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OF MONGOLIA

2010 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MONGOLIA

CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Ulaanbaatar
2011

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NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONGOLIA
Government building III,
Baga toiruu, Sukhbaatar District,
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
<http://www.nso.mn>
E-mail: nso@magicnet.mn



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RESEARCH TEAM

ONE. PREPARED IN MONGOLIAN AND ENGLISH

SARANCHIMEG Byamba

Statistician

Deputy head, Population and Social statistical department, NSO

TODGEREL Sodbaatar

Economist - Demographer

Analysit, Population and Social statistical department, NSO

TWO. EDITING TEAM

ERDENESUREN Baatar

Industrial Engineer – Economist, PhD in Economics, Professor

Vice Chairman of the NSO

GANBAT Bayasgalan

Economist, PhD in Economics

General manager, Administration department, NSO

TSERENKHAND Biderya

Programmer, Computer Engineer

Head of the Data Processing and Technology department, NSO

THREE. PROJECT COORDINATOR

URANGOO Ganbaatar

Business administration, financial manager

Analyst, Population and Housing Census Bureau, NSO

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For people the state is their treasure, for the state the people are its treasure

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|---|
| NSO | National Statistical Office |
| CVTTC | Colleges and vocational and technical training center |
| MDG | Millennium development goal |
| PSE | Pre-School education |
| PHC | Population and Housing Census |

PREFACE



Main task of the National Statistical Office of Mongolia is to serve the state, non-government agencies, research institutions, enterprises and public on equal basis with results of the Population and housing census 2010 and monograph on "Children and Youth", one of the monographs prepared by main findings of such census has becoming generally available.

Children and youth are most dynamic and vary group among the population, and their number, structure and location has changing to closely depends on births and deaths including infant and child death rates and migration. Accordingly, five out of every ten persons were children and youth aged 0-24 years. To this end, the monograph aimed to provide base information that presents changes on their general profiles, economic activities and education level in past 10 years and required to formulate policies and programmes for dynamic group of society in XXI century.

This paper included not only data on quantitative and structural changes of the children and youth, comprehensive information about their marital status, housing condition, school attendance, education, economic activity and disability disaggregated by age, sex and locations. It is hoped that it will helpful to formulate policies, programmes and projects beneficial for children and youth based their demands and needs, solve problems facing for them as well.



S. MENDSAIKHAN
CHAIRMAN OF THE NSO AND
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE 2010 STATE POPULATION AND
HOUSING CENSUS COMMISSION

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION



1.1. OBJECTIVES

The monograph on “Children and Youth” is one of several monographs based on the main results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census of Mongolia.

As part of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and Law on the Protection of Children’s Rights, Mongolia stated that a child is defined as any human being below the age of eighteen years. While paragraph 3.97 of the “Principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses” issued by the UN stated “for statistical purposes, “children” are defined as persons under 15 years of age and “youth” are defined as those aged 15-24. However, it is useful to further divide these special groups by five-year age groups because of the rapid changes in characteristics in this age range, such as in school attendance, marital status and activity status”. Regarding the aforementioned common international standard, persons under 15 years of age is referred to as a “child” and those aged 15-24 are referred to as “youth” in this paper, in order to compare it with other monographs based on the results of previous censuses.

Demographic science considers that there are three main trends of age structure within any countries, these being “young”, “youthful” and “old” population. 50.7 percent of the population in Mongolia were of working age at the time of the 1979 census, while it reached 68.3 percent in 2010. When the age-dependency ratio decreases, a population becomes younger and the proportion of the population within the working age group is particularly prominent. This is defined as a period of “demographic window”. The “demographic window” period that is occurring in our country duly requires us to greatly increase working places and sustain economic growth, so that there is a good adsorption of the labour force and sensitivity of employment. This period is an acceptable period on the demographic side, while over time its negative consequences will strongly appear. The current proportion of the young and aged population will stay prominent until the year 2030. After this point, the population will age as a whole. In other words, the process of an aging population would start after approximately 20 years in Mongolia. At this point, costs for healthcare, social welfare and welfare services for elderly will increase and budgets will be burdened..

Children and youth are the most dynamic and varied group among the population, and their changing number, structure and location closely depends on births and deaths, including infant and child death rates and migration. To this end, the main objective of this paper is to prepare comprehensive and detailed information about changing numbers of children and youth, marital status, and educational and employment levels, and make conclusions and identify policy implications based on such information.

Therefore, studies that present on changes on profiles, employment and educational levels of children and youth who share 48.4 percent of total population in past 10 years are necessary. One of objectives of this paper is to demonstrate changes in number, structure and proportion of children and youth between the results of the censuses in 2000 and 2010, and provide the base information required to formulate policies and programmes for this dynamic group of society in the 21st century.

The paper included not only quantitative and structural changes of children and youth, but also comprehensive information about their marital status, housing condition, school attendance, education, economic activity and disability, disaggregated by age, sex and locations. Hence, it is hoped that it will provide helpful information to solve problems facing children and youth in Mongolia.

1.2. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Since this paper was written based on the results of the Population and Housing Census 2010, we used the main concepts and definitions described in the census and compared the results to those of the census conducted in 2000.

Household head. The members within each household will determine who is the household head. The household head is a family member, who usually resides in the household, is above 16 years old, is the main contributor to the household income, and plays a significant role in decision making within the household.

Marital status. Previous censuses consulted the population aged 18 and over, whereas the censuses in 2000 and 2010 consulted the population aged 15 and over, conforming to international standards.

- *Never married:* A person who is above the age 15 and has never been married.
- *Married and living together.* A person who has registered the marriage in the civil registration agency and has a marriage certificate; a person who is living with his/her partner (regardless of the duration), but not registered with the civil registration agency and has not got an official marriage certificate.
- *Separated.* A person who has separated from their husband/wife but not legally divorced and not living with someone else, regardless of the duration.
- *Divorced.* A person who is legally divorced, has not married again, and is not living with someone else, regardless of the duration.
- *Widowed.* A person who has not married again or is living with someone else after the death of a wife/husband, regardless of the duration.

Education level. Highest level of education completed by a person who has attended educational institutions that are part of, or included in the Mongolian education system or their equivalent in foreign institutions, as follows:

- *Primary education:* A person who graduated
 - a. 4th grade (until 1975, through the old system),
 - b. 3rd grade (during 1975-1996),
 - c. 4th grade (during 1997-2004)
 - d. 5th grade (since 2005)

In addition, a person who participated and graduated in informal and distance learning programmes.

- *Incomplete secondary or basic education:* Any person who graduated 7th grade (until 1975), 8th grade (during 1975-2004), and 9th grade (2005 and after) of secondary school through day, evening, external programmes and participated and graduated the basic education programme and has a certificate of basic education.
- *Completed secondary:* Any person who graduated 10th grade (up to 2006), 11th grade (2006 and after) of secondary school through either day, evening and external programmes, and participated and graduated in an informal education programme and has a certificate. A person who graduated 10th grade (up to 2006), 11th grade (2006 and after) of secondary school through either day, evening and external programmes, and participated and graduated informal education programme and has a certificate.
- *Technical and vocational education:* Any person who graduated from a Vocational Training Centre (formerly a technical and vocational school) and has a vocational certificate.
- *Specialized secondary education:* Any person who graduated from a vocational college abroad and locally (formerly a technical) or it level schools and has a certificate or diploma.

- *Higher education:* Any person who graduated from an international or national university, institute or college in day or evening classes or correspondence courses and has a diploma in bachelor, master or doctoral level or the same level document to certify their educational level. Also, any person who graduated from a 3 year programme from the Pedagogical University before 1964; a person who graduated the Political Party Institute before 1966; a person who graduated in a two year course at the Institute of Political Party or those who graduated from the Evening Institute for Marxism-Leninism and the Labour Institute for the Far East will belong to this classification.
- *Literate:* Any person who is able to read, understand and write a simple and short sentence about daily life in any language (not depending on the type of script) and this ability is kept after a certain period.
- *Learners in school:* Persons aged 15-24 years old who studying through day, evening, or external programmes within any level of educational institution during the census days.

Economic activity. The term "currently active" concerns those who were employed during the 7 days used in the census and focuses on economic activity of persons aged 15 and above.

- The following persons are considered as being employed in past 7 days:
 - A person who has a permanent job or a person who completed at least one day of paid work during the week before the census date.
 - A person who is Informally employed, for example a market or street trader, shoe polisher, newspaper seller, grave digger, raw material collector and so on.
 - Persons who did not hold a paid job during the week before the census date, while not temporarily unavailable for work such as the following scenarios:
 - On maternal leave,
 - On sickness leave,
 - On administrative leave,
 - On annual leave,
 - On strike,
 - Temporarily absent due to seasonal work
 - Signed off due to any other reasons, such as industrial accident, natural disaster, electricity cuts, lack of raw materials or fuel, etc.
- *Unemployed:* A person who was actively looking for a job during the week prior to the census date, regardless of whether they registered in the labour and welfare service department.
- *Economically active population:* Sum of employed and unemployed persons.
- *Economically inactive population:* The economically inactive population includes those who did not work in the week before the census date and stated the following reasons:
 - Studying;
 - On pension or retired;
 - Disabled;
 - Home duties;
 - Depressed;

- Looking for a job;
- Do not interested in work;
- Other

Migration. When defining migration in this paper, we compared an individuals' place of usual residence during the census days, place of residence 5 year prior to the census date and place of usual residence a year prior to the census date as follows.

- If a particular person who usually resided in a different aimag or city from their current place of residence on 1st January 2005, they are considered as having participated in five-year migration.
- If a particular person who usually resided in a different aimag or city from their current place of residence on beginning of 2009, they are considered to have participated in one-year migration.

Disability. A disabled person is a person who has lost his/her ability to participate in certain social relations permanently or for more than 12 months due to physical, psychological, mental, or sensory difficulty¹.

- **Congenital disability:** The limited ability to participate in social relationships due to a physical, psychological, mental, or sensory difficulty caused by a genetic disorder, or pregnancy and delivery complications.
- **Acquired disability:** The limited ability to participate in social relationships due to impairments related to physical, psychological, mental, or sensory disorders because of domestic or industrial accidents, and/or ordinary and occupational diseases:
- *Visual disability:* Loss or limitation of visual capability resulting from either impairment of organs of vision, disorders or diseases.
- *Difficulties in speaking:* Complete loss or limitation of speaking capability resulting from either impairment of organs of speech, or disorders or diseases.
- *Hearing disability:* Complete loss or limitation of hearing capability resulting from either impairment of organs of hearing and speech, or disorders or diseases.
- *Mobility impairment:* Complete loss or limited ability to perform normal daily actions due to an inability to move a certain part of the body.
- *Mental Disorders:* Mental disorder is a psychological pattern, potentially reflected in behaviour that is generally defined by a combination of how a person feels, acts, thinks or perceives thanks to external factors (for example slow cognitive development in ages 0-3 years, caused by aftermath of delivery complications) and internal factors (for example changes in chromosomes, hormonal changes in the body).
- *Other disabilities:* These include other types of disability beside the aforementioned disability types. For instance, impairment or disorder of internal organs, or a combination of two or more types of disability attributed to one individual.

¹ Article 3, Law on social protection of disabled persons

1.3. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

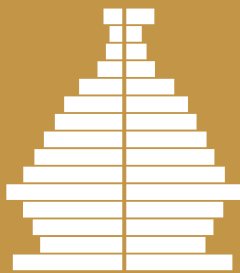
This paper comprises 8 chapters, including an introduction. Chapter 2 presents general profiles about the number, changes in age and sex distribution, ethnicity, religion and housing conditions of children and youth. Chapter 3 presents school attendance, migration and the use of the internet and mobile phones of children disaggregated by their age, sex, location, and expresses child health status by types of congenital and acquired disabilities.

Chapter 4 of this paper expresses marital status, migration, education and use of the internet and mobile phones of youth. Moreover, the health status of youth is expressed by types of congenital and acquired disabilities in this chapter.

Chapter 5 shows economic activity of youth and Chapter 6 presents differences of profiles of children and youth between regions and aimags. Conclusions and policy implications related to changes of number, age and sex distribution, education, health and economic activity of children and youth are included in Chapter 7.

CHAPTER TWO

PROFILES OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH



The socio-economic situation, for instance, education, health, the implementation of rights and living environment of children and youth is not only the basis of human development, it is also the basis of education and employment. Therefore, we precisely studied age and sex distribution, education, health, and ethnicity of children and youth, and marital status, religion and employment of youth.

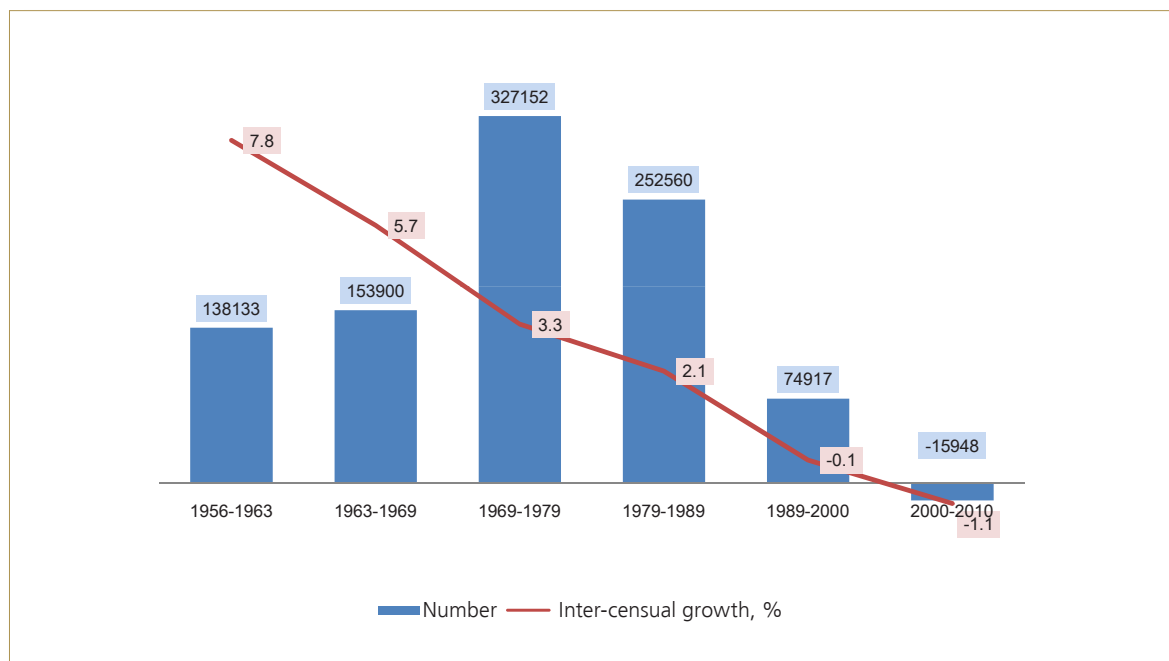
2.1. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH, AND URBAN AND RURAL DIFFERENTIALS

In the Population and Housing Census 2010, age is considered as complete age based on a persons' date of birth at the time of the census, and sex is considered as fixed concepts of male and female.

The positive change in a population over time is defined by population growth and negative change is a decline. A total of 1332.3 thousand children and youth aged 0-24 years were counted in the Population and Housing Census 2010. This represents an increase of 3.3 times since the the census in 1956, 2.4 times more since the census in 1963 and by 4.6 percent since results of the census in 1989, whilst it decreased by 1.2 percent since the census in 2000. Intercensal growth in the number of children and youth was highest, at 7.8 percent, from 1956-1963.

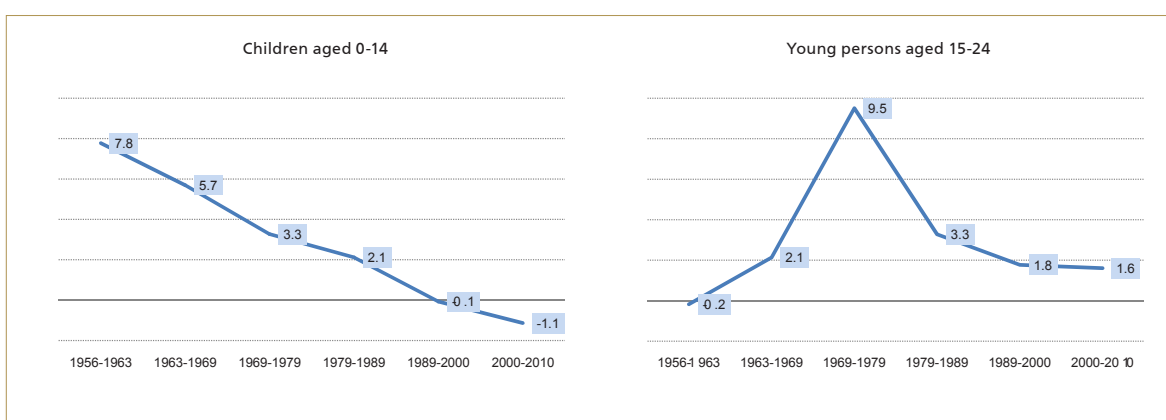
The 1020.8 thousand children and youth aged 0-24 years were counted in the Population and Housing Census 1979, which increased by 327.1 thousand by the census in 1969. This means the children and youth population increased by 32.7 thousand as an annual average and growth was highest between 1956 and 2010.

FIGURE 2.1. INTERCENSAL GROWTH OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH, BY NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE



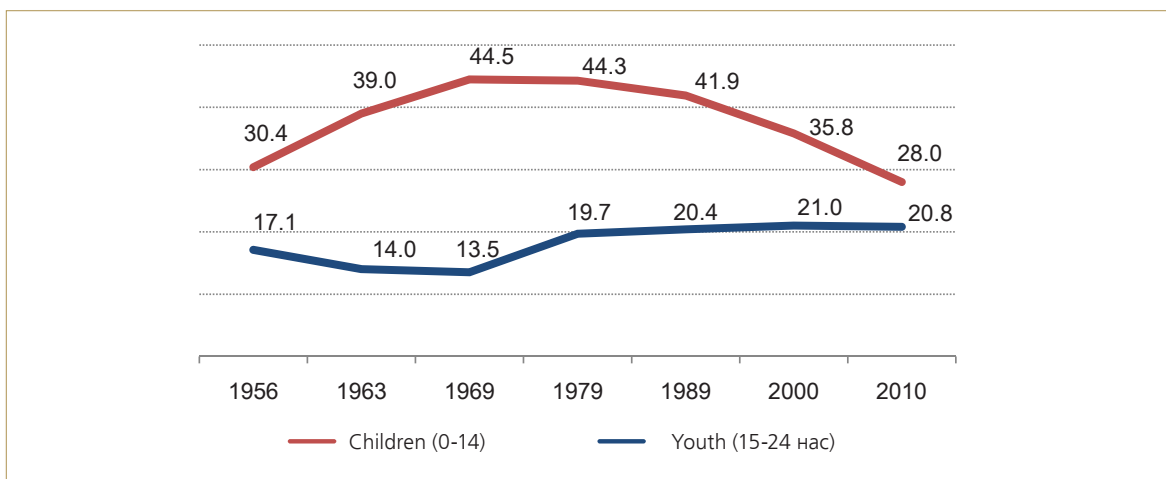
After World War II, fertility increased in most developing countries and the proportion of children and youth in the total population dramatically increased. This trend was observed in Mongolia and therefore, the population became a “young” due to a sharp fertility increase in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The process becoming a “young” population has 2 cycles; during the first cycle, growth in the number of children was high and growth in the number of youth then exceeded children’s figures in second cycle. For instance, the number of children aged 0-14 increased by 7.8 percent during 1956-1963, while the number of youth aged 15-24 decreased by 0.2 percent and henceforth, the number of youth aged 15-24 exceeded children aged 0-14. Between 2000 and 2010, children aged 0-14 decreased by 1.1 percent, while the number of young people aged 15-24 had increased by 1.6 percent.

FIGURE 2.2. INTERCENSAL GROWTH OF THE YOUNG POPULATION AGED 0-24, BY PERCENT AND CENSUS YEARS



A country whose population includes a proportion of children, adolescents and young adults that is 35 percent and over is considered as a country with a young population. The proportion of children aged 15 and below was 30.4-44.5 percent between 1956-1969. It then decreased from 1979 onwards, until reaching 28.0 percent in 2010. Whereas the proportion of adolescents and young adults was 13.5-14.0 percent in 1963-1969, it sharply increased in 1969-1979 (6.2 percentage points). Since then it has gradually increased, although it mildly decreased to 20.8 percent in 2010.

FIGURE 2.3. CHILDREN AND YOUTH AGED 0-24, PROPORTION IN TOTAL POPULATION, BY PERCENTAGE AND CENSUS YEARS



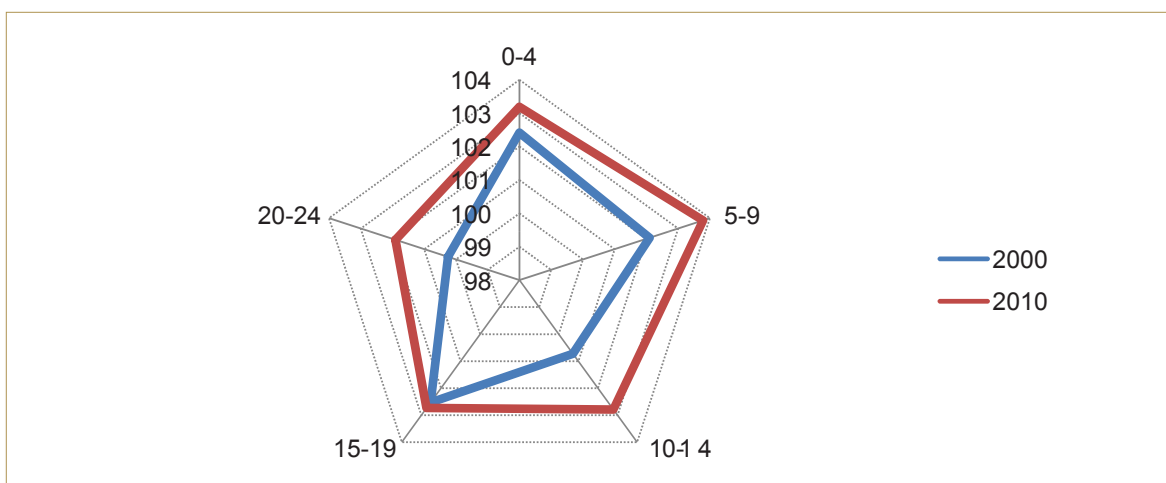
The proportion of children and youth aged 0-24 years reached 48.7 percent in 2010, which was a decrease from the previous two censuses. Whereas the proportion of children aged 0-4 years mildly increased, related to fertility increases from 2006-2009.

TABLE 2.1. PROPORTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN TOTAL POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS, SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, (1989, 2000, AND 2010)

| Age group | 1989 | | | 2000 | | | 2010 | | |
|----------------------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| | Male | Femal | Total | Male | Femal | Total | Male | Femal | Total |
| TOTAL | 62.9 | 61.7 | 62.3 | 57.7 | 55.9 | 56.8 | 49.8 | 47.8 | 48.7 |
| 0-4 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 10.9 |
| 5-9 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 8.2 |
| 10-14 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.9 |
| 15-19 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 9.7 |
| 20-24 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 11.0 |
| URBAN - TOTAL | 61.2 | 60.9 | 61.0 | 55.4 | 53.9 | 54.8 | 50.0 | 47.6 | 48.7 |
| 0-4 | 15.2 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 10.5 |
| 5-9 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 7.4 |
| 10-14 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 13.6 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 8.0 |
| 15-19 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.5 |
| 20-24 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| RURAL - TOTAL | 65.1 | 62.7 | 64.0 | 60.5 | 58.7 | 59.5 | 49.5 | 48.0 | 48.9 |
| 0-4 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 11.7 |
| 5-9 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 9.7 |
| 10-14 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.0 |
| 15-19 | 10.4 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 11.2 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 8.2 |
| 20-24 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 7.5 | 8.3 |

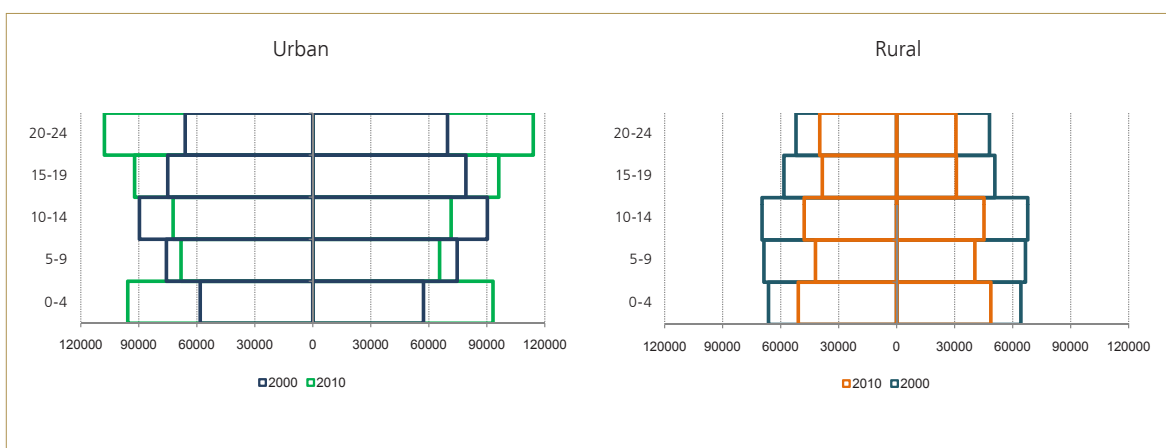
The sex ratio expresses the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratios for children and youth was 103 boys aged below 15 per 100 girls at same age, and 102 males aged 15-24 per 100 females at same age respectively. As has occurred through the international example, which shows that 104-106 boys were born per 100 girls, the sex ratio is becoming increasingly even in Mongolia due to the dominant number of females as age increases.

FIGURE 2.4. SEX RATIO OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH AGED 0-24, 2000, 2010



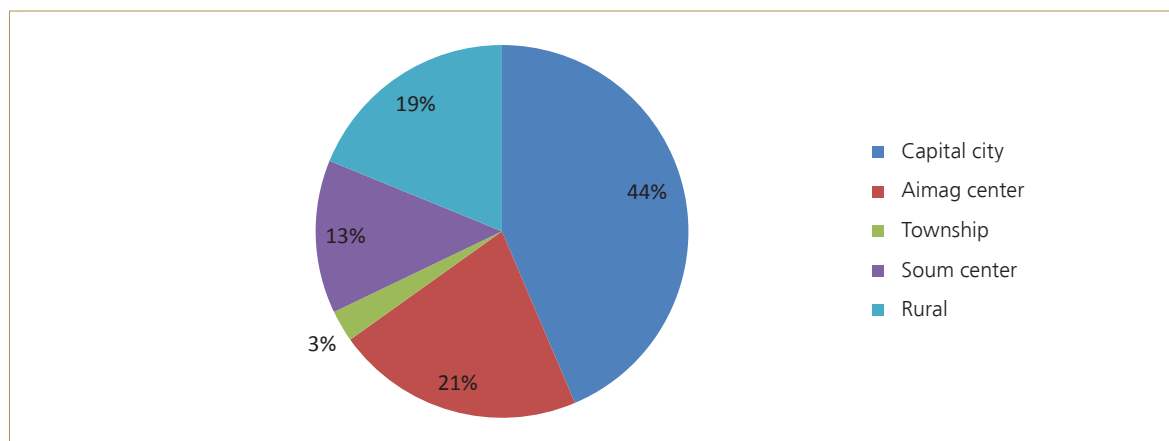
62.9 percent of total children aged below 15 and 74.6 percent of youth aged 15-24 counted in the Population and Housing Census 2010 live in urban areas. One of the changes in age-sex structure of children and youth is that the number of youth aged 15-24 who live in rural areas had decreased whilst the number of youth at same age who live in urban areas increased in 2010.

FIGURE 2.5. AGE AND SEX PYRAMID OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH AGED 0-24, BY URBAN AND RURAL, 2000, 2010



44.0 percent of children and youth aged 0-24 counted in the Population and Housing Census 2010 live in the Capital city and 21.0 percent reside in aimag centers. This is due to internal migration and may be associated with the youth’s desire to study and live in urban areas.

FIGURE 2.6 CHILDREN AND YOUTH AGED 0-24, BY LOCATION, 2010



The number of females are higher among children and youth who live in cities and aimag centers, whilst there are more males among children and youth who live in other places of residence (townships, soum centres and rural areas). For instance, there are more females aged 0-24 than males living in the capital city by 4.8 thousand.

TABLE 2.2. CHILDREN AND YOUTH AGED 0-24, BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND LOCATION, 2010

| Age group | Location | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Total | Capital city | Aimag center | Township | Soum center | Rural |
| POPULATION - TOTAL | 1 291 404 | 563 092 | 278 211 | 35 283 | 171 883 | 242 935 |
| 0-4 | 288 497 | 119 637 | 60 781 | 8 464 | 39 079 | 60 536 |
| 5-9 | 216 214 | 80 040 | 47 203 | 6 497 | 34 299 | 48 175 |
| 10-14 | 236 865 | 82 753 | 53 822 | 7 271 | 39 332 | 53 687 |
| 15-19 | 257 645 | 121 019 | 61 144 | 6 171 | 30 466 | 38 845 |
| 20-24 | 292 183 | 159 643 | 55 261 | 6 880 | 28 707 | 41 692 |
| MALE - TOTAL | 654 729 | 279 153 | 138 492 | 18 264 | 90 239 | 128 581 |
| 0-4 | 146 516 | 60 587 | 30 799 | 4 285 | 19 870 | 30 975 |
| 5-9 | 110 117 | 40 885 | 23 923 | 3 311 | 17 356 | 24 642 |
| 10-14 | 120 064 | 41 840 | 26 721 | 3 683 | 19 936 | 27 884 |
| 15-19 | 130 560 | 58 632 | 30 187 | 3 305 | 17 122 | 21 314 |
| 20-24 | 147 472 | 77 209 | 26 862 | 3 680 | 15 955 | 23 766 |
| FEMALE - TOTAL | 636 675 | 283 939 | 139 719 | 17 019 | 81 644 | 114 354 |
| 0-4 | 141 981 | 59 050 | 29 982 | 4 179 | 19 209 | 29 561 |
| 5-9 | 106 097 | 39 155 | 23 280 | 3 186 | 16 943 | 23 533 |
| 10-14 | 116 801 | 40 913 | 27 101 | 3 588 | 19 396 | 25 803 |
| 15-19 | 127 085 | 62 387 | 30 957 | 2 866 | 13 344 | 17 531 |
| 20-24 | 144 711 | 82 434 | 28 399 | 3 200 | 12 752 | 17 926 |

2.2. CITIZENSHIP AND ETHNICITY

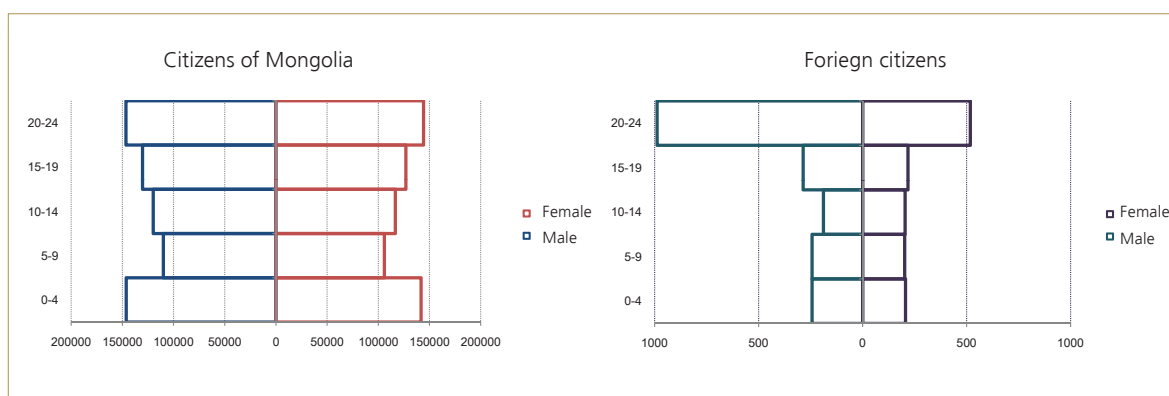
2.2.1. CITIZENSHIP

A person whose legal status is confirmed and is participating in comprehensive legal relations representing the sovereignty of Mongolia is considered as a citizen of Mongolia. In Mongolia, nationality is defined by common characteristics of natives, originally blessed by rights and freedom, politics and legislation and by contents of participating in particular legal relations with citizens and the state².

In article 5 of Law on the legal status of foreign citizens, Mongolia has stated that persons with legal documentation certifying their foreign citizenship without citizenship of Mongolia shall be considered as “foreign citizens”. Persons without citizenship of any country are considered as “stateless persons”.

99.8 percent of the total children aged below 15, and 99.6 percent of young persons aged 15-24 years residing in the territory of Mongolia are Mongolian citizens and 0.2 per cent of children and 0.4 percent of youth are foreign citizens. About 59.1 percent of total foreign children and youth are males and 40.9 percent are females. 45.7 percent of foreign children and youth are young people aged 20-24 years old.

FIGURE 2.7. CHILDREN AND YOUTH AGED 0-24, BY SEX AND CITIZENSHIP, 2010

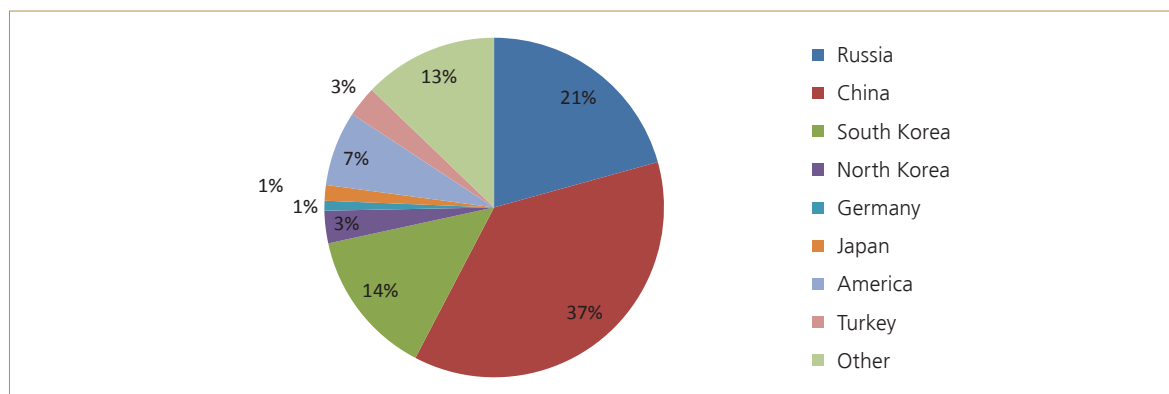


A total of 27 stateless children and youth were counted in the census and 48.1 percent of them are children aged 0-4 years. 51.9 percent of stateless children are girls.

Of the 3.3 thousand foreign citizens aged 0-24 who reside in Mongolia and have done so for 6 months and over, 58.0 percent of them are citizens of China and Russia, and 14.0 percent are citizens of Republic of Korea.

² J. Amarsanaa, G. Sovd and others: “Legal dictionary”, Ulaanbaatar 2003

FIGURE 2.8. FOREIGN CHILDREN AND YOUTH, BY NATIONALITY, PERCENTAGE, 2010



2.2.2. ETHNICITY

Ethnicity is the common understanding between a group of people who constitute a particular nation and identify with each other through a common heritage, consisting of a common culture, including a shared language or dialect. The group's ethos or ideology may also stress common ancestry and religion.

The Population and Housing Census provides data on ethnicity and 81.2 percent of the total counted children aged below 15 were Khalkh, 4.9 percent were Kazakh, 2.9 percent were Durvud, 2.3 percent are Bayad, 1.5 percent were Buriad and 1.4 percent were Zakhchin. There were also percentages of Dariganga and Uriankhai, which were similar, at around 1.0 percent and 0.9 percent were identified as Darkhad. Khalkh's represented 83.0 percent among youth aged 15-24 years, 3.9 percent are Kazakh and the remaining are Durvud, Bayad, Buriad, Zakhchin, Uriankhai and Dariganga.

TABLE 2.3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH, BY AGE GROUP AND ETHNICITY, 2000, 2010

| Ethnicity | 2000 | | | | 2010 | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Children aged 0-14 | | Youth aged 15-24 | | Children aged 0-14 | | Youth aged 15-24 | |
| | Population | % | Population | % | Population | % | Population | % |
| MONGOLIAN CITIZENS-TOTAL | 847 706 | 100.0 | 497 987 | 100.0 | 740 267 | 100.0 | 547 814 | 100.0 |
| Khalkh | 686 386 | 81.0 | 411 116 | 82.6 | 600 894 | 81.2 | 454 760 | 83.0 |
| Kazakh | 43 805 | 5.2 | 21 169 | 4.3 | 36 064 | 4.9 | 21 146 | 3.9 |
| Durvud | 24 554 | 2.9 | 13 344 | 2.7 | 21 400 | 2.9 | 15 036 | 2.7 |
| Bayad | 18 833 | 2.2 | 10 021 | 2.0 | 16 764 | 2.3 | 11 528 | 2.1 |
| Buriad | 12 416 | 1.5 | 7 986 | 1.6 | 11 005 | 1.5 | 8 620 | 1.6 |
| Zakhchin | 11 412 | 1.3 | 6 081 | 1.2 | 10 017 | 1.4 | 6 812 | 1.2 |
| Dariganga | 10 899 | 1.3 | 6 541 | 1.3 | 7 193 | 1.0 | 4 689 | 0.9 |
| Uriankhai | 8 949 | 1.1 | 5 115 | 1.0 | 7 607 | 1.0 | 5 285 | 1.0 |
| Darkhad | 7 164 | 0.8 | 3 663 | 0.7 | 6 484 | 0.9 | 4 455 | 0.8 |
| Khotgiod | 2 514 | 0.3 | 1 557 | 0.3 | 4 586 | 0.6 | 2 802 | 0.5 |
| Khoton | 4 010 | 0.5 | 1 825 | 0.4 | 4 299 | 0.6 | 2 397 | 0.4 |
| Torguud | 4 487 | 0.5 | 2 459 | 0.5 | 3 844 | 0.5 | 2 822 | 0.5 |
| Uuld | 5 171 | 0.6 | 2 964 | 0.6 | 3 915 | 0.5 | 3 099 | 0.6 |
| Myangad | 2 205 | 0.3 | 1 324 | 0.3 | 1 884 | 0.3 | 1 307 | 0.2 |
| Tuva | 1 820 | 0.2 | 961 | 0.2 | 1 611 | 0.2 | 1 062 | 0.2 |
| Barga | 824 | 0.1 | 536 | 0.1 | 669 | 0.1 | 622 | 0.1 |
| Uzemchin | 801 | 0.1 | 488 | 0.1 | 697 | 0.1 | 519 | 0.1 |
| Eljigen | 48 | 0.0 | 27 | 0.0 | 445 | 0.1 | 200 | 0.0 |
| Sartuul | 553 | 0.1 | 315 | 0.1 | 262 | 0.0 | 239 | 0.0 |
| Khamnigan | 207 | 0.0 | 102 | 0.0 | 124 | 0.0 | 75 | 0.0 |
| Other nationals | 648 | 0.1 | 393 | 0.1 | 503 | 0.1 | 339 | 0.1 |

The percentage of Kazakhs has fallen by 0.5 percentage points in the past 10 years, wherefore the percentage of Kazakhs among children and youth has fallen. Although the percentage of Kazakh children aged below 15 has fallen compared with 2000, it is still high compared with other ethnic groups.

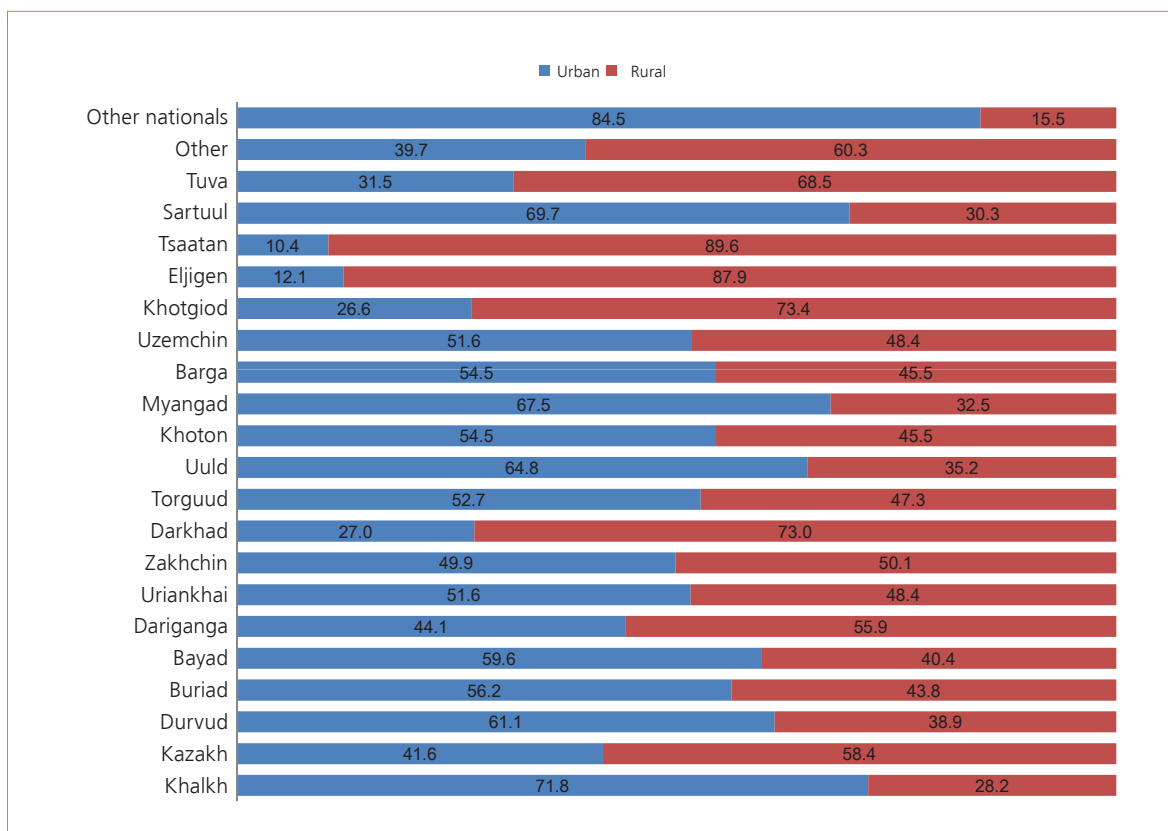
In terms of sex ratios of children and youth by ethnicity, the fact that more boys were born than girls means that the overall populations' sex ratio has become even in our country, due to the predominant number of females as age increases. This trend was observed in the results of the 2000 census. The main changes in past decade was in the number of Uriankhai and Khoton girls, who overtook boys, and that females predominated among the Torguud and Tuva youth.

TABLE 2.4. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH, BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND ETHNICITY, 2000, 2010

| | 2000 | | | | Sex ratio | | 2010 | | | | Sex ratio | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-------|
| | 0-14 | | 15-24 | | | | 0-14 | | 15-24 | | | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | 0-14 | 15-24 | Male | Female | Male | Female | 0-14 | 15-24 |
| Khalkh | 345 817 | 340 569 | 206 263 | 204 853 | 101.5 | 100.7 | 305 214 | 295 680 | 229 335 | 225 425 | 103.2 | 101.7 |
| Kazakh | 22 227 | 21 578 | 10 645 | 10 524 | 103.0 | 101.1 | 18 251 | 17 813 | 10 678 | 10 468 | 102.5 | 102.0 |
| Durvud | 12 371 | 12 183 | 6 914 | 6 430 | 101.5 | 107.5 | 10 930 | 10 470 | 7 604 | 7 432 | 104.4 | 102.3 |
| Bayad | 9 596 | 9 237 | 5 246 | 4 775 | 103.9 | 109.9 | 8 632 | 8 132 | 5 913 | 5 615 | 106.1 | 105.3 |
| Buriad | 6 269 | 6 147 | 4 076 | 3 910 | 102.0 | 104.2 | 5 540 | 5 465 | 4 449 | 4 171 | 101.4 | 106.7 |
| Dariganga | 5 581 | 5 318 | 3 459 | 3 082 | 104.9 | 112.2 | 3 688 | 3 505 | 2 482 | 2 207 | 105.2 | 112.5 |
| Zakhchin | 5 768 | 5 644 | 3 110 | 2 971 | 102.2 | 104.7 | 5 086 | 4 931 | 3 469 | 3 343 | 103.1 | 103.8 |
| Uriankhai | 4 511 | 4 438 | 2 627 | 2 488 | 101.6 | 105.6 | 3 795 | 3 812 | 2 700 | 2 585 | 99.6 | 104.4 |
| Darkhad | 3 544 | 3 620 | 1 869 | 1 794 | 97.9 | 104.2 | 3 270 | 3 214 | 2 234 | 2 221 | 101.7 | 100.6 |
| Uuld | 2 646 | 2 525 | 1 531 | 1 433 | 104.8 | 106.8 | 2 013 | 1 902 | 1 566 | 1 533 | 105.8 | 102.2 |
| Torguud | 2 226 | 2 261 | 1 236 | 1 223 | 98.5 | 101.1 | 1 939 | 1 905 | 1 403 | 1 419 | 101.8 | 98.9 |
| Khoton | 2 064 | 1 946 | 868 | 957 | 106.1 | 90.7 | 2 145 | 2 154 | 1 234 | 1 163 | 99.6 | 106.1 |
| Khotogoid | 1 285 | 1 229 | 796 | 761 | 104.6 | 104.6 | 2 325 | 2 261 | 1 483 | 1 319 | 102.8 | 112.4 |
| Myangad | 1 100 | 1 105 | 670 | 654 | 99.5 | 102.4 | 944 | 940 | 657 | 650 | 100.4 | 101.1 |
| Tuva | 856 | 964 | 484 | 477 | 88.8 | 101.5 | 822 | 789 | 525 | 537 | 104.2 | 97.8 |
| Other | 1 521 | 1 560 | 955 | 906 | 97.5 | 105.4 | 1 418 | 1 282 | 1 024 | 970 | 110.6 | 105.6 |
| Other nationals | 709 | 706 | 601 | 521 | 100.4 | 115.4 | 674 | 612 | 1 274 | 736 | 110.1 | 173.1 |

The Kazakh, Dariganga, Zakhchin, Darkhad, Khotogoid, Eljigen, Tsaatan and Tuva children and youth usually live in rural areas /Figure 2.9/.

FIGURE 2.9. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH BY ETHNICITY, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010



2.3. RELIGION OF YOUTH

Religion is a global phenomenon that is embedded in human existence. It is a foundational aspect of culture and society that influences choices, ways of life and cultural paradigms. Religion may not be able to escape the scrutiny, skepticism and questioning that adolescents place on everything around them, but it still exerts a tremendous influence and holds a foundational position within youth culture³.

The new Constitution of Mongolia put into force in 1992 established a guarantee of religious freedom, and monasteries and churches of various sects of religion were established on a vast scale. Foremost, traditional Buddhist temples have been established on a large scale, alongside an increase in the number of Christian and other religions' churches.

According to official statistics, the number of temples and churches reached 234 in 2010 and increased by 2 or 0.9 percent from 2009.

The number of students studying in religious schools and colleges reached 1.6 thousand in 2010, a decrease of 22.9 percent from the previous year, while children studying religious conceptions at home reached 4.5 thousand, an increase of 9.2 percent compared with 2010. 54.3 percent of the total number of temples and churches are Buddhist temples, 41.0 percent are Christian, 2.6 percent are Islamic and 2.1 percent are churches and sanctuaries of other religions.

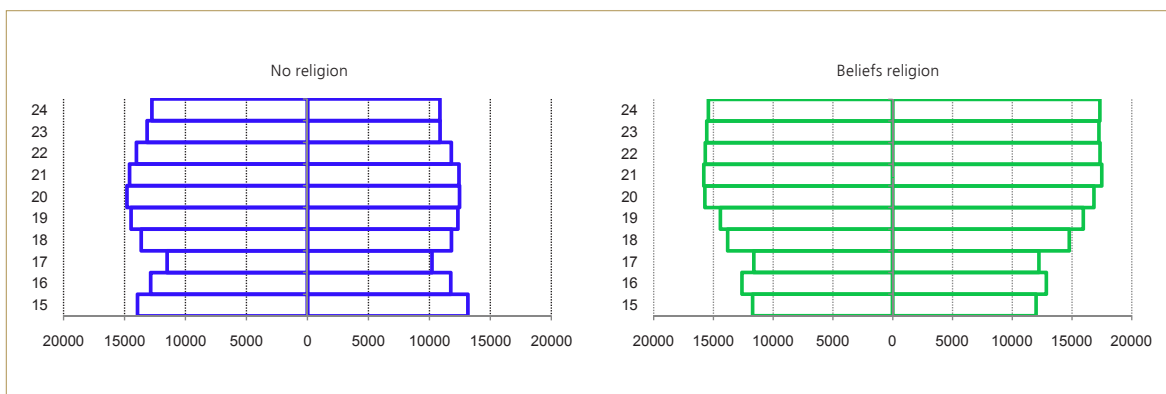
³ UNFPA: "Adolescence education", Volume 9, 2006

⁴ NSO, Review on "Social Statistics 2010", page 49

Questions regarding religion were never asked in previous censuses. The 2010 census asked everyone aged 15 and above whether the respondent worships any religion, and if so, what the respondent’s religion is.

Among the 549.8 thousand population aged 15-24 counted in the 2010 census, 46.1 percent answered that they have ‘no religious belief’ and 53.9 percent responded that they have ‘some religious belief’. The number of children aged 15 who responded as ‘no religion’ was high, whilst the number of people who reported they have a religious belief increases with.

