1
22	**Province average**	**84.1**	**0.0**	**5.0**	**10.0**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**4.7**	**16.3**	**3.8**
23	Ulaanbaatar	93.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	4.1	19.2	4.9
24	**National average**	**88.8**	**3.0**	**2.4**	**4.7**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**4.4**	**17.8**	**4.4**

IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE FOR INFANTS, 2019

№	Province and city	Covered percentage			
		Penta vaccine	POL 3	Hepatitis A	DT
A	B	1	2	3	4
1	Arkhangai	99.4	98.4	98.2	99.6
2	Bayan-Ulgii	94.5	96.9	95.1	99.7
3	Bayankhongor	99.8	99.8	98.4	99.2
4	Bulgan	99.3	97.8	97.1	96.6
5	Govi-Altai	98.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
6	Govisumber	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.3
7	Darkhan-Uul	99.3	99.5	99.7	99.3
8	Dornogovi	97.8	98.4	98.8	98.5
9	Dornod	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.4
10	Dundgovi	92.2	89.5	91.8	98.6
11	Zavkhan	99.6	98.0	99.1	99.1
12	Orkhon	99.1	98.9	99.1	99.7
13	Uvurkhangai	99.4	98.7	98.8	99.2
14	Umnugovi	98.4	99.1	98.4	98.8
15	Sukhbaatar	99.0	98.0	98.9	99.3
16	Selenge	97.1	98.3	98.7	99.5
17	Tuv	99.1	99.5	99.4	99.3
18	Uvs	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.5
19	Khovd	99.5	99.3	99.2	98.5
20	Khuvsgul	98.4	99.2	99.1	99.5
21	Khentii	97.0	96.4	96.1	98.1
22	**Province average**	**98.4**	**98.5**	**98.3**	**99.2**
23	Ulaanbaatar	97.7	97.5	99.2	99.6
24	**National average**	**98.0**	**98.0**	**98.7**	**99.4**

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN HOSPITAL, BY BED SPECIALITIES, 2019

№	Province and city	Internal medicine	Surgery	Obstetrics	Gynecology	Peadiatrics	Infectious diseases	Dermatology	Tuberculosis	Neurology	Psychiatry and narcology	Traumatology	Nephrology	Urology,	Reanimation	Ophtalmology	Otolaryngology	Dental	Stomatology	Oncology	Traditional medicine	Venerology	Unspecialized	Other	Total
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Arkhangai	7.4	5.6	4.6	7.3	6.9	8.0	0.0	23.4	8.5	10.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	4.9	7.8	0.0	5.4	7.8	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	7.3	6.3	4.2	5.6	6.0	12.5	7.7	48.3	7.8	9.6	6.8	0.0	0.0	4.5	7.9	7.4	0.0	7.4	4.9	8.0	0.0	7.1	8.4	6.9
3	Bayankhongor	7.0	6.0	5.6	5.1	6.3	7.9	7.6	23.8	7.8	7.8	7.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	7.0	6.4	0.0	6.6	4.1	7.1	0.0	7.3	7.0	6.7
4	Bulgan	7.0	6.4	6.2	5.1	6.5	8.4	9.0	24.9	8.9	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	5.3	4.0	0.0	6.3	6.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
5	Govi-Altai	7.8	5.5	3.6	6.7	7.2	8.1	10.1	36.0	8.0	8.8	9.3	0.0	0.0	25.0	4.5	7.5	0.0	5.4	0.0	7.3	0.0	7.3	0.0	7.3
6	Govisumber	8.5	7.3	5.4	6.3	6.4	7.7	7.8	0.0	8.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	7.8	0.0	6.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	9.1	9.1	7.3
7	Darkhan-Uul	7.8	4.6	3.8	5.8	6.0	9.0	8.0	33.3	8.2	10.7	8.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	5.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	6.0	0.0	7.1
8	Dornogovi	7.9	5.8	4.0	4.0	6.3	9.0	0.0	33.6	8.2	6.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	7.2	6.7	7.0
9	Dornod	7.7	5.6	4.1	5.9	6.2	8.1	9.4	40.8	8.9	10.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	11.8	8.5	6.6	0.0	6.3	8.0	8.7	0.0	12.3	0.0	7.4
10	Dundgovi	7.7	5.0	4.6	5.1	6.6	7.6	8.2	40.9	8.5	4.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	7.3	5.4	0.0	6.3	12.5	8.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	7.0
11	Zavkhan	7.4	5.6	6.1	9.2	5.8	7.6	8.6	21.1	8.5	8.9	6.4	0.0	0.0	11.5	4.7	5.6	0.0	3.5	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3
12	Orkhon	7.2	4.8	4.6	6.7	6.4	8.3	0.0	24.9	7.9	8.2	8.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	7.3	6.3	7.0
13	Uvurkhangai	7.3	6.6	2.9	8.3	6.6	7.5	7.6	31.4	8.5	9.2	9.4	0.0	0.0	12.3	6.2	6.5	0.0	6.9	7.3	7.8	0.0	8.2	0.0	6.9
14	Umnugovi	7.5	5.5	3.6	3.9	6.0	6.1	9.2	17.8	9.0	5.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	3.8	6.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	9.0	6.7	6.5
15	Sukhbaatar	7.8	6.1	4.1	8.6	7.8	8.6	17.7	33.4	9.0	9.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	7.9	5.9	0.0	6.1	8.2	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1
16	Selenge	8.0	6.3	3.8	6.6	7.1	7.5	8.9	43.3	8.4	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	8.1	7.4	0.0	7.6	6.7	8.9	0.0	6.8	8.0	7.6
17	Tuv	7.5	6.7	5.1	6.3	6.2	8.6	9.4	31.2	8.7	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	11.3	6.5	8.0	0.0	9.5	8.3	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5
18	Uvs	7.3	5.5	3.7	6.5	6.6	9.1	9.5	11.7	8.4	10.8	6.5	0.0	0.0	4.9	5.8	5.9	0.0	6.1	7.4	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5
19	Khovd	8.7	6.3	3.8	7.9	6.8	9.0	8.4	15.9	8.9	10.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	9.3	5.7	7.3	0.0	5.9	0.0	10.8	0.0	6.0	8.5	7.8
20	Khuvsgul	7.2	5.0	2.6	6.0	6.1	6.6	7.4	36.5	8.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	5.5	7.6	6.5
21	Khentii	7.7	7.0	4.8	8.6	6.8	9.5	8.2	18.1	8.8	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	8.7	8.2	0.0	0.0	8.0	7.7	0.0	7.4	8.9	7.4
22	Province average	7.5	5.8	4.2	6.3	6.5	8.3	9.1	28.9	8.3	9.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.9	6.7	6.7	0.0	6.6	7.2	8.4	0.0	7.2	6.8	7.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	7.3	6.0	3.8	6.5	6.2	6.7	8.3	26.3	7.7	26.0	8.2	8.5	5.8	15.1	3.7	5.7	0.0	4.5	4.9	8.0	0.0	7.4	7.6	6.9
24	National average	7.4	5.9	4.0	6.4	6.3	7.4	8.6	27.6	8.0	19.1	8.0	8.5	5.8	12.9	4.4	6.1	0.0	5.0	5.3	8.1	0.0	7.3	7.3	7.0

By type of bed

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS, BY SPECIALITIES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2019

