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# EDUCATION AND LITERACY

CENSUS MONOGRAPH

2

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# CHAPTER 1

## MONOGRAPH OBJECTIVES, CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS



## 1.1 OBJECTIVE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MONOGRAPH

The Government of Mongolia has developed education as a priority sector of society that supports and ensures the quality of life of every citizen and is a crucial in country's social, economic, scientific and technological development and a guarantee of national independence and security.<sup>1</sup>

Mongolia has implemented national specialized programs in the sector for the last 10 years, of education. For instance, national programs including Mongolian script (2008-2015), English language education (2009-2020), Pre-school, primary and secondary school teacher training and professional development (2009-2015), Education (2010-2021), Right Mongolia Children (2013-2016), National English Language Program II (2016-2020), Research-Based University Development (2019-2023), Education for Sustainable Development (2018-2022) and so on.

"Vision 2050" mongolian long term development policy document has set an objective "to provide equal opportunity to receive a quality education for all, establish education as a basis for personal development, family security, and the country development and strengthen the lifelong education system". The document included proposed activities to implement in three stages and determine the main directions of future trends and development of the education center.

The stages of implementation of the objectives and the general direction of actions are as follows:

Stage I (2020-2030)	Stage II (2031-2040)	Stage III (2041-2050)
<b>EQUAL AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION</b>	<b>LIFE-LONG QUALITY EDUCATION</b>	<b>A SOCIETY WITH A LEARNING CULTURE</b>
A stage of a systematic reform to create equal opportunities and equal access to quality education for all	A stage to strengthen quality education and life-long learning system	A stage to strengthen the open education system that supports life-long learning.

The purpose of this monograph is to provide policymakers, researchers, and the public with factual information about public education to implement the objectives set out in the above documents, to improve the quality and accessibility of education services for the population of Mongolia in the 21st century, and to refine government policies and programs.

Based on the results of the Population and Housing Census of Mongolia in 2020, a monograph on "Population Education and Literacy" was conducted. This thematic study is significant in terms of providing a source of detailed information for policymakers, researchers and the general public, which defines school attendance and dropout rates among children and youth, and disaggregates literacy rate and education level of the population by age, sex, location at the aimags and the capital city levels. Also, the study is notable in the way that it features information on occupations among the population for the first time.

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<sup>1</sup> State policy on Education of Mongolia / 2014-2024 / , 2015





## 1.2 CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS OF EDUCATION

Census questionnaire, methodology, manual and the results are developed corresponding to the Article 10 of the Law on Education of Mongolia, "The content of education activity is to deliver the objectives of education tailored to students' age, physical and mental ability, talent and interest, personal and social needs, national heritage as well as technological advances".

According to Article 7 of the Law on Primary and Secondary Education of Mongolia, "Primary education shall be provided for 6 years, basic education for 9 years, and complete secondary education for 12 years", and it is stated in the Law on Higher Education, "the required attainment for obtaining a diploma or higher education is no less than 90 credit hours; including previous particular credit hours, a bachelor degree is no less than 120 credit hours, a master degree is no less than 150 credit hours, and a doctor's degree is no less than 210 credit hours" respectively.

**" Education level "** means the amount of knowledge required by the content standards of preschool, primary, secondary and higher education to be acquired at a given level. According to Article 11.1 of the Law on Education of Mongolia, the level of education is classified as preschool, primary education, secondary education and higher education. Secondary education is comprised of basic and complete secondary education, and higher education is comprised of diplomas, bachelor, master and doctoral degrees.

**No education** refers to a person who did not complete 3rd grade (during 1975-1996), or 4th grade (until 1975, or during 1997-2004), or 5th grade (after 2005) of secondary school. Also, children who are currently attending in 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> grade of secondary school in 2020 or those who dropped out of school will be considered as having no education.

**Primary education** refers to a person who graduated 3rd grade (during 1975-1996), 4th grade (until 1975, or during 1997-2004), 5th grade (after 2005) of secondary school. Also, the person who participated and graduated from an normal and distance learning programme.

**Incomplete secondary or basic education** refers to the content level of 8 or 9 years of education. For example, when the school structure is 4+4+2, it is 8 years and when the school structure is 5+4+2 and 6+3+3, it is 9 years for basic education. A person who graduated from the 7<sup>th</sup> grade until 1975, the 8<sup>th</sup> grade from 1975 to 2004, and the 9<sup>th</sup> grade from 2005 by a day, evening or correspondence course. Also, a person who completed a basic education equivalency programme and possesses a certificate.

**Complete secondary or high school education** refers to the content level of 10, 11 and 12 years of education. For example, when the school structure is 4+4+2, it is 10 years for high school education, when the school structure is 5+4+2, it is 11 years for high school education, and when the school structure is 6+3+3, it is 12 years for high school education. A person who graduated from the 10<sup>th</sup> grade until 2005, the 11<sup>th</sup> grade from 2006 to 2014, the 12<sup>th</sup> grade from 2015 by a day, evening or correspondence course, and completed a non-formal education equivalency programme with a high school diploma or certificate.



**Technical and vocational education** refers to a person who graduated from a Vocational Training Centre (formerly a technical and vocational school-TVET) and has got a vocational certificate.

**Specialized secondary education** refers to a person who graduated from a foreign or domestic specialized secondary school (formerly a technical school) or similar, with a certificate or a diploma.

**Higher education** refers to a person who has graduated from a foreign or domestic university or college by day, evening, or correspondence course, and who has a diploma, bachelor's, master's, doctoral degree, or similar educational document. Attainment for obtaining a diploma or higher education is no less than 90 credit hours; including previously attended credit hours, a bachelor degree is no less than 120 credit hours, a master degree is no less than 150 credit hours, and a doctor's degree is no less than 210 credit hours. Graduates of the State Teachers University for three years before 1964, the Party Institute before 1966, the two-year course at the Party Institute, the Evening Institute of Marxist-Leninism, and the Labour University of the East are considered having higher education.

**Formal education** is an organized educational activity that meets the needs of students to receive an appropriate level of general and vocational education through a formal educational institution.

**Non-formal education** is an organized activity that provides educational services to citizens outside the formal education system.

**Literate** refers to a person who can read, understand, and write a simple and short sentence in a language (regardless of the type or form of writing), and the ability is preserved for a certain period of time.

**Illiterate** refers to a person who cannot read, understand, or write the simplest short sentence in any language (regardless of the type or form of writing), and who has lost the ability to read and write after a certain period of time.

**The "adult literacy rate"** is the sum of the number of adults with primary, secondary, higher education divided by the population of that age and presented in percentage. Dividing this percentage by 100 is called the "Adult Literacy Achievement Index."

**"School attendance rate"** is the ratio of the number of students attended in all levels of primary, secondary and higher education by the number of the school-age population and presented in percentage. This indicator has covered the population aged 8-22 until 2000 and 6-22 since 2010, depending on the formal age for school enrollment. The "School Attendance Status Index" is defined as the percentage of school enrollment divided by 100.

**Net weight of basic education attendance** is defined as the percentage of children aged 8-15 (until 2004), 7-15 (2005-2007) and 6-15 (since 2008) enrolled in all types of secondary schools in the population of that age group. The Basic Education Attendance Index is the ratio of the net attendance of basic education to 100.



# CHAPTER TWO

## POPULATION SCHOOL ATTENDANCE STATUS



## 2.1 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE STATUS OF THE POPULATION

In the 2020 Population and Housing Census, people aged between 2-39 were asked if they were attending school or kindergarten.

According to the recommendations of the United Nations (UN), the school-age range should be set between 5-29 years. However, this study uses the school-age between 6-29 years based on the formal age of school enrollment starting from 6 years old according to the new education system in our country.

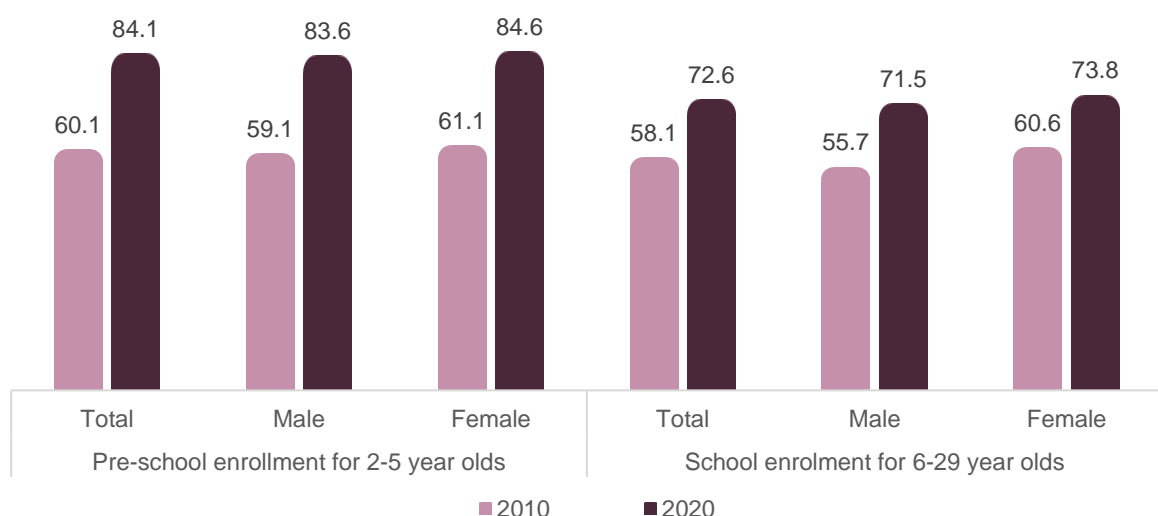
The results of the 2020 Population and Housing census indicated that 72.6 percent of the population aged 6-29, 71.5 percent of male, and 73.8 percent of female attended some level of education (Figure 2.1.1).

In the last 10 years, the school attendance of the population aged 6-29 has increased by 14.5 percentage points, of which 15.8 percentage points for male and 13.2 percentage points for female. In particular, the school attendance rate for children aged 6-17, which is the secondary school age, is 98.0 percent nationwide, 97.6 percent for male and 98.3 percent for female.

84.1 percent of children aged 2-5 are enrolled in pre-school education as of 2020 census data, with an increase of 24.0 percentage points since 2010. In terms of location, 83.6 percent of children aged 2-5 in rural areas have attended pre-school education, which is an increase of 38.0 percentage points compared to the previous census (Figure 2.1.1).

As stated in the previous census, the difference in school attendance rate between male and female aged 6-29 was 4.9 percentage points, but this number was decreased by 2.7 percentage points in 2020 to 2.2. In other words, the school attendance rate of male has shown an increase and the gap has been narrowed down.

**FIGURE 2.1.1. SCHOOL/KINDERGARTEN ATTENDANCE OF POPULATION AGED 2-29, BY SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020**

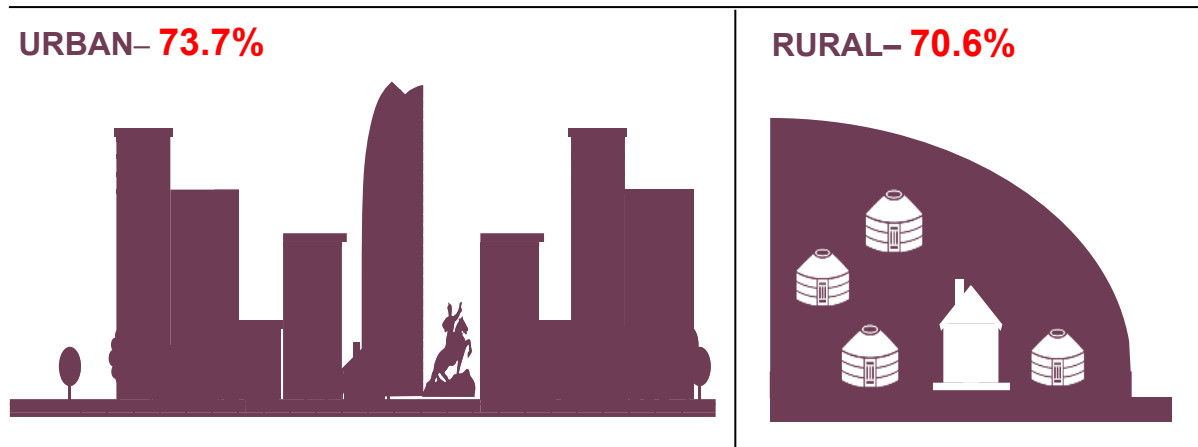


According to the 2020 census, 73.7 per cent of the urban population aged 6-29 and 70.6 percent of the rural population aged 6-29 attended school, which was an



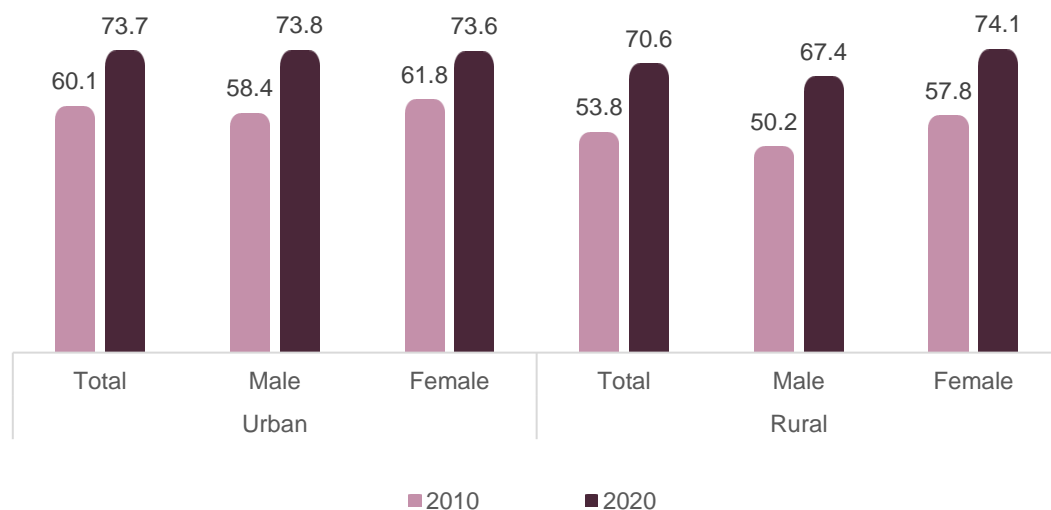
increase of 14.5 and 16.8 percentage points from the previous census, respectively. School attendance rate in the urban population aged 6-29 was 6.3 percentage points higher than in rural areas in the previous census, but it decreased by 3.2 percentage points to 3.1 in 2020. The school attendance gap between urban and rural populations aged 6-29 has narrowed sharply over the last decade.

FIGURE 2.1.2. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF POPULATION AGED 6-29, BY URBAN AND RURAL, 2020



In terms of sex, 73.6 percent of female, 73.8 percent of male, 67.4 percent of rural male and 74.1 percent of rural female are attending schools. According to the previous census, school attendance of female in urban areas was 4.0 percentage points higher than in rural areas, but it was 0.5 percentage points lower in the 2020 census. (Figure 2.1.3).

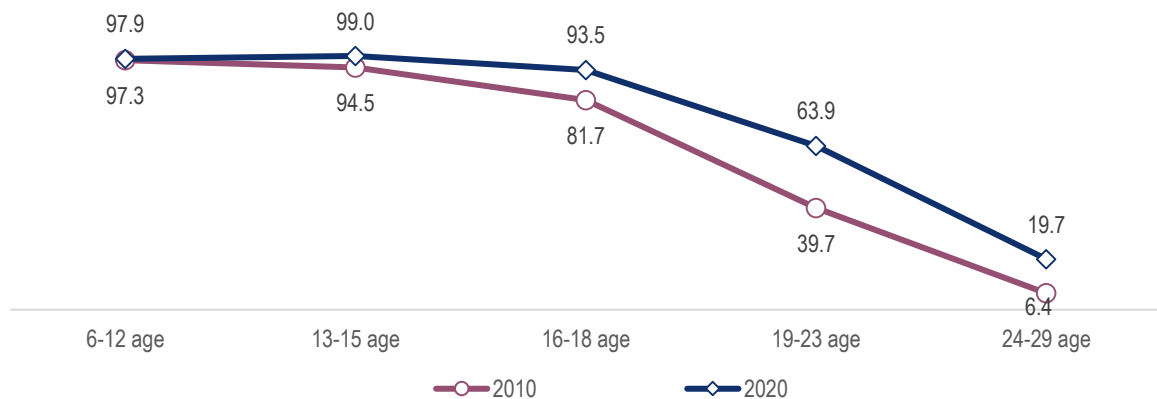
FIGURE 2.1.2. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF POPULATION AGED 6-29, BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



In terms of age, the school attendance rate was 97.9 percent among the population aged 6-12, 99.0 percent are 13-15 years old, 93 percent are 16-18 years old, 63.9 percent are 19-23 years old, and 19.7 percent are 24-29 years old. In the last 10 years, the school attendance rate of the population aged 19-23 has increased the most by 24.2 percentage points (Figure 2.1.4).



FIGURE 2.1.3. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF POPULATION AGED 6-29, BY AGE GROUP, PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020



Every Mongolian citizen must have a basic education according to the Law on Education. Thus, a closer look at the school attendance status of citizens in basic education for the last 40 years reveals that the share of the population aged 8-15 and 6-15 in basic education was 93.5 percent in 1990 and it decreased by 12.9 percentage points to 80.6 percent in 2000. Then, it has shown an increase of 15.8 percentage points to 96.4 percent compared to the census in 2010 and the share of children aged 6-15 in basic education has reached 98.1 percent in 2020 with an increase of 1.7 percentage points from the previous census. In terms of sex, school attendance rate in basic education decreased by 0.5 percentage points from the previous census to 97.9 percent for male and increased by 3.8 percentage points from the previous census to 98.3 percent for female (Table 2.1.1). The decline in basic (formerly incomplete secondary) education attainment from 1990 to 2000 may have been caused by the social and economic transition.

TABLE 2.1.1. COVERAGE OF BASIC EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION

Year	8-15 /6-15/, age group			Number of school attending population			Percentage of students among total population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Female	Male
1990	404.8	203.3	201.6	378.5	182.1	196.4	93.5	89.6	97.4
2000	561.1	282.3	278.8	452.2	219.0	233.3	80.6	77.6	83.7
2010	460.5	226.9	233.7	444.0	223.2	220.8	96.4	98.4	94.5
2020	602.0	307.3	294.8	590.7	300.9	289.8	98.1	97.9	98.3

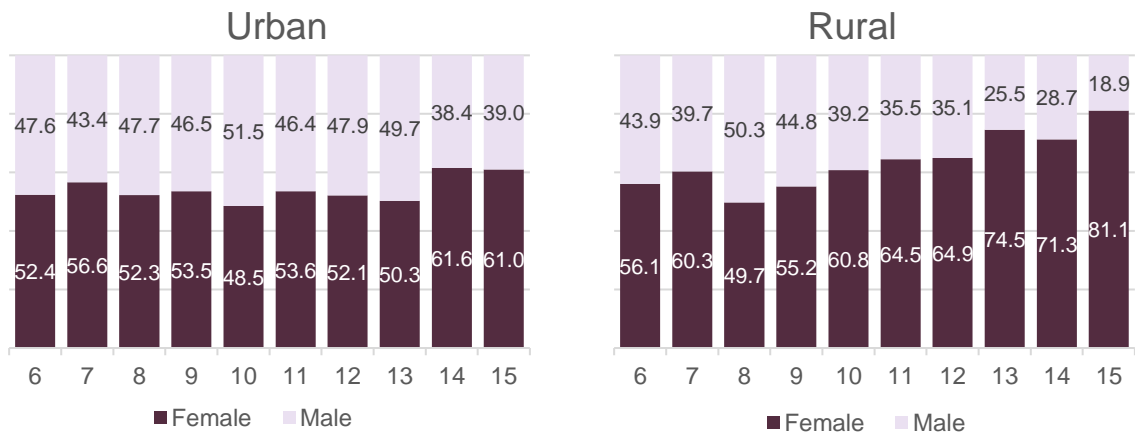
## 2.2 SCHOOL, KINDERGARTEN ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN AGED 2-15

According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, 602.0 thousand or 21.4 percent of the residence population of Mongolia are children aged 6-15. 11.4 thousand (1.9 percent) of the population aged 6-15 are not attending school, which shows a decrease of 5.2 thousand (1.7 percentage points) from the previous census. 8.0 thousand (70.2 percent) of children aged 6-15, who not attending school are in the urban areas and the rest 3.4 thousand (29.8 percent) resides in the rural areas.





FIGURE 2.2.1. NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 6-15, NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL, BY SEX, AGE, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020



In the previous census, 63.0 percent of out-of-school children aged 6-15 were counted as boys, while according to the 2020 census, it decreased by 7.1 percentage points to 55.9 percent.

TABLE 2.2.1. NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 6-15 NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL, BY SEX, AIMAGS AND CAPITAL CITY , PERCENTAGE, 2010, 2020

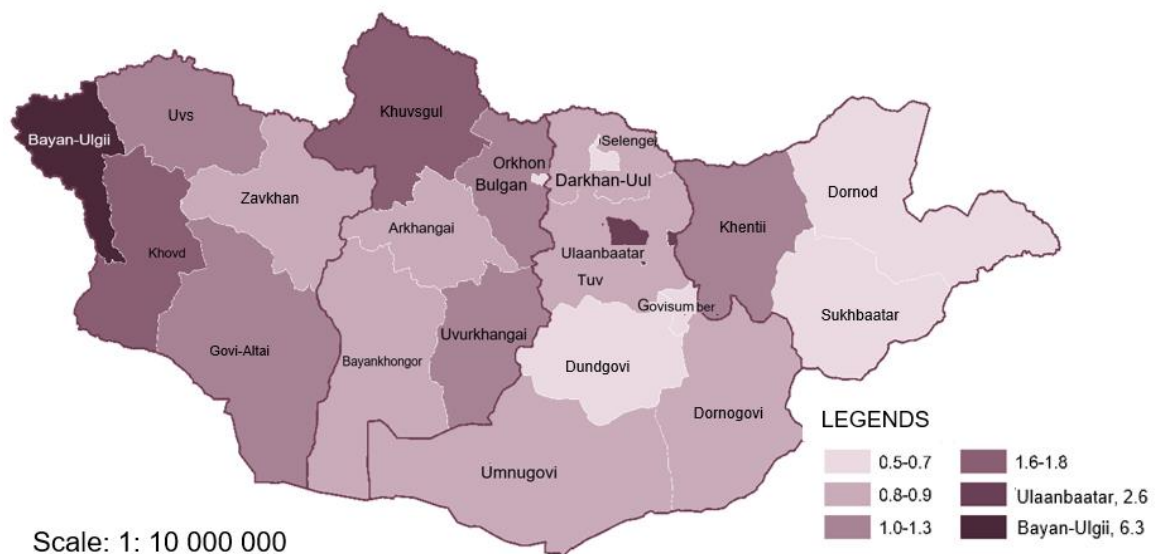
	2010			2020		
	Total number of population aged 6-15	Not attending school	Percentage	Total number of population aged 6-15	Not attending school	Percentage
TOTAL	460 537	16 553	3.6	602 018	11 351	1.9
Arkhangai	17 569	915	5.2	17 755	142	0.8
Bayan-Ulgii	20 648	1 764	8.5	21 791	1 362	6.3
Bayankhongor	15 853	777	4.9	17 075	155	0.9
Bulgan	10 163	324	3.2	10 903	135	1.2
Gobi-Altai	11 046	361	3.3	11 100	110	1.0
Dornogobi	10 437	294	2.8	13 642	106	0.8
Dornod	12 222	344	2.8	15 656	73	0.5
Dundgobi	7 958	239	3.0	8 278	60	0.7
Zavkhan	13 496	465	3.4	13 879	122	0.9
Uvurkhangai	20 977	1 172	5.6	22 049	293	1.3
Umnugobi	10 056	303	3.0	12 866	109	0.8
Sukhbaatar	9 821	499	5.1	11 516	85	0.7
Selenge	17 788	523	2.9	19 906	166	0.8
Tuv	15 059	546	3.6	17 104	142	0.8
Uvs	17 236	981	5.7	17 251	221	1.3
Khovd	17 472	725	4.1	18 031	320	1.8
Khovsgul	22 668	1 304	5.8	26 186	414	1.6
Khentii	13 140	348	2.6	14 504	147	1.0
Darkhan-Uul	15 110	336	2.2	18 809	136	0.7
Orkhon	15 124	298	2.0	18 803	94	0.5
Govisumber	2 472	53	2.1	3 530	21	0.6
Ulaanbaatar	164 222	3 982	2.4	271 384	6 938	2.6



It can be observed from the 2020 census that the share of children who are not attending school in the total number of children aged 6-15 was 6.3 percent in Bayan-Ulgii aimag, 1.8 percent Khovd aimag, 1.6 percent in Khuvsgul aimag, 1.3 percent Uvs aimag, 1.3 percent Uvurkhangaig aimag and 1.2 percent in Bulgan aimag. Also, it was 2.6 percent in Ulaanbaatar city.

The share of children not attending school aged 6-15 was 5.2 percent in Arkhangai aimag according to the results of the previous census and it turned to 0.4 percent in 2020, has been showing a decrease of 4.4 percentage points in a decade. The number was 5.7 percent in Uvs aimag in 2010 and decreased to 1.3 percent in 2020 by 4.4 percentage points, and 5.6 percent in Uvurkhangaig aimag in 2020 to 1.3 percent in 2020 by 4.3 percentage points. Those are the highest difference among all aimags in terms of reducing the number of children not attending school.

**FIGURE 2.2.2. PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 6-15 NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL, BY AIMAGS, 2020**



According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, 49.6 thousand (15.9 percent) out of 312.2 thousand children aged 2-5 were not enrolled in preschool education. Of the total children who did not attend preschool education, 26.3 thousand (53.0 percent) were boys and 23.3 thousand (47.0 percent) were girls. One out of every two children or 52.2 percent of children aged 2-5 not attending preschool, were at the age of 2, 23.4 percent were at the age of 3, 14.6 percent were at the age of 4, and 9.8 percent were at the age of 5.

68.9 percent of the total children not enrolled in preschool education resided in the urban area and 31.1 percent in the rural area. The 2020 population and housing census reveal that the total number of 2yearsold children is 74.4 thousand, and 25.9 thousand or 34.8 percent of them were not able to attend preschool education. On the one hand, it indicated that the availability of kindergartens is insufficient.

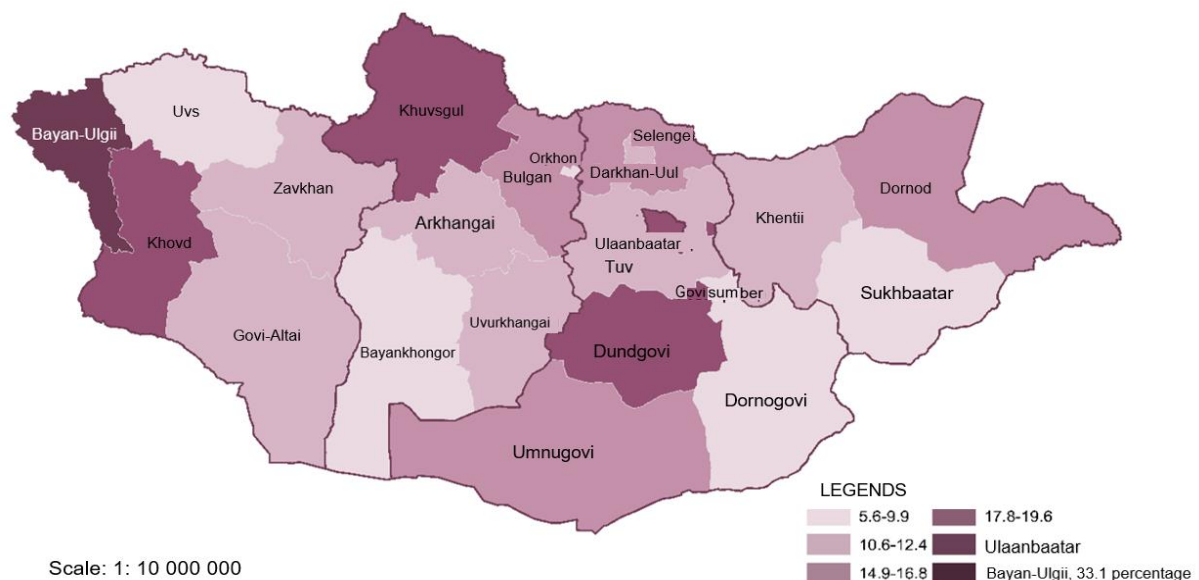


TABLE 2.2.2. NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 2-5 NOT ATTENDING PRESCHOOL EDUCATION, BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2020

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	49 621	26 278	23 343	34 207	18 013	16 194	15 414	8 265	7 149
2	25 911	13 619	12 292	17 582	9 191	8 391	8 329	4 428	3 901
3	11 627	6 209	5 418	8 089	4 309	3 780	3 538	1 900	1 638
4	7 244	3 897	3 347	5 111	2 715	2 396	2 133	1 182	951
5	4 839	2 553	2 286	3 425	1 798	1 627	1 414	755	659

The highest percentage of children aged 2-5 not attending preschool education is 33.1 percent in Bayan-Ulgii aimag, 19.6 percent in Khovd aimag, 18.8 percent, in Dundgovi aimag, and 17.8 percent in Khuvsgul aimag and Ulaanbaatar city, respectively.

FIGURE 2.2.3. PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 2-5 NOT ATTENDING PRESCHOOL EDUCATION, BY AIMAGS, 2020



Statistics show that in most aimags, one in two 2-year-old children are not attending preschool (Figure 2.2.4).

Bayan-Ulgii aimag is different from other aimags in terms of the age group of children not attending preschool education, in which 38.8 percent of children aged 2-5 not attending preschool are at the age of 2, 24.5 percent are at the age of 3, 19.9 percent are at the age of 4, and the rest 16.9 percent are at the age of 5. But, in Sukhbaatar, 83.5 percent of children aged 2-5 not attending preschool are at the age of 2, 11.8 percent are at the age of 3, 2.7 percent are at the age of 4, and 2.0 percent are at the age of 5.

In Ulaanbaatar city, 49.7 percent of children aged 2-5 not attending preschool are at the age of 2, 24.1 percent are at the age of 3, 15.7 percent are at the age of 4, and 10.6 percent are at the age of 5. In addition, one in three 2-year-old children in Ulaanbaatar city is not attending in preschool.