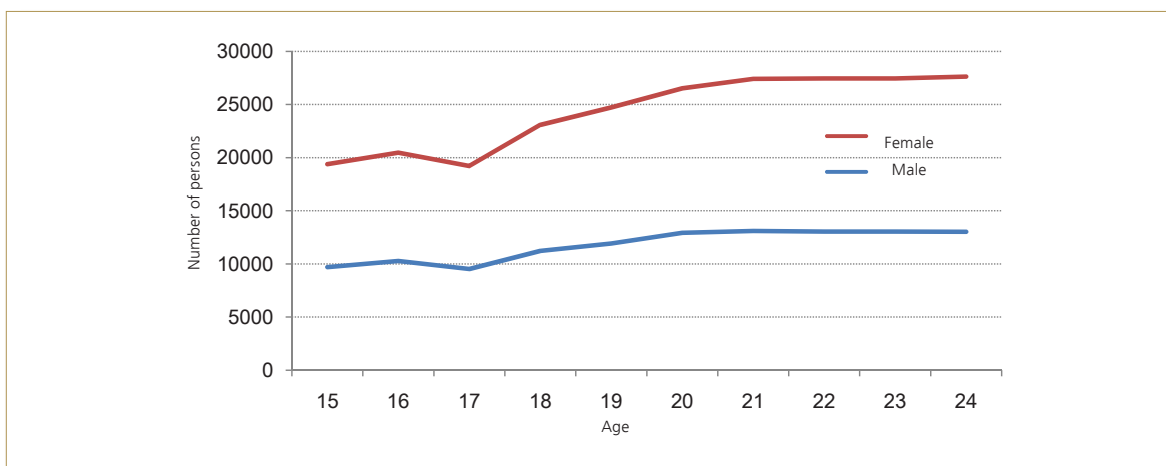
FIGURE 2.10. RELIGIOUS STATUS OF YOUTH, BY AGE AND SEX, 2010



According to the Census, 82.0 per cent of the population aged 15-24 with a religious belief are Buddhists and the remaining 18.0 percent are made up of Christians, Islamics, Shamanists and others.

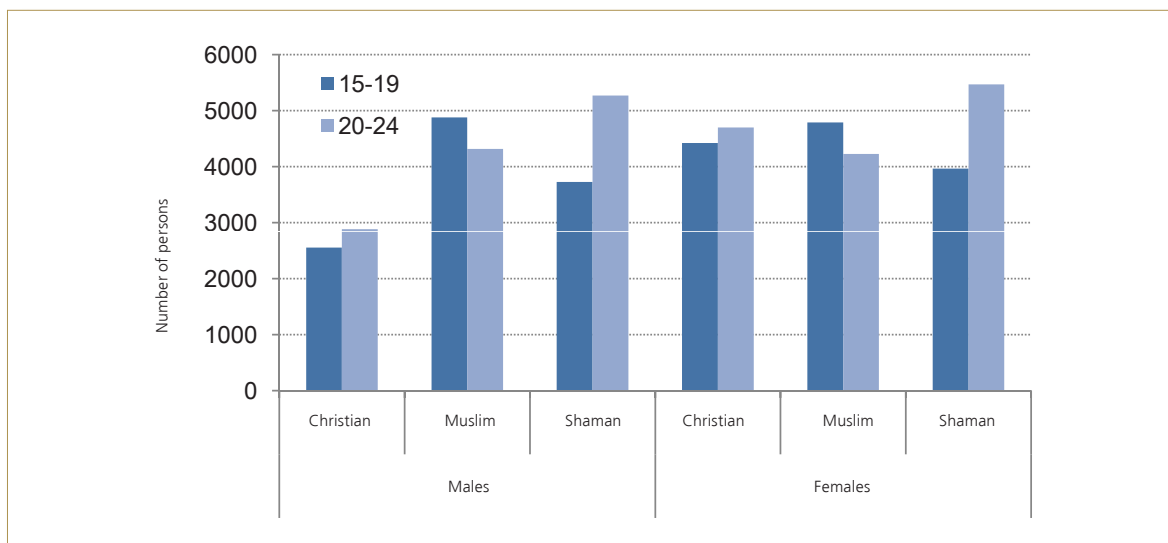
The number of boys and girls aged 15-17 who follow Buddhism is the same, while the number of females who follow traditional Buddhism increases along with age.

FIGURE 2.11. YOUTH BELIEF BUDDHISM, BY AGE AND SEX, 2010



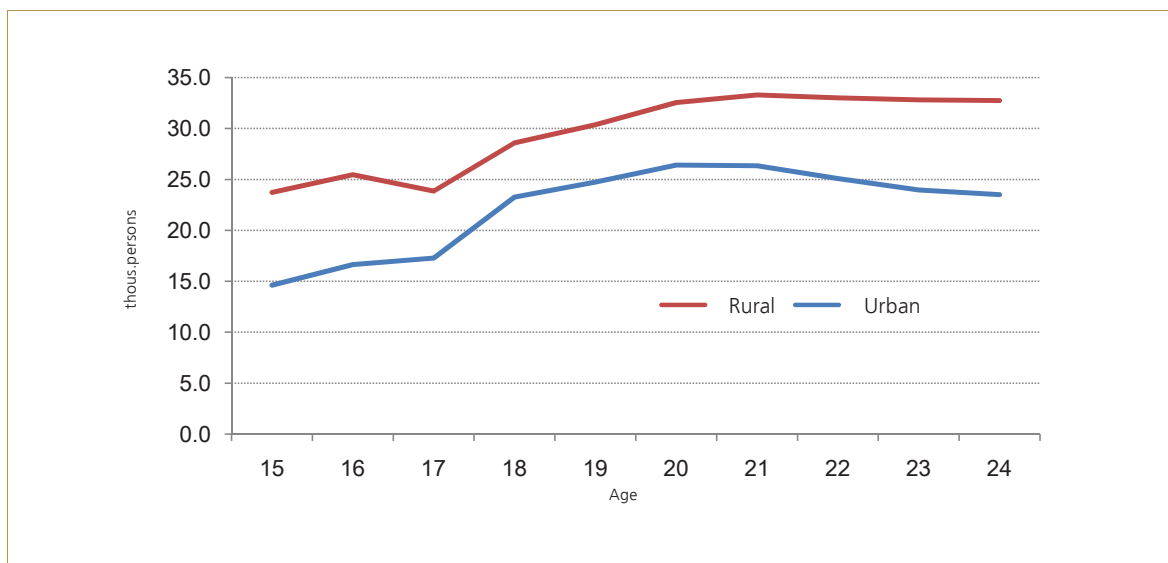
Young males with Muslim beliefs and females with beliefs in other religion sects are high among the youth age group.

FIGURE 2.12. RELIGIOUS YOUTH, BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND RELIGIOUS BELIEFS, 2010



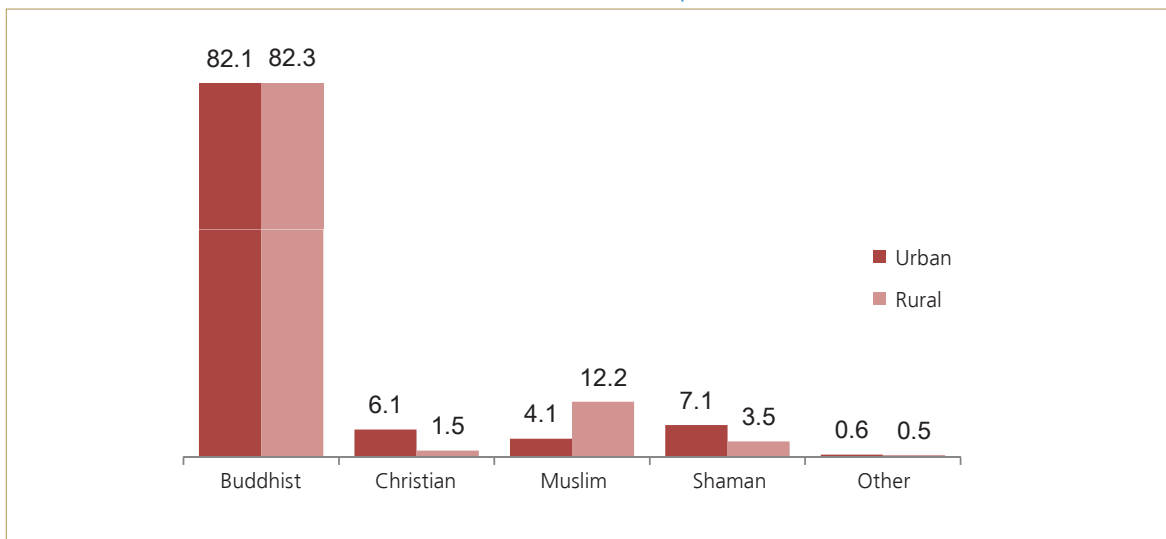
The religious status of young people is different between urban and rural locations and rural youth with religious beliefs are higher than those of urban youth at all ages.

FIGURE 2.13. RELIGIOUS YOUTH, BY AGE GROUP, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010



In terms of religious beliefs, the percentage of youth aged 15-24 with Buddhist beliefs is the same in urban and rural areas, whilst the percentage of youth with Christian beliefs in urban areas is 3 times higher in rural areas. Those with Muslim beliefs in rural areas are 3 times those in urban areas..

FIGURE 2.14. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIOUS YOUTH, BY RELIGIOUS BELIEFS, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

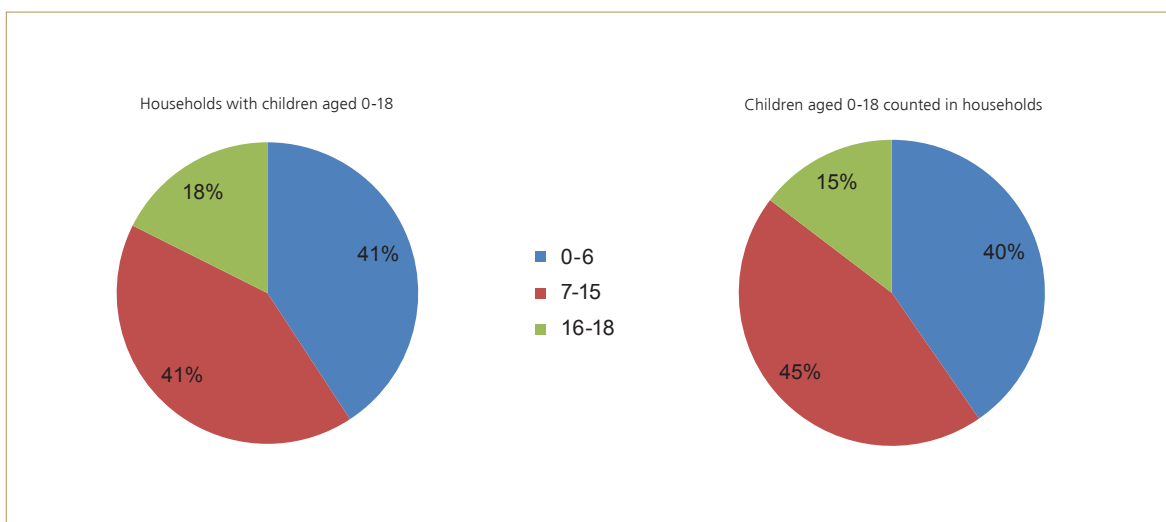


6.5 percent of rural youth are Muslim. This percentage is 3 times higher than in urban areas, and most of them are Kazakhs.

2.4. HOUSING CONDITION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

According to the Population and Housing Census 2010, over 80 percent of total households with children aged 0-18 are households with children aged 0-15 and 85 percent of total children counted in households are children aged 0-15 /Figure 2.15/.

FIGURE 2.15 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGED 0-18, 2010

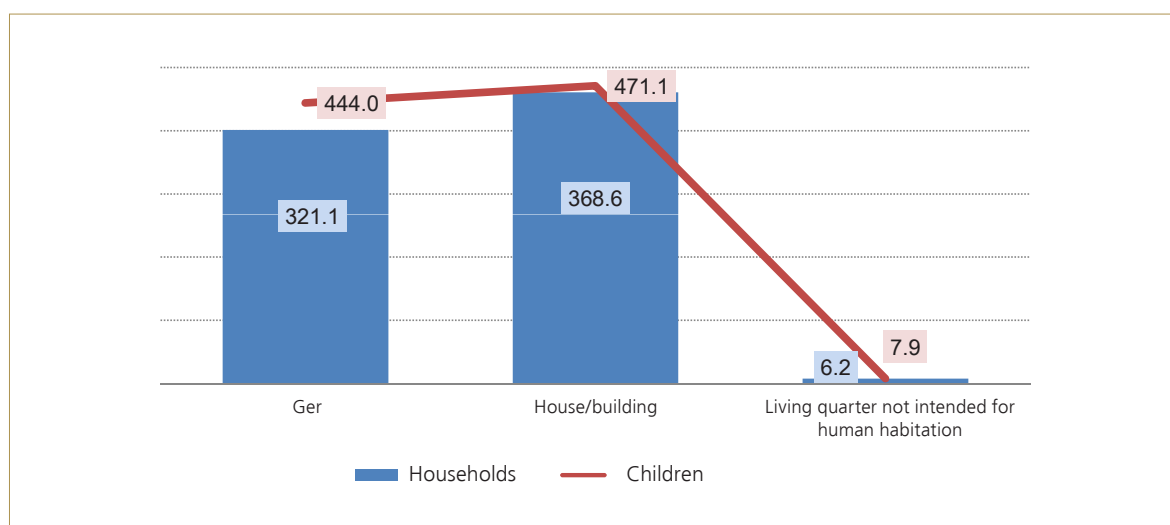


There were 573.3 thousand households with children aged 0-15 counted in the 2010 census, representing a 38.3 percent increase from the previous census.

46.8 percent of total households with children aged 0-15 live in gers, 52.4 percent live in houses/buildings, 0.8 percent live in live in quarters not intended for human habitation. 48.9 percent of children counted in households live in gers, 50.3 percent live in houses/buildings and again, 0.8 percent lived in living quarters not intended for human habitation.

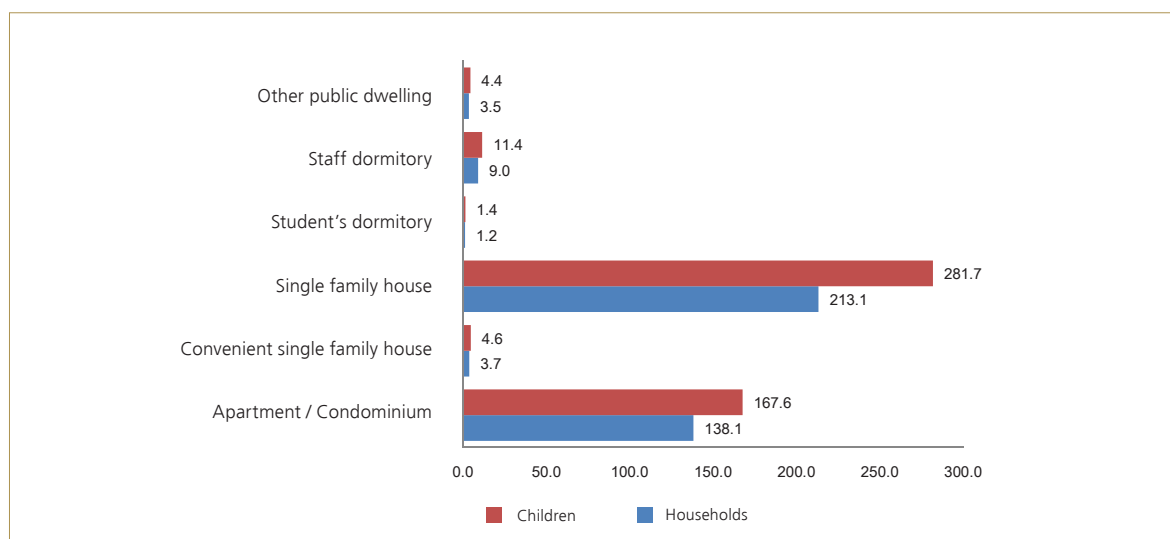
47.3 percent, or almost half of children aged 0-18 who are citizens of Mongolia, and, live in a ger, and 5 in every 10 children who were enumerated in households with children live in gers.

FIGURE 2.16 HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGED 0-18 AND CHILDREN COUNTED IN HOUSEHOLDS, BY TYPES OF LIVING QUARTERS, 2010



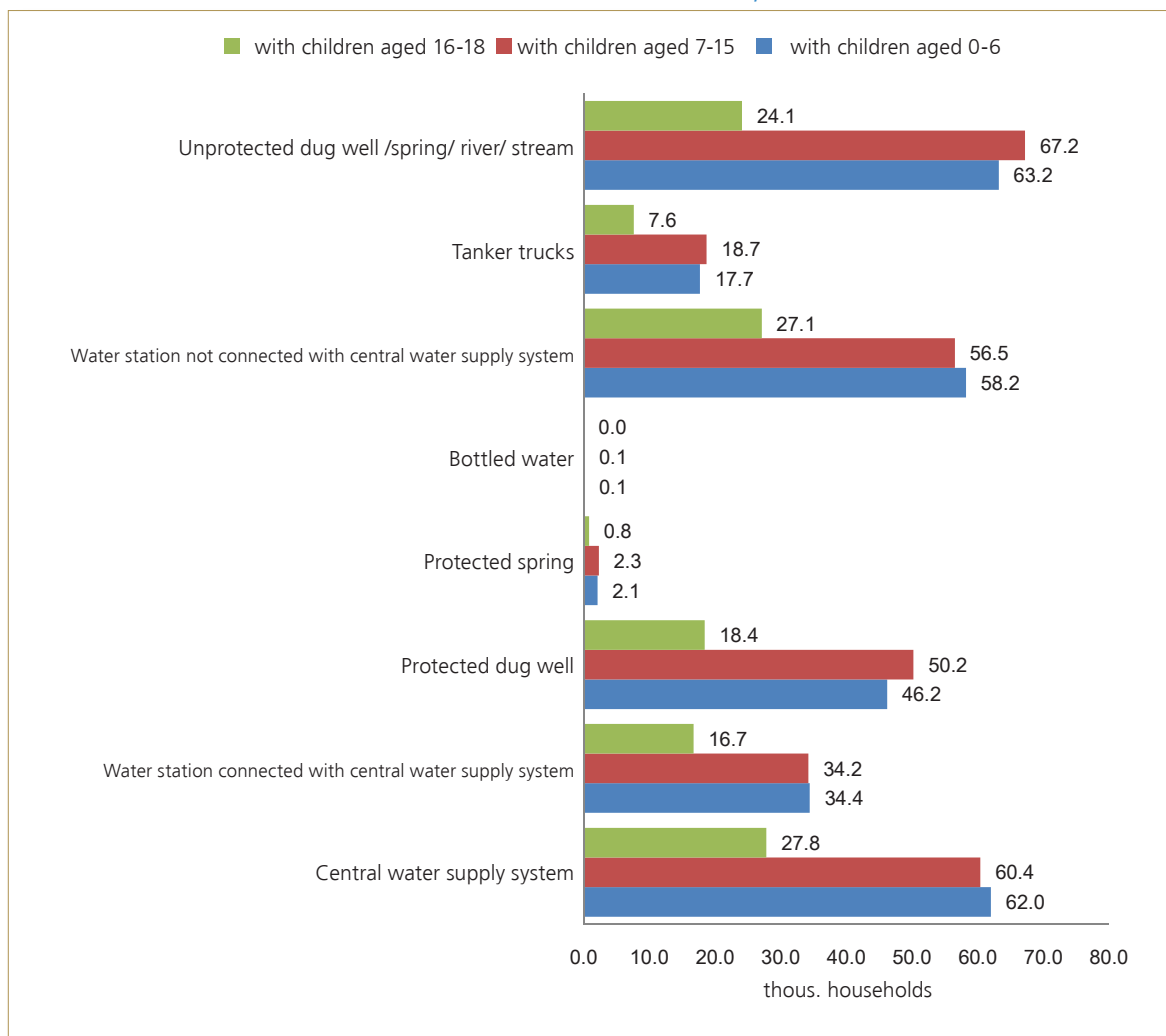
Five out of every 10 children aged 0-18 counted in the 2010 census and 9 out of every 10 children who were counted in households live in a house/building. 57.8 percent of those living in a house/building live in a single family house and 37.5 percent live in an apartment/condominium.

FIGURE 2.17. HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGED 0-18 AND CHILDREN COUNTED IN HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN A HOUSE/BUILDING, BY TYPES OF BUILDING, 2010



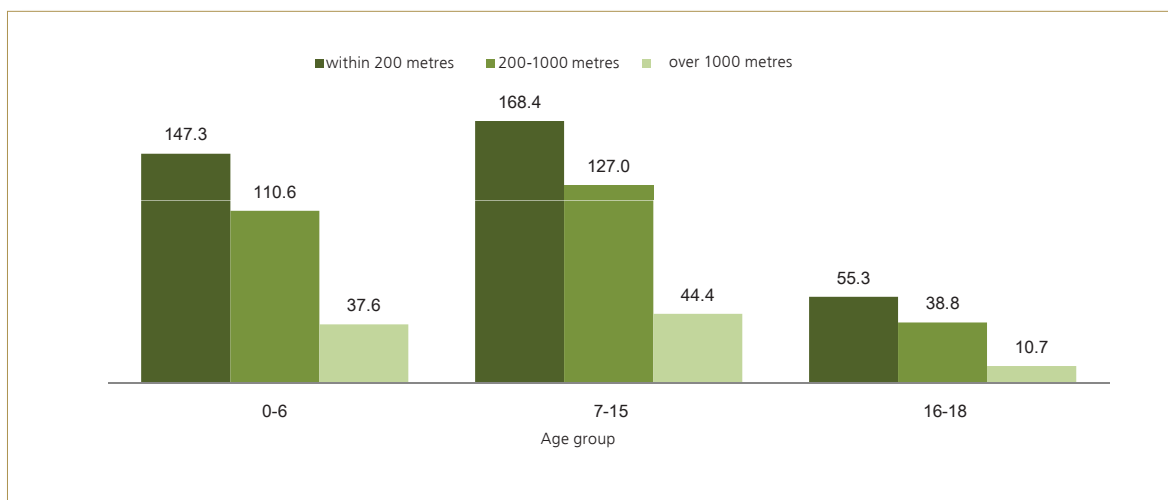
In terms of drinking water sources, 22.0 percent of total households with children aged 0-18 access water from a central water supply system, 20.0 percent from a water station not connected with a central water supply system and 22.0 percent from an unprotected dug well, spring, river, stream, lake or pond.

FIGURE 2.18. HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGED 0-18,
BY DRINKING WATER SOURCES, 2010



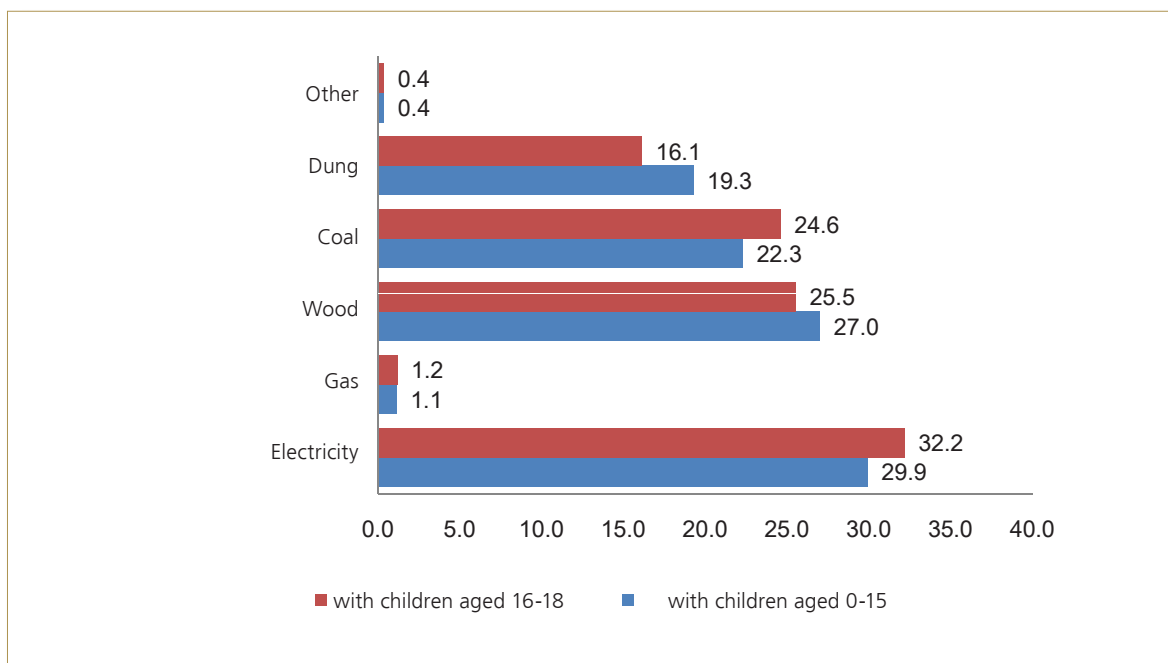
Five out of every 10 children counted in households who use tanker trucks get water from within 200 metres, 4 of 10 get water from 200 to 1000 metres away, and 1 out of every 10 children also get water from over 1000 metres away 45.9 percent of the children who get water are in the 7-15 age bracket.

FIGURE 2.19. CHILDREN AGED 0-18, BY DISTANCE TO GET WATER FROM, 2010



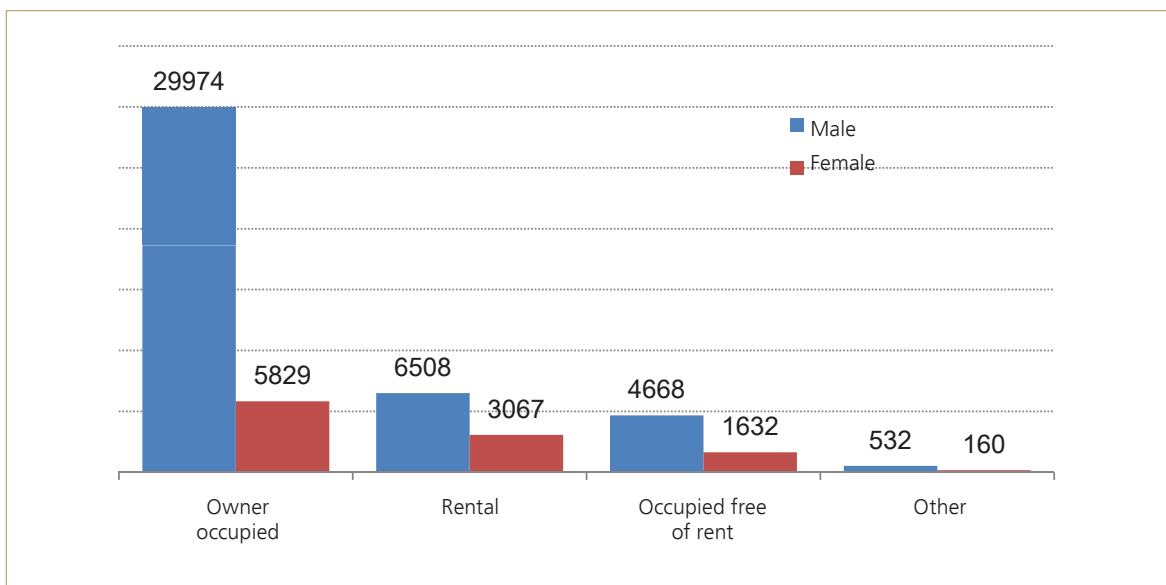
97.3 percent of total households with children aged 0-18 counted in the Population and Housing Census 2010 have access to electricity sources and 2.7 percent are without electricity. One in every 5 children counted in households with children live without electricity sources.

FIGURE 2.20 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGED 0-18, BY MAIN TYPES OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING, 2010



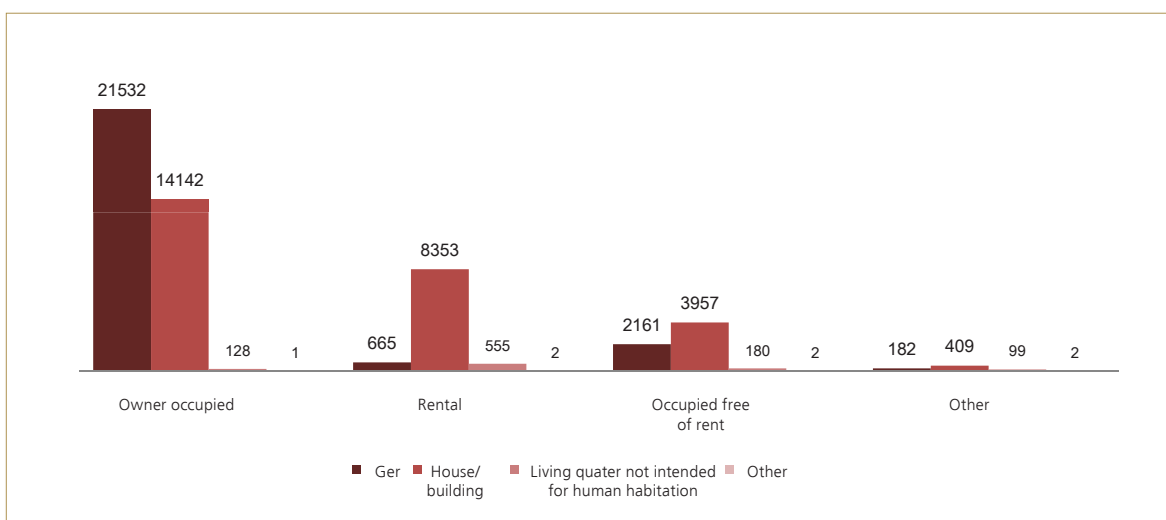
68.4 percent of the 52.4 thousand young population aged 15-24 who headed households live in their own dwelling and 18.3 percent are in rented accommodation. In terms of sex, 71.9 percent of male heads in the aforementioned age group live in their own dwelling and 15.6 percent live in rental accommodation, whilst 54.5 percent of females who headed households within the same age group live in their own dwelling, and 28.7 percent are living in rental accommodation.

FIGURE 2.21 NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 15-24 WHO HEADED HOUSEHOLDS, BY SEX AND TENURE OF DWELLING, 2010



Most of the young population aged 15-24 live in their own ger.

FIGURE 2.22 NUMBER OF YOUNG POPULATION AGED 15-24 WHO HEADED BY HOUSEHOLDS, BY TYPES AND TENURE OF DWELLING, 2010



69.5 percent of the young population within the aforementioned age group who were counted in rural areas live in their own gers 31.3 percent, whilst 32.0 percent of youth counted in urban areas live in their own house/buildings.

CHAPTER THREE

CHILDREN



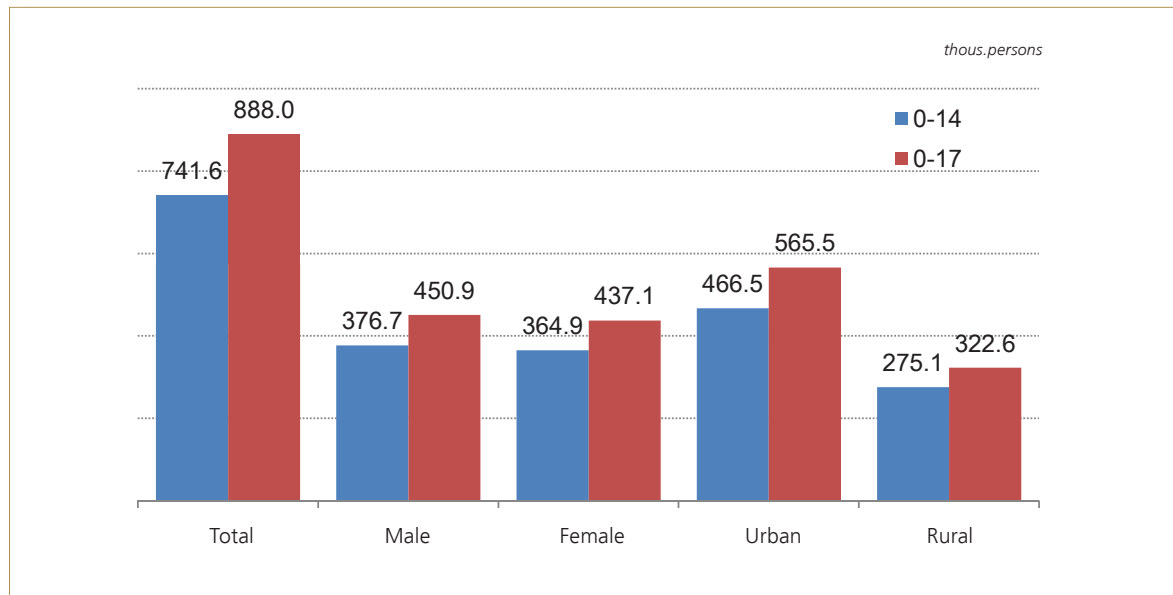
Human development is the basis of development in any country and child development represents the beginning of human development. Growing up healthily and receiving a good education enables individuals to become successful members of society.

Mongolia has adhered to the Convention on the Rights of the Child issued by the United Nations General Assembly and it pledges to present a country statement to set out policy programs designated to implement the rights that every child shall be entitled to. This will ensure the best possible quality of life and development of the children. Without distinction of any kind, children will have access to complete basic education free of charge and information and materials from a range of sources. To this end, the Parliament of Mongolia approved a Law on the Protection of Children’s Rights in 1996 and the Mongolian Government approved a national program on “Improving the Development and Protection of Children (2003-2010)”.

According to the Population and Housing Census 2010, 741.6 thousand children aged 0-14 were counted. In terms of sex 376.7 thousands were boys and 364.9 thousands were girls. The sex ratio was 103. 62.9 percent of those counted live in urban areas and 37.1 percent live in rural areas.

With reference to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and Law on the Protection of Children’s Rights, Mongolia stated that a child is defined as every human being below the age of eighteen years. 888.0 thousand children within this age bracket were counted in the 2010 census. When split by sex, 450.9 thousand were boys and 437.1 thousand were girls.

FIGURE 3.1. NUMBER OF CHILDREN, BY AGE, SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010



3.1. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION

In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the whole population aged 6 and above was surveyed to establish literacy status and the highest level of educational attainment gained. Pre-school or school attendance was surveyed amongst the whole population aged from 2-39.

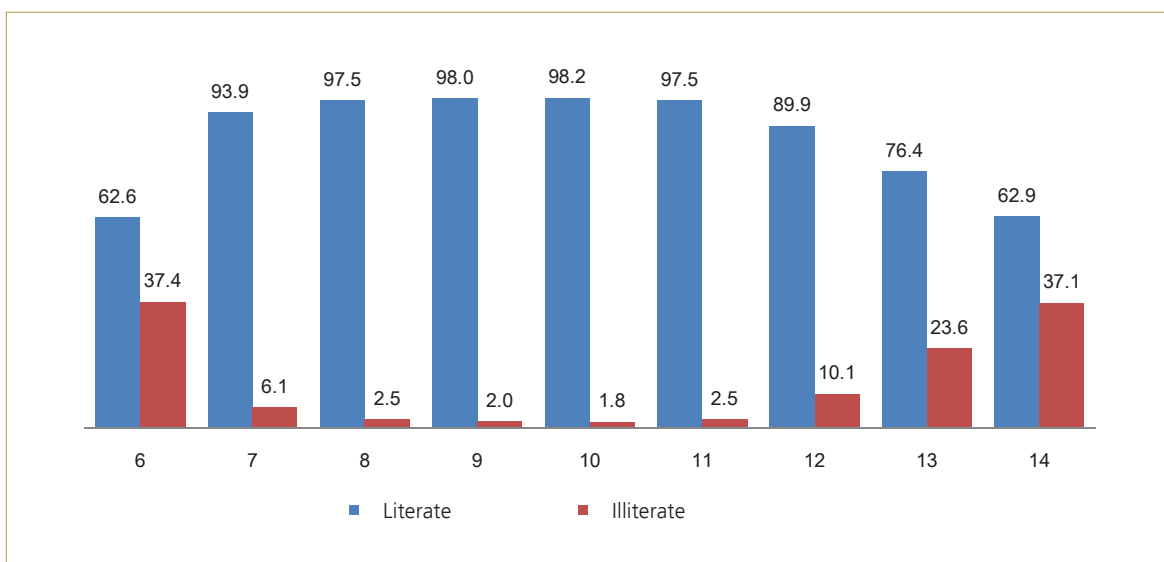
The Population and Housing Censuses 2000 and 2010 measured education and literacy by asking two different questions and identified the population who have no or low level primary education and a measure of how many people are literate or illiterate.

3.1.1. LITERACY

A person who can read and write simple statements in any language with understanding is considered as a literate person.

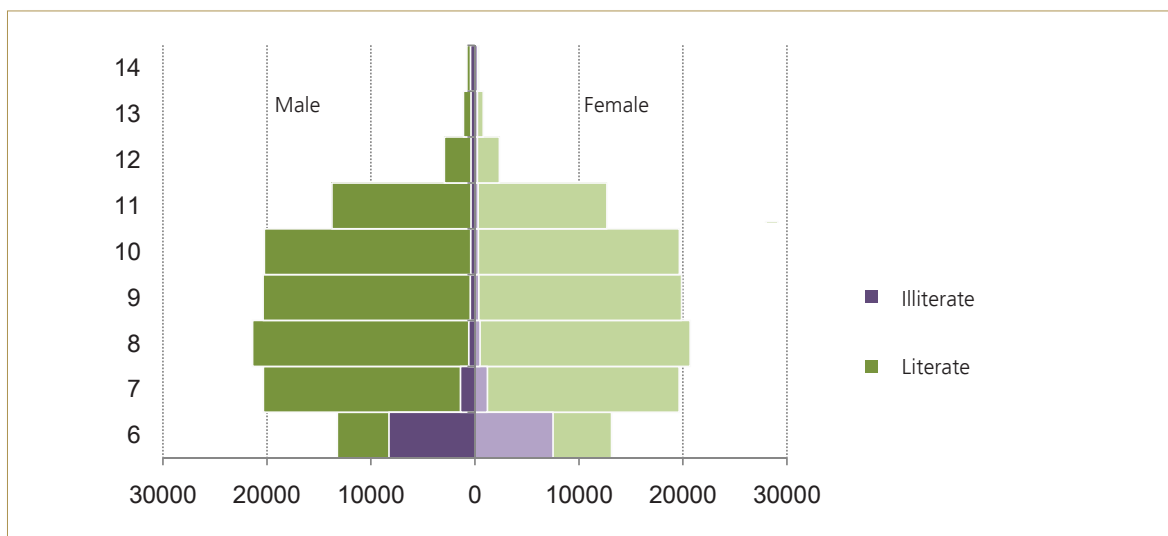
According to the Population and Housing Census 2010, 409.7 thousand children aged 6-14 were counted and 60.3 percent of them, or 247.0 thousand children, are non-educated, while 90.5 percent of these non-educated children are literate.

FIGURE 3.2. NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 6-14, BY LITERACY RATE, 2010



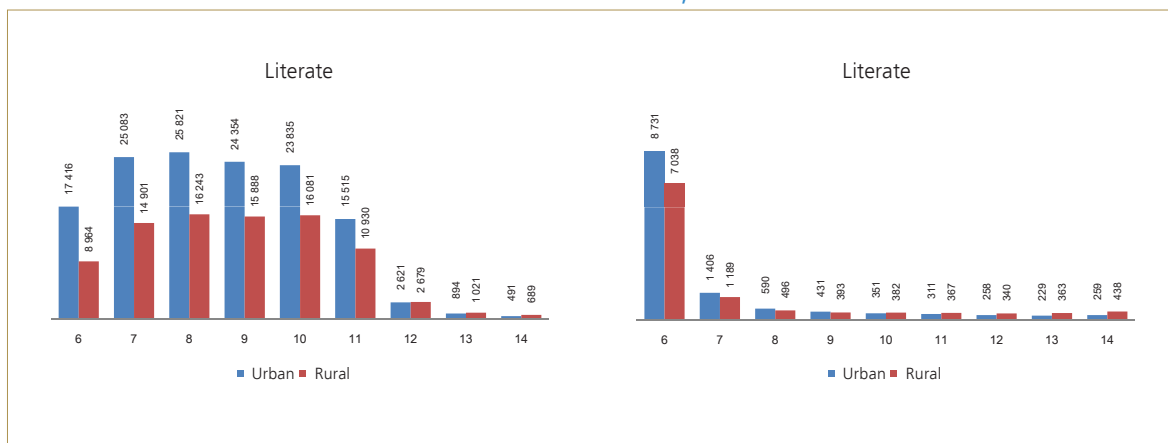
Among children aged 6-14, the number of boys who are literate is higher than literate girls by 4.9 thousand. There are also 1.7 thousand more illiterate boys than girls. This may be associated with the fact that there are more boys than girls among children aged below 15, particularly between the ages 6 to 14.

FIGURE 3.3. NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 6-14, BY LITERACY STATUS, 2010



The number of literate children aged 6-11 counted in urban areas were higher than in rural areas, while literate children aged 12-14 counted in rural areas were slightly higher than in urban areas. The number of illiterate children aged 6-9 who live in urban areas are higher than those in rural areas, while in ages 10-14 there were more rural than urban illiterate children. This may be associated with the school drop-out rate being higher in rural areas. 66.5 percent of literate children and 86.0 percent of illiterate children were children aged 6-14.

FIGURE 3.4. NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 6-14, BY LITERACY STATUS, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010



3.1.2. PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The Population and Housing Censuses in 1989 and 2000 asked everyone aged 7-29 whether they are currently studying, whilst in the 2010 Population and Housing Census, information on school or pre-school attendance was collected from all persons aged 2-39.

According to the Population and Housing Census 2010, 1834.9 thousand people aged 2-39 were counted, in terms school attendance, 45.6 percent are attending kindergarten and school, and 54.4 percent were not attending any school.

PRE-SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The Law on Education of Mongolia states that pre-school educational institutions are kindergartens and official statistics show that 839 kindergartens were active in the school year 2010/2011⁵.

202.4 thousand children aged 2-5 were counted in the Population and Housing census 2010. 60.1 percent of them attend kindergartens and 39.9 percent do not. 50.1 percent of children aged 2-5 who attended kindergarten were boys and 49.9 percent were girls /Table 3.4/.

TABLE 3.1. RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 2-5, BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND PRE-SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, 2010

| Age | Total | | | Attending kindergarten | | | Not attending kindergarten | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| TOTAL | 202 420 | 102 986 | 99 434 | 121 647 | 60 910 | 60 737 | 80 773 | 42 076 | 38 697 |
| 2 | 61 433 | 31 142 | 30 291 | 27 361 | 13 683 | 13 678 | 34 072 | 17 459 | 16 613 |
| 3 | 52 128 | 26 501 | 25 627 | 30 875 | 15 369 | 15 506 | 21 253 | 11 132 | 10 121 |
| 4 | 45 509 | 23 177 | 22 332 | 30 703 | 15 358 | 15 345 | 14 806 | 7 819 | 6 987 |
| 5 | 43 350 | 22 166 | 21 184 | 32 708 | 16 500 | 16 208 | 10 642 | 5 666 | 4 976 |

59.0 percent of boys and 61.0 percent of girls aged 2-5 attend kindergarten.

According to the Population and Housing Census 2010, 68.0 percent of total children aged 2-5 were counted in urban areas, and 32.0 percent in rural areas. 71.7 percent of children in this age group who attend kindergarten live in urban areas /Table 3.2/. Among children who attend kindergarten, the percentage of children aged 3-5 is high, while that of children aged 2 is lower. Fewer boys attend kindergarten than girls in rural areas.

⁵ NSO, "Statistical yearbook 2010", 2011

TABLE 3.2. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGED 2-5, WHO ATTEND KINDERGARTEN, BY AGE, SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

| Age | Attending kindergarten | | | Sex structure, % | | Percentage distribution | |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | Total | Sex | | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| | | Male | Female | | | | |
| TOTAL | 121 647 | 60 910 | 60 737 | 50.1 | 49.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 2 | 27 361 | 13 683 | 13 678 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 22.5 | 22.5 |
| 3 | 30 875 | 15 369 | 15 506 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 25.2 | 25.5 |
| 4 | 30 703 | 15 358 | 15 345 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 25.2 | 25.3 |
| 5 | 32 708 | 16 500 | 16 208 | 50.4 | 49.6 | 27.1 | 26.7 |
| URBAN-TOTAL | 88 577 | 44 602 | 43 975 | 50.4 | 49.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 2 | 20 590 | 10 311 | 10 279 | 50.1 | 49.9 | 23.1 | 23.4 |
| 3 | 23 225 | 11 643 | 11 582 | 50.1 | 49.9 | 26.1 | 26.3 |
| 4 | 22 188 | 11 197 | 10 991 | 50.5 | 49.5 | 25.1 | 25.0 |
| 5 | 22 574 | 11 451 | 11 123 | 50.7 | 49.3 | 25.7 | 25.3 |
| RURAL-TOTAL | 33 070 | 16 308 | 16 762 | 49.3 | 50.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 2 | 6 771 | 3 372 | 3 399 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 20.7 | 20.3 |
| 3 | 7 650 | 3 726 | 3 924 | 48.7 | 51.3 | 22.8 | 23.4 |
| 4 | 8 515 | 4 161 | 4 354 | 48.9 | 51.1 | 25.5 | 26.0 |
| 5 | 10 134 | 5 049 | 5 085 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 31.0 | 30.3 |

More than half, or 52.0 percent, of children who do not attend kindergarten are boys and this represents 41.0 percent of total children aged 2-5. 51.0 percent of boys and girls respectively were counted in urban areas.

TABLE 3.3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGED 2-5 WHO DO NOT ATTEND KINDERGARTEN, BY AGE, SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

| Age group | Attending kindergarten | | | Sex distribution, % | | Percentage distribution | |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | Total | Sex | | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| | | Male | Female | | | | |
| TOTAL | 80 773 | 42 076 | 38 697 | 52.1 | 47.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 2 | 34 072 | 17 459 | 16 613 | 51.2 | 48.8 | 41.5 | 42.9 |
| 3 | 21 253 | 11 132 | 10 121 | 52.4 | 47.6 | 26.5 | 26.2 |
| 4 | 14 806 | 7 819 | 6 987 | 52.8 | 47.2 | 18.6 | 18.1 |
| 5 | 10 642 | 5 666 | 4 976 | 53.2 | 46.8 | 13.5 | 12.9 |
| URBAN-TOTAL | 41 354 | 21 525 | 19 829 | 52.1 | 47.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 2 | 19 321 | 9 947 | 9 374 | 51.5 | 48.5 | 46.2 | 47.3 |
| 3 | 10 738 | 5 620 | 5 118 | 52.3 | 47.7 | 26.1 | 25.8 |
| 4 | 6 681 | 3 473 | 3 208 | 52.0 | 48.0 | 16.1 | 16.2 |
| 5 | 4 614 | 2 485 | 2 129 | 53.9 | 46.1 | 11.5 | 10.7 |
| RURAL-TOTAL | 39 419 | 20 551 | 18 868 | 52.1 | 47.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 2 | 14 751 | 7 512 | 7 239 | 50.9 | 49.1 | 36.6 | 38.4 |
| 3 | 10 515 | 5 512 | 5 003 | 52.4 | 47.6 | 26.8 | 26.5 |
| 4 | 8 125 | 4 346 | 3 779 | 53.5 | 46.5 | 21.1 | 20.0 |
| 5 | 6 028 | 3 181 | 2 847 | 52.8 | 47.2 | 15.5 | 15.1 |

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

According to the Population and Housing Census 2010, there are 1632.4 thousand people in the population aged 6-39. Of them, 43.8 percent are attending any school. 48.3 percent of the population attending school are male and 51.7 percent are female. There is no difference in figures in terms of sex among children aged 6-14 who attend school.

TABLE 3.4. NUMBER OF AGED 6-14 WHO ATTEND SCHOOL, BY AGE, SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

| Age | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|-------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Sex ratio | Male | Female | Sex ratio | Male | Female | Sex ratio |
| 6 | 20 003 | 19 459 | 102.8 | 12 790 | 12 339 | 103.7 | 7 213 | 7 120 | 101.3 |
| 7 | 21 231 | 20 439 | 103.9 | 13 284 | 12 775 | 104.0 | 7 947 | 7 664 | 103.7 |
| 8 | 21 592 | 20 877 | 103.4 | 13 209 | 12 855 | 102.8 | 8 383 | 8 022 | 104.5 |
| 9 | 22 351 | 21 942 | 101.9 | 13 726 | 13 434 | 102.2 | 8 625 | 8 508 | 101.4 |
| 10-14 | 114 838 | 113 992 | 100.7 | 70 167 | 70 194 | 100.0 | 44 671 | 43 798 | 102.0 |

According to the Population and Housing Census 2000, almost half (47.8 percent) of the population aged 7-29 attended school, while 56.9 percent of the population in the same age group responded that they were attending school in the 2010 census, which is an increase of 9.1 percentage points in the last 10 years. At the same time, 97.2 percent of children aged 7-14 answered that they were attending school.