№	Province and city	Internal medicine	Surgery	Obstetric	Gynaecology	Peadiatrics	Infectious	Dermatology	Tuberculosis	Neurology	Psychiatry and narcology	Traumatology	Nephrology	Urology	Reanimation	Ophthalmology	Otolaryngology	Dental	Stamatology	Oncology	Traditional medicine	Venerology STIs	Unspecialized	Other	Total
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Arkhangai	23.1	2.6	6.6	2.7	8.9	3.2	0.0	0.7	2.9	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.6
2	Bayan-Ulgii	26.9	5.9	7.3	2.9	7.8	2.1	1.0	1.0	5.1	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.8	0.0	1.1	0.4	2.0	0.5	1.0	5.3	76.1
3	Bayankhongor	22.2	2.3	6.2	3.6	11.0	3.5	1.1	0.9	5.1	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	3.4	0.0	0.9	2.0	67.1
4	Bulgan	21.1	4.3	5.6	3.3	9.3	4.6	0.8	1.1	4.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	61.6
5	Govi-Altai	26.8	5.9	8.3	4.1	11.9	6.7	1.0	1.2	5.2	0.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	81.4
6	Govisumber	21.3	5.7	4.0	5.7	12.1	3.4	2.3	0.6	4.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.9	70.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	20.4	3.6	3.9	3.7	10.8	2.1	2.5	2.5	5.0	2.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	9.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	73.9
8	Dornogovi	20.9	6.0	5.3	2.9	12.1	3.7	0.0	1.4	7.9	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	1.9	1.7	72.6
9	Dornod	20.0	2.7	7.4	2.6	8.4	3.7	1.2	3.7	3.9	2.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.0	0.0	1.1	2.4	67.4
10	Dundgovi	24.7	2.6	7.5	1.5	12.4	4.5	0.6	1.1	2.1	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	4.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	66.3
11	Zavkhan	26.7	4.0	8.3	2.3	11.2	5.0	0.8	1.1	7.3	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	76.1
12	Orkhon	29.4	3.7	7.6	3.1	5.7	3.9	0.0	1.7	8.7	3.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	3.3	1.9	83.1
13	Uvurkhangai	25.8	4.8	5.9	6.2	13.9	5.0	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	74.0
14	Umnugovi	23.9	5.3	7.8	7.2	15.4	4.0	1.3	1.7	7.3	3.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	10.6	0.0	2.2	6.9	100.1
15	Sukhbaatar	24.0	2.2	4.8	5.1	12.3	3.8	3.5	1.9	6.4	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.3	3.0	73.6
16	Selenge	29.2	3.7	6.3	5.6	14.5	4.3	0.7	3.1	3.2	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.4	2.2	77.8
17	Tuv	16.5	2.0	5.7	2.6	9.5	5.0	1.1	2.1	5.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	55.1
18	Uvs	26.9	3.2	7.8	3.4	11.6	3.7	1.2	1.3	2.4	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	70.7
19	Khovd	19.6	4.0	6.1	4.0	10.6	3.9	1.5	0.9	4.7	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.6	4.8	68.8
20	Khuvsgul	22.6	2.9	5.5	2.8	11.0	3.4	1.0	0.8	4.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.4	4.3	65.6
21	Khentii	14.6	5.6	6.5	2.7	11.1	4.4	1.0	1.3	3.1	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.1	0.0	1.0	1.8	63.3
22	Province average	23.3	3.8	6.4	3.7	10.9	3.9	1.1	1.5	4.7	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	3.9	0.0	0.9	2.1	71.2
23	Ulaanbaatar	26.1	7.0	4.8	4.3	11.8	2.6	1.8	1.8	6.9	3.8	4.9	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	6.2	0.0	1.0	1.8	91.4
24	National average	24.6	5.3	5.7	3.9	11.3	3.3	1.4	1.6	5.7	2.5	3.0	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.6	4.9	0.0	1.0	1.9	80.4

POST OPERATIONAL COMPLICATIONS AND DEATHS, 2019

№	Province and city	Number of surgery	Percentage of complications	Percentage of deaths
A	B	1	2	3
1	Arkhangai	1421	0.0	0.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	1008	0.0	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	1457	0.5	0.1
4	Bulgan	845	0.1	0.0
5	Govi-Altai	1490	0.1	0.1
6	Govisumber	396	0.0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	2506	0.0	0.0
8	Dornogovi	1545	0.0	0.0
9	Dornod	2005	0.2	0.4
10	Dundgovi	799	0.0	0.1
11	Zavkhan	1126	0.0	0.0
12	Orkhon	3365	0.4	0.1
13	Uvurkhangai	2803	0.4	0.0
14	Umnugovi	2108	0.1	0.0
15	Sukhbaatar	890	0.0	0.0
16	Selenge	3297	0.0	0.0
17	Tuv	1172	0.0	0.0
18	Uvs	1684	0.1	0.0
19	Khovd	1725	0.1	0.0
20	Khuvsgul	2167	0.1	0.0
21	Khentii	1350	0.1	0.5
22	Province average	35159	0.1	0.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	217564	0.1	0.1
24	National average	252723	0.1	0.1

PATHOLOGIC ANATOMY DIFFERENCE IN DIAGNOSIS, 2019

№	Province and city	No.of deaths	The number of autopsies	Percentage of autopsies	No.of difference in main diagnosis	Percentage of difference in main diagnosis
A	B	1	2	3	4	5
1	Arkhangai	35	23	71.8%	4	14.8%
2	Bayan-Ulgii	75	18	31.4%	0	0.0%
3	Bayankhongor	60	37	75.4%	1	2.4%
4	Bulgan	23	12	57.7%	0	0.0%
5	Govi-Altai	27	19	73.3%	3	13.6%
6	Govisumber	9	7	91.7%	0	0.0%
7	Darkhan-Uul	97	44	63.9%	6	11.1%
8	Dornogovi	56	33	71.2%	0	0.0%
9	Dornod	103	49	59.8%	6	10.3%
10	Dundgovi	25	14	63.0%	0	0.0%
11	Zavkhan	36	22	69.2%	5	20.0%
12	Orkhon	96	54	69.2%	1	1.5%
13	Uvurkhangai	73	41	65.4%	1	2.1%
14	Umnugovi	46	28	77.6%	2	0.0%
15	Sukhbaatar	35	25	81.4%	1	3.0%
16	Selenge	32	14	60.0%	2	9.1%
17	Tuv	50	35	77.2%	6	14.3%
18	Uvs	33	29	89.2%	2	6.1%
19	Khovd	37	23	73.9%	0	0.0%
20	Khuvsgul	82	37	60.9%	3	6.4%
21	Khentii	54	19	48.2%	1	4.8%
22	Province average	1084	583	65.4%	44	6.3%
23	Ulaanbaatar	2767	1125	54.6%	82	6.2%
24	National average	3851	1708	57.7%	126	6.2%