TABLE 2.2.3. NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 2-5 NOT ATTENDING PRESCHOOL EDUCATION, BY AIMAGS, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Children aged 2-5	Total	Not enrolled in pre-school education			
			2 age	3 age	4 age	5 age
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>312 129</b>	<b>49 621</b>	52.2	23.4	14.6	9.8
Arkhangai	8 800	1 088	61.0	19.5	12.1	7.4
Bayan-ulgii	10 946	3 619	38.8	24.5	19.9	16.9
Bayankhongor	8 249	628	68.0	18.6	9.1	4.3
Bulgan	5 397	906	58.5	22.3	11.6	7.6
Govi-Altai	4 767	508	64.2	19.1	7.9	8.9
Dornogobi	6 624	653	56.4	21.7	13.5	8.4
Dornod	8 035	1 287	63.9	24.6	8.1	3.5
Dundgobi	4 216	791	57.6	24.3	13.8	4.3
Zavkhan	6 278	749	58.3	22.4	12.4	6.8
Uvurkhangai	10 754	1 136	60.6	17.1	13.3	9.1
Umnugobi	6 722	1 004	54.4	23.1	15.4	7.1
Sukhbaatar	6 089	448	83.5	11.8	2.7	2.0
Selenge	9 495	1 454	55.1	22.8	14.2	7.9
Tuv	8 601	986	64.8	20.2	9.8	5.2
Uvs	8 181	789	64.6	21.7	8.2	5.4
Khovd	8 587	1 682	48.2	27.2	15.6	9.0
Khuvsgul	12 248	2 183	52.3	24.7	13.6	9.4
Khentii	7 250	849	60.0	24.3	11.2	4.6
Darkhan-Uul	9 585	1 156	53.6	23.4	12.9	10.1
Orkhon	9 614	914	56.1	21.8	13.2	8.9
Govisumber	1 819	101	62.4	18.8	8.9	9.9
Ulaanbaatar	149 872	26 690	49.7	24.1	15.7	10.6



# CHAPTER THREE

## EDUCATION LEVEL AND LITERACY RATE



### 3.1 EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE POPULATION

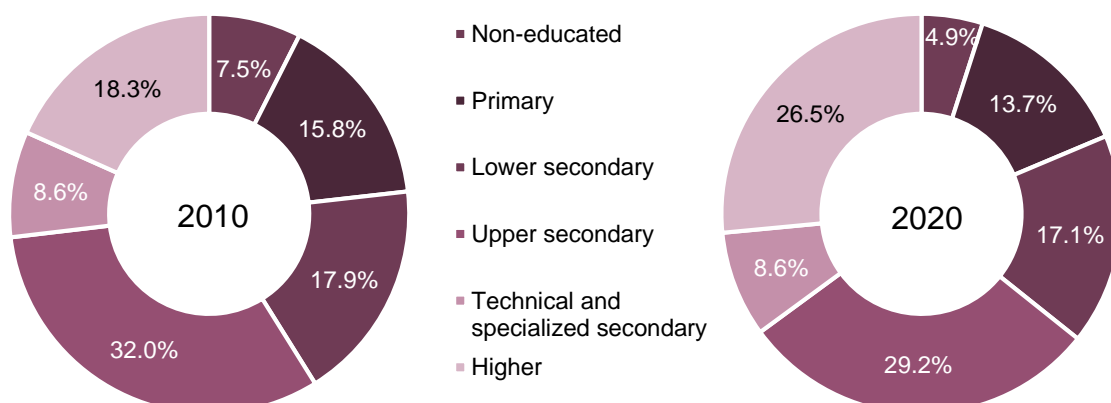
In this study, the education level of the population was estimated at age of 10 and above, and literacy rate at 15 and above, in accordance with international standards and previous census results.

According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, 95.1 percent of the population aged ten and above have some level of education, and the remaining 4.9 percent have no education. The percentage of not-educated people decreased by 2.6 percentage points from the previous census.

In 2020, 13.7 percent of the total population aged ten and above completed primary education, 17.1 percent completed basic education, 29.2 percent completed secondary, 8.6 percent completed technical and specialized secondary education (3.9 percent technical, 4.7 per cent specialized), and 24.2 percent completed higher education (1.1 percent diploma, 23.1 percent bachelor's degree), 2.1 percent had master's degree, and 0.1 percent had a doctoral degree.

The share of people with higher education in the total population aged ten and above has increased by 8.2 percentage points from the 2010 census, while the share of people with primary education decreased by 2.0 percentage points, the share of people with basic education decreased by 0.8 percentage points and the share of people with complete secondary education decreased by 2.8 percentage points. This is due to the fact that people prefer pursuing higher education rather than just completing high school. On the other hand, access to higher education tremendously increased as a result of the relatively large number of universities and colleges in the country. For instance, there were 13 universities in the 2010-2011 academic year, but the number rose by 2.7 times to 35 in the 2019-2020 academic year according to an administrative data.<sup>2</sup>

FIGURE 3.1.1. EDUCATION LEVEL OF POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE



In terms of location, the share of the population with basic, complete secondary and higher education also dominates.

<sup>2</sup> National Statistics Office, Introduction of Education, science, and intellectual property sector, 2019, (Page 35)



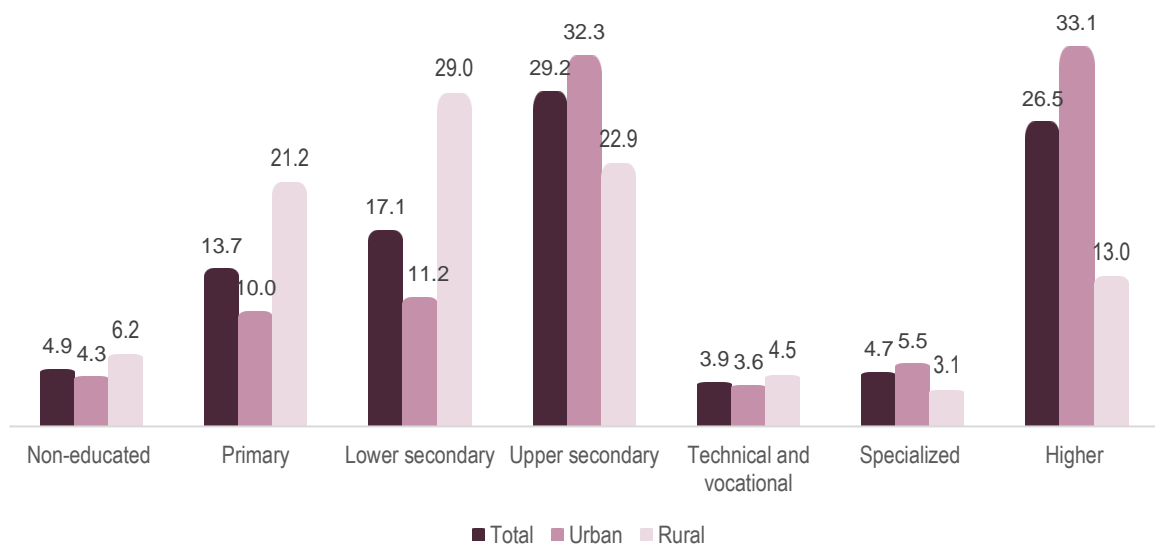


10 percent of the urban population aged ten and above have primary, 11.2 percent completed basic, 32.3 percent completed secondary education, 9.1 percent completed technical and specialized (3.6 percent technical, 5 percent specialized), and 33.1 percent completed higher education. However, 21.2 percent of rural population aged ten and above have primary, 29.0 percent have basic, 22.9 percent have completed secondary education, 7.6 percent have technical and specialized (4.5 percent technical, 3.1 percent specialized), and 13.0 percent has higher education. (Figure 3.1.2).

The census data shows that the share of the population with higher education is 2.5 times higher in urban areas than in rural areas, while the share of people with primary education is 2.1 times, and basic education is 2.6 times higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

It means the share of people with primary and basic education in rural areas is much higher than in urban areas, while the share of people with complete secondary and higher education is much higher in urban areas.

**FIGURE 3.1.2. EDUCATION LEVEL OF POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020**

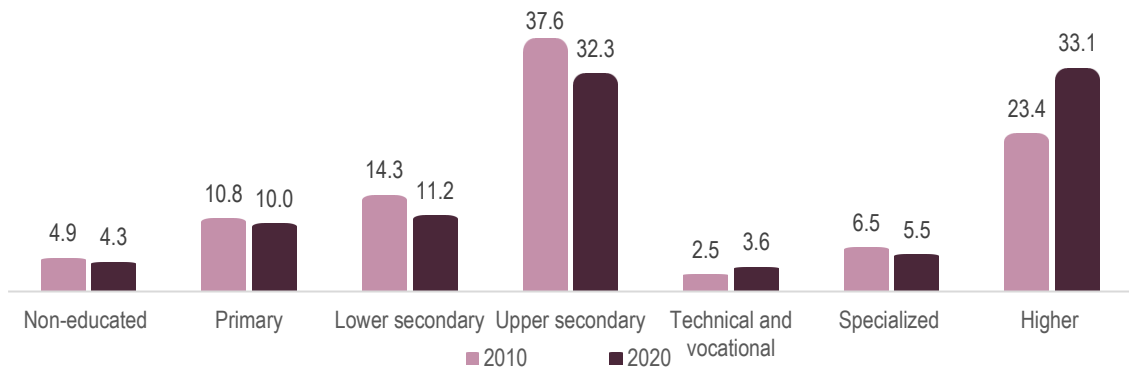


According to the 2010 census data, the share of the urban population with complete secondary education was 18.0 percentage points higher than that of rural areas, while in 2020 the gap narrowed to 9.4 percentage points. Also, the share of the population with higher education in urban areas was 16.4 percentage points higher than in rural areas, and in 2020 the gap increased to 20.1 percentage points.

Moreover, 23.4 per cent of the urban population, aged ten and above had higher education, but by 2020, it increased by 9.7 percentage points to 33.1 percent. However, the population with complete secondary education decreased by 5.3 percentage points from 37.6 percent in the 2010 census to 32.3 percent in 2020. The share of the urban not-educated population reached 4.3 percent in 2020, reduced by 0.6 percentage points from the previous census (Figure 3.1.3).

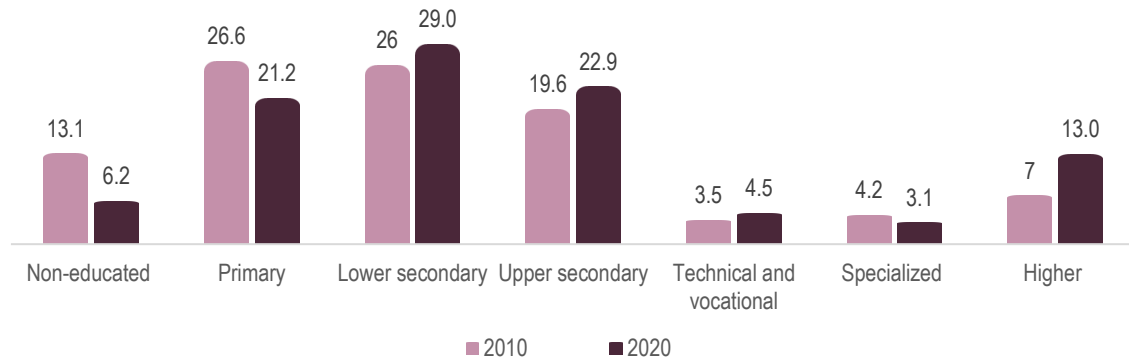


FIGURE 3.1.3. EDUCATION LEVEL OF URBAN POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, PERCENTAGE, 2010 AND 2020



In 2020, 7.0 percent of the rural population aged ten and above had higher education, but it increased by 6.1 percentage points to 13.1 percent. However, the rural population with primary education decreased by 5.4 percentage points from 26.6 percent in the 2010 census to 21.2 percent in 2020. The percentage of people with incomplete secondary and upper secondary education has also increased. The share of the rural not-educated population decreased from 13.1 percent in 2010 to 6.2 percent by 6.9 percentage points in the 2020 census (Figure 3.1.4). This indicates that the level of education of the rural population is enhancing.

FIGURE 3.1.4. EDUCATION LEVEL OF RURAL POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, PERCENTAGE, 2010 AND 2020



In terms of sex, 5.3 percent of male aged ten and above are not-educated, 14.6 percent have primary education, 19.2 percent have basic education, 30.7 percent have upper secondary, and 8.4 percent have technical and vocational (4.3 percent technical, 4.1 percent specialized), 21.7 percent has higher education. However, 4.6 percent of female have no education, 12.8 percent have primary education, 19.2 percent have basic education, 30.7 percent have complete secondary education, 8.7 percent have technical and vocational education (3.4 percent technical education, 5.3 percent vocational education), and 31.1 percent have higher education (Figure 3.1.5). According to the 2010 census data, the proportion of male with higher education was 5.9 percentage points lower than that of female, and by 2020 the gap had widened to 9.4 percentage points.

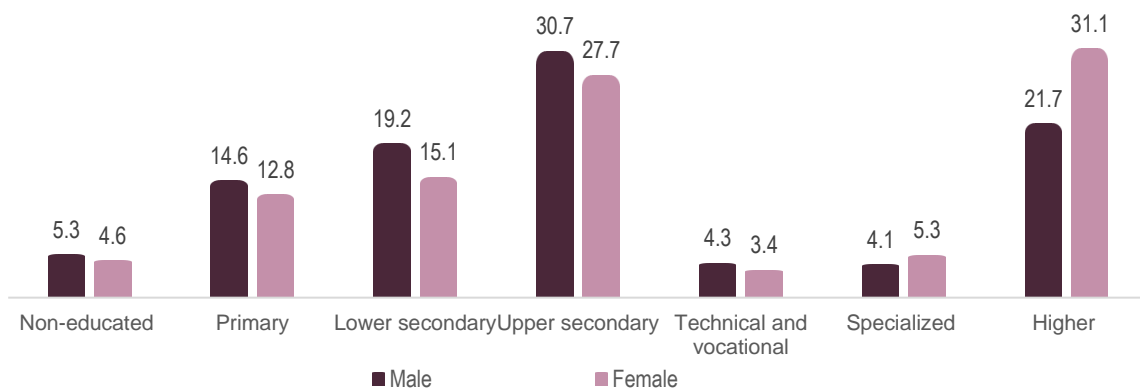
When classifying the education level of the population aged ten and above by sex, it is noticed that the proportion of male with lower secondary education was higher than



that of female, and the proportion of female with secondary and higher education was higher than male (Figure 3.1.5).

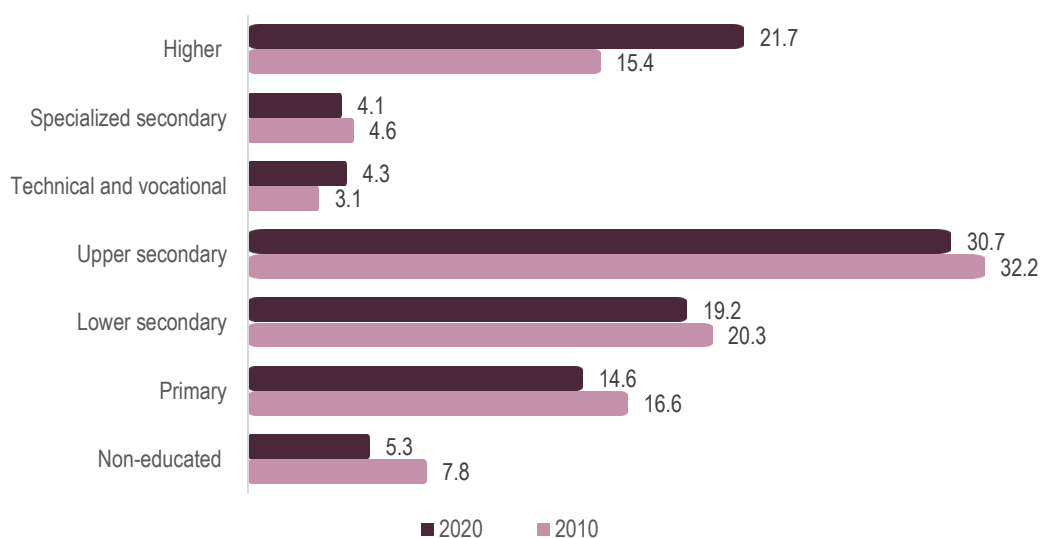
In addition, 4.3 percent of the population with higher education aged ten and above have a diploma, 87.1 percent have a bachelor's degree, 8.0 percent have a master's degree, and 0.5 percent have a doctoral degree. 3 out of 5 people with diplomas and bachelor's degrees (60.6 percent of diplomas and 59.7 percent of bachelors) and 2 out of 3 people with master's degrees (65.8 percent) are female. It demonstrates that female have higher levels of education than male. Moreover, there are 3,433 people with doctoral degrees, of which 1,684 (49.1 percent) are male and 1,749 (50.9 percent) are female.

**FIGURE 3.1.5. EDUCATION LEVEL OF POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2020**



15.3 percent of male aged ten and above had higher education according to 2010 census data, but it increased by 6.4 percentage points to 21.7 percent in 2020. Furthermore, the share of male with technical and vocational education increased by 1.3 percentage points, while the share of male with primary education decreased by 2.0 percentage points, basic education by 1.1 percentage points, upper secondary education by 1.5 percentage points, and vocational secondary education by 0.5 percentage points within a decade.

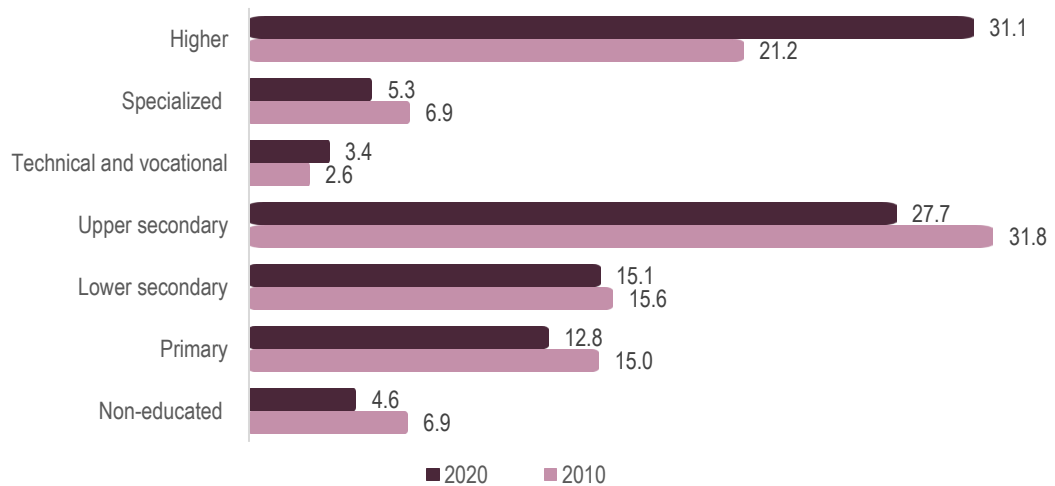
**FIGURE 3.1.6. EDUCATION LEVEL OF MALE AGED 10 AND ABOVE, PERCENTAGE, 2010 AND 2020**





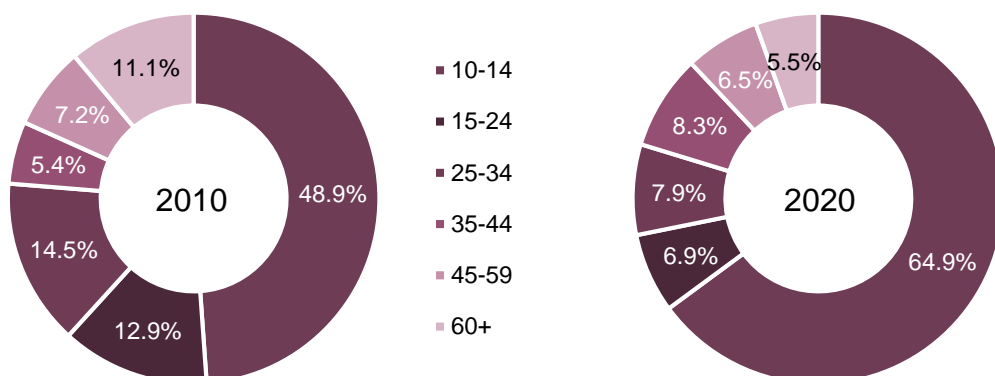
According to the 2010 census data, 21.2 percent of female had higher education, but by 2020, it increased by 9.9 percentage points to 31.1 percent. However, on the other hand, the share of female with complete secondary education decreased by 4.1 percentage points, primary education by 2.2 percentage points, and specialized secondary education by 1.6 percentage points.

**FIGURE 3.1.7. EDUCATION LEVEL OF FEMALE AGED 10 AND ABOVE, PERCENTAGE, 2010 AND 2020**



By age group, 64.9 percent of the not-educated population aged 10 and above are aged between 10 and 14, 6.9 percent are aged 15-24, 7.9 percent are aged 25-34, 8.3 percent are aged 35-44, and 6.5 percent are aged 45-59 years old, 5.5 percent are 60 and older. Compared to the result of the 2010 census, those aged 10-14 increased by 16.0 percentage points and those aged 35-44 increased by 2.8 percentage points (Figure 3.1.8). This is due to a decrease in the not-educated population and the fact that 10 to 14-year-olds have not yet received an education.

**FIGURE 3.1.8. NON-EDUCATED POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUP, PERCENTAGE, 2010 AND 2020**



As shown in the 2020 census data, 95.1 percent of the population aged 10 and above are educated. While looking at the disaggregated data of educated population by aimags, it can be observed that the education level of the population aged 10 and above in Darkhan-Uul, Orkhon, Selenge, Govisumber and Bulgan aimags is between 0.2 to 0.9



percentage points higher than the national average and it is 0.8 percentage points in Ulaanbaatar, which is also higher than the national average (Table 3.1.1 ).

One in five people aged 10 and above in Bayan-Ulgii, Dornogovi, Umnugovi, Khovd and Govisumber aimags, one in four in Darkhan-Uul and Orkhon aimags, and one in three in Ulaanbaatar possess higher education.

**TABLE 3.1.1. EDUCATION LEVEL OF POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY CAPITAL CITY AND AIMAGS, 2020**

Aimags and the Capital	Non-Educated	Education level						
		Edu-cated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Higher
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>26.5</b>
Arkhangai	5.2	94.8	20.9	27.5	25.0	3.5	3.1	14.8
Bayan-ulgii	7.0	93.0	21.5	22.1	22.0	4.1	3.1	20.2
Bayankhongor	5.4	94.6	17.5	30.3	24.7	4.2	3.0	14.9
Bulgan	4.7	95.3	15.9	28.2	27.2	3.5	3.7	16.8
Govi-Altai	5.5	94.5	18.7	24.9	24.4	4.8	3.5	18.2
Dornogobi	5.1	94.9	14.7	20.8	25.9	5.9	6.0	21.6
Dornod	5.2	94.8	14.2	23.8	28.5	5.0	5.4	17.9
Dundgobi	5.8	94.2	21.9	28.4	18.7	5.3	4.2	15.7
Zavkhan	7.5	92.5	18.7	23.1	24.4	4.5	3.4	18.4
Uvurkhangai	5.6	94.4	24.4	27.2	21.9	3.7	2.7	14.5
Umnugobi	5.5	94.5	15.9	23.3	25.1	4.8	4.2	21.2
Sukhbaatar	7.1	92.9	20.6	27.2	19.7	6.9	4.4	14.1
Selenge	4.3	95.7	12.0	21.6	33.3	6.2	5.3	17.3
Tuv	4.5	95.5	15.0	27.5	26.2	5.9	4.5	16.4
Uvs	7.3	92.7	20.7	23.2	22.7	5.3	3.2	17.6
Khovd	6.3	93.7	16.9	22.9	25.6	3.5	4.6	20.1
Khuvsgul	7.0	93.0	22.2	22.8	28.0	2.4	3.1	14.5
Khentii	6.2	93.8	17.1	26.9	26.6	4.0	3.5	15.9
Darkhan-Uul	4.0	96.0	10.5	13.7	32.2	5.7	6.5	27.4
Orkhon	4.2	95.8	10.3	11.6	35.1	4.5	5.7	28.6
Govisumber	4.5	95.5	13.9	17.8	28.5	5.4	6.9	23.0
Ulaanbaatar	4.1	95.9	9.2	9.4	32.7	3.0	5.3	36.3

It was revealed by the 2020 census data that the population with a master degree has reached 51.7 thousand, with an increase of 21.0 thousand or 68.4 percent from the previous census. According to the 2010 census, 39.4 percent of the population with a master degree were male and 60.6 percent were female, whereas 34.2 percent were male and 65.8 percent were female in the 2020 census. Over the past decade, female have been more likely to continue their education and pursue higher education compared to male. In terms of age group, 17.3 percent of the population with a master's degree are 20-29 years old, 42.2 percent are 30-39 years old, 24.9 percent are 40-49 years old, 11.0 percent are 50-59 years old, and the remaining 4.6 percent are 60 and above (Table 3.1.2).

In the 2020 census, the population with a doctoral degree increased by 1.0 percent to 3.4 thousand from the previous census. According to the age group of the population with doctoral higher education, 1.1 percent are 25-29 years old, 18.1 percent are 30-39 years old, 28.0 percent are 40-49 years old, 22.8 percent are 50-59 years old, and 29.9 percent are 60 and above.

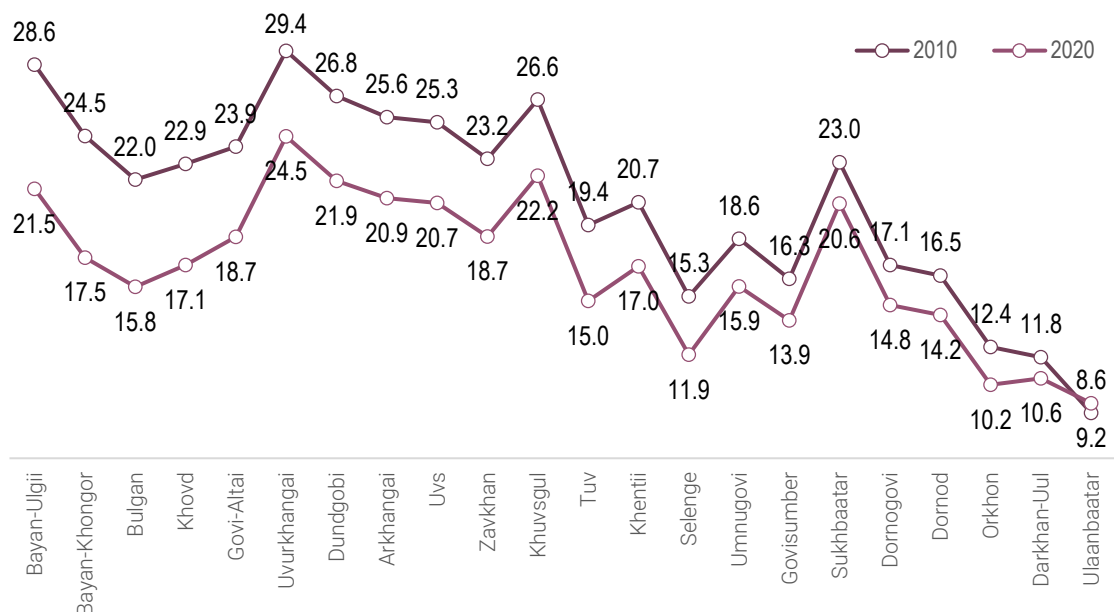


TABLE 3.1.2. POPULATION WITH MASTER AND DOCTORAL DEGREE, BY AGE GROUP, SEX, 2010 AND 2020

Age group	Master				Doctoral			
	2010		2020		2010		2020	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
TOTAL	30 667	18 570	51 656	33 996	3 399	1 417	3 433	1 749
20-24	1 421	938	1 342	889	-	-	-	-
25-29	5 244	3 381	7 615	5 111	82	53	38	20
30-34	5 732	3 738	12 129	8 084	260	144	229	135
35-39	4 729	3 061	9 667	6 245	389	231	394	220
40-44	4 099	2 579	7 666	5 163	411	235	493	303
45-49	3 999	2 352	5 188	3 583	482	263	467	274
50-54	2 867	1 558	3 240	2 207	531	224	389	243
55-59	1 383	617	2 449	1 540	423	131	395	236
60+	1 193	346	2 360	1 174	821	136	1 028	318

Compared to the results of the previous census, Bayan-Ulgii decreased by 7.1 percentage points, Bayankhongor by 7.0 percentage points, Bulgan by 6.2 percentage points, Khovd by 5.8 percentage points and Gobi-Altai by 5.2 percentage points in terms of the population with primary education aged 10 and above. In Ulaanbaatar, the share of the population with primary education increased by 0.6 percentage points.

FIGURE 3.1.9. POPULATION WITH PRIMARY EDUCATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY AIMAGS, THE CAPITAL CITY, PERCENTAGE, 2010 AND 2020

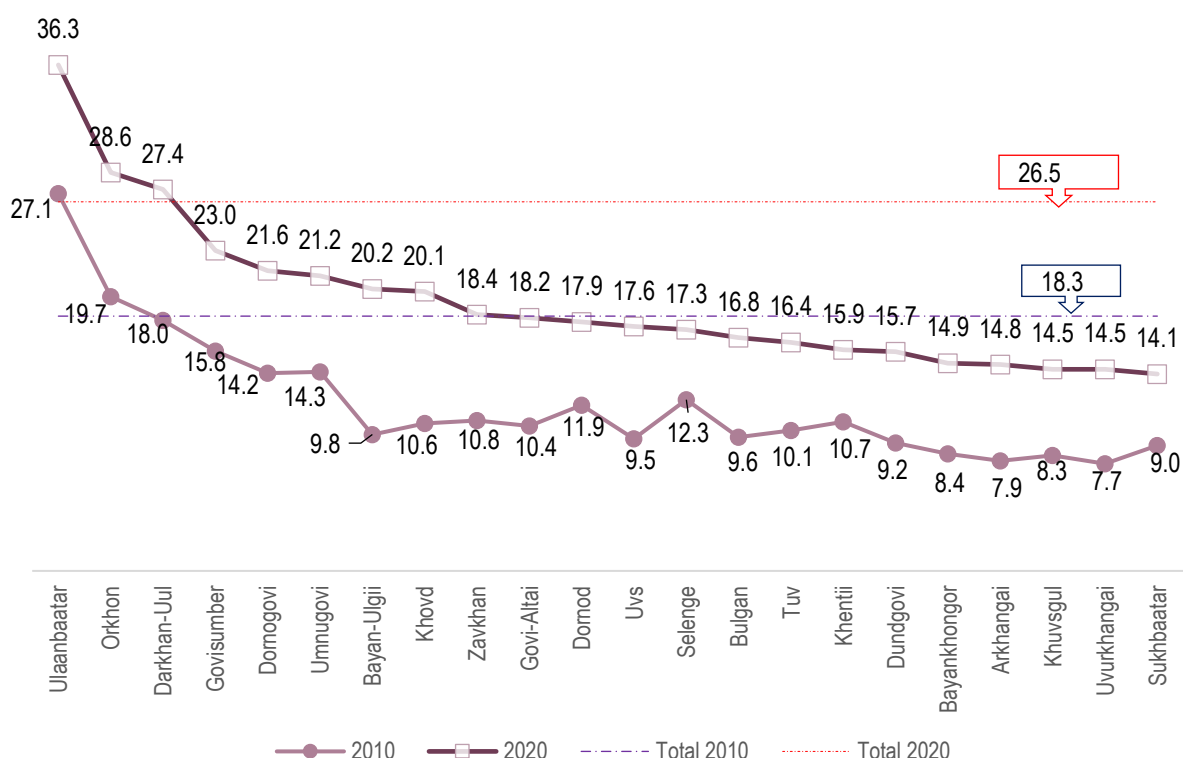


Also, the share of the population with higher education aged 10 and above increased by 10.4 percentage points in Bayan-Ulgii aimag, 9.5 percentage points in Khovd aimag, 9.4 percentage points in Darkhan-Uul aimag and 9.2 percentage points in Ulaanbaatar city.