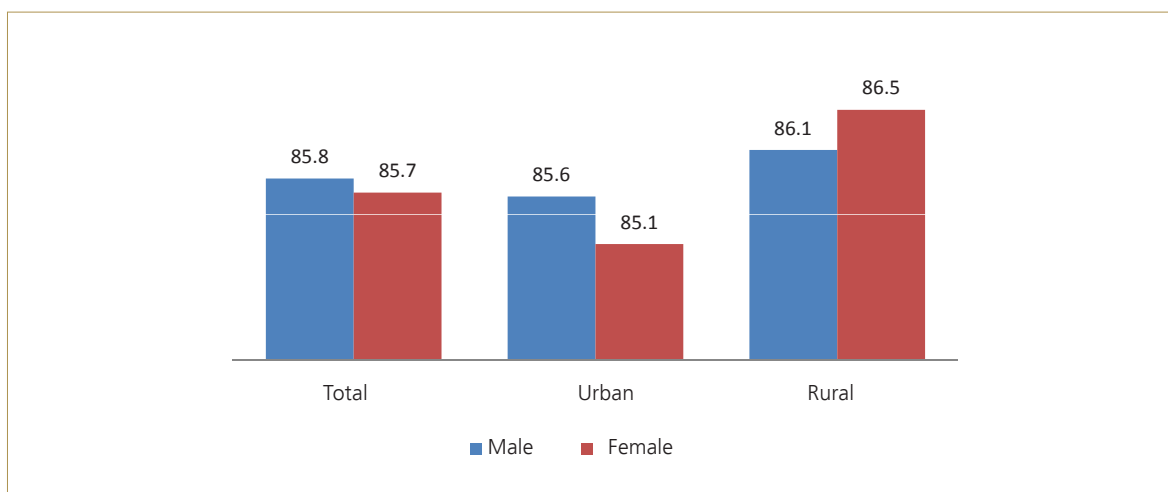
TABLE 3.5. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN AGED 7-14, BY PERCENTAGE, AGE, SEX AND RESIDENCE, 2000, 2010

| Age | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|-------------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 97.9 | 97.7 | 98.1 | 98.4 | 98.3 | 98.5 | 97.0 | 96.7 | 97.4 |
| 8 | 98.4 | 98.3 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 98.0 | 97.8 | 98.3 |
| 9 | 98.5 | 98.3 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 98.6 | 98.9 | 98.0 | 97.8 | 98.2 |
| 10 | 98.2 | 97.9 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 98.3 | 98.7 | 97.8 | 97.3 | 98.3 |
| 11 | 97.6 | 97.1 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 97.9 | 98.4 | 96.7 | 95.8 | 97.7 |
| 12 | 96.7 | 95.8 | 97.7 | 97.6 | 97.2 | 98.0 | 95.4 | 93.8 | 97.1 |
| 13 | 95.8 | 94.6 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 96.5 | 97.6 | 93.9 | 91.9 | 96.0 |
| 14 | 94.7 | 92.8 | 96.7 | 96.6 | 95.8 | 97.4 | 91.9 | 88.4 | 95.5 |
| 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 29.4 | 27.2 | 31.7 | 41.0 | 38.1 | 43.9 | 16.6 | 15.2 | 17.9 |
| 8 | 84.8 | 83.3 | 86.3 | 91.7 | 90.6 | 92.8 | 76.4 | 74.3 | 78.4 |
| 9 | 93.8 | 92.5 | 94.2 | 96.8 | 96.4 | 97.2 | 88.8 | 87.5 | 90.2 |
| 10 | 93.4 | 92.4 | 94.5 | 97.2 | 96.8 | 97.6 | 88.4 | 86.5 | 90.3 |
| 11 | 91.8 | 89.9 | 93.6 | 96.8 | 95.9 | 97.7 | 85.0 | 81.9 | 88.2 |
| 12 | 88.4 | 85.4 | 91.6 | 95.8 | 94.5 | 97.1 | 78.8 | 73.5 | 84.4 |
| 13 | 84.8 | 80.5 | 89.0 | 94.5 | 92.8 | 96.1 | 72.3 | 65.2 | 79.7 |
| 14 | 80.1 | 74.5 | 85.8 | 92.1 | 89.2 | 94.9 | 64.8 | 56.2 | 73.7 |

School attendance amongst children aged 7 rapidly increased. This is associated with children aged 6 enrolling in schools according to the new education system within Mongolia. Due to the reform of education sector and starting to acquire education for 12 years, children aged 6 eligible to enrol 1st grade. 42.1 thousand children aged 6 were counted in the Population and Housing Census 2010 and 93.6 percent of boys and 94.3 percent of girls aged 6 were recorded as attending school. 62.0 percent of children aged 6 counted live in urban areas and of them, 96.1 percent (95.8 percent of boys, 96.5 percent of girls) have attended school, while 89.6 percent of children of the same age (88.4 percent of boys and 90.7 percent of girls) counted in rural areas have attended school, which is lower than in urban areas.

230.3 thousand children aged 6-11 are attending primary school, of which 50.9 percent are boys and 49.1 percent are girls. This represents 85.7 percent of total aged 6-11.

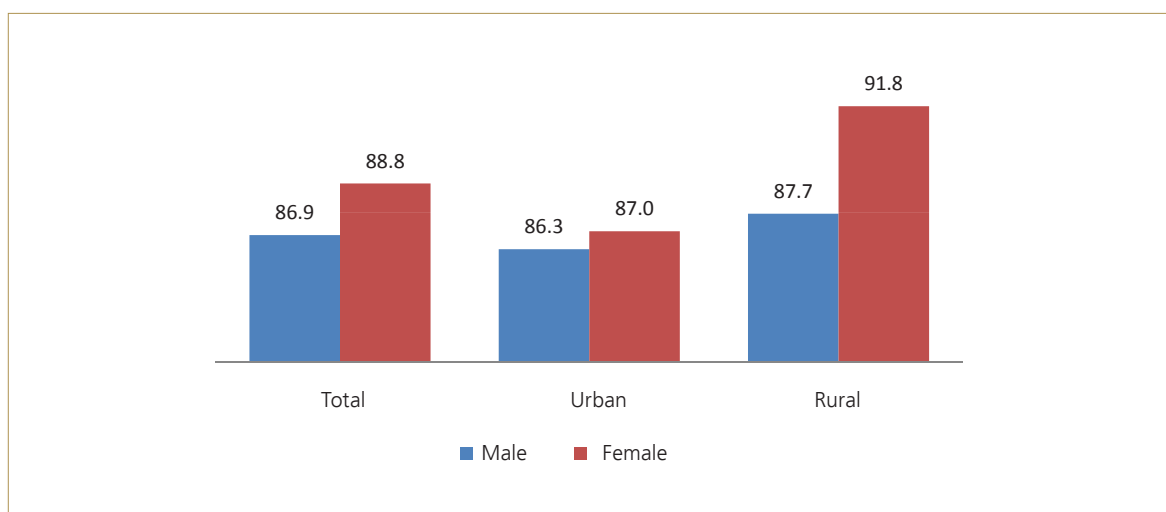
FIGURE 3.5. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AMONGST CHILDREN AGED 6-11, SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010



School attendance of boys aged 6-11 counted in urban areas is higher by 0.5 percentage in points than that of girls, whilst in rural areas school attendance amongst girls is higher by 0.4 percentage in points than that of boys.

According to the Population and Housing Census 2010, 168.5 thousand children are attending basic education, of which 50.0 percent are boys and 50.0 percent are girls. There is a general tendency for the school attendance of boys to reduce and therefore the fact that girls predominated in school, as highlighted by education levels, is same in urban and rural areas.

FIGURE 3.6. BASIC EDUCATION ATTENDANCE AMONGST THE POPULATION AGED 12-15, BY SEX, URBAN, RURAL AND PERCENTAGE, 2010



According to the Population and Housing Census 2010, 112.8 thousand people within the young population are attending education in vocational technical centres, of which 49.0 percent are males and 51.0 percent are girls. This proportion is same in urban areas, whilst in rural areas, the sex split is 47.0 percent male and 53.0 percent female.

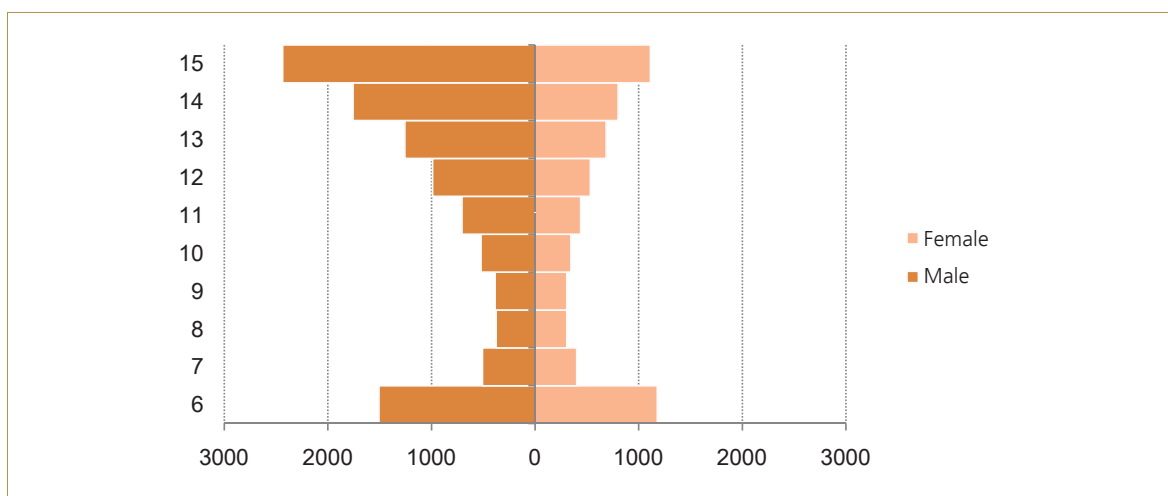
SCHOOL DROPOUT

Another indicator to express the levels of school attendance amongst boys and girls in the population aged 6-15 is through the number of children who are not in school or those who have dropped out⁶.

As part of the Population and Housing Census 2010, children aged 6-15 who dropped out of school were counted. 63.0 percent of them are boys and 37.0 percent are girls. Almost half of children who dropped out of school are boys and girls aged 13-15. School dropout rates amongst children aged 6 is high compared with other ages and it shares 16.0 percent of total school dropout total. Overall, school dropout rates are higher amongst children aged above 10 compared with boys and girls in other ages /Figure 3.7/.

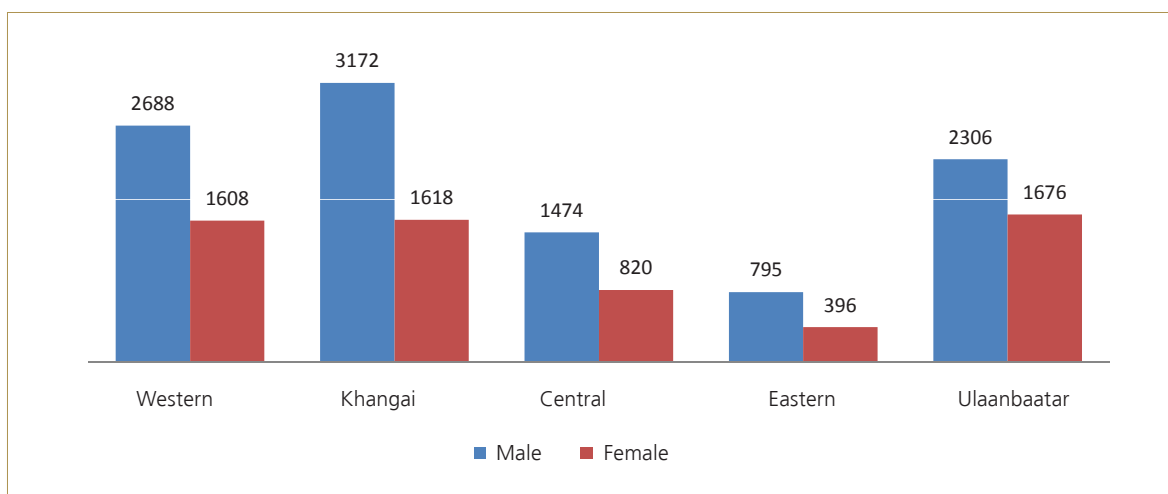
⁶ All children who dropped out school regardless they were enrolled in school or not.

FIGURE 3.7. AGE OF CHILDREN, WHO SCHOOL DROPPED OUT, 2010



28.9 percent of children aged 6-15 who dropped out school were counted in the Khangai region and 26.0 percent in the Western region. School dropout rates are lower in the Eastern region, where 7.2 percent of children aged 6-15 dropped out school. The percentage of boys among children who dropped out of school is high in all regions /Figure 3.8/.

FIGURE 3.8. NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 6-15 WHO DROPPED OUT SCHOOL, BY SEX AND REGIONS, 2010



As seen from the data produced by the NSO, children aged 6-15 drop out of school thanks to several causes, such as work, not being interested in study, illness and hardship of living⁷.

⁷ NSO: "Education, culture and science statistics-2010" review

Most children aged 6 who dropped out of school were counted in Ulaanbaatar and Bayan-Ulgii aimag and rates were the same in all ages, regardless of sex. Bayan-Ulgii aimag in the Western region, Khuvsgul aimag in the Khangai region, Tov aimag in the Central region and Sukhbaatar aimag in the Eastern region all recorded high dropout rates compared with others. School drop-out amongst boys and girls differs in all ages in all aimags.

TABLE 3.6 NUMBER OF AGED 6-15 WHO SCHOOL DROPPED OUT, BY AGE GROUP, SEH, REGION AND CAPITAL CITY, 2010

| Aimag and Capital city | School dropped out-total | | | 6-11 | | | 12-15 | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| TOTAL | 16 553 | 10 435 | 6 118 | 6 983 | 4 000 | 2 983 | 9 570 | 6 435 | 3 135 |
| WESTERN REGION | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 4 296 | 2 688 | 1 608 | 2 148 | 1 224 | 924 | 2 148 | 1 464 | 684 |
| Bayan-Ulgii | 1 764 | 1 021 | 743 | 1 147 | 631 | 516 | 617 | 390 | 227 |
| Gobi-Altai | 361 | 241 | 120 | 124 | 71 | 53 | 237 | 170 | 67 |
| Zavkhan | 465 | 307 | 158 | 168 | 101 | 67 | 297 | 206 | 91 |
| Uvs | 981 | 665 | 316 | 412 | 258 | 154 | 569 | 407 | 162 |
| Khovd | 725 | 454 | 271 | 297 | 163 | 134 | 428 | 291 | 137 |
| KHANGAI REGION | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 4 790 | 3 172 | 1 618 | 1 675 | 985 | 690 | 3 115 | 2 187 | 928 |
| Arkhangai | 915 | 613 | 302 | 309 | 187 | 122 | 606 | 426 | 180 |
| Bayankhongor | 777 | 503 | 274 | 265 | 156 | 109 | 512 | 347 | 165 |
| Bulgan | 324 | 221 | 103 | 132 | 78 | 54 | 192 | 143 | 49 |
| Orkhon | 298 | 186 | 112 | 119 | 56 | 63 | 179 | 130 | 49 |
| Uvurkhangai | 1 172 | 793 | 379 | 421 | 262 | 159 | 751 | 531 | 220 |
| Khuvsgul | 1 304 | 856 | 448 | 429 | 246 | 183 | 875 | 610 | 265 |
| CENTRAL REGION | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 2 294 | 1 474 | 820 | 920 | 539 | 381 | 1 374 | 935 | 439 |
| Gobisumber | 53 | 35 | 18 | 24 | 15 | 9 | 29 | 20 | 9 |
| Darkhan-Uul | 336 | 205 | 131 | 143 | 78 | 65 | 193 | 127 | 66 |
| Dornogobi | 294 | 186 | 108 | 116 | 69 | 47 | 178 | 117 | 61 |
| Dundgobi | 239 | 149 | 90 | 83 | 47 | 36 | 156 | 102 | 54 |
| Omnogobi | 303 | 194 | 109 | 104 | 62 | 42 | 199 | 132 | 67 |
| Selenge | 523 | 329 | 194 | 228 | 133 | 95 | 295 | 196 | 99 |
| Tuv | 546 | 376 | 170 | 222 | 135 | 87 | 324 | 241 | 83 |
| EASTERN REGION | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1 191 | 795 | 396 | 391 | 233 | 158 | 800 | 562 | 238 |
| Dornod | 344 | 223 | 121 | 122 | 70 | 52 | 222 | 153 | 69 |
| Sukhbaatar | 499 | 335 | 164 | 141 | 86 | 55 | 358 | 249 | 109 |
| Khentii | 348 | 237 | 111 | 128 | 77 | 51 | 220 | 160 | 60 |
| ULAANBAATAR | | | | | | | | | |
| Ulaanbaatar | 3 982 | 2 306 | 1 676 | 1 849 | 1 019 | 830 | 2 133 | 1 287 | 846 |

4.2 percent of the total children aged 6-14 counted in the Population and Housing Census and 4.3 percent of children who responded that they were currently studying in school have acquired a basic education. 36.7 percent of children who responded that they are currently studying in school have acquired primary education. The sex ratio amongst students in general educational schools is relatively well balanced in both primary and secondary education.

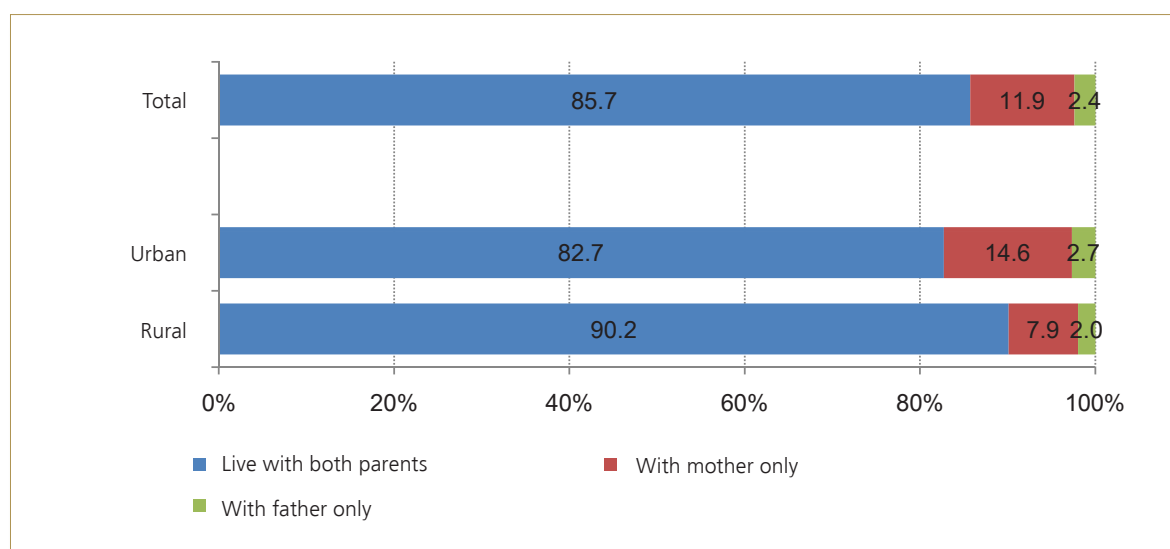
Parental custody and care are crucial to ensuring good school attendance amongst children aged 6-14 and legal acts on protection of children state that children have the right to live with their parents. In some cases children live with only their mother, father or other caretakers due to both or one parent having died, their parents having divorced or separated, or one or both parents working or studying abroad for long periods.

83.4 percent of the total children counted who were younger than 18 live with both parents and/or one parent and the remaining 16.6 percent live with other caretakers.

In terms of children who live with both parents and/or one parent, 85.7 percent of them live with both parents, 11.9 percent live with their mother and 2.4 percent live with their father.

Figure 3.9 illustrates that the number of rural children who live with both parents is higher than that of urban children. As well as this, the percentage of children who live with their mother only is almost 2 times higher in urban areas.

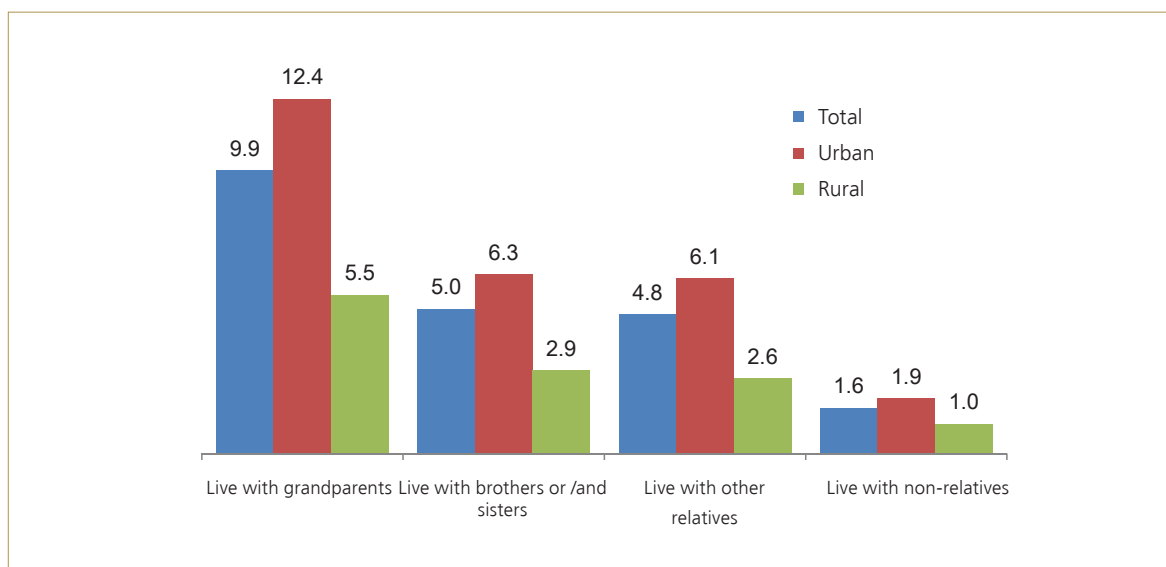
FIGURE 3.9. CHILDREN AGED 0-17, BY PERCENTAGE, BY CARETAKERS, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010



The cases of young children living with grandparents, brothers, sisters and other relatives until they reach the age when they're eligible to enrol in school are very common in Mongolia and the census highlights this. For instance, 18.2 percent of children aged 0-4 live with grandparents, 9.2 percent with siblings, and 9.0 percent live with other relatives. This indicator is 2 times lower in children aged 10-14 than in children aged 0-4. The percentage of children who live with non relatives increases as age increases. The percentage of children aged 0-4 who live with non relatives is only 0.6 percent, while this indicator is 1.1 percent in ages 5-9, 2.2 percent in ages 10-14 and 5.2 percent in ages 15-17.

The number of children aged below 18 who live with other caretakers is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Figure 3.10 shows that one in every 10 children aged below 18 live with grandparents, one in every 20 children live with brothers and/or sisters, and one in every 20 children live with other relatives.

FIGURE 3.10. PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED BELOW 18 LIVING WITH OTHER CARETAKERS, BY URBAN AND RURAL, 2010



According to the census, 281 children aged below 15 without any caretakers or custodians were counted and most of them, or 228 children, live in urban areas. However this number seems very low, it expresses children without care and custody of adults are still there.

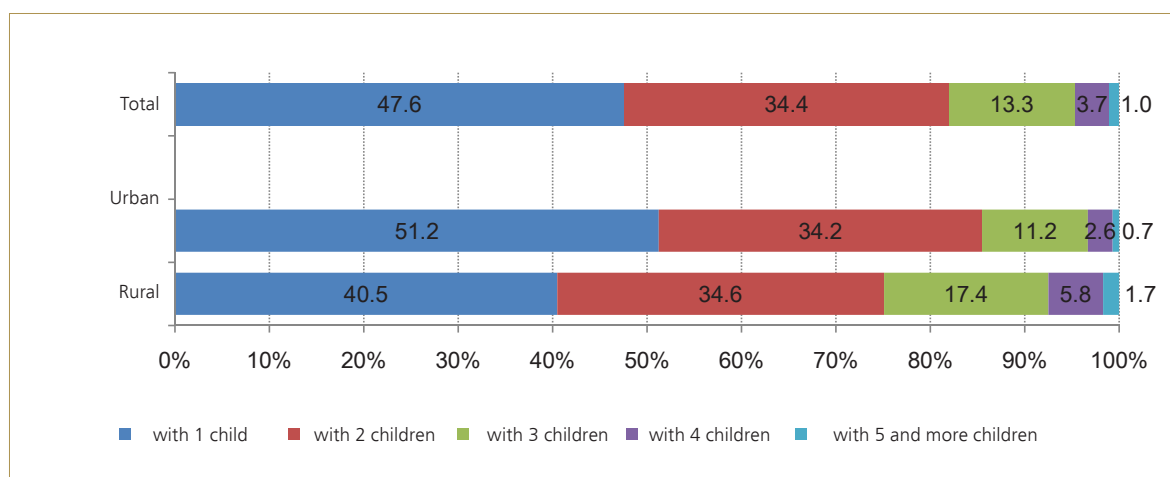
A total of 713.8 thousand households were counted in the 2010 census on a national scale, of which 446.7 households, or 62.6 percent of total households include children aged below 16. The percentage of households with children decreased by 13.6 percentage points compared with the 2000 census. This is associated with a decrease in the national birth rate from 1994-2005. However, since 2006 the birth rate increased, coming close to levels during the 1980s. This can be attributed to the implementation of the "Child money" Government program from 2005-2009 and people's beliefs that it is very good if a person gives birth during the year of the "golden pig". The number of households with children aged below 16 also decreased in both urban and rural areas compared with the previous census.

TABLE 3.7. HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGED BELOW 16, 2000, 2010

| | 2000 | | | 2010 | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | Total | children aged below 16 | | Total | children aged below 16 | |
| | | Number | Percentage | | Number | Percentage |
| TOTAL | 541 149 | 419 640 | 76.4 | 713 780 | 446 690 | 62.6 |
| Urban | 296 398 | 230 430 | 77.7 | 479 503 | 295 665 | 61.7 |
| Rural | 244 751 | 184 156 | 75.2 | 234 277 | 151 025 | 64.5 |

295.7 thousand households with children are in urban areas and 151.0 thousand are in rural areas from a total of 446.7 thousand households with children. Four out of every 5 households with children on a national scale have one or two children, and the average number of children for the total households with children is 1.8. The number of households with children differs between urban and rural areas, and it is observed that rural households have more children. For instance, there are more households with only one child by 10.7 percentage points in urban areas than in rural areas, whilst households with more than three children are higher by 6.2 percentage points in rural areas compared with urban areas. /Figure 3.11/.

FIGURE 3.11. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGED BELOW 16, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010



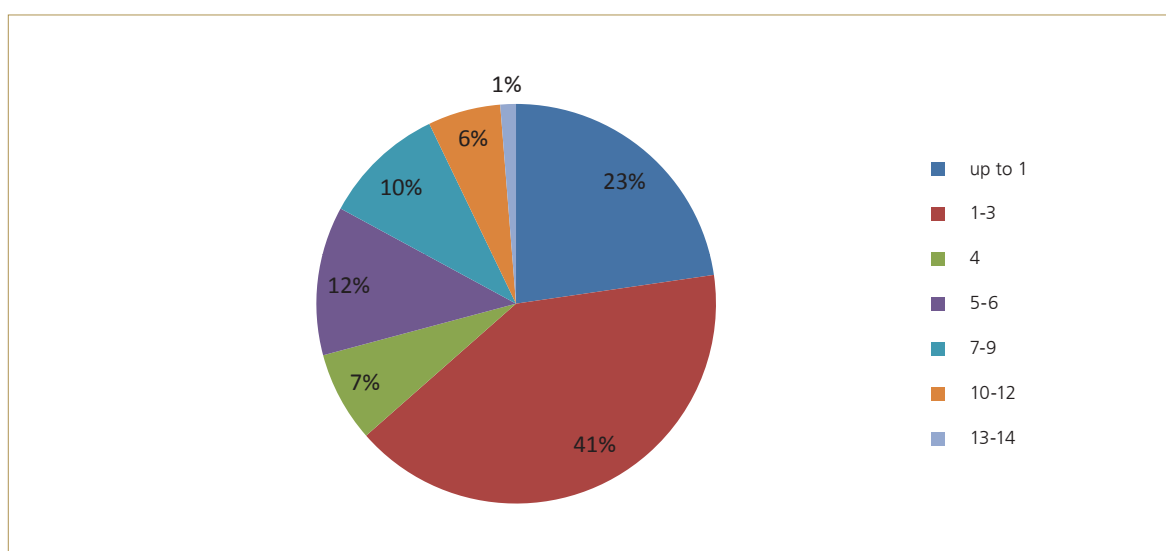
3.2. MIGRATION

In general, children usually migrate along with their parents or guardians. 86.8 percent of the total children aged 0-14 counted in the population and housing census 2010 have not migrated since their birth and 13.2 percent migrated to their current place of residence.

The Population and Housing Census 2010 counted citizens of Mongolia who have resided abroad for 6 months or more. 11.3 thousand children aged 0-14 were counted, of which 50.2 percent were boys and 49.8 percent were girls. 40.7 percent of these children were aged 0-4, 26.1 percent were aged 5-9, 31.3 percent were aged 10-14. By country, 20.5 percent of children who reside abroad live in the USA, 13.0 percent live in Korea, 9.1 percent live in the Czech Republic, 7.4 percent live in China and 6.6 percent live in Japan.

4.9 thousand children aged 0-14 were born abroad and were residing in Mongolia during the census, of which 49.5 percent were children aged 0-4, and 41.0 percent have resided in current their place of residence for 1-3 years.

FIGURE 3.12. MONGOLIAN CITIZENS AGED 0-14 WHO WERE BORN ABROAD,
BY YEARS OF RESIDENCE IN CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE



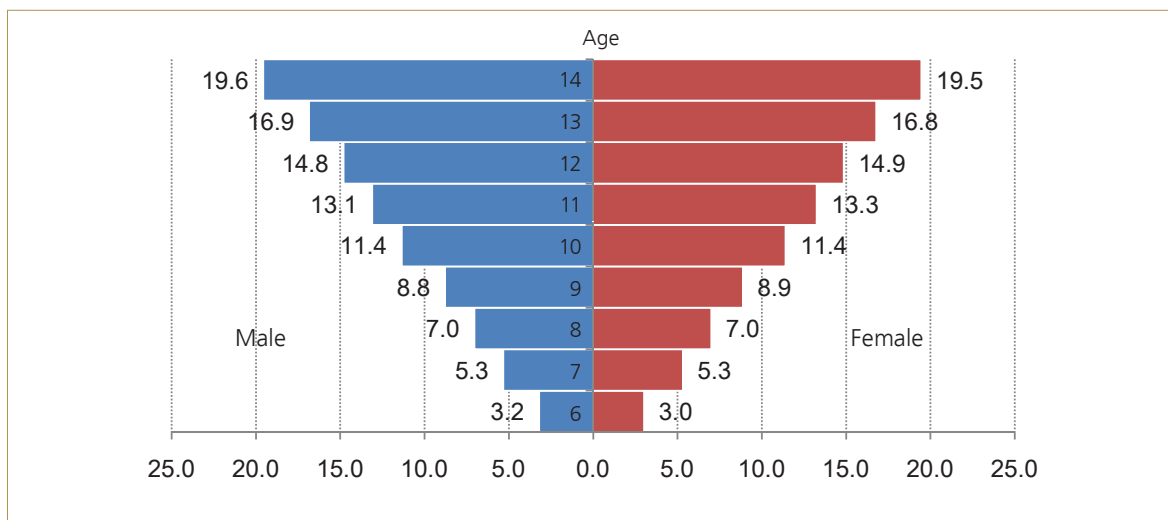
18.9 thousand or 16.6 percent of the population who migrated in past year are children aged 0-14. Out of them, 50.9 percent are boys and 49.1 percent are girls. This indicator expresses the migration with family shares certain part of internal migration.

3.3. USE OF MOBILE PHONES AND INTERNET

In the modern era of information, we are able to communicate with others much more and find information easily. Every child has a right to find information from various different sources. The 2010 census surveyed the population aged 6 and above about whether they use mobile phones and the internet. It was an important measure, as the information gained will help evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of MDGs approved by the Mongolian Government in 2008.

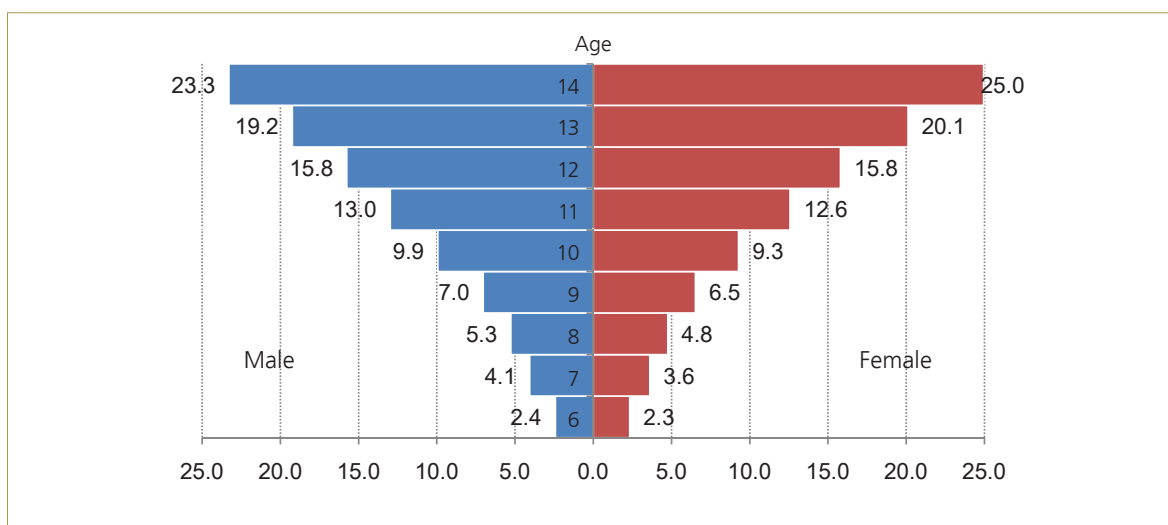
Use of mobile phones 74.0 percent of the population counted in the census aged 6 and over and 39.3 percent of children aged 6-14 use mobile phones. Figure 3.13 shows that the use of mobile phones increases smoothly, as age of children increases. There is no distinction in the use of mobile phones among children; the use of mobile phones by girls is higher by only 0.1 percentage points compared to that of boys. 76.6 percent of children who use mobile phones live in urban areas and the remainder live in rural areas. This is associated with there being a higher possibility to use mobile phones in urban areas.

FIGURE 3.13. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGED 6-14 USE OF MOBILE PHONES, BY AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE, 2010



Use of internet 18.0 percent of the total children in Mongolia aged 6-14 use the Internet in some way. The use of the Internet increases as the age of children increases. This is associated with two factors; on the one hand, it is used more amongst older children to help with homework and on the other hand, use of the internet requires a certain level of computer usage and English. The number of boys who use the internet is higher than girls. 92.5 percent of children who use the internet live in urban areas, which is associated with urban areas having more possibilities and accessibility in terms of internet usage. On the one hand, the use of modern ICT is commendable amongst children, but on the other hand, it brings new risks, such as the risk of child abuse and human trafficking. In line with this, the use of the internet amongst children should be overseen to ensure that the kind of information accessed from the Internet is suitable.

FIGURE 3.14. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGED 6-14 WHO USE THE INTERNET, BY AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE, 2010



3.4. CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

Data on the population with disabilities, particularly disabled children, is necessary to evaluate the implementation of national and international policies and activities. Such activities include the Law on social protection of the disabled population of Mongolia, National programs on supporting disabled people and improving the development and protection of children, and the declaration on the World Fit to Children.

A disabled person is a person who has lost his/ her ability to participate in social relations permanently or for more than 12 months due to physical, psychological, mental, or sensory difficulty⁸.

TYPES OF DISABILITY

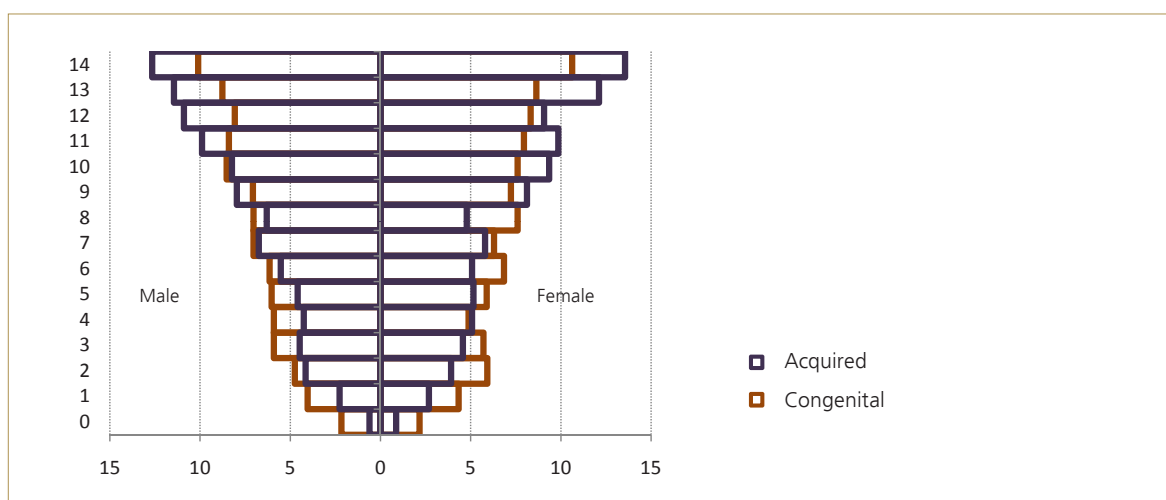
1.3 percent or 9.5 thousand children out of all children aged below 15 counted throughout Mongolia are disabled. Two out of every 3 disabled children have congenital conditions and one out of three has an acquired condition. 53.7 percent of disabled children with congenital conditions and 56.7 percent of children with acquired disabilities are boys.

TABLE 3.8. CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES, BY AGE GROUP AND TYPES OF DISABILITY, 2010

| Age group | Total | | Congenital | | Acquired | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Population | Percentage | Population | Percentage | Population | Percentage |
| TOTAL | 9 461 | 100 | 6 273 | 66.3 | 3 188 | 33.7 |
| 0-4 | 1 957 | 20.7 | 1 436 | 73.4 | 521 | 26.6 |
| 5-9 | 3 068 | 32.4 | 2 106 | 68.8 | 962 | 31.2 |
| 10-14 | 4 436 | 46.9 | 2 731 | 61.6 | 1 705 | 38.4 |

By age, 77.1 percent of children with a congenital disability are aged 5-14 and 53.5 percent of children with an acquired disability are aged 10-14.

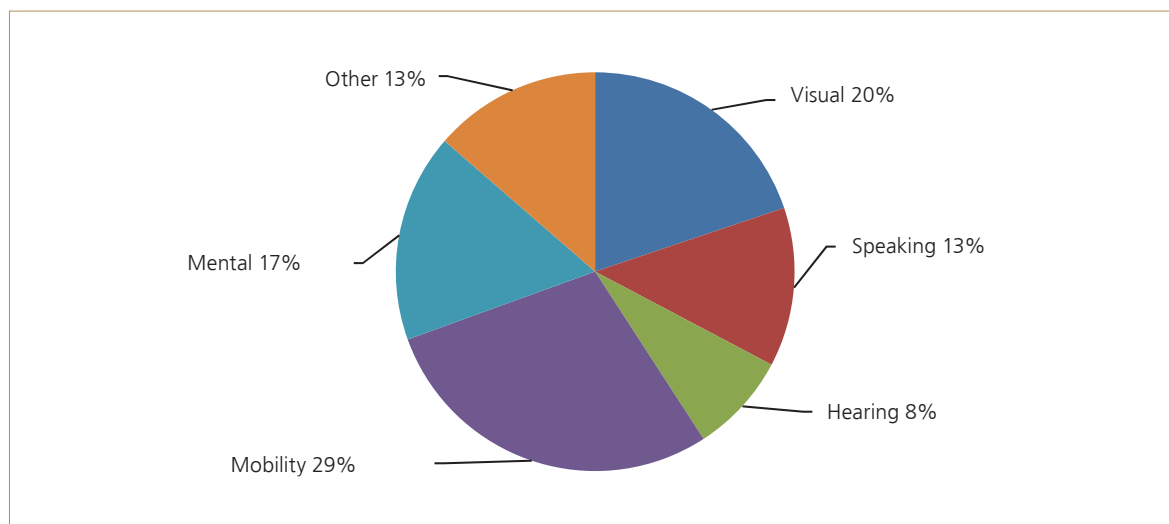
FIGURE 3.15. AGE OF DISABLED CHILDREN, AND SEX STRUCTURE BY TYPES OF DISABILITY, 2010



⁸ Article 3, Law on social protection of disabled persons

Children with mobility impairments (28.6 percent) and visual disabilities (19.8 percent) are very common among children with disabilities. One in every 6 children with a disability has a mental disorder.

FIGURE 3.16. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISABLED CHILDREN,



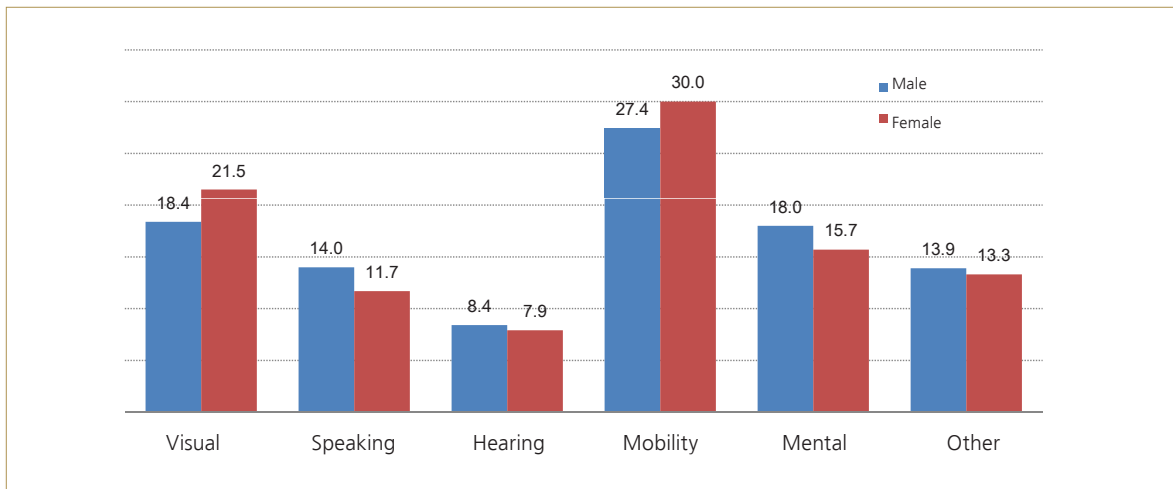
Visual, hearing and mental disabilities increase as the age of children increases, while mobility disabilities reduce as the age of children increases. For instance, children aged 10-14 with mobility disabilities are lower by one third compared with children aged 0-4 /Table 3.9/.

TABLE 3.9. CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES, BY AGE GROUP AND TYPES OF DISABILITY, 2010

| Age group | Total | By types of disability, by percentage to total | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Visual | Speaking | Hearing | Mobility | Mental | Other |
| TOTAL | 9 461 | 19.8 | 12.9 | 8.1 | 28.6 | 16.9 | 13.6 |
| 0-4 | 1 957 | 18.7 | 9.5 | 4.0 | 37.9 | 11.8 | 18.1 |
| 5-9 | 3 068 | 19.6 | 15.6 | 6.6 | 29.2 | 15.7 | 13.3 |
| 10-14 | 4 436 | 20.4 | 12.6 | 11.0 | 24.0 | 20.0 | 11.9 |

Among boys, those with speaking and mental disabilities are high when compared with girls. On the contrary, visual and mobility disabilities are higher among girls.

FIGURE 3.17 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISABLED CHILDREN, BY SEX AND TYPE OF DISABILITY, 2010

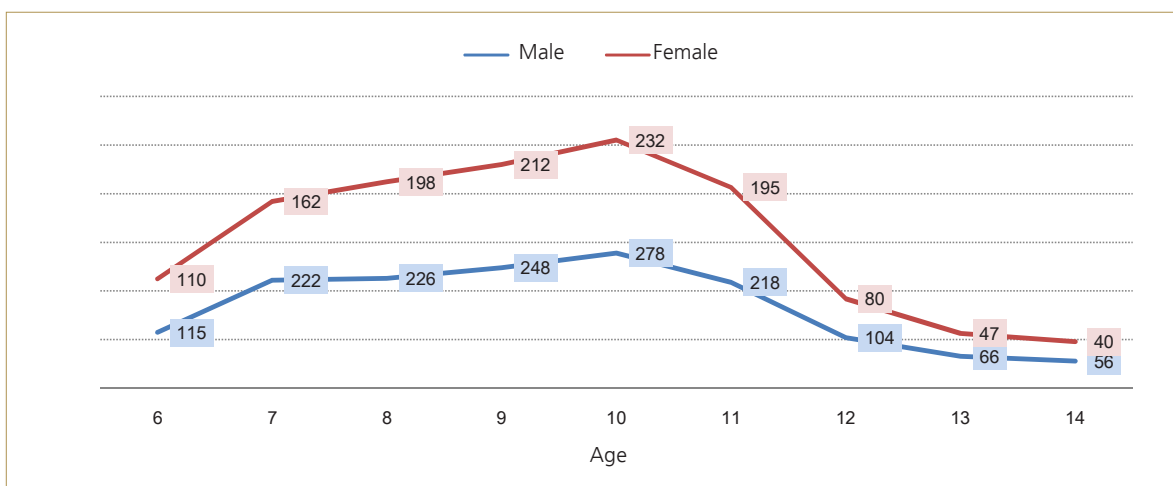


Among boys and girls with congenital disabilities, mobility and mental disabilities are becoming the leading types, while mobility and visual disabilities are the leading types among boys and girls with acquired disabilities. People gain acquired disabilities due to typical and occupational diseases, and industrial and domestic accidents. Congenital disabilities are gained by individuals due to heredity, the lifestyle of parents, habits (use alcohol and tobacco etc), health, education and livelihood.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF THE DISABLED CHILDREN

Even though 70.7 percent of disabled children aged 6-14 are uneducated, 56.9 percent of them are literate. The number of disabled children increases from 6 years of age and decreases from 11 years of age. This trend does not differ by sex /Figure 3.18/.

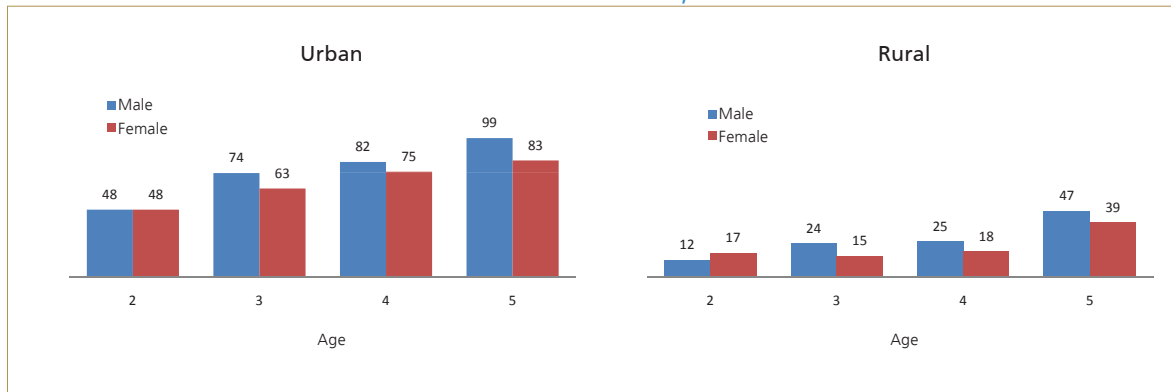
FIGURE 3.18 NUMBER OF LITERATE CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES, BY AGE AND SEX, 2010



PRE-SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

There were 2.0 thousand children with disabilities aged 2-5 counted in census, of which 38.7 percent are attending kindergartens and 61.3 percent are not. 74.4 percent of disabled children who go to kindergarten were counted in urban areas and 25.6 percent were counted in rural areas. Among children with disabilities who attend kindergarten, the rate for boys is higher than that of girls.

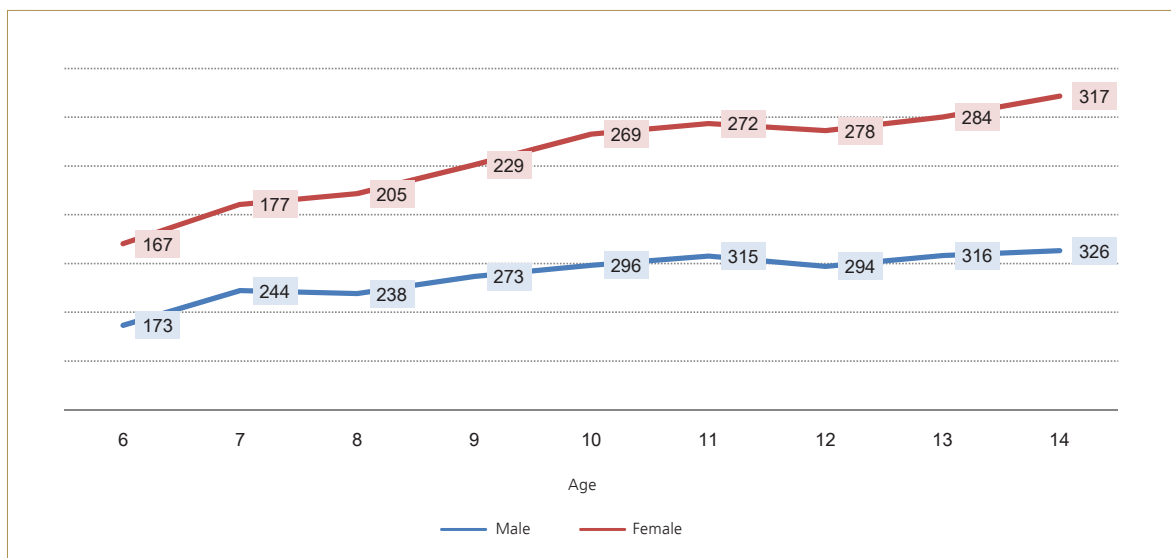
FIGURE 3.19. PRE-SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES, BY AGE, SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010



SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

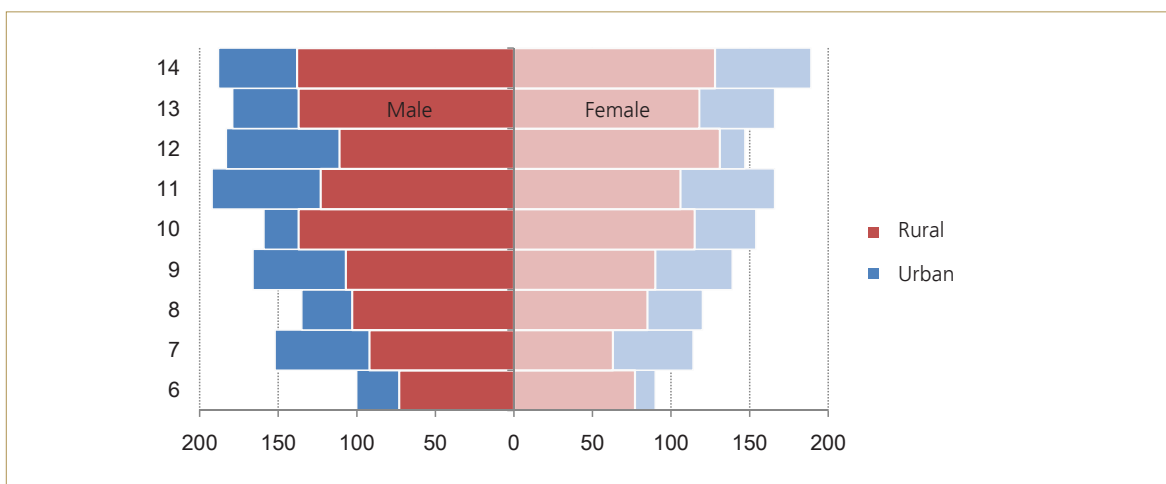
67.0 percent of children aged 6-14 with disabilities are studying in school, of which 53.0 percent are boys and 47.0 percent are girls. 36.5 percent of them are aged 6-9 and 63.5 percent are aged 10-14.