INPATIENT MORBIDITY PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2019

№	Province and city	Total	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	Out of them						Neoplasms	Out of them						Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	Out of them	Mental and behavioural disorders	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	Diseases of the circulatory system
				Tuberculosis	Viral hepatitis	Brucellosis	Congenital syphilis	Gonococcal infection	Trichomoniasis		Malignant neoplasm of liver	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	Malignant neoplasm of lung	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	Malignant neoplasm of breast			Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus					
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Arkhangai	2038.6	57.5	10.7	1.7	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.7	10.9	0.9	4.1	0.9	1.2	0.1	6.3	38.3	17.9	24.0	135.5	17.0	8.4	356.3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2753.0	34.7	4.4	17.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.9	10.7	7.7	9.1	3.3	1.0	2.3	21.2	53.9	16.4	32.7	266.1	24.0	18.7	458.4
3	Bayankhongor	2625.2	34.7	8.6	3.2	11.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	41.0	11.7	1.9	6.1	3.3	4.4	1.2	9.0	37.8	14.4	17.8	256.7	58.7	15.4	444.3
4	Bulgan	1950.0	43.1	9.5	2.8	14.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	33.8	13.0	0.7	5.1	2.3	2.0	1.6	4.9	51.5	22.3	6.6	181.6	2.5	15.6	400.5
5	Govi-Altai	2350.3	87.5	7.4	1.6	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.5	12.6	0.9	6.2	2.6	2.1	1.0	12.6	36.6	23.7	28.2	242.8	9.9	13.1	316.7
6	Govisumber	2780.5	109.2	16.1	16.1	51.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.1	10.3	2.3	8.0	0.6	1.1	0.0	13.8	29.3	20.1	4.6	116.1	2.9	16.1	327.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	2975.7	101.4	23.7	17.4	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	11.7	0.7	3.1	1.5	2.5	1.6	7.8	133.1	88.1	80.0	203.6	10.3	45.3	488.0
8	Dornogovi	2493.1	40.6	10.3	1.7	20.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	27.0	11.3	0.4	1.7	2.9	1.3	0.4	6.0	45.9	30.0	8.0	288.6	4.0	7.7	334.5
9	Dornod	2329.1	88.1	18.4	1.9	34.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	37.7	17.7	1.6	4.5	1.8	1.8	0.4	8.3	44.4	18.9	87.1	124.4	39.8	11.2	310.6
10	Dundgovi	2321.1	19.3	6.0	0.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	7.5	0.6	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.3	6.2	30.0	19.5	11.6	140.9	3.2	6.6	339.3
11	Zavkhan	2409.1	98.8	5.6	16.5	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.7	11.6	0.3	3.6	2.1	0.6	0.4	6.5	25.1	17.2	16.3	383.1	2.2	7.7	353.1
12	Orkhon	2634.7	123.4	15.2	4.6	41.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	58.4	17.0	1.9	7.5	2.2	3.0	1.3	8.1	55.9	42.1	101.7	168.2	5.9	22.0	470.2
13	Uvurkhangai	2160.8	43.8	5.0	5.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.3	12.6	2.6	3.5	1.6	2.4	1.8	7.9	32.5	15.8	26.8	100.1	8.6	12.0	323.6
14	Umnugovi	2273.4	39.3	4.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	23.2	6.0	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.1	8.8	55.0	33.7	42.7	182.7	13.4	4.9	270.2
15	Sukhbaatar	2190.5	83.9	19.3	3.7	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	13.7	1.0	1.8	3.0	0.2	1.0	10.8	32.6	17.2	45.9	184.4	9.4	5.1	268.8
16	Selenge	2172.3	34.4	16.1	1.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.6	7.1	0.4	2.6	1.1	1.6	1.1	5.9	47.8	38.9	30.7	124.8	1.7	15.2	368.6
17	Tuv	1662.6	57.9	23.0	15.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	7.6	0.2	2.2	2.6	2.1	0.2	4.0	28.3	22.0	19.0	148.7	5.3	4.9	268.1
18	Uvs	2493.5	67.0	22.3	6.2	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.9	12.6	4.2	19.2	4.1	1.3	1.8	10.7	28.3	18.4	28.5	224.2	48.8	10.3	432.4
19	Khovd	2588.8	42.7	13.5	4.7	8.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	45.9	12.8	2.6	9.1	2.5	0.8	1.9	10.8	28.9	16.7	50.8	167.1	14.7	23.1	381.8
20	Khuvsgul	2251.0	44.1	7.0	2.1	15.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	41.2	8.3	1.9	6.9	3.6	2.3	3.5	12.5	45.4	16.3	35.9	163.2	0.7	9.2	425.6
21	Khentii	2248.2	84.2	22.2	3.4	40.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.1	14.8	0.4	1.9	2.3	1.9	0.6	5.4	25.5	13.3	28.1	246.0	11.5	40.8	277.4
22	Province average	2359.2	61.8	12.8	6.2	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.1	11.5	1.7	5.3	2.3	1.8	1.3	8.9	45.2	25.8	37.8	190.9	14.5	15.5	371.9
23	Ulaanbaatar	3558.3	79.6	14.8	3.0	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	154.4	32.7	3.7	19.6	7.0	5.7	14.3	13.6	80.3	56.2	70.6	268.1	49.4	16.0	493.5
24	National average	2906.8	69.9	13.7	4.7	13.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	91.7	21.2	2.6	11.8	4.4	3.6	7.2	11.1	61.2	39.7	52.8	226.2	30.5	15.7	427.4

INPATIENT MORBIDITY PER 1 0000 POPULATION, 2019 /CONTINUE/

№	Province and city	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
A	B	Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases	Hypertensive diseases	Ischaemic heart diseases	Cerebrovascular diseases	Diseases of the respiratory system	Influenza	Pneumonia	Acute upper respiratory infections	Asthma	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Diseases of the digestive system	Gastric ulcer	Chronic hepatitis, elsewhere classified	Alcoholic liver disease	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	Acute and chronic renal failure	Acute and chronic pyelonephritis	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
1	Arkhangai	19.7	158.9	98.4	11.4	301.9	3.1	188.3	1.9	6.0	20.0	207.4	6.2	9.7	0.0	31.8	57.4	403.1	2.0	316.7	289.4	8.4	3.9	0.0	64.3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	5.7	301.1	45.4	6.1	428.6	42.7	163.5	1.9	6.4	68.5	342.0	3.7	17.2	0.6	39.1	115.1	356.1	6.6	272.5	425.3	4.4	13.6	0.0	59.0
3	Bayankhongor	21.8	208.3	63.3	9.4	353.9	4.1	178.7	2.3	10.3	27.0	280.4	13.4	16.1	0.7	65.8	135.6	418.5	4.1	315.8	364.5	32.8	6.5	0.0	51.8
4	Bulgan	17.7	111.6	130.7	8.7	352.8	0.2	199.5	2.6	12.0	32.0	153.1	4.4	9.8	0.3	58.7	57.7	317.7	3.1	219.7	192.6	10.5	2.1	0.0	64.8
5	Govi-Altai	13.1	102.7	105.6	9.2	287.8	14.0	115.3	6.2	13.1	28.9	283.1	9.2	23.5	0.5	112.0	112.7	282.4	3.3	167.8	351.7	21.3	4.7	0.0	100.8
6	Govisumber	30.5	72.4	131.0	12.1	823.6	18.4	578.2	0.0	9.8	31.6	308.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	124.7	112.1	267.2	0.6	206.9	401.1	18.4	2.3	0.0	69.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	22.8	253.0	73.7	11.0	438.6	2.9	238.5	5.9	11.6	11.6	310.6	11.0	0.9	0.2	109.3	180.3	355.7	1.6	222.4	335.6	24.8	2.9	0.0	113.5
8	Dornogovi	18.4	77.2	129.6	6.7	526.5	2.3	341.9	6.6	13.9	58.8	281.1	7.7	41.6	0.1	55.0	212.9	219.2	5.2	146.8	323.1	16.1	3.6	0.1	93.1
9	Dornod	18.3	111.3	106.6	4.6	421.0	2.8	257.0	2.2	9.3	34.1	236.2	5.6	14.4	0.2	81.0	164.6	251.0	1.7	170.0	326.0	2.3	7.2	0.0	88.0
10	Dundgovi	30.7	105.3	101.4	8.8	529.3	11.8	399.1	5.1	14.8	24.0	283.5	3.2	24.0	0.6	51.3	173.1	285.7	2.1	231.0	336.5	12.7	4.1	0.0	63.3
11	Zavkhan	4.4	128.7	96.2	14.6	354.3	15.4	197.3	1.8	9.0	24.8	229.6	8.0	2.8	0.6	89.7	120.2	311.9	2.6	248.9	302.8	28.2	4.7	0.0	46.4
12	Orkhon	12.3	162.8	195.3	9.2	313.8	1.8	113.3	5.2	7.1	34.0	222.9	7.9	22.2	0.0	34.7	234.6	311.9	1.1	248.9	328.9	46.0	4.8	0.0	123.4
13	Uvurkhangai	22.4	144.1	63.4	10.5	365.8	17.2	179.1	6.5	7.5	32.0	252.2	5.0	14.9	0.4	80.4	53.3	391.2	12.3	259.1	296.3	15.9	5.3	0.6	95.1
14	Umnugovi	15.1	100.3	70.5	9.1	387.1	11.1	263.8	1.4	10.8	29.9	238.2	12.1	19.0	0.7	60.4	185.0	197.9	2.3	108.6	450.1	8.9	2.4	0.0	103.1
15	Sukhbaatar	14.5	105.9	60.4	9.2	434.4	1.1	291.9	3.8	16.2	32.5	197.2	4.6	29.9	0.3	88.7	156.4	222.2	2.1	145.2	300.5	10.7	7.6	0.0	97.1
16	Selenge	14.2	160.6	97.2	8.1	501.0	11.1	243.1	0.8	14.5	32.4	185.4	5.7	8.2	0.2	47.2	96.2	396.5	1.7	287.9	244.4	16.3	1.7	0.0	29.8
17	Tuv	9.5	69.4	85.1	6.8	374.1	17.0	237.8	2.0	9.6	27.9	132.0	7.6	5.7	0.2	64.7	60.9	221.7	1.7	161.2	208.5	4.6	3.1	0.0	29.7
18	Uvs	44.3	166.2	135.2	9.2	405.5	5.3	286.4	1.4	16.3	25.1	269.0	6.1	25.0	0.0	82.1	74.3	322.9	2.8	250.4	342.2	10.4	4.9	0.1	74.0
19	Khovd	15.7	134.6	94.4	11.2	526.9	9.7	365.4	12.5	10.5	19.1	256.9	7.6	2.4	0.6	94.3	208.0	290.6	7.9	207.9	346.3	23.0	9.3	0.0	67.6
20	Khuvsgul	21.0	171.9	164.3	9.5	373.4	2.1	266.4	1.0	9.9	15.6	234.0	6.9	26.8	0.1	41.9	65.3	356.5	2.4	302.0	305.2	17.7	6.3	0.0	72.9
21	Khentii	10.9	108.3	55.4	5.3	458.7	29.7	161.0	5.7	11.1	60.0	213.5	10.9	9.8	0.0	69.3	147.9	243.2	0.3	143.3	283.8	9.6	2.6	0.0	61.4
22	Province average	17.7	151.0	100.2	9.0	408.2	10.5	233.0	3.7	10.6	31.5	241.4	7.3	15.5	0.3	66.7	126.4	316.8	3.5	229.8	317.7	16.7	5.2	0.1	74.6
23	Ulaanbaatar	12.1	207.4	91.0	12.7	560.6	1.6	260.4	3.5	11.2	59.9	460.7	17.6	54.7	1.5	101.8	178.8	342.4	10.4	180.2	482.3	34.1	20.3	1.1	150.3
24	National average	15.1	176.7	96.0	10.7	477.8	6.5	245.5	3.6	10.9	44.5	341.6	12.0	33.4	0.8	82.8	150.3	328.5	6.6	207.1	392.9	24.7	12.1	0.5	109.2

OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY (PER 10 000 POPULATION), 2019

№	Province and city	Total	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	Tuberculosis	Viral hepatitis	Brucellosis	Congenital syphilis	Gonococcal infection	Trichomoniasis	Neoplasms	Malignant neoplasm of liver	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	Malignant neoplasm of lung	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	Malignant neoplasm of breast	Diseases of blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanisms	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus	Mental and behavioural disorders	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	Diseases of the circulatory system	Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases	Hypertensive diseases	Ischaemic heart diseases	Cerebrovascular diseases
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Arkhangai	10094.1	113.2	16.3	2.2	27.8	14.8	3.4	12.8	68.6	21.6	2.1	8.4	2.3	3.4	1.1	47.2	274.0	91.7	106.2	640.2	372.4	224.0	1501.2	67.7	962.5	285.9	14.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	8582.6	73.5	8.3	32.7	3.6	3.8	10.8	3.0	116.8	18.6	12.5	14.4	4.4	2.0	4.4	79.8	137.5	27.6	46.0	656.2	354.5	336.5	1075.8	14.8	741.5	93.6	7.5
3	Bayankhongor	12803.5	343.0	14.5	4.8	12.3	25.9	45.3	76.6	81.3	17.8	2.5	7.8	4.3	8.2	1.8	24.3	160.1	33.5	80.6	968.2	776.5	419.3	1592.3	92.0	840.7	210.2	13.1
4	Bulgan	10038.1	140.7	17.0	3.1	15.2	14.3	7.2	20.7	75.6	28.0	1.5	8.5	4.9	3.0	3.0	28.7	184.3	105.4	28.4	751.5	368.0	324.6	1615.5	62.6	901.3	385.1	12.0
5	Govi-Altai	12127.1	159.4	12.8	2.2	16.8	27.3	10.2	2.4	111.5	20.2	2.6	9.5	4.0	2.9	1.6	43.4	144.0	51.7	90.4	1113.8	540.5	435.6	1295.6	102.7	603.2	319.6	12.6
6	Govisumber	5910.9	204.6	25.3	16.1	51.1	11.5	14.9	13.2	48.9	15.5	2.3	10.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	24.7	46.0	31.6	14.9	206.9	136.2	79.3	525.9	43.1	194.3	163.2	14.4
7	Darkhan-Uul	9854.2	249.9	36.8	18.0	31.3	16.9	7.4	11.3	74.1	19.2	1.5	5.5	2.4	4.6	2.3	26.9	242.6	163.2	83.9	508.5	496.9	322.4	1247.0	42.8	743.8	173.2	13.0
8	Dornogovi	15268.8	201.2	22.7	2.6	20.5	27.8	44.6	23.0	68.6	18.5	0.7	3.7	4.4	2.0	1.0	16.9	163.3	88.4	68.2	1039.3	542.1	544.8	1473.2	69.9	754.3	343.7	13.3
9	Dornod	8080.6	392.0	30.3	2.9	37.9	25.0	88.2	46.9	75.7	19.3	1.6	4.6	2.2	1.8	0.4	20.4	126.0	76.9	168.5	258.7	386.4	294.8	657.7	43.3	285.5	189.9	5.6
10	Dundgovi	9705.7	106.6	12.2	0.9	5.1	15.9	10.9	10.5	54.9	18.2	1.9	5.4	4.7	2.4	2.1	10.5	98.7	43.1	64.1	526.3	570.3	280.5	986.1	97.6	462.8	203.3	10.7
11	Zavkhan	10288.9	196.6	10.2	17.4	35.8	18.1	31.8	1.8	47.5	14.2	0.4	4.3	2.3	0.7	0.4	19.2	120.9	41.1	34.0	1013.6	557.1	285.3	1243.5	50.3	689.2	270.4	24.3
12	Orkhon	8105.1	218.9	22.8	5.6	41.9	16.0	4.3	10.1	132.6	25.8	3.3	13.1	4.8	3.9	4.1	35.9	91.0	56.4	116.9	366.1	378.3	172.9	1256.4	72.5	333.0	537.8	10.6
13	Uvurkhangai	8181.9	121.1	10.0	5.9	9.0	25.7	10.5	8.5	126.9	23.6	5.1	7.4	3.4	3.8	3.9	25.3	161.6	75.4	67.9	361.6	408.2	206.3	1021.0	71.1	594.6	148.0	12.2
14	Umnugovi	13363.9	145.6	8.3	3.7	3.0	20.4	8.6	7.2	51.8	8.2	0.9	2.3	1.7	1.7	0.4	41.1	243.8	115.8	179.0	829.5	497.9	310.7	1265.5	75.4	728.2	274.3	12.8
15	Sukhbaatar	9009.5	238.4	33.1	4.1	43.8	33.9	15.8	11.3	75.8	26.3	1.6	4.6	5.6	0.6	1.1	36.3	119.9	41.7	141.9	736.2	208.1	203.5	796.7	26.8	454.3	144.4	10.0
16	Selenge	6320.3	102.0	31.4	2.0	5.3	11.2	8.2	18.8	66.8	13.1	0.8	4.8	1.9	2.3	1.9	28.1	157.9	104.9	48.2	382.0	30.3	179.3	1007.9	30.9	556.7	225.6	11.1
17	Tuv	12726.8	134.4	40.4	15.6	7.0	10.5	7.0	8.4	78.8	13.2	0.7	4.8	4.2	3.4	0.5	17.3	226.6	141.2	151.3	807.3	648.5	230.5	2353.5	91.5	1493.6	393.9	8.7
18	Uvs	10157.6	142.0	27.4	8.0	27.4	23.4	14.3	9.6	100.3	22.2	7.4	26.8	6.4	2.0	2.3	23.4	84.4	41.9	90.5	700.8	822.3	291.8	1304.5	121.0	645.5	363.9	10.6
19	Khovd	9640.4	128.4	18.6	6.1	8.8	18.9	4.9	10.5	97.2	19.1	3.9	12.1	3.5	1.8	2.3	38.3	198.8	87.1	63.0	701.3	635.8	443.4	1447.3	52.6	811.1	223.8	15.8
20	Khuvsgul	9481.1	260.4	14.3	3.0	15.6	35.0	61.4	10.4	123.8	31.8	4.2	15.7	7.8	6.9	6.5	42.1	137.9	62.9	81.3	807.1	591.8	212.0	1487.6	70.5	767.6	460.2	13.0
21	Khentii	10033.1	153.3	39.0	4.7	41.3	18.0	7.1	8.6	83.6	29.4	0.8	4.9	4.7	2.9	1.0	31.9	102.2	50.9	96.6	792.2	356.5	320.1	1531.3	39.0	1040.7	200.7	7.8
22	Province average	9963.1	182.6	21.5	7.9	20.4	20.0	20.7	15.6	88.7	20.6	3.1	8.9	4.0	3.2	2.3	32.9	159.6	76.2	88.9	670.6	469.5	289.8	1308.5	63.1	721.6	274.8	11.9
23	Ulaanbaatar	12886.3	272.9	29.2	4.6	6.0	25.1	15.0	15.7	359.5	57.2	7.6	37.2	11.6	16.4	25.0	57.8	377.7	153.3	144.5	825.4	627.0	327.2	1336.5	41.8	580.7	254.2	16.4
24	National average	11298.2	223.8	25.0	6.4	13.8	22.3	18.1	15.6	212.3	37.4	5.1	21.8	7.5	9.2	12.7	44.3	259.2	111.4	114.3	741.3	541.5	306.9	1321.3	53.4	657.3	265.4	14.0

OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY (PER 10 000 POPULATION), 2019 /CONTINUE/

| № | Province and city | Diseases of the respiratory system | Out of them | | | | | Diseases of the digestive system | Out of them | | | Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue | Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue | Diseases of the genito-urinary system | Out of them | | Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium | Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period | Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities | Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findins, not elsewhere classified | Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes |
| | | | Influenza | Pneumonia | Acute upper respiratory infections | Asthma | Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | Gastric ulcer | Chronic inflammation of the liver | Alcoholic liver disease | | | | Acute and chronic renal failure | Acute and chronic pyelonephritis | | | | | |
A	B	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1	Arkhangai	2358.4	270.6	373.0	354.8	14.8	97.9	1469.7	16.6	51.4	0.1	430.2	334.2	1570.0	4.2	966.5	294.2	14.9	28.2	0.0	247.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	1162.1	216.6	209.0	4.3	12.1	171.3	1932.1	10.7	115.5	0.8	201.2	438.5	1153.9	10.2	943.8	428.2	8.9	76.0	74.4	230.7
3	Bayankhongor	2931.1	97.3	426.2	505.3	33.8	88.0	2098.9	40.2	70.9	0.7	557.8	731.1	1385.3	9.8	983.2	366.7	70.6	52.1	0.0	164.6
4	Bulgan	2526.3	199.3	483.3	130.7	46.6	232.6	1763.7	16.4	45.6	1.0	382.6	262.1	1142.8	8.9	769.2	207.0	35.2	15.6	0.0	185.6
5	Govi-Altai	2203.2	231.1	188.9	544.6	30.2	111.1	2583.0	24.2	187.5	0.7	731.5	323.2	1212.0	9.2	551.2	366.3	49.3	59.5	14.9	650.2
6	Govisumber	1889.7	242.5	743.7	73.6	10.3	82.2	663.2	9.2	0.0	0.6	419.0	208.6	504.6	1.7	344.8	401.1	19.0	4.0	0.0	514.4
7	Darkhan-Uul	2717.5	765.6	378.9	135.0	21.9	56.0	1305.5	15.2	11.1	0.5	764.1	421.9	712.9	3.7	506.6	340.1	36.4	5.5	0.0	298.1
8	Dornogovi	4244.3	450.8	849.9	161.0	41.5	320.0	2886.4	17.4	116.8	1.0	781.3	974.7	1258.8	8.6	692.3	336.8	54.7	36.7	0.1	577.5
9	Dornod	1622.4	155.5	336.6	184.4	13.4	60.7	2117.2	8.7	24.6	0.2	420.1	350.1	636.3	3.2	320.6	333.4	3.3	14.1	0.1	203.4
10	Dundgovi	2354.4	464.3	630.7	167.3	29.4	131.0	2023.7	8.4	76.6	1.1	560.8	460.4	963.8	4.9	601.1	343.8	27.5	5.8	0.0	267.6
11	Zavkhan	1860.2	257.4	262.5	464.5	16.7	75.0	2024.2	20.1	7.9	1.1	472.8	508.1	1307.1	5.4	834.4	309.1	74.8	29.2	0.6	185.1
12	Orkhon	1680.3	240.5	162.1	63.1	19.7	187.5	1273.1	13.8	92.9	0.3	394.4	478.4	888.1	4.2	562.1	341.0	51.6	20.5	0.0	208.5
13	Uvurkhangai	1551.8	196.0	300.6	94.1	19.5	104.1	1571.3	14.2	75.6	0.8	532.0	249.5	1150.9	29.0	603.6	315.3	23.6	34.6	0.0	252.4
14	Umnugovi	3583.6	668.9	562.2	300.4	41.4	128.8	3345.0	58.4	109.2	2.4	620.3	636.7	1286.2	9.1	668.9	493.7	30.2	13.4	0.0	289.7
15	Sukhbaatar	2720.8	188.1	458.2	261.8	32.0	73.4	1511.9	11.3	108.6	0.5	655.2	396.9	635.2	11.9	456.7	302.4	25.6	22.8	0.2	181.7
16	Selenge	1565.3	265.5	367.1	26.5	27.7	96.7	848.0	12.8	13.8	0.5	355.5	340.9	803.0	3.0	579.2	245.2	21.8	2.2	0.0	135.9
17	Tuv	3157.1	670.1	439.4	114.2	41.7	214.9	1865.4	38.6	123.3	0.7	767.7	469.9	1359.6	8.2	824.3	216.4	7.4	32.2	0.0	202.8
18	Uvs	2218.3	127.2	447.0	494.9	32.9	77.9	1644.8	12.8	39.5	0.0	557.3	403.7	1178.5	6.1	656.2	355.8	21.6	28.1	42.7	146.9
19	Khovd	1372.5	117.8	477.4	62.7	15.0	36.1	1941.3	20.4	12.0	1.1	323.4	819.6	874.4	13.0	499.1	347.1	25.6	11.8	6.0	165.1
20	Khuvsgul	1936.8	215.4	445.9	67.8	18.9	93.0	1515.6	14.2	135.0	0.3	425.0	355.1	878.9	3.9	615.5	360.3	35.1	38.3	3.3	188.7
21	Khentii	2148.3	294.1	275.6	52.5	40.4	184.5	1737.5	31.5	78.8	1.3	554.1	623.5	920.8	5.6	521.7	294.9	28.0	20.0	0.0	238.4
22	Province average	2216.0	299.9	394.0	190.1	26.0	123.2	1786.9	19.7	73.0	0.7	509.8	466.4	1053.3	8.2	658.4	330.6	31.3	27.8	7.6	242.3
23	Ulaanbaatar	1960.6	59.9	350.7	112.2	36.3	207.9	1913.6	38.7	118.2	2.1	883.4	698.7	1198.5	29.2	458.5	488.4	90.6	86.3	67.6	1169.7
24	National average	2099.4	190.3	374.2	154.5	30.7	161.9	1844.8	28.4	93.6	1.3	680.4	572.5	1119.6	17.8	567.1	402.7	58.4	54.5	35.0	665.9

Outpatient Morbidity per 10 000 population, 2019

Category	Value
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	35.0
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	44.3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	54.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	58.4
Mental and behavioural disorders	114.3
Neoplasms	212.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	223.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	259.2
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	306.9
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	402.7
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	541.5
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	572.5
Injiury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	665.9
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	680.4
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	741.3
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	1119.6
Diseases of the circulatory system	1321.3
Diseases of the digestive system	1844.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	2099.4

