



CENTER FOR HEALTH
DEVELOPMENT



World Health
Organization
Western Pacific Region

HEALTH INDICATORS

2018

Please send your comments regarding this publication to the address below.

Center for Health Development

Mailing address: **S.Zorig street**
 Ulaanbaatar-210648
Fax: **976-11-320633**
Tel: **70111485**
E-mail: **admin@hdc.gov.mn**
 www.hdc.gov.mn

Edited by: D.Gantsetseg, General director, Center for Health Development
 Kh.Gantsetseg, Head of division of health information

Complied by: S.Davaajargal Senior Officer, of division of health information
 Kh.Narantuya Officer of division of health information
 B.Boldbaatar Officer of division of health information
 B.Norolkhoosuren Officer of division of health information
 J.Erdene-Ochir Officer of division of health information
 Kh.Delgermaa Officer of division of health information
 B.Otgonchimeg Officer of division of health information
 D.Bayarkhuu Officer of division of human resource policy
 coordination

Layout by: D.Uranchimeg, Division of health information
 D.Altantsetseg, Division of health information

Design by: Munkhiin Useg LLC



TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	5
LIST OF TABLES	6-7
LIST OF FIGURES	8-9
LIST OF ACRONYMS	10
BIBLIOGRAPHY	11
ABSTRACT	12
CHAPTER 1. POPULATION OF MONGOLIA	13-20
1.1. Population of Mongolia	14-16
1.2. Selected demographic indicators	16-17
1.3. Life expectancy	17-19
1.4. Population pyramid	19-20
CHAPTER 2. INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	21-35
CHAPTER 3. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	36-50
3.1. Maternal health	37
3.2. Pregnancy control and antenatal care services	37-39
3.3. Labor and birth medical care services	39-42
3.4. Post-delivery health care services	42-44
3.5. Maternal mortality	44-46
3.6. Child health	46-49
3.7. Infant and under five mortality	49
3.8. Abortions	50
3.9. Use of modern methods of contraception	50
CHAPTER 4. MEDICAL CARE SERVICE	51-62
4.1. Family health centers health care services	53-54
4.2. Soum health centers and inter-soum hospitals medical care services	55-57
4.3. General hospitals and public health centers medical care services	57-58
4.4. Regional diagnostic and treatment centers medical care services	59-60
4.5. Central hospitals and specialized centers medical care services	60-61
4.6. Private hospitals and clinics medical care services	62
CHAPTER 5. HUMAN RESOURCE IN HEALTH SECTOR	63-69
CHAPTER 6. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	70-80
6.1. Total communicable diseases	71
6.2. Intestinal infectious diseases	72-75
6.3. Respiratory infections	75-78
6.4. Sexually transmitted infections	79-80
6.5. Zoonotic infections	80
6.6. Communicable disease mortality	80

CHAPTER 7. NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	81-95
7.1. Main causes of population morbidity	82-84
7.2. Arterial hypertension	84
7.3. Diabetes	84-85
7.4. Diseases of liver	85-86
7.5. Cancer	86-89
7.6. Injuries	89
7.7. Leading causes of the inpatient morbidity	90-91
7.8. Screening for Non-communicable diseases	91-92
7.9. Servical and breast cancer screening	93
7.10. Surgical services	93-95
CHAPTER 8. POPULATION MORTALITY	96-104
8.1. Mortality caused by diseases of circulatory system	101
8.2. Cancer mortality	101-102
8.3. Mortality due to injuries poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	102-104
CHAPTER 9. INDICATORS OF PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR	105-112
9.1. Drug registration	106-110
9.2. Drug side and effects and safety	111
9.3. The utilization of medical equipment	111-112
CHAPTER 10. HEALTH STATISTICAL INDICATORS 2009-2018 YEAR, BY AIMAG	113-126
CHAPTER 11. HEALTH INDICATORS, BY SOUM	127-172
CHAPTER 12. NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAMME	173-179
CHAPTER 13. HEALTH INDICATOR	180-229



FOREWORD



The presented Health Indicators for 2018 is based on the official statistical data of the health sector, estimated and summarized by international methodology.

This annual report presents the main health indicators by levels of health care services and leading causes of population mortality and morbidity by region and the health indicators and total of 131 tables, 118 figures and 50 geospatial imagery.

This volume presents health indicators of Sustainable Development Goals and Universal Health Coverage for the last five years and soum health indicator by each soum health centres.

As of 2018, the life expectancy at birth has increased, reached to 70.19; maternal mortality has decreased by 54.3 per 100 000 live births and infant mortality rate has decreased by 8.8 per 1000 live births from the 2009 figure, as reached at the lowest rate in recent years.

In Mongolia, the number of person per hospital bed was 127, the number of person per one physician was 283, and the duplicated number of hospital inpatient care 2 856 per 10 000 population, one person had 5.5 visits a year for receiving outpatient health care services. This shows that accessibility of health care services has been improving year by year.

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTOR

D.GANTSETSEG

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.2.1.	Demographic indicators by selected years
Table 1.3.1.	Population life expectancy, list of the first ten countries
Table 1.3.2.	Life expectancy by regions and sex, 2018
Table 2.1	Indicators for Sustainable development goals, 2013-2018
Table 2.2.	Infant and under-five mortality (per 1 000 live births) by selected years
Table 2.3.	Neonatal mortality rate
Table 3.3.1.	Percentage of births caesarean section by regions, 2018
Table 3.3.2	Number of births by type of health facility, 2018
Table 3.3.3.	Age specific fertility rate, 2018
Table 3.5.1.	Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births) by age groups, 2018
Table 3.6.1	Births, by region, 2018
Table 3.6.2.	Neonatal morbidity rate, 2018
Table 3.6.3	Causes of infant and under-five morbidity by percentage (urban and rural), 2018
Table 3.6.4.	The leading causes of morbidity among children and adolescents, by age group (per 10 000 population), 2018
Table 3.7.1.	Infant and under-five mortality rate by age and sex, 2018
Table 3.7.2.	Causes of infant and under-five mortality by percentage (urban and rural), 2018
Table 3.8.1.	Abortion by location, 2018
Table 3.9.1.	Use of contraceptive methods by location, 2018
Table 4.1.	Number of health institutions, by selected years
Table 4.2.	Hospital beds, by type, selected years
Table 4.1.1.	Health indicators of FHCs health care services, 2016-2018
Table 4.2.1.	Comparing characteristics between provision of physicians per SHC, inter-soum hospital and minimal level of standard, 2018
Table 4.2.2.	Health indicators for quality and accessibility of health care services in SHCs and inter-soum hospitals, 2015 and 2017- 2018
Table 4.3.1.	Health indicators for quality and accessibility of health services in province and district general hospitals, 2016-2018
Table 4.4.1.	Selected indicators for quality and accessibility of RDTCs services, 2016-2018
Table 4.4.2.	RDTCs HR indicators, 2018
Table 4.4.3.	Selected indicators of RDTCs medical care services, 2018
Table 4.5.1.	Quality and accessibility indicators of medical care services in central hospitals and specialized centers, 2016-2018
Table 4.5.2.	Health indicators for the central hospitals and specialized centers, 2018
Table 4.6.1.	Selected indicators for medical care services of private hospitals and clinics, 2018
Table 4.6.2.	Bed capacity of private inpatient hospitals, 2018



Table 5.1.	Employees of health organizations by specialization categories
Table 5.2.	Mid level medical personnel, by profession
Table 5.3.	Persons per physician and nurse, by regions, aimags and the capital, 2016-2018
Table 5.4.	Physician and Nurse, per 10 000 population, by region, 2016-2018
Table 5.5.	The physician to nurse ratio, by region.
Table 5.6	Physicians, by region.
Table 5.7.	Pharmacists, by region
Table 6.2.1.	Intestinal infections, by type of diseases, 2017-2018
Table 6.2.3.1.	Viral hepatitis, per 10 000 population by province higher than national average 2017-2018
Table 6.3.1.	Respiratory infections, by type of diseases, 2017-2018
Table 6.3.1.1	Tuberculosis per 10 000 population by province higher than national average, 2017-2018
Table 6.4.1.	STI's, by type of diseases, 2017-2018
Table 7.1.1.	Five leading causes of morbidity, by age and sex, 2018
Table 7.5.1.	Common types of cancer, by sex, 2018
Table 7.5.3.1.	Stages of cancer diagnosis /TNM classification/, 2018
Table 7.5.2	Inpatient morbidity, by percentage, 2009-2018
Table 7.7.1.	Five leading causes of the inpatient morbidity by age, sex, 2018
Table 7.7.2.	Inpatient morbidity, by percentage, 2009-2018
Table 7.8.1.	Percentage of screening coverage, by province, 2017-2018
Table 7.8.2.	Percentage of cervical cancer screening, 2018
Table 7.10.1.	Number of surgeries in Ulaanbaatar hospitals, 2018
Table 7.10.2.	Types of surgeries performed, 2018
Table 8.1.	The leading causes of death, selected years
Table 8.2.	Five leading causes of mortality, per 10 000 population, 2018
Table 8.1.1.	Mortality rate of cardiovascular diseases /per 10 000 population/, 2018
Table 8.3.1.	Percentage of suicides in total mortality, by age group, 2003-2018
Table 9.2.1	Number of adverse drug reactions and reported hospitals

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1.1.1. Urban and rural population by province, 2018
- Figure 1.1.2. Mid-year population, by province, 2018
- Figure 1.1.3. Proportion of urban and rural population, 2013-2018
- Figure 1.1.4. Number and annual growth rate of population, 2013-2018
- Figure 1.2.1. Woman who gave births and live births, 2013-2018
- Figure 1.2.2. Total fertility rate by selected years, 2013-2018
- Figure 1.3.1. Population pyramid, 2008 and 2018
- Figure 2.1 Population of Mongolia
- Figure 2.2. Life expectancy at birth, by selected years
- Figure 2.3. Maternal mortality ratio / per 100 000 live births/
- Figure 2.4. Maternal mortality ratio / per 100 000 live births/, last 10 years
- Figure 2.5. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, 2009-2018
- Figure 2.6. Under-five mortality rate, 2009-2018
- Figure 2.6. Under-five mortality rate, 2009-2018
- Figure 2.7. Infant mortality rate, 2009-2018
- Figure 2.8. Adolescent birth rate, /per 1 000 women 15-19 aged/ 2009-2018
- Figure 2.9. Adolescent birth rate, 2009-2018
- Figure 2.10. Number of morbidity and mortality of HIV/AIDS, by selected years
- Figure 2.11. Incidence of tuberculosis and mortality rate, (per 100 000 population)
- Figure 2.12. Hepatitis B incidence /per 100 000 population/
- Figure 2.13. Mortality rate due to heart, cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases /per 10 000 population 30-70 aged/
- Figure 2.14. Mortality rate due to traffic accidents, /per 100 000 population/
- Figure 2.15. Suicide death rate, /per 100 000 population/
- Figure 2.16. Physicians, nurses and midwives /per 10 000 population/
- Figure 2.17. Dentist, pharmacist /per 10 000 population/, 2013-2018
- Figure 3.1.1. Maternal mortality ratio, per 100 000 live births (2008-2018)
- Figure 3.2.1. Percentage of pregnant women with anemia by province, 2018
- Figure 3.2.2 Percentage of mothers had pregnancy control visit at least 6 times during their pregnancy, 2018
- Figure 3.3.1. Crude birth rate per 1 000 population, by provinces, 2018
- Figure 3.3.2. Percentage of caesarean section among deliveries, by province, 2018
- Figure 3.4.1. Percentage of pregnancy, childbirth and post-delivery complications, by type of health facility, 2018
- Figure 3.4.2. Percentage of eclampsia in pregnancy complications by province, 2018
- Figure 3.4.3. Percentage of failure to progress in labor by province, 2018
- Figure 3.4.4. Percentage of postpartum hemorrhage by province, 2018
- Figure 3.5.1. Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births by province, 2018
- Figure 3.5.2. Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births by region, 2018
- Figure 3.6.1. Stillbirth rate per 1 000 births, by province, 2018
- Figure 3.6.2. Percentage of neonatal morbidity rate in live births, by province, 2018
- Figure 4.1.1 Number of outpatient visits performed by the FHCs /by million/



- Figure 4.2.1. Average number of doctors per SHC and inter-soum hospital, 2018
- Figure 4.2.2 Percentage of inpatient and hospital beds of soum and intersoum hospitals, 2016-2018
- Figure 4.3.1 Percentage of hospital beds and inpatients of aimag and district general hospitals, 2018
- Figure 4.5.1. Percentage of patients from primary level, 2018
- Figure 5.1.1. Employees of health organizations, last five years
- Figure 5.1.2. The average number of population per a physician and nurses, by regions, 2018
- Figure 5.1.6. The number of physicians, nurses, and specialized qualifications, by advanced professional training financed by the state budget, 2018
- Figure 6.1.1. Total communicable diseases registered at national level, 2018
- Figure 6.2.1. Incidence of hand, foot and mouth disease, per 10 000 population, 2008-2018
- Figure 6.2.3.1. Viral hepatitis, per 10 000 population, 2008-2018
- Figure 6.3.1.1. Incidence of tuberculosis and mortality, 2008-2018
- Figure 6.3.2.1. Diseases of the gum disease, 10 000 population, 1996-2018
- Figure 6.4.1. STI's, per 10 000 population, 2013-2018
- Figure 7.1.1. Five leading causes of morbidity, per 10 000 population, 2008-2018
- Figure 7.2.1. Arterial hypertension by sex and regions, per 10 000 population, 2018
- Figure 7.3.1. Diabetes by sex and regions, per 10 000 population, 2018
- Figure 7.7.1. Number of surgery, by province, 2018
- Figure 7.7.2. Appendectomy due to acute cases by province, 2018
- Figure 7.7.3. Cholecystectomy by province, 2018
- Figure 7.8.1. Cervical cancer screening coverage, by percentage, 2012-2018
- Figure 7.8.2. Colposcopy indicators, 2012-2018
- Figure 8.1. Five leading causes of mortality per 10 000 population, 2018
- Figure 8.2. Distribution of deaths by age, 2018
- Figure 8.3. Age distribution of broad causes of death, /per cent/, 2018
- Figure 8.4. The first 11 cause and deaths of the death, 2018
- Figure 8.2.1. Leadind causes of cancer mortality by survival years after the diagnosis, 2018
- Figure 8.2.2. Leading causes of cancer morbidity by the stage diagnosis, 2018
- Figure 8.3.1. Injury-caused mortality rate per 10 000 population, 2018
- Figure 8.3.2. Injury-caused morbidity and mortality per 10 000 population, 2008-2018
- Figure 9.1.1. Number of newly registered medicine, 1994-2018
- Figure 9.1.2. Registered medicine and raw materials, 2013-2018
- Figure 9.1.3. Registered medicine, by prescription classification, 2018
- Figure 9.1.4. Registered medicine, by country, 2018
- Figure 9.1.5. Percentage of domestically manufactured pharmaceutical products in registered medicine, 2012-2018
- Figure 9.1.6. ATC classification, 2018
- Figure 9.1.7. Registered domestically medicine, by registered year, 2014-2018
- Figure 9.1.8. Registered traditional medicine, 2013-2018
- Figure 9.1.9. Registered biological active products, 2013-2018
- Figure 9.3.1 Medical equipment supplies and usage rates of central and specialized hospitals, 2018
- Figure 9.3.2. Information on the calibration of medical equipment is shown by the classification of health organizations, 2018

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDA	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CDR	Crude death rate
C-	section Caesarian sections
DOTS	Directly observed treatment strategy
FHC	Family health centres
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
MDG	Millennium development goals
NCD	Non-communicable diseases
PHC	Public health centre
RDTA	Regional diagnostic and treatment centres
SHC	Soum health centres
SPS	Structure and Performance Standards
STI	Sexually transmitted diseases
TFR	Total fertility rate
VHC	Village health centres
WHO	World Health Organization
NCCD	National infectious Diseases Center
NCC	National Cancer Center
NCMCH	National Center for Mother and Child
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
SISS	Social Indicators Sample Survey
NRSO	National Registration and statistics Office
MEDS	Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports
SSNCD	Steps Survey NCDs



BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. World Health Organization, International classification of diseases, volume I, 2008.
2. World Health Organization, International classification of diseases, volume II, 2008.
3. National Statistical Office of Mongolia, Mongolian statistical yearbook, UB, 2013.
4. National Statistical Office of Mongolia, Mongolian statistical yearbook, UB, 2014.
5. National Statistical Office of Mongolia, Mongolian statistical yearbook, UB, 2015.
6. National Statistical Office of Mongolia, Mongolian statistical yearbook, UB, 2016.
7. National Statistical Office of Mongolia, Mongolian statistical yearbook, UB, 2017.
8. National Statistical Office of Mongolia, Mongolian statistical yearbook, UB, 2018.
9. National Population Fund, Mongolian National University, Population Training Research Center, Handbook for methodology for estimating reproductive health statistical data, series II., UB., 2013.
10. National Center for Communicable Diseases, Annual report 2018, UB.
11. Center for Health Development., Health statistical data, volume I, UB, 2018.
12. Center for Health Development., Health statistical data, volume II, UB, 2018.
13. Center for Health Development., Health statistical data, volume III, UB, 2018.
14. Center for Health Development., Health statistical data, volume IV, UB, 2018.
15. Center for Health Development. MOH, Health Indicators, UB, 2011.
16. Center for Health Development. MOH, Health Indicators, UB, 2012
17. Center for Health Development. MOH, Health Indicators, UB, 2013.
18. Center for Health Development. MOH, Health Indicators, UB, 2014
19. Center for Health Development. MOH, Health Indicators, UB, 2015
20. Center for Health Development. MOH, Health Indicators, UB, 2016
21. Center for Health Development. MOH, Health Indicators, UB, 2017
22. Center for Health Development. MOH, Health Indicators, UB, 2018

ABSTRACT

"Health Indicators 2018" is composed 13 chapters, 41 subgroups and health indicators were compared with the last 10 years. Population of Mongolia reached to 3 million 238.4 thousand by the end of 2018. Out of the total population, 67.8% live in cities and the remaining 32.2% reside in the rural areas.

In 2018, the average life expectancy at birth was 70.19 years, for females 75.78 years and for males 66.11 years..

In 2018, 77 058 mothers gave birth in the country, which compared to 2017, the number of births has decreased by 3 174 or 4.3%. In 2018, 77 528 live births were recorded, out of them, there were 1 760 twins and 41 triplets.

The crude death rate was 7.9 in 1990, whereas the rate was 5.1 in 2018, decreased by 2.8 points compared to 1990.

In Mongolia, the under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births was 87.5 in 1990, and the rate was 16.9 in 2018. The national infant mortality rate has decreased steadily for the last years. In 1990, 4 789 infant deaths were recorded and in 2018 the number of deaths decreased to 1 037.

The maternal mortality rate was considerably high during the 1990's in Mongolia.

As a result of the implementation of two times strategies on reducing maternal mortality between 2001 and 2010, the rate has decreased significantly in 2001-2006. As of 2018, the maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births was estimated at 27.1.

In 2018, a total of 4 343 health facilities were operating and delivering health service around the country, including 13 central and specialized hospitals, 5 RDTCs, 16 aimag general hospitals, 12 district general hospitals and public health centers (PHCs), 6 rural general hospitals, 39 inter-soum hospitals, 219 family health centers, 273 soum health centers, 243 private hospitals and 1340 private clinics.

In 2018, total of 52 274 healthcare employees were worked in the public and private organizations of the health sector and this number was increased by 3.5% compared to the previous year. Out of total health personnel, 93.2% employed by health sector and 6.8% represents health workers employed by other sectors.

The total number of health workers employed by health sector by level of care as follows: 20.1% of them working in primary health care, 17.3% in secondary health care, 15.4% in tertiary health care, 20.5% in private hospitals and clinics, and 26.7% in maternity hospitals and other health care organizations, respectively.

As of 2018, an average number of population per a physician was 283, it has decreased by 10 persons, and an average number of population per a nurse was 256, this number has decreased by 3 persons respectively, as compared to the previous year.

In 2018, there were 17 331 deaths registered in the nationwide, which increased by 1519 cases or 8.7%, compared to the last year. In terms of sex, 60.2% were males and 39.8% were females of all deaths. Out of all deaths, 4 721 deaths or 27.2% were occurred in hospitals, and the proportion of deaths that occurred within 24 hours of admission was 22.2%.

In 2018, 42 074 cases of 27 types of communicable diseases were registered, which estimated at 132.4 per 10 000 population. Compared to the previous year, the number of cases decreased by 2 226 cases or 12.5 per 10 000 population.

The five leading causes of population morbidity from non-communicable diseases per 10 000 population as follows: diseases of respiratory system (1712.4), diseases of digestive system (1548.4), diseases of genitourinary system (932.4), diseases of circulatory system (1149.5), and injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (585.2), respectively.



CHAPTER 1

POPULATION OF
MONGOLIA

CHAPTER 1.

POPULATION OF MONGOLIA

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

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

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

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

The rural population includes population reside in soum centers and rural areas.

The sex ratio at birth refers to the number of boys born alive per 100 girls born alive.

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

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

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

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

1.1. POPULATION

By the end of 2018, the total population of Mongolia was 3 238.4 thousand, increased by 60.5 thousand or 1.9 per cent compared to the previous year. Out of the total population, 67.8% live in cities and the remaining 32.2% reside in rural areas. 1 491.3 thousand people or 46.1 per cent of the population resides in Ulaanbaatar. 49.2 per cent of the resident population is male and 50.8 per cent is female. The sex ratio—the number of males per 100 females - is 97. Population distribution by age group, 31.2 per cent of the population is children under 15 years, and 64.7 per cent of the population aged 15-64 years and 4.1 per cent of the population is over the age of 65, respectively. As of 2018, the total number of households was 894.5 thousand, and 64.4 per cent of households in urban areas and 35.6 per cent of households in rural areas. The average family size is 3.6 person. Out of the total households, 387.5 thousand live in Ulaanbaatar city; 176.7 thousand live in Khangai region, 152.1 thousand in Central region, 107.7 thousand in the Western region, and 67.9 thousand live in Eastern region.

Figure 1.1.1. Urban and rural population, by province, 2018

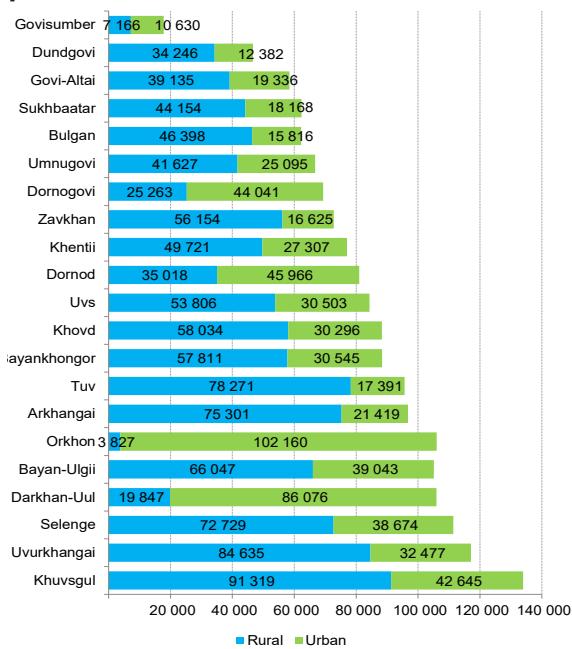
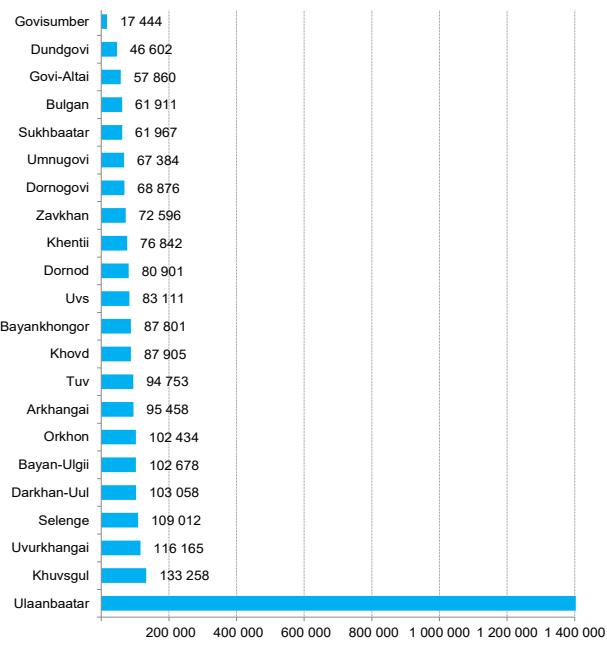


Figure 1.1.2. Mid-year population, by province, 2018



In terms of population distribution, 67.8 per cent of the total resident population in Mongolia or 2 197.9 thousand people reside in towns and villages. The urban population is highest (more than 50 per cent of the total population reside in urban areas) in Orkhon, Darkhan- Uul, Govisumber and Dornogovi provinces.

Figure 1.1.3. Proportion of urban and rural population, 2013-2018

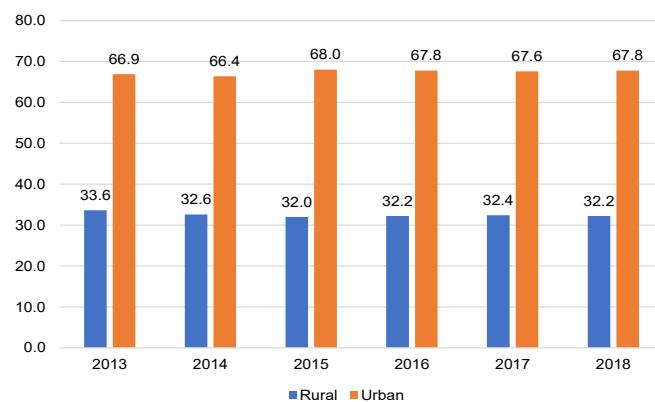
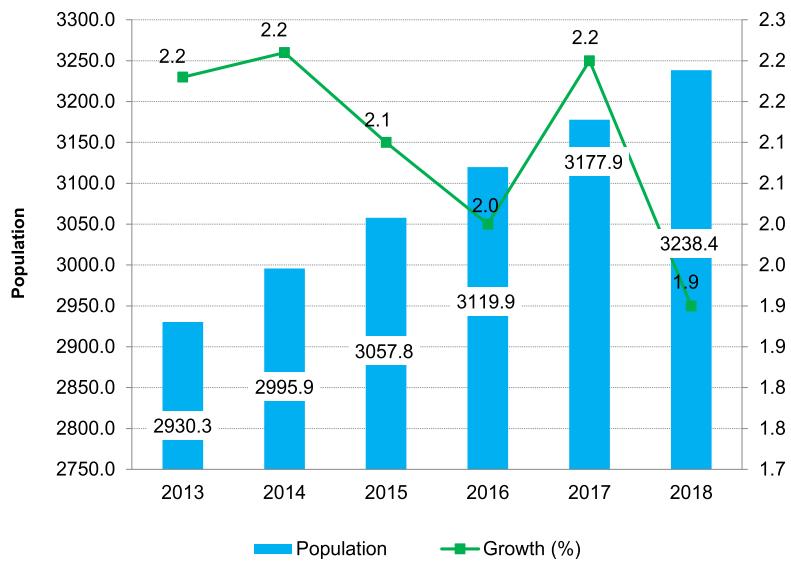


Figure 1.1.4. Number and annual growth rate of population, 2013-2018

The population growth rate has increased for the last years. In 2011, the rate was 1.74 and it reached to 1.9 in 2018, which increased by 0.26 points.

1.2. SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

In Mongolia, the fertility rate steadily decreased between 1990 and 2000, and then fluctuated during the past 15 years.

During 2007-2009, the number of birth increased steadily as compared to the previous years. In 2014, 81.7 thousand children born, considered as the highest birth rate. This number decreased to 77.5 in 2018.

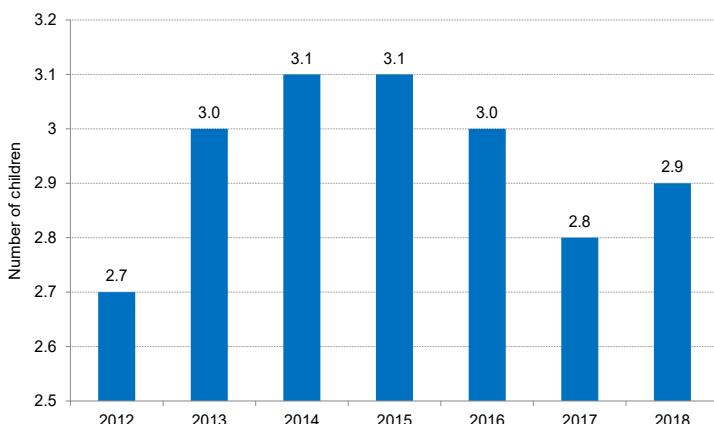
Figure 1.2.1. Woman who gave births and live births, 2012-2018

Although there was a twofold reduction in the birth rate from 35.3 per 1000 population in 1990 to the minimum rate of 17.8 in 2005, it has been steadily increasing from 2006 and reached to 24.5 per 1000 population in 2018. The birth rate in 2018 has increased by 0.6 points as compared to the previous year. In 2018, there were 77.5 thousand babies born, which is a decrease in 4.3% from previous year. The sex ratio at birth is 105 girls per 100 girls.