FIGURE 3.20. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES WHO ATTEND SCHOOL, BY AGE AND SEX, 2010



58.6 percent of children with disabilities who are studying were counted in urban areas and 41.4 percent were counted in rural areas. The possibility of schooling for urban children with disabilities in ordinary and special schools is much higher than for children who live in rural areas.

FIGURE 3.21 AGE AND SEX PYRAMID OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES WHO STUDY IN SCHOOL, BY URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

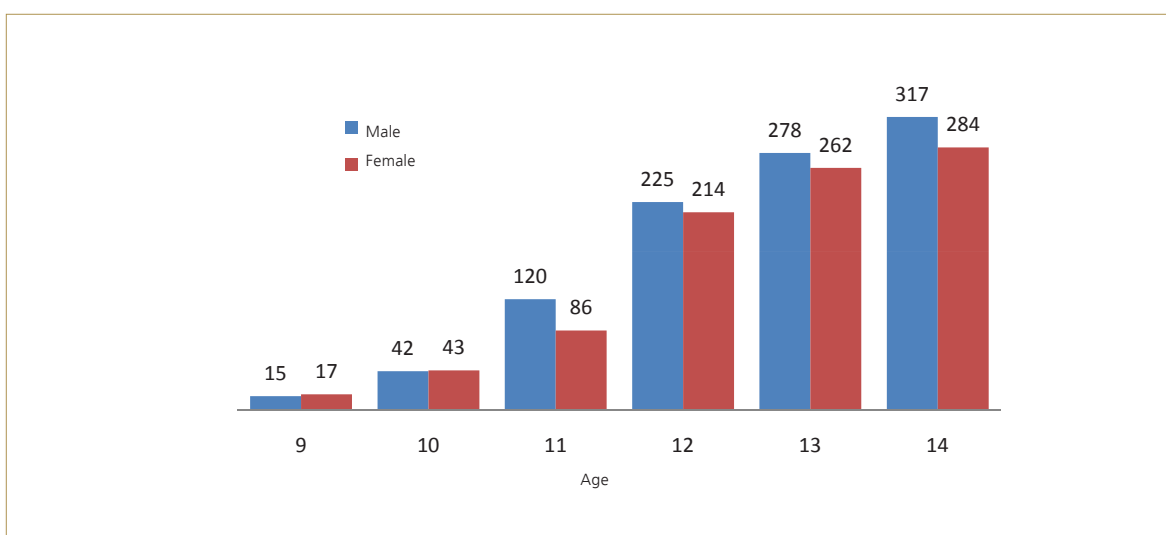


EDUCATION LEVEL

29.2 percent of children aged 6-14 with disabilities have acquired primary and basic education. Of them, 93.4 percent have acquired primary education and 6.6 percent have acquired basic education. 60.0 percent of children who have acquired a primary education are aged 13-14 years /Figure 3.22/.

Most children who acquired a basic education are aged 14 years, in terms of sex, the rate for boys is higher than that of girls.

FIGURE 3.22. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES WHO ACQUIRED PRIMARY EDUCATION, BY AGE AND SEX, 2010



CHAPTER FOUR

YOUTH



“Youth” are defined as those aged 15-24, as stated in paragraph 3.97 of the “Principles and recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses” issued by the UN. This chapter expresses marital status, migration, education and use of the internet and mobile phones amongst youth. Moreover, the health status of the youth of Mongolia is expressed in this chapter by types of congenital and acquired disabilities.

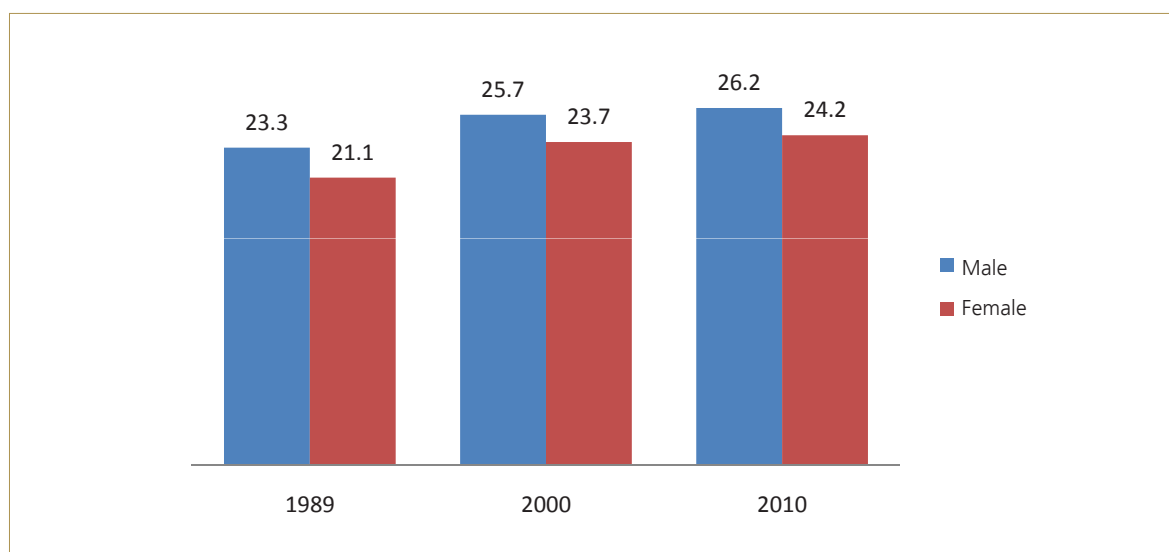
According to the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, people aged 24 years old or younger make up almost half of the world’s 7 billion population, with 1.2 billion people aged between of 10 and 19.

Statistics like these demonstrate that middle-income and some rapidly developing lower-income countries, in which there are large young working populations, will see fleeting development whilst the population is of a productive working age. Here, Governments and the private sector must act expeditiously to prepare the young for productive roles and create jobs for them early in their working lives⁹.

4.1. MARITAL STATUS

Marital status is regarded as a comprehensive concept comprised of a number of variables such as marriage, divorce, widowhood, separation and remarriage. An overview of the marital status of a population can be provided by identifying the mean age at which people first marry, which is one of the basic indicators in this area. The singulate mean age at marriage of our population has changed, and women and men’s mean age at their marriage rose by 0.5 years each when compared with the census 2000 /Figure 4.1/.

FIGURE 4.1 SINGULATE MEAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE, BY SEX AND CENSUS YEARS



The statistical evidence has already proved that marital status doesn’t undergo any drastic changes within short periods. Instead it undergoes gradual changes caused by particular stages of economic and social development. Compared to 1979 census, the number of married young males aged 18-19 increased by 1.4 percentage points in the 2000 Population and Housing Census, while the number of married females within the same age group decreased by 2.7 percentage points. The number of married males aged 20-24 increased and the number of

⁹ UNFPA: State of world population 2011

married females decreased by 11.2 percentage points. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, among young people aged 18-24, 73.0 percent present have never married, of which 78.8 percent are males and 67.1 percent are females.

The main features of marital status in the country remained the same in the intercensal period, but with in-depth study, some interesting changes were observed. The most visible change is the proportion of men aged 18-24 who have never married decreased by 3.2, 3.6, 6.7 percentage points in 2010 census compared with 1979, 1989 and 2000 respectively. The proportion of women aged 18-24 who have never married was 12.1 and 6.4 percentage points higher compared with 1979 and 1989 censuses respectively, while this was 7.0 percentage points lower when compared with 2000 census /Table 4.1/.

TABLE 4.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION AGED 15-24, BY SEX AND CENSUS YEARS

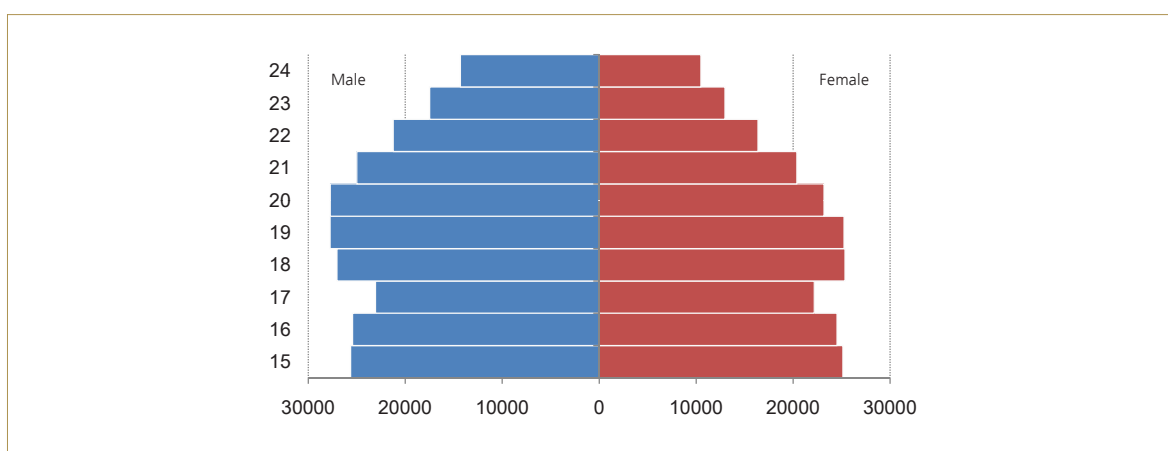
| Age group | Marital status | | | | Total | |
|----------------|----------------|---------|----------|---------|------------|---------|
| | Never married | Married | Divorced | Widowed | Percentage | Number |
| 1979 | | | | | | |
| 18-19 | 98.3 | 1.7 | - | - | 100.0 | 35 153 |
| 20-24 | 73.1 | 26.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 64 083 |
| Male - Total | 82.0 | 17.7 | 0.3 | - | 100.0 | 99 236 |
| 18-19 | 84.5 | 15.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 33 646 |
| 20-24 | 39.9 | 58.0 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 65 533 |
| Female - Total | 55.0 | 43.5 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 99 179 |
| 1989 | | | | | | |
| 18-19 | 98.6 | 1.4 | - | - | 100.0 | 43 761 |
| 20-24 | 75.1 | 24.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 97 505 |
| Male - Total | 82.4 | 17.4 | 0.2 | - | 100.0 | 141 266 |
| 18-19 | 91.6 | 8.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 41 136 |
| 20-24 | 47.8 | 50.8 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 98 547 |
| Female - Total | 60.7 | 38.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 139 683 |
| 2000 | | | | | | |
| 18-19 | 96.8 | 3.1 | 0.1 | - | 100.0 | 133 327 |
| 20-24 | 70.7 | 28.8 | 0.5 | - | 100.0 | 118 023 |
| Male - Total | 85.5 | 14.2 | 0.2 | - | 100.0 | 251 350 |
| 18-19 | 87.4 | 12.4 | 0.2 | - | 100.0 | 130 031 |
| 20-24 | 51.7 | 46.8 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 117 728 |
| Female - Total | 74.1 | 25.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 247 759 |
| 2010 | | | | | | |
| 18-19 | 97.3 | 2.6 | 0.1 | - | 100.0 | 56 324 |
| 20-24 | 71.7 | 27.8 | 0.5 | - | 100.0 | 147 472 |
| Male - Total | 78.8 | 20.9 | 0.3 | - | 100.0 | 203 796 |
| 18-19 | 92.2 | 7.7 | 0.1 | - | 100.0 | 54 875 |
| 20-24 | 57.7 | 41.3 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 144 711 |
| Female - Total | 67.1 | 32.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 199 586 |

Marital status should be studied by age and sex differentials because it is closely related to the life span and ageing process. The proportion of people who have never married is highest within the 15-19 age group., and within this group, there are an overwhelming number of men

who have never married. This is explained by the fact that a considerable number of people in this group are under 18, the age at which both men and women are allowed to get married in accordance with the Mongolian Law on Marriage. 45.0 percent of the population within the 15 to 19 age group who have never married are aged 15 to 18, of which 51.0 percent are males.

The population aged 15-19 who have never married exposes relatively low sex differentials compared to other age groups. For instance, the proportion of men amongst this age group who have never married was 13.6 percent higher than women in 1979. In 1989, 2000, and 2010 this proportion was exceeded by 7.4, 4.3 and 2.4 percentage points respectively (the sex differential decreased census by census).

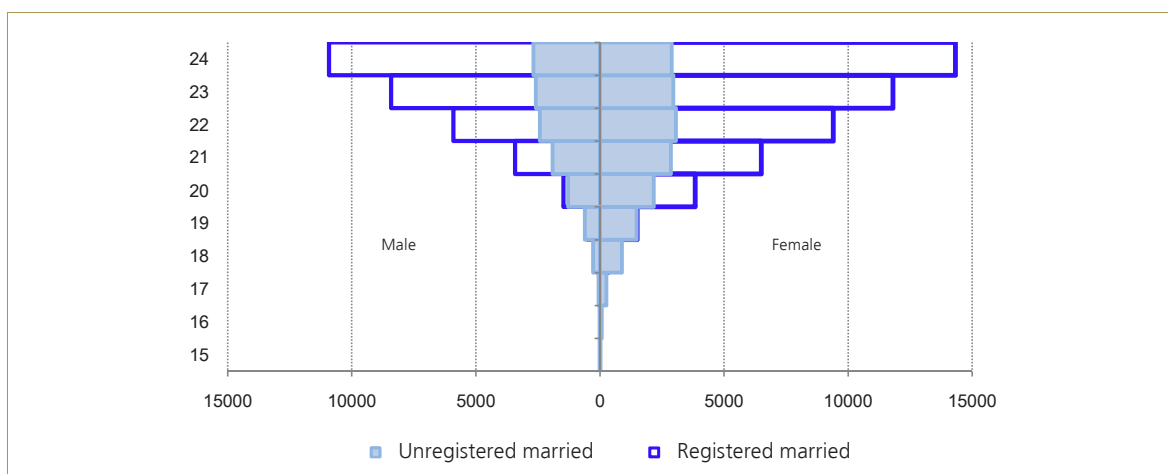
FIGURE 4.2 AGE AND SEX PYRAMID OF NEVER MARRIED YOUTH, 2010



Family is a precious value, which society should always cherish and respect. It is a unified force for ensuring social stability and a common form of social existence. While being a private matter between two individuals, marriage and marital relations are also an important social phenomenon with its intrinsic values and significance.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, of the total population aged 15-24, 14.3 percent are legally registered married couples, and 5.2 percent are unregistered couples or living together.

FIGURE 4.3 AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF MARRIED YOUTH, 2010



In past years, co-habiting couples have been common among young people, and has been observed in both urban and rural areas. The 2000 Population and Housing Census counted 32,660 young people aged 15-24, of which 38.8 percent are males and 61.2 are females. Of those counted as couples living together, 8,481 males and 13155 females lived in urban areas, and 4,191 males and 6,833 females lived in rural areas. According to the 2010 census, the population within the same age group reached 33345, of which 50.1 percent are males and 49.9 percent are females. The female youth population in urban areas exceeded that in rural areas in terms of couples living together. For instance, the number of couples living together counted in urban areas increased by 5.9 times the same couples counted in urban areas.

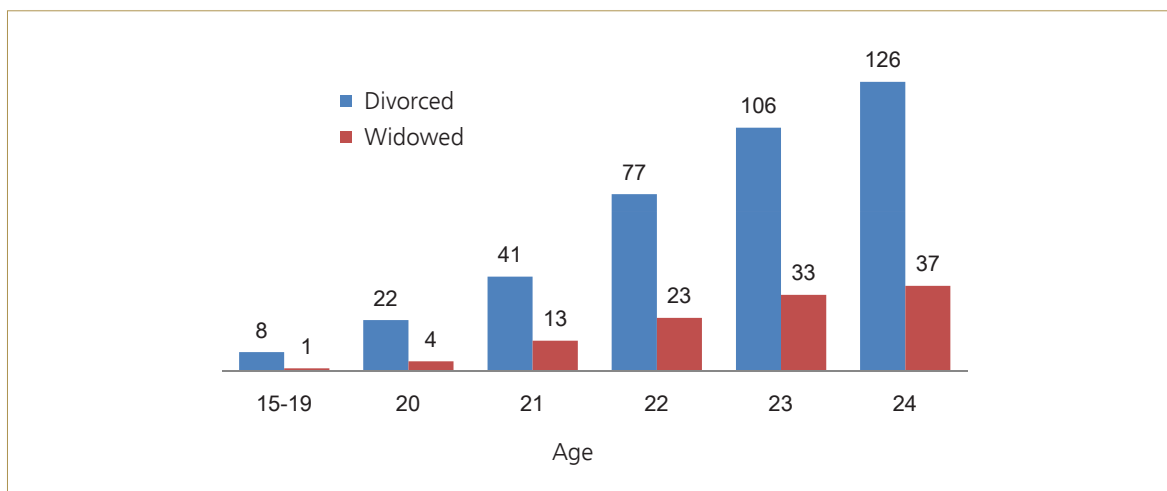
Divorce is a legal pronouncement of termination of marital relations, certified by an office with legal status. According to the last two censuses, 2026 persons aged 15-24 had divorced and separated in 2010, representing a decrease of 7.7 percent when compared with the 2000 census. As well as this, the number of widowed youth within the same age group declined by 35.0 percent from the 2000 census. In terms of widowed males, there was a decrease by 2.2 times and in females, by 1.5 times /Table 4.2/.

TABLE 4.2 YOUTH AGED 15-24 THOSE DIVORCED AND WIDOWED,
BY SEX, PERCENTAGE AND CENSUS YEARS

| Sex | 15-19 | | 20-24 | |
|-------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Divorced | Widowed | Divorced | Widowed |
| 1979 | | | | |
| Male | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Female | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| 1989 | | | | |
| Male | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Female | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| 2000 | | | | |
| Male | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Female | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 |
| 2010 | | | | |
| Male | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Female | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 |

There is a tradition in Mongolia for a child to head the household after the death of a household head. Divorce and being widowed are main reasons for females to head their households. According to the Population and Housing Census 2010, 8.6 thousand females aged 15-24 head their households, and 94.3 percent of them have never married. 5.7 percent of females who head their households do so due to either having been divorced or widowed. 67.4 percent of females aged 15-24 who head their households due to divorce are separated and not officially divorced.

FIGURE 4.4 YOUNG POPULATION WHO HEAD THEIR HOUSEHOLDS, BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, 2010



88.5 percent of the young population aged 15-24 who head their households live in urban areas and 11.5 percent were counted in rural areas. 88.3 percent of females who head their households in urban areas, and 63.8 percent in rural areas head their households due to divorce.

4.2 MIGRATION

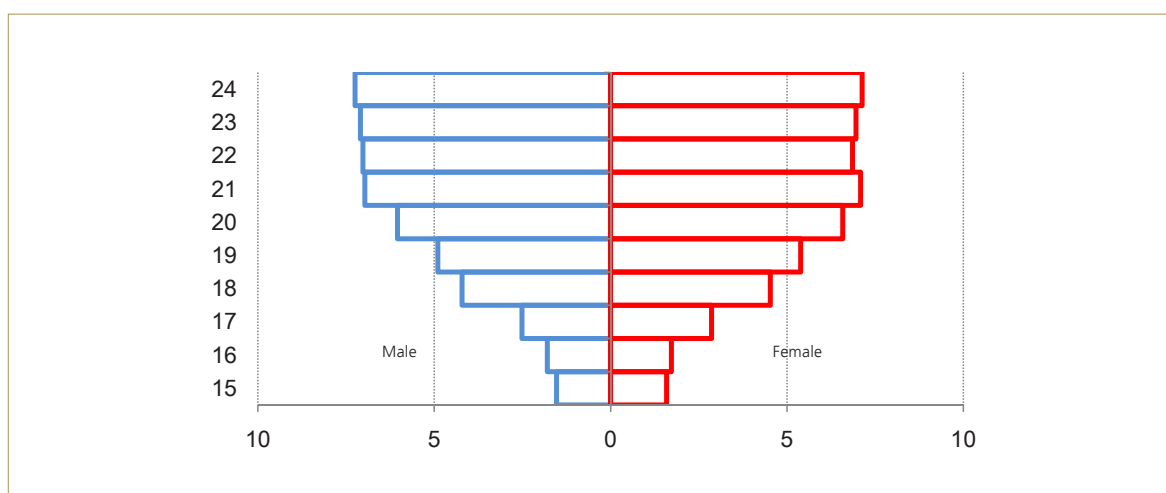
Migration amongst populations is one of main influences on change in population size and structure and is classified by 1) international migration and 2) internal migration. International migration changes the size and structure of the population of a whole nation and internal migration changes the size and structure of the population within aimags and soums.

The Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs estimates that in today's world population of 7 billion people, at least 214 million are living outside their countries of birth, whereas an unknown number move around inside their own nations. The USA (42.8 million), The Russian Federation (12.3 million), Germany (10.8 million), Saudi Arabia (7.3 million) and Canada (7.2 million) were host to a large number of international migrants in 2010. The top three migrant-sending countries are China (35.0 million), India (20.0 million) and the Philippines (7.0 million).

In the case of Mongolia, official statistics on international the migration of our population, produced at regular frequencies, are not available yet. However, the Population and Housing Census 2010 counted the number of Mongolian citizens who have lived abroad for more than 6 months. According to this census, 29.6 thousand young Mongolian citizens aged 15-24 reside outside Mongolia. 49.3 percent of young population aged 15-24 who reside abroad are male and 50.7 percent are female. The number of young people living abroad in both sexes increases as age increased and begins to level out above the age of 21.

⁹ UNFPA: State of world population 2011

FIGURE 4.5 AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF MONGOLIAN CITIZENS AGED 15-24 WHO HAVE LIVED ABROAD FOR MORE THAN 6 MONTHS, 2010



31.0 percent of the young population aged 15-24 who have lived abroad for a long period are young people aged 15-19. More than half, or 57.3 percent, of youth aged 15-24 reside in the following four countries: South Korea (19.9%), China (14.1%), USA (13.2%) and the Russian Federation (10.1%).

Internal migration within the population has 4 directions: from rural to urban, from rural to rural, from urban to urban and from urban to rural. In poor countries, migration from rural to rural areas predominates, whilst migration from rural to urban areas predominates in developing countries. This direction of migration is the predominant trend in our Mongolia.

Of the 549.8 thousand young persons aged 15-24 counted in the Population and Housing Census 2010, 55.1 percent are non-migrants, or have lived since birth in their current place of residence. 4.6 percent, or 25.5 thousand, have migrated to their current place of residence at the time of the census and have lived there for 5-6 years. Of the young population aged 15-24 who have participated in migration in the past 5-6 years, 30.4 percent are aged 15-19 and 69.6 percent are in the 20-24 age group. By sex, 53.0 percent are males and 47.0 percent are females. 88.2 percent of the young population aged 15-24 who participated in migration within the past 5-6 years was living in urban areas.

TABLE 4.3 YOUNG MIGRANT POPULATION AGED 15-24 IN THE PAST 5 YEARS, BY AGE AND SEX, 2010

| Sex | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| | Total | 15-19 | 20-24 | Total | 15-19 | 20-24 | Total | 15-19 | 20-24 |
| TOTAL | 98 288 | 7 775 | 17 768 | 81 642 | 6 929 | 15 609 | 16 646 | 846 | 2 159 |
| Male | 51 029 | 4 226 | 9 320 | 40 541 | 3 630 | 7 651 | 10 488 | 596 | 1 669 |
| Female | 47 259 | 3 549 | 8 448 | 41 101 | 3 299 | 7 958 | 6 158 | 250 | 490 |

In the past 5-6 years, 166.4 thousand young persons aged 15-24 migrated to Ulaanbaatar, of which 41.5 percent are aged 15-19 and 58.5 percent are aged 20-24. By sex, 47.1 percent are male and 52.9 percent are female. Tov (15.5 thousands), Ovorkhangai (11.6 thousands),

Arkhangai (10.8 thousands), Zavkhan (10.7 thousands) and Uvs (10.2 thousands) aimags sent more young people to Ulaanbaatar. In the past 5-6 years, Darkhan-Uul (11.7 thousands), Orkhon (10.6 thousands), Selenge (6.2 thousands) and Tov (5.2 thousands) aimags received most of young people after Ulaanbaatar. During this period, Dornogovi aimag received 4.6 thousand and Umnugovi aimag received 4.5 thousand young migrants.

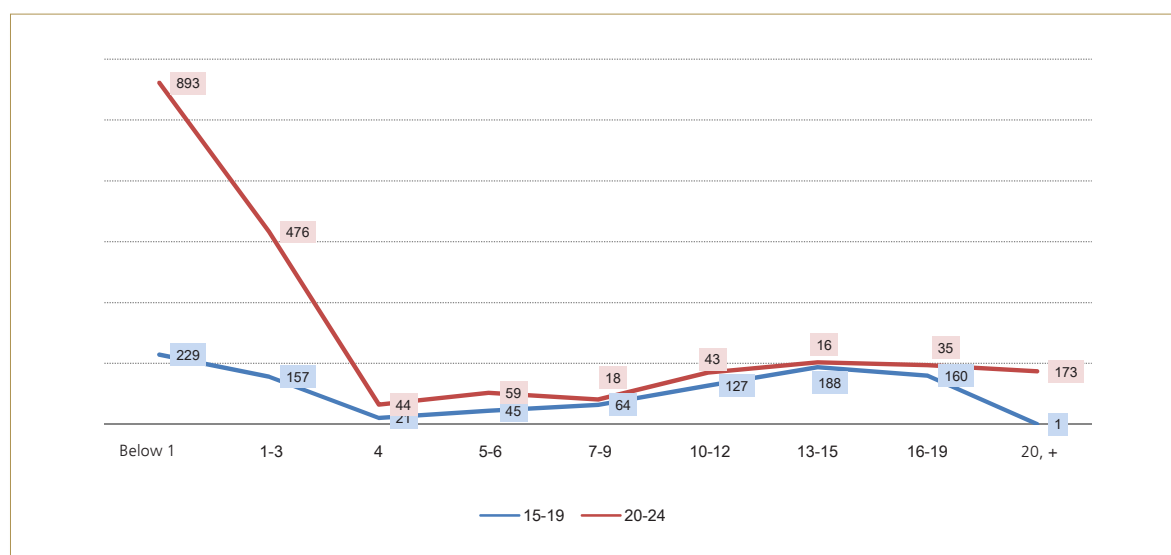
According to the Population and Housing Census, 42.6 percent of the total of 114.0 thousand migrants in the past year were young people aged 15-24 years. This may be associated with university students, colleges and vocational schools, which attract young people to urban areas for their studies 49.1 percent of young migrants are males and 50.9 percent are females /Table 4.4/.

TABLE 4.4 MIGRANTS WITHIN THE PAST YEAR AGED 15-24, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 2010

| Age group | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| TOTAL | 48 620 | 100.0 | 23 884 | 100.0 | 24 736 | 100.0 |
| 15-19 | 22 898 | 47.1 | 10 645 | 44.6 | 12 253 | 49.5 |
| 20-24 | 25 722 | 52.9 | 13 239 | 55.4 | 12 483 | 50.5 |

2.7 thousand young citizens aged 15-24 were born in abroad at the time of the 2010 census, of which 36.1 percent are youth aged 15-19, and 63.9 percent are within the 20-24 age group. 40.8 percent of those have resided in Mongolia for less than 1 year.

FIGURE 4.6 MONGOLIAN CITIZENS AGED 15-24 THOSE WERE BORN ABROAD, BY AGE AND AMOUNT OF TIME RESIDING IN THEIR CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE, 2010



4.3 LITERACY AND EDUCATION LEVEL

The 2010 Population and Housing Census asked the population aged 6 and above about their literacy status and education level, and the whole population aged 2-39 were questioned on their preschool or school attendance.

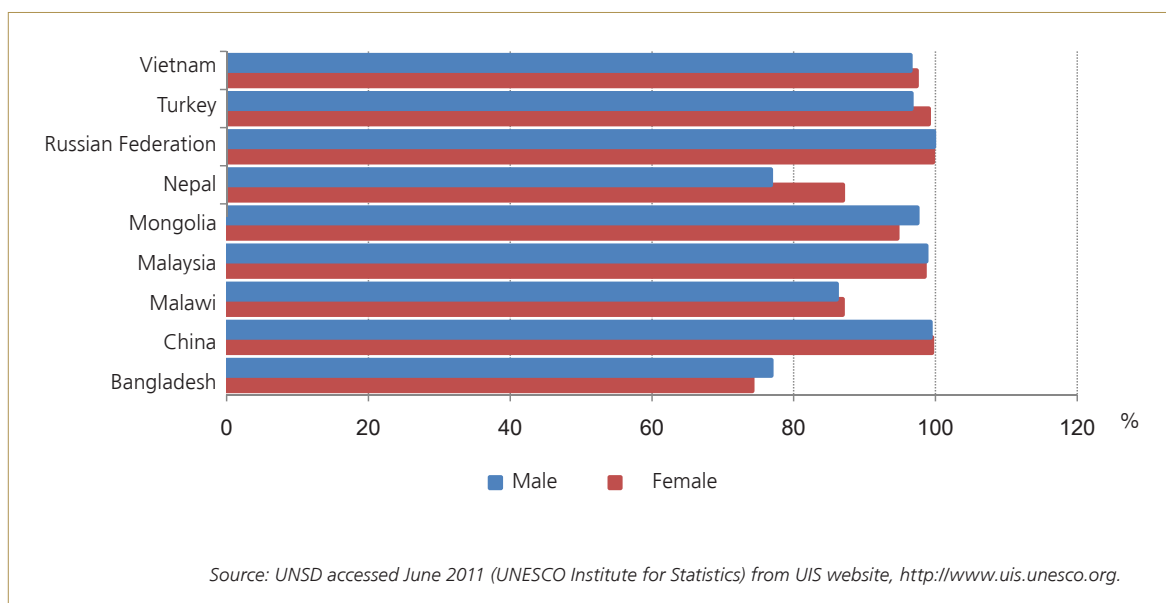
4.3.1 LITERACY AMONGST THE YOUNG POPULATION

Literacy is very important and many would say it is a human right. A good quality basic education equips pupils with literacy skills for life and further learning. Literate parents are more likely to keep their children healthy and send their children to school; literate people are better able to access education and employment opportunities; and, collectively, literate societies are better geared to meet development challenges¹⁰.

Literacy represents a potential for further intellectual growth and contribution to the economic, social and cultural development of society.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the literacy rate of Mongolia's young population aged 15-24 is 98.0 percent. As a UNSD estimation, this indicator was higher in some other countries than our country as of 2009. For instance, the Russian Federation (100%), China (99.0%) and Malaysia (99.0%) were higher, whilst Bangladesh (75.0%) and Nepal (82.0%) were lower. Unlike the situation in Mongolia, the literacy rate of females is less than that of males in those countries.

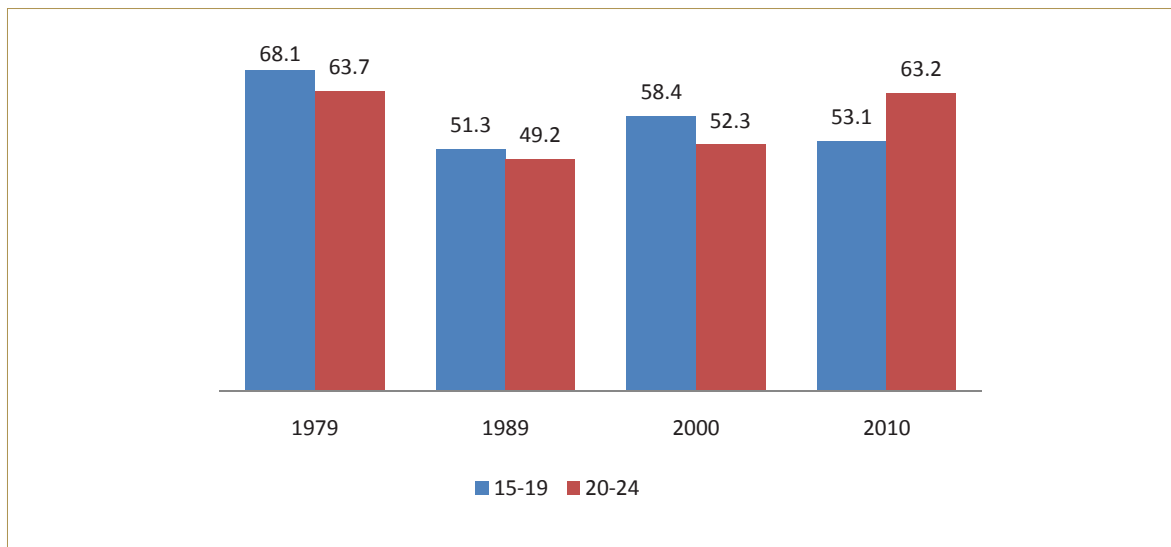
FIGURE 4.7 LITERACY RATE OF POPULATION AGED 15-24, BY PERCENT AND SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2009



According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, 3.7 percent of the population aged 15-24 is uneducated, while 58.9 percent of them are literate. According to the last 4 censuses, in 1979, 1989 and 2000, the literacy rate amongst the population aged 15-19 was higher than that of the population aged 20-24, whilst the literacy rate of the population aged 20-24 was higher than in ages 15-19 in the 2010 census.

¹⁰ "International Literacy Statistics: Review of Concepts, Methodology and Current Data", UNESCO, 2008

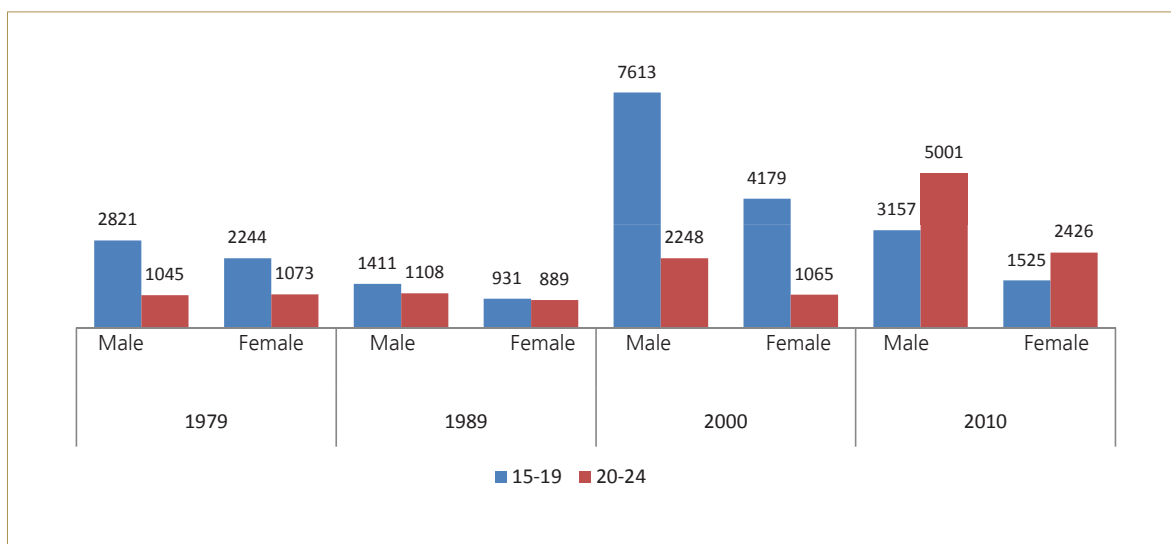
FIGURE 4.8 LITERACY RATE OF POPULATION AGED 15-24, BY PERCENT, AGE AND CENSUS YEARS



The number of literate males aged 15-19 increased by 1.1 times from the 1979 census, and 2.2 times from the 1989 census, whilst it decreased by 2 times compared with the 2000 census. The number of literate males aged 20-24 increased by 4.8 times since 1979, 4.5 times since 1989 and 1.6 times compared with the 2000 census.

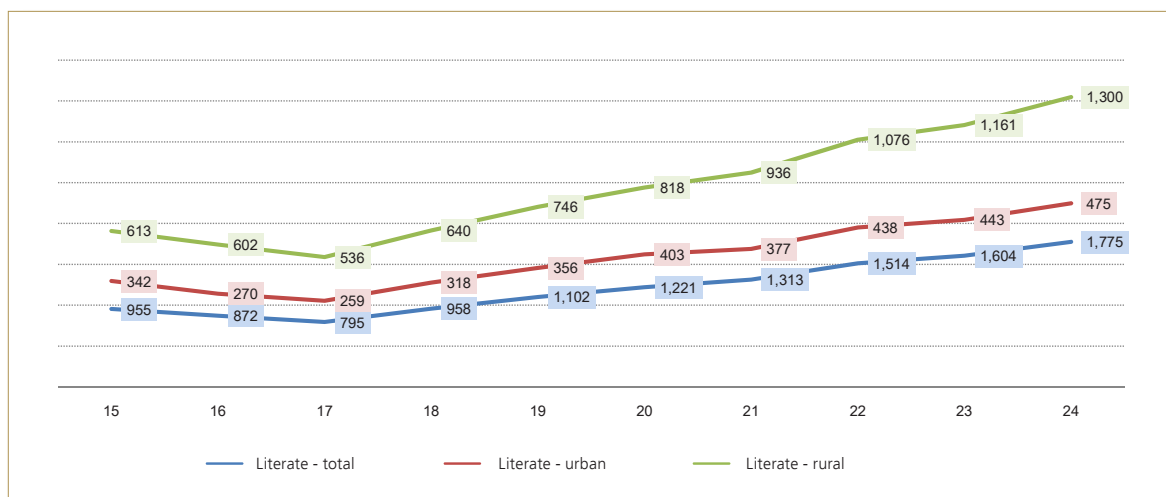
The number of literate females aged 15-19 decreased by 1.5 times from the 1979 census, and 2.7 times from 2000 census while it increased by 1.6 times compared with the 1989 census. The number of literate females aged 20-24 increased by 2.3 times since 1979, 2.7 times since 1989 and 2.3 times compared with the 2000 census.

FIGURE 4.9 NUMBER OF LITERATE POPULATION AGED 15-24, BY AGE, SEX AND CENSUS YEARS



69.6 percent of the population aged 15-24 who answered that they are uneducated but literate were counted in rural areas. This may be associated with several factors, such as: education levels of young population within this age group living in urban areas being higher than in rural areas; school drop outs being relatively fewer in urban areas compared to rural areas; and a lack of schooling possibilities. The number of uneducated young persons who are literate increase as age increases.

FIGURE 4.10 NUMBER OF LITERATE YOUNG POPULATION AGED 15-24, BY AGE, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010



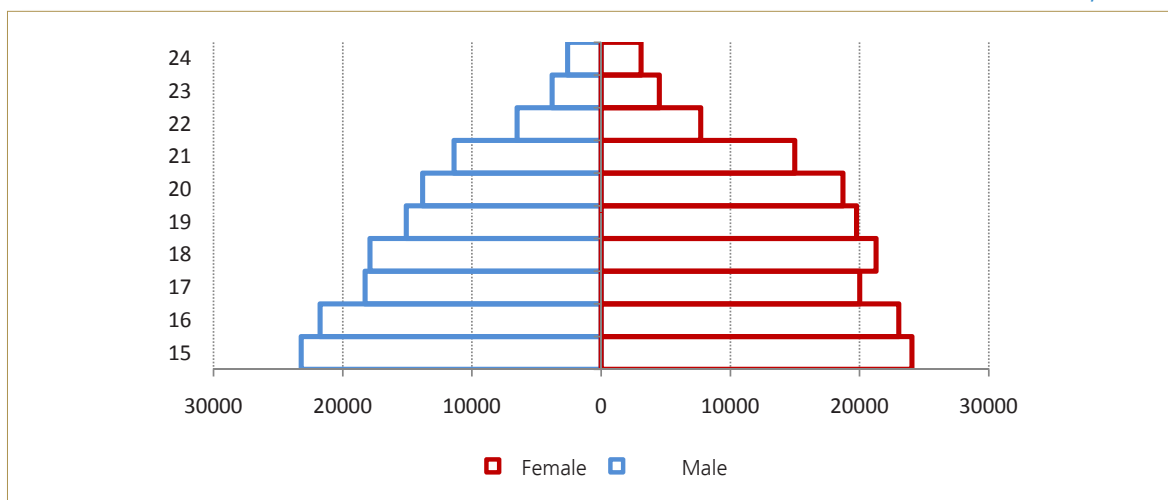
4.3.2 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, preschool or kindergarten attendance at the time of the census was asked of children aged 2-5 and school attendance was asked of the population aged 6-39.

The UN "Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses" states that "School attendance is defined as regular attendance at any regular accredited educational institution or programme, public or private, for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the census or, if the census is taken during the vacation period, at the end of the school year or during the last school year. According to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), education is taken to comprise all deliberate and systematic activities designed to meet learning needs. Instruction in particular skills, which is not part of the recognized educational structure of the country (for example, in-service training courses in factories) is not normally considered "school attendance" for census purposes". As well as this, it stated that school attendance is complementary to but must be distinguished from "school enrolment" which is typically obtained from administrative data.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, 291.4 thousand persons aged 15-24 are in some kind of education and they share 53.0 percent of the total population within this age group. 46.1 percent of those youth who are studying are males and 53.9 percent are females. From the age of 19, the proportion of the young population who are in education decreases as age increases.

FIGURE 4.11 AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF POPULATION AGED 15-24 IN EDUCATION, 2010



According to the 2000 Population and Housing Census, 72.8 percent of the population aged 15, 40.0 percent aged 16-19 and 15.6 percent aged 20-24 were in education. Whilst 93.0 percent of population aged 15, 75.9 percent aged 16-19 and 29.8 percent aged 20-24 were attending school at the time of the 2010 census.

TABLE 4.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE RATE OF POPULATION AGED 15-24, BY AGE, SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2000 AND 2010

| Age group | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|-------------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 93.0 | 90.5 | 95.6 | 95.8 | 94.7 | 96.9 | 88.2 | 83.5 | 93.1 |
| 16-19 | 75.9 | 69.6 | 82.5 | 82.9 | 78.9 | 86.8 | 54.4 | 45.2 | 66.8 |
| 20-24 | 29.8 | 25.8 | 33.8 | 37.3 | 33.5 | 40.9 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 7.6 |
| 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 72.8 | 65.7 | 80.0 | 87.6 | 83.5 | 91.5 | 53.5 | 44.2 | 64.0 |
| 16-19 | 40.0 | 33.2 | 47.0 | 57.0 | 49.6 | 63.9 | 15.5 | 11.8 | 19.8 |
| 20-24 | 15.6 | 12.3 | 19.0 | 26.0 | 20.9 | 30.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.9 |

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, 168.4 thousand children are attending basic education, of which 50.0 percent are boys, 60.4 percent live in urban areas and 39.6 percent live in rural areas.

112.8 thousand youth are studying in secondary school and Vocational and Technical Training Centres, of which 48.6 percent are males and 51.4 percent are females. Of them, 71.3 percent live in urban areas and 28.7 percent live in rural areas. This is associated with the fact that more than half of the total 686 basic and high schools, and 63 Vocational and Technical Training Centres being concentrated in urban areas. On the other hand, individuals' expectations to move to urban areas to acquire a good quality education are another cause of a greater number of people gaining their education in urban areas.

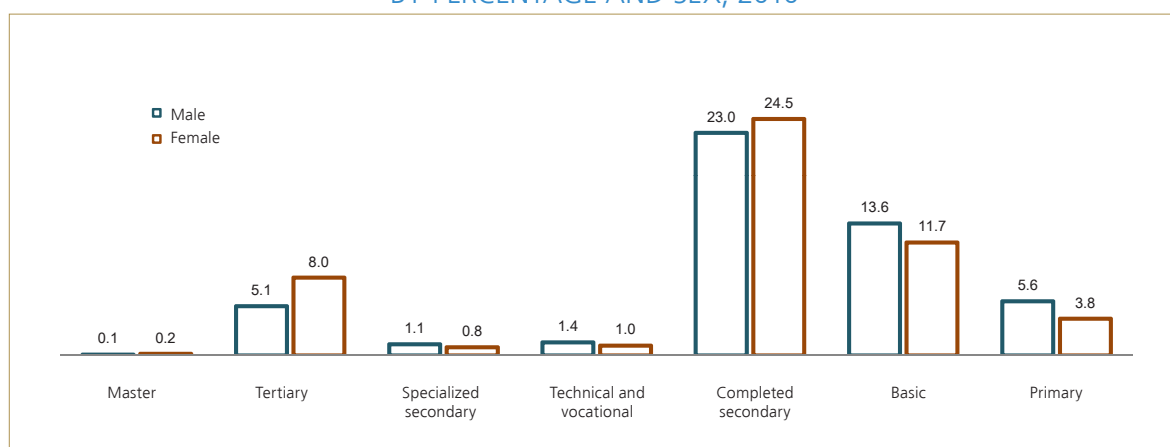
TABLE 4.6 STUDENTS IN BASIC AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS,
BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

| | Attending in basic education | | | Sex ratio | Studying in secondary school and VTTC | | | Sex ratio |
|--------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | | Total | Male | Female | |
| TOTAL | 168 505 | 84 308 | 84 197 | 100.1 | 112 781 | 54 801 | 57 980 | 94.5 |
| Urban | 101 731 | 50 725 | 51 006 | 99.4 | 80 463 | 39 643 | 40 820 | 97.1 |
| Rural | 66 774 | 33 583 | 33 191 | 101.2 | 32 318 | 15 158 | 17 160 | 88.3 |

The number of boys who are attending school is decreasing, and therefore girls are predominating educational numbers as the scale of schools increases, and this tendency is same in both urban and rural areas.

Among the young population aged 15-24 counted in the census, 96.3 percent responded that they are educated, of which 47.9 percent of them acquired a secondary education, 25.3 percent acquired a basic education and 13.4 percent acquired a tertiary education. Disaggregated by sex, 10.4 percent of educated males acquired a tertiary education, whilst percentage missing of educated females acquired tertiary education. This shows that education level amongst females is higher than that of males.

FIGURE 4.12 EDUCATION LEVEL OF POPULATION AGED 15-24,
BY PERCENTAGE AND SEX, 2010

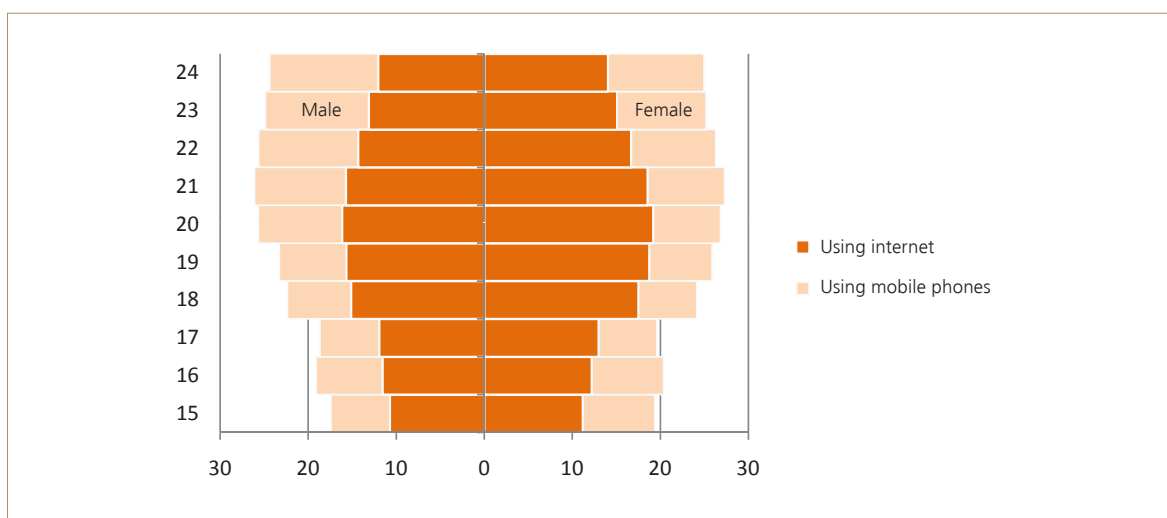


One of the changes in education status within the population aged 15-24 is the number of young people who acquired a tertiary education having increased 11 times since 1979, 7 since from 1989 and 4.8 times compared with the 2000 census. Disaggregated by sex, the number of males who acquired a tertiary education increased by 5.4 times and the number of females increased by 4.5 times compared with the 2000 census.