30.0 280.0 530.0 780.0 1030.0 1280.0 1530.0 1780.0 2030.0 2280.0

Inpatient Morbidity per 10 000 population, 2019

Category	Value
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	0.5
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	11.1
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	12.1
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	15.7
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	24.7
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	30.5
Mental and behavioural disorders	52.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	61.2
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	69.9
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	82.8
Neoplasms	91.7
Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	109.2
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	150.3
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	226.2
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	328.5
Diseases of the digestive system	341.6
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	392.9
Diseases of the circulatory system	427.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	477.8

HUMAN RESOURCES INDICATORS

Number of persons per physician

Ulaanbaatar 200.6
Govisumber 263.6
Dornod 410.3
Sukhbaatar 430.1
Darkhan-Uul 365.7
Khentii 400.0
Selenge 437.3
Dornogovi 279.9
Orkhon 278.3
Tuv 436.9
Dundgovi 304.8
Bulgan 458.7
Arkhangai 463.7
Uvurkhangai 406.0
Khuvsgul 489.5
Bayankhongor 413.7
Umnugovi 306.2
Zavkhan 398.7
Govi-Altai 312.7
Uvs 422.7
Khovd 334.0
Bayan-Ulgii 436.2

Province average 383.0
National average 270.6

200.6-270.6
270.6-489.5

Doctors nurses ratio

Ulaanbaatar 0.9
Govisumber 0.9
Dornod 1.4
Sukhbaatar 1.5
Darkhan-Uul 1.6
Khentii 1.3
Dornogovi 0.9
Selenge 1.7
Orkhon 1.1
Tuv 1.4
Dundgovi 1.0
Bulgan 1.5
Arkhangai 1.5
Uvurkhangai 1.2
Umnugovi 0.8
Khuvsgul 1.4
Bayankhongor 1.4
Zavkhan 1.6
Govi-Altai 1.4
Uvs 1.5
Khovd 1.2
Bayan-Ulgii 1.5

Province average 1.3
National average 1.1

0.8-1.1
1.1-1.6

Phycisians per 10 000 population

Ulaanbaatar 49.9
Govisumber 37.9
Dornod 24.4
Sukhbaatar 23.3
Darkhan-Uul 27.3
Khentii 25.0
Dornogovi 35.7
Selenge 22.9
Orkhon 35.9
Tuv 22.9
Dundgovi 32.8
Bulgan 21.8
Arkhangai 21.6
Uvurkhangai 24.6
Umnugovi 32.7
Khuvsgul 20.4
Bayankhongor 24.2
Zavkhan 25.1
Govi-Altai 32.0
Uvs 23.7
Khovd 29.9
Bayan-Ulgii 22.9

Province average 26.1
National average 37.0

20.4 -37.0
37.0-49.9

Nurses per 10 000 population

Ulaanbaatar 46.8
Govisumber 33.3
Dornod 35.1
Sukhbaatar 35.2
Darkhan-Uul 43.0
Khentii 32.0
Dornogovi 33.9
Selenge 30.4
Orkhon 40.0
Tuv 31.8
Dundgovi 33.5
Bulgan 33.4
Arkhangai 31.5
Uvurkhangai 30.2
Umnugovi 27.3
Khuvsgul 29.4
Bayankhongor 34.7
Zavkhan 39.4
Govi-Altai 46.1
Uvs 35.2
Khovd 35.7
Bayan-Ulgii 34.8

Province average 34.3
National average 40.0

27.3-40.0
40.0-46.8

QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

Under five mortality rate per 1 000 live births

Dornod 10.4
Sukhbaatar 13.2
Darkhan-Uul 9.6
Khentii 20.4
Ulaanbaatar 14.9
Govisumber 11.7
Orkhon 10.6
Selenge 12.4
Tuv 20.9
Domogovi 12.5
Dundgovi 9.5
Bulgan 21.0
Uvurkhangai 17.7
Umnugovi 24.9
Khuvsgul 22.6
Arkhangai 21.7
Bayankhongor 17.6
Zavkhan 21.3
Govi-Altai 19.0
Uvs 17.8
Khovd 21.5
Bayan-Ulgii 25.1

Province average 17.6
National average 16.1

9.5-16.1
16.1-25.1

Infant mortality rate per 1 000 live births

Dornod 7.3
Sukhbaatar 10.1
Darkhan-Uul 7.5
Khentii 16.0
Ulaanbaatar 12.9
Govisumber 11.7
Orkhon 8.3
Selenge 9.6
Tuv 15.4
Dornogovi 7.4
Dundgovi 7.4
Bulgan 18.3
Uvurkhangai 14.6
Umnugovi 21.3
Khuvsgul 18.0
Arkhangai 15.2
Bayankhongor 12.8
Zavkhan 16.1
Govi-Altai 14.6
Uvs 13.6
Khovd 18.0
Bayan-Ulgii 20.7

Province average 13.8
National average 13.3

7.3-13.3
13.3-21.3

Still births rate /per 1 000 births/

Dornod 4.6
Sukhbaatar 6.2
Darkhan-Uul 5.0
Khentii 3.2
Ulaanbaatar 5.9
Govisumber 6.9
Orkhon 4.1
Selenge 6.1
Tuv 9.9
Dornogovi 3.7
Dundgovi 3.1
Bulgan 5.2
Uvurkhangai 3.4
Umnugovi 2.4
Khuvsgul 4.2
Arkhangai 2.9
Bayankhongor 3.3
Zavkhan 5.8
Govi-Altai 3.6
Uvs 3.7
Khovd 4.4
Bayan-Ulgii 4.3

Province average 4.4
National average 5.2

0.0-5.2
5.2-9.9

Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births

Dornod 51.9
Sukhbaatar 77.5
Darkhan-Uul 0.0
Khentii 0.0
Ulaanbaatar 24.3
Govisumber 0.0
Orkhon 0.0
Selenge 56.2
Tuv 0.0
Dornogovi 0.0
Dundgovi 0.0
Bulgan 0.0
Uvurkhangai 38.4
Umnugovi 0.0
Khuvsgul 70.6
Arkhangai 58.5
Bayankhongor 0.0
Zavkhan 0.0
Govi-Altai 0.0
Uvs 0.0
Khovd 43.8
Bayan-Ulgii 0.0

Province average 21.6
National average 23.0

0.0-23.0
23.0-77.5

Health indicators, 2019

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QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

Perinatal mortality rate
/per 1 000 births/

Dornod 7.2
Sukhbaatar 9.2
Dark-han-Uul 10.0
Khentii 8.9
Selenge 10.6
Ulaanbaatar 11.4
Govisumber 13.9
Domogovi 8.1
Orkhon 8.3
Tuv 18.0
Bulgan 14.3
Dundgovi 8.4
Umnugovi 18.2
Arkhangai 7.0
Uvurkhangai 9.6
Khuvsgul 11.2
Bayankhongor 9.5
Zavkhan 15.3
Govi-Altai 12.4
Uvs 8.9
Khovd 10.9
Bayan-Ulgii 11.0

Province average 10.6
National average 11.0

7.0-11.0
11.0-18.2

Post neonatal mortality rate
/per 1 000 live births/

Dornod 1.0
Sukhbaatar 2.3
Darkhan-Uul 1.7
Khentii 2.6
Ulaanbaatar 2.4
Govisumber 0.0
Domogovi 0.0
Selenge 1.7
Orkhon 1.9
Tuv 0.0
Bulgan 2.6
Dundgovi 0.0
Umnugovi 1.2
Arkhangai 2.9
Uvurkhangai 2.3
Khuvsgul 3.2
Bayankhongor 1.0
Zavkhan 2.9
Govi-Altai 0.0
Uvs 3.7
Khovd 5.3
Bayan-Ulgii 5.4

Province average 2.3
National average 2.4

0.0 -2.4
2.4-5.4

Percent of newborn infants weighing
at least 2500 gr at birth

Dornod 2.9
Sukhbaatar 2.2
Darkhan-Uul 2.6
Khentii 3.1
Ulaanbaatar 4.9
Govisumber 3.3
Dornogovi 2.5
Selenge 2.2
Orkhon 3.8
Tuv 3.7
Dundgovi 3.8
Umnugovi 4.2
Bulgan 5.1
Arkhangai 3.3
Uvurkhangai 3.8
Khuvsgul 3.3
Bayankhongor 4.2
Zavkhan 4.3
Govi-Altai 7.5
Uvs 4.0
Khovd 4.5
Bayan-Ulgii 4.9