FIGURE 3.1.10. POPULATION WITH HIGHER EDUCATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY AIMAGS, THE CAPITAL CITY, PERCENTAGE, 2010 AND 2020



### 3.2 EDUCATION STATUS OF THE DISABLED POPULATION

In the past decade, Mongolia has developed and improved several legal documents to the conservation of human rights of persons with disabilities, to increase their social participation and promote development. For example, in 2016, the Parliament of Mongolia adopted a new Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which became a basic legal document that allowed persons with disabilities to exercise their basic rights as members of society and to develop further. The law legalizes the rights of persons with disabilities and enhances accessibility and affordability of health, education, employment, public transportation, roads, housing, and public facilities. In addition, the Government has implemented the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In 2018, the General Agency for the Development of Persons with Disabilities was established to ensure cross-sectoral coordination, the rights of persons with disabilities, and active participation.

Moreover, the National Program for the Rights, Participation and Development of Persons with Disabilities has been developed for the purpose to ensure the implementation of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, to create conditions for people with disabilities to participate fully in all social relations, to raise their voices to the public and decision-making level, to build a positive perception and attitude towards disability. The program includes legal documents such as the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Concept of Sustainable Development of Mongolia-2030, the State Policy on Population Development (2016-2025), and the Action Plan of the

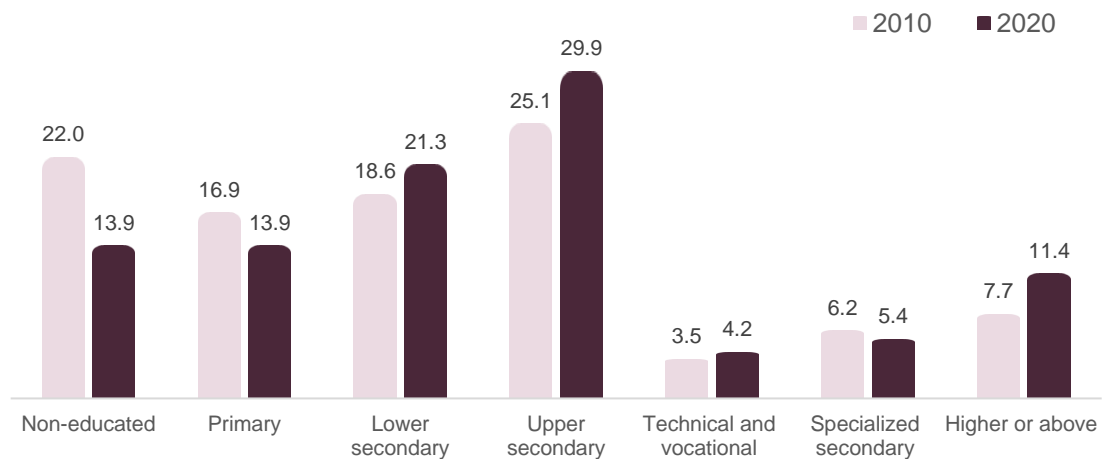


Government of Mongolia for 2016-2020, which is a mid-term policy document to ensure implementation of legal documents.

Chapter 4 of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities contains a number of provisions on the right to education of persons with disabilities within the framework of Objective 2 of the National Program for the Rights, Participation and Development of Persons with Disabilities. This enhances the process of attaining all levels of education institutions, thus increases the level of education of people with disabilities.

Population and Housing Census in 2020 result show that the number of disabled population 106.4 thousand decreased by 1.6 percent to compared to previous census. Disabled persons 101.5 thousand which is disabled population aged 10 and above. Disabled population aged 10 and above have some level of education, decreased by 8.1 percentage points compared previous census. In terms of education level, 21.3 percent have primary education, 29.9 percent have complete lower secondary education, 4.2 percent have technical and vocational education, 5.4 per cent have specialized secondary education, and 11 percent have higher education (Figure 3.2.1). From the previous census, the percentage of the disabled population primary education increased by 2.7 percentage points, lower secondary education by 4.8 percentage points, and higher education by 3.7 percentage points. This shows that the number of the disabled population educating has increased in the last 10 years.

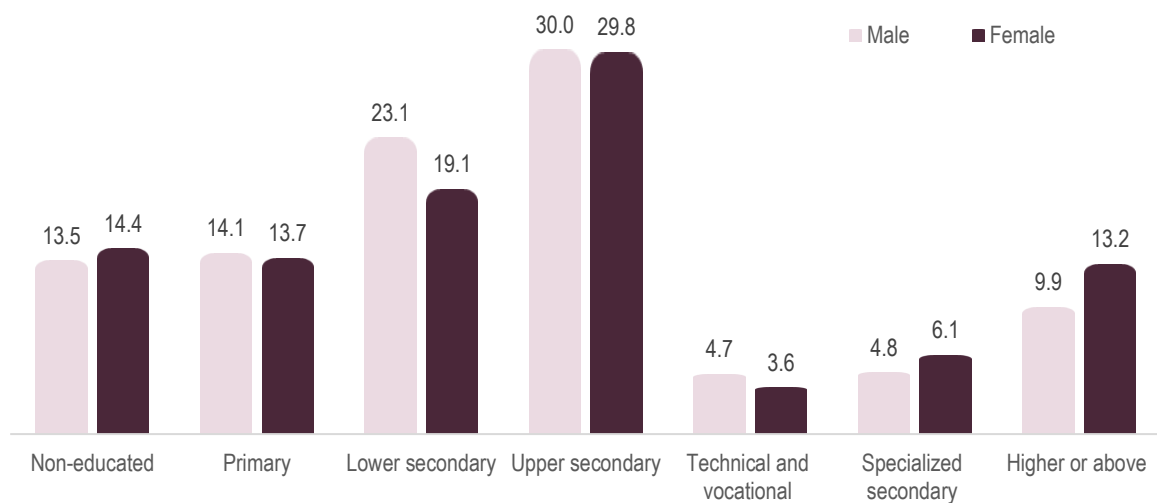
**FIGURE 3.2.1. EDUCATION LEVEL OF DISABLED POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, PERCENTAGE, 2010 AND 2020**



Disabled population of males aged 10 and above 86.5 percent and 85.6 percent of females have some level of education. In terms of by sex, 14.1 percent of male have primary education, 23.1 percent have lower secondary education, 30.0 percent have upper secondary education, 4.7 percent have technical education, 4.8 percent have specialized secondary education, 9.9 percent have higher education. Whereas 13.7 percent of female have primary education, 19.3 percent have lower secondary education, 29.8 percent have upper secondary education, 3.6 percent have technical education, 6.1 percent have specialized secondary education, and 13.2 percent have higher education. According to the data of disabled population, female higher education are 3.3 percentage points higher than males.

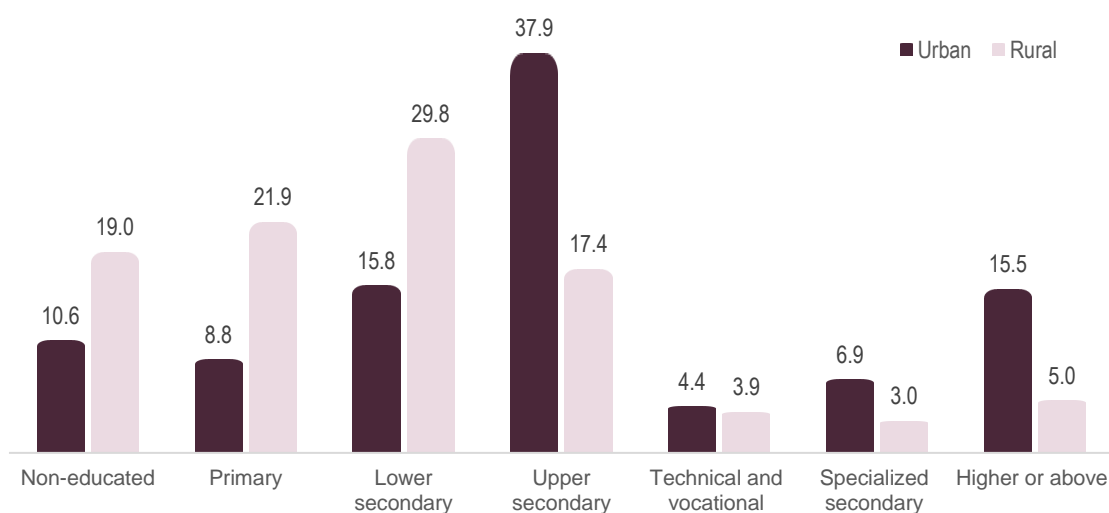


FIGURE 3.2.2. EDUCATION LEVEL OF DISABLED POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2020



Disabled population aged 10 and above 89.4 per cent of the in urban areas and 81.0 per cent in rural areas have some level of education. Disabled population living in rural areas have access to primary and lower secondary education, but the process of continuing education to complete secondary and higher education is lower than in urban areas. Local people with disabilities may suspend receiving basic education due to the lack of necessary institutions in the community that provide complete secondary and higher education for people with disabilities.

FIGURE 3.2.3. EDUCATION LEVEL OF DISABLED POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020



In terms of age group, 13.2 percent of the disabled and not-educated population aged 10 and above are aged 10-19, 18.3 percent are aged 20-29, 25.6 percent are aged 30-39, 20.1 percent are aged 40-49 and 15.9 percent are aged 50-59 years old, and 6.9 percent are 60 and above.



TABLE 3.2.1. EDUCATION STATUS OF DISABLED POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY AGE GROUP, PERCENTAGE,

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

In terms of location by the aimags and the Capital city , 91.0 percent of Ulaanbaatar city's population, 89.8 percent of Darkhan-Uul aimag, 89.2 percent of Selenge aimag, 89.1 percent of Orkhon aimag, and 88.4 percent of Bayan-Ulgii aimag, 88.2 percent of Govisumber aimag possess some level of education.

Compared to the previous census, the share of not-educated people with disabilities in Uvs, Arkhangai, Bayan-Ulgii, Dornod and Dundgovi aimags has changed significantly and decreased by 13.0 -18.7 percentage points from the previous census.

18.6 percent of the disabled population in Ulaanbaatar city, 13.5 percent Darkhan-Uul aimag, 12.7 percent of Orkhon aimag and 12.5 percent in Govisumber aimag have higher education. The share of people with disabilities with secondary education is higher in Ulaanbaatar city, Orkhon and Darkhan aimags. This shows that the level of education of people with disabilities is much higher in densely populated and urbanized aimags than in other aimags (Table 3.2.1).



**TABLE 3.2.2. EDUCATION STATUS OF DISABLED POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY CAPITAL CITY AND AIMAGS, PERCENTAGE, 2020**

Aimags and the Capital	Non-educated	Educated	Education level					
			Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Higher
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>
Arkhangai	18.9	81.1	23.8	26.5	19.5	3.4	3.1	4.8
Bayan-ulgii	11.6	88.4	22.3	25.3	25.9	4.7	2.5	7.7
Bayankhongor	16.7	83.3	17.2	31.2	21.4	3.7	3.2	6.6
Bulgan	17.0	83.0	18.5	29.4	20.8	3.1	4.0	7.3
Govi-Altai	15.4	84.6	17.4	27.0	23.7	4.3	3.9	8.3
Dornogobi	16.5	83.5	14.5	26.9	23.2	5.0	5.1	8.9
Dornod	14.1	85.9	13.8	28.6	27.5	3.6	4.8	7.7
Dundgobi	23.6	76.4	21.6	25.6	14.7	3.5	4.0	7.1
Zavkhan	17.3	82.7	17.3	28.9	23.2	4.2	2.7	6.4
Uvurkhangai	19.5	80.5	23.8	27.8	17.4	2.9	2.6	6.1
Umnugobi	20.7	79.3	17.5	26.4	19.4	3.5	4.0	8.6
Sukhbaatar	22.9	77.1	21.3	25.6	14.5	5.8	4.3	5.7
Selenge	10.8	89.2	11.8	28.2	31.2	5.8	5.5	6.7
Tuv	17.4	82.6	17.5	29.0	19.6	5.8	4.4	6.1
Uvs	18.5	81.5	18.4	23.8	21.4	5.3	3.9	8.7
Khovd	19.8	80.2	17.8	23.0	23.1	3.4	4.6	8.3
Khuvsgul	19.1	80.9	23.8	24.6	22.2	2.0	3.5	4.9
Khentii	20.6	79.4	18.6	26.6	21.8	2.8	3.7	5.9
Darkhan-Uul	10.2	89.8	7.8	17.7	36.8	5.9	8.2	13.5
Orkhon	10.9	89.1	8.3	15.8	40.0	5.2	7.2	12.7
Govisumber	11.8	88.2	13.8	22.5	27.7	5.5	6.3	12.5
Ulaanbaatar	9.0	91.0	7.1	13.0	40.8	4.1	7.5	18.6

### 3.3 EDUCATION AND RELIGION

Religion is not only about faith and belief but also a reflection of cultural and intellectual development of human beings. Based on 2010 Population and Housing Census data, this study tried to capture correlation between religious belief and educational level of the population. As a result of the democratic revolution that took place in Mongolia, human rights and freedom are upheld including religious freedom. Having religious belief consciously has a positive impact on preventing superstition. Therefore, it is believed that exploring the most dominant religion among educated population would have paramount socio-economic importance.

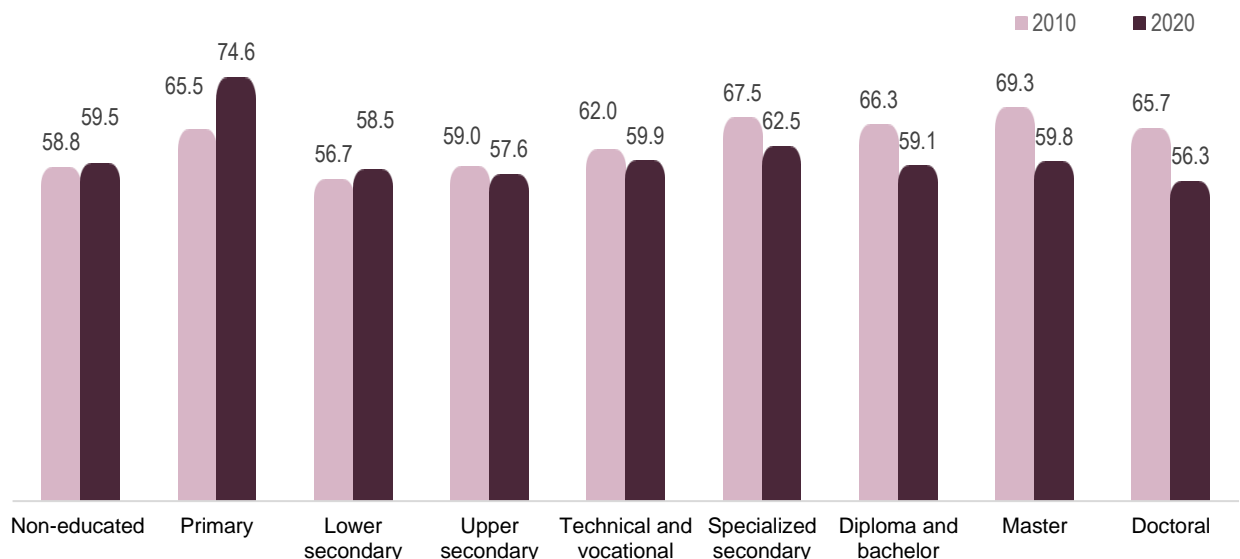
As of 2010 Population and housing census, 61.4 percent of the total population aged 15 and above is religious, while 2020 census, it decreased by 1.9 percentage points to 59.5 percent. Overall 87.1 percent of the population aged 15 and above identify themselves as Buddhism, 5.4 percent as Muslims, 4.2 percent as Shamans, 2.2 percent as Christianity, and the remaining 1.1 percent as members of other religions.

Census data shows demonstrates that the percentage of the religious people among the population not-educated, primary and incomplete secondary education has



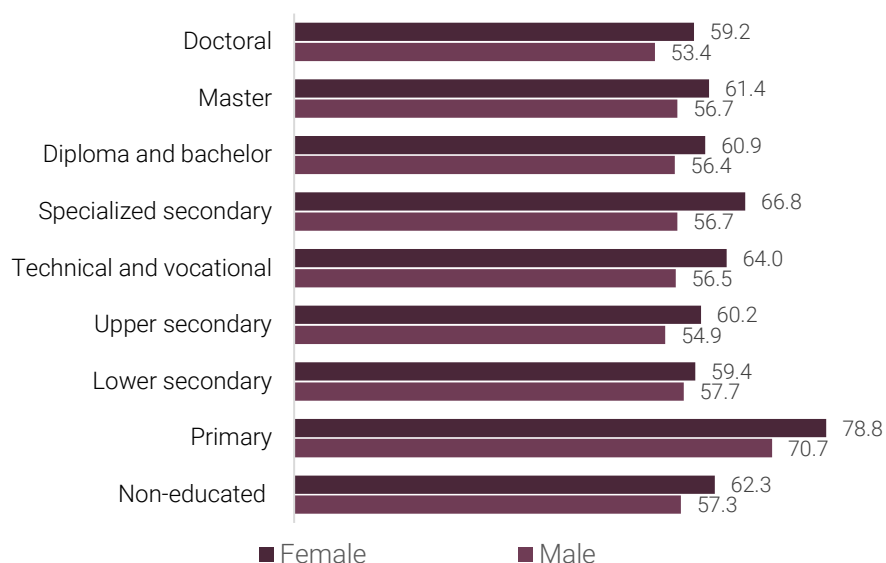
increased compared to the previous census, while the percentage has decreased among the religious population with complete secondary, technical, vocational education and master and doctoral degrees. According to the 2010 census, the proportion of religious people tends to increase as the level of education increases, while according to the 2020 census, the proportion of religious people decreases as the level of education increases (Figure 3.3.1).

**FIGURE 3.3.1. EDUCATION LEVEL OF RELIGIOUS POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, PERCENTAGE, 2010 AND 2020**



56.7 percent of male and 61.9 percent of female aged 15 and above are religious. At any level of education, male are less religious than female. 57.3 percent of not-educated male, 62.3 percent of not-educated female, 70.7 percent of male with primary education, and 78.8 percent of female with primary education are religious. It can be concluded that female are more religious than male (Figure 3.3.2).

**FIGURE 3.3.2. EDUCATION LEVEL OF RELIGIOUS POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2020**





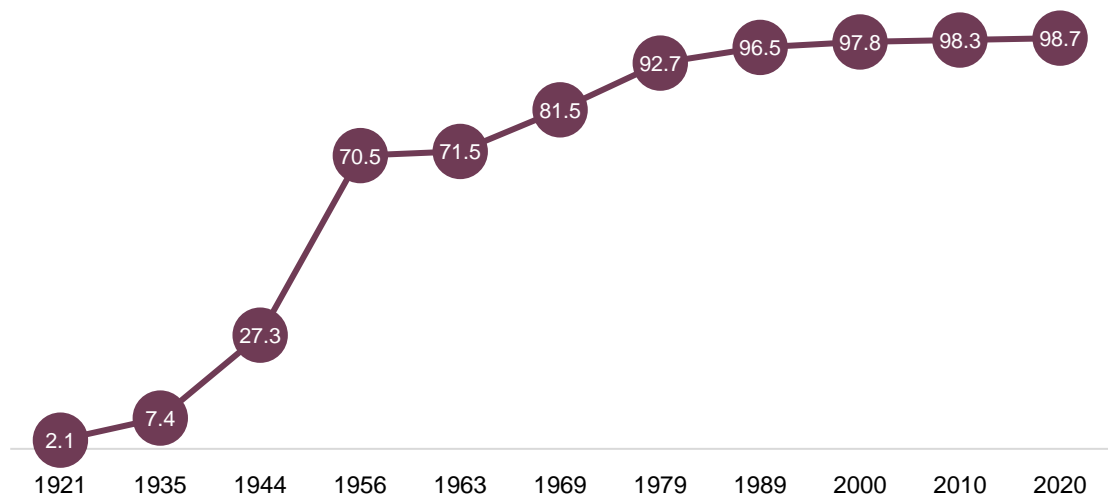


### 3.4 LITERACY RATE OF POPULATION

Recommendations of the United Nations' definition of literacy was followed in the 2020 census and previous censuses. A literate person is considered as one who can read and write simple sentences in a language. In the census, questions related to literacy were asked from not-educated person as well as the population aged 5 and over. However, the literacy level of the Mongolian population was determined by the population aged 15 and older to obtain internationally comparable results.

The literacy rate of the population has been steadily increasing, from 2.1 percent in 1921 to 27.3 percent in 1944, 70.5 percent in 1956, 92.7 percent in 1979, 96.5 percent in 1989, 97.8 percent in 2000, 98.3 percent in 2010, and increased to 98.7 percent in 2020 (Figure 3.4.1). In terms of sex, 98.6 percent of male and 98.9 percent of female are literate.

FIGURE 3.4.1. LITERACY RATE OF POPULATION, PERCENTAGE, 1921-2020



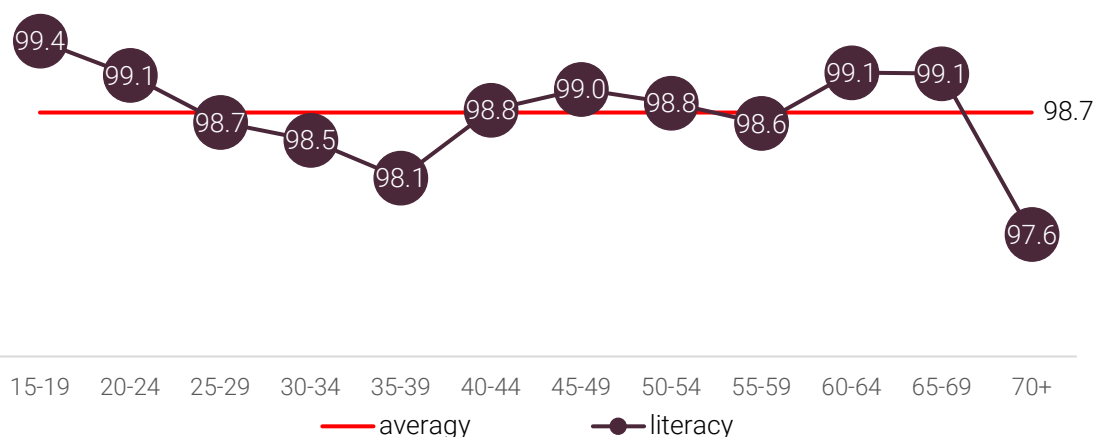
It is the result of successful implementations of the provisions regarding the free education shall be provided to Mongolian citizens without discrimination in sex, religion, property, and social origin, declared in Constitutions of Mongolia 1924, 1940, 1960, and 1992.

For example, the literacy rate of the population increased sharply from 1945-1955 as a result of an activity to teach literacy to all citizens by the Central Committee of the MPRP in 1941 and the establishment of an evening school for adults by a joint resolution issued by the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mongolia and the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) in 1955.

According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, the literacy rate of the population aged 30-34 years old, 35-39 years old, 55-59 years old, 70 and older are lower than the national average.

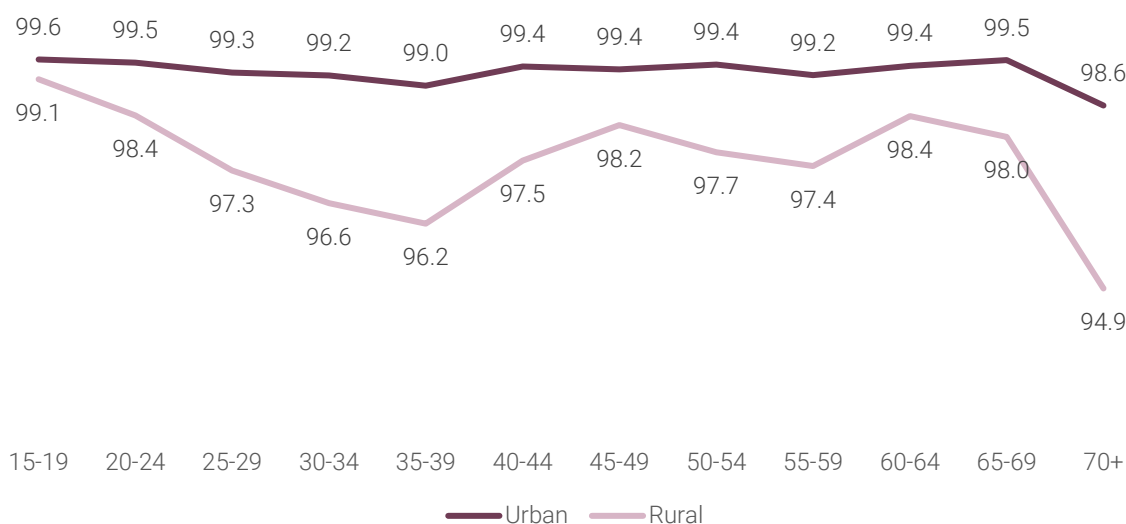


FIGURE 3.4.2. LITERACY RATE OF POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP, PERCENTAGE, 2020



If we look at the literacy rate of the population in urban and rural areas, 97.6 percent of the rural population and 99.3 percent of the urban population are literate. The literacy rate of the urban population aged 15 and above is uniformly higher than 99.0 percent for each age group, while that of the rural population fluctuates by each age group. The literacy rate of the urban population is higher in each age group than that of the rural population. For example, 2.8 percentage points higher for those aged 35-39, 2.6 percentage points for those aged 30-34, 2.0 percentage points for those aged 25-29, and 3.7 percentage points for those aged 70 and above, respectively.

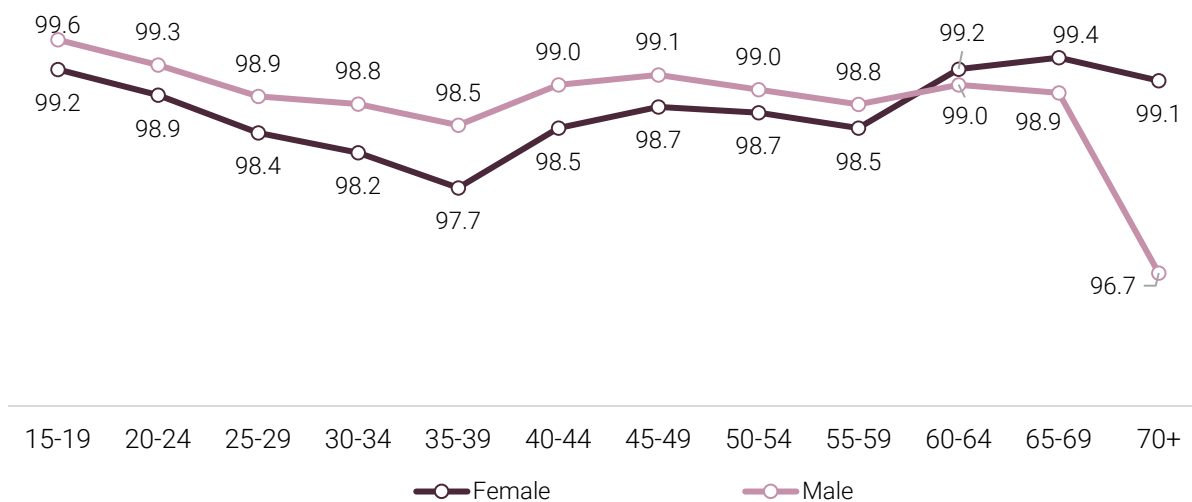
FIGURE 3.4.3. LITERACY RATE OF POPULATION, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020



In terms of sex and age group, the literacy rate of female aged 15-59 is higher than that of male, while that of female aged 60 and above is lower. The gap between the literacy rates of male and female is the widest between the ages of 35 and 39, and the literacy rate of female is 0.8 percentage points higher than that of male at that age. At the age of 70 and older, the literacy rate of male is 99.1 percent, while females is 2.4 percentage points lower.



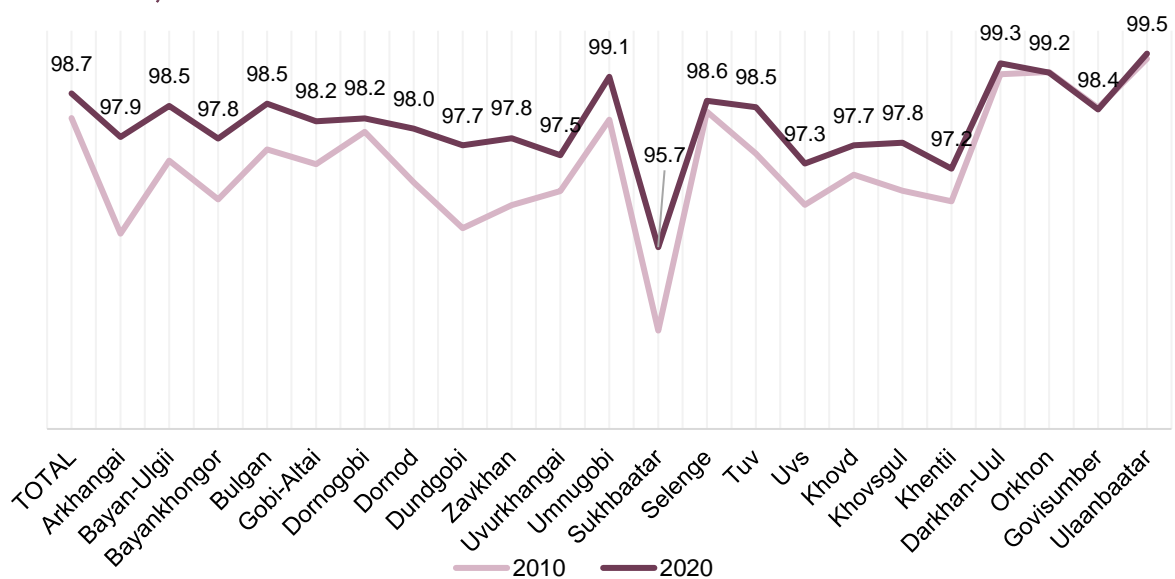
FIGURE 3.4.4. LITERACY RATE OF POPULATION, BY SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2020



The highest literacy rates for the population aged 15 and above among aimags and the capital city are as follows. 99.3 percent in Darkhan-Uul, 99.2 percent in Orkhon, 99.1 percent in Umnugovi, 98.6 per cent in Selenge, and 98.5 percent in Bulgan, Tuv and Bayan-Ulgii. However, 95.7 percent in Sukhbaatar, 97.2 percent in Khentii, 97.3 percent in Uvs, and 97.5 percent in Uvurkhangaigai have relatively low levels of literacy (Figure 3.4.5). In Ulaanbaatar and the densely populated aimags such as Orkhon, Darkhan-Uul, and Umnugovi, literacy rates are higher than the national average.