Table 1.2.1. Demographic indicators, by selected years

Indicators	1990	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total population (thousand)	2 149.2	2 683.5	2 735.5	2 780.7	2 811.6	2 867.7	2 930.3	2 995.9	3 057.7	3 119.9	3 177.9	3 238.4
Urban population (%)	54.6	61.4	62.6	63.3	67.1	67.2	68.1	66.4	68.0	68.9	67.6	67.8
Rural population (%)	45.4	38.6	37.4	36.7	32.9	32.8	31.9	33.6	32.0	31.1	32.4	32.2
Age group (%)												
0-15	41.5	28.1	27.6	27.3	27.2	27.6	27.4	28.0	29.6	30.0	30.5	31.2
15-64	54.4	67.8	68.4	68.8	68.8	68.4	68.8	68.0	66.6	66.2	65.7	64.7
Above 65	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1
Demographic rates												
CBR	35.3	23.7	25.3	23.8	25.3	26.3	27.5	27.6	26.7	25.3	24.0	24.5
CDR	7.9	5.7	5.7	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1
Growth rate	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9
TFR	4.3	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9

The crude death rate was 7.9 in 1990, it declined 5.1 in 2018, decreased by 2.8, compared to 1990.

Figure 1.2.2. Total fertility rate by selected years, 2012-2018

The total fertility rate (TFR) was 4.3 in 1990, and it decreased to 2.75 in 1995, whereas the rate was 2.25 in 2000, which decreased 2 times as compared to the 1990 figure.

In the field of demography, total fertility rate of minimum 2.1 is considered to ensure replacement level fertility or long-term “natural” replacement of the population. However, the total fertility rate was 1.99 in 2003, which lower than the replacement level fertility. And it declined further down to 1.95 in 2005 which was the lowest level in the history of Mongolia. As a result of pro-fertility policies taken by the government, TFR climbed up to 2.34-2.69 in 2007-2009. However, the rate has declined again reached to 2.39 in 2010. In 2018, TFR was 2.9, the rate has been increasing steadily since 2011.

1.3 LIFE EXPECTANCY

Globally, life expectancy has been improving at a rate of more than 3 years per decade since 1950, with the exception of the 1990's.

During the 1990's , progress on life expectancy stalled in Africa because of the rising HIV epidemic; and in Europe because of increased mortality in many ex-Soviet countries following the collapse of the Soviet Union. Life expectancy increase accelerated in most regions from 2000 onwards, and overall there was a global increase of 5.0 years in life expectancy between 2000 and 2015, with an even

larger increase of 9.4 years observed in the WHO African Region.

The global average increase in life expectancy at birth since 2000 exceeds the overall average rate of life expectancy increase achieved by the best-performing countries over the past century.

In 2018, the life expectancy at birth reached to 70.19 years, increased by 0.3 points as compared to the previous year. And the life expectancy for women was 75.78 years and for men 66.11 years.

On average, women live longer than men in every country of the world, and the difference is 4 years. For Mongolia, female life expectancy is higher than male by 9.67 years. From the estimates of global life expectancy by country for 2018: the country with the highest life expectancy is Hong Kong at 84.46 and is Japan at 83.99. Mongolia is ranked at 129th.

Table 1.3.1. Population life expectancy, list of the first ten countries

No	Country/city	Average life expectancy	Year
1	Hong Kong	84.46	2017
2	Japan	83.99	2017
3	Italy	83.68	2017
4	Singapore	83.60	2017
5	Switzerland	83.48	2017
6	Spain	83.12	2017
7	Iceland	83.05	2017
8	Australia	82.90	2017
9	Mongolia	70.44	2017
10	Russia	70.44	2017

<http://www.infoplease.com/world/statistics/life-expectancy-country.html>

In 2018, there was a difference among aimags and regions in average life expectancy.

The lowest life expectancy is in the khangai region of 70.65, the central region has the highest life expectancy in the population, which estimated at 72.08. Indicating by aimags: Khuvsugul /66.71/, Uvs /69.26/, Dornod /69.39/, Darkhan-Uul /68.74/ and Govi-Altai /69.95/ and these aimags are below the national average life expectancy.

Table 1.3.2. Life expectancy, by regions and sex, 2018

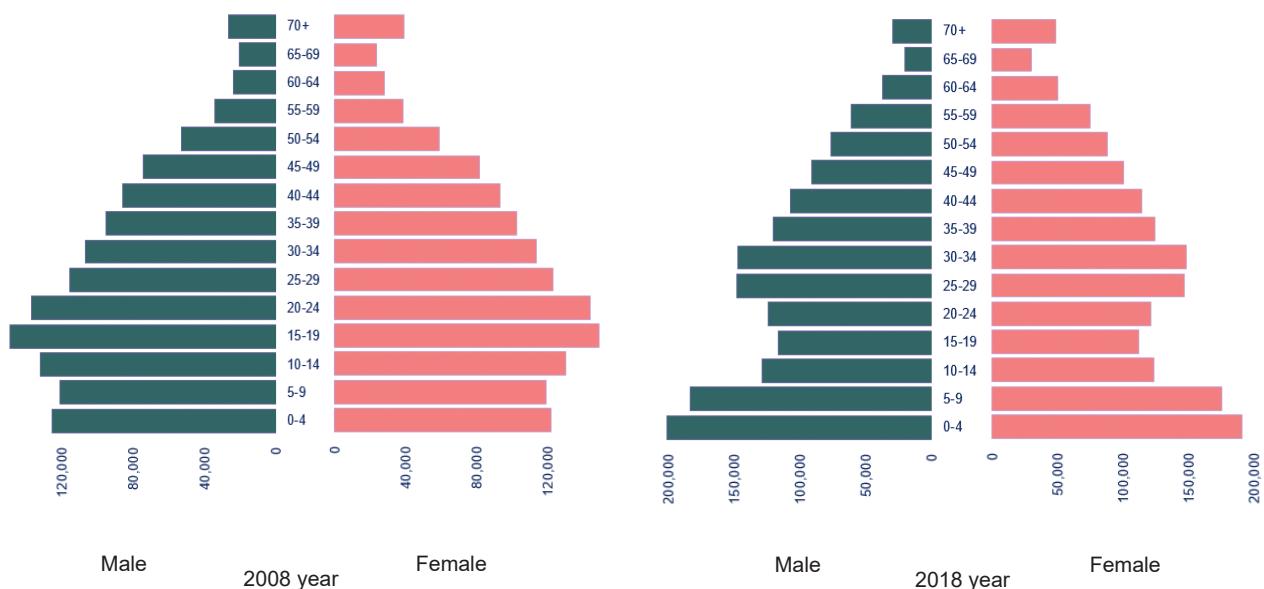
Province/city	Total	Male	Female
Total	70.19	66.11	75.78
Western region	71.11	67.37	74.34
Bayan-Ulgii	73.11	70.31	75.36
Govi-Altai	69.95	65.09	74.34
Zavkhan	70.51	67.92	73.27
Uvs	69.26	64.31	73.3
Khovd	72.70	69.2	75.42
Khangai region	70.65	67.75	74.82
Arkhangai	71.37	68.63	73.08
Bayankhongor	70.01	66.98	71.85
Bulgan	73.44	68.76	76.41
Uvurkhangai	71.91	70.77	82.51
Khuvsgul	70.46	67.83	73.43
Orkhon	66.71	63.52	71.62
Central region	72.08	68.65	76.82
Govisumber	73.61	72.6	76.29
Darkhan-Uul	68.74	64.37	74.59
Dornogovi	71.25	66.55	77.29
Dundgovi	73.90	70.82	78.62
Umnugovi	72.34	68.08	77.23
Selenge	72.13	67.67	78.49
Tuv	72.59	70.44	75.21
Eastern region	71.48	67.38	75.98
Dornod	69.39	65.25	73.89
Sukhbaatar	72.66	67.58	77.75
Khentii	72.39	69.3	76.29
Ulaanbaatar	71.65	66.83	75.05

1.4 POPULATION PYRAMID

Population age and sex composition is always affected by fertility, mortality and migration of the country. In other words, the decline in births, mortality rates and the increase in life expectancy of the population has resulted to decrease in the proportion of younger age population and increase in the proportion of older people.

There are 2 concepts used to asses age composition of population in the field of demographic study, If population percentage aged 0-14 is greater than 35 percent out of total population, it is considered that age composition is “young” and if the percentage is smaller than 25 percent, its age composition is “old”. The percentage of the 0-14 year-olds out of total population was 31.2, in our country.

On the other side, if population percentage aged 65 and above in total is more than 10 percent, it can be said that the age composition is “old”. On the contrary, if the percentage is below 5 percent, age composition is considered “young”. The percentage of population aged 65 and above represents 4.1 percent in 2018 in the total population.

Figure 1.4.1 Population pyramid, 2008 and 2018

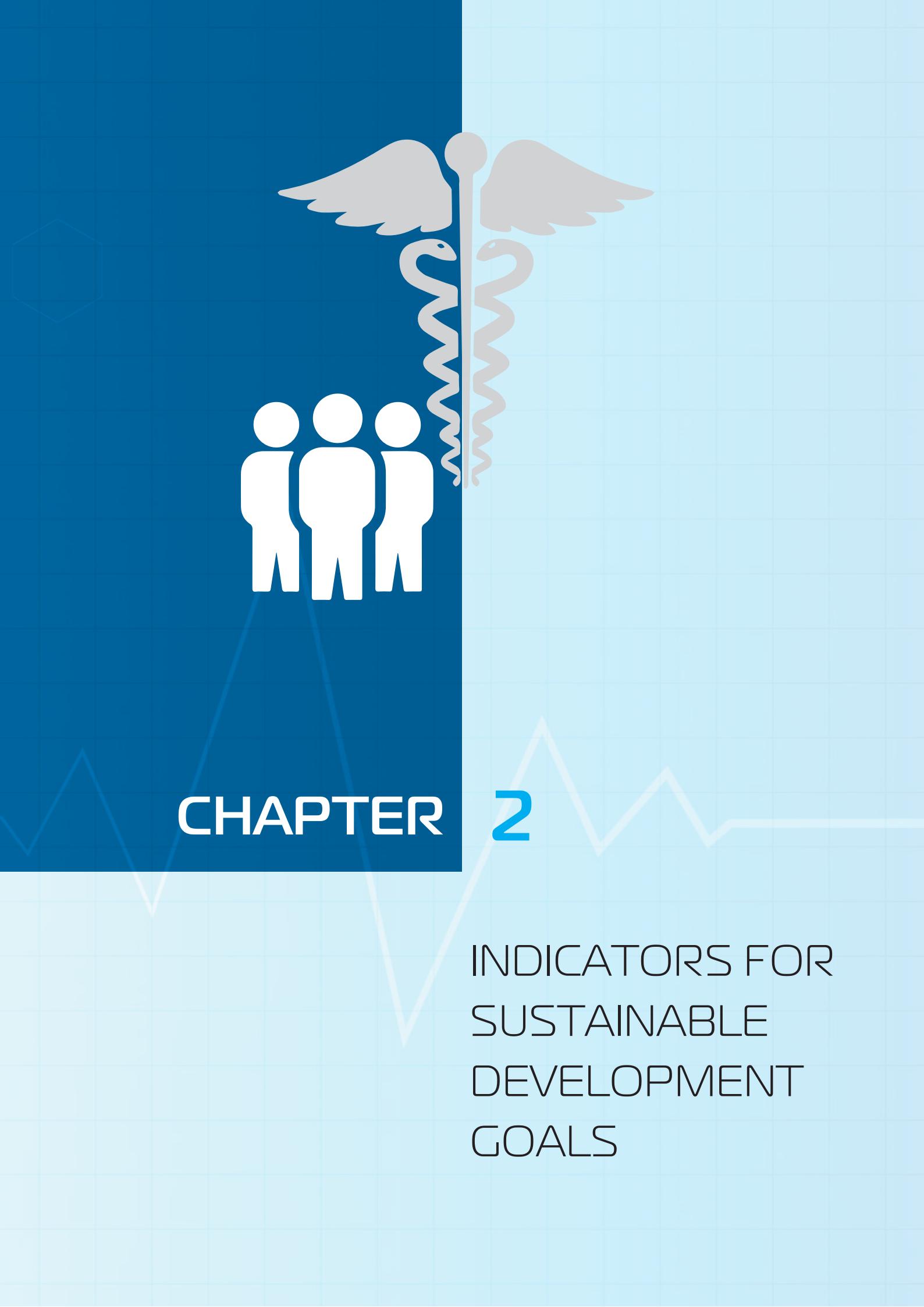
The figure 1.4.1 shows age structure diagram, which depicts age and sex distribution of the population in 2008 and 2018.

According to the population pyramid, the proportion of 15-19 year olds was high in 2008 and the proportion of 15-19 years olds was low in 2018, explained by a decline in the fertility rate between 2001 and 2005. However, since 2011 the fertility rate has been increasing gradually as indicated widening in the base of the pyramid.



CHAPTER

2



INDICATORS FOR
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

CHAPTER 2.

INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

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

Mongolia has articulated its development vision in “Concepts of Mongolian Sustainable Development-2030”, which was approved by the 19th Resolution of State Great Khural (Parliament) of Mongolia on 5 February 2016.

The long-term Concept of Sustainable Development of Mongolia to be implemented by three phases: 2016-2020, 2020-2025 and 2025-2030.

By 2030, Mongolia would achieve the following targets through implementation of the Sustainable Development Vision such as end poverty in all its forms, improve the living environment of the Mongolian people to lead a healthy and long life; increase life expectancy at birth to 78 years and be placed among first 70 countries on the ranking of countries by the human development index.

Out of 17 SDGs, goal 3 focused on health, aimed at ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all ages.



17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SDG-1 (7, 11)	SDG-7 (5, 10)	SDG-13 (5, 8)
No Poverty	Clean energy	Protect the planet
SDG-2 (8, 12)	SDG-8 (12, 22)	SDG-14 (10, 20)
No hunger	Good jobs and economic growth	Life below water
SDG-3 (13, 26)	SDG-9 (8, 22)	SDG-15 (12, 24)
Good health	Innovation and infrastructure	Life on land
SDG-4 (10, 15)	SDG-10 (10, 17)	SDG-16 (12, 21)
Quality education	Reduced inequalities	Peace and justice
SDG-5 (9, 23)	SDG-11 (10, 20)	SDG-17 (19, 38)
Gender equality	Sustainable cities and communities	Partnerships for the goals
SDG-6 (8, 12)	SDG-12 (11, 21)	<i>Yellow: social, Blue: economic, Green: environmental, Purple: institutional development</i>
Clean water and sanitation	Responsible consumption	

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

Actions towards achieving this objective include reforming the health insurance system; ensuring early diagnosis and urgent responses to preventable and predominant diseases; improving the capacity of investigation; strengthening early diagnostic system and reference laboratories; and increasing life expectancy of the population to 71 years by 2020, to 74 years by 2025 and to 78 years by 2030.

Objective 2. Reduce factors affecting preventable maternal and child mortality by improving the quality and accessibility of reproductive health care services, and decrease maternal and child mortality and malnutrition.

Under this objective the following targets were set:

By 2020, reduce maternal mortality ratio to 25 per 100 000 live births, under-5-child mortality to 15 per 1,000 live births and infant mortality to 13 per 1 000 live births.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Objective 4. Decrease the spread of communicable diseases through prevention, early detection and preparedness to treat communicable diseases, by improving the rapid response capacity of health services, and by ensuring access to priority vaccines for everyone.

Under this objective the following targets were set:

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

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

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

Table 2.1.Indicators for Sustainable development goals, 2013-2018

Indicators		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Land area ('000)			1.567.00			
2	Population	2 930.3	2 995.9	3057.7	3 119.9	3 177.9	3 238.4
	Population - Male	1 504.5	1 466.4	1 503.6	1 533.9	1 562.4	1 581.8
	Population - Female	1 425.8	1 529.4	1 554.2	1 585.9	1 615.5	1 646.6
3	Urban population	1 995.7	1 990.3	2 096.2	2 131.8	2 146.7	2 146.7
	Population - Male	954.6	957.2	1 014.8	1 031.2	1 037.5	1 037.5
	Population - Female	1041.1	1033.3	1 081.4	1 100.6	1 109.2	1 109.2
4	Crude birth rate	27.5	27.6	26.7	25.3	24.0	24.0
5	Crude death rate	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1
6	Adult literacy rate	97.8	-	-	-	-	-
7	Total fertility rate	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9

Total population 3 238 479

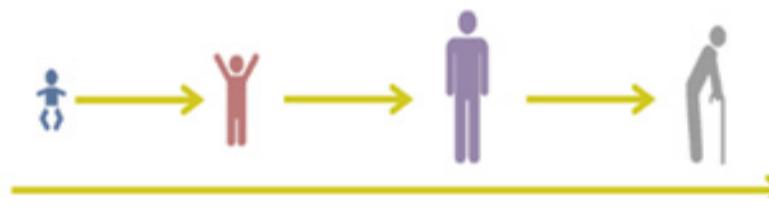


1 581 848



1 646 631

Life expectancy at birth 70.19



Male 66.11

Female 75.78

Figure 2.1 Population of Mongolia

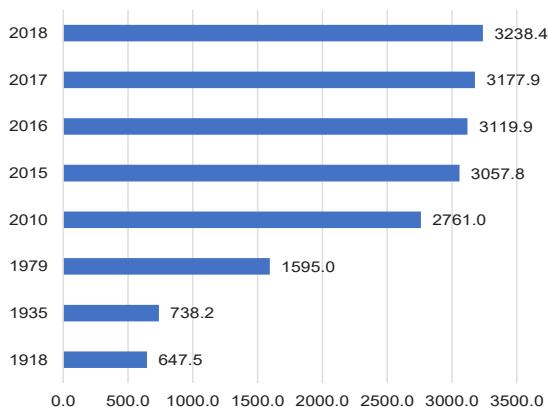
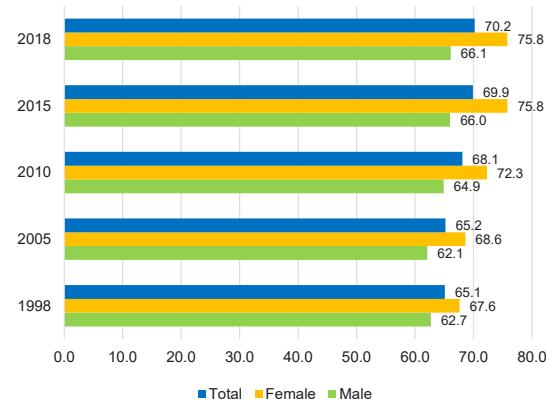
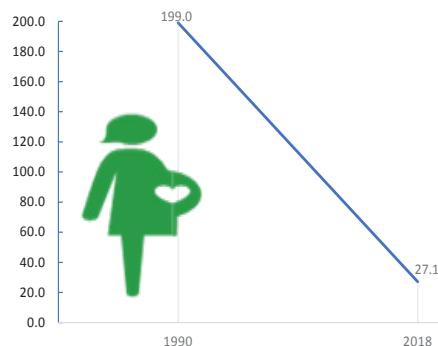


Figure 2.2. Life expectancy at birth, by selected years



SDG 3.1.1 MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO /PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS/

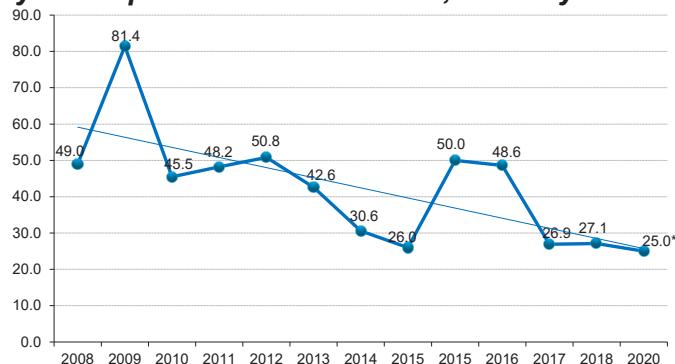
Figure 2.3. Maternal mortality ratio / per 100 000 live births/



The maternal mortality rate in the country has reduced by 171.9 /per 100 000 live births/ since 1990 and Mongolia has become a country with moderate level of maternal mortality from the country with high maternal mortality.

For the last decade, the maternal mortality rate has decreased in Mongolia significantly from 49.0 in 2008 down to 26.0 per 100 000 live births in 2015, reached at the lowest rate. The maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births was estimated at 27.1 in 2018, increased by 0.2 compared to the previous year.

Figure 2.4. Maternal mortality ratio / per 100 000 live births/, last 10 years

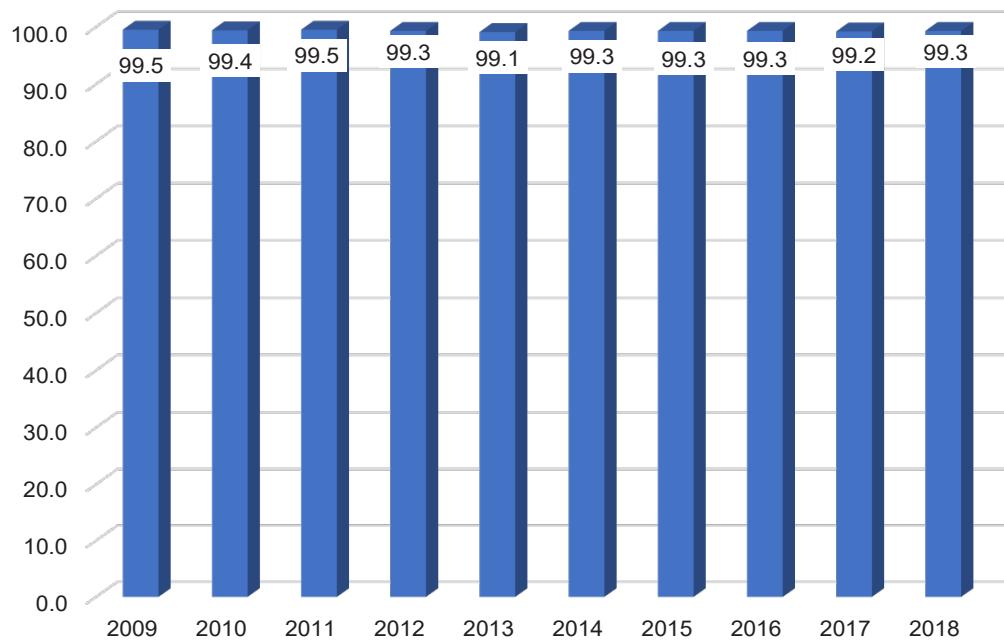


* According to the Sustainable Development Concept of Mongolia-2030, the level reached to 2020

SDG 3.1.2 PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL

In 2018, of deliveries, 99.6% were in hospitals and 0.4% were at home. In 2018, 99.3% of all births were attended by skilled health personnel, which is stable over the last decade.

Figure 2.5. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, 2009-2018



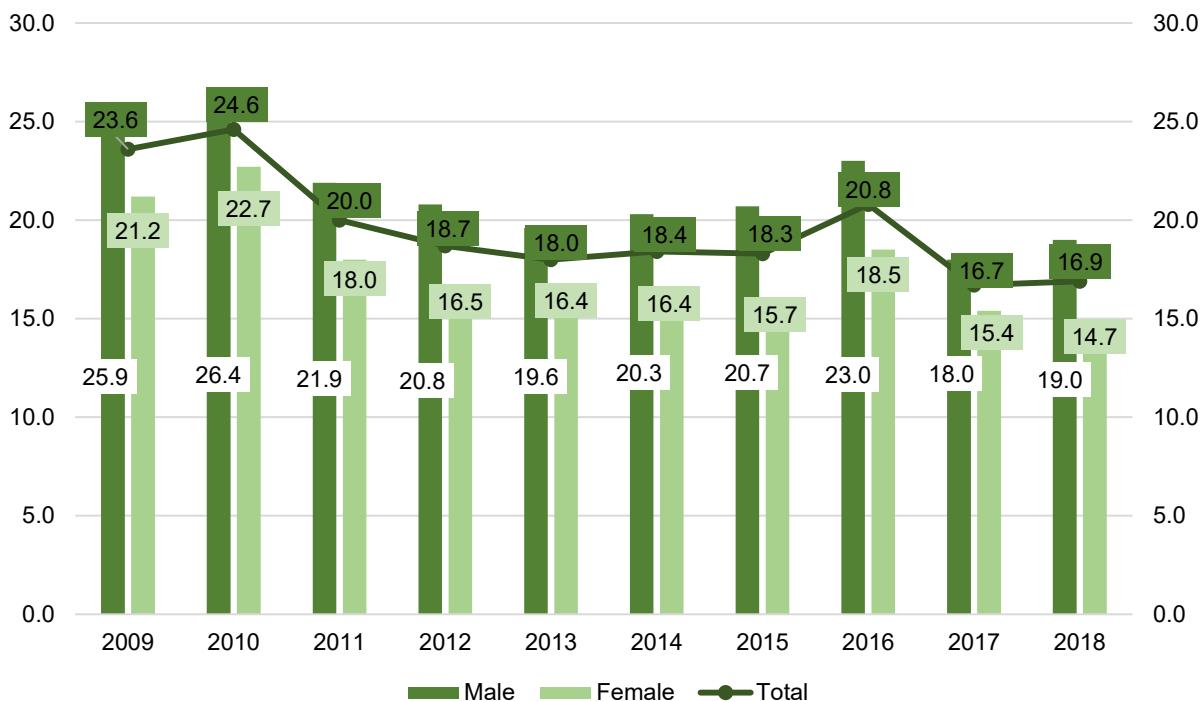
SDG 3.2.1 UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE

Table 2.2. Infant and under-five mortality rate (per 1 000 live births), by selected years

Indicator	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2020
Infant mortality rate /per 1 000 live births/												
Gender												
Male	-	-	21.3	17.5	17.1	16.0	17.2	17.4	18.6	14.8	15.1	
Female	-	-	17.3	15.1	13.4	13.1	13.3	13.0	14.9	12.2	11.5	
Location												
National average	63.4	31.23	19.4	16.3	15.3	14.6	15.3	15.3	16.8	13.6	13.4	13.0^a
Ulaanbaatar	70.3	32.8	16.1	13.3	13.1	13.6	15.0	14.7	15.0	12.7	13.6	-
Province average	62.5	30.8	22.1	19.2	17.5	15.7	15.7	15.9	18.8	14.5	13.1	-
Under-five mortality rate /per 1 000 live births/												
Gender												
Male	-	-	26.4	21.9	20.8	22.6	20.3	20.7	23.0	18.0	19.0	
Female	-	-	22.7	18.0	16.5	16.9	16.4	15.7	18.5	15.4	14.7	
Location												
National average	87.5	42.4	24.6	20	18.7	18.0	18.4	18.3	20.8	16.7	16.9	15.0^a
Ulaanbaatar	99.9	42.4	20.6	16.2	16.0	16.3	17.8	17.3	18.2	15.4	16.1	-
Province average	94.4	42.5	28.0	23.5	21.3	19.7	19.0	19.2	23.7	18.1	17.7	-

Source: a. Resolution No 19, State Great Khural, Mongolia
"Approving Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision-2030", 2016

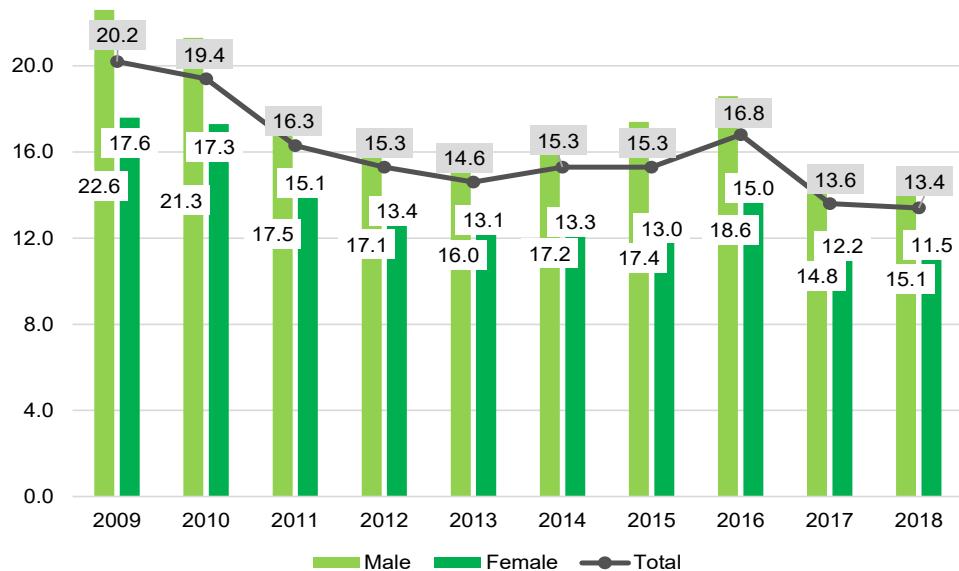
Under-five mortality rate has decreased significantly since 1990, for the past 20 years. Under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births reduced by 70.6 and the infant mortality rate per 1000 live births reduced by 50.0 in 2018, as compared to 1990. 86.1% of deaths of children under-five were due to illnesses and 13.9% were due to injuries. Out of all deaths, 72.8% and 27.2% have occurred in hospitals and outside hospital, respectively.