4.4. USE OF MOBILE PHONES AND THE INTERNET

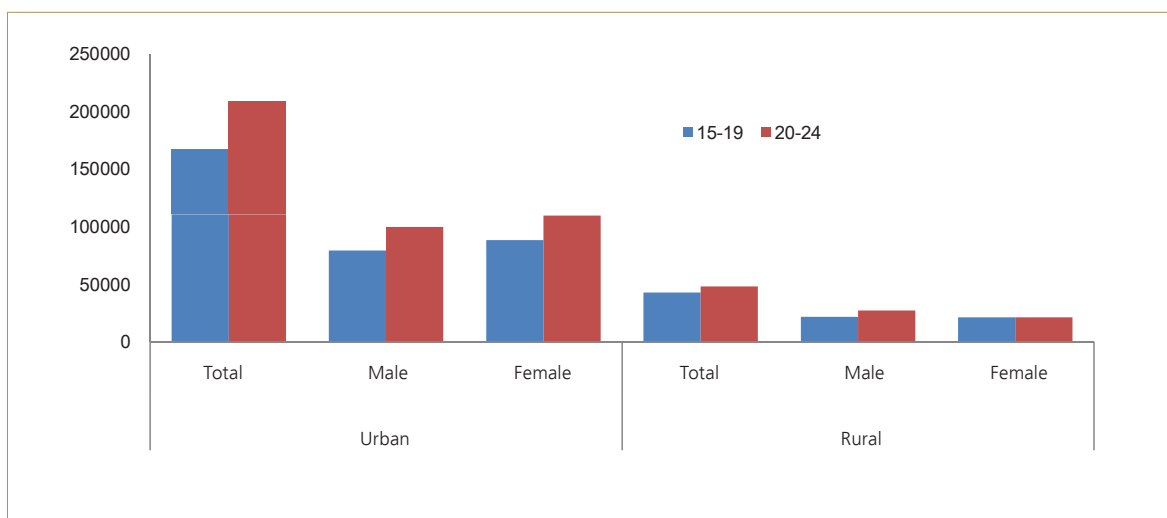
According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, 467.4 thousand persons aged 15-24 use cellular phones, of which 48.7 percent are males, and 292.5 thousand young population use internet, of which 46.6 percent are males. Among the population who use cellular phones, 55.0 percent are aged 20-24 and half of the population who use the internet or 52.9 percent are also aged 20-24. The percentage of females who use mobile phones and the internet is higher than that of males. This may be associated with education levels amongst females being higher than amongst males.

FIGURE 4.13 AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF YOUNG POPULATION WHO USE MOBILE PHONES AND THE INTERNET, 2010



The use of cellular phones amongst young people is disaggregated between urban and rural areas. 80.6 percent of youth who use mobile phones were counted in urban areas and just 19.4 percent in rural areas. This is associated with urban people having more facilities to use mobile phones.

FIGURE 4.14 NUMBER OF YOUNG POPULATION WHO USE MOBILE PHONE, BY AGE, SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010



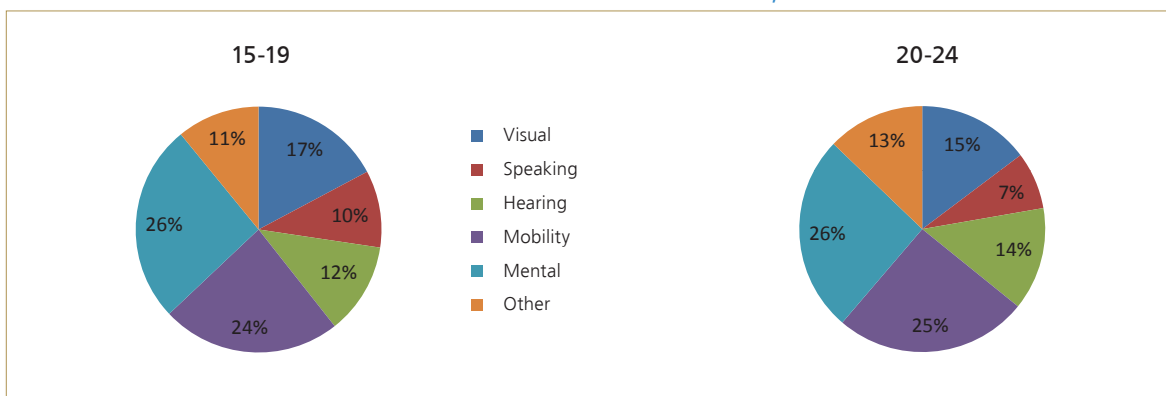
The use of mobile phones is increasing in both of urban and rural areas, and in both sexes, as the age of the population increases.

4.5. YOUNG PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, 108.1 thousand persons with disabilities were counted and 2.6 percent, or 14.3 thousands, of them were within the population aged 15-24. Amongst young people with disabilities, 57.0 percent are males and 43.0 percent are females. In terms of age, 44.8 percent are young people aged 15-19.

Half of young people aged 15-24 with disabilities have mental and mobility disabilities.

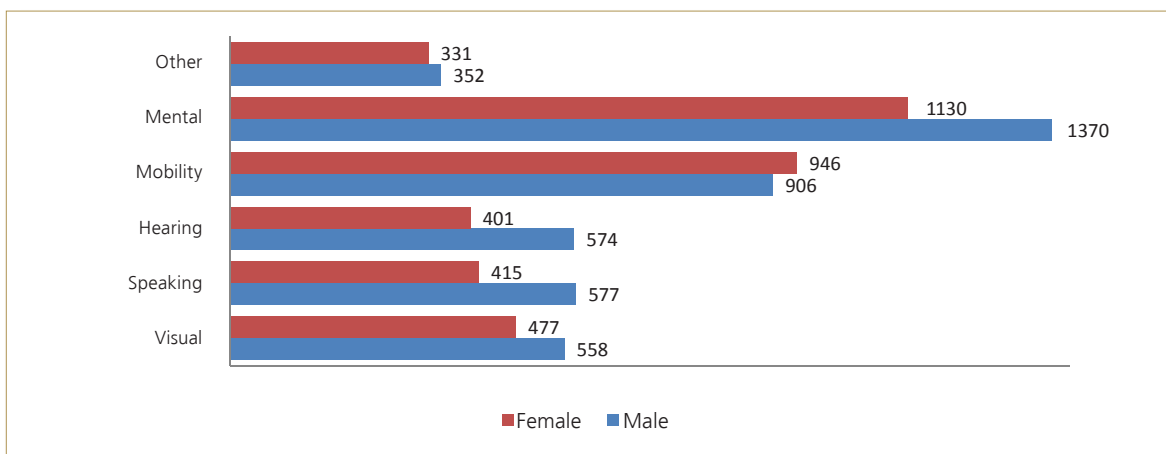
FIGURE 4.15 PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES, BY AGE AND TYPES OF DISABILITY, 2010



There are two kinds of disability, and these are classed as either ‘congenital’ or ‘acquired’ disabilities. Acquired disabilities are caused by ordinary and occupational diseases, and industrial and domestic accidents. Among young people with disabilities, 55.9 percent are persons with congenital conditions and 44.1 percent have acquired disabilities.

21.9 percent of the population with congenital disabilities are aged 15-24 years, and half of them are aged 20-24. In terms of sex, 54.0 percent are male and 46.0 percent are female. Among the population aged 15-24 with congenital disabilities, 54.1 percent have mental disorders and mobility impairments.

FIGURE 4.16 POPULATION AGED 15-24 WITH CONGENITAL DISABILITIES, BY TYPES OF DISABILITY, 2010



56.4 percent of young people aged 15-24 with congenital disabilities were counted in urban areas and 43.6 percent were counted in rural areas, and more than half of them have either mental disorders and mobility impairments. It was observed that amongst the young population, these two types of disability predominated in both sexes, and within urban and rural areas /Table 4.7/.

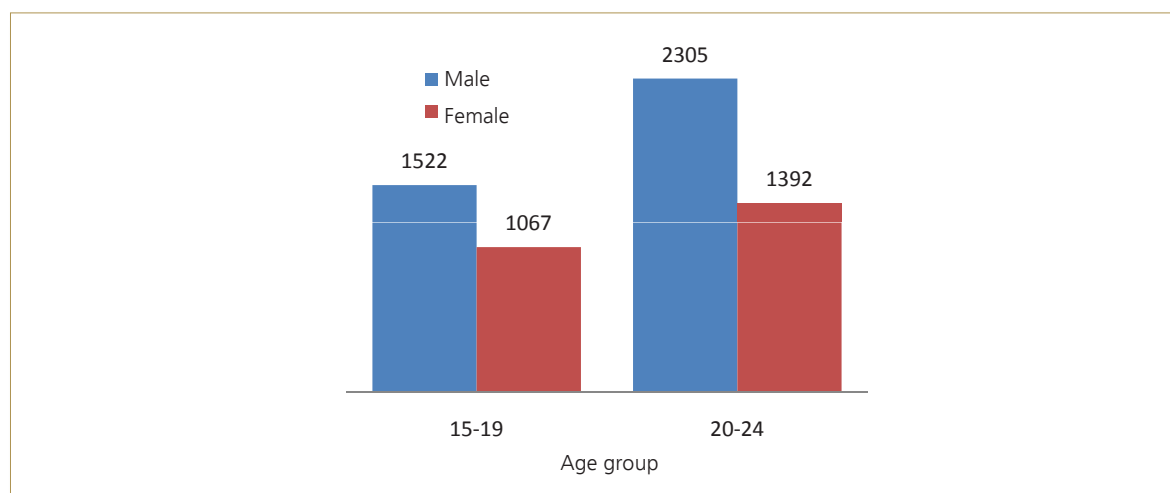
TABLE 4.7 POPULATION AGED 15-24 WITH CONGENITAL DISABILITIES, BY TYPES OF DISABILITY, SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

| Types of disability | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| TOTAL | 4 337 | 3 700 | 8 037 | 2 404 | 2 130 | 4 534 | 1 933 | 1 570 | 3 503 |
| Visual | 558 | 477 | 1 035 | 287 | 279 | 566 | 271 | 198 | 469 |
| Speaking | 577 | 415 | 992 | 306 | 224 | 530 | 271 | 191 | 462 |
| Hearing | 574 | 401 | 975 | 350 | 262 | 612 | 224 | 139 | 363 |
| Mobility | 906 | 946 | 1 852 | 554 | 562 | 1 116 | 352 | 384 | 736 |
| Mental | 1 370 | 1 130 | 2 500 | 698 | 588 | 1 286 | 672 | 542 | 1 214 |
| Other | 352 | 331 | 683 | 209 | 215 | 424 | 143 | 116 | 259 |

The percentage of young people with congenital mental disorders and mobility impairments is higher in all ages.

Among young people with acquired disabilities, 60.9 percent are male, and 39.1 percent are female, and in terms of age, more than half, or 58.8 percent are young people aged 20-24 /Figure 4.17/.

FIGURE 4.17 NUMBER OF YOUTH WITH ACQUIRED DISABILITIES, BY AGE AND SEX, 2010



Amongst youth with acquired disabilities, the highest percentage is of youth with mobility impairments, and the second and third most prevalent types are visual disabilities and mental disorders. Disaggregated by sex, the leading types are the same for males, whilst for females, the leading types differ somewhat. The percentage of female youth with mobility impairments is the most prevalent and second and third most prevalent types of disabilities are mental disorders and visual disabilities. 69.5 percent of young people aged 15-24 with acquired disabilities were counted in urban areas and 30.5 percent in rural areas /Table 4.8/.

TABLE 4.8 POPULATION AGED 15-24 WITH ACQUIRED DISABILITIES,
BY TYPES OF DISABILITY, SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

| Types of disability | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| TOTAL | 3 827 | 2 459 | 6 286 | 2 555 | 1 814 | 4 369 | 1 272 | 645 | 1 917 |
| Speaking | 142 | 111 | 253 | 91 | 74 | 165 | 51 | 37 | 88 |
| Hearing | 523 | 346 | 869 | 328 | 250 | 578 | 195 | 96 | 291 |
| Mobility | 1 130 | 544 | 1 674 | 745 | 410 | 1 155 | 385 | 134 | 519 |
| Mental | 693 | 532 | 1 225 | 458 | 381 | 839 | 235 | 151 | 386 |
| Other | 634 | 397 | 1 031 | 436 | 296 | 732 | 198 | 101 | 299 |

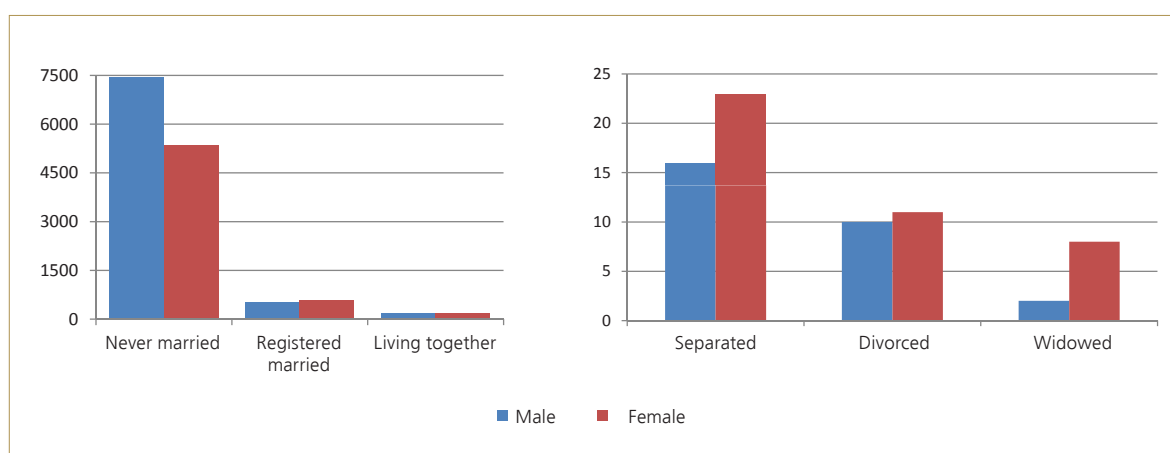
Among youth with disabilities counted in urban areas, 58.5 percent of them are males and the highest percentage of youth have mobility impairments and second and third most prevalent types are visual disabilities and mental disorders. There is no difference here between sexes.

Whereas 66.4 percent of youth with disabilities counted in rural areas are males and the highest percentage of youth have mobility impairments. The second and third most prevalent types of disabilities in rural areas are mental disorders and visual disability, and this does not differ between sexes.

MARITAL STATUS

89.3 percent of persons aged 15-24 with disabilities have never married. 58.2 percent of them are male and 41.8 percent are female. Amongst youth with disabilities, 7.7 percent have registered their marriages, whilst 2.5 percent are unregistered and 0.4 percent are divorced. More females are married than males amongst youth with disabilities.

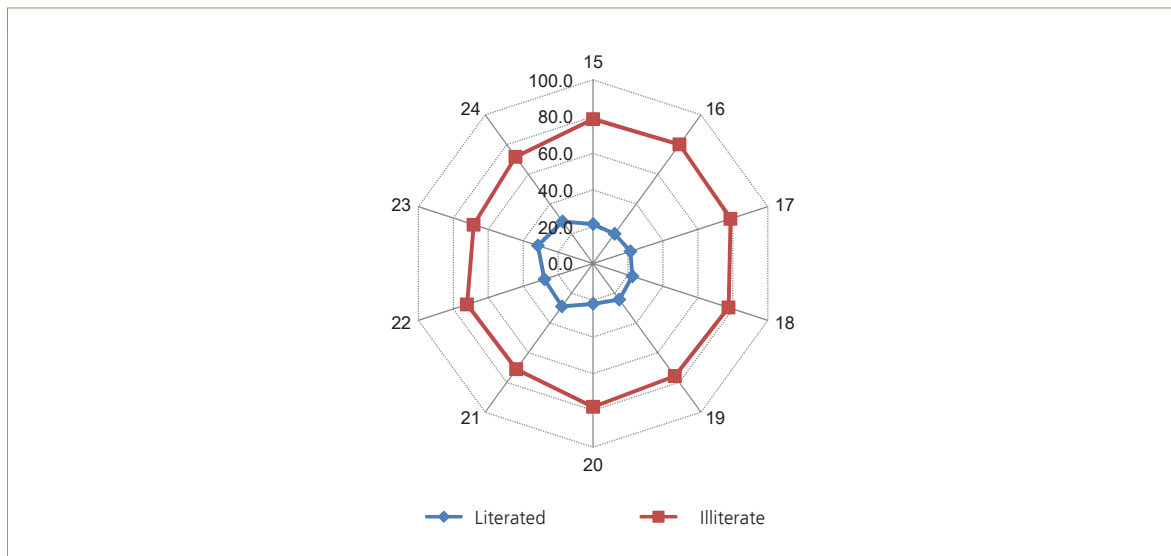
FIGURE 4.18 POPULATION AGED 15-24 WITH DISABILITIES,
BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS, 2010



LITERACY

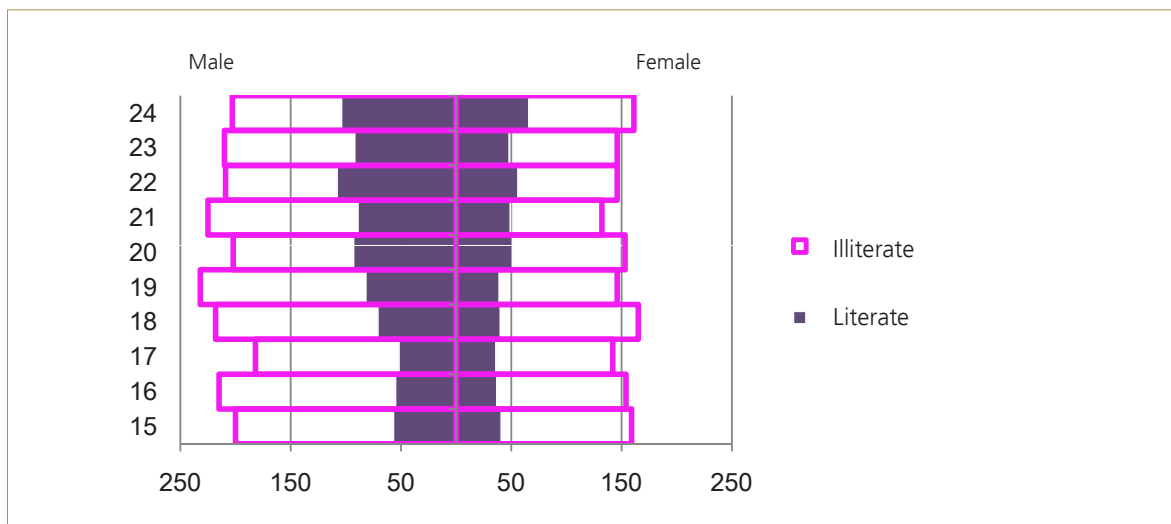
Amongst the population aged 15-24 with disabilities, 26.0 percent are uneducated but literate, whilst 74.0 percent are illiterate. The literacy rate amongst the population aged 15-24 with a disability increases as age increases.

FIGURE 4.19 LITERACY RATE OF YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES, BY AGE, 2010



In terms of sex, there are more literate and illiterate males than females.

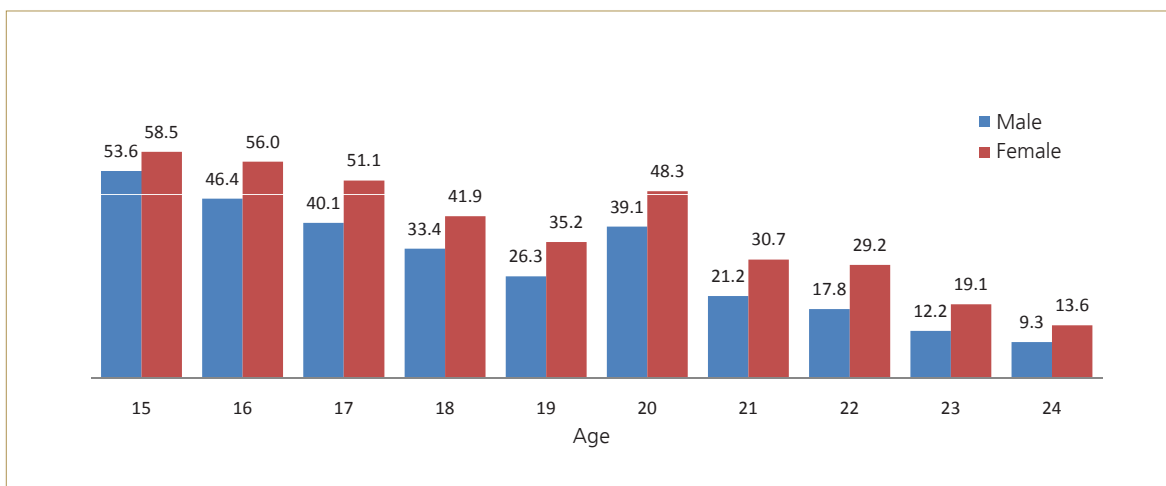
FIGURE 4.20 AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES, BY LITERACY STATUS, 2010



SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

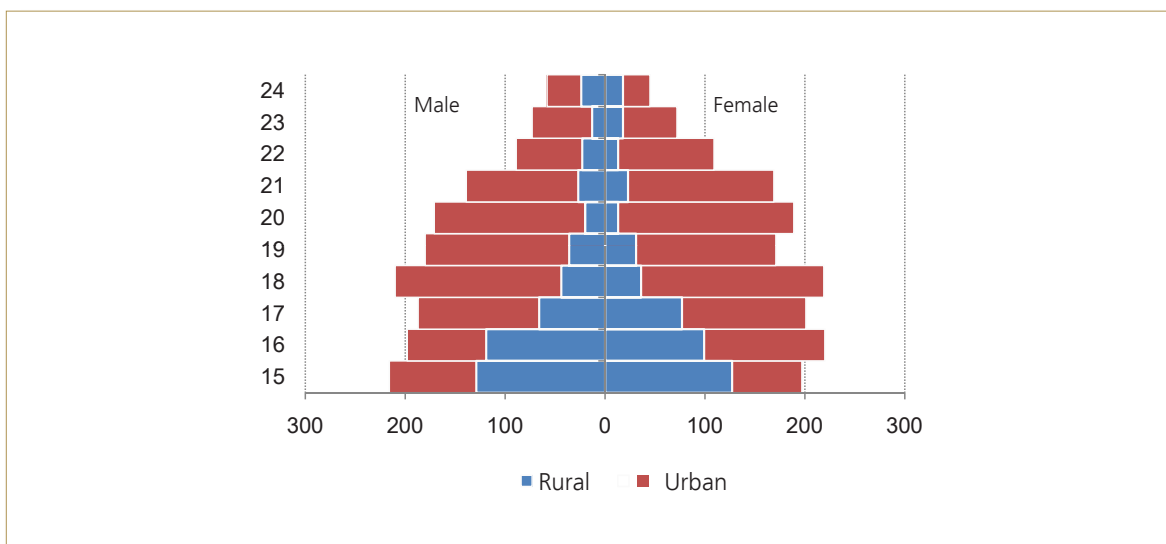
28.4 percent of the population aged 15-24 with disabilities responded they are studying and 71.6 are not.

FIGURE 4.21 SCHOOL ATTENDANCES AMONGST YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES, BY PERCENT, AGE AND SEX, 2010



School attendance amongst youth with disabilities decreases in both sexes as age increases. This tendency is the same in both urban and rural areas.

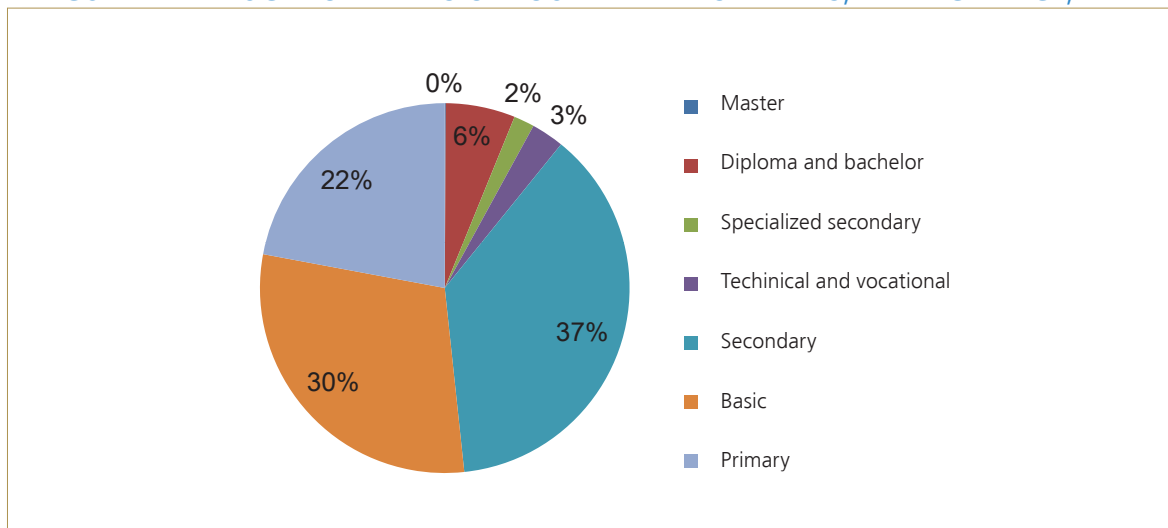
FIGURE 4.22 NUMBER OF YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES BY THOSE STUDYING, AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE BY URBAN AND RURAL, 2010



EDUCATION LEVEL

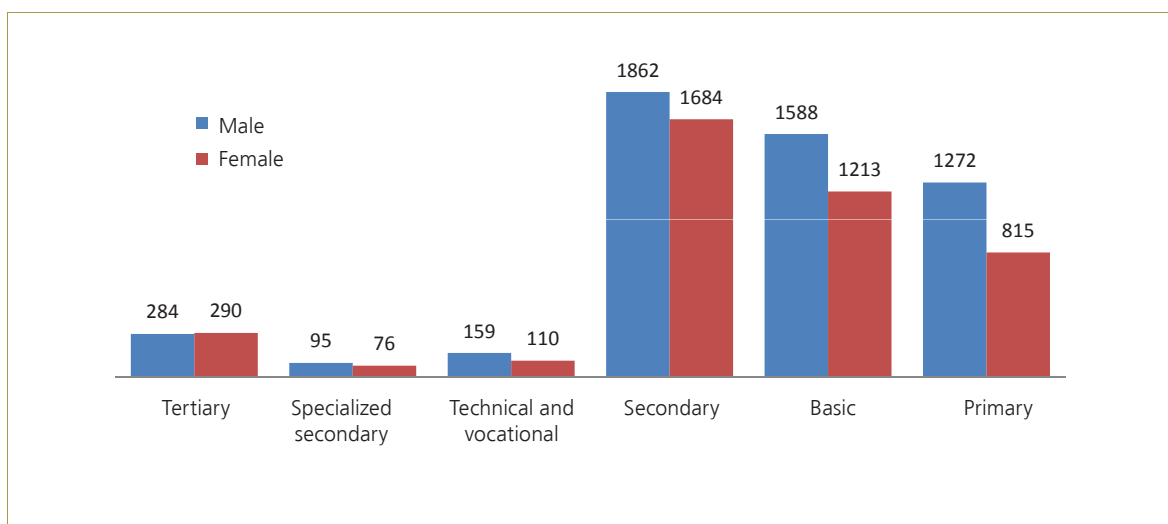
6.0 percent of youth with disabilities have acquired a tertiary education and 0.1 percent of this group have obtained a masters degree.

FIGURE 4.23 EDUCATION LEVELS OF YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES, BY PERCENTAGE, 2010



When the education levels of youth with disabilities is disaggregated by sex, the number of males and females who acquired a tertiary education is almost the same, whilst males predominated among youth with disabilities who acquired an education below the specialized secondary level.

FIGURE 4.24 NUMBER OF POPULATION AGED 15-24 WITH DISABILITY, BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL. 2010



CHAPTER FIVE

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF YOUTH



The economic activity status of the population is, as referred to the current activity relating to employment in a week in the census, defined by economic activity of the population aged 15 years and above, and relates to employment in the week prior to the census date.

5.1. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

549.8 thousand persons population aged 15-24 were counted in the 2010 population and housing census Population and Housing Census, of which 40.1 percent are economically active youth and their labour force participation rate was 67.3 percent.

TABLE 5.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF POPULATION AGED 15-24, BY AGE, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

| | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Total | 15-19 | 20-24 | Total | 15-19 | 20-24 | Total | 15-19 | 20-24 |
| Population aged 15-24 - Total | 549 828 | 257 645 | 292 183 | 410 118 | 188 334 | 221 784 | 139 710 | 69 311 | 70 399 |
| Economically active population - Total | 220 740 | 42 615 | 178 125 | 139 571 | 21 141 | 118 430 | 81 169 | 21 474 | 59 695 |
| Employed | 148 523 | 25 631 | 122 892 | 91 564 | 10 905 | 80 659 | 56 959 | 14 726 | 42 233 |
| Unemployed | 72 217 | 16 984 | 55 233 | 48 007 | 10 236 | 37 771 | 24 210 | 6 748 | 17 462 |
| Couldn't find suitable work | 22 353 | 5 492 | 16 861 | 14 331 | 3 130 | 11 201 | 8 022 | 2 362 | 5 660 |
| Looking for job | 49 864 | 11 492 | 38 372 | 33 676 | 7 106 | 26 570 | 16 188 | 4 386 | 11 802 |
| Labour force participation rate, % | 40.1 | 16.5 | 61.0 | 34.0 | 11.2 | 53.4 | 58.1 | 31.0 | 84.8 |
| Employment rate, % | 67.3 | 60.1 | 69.0 | 65.6 | 51.6 | 68.1 | 70.2 | 68.6 | 70.7 |

Within the Economic activity of the population aged 15-24, the economic activity of young people aged 20-24 is higher than that of those aged 15-19. Economic activity within of young males is more than in females, which and it may be associated with a high proportion of females are predominated amongst students aged 15-24.

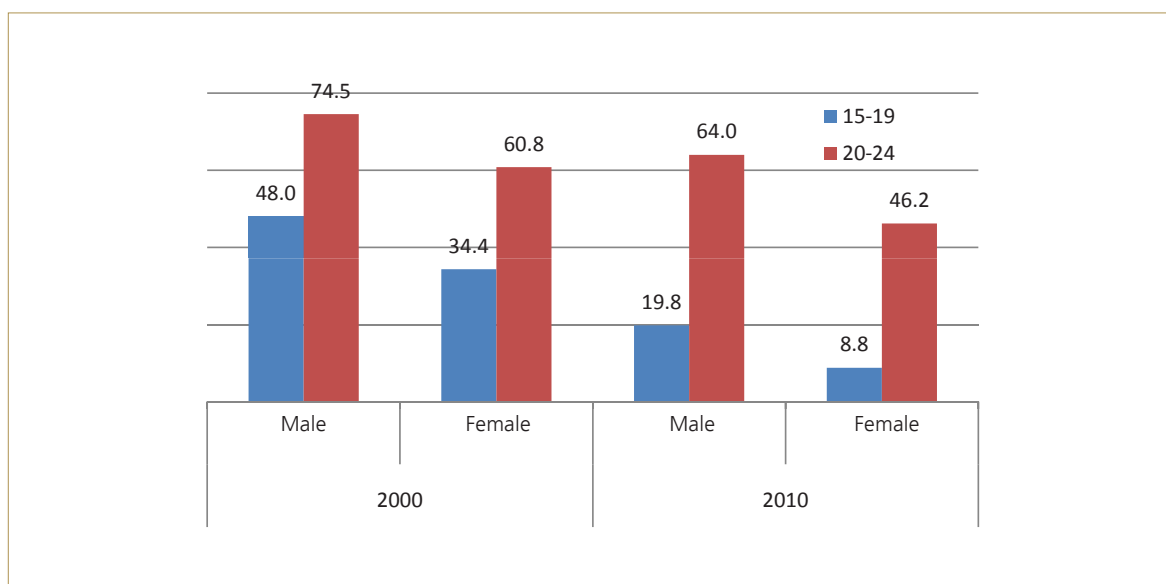
TABLE 5.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE POPULATION AGED 15-24, BY PERCENT, AGE AND SEX, 2010

| | Economically active population | | | | | | Economically inactive population | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Total | | Male | | Female | | Total | | Male | | Female | |
| | thous. persons | percent-age* | thous. persons | percent-age* | thous. persons | percent-age* | thous. persons | percent-age* | thous. persons | percent-age* | thous. persons | percent-age* |
| TOTAL | 198.4 | 36.1 | 120.3 | 43.3 | 78.1 | 28.7 | 351.4 | 63.9 | 157.8 | 56.7 | 193.6 | 71.3 |
| 15-19 | 37.1 | 14.4 | 25.9 | 19.8 | 11.2 | 8.8 | 220.5 | 85.6 | 104.7 | 80.2 | 115.8 | 91.2 |
| 20-24 | 161.3 | 55.2 | 94.4 | 64.0 | 66.9 | 46.2 | 130.9 | 44.8 | 53.1 | 36.0 | 77.8 | 53.8 |

* percentage to total for particular age group

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the labour force participation rate amongst the population aged 15-24 has decreased compared with the 2000 census. In terms of this indicator in age of those aged 15-19 this indicator decreased by 24.7 and by 6.7 percent in those aged of 20-24 by 6.7 percent. Disaggregated by sex, this indicator has also decreased since the previous census. This may be associated with an increase in school attendance amongst the population aged 15-24 has increased.

FIGURE 5.1 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE OF POPULATION AGED 15-24, BY AGE AND SEX, 2000 AND 2010



5.2. EMPLOYMENT

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, 49.9 thousand population aged 15-24 are employed, and of which, 57.8 percent are males and 42.2 percent are females. 23.0 percent of them are aged 15-19 and 77.0 percent are aged 20-24.

TABLE 5.3 EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15-24, BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

| Sex | Total | | Urban | | Rural | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | persons | percentage* | persons | percentage* | persons | percentage* |
| TOTAL | 49 864 | 9.1 | 33 676 | 8.2 | 16 188 | 11.6 |
| Male | 28 826 | 10.4 | 19 209 | 9.6 | 9 617 | 12.3 |
| Female | 21 038 | 7.7 | 14 467 | 6.9 | 6 571 | 10.7 |

* percentage to total for particular age group

67.5 percent of the population aged 15-24 those of those who responded that they are employed in census live in urban areas. This is and it can be associated with the fact that urban people living in urban areas have more chance facility of to finding work job compared to rather than the people living in rural areas people.

57.7 percent of the employed population aged 15-24 are males. The percentage of employed males is higher among the employed youth, and this tendency is the same as in both urban and rural areas.

TABLE 5.4 NUMBER OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15-24, BY AGE, SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

Thous. persons

| | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| TOTAL | 49.9 | 28.8 | 21.0 | 33.7 | 22.2 | 14.5 | 16.2 | 9.6 | 6.5 |
| 15-19 | 11.5 | 7.2 | 4.3 | 7.1 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 1.6 |
| 20-24 | 38.4 | 21.6 | 16.7 | 26.6 | 17.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 6.9 | 4.9 |

The number of employed youth has decreased compared with the previous census. This is associated with an increase in school attendance amongst of youth increased. This is thanks to the fact that, employers establishments are driving to recruit persons who those have work experience, including high management skills and productivity experience., There is also the fact that the high numbers of people who were employed and in this age group have now aged aging of population at these ages those were employed in past years as well /Table 5.5/.

TABLE 5.5 EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15-24, BY AGE AND SEX, 2000, 2010

Thous. persons

| Age group | 2000 | | | 2010 | | | 2010 2000 % |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | |
| TOTAL | 207.0 | 117.5 | 89.5 | 148.5 | 91.4 | 57.1 | 71.7 |
| 15-19 | 80.9 | 48.4 | 32.5 | 25.6 | 18.7 | 6.9 | 31.6 |
| 20-24 | 126.1 | 69.1 | 57.0 | 122.9 | 72.7 | 50.2 | 97.5 |

61.6 percent of the employed youth were counted in urban areas and 38.4 percent in rural areas. Most of urban youth work in wholesale and retail trade, and manufacturing and construction sectors, while most of rural youth are employed in the agriculture sector.

TABLE 5.6 EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15-24, BY AGE, URBAN, RURAL AND DIVISIONS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2010

Thous. persons

| | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total | 15-19 | 20-24 | Total | 15-19 | 20-24 | Total | 15-19 | 20-24 |
| TOTAL | 148.5 | 25.6 | 122.9 | 91.6 | 10.9 | 80.7 | 57.0 | 14.7 | 42.2 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishery and hunting | 39.5 | 11.0 | 28.5 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 36.6 | 10.2 | 26.4 |
| Mining and quarrying | 8.5 | 1.0 | 7.5 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 3.0 |
| Manufacturing | 11.9 | 1.6 | 10.3 | 11.1 | 1.4 | 9.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and ventilation supply | 1.7 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Construction | 12.0 | 1.8 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 1.4 | 8.8 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.4 |
| Wholesale, retail trade, repair and service of motor vehicles | 16.6 | 1.8 | 14.9 | 15.5 | 1.6 | 13.9 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Transportation and storage | 5.9 | 0.4 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 8.0 | 1.6 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 1.5 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Information and communication | 3.3 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Finance and insurance activities | 3.1 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Real estate activities | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 1.5 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 2.6 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Public administration and defence, compulsory social security | 16.2 | 4.6 | 11.6 | 9.9 | 1.9 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 2.7 | 3.6 |
| Education | 7.7 | 0.2 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 |
| Human health and social work activities | 3.1 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 1.5 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other service activities | 3.5 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Activities of households as employers | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

61.5 percent of the employed youth are males and 38.5 percent are females., Most males mostly work in agriculture, forestry, fishery and hunting, construction and public administration and defence, compulsory social security, while females are mostly employed in agriculture, forestry, fishery and hunting, wholesale, retail trade, accommodation and food service occupations activities.

**TABLE 5.7 EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15-24,
BY SEX AND DIVISIONS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2010**

| | Total | Male | Female | Sex composition, % | | Percentage distribution | |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | thous.persons | | | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| TOTAL | 148.5 | 91.4 | 57.1 | 61.5 | 38.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishery and hunting | 39.5 | 25.0 | 14.4 | 63.4 | 36.6 | 27.4 | 25.3 |
| Mining and quarrying | 8.5 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 83.5 | 16.5 | 7.8 | 2.5 |
| Manufacturing | 11.9 | 6.8 | 5.1 | 57.3 | 42.7 | 7.5 | 8.9 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and ventilation supply | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 83.8 | 16.2 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 72.7 | 27.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Construction | 12.0 | 10.2 | 1.8 | 84.8 | 15.2 | 11.1 | 3.2 |
| Wholesale, retail trade, repair and service of motor vehicles | 16.6 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 46.8 | 53.2 | 8.5 | 15.5 |
| Transportation and storage | 5.9 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 83.7 | 16.3 | 5.4 | 1.7 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 8.0 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 26.3 | 73.7 | 2.3 | 10.3 |
| Information and communication | 3.3 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 55.8 | 44.2 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Finance and insurance activities | 3.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 1.4 | 3.3 |
| Real estate activities | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 58.1 | 41.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 48.3 | 51.7 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 2.6 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 73.3 | 26.7 | 2.1 | 1.2 |
| Public administration and defence, compulsory social security | 16.2 | 14.1 | 2.1 | 86.9 | 13.1 | 15.4 | 3.7 |
| Education | 7.7 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 27.8 | 72.2 | 2.3 | 9.8 |
| Human health and social work activities | 3.1 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 22.3 | 77.7 | 0.8 | 4.2 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 2.2 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 70.1 | 29.9 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| Other service activities | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 99.2 | 0.0 | 3.5 |
| Activities of households as employers | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 41.5 | 58.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 5.0 | 95.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 |

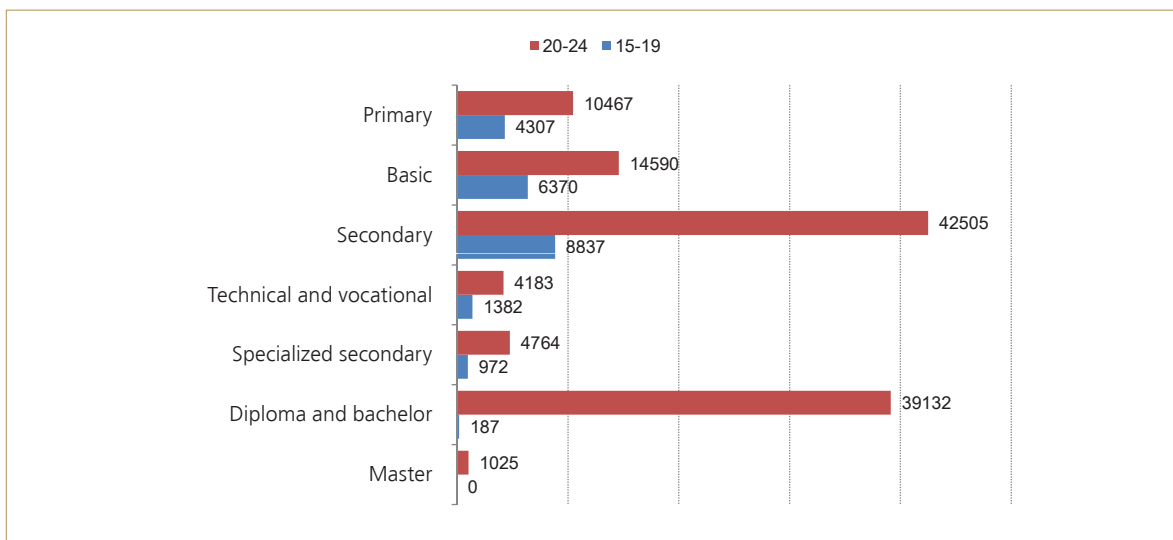
When we look at the employment status of the population aged 15-24 who those responded that they were “employed” in the 2010 Population and Housing Census, 51.0 percent of the population aged 15-19 are employees and 37.0 percent are contributing to member who participates family businesses without payment. Whilst 66.0 percent of the population aged 20-24 are employees, 1.0 percent are employers and 17.0 percent are self employed.

FIGURE 5.2 EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15-24, BY AGE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2010



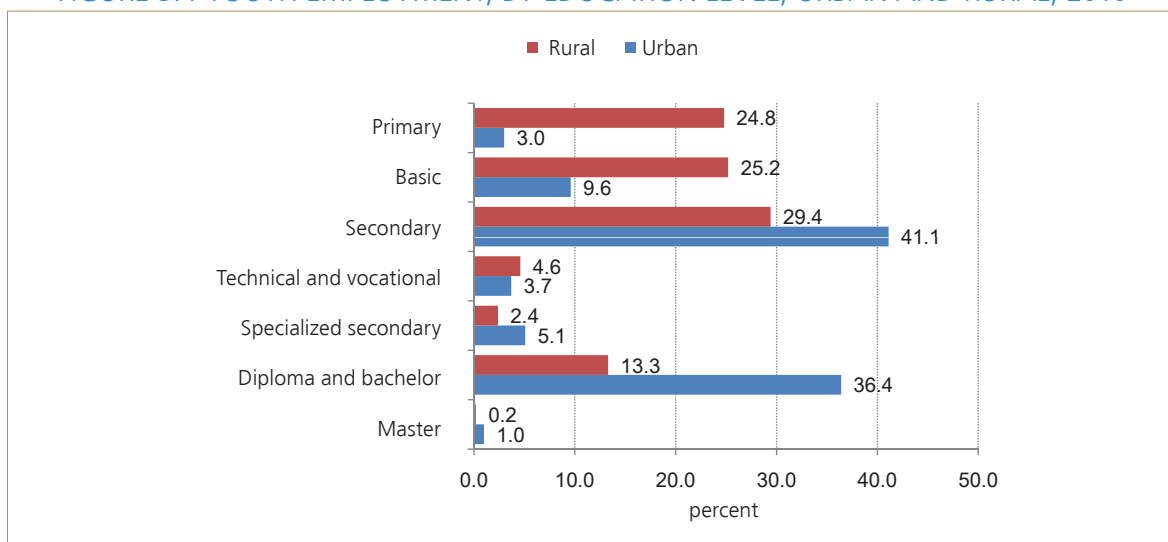
6.6 percent of the employed youth are uneducated, and of them which 67.6 percent are literate and 32.4 percent are illiterate. Employed youth counted 1.6 percent of in urban areas and 14.6 percent counted in rural areas are uneducated. Among the literate employed youth, 32.6 percent are aged 15-19 and 67.4 percent are aged 20-24. The employed 34.6 percent of population aged 15-24 have acquired a secondary education, 14.1 percent have a basic education and 26.5 percent have acquired tertiary education.

FIGURE 5.3 NUMBER OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15-24, BY AGE AND EDUCATION LEVEL, 2010



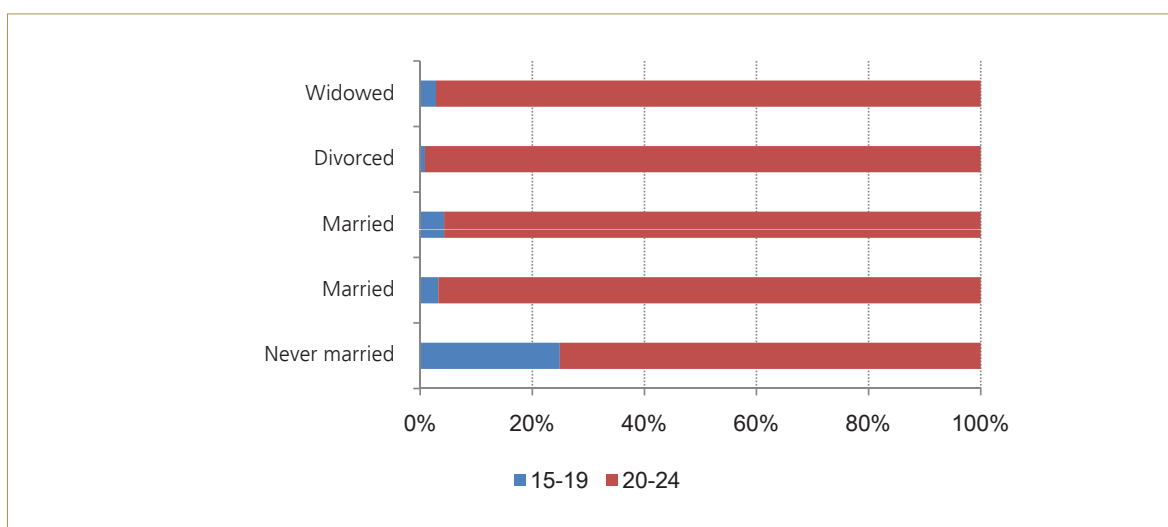
Among the employed population aged 15-24 in urban areas, the percentage of youth who acquired tertiary and secondary educations is highest, while most of the employed youth in rural areas did not acquire ad less than secondary education, and they mainly work in herding and contributing their own family business.

FIGURE 5.4 YOUTH EMPLOYMENT, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010



64.7 percent of the employed youth have are never married and 34.6 percent are married.

FIGURE 5.5 EMPLOYED YOUTH, BY PERCENT, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, 2010



70.1 percent of employed males aged 15-24 and 56.0 percent of females have are never married. 29.5 percent of males within at this age group and 42.9 percent of females are married. 21.8 percent, of the population aged 15-24 have those never married and 48.1 percent of those counted in the census who are married who counted in census are employed. 27.3 percent of males and 15.5 percent of females have those never married. 63.2 percent of males and 38.0 percent of females who are those married are employed.

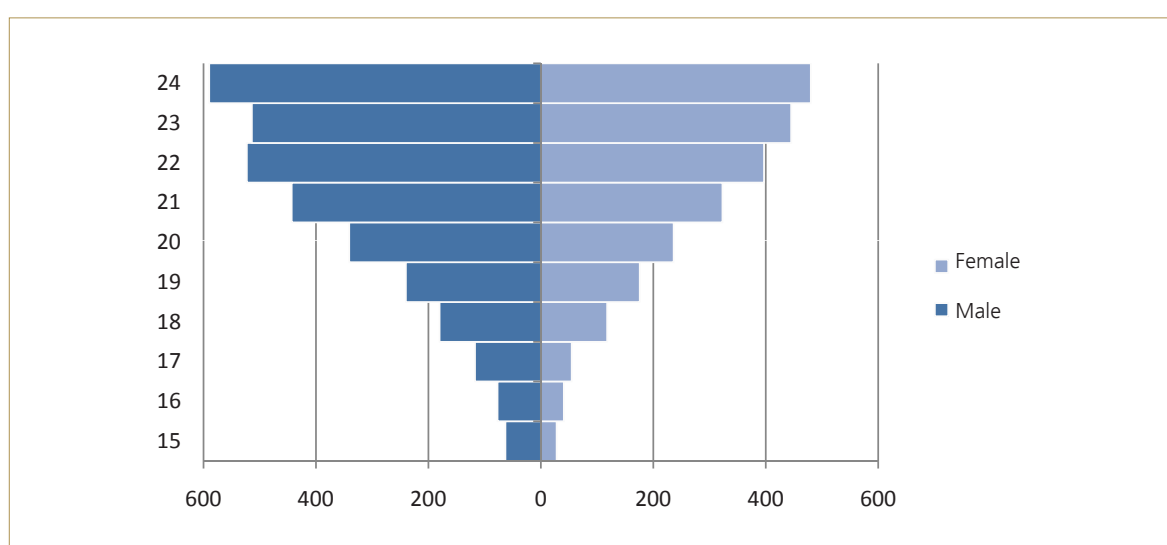
TABLE 5.8 EMPLOYED YOUTH, BY PERCENT, AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS, 2010

| Age group | Total | Never married | Married | Living together | Separated | Divorced | Widowed |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| TOTAL | 148 523 | 96 084 | 40 013 | 11 386 | 586 | 348 | 106 |
| 15-19 | 25 631 | 23 949 | 846 | 805 | 25 | 3 | 3 |
| 20-24 | 122 892 | 72 135 | 39 167 | 10 581 | 561 | 345 | 103 |
| MALE - TOTAL | 91 413 | 64 091 | 20 066 | 6 859 | 252 | 126 | 19 |
| 15-19 | 18 684 | 18 051 | 253 | 361 | 18 | 1 | 0 |
| 20-24 | 72 729 | 46 040 | 19 813 | 6 498 | 234 | 125 | 19 |
| FEMALE - TOTAL | 57 110 | 31 993 | 19 947 | 4 527 | 334 | 222 | 87 |
| 15-19 | 6 947 | 5 898 | 593 | 444 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| 20-24 | 50 163 | 26 095 | 19 354 | 4 083 | 327 | 220 | 84 |

5.4 thousand person population aged 15-24 those responded that they were both along with employed and studying. This represents is sharing 3.6 percent of the total employed population within this at same age groups. Of them, 20.3 percent of them are aged 15-19, 79.7 percent are aged 20-24, 57.3 percent are males and 42.7 percent are females.