Compared to the previous census, the level of literacy increased by 1.9 percentage points in Arkhangai, 1.7 percentage points in Sukhbaatar, 1.7 percentage points in Dundgovi, 1.3 percentage points in Zavkhan, and 1.2 percentage points in Bayankhongor. However, the literacy of the population aged 15 and above in Orkhon, Govisumber and Ulaanbaatar has not changed.

FIGURE 3.4.5. LITERACY RATE OF POPULATION, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, PERCENTAGE, 2020





# CHAPTER FOUR

## EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION STATUS OF THE POPULATION



#### 4.1 EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, EDUCATION LEVEL AND THE LITERACY RATE

There are several reasons why the population and housing census provides key economic indicators for the population. Economic data about the population is significant in determining the economic structure of the country, labour patterns, market participation, and employment scale. It is also important to assess the social and economic situation and determine future trends by collecting key employment indicators from the census data and linking them to indicators of individual and household conditions.

The definition of the economic indicators of the population survey is based on the UN “Principles and Recommendations for the Population and Housing Census 2020-III”. The 2020 Population and Housing Census was conducted using a combination of registration and traditional methods and requested to complete the employment-related questionnaires from the randomly selected samples out of the population aged 15 and above.

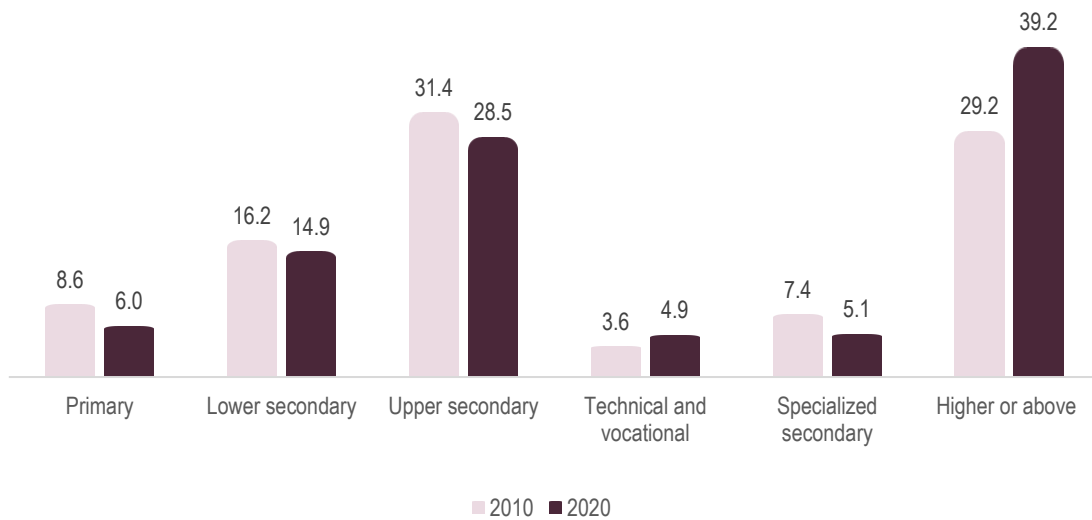
The economic activity indicators of the traditional questionnaire in the population and housing census of 2020 have been designed according to the methodology approved by the 19th International Conference of Labor Statisticians. According to the traditional census questionnaire, a person who was employed at the time of the census, who was employed for at least one day in the week prior to the census, and who was not employed at that time, but was generally employed, was considered to be “employed”. The Population and Household Database were linked to the Social Insurance Payers Database of the General Department of Social Insurance of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare and the Database of Foreign and Stateless Persons of the Foreign Citizenship Office for the registration-based data processing.

The 2020 Population and Housing Census discloses that 53.6 percent of the population aged 15 and above are employed with an increase of 2.7 percentage points from the previous census. 39.2 percent of the employed population have higher education, 5.1 percent have a specialized secondary education, 4 percent have a technical and vocational education, 28.5 percent have upper secondary education, 14.9 percent have lower secondary education, 6.0 percent have primary education and 1.4 per cent have not-educated. Compared to the previous census, the percentage of the population with primary education aged 15 and above decreased by 2.6 percentage points, basic education by 1.3 percentage points, upper secondary by 2.9 percentage points, vocational secondary by 2.3 percentage points, technical and vocational by 1.3 percentage points and higher education by 10.0 percentage points. Among the employed, 3.6 percent had no education in 2010 and decreased by 2.4 percentage points to 1.4 percent in 2020 (Figure 4.1.1). The share of people with higher education has increased 3.2 times since the 2000 census and 10.0 percentage points from the previous census, which is due to the significant increase in the number of people with secondary and higher education over the past 20 years. Also, it can be a sign of



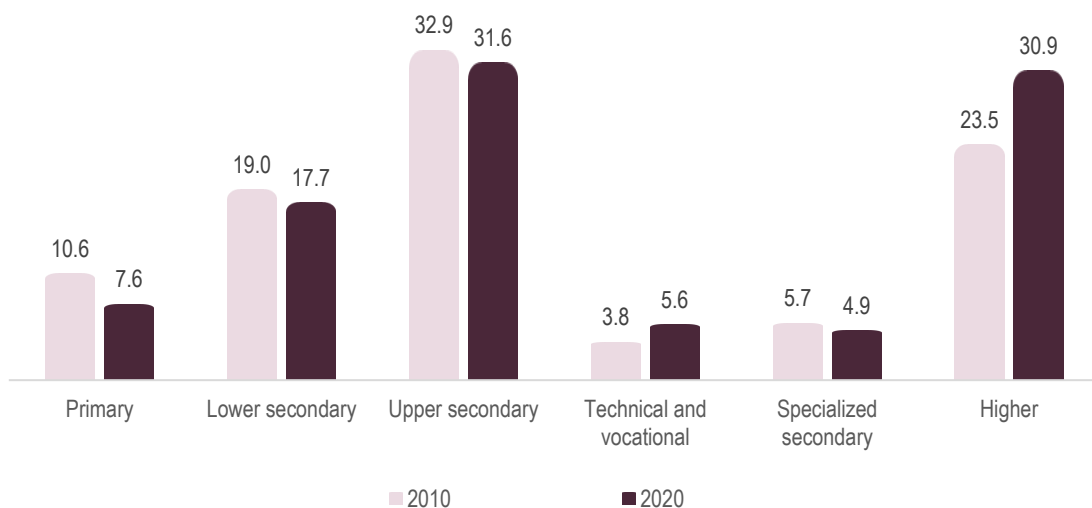
increasing demand for people with complete secondary and higher education in the labour market.

**FIGURE 4.1.1. EDUCATION LEVEL OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, PERCENTAGE, 2010 AND 2020**



The level of education of the employed population aged 15 and above is disaggregated in terms of sex as following. 7.6 percent of male have lower education, 17.7 percent have basic education, 31.6 percent have complete secondary education, 5.6 percent have technical and vocational education, 4.9 percent have specialized secondary education, and 30.9 percent have higher education. Compared to the 2010 census, the percentage of male with primary education decreased by 3.0 percentage points, basic education by 1.3 percentage points, upper secondary education by 1.3 percentage points, and vocational education by 0.8 percentage points, while technical and vocational education increased by 1.8 percentage points and higher education by 7.4 percentage points (Figure 4.1.2).

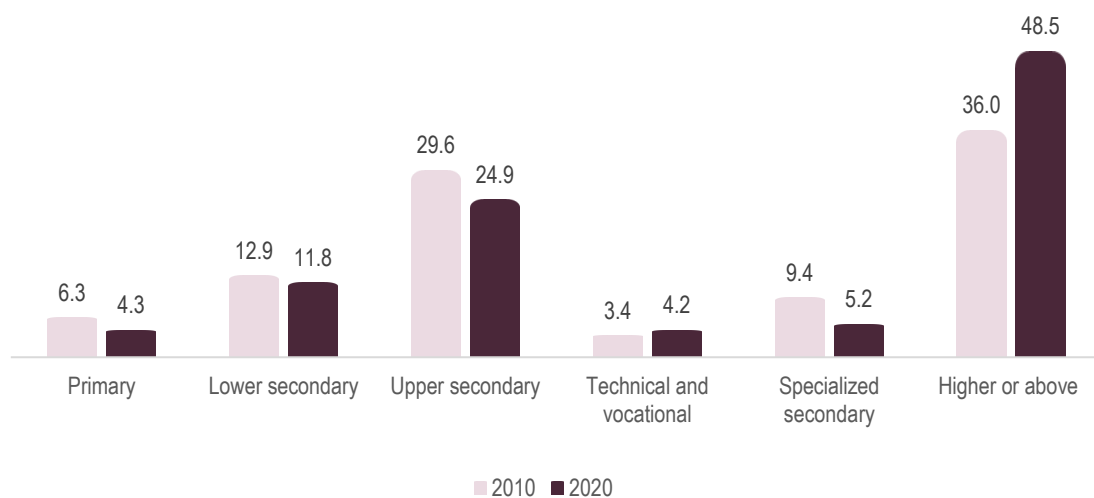
**FIGURE 4.1.2. EDUCATION LEVEL OF EMPLOYED MALE AGED 15 AND ABOVE, PERCENTAGE, 2010 AND 2020**





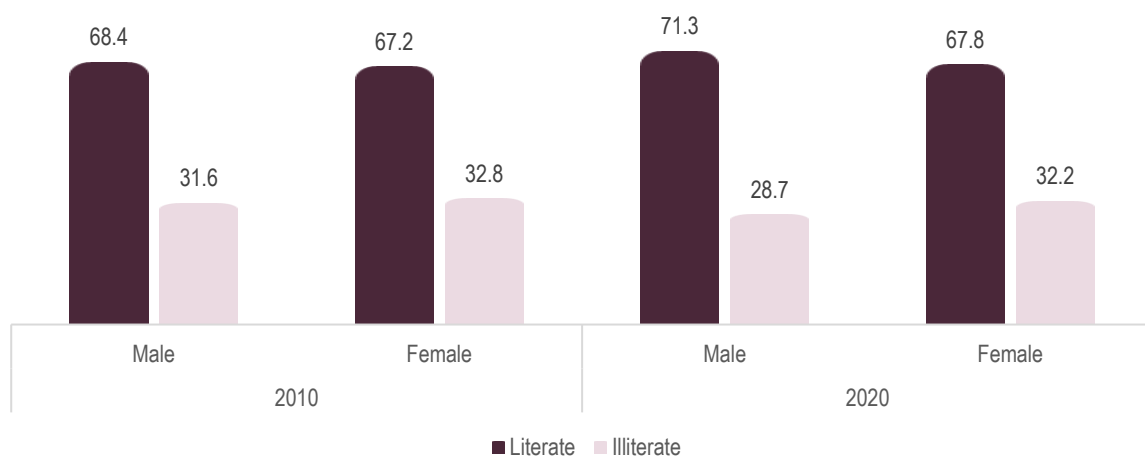
Moreover, 4.3 per cent of employed females aged 15 and above have primary, 11.8 percent have basic, 24.9 percent have complete secondary education, 4.2 percent have technical and vocational education, 5.2 percent have specialized secondary education, and 48.5 percent have higher education. Compared to the 2010 census, the percentage of female with primary education decreased by 2.0 percentage points, basic education by 1.1 percentage points, upper secondary by 4.7 percentage points, and vocational secondary by 4.2 percentage points, while technical and vocational education increased by 0.8 percentage points, and the percentage of people with higher education increased by 12.5 percentage points (Figure 4.1.3).

**FIGURE 4.1.3. EDUCATION LEVEL OF EMPLOYED FEMALE AGED 15 AND ABOVE, PERCENTAGE, 2010 AND 2020**



46.3 percent of the not-educated population aged 15 and over were illiterate according to the previous census, but it decreased by 16.4 percentage points to 29.9 percent in 2020.

**FIGURE 4.1.4. LITERACY RATE OF NON-EDUCATED AND EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2010 AND 2020**







16.0 percent of the not-educated population lives in urban areas and 84.0 percent in rural areas. 75.4 percent of the not-educated and employed population in rural areas are literate, of which 65.6 percent are male and 34.4 percent are female. However, 75.4 percent of the not-educated and employed population in the urban area is literate, of which 71.5 percent are male and 28.5 percent are female.

In the densely populated aimags such as Orkhon, Darkhan-Uul, Selenge and Govisumber aimags, the share of the educated population in the employed population aged 15 and above are higher than the national average.

39.2 percent of the employed population aged 15 and over has higher education, while one in two people in Ulaanbaatar city (54.6 percent) and two out of five people in Darkhan-Uul (45 percent) and Orkhon (43 percent) aimags have a higher education.

**TABLE 4.1.1. EDUCATION LEVEL OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY CAPITAL CITY AND AIMAGS, PERCENTAGE, 2020**

Aimags and the Capital	Non educated	Edu-cated	Education level					
			Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Higher
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>39.2</b>
Arkhangai	2.0	98.0	15.2	29.8	24.9	4.4	3.2	20.5
Bayan-Ulgii	3.3	96.7	16.1	18.1	20.6	5.3	3.8	32.9
Bayankhongor	2.0	98.0	9.2	34.6	24.8	5.1	3.2	21.2
Bulgan	1.4	98.6	8.2	29.3	29.3	4.3	4.0	23.6
Gobi-Altai	2.4	97.6	10.9	26.4	24.1	6.2	4.1	25.9
Dornogobi	1.5	98.5	6.0	18.9	26.9	7.8	7.0	32.0
Dornod	1.6	98.4	5.1	19.8	29.1	6.7	6.5	31.2
Dundgobi	2.4	97.6	15.7	30.8	17.9	6.5	4.5	22.1
Zavkhan	4.5	95.5	11.1	22.7	23.8	5.8	3.9	28.2
Uvurkhangai	2.6	97.4	18.6	28.8	21.6	4.6	2.9	20.9
Umnugobi	1.9	98.1	8.7	23.4	25.7	6.5	4.7	29.2
Sukhbaatar	4.3	95.7	14.3	28.7	19.2	8.2	4.2	21.1
Selenge	0.8	99.2	2.9	17.5	35.1	8.4	6.3	28.9
Tuv	1.2	98.8	6.8	28.0	28.0	7.4	4.9	23.8
Uvs	3.6	96.4	15.2	22.4	21.2	6.8	3.6	27.3
Khovd	3.1	96.9	7.9	22.2	26.0	4.4	5.4	31.0
Khovsgul	3.4	96.6	16.3	22.9	28.7	3.1	3.6	22.0
Khentii	2.4	97.6	8.6	25.9	27.2	5.5	4.0	26.4
Darkhan-Uul	0.6	99.4	1.2	7.8	32.5	7.1	7.1	43.7
Orkhon	0.5	99.5	1.2	6.0	35.9	5.5	5.8	45.2
Govisumber	0.8	99.2	3.5	13.7	28.4	7.8	8.6	37.2
Ulaanbaatar	0.3	99.7	0.7	4.0	31.1	3.7	5.6	54.6



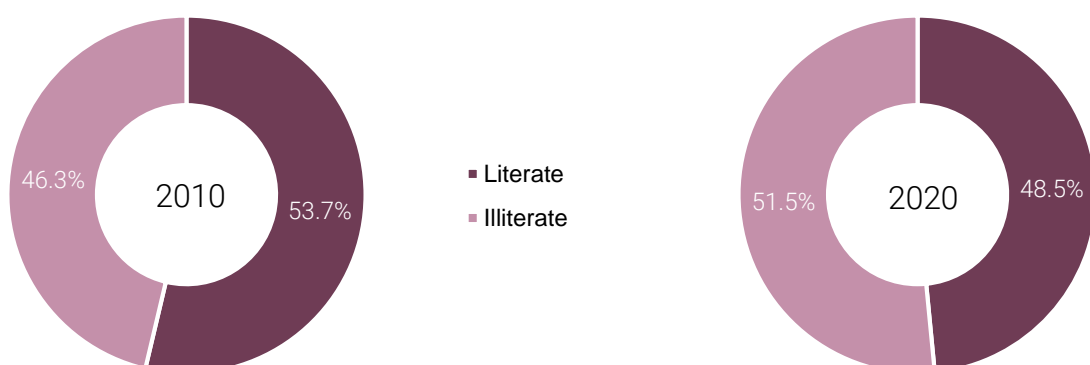
## 4.2 EDUCATION LEVEL AND THE LITERACY RATE OF THE UNEMPLOYED POPULATION

The census questionnaire identified the main reasons for not being employed, as well as whether there had been any attempts to seek paid employment (running a business) in the last 30 days. Job seekers are those who were unemployed in the week before the census, registered in the department of labour and welfare service and unregistered people who were actively looking for a job.

According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, 95.8 percent of unemployed male aged 15 and above and 96.3 percent of female have some level of education. 2.9 percent of unemployed male have primary, 26.6 percent have basic, 35.3 percent have upper secondary, 8.4 percent have technical and vocational, 7.0 percent have specialized secondary, 15.7 percent have higher education. On the other hand, 3.9 percent of female have primary, 19.7 percent have basic, 32.5 percent have complete secondary, 7.3 percent have technical and vocational, 10.6 percent have specialized secondary education and 22.3 percent have higher education. Statistics show that two out of three unemployed male (61.9 percent) and one out of every two female (52 percent) have a basic or complete secondary education. Male with basic and secondary education are more likely to be unemployed. There is an ongoing trend among parents that they educate their daughters at a higher level. Notably, one in five unemployed female (22 percent) have higher education according to the census.

In the 2010 census, 53.7 percent of the unemployed and not-educated population was literate, but in 2020 it reached 48.5 percent with a decrease of 5.2 percentage points from the previous census.

FIGURE 4.2.1. LITERACY RATE OF NON-EDUCATED AND UNEMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, PERCENTAGE, 2010 AND 2020

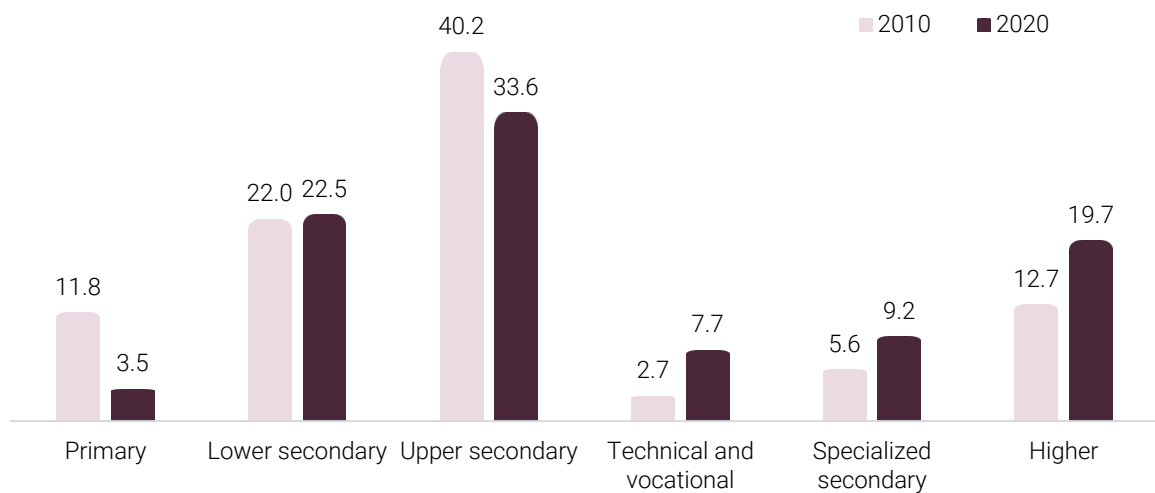


3.9 percent of the unemployed have no education, 3.5 percent have primary education, 22.5 percent have basic education, 33.6 percent have complete secondary education, 7.7 percent have technical and vocational education, 9.2 percent have specialized secondary education, and 19 percent have higher education. Of the unemployed with higher education, 13 percent have a diploma, 79 percent have a



bachelor's degree, 6.4 percent have a master's degree, and 0.7 percent have a doctoral degree. Compared to the previous census, the percentage of unemployed with secondary education decreased by 6.6 percentage points, but the percentage of unemployed with higher education increased by 7.0 percentage points. There is a tendency that unemployment becomes high among the population with basic and secondary education, as there has been a significant demand for people with higher education in the workplace in recent years. In addition, the number of private universities and colleges has increased over the past decade, thus the quality of education is deteriorating and the number of unemployed people with higher education is on the rise due to a lack of accurate planning of demand and quantity of occupations among university graduates.

**FIGURE 4.2.2. EDUCATION LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, PERCENTAGE, 2010 AND 2020**

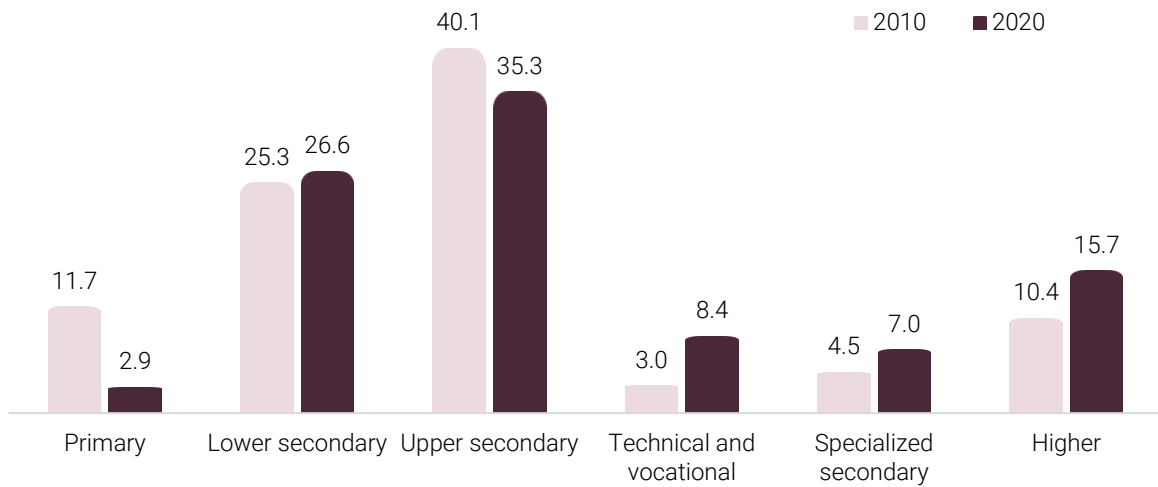


According to the 2020 Housing and Housing Census, 95.8 percent of unemployed male aged 15 and above and 96.3 percent of female have some level of education.

2.9 percent of unemployed male have primary, 26.6 percent have basic education, 35.3 percent have complete secondary education, 8.4 percent have technical and vocational education, 7.0 percent have specialized education, and 15.7 percent have higher education. Compared to the previous census, the share of people with technical, vocational, vocational and secondary education has increased.

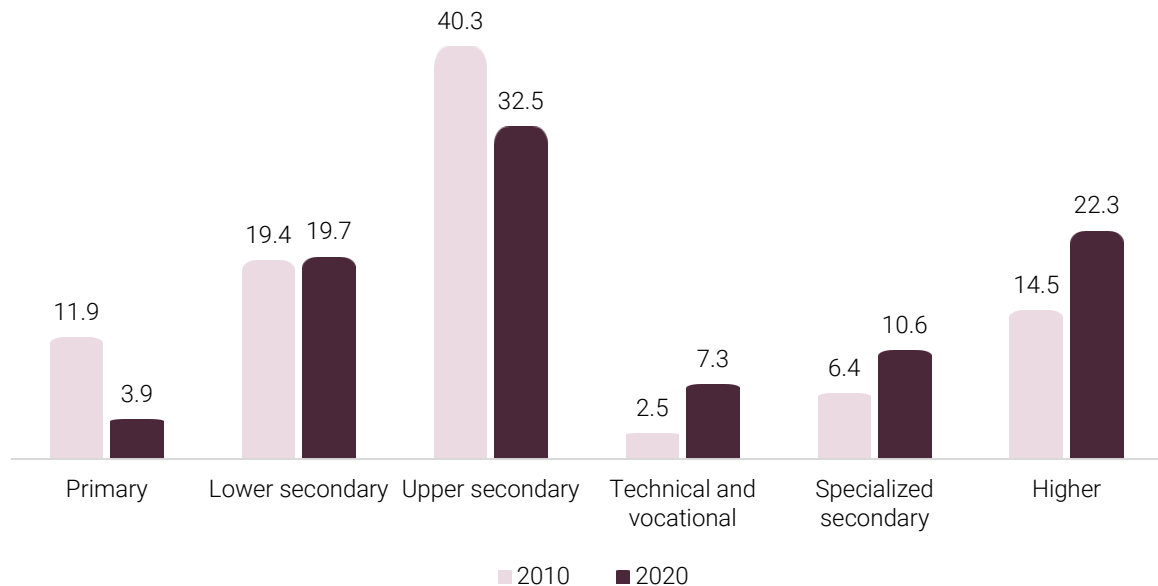


FIGURE 4.2.3. EDUCATION LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYED MALE AGED 15 AND ABOVE, PERCENTAGE, 2010 AND 2020



3.9 percent of unemployed female have primary, 19.7 percent have basic, 32.5 percent have complete secondary education, 7.3 percent have technical and vocational education, 10.6 per cent have specialized education, and 22.3 percent have higher education.

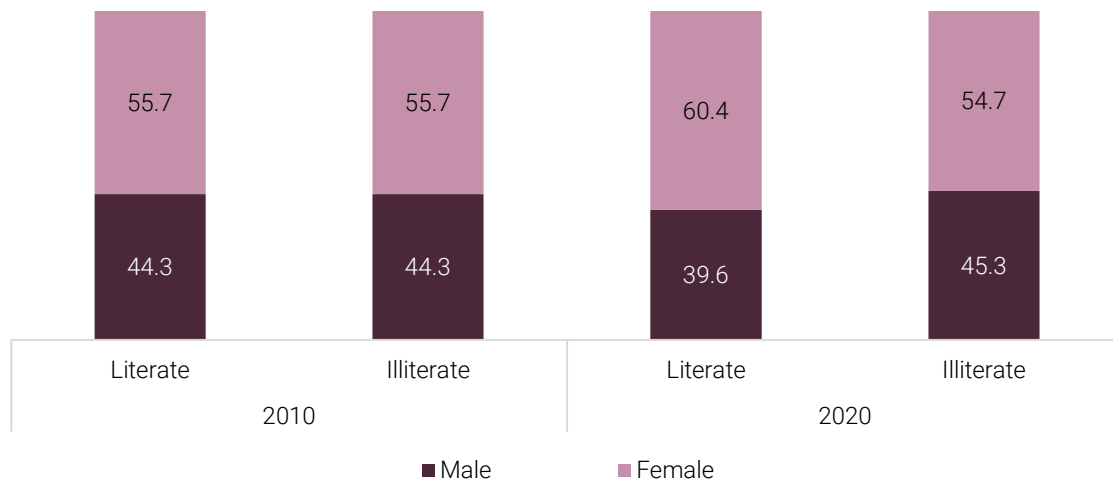
FIGURE 4.2.4. EDUCATION LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYED FEMALE AGED 15 AND ABOVE, PERCENTAGE, 2010 AND 2020



48.5 percent of the not-educated population aged 15 and above are literate and 51.5 percent are illiterate. According to disaggregated data by the sex of the unemployed and not-educated population, 45.1 percent of male and 51.0 percent of female are literate. In addition, 39.6 percent of the literate population and 45.3 percent of the illiterate population are male. Statistics show that not-educated female are more likely to be unemployed.



FIGURE 4.2.5. LITERACY RATE OF NON-EDUCATED AND EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2010 AND 2020



The share of the unemployed population with higher education aged 15 and above is higher in Ulaanbaatar city (26.7 percent), Orkhon (17.9 percent), Darkhan-Uul (16.9 percent), Bayan-Ulgii (16.7 percent) aimags than in other aimags, and Khuvsgul (9.1 percent), Khentii (8.9 percent) and Sukhbaatar (7.7 percent) aimags are the lowest. The share of unemployed people with secondary education is higher in Orkhon (43.0 percent), Ulaanbaatar city (42.3 percent), Darkhan-Uul (40.1 percent) and Selenge (39.9 percent) aimags. In other words, two out of five unemployed people aged 15 and above in Orkhon, Darkhan-Uul and Selenge aimags have completed secondary education. These aimags are more urbanized than other densely populated aimags, which may be related to the higher level of education of the population.