Figure 2.6. Under-five mortality rate, 2009-2018**SDG 3.2.2a NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE****Table 2.3. Neonatal mortality rate**

Indicators	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Neonatal mortality rate /per 1 000 live births/										
Province average	9.4	12.2	11.8	10.3	9.6	9.5	9.9	9.1	8.5	8.1
Ulaanbaatar	11.7	11.0	8.5	9.9	9.7	10.4	10.4	9.3	8.9	9.2
National Average	10.0	11.6	10.2	10.1	9.7	10.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.7
Male	-	13.1	10.8	11.3	10.6	11.2	11.6	10.5	9.8	10.8
Female	-	10.1	9.6	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.7	7.8	7.6	6.9
Stillbirths (1000 births)										
Province average	13.3	8.4	8.0	7.0	6.9	6.6	5.8	5.9	5.5	4.7
Ulaanbaatar	7.7	6.1	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.2	7.8	6.5	6.6	6.4
National Average	11.7	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.2	6.0	5.6
Perinatal mortality rate / 1000 births /										
Province average	20.2	18.2	17.4	14.6	14.4	14.3	13.5	12.6	11.9	10.8
Ulaanbaatar	18.1	15.4	13.2	14.3	14.3	14.7	15.6	13.2	12.9	12.8
National Average	19.6	16.9	15.4	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.6	12.9	12.4	11.9

SDG 3.2.2b INFANT MORTALITY RATE

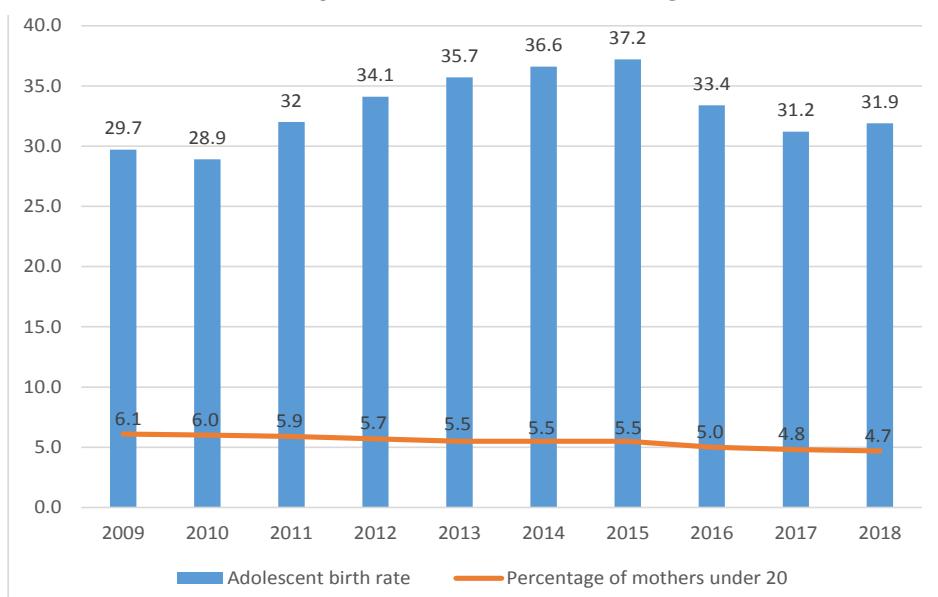
The infant mortality rate has steadily decreased for the last years and the infant mortality rate was 13.4 in 2018, which reached to the lowest level.

Figure 2.7. Infant mortality rate, 2009-2018

In 2018, the neonatal mortality rate was 8.7 per 1000 live births and accounted for 64.8 per cent, of all infant mortality. In 2018, more than half and 72.3% of deaths in neonatal mortality occurred in the early neonatal period. Five leading causes of infant mortality were: 55.3% perinatal disorders, 16.6% congenital abnormalities, 10.5% diseases of the respiratory system, 6.5% injury, poisoning and certain consequences of external causes and 2.5% some infectious and parasitic diseases, respectively. Compared to the previous year, which perinatal disorders and diseases of the respiratory system decreased by 0.1 and 1.6 per cent and congenital abnormalities were increased by 1.9 per cent.

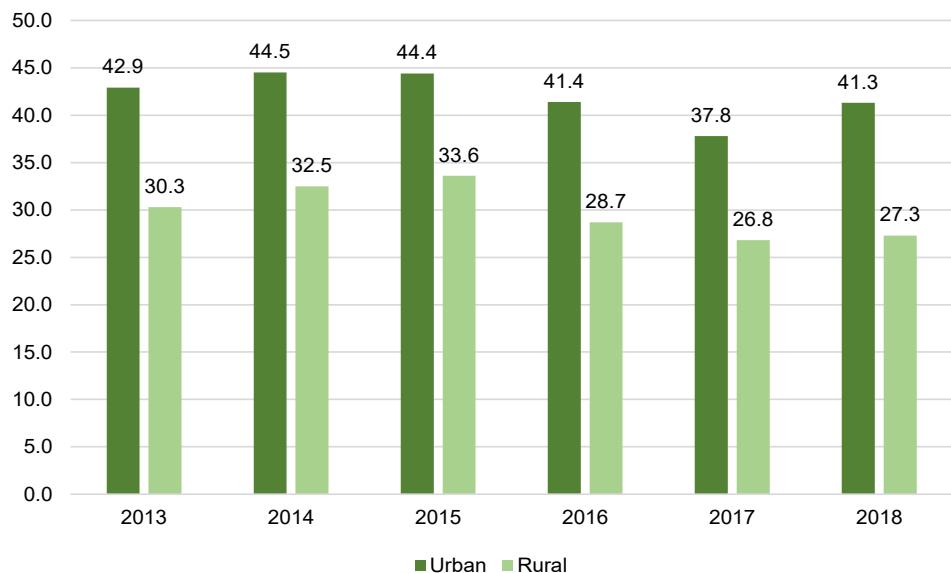
SDG 3.7.2 ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATE

In 2018, the adolescent birth rate was 31.9 per 1000 women 15-19 aged, which is increased by 2.2, compared to 2009 and decreased by 5.2, compared to 2015. In 1999, the percentage of mothers under 20 years old was 7.7%, which is dropped by 3.0 percent over the last 2 decade.

Figure 2.8. Adolescent birth rate, /per 1 000 women 15-19 aged/ 2009-2018

In 2018, 77 058 mothers gave birth in the country, which of the percentage of mothers under 20 years old was 4.7% (3 606). In 2018, a total of newly registered pregnant women by antenatal care service, which of accounts for 4.7 per cent or 3672 cases were adolescent and this was reduced by 1.6 per cent, compared to 2007 /6.3%/.

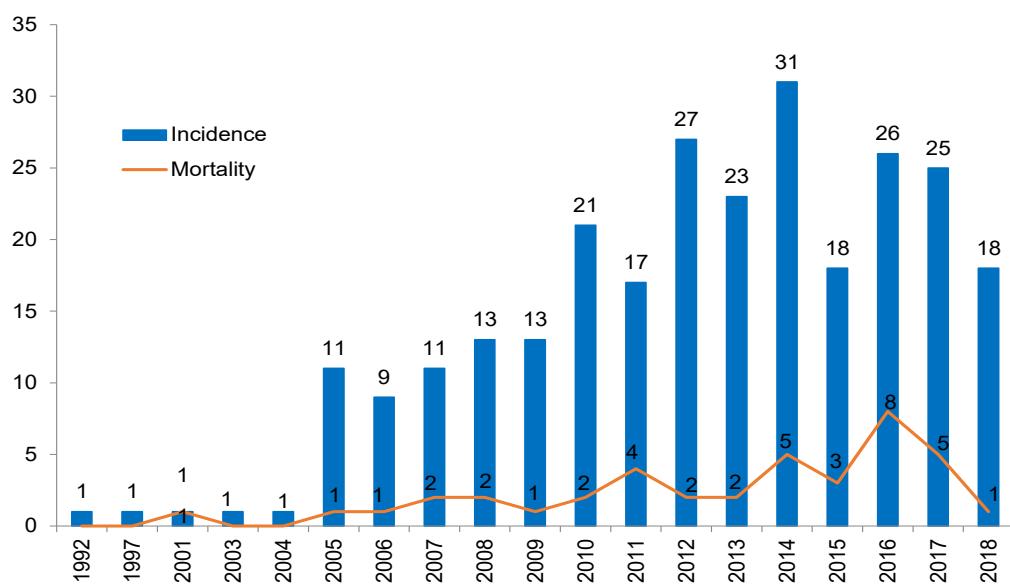
Figure 2.9. Adolescent birth rate, 2009-2018



SDG 3.3.1 NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS PER 1 000 UNINFECTED POPULATION

Prevalence of HIV among Mongolian population is less than 0.1%, and prevalence of HIV in vulnerable groups of people is less than 5%, which makes Mongolia as country with low risk in population and high-risk in vulnerable groups. Ever since the first registered case of HIV/AIDS in Mongolia in 1992, there have been a total of 268 cases registered by the end of 2018, of which 18 were registered in 2018. There have been 39 people passed away out of registered 268. Of the registered 268 cases, 219 (81.7%) were males, 48 (17.9%) females and one of uncertain gender identity.

Figure 2.10. Number of morbidity and mortality of HIV/AIDS, by selected years



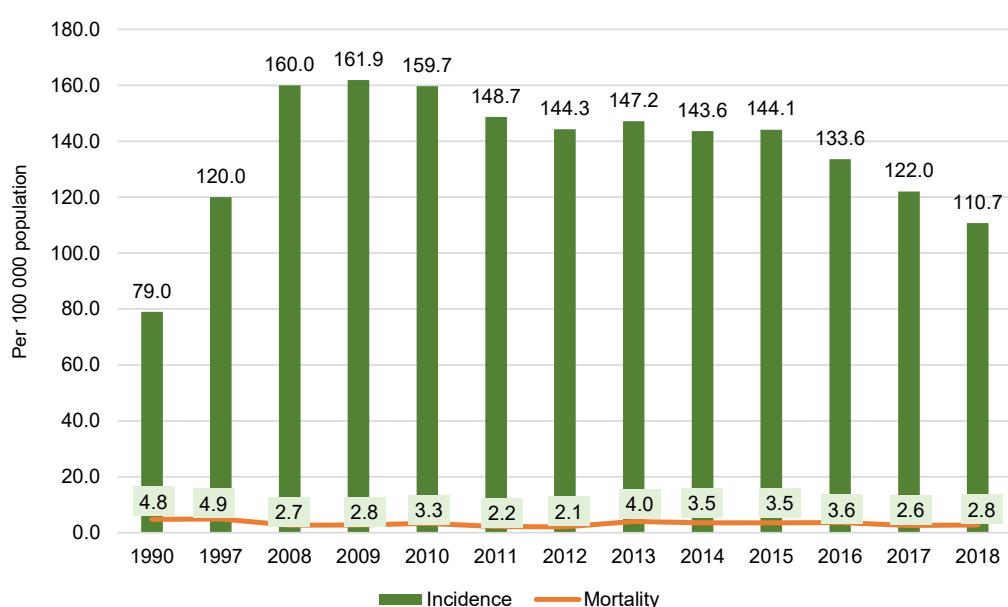
Majority of registered cases contacted HIV infection by sexual intercourse. Cases of passing the infection through blood transfusion, medical assistance or from mother to child were not registered yet.

SDG 3.3.2 TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE /PER 100 000 POPULATION/

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

It is declared that reduce to 144 the rate of tuberculosis per 100 000 populations, by 2020 in the “Concepts of Mongolian Sustainable Development-2030”. The incidence rate of tuberculosis (TB) in 1996 was 146.0 per 100 000 population, while in 2006 it reached to 186, increased by 1.3 times.

Figure 2.11. Incidence of tuberculosis and mortality rate, (per 100 000 population)



However, it has continuously decreased since 2007 reached to 168 per 100 000 population. The incidence of TB in 2011 was 148.7, in 2018 was 110.7 per 100 000 population, respectively,

In 2018, mortality rate of tuberculosis was 2.8 per 100 000 population and it was 2 times lower compared to mortality rate in 1996.

In 2018, total of 3 498 new cases of tuberculosis were registered, 60.1% were pulmonary types of tuberculosis and 39.9% were non-pulmonary types.

There were 326 new cases of tuberculosis registered in children which was 9.3% of all new registered cases.

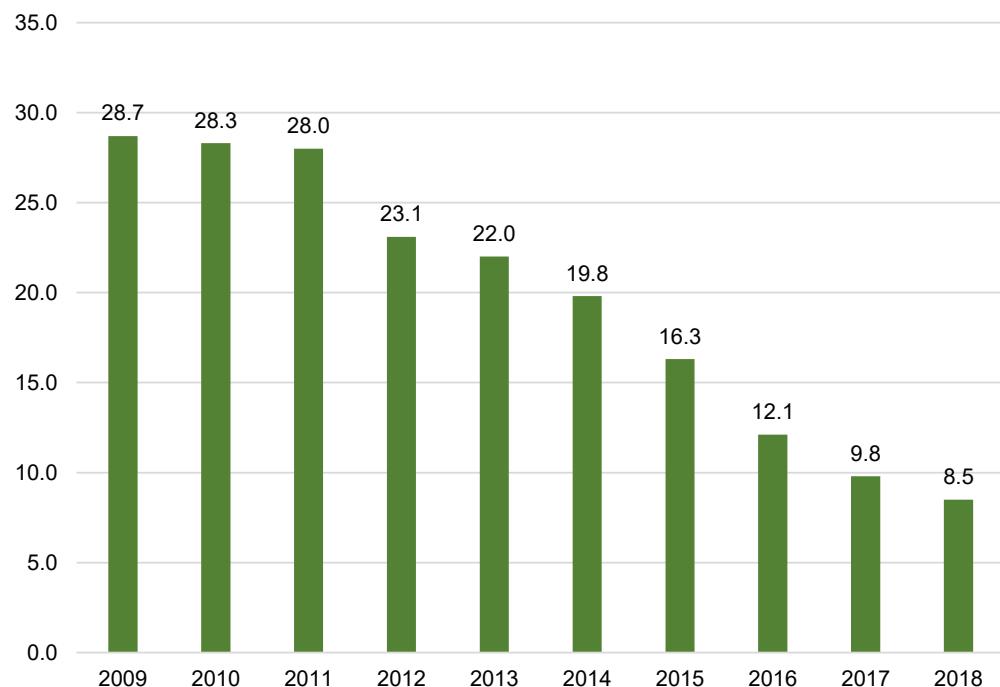
SDG 3.3.4 HEPATITIS B INCIDENCE PER 100 000 POPULATION

Decrease the spread of communicable diseases through prevention, early detection and preparedness to treat communicable diseases, by improving the rapid response capacity of health services, and by ensuring access to priority vaccines for everyone. Under this objective by 2020, reduce the prevalence of hepatitis in 10 000 populations to 3.

There is a tendency that the incidence rate has decreased in recent years, the incidence was 28.3 per 100 000 population, in 2010, it was to 8.5, in 2018, decreased by 19.8 per 100 000 population, compared to 2010.

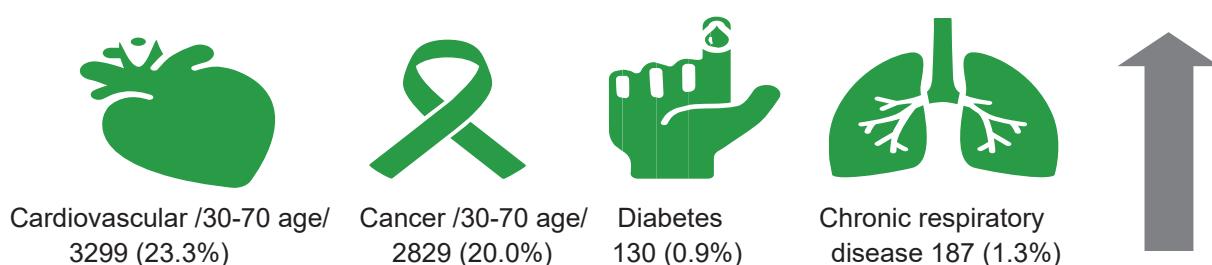
A total of 475 new cases of viral hepatitis were registered in the nationwide in 2018, out of 269 cases or 56.6% was viral hepatitis B.

Figure 2.12. Hepatitis B incidence /per 100 000 population/



SDG 3.4.1 MORTALITY RATE ATTRIBUTED TO CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE, CANCER, DIABETES OR CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE /PER 10 000 POPULATION 30-70 AGED/

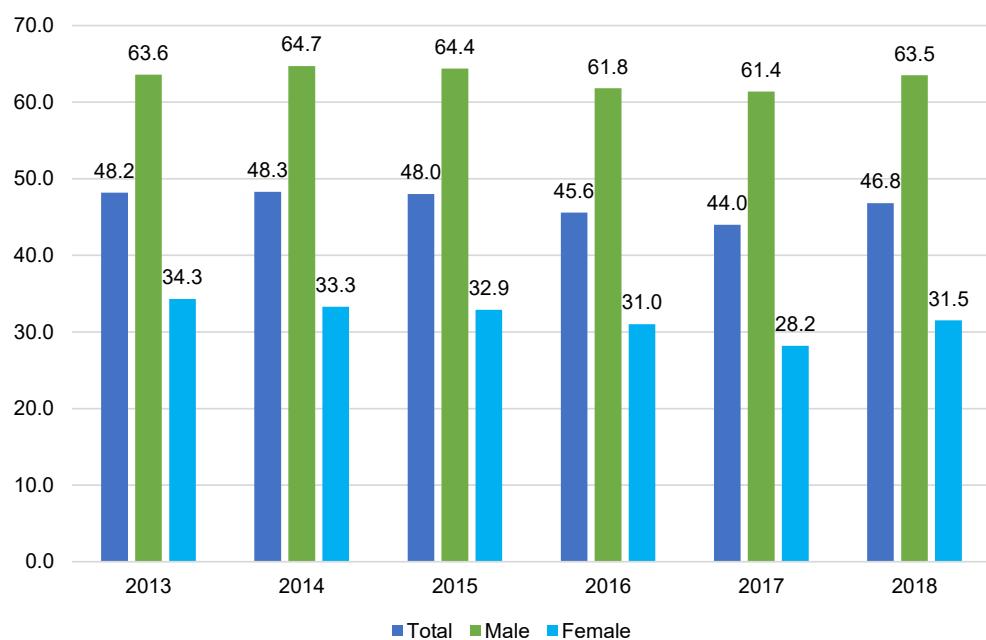
In 2018, a total of 10 637 deaths were registered due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, which accounted for 61.4% of all deaths, hence 60.6% for people between 30 and 70 years of age.



A total of all premature NCD deaths, were accounting for 23.3% /3 299 cases/ in cardiovascular diseases, 20.0% /2829 cases/ in cancer, 1.3% /187 cases/ in chronic respiratory disease and 0.9% /130 cases/ in diabetes, for between the 30-70 age groups.

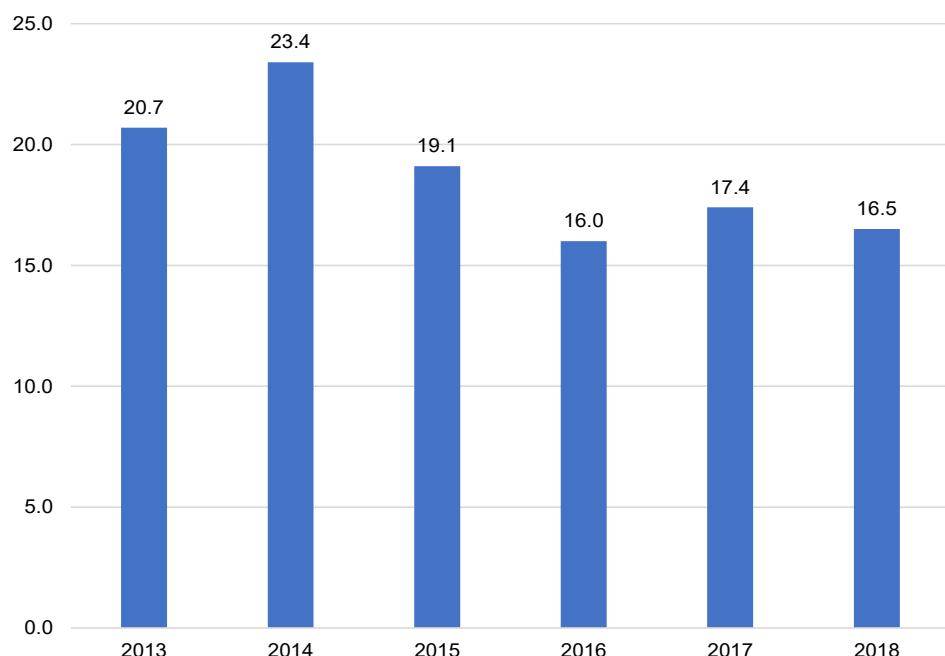
The mortality rate for these 4 NCD diseases is significantly higher among man between the ages of 30 and 70, which higher than women by 32.0 per 10 000 population.

Figure 2.13. Mortality rate due to heart, cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases /per 10 000 population 30-70 aged/



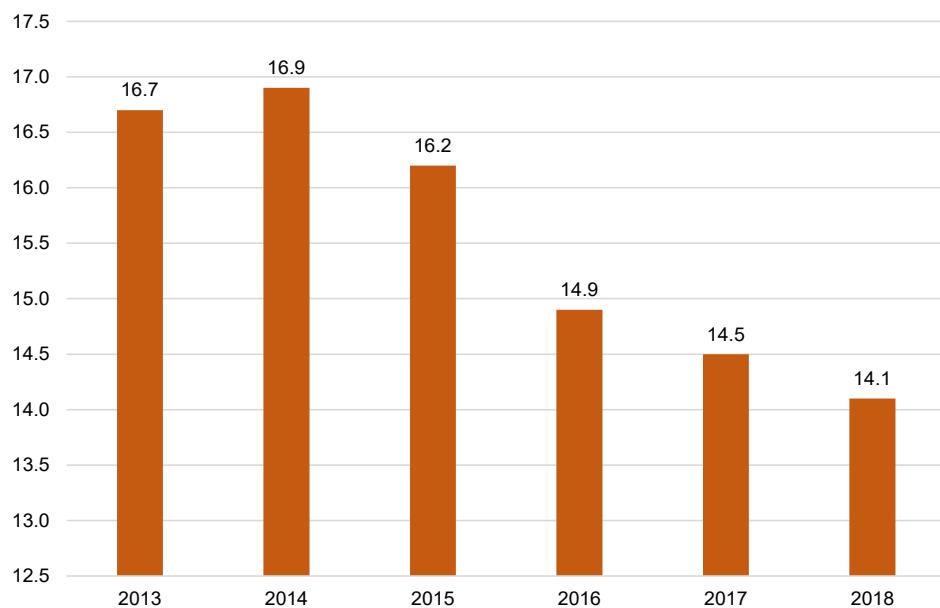
Deaths due to traffic accident were 17.9%, suicide was 15.2%, and homicide was 7.6%, all of mortality due to injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes. The number of deaths from traffic accidents accounts for 3.0 per cent, of the total mortality rate and it was 16.5 per 10 000 population.

Figure 2.14. Mortality rate due to traffic accidents, /per 100 000 population/



The deaths have been caused by suicide, homicide and traffic accidents were higher for males than for females. The mortality rates per 10 000 population concluded as follows: the suicide rate is 5.8 times higher among men than in women. The violence and homicide rates are 4.1 times higher in men, and men are 2.8 times more likely than women to die as a result of traffic accidents. In 2018, the number of suicide was 445, it has accounted for 2.6% of total deaths. Despite the small percentage of suicides in total deaths, there are different pattern observed in terms of age groups. For instance, there were 1 in 5 persons aged 20-29, 1 in 4 persons aged 15-24 and 1 in 7 persons aged 10-14 and 30-34 died by suicide, of all deaths in each ages groups in 2018.

Figure 2.15. Suicide death rate, /per 100 000 population/



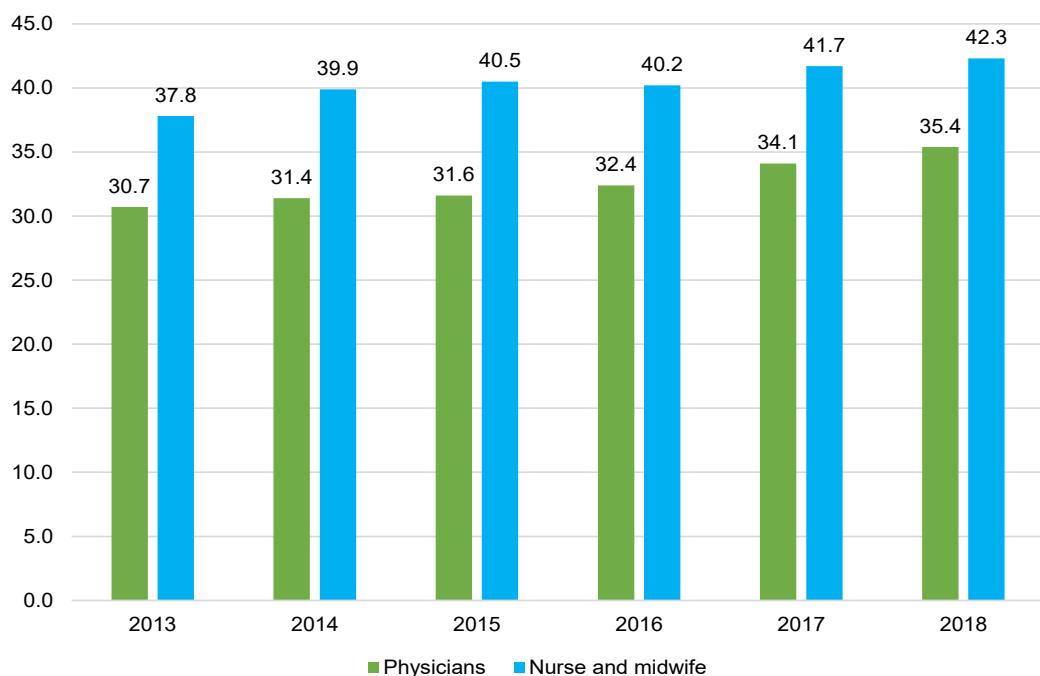
A high trend of suicide in males among 20-24 years old was observed, it was still high in 2018. In 2018, the female suicide rate was high among children 15-19 years old.

Furthermore, looking for age groups and causes, suicide rate was the leading cause of death among adolescents and young people, and majority of them were males.

For instance, the male suicide rate accounted for 66.7% of all deaths among children 10-14 years old, 66.7% among people 15-19 years old, 81.8% among people 20-24 years old, 91.2% among people 25-29 years old and 86.8% among people 30-34 years old, respectively.

SDG 3.C.1 HEALTH WORKER DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION

In 2018, a total of 52.3 thousand or 165.5 per 10 000 population healthcare employees were worked and it has increased by 33.1 per 10 000 population, compared to 2000.

Figure 2.16. Physicians, nurses and midwives /per 10 000 population/

As of 2018 in Mongolia, there were 35.4 physicians, 39.1 nurses and 24.8 other medical professionals and technical education staffs per 10 000 population, respectively. The total number of physicians and nurses per 10 000 population has increased by 1.3 and 0.6, respectively as compared to the previous year.

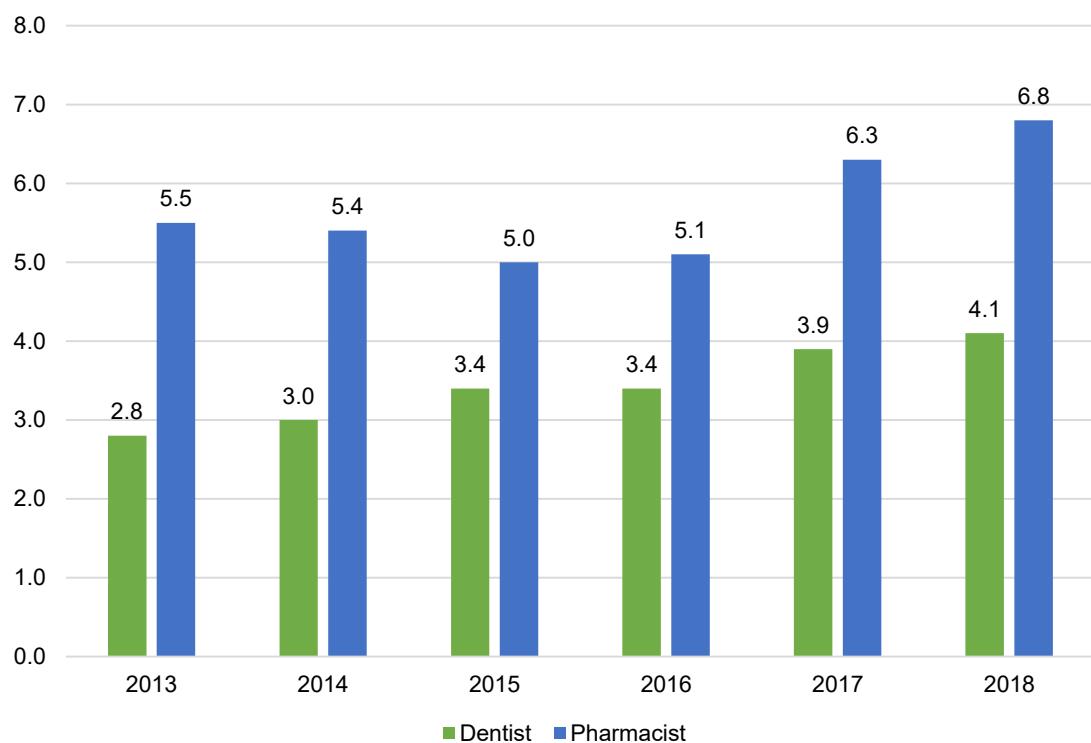
The physician to nurse ratio was 1.0:1.1 at the national level, 1.0:0.9 in Ulaanbaatar city and 1.0:1.4 in the aimag level respectively.

As of 2018, an average number of population per physician was 283 and an average number of population per nurse was 256. The numbers have decreased by 10 and 3 persons, respectively as compared to the previous year.

In regard to the numbers of physicians per 10 000 population by specialization were as follows: there were 4.1 dentists, 3.3 internists and 2.7 traditional medicine doctors per 10 000 population.