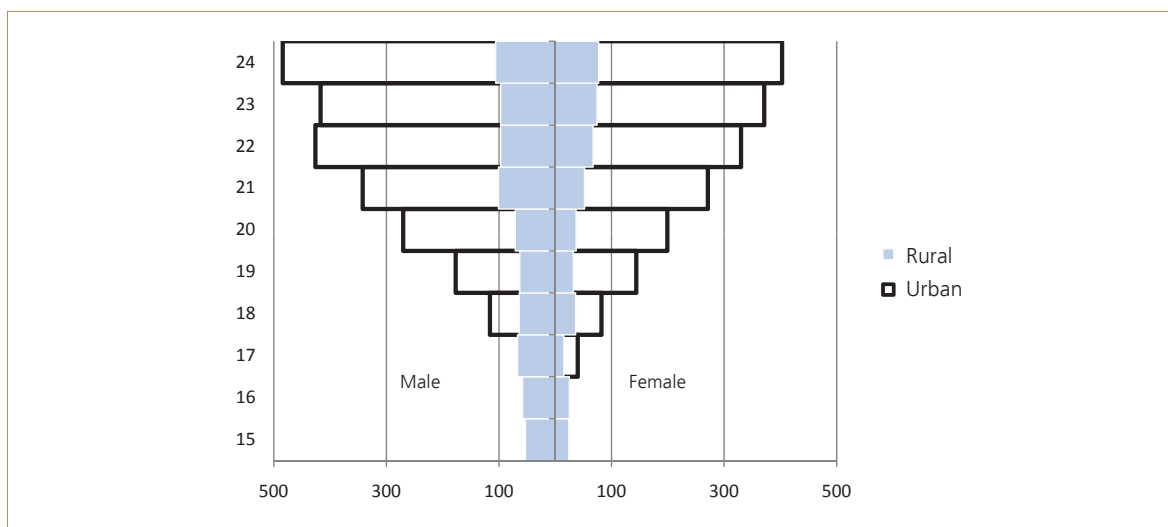
The number of young people who are both, those along with employed and studying has increasing as the age of young people increases above 18.

FIGURE 5.6 AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF YOUTH, THOSE ALONG WITH WHO ARE BOTH EMPLOYED AND STUDYING, 2010



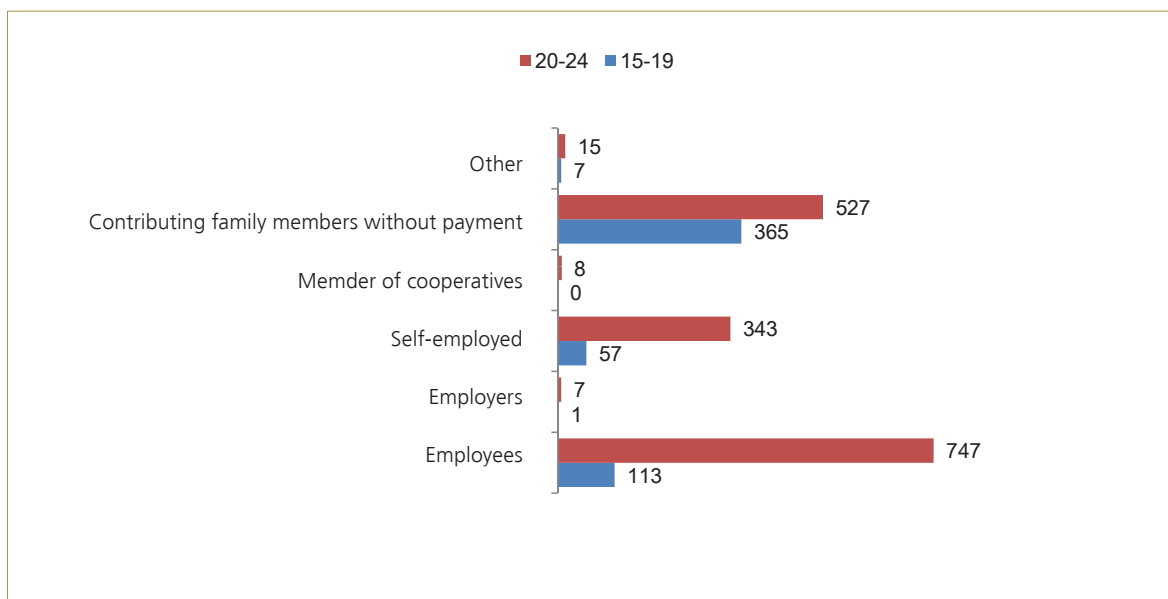
The number of young people, those along with who are both employed and studying is higher more in urban areas than in rural areas. The number of girls and boys aged 15-17, those along with who are both employed and studying in rural areas is more than urban girls and boys within the same age group.

FIGURE 5.7 AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF YOUTH, THOSE ALONG WITH WHO ARE BOTH EMPLOYED AND STUDYING, BY URBAN AND RURAL, 2010



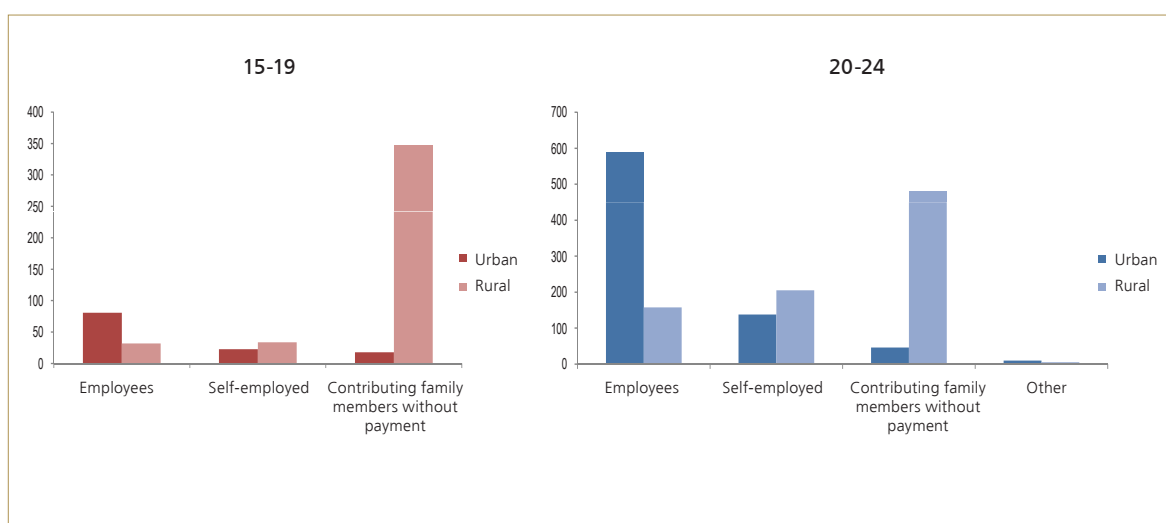
Among the employed population aged 15-24, 1.5 percent presents have a youth with disability, of which 24.8 percent are aged 15-19 and 75.2 percent are aged 20-24. Most employed young people with disabilities are employees and contributing to family businesses members without payment. Largely share the majority of those with disabilities who are employed are within the 20-24 age group, and are employees. among employed people aged 20-24 is self-employed.

FIGURE 5.8 NUMBER OF EMPLOYED YOUNG PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY,



Employed young people with disabilities aged 15-19 who those live in urban areas have more facility capability to find paid work rather than people living in rural areas people and most of young people with disabilities aged 15-19 who those live in rural areas are contributing their family's business without payment. Employed young people with disabilities aged 20-24 who those live in urban areas have more capability facility to find paid work rather than people living in rural areas people and most of young people with disabilities aged 20-24 who those live in rural areas are contributing their family's business without payment, and a few of them are self employed.

FIGURE 5.9 NUMBER OF EMPLOYED YOUNG PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES, BY AGE, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010



5.3. UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

As of year 2009, there were about 81 million youth aged 15 to 24 amongst of the 207 million unemployed persons were globally. The global youth unemployment rate was saw 11.8 in 2008 because of the world financial and economic crisis, while it was observed to have improved get better since 2010¹¹.

72.2 thousand persons population aged 15-24 responded that they are unemployed in the 2010 Population and Housing Census, of which 58.1 percent are males and 41.9 percent are females. The Urate of unemployment rate amongst of young people has increased since from 2000.

TABLE 5.9 UNEMPLOYED YOUNG PEOPLE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY AGE, SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

| Age group | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 22.8 | 22.7 | 23.0 | 24.4 | 26.0 | 22.4 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.3 |
| 15-19 | 25.5 | 24.4 | 27.2 | 48.7 | 47.1 | 51.0 | 13.7 | 12.5 | 15.3 |
| 20-24 | 21.0 | 21.5 | 20.4 | 32.8 | 33.5 | 31.8 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 11.4 |
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 25.1 | 24.0 | 26.9 | 26.9 | 26.2 | 27.9 | 22.1 | 20.5 | 24.9 |
| 15-19 | 31.0 | 27.8 | 38.2 | 39.5 | 37.7 | 42.9 | 22.9 | 19.5 | 32.5 |
| 20-24 | 23.8 | 22.9 | 25.0 | 24.8 | 24.0 | 25.9 | 21.8 | 21.0 | 23.2 |

31.0 percent of the unemployed youth were responded that they “Couldn’t find suitable work”. One of the changes in past 10 years or between the last two censuses is that the number of unemployed young people who said that they caused by could not find a suitable job decreased in both urban and rural areas., Although while the number of unemployed young people aged 20-24 who caused by live in rural areas and could not find a suitable job those live in rural areas has increased.

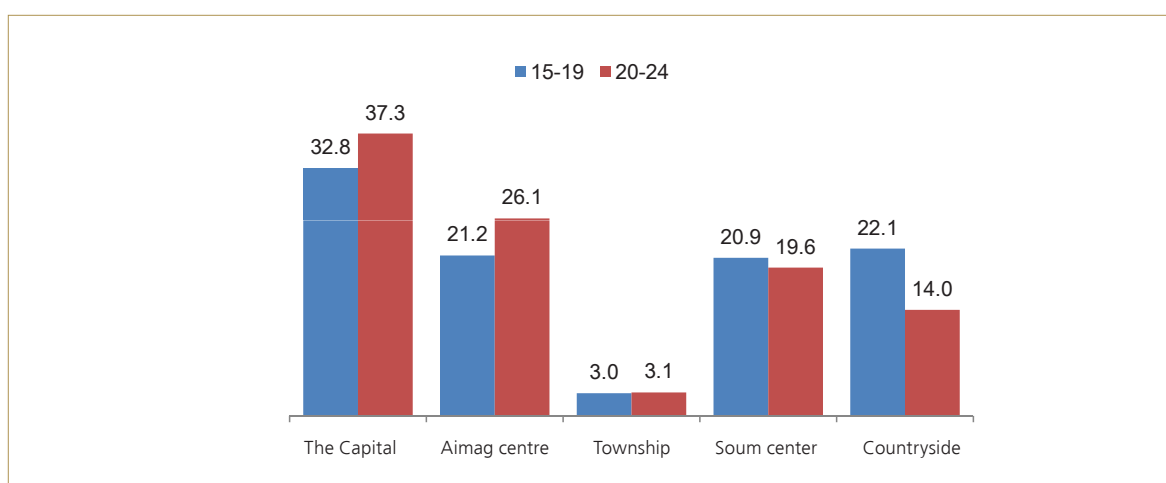
TABLE 5.10 NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTH WHO COULD NOT FIND A SUITABLE JOB, BY AGE, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

| Age group | 2000 | | | 2010 | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| TOTAL | 29 656 | 20 910 | 8 746 | 22 353 | 14 331 | 8 022 |
| 15-19 | 13 804 | 9 169 | 4 635 | 5 492 | 3 130 | 2 362 |
| 20-24 | 15 852 | 11 741 | 4 111 | 16 861 | 11 201 | 5 660 |

61.1 percent of unemployed youth those who could not find suitable job live in the capital city and aimag centres. To the one hand, hisit may associated with internal migration and the, wish and desire of young people to reside and work in urban areas. This may also be associated with as well as, differences betweenof urban and rural development can be associated.

¹¹ ILO: Global employment trends for youth: 2011 update

FIGURE 5.10 UNEMPLOYED YOUTH WHO COULD NOT FIND A SUITABLE JOB, BY AGE AND LOCATION, 2010



49.9 thousand person population aged 15-24 were looking for a job even though unemployed at the time of the 2010 Population and Housing Census, of which 57.8 percent are males and or 42.2 percent are females. The number of young people those who were looking for a job has decreased compared with 2000 census 2000., This is associated with the fact that school attendance amongst the of population aged 15-24 having increased.

TABLE 5.11 NUMBER OF YOUTH WHO LOOKING FOR JOB, BY AGE AND SEX, 2000 AND 2010

| Age group | 2000 | | | 2010 | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| TOTAL | 61 258 | 34 476 | 26 782 | 49 864 | 28 826 | 21 038 |
| 15-19 | 27 745 | 15 593 | 12 152 | 11 492 | 7 193 | 4 299 |
| 20-24 | 33 513 | 18 883 | 14 630 | 38 372 | 21 633 | 16 739 |

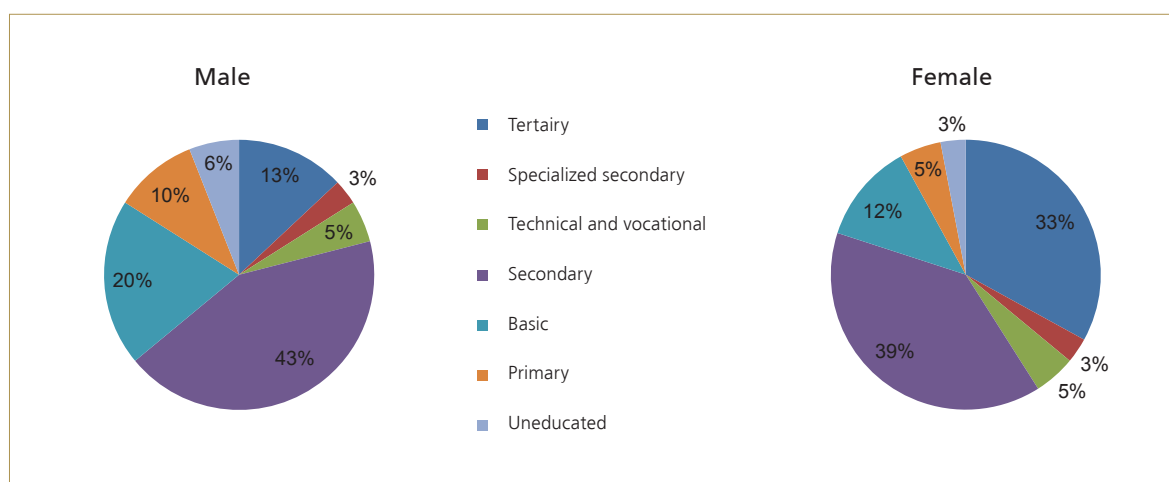
67.5 percent of youth who looking for a job were counted in urban areas. Youth aged 20-24 who were looking for a job counted in both urban and rural areas have increased when compared with the previous census.

TABLE 5.12 NUMBER OF YOUTH WHO LOOKING FOR A JOB, BY AGE, URBAN AND RURAL, 2000 AND 2010

| Age group | 2000 | | | 2010 | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| TOTAL | 61 258 | 41 672 | 19 586 | 49 864 | 33 676 | 16 188 |
| 15-19 | 27 745 | 17 907 | 9 838 | 11 492 | 7 106 | 4 386 |
| 20-24 | 33 513 | 23 765 | 9 748 | 38 372 | 26 570 | 11 802 |

70.6 percent of youth those who were looking for job have acquired qualifications above secondary education, of which 52.4 percent are males and 47.6 percent are females.

FIGURE 5.11 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF YOUTH THOSE WHO WERE LOOKING FOR A JOB, BY SEX AND EDUCATION LEVEL, 2010



The unemployment rate amongst educated young people those who are looking for a job is 25.5 percent, whilst for uneducated young people the rate is 18.9 percent. In addition, the unemployment rate of educated young people those who were looking for job is higher amongst than males.

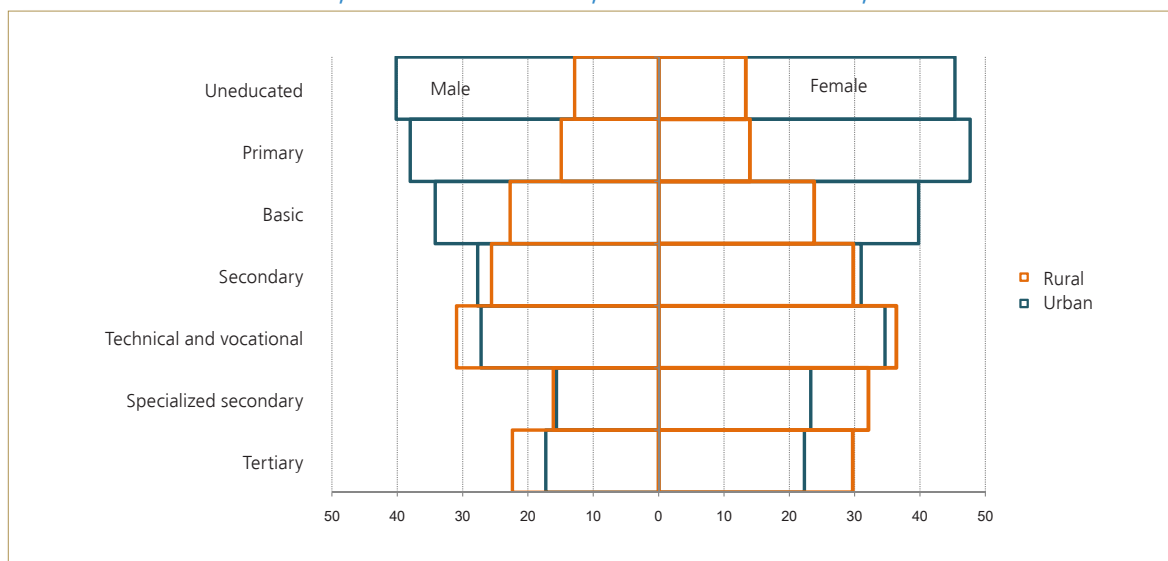
This expresses that despite positive indicators such as however, the number of people who acquired tertiary education and students attending in technical and vocational training centres having constantly increased in past years, and school attendance, and education levels amongst of youth increasing is going up, the supply and demand and supply of the labour market, specialized areas of schools, and new areas of business are not consistent with this.

TABLE 5.13 YOUTH THOSE WHO WERE LOOKING FOR A JOB AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY AGE AND EDUCATION LEVEL, 2010

| Age group | Total | Tertiary | Specialized secondary | Technical and vocational | Secondary | Basic | Primary | Uneducated |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| LOOKING FOR JOB, THOUS. PERSONS | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 49.9 | 10.9 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 20.4 | 8.5 | 3.9 | 2.3 |
| 15-19 | 11.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| 20-24 | 38.4 | 10.8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 15.4 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 1.5 |
| MALE - TOTAL | 28.8 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 12.3 | 5.9 | 2.8 | 1.7 |
| 15-19 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| 20-24 | 21.6 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 9.4 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 1.1 |
| FEMALE - TOTAL | 21 | 6.9 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 8.1 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| 15-19 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| 20-24 | 16.7 | 6.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, % | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 25.1 | 21.3 | 19.2 | 31.2 | 28.4 | 28.9 | 20.8 | 18.9 |
| 15-19 | 31.0 | 27.5 | 24.1 | 39.1 | 36.0 | 33.0 | 23.0 | 18.9 |
| 20-24 | 23.8 | 21.3 | 18.2 | 28.1 | 26.6 | 26.9 | 19.9 | 18.9 |
| MALE - TOTAL | 24.0 | 18.1 | 15.7 | 28.6 | 27.1 | 28.1 | 20.8 | 19.1 |
| 15-19 | 27.8 | 25.4 | 17.2 | 34.8 | 33.0 | 30.3 | 21.3 | 17.5 |
| 20-24 | 22.9 | 18.1 | 15.4 | 26.3 | 25.7 | 26.9 | 20.6 | 20.0 |
| FEMALE - TOTAL | 26.9 | 23.6 | 25.6 | 35.4 | 30.6 | 30.9 | 20.8 | 18.4 |
| 15-19 | 38.2 | 29.8 | 39.4 | 45.6 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 29.2 | 23.2 |
| 20-24 | 25.0 | 23.6 | 23.0 | 31.2 | 28.2 | 26.9 | 18.2 | 16.0 |

For youth those who are looking for a job who counted in urban areas, those who are uneducated young people are have limited in their ability to find work a job, and therefore the so unemployment rate amongst of uneducated youth is higher than that of other groupss. Whilst in rural areas this rule is reversed, and therefore the vise versa, unemployment rate is highest amongst of young people who have acquired an education above secondary level, education is highest. This is associated with working places beingare some how scarce in rural areas.

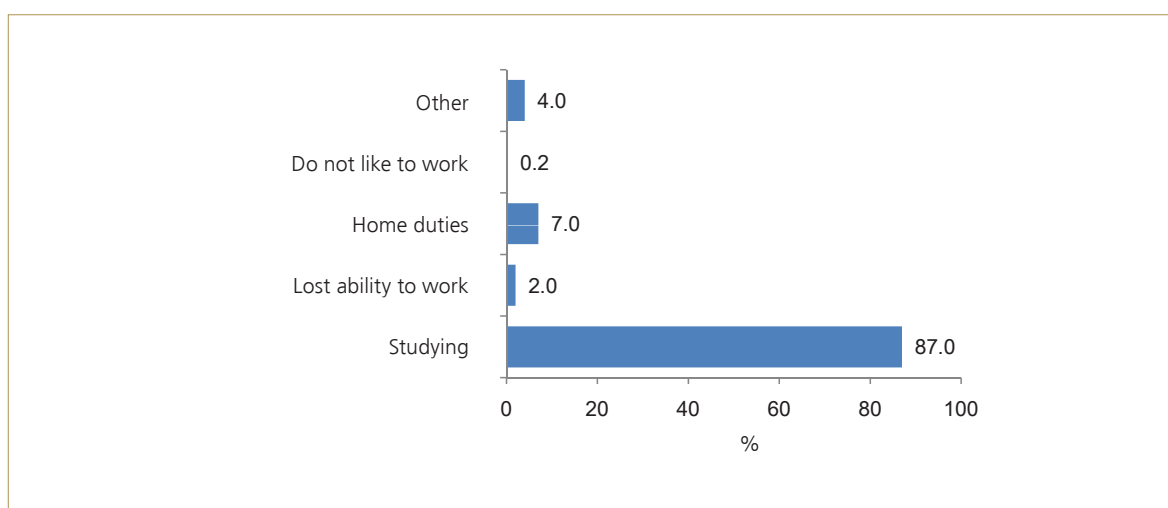
FIGURE 5.12 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF YOUTH THOSE WHO WERE LOOKING FOR JOB, BY SEX, EDUCATION LEVEL, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010



5.4. ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE YOUTH

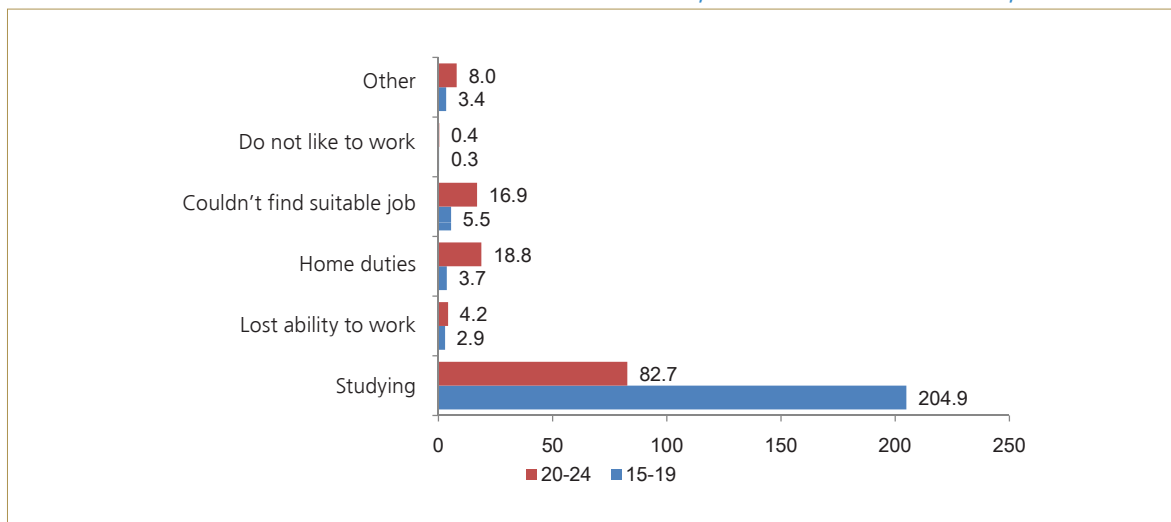
The economically inactive population refers to persons aged 15 and above who fit into the following groups: those attending all levels of educational institutions, pensioners, all persons of working age, who have partially or entirely lost their ability to perform work permanently or for a long period, all persons, who were engaged in household duties in their own home, and all persons who were not interested in working 87.0 percent of the population aged 15-24 areis attending some all levels of educational institutions and 2.0 percent have eitheris partially or entirely lost their ability to work.

FIGURE 5.13 ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE YOUTH, BY PERCENT AND REASONS, 2010



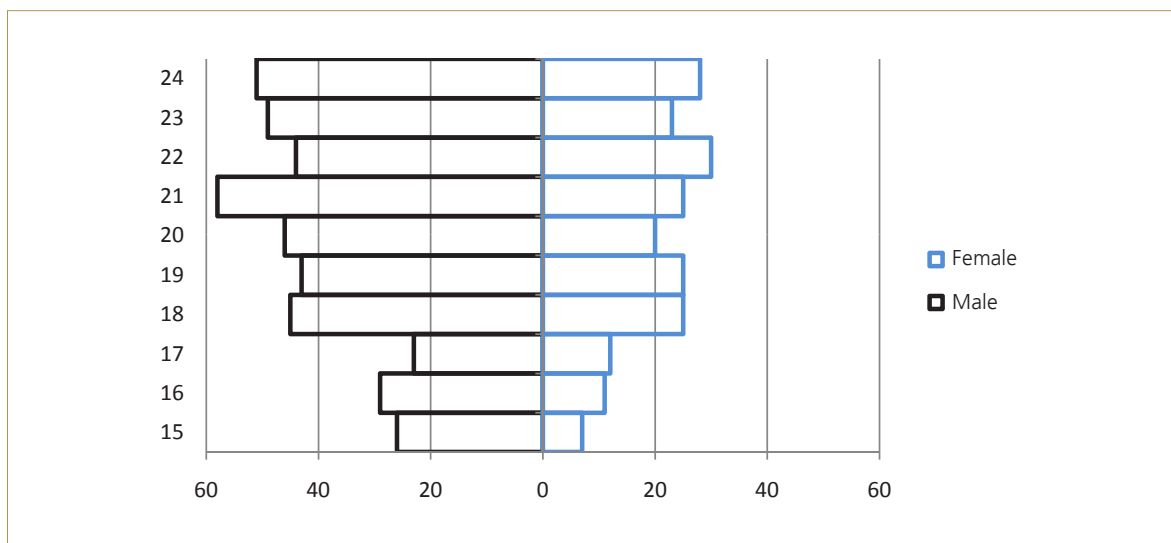
62.8 percent of the 351.7 thousand economically inactive youth are aged 15-19 and 37.2 percent are aged 20-24. Most of the population aged 15-19 are attending schools, whilst a larger proportion of the population aged 20-24 are not only studying, they are unemployed, caused by being engaged home duties and could not find suitable job.

FIGURE 5.14 ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE YOUTH, BY AGE AND REASONS, 2010



Of the young people those who answered that they are “not interested in working”, shares particular part of economically active youth, most of them, or 57.1 percent, are aged 20-24 and 66.8 percent are males.

FIGURE 5.15 AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF YOUTH WHO ARE NOT INTERESTED IN WORKING, 2010



CHAPTER SIX

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN REGIONS AND AIMAGS



6.1. SIZE, AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The Parliament of Mongolia was approved the “Regional Development Concept of Mongolia” by its Resolution No.57 in 2001. The main objective of the concept is to provide sustainability in employment of the population in respective places, to educate the population, provide health and social welfare services, provide access liberty to get information, accelerate economic development within of the regions and reduce urban/ rural development disparities based on comparative advantages, improvement of infrastructure, extension of market relations and sound principles of government, and enhance private sector partnership.

In addition, the concept stated that, “Mongolia is to be subdivided into the following four economic regions; as Western, Khangai, Central and Eastern regions and Ulaanbaatar would be developed as a separate region”.

One of the statistics required to formulate policies and planning for schools, kindergartens, health and other public services is data on the size of the children and youth population. As of November 2010, Mongolia had 1.29291.4 million thousand children and youth aged 0-24, of which 452.1 thousands lived in Ulaanbaatar city, 249.7 thousands in Khangai, 206.3 thousands in the Central region, 184.2 thousands in the Western region and 88.2 thousands lived in the Eastern region.

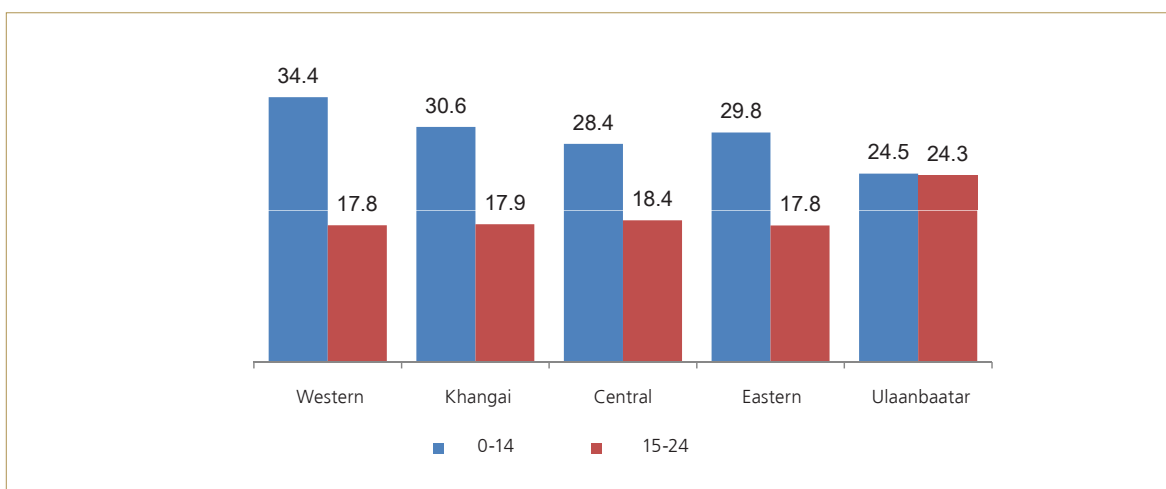
TABLE 6.1 NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH, BY AGE AND REGIONS, 2010

| Regions | Population aged 0-24 Total | Age group | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 |
| TOTAL | 1 291 404 | 288 497 | 216 214 | 236 865 | 257 645 | 292 183 |
| Western | 184 156 | 43 012 | 37 432 | 40 990 | 34 829 | 27 893 |
| Khangai | 249 656 | 57 435 | 45 740 | 54 211 | 46 903 | 45 367 |
| Central | 206 295 | 47 631 | 36 511 | 40 902 | 38 585 | 42 666 |
| Eastern | 88 205 | 20 782 | 16 491 | 18 009 | 16 309 | 16 614 |
| Ulaanbaatar | 563 092 | 119 637 | 80 040 | 82 753 | 121 019 | 159 643 |

The percentage distribution of children aged 0-14 amongst to the total population of respective regions, is highest in the Western region (34.4 percent) and is associated with a high birth rates are still high in Western region. This indicator is lowest in Ulaanbaatar (24.5).

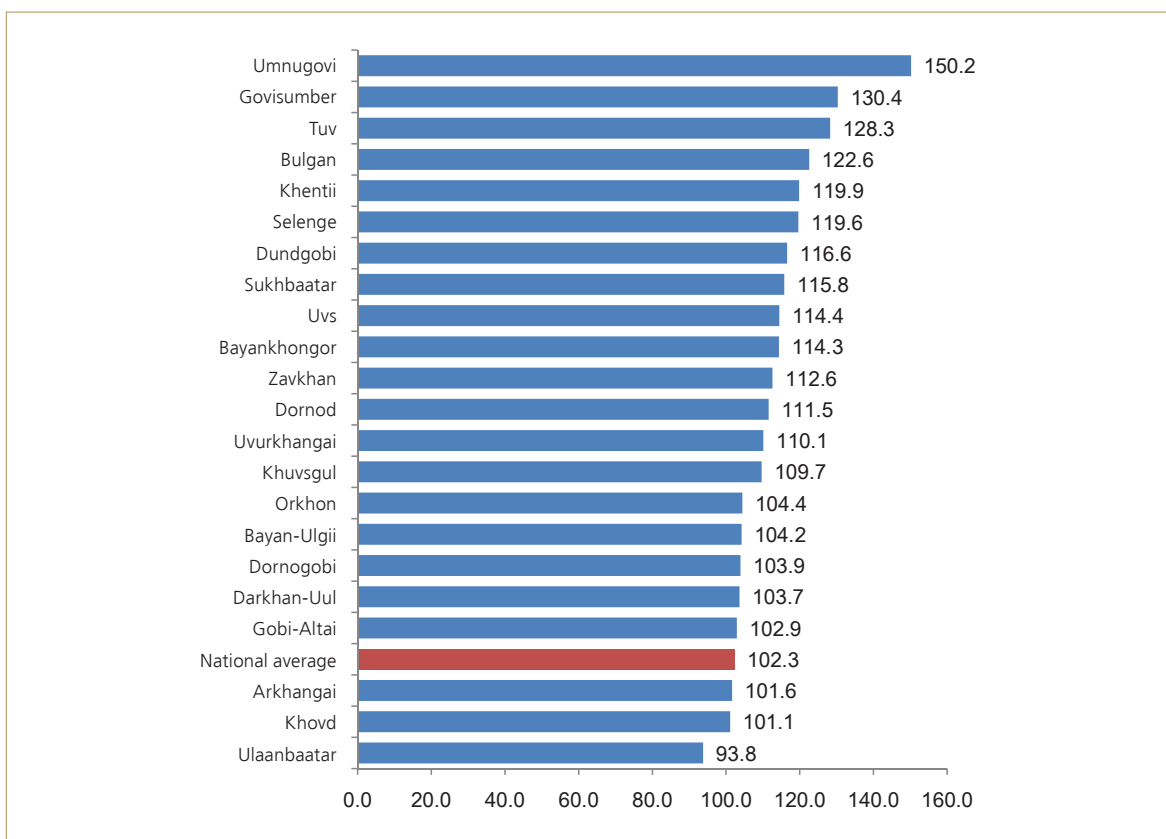
The percentage distribution of youth aged 15-24 is similar, or 17.8-18.4 percent, in all regions except Ulaanbaatar, where while this indicator is 24.5 percent. in Ulaanbaatar city, Ulaanbaatar’s higher rate is associated with factors such as migration from rural to urban areas, and the fact that most of Mongolia’s universities, colleges and vocational and technical training centres are have concentrated in the Capital, so on.

FIGURE 6.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH, BY AGE AND REGIONS, 2010



The sex ratio of young people aged 15-24 is 102.3 males per 100 females women. The sex ratio is less than 1000 in Ulaanbaatar at 93.8 males per 100 women. The sex ratio is higher than the national average in all aimags except Arkhangai and Khovd aimags, presents more males were counted in rural areas than females. The sex ratio amongst of young people is 150.2 in Umnugovi aimag, which is associated with the large great number of young males working for their mining companies who those operate in this aimag.

FIGURE 6.2 SEX RATIO OF POPULATION AGED 15-24, BY AIMAGS, 2010

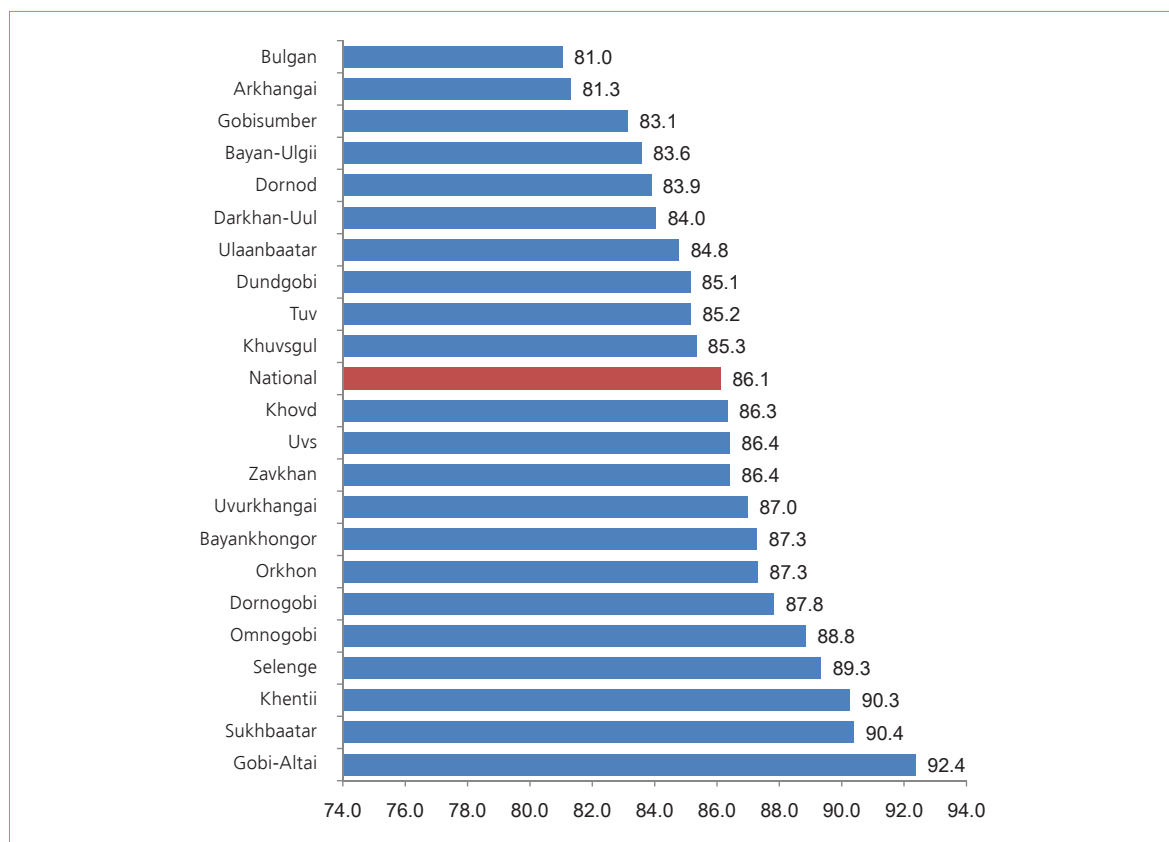


6.2. EDUCATION STATUS OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The “Regional Development Concept of Mongolia” stated that would assisting in the to establishment of affiliated schools, of universities, and colleges, provide study, information and training centres in regions, and provide the existing exist system with new typesologies of education and science, consistent to areas of regional development.

The percentage of students those studying in primary schools is above 90 percent in Khentii, Sukhbaatar and Gobi-Altai aimags, and 8 of every 10 children aged 6-10 years are studying in primary school in Bulgan aimag /Figure 6.3/.

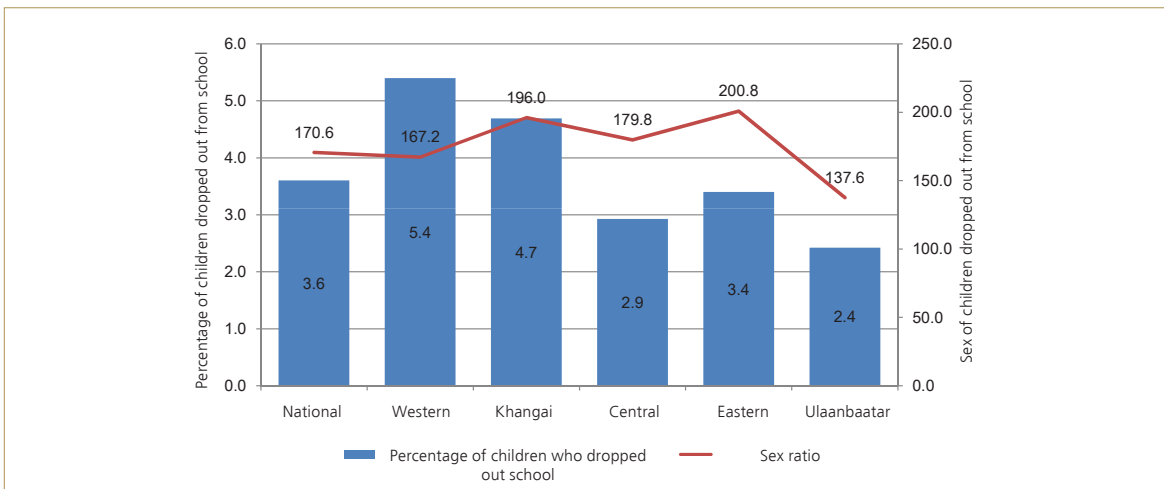
FIGURE 6.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS STUDYING IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, BY AIMAGS, 2010



On the at a national scale, 3.6 percent of total children aged 6-15 dropped out of school., of which Tthis indicator is highest in the Western region, at 5.4 percent;, 4.7 percent in the Khangai region, 3.4 percent in the Eastern region, 2.9 percent in the Central region and it was this is lowest in Ulaanbaatar, at 2.4 percent.

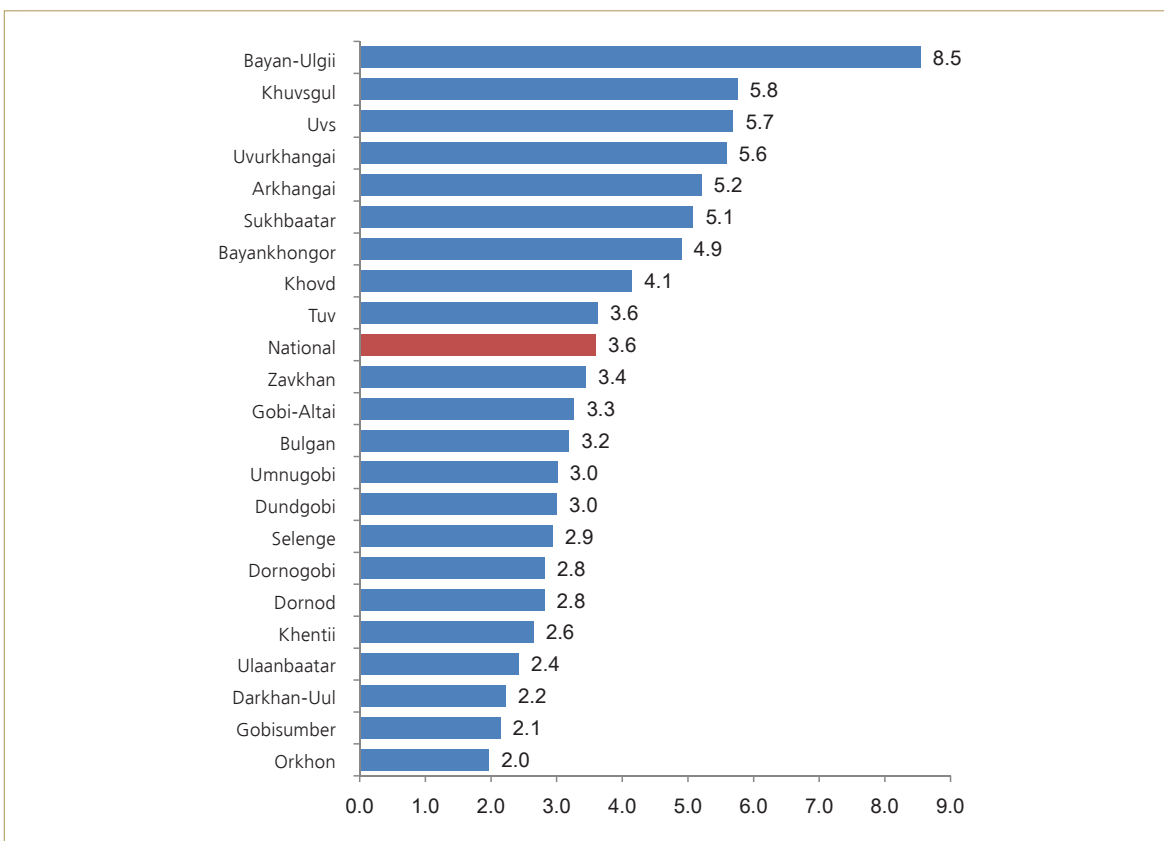
The sex ratio of children who those dropped out of schools is more than 160 in all other regions excepting Ulaanbaatar, where presents boys still pre dominate among children who dropped out of schools at an eligible age to acquire basic education in rural areas.

FIGURE 6.4 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGED 6-15 THOSE WHO DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL AND SEX RATIO, BY REGIONS, 2010



The school drop-out rate is high in the Western region, and this is associated with a high rate of school drop-out rate amongstfor children aged 6-15 in Khovd (4.2 percent), Uvs (5.8 percent) and Bayan-Ulgii (8.5 percent) aimags.

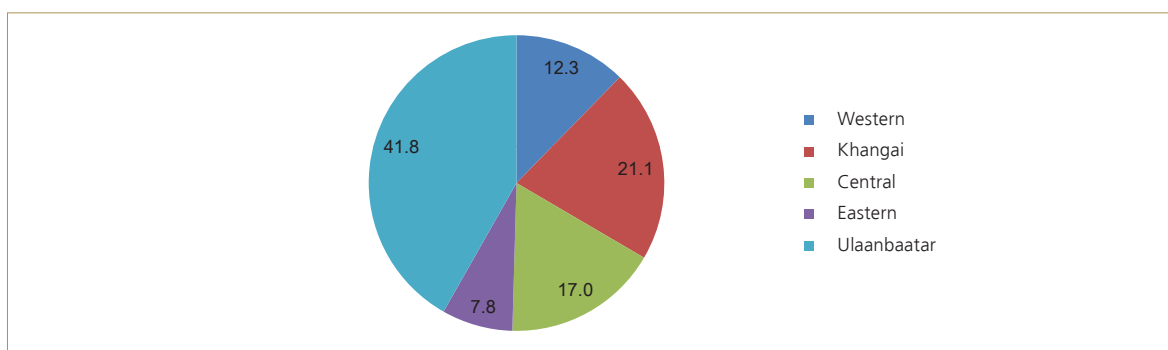
FIGURE 6.5 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGED 6-15 THOSE WHO DROPPED OUT FROM SCHOOL, BY AIMAGS, 2010



6.3. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

41.8 percent of the economically active youth aged 15-24 live in Ulaanbaatar, 21.1 percent in the Khangai region, 17.0 percent in the Central region, 12.3 percent in the Western region and 7.8 percent live in the Eastern region.

FIGURE 6.6 PERCENTAGE OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE YOUTH AGED 15-24, BY REGIONS, 2010



Two out of every three economically active youth are employed. By aimag disaggregation, three in four youth aged 15-24 in Umnugobi aimag are employed, while only one in every two youth in Bayan-Ulgii aimag is employed.