TABLE 4.2.1. EDUCATION LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, BY CAPITAL CITY AND AIMAGS, PERCENTAGE, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Non educated	Edu-cated	Education level					
			Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Higher
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>19.1</b>
Arkhangai	3.5	96.5	12.5	32.7	33.9	3.1	3.9	10.4
Bayan-Ulgii	3.9	96.1	12.3	30.5	28.9	4.4	3.3	16.7
Bayankhongor	3.9	96.1	12.4	33.4	33.2	4.2	3.8	9.3
Bulgan	2.5	97.5	10.6	34.9	32.4	3.4	4.5	11.7
Gobi-Altai	3.6	96.4	12.1	30.8	33.6	4.1	3.8	11.9
Dornogobi	3.1	96.9	8.7	31.1	33.2	4.8	6.5	12.6
Dornod	3.1	96.9	8.4	33.6	35.4	4.6	5.6	9.2
Dundgobi	4.6	95.4	15.2	33.6	26.5	4.9	5.0	10.2
Zavkhan	5.5	94.5	11.2	30.7	32.9	4.2	3.9	11.6
Uvurkhangai	3.3	96.7	17.5	33.7	30.0	3.3	3.3	8.9
Umnugobi	3.4	96.6	10.3	30.7	32.1	3.7	4.9	15.0
Sukhbaatar	5.7	94.3	14.1	33.1	26.4	7.0	6.0	7.7
Selenge	2.1	97.9	5.9	31.1	39.9	5.6	5.7	9.6
Tuv	2.6	97.4	9.4	34.9	31.4	5.5	5.3	10.9
Uvs	4.8	95.2	10.2	32.1	32.4	5.3	3.9	11.4
Khovd	4.0	96.0	10.2	30.3	32.7	3.5	5.2	14.1
Khovsgul	4.9	95.1	15.1	29.6	35.7	2.3	3.4	9.1
Khentii	4.3	95.7	11.6	34.9	33.0	3.4	3.9	8.9
Darkhan-Uul	1.9	98.1	4.5	23.4	40.1	5.5	7.5	16.9
Orkhon	2.0	98.0	4.9	20.5	43.0	4.6	7.1	17.9
Govisumber	2.2	97.8	8.4	28.4	37.6	4.1	7.0	12.2
Ulaanbaatar	1.6	98.4	3.1	16.9	42.3	3.0	6.4	26.7

#### 4.3 EDUCATION LEVEL AND THE LITERACY RATE OF POPULATIONS IN SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, 24.8 percent of the working-age population aged 15 and above is engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, 12.1 percent in wholesale and retail, and automobiles and motorcycles maintenance service, 9.9 percent work in education, 8.2 percent in public administration, defence and compulsory social protection, 7.8 percent in manufacturing, 5.9 percent in construction, and 5.0 percent in transportation and warehousing.

Considering the level of education of the population employed in some sectors of economic activity:

4.5 percent of the population working in *agriculture, hunting and Forestry* are not-educated, 20.7 percent have primary, 39.7 percent have basic, 23.4 percent have completely secondary, 4.3 percent have technical and vocational, and 2.4 percent have specialized secondary and 5.1 percent have higher education.



0.4 per cent of the population working in the *wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* are not-educated, 1.1 percent in primary, 6.6 percent is basic, 35.6 percent is completely secondary, 4.5 percent is technical and vocational, 5.9 percent is specialized secondary, 45.9 percent. per cent have higher education.

0.1 percent of the population working in the *education* are not-educated, 0.5 percent have a primary education, 3.3 percent have basic education, 15.6 percent have a complete secondary education, 7.2 percent have technical and vocational education, 2.9 percent have specialized secondary education, and 70.5 percent have higher education.

0.3 percent of the population working in *public administration and defence, compulsory social security* are not-educated, 0.9 percent have primary, 5.0 percent have basic, 22.6 percent have completely secondary, 3.5 percent have technical and vocational, and 7.0 percent have specialized secondary, 60.6 percent have higher education.

0.7 percent of the population working in the *manufacturing* are not educated, 2.3 percent have a primary education, 10.1 percent have basic education, 39.9 percent have a complete secondary education, 6.0 percent have technical and vocational education, 6.3 percent have specialized secondary education, and 34.8 percent have higher education.

According to the census, eight out of 10 people working in the financial and insurance sectors, and seven out of 10 people working in international organizations, permanent missions, professional, scientific and technical activities, information and communication, and education have higher education. (Figure 4.3.1).

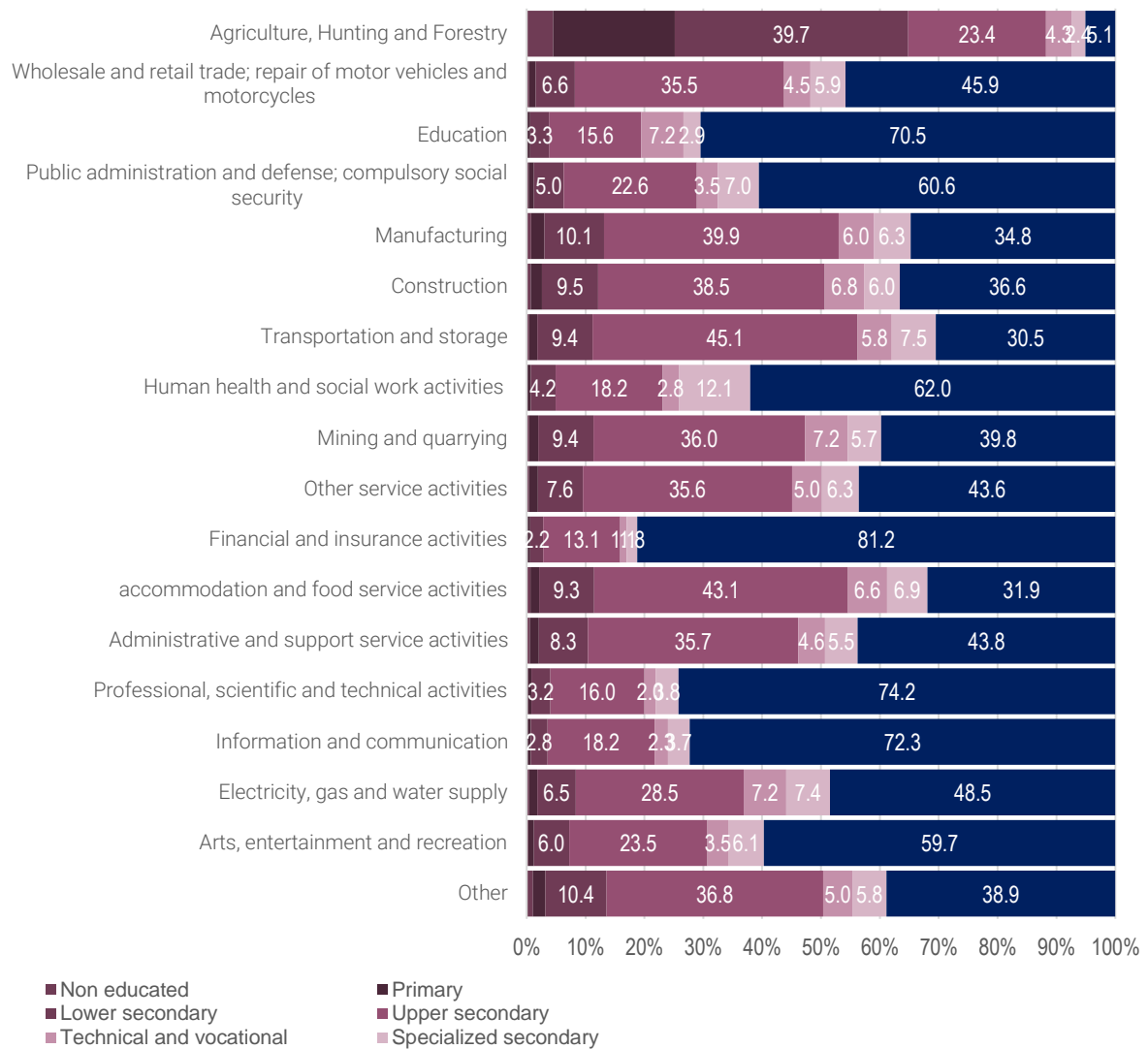
78.4 percent of the not-educated population, 84.9 percent of the population with primary education, and 66.1 percent of the population with basic education work in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, which means that those employed in this sector have no occupation. 29.9 percent of the not-educated working population is illiterate, of which 85.5 percent are engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, 2.9 percent in manufacturing, and 2.5 percent in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, 2.1 percent work in construction and the remaining 6.9 percent in other sectors.

17.9 percent of the employed population work in education, 14.2 percent work in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, 12 percent work in public administration, defence, compulsory social protection, 6.9 percent work in manufacturing, and 6.9 percent work in the field of health and social welfare activities. 32.8 percent of the population with a master's degree and 54.1 percent of the population with a doctorate are in the education sector.





**FIGURE 4.3.1. EDUCATION LEVEL OF EMPLOYED POPULATION IN SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, PERCENTAGE, 2020**

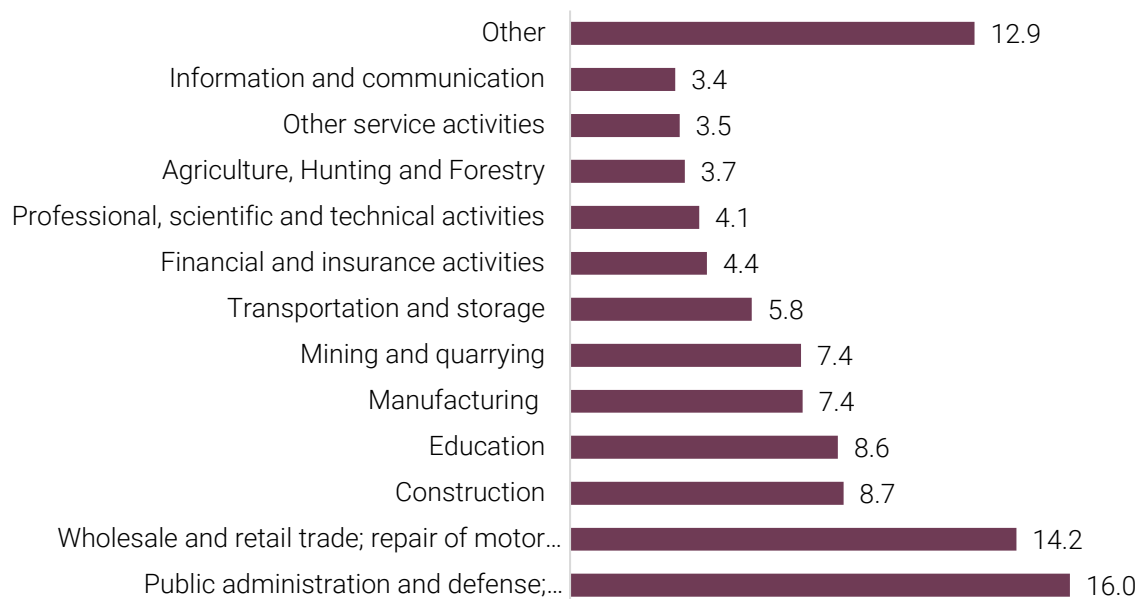


The sex distribution of the employed population varies significantly depending on the features of the economic sector. For example, more than 73 percent of workers in mining, quarrying, transportation, warehousing, construction, electricity, gas, steam, and ventilation are male, while more than 71 percent of workers in food service, human health, social welfare, education, hotels, housing, and public utilities. are female.

16.0 percent of male with higher education work in public administration, defence and compulsory social protection, 14.2 percent in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, 8.7 percent in construction, 8.6 percent in education, and 7.4 percent in manufacturing. 7.4 percent work in mining and quarrying and 5.8 percent in transportation and warehousing (Figure 4.3.2).

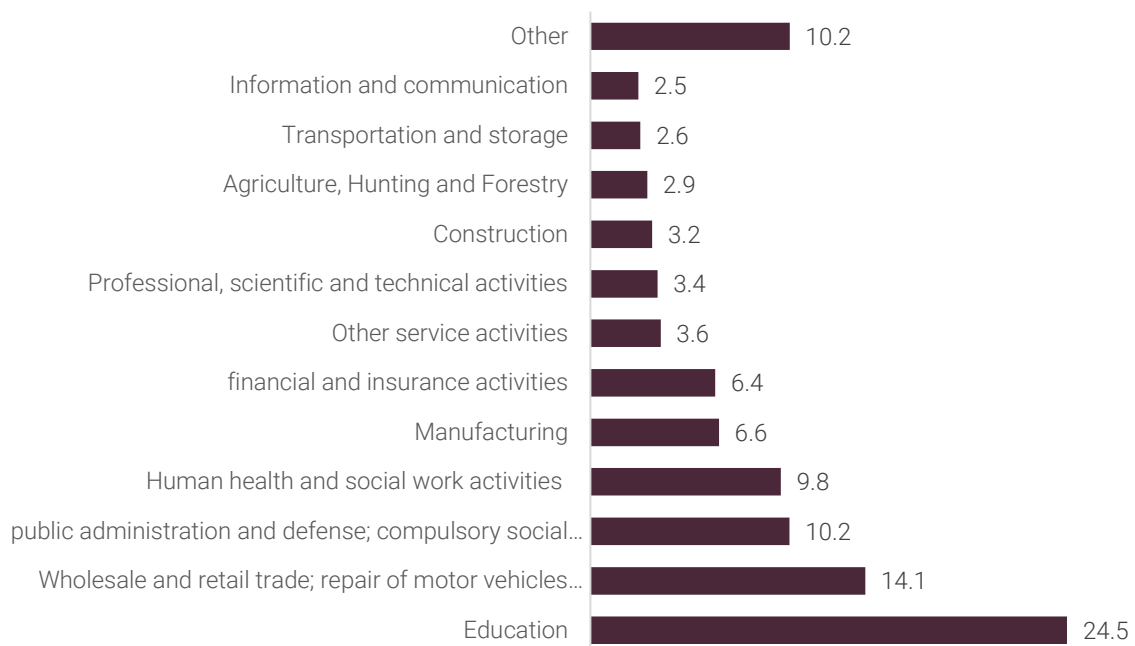


**FIGURE 4.3.2. NUMBER OF EMPLOYED MALE WITH HIGHER EDUCATION, BY SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, PERCENTAGE, 2020**



24.5 percent of female with higher education are in education, 14.1 percent in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, 10.2 percent in public administration, defence and compulsory social protection, and 9.8 percent in human health and social welfare. activities, 6.6 percent in manufacturing, 6.4 percent in financial and insurance activities, and 3.6 percent in other service activities (Figure 4.3.3).

**FIGURE 4.3.3. NUMBER OF EMPLOYED FEMALE WITH HIGHER EDUCATION, BY SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, PERCENTAGE, 2020**





# CHAPTER FIVE

## OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION



A new feature of the 2020 Population and Housing Census is the collection of occupational data, which is different from previous censuses. Occupations among the population were defined based on the occupation indexes that are prepared in vocational education and training institutions approved by order No. A / 150 of the Minister of Education, Culture and Science in 2016s and the classification of occupations and code of higher education approved by the order No. A / 118 of the Chairman of the National Statistical Office in 2019. Due to numerous changes and in the general occupations of graduates of vocational education and training institutions, it was complicated to code them according to the occupation indexes that are prepared in vocational education and training institutions approved in 2016.

According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, 26.9 percent of the population aged 15 and above graduated from universities, 23.8 percent graduated from vocational education and training institutions, and 49.2 percent did not have any occupation.

## 5.1 OCCUPATION OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

6.9 percent of university graduates have double majors, 1.1 percent have three majors, 2.7 percent of vocational education and training graduates have two majors, and 0.6 percent have three majors (Table 5.1.1).

61.7 percent of university graduates, 65.8 percent of university graduates in double majors, and 65.2 percent of graduates in three majors are female. In other words, three out of five university graduates are female.

24.7 percent of university graduates acquired an occupation in business, management and law, 19.9 percent in education, 12.4 percent in engineering, production and design, 9.9 percent in arts and humanities, and 8.7 percent in social sciences, information and journalism. , 8.4 percent in health and social protection, 5.4 percent in natural sciences, mathematics and statistics, 4.7 percent in services, 3.8 percent in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary medicine, and 2.2 percent in information and communication technology. According to the census, one in five people with double majors is in education, business, management, and law, and one in five people with three majors is in business, management, and law.

22.1 percent of male university graduates are in engineering, production and design, 21.0 percent in business, management and law, 12.2 percent in education, 11.1 percent in arts and humanities, 7.9 percent in services, and 7.9 percent in social sciences, information and journalism, 5.8 percent in natural sciences, mathematics, statistics, per cent in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, veterinary medicine, 3.9 percent in health and social protection, 3.6 percent in information and communication technology (Table 5.1.1).

26.9 percent of female graduates are in business, management and law, 24.7 percent in education, 11.2 percent in health and social protection, 9.3 percent in social sciences, information and journalism, 9.2 percent in arts and humanities, and 6.4 percent in engineering, production and design, 5.1 percent in natural sciences,



mathematics, statistics, 3.3 percent in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, veterinary medicine, 2.7 percent in services, and 1.3 percent in information and communication technology.

82.2 percent of university graduates in health, 76.6 percent of graduates in education, 67.4 percent of graduates in business, management and law, and 65.3 percent of graduates in social sciences, information and journalism are female.

**TABLE 5.1.1. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, BY OCCUPATION, THOUSAND PEOPLE, 2020**

	Occupation-1		Occupation -2		Occupation -3	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>584.1</b>	<b>360.3</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Education	116.4	89.1	10.1	8.3	1.2	0.9
Art and humanity	57.8	33.0	3.4	2.2	0.9	0.6
Social sciences information and journalism	50.8	33.1	2.5	1.6	0.5	0.3
business management and law	144.0	97.1	11.6	7.6	1.5	1.0
Natural sciences mathematics and statistics	31.4	18.4	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.3
information and communication technology	12.6	4.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
Engineering, production and design	72.6	23.2	3.0	1.0	0.4	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, veterinary medicine	22.1	11.8	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.3
Health and social protection	48.9	40.2	3.2	2.7	0.4	0.4
Service	27.4	9.7	3.0	1.2	0.4	0.2

10.1 percent of university graduates aged 15 and above are under 24, 20.0 percent are aged 25-29 years old, 19.6 percent are aged 30-34 years old, 12.7 percent are aged 35-39 years old, 9.4 percent are aged 40-44 years old, 7.3 percent are aged 45-49, 5.9 percent are aged 50-54, 5.6 percent are aged 55-59, and 9.8 percent are aged 60 and above. According to the census, one out of every two university graduates aged 15 and above (49 percent) is under the age of 34. This means that over the last 10 years, parents have been providing higher education to their children (Table 5.1.2).

*In business, management and law*, 9.5 percent of university graduates are under 24, 20.7 percent are aged 25-29 years old, 38.7 percent are aged 30-39 years old, 16.5 percent are aged 40-49 years old, and 8.5 percent are aged 50-59 years old and the remaining 6.1 percent are aged 60 and above.

*In the field of education*, 8.9 percent of university graduates are under 24, 17.5 percent are aged 25-29, 31.8 percent are aged 30-39, 20.0 percent are aged 40-49, 11.5 percent are aged 50-59, and 10.3 percent are aged 60 and above.

*In the field of engineering*, production and design, 12.6 percent of university graduates are under 24, 22.0 percent are aged 25-29, 29.0 percent are aged 30-39, 13.7 percent are aged 40-49, and 13.5 percent are aged 50-59 years old and 9.2 percent are aged 60 or older.

10.6 percent of university graduates *in arts and humanities* are under 24, 17.5 percent are aged 25-29, 28.7 percent are aged 30-39, 16.9 percent are aged 40-49, 14 percent are aged 50-59 years old, and the remaining 12 percent are aged 60 or older.

8.6 percent of university graduates *in the field of social sciences, information and journalism* are under 24, 17.0 percent are aged 25-29, 33.2 percent are aged 30-39, 17.1



percent are aged 40-49, and 11.8 percent are aged 50-59, 12.3 percent are aged 60 or older.

*In the field of health and social protection*, 11.9 percent of university graduates are aged under 24, 25.6 percent are aged 25-29, 26.3 percent are aged 30-39, 13.7 percent are aged 40-49, 11.9 percent are aged 50-59, 10.5 percent are aged 60 or older.

**TABLE 5.1.2. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES BY AGE GROUP, PERCENTAGE IN OCCUPATION, 2020**

	Total	Age group								
		<24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Education	100.0	8.9	17.5	18.2	13.6	11.4	8.6	5.9	5.6	10.3
Art and humanity	100.0	10.6	17.5	17.5	11.2	9.0	8.0	7.3	6.7	12.2
Social sciences information and journalism	100.0	8.6	17.0	19.8	13.4	9.3	7.8	5.9	5.9	12.3
Business management and law	100.0	9.5	20.7	23.6	15.1	9.7	6.8	4.6	3.9	6.1
Natural sciences mathematics and statistics	100.0	10.0	18.6	16.8	11.8	7.2	6.6	6.6	7.4	15.0
Information and communication technology	100.0	14.0	29.4	26.1	11.0	5.1	3.6	3.2	3.2	4.4
Engineering, production and design	100.0	12.6	22.0	18.0	11.0	7.2	6.5	6.5	7.0	9.2
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, veterinary medicine	100.0	7.8	16.4	14.2	10.4	8.0	7.8	8.2	9.2	18.0
Health and social protection	100.0	12.0	25.6	17.2	9.1	6.4	7.2	6.6	5.3	10.6
Service	100.0	11.3	23.4	22.6	12.8	8.4	5.6	4.4	4.5	7.0

In terms of age group, 28.7 percent of university graduates in double major are under 29, 37.8 percent are 30-39 years old, 20.4 percent are 40-49 years old, 8.7 percent are 50-59 years old, and the remaining 4.5 percent are aged 60 and above. According to the census, two out of three people in double major are under 39 years old. In recent years, the number of young people with double majors and dual degrees has increased, which becomes an advantage for the competition for high-paying jobs.

**TABLE 5.1.3. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN DOUBLE MAJORS BY AGE GROUP, PERCENTAGE IN OCCUPATION, 2020**

	Total	Age group								
		< 24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Education	100.0	5.1	15.7	18.8	16.4	16.4	13.0	7.1	4.1	3.4
Art and humanity	100.0	8.4	19.8	20.0	12.4	10.3	8.9	6.0	5.6	8.6
Social sciences information and journalism	100.0	6.7	21.5	22.7	13.9	10.4	7.4	5.4	3.8	8.2
Business management and law	100.0	5.6	22.9	26.8	17.7	11.8	7.0	3.8	2.1	2.3
Natural sciences mathematics and statistics	100.0	8.1	27.2	20.9	12.1	8.2	5.7	4.7	4.5	8.6
Information and communication technology	100.0	12.6	33.2	27.7	12.4	4.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.9
Engineering, production and design	100.0	12.8	29.1	19.1	9.9	6.7	6.1	5.4	4.8	6.1
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, veterinary medicine	100.0	5.1	22.4	20.4	12.0	7.5	7.6	8.7	6.1	10.2
Health and social protection	100.0	8.8	29.7	21.9	11.1	8.7	8.0	4.7	2.7	4.4
Service	100.0	4.8	22.2	26.3	19.7	13.2	6.2	2.6	2.4	2.6



21.5 percent of university graduates in three majors are aged under 29 years old, 33.7 percent are 30-39 years old, 21.1 percent are 40-49 years old, 13.4 percent are 50-59 years old, and the remaining 10.2 percent are aged 60 and above.

**TABLE 5.1.4. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN THREE MAJORS BY AGE GROUP, PERCENTAGE IN OCCUPATION, 2020**

	Total	Age group								
		< 24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Education	100.0	5.8	16.7	21.0	13.6	17.0	9.1	5.0	5.9	5.9
Art and humanity	100.0	6.3	14.7	17.1	12.3	9.3	10.8	8.8	8.5	12.3
Social sciences information and journalism	100.0	3.5	13.2	18.0	15.7	13.6	11.6	7.2	7.4	9.9
Business management and law	100.0	4.3	16.3	20.9	18.0	12.2	8.7	6.1	5.1	8.4
Natural sciences mathematics and statistics	100.0	2.9	10.6	15.3	13.5	10.8	8.1	9.0	7.0	22.6
Information and communication technology	100.0	5.4	24.3	27.9	18.9	12.6	3.6	1.8	0.9	4.5
Engineering, production and design	100.0	8.5	21.2	17.5	12.2	8.5	5.7	9.0	8.7	8.7
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, veterinary medicine	100.0	5.0	12.2	16.4	11.6	11.4	8.7	6.2	11.2	17.4
Health and social protection	100.0	5.9	22.1	18.0	10.7	9.1	11.6	8.4	4.6	9.6
Service	100.0	5.9	20.8	28.5	13.2	8.7	7.6	5.6	4.2	5.4

In terms of the percentage of university graduates by age groups, 23.1 percent of university graduates aged under 24 are in business, management and law, 17.5 percent are in education, 15.4 percent are in engineering, production and design, and 10.4 percent are in engineering. arts and humanities, 9.9 percent are in the health and social protection, 7.4 percent are in social sciences, information and journalism, 5.3 percent are in natural sciences, mathematics and statistics, 5.2 percent are in services, 3.0 percent are in information and communication technology, 2.9 percent have a degree in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary medicine (Table 5.1.4).

According to the census, the proportion of people majoring in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and veterinary medicine is declining as the age gets younger, which is likely to lead to a shortage of such occupations in the future.





TABLE 5.1.5. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, BY OCCUPATION, PERCENTAGE IN AGE GROUP, 2020

	Total	Age group								
		<24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Education	17.5	17.4	18.5	21.3	25.2	23.7	20.1	19.8	21.1	17.5
Art and humanity	10.4	8.7	8.8	8.7	9.9	10.8	12.4	12.0	12.4	10.4
Social sciences information and journalism	7.4	7.4	8.8	9.2	9.0	9.3	8.8	9.1	10.9	7.4
Business management and law	23.1	25.5	29.6	29.4	26.5	23.1	19.3	17.1	15.5	23.1
Natural sciences mathematics and statistics	5.3	5.0	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.9	6.1	7.2	8.2	5.3
Information and communication technology	3.0	3.2	2.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	3.0
Engineering, production and design	15.4	13.6	11.4	10.8	10.0	11.1	13.8	15.7	11.7	15.4
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, veterinary medicine	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.4	4.1	5.3	6.3	7.0	2.9
Health and social protection	9.9	10.7	7.3	6.0	6.0	8.3	9.5	7.9	9.0	9.9
Service	5.2	5.5	5.4	4.7	4.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.3	5.2

In terms of location in urban and rural areas, 81.4 percent of the total university graduates are in urban areas and 18.6 percent in rural areas. 25.6 percent of urban university and college graduates are in business, management and law, 18.0 percent are in education, 13.3 percent are in engineering, production and design, 10.2 percent are in arts and humanities, and 8.1 percent are in social sciences, information and journalism, 7.8 percent for health and social protection, 5.5 percent for natural sciences, mathematics and statistics, 4.7 percent for services, 3.5 percent for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, veterinary medicine, 2.4 percent for information and communication technology. On contrary, 28.3 percent of the rural university graduates are in education, 20.7 percent in business, management and law, 10.8 percent in health, 8.8 percent in arts and humanities, 8.5 percent in engineering, production and design, and 7.1 percent in social sciences. science, information and journalism, 5.1 percent in natural sciences, mathematics and statistics, 4.9 percent in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary medicine, 4.7 percent in services, 1.2 percent in information and communication technology is possessed (Figure 5.1.2). This shows that the percentage difference between the population in health, social protection, engineering, manufacturing, design and education is quite considerable in urban and rural areas.