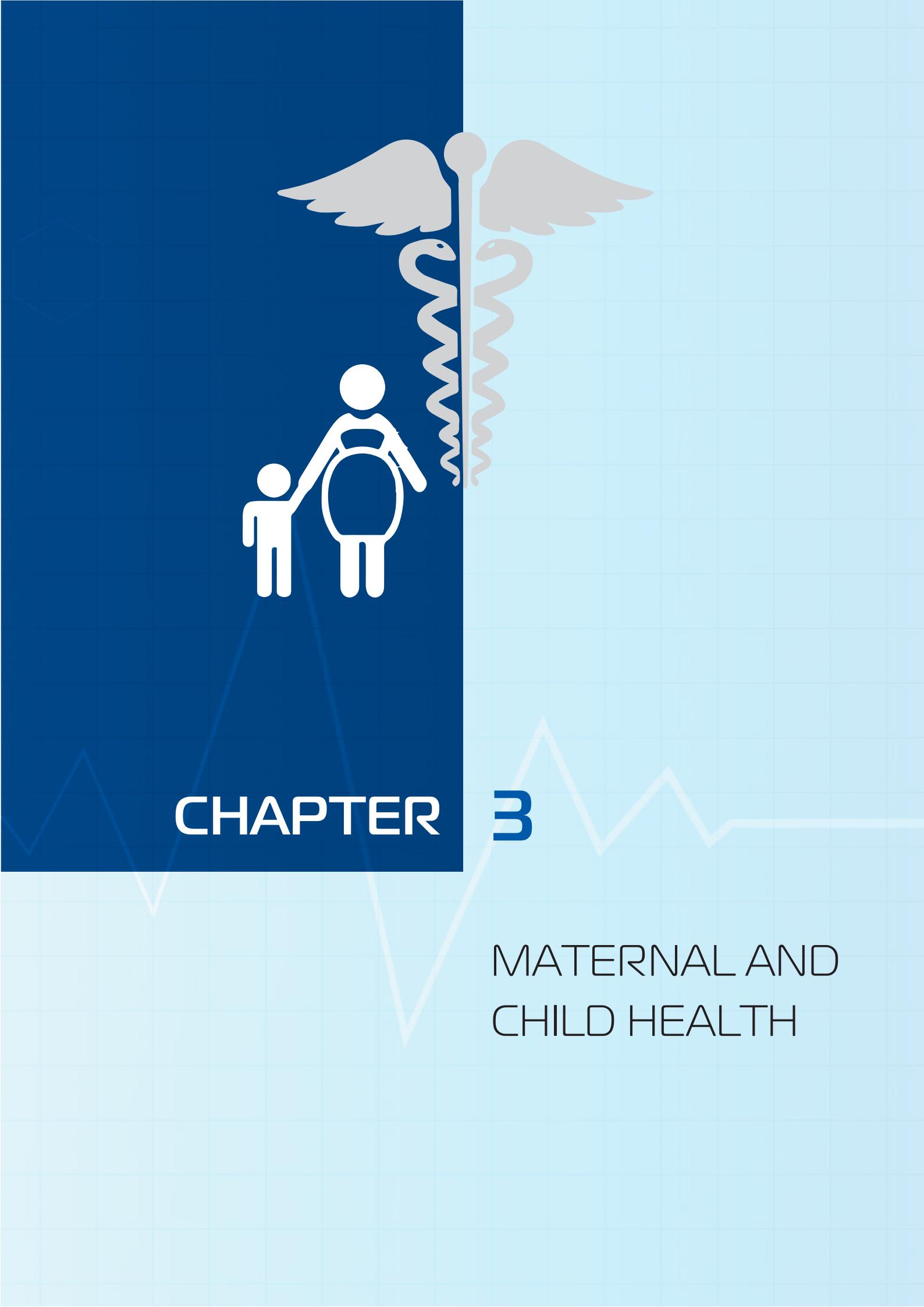
In 2018, a total of 2 160 pharmacists were working in the nationwide, of which 3.8 and 10.5 per 10 000 population were in rural areas and in Ulaanbaatar city, respectively /the country average is 6.8/.

Figure 2.17.Dentist, pharmacist /per 10 000 population/, 2013-2018



Out of all pharmacists, 78.7% were working in private drug stores, 5.0% in tertiary health care settings, 3.2% in secondary health care settings and 1.4% in primary health care settings, respectively. The average number of population per a pharmacist was 2 630 in rural areas and was 952 in Ulaanbaatar city /the country average is 1 462/.

* Health Indicators for Sustainable Development goals are calculated by the mid-year population of 2009-2018, which was posted by the NSO 1212.mn.-



CHAPTER

3

MATERNAL AND
CHILD HEALTH

CHAPTER 3.

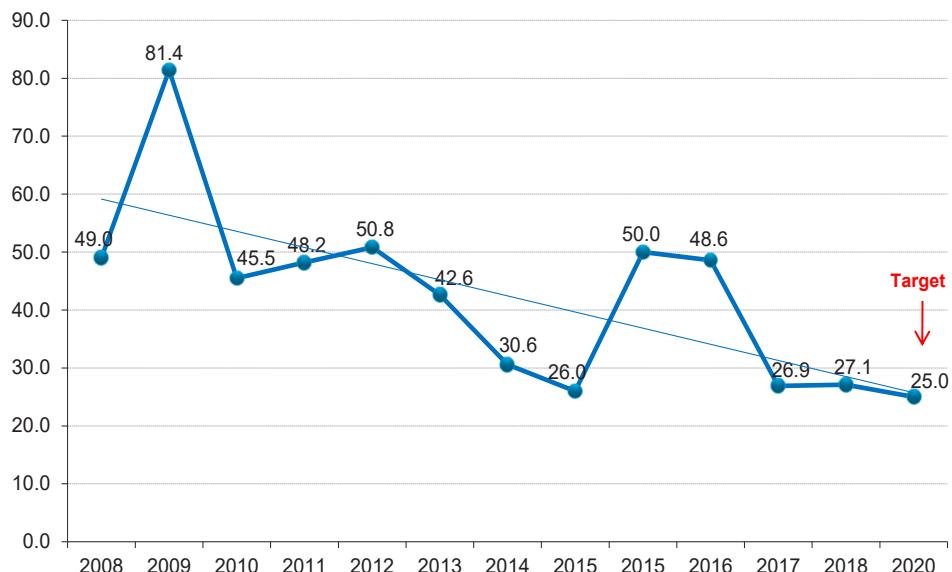
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

3.1. MATERNAL HEALTH

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

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

Figure 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births (2008-2018)



Maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births was estimated at 27.1 in 2018, which the ratio has reduced by 54.3 promile compared to 2009. However, there was high compared to the target achieved in 2020 for “National program on maternal, child and reproductive health”.

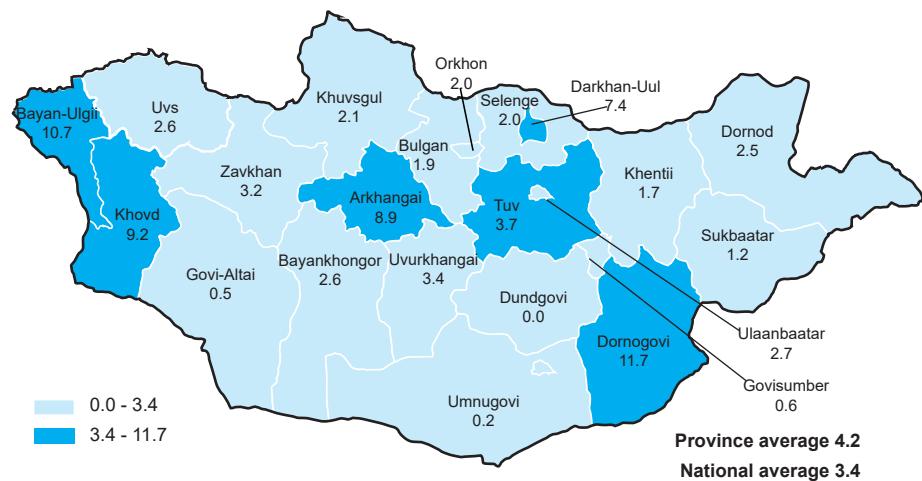
3.2. ANTENATAL CARE SERVICES

In 2018, a total of 78 199 pregnant women were newly registered by antenatal care service and 88.1% of them at the first trimester or first 3 months, 10.8% at the 4-6 months, and 1.1% at the 7 months or late entry into antenatal care, respectively.

Early antenatal care services in terms of urban vs. rural areas showed that 88.5% were in urban areas, 87.7% were in rural areas, respectively. Both indicators have increased by 1.5% and 1.2%, respectively, when compared to the previous year.

Overall anemia prevalence among pregnant women who attended in the pregnancy control was 3.4%, and it was decreased by 0.1% compared to the previous year. The percentage of pregnant women with anemia was 4.0-8.3 times higher than the national average in Arkhangai, Bayan-Ulgii, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogovi and Khovd aimags.

Figure 3.2.1 Percentage of pregnant women with anemia by province, 2018



Total participation rate was 97.7% who was provided a blood sample for antenatal syphilis test. Overall syphilis positivity was 2.0% of pregnant women and the following areas were 0.8-3.8 times higher than the country average: Govisumber /2.8/, Orkhon/3.1/, Uvurkhangai /2.8/, Uvs/3.0/ and Khuvsgul /5.8/, respectively.

Gonorrhoea screening covered 91.3% of pregnant women, which have decreased by 0.2 per cent from the previous year. Overall gonorrhoea positivity was 0.4% of pregnant women and the following areas were 0.9-2.6 times higher than the country average: Bayankhongor /1.3/, Dornod /1.4/, Sukhbaatar /1.4/ and Khuvsgul /3.0/, respectively.

The total participation rate for trichomoniasis testing was 91.8% and 1.8% of pregnant women were positive for this test. The following areas were 0.7-5.0 times higher than the country average: Bayankhongor /6.8/, Bulgan /3.1/, Darkhan-Uul /2.5/, Dornod /3.2/, Orkhon /3.9/, Sukhbaatar /2.9/, Selenge /4.4/, Tuv/3.1/, Uvs/2.7/ and Khuvsgul /2.6/, respectively.

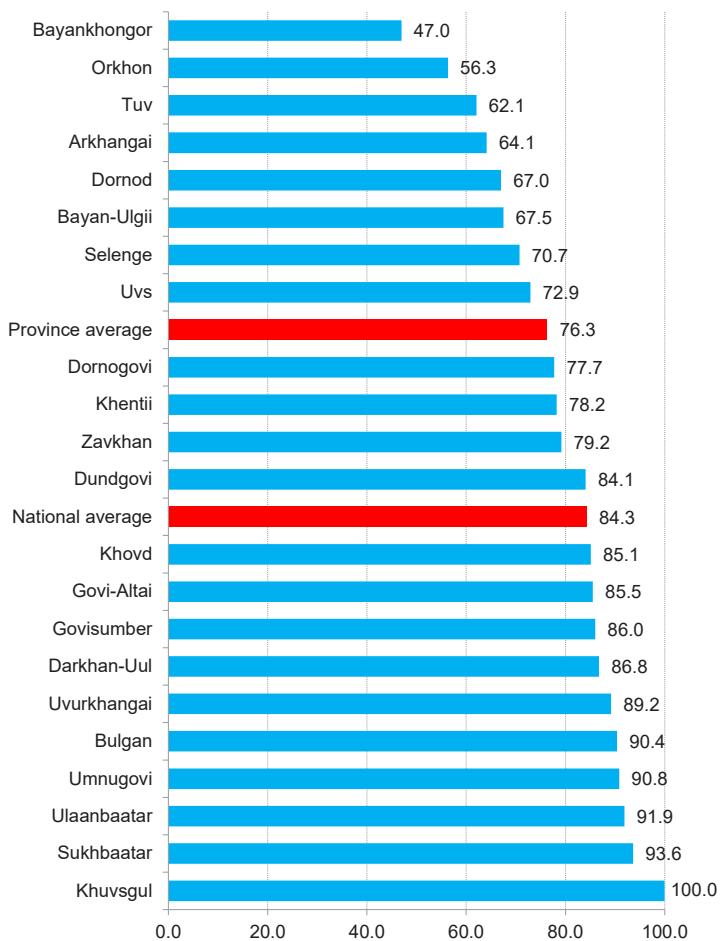
During the antenatal period, 50.9% of pregnant women have taken X-ray examinations and 31 cases (0.07%) of active tuberculosis were identified.

Total of 341 maternal resting wards were functioning throughout the country in 2018, of which 264 were in soum health centers, 39 in inter-soum hospitals, 17 in aimag's general hospitals, 10 in village health centers, 5 in rural general hospitals, 5 in Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers (RDTC) and 1 in hospital of Ulaanbaatar, respectively.

Out of all maternal resting wards, 114 or 33.4% located in designated buildings and 66.3% /226/ located in clinics and total of 66 202 bed days were used and the average length of stay at a maternal resting ward was 6.2 days.

A total of 3 new maternal resting wards were built, in 36 places building maintenance or renovation and in 75 places comfort improvement has been completed in 2018. Of mothers required for antenatal resting service, 68.7% went to resting wards.

Figure 3.2.2 Percentage of mothers had pregnancy control visit at least 6 times during their pregnancy , 2018

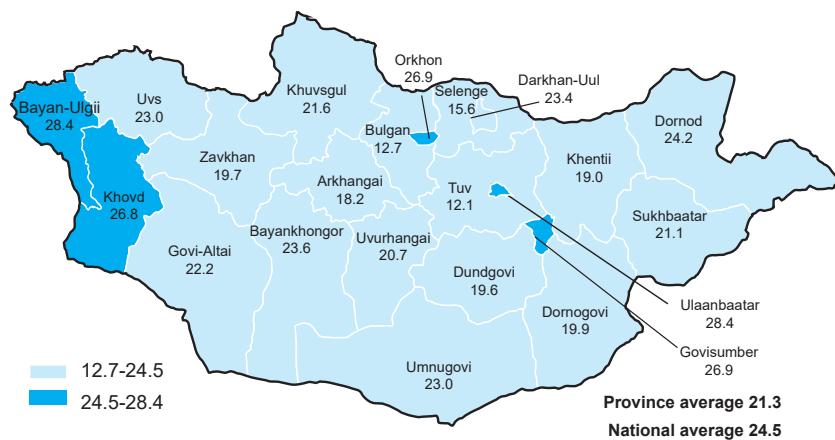


In 2018, 84.3% of all mothers had pregnancy control visit at least 6 times during their pregnancy and it is increased by 1.5% compared to the previous year.

3.3. DELIVERY CARE

In 2018, 77 058 mothers gave birth in the country, which compared to 2017, the number of delivery has increased by 3 174 cases or 4.3%. Delivery numbers decreased in Arkhangai, Bulgan, Uvurkhangai, Selenge, Tuv and Uvs aimags, but increased in other aimags and Ulaanbaatar city.

The crude birth rate per 1000 people is 24.5 in the country, and this indicator is higher than the national average in Bayan-Ulgii /28.4/, Orkhon /26.9/ and Khovd /26.8/ province.

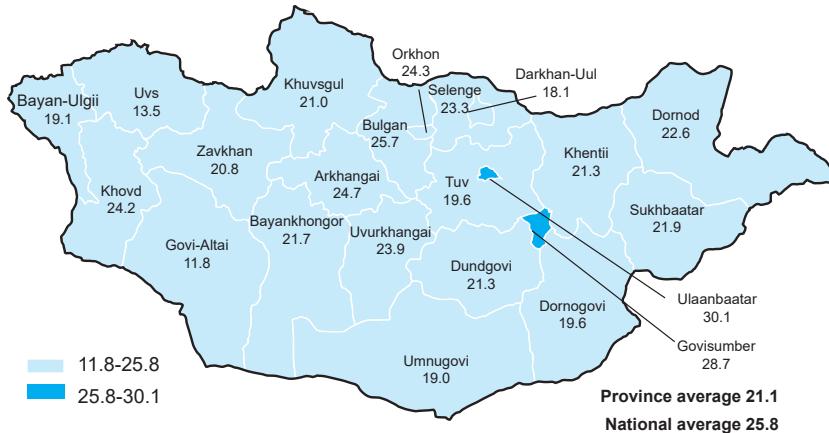
Figure 3.3.1 Crude birth rate per 1 000 population, by province, 2018

48.0% of total births were in Ulaanbaatar city, 29.8% were in aimag centre general hospitals, 12.5% were in RDTCs, 4.8% were in soum, inter-soum and village hospitals, 2.3% were in rural general hospital, 2.5% were in private clinics and in the National Center for Infectious Diseases, and 0.4% were at home births.

Of deliveries, 26.9% were first birth, 50.8% were 3 or more year's intervals birth, respectively.

99.8% of all births were attended by skilled health personnel. Percentage of mothers under 20 years old was 4.7% while of mothers aged over 35 years was 16.7%.

By estimating of the general fertility rate, 92 out of 1 000 women of reproductive age gave birth in 2018.

Figure 3.3.2 Percentage of caesarean section among deliveries, by province, 2018

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommended level of caesarean sections (C-section) is 5-15% from all deliveries. In 2018, the percentage of births by C-section was estimated at 25.8% in Mongolia, which considered relatively high.

The number of C-section has increased by 1.3% (974 cases) when compared to the previous year. The C-section rate was lower than country average by 0.7-2.6 points in the Western and Central region. In contrast, it was higher by 0.9-2.1 points in Khangai and Eastern regions.

Table 3.3.1 Percentage of births by caesarean section, by region, 2018

	Mothers gave birth	Number of C-section	
		number	%
Western region	9866	1828	18.5
Central region	12596	2922	23.2
Khangai region	9519	1945	20.4
Eastern region	4704	1035	22.0
Province average	36685	7730	21.1
Ulaanbaatar	40373	12157	30.1
National average	77058	19887	25.8

Total of 307 home births have registered, which increased by 12 cases or 4.0 per cent when compared to the previous year. Of those home births, 57.3% were occurred in Ulaanbaatar and this number has decreased by 3.4% from the previous year.

Total number of 108 birth cases were registered, which not attended by skilled health personnel and the number of cases decreased by 13.6% (17 cases) compared to the same period of the previous year. Furthermore, 18.4% (7 423) of all mothers who gave birth in Ulaanbaatar hospitals came from countryside. This number has increased by 1458 births from the previous year.

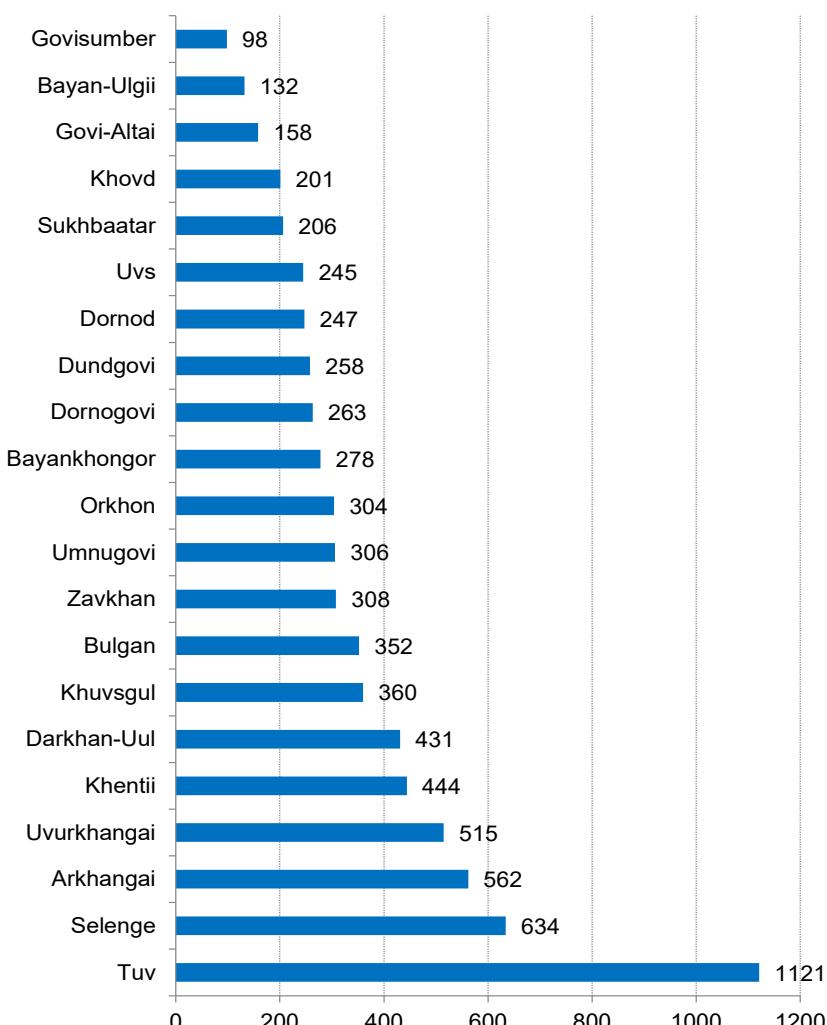
Figure 3.3.3 Number of mothers from countryside who gave birth in Ulaanbaatar, 2018

Table 3.3.2 Number of births by type of health facility, 2018

Province, city	Total number of births	Home births	RDTC	Province and district general hospitals	Rural general hospitals	SHC, inter-soum hospitals	VHC	Units with medical doctor	Maternity hospitals in UB NCMCH	Private hospitals	Other
Arkhangai	1737	2	0	1457	0	278	0	0	0	0	0
Bayan-Ulgii	2913	4	0	2384	0	525	0	0	0	0	0
Bayankhongor	2066	5	0	1865	0	196	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgan	778	2	0	627	0	146	3	0	0	0	0
Govi-Altai	1277	10	0	1176	0	88	3	0	0	0	0
Govisumber	471	0	0	469	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Darkhan-Uul	2397	15	0	2378	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Dornogovi	1365	4	0	1100	250	11	0	0	0	0	0
Dornod	1948	8	1875	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0
Dundgovi	904	2	0	825	0	77	0	0	0	0	0
Zavkhan	1431	5	0	901	358	167	0	0	0	0	0
Orkhon	2731	7	2721	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Uvurkhangai	2404	10	1765	0	254	371	0	1	0	4	0
Umnugovi	1536	5	1238	0	0	293	0	0	0	0	0
Sukhbaatar	1300	4	0	1233	0	63	0	0	0	0	0
Selenge	1705	2	0	887	589	171	56	0	0	0	0
Tuv	1141	5	0	886	0	250	0	0	0	0	0
Uvs	1896	9	0	1648	0	239	0	0	0	0	0
Khovd	2349	14	1965	0	202	168	0	0	0	0	0
Khuvsgul	2880	14	0	2334	0	532	0	0	0	0	0
Khentii	1456	4	0	1163	119	170	0	0	0	0	0
Province average	36685	131	9564	21333	1772	3819	62	0	0	4	0
Ulaanbaatar	40373	176	0	1401	0	0	2	0	36832	1953	9
National average	77058	307	9564	22734	1772	3819	64	0	36832	1957	9

Table 3.3.3 Age specific fertility rate, 2018

Age group	Number of women of reproductive age	Number of live births given by women of reproductive age	Age specific rate
Under 20	152725	3595	23.5
20-24	117899	18160	154.0
25-29	141232	24139	170.9
30-34	143313	18628	130.0
35-39	119642	10312	86.2
Above 40	207984	2694	13.0

Crude birth rate was 2.9 for the country. The highest age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) were found among 20-24 years old with 154 per 1000 women and 25-29 years old with 170.9 per 1000 women.

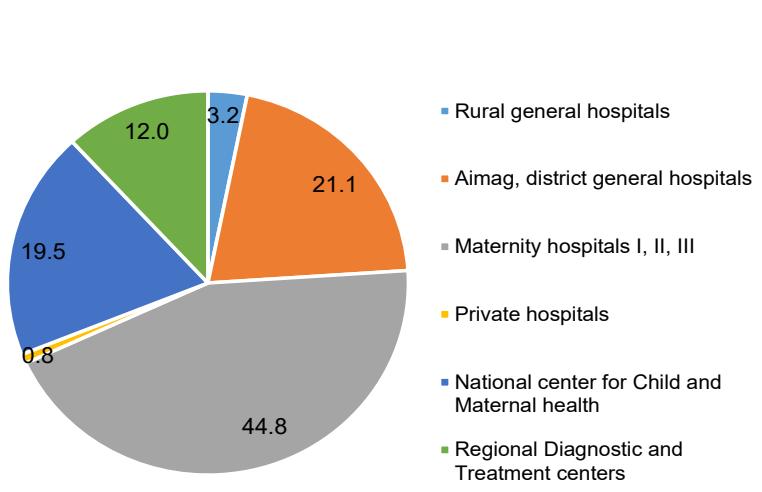
3.4. POST-DELIVERY HEALTH CARE

In 2018, 87.5% of mothers who were under prenatal care were received a postnatal care or post-delivery maternal care within 42 days of birth and this number has decreased by 3.6 point when compared to the previous year. This indicator is imperative in reducing a post-delivery complications and maternal mortality.

In connection with pregnancy, childbirth and post-delivery complications, total of 65 064 cases (844 per 1 000 live births) were recorded in 2018. Among those cases the following complications occurred:

- Complications during pregnancy -39.2 %
- Delivery complications -49.3%
- Postpartum complications -2.3% and
- Other complications not associated with pregnancy and delivery-9.2%, respectively.

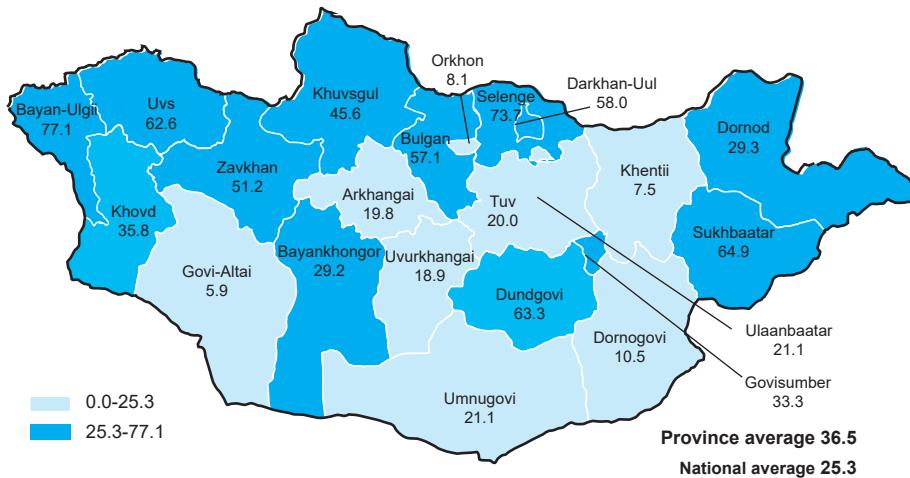
Figure 3.4.1 Percentage of pregnancy, childbirth and post-delivery complications, by type of health facility, 2018



In 2018, 49 cases of congenital syphilis have registered, which decreased by 10 cases from the previous year. Those occurrences registered in the following areas: Ulaanbaatar-38, Arkhangai-1, Dornod-4, Dundgovi-1, Orkhon-2, Uvurkhangai-2 and Khentii aimags 1 cases, respectively.

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

Figure 3.4.2 Percentage of eclampsia in pregnancy complications by province, 2018

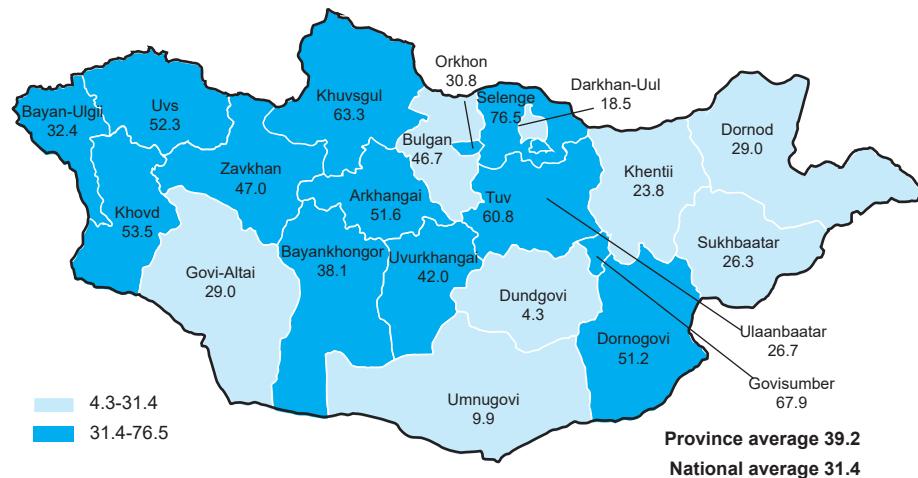


The percentage of eclampsia-pregnancy complications was 0.8-2.0 times higher than the country average in Bayan-Ulgii /77.1/, Zavkhan /51.2/, Sukhbaatar /64.9/, Uvs /62.6/, Darkhan-Uul /58.0/, Selenge /73.7/, Dundgovi /63.3/, Bulgan /57.1/ and Khuvsgul /45.6/ respectively. On the contrary, it was 2.4-4.2 times lower than the country average in Dornogovi /10.5/, Govi-Altai /5.9/, Orkhon /8.1/

and Khentii /7.5/ respectively.

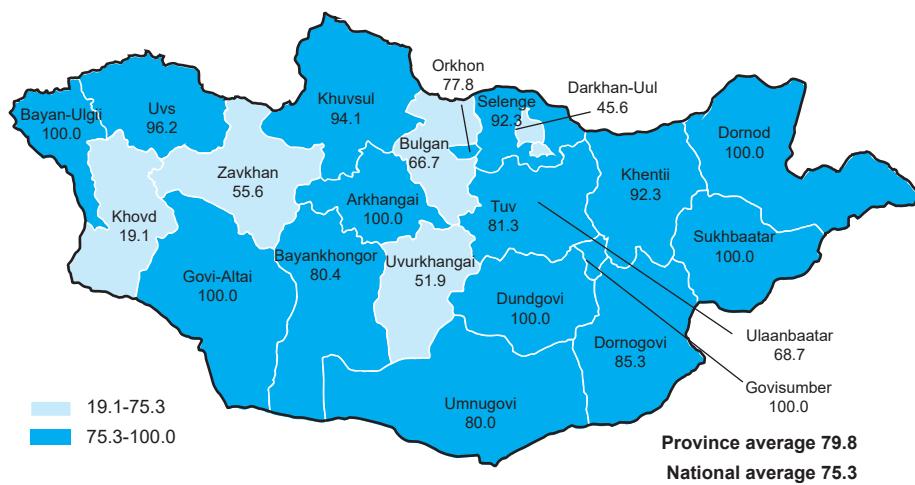
The percentage of pregnancy related complications such as pre-eclampsia and eclampsia was 25.2% and 0.1% respectively. First and secondary failure to progress in labor was in 31.4% which were the most common complications during birth. Postpartum hemorrhage accounted for 75.3% of all post-delivery complications.