FIGURE 6.7 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE YOUTH AGED 15-24, BY EMPLOYMENT, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2010

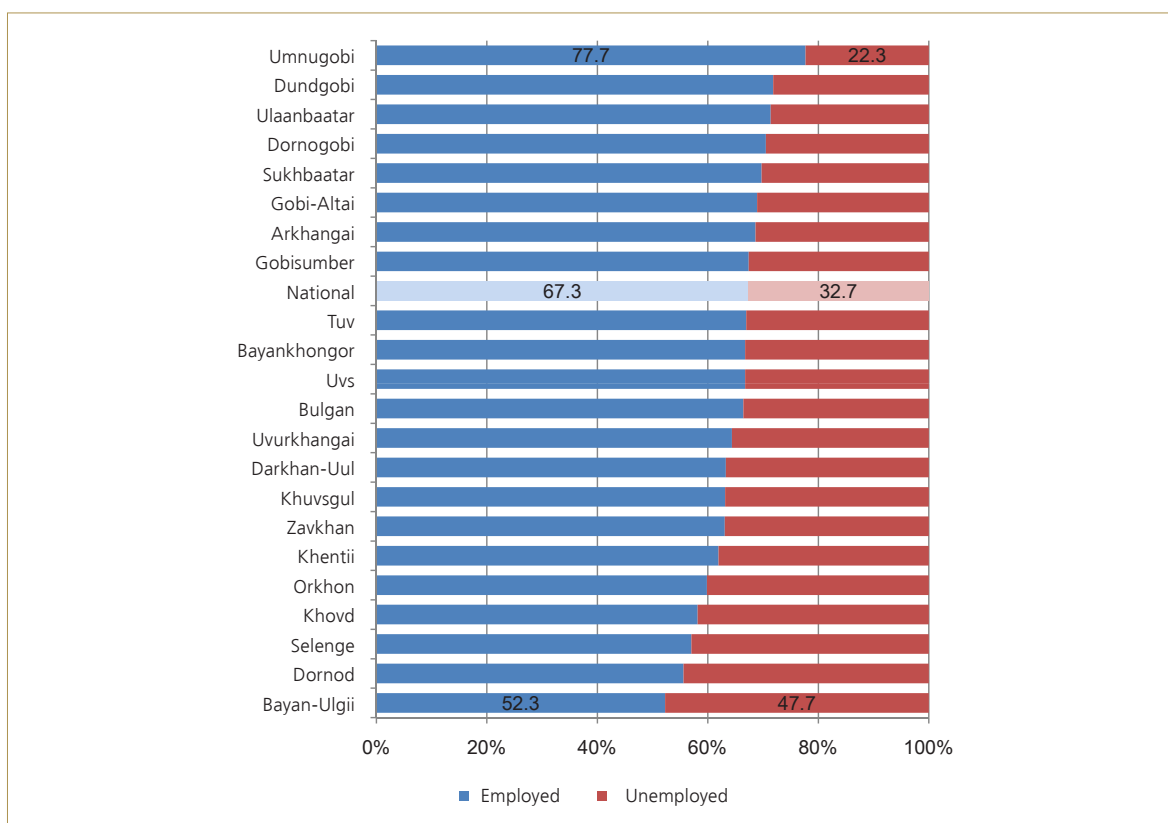
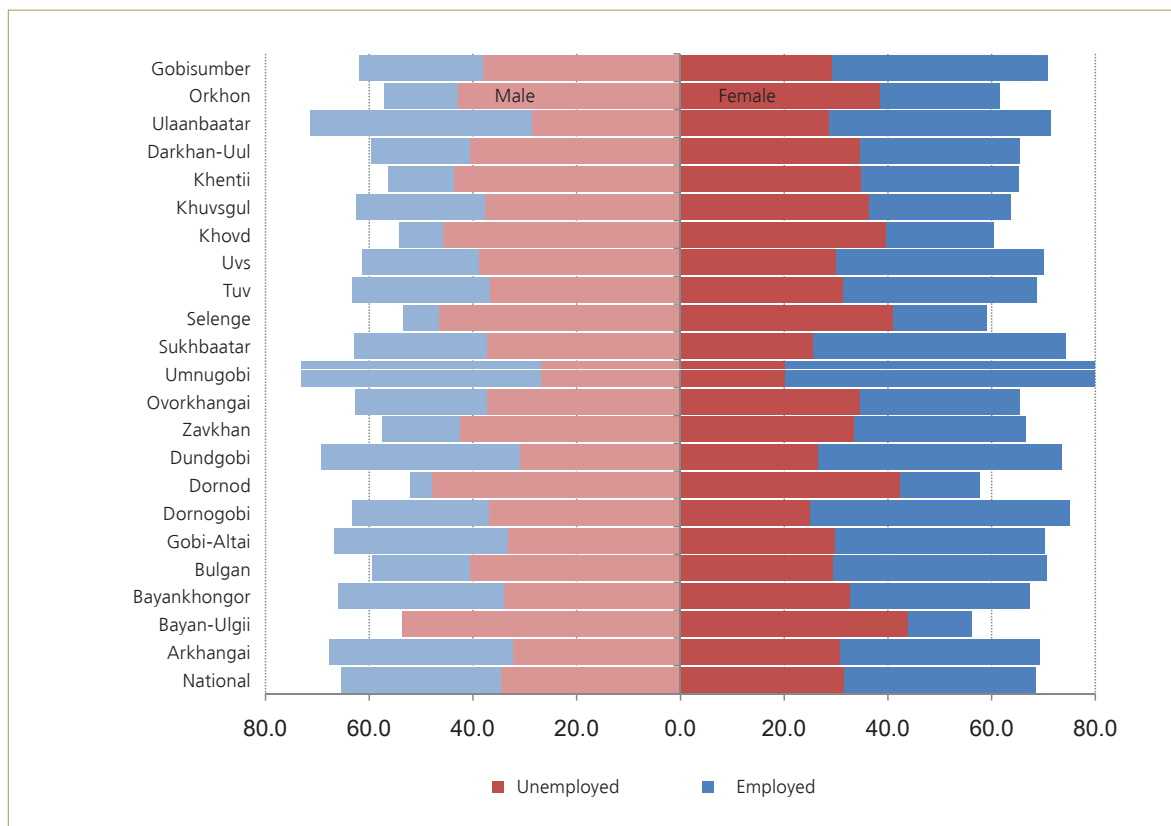


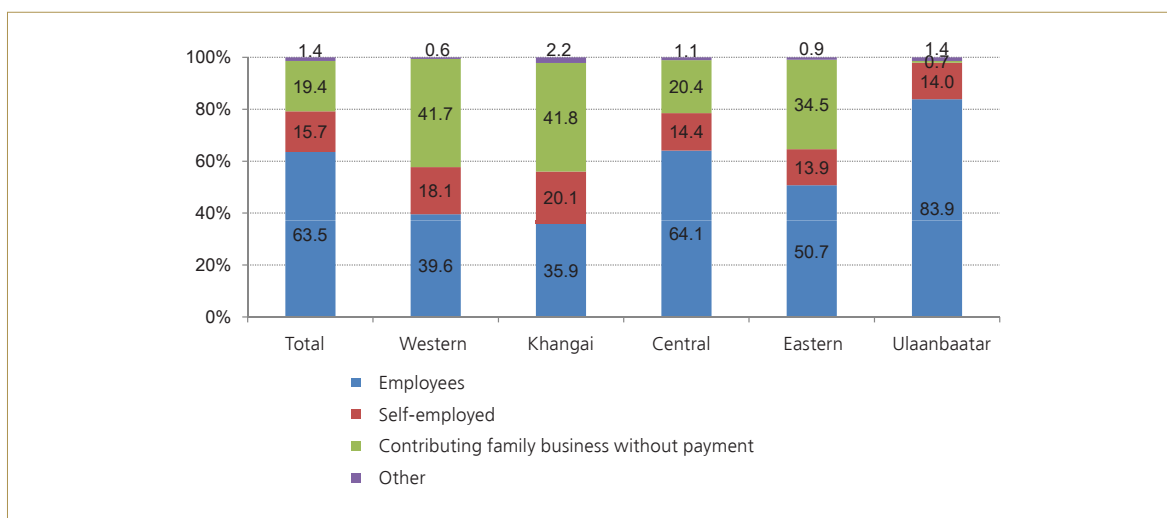
Figure 6.8 shows the economically active youth by employment, age and sex. Then can see figure illustrates that there are more employed males are more than employed females in all aimags, and that there are more in terms of unemployed young females are more in Bayan-Ulgii aimag.

FIGURE 6.8 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE YOUTH AGED 15-24, BY EMPLOYMENT, AGE, SEX, AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL, 2010



When employed youth aged 15-24 are broken down by employment status, the largest number of employees live in Ulaanbaatar (83.9 percent), whereas youth those who are self-employed and contributing their family business without payment are most prominent largest in the Western and Khangai regions.

FIGURE 6.9 EMPLOYED YOUTH AGED 15-24, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, PERCENTAGE AND REGIONS, 2010



The percentage of the economically inactive youth is 70-85 percent and the share of youth who those do not like to work is 0.1-0.4 percent in all aimags. A detailed study needs to be conducted into the facets needs to study in detail that the percentage of youth without the ability to work is higher in Dundgobi, Sukhbaatar and Khuvsgul aimags at by 2.2-2.3 times the an national average. One in of every 10 youth aged 15-24 those who were counted in Bayan-Ulgii, Dornod, Sukhbaatar and Khuvsgul aimags responded that they couldn't find suitable workjob, which is presenting highlights the necessity to study the demands and needs of the labour market in detail and connect areas to train specialists to it, ensure that education reflects the demands of the labour market.

TABLE 6.3 PERCENTAGE OF ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE YOUTH AGED 15-24, BY REASONS AND AIMAGS, 2010

| | Economically inactive youth-Total | Studying | Lost ability to work | Home duties | Couldn't find suitable job | Do not like to work | Other |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 81.8 | 2.0 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 3.2 |
| Arkhangai | 100.0 | 80.8 | 2.8 | 5.0 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 3.2 |
| Bayan-Ulgii | 100.0 | 76.2 | 2.5 | 6.3 | 11.6 | 0.3 | 3.2 |
| Bayankhongor | 100.0 | 73.5 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 14.0 | 0.2 | 2.8 |
| Bulgan | 100.0 | 77.1 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 0.3 | 4.9 |
| Gobi-Altai | 100.0 | 77.9 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 13.5 | 0.1 | 2.4 |
| Dornogobi | 100.0 | 74.6 | 2.9 | 9.2 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 6.1 |
| Dornod | 100.0 | 70.9 | 3.3 | 8.8 | 11.6 | 0.5 | 4.9 |
| Dundgobi | 100.0 | 79.7 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 4.2 |
| Zavkhan | 100.0 | 81.3 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 8.2 | 0.1 | 3.3 |
| Uvurkhangai | 100.0 | 75.3 | 3.0 | 7.8 | 8.8 | 0.3 | 4.7 |
| Umnugobi | 100.0 | 71.5 | 3.3 | 11.6 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 6.1 |
| Sukhbaatar | 100.0 | 70.9 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 11.3 | 0.2 | 6.8 |
| Selenge | 100.0 | 72.6 | 3.7 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 0.1 | 4.5 |
| Tuv | 100.0 | 74.9 | 2.9 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 0.2 | 5.0 |
| Uvs | 100.0 | 81.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 9.9 | 0.2 | 2.0 |
| Khovd | 100.0 | 82.8 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 8.4 | 0.2 | 2.1 |
| Khuvsgul | 100.0 | 70.2 | 4.6 | 8.0 | 12.0 | 0.3 | 4.9 |
| Khentii | 100.0 | 70.7 | 3.9 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 0.3 | 5.9 |
| Darkhan-Uul | 100.0 | 87.2 | 1.5 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 1.5 |
| Ulaanbaatar | 100.0 | 85.5 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 2.9 |
| Orkhon | 100.0 | 80.7 | 2.2 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 |
| Gobisumber | 100.0 | 79.8 | 2.9 | 8.6 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 2.3 |

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS



GENERAL OVERVIEW OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

A total of 1332.3 thousand children and youth aged 0-24 years were counted in the Population and Housing Census 2010.

Between 2000 and 2010, the number of children aged 0-14 decreased by 1.1 percent, while the number of young persons aged 15-24 increased by 1.6 percent.

A population where the proportion of children, adolescents and young adults is 35 percent and over is considered as a country with a young population. The proportion of children aged below 15 was 30.4-44.5 percent from 1956-1969 and this decreased from 1979 onwards, eventually reaching 28.0 percent in 2010. Whereas the proportion of adolescents and young adults was 13.5-14.0 percent from 1963-1969, and this sharply increased from 1969-1979 (6.2 percentage points). Since then the proportion has gradually increased on the whole, although it mildly decreased from the previous census, to 20.8 percent in 2010.

83.4 percent of the total counted children aged below 18 live with both parents and/or one parent and the remaining 16.6 percent live with other caretakers.

46.8 percent of total households with children aged 0-15 live in gers, 52.4 in a house/building and 0.8 in live in a quarter not fit for human habitation. 48.9 percent of children counted in households live in in a ger, 50.3 in house/building and 0.8 percent also live in living quarter not fit for human habitation.

47.3 percent of children aged 0-18 who are citizens of our country, or 4 out of every 10 children (5 out of every 10 children counted in households) live in a ger.

Five out of every 10 children counted in households use tanker trucks to gather water from within 200 metres, 4 gather water from within 200-1000 metres, and 1 for every 10 children gathers water from over 1000 metres away. 45.9 percent of children who gather water are aged 7-15.

68.4 percent of the 52.4 thousand people counted in Mongolia's young population aged 15-24 who headed by households live in their own dwelling and 18.3 percent live in rented dwellings. In terms of sex, 71.9 percent of male household heads in the aforementioned age group live in their own dwelling and 15.6 percent live in rented dwellings, while 54.5 percent of females who headed households within the same age group live in their own dwelling and 28.7 percent live in rented dwellings.

According to the Population and Housing Census 2010, 409.7 thousand children aged 6-14 were counted and 60.3 percent of them (or 247.0 thousand children) are non-educated, whilst 90.5 of these uneducated children are literate.

16.6 thousand children aged 6-15 who dropped out of school were counted in the 2010 Population and Housing Census, of which 63.0 percent are boys and 37.0 percent are girls. Almost half of children who dropped out of school are aged 13-15. The number of children aged six who dropped out of school is the highest when compared with other ages and they represent 16.0 percent of the total children who dropped out of school.

Amongst young population aged 15-24 counted in the census, 96.3 percent responded they are educated. One of the most conspicuous changes in terms of education status of the population aged 15-24 is number of young people who acquired a tertiary education increased by 11 times from 1979, 7 times from 1989 and 4.8 times compared with the census in 2000.

1.3 percent, or 9.5 thousand children, of the total children aged below 15 counted in throughout Mongolia are disabled. Two out of every three disabled children have congenital disabilities and one out three have acquired disabilities. 53.7 percent of children with congenital disabilities and 56.7 percent of children with acquired disabilities are boys. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, 14.3 thousand youth aged 15-24 have a disability, of which 57.0 percent are male and 43.0 percent are female. In terms of age, 44.8 percent of those

with disabilities are young people aged 15-19.

549.8 thousand persons aged 15-24 were counted in the 2010 Population and Housing census, of which 40.1 percent are economically active and their labour force participation rate was 67.3 percent.

CONCLUSION

The age-dependency ratio of our population has decreased. The population has become younger and the proportion of the population of working age is particularly prominent and therefore a “Demographic window” period is occurring in Mongolia. This duly requires us to greatly increase working places and sustain economic growth, so that there is a good absorption of the labour force and increased employment opportunities.

Although there are many achievements in educational status, such as the increase in education and literacy levels within the population aged 6-24, such as almost all of urban population being literate, it appears that the education level of males is falling when compared with females. This situation has an adverse effect on all aspects of social life.

Since the early 1990s, the number of school dropouts has drastic increased in Mongolia and the number of children who dropped out of school represented almost 10 percent of the total number of pupils studying in a given school year. Although this indicator has declined already, the percentage of boys who dropped out of school is still high compared with girls.

An integrated approach is needed to implement the basic rights of disabled children and youth to provide education and health services, work and equal participation in social life. Among boys and girls, congenital mental disabilities are becoming the leading disability type, and such disabilities may have occurred thanks to heredity, lifestyle of parents, habits (use of alcohol etc), health, education and livelihood. Efficient and urgent measures should be taken to prevent occurrences of congenital and acquired disabilities. Typical and occupational diseases, and industrial and domestic accidents are the main causes of acquired disabilities. Children and youth are very susceptible to having accidents and injuries.

The number of youth who wish to work whilst studying is relatively high. This suggests that many youth aged 15-24 require part-time work to support their studies. More than half of unemployed youth and over 60 percent of youth who responded that they couldn't find suitable work and those not interested in working are males. This therefore requires the Government to consider that if this trend continues it could lead to higher crime which in turn leads to a greater chance of people suffering loss, accidents and injuries caused by crime.

In most developing countries, those who have achieved lower levels of education or are uneducated entirely mainly unemployed, while in the case of Mongolia, the probability of being unemployed rises as education level rises. This requires a consideration into adjusting activities and curriculums within the education system so that they are designated to train specialists to adequately meet the demands of the labour market. If there are no efforts to link specialized areas of schools with new areas of business and technological development this will perpetuate the causes of rising unemployment and increase the poverty head count and gap, even amongst individuals who are qualified and educated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To establish an attractive family environment to encourage children, particularly babies to be raised by both of their parents, and revise policies that support families
2. To implement a housing programme that is designated for young people
3. The fact that the majority of people in the education system are females is one of reasons that males have fallen behind females in education. This has an adverse effect on all ranges of social life and becomes one cause of domestic violence. Hence, more consideration is needed to keep children and youth from running away from home, leaving school, and committing crime due to domestic violence. State policies should also look to govern educational issues amongst males.
4. It is necessary to pursue a differential policy based on specific local strategies and requirements in coordination with regional development policy strategy.
5. To develop remote districts outside of the capital city, such as satellite towns, to decentralize and split differences between urban and rural areas.
6. To train specialists to ensure consistency between labour market demand and education, such as specialists within tertiary education to train skilled workers.
7. To grant a long term soft loan for youth to support those who are self employed, expand businesses and create working places.
8. To study reasons why those amongst youth are not interested in working.
9. Consideration to be made that beside the education of children and youth with disability, disabled people are more vulnerable to poverty due to their limited employment opportunities and income generation, and to focus on vocational training, and creating work opportunities for disabled children.

APPENDIX

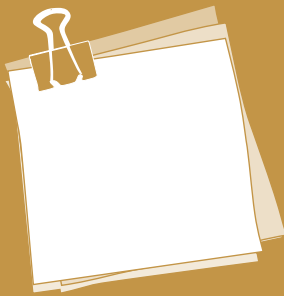


TABLE 1. POPULATION AGED 0-24, BY AGE, SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

| | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| TOTAL | 1 291 404 | 654 729 | 636 675 | 876 586 | 435 909 | 440 677 | 414 818 | 218 820 | 195 998 |
| Below 1 | 63 542 | 32 202 | 31 340 | 42 624 | 21 535 | 21 089 | 20 918 | 10 667 | 10 251 |
| 1 | 65 885 | 33 494 | 32 391 | 43 515 | 21 945 | 21 570 | 22 370 | 11 549 | 10 821 |
| 2 | 61 433 | 31 142 | 30 291 | 39 911 | 20 258 | 19 653 | 21 522 | 10 884 | 10 638 |
| 3 | 52 128 | 26 501 | 25 627 | 33 963 | 17 263 | 16 700 | 18 165 | 9 238 | 8 927 |
| 4 | 45 509 | 23 177 | 22 332 | 28 869 | 14 670 | 14 199 | 16 640 | 8 507 | 8 133 |
| 0-4 | 288 497 | 146 516 | 141 981 | 188 882 | 95 671 | 93 211 | 99 615 | 50 845 | 48 770 |
| 5 | 43 350 | 22 166 | 21 184 | 27 188 | 13 936 | 13 252 | 16 162 | 8 230 | 7 932 |
| 6 | 42 149 | 21 510 | 20 639 | 26 147 | 13 356 | 12 791 | 16 002 | 8 154 | 7 848 |
| 7 | 42 579 | 21 737 | 20 842 | 26 489 | 13 519 | 12 970 | 16 090 | 8 218 | 7 872 |
| 8 | 43 150 | 21 967 | 21 183 | 26 411 | 13 392 | 13 019 | 16 739 | 8 575 | 8 164 |
| 9 | 44 986 | 22 737 | 22 249 | 27 505 | 13 916 | 13 589 | 17 481 | 8 821 | 8 660 |
| 5-9 | 216 214 | 110 117 | 106 097 | 133 740 | 68 119 | 65 621 | 82 474 | 41 998 | 40 476 |
| 10 | 48 471 | 24 557 | 23 914 | 29 592 | 14 908 | 14 684 | 18 879 | 9 649 | 9 230 |
| 11 | 47 368 | 24 093 | 23 275 | 29 109 | 14 714 | 14 395 | 18 259 | 9 379 | 8 880 |
| 12 | 46 317 | 23 524 | 22 793 | 27 853 | 14 016 | 13 837 | 18 464 | 9 508 | 8 956 |
| 13 | 46 192 | 23 429 | 22 763 | 27 916 | 13 923 | 13 993 | 18 276 | 9 506 | 8 770 |
| 14 | 48 517 | 24 461 | 24 056 | 29 376 | 14 683 | 14 693 | 19 141 | 9 778 | 9 363 |
| 10-14 | 236 865 | 120 064 | 116 801 | 143 846 | 72 244 | 71 602 | 93 019 | 47 820 | 45 199 |
| 15 | 50 808 | 25 650 | 25 158 | 32 237 | 16 141 | 16 096 | 18 571 | 9 509 | 9 062 |
| 16 | 50 065 | 25 459 | 24 606 | 33 474 | 16 814 | 16 660 | 16 591 | 8 645 | 7 946 |
| 17 | 45 573 | 23 127 | 22 446 | 33 283 | 16 419 | 16 864 | 12 290 | 6 708 | 5 582 |
| 18 | 54 037 | 27 443 | 26 594 | 43 517 | 20 949 | 22 568 | 10 520 | 6 494 | 4 026 |
| 19 | 57 162 | 28 881 | 28 281 | 45 823 | 21 801 | 24 022 | 11 339 | 7 080 | 4 259 |
| 15-19 | 257 645 | 130 560 | 127 085 | 188 334 | 92 124 | 96 210 | 69 311 | 38 436 | 30 875 |
| 20 | 59 826 | 30 522 | 29 304 | 47 962 | 23 179 | 24 783 | 11 864 | 7 343 | 4 521 |
| 21 | 60 316 | 30 387 | 29 929 | 47 454 | 22 897 | 24 557 | 12 862 | 7 490 | 5 372 |
| 22 | 58 836 | 29 696 | 29 140 | 44 424 | 21 696 | 22 728 | 14 412 | 8 000 | 6 412 |
| 23 | 56 835 | 28 694 | 28 141 | 41 506 | 20 306 | 21 200 | 15 329 | 8 388 | 6 941 |
| 24 | 56 370 | 28 173 | 28 197 | 40 438 | 19 673 | 20 765 | 15 932 | 8 500 | 7 432 |
| 20-24 | 292 183 | 147 472 | 144 711 | 221 784 | 107 751 | 114 033 | 70 399 | 39 721 | 30 678 |

TABLE 2. POPULATION AGED 0-24*, BY AGE GROUP, SEX,
AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2010

TOTAL

| Aimags and the Capital city | Population aged | Age groups | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 |
| TOTAL | 1 291 404 | 288 497 | 216 214 | 236 865 | 257 645 | 292 183 |
| Arkhangai | 41 805 | 9 299 | 7 693 | 9 418 | 7 967 | 7 428 |
| Bayan-Ulgii | 47 291 | 11 037 | 10 383 | 10 092 | 8 947 | 6 832 |
| Bayankhongor | 38 387 | 8 606 | 7 038 | 8 505 | 7 134 | 7 104 |
| Bulgan | 23 788 | 5 836 | 4 433 | 5 426 | 4 212 | 3 881 |
| Gobi-Altai | 26 269 | 5 885 | 5 252 | 5 689 | 4 742 | 4 701 |
| Dornogobi | 27 597 | 6 688 | 5 116 | 5 315 | 4 698 | 5 780 |
| Dornod | 32 951 | 7 928 | 5 751 | 6 207 | 6 227 | 6 838 |
| Dundgobi | 18 419 | 4 285 | 3 674 | 4 157 | 3 242 | 3 061 |
| Zavkhan | 31 067 | 7 667 | 6 030 | 7 182 | 5 625 | 4 563 |
| Uvurkhangai | 49 578 | 11 482 | 9 412 | 11 106 | 9 123 | 8 455 |
| Umnugobi | 26 630 | 5 726 | 4 671 | 5 236 | 4 387 | 6 610 |
| Sukhbaatar | 24 086 | 5 400 | 4 501 | 5 122 | 4 463 | 4 600 |
| Selenge | 44 605 | 10 588 | 8 183 | 9 230 | 8 039 | 8 565 |
| Tuv | 38 536 | 9 388 | 7 012 | 7 771 | 7 071 | 7 294 |
| Uvs | 38 563 | 9 201 | 7 834 | 8 895 | 7 454 | 5 179 |
| Khovd | 40 966 | 9 222 | 7 933 | 9 132 | 8 061 | 6 618 |
| Khuvsgul | 55 734 | 13 220 | 10 493 | 11 817 | 10 335 | 9 869 |
| Khentii | 31 168 | 7 454 | 6 239 | 6 680 | 5 619 | 5 176 |
| Darkhan-Uul | 44 154 | 9 375 | 6 735 | 7 908 | 10 026 | 10 110 |
| Ulaanbaatar | 563 092 | 119 637 | 80 040 | 82 753 | 121 019 | 159 643 |
| Orkhon | 40 364 | 8 992 | 6 671 | 7 939 | 8 132 | 8 630 |
| Gobisumber | 6 354 | 1 581 | 1 120 | 1 285 | 1 122 | 1 246 |

* Mongolian citizens living abroad more than 6 months not included

MALE

Continuation 2 of Table 2

| Aimags and the Capital city | Population aged | Age groups | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 |
| TOTAL | 654 729 | 146 516 | 110 117 | 120 064 | 130 560 | 147 472 |
| Arkhangai | 21 109 | 4 625 | 3 904 | 4 820 | 4 042 | 3 718 |
| Bayan-Ulgii | 23 943 | 5 573 | 5 239 | 5 079 | 4 569 | 3 483 |
| Bayankhongor | 19 844 | 4 425 | 3 492 | 4 332 | 3 841 | 3 754 |
| Bulgan | 12 502 | 2 961 | 2 320 | 2 764 | 2 348 | 2 109 |
| Gobi-Altai | 13 354 | 2 977 | 2 688 | 2 899 | 2 373 | 2 417 |
| Dornogobi | 13 867 | 3 386 | 2 530 | 2 611 | 2 349 | 2 991 |
| Dornod | 17 039 | 4 042 | 2 981 | 3 127 | 3 236 | 3 653 |
| Dundgobi | 9 613 | 2 221 | 1 870 | 2 129 | 1 753 | 1 640 |
| Zavkhan | 16 046 | 3 845 | 3 093 | 3 712 | 2 978 | 2 418 |
| Uvurkhangai | 25 572 | 5 892 | 4 776 | 5 691 | 4 796 | 4 417 |
| Umnugobi | 14 555 | 2 895 | 2 390 | 2 668 | 2 456 | 4 146 |
| Sukhbaatar | 12 530 | 2 729 | 2 334 | 2 604 | 2 423 | 2 440 |
| Selenge | 23 279 | 5 422 | 4 178 | 4 635 | 4 344 | 4 700 |
| Tuv | 20 517 | 4 867 | 3 588 | 3 990 | 3 944 | 4 128 |
| Uvs | 19 926 | 4 675 | 3 964 | 4 545 | 3 880 | 2 862 |
| Khovd | 20 762 | 4 716 | 4 037 | 4 629 | 4 034 | 3 346 |
| Khuvsgul | 28 379 | 6 650 | 5 274 | 5 888 | 5 436 | 5 131 |
| Khentii | 16 387 | 3 817 | 3 211 | 3 474 | 3 093 | 2 792 |
| Darkhan-Uul | 22 410 | 4 771 | 3 439 | 3 951 | 5 134 | 5 115 |
| Ulaanbaatar | 279 153 | 60 587 | 40 885 | 41 840 | 58 632 | 77 209 |
| Orkhon | 20 560 | 4 633 | 3 364 | 4 001 | 4 239 | 4 323 |
| Gobisumber | 3 382 | 807 | 560 | 675 | 660 | 680 |

* Mongolian citizens living abroad more than 6 months not included

TABLE 2A. URBAN POPULATION AGED 0-24*, BY AGE GROUPS, SEX, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2010

URBAN - TOTAL

| Aimags and the Capital city | Population aged | Age groups | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 |
| TOTAL | 876 586 | 188 882 | 133 740 | 143 846 | 188 334 | 221 784 |
| Arkhangai | 10 688 | 1 988 | 1 621 | 1 949 | 2 641 | 2 489 |
| Bayan-Ulgii | 16 369 | 3 580 | 3 363 | 3 455 | 3 385 | 2 586 |
| Bayankhongor | 15 012 | 3 272 | 2 560 | 3 026 | 3 306 | 2 848 |
| Bulgan | 6 215 | 1 426 | 1 073 | 1 282 | 1 354 | 1 080 |
| Gobi-Altai | 9 065 | 1 768 | 1 531 | 1 738 | 2 151 | 1 877 |
| Dornogobi | 16 351 | 3 912 | 2 851 | 2 918 | 3 048 | 3 622 |
| Dornod | 18 701 | 4 461 | 3 180 | 3 409 | 3 823 | 3 828 |
| Dundgobi | 6 555 | 1 483 | 1 183 | 1 335 | 1 462 | 1 092 |
| Zavkhan | 8 533 | 1 894 | 1 459 | 1 697 | 2 059 | 1 424 |
| Uvurkhangai | 18 457 | 4 053 | 3 252 | 3 982 | 3 991 | 3 179 |
| Umnugobi | 9 007 | 2 093 | 1 552 | 1 792 | 1 766 | 1 804 |
| Sukhbaatar | 7 402 | 1 670 | 1 257 | 1 327 | 1 580 | 1 568 |
| Selenge | 21 465 | 5 010 | 3 846 | 4 273 | 4 027 | 4 309 |
| Tuv | 6 156 | 1 353 | 1 010 | 1 113 | 1 368 | 1 312 |
| Uvs | 14 119 | 3 179 | 2 576 | 2 995 | 3 377 | 1 992 |
| Khovd | 16 048 | 3 090 | 2 615 | 3 128 | 4 000 | 3 215 |
| Khuvsgul | 18 154 | 4 161 | 3 274 | 3 768 | 3 633 | 3 318 |
| Khentii | 14 472 | 3 426 | 2 789 | 3 004 | 2 858 | 2 395 |
| Darkhan-Uul | 36 937 | 7 563 | 5 457 | 6 316 | 8 717 | 8 884 |
| Ulaanbaatar | 563 092 | 119 637 | 80 040 | 82 753 | 121 019 | 159 643 |
| Orkhon | 39 034 | 8 697 | 6 425 | 7 642 | 7 861 | 8 409 |
| Gobisumber | 4 754 | 1 166 | 826 | 944 | 908 | 910 |

* Mongolian citizens living abroad more than 6 months not included

URBAN - MALE

Continuation 2A of Table 2A

| Aimags and the Capital city | Population aged | Age groups | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 |
| TOTAL | 435 909 | 95 671 | 68 119 | 72 244 | 92 124 | 107 751 |
| Arkhangai | 4 824 | 932 | 835 | 991 | 1 098 | 968 |
| Bayan-Ulgii | 8 125 | 1 777 | 1 713 | 1 726 | 1 692 | 1 217 |
| Bayankhongor | 7 475 | 1 702 | 1 272 | 1 447 | 1 618 | 1 436 |
| Bulgan | 3 158 | 715 | 548 | 613 | 730 | 552 |
| Gobi-Altai | 4 312 | 911 | 780 | 871 | 953 | 797 |
| Dornogobi | 8 048 | 2 011 | 1 422 | 1 426 | 1 428 | 1 761 |
| Dornod | 9 291 | 2 264 | 1 649 | 1 662 | 1 869 | 1 847 |
| Dundgobi | 3 344 | 758 | 610 | 640 | 776 | 560 |
| Zavkhan | 4 216 | 916 | 721 | 854 | 1 039 | 686 |
| Uvurkhangai | 9 303 | 2 077 | 1 673 | 2 034 | 1 989 | 1 530 |
| Umnugobi | 4 657 | 1 045 | 817 | 877 | 958 | 960 |
| Sukhbaatar | 3 730 | 825 | 663 | 646 | 806 | 790 |
| Selenge | 11 000 | 2 570 | 1 967 | 2 117 | 2 072 | 2 274 |
| Tuv | 3 206 | 697 | 498 | 584 | 723 | 704 |
| Uvs | 7 094 | 1 637 | 1 263 | 1 542 | 1 625 | 1 027 |
| Khovd | 7 675 | 1 578 | 1 297 | 1 565 | 1 826 | 1 409 |
| Khuvsgul | 8 915 | 2 016 | 1 645 | 1 844 | 1 770 | 1 640 |
| Khentii | 7 436 | 1 781 | 1 421 | 1 503 | 1 482 | 1 249 |
| Darkhan-Uul | 18 631 | 3 818 | 2 794 | 3 144 | 4 434 | 4 441 |
| Ulaanbaatar | 279 153 | 60 587 | 40 885 | 41 840 | 58 632 | 77 209 |
| Orkhon | 19 784 | 4 458 | 3 230 | 3 827 | 4 073 | 4 196 |
| Gobisumber | 2 532 | 596 | 416 | 491 | 531 | 498 |

* Mongolian citizens living abroad more than 6 months not included

TABLE 2B. RURAL POPULATION AGED 0-24*, BY AGE GROUP, SEX, AIMAG AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2010

RURAL - TOTAL

| Aimags and the Capital city | Population aged 0-24-Total | Age groups | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 |
| TOTAL | 414 818 | 99 615 | 82 474 | 93 019 | 69 311 | 70 399 |
| Arkhangai | 31 117 | 7 311 | 6 072 | 7 469 | 5 326 | 4 939 |
| Bayan-Ulgii | 30 922 | 7 457 | 7 020 | 6 637 | 5 562 | 4 246 |
| Bayankhongor | 23 375 | 5 334 | 4 478 | 5 479 | 3 828 | 4 256 |
| Bulgan | 17 573 | 4 410 | 3 360 | 4 144 | 2 858 | 2 801 |
| Gobi-Altai | 17 204 | 4 117 | 3 721 | 3 951 | 2 591 | 2 824 |
| Dornogobi | 11 246 | 2 776 | 2 265 | 2 397 | 1 650 | 2 158 |
| Dornod | 14 250 | 3 467 | 2 571 | 2 798 | 2 404 | 3 010 |
| Dundgobi | 11 864 | 2 802 | 2 491 | 2 822 | 1 780 | 1 969 |
| Zavkhan | 22 534 | 5 773 | 4 571 | 5 485 | 3 566 | 3 139 |
| Uvurkhangai | 31 121 | 7 429 | 6 160 | 7 124 | 5 132 | 5 276 |
| Umnugobi | 17 623 | 3 633 | 3 119 | 3 444 | 2 621 | 4 806 |
| Sukhbaatar | 16 684 | 3 730 | 3 244 | 3 795 | 2 883 | 3 032 |
| Selenge | 23 140 | 5 578 | 4 337 | 4 957 | 4 012 | 4 256 |
| Tuv | 32 380 | 8 035 | 6 002 | 6 658 | 5 703 | 5 982 |
| Uvs | 24 444 | 6 022 | 5 258 | 5 900 | 4 077 | 3 187 |
| Khovd | 24 918 | 6 132 | 5 318 | 6 004 | 4 061 | 3 403 |
| Khuvsgul | 37 580 | 9 059 | 7 219 | 8 049 | 6 702 | 6 551 |
| Khentii | 16 696 | 4 028 | 3 450 | 3 676 | 2 761 | 2 781 |
| Darkhan-Uul | 7 217 | 1 812 | 1 278 | 1 592 | 1 309 | 1 226 |
| Ulaanbaatar | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Orkhon | 1 330 | 295 | 246 | 297 | 271 | 221 |
| Gobisumber | 1 600 | 415 | 294 | 341 | 214 | 336 |

* Mongolian citizens living abroad more than 6 months not included

RURAL - MALE

Continuation 2B of Table 2B

| Aimags and the Capital city | Population aged 0-24-Total | Age groups | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 |
| TOTAL | 218 820 | 50 845 | 41 998 | 47 820 | 38 436 | 39 721 |
| Arkhangai | 16 285 | 3 693 | 3 069 | 3 829 | 2 944 | 2 750 |
| Bayan-Ulgii | 15 818 | 3 796 | 3 526 | 3 353 | 2 877 | 2 266 |
| Bayankhongor | 12 369 | 2 723 | 2 220 | 2 885 | 2 223 | 2 318 |
| Bulgan | 9 344 | 2 246 | 1 772 | 2 151 | 1 618 | 1 557 |
| Gobi-Altai | 9 042 | 2 066 | 1 908 | 2 028 | 1 420 | 1 620 |
| Dornogobi | 5 819 | 1 375 | 1 108 | 1 185 | 921 | 1 230 |
| Dornod | 7 748 | 1 778 | 1 332 | 1 465 | 1 367 | 1 806 |
| Dundgobi | 6 269 | 1 463 | 1 260 | 1 489 | 977 | 1 080 |
| Zavkhan | 11 830 | 2 929 | 2 372 | 2 858 | 1 939 | 1 732 |
| Uvurkhangai | 16 269 | 3 815 | 3 103 | 3 657 | 2 807 | 2 887 |
| Umnugobi | 9 898 | 1 850 | 1 573 | 1 791 | 1 498 | 3 186 |
| Sukhbaatar | 8 800 | 1 904 | 1 671 | 1 958 | 1 617 | 1 650 |
| Selenge | 12 279 | 2 852 | 2 211 | 2 518 | 2 272 | 2 426 |
| Tuv | 17 311 | 4 170 | 3 090 | 3 406 | 3 221 | 3 424 |
| Uvs | 12 832 | 3 038 | 2 701 | 3 003 | 2 255 | 1 835 |
| Khovd | 13 087 | 3 138 | 2 740 | 3 064 | 2 208 | 1 937 |
| Khuvsgul | 19 464 | 4 634 | 3 629 | 4 044 | 3 666 | 3 491 |
| Khentii | 8 951 | 2 036 | 1 790 | 1 971 | 1 611 | 1 543 |
| Darkhan-Uul | 3 779 | 953 | 645 | 807 | 700 | 674 |
| Ulaanbaatar | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Orkhon | 776 | 175 | 134 | 174 | 166 | 127 |
| Gobisumber | 850 | 211 | 144 | 184 | 129 | 182 |

* Mongolian citizens living abroad more than 6 months not included

TABLE 3. MONGOLIAN CITIZENS AGED 0-24, BY ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP, 2010

| | Population aged 0-24-Total | Age groups | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 |
| TOTAL | 1 254 500 | 280 827 | 209 801 | 229 471 | 250 262 | 284 139 |
| Khalkh | 1 055 654 | 237 424 | 173 562 | 189 908 | 209 814 | 244 946 |
| Kazakh | 57 210 | 12 999 | 11 706 | 11 359 | 11 296 | 9 850 |
| Durvud | 36 436 | 7 791 | 6 338 | 7 271 | 7 751 | 7 285 |
| Bayad | 28 292 | 6 180 | 4 904 | 5 680 | 5 970 | 5 558 |
| Buriad | 19 625 | 4 190 | 3 240 | 3 575 | 4 002 | 4 618 |
| Dariganga | 11 882 | 2 484 | 2 177 | 2 532 | 2 386 | 2 303 |
| Uriankhai | 12 892 | 2 711 | 2 292 | 2 604 | 2 534 | 2 751 |
| Darkhad | 10 939 | 2 298 | 1 893 | 2 293 | 2 186 | 2 269 |
| Khotgoid | 7 388 | 1 800 | 1 334 | 1 452 | 1 373 | 1 429 |
| Uuld | 7 014 | 1 417 | 1 126 | 1 372 | 1 517 | 1 582 |
| Tuva | 2 673 | 548 | 485 | 578 | 511 | 551 |
| Barga | 1 291 | 284 | 176 | 209 | 268 | 354 |
| Uzemchin | 1 216 | 241 | 213 | 243 | 262 | 257 |
| Eljigen | 645 | 142 | 128 | 175 | 115 | 85 |
| Sartuul | 501 | 108 | 71 | 83 | 119 | 120 |
| Tsaatan | 135 | 34 | 25 | 25 | 22 | 29 |
| Uzbek | 130 | 26 | 34 | 24 | 28 | 18 |
| Kharchin | 61 | 18 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 16 |
| Tsahar | 46 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 11 |
| Other | 250 | 58 | 33 | 43 | 51 | 65 |
| Other nationals | 220 | 65 | 52 | 26 | 35 | 42 |

TABLE 4. POPULATION AGED 15-24, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE GROUP, SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

| Age group&sex | Population aged 15-24-Total | By marital status | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | | Never married | Registered married | Unregistered married | Separated | Divorced | Widowed |
| TOTAL | 549 828 | 440 610 | 78 437 | 28 521 | 1 306 | 720 | 234 |
| 15-17 | 146 446 | 145 992 | - | 454 | - | - | - |
| 18-19 | 111 199 | 105 414 | 2 424 | 3 249 | 84 | 18 | 10 |
| 20-24 | 292 183 | 189 204 | 76 013 | 24 818 | 1 222 | 702 | 224 |
| MALE - TOTAL | 278 032 | 234 725 | 30 734 | 11 868 | 449 | 229 | 27 |
| 15-17 | 74 236 | 74 142 | - | 94 | - | - | - |
| 18-19 | 56 324 | 54 803 | 590 | 888 | 37 | 6 | - |
| 20-24 | 147 472 | 105 780 | 30 144 | 10 886 | 412 | 223 | 27 |
| FEMALE - TOTAL | 271 796 | 205 885 | 47 703 | 16 653 | 857 | 491 | 207 |
| 15-17 | 72 210 | 71 850 | - | 360 | - | - | - |
| 18-19 | 54 875 | 50 611 | 1 834 | 2 361 | 47 | 12 | 10 |
| 20-24 | 144 711 | 83 424 | 45 869 | 13 932 | 810 | 479 | 197 |
| URBAN - TOTAL | 410 118 | 330 995 | 53 764 | 23 697 | 974 | 550 | 138 |
| 15-17 | 98 994 | 98 670 | - | 324 | - | - | - |
| 18-19 | 89 340 | 85 071 | 1 523 | 2 670 | 57 | 12 | 7 |
| 20-24 | 221 784 | 147 254 | 52 241 | 20 703 | 917 | 538 | 131 |
| RURAL - TOTAL | 139 710 | 109 615 | 24 673 | 4 824 | 332 | 170 | 96 |
| 15-17 | 47 452 | 47 322 | - | 130 | - | - | - |
| 18-19 | 21 859 | 20 343 | 901 | 579 | 27 | 6 | 3 |
| 20-24 | 70 399 | 41 950 | 23 772 | 4 115 | 305 | 164 | 93 |

TABLE 5. POPULATION AGED 15-24, BY AGE, SEX, RELIGIOUS STATUS, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

| | Population aged 15-24 | Religious status | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | No religion | Buddha | Christ | Islam | Shaman | Other |
| TOTAL | 549 828 | 253 408 | 243 381 | 14 555 | 18 215 | 18 429 | 1 840 |
| 15 | 50 808 | 27 091 | 19 382 | 1 170 | 1 973 | 1 089 | 103 |
| 16 | 50 065 | 24 602 | 20 477 | 1 305 | 2 241 | 1 321 | 119 |
| 17 | 45 573 | 21 722 | 19 213 | 1 202 | 1 881 | 1 408 | 147 |
| 18 | 54 037 | 25 446 | 23 084 | 1 634 | 1 837 | 1 836 | 200 |
| 19 | 57 162 | 26 797 | 24 729 | 1 663 | 1 738 | 2 037 | 198 |
| 20 | 59 826 | 27 273 | 26 529 | 1 728 | 1 828 | 2 236 | 232 |
| 21 | 60 316 | 27 019 | 27 415 | 1 703 | 1 733 | 2 232 | 214 |
| 22 | 58 836 | 25 818 | 27 453 | 1 515 | 1 656 | 2 195 | 199 |
| 23 | 56 835 | 24 024 | 27 466 | 1 403 | 1 659 | 2 050 | 233 |
| 24 | 56 370 | 23 616 | 27 633 | 1 232 | 1 669 | 2 025 | 195 |
| MALE - TOTAL | 278 032 | 135 709 | 117 760 | 5 436 | 9 197 | 8 994 | 936 |
| 15 | 25 650 | 13 934 | 9 697 | 447 | 989 | 535 | 48 |
| 16 | 25 459 | 12 851 | 10 272 | 493 | 1 145 | 641 | 57 |
| 17 | 23 127 | 11 512 | 9 516 | 429 | 945 | 657 | 68 |
| 18 | 27 443 | 13 633 | 11 217 | 591 | 966 | 930 | 106 |
| 19 | 28 881 | 14 463 | 11 924 | 593 | 835 | 963 | 103 |
| 20 | 30 522 | 14 805 | 12 926 | 643 | 908 | 1 131 | 109 |
| 21 | 30 387 | 14 588 | 13 097 | 644 | 872 | 1 077 | 109 |
| 22 | 29 696 | 14 023 | 13 042 | 569 | 838 | 1 113 | 111 |
| 23 | 28 694 | 13 145 | 13 047 | 543 | 861 | 982 | 116 |
| 24 | 28 173 | 12 755 | 13 022 | 484 | 838 | 965 | 109 |
| FEMALE - TOTAL | 271 796 | 117 699 | 125 621 | 9 119 | 9 018 | 9 435 | 904 |
| 15 | 25 158 | 13 157 | 9 685 | 723 | 984 | 554 | 55 |
| 16 | 24 606 | 11 751 | 10 205 | 812 | 1 096 | 680 | 62 |
| 17 | 22 446 | 10 210 | 9 697 | 773 | 936 | 751 | 79 |
| 18 | 26 594 | 11 813 | 11 867 | 1 043 | 871 | 906 | 94 |
| 19 | 28 281 | 12 334 | 12 805 | 1 070 | 903 | 1 074 | 95 |
| 20 | 29 304 | 12 468 | 13 603 | 1 085 | 920 | 1 105 | 123 |
| 21 | 29 929 | 12 431 | 14 318 | 1 059 | 861 | 1 155 | 105 |
| 22 | 29 140 | 11 795 | 14 411 | 946 | 818 | 1 082 | 88 |
| 23 | 28 141 | 10 879 | 14 419 | 860 | 798 | 1 068 | 117 |
| 24 | 28 197 | 10 861 | 14 611 | 748 | 831 | 1 060 | 86 |
| URBAN - TOTAL | 410 118 | 188 235 | 182 062 | 13 429 | 9 117 | 15 803 | 1 472 |
| 15 | 32 237 | 17 617 | 11 925 | 1 028 | 752 | 847 | 68 |
| 16 | 33 474 | 16 825 | 13 427 | 1 166 | 919 | 1 048 | 89 |
| 17 | 33 283 | 15 999 | 14 015 | 1 104 | 841 | 1 204 | 120 |
| 18 | 43 517 | 20 247 | 18 887 | 1 536 | 1 028 | 1 652 | 167 |
| 19 | 45 823 | 21 081 | 20 207 | 1 543 | 1 041 | 1 795 | 156 |
| 20 | 47 962 | 21 552 | 21 427 | 1 634 | 1 179 | 1 971 | 199 |
| 21 | 47 454 | 21 110 | 21 608 | 1 594 | 997 | 1 970 | 175 |
| 22 | 44 424 | 19 337 | 20 780 | 1 395 | 878 | 1 875 | 159 |
| 23 | 41 506 | 17 534 | 20 026 | 1 295 | 742 | 1 725 | 184 |
| 24 | 40 438 | 16 933 | 19 760 | 1 134 | 740 | 1 716 | 155 |
| RURAL - TOTAL | 139 710 | 65 173 | 61 319 | 1 126 | 9 098 | 2 626 | 368 |
| 15 | 18 571 | 9 474 | 7 457 | 142 | 1 221 | 242 | 35 |
| 16 | 16 591 | 7 777 | 7 050 | 139 | 1 322 | 273 | 30 |
| 17 | 12 290 | 5 723 | 5 198 | 98 | 1 040 | 204 | 27 |
| 18 | 10 520 | 5 199 | 4 197 | 98 | 809 | 184 | 33 |
| 19 | 11 339 | 5 716 | 4 522 | 120 | 697 | 242 | 42 |
| 20 | 11 864 | 5 721 | 5 102 | 94 | 649 | 265 | 33 |
| 21 | 12 862 | 5 909 | 5 807 | 109 | 736 | 262 | 39 |
| 22 | 14 412 | 6 481 | 6 673 | 120 | 778 | 320 | 40 |
| 23 | 15 329 | 6 490 | 7 440 | 108 | 917 | 325 | 49 |
| 24 | 15 932 | 6 683 | 7 873 | 98 | 929 | 309 | 40 |

TABLE 6. POPULATION AGED 6-24, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, AGE GROUPS, SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

| Age group | Population aged 6-24 - Total | | educated | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Uneducated | Total | Master | Diploma and bachelor | Specialized secondary | Technical and vocational | Secondary | Basic | Primary |
| TOTAL | 959 557 | 691 984 | 1 459 | 69 527 | 10 504 | 12 609 | 251 327 | 151 222 | 195 336 |
| 6-9 | 172 864 | 168 944 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 920 |
| 10-14 | 236 865 | 158 811 | - | - | - | - | - | 17 121 | 141 690 |
| 15-19 | 257 645 | 248 822 | - | 1 441 | 2 539 | 4 562 | 101 559 | 105 758 | 32 963 |
| 20-24 | 292 183 | 280 431 | 1 459 | 68 086 | 7 965 | 8 047 | 149 768 | 28 343 | 16 763 |
| MALE-TOTAL | 486 047 | 345 572 | 495 | 27 003 | 6 033 | 7 180 | 121 822 | 80 403 | 102 636 |
| 6-9 | 87 951 | 86 041 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 910 |
| 10-14 | 120 064 | 40 776 | - | - | - | - | - | 8 170 | 71 118 |
| 15-19 | 130 560 | 5 869 | - | 613 | 1 495 | 2 620 | 47 258 | 54 173 | 18 532 |
| 20-24 | 147 472 | 7 789 | 495 | 26 390 | 4 538 | 4 560 | 74 564 | 18 060 | 11 076 |
| FEMALE-TOTAL | 473 510 | 346 412 | 964 | 42 524 | 4 471 | 5 429 | 129 505 | 70 819 | 92 700 |
| 6-9 | 84 913 | 82 903 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 010 |
| 10-14 | 116 801 | 37 278 | - | - | - | - | - | 8 951 | 70 572 |
| 15-19 | 127 085 | 2 954 | - | 828 | 1 044 | 1 942 | 54 301 | 51 585 | 14 431 |
| 20-24 | 144 711 | 3 963 | 964 | 41 696 | 3 427 | 3 487 | 75 204 | 10 283 | 5 687 |
| URBAN-TOTAL | 660 516 | 505 294 | 1 356 | 58 851 | 8 542 | 8 056 | 218 798 | 99 613 | 110 078 |
| 6-9 | 106 552 | 2 720 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 720 |
| 10-14 | 143 846 | 86 573 | - | - | - | - | - | 12 509 | 86 573 |
| 15-19 | 188 334 | 15 932 | - | 1 372 | 2 124 | 3 047 | 91 162 | 71 749 | 15 932 |
| 20-24 | 221 784 | 4 853 | 1 356 | 57 479 | 6 418 | 5 009 | 127 636 | 15 355 | 4 853 |
| RURAL-TOTAL | 299 041 | 186 690 | 103 | 10 676 | 1 962 | 4 553 | 32 529 | 51 609 | 85 258 |
| 6-9 | 66 312 | 1 200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 200 |
| 10-14 | 93 019 | 55 117 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 612 | 55 117 |
| 15-19 | 69 311 | 17 031 | - | 69 | 415 | 1 515 | 10 397 | 34 009 | 17 031 |
| 20-24 | 70 399 | 11 910 | 103 | 10 607 | 1 547 | 3 038 | 22 132 | 12 988 | 11 910 |