Province average 3.8
National average 4.4

2.2-4.4
4.4-7.5

Early neonatal mortality rate
/per 1 000 live births/

Dornod 2.6
Sukhbaatar 3.1
Darkhan-Uul 5.0
Khentii 5.7
Ulaanbaatar 5.6
Govisumber 7.0
Dornogovi 4.4
Selenge 4.5
Orkhon 4.2
Tuv 8.2
Dundgovi 5.3
Umnugovi 15.8
Bulgan 9.2
Arkhangai 4.1
Uvurkhangai 6.1
Khuvsgul 7.1
Bayankhongor 6.2
Zavkhan 9.5
Govi-Altai 8.8
Uvs 5.2
Khovd 6.6
Bayan-Ulgii 6.7

Province average 6.2
National average 5.9

2.6-5.9
5.9-15.8

QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

Percentage of preventive medical check-up

Dornod 41.1
Sukhbaatar 38.2
Darkhan-Uul 38.6
Khentii 28.5
Ulaanbaatar 29.9
Govisumber 29.4
Dornogovi 35.2
Selenge 29.6
Orkhon 38.2
Tuv 47.6
Dundgovi 32.7
Bulgan 30.0
Uvurkhangai 28.6
Umnugovi 32.7
Khuvsgul 34.3
Arkhangai 38.2
Bayankhongor 28.5
Zavkhan 37.8
Govi-Altai 29.5
Uvs 36.2
Khovd 25.2
Bayan-Ulgii 28.7

Province average 34.4
National average 31.7

25.2- 31.7
31.7- 47.6

Average outpatient visits per person per year

Dornod 4.7
Sukhbaatar 4.3
Darkhan-Uul 6.6
Khentii 4.2
Ulaanbaatar 7.8
Govisumber 5.6
Selenge 3.8
Orkhon 6.3
Tuv 3.7
Dornogovi 5.9
Bulgan 3.1
Dundgovi 3.8
Khuvsgul 3.4
Arkhangai 3.3
Uvurkhangai 3.4
Umnugovi 5.0
Zavkhan 4.7
Bayankhongor 3.4
Uvs 5.1
Govi-Altai 4.5
Bayan-Ulgii 3.8
Khovd 4.1

Province average 4.4
National average 5.9

3.1-5.9
5.9 -7.8

Percentage of bed fund

Dornod 77.5
Sukhbaatar 73.0
Darkhan-Uul 87.1
Khentii 79.8
Ulaanbaatar 82.4
Govisumber 88.7
Selenge 64.3
Orkhon 67.7
Tuv 68.8
Dornogovi 73.9
Bulgan 67.4
Dundgovi 74.2
Arkhangai 79.6
Uvurkhangai 61.8
Umnugovi 44.9
Khuvsgul 67.8
Bayankhongor 80.2
Zavkhan 70.1
Govi-Altai 64.0
Uvs 69.1
Khovd 89.5
Bayan-Ulgii 76.0

Province average 71.5
National average 77.2

44.9-77.2
99.3-89.5

LEADING CAUSES OF THE MORBIDITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION

Diseases of the digestive system

Ulaanbaatar
1913.6

Eastern Region
1814.0

Central Region
1851.2

Highlands Region
1588.3

Western Region
1984.5

Province average 1786.9
National average 1844.8

1588.3-1588.3
1814.0-1814.0
1851.2-1815.2
1984.5-1984.5

Diseases of the circulatory system

Ulaanbaatar
1336.5

Eastern Region
1000.7

Central Region
1384.7

Highlands Region
1387.8

Western Region
1264.7

Province average 1308.5
National average 1321.3

1000.7-1000.7
1264.7-1264.7
1384.7-1384.7
1387.8-1387.8

Diseases of the respiratory system

Ulaanbaatar
1960.6

Eastern Region
2115.9

Central Region
2819.7

Highlands Region
209.5

Western Region
1698.3

Province average 2216.0
National average 2099.4

1698.3-1698.3
2091.5-2091.5
2115.9-2115.9
2819.7-2819.7

Diseases of the genito-urinary system

Ulaanbaatar
1198.5

Eastern Region
734.9

Central Region
1020.4

Highlands Region
1144.5

Western Region
1134.1

Province average 1053.3
National average 1119.6

734.9-734.9
1020.4-1020.4
1134.1-1134.1
1144.5-1144.5

Health indicators, 2019

LEADING CAUSES OF THE MORTALITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION

Deaths of the Neoplasm

Dornod 18.2
Sukhbaatar 18.0
Darkhan-Uul 17.6
Khentii 13.5
Ulaanbaatar 14.2
Govisumber 11.5
Domogovi 12.9
Orkhon 14.1
Selenge 12.0
Tuv 14.0
Dundgovi 17.8
Bulgan 18.4
Arkhangai 13.8
Uvurkhangai 11.8
Umnugovi 11.2
Khuvsgul 16.7
Bayankhongor 11.5
Zavkhan 13.9
Govi-Altai 16.2
Uvs 18.7
Khovd 11.5
Bayan-Ulgii 12.7

Province average 14.5
National average 14.4

11.2-14.4
14.4 -18.7

Deaths of the circulatory system

Dornod 17.4
Sukhbaatar 17.0
Darkhan-Uul 20.0
Khentii 16.1
Ulaanbaatar 15.5
Govisumber 8.0
Domogovi 12.1
Orkhon 15.8
Selenge 20.0
Tuv 19.0
Dundgovi 20.8
Bulgan 20.2
Arkhangai 23.1
Uvurkhangai 20.1
Umnugovi 16.0
Khuvsgul 23.5
Bayankhongor 19.2
Zavkhan 20.4
Govi-Altai 20.2
Uvs 16.8
Khovd 14.9
Bayan-Ulgii 22.4

Province average 18.9
National average 17.3

8.0-17.3
17.3- 23.5

Deaths of the digestive system

Dornod 4.6
Sukhbaatar 2.9
Darkhan-Uul 1.9
Khentii 3.8
Ulaanbaatar 4.3
Govisumber 3.4
Domogovi 4.3
Orkhon 4.0
Selenge 3.4
Tuv 3.2
Dundgovi 1.9
Bulgan 2.1
Arkhangai 3.2
Uvurkhangai 3.9
Umnugovi 3.7
Khuvsgul 2.1
Bayankhongor 5.7
Zavkhan 2.8
Govi-Altai 2.4
Uvs 1.8
Khovd 1.6
Bayan-Ulgii 2.8

Province average 3.1
National average 3.7

1.6 -3.7
3.7 -5.7

Deaths injury-poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes

Dornod 6.1
Sukhbaatar 6.4
Darkhan-Uul 6.0
Khentii 5.8
Ulaanbaatar 11.0
Govisumber 4.6
Dornogovi 13.9
Orkhon 9.2
Selenge 5.0
Tuv 7.4
Dundgovi 7.9
Bulgan 5.9
Arkhangai 9.5
Uvurkhangai 5.6
Umnugovi 8.8
Khuvsgul 8.9
Bayankhongor 8.1
Zavkhan 6.2
Govi-Altai 6.2
Uvs 6.8
Khovd 4.6
Bayan-Ulgii 4.1

Province average 7.0
National average 8.9

4.1 - 8.9
8.9-13.9

SELECTED REGISTERED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION

Incidence of Varicella

Orkhon 14.0
Darkhan-Uul 57.8
Selenge 7.9
Dornod 61.1
Sukhbaatar 58.9
Khentii 9.0
Ulaanbaatar 43.6
Govisumber 40.5
Dornogovi 41.6
Tuv 16.7
Dundgovi 37.7
Bulgan 10.4
Arkhangai 4.8
Uvurkhangai 10.9
Bayankhongor 9.3
Umnugovi 32.2
Khuvsgul 42.3
Zavkhan 13.7
Govi-Altai 14.9
Uvs 9.7
Khovd 33.5
Bayan-Ulgii 1.2