Figure 3.4.3 Percentage of failure to progress in labour by province, 2018



The percentage of failure to progress in labour during the childbirth was 1.5-2.4 times higher than the country average for the following aimags; in Arkhangai /51.6/, Bulgan /46.7/, Govisumber /67.9/, Dornogovi /51.2/, Zavkhan /47.0/, Uvurkhangai /42.0/, Selenge /76.5/, Tuv/60.8/, Uvs /52.3/, Khovd /53.5/ and Khuvsgul /63.3/, respectively.

Figure 3.4.4 Percentage of postpartum hemorrhage, 2018



3.5 MATERNAL MORTALITY

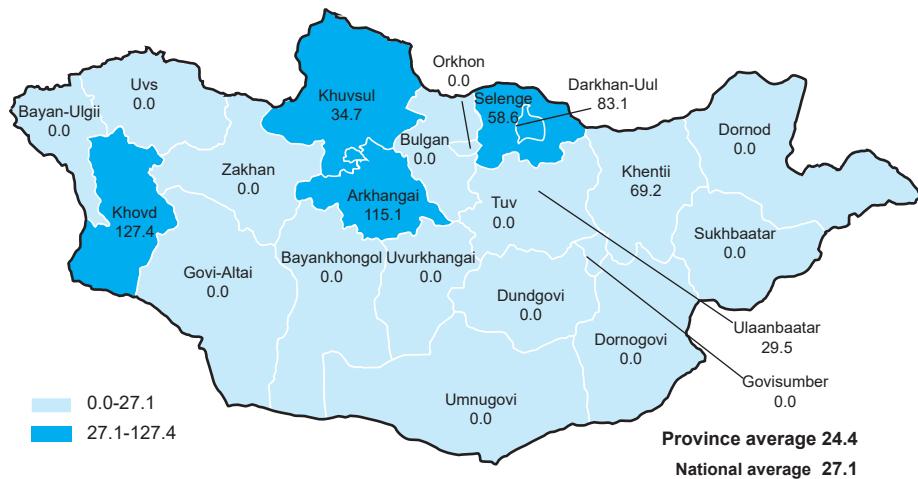
The maternal mortality rate in the country has reduced 4.6 times since 1990 and Mongolia has become a country with moderate level of maternal mortality from the country with high maternal mortality.

In 2018, 21 cases of maternal mortality were recorded and it was 27.1 per 100 000 live births. Compared to 2017, maternal mortality has increased by 1 case or 0.2 per 100 000 live births. No maternal deaths were recorded in Bayan-Ulgii, Bayankhongor, Bulgan, Govi-Altai, Govisumber, Dornogovi, Dornod,

Dundgovi, Zavkhan, Orkhon, Uvurkhangai, Umnugovi, Sukhbaatar, Tuv,Uvs and Khentii aimags. 71.4% of maternal deaths occurred in hospitals and 28.6% at home.

By looking at the type of health facility where maternal deaths occurred, 20.0% of deaths were in soum, inter-soum and rural hospitals, 13.3% in aimag general hospitals, 13.3% in city maternity hospitals, 6.7% in RDTC, 40.0% in First State Central hospital and Third State Central hospital and 6.7% in NCMCH.

Figure 3.5.1 Maternal mortality rate, per 100 000 live births by province, 2018



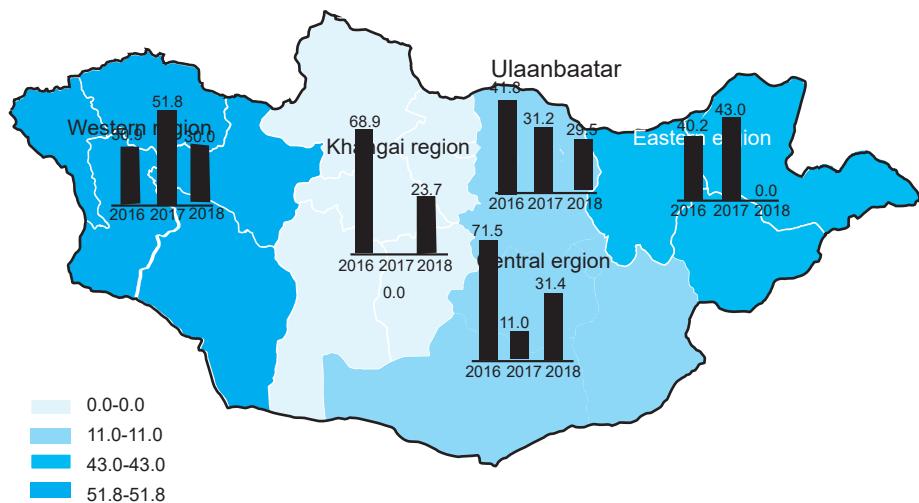
Maternal deaths by mother's education are shown as follows: 23.8% higher, 71.4% secondary and 4.8% no education, respectively. Maternal deaths by mother's occupation are shown as follows: 33.3% employed, 14.3% herder and 52.4% unemployed, respectively.

52.3% of maternal mortality was from pregnancy related complications, 4.7% was from delivery complications, 38.0% was from post-delivery complications and 5.0% was from diseases not related to pregnancy and birth. This data shows that birth complications and diseases not related to pregnancy and birth complications are decreased by 10.0%, whilst pregnancy related complications and post-delivery complications are increased by 7.3% and 3.0%, respectively, compared to the previous year.

Table 3.5.1 Maternal mortality rate, per 100 000 live births by age groups, 2018

Age group	Number of maternal death	Per cent	Number of live births	Maternal mortality rate, per 100 000 live births, by age group
Under 20	0	0	3595	0.0
20-24	3	14	18160	16.5
25-29	9	43	24139	37.3
30-34	4	19	18628	21.5
35-39	1	5	10312	9.7
Above 40	4	19	2694	148.5

Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births was estimated at 37.3 among women aged 25-29 years, 148.5 among women aged 40 and above years, respectively, which was higher than the country average by 10.2-121.4 promile.

Figure 3.5.2 Maternal mortality rate, per 100 000 live births by region, 2016-2018

Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births was lower than the country average in the Khangai region by 3.1 promile, but higher than the country average in Ulaanbaatar, Tuv and Western regions by 1.9-3.9 promile. In 2018, the maternal mortality rate in Tuv and Western region was 24.0-31.0 per 100 000 live births, increased by 20.0-24.0 promile when compared to the previous year.

3.6. CHILD HEALTH

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

In 2018, 96.4% of newborns were breastfed within the first hour of life. This indicator was 1.8-6.3% lower than the country average in Arkhangai, Bulgan, Darkhan-Uul, Uvurkhangai and Uvs aimags.

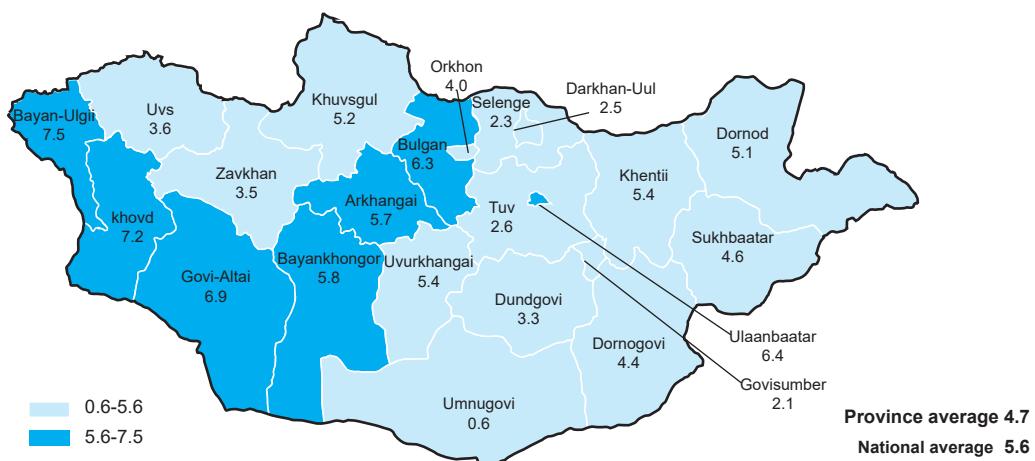
Table 3.6.1 Births, by region 2018

Region	Number of births			per total births		
	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Percentage of low birth weight	Stillbirths /per 1 000 births/
Western region	9903	5065	4838	104.7	4.3	7.1
Central region	9566	4985	4581	108.8	3.1	4.2
Khangai region	12632	6539	6093	107.3	3.8	4.6
Eastern region	4724	2363	2361	100.1	3.2	6.1
Province average	36825	18952	17873	106.0	3.7	4.7
Ulaanbaatar	40703	20835	19868	104.9	5.1	6.5
National average	77528	39787	37741	105.4	4.4	5.6

In 2018, 77 528 live births were recorded at the national level, which decreased by 3200 newborns or 4.3% compared to the same period of the previous year. 4.4% of total newborns had birth weight lower than 2500 grams. Out of all live births, there were 1760 twins and 41 triplets.

Stillbirths were 5.6 per 1000 births and of total 451 stillbirths were recorded, which decreased by 2.8% (13 cases) compared to the previous year.

Figure 3.6.1 Stillbirth rate per 1 000 births, by province, 2018



Stillbirth rate in the Eastern and Stillbirth rate in Bayan-Ulgii, Govi-Altai and Khovd aimags was 7.0-7.5 per 1000 births, which is higher than the country average by 1.4-1.9 promile. For the Western region, stillbirth rate was estimated at 5.4 per 1000 births in Uvurkhangai aimag, which was higher than the regional average by 0.8 promile.

Stillbirth rate in Khangai and Central regions was lower than the country as well as aimags average. Of stillbirths, 54.3% were boys. The sex ratio at birth was 105.4.

A total of 0.7% live births were recorded with congenital abnormalities. The incidence of congenital abnormalities was estimated at 6.8 per 1 000 total births. In 2018, active monitoring rates of infants and children under-five years were 84.7% and 69.3% respectively.

Total of 25 874 neonatal morbidity cases were registered in 2018, which is accounted for 33.3% of all live births.

Figure 3.6.2 Percentage of neonatal morbidity rate in live births, by province, 2018

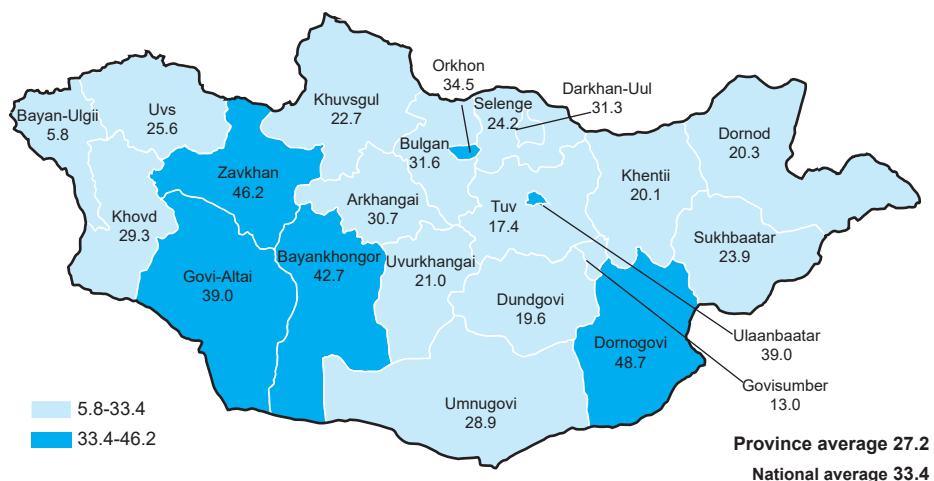


Table 3.6.2 Neonatal morbidity rate, 2018

	Total neonatal morbidity	Perinatal pathology	Infectious and parasitic		Diseases of respiratory system		Diseases of digestive system		Congenital abnormalities	Injuries, poisoning, certain other consequences of external causes	Other diseases
			Total	Congenital syphilis	Total	Pneumonia	Total	Non-infectious diarrhea			
Province average	10016	7284	40	12	1145	395	122	77	278	8	1123
Ulaanbaatar	15858	13412	22	21	678	282	140	12	585	5	942
National average	25874	20696	62	33	1823	677	262	89	863	13	2065

Fetal asphyxia and neonatal jaundice were the disorders in the perinatal period, which occurred 5.6% and 52.2% of neonates respectively.

Total of 3 868 congenital abnormalities were registered among infants and the most common types of congenital anomalies were congenital heart defects /26.4%, cleft lip and cleft palate /9.8%, anomalies of digestive system /4.4% and deformities of hip /6.0%/

Table 3.6.3 Causes of infant and under-five morbidity by percentage (urban and rural), 2018

	0-1 years old		under-5 years old	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Diseases of respiratory system	34.6	65.7	38.4	65.6
Diseases of digestive system	10.8	10.0	11.0	12.9
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	11.7	5.0	3.7	1.4
Injuries, poisoning, certain other consequences of external causes	2.0	0.7	6.7	1.4
Infectious and parasitic diseases	4.6	0.9	7.6	2.1
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	7.3	4.6	9.2	5.5

- 1st leading cause
- 2st leading cause
- 3st leading cause

Diseases of the respiratory system were the leading disorders among infants and children under-five year old in both urban and rural areas. Frequently occurring respiratory diseases were pneumonia-27.7%, acute bronchitis-19.6% and influenza, influenza-like illnesses-10.5%, respectively. Non-infectious diarrheal disease was accounted for 46.9% among diseases of the digestive system.

Table 3.6.4 The leading causes of morbidity among children and adolescents, by age group per 10 000 population, 2018

	1-4 years old	5-9 years old	10-14 years old	15-19 years old
Diseases of respiratory system	4754.9	1633.2	1132.7	781.1
Diseases of digestive system	1146.2	1644.1	1155.0	1104.7
Infectious and parasitic diseases	535.1	181.2	95.5	196.6
Injuries, poisoning, certain other consequences of external causes	499.1	420.5	522.2	583.4
Diseases of urogenital system	323.8	239.6	173.3	133.2
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	732.3	542.5	562.3	662.7

- 1st leading cause
- 2st leading cause
- 3st leading cause

The majority of diseases among adolescents are diseases of respiratory and digestive system, injury, poisoning and certain consequences of external causes, skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases, infections of the genitourinary system and some infectious and parasitic diseases. As of 2018, there was a tendency to increase of morbidity of children and adolescents from the previous years. For

instance, the incidence of the digestive system increased for each age groups under five, 5-9, 10-14,15-19, respectively.

The leading causes of morbidity among children of 1-4 years of age were non-infectious diarrhea 422.7, tooth decay 305.0 and other dental diseases 171.6, respectively per 10 000 children with matching age group. Furthermore, the leading causes of morbidity in children aged 5-9 years were tooth decay and other dental diseases that occurred at 625.1 and 622.4 per 10 000 children with matching age group.

3.7 INFANT AND UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE

At the national level, 1 037 infant deaths were recorded in 2018, which are 13.4 per 1000 live births. It has decreased by 0.2 per 1000 live births compared to previous year. More than half, 64.8% of deaths in infant mortality were occurred at the neonatal period and the neonatal mortality rate was 8.7 per 1000 live births.

Total of 672 cases, 486 cases (72.3 %) of neonatal deaths were occurred in the early neonatal period /first 0-6 days of life/, whereas 186 cases (27.7%) of neonatal deaths were occurred in the late neonatal period /first 7-28 days of life/. Sex ratio for infant mortality was 58.0% male and 42.0% female, respectively.

In 2018, 1 310 children aged under-five died and this is 16.9 per 1000 live births. Irrespective of the actual number of 66 deaths for children aged under-five were increased in comparison to 2017, it was increased by 0.2 promile per 1000 live births. Of total deaths, 19.0 were boys and 14.6 were girls per 1000 live births.

The following aimags including Arkhangai /25.3/, Uvurkhangai /19.1/, Zavkhan /20.3/, Bulgan /22.9/, Uvs /19.9/, Khovd /19.1/, Govi-Altai /19.4/, Khuvsgul /23.6/ and Tuv /26.2/ have higher children aged under-five mortality rate by 2.2-9.3 promile compared to the country and aimag average.

Table 3.7.1. Infant and under-five mortality, by age and sex, 2018

	Male	Female	Total
Early neonatal mortality	291	195	486
Late neonatal mortality	104	82	186
Neonatal mortality	395	277	672
Under-five mortality	757	553	1310
Number of live births	39787	37741	77528

The leading causes of infant mortality were perinatal disorders.

Table 3.7.2 Causes of infant and under-five mortality by percentage (urban and rural), 2018

	Infant		Under-five	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Diseases of respiratory system	2.9	2.1	3.2	1.5
Diseases of nervous system	6.7	14.9	7.8	17.3
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	60.7	49.0	51.3	36.1
Congenital abnormalities and chromosomal disorders	18.7	14.1	18.3	11.2
Injuries, poisoning, certain other consequences of external causes	3.2	10.2	7.8	20.1

- 1st leading cause
- 2nd leading cause
- 3rd leading cause

86.1% of deaths of children under-five were due to illnesses and 13.9% were due to accidents and injuries. Of all deaths, 72.8%, 22.4% and 4.8% have occurred in hospitals, at home and other places respectively. This shows that it is need to focus on improving active supervision and monitoring of childcare, and health education for children under-five years old.

3.8 ABORTION

In 2018, 15 822 cases of abortion were recorded with ratio of 204.0 per 1000 live births and 18.8 abortions per 1000 women of reproductive age. The abortion rate has decreased by 1 708 cases or 10.7% compared to the previous year which corresponds to 31.8 per 1000 live births.

The abortion rate was higher by 24.4-321.1 promile compared to the country average in some areas namely, Umnugovi /525.1/, Darkhan-Uul /274.5/, Bayankhongor /230.8/, Dornod /228.4/ and Ulaanbaatar /272.0/.

Abortions performed in private hospitals have increased by 839 cases or 25.6 percent compared to the last year. Late abortion rate per 1000 live births was 9.9. The abortion rates by age group were as follows: women aged under 20 years-5.5%, 20- 34 years olds-68.3% and over 35 year's olds-26.2%. Compared to the previous year, abortion rate among women aged under 20 years was increased 0.3 percent. Percentage of women underwent abortion first time has increased by 9.3% (141 cases) compared to last year and 11.9% of women who had abortions never gave birth.

Total of 14 cases with abortion complications were recorded. These complications of the abortion were: bleeding due to weakening of uterine contractility 35.7%, an inflammation of the uterine appendages 50.0% and uterus punctured problem 14.3%, respectively.

Table 3.8.1 Abortion by location, 2018

No	Type of the health facility	Number of abortions	Per cent
1	NCMCH	1 924	12.2
2	Maternity hospitals	7 012	44.3
3	District public health centres	89	0.6
4	Private clinics	3 662	23.1
5	RDTCs	441	2.8
6	Province general hospitals	2 608	16.5
7	Rural general hospitals	35	0.2
8	Inter-soum hospitals	12	0.1
9	Village health centre	0	0.0
10	Soum health centre	39	0.2
11	Other	0	0.0
Total		15 822	100.0

3.9 USE OF MODERN METHODS OF CONTRACEPTION

550 women out of 1000 reproductive age and 55.0% of women aged 15-49 years have used any contraceptive method.

Statistics on use of contraceptive methods were as follows: condoms-27.3%, intrauterine devices-27.6%, pills-20.4%, injectable contraceptives -9.4%, Norplant-2.6%, sterilize -1.9 % and others -10.5%, respectively. The study on use of contraception "Child development 2010", which surveyed married and living with partners women aged 15-49 years, showed that regardless of their perception about contraceptive methods, just over half (55%) of women used the modern methods of contraception. 12.0% of women who have been using contraceptive methods stopped using them and 0.9% of them got pregnant.

Table 3.9.1 Use of contraceptive methods by location, 2018

No	Location	Number of women using contraception	Percent
1	Ulaanbaatar city	226 792	49.0
2	Province centre	96 473	20.8
3	Soum centre	86 768	18.7
4	Bag	52 770	11.4
Total		462 803	100



CHAPTER

4

MEDICAL CARE
SERVICE

CHAPTER 4.

MEDICAL CARE SERVICE

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

Medical care service is controlled by the integrated regulations of the state and is dedicated to be mutually beneficial with state, citizens and legal entities fair respectful for clients, equitable and accessible.

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

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

In 2018, a total of 4 343 health facilities were operating and delivering health care services around the country, including 13 central and specialized hospitals, 5 RDTCs, 16 aimag general hospitals, 12 district general hospitals and public health centres (PHCs), 6 rural general hospitals, 39 inter-soum hospitals, 219 family health centres, 273 soum health centres, 243 private hospitals and 1 340 private clinics.



Table 4.1 Number of health institutions, by selected years

Health institutions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018
I. State health institutions							
Central and specialised hospitals	19	17	16	13	13	13	13
Regional diagnostic and treatment center	-	3	4	5	5	5	5
Aimag, district general hospitals	30	30	35	34	34	28	28
Intersoum hospitals	13	31	37	39	39	39	39
Soum health center	334	287	274	272	273	273	273
Village health center	-	-	17	19	19	19	19
II. Private health institutions							
Private hospitals	466	683	1113	1230	1310	1466	1583
Family health center	99	228	218	218	220	218	219
Private drug store	321	514	666	967	1041	1277	1460

The number of hospital beds were 24 884 or 78.8 per 10 000 population, in 2018, which has increased by 1.7 per 10 000 population compared to previous year.

Table 4.2. Hospital beds, by type and selected years

By institution	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	17974	18285	18002	18078	17733	17821	18968	19582	19860	20576	21720	22960	23897	24884
Internal medicine	5069	5626	5530	5518	5278	5295	5855	6196	6462	6284	6610	7009	7379	7706
Surgery & traumatology	1908	1988	2020	2040	2068	2044	2089	2139	1986	2181	2311	2378	2525	1716
Ophtalmology	169	189	190	201	208	223	220	228	245	236	230	237	238	224
Otolaryngology	240	219	218	240	222	251	245	226	248	254	244	246	250	257
Obstetrics	1691	1632	1525	1531	1517	1504	1541	1547	1646	1686	1738	1797	1828	1828
Gynecology	812	918	879	852	802	829	847	856	880	1015	1083	1139	1177	1215
Neurology	837	894	1015	1029	1023	1021	1236	1262	1249	1443	1522	1587	1704	1786
Psychiatry & narcology	607	706	639	621	606	610	601	609	623	630	705	761	764	784
Pediatrics	2857	2501	2330	2362	2320	2315	2472	2540	2555	2545	2758	2847	3086	3275

4.1. FAMILY HEALTH CARE

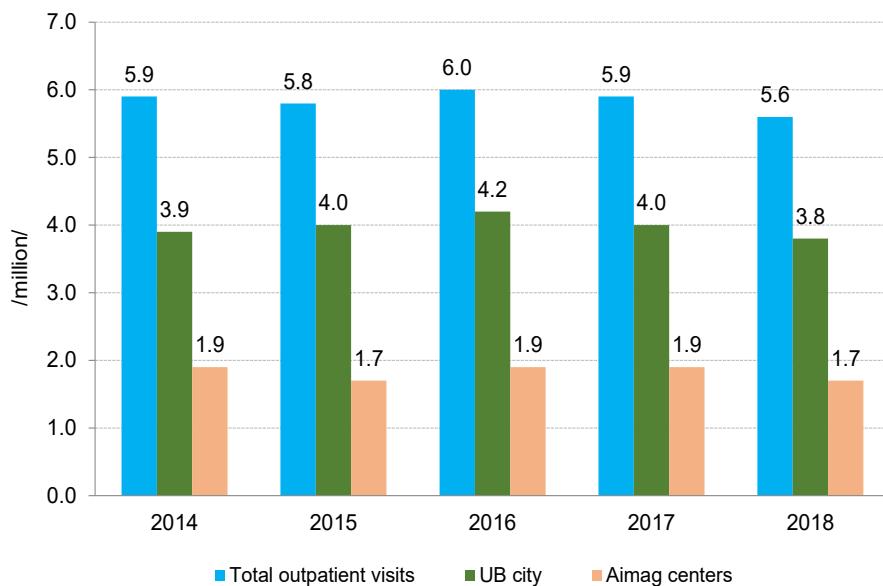
Family health centres (FHCs) are private organizations providing health services to urban and settled population by contract with the Government. Within the framework of the Second Health Sector Development Project funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), family practices were established according to planned phases in both Ulaanbaatar city and aimag centres. The family medicine system has been functioning since 2002 throughout the country.

As of 2018, 219 FHCs were operating in the country, out of them 135 FHCs providing health care services for 1444.6 thousand people in Ulaanbaatar city and 84 FHCs providing health care services in 21 aimags for 702.7 thousand people.

Table 4.1.1 Health indicators of FHCs health care services, 2016-2018

Indicators	2016			2017			2018		
	Ub city	Province	Total	Ub city	Province	Total	Ub city	Province	Total
Number of FHCs	133	87	220	133	85	218	135	84	219
Number of family doctors	633	335	968	647	338	985	652	348	1000
Number of nurses	586	306	892	612	297	909	613	327	940
Number of outpatients	4 188 116	1 909 237	6 097 353	4 050 059	1 857 754	5 907 813	3 864 321	1 770 170	5 634 491
Percentage of preventive medical check-ups	43.7	37.4	41.7	42.7	38.8	41.5	43.0	39.2	41.8
Number of visits per person per year	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.4	2.5	3.0
Number of outpatient visits per physician	6616.3	5699.2	6298.9	6259.8	5496.3	5997.8	5926.9	5086.7	5634.5
Percentage of early antenatal care	84.9	81.3	83.1	87.0	83.9	85.5	88.6	85.2	86.9

Total of 2 766 health professionals were working in 219 FHCs, including 1000 physicians and 940 nurses. However, the Structural and Performance Standards of FHCs are specified that one family doctor per 1800-2000 population. In fact, country average one family doctor served for 2 147 population in 2018. The number of people per one physician was met the standards in Bayan-Ulgii, Bayankhongor, Govisumber, Govi-Altai, Dornod, Zavkhan, Uvurkhangai, Umnugovi, Tuv and Khovd aimags, but for other aimags the ratio was higher than the given standard. In 2018, an average of 5.6 million medical examinations was done at the FHCs and in average one person had 3.0 visits to FHC a year for receiving health care services. Out of total outpatient visits, 41.8% were preventive medical check-ups, reaching 43.0% in Ulaanbaatar city and 39.2% in aimag FHCs, respectively. A number of preventive medical check-ups were increased by 0.3% compared to the previous year. The Structural and Performance Standards for FHCs is specified that active visits to households should not be lower than 30%, but it stayed 27.4%, it was decreased by 0.7% compared to previous year.

Figure 4.1.1 Number of outpatient visits performed by the FHCs /by million/

As review, the following number of medical examinations was done at the family health centers of Ulaanbaatar; 3.0 million in 2005, 3.9 million in 2007 and 3.8 million in 2018, respectively. An average number of visits performed by one family doctor per year were 5 926 in Ulaanbaatar city and 5 086 in provincial level centres.



4.2 SOUM HEALTH CENTERS AND INTER-SOUM HOSPITALS MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

Soum health centres (SHC) and village health centres (VHC) provide health care services by modern and traditional medicine to their catchment population, and depending on the number of residents and geographical location of a soum bag medical units could operate. Inter-soum hospitals provide health care services to the population of their own soum and neighbouring soums depending on the population size and density.

Structural and Performance Standards (SPS) for Soum and Village health centres were approved in 2013. In this SPS soum or village health centres were classified into three categories according to their population size of catchment and remote status. The first category of SHCs deliver health care services up to 3 000 residents which service area is limited up to 50 km from province center.

The second category of SHCs deliver health care services up to 3 000 residents which service area is limited to 50-99 km from province center or accessible to province center up to 1-2 hours. The third category of SHCs or inter-soum hospitals deliver health care services up to 8 000 residents which service area is more than 100 km from province center.

However, SHC is located less than the 50 km from province center, is considered as second category when providing a service more than 3 000 of the population or more than 70% of catchment population live far from soum center. When SHC is located less than the 100 km from province center, but providing a service more than 8 000 of the population, it is considered as third category. According to this standard, SHC's category is classified in the following table.