TABLE 7. POPULATION AGED 6-24, BY LITERACY, AGE GROUP, SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

| Age group | Population aged 6 and over | | | Literate population | | | Illiterate population | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| TOTAL | 959 557 | 660 516 | 299 041 | 927 519 | 645 005 | 282 514 | 32 038 | 15 511 | 16 527 |
| 6-9 | 172 864 | 106 552 | 66 312 | 152 590 | 95 394 | 57 196 | 20 274 | 11 158 | 9 116 |
| 10-14 | 236 865 | 143 846 | 93 019 | 233 567 | 142 438 | 91 129 | 3 298 | 1 408 | 1 890 |
| 15-19 | 257 645 | 188 334 | 69 311 | 253 504 | 186 931 | 66 573 | 4 141 | 1 403 | 2 738 |
| 20-24 | 292 183 | 221 784 | 70 399 | 287 858 | 220 242 | 67 616 | 4 325 | 1 542 | 2 783 |
| MALE-TOTAL | 486 047 | 326 302 | 159 745 | 467 906 | 317 726 | 150 180 | 18 141 | 8 576 | 9 565 |
| 6-9 | 87 951 | 54 183 | 33 768 | 77 252 | 48 305 | 28 947 | 10 699 | 5 878 | 4 821 |
| 10-14 | 120 064 | 72 244 | 47 820 | 118 122 | 71 466 | 46 656 | 1 942 | 778 | 1 164 |
| 15-19 | 130 560 | 92 124 | 38 436 | 127 848 | 91 222 | 36 626 | 2 712 | 902 | 1 810 |
| 20-24 | 147 472 | 107 751 | 39 721 | 144 684 | 106 733 | 37 951 | 2 788 | 1 018 | 1 770 |
| FEMALE-TOTAL | 473 510 | 334 214 | 139 296 | 459 613 | 327 279 | 132 334 | 13 897 | 6 935 | 6 962 |
| 6-9 | 84 913 | 52 369 | 32 544 | 75 338 | 47 089 | 28 249 | 9 575 | 5 280 | 4 295 |
| 10-14 | 116 801 | 71 602 | 45 199 | 115 445 | 70 972 | 44 473 | 1 356 | 630 | 726 |
| 15-19 | 127 085 | 96 210 | 30 875 | 125 656 | 95 709 | 29 947 | 1 429 | 501 | 928 |
| 20-24 | 144 711 | 114 033 | 30 678 | 143 174 | 113 509 | 29 665 | 1 537 | 524 | 1 013 |

TABLE 8. POPULATION ATTENDING BASIC, SECONDARY EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE, BY SEX, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL, 2010

| | Total | | | Attending basic education | | | Attending secondary education and TVTC | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|---------------|---------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| TOTAL | 230 349 | 117 196 | 113 153 | 141 102 | 71 751 | 69 351 | 89 247 | 45 445 | 43 802 |
| Arkhangai | 8 063 | 4 114 | 3 949 | 1 690 | 862 | 828 | 6 373 | 3 252 | 3 121 |
| Bayan-Ulgii | 10 452 | 5 228 | 5 224 | 3 665 | 1 860 | 1 805 | 6 787 | 3 368 | 3 419 |
| Bayankhongor | 7 817 | 3 876 | 3 941 | 2 742 | 1 337 | 1 405 | 5 075 | 2 539 | 2 536 |
| Bulgan | 4 673 | 2 452 | 2 221 | 1 096 | 544 | 552 | 3 577 | 1 908 | 1 669 |
| Gobi-Altai | 6 068 | 3 087 | 2 981 | 1 794 | 903 | 891 | 4 274 | 2 184 | 2 090 |
| Dornogobi | 5 475 | 2 698 | 2 777 | 2 998 | 1 496 | 1 502 | 2 477 | 1 202 | 1 275 |
| Dornod | 5 944 | 3 068 | 2 876 | 3 234 | 1 649 | 1 585 | 2 710 | 1 419 | 1 291 |
| Dundgobi | 3 883 | 1 992 | 1 891 | 1 248 | 650 | 598 | 2 635 | 1 342 | 1 293 |
| Zavkhan | 6 688 | 3 469 | 3 219 | 1 607 | 818 | 789 | 5 081 | 2 651 | 2 430 |
| Uvurkhangai | 10 369 | 5 243 | 5 126 | 3 789 | 1 933 | 1 856 | 6 580 | 3 310 | 3 270 |
| Umnugobi | 5 221 | 2 654 | 2 567 | 1 708 | 880 | 828 | 3 513 | 1 774 | 1 739 |
| Sukhbaatar | 5 138 | 2 639 | 2 499 | 1 375 | 720 | 655 | 3 763 | 1 919 | 1 844 |
| Selenge | 9 283 | 4 717 | 4 566 | 4 338 | 2 179 | 2 159 | 4 945 | 2 538 | 2 407 |
| Tuv | 7 410 | 3 794 | 3 616 | 1 056 | 540 | 516 | 6 354 | 3 254 | 3 100 |
| Uvs | 8 499 | 4 319 | 4 180 | 2 792 | 1 394 | 1 398 | 5 707 | 2 925 | 2 782 |
| Khovd | 8 545 | 4 296 | 4 249 | 2 744 | 1 340 | 1 404 | 5 801 | 2 956 | 2 845 |
| Khuvsgul | 11 204 | 5 591 | 5 613 | 3 547 | 1 745 | 1 802 | 7 657 | 3 846 | 3 811 |
| Khentii | 7 045 | 3 617 | 3 428 | 3 104 | 1 583 | 1 521 | 3 941 | 2 034 | 1 907 |
| Darkhan-Uul | 7 140 | 3 628 | 3 512 | 5 728 | 2 918 | 2 810 | 1 412 | 710 | 702 |
| Ulaanbaatar | 82 860 | 42 368 | 40 492 | 82 860 | 42 368 | 40 492 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Orkhon | 7 384 | 3 746 | 3 638 | 7 124 | 3 599 | 3 525 | 260 | 147 | 113 |
| Gobisumber | 1 188 | 600 | 588 | 863 | 433 | 430 | 325 | 167 | 158 |

TABLE 9. POPULATION AGED 6-24, BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, AGE GROUP, URBAN, RURAL AND SEX, 2010

| Age | Population aged 6-24 | | | Attending school | | | Not attending school | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| TOTAL | 959 557 | 486 047 | 473 510 | 688 154 | 334 333 | 353 821 | 271 403 | 151 714 | 119 689 |
| 6 | 42 149 | 21 510 | 20 639 | 39 462 | 20 003 | 19 459 | 2 687 | 1 507 | 1 180 |
| 7 | 42 579 | 21 737 | 20 842 | 41 670 | 21 231 | 20 439 | 909 | 506 | 403 |
| 8 | 43 150 | 21 967 | 21 183 | 42 469 | 21 592 | 20 877 | 681 | 375 | 306 |
| 9 | 44 986 | 22 737 | 22 249 | 44 293 | 22 351 | 21 942 | 693 | 386 | 307 |
| 10 | 48 471 | 24 557 | 23 914 | 47 603 | 24 036 | 23 567 | 868 | 521 | 347 |
| 11 | 47 368 | 24 093 | 23 275 | 46 223 | 23 388 | 22 835 | 1 145 | 705 | 440 |
| 12 | 46 317 | 23 524 | 22 793 | 44 795 | 22 536 | 22 259 | 1 522 | 988 | 534 |
| 13 | 46 192 | 23 429 | 22 763 | 44 249 | 22 172 | 22 077 | 1 943 | 1 257 | 686 |
| 14 | 48 517 | 24 461 | 24 056 | 45 960 | 22 706 | 23 254 | 2 557 | 1 755 | 802 |
| 15 | 50 808 | 25 650 | 25 158 | 47 260 | 23 215 | 24 045 | 3 548 | 2 435 | 1 113 |
| 16-19 | 206 837 | 104 910 | 101 927 | 157 076 | 72 993 | 84 083 | 49 761 | 31 917 | 17 844 |
| 20-24 | 292 183 | 147 472 | 144 711 | 87 094 | 38 110 | 48 984 | 205 089 | 109 362 | 95 727 |
| URBAN-TOTAL | 660 516 | 326 302 | 334 214 | 487 843 | 234 459 | 253 384 | 172 673 | 91 843 | 80 830 |
| 6 | 26 147 | 13 356 | 12 791 | 25 129 | 12 790 | 12 339 | 1 018 | 566 | 452 |
| 7 | 26 489 | 13 519 | 12 970 | 26 059 | 13 284 | 12 775 | 430 | 235 | 195 |
| 8 | 26 411 | 13 392 | 13 019 | 26 064 | 13 209 | 12 855 | 347 | 183 | 164 |
| 9 | 27 505 | 13 916 | 13 589 | 27 160 | 13 726 | 13 434 | 345 | 190 | 155 |
| 10 | 29 592 | 14 908 | 14 684 | 29 143 | 14 649 | 14 494 | 449 | 259 | 190 |
| 11 | 29 109 | 14 714 | 14 395 | 28 564 | 14 406 | 14 158 | 545 | 308 | 237 |
| 12 | 27 853 | 14 016 | 13 837 | 27 182 | 13 617 | 13 565 | 671 | 399 | 272 |
| 13 | 27 916 | 13 923 | 13 993 | 27 094 | 13 434 | 13 660 | 822 | 489 | 333 |
| 14 | 29 376 | 14 683 | 14 693 | 28 378 | 14 061 | 14 317 | 998 | 622 | 376 |
| 15 | 32 237 | 16 141 | 16 096 | 30 883 | 15 278 | 15 605 | 1 354 | 863 | 491 |
| 16-19 | 156 097 | 75 983 | 80 114 | 129 449 | 59 931 | 69 518 | 26 648 | 16 052 | 10 596 |
| 20-24 | 221 784 | 107 751 | 114 033 | 82 738 | 36 074 | 46 664 | 139 046 | 71 677 | 67 369 |
| RURAL-TOTAL | 299 041 | 159 745 | 139 296 | 200 311 | 99 874 | 100 437 | 98 730 | 59 871 | 38 859 |
| 6 | 16 002 | 8 154 | 7 848 | 14 333 | 7 213 | 7 120 | 1 669 | 941 | 728 |
| 7 | 16 090 | 8 218 | 7 872 | 15 611 | 7 947 | 7 664 | 479 | 271 | 208 |
| 8 | 16 739 | 8 575 | 8 164 | 16 405 | 8 383 | 8 022 | 334 | 192 | 142 |
| 9 | 17 481 | 8 821 | 8 660 | 17 133 | 8 625 | 8 508 | 348 | 196 | 152 |
| 10 | 18 879 | 9 649 | 9 230 | 18 460 | 9 387 | 9 073 | 419 | 262 | 157 |
| 11 | 18 259 | 9 379 | 8 880 | 17 659 | 8 982 | 8 677 | 600 | 397 | 203 |
| 12 | 18 464 | 9 508 | 8 956 | 17 613 | 8 919 | 8 694 | 851 | 589 | 262 |
| 13 | 18 276 | 9 506 | 8 770 | 17 155 | 8 738 | 8 417 | 1 121 | 768 | 353 |
| 14 | 19 141 | 9 778 | 9 363 | 17 582 | 8 645 | 8 937 | 1 559 | 1 133 | 426 |
| 15 | 18 571 | 9 509 | 9 062 | 16 377 | 7 937 | 8 440 | 2 194 | 1 572 | 622 |
| 16-19 | 50 740 | 28 927 | 21 813 | 27 627 | 13 062 | 14 565 | 23 113 | 15 865 | 7 248 |
| 20-24 | 70 399 | 39 721 | 30 678 | 4 356 | 2 036 | 2 320 | 66 043 | 37 685 | 28 358 |

TABLE 10. POPULATION AGED 6-15, BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, AIMAGS, THE CAPITAL AND SEX, 2010

| Aimags and the Capital city | Population aged 6-15 | | | Attending school | | | Not attending school | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| TOTAL | 460 537 | 233 665 | 226 872 | 443 984 | 223 230 | 220 754 | 16 553 | 10 435 | 6 118 |
| Arkhangai | 17 569 | 8 932 | 8 637 | 16 654 | 8 319 | 8 335 | 915 | 613 | 302 |
| Bayan-Ulgii | 20 648 | 10 429 | 10 219 | 18 884 | 9 408 | 9 476 | 1 764 | 1 021 | 743 |
| Bayankhongor | 15 853 | 7 950 | 7 903 | 15 076 | 7 447 | 7 629 | 777 | 503 | 274 |
| Bulgan | 10 163 | 5 242 | 4 921 | 9 839 | 5 021 | 4 818 | 324 | 221 | 103 |
| Gobi-Altai | 11 046 | 5 626 | 5 420 | 10 685 | 5 385 | 5 300 | 361 | 241 | 120 |
| Dornogobi | 10 437 | 5 150 | 5 287 | 10 143 | 4 964 | 5 179 | 294 | 186 | 108 |
| Dornod | 12 222 | 6 245 | 5 977 | 11 878 | 6 022 | 5 856 | 344 | 223 | 121 |
| Dundgobi | 7 958 | 4 066 | 3 892 | 7 719 | 3 917 | 3 802 | 239 | 149 | 90 |
| Zavkhan | 13 496 | 6 942 | 6 554 | 13 031 | 6 635 | 6 396 | 465 | 307 | 158 |
| Uvurkhangai | 20 977 | 10 704 | 10 273 | 19 805 | 9 911 | 9 894 | 1 172 | 793 | 379 |
| Umnugobi | 10 056 | 5 136 | 4 920 | 9 753 | 4 942 | 4 811 | 303 | 194 | 109 |
| Sukhbaatar | 9 821 | 5 032 | 4 789 | 9 322 | 4 697 | 4 625 | 499 | 335 | 164 |
| Selenge | 17 788 | 9 009 | 8 779 | 17 265 | 8 680 | 8 585 | 523 | 329 | 194 |
| Tuv | 15 059 | 7 754 | 7 305 | 14 513 | 7 378 | 7 135 | 546 | 376 | 170 |
| Uvs | 17 236 | 8 759 | 8 477 | 16 255 | 8 094 | 8 161 | 981 | 665 | 316 |
| Khovd | 17 472 | 8 811 | 8 661 | 16 747 | 8 357 | 8 390 | 725 | 454 | 271 |
| Khuvsgul | 22 668 | 11 301 | 11 367 | 21 364 | 10 445 | 10 919 | 1 304 | 856 | 448 |
| Khentii | 13 140 | 6 785 | 6 355 | 12 792 | 6 548 | 6 244 | 348 | 237 | 111 |
| Darkhan-Uul | 15 110 | 7 626 | 7 484 | 14 774 | 7 421 | 7 353 | 336 | 205 | 131 |
| Ulaanbaatar | 164 222 | 83 271 | 80 951 | 160 240 | 80 965 | 79 275 | 3 982 | 2 306 | 1 676 |
| Orkhon | 15 124 | 7 624 | 7 500 | 14 826 | 7 438 | 7 388 | 298 | 186 | 112 |
| Gobisumber | 2 472 | 1 271 | 1 201 | 2 419 | 1 236 | 1 183 | 53 | 35 | 18 |

TABLE 11. POPULATION AGED 6-11 THOSE ATTENDING PRIMARY SCHOOLS, BY SEX, AIMAGS, THE CAPITAL CITY, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

| | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| TOTAL | 230 349 | 117 196 | 113 153 | 141 102 | 71 751 | 69 351 | 89 247 | 45 445 | 43 802 |
| Arkhangai | 8 063 | 4 114 | 3 949 | 1 690 | 862 | 828 | 6 373 | 3 252 | 3 121 |
| Bayan-Ulgii | 10 452 | 5 228 | 5 224 | 3 665 | 1 860 | 1 805 | 6 787 | 3 368 | 3 419 |
| Bayankhongor | 7 817 | 3 876 | 3 941 | 2 742 | 1 337 | 1 405 | 5 075 | 2 539 | 2 536 |
| Bulgan | 4 673 | 2 452 | 2 221 | 1 096 | 544 | 552 | 3 577 | 1 908 | 1 669 |
| Gobi-Altai | 6 068 | 3 087 | 2 981 | 1 794 | 903 | 891 | 4 274 | 2 184 | 2 090 |
| Dornogobi | 5 475 | 2 698 | 2 777 | 2 998 | 1 496 | 1 502 | 2 477 | 1 202 | 1 275 |
| Dornod | 5 944 | 3 068 | 2 876 | 3 234 | 1 649 | 1 585 | 2 710 | 1 419 | 1 291 |
| Dundgobi | 3 883 | 1 992 | 1 891 | 1 248 | 650 | 598 | 2 635 | 1 342 | 1 293 |
| Zavkhan | 6 688 | 3 469 | 3 219 | 1 607 | 818 | 789 | 5 081 | 2 651 | 2 430 |
| Uvurkhangai | 10 369 | 5 243 | 5 126 | 3 789 | 1 933 | 1 856 | 6 580 | 3 310 | 3 270 |
| Umnugobi | 5 221 | 2 654 | 2 567 | 1 708 | 880 | 828 | 3 513 | 1 774 | 1 739 |
| Sukhbaatar | 5 138 | 2 639 | 2 499 | 1 375 | 720 | 655 | 3 763 | 1 919 | 1 844 |
| Selenge | 9 283 | 4 717 | 4 566 | 4 338 | 2 179 | 2 159 | 4 945 | 2 538 | 2 407 |
| Tuv | 7 410 | 3 794 | 3 616 | 1 056 | 540 | 516 | 6 354 | 3 254 | 3 100 |
| Uvs | 8 499 | 4 319 | 4 180 | 2 792 | 1 394 | 1 398 | 5 707 | 2 925 | 2 782 |
| Khovd | 8 545 | 4 296 | 4 249 | 2 744 | 1 340 | 1 404 | 5 801 | 2 956 | 2 845 |
| Khuvsgul | 11 204 | 5 591 | 5 613 | 3 547 | 1 745 | 1 802 | 7 657 | 3 846 | 3 811 |
| Khentii | 7 045 | 3 617 | 3 428 | 3 104 | 1 583 | 1 521 | 3 941 | 2 034 | 1 907 |
| Darkhan-Uul | 7 140 | 3 628 | 3 512 | 5 728 | 2 918 | 2 810 | 1 412 | 710 | 702 |
| Ulaanbaatar | 82 860 | 42 368 | 40 492 | 82 860 | 42 368 | 40 492 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Orkhon | 7 384 | 3 746 | 3 638 | 7 124 | 3 599 | 3 525 | 260 | 147 | 113 |
| Gobisumber | 1 188 | 600 | 588 | 863 | 433 | 430 | 325 | 167 | 158 |

TABLE 12. CHILDREN AGED 6-15 THOSE DROPPED OUT FROM SCHOOL, BY AGE GROUP, SEX, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2010

| | Total | | | 6-9 | | | 10-14 | | | 15 | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| TOTAL | 16 553 | 10 435 | 6,118 | 4 970 | 2 774 | 2 196 | 8 035 | 5 226 | 2 809 | 3 548 | 2 435 | 1 113 |
| Arkhangai | 915 | 613 | 302 | 202 | 112 | 90 | 481 | 335 | 146 | 232 | 166 | 66 |
| Bayan-Ulgii | 1 764 | 1 021 | 743 | 1 000 | 549 | 451 | 541 | 337 | 204 | 223 | 135 | 88 |
| | 777 | 503 | 274 | 178 | 98 | 80 | 418 | 271 | 147 | 181 | 134 | 47 |
| Bulgan | 324 | 221 | 103 | 93 | 57 | 36 | 161 | 111 | 50 | 70 | 53 | 17 |
| Gobi-Altai | 361 | 241 | 120 | 89 | 51 | 38 | 184 | 129 | 55 | 88 | 61 | 27 |
| Dornogobi | 294 | 186 | 108 | 78 | 44 | 34 | 155 | 104 | 51 | 61 | 38 | 23 |
| Dornod | 344 | 223 | 121 | 83 | 43 | 40 | 173 | 120 | 53 | 88 | 60 | 28 |
| Dundgobi | 239 | 149 | 90 | 56 | 32 | 24 | 130 | 76 | 54 | 53 | 41 | 12 |
| Zavkhan | 465 | 307 | 158 | 115 | 67 | 48 | 235 | 159 | 76 | 115 | 81 | 34 |
| Uvurkhangai | 1 172 | 793 | 379 | 280 | 170 | 110 | 635 | 439 | 196 | 257 | 184 | 73 |
| Umnugobi | 303 | 194 | 109 | 65 | 36 | 29 | 155 | 98 | 57 | 83 | 60 | 23 |
| Sukhbaatar | 499 | 335 | 164 | 80 | 48 | 32 | 275 | 187 | 88 | 144 | 100 | 44 |
| Selenge | 523 | 329 | 194 | 159 | 93 | 66 | 248 | 151 | 97 | 116 | 85 | 31 |
| Tuv | 546 | 376 | 170 | 167 | 101 | 66 | 248 | 173 | 75 | 131 | 102 | 29 |
| Uvs | 981 | 665 | 316 | 309 | 183 | 126 | 470 | 345 | 125 | 202 | 137 | 65 |
| Khovd | 725 | 454 | 271 | 212 | 111 | 101 | 361 | 238 | 123 | 152 | 105 | 47 |
| Khuvsgul | 1 304 | 856 | 448 | 265 | 148 | 117 | 688 | 470 | 218 | 351 | 238 | 113 |
| Khentii | 348 | 237 | 111 | 74 | 39 | 35 | 179 | 131 | 48 | 95 | 67 | 28 |
| Darkhan-Uul | 336 | 205 | 131 | 104 | 56 | 48 | 167 | 107 | 60 | 65 | 42 | 23 |
| Ulaanbaatar | 3 982 | 2 306 | 1,676 | 1 266 | 694 | 572 | 1 950 | 1 122 | 828 | 766 | 490 | 276 |
| Orkhon | 298 | 186 | 112 | 78 | 31 | 47 | 157 | 108 | 49 | 63 | 47 | 16 |
| Gobisumber | 53 | 35 | 18 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 24 | 15 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 3 |

TABLE 13. POPULATION AGED 0-24 WITH DISABILITY, BY AGE GROUP, AIMAGS AND THE CAPITAL CITY, 2010

| Aimags and the Capital city | Population aged 0-24 with disability-Total | By age groups | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 |
| TOTAL | 23 784 | 1 957 | 3 068 | 4 436 | 6 390 | 7 933 |
| Arkhangai | 873 | 53 | 100 | 193 | 256 | 271 |
| Bayan-Ulgii | 781 | 50 | 135 | 148 | 224 | 224 |
| Bayankhongor | 916 | 77 | 114 | 186 | 250 | 289 |
| Bulgan | 506 | 34 | 70 | 116 | 122 | 164 |
| Gobi-Altai | 588 | 33 | 95 | 115 | 140 | 205 |
| Dornogobi | 598 | 62 | 80 | 112 | 160 | 184 |
| Dornod | 832 | 72 | 101 | 126 | 253 | 280 |
| Dundgobi | 436 | 44 | 59 | 85 | 115 | 133 |
| Zavkhan | 545 | 36 | 78 | 110 | 162 | 159 |
| Uvurkhangai | 1 040 | 73 | 147 | 255 | 271 | 294 |
| Umnugobi | 495 | 34 | 81 | 95 | 118 | 167 |
| Sukhbaatar | 686 | 47 | 59 | 153 | 197 | 230 |
| Selenge | 976 | 65 | 114 | 190 | 248 | 359 |
| Tuv | 795 | 72 | 107 | 137 | 207 | 272 |
| Uvs | 878 | 67 | 134 | 209 | 254 | 214 |
| Khovd | 730 | 46 | 90 | 165 | 190 | 239 |
| Khuvsgul | 1 604 | 89 | 217 | 359 | 490 | 449 |
| Khentii | 899 | 73 | 132 | 172 | 268 | 254 |
| Darkhan-Uul | 721 | 75 | 90 | 122 | 186 | 248 |
| Ulaanbaatar | 8 097 | 792 | 961 | 1 244 | 2 069 | 3 031 |
| Orkhon | 686 | 56 | 90 | 125 | 176 | 239 |
| Gobisumber | 102 | 7 | 14 | 19 | 34 | 28 |

TABLE 14. POPULATION AGED 0-24 WITH DISABILITY, BY TYPES OF DISABILITY, SEX AND AGE GROUPS, 2010

| Age group | Total | Types of disability | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Visual | Speaking | Hearing | Mobility | Mental | Other |
| TOTAL | 23 784 | 4 141 | 2 470 | 2 614 | 6 229 | 5 326 | 3 004 |
| 0-4 | 1 957 | 366 | 185 | 79 | 742 | 231 | 354 |
| 5-9 | 3 068 | 601 | 480 | 204 | 895 | 481 | 407 |
| 10-14 | 4 436 | 905 | 560 | 487 | 1 066 | 889 | 529 |
| 15-19 | 6 390 | 1 100 | 648 | 769 | 1 507 | 1 669 | 697 |
| 20-24 | 7 933 | 1 169 | 597 | 1 075 | 2 019 | 2 056 | 1 017 |
| MALE-TOTAL | 13 339 | 2 214 | 1 443 | 1 530 | 3 454 | 2 993 | 1 705 |
| 0-4 | 1 052 | 179 | 109 | 49 | 378 | 145 | 192 |
| 5-9 | 1 685 | 301 | 282 | 114 | 463 | 282 | 243 |
| 10-14 | 2 438 | 471 | 333 | 270 | 577 | 503 | 284 |
| 15-19 | 3 539 | 585 | 369 | 440 | 822 | 926 | 397 |
| 20-24 | 4 625 | 678 | 350 | 657 | 1 214 | 1 137 | 589 |
| FEMALE-TOTAL | 10 445 | 1 927 | 1 027 | 1 084 | 2 775 | 2 333 | 1 299 |
| 0-4 | 905 | 187 | 76 | 30 | 364 | 86 | 162 |
| 5-9 | 1 383 | 300 | 198 | 90 | 432 | 199 | 164 |
| 10-14 | 1 998 | 434 | 227 | 217 | 489 | 386 | 245 |
| 15-19 | 2 851 | 515 | 279 | 329 | 685 | 743 | 300 |
| 20-24 | 3 308 | 491 | 247 | 418 | 805 | 919 | 428 |

TABLE 15. POPULATION AGED 15-24, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, AGE GROUPS, SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

| Age group | Population aged 15-24 Total | Economically active population | | | Economically inactive population | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | | Employed | Unemployed | Studying | Couldn't find suitable job | Sick and disabled | Home duties | Not interested in working | Other |
| TOTAL | 549 828 | 148 523 | 49 864 | 287 558 | 22 353 | 7 041 | 22 469 | 652 | 11 368 |
| 15-19 | 257 645 | 25 631 | 11 492 | 204 876 | 5 492 | 2 875 | 3 660 | 265 | 3 354 |
| 20-24 | 292 183 | 122 892 | 38 372 | 82 682 | 16 861 | 4 166 | 18 809 | 387 | 8 014 |
| MALE - TOTAL | 278 032 | 91 413 | 28 826 | 132 105 | 13 162 | 4 042 | 2 074 | 432 | 5 978 |
| 15-19 | 130 560 | 18 684 | 7 193 | 96 350 | 3 534 | 1 651 | 864 | 176 | 2 108 |
| 20-24 | 147 472 | 72 729 | 21 633 | 35 755 | 9 628 | 2 391 | 1 210 | 256 | 3 870 |
| FEMALE - TOTAL | 271 796 | 57 110 | 21 038 | 155 453 | 9 191 | 2 999 | 20 395 | 220 | 5 390 |
| 15-19 | 127 085 | 6 947 | 4 299 | 108 526 | 1 958 | 1 224 | 2 796 | 89 | 1 246 |
| 20-24 | 144 711 | 50 163 | 16 739 | 46 927 | 7 233 | 1 775 | 17 599 | 131 | 4 144 |
| URBAN - TOTAL | 410 118 | 91 564 | 33 676 | 240 398 | 14 331 | 4 283 | 17 111 | 475 | 8 280 |
| 15-19 | 188 334 | 10 905 | 7 106 | 161 003 | 3 130 | 1 586 | 2 302 | 178 | 2 124 |
| 20-24 | 221 784 | 80 659 | 26 570 | 79 395 | 11 201 | 2 697 | 14 809 | 297 | 6 156 |
| RURAL - TOTAL | 139 710 | 56 959 | 16 188 | 47 160 | 8 022 | 2 758 | 5 358 | 177 | 3 088 |
| 15-19 | 69 311 | 14 726 | 4 386 | 43 873 | 2 362 | 1 289 | 1 358 | 87 | 1 230 |
| 20-24 | 70 399 | 42 233 | 11 802 | 3 287 | 5 660 | 1 469 | 4 000 | 90 | 1 858 |

TABLE 16. EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15-24, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AGE GROUP, SEX, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

| Age group | Population aged 15-24 - Total | By employment status | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|--|--------------|
| | | Paid employees | Employer | Self-employed | Member of cooperatives | Contributing member to family business without payment | Other |
| TOTAL | 148 523 | 94 248 | 797 | 23 375 | 207 | 28 845 | 1 051 |
| 15-19 | 25 631 | 13 037 | 39 | 2 700 | 30 | 9 439 | 386 |
| 20-24 | 122 892 | 81 211 | 758 | 20 675 | 177 | 19 406 | 665 |
| MALE - TOTAL | 91 413 | 56 423 | 557 | 18 301 | 138 | 15 112 | 882 |
| 15-19 | 18 684 | 9 547 | 25 | 2 104 | 22 | 6 621 | 365 |
| 20-24 | 72 729 | 46 876 | 532 | 16 197 | 116 | 8 491 | 517 |
| FEMALE - TOTAL | 57 110 | 37 825 | 240 | 5 074 | 69 | 13 733 | 169 |
| 15-19 | 6 947 | 3 490 | 14 | 596 | 8 | 2 818 | 21 |
| 20-24 | 50 163 | 34 335 | 226 | 4 478 | 61 | 10 915 | 148 |
| URBAN - TOTAL | 91 564 | 75 101 | 694 | 12 956 | 110 | 2 142 | 561 |
| 15-19 | 10 905 | 8 799 | 33 | 1 318 | 14 | 599 | 142 |
| 20-24 | 80 659 | 66 302 | 661 | 11 638 | 96 | 1 543 | 419 |
| RURAL - TOTAL | 56 959 | 19 147 | 103 | 10 419 | 97 | 26 703 | 490 |
| 15-19 | 14 726 | 4 238 | 6 | 1 382 | 16 | 8 840 | 244 |
| 20-24 | 42 233 | 14 909 | 97 | 9 037 | 81 | 17 863 | 246 |

TABLE 17. POPULATION AGED 6-24 USING MOBILE PHONES AND INTERNET, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 2010

| | Using mobile phones | | | Using internet | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| TOTAL | 628 438 | 302 258 | 326 180 | 366 034 | 173 755 | 192 279 |
| 6-9 | 39 089 | 18 213 | 20 876 | 13 264 | 7 027 | 6 237 |
| 10-14 | 121 927 | 56 615 | 65 312 | 60 309 | 30 363 | 29 946 |
| 15-19 | 210 199 | 100 810 | 109 389 | 137 615 | 65 021 | 72 594 |
| 20-24 | 257 223 | 126 620 | 130 603 | 154 846 | 71 344 | 83 502 |
| URBAN - TOTAL | 499 917 | 236 626 | 263 291 | 339 582 | 160 743 | 178 839 |
| 6-9 | 33 271 | 15 651 | 17 620 | 12 887 | 6 819 | 6 068 |
| 10-14 | 90 003 | 42 179 | 47 824 | 55 190 | 27 844 | 27 346 |
| 15-19 | 167 500 | 79 170 | 88 330 | 126 768 | 59 785 | 66 983 |
| 20-24 | 209 143 | 99 626 | 109 517 | 144 737 | 66 295 | 78 442 |
| RURAL - TOTAL | 128 521 | 65 632 | 62 889 | 26 452 | 13 012 | 13 440 |
| 6-9 | 5 818 | 2 562 | 3 256 | 377 | 208 | 169 |
| 10-14 | 31 924 | 14 436 | 17 488 | 5 119 | 2 519 | 2 600 |
| 15-19 | 42 699 | 21 640 | 21 059 | 10 847 | 5 236 | 5 611 |
| 20-24 | 48 080 | 26 994 | 21 086 | 10 109 | 5 049 | 5 060 |

TABLE 18. POPULATION AGED BELOW 18, BY AGE GROUPS, SEX, LIVING TOGETHER WITH PARENTS, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

| | Total | | | Living with both parents | | | Living with only mother | | | Living with only father | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| TOTAL | 745 861 | 378 917 | 366 944 | 639 042 | 324 352 | 314 690 | 88 890 | 45 024 | 43 866 | 17 929 | 9 541 | 8 388 |
| 0-4 | 236 086 | 119 910 | 116 176 | 215 521 | 109 546 | 105 975 | 17 779 | 8 888 | 8 891 | 2 786 | 1 476 | 1 310 |
| 5-9 | 186 797 | 95 130 | 91 667 | 160 841 | 81 737 | 79 104 | 21 916 | 11 260 | 10 656 | 4 040 | 2 133 | 1 907 |
| 10-14 | 207 917 | 105 288 | 102 629 | 171 805 | 86 849 | 84 956 | 29 647 | 15 000 | 14 647 | 6 465 | 3 439 | 3 026 |
| 15-17 | 115 061 | 58 589 | 56 472 | 90 875 | 46 220 | 44 655 | 19 548 | 9 876 | 9 672 | 4 638 | 2 493 | 2 145 |
| URBAN-TOTAL | 451 075 | 228 215 | 222 860 | 373 211 | 188 681 | 184 530 | 65 708 | 33 130 | 32 578 | 12 156 | 6 404 | 5 752 |
| 0-4 | 147 074 | 74 514 | 72 560 | 131 349 | 66 580 | 64 769 | 13 741 | 6 892 | 6 849 | 1 984 | 1 042 | 942 |
| 5-9 | 110 247 | 56 154 | 54 093 | 91 352 | 46 445 | 44 907 | 16 152 | 8 266 | 7 886 | 2 743 | 1 443 | 1 300 |
| 10-14 | 121 271 | 60 967 | 60 304 | 95 668 | 47 987 | 47 681 | 21 346 | 10 730 | 10 616 | 4 257 | 2 250 | 2 007 |
| 15-17 | 72 483 | 36 580 | 35 903 | 54 842 | 27 669 | 27 173 | 14 469 | 7 242 | 7 227 | 3 172 | 1 669 | 1 503 |
| RURAL-TOTAL | 294 786 | 150 702 | 144 084 | 265 831 | 135 671 | 130 160 | 23 182 | 11 894 | 11 288 | 5 773 | 3 137 | 2 636 |
| 0-4 | 89 012 | 45 396 | 43 616 | 84 172 | 42 966 | 41 206 | 4 038 | 1 996 | 2 042 | 802 | 434 | 368 |
| 5-9 | 76 550 | 38 976 | 37 574 | 69 489 | 35 292 | 34 197 | 5 764 | 2 994 | 2 770 | 1 297 | 690 | 607 |
| 10-14 | 86 646 | 44 321 | 42 325 | 76 137 | 38 862 | 37 275 | 8 301 | 4 270 | 4 031 | 2 208 | 1 189 | 1 019 |
| 15-17 | 42 578 | 22 009 | 20 569 | 36 033 | 18 551 | 17 482 | 5 079 | 2 634 | 2 445 | 1 466 | 824 | 642 |

TABLE 19. POPULATION AGED BELOW 18, BY AGE GROUP, SEX, PARENTS' CUSTODY, URBAN AND RURAL, 2010

| Age group | Living with grandparents | | | Living with sisters and brothers | | | Living with other relatives | | | Living with not relatives | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| TOTAL | 87 635 | 44 674 | 42 961 | 14 165 | 7 066 | 7 099 | 24 925 | 12 518 | 12 407 | 13 401 | 6 585 | 6 816 |
| 0-4 | 43 544 | 22 128 | 21 416 | 1 350 | 677 | 673 | 5 840 | 2 967 | 2 873 | 1 675 | 832 | 843 |
| 5-9 | 21 123 | 10 781 | 10 342 | 1 997 | 1 012 | 985 | 4 834 | 2 442 | 2 392 | 1 452 | 748 | 704 |
| 10-14 | 15 672 | 8 006 | 7 666 | 4 524 | 2 281 | 2 243 | 6 456 | 3 238 | 3 218 | 2 239 | 1 222 | 1 017 |
| 15-17 | 7 296 | 3 759 | 3 537 | 6 294 | 3 096 | 3 198 | 7 795 | 3 871 | 3 924 | 8 035 | 3 783 | 4 252 |
| URBAN - TOTAL | 69 837 | 35 344 | 34 493 | 10 845 | 5 325 | 5 520 | 21 252 | 10 519 | 10 733 | 10 846 | 5 104 | 5 742 |
| 0-4 | 34 461 | 17 433 | 17 028 | 1 069 | 528 | 541 | 5 018 | 2 553 | 2 465 | 1 258 | 641 | 617 |
| 5-9 | 16 904 | 8 610 | 8 294 | 1 460 | 752 | 708 | 4 033 | 2 041 | 1 992 | 1 085 | 558 | 527 |
| 10-14 | 12 411 | 6 248 | 6 163 | 3 201 | 1 559 | 1 642 | 5 270 | 2 572 | 2 698 | 1 642 | 872 | 770 |
| 15-17 | 6 061 | 3 053 | 3 008 | 5 115 | 2 486 | 2 629 | 6 931 | 3 353 | 3 578 | 6 861 | 3 033 | 3 828 |
| RURAL - TOTAL | 17 798 | 9 330 | 8 468 | 3 320 | 1 741 | 1 579 | 3 673 | 1 999 | 1 674 | 2 555 | 1 481 | 1 074 |
| 0-4 | 9 083 | 4 695 | 4 388 | 281 | 149 | 132 | 822 | 414 | 408 | 417 | 191 | 226 |
| 5-9 | 4 219 | 2 171 | 2 048 | 537 | 260 | 277 | 801 | 401 | 400 | 367 | 190 | 177 |
| 10-14 | 3 261 | 1 758 | 1 503 | 1 323 | 722 | 601 | 1 186 | 666 | 520 | 597 | 350 | 247 |
| 15-17 | 1 235 | 706 | 529 | 1 179 | 610 | 569 | 864 | 518 | 346 | 1 174 | 750 | 424 |

TABLE 20. CHILDREN AGED 0-14, BY CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, 2010

| | Children aged below 2 | Children aged 2-14 | Of which: Whether studying school/ attending kindergarten | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|---|---------------|
| | | | Yes | No |
| TOTAL | 128 878 | 548 064 | 488 668 | 59 396 |
| FAMILY SIZE | | | | |
| 2-3 | 29 434 | 90 008 | 81 064 | 8 944 |
| 4-5 | 67 192 | 312 888 | 279 354 | 33 534 |
| 6-8 | 30 483 | 139 444 | 123 309 | 16 135 |
| 10-14 | 1 716 | 5 514 | 4 759 | 755 |
| 15+ | 53 | 210 | 182 | 28 |
| EDUCATION LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | |
| Uneducated | 6 273 | 21 864 | 16 645 | 5 219 |
| Primary | 15 597 | 64 289 | 51 169 | 13 120 |
| Basic | 23 985 | 126 630 | 110 775 | 15 855 |
| Secondary | 44 535 | 189 557 | 172 694 | 16 863 |
| Technical and vocational | 4 059 | 22 226 | 20 592 | 1 634 |
| Specialized secondary | 6 398 | 33 891 | 31 854 | 2 037 |
| Diploma and bachelor | 25 688 | 79 550 | 75 348 | 4 202 |
| Master | 2 130 | 8 914 | 8 505 | 409 |
| Doctor | 213 | 1 143 | 1 086 | 57 |
| NUMBER OF MEMBERS WHO EMPLOYED | | | | |
| No one employed | 27 263 | 111 436 | 99 964 | 11 472 |
| 1 | 46 691 | 175 659 | 159 859 | 15 800 |
| 2 | 45 635 | 223 102 | 195 483 | 27 619 |
| 3 | 6 656 | 28 969 | 25 652 | 3 317 |
| 4 | 1 983 | 6 929 | 6 041 | 888 |
| 5+ | 650 | 1 969 | 1 669 | 300 |

TABLE 21. YOUTH AGED 15-24, BY HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND EMPLOYMENT, 2010

| | Youth aged 15-24 | Of which: Whether they employed | |
|--|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Yes | No |
| TOTAL | 497 383 | 131 894 | 365 489 |
| FAMILY SIZE | | | |
| 2-3 | 154 822 | 53 056 | 101 766 |
| 4-5 | 216 617 | 49 799 | 166 818 |
| 6-8 | 119 397 | 27 516 | 91 881 |
| 10-14 | 6 333 | 1 473 | 4 860 |
| 15+ | 214 | 50 | 164 |
| EDUCATION LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | |
| Uneducated | 17 924 | 7 829 | 10 095 |
| Primary | 49 935 | 19 529 | 30 406 |
| Basic | 88 861 | 24 662 | 64 199 |
| Secondary | 187 161 | 41 969 | 145 192 |
| Technical and vocational | 21 291 | 4 766 | 16 525 |
| Specialized secondary | 39 129 | 8 330 | 30 799 |
| Diploma and bachelor | 84 348 | 23 097 | 61 251 |
| Master | 7 608 | 1 499 | 6 109 |
| Doctor | 1 126 | 213 | 913 |
| NUMBER OF MEMBERS WHO EMPLOYED | | | |
| No one employed | 102 947 | - | 102 947 |
| 1 | 158 689 | 32 356 | 126 333 |
| 2 | 158 102 | 52 355 | 105 747 |
| 3 | 54 619 | 30 869 | 23 750 |
| 4 | 17 310 | 11 970 | 5 340 |
| 5+ | 5 716 | 4 344 | 1 372 |

TABLE 22. HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD AGED 15-24, BY HOUSING TYPES, OWNERSHIP AND TENURE OF DWELLING AND SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, 2010

| | Households with head aged 15-24 | Types of ownership for dwelling | | | Kind of tenure for dwelling | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------|
| | | State | Private property | | Owner occupied | Other's dwelling | | Other |
| | | | Enterprises' | | | Rental | Free of rent | |
| TOTAL | 52 370 | 1 446 | 2 120 | 48 804 | 35 803 | 9 575 | 6 300 | 692 |
| TYPES OF DWELLING | | | | | | | | |
| Ger | 24 540 | 104 | 131 | 24 305 | 21 532 | 665 | 2 161 | 182 |
| House/building | | | | | | | | |
| Apartment / Condominium | 11 786 | 340 | 304 | 11 142 | 6 427 | 4 025 | 1 222 | 112 |
| Convenient single family house | 185 | 5 | 15 | 165 | 86 | 66 | 30 | 3 |
| Single family house | 11 634 | 95 | 278 | 11 261 | 7 344 | 1 961 | 2 155 | 174 |
| Students' dormitory | 514 | 194 | 301 | 19 | 9 | 440 | 48 | 17 |
| Staff dormitory | 1 568 | 525 | 442 | 601 | 181 | 884 | 412 | 91 |
| Other public dwelling | 1 174 | 54 | 206 | 914 | 95 | 977 | 90 | 12 |
| Living quarter not intended for human habitation | 962 | 126 | 442 | 394 | 128 | 555 | 180 | 99 |
| Other dwelling | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| MALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD - TOTAL | 41 682 | 1 145 | 1 528 | 39 009 | 29 974 | 6 508 | 4 668 | 532 |
| Types of dwelling | | | | | | | | |
| Ger | 21 041 | 89 | 104 | 20 848 | 18 818 | 497 | 1 595 | 131 |
| House/building | | | | | | | | |
| Apartment / Condominium | 8 040 | 262 | 212 | 7 566 | 4 533 | 2 590 | 836 | 81 |
| Convenient single family house | 140 | 4 | 11 | 125 | 68 | 41 | 28 | 3 |
| Single family house | 9 408 | 82 | 213 | 9 113 | 6 230 | 1 392 | 1 641 | 145 |
| Students' dormitory | 354 | 129 | 214 | 11 | 8 | 306 | 27 | 13 |
| Staff dormitory | 1 210 | 445 | 343 | 422 | 137 | 647 | 346 | 80 |
| Other public dwelling | 846 | 46 | 156 | 644 | 77 | 685 | 73 | 11 |
| Living quarter not intended for human habitation | 640 | 87 | 275 | 278 | 102 | 348 | 122 | 68 |
| Other dwelling | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| FEMALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD - TOTAL | 10 688 | 301 | 592 | 9 795 | 5 829 | 3 067 | 1 632 | 160 |
| Types of dwelling | | | | | | | | |
| Ger | 3 499 | 15 | 27 | 3 457 | 2 714 | 168 | 566 | 51 |
| House/building | | | | | | | | |
| Apartment / Condominium | 3 746 | 78 | 92 | 3 576 | 1 894 | 1 435 | 386 | 31 |
| Convenient single family house | 45 | 1 | 4 | 40 | 18 | 25 | 2 | 0 |
| Single family house | 2 226 | 13 | 65 | 2 148 | 1 114 | 569 | 514 | 29 |
| Students' dormitory | 160 | 65 | 87 | 8 | 1 | 134 | 21 | 4 |
| Staff dormitory | 358 | 80 | 99 | 179 | 44 | 237 | 66 | 11 |
| Other public dwelling | 328 | 8 | 50 | 270 | 18 | 292 | 17 | 1 |
| Living quarter not intended for human habitation | 322 | 39 | 167 | 116 | 26 | 207 | 58 | 31 |
| Other dwelling | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |

TABLE 23. HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN THOSE LIVE IN HOUSEHOLDS, BY HOUSING CONDITIONS AND AGE OF CHILDREN, 2010

| | Households | Households with children aged 6 and below | Number of children aged 6 and below | Households with children aged 7-17 | Number of children aged 7-17 | Households with youth aged 18-24 | Number of youth aged 18-24 |
|--|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| TOTAL | 475 265 | 283 787 | 372 548 | 392 987 | 505 400 | 247 649 | 357 591 |
| TYPES OF DWELLING | | | | | | | |
| Ger | 218 210 | 134 215 | 181 725 | 181 473 | 243 909 | 107 328 | 151 511 |
| House/building | | | | | | | |
| Apartment / Condominium | 96 663 | 57 225 | 71 005 | 74 128 | 86 049 | 54 781 | 79 589 |
| Convenient single family house | 2 505 | 1 443 | 1 831 | 2 124 | 2 514 | 1 172 | 1 700 |
| Single family house | 144 094 | 82 798 | 107 893 | 124 646 | 159 816 | 73 971 | 108 395 |
| Students' dormitory | 813 | 489 | 569 | 539 | 622 | 936 | 1 625 |
| Staff dormitory | 6 265 | 3 926 | 4 916 | 4 702 | 5 809 | 4 258 | 6 427 |
| Other public dwelling | 2 410 | 1 373 | 1 680 | 1 823 | 2 233 | 2 256 | 3 929 |
| Living quarter not intended for human habitation | 4 272 | 2 297 | 2 902 | 3 531 | 4 421 | 2 931 | 4 394 |
| Other dwelling | 33 | 21 | 27 | 21 | 27 | 16 | 21 |
| SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER | | | | | | | |
| Central water supply system | 105 014 | 61 980 | 76 901 | 80 827 | 94 110 | 60 191 | |
| Water station connected with central water supply system | 57 368 | 34 360 | 44 304 | 46 929 | 58 692 | 36 477 | |
| Protected dug well | 78 471 | 46 199 | 61 570 | 68 072 | 90 338 | 32 427 | |
| Protected spring | 3 532 | 2 063 | 2 727 | 3 063 | 4 103 | 1 461 | |
| Bottled water | 121 | 84 | 106 | 80 | 93 | 61 | |
| Water station not connected with central water supply system | 96 427 | 58 207 | 74 882 | 77 369 | 97 170 | 58 797 | |
| Tanker trucks | 30 138 | 17 727 | 23 195 | 25 427 | 32 955 | 14 471 | |
| Unprotected dug well /spring/ river stream /lake/ pond | 104 194 | 63 167 | 88 863 | 91 220 | 127 939 | 43 764 | |
| SOURCES OF ELECTRICITY | | | | | | | |
| Central power system | 364 731 | 216 160 | 277 709 | 298 273 | 373 377 | 200 660 | 295 892 |
| Diesel generating plants | 12 958 | 7 422 | 9 678 | 11 151 | 14 798 | 4 655 | 6 085 |
| Renewable energy system | 76 387 | 47 275 | 67 237 | 65 966 | 93 228 | 31 715 | 41 380 |
| Small-sized generators | 8 353 | 5 180 | 7 197 | 7 068 | 9 786 | 3 788 | 5 088 |
| No electricity | 12 836 | 7 750 | 10 727 | 10 529 | 14 211 | 6 831 | 9 146 |
| MAIN TYPES OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | 146 905 | 87 271 | 108 619 | 113 497 | 134 156 | 86 946 | 129 436 |
| Gas | 5 362 | 3 185 | 4 074 | 4 387 | 5 365 | 3 076 | 4 529 |
| Wood | 127 250 | 74 824 | 99 316 | 108 780 | 142 865 | 56 920 | 78 429 |
| Coal and patent fuel | 106 073 | 64 358 | 84 548 | 87 538 | 112 722 | 63 189 | 95 965 |
| Dung | 87 962 | 53 104 | 74 612 | 77 324 | 108 397 | 36 591 | 47 903 |
| Other | 1 713 | 1 045 | 1 379 | 1 461 | 1 895 | 927 | 1 329 |
| TOILET FACILITY | | | | | | | |
| Within housing unit | 104 371 | 61 628 | 76 465 | 80 313 | 93 455 | 59 860 | 87 426 |
| Outside housing unit | 308 557 | 183 302 | 240 565 | 259 264 | 336 652 | 160 736 | 234 727 |
| No toilet available | 62 337 | 38 857 | 55 518 | 53 410 | 75 293 | 27 053 | 35 438 |
| SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM | | | | | | | |
| Central sewage disposal system | 104 228 | 61 542 | 76 343 | 80 176 | 93 290 | 59 804 | 87 334 |
| Individual sewage disposal system / Septic tank | 900 | 542 | 704 | 731 | 885 | 558 | 868 |
| Pit latrine | 249 718 | 147 191 | 191 634 | 209 391 | 269 712 | 132 563 | 194 829 |
| None/Pour out in the open | 120 419 | 74 512 | 103 867 | 102 689 | 141 513 | 54 724 | 74 560 |
| DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE | | | | | | | |
| Collected by authorized collectors | 290 276 | 172 211 | 219 253 | 233 238 | 287 098 | 169 236 | 252 674 |
| Dispose in authorized local dump area | 95 367 | 56 164 | 75 264 | 83 517 | 112 237 | 38 113 | 51 267 |
| Dispose out in the open | 89 622 | 55 412 | 78 031 | 76 232 | 106 065 | 40 300 | 53 650 |