FIGURE 5.1.1. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, BY OCCUPATIONS, PERCENTAGE IN URBAN AND RURAL, 2020

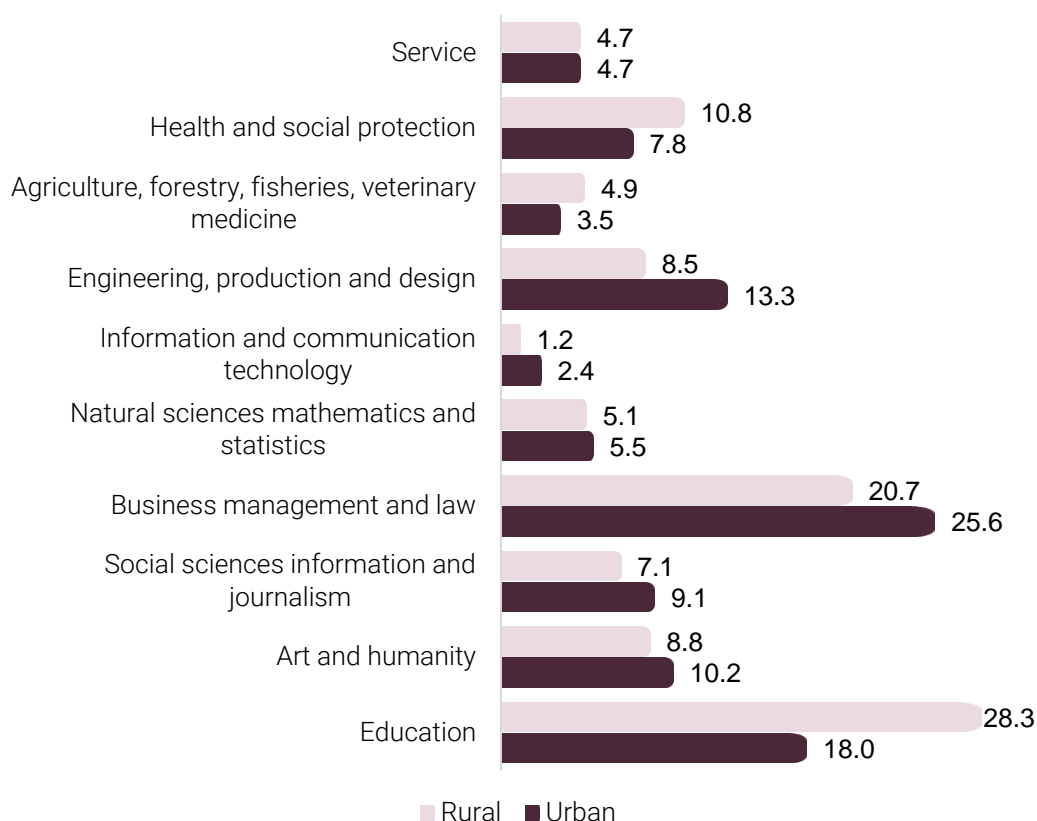
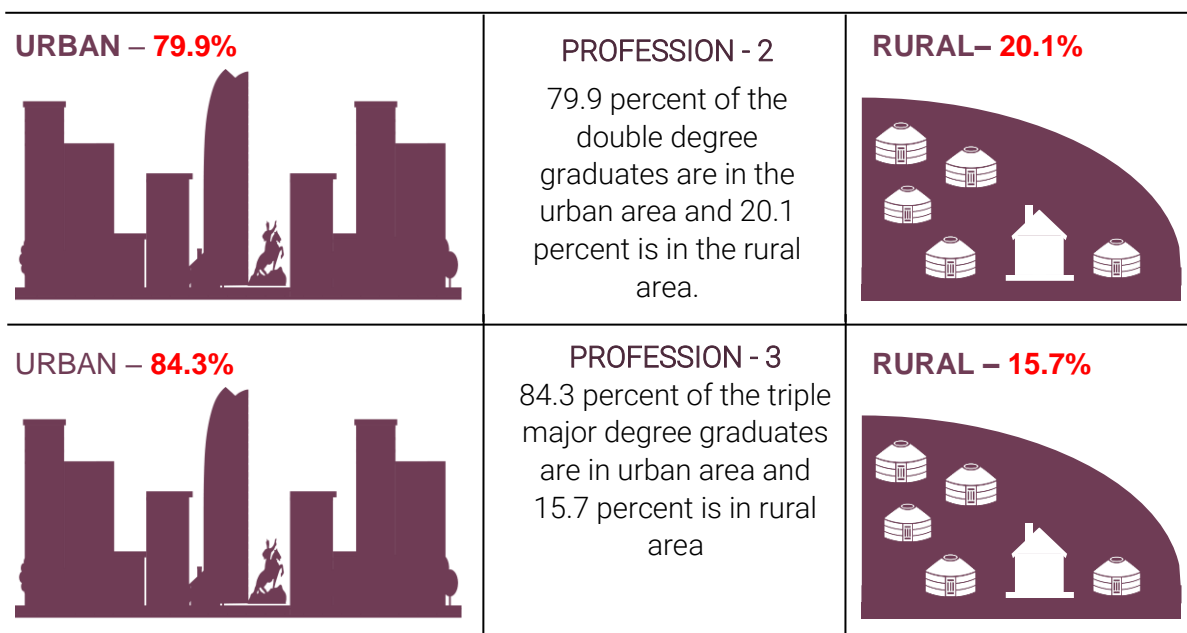


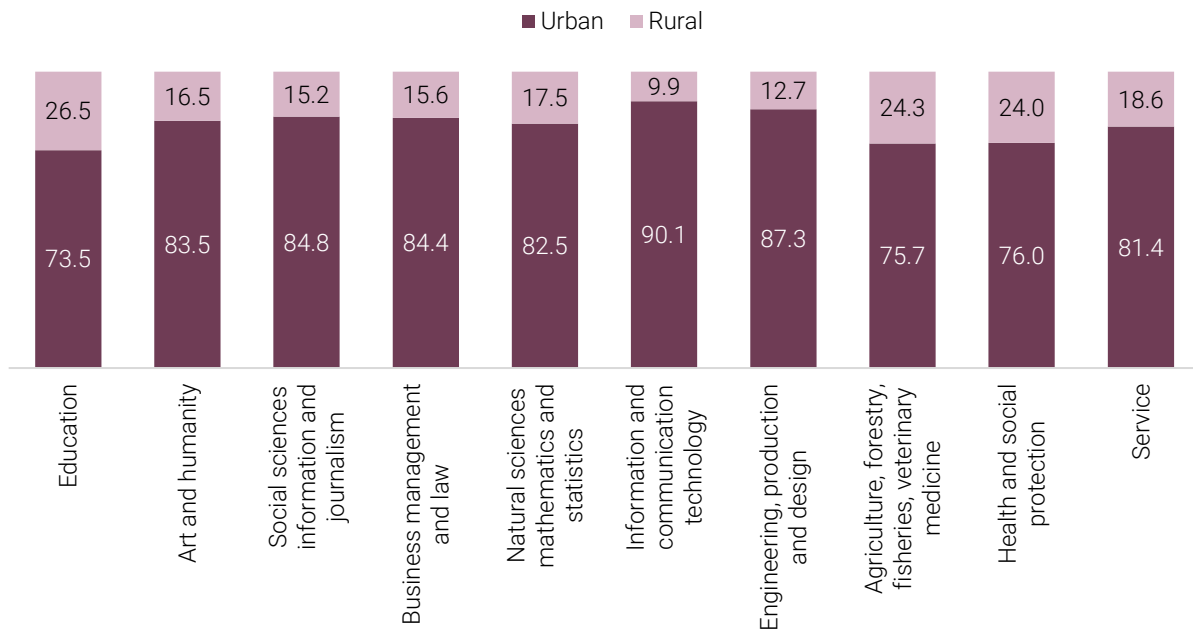
FIGURE 5.1.2. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES WITH DOUBLE MAJOR, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020



About 24.0 to 26.5 percent of university graduates in education, health, social security, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary medicine reside in rural areas. However, 9 out of 10 university graduates (90.1 percent) live and work in urban areas in the field of information and communication technology depending on the specifics of the occupation.



FIGURE 5.1.3. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, BY OCCUPATIONS, URBAN AND RURAL, PERCENTAGE, 2020



Of the university graduates aged 15 and over, 417.6 thousand (71.5 percent) are employed, 15.2 thousand (2.6 percent) are unemployed, and 151.3 thousand (25.9 percent) are outside the labour force (of which 3.7 thousand are potential workers). Employment of university graduates is considered by classification of occupations in the following

*In business, management and law*, 73.1 percent of university graduates are employed, 23.6 percent are outside of the labour force and 3.4 percent are unemployed.

*In the field of education*, 72.9 percent of university graduates are employed, 24.8 percent are outside of the labour force, and 2.3 percent are unemployed.

*In engineering, production and design*, 74.1 percent of university graduates are employed, 23.6 percent are outside of the labour force and 2.3 percent are unemployed.

*In the field of health and social protection*, 73.5 percent of university graduates are employed, 24.6 percent outside of the labour force, and 1.8 percent are unemployed.

According to the census, the percentage of unemployed people graduating from universities and colleges in business, management, law, social sciences, information, journalism, information and communication technology is quite high. It means the supply of occupations in this sector is likely to exceed the existing demand.

Three out of five university graduates in the fields of arts, humanities, social sciences, information, journalism, natural sciences, mathematics, statistics, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and veterinary medicine are employed.



**TABLE 5.1.6. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, BY OCCUPATION, PERCENTAGE, 2020**

	Population 15 years and older	Of which		
		Employed	Unemployed	Outside labor force
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>25.9</b>
Education	100.0	72.9	2.3	24.8
Art and humanity	100.0	66.2	2.5	31.3
Social sciences information and journalism	100.0	68.1	2.7	29.2
Business management and law	100.0	73.1	3.4	23.6
Natural sciences mathematics and statistics	100.0	66.3	2.2	31.5
Information and communication technology	100.0	76.3	2.7	21.0
Engineering, production and design	100.0	74.1	2.3	23.6
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, veterinary medicine	100.0	64.0	2.2	33.8
Health and social protection	100.0	73.5	1.8	24.6
Service	100.0	74.0	2.8	23.2

75.9 percent of male university graduates are employed, 2.7 percent are unemployed, and 21.4 percent are outside of the labour force. The percentage of unemployed male graduating in business, management, law, social sciences, information and journalism is higher than the national average.

**TABLE 5.1.7. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MALE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, BY OCCUPATION, PERCENTAGE, 2020**

	Population 15 years and older	Of which		
		Employed	Unemployed	Outside labor force
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>
Education	100.0	72.7	2.6	24.7
Art and humanity	100.0	74.1	2.7	23.2
Social sciences information and journalism	100.0	71.8	2.8	25.5
Business management and law	100.0	77.9	3.6	18.5
Natural sciences mathematics and statistics	100.0	74.6	2.4	23.0
Information and communication technology	100.0	80.6	2.6	16.8
Engineering, production and design	100.0	78.7	2.3	19.0
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, veterinary medicine	100.0	68.8	2.0	29.1
Health and social protection	100.0	73.5	2.1	24.4
Service	100.0	78.4	2.4	19.2

68.8 percent of female university graduates are employed, 2.5 percent are unemployed, and 28.7 percent are outside of the labour force. Seven out of 10 female



who graduated in education, health, social security, business, management, and law are employed.

The percentage of unemployed female graduating in services, business, management, law, social sciences, information, journalism, information and communication technology is higher than the national average.

**TABLE 5.1.8. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF FEMALE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, BY OCCUPATION, PERCENTAGE, 2020**

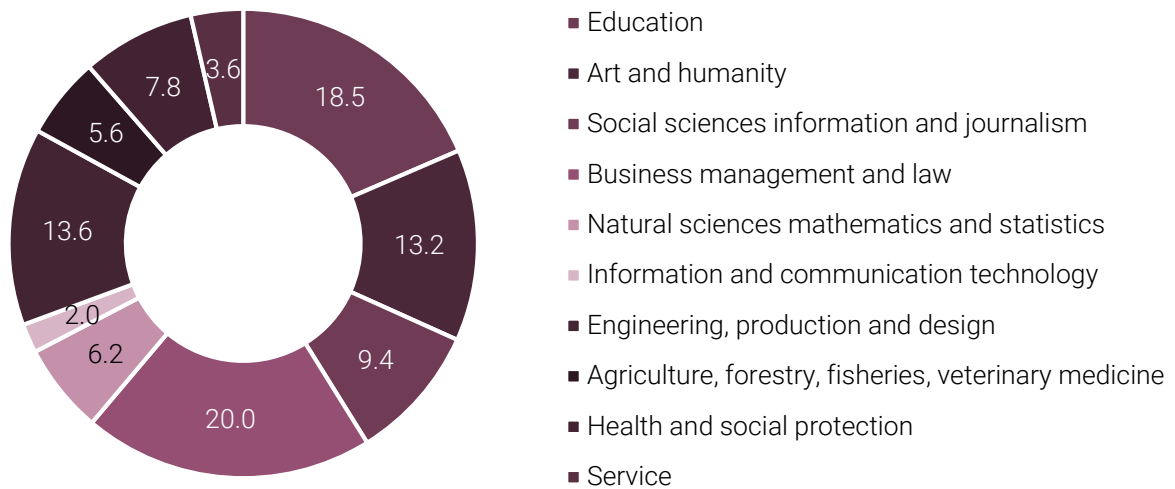
	Population 15 years and older	Of which		
		Employed	Unemployed	Outside labor force
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>28.7</b>
Education	100.0	72.9	2.2	24.8
Art and humanity	100.0	60.3	2.4	37.3
Social sciences information and journalism	100.0	66.2	2.6	31.2
Business management and law	100.0	70.8	3.2	26.0
Natural sciences mathematics and statistics	100.0	60.4	2.1	37.5
Information and communication technology	100.0	68.9	2.7	28.3
Engineering, production and design	100.0	64.3	2.3	33.4
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, veterinary medicine	100.0	59.8	2.3	37.9
Health and social protection	100.0	73.5	1.8	24.7
Service	100.0	66.0	3.5	30.5

There are 11.9 thousand (2.0 percent) university graduates aged 15 and above who have disabilities. 20 percent of university graduates with disabilities have majored in business, management and law, 18.5 percent in education, 13.6 percent in engineering, production and design, 13.2 percent in arts and humanities, 9.4 percent in social sciences and information, journalism, 7.8 percent in health and social protection 6.2 percent in natural sciences, mathematics and statistics 5.6 percent agriculture, forestry, fisheries, veterinary medicine 3.6 percent service, 2.0 percent information and communication have a degree in communication technology (Figure 5.1.4).

In addition, 33.8 percent of people with disabilities who graduated from universities and colleges are congenital, 66.2 percent are acquired. 3.0 percent of graduates in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary medicine, 2.7 percent of graduates in arts and humanities, 2.4 percent of graduates in natural sciences, mathematics and statistics, social sciences, information, journalism and engineering, 2.2 percent of graduates in manufacturing and design are disabled.



**FIGURE 5.1.4. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES WITH DISABILITIES, BY OCCUPATIONS, PERCENTAGE, 2020**

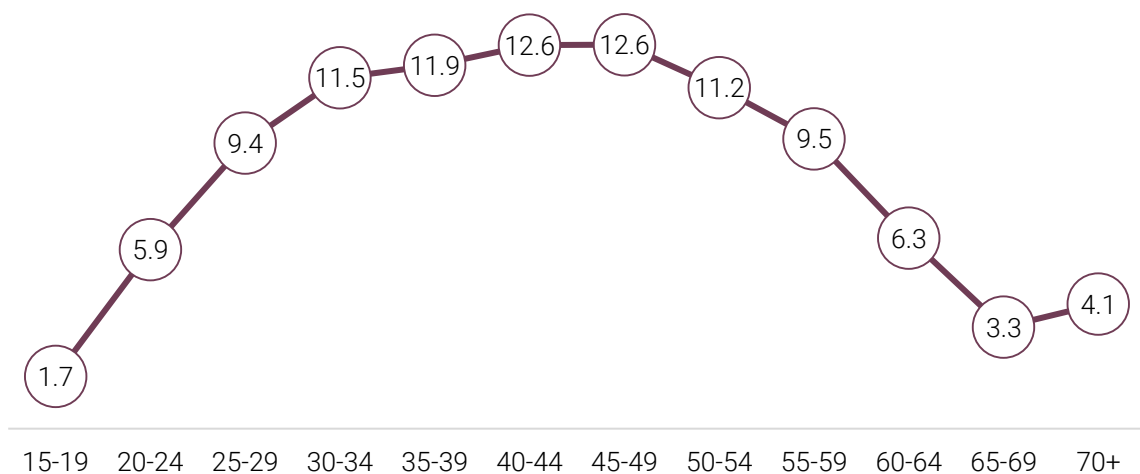


## 5.2 OCCUPATIONS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION GRADUATES

23.8 percent of the population aged 15 and above graduated from vocational education and training institutions (TVET) and acquired some occupations, while 2.7 percent of graduates acquired two occupations and 0.6 percent acquired two occupations. Also, 61.0 percent of the total graduates are male and 39.0 percent are female.

1.7 percent graduates of vocational education and training institutions are 15-19 years old, 15.3 percent are 20-29 years old, 23.4 percent are 30-39 years old, 25.2 percent are 40-49 years old, 20.7 percent are 50-59 years old, and 9.6 percent are 60-69 years old, the remaining 4.1 percent are aged 70 years old and above (Figure 5.2.1).

**FIGURE 5.2.1. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING GRADUATES, BY AGE GROUP, PERCENTAGE, 2020**



In terms of sex, 1.9 percent of male graduates are 15-19 years old, 16.6 percent are 20-29 years old, 25.4 percent are 30-39 years old, 25.5 percent are 40-49 years old,



19.2 percent are 50-59 years old, and 8.4 percent are 60-69 years old, the remaining 3.0 percent are aged 70 years old and above. On the other hand, 1.5 percent of female graduates are 15-19 years old, 13.2 percent are 20-29 years old, 20.4 percent are 30-39 years old, 24.8 percent are 40-49 years old, 23.0 percent are 50-59 years old, and 11.4 percent are 60-69 years old, and the rest 5.8 percent are aged 70 years old and above.

31.3 percent of TVET graduates are in the field of agriculture, 12.8 percent in construction, 10.4 percent in services, 7.2 percent in industry, 7.1 percent in culture and arts, 4 percent in health, 3.2 percent in finance, business and trade, and 2.5 percent in education, 1.9 percent in information technology, 1.7 percent in mining, 1.6 percent in transportation, 1.2 percent in post and communication, 1.1 percent in police, defence, emergency, 0.7 percent in energy, 0.4 percent in ecological tourism, 0.1 percent in urban development and landscaping, and the remaining 12.8 percent are other occupations.

36.7 percent of male graduates are trained in agriculture, 17.7 percent in construction, 9.0 percent in culture and arts, whereas 23.9 percent of female graduates are trained in agriculture, 21.1 percent in services, and 13.0 percent in industry.

**TABLE 5.2.1. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING GRADUATES, CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS, SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2020**

	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Education	2.5	1.2	4.4
Arts and culture	7.1	9.0	4.5
Police, defense and emergency	1.1	1.2	1.0
Finance, business and trade	3.2	1.1	6.3
Information technology	1.9	2.4	1.3
Post and communication	1.2	0.9	1.6
Environment and tourism	0.4	0.3	0.6
Construction	12.8	17.7	5.9
Transportation	1.6	2.0	0.9
Energy	0.7	1.0	0.3
Mining	1.7	1.2	2.3
Agriculture	31.3	36.7	23.9
Industry	7.2	3.0	13.0
Urban development and landscaping	0.1	0.0	0.1
Service	10.4	2.6	21.2
Health	4.0	0.9	8.4
Other	12.8	18.9	4.3

*In the field of agriculture*, 13.7 percent of TVET graduates are under 29, 24.8 percent are 30-39 years old, 27.5 percent are 40-49 years old, 19.7 percent are 50-59 years old, 9.5 percent are 60-69 years old, and 4.8 percent are aged 70 years old and above.

*In the field of construction*, 20.9 percent of TVET graduates are under 29, 22.3 percent are 30-39 years old, 22.9 percent are 40-49 years old, 22.2 percent are 50-59 years old, 8.8 percent are 60-69 years old, and 2.8 percent are 70 years old and above.



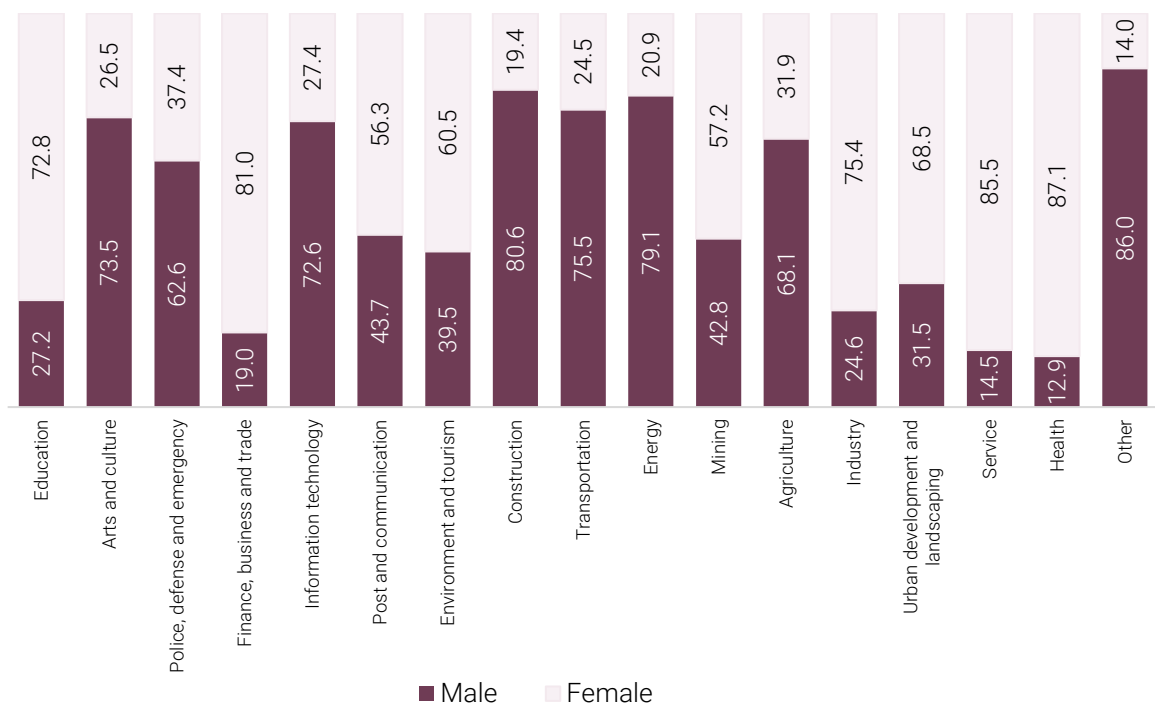


TABLE 5.2.1. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING GRADUATES, PERCENTAGE BY CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS, BY AGE GROUP, 2020

	Total	Age group						
		15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Above 70
Education	100.0	2.2	17.3	19.1	20.3	19.4	14.0	7.6
Arts and culture	100.0	3.4	21.2	21.3	21.8	20.8	8.8	2.7
Police, defense and emergency	100.0	1.2	27.2	24.6	19.0	14.7	9.0	4.2
Finance, business and trade	100.0	0.5	11.6	19.1	19.2	22.7	17.2	9.8
Information technology	100.0	6.1	25.9	19.9	17.8	19.8	8.0	2.5
Post and communication	100.0	2.4	21.1	17.6	16.8	22.8	13.3	5.9
Environment and tourism	100.0	1.5	15.6	15.5	20.5	27.1	14.5	5.3
Construction	100.0	1.9	19.0	22.3	22.9	22.2	8.8	2.8
Transportation	100.0	1.6	19.8	18.8	19.0	25.0	11.2	4.6
Energy	100.0	3.4	22.3	21.1	18.2	21.9	9.5	3.6
Mining	100.0	1.4	15.3	18.4	21.6	25.2	13.3	4.7
Agriculture	100.0	1.1	12.6	24.8	27.5	19.7	9.5	4.8
Industry	100.0	2.0	13.5	19.0	24.2	25.2	11.2	4.9
Urban development and landscaping	100.0	3.2	22.2	15.4	23.2	27.3	6.8	1.9
Service	100.0	2.8	20.4	26.8	23.6	16.1	7.0	3.3
Health	100.0	2.4	14.4	16.4	20.3	23.4	15.2	7.9
Other	100.0	0.6	11.2	25.0	26.5	21.5	11.2	4.0

The majority of TVET graduates in finance, business, trade, services, health, education and industry are female.

FIGURE 5.2.2. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING GRADUATES, PERCENTAGE BY CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS, 2020





In terms of employment status, 70.7 percent of TVET graduates are employed, 2.4 percent are unemployed, and 27.0 percent are outside of the labour force. Also, 5.5 percent of TVET graduates have disabilities, of which 35.6 percent have congenital and 64.4 percent have acquired disabilities.

TABLE 5.2.4. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING GRADUATES, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2020

	Total	Of which			Of which:
		Employed	Unemployed	Outside labor force	Potential labor force
TOTAL	100.0	70.7	2.4	27.0	0.8
Male	100.0	77.9	2.3	19.8	0.7
Female	100.0	59.3	2.4	38.3	0.9



# CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS



## CONCLUSION

Based on “Education and literacy of the population of Mongolia” monograph results, following conclusions have been made:

1. Preschool education, school attendance, education level and literacy rate of the population have increased in the last 10 years (2010-2020). Preschool attendance in the 2-5 age group increased by 24.0 percentage points from 60.1 percent in 2010 to 84.1 percent. School attendance rate of the population aged 6-29 increased by 14.5 percentage points from 58.1 percent to 72.6 percent. The school attendance rate in urban areas is 3.1 percentage points higher than in rural areas.

2. Although preschool attendance has been increasing over the last 10 years, only 84.1 percent of children aged 2-5 are attended preschool in 2020, which is not adequate. 68.9 percent of all children aged 2-5 who do not attend preschool live in the urban area and the main reason for such problem is probably the lack of kindergarten capacity and budget.

3. According to the 2020 census, 602.0 thousand or 21.4 percent of the residence population of Mongolia were children aged 6-15, of which 1.4 thousand are not attending school. This indicator decreased by 5.2 thousand compared to the previous census. 70.2 percent of out-of-school children aged 6-15 residing in urban areas and 29.8 percent in the rural area. In terms of sex, male dropouts are higher than female dropouts in both urban and rural areas.

4. Literacy rate of the population has been constantly increasing from 97.8 percent in 2000 and 98.3 percent in 2010 to 98.7 percent in the 2020 census, which shows that our country remains one of the world's leading countries in terms of education and literacy of the population. However, it is worthwhile to question and evaluate the quality and value of education in our country.

5. According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, 95.1 percent of the population aged 10 and above have some level of education, and the remaining 4.9 percent have no education. The percentage of educated people increased by 2.5 percentage points from the previous census. All level of education and literacy rate of the population indicates that the level of education of male is lower than that of female, which is a clear sign of enlarging sex gap in education in our country.

6. The share of people with higher education in the population aged 10 and above increased by 8.2 percentage points from the 2010 census. Two of the most contributing factors are peoples' preference to pursue higher education rather than just completing secondary education and the rising number of universities and colleges. However, it should be noted that the value, quality and competitiveness of higher education have not reached the required level.

7. According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, the share of religious people in the population aged 15 and above decreased by 1.9 percentage points from



the previous year to 59.5 percent. The percentage of the religious population with no education, primary and basic education has increased compared to the previous census, while the percentage has decreased within the populations with complete secondary, technical and vocational education and masters and doctoral degrees. The results of the 2020 census confirm that the share of religious people has decreased as the level of education has increased.

8. 4.5 percent of the employed people in the agricultural, hunting and forestry sectors are not-educated, which is the highest rate among the share of the population employed in the economic activities sector. The share of people with higher education in the financial and insurance, professional, scientific and technical activities, information and communication, and education sectors is higher than in other sectors. Over the last 10 years, the number of university graduates and those who have completed secondary and basic education has been steadily increasing, which is one of the conditions for increasing the number of people employed in the sectors of economic activity.

9. 95.8 percent of unemployed male aged 15 and above and 96.3 percent of female have some level of education. It is noteworthy that one in five unemployed female has higher education.

10. Male with higher education are more likely to be employed in public administration, defence, compulsory social protection, wholesale and retail trade, repair and maintenance of motorcycles, construction, education, manufacturing, mining and quarrying. Female with higher education are more likely to work in education, wholesale and retail trade, motorcycle repair and maintenance, public administration, defence, compulsory social security, human health, and social welfare. In other words, the employment status of the population with higher education varies by particular sector.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the monographic study, followings are recommended for the purpose to improve Mongolian population of education, literacy, quality and convertibility of the education,;

- To increase accessibility of preschool education; To increase population density and to harmonize centralization Develop budgets and plans for preschools and educational institutions at all levels in line with and concentration, and increase capacity and access;
- In order to raise awareness on the government policy on mandatory primary education for all population among whole society, increase public and civil society participation.

To study the school dropouts by demographic indicators including urban, rural, and sex and implement appropriate policies and programs;

- The level of public literacy is high, but the quality, value of education are poor. Therefore, implement policies and programs aimed at improving the quality and value of education;



- To implement policies and programs aimed at increasing the level of education of male at all levels of education and reducing the sex gap in the levels of education;
- To improve the management capacity of educational institutions at all levels, and establish a mechanism to evaluate their activities based on the core results, significance and effectiveness of changes and reforms.
- To establish an education management information system that includes information coverage, data accuracy, data processing and researching, database creation, and other information services in the education sector.
- To strengthen the system for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of state policies, laws, programs, projects, standards, short-term and long-term plans in the education sector.
- To revise and enforce procedures for diagnosing and assessing children with disabilities, enrolling them in kindergartens and schools, and including them in statistical data.
- To direct the activities of governmental and non-governmental organizations, parents and guardians to promote children to attend pre-school, primary, basic and secondary education in accordance with the international principles of equal education.
- To conduct in-depth studies addressing the education level and literacy of the population disaggregated by country, urban, rural location, age groups, sex, employment status, the sectors of economic activity with a strong theoretical and methodological foundation. To disseminate and reflect the findings of the research at the level of policy-making in particularly the Parliament, the Government, the ministries and agencies, aimags, the Capital city, soums and districts.



# APPENDIX



TABLE 1. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRE-SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 2020

Age	Total			Enrolled in pre-school			Not enrolled in pre-school		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	312 129	160 313	151 816	262 508	134 035	128 473	49 621	26 278	23 343
2	74 361	38 418	35 943	48 450	24 799	23 651	25 911	13 619	12 292
3	77 641	39 811	37 830	66 014	33 602	32 412	11 627	6 209	5 418
4	79 638	40 771	38 867	72 394	36 874	35 520	7 244	3 897	3 347
5	80 489	41 313	39 176	75 650	38 760	36 890	4 839	2 553	2 286

URBAN									
Age	Total			Enrolled in pre-school			Not enrolled in pre-school		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	217 867	111 895	105 972	183 643	93 875	89 768	34 207	18 013	16 194
2	50 948	26 289	24 659	33 366	17 098	16 268	17 582	9 191	8 391
3	54 394	27 908	26 486	46 305	23 599	22 706	8 089	4 309	3 780
4	55 932	28 673	27 259	50 821	25 958	24 863	5 111	2 715	2 396
5	56 593	29 025	27 568	53 151	27 220	25 931	3 425	1 798	1 627

RURAL									
Age	Total			Enrolled in pre-school			Not enrolled in pre-school		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	94 285	48 426	45 859	78 865	40 160	38 705	15 414	8 265	7 149
2	23 413	12 129	11 284	15 084	7 701	7 383	8 329	4 428	3 901
3	23 247	11 903	11 344	19 709	10 003	9 706	3 538	1 900	1 638
4	23 706	12 098	11 608	21 573	10 916	10 657	2 133	1 182	951
5	23 919	12 296	11 623	22 499	11 540	10 959	1 414	755	659

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 2-5, BY PRESCHOOL ATTENDANCE, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, SEX, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total			Enrolled in pre-school			Not enrolled in pre-school		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	312 129	160 313	151 816	262 508	134 035	128 473	49 621	26 278	23 343
Arkhangai	8 800	4 524	4 276	7 712	3 937	3 775	1 088	587	501
Bayan-Ulgii	10 946	5 602	5 344	7 327	3 736	3 591	3 619	1 866	1 753
Bayankhongor	8 249	4 135	4 114	7 621	3 806	3 815	628	329	299
Bulgan	5 397	2 782	2 615	4 491	2 296	2 195	906	486	420
Govi-Altai	4 767	2 477	2 290	4 259	2 205	2 054	508	272	236
Domogovi	6 624	3 464	3 160	5 971	3 084	2 887	653	380	273
Domod	8 035	4 111	3 924	6 748	3 436	3 312	1 287	675	612
Dundgovi	4 216	2 177	2 039	3 425	1 750	1 675	791	427	364
Zavkhan	6 278	3 262	3 016	5 529	2 867	2 662	749	395	354
Uvurkhangai	10 754	5 497	5 257	9 618	4 882	4 736	1 136	615	521
Umnugovi	6 722	3 467	3 255	5 718	2 921	2 797	1 004	546	458
Sukhbaatar	6 089	3 076	3 013	5 641	2 822	2 819	448	254	194
Selenge	9 495	4 834	4 661	8 041	4 030	4 011	1 454	804	650
Tuv	8 601	4 419	4 182	7 615	3 907	3 708	986	512	474
Uvs	8 181	4 268	3 913	7 392	3 840	3 552	789	428	361
Khovd	8 587	4 367	4 220	6 905	3 501	3 404	1 682	866	816
Khuvsgul	12 248	6 302	5 946	10 065	5 083	4 982	2 183	1 219	964
Khentii	7 250	3 752	3 498	6 401	3 310	3 091	849	442	407
Darkhan-Uul	9 585	4 956	4 629	8 429	4 346	4 083	1 156	610	546
Orkhon	9 614	4 960	4 654	8 700	4 464	4 236	914	496	418
Govisumber	1 819	928	891	1 718	879	839	101	49	52
Ulaanbaatar	149 872	76 953	72 919	123 182	62 933	60 249	26 690	14 020	12 670





TABLE 3. NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 2-5 NOT ATTENDING PRESCHOOL EDUCATION, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Age			
		2	3	4	5
TOTAL	49 621	25 911	11 627	7 244	4 839
Arkhangai	1 088	664	212	132	80
Bayan-Ulgii	3 619	1 404	885	719	611
Bayankhongor	628	427	117	57	27
Bulgan	906	530	202	105	69
Govi-Altai	508	326	97	40	45
Dornogovi	653	368	142	88	55
Dornod	1 287	822	316	104	45
Dundgovi	791	456	192	109	34
Zavkhan	749	437	168	93	51
Uvurkhangai	1 136	688	194	151	103
Umnugovi	1 004	546	232	155	71
Sukhbaatar	448	374	53	12	9
Selenge	1 454	801	332	206	115
Tuv	986	639	199	97	51
Uvs	789	510	171	65	43
Khovd	1 682	811	458	262	151
Khuvsgul	2 183	1 142	540	296	205
Khentii	849	509	206	95	39
Darkhan-Uul	1 156	620	270	149	117
Orkhon	914	513	199	121	81
Govisumber	101	63	19	9	10
Ulaanbaatar	26 690	13 261	6 423	4 179	2 827

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 6-15 ATTENDING SCHOOL EDUCATION, BY AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Age									
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL	590 667	73 659	71 761	69 193	62 763	66 822	61 620	54 607	45 676	43 045	41 521
Arkhangai	17 613	2 187	2 013	2 013	1 868	1 938	1 886	1 630	1 437	1 336	1 305
Bayan-Ulgii	20 429	1 954	1 962	2 263	2 108	2 179	2 220	2 079	1 936	1 806	1 922
Bayankhongor	16 920	2 229	2 007	1 963	1 685	1 838	1 799	1 513	1 322	1 248	1 316
Bulgan	10 768	1 283	1 192	1 189	1 152	1 294	1 163	1 059	868	810	758
Govi-Altai	10 990	1 247	1 238	1 187	1 133	1 181	1 144	1 041	967	964	888
Dornogovi	13 536	1 640	1 639	1 583	1 362	1 502	1 387	1 276	1 159	994	994
Dornod	15 583	1 898	1 875	1 895	1 687	1 776	1 615	1 351	1 211	1 112	1 163
Dundgovi	8 218	961	884	795	857	989	900	828	670	709	625
Zavkhan	13 757	1 511	1 467	1 400	1 459	1 597	1 582	1 352	1 246	1 098	1 045
Uvurkhangai	21 756	2 630	2 348	2 333	2 301	2 486	2 305	2 035	1 810	1 717	1 791
Umnugovi	12 757	1 730	1 539	1 473	1 350	1 488	1 372	1 079	882	880	964
Sukhbaatar	11 431	1 401	1 364	1 459	1 253	1 255	1 116	1 005	900	840	838
Selenge	19 740	2 209	2 240	2 285	2 166	2 273	2 165	1 777	1 568	1 559	1 498
Tuv	16 962	2 038	2 003	2 018	1 805	1 905	1 807	1 583	1 337	1 252	1 214
Uvs	17 030	1 884	1 907	1 868	1 751	2 001	1 923	1 465	1 476	1 359	1 396
Khovd	17 711	2 093	2 025	2 104	1 748	1 887	1 840	1 641	1 449	1 460	1 464
Khuvsgul	25 772	3 015	3 026	2 878	2 659	2 911	2 849	2 344	2 063	2 079	1 948
Khentii	14 357	1 759	1 643	1 605	1 443	1 637	1 507	1 423	1 135	1 149	1 056
Darkhan-Uul	18 673	2 319	2 289	2 107	2 055	2 167	1 897	1 783	1 479	1 381	1 196
Orkhon	18 709	2 467	2 274	2 255	1 940	2 149	1 988	1 689	1 360	1 307	1 280
Govisumber	3 509	497	445	366	368	397	348	307	292	245	244
Ulaanbaatar	264 446	34 707	34 381	32 154	28 613	29 972	26 807	24 347	19 109	17 740	16 616



Continued table 4.