Table 4.2.1 Comparing characteristics between provision of physicians per SHC, inter-soum hospital and minimal level of standard, 2018

Grade	Number of hospitals	Average number of physicians per hospital	Hospitals that meet the requirement		Hospitals failed to meet the requirement	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
I grade	22	2.1	16	72.7	6	27.3
II grade	79	2.7	48	60.8	31	39.2
III grade	172	2.8	130	75.6	42	24.4
Inter-soum hospitals	39	6.1	6	15.4	33	84.6

Figure 4.2.1 Average number of doctors per SHC and inter-soum hospital, 2018

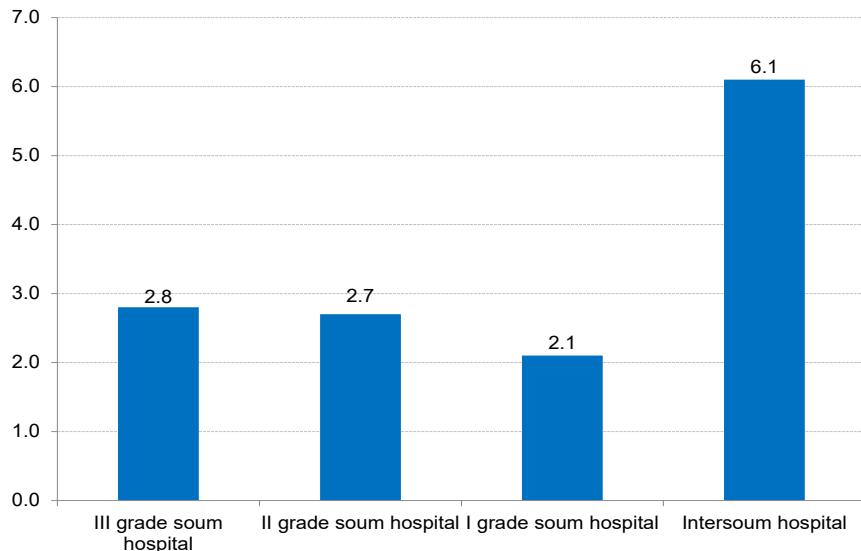
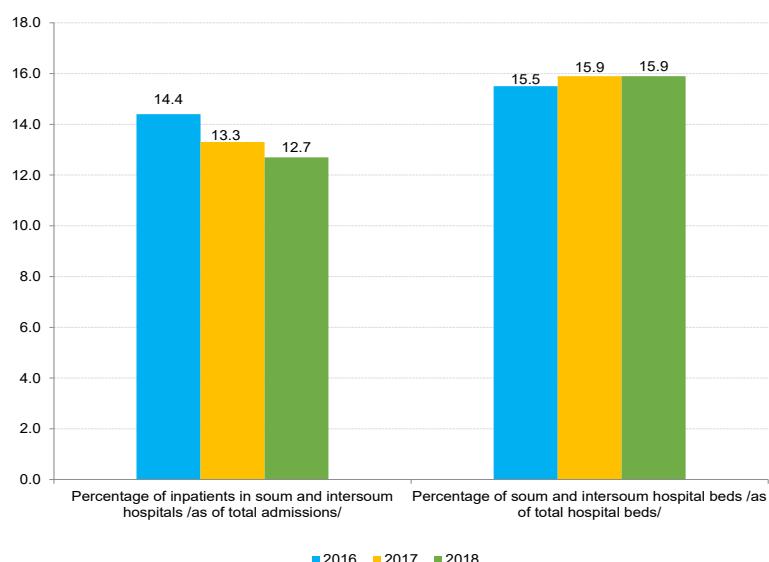


Table 4.2.2 Health indicators for quality and accessibility of health care services in SHCs and inter-soum hospitals, 2015 and 2017- 2018

Indicator	2015		Total	2017		Total	2018		Total
	Soum hospital	Inter-soum hospital		Soum hospital	Inter-soum hospital		Soum hospital	Inter-soum hospital	
Number of hospital beds	2546	667	3213	3081	722	3803	3204	776	3980
Number of doctors	661	224	885	755	235	990	797	237	1034
Number of nurses	1446	276	1722	1438	278	1716	1557	285	1842
Average length of stay	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.6
Number of inpatients	88386	19327	107713	93948	20211	114159	94003	21029	115032
Number of outpatients	1,554,484	428,561	1,983,045	1,731,055	370,403	2,101,458	1,809,987	361,098	2,171,085
Percentage of check-ups	38.1	36.6	37.8	38.9	37.7	38.7	38.7	38.2	38.6
Number of early antenatal coverage	86.8	87.9	86.9	89.0	88.8	88.9	89.7	87.1	89.3
Maternal mortality rate /per 1 000 live births/	26.2	0.0	18.6	66.8	0.0	47.2	36.3	87.1	51.2
Infant mortality rate /per 1 000 live births/	41.1	23.0	35.9	50.9	29.7	44.8	53.0	25.3	44.8

15.9% of all hospital beds were accounted for SHC and inter-soum hospitals in 2018, and it has increased by 767 beds or 23.8% compared to 2015.

Total number of inpatients in SHC and inter-soum hospitals was 115.0 thousand people in 2018. The number of inpatients in SHC and in inter-soum hospitals has respectively increased by 6.4% and 8.8% compared to 2015.

Figure 4.2.2 Percentage of inpatient and hospital beds of soum and intersoum hospitals, 2016-2018

The average length of stay was 6.9 days in 2015, but it has decreased to 6.9 days in 2018. An average number of visits per capita at the SHC and inter-soum hospitals were decreased to 2.1 in 2018 compared to 2.3 days in 2015.



In 2018, percentage of prenatal care was 89.3% at SHC and inter-soum hospitals, an increase by 2.4% compared to 2015. In 2015, there were 2 maternal deaths registered in SHCs and inter-soum hospitals, and the mortality rate was 51.2 deaths per 100 000 live births. As of 2018, infant mortality rate was 53.0 and 25.3 per 1000 live births in SHC and inter-soum hospitals respectively. And the infant mortality rate has increased by 8.9 compared to 2015.

4.3. GENERAL HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

The Law on Health of Mongolia has described that General hospitals which set up as a minimum 7 departments including internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, general surgery, dentistry, neurology and infectious diseases, with the goal of providing the medical services in terms of inpatient and outpatient level. Based on location and needs of a population general hospitals could have additional outpatient unit. Public health centers provide public health services in accordance with Government policy and laws, with the goal of supporting health promoting environment at aimag and district level.

In 2018, a total of 5 124 medical professionals including 1 163 doctors, 1 783 nurses and 662 other medical professionals and technical education staffs, were working in 16 aimag general hospitals.

In total, 3 274 medical professionals including 869 doctors, 981 nurses and 327 other medical professionals and technical education workers were working in district general hospitals and public health centers of the capital city Ulaanbaatar.

In 2018, there were 3 646 beds in aimag general hospitals which accounted for 14.7% of all hospitals beds and number of beds has increased by 268 compared to 2015.

The number of hospital beds in district general hospital and public health centers accounted for 10.2% of all hospital beds. And the number of inpatients at district general hospitals level was 93.4 thousand people in 2015, increasing this number by 31.6 thousand people making it 125.31 thousand in 2018.

Figure 4.3.1 Percentage of hospital beds and inpatients of aimag and district general hospitals, 2018

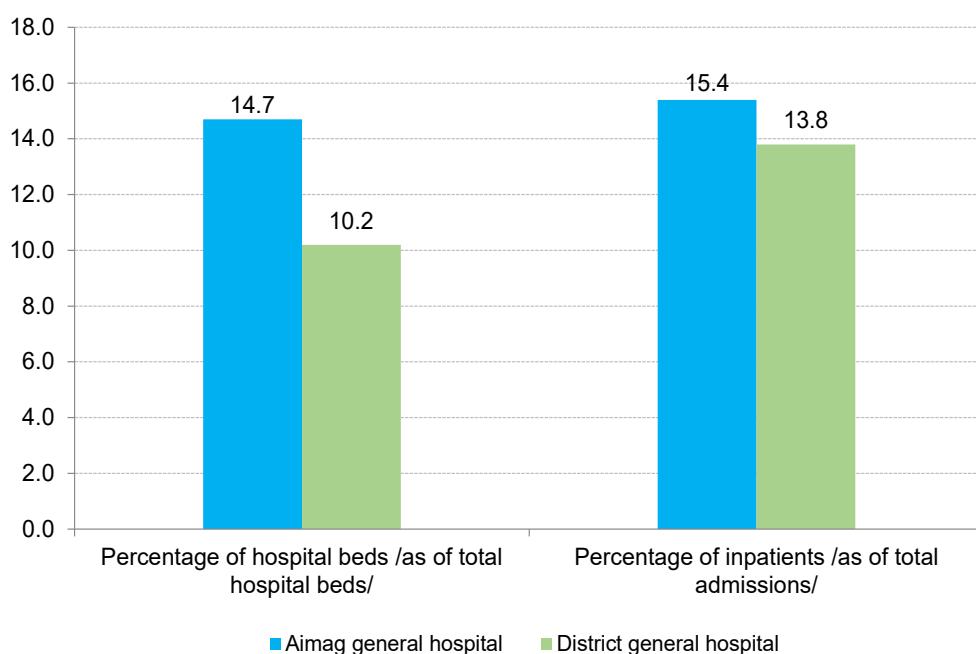


Table 4.3.1 Health indicators for quality and accessibility of health services in province and district general hospitals, 2016-2018

Үзүүлэлт	2016		2017		2018		Average for the last 3 years	
	Province general hospital	District general hospital	Province general hospital	District general hospital	Province general hospital	District general hospital	Province general hospital	District general hospital
Number of hospital beds	3613	2168	3588	2386	3646	2528	3616	2361
Number of physicians	1071	813	1113	840	1163	869	1116	841
Number of nurses	1723	889	1755	943	1783	981	1754	938
Average length of stay	7.3	6.8	7.2	6.7	7.1	6.6	7.2	6.7
Number of inpatients	142,658	109,579	138,161	112,314	143,144	125,096	141,321	115,663
Hospital deaths within 24 hrs of admission	31.3	25.0	35.1	30.9	29.3	26.9	31.9	27.6
Number of outpatients	1568529	2382470	1684014	2384420	1740859	2370864	1664467	2379251
Percentage of check-ups	30.8	36.3	30.3	38.1	28.1	36.6	29.7	37.0
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	42.5	-	19.3	-	17.5	-	26.8	-
Infant mortality (per 1 000 live births)	14.1	-	9.5	-	8.2	-	10.3	-
Number of referrals	17.1	-	15.4	-	16.1	-	16.8	-

In 2018, the average length of stay decreased in aimag and in district general hospitals by 0.2% compared to 2016, respectively.

In 2018, the percentage of deaths occurring within 24 hours of admission in aimag general hospitals decreased by 2.0% compared to 2016, and the number was lower than the average of the last 3 years by 2.6%.

In 2018, the number of outpatients at aimag general hospital level was 1.7 million and district general hospital level was 2.4 million.

The percentage of preventive medical check-ups at aimag general hospitals and district general hospitals was lower than the average of the last 3 years by 1.6% and 0.4%, respectively.

The infant mortality rate at aimag general hospitals level was estimated at 14.1 per 1000 live births in 2016. The rate was reached to 8.2 per 1000 live births in 2018, which decreased by 2.1 deaths compared to an average of the last 3 years.

In 2018, the maternal mortality rate was 17.5 per 100 000 live births at aimag general hospitals level, which decreased by 1.8 compared to the previous year and by 9.3 compared to an average of the last 3 years.

In the last three years, the number of inpatients referred from SHC and inter-soum hospitals accounted for 15.3% of total inpatients in aimag general hospitals. In 2018, the number of inpatients referred from SHC and inter-soum hospitals increased by 0.7% compared to previous year.



4.4 REGIONAL DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTERS MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

The regional diagnostic and treatment centres (RDTCs) are health organizations providing medical care services to the population of the given region, with the goal of giving the professional methodological advice to health institutions as well as conducting some training activities.

As of 2018, aimag general hospitals in Orkhon, Dornod, Uvurkhangai, Khovd and Umnugovi aimags were functioning under the status of RDTCs at the national level. A total of 2 050 medical personnel including 481 doctors, 730 nurses and 279 technical education and medical professional staffs were working at RDTCs.

Table 4.4.1 Selected indicators for quality and accessibility of RDTCs services, 2016-2018

Indicators	Year			Average for the last 3 years
	2016	2017	2018	
Number of hospital beds	1539	1681	1682	1634
Average length of stay	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.3
Percentage of deaths occurred within 24 hrs of admission	30.0	30.3	30.9	30.4
Number of inpatients	57050	54794	56252	56032
Number of outpatients	544285	611328	644990	600201
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	62.7	21.9	10.4	31.3
Infant mortality rates (per 1 000 live births)	11.3	8.4	7.4	9.2
Percentage of inpatients referred from the primary level	26.0	26.5	26.1	26.2

In 2018, total of 56.2 thousand inpatients were admitted to RDTCs and in average 14695 patients were treated annually at the RDTCs referred from soum health centers, inter-soum hospitals and regional aimag general hospitals which accounted for 26.1% of the total inpatients.

The average length of stay at RDTC was 7.2 in 2018, which decreased by 0.1, compared to an average of the last 3 years. The percentage of deaths within 24 hours of admission was 30.9 percent in 2018, which decreased by 0.5% compared to an average of the last 3 years.

In reference to decreasing tendency of infant mortality rate in the country for last years, an average infant mortality rate was 9.2 per 1000 live births in RDTCs in 2016-2018, which is lower compared to the aimag average. In 2018, there were 1 maternal deaths (10.4 per 100 000 live births) registered in the RDTCs Khovd aimags 1 cases.

Table 4.4.2. RDTCs HR indicators, 2018

No	Province	Total number of employees	Physicians	Nurses	Medical professional and technical education, all other employees	Number of beds
1	Dornod	506	103	169	76	336
2	Orkhon	502	115	194	60	434
3	Uvurkhangai	382	94	132	58	305
4	Umnugovi	242	65	78	37	349
5	Khovd	418	104	157	48	258
Total		2050	481	730	279	1682

Table 4.4.3. Selected indicators of RDTCs medical care services, 2018

Province	Total admissions	Patient days	Average length of stay	Hospital deaths within 24 hrs of admission	Outpatients	Maternal mortality rate /per 1 00000 live births/	Infant mortality rate /per 1 000 live births/	Under-five mortality rate /per 1 000 live births/	Stillbirth /per 1000 births/
Dornod	11864	90199	7.6	30.0	145145	0.0	2.6	2.6	4.7
Orkhon	15362	102148	6.6	39.6	157316	0.0	4.7	5.1	4.0
Uvurkhangai	9788	70882	7.2	17.6	110951	0.0	11.3	11.3	4.5
Umnugovi	7462	50218	6.7	32.6	106439	0.0	9.6	10.4	0.8
Khovd	11776	89339	7.6	31.5	125139	50.5	10.6	11.1	7.5
Total	56252	402786	7.2	30.9	644990	10.4	7.4	7.7	4.5

4.5. CENTRAL HOSPITALS AND SPECIALIZED CENTERS MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

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

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

As of 2018, a total of 5 988 health professionals were worked in Central hospitals and specialized centers, including 1 258 medical doctors, 2 035 nurses and 492 professional and technical education medical staffs, respectively.

16.0% of all hospital beds and 17.6% of inpatients were accounted for central hospitals and specialized centres. The average length of stay in 2015 was 8.9 days, which decreased to 8.3 days in 2018.

Furthermore, the percentage of total in-hospital deaths occurring within 24 hours after admission decreased from 20.5% in 2015 to 20.2% in 2018, making the average over the last three years is 19.6%.

Table 4.5.1. Quality and accessibility indicators of medical care services in central hospitals and specialized centers, 2016-2018

Indicator	Years			Average for the last 3 years
	2016	2017	2018	
Number of hospital beds	3937	3941	3990	3956
Number of physicians	1217	1225	1258	1233
Number of nurses	1917	1943	2035	1965
Average length of stay	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.5
Percentage of deaths occurred within 24 hrs of admission	20.3	18.1	20.2	19.6
Number of inpatients	146 033	149 647.5	159 491	151 724
Number of outpatients	1 285 282	139 8742	1 395 449	1 359 824
Percentage of inpatients referred form the primery level	44 040	30 283	36 434	36 919

Within the last 3 years, an average of 151.7 thousand patients hospitalized in central hospitals and

specialized centers, out of them 24.3% patients were referred from countryside. Compared to 2015, the total number of inpatients has increased by 12.3% in 2018.

Figure 4.5.1. Percentage of patients from primary level, 2018

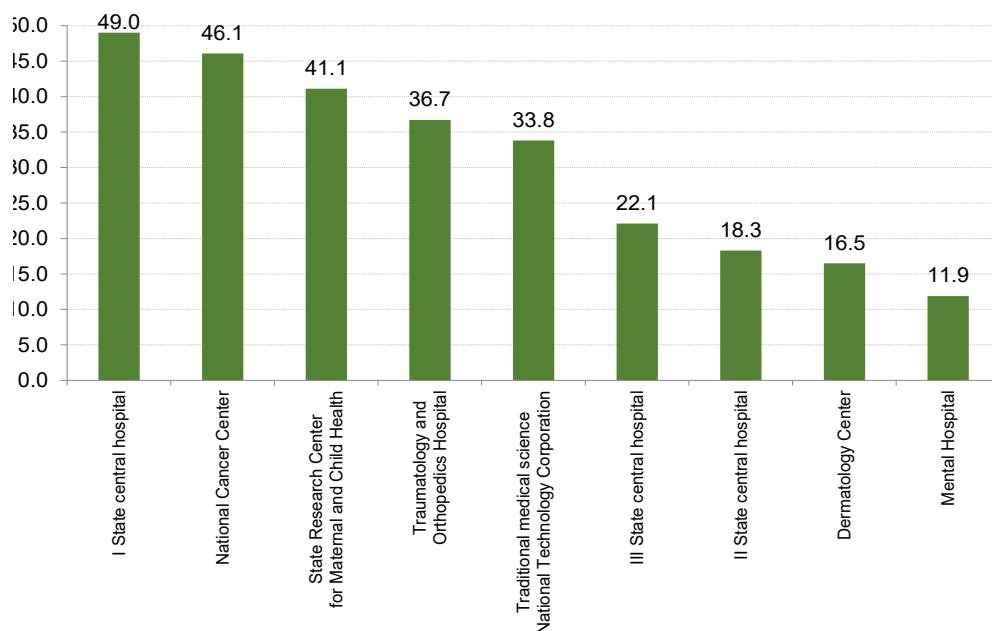


Table 4.5.2. Health indicators for the central hospitals and specialized centers, 2018

Hospitals	Number of outpatients	Number of hospital admissions	Average length of stay	Hospital deaths within 24 hrs after admission
I State Central Hospital	304758	21053	7.3	18.8
II State Central Hospital	91906	8189	8.1	8.0
III State Central Hospital	161810	17536	7.8	15.2
State Research Center for Maternal and Child health	145153	39236	6.4	4.4
National Cancer Center	72513	15315	10.0	7.0
National Infectious Diseases Center	55343	9885	7.4	19.8
National Traumatology and Orthopaedics	114466	13797	10.4	24.1
National Center for Dermatology	72966	5058	9.4	0.0
National Center for Mental Health	11658	5637	31.0	0.0
Sanatorium for children	0	795	27.7	0.0
Traditional Medicine, Technology and Production National Corporation	15876	5393	7.5	0.0
Center of Forensic Medicine	17818	0	0.0	0.0
National Gerontological Center	16443	0	0.0	0.0

4.6. PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND CLINICS MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

In 2018, a total of 243 private hospitals and 1 340 private clinics were operating and accounting 32.3 per cent in rural areas and 67.7 per cent in Ulaanbaatar city.

The number of private hospital beds was 2 422 in 2009, and the number has increased to 5 985 beds in 2018, which accounted for 24.1% of all hospital beds in the country.

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

Table 4.6.1 Selected indicators for medical care services of private hospitals and clinics, 2018

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Private hospitals	466	160	166	171	179	197	202	224	234	240	243
Private clinics		523	947	1013	851	822	969	1006	1076	1226	1340
Number of beds	964	1 982	2 527	3 069	3 606	3 829	4 542	5 262	5 611	5 756	5 985
Percentage form all hospital beds	5.4	10.8	14.2	16.2	18.4	19.3	22.1	24.2	24.4	24.1	24.1
Number of doctors	736	1 145	1 549	1 677	1 904	1 965	2 368	2 698	2 935	3 298	3 694
Number of nurses	296	682	1 007	1 135	1 275	1 326	1 742	1 941	2 046	2 322	2 480
Outpatient visits	-	1 016 705	1 036 934	1 986 901	1 320 932	1 756 769	1 786 670	1 912 718	2 063 450	2,269,110	2,485,979
Number of inpatients	23 592	63 267	86 117	97 821	111 338	121 452	124 610	142 052	159 194	167,957	177,492
Average length of stay	11.3	9	7.9	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.3	7	7.2	7.0	7.0

In 2010, a total of 1 036 934 patients received outpatient services and there were 86 117 inpatients at the private hospitals, but in 2018, the number increased to 2 485 979 and 177 492 respectively.

Table 4.6.2. Bed capacity of private inpatient hospitals, 2018

Indicators	Number of hospitals		Number of inpatients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of hospitals with 5-8 beds	12	4.9	1231.5	0.7
Number of hospitals with 10-12 beds	45	18.5	15827.5	8.9
Number of hospitals with 15 beds	48	19.8	22284	12.6
Number of hospitals with 20-25 beds	71	29.2	47612.5	26.8
Number of hospitals with 30 beds	27	11.1	22726	12.8
Number of hospitals with 40-50 beds	23	9.5	27109.5	15.3
Number of hospitals with 50 beds	17	7.0	40700.5	22.9
Total	243	100.0	177491.5	100.0

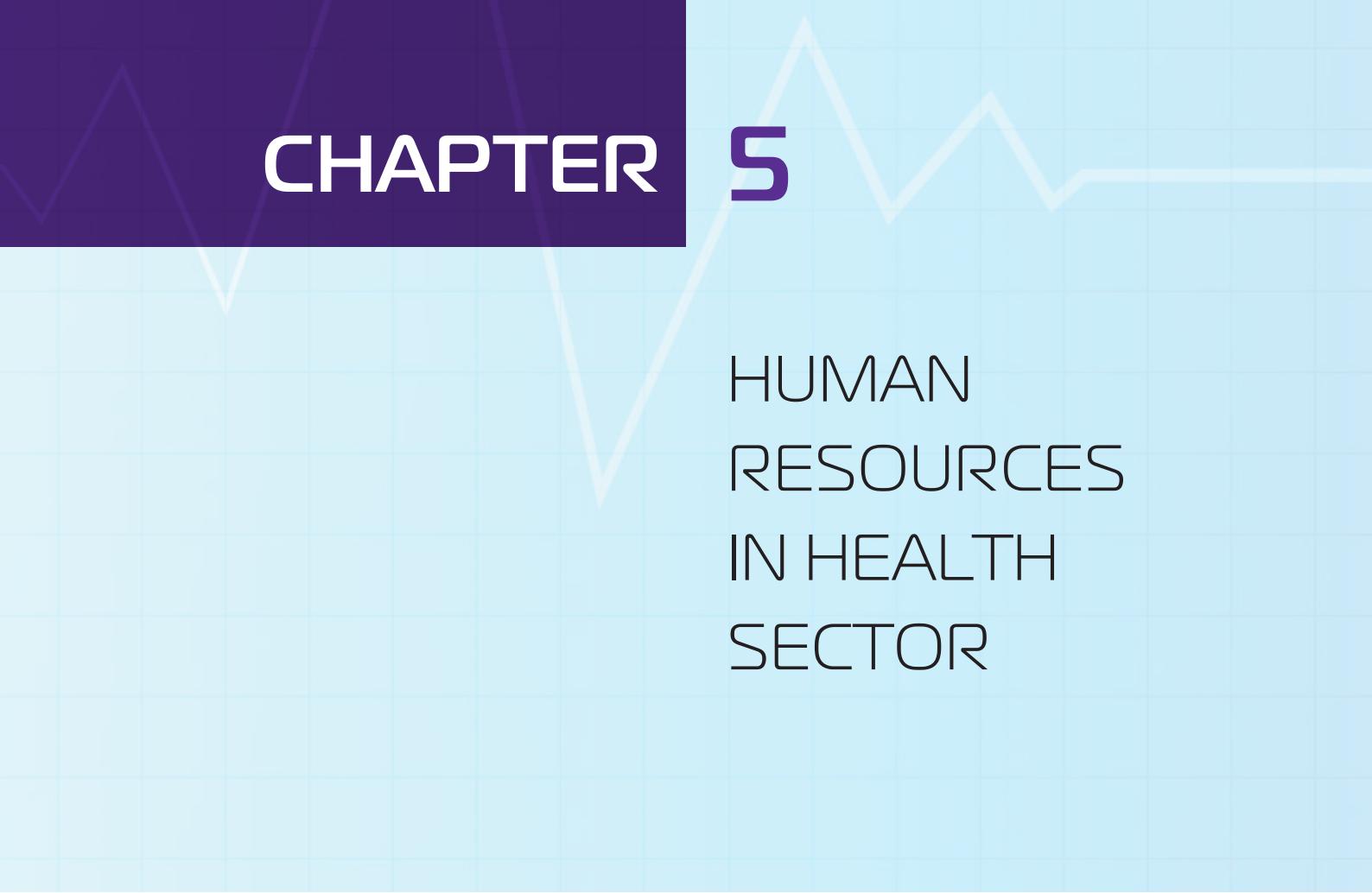
Looking at the private hospitals by bed capacity, 4.9% of hospitals have 5-8 beds, 18.5% have 10-12 beds and 19.8% of hospitals have 15 beds.

The private hospitals with up to 15 beds accounted for 43.2 percent of total private hospitals.



CHAPTER

5



HUMAN
RESOURCES
IN HEALTH
SECTOR

CHAPTER 5.

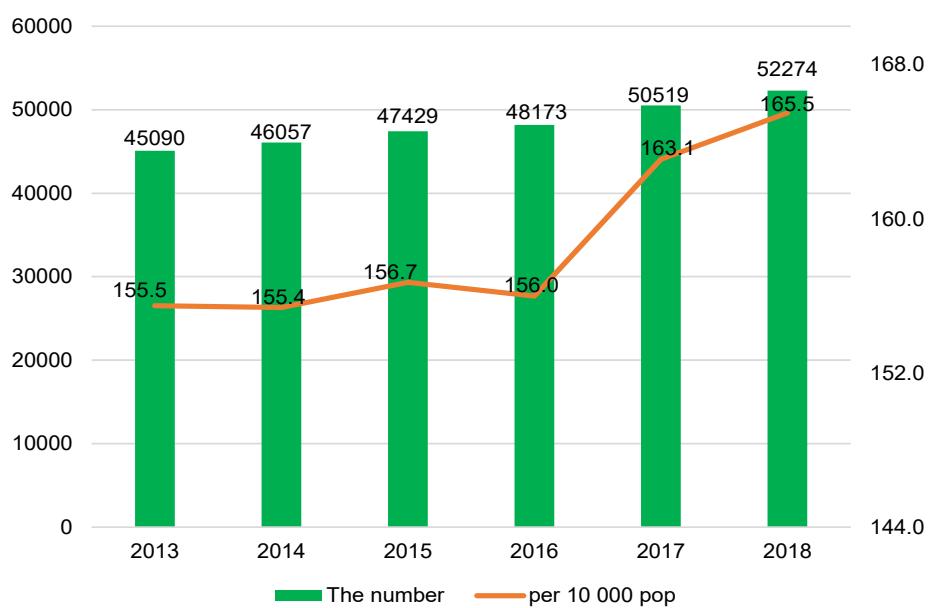
HUMAN RESOURCES IN HEALTH SECTOR

In 2018 a total of 52.3 thousand healthcare employees were worked in public and private organizations of the health sector and this number has increased by 3.5% as compared to the previous year. Out of total health personnel, 93.2% employed by the health sector and 6.8% of them represent health workers employed by other sectors.

Table 5.1. Employees of health organizations, by specialization categories

Specialization	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	31507	45090	46057	47429	48173	50519	52274
Of which: female	25284	36271	37495	38737	39415	41481	42815
Health manager	0	791	799	871	863	1008	1105
Pharmacists	648	1596	1611	1504	1586	1938	2160
Number of physicians-Total	6498	8911	8645	9563	10000	10576	11169
Of which: female	4999	6893	7183	7376	7677	8127	8563
General practitioners	858	983	1898	2012	2131	2174	2413
Basic and specialized:	5094	6664	5313	5833	6040	6366	6595
Internists	971	883	899	951	939	1024	1040
Pediatrics	716	597	624	706	705	741	709
Surgical and traumotologists	361	575	556	632	668	714	759
Anaesthesiologists	146	296	224	252	278	292	321
Obstetrics & gynecologists	475	682	661	721	759	783	795
Oncologists	29	75	55	58	60	60	67
Neurologists	139	270	269	290	294	327	317
Psychiatrists	98	128	125	127	139	145	143
Ophtalmologists	84	150	133	147	157	179	170
Otorhinolaryngologists	105	135	126	138	154	163	172
Dermatologists	152	89	137	145	130	153	180
Infectionist:	171	142	122	285	307	329	315
Venerology/HIV	0	78	72	82	86	89	75
Tuberculosis	93	105	102	97	104	101	100
Physiotherapists	128	130	115	127	143	140	140
Pathogenists	91	97	61	91	98	90	75
X-ray diagnostic	89	344	347	416	429	448	521
Specialist laboratory analysis	192	322	291	308	318	334	362
Others	1054	1566	394	439	462	444	346
Traditional medicine doctor	178	464	554	700	780	841	867
Dentists	368	800	880	1018	1049	1195	1294

Figure 5.1.1. Employees of health organizations, last five years



The total number of health workers employed by the health sector by level of care is as follows: 20.1% of them working in primary health care, 17.3% in secondary health care, 15.4% in tertiary health care settings, 20.5% in private hospitals and clinics, and 26.7% in maternity hospitals and other health care organizations, respectively. Of total healthcare employees, there were 11.2 thousand physicians, 2.1 thousand pharmacists, 12.3 thousand nurses and 7.8 other medical professionals and technical education staffs, respectively.

By looking at the occupation of health care personnel who provide medical services are as follows; physicians 21.4%, nurses 23.6% and other medical professionals and technical education staffs 15.0%, respectively. Women are accounted for 81.9% of all employees.

Table 5.2. Mid level medical personnel, by profession

Profession	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	13245	13481	14450	15828	18779	18913	19709	20170
Feldshers	3154	2473	2393	2589	2611	2550	2526	2410
Lab technicians	774	722	712	900	1107	1151	1129	1162
Mid level pharmacists	690	1293	1588	2030	1819	1790	1982	1934
Nurses	7777	7389	8048	9179	11357	11486	11939	12344
Technicians	241	244	280	349	510	519	613	625
Midwife	0	557	615	697	916	940	963	1014
Others	609	803	814	84	459	477	557	681

As of 2018, in the nationwide, were working a total of 11 169 physicians and the majority of them or 76.7% were women. Out of them, a total of 9 008 medical doctors/general practitioners were working and 73.2% of them were providing basic and specialized health care services. There were 867 traditional medicine doctors and 1294 dentists. 61.7% and 38.23% of all physicians were working in Ulaanbaatar city and in rural areas, respectively. By age groups, there were 29.1% of age 20-29 years, 32.8% of age 30-39 years, 17.0% of age 40-49 years, 9.3% of age 50-54 years, 7.4% of age 55-60 years and 4.4% of age above 60 years, respectively.