Province average 23.8
National average 32.9

1.2-32.9
32.9-61.1

Incidence of Brucellosis

Orkhon 0.0
Darkhan-Uul 0.0
Selenge 0.0
Dornod 4.0
Sukhbaatar 0.8
Khentii 0.5
Ulaanbaatar 0.1
Govisumber 0.0
Dornogovi 0.1
Tuv 0.4
Dundgovi 0.6
Bulgan 0.5
Arkhangai 0.3
Uvurkhangai 0.4
Bayankhongor 1.2
Umnugovi 0.0
Khuvsgul 0.1
Zavkhan 0.3
Govi-Altai 0.2
Uvs 0.8
Khovd 0.1
Bayan-Ulgii 0.0

Province average 0.5
National average 0.3

0.0-0.3
0.3-4.0

Incidence of Viral hepatitis

Orkhon 0.9
Darkhan-Uul 0.7
Selenge 0.3
Dornod 1.0
Sukhbaatar 0.5
Khentii 1.3
Ulaanbaatar 1.6
Govisumber 0.0
Dornogovi 0.9
Tuv 0.1
Dundgovi 0.4
Bulgan 0.3
Arkhangai 0.5
Uvurkhangai 0.7
Bayankhongor 1.6
Umnugovi 0.7
Khuvsgul 0.9
Zavkhan 0.8
Govi-Altai 0.7
Uvs 1.8
Khovd 1.5
Bayan-Ulgii 15.0

Province average 1.7
National average 1.6

0.0-1.6
1.6-15.0

Incidence of Tuberculosis

Orkhon 7.5
Darkhan-Uul 12.7
Selenge 14.8
Dornod 12.1
Sukhbaatar 14.0
Khentii 16.9
Ulaanbaatar 14.1
Govisumber 9.0
Dornogovi 12.4
Tuv 17.0
Dundgovi 6.2
Bulgan 7.4
Arkhangai 5.5
Uvurkhangai 5.0
Bayankhongor 5.9
Umnugovi 4.5
Khuvsgul 7.3
Zavkhan 4.5
Govi-Altai 5.3
Uvs 5.0
Khovd 5.0
Bayan-Ulgii 3.8

Province average 8.7
National average 11.2

3.8-11.2
11.2-17.0

Health indicators, 2019

SEXUAL TRANSMITTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION

Incidence of Syphilis

Dornod 25.2
Sukhbaatar 34.2
Ulaanbaatar 24.4
Govisumber 11.2
Darkhan-Uul 16.4
Khentii 18.0
Dornogovi 27.7
Orkhon 15.6
Selenge 10.9
Tuv 10.2
Dundgovi 15.9
Umnugovi 21.3
Bulgan 13.8
Arkhangai 14.6
Uvurkhangai 25.4
Khuvsgul 35.0
Bayankhongor 25.7
Zavkhan 18.0
Govi-Altai 27.0
Uvs 23.1
Khovd 18.7
Bayan-Ulgii 3.7

Province average 19.7
National average 21.9

3.7-21.9
21.9-35.0

Incidence of Gonococcal infection

Dornod 89.4
Sukhbaatar 15.9
Ulaanbaatar 14.7
Govisumber 14.6
Darkhan-Uul 7.2
Khentii 7.1
Dornogovi 44.9
Orkhon 4.2
Selenge 8.0
Tuv 6.8
Dundgovi 10.9
Umnugovi 8.8
Bulgan 7.1
Arkhangai 3.3
Uvurkhangai 10.4
Khuvsgul 61.4
Bayankhongor 45.2
Zavkhan 31.7
Govi-Altai 10.1
Uvs 14.1
Khovd 4.9
Bayan-Ulgii 10.7

Province average 20.5
National average 17.8

3.3-17.8
17.8-89.4

Incidence of Trichomoniasis

Dornod 47.5
Sukhbaatar 11.4
Ulaanbaatar 15.3
Govisumber 12.9
Darkhan-Uul 11.0
Khentii 8.6
Dornogovi 23.1
Orkhon 9.9
Selenge 18.2
Tuv 8.3
Dundgovi 10.5
Umnugovi 7.5
Bulgan 20.3
Arkhangai 12.6
Uvurkhangai 8.4
Khuvsgul 10.4
Bayankhongor 76.4
Zavkhan 1.8
Govi-Altai 2.4
Uvs 9.5
Khovd 10.4
Bayan-Ulgii 2.9

Province average 15.4
National average 15.4

1.8-15.4
15.4-76.4

INCIDENCE OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, PER 10 000 POPULATION

Incidence of Stomach cancer

Ulaanbaatar 2.8
Govisumber 3.4
Dornod 3.9
Sukhbaatar 2.7
Khentii 3.6
Dornogovi 2.9
Darkhan-Uul 3.3
Orkhon 4.0
Selenge 4.4
Tuv 4.1
Dundgovi 4.1
Bulgan 2.6
Arkhangai 3.9
Bayankhongor Uvurkhangai 2.6
Khuvsgul 4.0
Umnugovi 2.2
Bayankhongor Uvurkhangai 1.9
Zavkhan 3.7
Govi-Altai 5.0
Uvs 7.9
Khovd 3.6
Bayan-Ulgii 2.4

Province average 3.6
National average 3.3

1.9- 3.3
3.3-7.9

Incidence of Lung cancer

Ulaanbaatar 1.2
Govisumber 0.6
Dornod 1.5
Sukhbaatar 3.8
Khentii 2.9
Dornogovi 2.2
Darkhan-Uul 2.0
Orkhon 2.0
Selenge 1.4
Tuv 3.0
Dundgovi 2.6
Bulgan 2.8
Arkhangai 1.4
Bayankhongor Uvurkhangai 1.0
Khuvsgul 1.9
Umnugovi 1.0
Zavkhan 1.4
Govi-Altai 1.7
Uvs 2.2
Khovd 1.6
Bayan-Ulgii 0.8

Province average 1.8
National average 1.5

0.6-1.5
1.5-3.8

Incidence of Liver cancer

Ulaanbaatar 4.8
Govisumber 6.3
Dornod 10.0
Sukhbaatar 12.6
Khentii 17.2
Dornogovi 7.3
Darkhan-Uul 9.0
Orkhon 6.2
Selenge 11.0
Tuv 9.1
Dundgovi 10.9
Bulgan 6.9
Arkhangai 9.2
Bayankhongor Uvurkhangai 8.2
Khuvsgul 8.5
Umnugovi 3.3
Bayankhongor 6.5
Zavkhan 10.5
Govi-Altai 9.5
Uvs 7.1
Khovd 8.7
Bayan-Ulgii 3.1

Province average 8.6
National average 6.8

3.1-6.8
6.8- 17.2

Incidence of Oesophagus cancer

Ulaanbaatar 0.7
Govisumber 0.6
Dornod 1.0
Sukhbaatar 1.3
Khentii 0.6
Dornogovi 0.4
Darkhan-Uul 1.0
Orkhon 1.3
Selenge 1.4
Tuv 1.5
Dundgovi 1.1
Bulgan 0.8
Arkhangai 1.9
Uvurkhangai 1.6
Khuvsgul 1.9
Umnugovi 0.3
Bayankhongor 1.2
Zavkhan 1.2
Govi-Altai 1.6
Uvs 3.2
Khovd 2.0
Bayan-Ulgii 2.4

Province average 1.4
National average 1.1

0.3-1.1
1.1-3.2

DEATHS OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, PER 10 000 POPUALTION

Deaths of Stomach cancer

Ulaanbaatar 1.9
Govisumber 4.0

Province average 2.7
National average 2.3

0.7-2.3
2.3-4.1

Deaths of Lung cancer

Ulaanbaatar 1.1
Govisumber 0.0

Province average 1.7
National average 1.4

0.0-1.4
1.4- 3.3

Deaths of Liver cancer

Ulaanbaatar 4.7
Govisumber 4.0

Province average 7.2
National average 6.0

3.9-6.0
6.0-11.3

Deaths of Oesophagus cancer

Ulaanbaatar 0.7
Govisumber 1.1

Province average 1.3
National average 1.0

0.3-1.0
1.0-2.8