## MALE

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Age									
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300 910</b>	<b>37 678</b>	<b>36 361</b>	<b>35 459</b>	<b>31 972</b>	<b>34 009</b>	<b>31 540</b>	<b>27 738</b>	<b>23 303</b>	<b>21 903</b>	<b>20 947</b>
Arkhangai	8 859	1 148	981	1 011	924	977	950	821	703	673	671
Bayan-Ulgii	10 216	984	1 000	1 106	1 059	1 086	1 124	1 030	982	893	952
Bayankhongor	8 579	1 127	1 019	972	892	956	932	746	680	621	634
Bulgan	5 505	657	612	604	582	683	588	504	458	408	409
Govi-Altai	5 601	616	642	613	561	620	614	511	497	488	439
Dornogovi	6 893	854	835	803	701	765	700	658	591	500	486
Dornod	7 928	942	968	964	879	905	819	697	619	554	581
Dundgovi	4 215	496	444	393	474	499	455	448	342	355	309
Zavkhan	7 021	770	771	742	717	800	804	682	634	550	551
Uvurkhangai	11 072	1 357	1 166	1 174	1 138	1 314	1 205	1 058	913	844	903
Umnugovi	6 483	884	778	769	678	758	688	558	422	433	515
Sukhbaatar	5 865	730	685	765	646	636	556	515	465	437	430
Selenge	10 067	1 110	1 143	1 181	1 115	1 121	1 101	932	804	786	774
Tuv	8 683	1 015	993	1 028	936	996	928	826	705	671	585
Uvs	8 635	968	978	991	887	985	984	762	738	680	662
Khovd	9 101	1 076	1 020	1 115	904	955	973	819	753	744	742
Khuvsgul	13 089	1 555	1 522	1 528	1 338	1 460	1 447	1 172	1 043	1 069	955
Khentii	7 286	903	829	825	738	833	761	681	593	597	526
Darkhan-Uul	9 503	1 189	1 144	1 071	1 036	1 102	979	945	724	720	593
Orkhon	9 520	1 249	1 136	1 133	990	1 087	1 031	873	713	679	629
Govisumber	1 833	253	247	197	183	206	176	165	159	127	120
Ulaanbaatar	134 956	17 795	17 448	16 474	14 594	15 265	13 725	12 335	9 765	9 074	8 481

## FEMALE

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Age									
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>289 757</b>	<b>35 981</b>	<b>35 400</b>	<b>33 734</b>	<b>30 791</b>	<b>32 813</b>	<b>30 080</b>	<b>26 869</b>	<b>22 373</b>	<b>21 142</b>	<b>20 574</b>
Arkhangai	8 754	1 039	1 032	1 002	944	961	936	809	734	663	634
Bayan-Ulgii	10 213	970	962	1 157	1 049	1 093	1 096	1 049	954	913	970
Bayankhongor	8 341	1 102	988	991	793	882	867	767	642	627	682
Bulgan	5 263	626	580	585	570	611	575	555	410	402	349
Govi-Altai	5 389	631	596	574	572	561	530	530	470	476	449
Dornogovi	6 643	786	804	780	661	737	687	618	568	494	508
Dornod	7 655	956	907	931	808	871	796	654	592	558	582
Dundgovi	4 003	465	440	402	383	490	445	380	328	354	316
Zavkhan	6 736	741	696	658	742	797	778	670	612	548	494
Uvurkhangai	10 684	1 273	1 182	1 159	1 163	1 172	1 100	977	897	873	888
Umnugovi	6 274	846	761	704	672	730	684	521	460	447	449
Sukhbaatar	5 566	671	679	694	607	619	560	490	435	403	408
Selenge	9 673	1 099	1 097	1 104	1 051	1 152	1 064	845	764	773	724
Tuv	8 279	1 023	1 010	990	869	909	879	757	632	581	629
Uvs	8 395	916	929	877	864	1 016	939	703	738	679	734
Khovd	8 610	1 017	1 005	989	844	932	867	822	696	716	722
Khuvsgul	12 683	1 460	1 504	1 350	1 321	1 451	1 402	1 172	1 020	1 010	993
Khentii	7 071	856	814	780	705	804	746	742	542	552	530
Darkhan-Uul	9 170	1 130	1 145	1 036	1 019	1 065	918	838	755	661	603
Orkhon	9 189	1 218	1 138	1 122	950	1 062	957	816	647	628	651
Govisumber	1 676	244	198	169	185	191	172	142	133	118	124
Ulaanbaatar	129 490	16 912	16 933	15 680	14 019	14 707	13 082	12 012	9 344	8 666	8 135



TABLE 5. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND AGE GROUPS, 2020

Age group	Total	Educational level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 711 881</b>	<b>405 935</b>	<b>332 826</b>	<b>414 060</b>	<b>708 410</b>	<b>93 625</b>	<b>113 985</b>	<b>27 863</b>	<b>560 088</b>	<b>51 656</b>	<b>3 433</b>
6-9	286 228	285 909	319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	273 544	77 903	193 626	2 015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	215 816	4 429	11 620	132 346	60 132	3 944	1 895	190	1 260	-	-
20-24	223 544	3 880	7 428	27 326	111 443	10 941	5 784	1 256	54 144	1 342	-
25-29	257 438	4 074	8 382	21 788	75 704	13 878	7 921	1 358	116 680	7 615	38
30-34	284 908	5 393	14 811	26 744	84 037	9 179	7 815	1 866	122 705	12 129	229
35-39	237 508	6 286	19 266	35 255	73 306	6 121	6 076	1 723	79 414	9 667	394
40-44	213 108	3 642	13 309	43 314	75 852	6 489	7 712	1 980	52 651	7 666	493
45-49	189 324	2 635	6 755	34 853	72 621	11 179	14 105	2 732	38 789	5 188	467
50-54	160 507	2 625	6 822	28 445	58 868	11 444	16 871	3 396	28 407	3 240	389
55-59	139 752	2 574	9 021	24 804	44 692	9 525	16 531	3 932	25 829	2 449	395
60-64	95 353	1 625	9 850	17 978	25 392	5 657	12 640	3 422	17 147	1 303	339
65-69	54 883	1 107	8 518	8 973	12 632	2 644	7 850	2 278	9 992	602	287
70+	79 968	3 853	23 099	10 219	13 731	2 624	8 785	3 730	13 070	455	402



Continued table 5

MALE

Age group	Total	Educational level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	1 325 373	208 944	172 651	226 408	362 505	50 835	48 236	10 986	225 464	17 660	1 684
6-9	146 275	146 107	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	139 510	40 086	98 372	1 052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	109 682	2 716	7 065	67 444	27 829	2 508	1 455	99	566	-	-
20-24	112 474	2 364	4 940	17 372	55 330	6 626	3 788	549	21 052	453	-
25-29	129 129	2 535	5 856	14 029	42 826	8 130	4 736	599	47 896	2 504	18
30-34	142 218	3 315	9 692	16 265	47 237	5 247	4 424	782	51 117	4 045	94
35-39	118 036	3 731	12 249	19 704	39 682	3 431	3 124	698	31 821	3 422	174
40-44	104 683	2 155	8 617	23 934	39 832	3 382	3 442	739	19 889	2 503	190
45-49	91 433	1 450	4 108	20 246	36 859	5 649	5 898	950	14 475	1 605	193
50-54	74 827	1 330	3 770	16 041	28 630	5 507	6 416	1 159	10 795	1 033	146
55-59	63 207	1 218	4 371	13 281	21 445	4 896	5 566	1 440	9 922	909	159
60-64	41 171	695	4 060	8 751	12 040	2 893	3 953	1 275	6 745	570	189
65-69	22 496	383	2 913	4 155	5 517	1 341	2 469	888	4 317	327	186
70+	30 232	859	6 470	4 134	5 278	1 225	2 965	1 808	6 869	289	335



Continued table 5  
FEMALE

Age group	Total	Educational level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	1 386 508	196 991	160 175	187 652	345 905	42 790	65 749	16 877	334 624	33 996	1 749
6-9	139 953	139 802	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	134 034	37 817	95 254	963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	106 134	1 713	4 555	64 902	32 303	1 436	440	91	694	-	-
20-24	111 070	1 516	2 488	9 954	56 113	4 315	1 996	707	33 092	889	-
25-29	128 309	1 539	2 526	7 759	32 878	5 748	3 185	759	68 784	5 111	20
30-34	142 690	2 078	5 119	10 479	36 800	3 932	3 391	1 084	71 588	8 084	135
35-39	119 472	2 555	7 017	15 551	33 624	2 690	2 952	1 025	47 593	6 245	220
40-44	108 425	1 487	4 692	19 380	36 020	3 107	4 270	1 241	32 762	5 163	303
45-49	97 891	1 185	2 647	14 607	35 762	5 530	8 207	1 782	24 314	3 583	274
50-54	85 680	1 295	3 052	12 404	30 238	5 937	10 455	2 237	17 612	2 207	243
55-59	76 545	1 356	4 650	11 523	23 247	4 629	10 965	2 492	15 907	1 540	236
60-64	54 182	930	5 790	9 227	13 352	2 764	8 687	2 147	10 402	733	150
65-69	32 387	724	5 605	4 818	7 115	1 303	5 381	1 390	5 675	275	101
70+	49 736	2 994	16 629	6 085	8 453	1 399	5 820	1 922	6 201	166	67



Continued table 5  
URBAN

Age group	Total	Educational level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 828 431</b>	<b>269 232</b>	<b>163 951</b>	<b>182 941</b>	<b>526 289</b>	<b>57 965</b>	<b>88 906</b>	<b>24 156</b>	<b>465 432</b>	<b>46 183</b>	<b>3 376</b>
6-9	199 204	198 939	265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	179 690	52 953	125 300	1 437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	132 022	2 735	6 423	79 584	39 359	2 092	1 185	60	584	-	-
20-24	136 696	1 806	2 624	11 653	72 990	5 447	3 830	665	36 717	964	-
25-29	177 793	1 519	1 671	7 683	54 655	7 799	5 885	1 051	91 048	6 447	35
30-34	208 683	1 905	2 695	9 582	65 370	6 080	6 405	1 623	103 891	10 910	222
35-39	164 956	2 113	3 436	11 070	58 252	4 426	5 173	1 544	69 853	8 700	389
40-44	142 998	1 344	2 259	12 955	58 991	4 568	6 550	1 783	47 110	6 948	490
45-49	126 131	1 102	1 383	10 679	53 375	6 906	11 160	2 300	34 044	4 721	461
50-54	107 210	991	1 571	9 821	44 132	7 053	12 960	2 889	24 456	2 954	383
55-59	95 262	1 017	2 056	9 813	35 294	6 020	12 666	3 483	22 235	2 289	389
60-64	65 183	654	2 411	7 740	21 022	3 782	9 810	3 146	15 052	1 232	334
65-69	37 810	445	2 413	4 508	10 746	1 828	6 153	2 094	8 765	580	278
70+	54 793	1 709	9 444	6 416	12 103	1 964	7 129	3 518	11 677	438	395



Continued table 5  
RURAL

Age group	Total	Educational level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	883 450	136 703	168 875	231 119	182 121	35 660	25 079	3 707	94 656	5 473	57
6-9	87 024	86 970	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	93 854	24 950	68 326	578	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	83 794	1 694	5 197	52 762	20 773	1 852	710	130	676	0	0
20-24	86 848	2 074	4 804	15 673	38 453	5 494	1 954	591	17 427	378	0
25-29	79 645	2 555	6 711	14 105	21 049	6 079	2 036	307	25 632	1 168	3
30-34	76 225	3 488	12 116	17 162	18 667	3 099	1 410	243	18 814	1 219	7
35-39	72 552	4 173	15 830	24 185	15 054	1 695	903	179	9 561	967	5
40-44	70 110	2 298	11 050	30 359	16 861	1 921	1 162	197	5 541	718	3
45-49	63 193	1 533	5 372	24 174	19 246	4 273	2 945	432	4 745	467	6
50-54	53 297	1 634	5 251	18 624	14 736	4 391	3 911	507	3 951	286	6
55-59	44 490	1 557	6 965	14 991	9 398	3 505	3 865	449	3 594	160	6
60-64	30 170	971	7 439	10 238	4 370	1 875	2 830	276	2 095	71	5
65-69	17 073	662	6 105	4 465	1 886	816	1 697	184	1 227	22	9
70+	25 175	2 144	13 655	3 803	1 628	660	1 656	212	1 393	17	7



TABLE 6. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Educational level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 711 881</b>	<b>405 935</b>	<b>332 826</b>	<b>414 060</b>	<b>708 410</b>	<b>93 625</b>	<b>113 985</b>	<b>27 863</b>	<b>560 088</b>	<b>51 656</b>	<b>3 433</b>
Arkhangai	81 278	11 921	15 314	20 106	18 305	2 551	2 247	327	9 850	646	11
Bayan-Ulgii	86 510	14 868	16 565	17 005	16 982	3 151	2 350	449	14 402	730	8
Bayankhongor	75 334	11 587	11 809	20 407	16 615	2 821	2 040	309	9 006	731	9
Bulgan	53 320	7 167	7 672	13 673	13 190	1 696	1 807	238	7 526	344	7
Govi-Altai	50 016	7 342	8 457	11 234	11 021	2 155	1 592	179	7 281	744	11
Dornogovi	59 908	8 998	7 937	11 187	13 870	3 141	3 214	419	10 416	714	12
Dornod	69 189	10 599	8 797	14 682	17 630	3 106	3 327	313	10 033	695	7
Dundgovi	40 173	5 658	8 038	10 395	6 858	1 927	1 530	146	5 281	337	3
Zavkhan	62 793	10 167	10 658	13 136	13 880	2 546	1 937	235	9 376	849	9
Uvurkhangai	99 750	14 824	22 042	24 465	19 684	3 286	2 420	281	11 984	757	7
Umnugovi	58 218	9 018	8 262	12 150	13 043	2 516	2 201	219	10 146	659	4
Sukhbaatar	53 658	8 895	9 932	13 123	9 475	3 325	2 098	251	6 131	423	5
Selenge	93 183	12 668	10 053	18 118	28 016	5 255	4 496	431	13 490	648	8
Tuv	79 499	11 158	10 760	19 696	18 711	4 224	3 202	545	10 367	828	8
Uvs	70 562	12 093	13 041	14 642	14 335	3 352	2 032	242	10 090	727	8
Khovd	74 784	12 407	11 385	15 219	17 013	2 313	3 092	317	11 961	1 028	49
Khuvsgul	115 878	19 113	23 138	23 722	29 109	2 532	3 202	434	13 691	927	10
Khentii	66 482	10 260	10 211	16 109	15 915	2 381	2 089	178	8 741	591	7
Darkhan-Uul	87 528	12 053	8 339	10 746	25 294	4 446	5 102	347	19 520	1 620	61
Orkhon	89 058	12 313	8 189	9 325	28 116	3 625	4 583	516	20 469	1 865	57
Govisumber	14 696	2 270	1 810	2 313	3 706	702	901	132	2 663	198	1
Ulaanbaatar	1 230 064	180 556	100 417	102 607	357 642	32 574	58 523	21 355	337 664	35 595	3 131





TABLE 7. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, RURAL AND URBAN, SEX, 2020

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 425 653</b>	<b>1 179 098</b>	<b>1 246 555</b>	<b>1 629 227</b>	<b>774 862</b>	<b>854 365</b>	<b>796 426</b>	<b>404 236</b>	<b>392 190</b>
Non-Educated	120 026	62 837	57 189	70 293	36 073	34 220	49 733	26 764	22 969
Primary	332 507	172 483	160 024	163 686	82 079	81 607	168 821	90 404	78 417
Lower secondary	414 060	226 408	187 652	182 941	98 215	84 726	231 119	128 193	102 926
Upper secondary	708 410	362 505	345 905	526 289	272 910	253 379	182 121	89 595	92 526
Technical and vocational	93 625	50 835	42 790	57 965	31 184	26 781	35 660	19 651	16 009
Specialized secondary	113 985	48 236	65 749	88 906	37 365	51 541	25 079	10 871	14 208
Diploma	27 863	10 986	16 877	24 156	9 749	14 407	3 707	1 237	2 470
Bachelor	560 088	225 464	334 624	465 432	189 503	275 929	94 656	35 961	58 695
Master	51 656	17 660	33 996	46 183	16 131	30 052	5 473	1 529	3 944
Doctoral	3 433	1 684	1 749	3 376	1 653	1 723	57	31	26

TABLE 8. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND AGE GROUP, 2020

Age group	Total	Non educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Higher
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 425 653</b>	<b>120 026</b>	<b>332 507</b>	<b>414 060</b>	<b>708 410</b>	<b>93 625</b>	<b>113 985</b>	<b>643 040</b>
10-14	273 544	77 903	193 626	2 015	-	-	-	-
15-19	215 816	4 429	11 620	132 346	60 132	3 944	1 895	1 450
20-24	223 544	3 880	7 428	27 326	111 443	10 941	5 784	56 742
25-29	257 438	4 074	8 382	21 788	75 704	13 878	7 921	125 691
30-34	284 908	5 393	14 811	26 744	84 037	9 179	7 815	136 929
35-39	237 508	6 286	19 266	35 255	73 306	6 121	6 076	91 198
40-44	213 108	3 642	13 309	43 314	75 852	6 489	7 712	62 790
45-49	189 324	2 635	6 755	34 853	72 621	11 179	14 105	47 176
50-54	160 507	2 625	6 822	28 445	58 868	11 444	16 871	35 432
55-59	139 752	2 574	9 021	24 804	44 692	9 525	16 531	32 605
60+	230 204	6 585	41 467	37 170	51 755	10 925	29 275	53 027



**TABLE 9. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2020**

Aimags and the Capital	Total							
		Non educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Higher
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 425 653</b>	<b>120 026</b>	<b>332 507</b>	<b>414 060</b>	<b>708 410</b>	<b>93 625</b>	<b>113 985</b>	<b>643 040</b>
Arkhangai	73 133	3 781	15 309	20 106	18 305	2 551	2 247	10 834
Bayan-Ulgii	77 019	5 396	16 546	17 005	16 982	3 151	2 350	15 589
Bayankhongor	67 387	3 640	11 809	20 407	16 615	2 821	2 040	10 055
Bulgan	48 404	2 255	7 668	13 673	13 190	1 696	1 807	8 115
Govi-Altai	45 169	2 495	8 457	11 234	11 021	2 155	1 592	8 215
Dornogovi	53 625	2 715	7 937	11 187	13 870	3 141	3 214	11 561
Dornod	61 800	3 215	8 792	14 682	17 630	3 106	3 327	11 048
Dundgovi	36 650	2 135	8 038	10 395	6 858	1 927	1 530	5 767
Zavkhan	56 878	4 254	10 656	13 136	13 880	2 546	1 937	10 469
Uvurkhangai	89 970	5 055	22 031	24 465	19 684	3 286	2 420	13 029
Umnugovi	52 056	2 857	8 261	12 150	13 043	2 516	2 201	11 028
Sukhbaatar	48 161	3 398	9 932	13 123	9 475	3 325	2 098	6 810
Selenge	84 151	3 638	10 051	18 118	28 016	5 255	4 496	14 577
Tuv	71 541	3 205	10 755	19 696	18 711	4 224	3 202	11 748
Uvs	63 041	4 580	13 033	14 642	14 335	3 352	2 032	11 067
Khovd	66 553	4 182	11 379	15 219	17 013	2 313	3 092	13 355
Khuvsgul	103 984	7 239	23 118	23 722	29 109	2 532	3 202	15 062
Khentii	59 936	3 717	10 208	16 109	15 915	2 381	2 089	9 517
Darkhan-Uul	78 655	3 183	8 336	10 746	25 294	4 446	5 102	21 548
Orkhon	80 065	3 326	8 183	9 325	28 116	3 625	4 583	22 907
Govisumber	13 010	584	1 810	2 313	3 706	702	901	2 994
Ulaanbaatar	1 094 465	45 176	100 198	102 607	357 642	32 574	58 523	397 745

**TABLE 10. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY LITERACY AND AGE GROUPS AND URBAN AND RURAL, 2020**

Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 711 881</b>	<b>2 662 598</b>	<b>49 283</b>	<b>1 828 431</b>	<b>1 803 458</b>	<b>24 973</b>	<b>883 450</b>	<b>859 313</b>	<b>24 137</b>
6-9	286 228	265 854	20 374	199 204	185 320	13 884	87 024	80 563	6 461
10-14	273 544	271 990	1 554	179 690	178 750	940	93 854	93 246	608
15-19	215 816	214 510	1 306	132 022	131 425	597	83 794	83 079	715
20-24	223 544	221 486	2 058	136 696	135 988	708	86 848	85 468	1 380
25-29	257 438	253 954	3 484	177 793	176 515	1 278	79 645	77 489	2 156
30-34	284 908	280 566	4 342	208 683	207 059	1 624	76 225	73 636	2 589
35-39	237 508	233 055	4 453	164 956	163 331	1 625	72 552	69 780	2 772
40-44	213 108	210 453	2 655	142 998	142 150	848	70 110	68 340	1 770
45-49	189 324	187 338	1 986	126 131	125 314	817	63 193	62 057	1 136
50-54	160 507	158 621	1 886	107 210	106 616	594	53 297	52 054	1 243
55-59	139 752	137 852	1 900	95 262	94 530	732	44 490	43 329	1 161
60-64	95 353	94 501	852	65 183	64 804	379	30 170	29 687	483
65-69	54 883	54 389	494	37 810	37 634	176	17 073	16 728	345
70+	79 968	78 029	1 939	54 793	54 022	771	25 175	23 857	1 318



Continued table 10  
MALE

Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 325 373</b>	<b>1 299 092</b>	<b>26 281</b>	<b>876 630</b>	<b>863 798</b>	<b>12 832</b>	<b>448 743</b>	<b>435 403</b>	<b>13 340</b>
6-9	146 275	135 697	10 578	101 768	94 689	7 079	44 507	41 036	3 471
10-14	139 510	138 684	826	91 630	91 131	499	47 880	47 556	324
15-19	109 682	108 818	864	66 907	66 531	376	42 775	42 284	491
20-24	112 474	111 228	1 246	66 927	66 508	419	45 547	44 700	847
25-29	129 129	127 087	2 042	86 070	85 278	792	43 059	41 814	1 245
30-34	142 218	139 618	2 600	101 881	100 932	949	40 337	38 742	1 595
35-39	118 036	115 358	2 678	80 022	79 122	900	38 014	36 259	1 755
40-44	104 683	103 089	1 594	68 607	68 119	488	36 076	34 979	1 097
45-49	91 433	90 283	1 150	59 447	59 025	422	31 986	31 272	714
50-54	74 827	73 832	995	48 462	48 129	333	26 365	25 727	638
55-59	63 207	62 245	962	41 685	41 329	356	21 522	20 925	597
60-64	41 171	40 849	322	27 420	27 285	135	13 751	13 560	191
65-69	22 496	22 352	144	15 156	15 125	31	7 340	7 218	122
70+	30 232	29 952	280	20 648	20 595	53	9 584	9 331	253

Continued table 10  
FEMALE

Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 386 508</b>	<b>1 363 506</b>	<b>23 002</b>	<b>951 801</b>	<b>939 660</b>	<b>12 141</b>	<b>434 707</b>	<b>423 910</b>	<b>10 797</b>
6-9	139 953	130 157	9 796	97 436	90 631	6 805	42 517	39 527	2 990
10-14	134 034	133 306	728	88 060	87 619	441	45 974	45 690	284
15-19	106 134	105 692	442	65 115	64 894	221	41 019	40 795	224
20-24	111 070	110 258	812	69 769	69 480	289	41 301	40 768	533
25-29	128 309	126 867	1 442	91 723	91 237	486	36 586	35 675	911
30-34	142 690	140 948	1 742	106 802	106 127	675	35 888	34 894	994
35-39	119 472	117 697	1 775	84 934	84 209	725	34 538	33 521	1 017
40-44	108 425	107 364	1 061	74 391	74 031	360	34 034	33 361	673
45-49	97 891	97 055	836	66 684	66 289	395	31 207	30 785	422
50-54	85 680	84 789	891	58 748	58 487	261	26 932	26 327	605
55-59	76 545	75 607	938	53 577	53 201	376	22 968	22 404	564
60-64	54 182	53 652	530	37 763	37 519	244	16 419	16 127	292
65-69	32 387	32 037	350	22 654	22 509	145	9 733	9 510	223
70+	49 736	48 077	1 659	34 145	33 427	718	15 591	14 526	1 065



TABLE 11. NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE, BY LITERACY AND AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Literacy	
		Literate	Illiterate
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 711 881</b>	<b>2 662 493</b>	<b>49 388</b>
Arkhangai	81 278	79 470	1 808
Bayan-Ulgii	86 510	84 215	2 295
Bayankhongor	75 334	73 562	1 772
Bulgan	53 320	52 452	868
Govi-Altai	50 016	48 965	1 051
Dornogovi	59 908	58 457	1 451
Dornod	69 189	67 584	1 605
Dundgovi	40 173	39 206	967
Zavkhan	62 793	61 083	1 710
Uvurkhangai	99 750	96 893	2 857
Umnugovi	58 218	57 439	779
Sukhbaatar	53 658	51 498	2 160
Selenge	93 183	91 558	1 625
Tuv	79 499	77 835	1 664
Uvs	70 562	68 426	2 136
Khovd	74 784	72 953	1 831
Khuvsgul	115 878	113 018	2 860
Khentii	66 482	64 243	2 239
Darkhan-Uul	87 528	86 505	1 023
Orkhon	89 058	88 199	859
Govisumber	14 696	14 428	268
Ulaanbaatar	1 230 064	1 214 631	15 433

TABLE 12. RELIGION OF THE POPULATION 15 AND OLDER, BY EDUCATION LEVEL AND SEX, PERCENTAGE, 2020

	Non-religious			Religious		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Non-educated	3.2	3.7	2.7	3.2	3.8	2.7
Primary	2.0	2.4	1.6	4.1	4.5	3.8
Lower secondary	15.4	16.8	14.0	14.8	17.4	12.6
Upper secondary	30.1	32.0	28.1	27.8	29.7	26.2
Technical and vocational	8.8	10.3	7.3	9.0	10.2	8.0
Specialized secondary	7.7	7.5	7.8	8.7	7.5	9.7
Diploma	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.3
Bachelor	27.3	22.9	31.8	26.4	22.2	29.9
Master	3.7	2.8	4.7	3.8	2.8	4.6
Doctoral	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3



TABLE 13. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES AGED 10 AND ABOVE, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2020