Out of total physicians and nurses, 18.3/22.8% of them were working at the primary level, 19.7/23.7% in the secondary level and 15.6/22.4% in the tertiary level respectively. As of 2018, an average number of population per physician was 283 and an average number of population per nurse was 256. The numbers have decreased by 10 and 3 persons, respectively as compared to the previous year.

The average number of population per a physician was 437 in the Khangai region as reported at the highest, and this number was 403 in the Western region, 418 in the Eastern region and 368 in the Central region.

In Ulaanbaatar city, the number of population per physician was 208 and the number of population per nurse was 218, respectively. In the Central region, the number of population per nurse was estimated at 309 which reported as the highest compared to other regions.

Table 5.3. Persons per physician and nurse, by regions, aimags and the capital, 2016-2018

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

As of 2018 in Mongolia, there were 35.4 physicians, 39.1 nurses and 24.8 other medical professionals and technical education staffs per 10 000 population, respectively. The total number of physicians and nurses per 10 000 population has increased by 1.3 and 0.6, respectively as compared to the previous year. In regard to the numbers of physicians per 10 000 population by specialization were as follows: there were 4.1 dentists, 3.3 internists and 2.7 traditional medicine doctors per 10 000 population.

As of 2018, a total of 709 paediatricians were working in the country, giving of 7.1 paediatricians per 10 000 children. And there were 795 obstetric and gynaecologists which accounted at 4.9 doctors per 10 000 women.

Table 5.4. Physician and Nurse, per 10 000 population, by region, 2016-2018

Aimag/city	Physician /per 10 000 pop/			Nurses /per 10 000 pop/		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
National average	32.4	34.1	35.4	37.2	38.5	39.1
Western region	23.6	24.4	24.8	35.8	35.2	35.9
Bayan-Ulgii	18.6	20.2	20.7	30.7	31.5	31.9
Govi-Altai	31.4	32.8	33.4	44.9	44.5	44.1
Zavkhan	25.9	25.3	24.5	39.9	38.1	38.7
Uvs	21.0	20.6	21.8	34.6	31.6	34.2
Khovd	24.8	26.8	27.2	33.7	34.6	34.2
Khangai region	22.4	22.3	22.9	32.2	31.8	32.5
Arkhangai	19.9	18.3	19.4	29.8	29.0	30.0
Bayankhongor	20.6	21.7	23.0	34.6	34.0	33.9
Bulgan	19.9	19.8	17.9	32.2	31.5	30.9
Orkhon	32.1	31.9	33.6	41.3	41.3	42.6
Uvurkhangai	22.6	22.5	22.8	29.1	28.6	28.6
Khuvgul	18.6	19.0	19.5	27.9	28.2	29.8
Central region	26.6	27.1	27.2	32.4	32.8	32.3
Govisumber	31.1	33.2	36.1	37.1	39.0	37.3
Darkhan-Uul	28.0	27.2	26.3	36.6	35.6	35.5
Dornogovi	33.9	32.9	35.1	34.3	37.7	36.3
Dundgovi	28.7	30.7	29.4	34.1	32.4	33.0
Umnugovi	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.0	27.1	27.9
Selenge	22.0	22.8	23.0	27.7	30.6	29.9
Tuv	21.9	23.3	22.9	32.4	31.5	30.7
Eastern region	23.4	24.1	23.9	34.6	33.8	33.8
Dornod	22.6	23.3	23.2	35.6	35.2	34.5
Sukhbaatar	25.6	25.2	25.3	36.0	35.4	35.8
Khentii	22.6	24.1	23.4	32.4	31.0	31.4
Ulaanbaatar	42.2	46.0	48.2	41.6	45.1	45.9

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

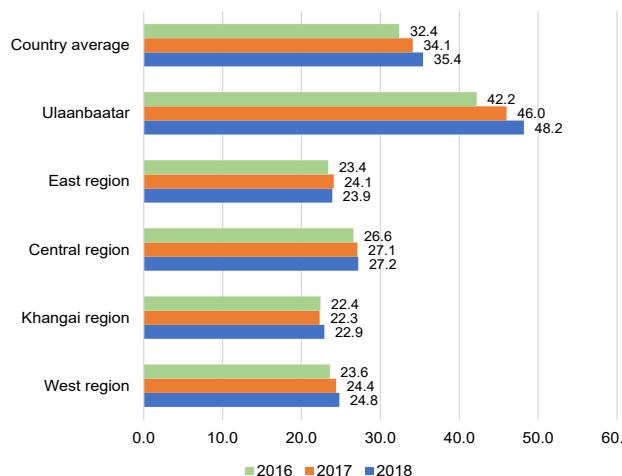
Table 5.5. The physician to nurse ratio, by region.

Aimag/city	2016	2017	2018
National average	1.15	1.13	1.11
Western region	1.52	1.44	1.44
Bayan-Ulgii	1.66	1.56	1.54
Govi-Altai	1.43	1.36	1.32
Zavkhan	1.54	1.50	1.58
Uvs	1.65	1.53	1.57
Khovd	1.36	1.29	1.26
Khangai region	1.44	1.43	1.42
Arkhangai	1.50	1.59	1.55
Bayankhongor	1.68	1.57	1.48
Bulgan	1.62	1.59	1.72
Orkhon	1.29	1.29	1.27
Uvurkhangai	1.29	1.27	1.25
Khuvgul	1.50	1.48	1.53
Central region	1.21	1.21	1.19
Govisumber	1.19	1.18	1.03
Darkhan-Uul	1.31	1.31	1.35
Dornogovi	1.01	1.14	1.03
Dundgovi	1.19	1.06	1.12
Umnugovi	0.99	0.93	0.95
Selenge	1.26	1.34	1.30
Tuv	1.48	1.35	1.34
Eastern region	1.48	1.40	1.41
Dornod	1.57	1.51	1.48
Sukhbaatar	1.41	1.41	1.41
Khentii	1.44	1.29	1.34
Ulaanbaatar	0.99	0.98	0.95

Looking by geographical distribution (location) of health professionals, there were 48.2 doctors and 45.9 nurses per 10 000 population in Ulaanbaatar city, while 24.7 doctors and 33.4 nurses per 10 000 population were in rural areas. This data indicates that a high density of doctors in Ulaanbaatar city. Particularly, the number of surgeons were 2.2 times, trauma and orthopaedic specialists were 2.3 times,

and radiology and lab specialists were 3.2-3.8 times higher in Ulaanbaatar city than in other rural areas.

Picture 5.1.2 Physicians /per 10 000 pop/



Picture 5.1.3 Nurses /per 10 000 pop/

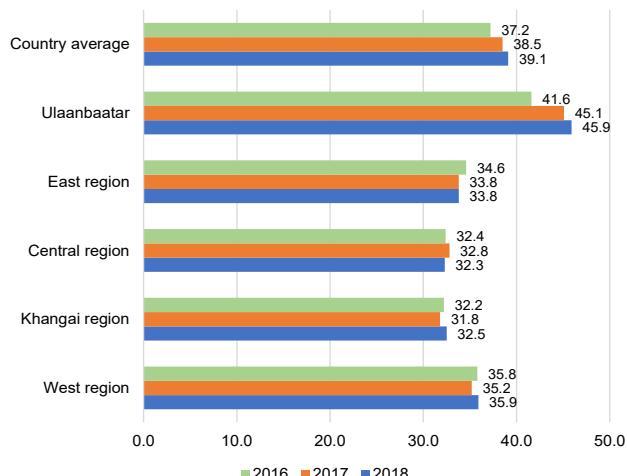


Table 5.6. Physicians, by regions.

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

In 2018, a total of 2 160 pharmacists were working in the nationwide, of which 3.8 and 10.5 per 10 000 population were in rural areas and in Ulaanbaatar city, respectively /the country average is 6.8/.

Out of all pharmacists, 78.7% were working in private drug stores, 5.0% in tertiary health care settings, 3.2% in secondary health care settings and 1.4% in primary health care settings, respectively. The average number of population per a pharmacist was 2630 in rural areas and was 952 in Ulaanbaatar city /the country average is 1462/.

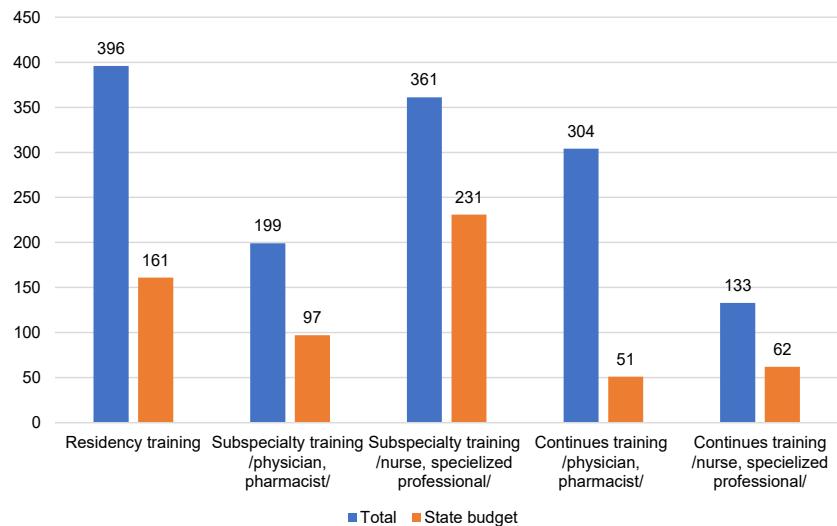
Table 5.7. Pharmacist, by regions

Aimag/city	1990	1995	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
National average	195	311	1596	1611	1504	1586	1938	2160
Western region	43	42	77	96	117	143	154	164
Bayan-Ulgii	8	8	13	19	26	27	28	35
Govi-Alтай	6	4	15	16	20	24	23	21
Zavkhan	11	14	14	21	19	25	33	27
Uvs	9	8	15	20	28	31	29	37
Khovd	9	8	20	20	24	36	41	44
Khangai region	54	48	108	134	159	183	201	227
Arkhangai	6	5	12	18	24	18	21	31
Bayankhongor	7	6	13	18	18	19	19	34
Bulgan	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Orkhon	10	12	42	42	51	74	75	79
Uvurkhangai	12	8	16	23	27	31	33	30
Khuvsgul	10	8	15	22	27	28	39	38
Central region	67	42	131	139	163	180	194	200
Govisumber	0	2	7	6	8	6	6	8
Darkhan-Uul	13	8	50	54	61	60	62	61
Dornogovi	7	4	19	22	26	30	28	31
Dundgovi	8	6	8	8	12	16	14	14
Umnugovi	14	10	17	21	25	29	35	41
Selenge	14	4	16	15	18	24	27	32
Tuv	11	8	14	13	13	15	22	13
Eastern region	26	20	32	34	40	43	55	66
Dornod	11	7	10	13	16	18	23	26
Sukhbaatar	5	7	10	9	9	9	10	16
Khentii	10	6	12	12	15	16	22	24
Ulaanbaatar	5	159	1248	1208	1025	1037	1334	1503

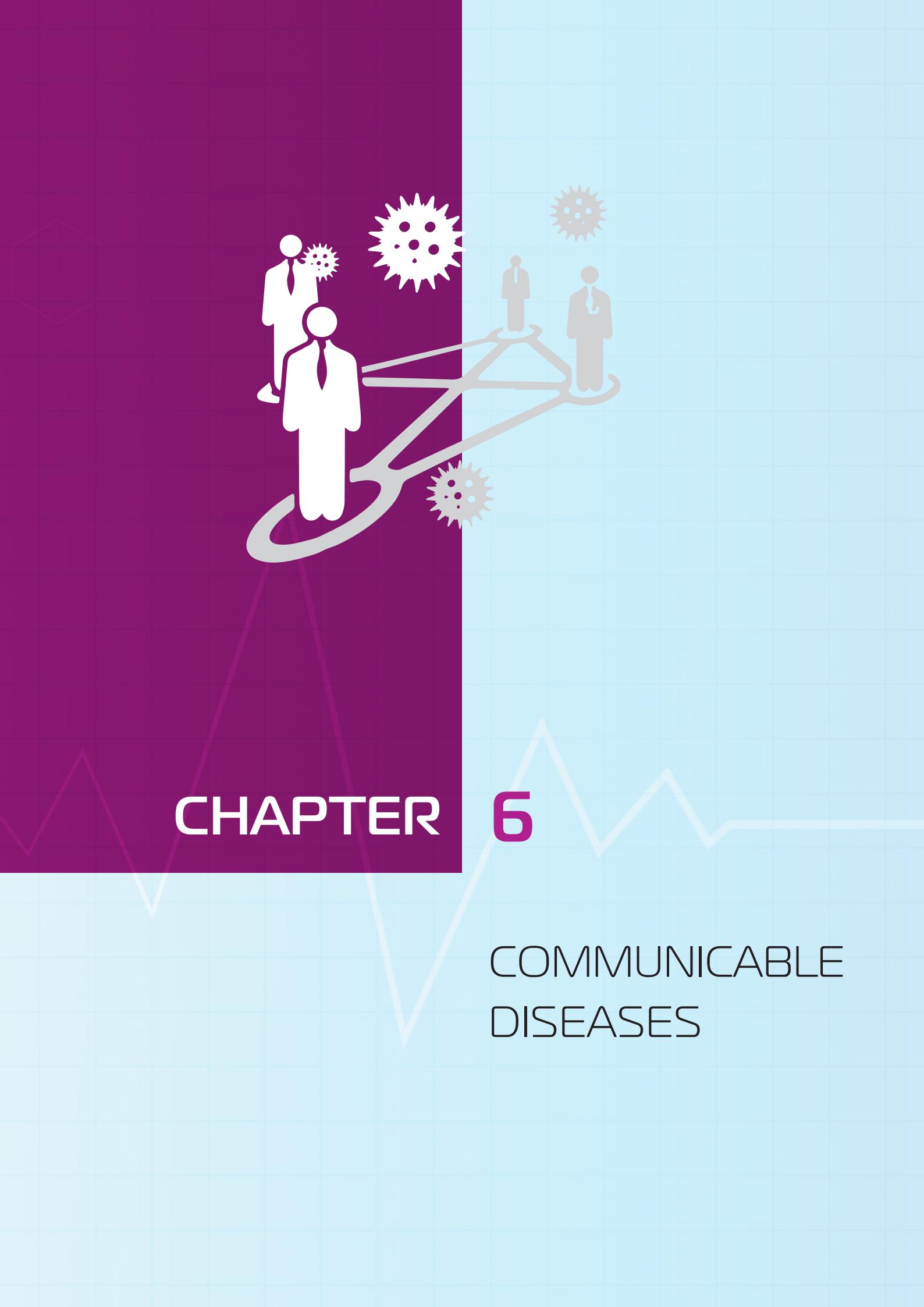
Postgraduate training for medical professionals

In 2018, 396 medical doctors have completed general practitioners trainings, 199 medical doctors have attended in specialized qualification trainings and 361 nurses and other medical professionals have completed advanced professional trainings, financed by the state fund, Government of Mongolia.

Figure 5.1.6. The number of physician, nurses and specialized qualifications, by advanced professional training, financed by the state budget, 2018



In 2018, total of 4 594 doctors, nurses and other medical professionals have completed the postgraduate trainings financed by the state budget. The number of medical professionals who participated in different types of trainings are presented as follows: 464 in general practitioners, specialized qualifications and advanced professional trainings, 169 in foreign trainings and 1231 in distance learning trainings, respectively.



CHAPTER

6

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES



CHAPTER 6.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

6.1. TOTAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

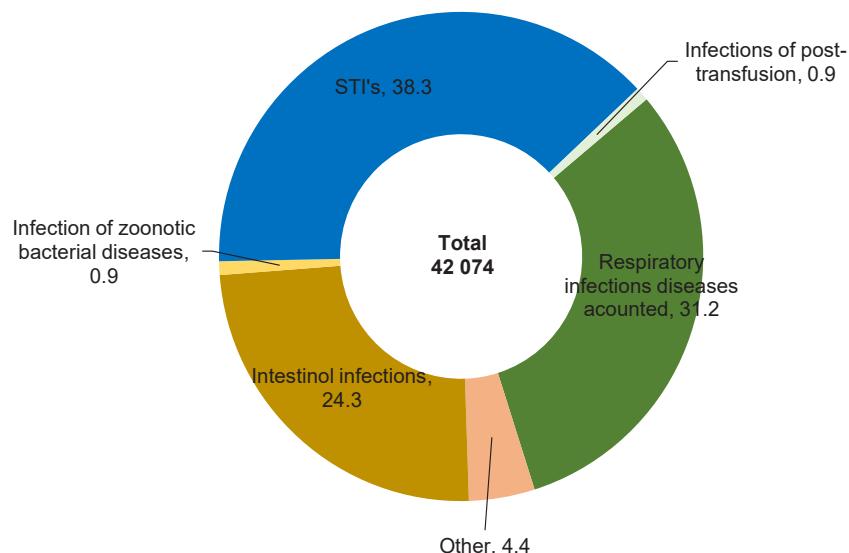
In 2018, a total of 42 074 cases with 27 different types of communicable diseases were reported (132.4 per 10 000 population) at the national level, which decreased by 2 226 cases or by 12.5 per 10 000 population as compared to the previous year.

Compared to the previous year, the incidence of certain communicable diseases such as shigellosis, gonococcal infection, enteroviral infections, fungal infections, trichomoniasis, infectious diarrhoea, bacterial sepsis of newborn and dengue fever increased by 0.1-6.5 cases per 10 000 population at the national level.

The incidence of reported communicable diseases in 2018 was higher than the national average /132.4 per 10 000 population/ in Dornod, Khuvsgul, Bayankhongor, Govisumber aimags and in Ulaanbaatar city. 57.2% of all communicable diseases at the national level were registered in Ulaanbaatar city.

Of the total registered cases of communicable diseases in 2018, 31.2 per cent is respiratory infectious diseases, 38.3 per cent is sexually transmitted infections, 24.3 per cent is intestinal infections, 0.9 per cent is blood-borne infections, 0.9 per cent is zoonotic bacterial diseases and 4.4 per cent is other infections.

Figure 6.1.1. Structure of infectious disease, 2018



6.2 INTESTINAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES

In 2018, a total of 10 240 cases with 6 different types of intestinal infectious diseases including shigellosis, bacterial foodborne intoxications infections, salmonella, diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed, hand-foot-mouth disease and acute hepatitis A were registered at the national level. The intestinal infectious diseases accounted for 24.3% of all communicable diseases and decreased by 258 cases compared to the previous year.

The reported intestinal infectious diseases were as follows: shigellosis (61.2%), bacterial foodborne intoxications (5.4), salmonella (3.2%), diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed (1.9%), hand-foot-mouth disease (28.1%) and acute hepatitis A (0.2%).

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

Table 6.2.1. Intestinal infections, by type of diseases, 2017-2018

Infectious diseases /ICD-10/	2017		2018		Variation per 10 000 pop
	Cases	per 10 000 pop	Cases	per 10 000 pop	
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Salmonella infections	185	0.6	329	1.0	0.4
Shigellosis	4026	13.2	6265	19.7	6.6
Other bacterial foodborne intoxications	133	0.4	554	1.7	1.3
Diarrhea infections	103	0.3	190	0.6	0.3
Viral hepatitis A	51	0.2	26	0.1	-0.1
Hand-foot-mouth disease	6051	19.8	2876	9.1	-10.7

6.2.1. OTHER BACTERIAL FOODBORNE INTOXICATIONS

In 2018, a total of 554 cases or 1.7 per 10 000 population of other bacterial foodborne intoxications were registered at the national level, accounted for 5.4% of all intestinal infectious diseases. Of the total number of other bacterial foodborne intoxications, 328 cases (59.0%) were registered in Ulaanbaatar city and the rate was 2.2 per 10 000 population.

In 2018, the incidence of these infections increased by 239 cases or 1.3 per 10 000 population in Ulaanbaatar city, compared to the previous year. For the past decade, the highest rates of other bacterial foodborne intoxications were reported in 2008 and 2012.

In 2018, the incidence rate of bacterial foodborne intoxication per 10 000 population was 17.3 in Govisumber, 7.1 in Bayan-Ulgii, 3.5 in Orkhon, 2.9 in Uvurkhangai, 1.8 in Umnugovi and 2.2 in Ulaanbaatar city.

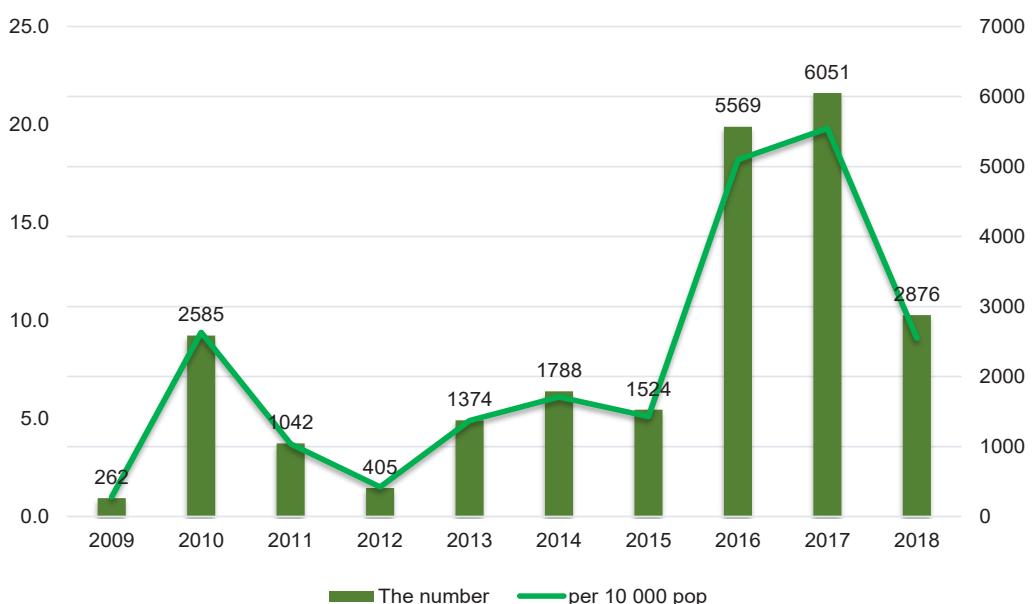
Looking by monthly, most cases of other bacterial foodborne intoxications occurred in June. Incidence of the disease has been reported among all age groups, however, the highest incidence was reported among children under 18 years old. By sex distribution, 58.6% of cases were females and 41.4% were males.

6.2.2 HAND-FOOT-MOUTH DISEASE

In 2018, a total of 2 876 cases, giving a rate of 9.1 per 10 000 population of hand-foot-mouth disease were registered at the national level, which has increased by 10.7 per 10 000 population as compared to the last year.

The morbidity of hand-foot-mouth disease accounted for 6.8% of all communicable diseases and 28.1% of all intestinal infections.

Figure 6.2.1. Incidence of hand, foot and mouth disease, per 10 000 population, 2009-2018



Several outbreaks of hand-foot and mouth disease occurred in the country in 2016 and 2017. The incidence rate was reduced in 2018.

In 2018, the case rate was higher than the country average /9.1/ in the following aimags: Darkhan-Uul 30.3, Dornod 26.3, Dundgovi 18.4, Govisumber 15.0, Uvurkhangai 10.4, Umnugovi 10.1 and Ulaanbaatar city 11.5 per 10000 population. Compared to the same period of last year, the case rate decreased by 0.1-41.5 per 10 000 population in Arkhangai, Govi-Altai, Sukhbaatar, Dornogovi, Dornod, Uvs, Khovd and Khentii aimags. A total of 1 679 cases or 11.5 per 10 000 population of hand-foot-mouth disease were registered in Ulaanbaatar city, which decreased by 19.1 per 10 000 population, compared to the previous year.

By age distribution, the disease affected the children particularly, with 80.4% of cases being in those children 0-4 years old. By sex distribution, 57.1% of the hand-foot-mouth cases were males and 42.9% were females.

6.2.3. VIRAL HEPATITIS

A total of 475 new cases of viral hepatitis were registered at the national level, which accounts for 1.1% of all communicable diseases. The incidence decreased by 52 cases or 0.2 /per 10 000 pop/ as compared to the previous year. Out of all viral infections, 5.5% was viral hepatitis A, 56.6% was viral hepatitis B, 19.6% was viral hepatitis C and 18.3% was other viral hepatitis.

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

In 2018, the incidence rates of viral hepatitis were higher than the country average in the following aimags: Dundgovi 1.8, Bayan-Ulgii 2.2, Bayankhongor 2.1, Govisumber 1.7 and Ulaanbaatar city 2.0 per 10 000 population.

Table 6.2.3.1 Viral hepatitis, by province higher than national average, 2017-2018

Province	2017		2018		Variation per 10 000 pop
	Cases	per 10 000 pop	Cases	per 10 000 pop	
Dundgovi	8	1.8	11	2.4	0.6
Bayan-Ulgii	11	1.1	23	2.2	1.1
Bayankhongor	19	2.3	18	2.1	-0.2
Ulaanbaatar	327	2.3	299	2.0	-0.3
Govisumber	0	0	3	1.7	1.7
Umnugovi	17	2.8	10	1.5	-1.3
Uvs	21	2.6	12	1.5	-1.1
National average	534	1.7	475	1.5	-0.2

6.2.3.1 Viral hepatitis A

In 2018, a total of 26 cases or 0.1 per 10 000 population of acute viral hepatitis A were registered at the national level, and the rate has decreased by 26 cases as compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the incidence rates of acute viral hepatitis A were higher than the country average /0.1/ in the following aimags: Bayan-Ulgii /0.8/, Zavkhan /0.4/, Arkhangai /0.2/, Govi-Altai /0.2/, Umnugovi /0.2/, Selenge /0.2/ and Khuvsigul /0.2/ per 10 000 population.

In terms of social status, incidence of viral hepatitis A accounting for school pupils 38.5%, herders 23.1% and students 15.4%, respectively.

6.2.3.2 Viral hepatitis B

As of 2018, a total of 269 cases of viral hepatitis B were reported in the nationwide, the case rate was 0.8 per 10 000 population, which decreased by 0.2 cases as compared to the same period of the previous year. There is a tendency that the incidence rate has decreased since 2011 for over the last decade.

The incidence of viral hepatitis B was higher than the country average /0.8/ in Dundgovi /2.2/, Bayankhongor /1.5/, Bayan-Ulgii /1.4/, Sukhbaatar /1.3/, Govisumber /1.2/, Umnugovi /1.2/, Dornogovi /1.2/, Ulaanbaatar /1.2/ and Khovd /0.9/ per 10 000 population, respectively.

Looking by age group, the incidence rates were high among people aged 15-39 years in 2018. By gender, 58.0% of viral hepatitis B cases were diagnosed in men.

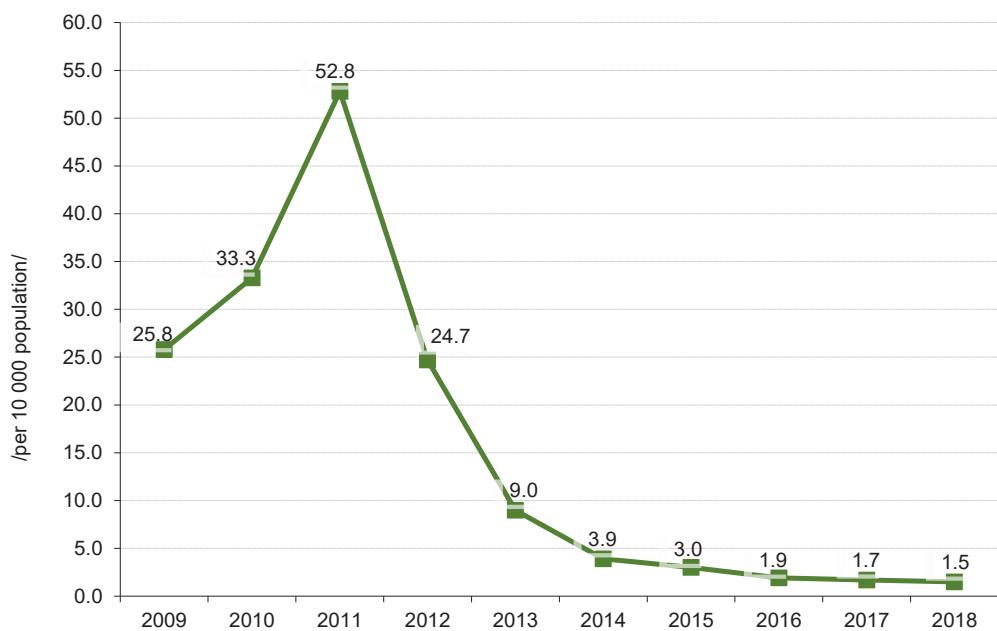
Looking by social status, the incidence rates were accounting for workers 30.1%, unemployed people and employees 12.6%, respectively.

6.2.3.3 Viral hepatitis C

A total of 93 cases of viral hepatitis C were reported in 2018 in the country and the rate was 0.3 per 10 000 population, it was at the same level as compared to the previous year. The incidence rate of viral hepatitis C per 10 000 population was higher than the country average /0.3/ in Bulgan /0.7/,

Bayankhongor /0.6/, Darkhan-Uul and Ulaanbaatar city /0.4/. Looking by age group, the incidence rates were accounting for aged 17-65 years 25.8%, aged 30-39 years 30.1% and above the 40 years 44.1 %, respectively in 2018.

Figure 6.2.3.1. Viral hepatitis, per 10 000 population, 2009-2018



6.3 RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

A total of 13 122 cases of respiratory infections were registered, accounted for 31.2% of all communicable diseases. Majority of the respiratory infections were varicella (62.0%), tuberculosis (26.7%) and scarlet fever (7.0%). Compared to 2017, the incidence rate of tuberculosis, scarlet fever and varicella decreased by 1.4, 3.0 and 5.9 per 10 000 population, mumps increased by 0.3 per 10 000 population, respectively.