Age group	Total	Educational level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	101 516	14 132	14 141	21 634	30 335	4 253	5 465	947	10 004	569	36
10-14	3 274	1 235	2 031	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	3 205	633	311	1 745	434	55	16	-	11	-	-
20-24	4 685	1 077	475	872	1 493	218	88	8	445	9	-
25-29	6 517	1 515	680	944	1 708	297	142	15	1 160	56	-
30-34	8 299	1 689	1 044	1 292	2 385	221	185	32	1 364	87	-
35-39	10 114	1 923	1 653	1 900	2 838	195	161	46	1 295	103	-
40-44	11 122	1 542	1 408	2 856	3 613	261	289	70	991	90	2
45-49	13 247	1 295	1 156	3 263	4 909	622	763	100	1 052	78	9
50-54	15 192	1 247	1 323	3 414	5 530	928	1 288	197	1 199	59	7
55-59	13 665	1 007	1 384	3 038	4 471	882	1 271	222	1 331	57	2
60-64	6 603	417	949	1 502	1 905	363	704	121	619	18	5
65-69	2 422	201	500	423	586	118	277	55	251	8	3
70+	3 171	351	1 227	377	463	93	281	81	286	4	8



Continued table 13  
MALE

Age group	Total	Educational level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	56 192	7 587	7 924	12 978	16 838	2 622	2 682	486	4 813	241	21
10-14	1 858	712	1 143	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	1 822	354	190	998	224	37	12	0	7	-	-
20-24	2 690	632	288	529	841	141	48	3	206	2	-
25-29	3 755	876	441	573	1 016	185	85	5	544	30	-
30-34	4 675	971	672	771	1 326	127	107	18	648	35	-
35-39	5 539	1 043	1 025	1 088	1 568	113	82	22	559	39	-
40-44	5 865	821	812	1 596	1 895	138	144	28	398	33	-
45-49	6 797	660	627	1 842	2 447	360	337	42	454	24	4
50-54	7 821	600	700	1 992	2 837	502	553	84	524	25	4
55-59	8 271	506	798	2 053	2 735	600	649	138	756	35	1
60-64	4 337	232	567	1 077	1 324	263	390	79	390	11	4
65-69	1 458	88	262	282	386	96	150	23	163	5	3
70+	1 304	92	399	174	239	60	125	44	164	2	5



Continued table 13  
FEMALE

Age group	Total	Educational level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	45 324	6 545	6 217	8 656	13 497	1 631	2 783	461	5 191	328	15
10-14	1 416	523	888	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	1 383	279	121	747	210	18	4	-	4	-	-
20-24	1 995	445	187	343	652	77	40	5	239	7	-
25-29	2 762	639	239	371	692	112	57	10	616	26	-
30-34	3 624	718	372	521	1 059	94	78	14	716	52	-
35-39	4 575	880	628	812	1 270	82	79	24	736	64	-
40-44	5 257	721	596	1 260	1 718	123	145	42	593	57	2
45-49	6 450	635	529	1 421	2 462	262	426	58	598	54	5
50-54	7 371	647	623	1 422	2 693	426	735	113	675	34	3
55-59	5 394	501	586	985	1 736	282	622	84	575	22	1
60-64	2 266	185	382	425	581	100	314	42	229	7	1
65-69	964	113	238	141	200	22	127	32	88	3	0
70+	1 867	259	828	203	224	33	156	37	122	2	3



TABLE 14. NUMBER OF POPULATION N WITH DISABILITIES FOR 6 AND ABOVE, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Educational level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral I
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104 200</b>	<b>16 815</b>	<b>14 142</b>	<b>21 634</b>	<b>30 335</b>	<b>4 253</b>	<b>5 465</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>10 004</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>36</b>
Arkhangai	3 387	695	790	879	646	114	103	8	144	8	-
Bayan-Ulgii	4 189	559	918	1 040	1 063	192	102	20	281	13	1
Bayankhongor	3 519	656	591	1 073	736	127	110	9	208	8	1
Bulgan	2 066	385	374	596	421	62	81	6	136	5	-
Govi-Altai	2 864	488	488	758	667	120	109	4	213	16	1
Dornogovi	2 599	494	365	678	584	126	128	16	198	8	2
Dornod	3 949	630	533	1 104	1 062	140	184	11	267	18	-
Dundgovi	1 821	468	382	453	260	62	71	5	116	4	-
Zavkhan	3 609	680	614	1 022	822	150	96	6	203	16	-
Uvurkhanga	3 864	827	897	1 049	655	109	97	7	213	10	-
Umnugovi	1 961	462	331	499	366	66	75	8	150	4	-
Sukhbaatar	2 606	640	542	653	370	147	109	6	136	3	-
Selenge	4 356	531	506	1 210	1 337	248	237	17	260	10	-
Tuv	3 159	608	542	897	607	180	137	15	167	6	-
Uvs	4 410	891	796	1 028	923	228	170	12	335	27	-
Khovd	2 512	555	435	561	564	83	112	1	183	18	-
Khuvsgul	5 717	1 206	1 324	1 372	1 236	111	197	17	244	10	-
Khentii	2 935	660	533	763	624	81	106	5	159	4	-
Darkhan-Uul	4 041	499	307	699	1 451	232	322	15	489	27	-
Orkhon	4 152	549	335	638	1 619	209	290	28	458	24	2
Govisumber	696	103	93	151	186	37	42	6	74	4	-
Ulaanbaatar	35 788	4 229	2 446	4 511	14 136	1 429	2 587	725	5 370	326	29





TABLE 15. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES AGED 10 AND ABOVE, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2020

Aimags and the capital	Total	Educational level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101 516</b>	<b>14 132</b>	<b>14 141</b>	<b>21 634</b>	<b>30 335</b>	<b>4 253</b>	<b>5 465</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>10 004</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>36</b>
Arkhangai	34 673	3 114	2 446	4 511	14 136	1 429	2 587	725	5 370	326	29
Bayan-Ulgii	3 864	545	533	1 104	1 062	140	184	11	267	18	-
Bayankhongor	2 549	583	542	653	370	147	109	6	136	3	-
Bulgan	2 865	590	533	763	624	81	106	5	159	4	-
Govi-Altai	3 090	539	542	897	607	180	137	15	167	6	-
Dornogovi	672	79	93	151	186	37	42	6	74	4	-
Dornod	4 288	463	506	1 210	1 337	248	237	17	260	10	-
Dundgovi	2 522	417	365	678	584	126	128	16	198	8	2
Zavkhan	3 943	401	307	699	1 451	232	322	15	489	27	-
Uvurkhangai	1 891	392	331	499	366	66	75	8	150	4	-
Umnugovi	1 772	419	382	453	260	62	71	5	116	4	-
Sukhbaatar	4 045	442	335	638	1 619	209	290	28	458	24	2
Selenge	3 771	734	897	1 049	655	109	97	7	213	10	-
Tuv	2 026	345	374	596	421	62	81	6	136	5	-
Uvs	3 438	575	591	1 073	736	127	110	9	208	8	1
Khovd	3 320	628	790	879	646	114	103	8	144	8	-
Khuvsgul	5 574	1 063	1 324	1 372	1 236	111	197	17	244	10	-
Khentii	3 541	612	614	1 022	822	150	96	6	203	16	-
Darkhan-Uul	2 809	433	488	758	667	120	109	4	213	16	1
Orkhon	4 105	476	917	1 040	1 063	192	102	20	281	13	1
Govisumber	2 440	483	435	561	564	83	112	1	183	18	-
Ulaanbaatar	4 318	799	796	1 028	923	228	170	12	335	27	-



TABLE 16. NUMBER OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES AGED 10 AND ABOVE, LEVEL OF EDUCATION, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2020

Aimags and the capital	Total	Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 154 205</b>	<b>16 311</b>	<b>69 692</b>	<b>171 914</b>	<b>328 566</b>	<b>56 974</b>	<b>58 288</b>	<b>14 421</b>	<b>391 159</b>	<b>44 127</b>	<b>2 753</b>
Arkhangai	40 641	824	6 173	12 115	10 107	1 805	1 303	179	7 530	598	7
Bayan-Ulgii	27 530	897	4 430	4 993	5 662	1 448	1 052	234	8 201	608	5
Bayankhongor	37 936	745	3 479	13 111	9 413	1 919	1 223	198	7 145	698	5
Bulgan	25 790	349	2 117	7 556	7 554	1 108	1 030	147	5 616	310	3
Govi-Altai	24 797	598	2 691	6 553	5 970	1 542	1 021	121	5 589	704	8
Dornogovi	28 946	434	1 728	5 459	7 778	2 267	2 031	226	8 352	664	7
Dornod	27 337	440	1 392	5 410	7 952	1 834	1 782	181	7 699	641	6
Dundgovi	20 448	482	3 220	6 304	3 655	1 338	921	79	4 134	312	3
Zavkhan	28 194	1 265	3 127	6 408	6 717	1 641	1 087	147	7 009	786	7
Uvurkhangai	49 693	1 300	9 239	14 329	10 716	2 295	1 449	177	9 489	694	5
Umnugovi	28 771	534	2 492	6 729	7 398	1 873	1 346	122	7 689	585	3
Sukhbaatar	26 200	1 139	3 735	7 531	5 033	2 154	1 091	172	4 944	398	3
Selenge	38 173	298	1 125	6 695	13 407	3 188	2 409	246	10 223	578	4
Tuv	37 385	437	2 537	10 459	10 460	2 778	1 818	326	7 819	747	4
Uvs	30 364	1 088	4 612	6 788	6 444	2 059	1 082	151	7 469	664	7
Khovd	30 423	929	2 405	6 756	7 906	1 337	1 653	172	8 293	926	46
Khuvsgul	52 114	1 748	8 481	11 936	14 978	1 638	1 872	275	10 328	850	8
Khentii	27 488	666	2 368	7 131	7 475	1 502	1 093	123	6 585	539	6
Darkhan-Uul	36 336	218	452	2 820	11 813	2 596	2 575	193	14 144	1 472	53
Orkhon	36 956	189	433	2 205	13 259	2 033	2 130	260	14 758	1 645	44
Govisumber	6 387	50	223	876	1 813	496	550	79	2 118	181	1
Ulaanbaatar	492 296	1 681	3 233	19 750	153 056	18 123	27 770	10 613	226 025	29 527	2 518

\* Foreigners' information is not included



Continued table 16  
MALE

Aimags and the capital	Total	Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>607 721</b>	<b>10 628</b>	<b>46 092</b>	<b>107 474</b>	<b>192 324</b>	<b>33 754</b>	<b>29 828</b>	<b>6 031</b>	<b>165 089</b>	<b>15 183</b>	<b>1 318</b>
Arkhangai	21 625	538	3 894	7 146	5 528	999	557	57	2 748	155	3
Bayan-Ulgii	15 347	547	2 701	3 078	3 462	915	628	88	3 703	223	2
Bayankhongor	19 890	471	2 165	7 848	5 091	921	514	60	2 627	192	1
Bulgan	14 069	230	1 481	4 774	4 192	647	475	41	2 149	79	1
Govi-Altai	13 016	359	1 747	3 914	3 293	868	442	44	2 160	186	3
Dornogovi	15 700	296	1 198	3 539	4 670	1 368	1 162	77	3 181	206	3
Dornod	15 013	321	1 060	3 657	4 579	1 134	927	64	3 085	181	5
Dundgovi	10 864	322	2 195	3 774	1 878	717	376	24	1 498	77	3
Zavkhan	15 291	843	2 087	4 034	3 842	932	519	51	2 771	209	3
Uvurkhangai	26 628	814	5 938	8 359	5 694	1 268	651	59	3 671	173	1
Umnugovi	15 541	335	1 603	4 167	4 311	1 089	693	36	3 116	190	1
Sukhbaatar	14 346	713	2 565	4 581	2 718	1 183	515	73	1 850	146	2
Selenge	21 497	201	798	4 692	8 141	2 133	1 249	70	4 047	164	2
Tuv	21 004	312	1 828	6 964	5 974	1 710	856	138	3 029	192	1
Uvs	16 327	710	3 015	3 999	3 571	1 146	518	52	3 090	224	2
Khovd	16 764	613	1 555	4 193	4 903	800	891	71	3 448	265	25
Khuvsgul	27 853	1 078	5 435	7 001	8 240	896	848	88	4 066	196	5
Khentii	15 117	485	1 751	4 604	4 194	848	543	45	2 483	160	4
Darkhan-Uul	19 666	147	345	2 002	7 414	1 689	1 541	69	6 028	408	23
Orkhon	19 710	132	304	1 486	8 247	1 221	1 145	93	6 454	604	24
Govisumber	3 361	46	164	536	1 062	303	331	36	827	56	-
Ulaanbaatar	249 092	1 115	2 263	13 126	91 320	10 967	14 447	4 695	99 058	10 897	1 204

\* Foreigners' information is not included



Continued table 16  
FEMALE

Aimags and the capital	Total	Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>546 484</b>	<b>5 683</b>	<b>23 600</b>	<b>64 440</b>	<b>136 242</b>	<b>23 220</b>	<b>28 460</b>	<b>8 390</b>	<b>226 070</b>	<b>28 944</b>	<b>1 435</b>
Arkhangai	19 016	286	2 279	4 969	4 579	806	746	122	4 782	443	4
Bayan-Ulgii	12 183	350	1 729	1 915	2 200	533	424	146	4 498	385	3
Bayankhongor	18 046	274	1 314	5 263	4 322	998	709	138	4 518	506	4
Bulgan	11 721	119	636	2 782	3 362	461	555	106	3 467	231	2
Govi-Altai	11 781	239	944	2 639	2 677	674	579	77	3 429	518	5
Dornogovi	13 246	138	530	1 920	3 108	899	869	149	5 171	458	4
Dornod	12 324	119	332	1 753	3 373	700	855	117	4 614	460	1
Dundgovi	9 584	160	1 025	2 530	1 777	621	545	55	2 636	235	-
Zavkhan	12 903	422	1 040	2 374	2 875	709	568	96	4 238	577	4
Uvurkhangai	23 065	486	3 301	5 970	5 022	1 027	798	118	5 818	521	4
Umnugovi	13 230	199	889	2 562	3 087	784	653	86	4 573	395	2
Sukhbaatar	11 854	426	1 170	2 950	2 315	971	576	99	3 094	252	1
Selenge	16 676	97	327	2 003	5 266	1 055	1 160	176	6 176	414	2
Tuv	16 381	125	709	3 495	4 486	1 068	962	188	4 790	555	3
Uvs	14 037	378	1 597	2 789	2 873	913	564	99	4 379	440	5
Khovd	13 659	316	850	2 563	3 003	537	762	101	4 845	661	21
Khuvsgul	24 261	670	3 046	4 935	6 738	742	1 024	187	6 262	654	3
Khentii	12 371	181	617	2 527	3 281	654	550	78	4 102	379	2
Darkhan-Uul	16 670	71	107	818	4 399	907	1 034	124	8 116	1 064	30
Orkhon	17 246	57	129	719	5 012	812	985	167	8 304	1 041	20
Govisumber	3 026	4	59	340	751	193	219	43	1 291	125	1
Ulaanbaatar	243 204	566	970	6 624	61 736	7 156	13 323	5 918	126 967	18 630	1 314

\* Foreigners' information is not included



**TABLE 17. NUMBER OF POPULATION 15 AND ABOVE, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, 2020**

Industrial activities of economic activities	Total	Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 154 113</b>	<b>16 311</b>	<b>69 692</b>	<b>171 911</b>	<b>328 548</b>	<b>56 971</b>	<b>58 280</b>	<b>14 405</b>	<b>391 130</b>	<b>44 116</b>	<b>2 749</b>
Agriculture, Hunting and forestry	286 263	12 793	59 158	113 611	66 957	12 405	6 735	586	13 448	547	23
Mining and quarrying	49 587	221	739	4 653	17 852	3 582	2 805	460	17 517	1 696	62
Manufacturing	90 334	653	2 060	9 141	36 019	5 381	5 675	1 118	28 573	1 674	40
Electricity, gas, and water supply	16 564	72	230	1 082	4 724	1 194	1 234	250	7 229	541	8
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	7 861	122	254	1 011	3 241	533	541	82	1 929	141	7
Construction	67 657	464	1 303	6 456	26 019	4 586	4 049	877	22 344	1 532	27
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	139 748	611	1 553	9 290	49 611	6 308	8 281	2 258	57 920	3 825	91
Transportation and storage	57 991	236	808	5 436	26 133	3 347	4 352	674	15 987	1 000	18
Accommodation and food service activities	27 007	166	410	2 516	11 653	1 790	1 855	382	7 804	427	4
Information and communication	17 725	26	97	504	3 226	402	653	278	11 553	961	25
Financial and insurance activities	30 971	59	125	679	4 050	348	560	296	22 493	2 319	42
Real estate activities	4 520	22	39	264	1 385	141	216	77	2 156	218	2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	22 713	46	139	723	3 630	449	874	425	13 991	2 187	249
Administrative and support service activities	24 672	126	384	2 059	8 810	1 125	1 364	428	9 514	825	37
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	94 083	288	880	4 746	21 295	3 338	6 550	1 302	48 250	7 204	230
Education	114 728	141	536	3 757	17 873	8 275	3 280	2 657	62 235	14 487	1 487
Human health and social work activities	50 626	68	280	2 136	9 200	1 412	6 124	1 299	27 538	2 321	248
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10 447	27	102	627	2 451	370	634	200	5 537	465	34
Other service activities	36 995	148	548	2 828	13 162	1 860	2 332	715	13 852	1 454	96
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	2 149	19	42	364	1 031	99	125	17	437	15	0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1 472	3	5	28	226	26	41	24	823	277	19



Continued table 17  
MALE

Industrial activities of economic activities	Total	Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	607 663	10 628	46 092	107 472	192 313	33 751	29 822	6 025	165 068	15 177	1 315
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	169 114	8 249	38 752	68 836	35 639	7 320	3 447	258	6 348	249	16
Mining and quarrying	39 481	192	658	4 011	15 292	3 213	2 288	352	12 411	1 021	43
Manufacturing	45 687	362	1 062	4 962	19 335	3 134	2 908	513	12 791	595	25
Electricity, gas, and water supply	12 088	66	213	973	3 784	1 049	939	161	4 588	310	5
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4 424	91	201	668	1 837	376	283	34	869	61	4
Construction	51 340	409	1 161	5 534	20 948	3 774	3 140	619	14 883	852	20
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	66 251	392	1 008	5 560	25 417	3 530	3 622	901	24 314	1 459	48
Transportation and storage	45 345	200	764	4 965	22 455	2 881	3 198	426	9 907	537	12
Accommodation and food service activities	7 773	52	132	716	3 240	455	500	127	2 426	124	1
Information and communication	9 406	17	81	359	1 976	278	390	158	5 709	418	20
Financial and insurance activities	10 988	21	53	296	1 977	188	257	108	7 324	736	28
Real estate activities	2 144	10	26	136	728	67	108	41	935	91	2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	11 267	27	106	477	2 238	273	415	212	6 484	898	137
Administrative and support service activities	15 391	92	289	1 526	6 295	847	953	252	4 774	342	21
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	57 095	237	742	3 781	15 366	2 427	4 615	710	25 514	3 552	151
Education	26 947	64	270	1 680	5 510	2 469	911	542	12 320	2 566	615
Human health and social work activities	9 428	31	103	738	2 121	382	548	169	4 761	486	89
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5 152	12	67	355	1 281	210	337	99	2 589	193	9
Other service activities	16 513	93	376	1 661	6 131	805	888	329	5 596	574	60
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1 178	11	27	217	612	57	48	8	195	3	0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	651	0	1	21	131	16	27	6	330	110	9



Continued table 17  
FEMALE

Industrial activities of economic activities	Total	Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	546 450	5 683	23 600	64 439	136 235	23 220	28 458	8 380	226 062	28 939	1 434
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	117 149	4 544	20 406	44 775	31 318	5 085	3 288	328	7 100	298	7
Mining and quarrying	10 106	29	81	642	2 560	369	517	108	5 106	675	19
Manufacturing	44 647	291	998	4 179	16 684	2 247	2 767	605	15 782	1 079	15
Electricity, gas, and water supply	4 476	6	17	109	940	145	295	89	2 641	231	3
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3 437	31	53	343	1 404	157	258	48	1 060	80	3
Construction	16 317	55	142	922	5 071	812	909	258	7 461	680	7
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	73 497	219	545	3 730	24 194	2 778	4 659	1 357	33 606	2 366	43
Transportation and storage	12 646	36	44	471	3 678	466	1 154	248	6 080	463	6
Accommodation and food service activities	19 234	114	278	1 800	8 413	1 335	1 355	255	5 378	303	3
Information and communication	8 319	9	16	145	1 250	124	263	120	5 844	543	5
Financial and insurance activities	19 983	38	72	383	2 073	160	303	188	15 169	1 583	14
Real estate activities	2 376	12	13	128	657	74	108	36	1 221	127	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	11 446	19	33	246	1 392	176	459	213	7 507	1 289	112
Administrative and support service activities	9 281	34	95	533	2 515	278	411	176	4 740	483	16
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	36 988	51	138	965	5 929	911	1 935	592	22 736	3 652	79
Education	87 781	77	266	2 077	12 363	5 806	2 369	2 115	49 915	11 921	872
Human health and social work activities	41 198	37	177	1 398	7 079	1 030	5 576	1 130	22 777	1 835	159
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5 295	15	35	272	1 170	160	297	101	2 948	272	25
Other service activities	20 482	55	172	1 167	7 031	1 055	1 444	386	8 256	880	36
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	971	8	15	147	419	42	77	9	242	12	0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	821	3	4	7	95	10	14	18	493	167	10



TABLE 18. UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE 15 AND ABOVE, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2020

Aimags and the Capital	Total	Educational level									
		Non-educated	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Technical and vocational	Specialized secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TOTAL	997 996	25 812	69 189	240 134	379 862	36 654	55 705	13 458	168 958	7 540	684
Arkhangai	24 217	845	3 033	7 931	8 198	746	944	148	2 320	48	4
Bayan-Ulgii	39 148	1 508	4 832	11 944	11 320	1 703	1 298	216	6 202	122	3
Bayankhongor	21 693	836	2 680	7 247	7 202	902	817	111	1 861	33	4
Bulgan	17 399	439	1 841	6 079	5 636	588	777	91	1 910	34	4
Govi-Altai	15 034	548	1 822	4 636	5 051	613	571	58	1 692	40	3
Dornogovi	18 334	573	1 597	5 703	6 092	874	1 183	193	2 064	50	5
Dornod	27 374	857	2 299	9 202	9 678	1 272	1 545	132	2 334	54	1
Dundgovi	12 091	552	1 838	4 061	3 203	589	609	67	1 147	25	0
Zavkhan	21 780	1 205	2 450	6 687	7 163	905	850	88	2 367	63	2
Uvurkhangai	29 851	984	5 210	10 063	8 968	991	971	104	2 495	63	2
Umnugovi	17 570	605	1 806	5 387	5 645	643	855	97	2 457	74	1
Sukhbaatar	16 819	959	2 373	5 574	4 442	1 171	1 007	79	1 187	25	2
Selenge	36 619	773	2 174	11 383	14 609	2 067	2 087	185	3 267	70	4
Tuv	26 245	690	2 454	9 168	8 251	1 446	1 384	219	2 548	81	4
Uvs	24 382	1 160	2 487	7 825	7 891	1 293	950	91	2 621	63	1
Khovd	27 811	1 125	2 832	8 414	9 107	976	1 439	145	3 668	102	3
Khuvsgul	39 563	1 924	5 973	11 710	14 131	894	1 330	159	3 363	77	2
Khentii	25 561	1 111	2 958	8 913	8 440	879	996	55	2 156	52	1
Darkhan-Uul	33 596	651	1 522	7 877	13 482	1 850	2 528	154	5 376	148	8
Orkhon	34 588	697	1 688	7 101	14 857	1 592	2 453	256	5 711	220	13
Govisumber	5 030	111	422	1 431	1 893	206	352	53	545	17	0
Ulaanbaatar	483 291	7 659	14 898	81 798	204 603	14 454	30 759	10 757	111 667	6 079	617





TABLE 19. NUMBER OF POPULATION 15 AND ABOVE, PROFESSIONAL, AGE GROUP, 2020

Professional activities	Total	Age group											
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 097 638</b>	<b>11 285</b>	<b>86 869</b>	<b>165 043</b>	<b>173 856</b>	<b>135 667</b>	<b>117 256</b>	<b>107 235</b>	<b>91 635</b>	<b>81 459</b>	<b>55 507</b>	<b>31 626</b>	<b>40 200</b>
<b>University graduate</b>	<b>584 082</b>	<b>2 462</b>	<b>56 705</b>	<b>116 983</b>	<b>114 757</b>	<b>74 315</b>	<b>52 453</b>	<b>42 434</b>	<b>34 198</b>	<b>32 621</b>	<b>23 417</b>	<b>14 537</b>	<b>19 200</b>
Education	116 431	289	10 046	20 338	21 239	15 846	13 238	10 047	6 879	6 467	4 454	3 171	4 417
Art and humanity	57 825	419	5 708	10 145	10 099	6 491	5 197	4 566	4 234	3 899	3 076	1 782	2 209
Social sciences, information and journalism	50 762	106	4 247	8 636	10 078	6 801	4 719	3 964	3 013	2 975	2 463	1 568	2 192
Business, management and law	143 985	237	13 421	29 790	33 964	21 819	13 905	9 812	6 602	5 569	3 810	2 356	2 700
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	31 410	269	2 884	5 840	5 266	3 693	2 264	2 078	2 081	2 338	1 913	1 149	1 635
Information and communication technology	12 602	33	1 736	3 706	3 289	1 388	647	453	407	389	267	124	163
Engineering, production and design	72 649	240	8 888	15 960	13 081	7 996	5 258	4 703	4 723	5 126	3 057	1 571	2 046
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, veterinary medicine	22 114	173	1 542	3 617	3 141	2 304	1 774	1 722	1 812	2 045	1 565	985	1 434
Health and social protection	48 873	580	5 249	12 526	8 392	4 459	3 141	3 543	3 246	2 590	1 996	1 332	1 819
Service	27 431	116	2 984	6 425	6 208	3 518	2 310	1 546	1 201	1 223	816	499	585
<b>A graduate of a vocational education institution</b>	<b>513 556</b>	<b>8 823</b>	<b>30 164</b>	<b>48 060</b>	<b>59 099</b>	<b>61 352</b>	<b>64 803</b>	<b>64 801</b>	<b>57 437</b>	<b>48 838</b>	<b>32 090</b>	<b>17 089</b>	<b>21 000</b>



Continued table 19  
MALE

Professional activities	Total	Age group											
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>537 992</b>	<b>7 104</b>	<b>42 348</b>	<b>79 207</b>	<b>85 467</b>	<b>68 823</b>	<b>59 406</b>	<b>53 596</b>	<b>44 650</b>	<b>38 817</b>	<b>25 759</b>	<b>14 391</b>	<b>18 424</b>
<b>University graduate</b>	<b>223 788</b>	<b>1 213</b>	<b>22 387</b>	<b>47 179</b>	<b>46 035</b>	<b>28 403</b>	<b>18 438</b>	<b>14 470</b>	<b>11 734</b>	<b>11 305</b>	<b>8 195</b>	<b>5 496</b>	<b>8 933</b>
Education	27 282	100	2 141	4 591	5 197	3 823	2 642	1 889	1 537	1 489	1 155	931	1 787
Art and humanity	24 819	287	2 756	4 781	4 678	2 915	2 196	1 803	1 568	1 382	1 060	582	811
Social sciences, information and journalism	17 633	46	1 255	2 738	3 568	2 384	1 603	1 372	959	976	863	670	1 199
Business, management and law	46 890	79	4 087	10 213	11 426	7 108	4 446	3 072	1 959	1 597	1 117	707	1 079
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	13 023	114	1 200	2 674	2 488	1 656	880	794	706	771	637	385	718
Information and communication technology	7 979	22	1 087	2 467	2 195	887	379	250	206	197	131	63	95
Engineering, production and design	49 475	156	6 144	11 271	9 445	5 586	3 613	3 109	2 863	2 922	1 803	1 025	1 538
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, veterinary medicine	10 278	89	740	1 573	1 414	1 084	861	874	778	829	649	526	861
Health and social protection	8 677	257	892	2 304	1 771	809	415	479	461	342	252	274	421
Service	17 732	63	2 085	4 567	3 853	2 151	1 403	828	697	800	528	333	424
<b>A graduate of a vocational education institution</b>	<b>314 204</b>	<b>5 891</b>	<b>19 961</b>	<b>32 028</b>	<b>39 432</b>	<b>40 420</b>	<b>40 968</b>	<b>39 126</b>	<b>32 916</b>	<b>27 512</b>	<b>17 564</b>	<b>8 895</b>	<b>9 491</b>



Continued table 19  
FEMALE

Professional activities	Total	Age group											
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>559 646</b>	<b>4 181</b>	<b>44 521</b>	<b>85 836</b>	<b>88 389</b>	<b>66 844</b>	<b>57 850</b>	<b>53 639</b>	<b>46 985</b>	<b>42 642</b>	<b>29 748</b>	<b>17 235</b>	<b>21 776</b>
<b>University graduate</b>	<b>360 294</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>34 318</b>	<b>69 804</b>	<b>68 722</b>	<b>45 912</b>	<b>34 015</b>	<b>27 964</b>	<b>22 464</b>	<b>21 316</b>	<b>15 222</b>	<b>9 041</b>	<b>10 267</b>
Education	89 149	189	7 905	15 747	16 042	12 023	10 596	8 158	5 342	4 978	3 299	2 240	2 630
Art and humanity	33 006	132	2 952	5 364	5 421	3 576	3 001	2 763	2 666	2 517	2 016	1 200	1 398
Social sciences, information and journalism	33 129	60	2 992	5 898	6 510	4 417	3 116	2 592	2 054	1 999	1 600	898	993
Business, management and law	97 095	158	9 334	19 577	22 538	14 711	9 459	6 740	4 643	3 972	2 693	1 649	1 621
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	18 387	155	1 684	3 166	2 778	2 037	1 384	1 284	1 375	1 567	1 276	764	917
Information and communication technology	4 623	11	649	1 239	1 094	501	268	203	201	192	136	61	68
Engineering, production and design	23 174	84	2 744	4 689	3 636	2 410	1 645	1 594	1 860	2 204	1 254	546	508
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, veterinary medicine	11 836	84	802	2 044	1 727	1 220	913	848	1 034	1 216	916	459	573
Health and social protection	40 196	323	4 357	10 222	6 621	3 650	2 726	3 064	2 785	2 248	1 744	1 058	1 398
Service	9 699	53	899	1 858	2 355	1 367	907	718	504	423	288	166	161
<b>A graduate of a vocational education institution</b>	<b>199 352</b>	<b>2 932</b>	<b>10 203</b>	<b>16 032</b>	<b>19 667</b>	<b>20 932</b>	<b>23 835</b>	<b>25 675</b>	<b>24 521</b>	<b>21 326</b>	<b>14 526</b>	<b>8 194</b>	<b>11 509</b>