Table 6.3.1. Respiratory infections, by type of diseases, 2017-2018

Infectious diseases /ICD-10/	2017		2018		Variation per 10 000 pop
	Cases	per 10 000 pop	Cases	per 10 000 pop	
Tuberculosis	3779	12.4	3498	11.0	-1.4
Varicella	9643	31.5	8130	25.6	-5.9
Scarlet fever	1797	5.9	922	2.9	-3.0
Mumps	219	0.7	319	1.0	0.3
Erysipelas	236	0.8	188	0.6	-0.2
Erythema infectiosum	90	0.3	48	0.2	-0.1
Measles	17	0.1	1	0.0	-0.1
Meningococcal infection	13	0	12	0.0	0.0
Rubella	11	0	4	0.0	0.0
Gas gangrene	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

6.3.1 TUBERCULOSIS

A total of 3 498 new cases of tuberculosis were registered which accounted for 8.3% of all communicable diseases. In total, 2 069 cases were reported in Ulaanbaatar city, it accounts for 59.1% of all reported cases of tuberculosis.

In 2018, the incidence rate of tuberculosis per 10 000 population was higher than the national average. in Govisumber /21.3/, Dornod /15.7/, Dornogovi /14.7/ Selenge /13.7/, Darkhan-Uul /13.6/, Khentii /13.6/ aimags and Ulaanbaatar city /14.1/.

In 2018, the new registered incidence rate of tuberculosis decreased by 1.4 per 10 000 population, compared to the previous year.

In 2018, among new registered tuberculosis, pulmonary tuberculosis was 60.1% /2 104 cases/, increased by 24 cases and extra pulmonary tuberculosis was 39.9% /1 394 cases/, decreased by 305 cases as compared to the last year. Compared to 2017, rates of pulmonary tuberculosis increased by 5.1%, while rates of extra pulmonary tuberculosis decreased by 5.2%. Looking at the registered new cases by age group, the incidence rates were high among people 15-24 old and above 65 years old. By sex distribution, 55.1% were males and 44.9% were females.

Table 6.3.1.1. Tuberculosis per 10 000 population by province higher than national average, 2017-2018

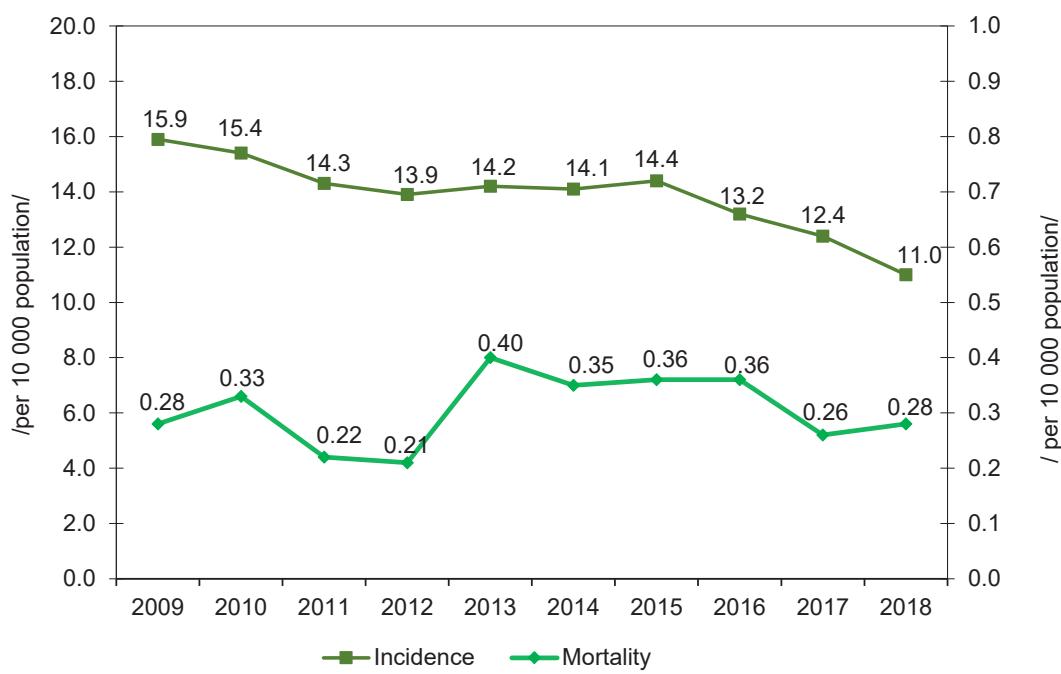
Province	2017		2018		Variation
	Cases	per 10 000 pop	Cases	per 10 000 pop	
Govisumber	27	16.3	37	21.3	5
Dornod	123	16.1	125	15.7	-0.4
Dornogovi	93	14.2	100	14.7	0.5
Darkhan-Uul	192	19	142	13.6	-5.4
Selenge	197	18.5	150	13.7	-4.8
Ulaanbaatar	2261	16.2	2069	14.1	-2.1
National average	3779	12.4	3495	11.0	-1.4

In 2018, 326 new cases of tuberculosis were reported in children aged 0-15 years old. There were 73 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (22.4%) and 253 cases of extra pulmonary tuberculosis (77.6%). For the sever form of tuberculosis in children, 4 cases of acute military tuberculosis and 1 case of tuberculosis meningitis were reported and acute military tuberculosis decreased by 1 case and tuberculosis meningitis by 2 cases, respectively as compared to the previous year.

In 2017, 473 new cases of tuberculosis were reported in children aged 0-15 years old. There were 60 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (12.7%) and 413 cases of extra pulmonary tuberculosis (87.3%). For the sever form of tuberculosis in children, 4 cases of acute military tuberculosis and 3 cases of tuberculosis meningitis were reported and these most sever forms of TB have decreased by 1 case respectively as compared to the previous year.

/Source: Annual report, NCCD/

Figure 6.3.1.1. Incidence and deaths of tuberculosis, 2009-2018



6.3.2 MUMPS

At the national level, a total of 319 cases or 1.0 per 10 000 population of mumps were registered and the rate has decreased by 100 cases or by 0.3 per 10 000 population as compared to the last year.

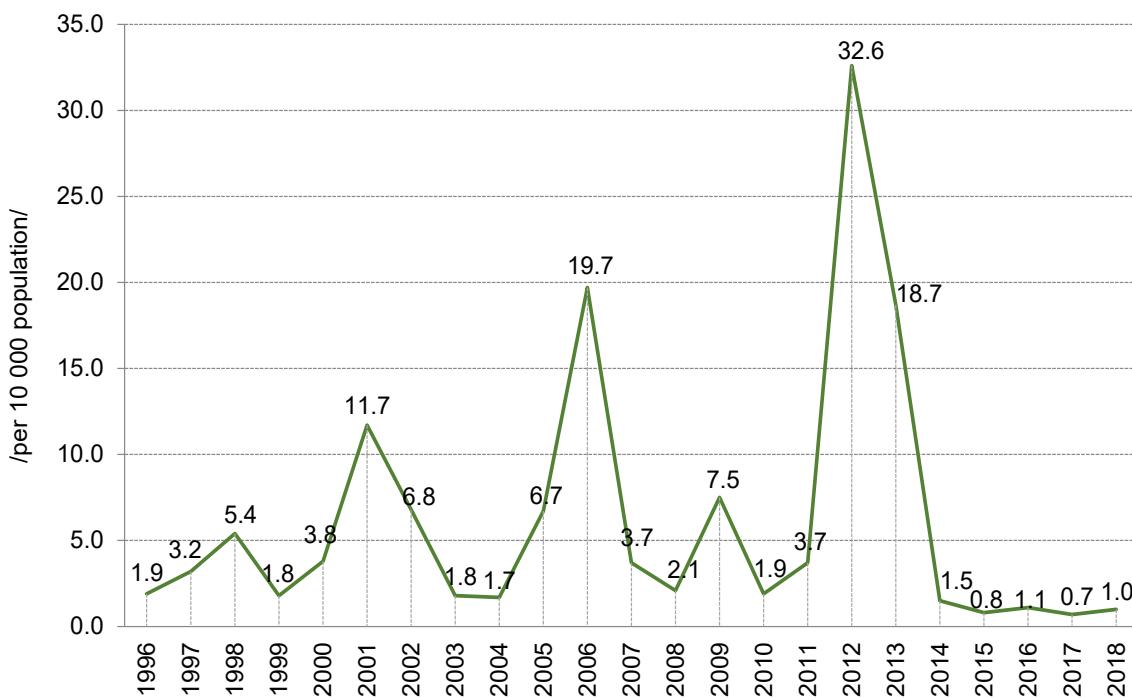
The incidence of mumps accounted for 0.7% of all communicable diseases. In 2018, the incidence rate of mumps per 10 000 population was higher than the national average in Dornod /5.0/, Darkhan-Uul /2.1/, Govisumber /1.7/ aimags and Ulaanbaatar city /1.5/.

Compared to 2017, the incidence rate of mumps per 10 000 population increased by 0.6-1.1 in the following aimags: Govi-Altai, Govisumber, Dornod, Dundgov, Umnugovi, Khuvsgul and Ulaanbaatar city.

However, the rate has decreased in other aimags. Out of all reported cases, accounting for 69.9% were in Ulaanbaatar city and 30.1% were in rural, respectively.

Incidence of the disease has been reported among all age groups, hence 63.6% of all cases registered in children 1-9 years old.

A total of mumps, were 44.5 per cent are school children, 21.9 percent in kindergartens, 14.7 per cent at homes, 8.2 per cent in students, 2.8 percent in employment, 1.9 percent in unemployment, 0.6 percent in retirement and others 2.8 percent, respectively.

Figure 6.3.2.1. Mumps, 10 000 population, 1996-2018

6.3.3 VARICELLA

At the national level, a total of 8 130 cases or 25.6 per 10 000 population of varicella were registered and the rate has increased by 5.9 per 10 000 population /1 513 cases/, compared to the previous year. Incidence of the disease accounted for 19.3% of all communicable diseases.

In 2018, incidence rate of varicella per 10 000 population was higher than the country average in the following aimags: Dornod 73.5, Umnugovi 36.4, Darkhan-Uul 29.7, Govi-Altai 28.0, Khuvgul 26.9 and Ulaanbaatar city 32.0.

Compared to the previous year, the incidence of varicella has decreased in Bayan-Ulgii, Bayankhongor, Bulgan, Govisumber, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Orkhon, Uvurkhangai, Sukhbaatar, Selenge and Tuv aimags by 0.5-33.9, while the rate has increased by 3.1-33.9 in other aimags. 57.6% of all cases registered in Ulaanbaatar city and the rate has increased by 10.2 per 10 000 population compared to 2017.

Incidence of the disease has been reported among all age groups, 78.6% of all cases registered in children 0-9 years old, hence 54% were among children 2-4 years old. A total of mumps, accounting for 68.3 % were school children and kindergartens.

6.3.4 SCARLET FEVER

In 2018, a total of 922 cases or 2.9 per 10 000 population of scarlet fever were registered and the rate increased by 0.4, compared to the previous year.

In 2018, scarlet fever incidence rate was higher in Ulaanbaatar city /2.9/, compared to the country average.



The incidence of scarlet fever has decreased by 0.1-0.9 per 10 000 population in Arkhangai and Darkhan-Uul aimags, while the rate has increased by 0.1-1.2 per 10 000 population in other aimags. Of total registered infections, were 91.5% in Ulaanbaatar and 8.5% in rural areas.

Of the total number of scarlet fever, 844 cases were registered in Ulaanbaatar city and the rate was 5.8 per 10 000 population. The incidence has been decreased by 6.2 per 10 000 population, compared to previous year.

Incidence of the disease has been reported among aged under 30 year groups, however, the highest incidence was reported 87.2% among children 0-9 years old. A total of diseases accounting for 41.7% were in kindergartens, 41.1% were school children's and 31.1% are at homes.

6.3.5 MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

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

In 2018, a total of 12 cases of meningococcal infections were registered. The rate increased by 1 case as compared to the previous year. Of total cases, 7 (58.3 per cent) were in Ulaanbaatar and 5 (41.7 per cent) were registered in aimags.

6.4 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

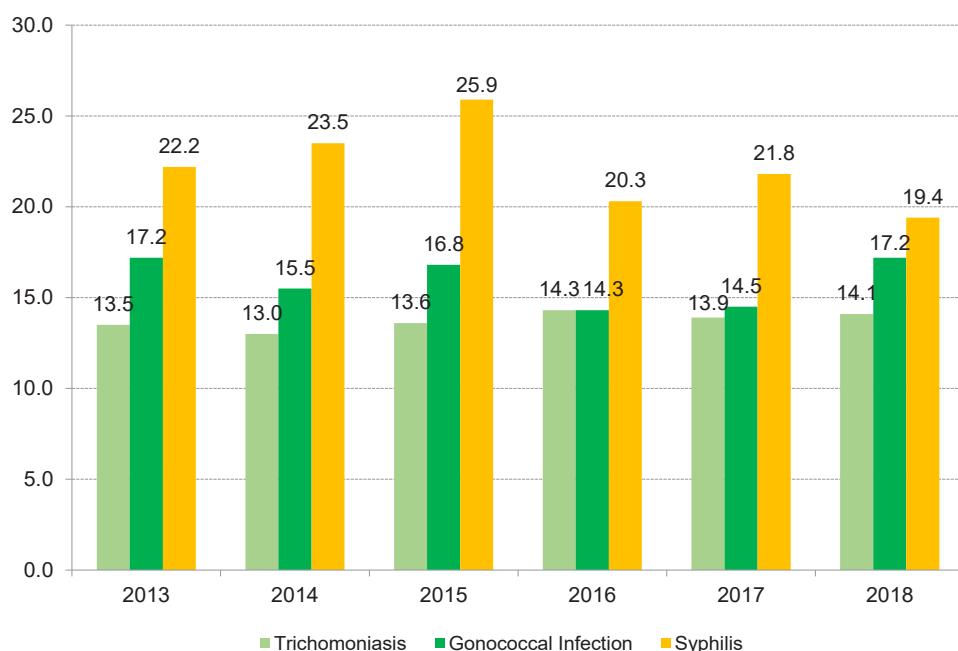
A total of 16 130 cases of STI's were registered, accounts for 38.3% of all communicable diseases, and the rate has increased by 4.7 percent or by 766 cases as compared to the last year. 33.9% of STI's were gonorrhea, 38.2% were syphilis, 27.8% were trichomoniasis and 0.1% were HIV/AIDS, respectively.

Table 6.4.1. STI's, by type of diseases, 2017-2018

Infectious diseases /ICD-10/	2017		2018		Variation
	Cases	Per 10 000 population	Cases	Per 10 000 population	
Syphilis	6670	21.8	6163	19.4	-2.4
Gonorrhea	4422	14.5	5461	17.2	2.7
Trichomoniasis	4247	13.9	4488	14.1	0.2
HIV/AIDS	25	0.1	18	0.1	0

Incidence of syphilis per 10 000 population was higher than the national and aimag average in the following aimags: Govi-Altai, Govisumber, Bayankhongor, Dornod, Sukhbaatar, Selenge, Khuvsgul and Khentii aimags. Incidence of trichomoniasis was higher than the national and aimag average in Dornod, Bayankhongor and Selenge aimags and Ulaanbaatar city.

In 2018, 49 cases of congenital syphilis were registered, which decreased by 10 cases as compared to the last year. There were 3 cases of congenital syphilis 4 in Dornod, 2 in Orkhon, 2 in Uvurkhangai, 1 in Arkhangai, 1 in Dundgovi, 1 in Khentii and 38 cases in Ulaanbaatar city.

Figure 6.4.1. STI's, per 10 000 population, 2013-2018

Reported cases of common STIs in 2018, 57.4% were females and 42.6% were males. By age groups, 12.5% were 15-19 years old, 26.7% were 20-24 years old, 23.3% were 25-29 years old, 15.3% were 30-34 years old, 9.2% were 35-39 years old and 13.0% were above the 40 years old, respectively. A total of 268 cases of HIV/AIDS reported in Mongolia and 18 of them reported in 2018 which decreased by 7 case, compared to the previous year.

6.5. ZOONOTIC INFECTIOUS DISEASE

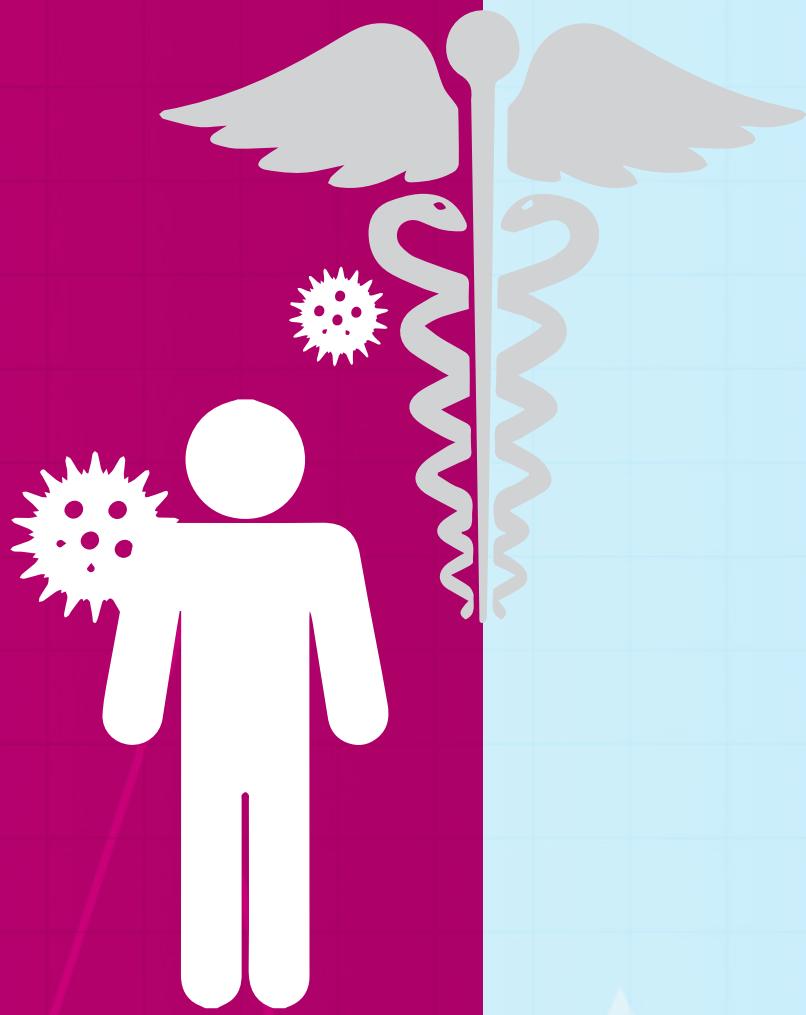
At the national level, a total of 367 cases or 0.6 per 10 000 population of zoonotic infections were registered, accounted for 0.9 per cent of all communicable diseases. Incidence rate has decreased by 242 cases or 39.7 per cent, compared to the previous year. Of the total registered cases of zoonotic diseases, 55.3 per cent is tick-borne rickettsioses, 29.2% is brucellosis, 8.7 per cent is tick-borne encephalitis, 6.5 per cent is other spirochaetal infections and 0.3 per cent is dengue fever, respectively. Of the total number of zoonotic infections, 312 cases (91.2%) were registered in rural.

6.5.1 TICK-BORNE RICKETTSIOSES

At the national level, a total of 203 cases or 0.6 per 10 000 population of tick-borne rickettsioses were registered, which has decreased by 154 cases or 0.6 per 10 000 population, compared to previous year. The morbidity of tick-borne rickettsioses accounted for 0.5% of all communicable diseases. Incidence rate of tick-borne rickettsioses per 10 000 population was higher than the country average in the following aimags: Govi-Altai 6.1, Khuvsgul 4.6, Arkhangai 1.5, Bayankhongor 1.6, Uvs 1.0 Dundgovi 0.9, Uvurkhangai 0.9 and Zavkhan 0.8.

6.6. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE MORTALITY

There were 111 deaths were registered which caused by communicable diseases. According to the registration of total cases of death, there were 88 cases of tuberculosis, 11 cases of congenital syphilis, 3 cases of bacterial sepsis of newborn, 2 cases of meningococcal infection, 2 cases of viral hepatitis, 2 cases of shigellosis, 1 case of tick-borne encephalitis, 1 case of tick-borne rickettsioses and 1 case of HIV/AIDS, respectively.



CHAPTER

7

NON- COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

CHAPTER 7.

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

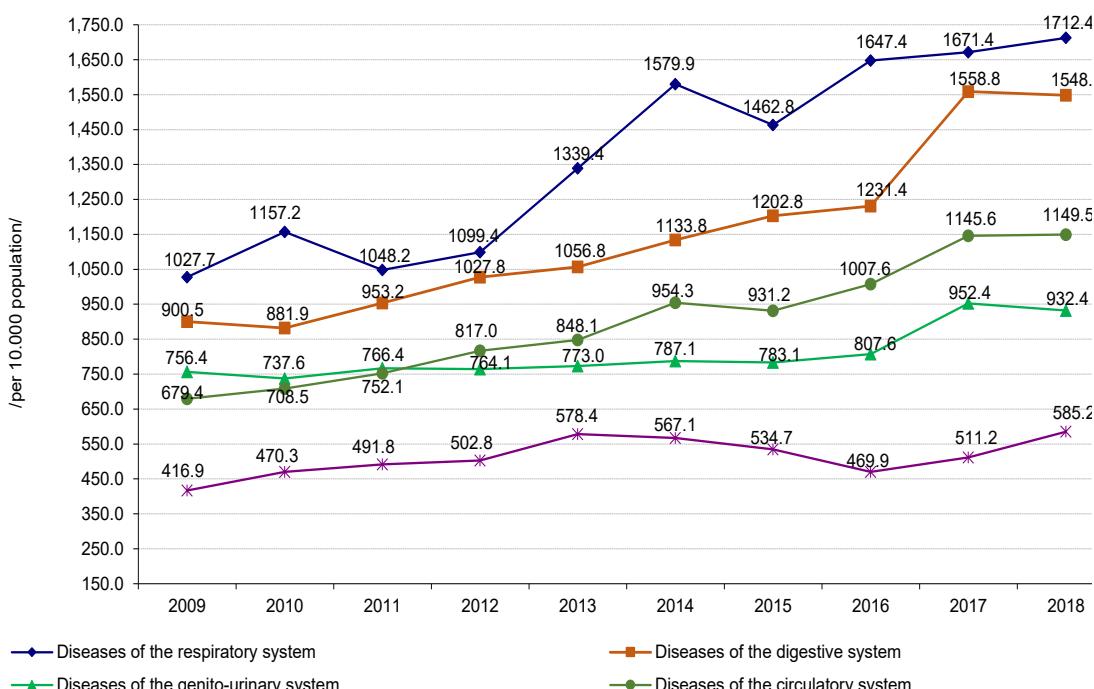
7.1 MAIN CAUSES OF POPULATION MORBIDITY

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) kill 41 million people each year, equivalent to 74% of all deaths globally. Cardiovascular diseases account for most NCD deaths, or 17.9 million people annually, followed by cancers (9.0 million), respiratory diseases (3.9million), and diabetes (1.6 million). These 4 groups of diseases account for over 80% of all premature NCD deaths. Tobacco use, physical inactivity, the harmful use of alcohol and unhealthy diets all increase the risk of dying from a NCD.

According to the WHO's estimation, globally, 23% of all deaths could be prevented through healthier environments.

"WHO methods and data sources for global burden of disease estimates 2000-2015"

Figure 7.1.1. Five leading causes of morbidity, per 10 000 population, 2009-2018



In 2018, the leading causes of morbidity were per 10 000 population diseases of the respiratory system 1712.4, diseases of the digestive system 1548.4, diseases of the circulatory system 1149.5, diseases of the genito-urinary system 932.4 and injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes 585.2 per 10 000 population, respectively. Compared to 2017, the morbidity of the digestive system and genitourinary system are decreased and others increased.

As of 2018, the five leading causes of population morbidity were:

- Diseases of the respiratory system /1712.4 per 10 000 population/



- Diseases of the digestive system /1548.4 per 10 000 population/
- Diseases of the circulatory system /1149.5 per 10 000 population/
- Diseases of the genito-urinary system /932.4 per 10 000 population/
- Injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes /585.2 per 10 000 population/

When the leading causes of population morbidity are stratified by location, diseases of the respiratory, digestive and cardiovascular systems are the three leading causes both in urban and rural areas in 2018. For instance, morbidity rates of diseases of the respiratory system per 10 000 population was 1571.0 in urban areas and 1829.4 in rural areas; diseases of the digestive system was 1576.5 in urban areas and 1525.2 in rural areas; diseases of the circulatory system was 1095.1 in urban areas and 1194.5 in rural areas, diseases of the genito-urinary system was 947.9 in urban areas and 919.5 in rural areas and the rates of injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes was 1 026.5 in urban and 219.7 in rural areas, respectively.

Table 7.1.1. Five leading causes of morbidity, by age group and sex, 2018

	Total morbidity	Respiratory system diseases	Digestive system diseases	Diseases of circulatory system	Urogenital system diseases	Injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
Sex						
Male	7714.8	1693.1	1256.7	890.0	461.5	741.8
Female	11457.0	1731.0	1830.8	1400.6	1388.3	433.5
Age group						
Male						
Under 20	8150.5	3259.2	1421.1	38.1	267.1	640.9
20-44	4779.3	480.2	806.4	407.7	409.2	856.3
45-65	10472.7	773.2	1607.2	2695.4	745.5	683.8
Above 65	21559.4	1773.1	2544.5	7490.0	1837.8	618.8
Female						
Under 20	8009.4	3083.7	1488.1	42.0	310.3	390.7
20-44	10262.6	759.3	1483.7	642.9	1983.6	405.6
45-65	16735.6	1090.6	2731.8	3772.9	2037.7	506.6
Above 65	25103.1	1571.0	3462.8	8354.2	2052.9	642.0
Residency						
Urban	10953.7	1571.0	1576.5	1095.1	947.9	1026.5
Rural	8508.6	1829.4	1525.2	1194.5	919.5	219.7
Regions						
Western	8275.2	1506.0	1504.5	1145.6	1032.8	180.7
Khangai	8364.0	1774.6	1383.9	1232.4	991.2	205.9
Central	9245.0	2175.1	1718.9	1312.6	876.9	255.3
Eastern	7631.1	1775.2	1500.6	908.8	614.8	246.4
National average	9616.2	1712.4	1548.4	1149.5	932.4	585.2

The outpatient morbidity rate per 10 000 population was 1.5 times higher in females than in males. The outpatient morbidity rates for injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes were 1.7 times higher among men than women. However, the morbidity rates for other diseases were 1.0-3.3 times lower in males than females.

Morbidity rates of the three leading causes of diseases by region were as follows: diseases of the digestive system 1504.5, disease of the respiratory system 1506.0, and diseases of the circulatory system 1145.6 in the western region; diseases of the respiratory system 1 174.6, diseases of the digestive system 1 383.9 and diseases of the circulatory system 1 232.4 in the khangai region; diseases

of the respiratory system 1312.6 and 1775.2, diseases of the digestive system 1718.9 and 1500.6, and diseases of the circulatory system 1312.6 and 908.8 in the central and eastern regions respectively.

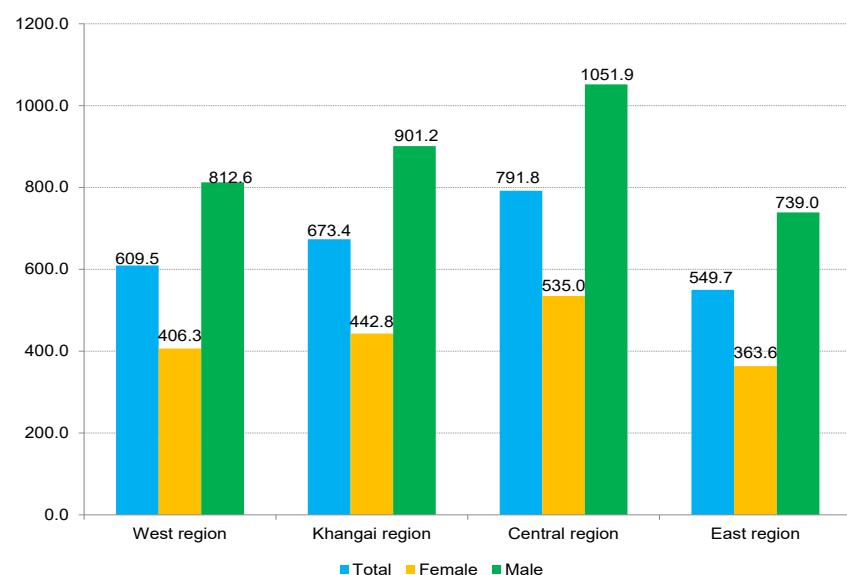
The morbidity rate which high than other regions as follows: in central and eastern regions where the of the respiratory system, in central and western regions where the diseases of the digestive system, in eastern and western regions where the diseases of the genito-urinary system and central and khangai regions where the diseases of the circulatory system and central and khangai regions where the morbidity rates for injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes, respectively.

7.2 ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

Arterial hypertension accounts for 50.3% of all diseases of the circulatory system, the morbidity rate was 578.3 per 10 000 population. By gender, the rate was 747.8 per 10 000 population for females and 403.3 for males per 10 000 population.

The morbidity rate was higher in the khangai and central regions compared to other regions. And the rate was higher in the following aimags: Tuv /1341.5/, Darkhan-Uul /1130.4/, Arkhangai /1172.8/, Bulgan /902.6/ and Bayankhongor /777.9.

Figure 7.2.1. Arterial hypertension, by sex and regions, per 10 000 population, 2018

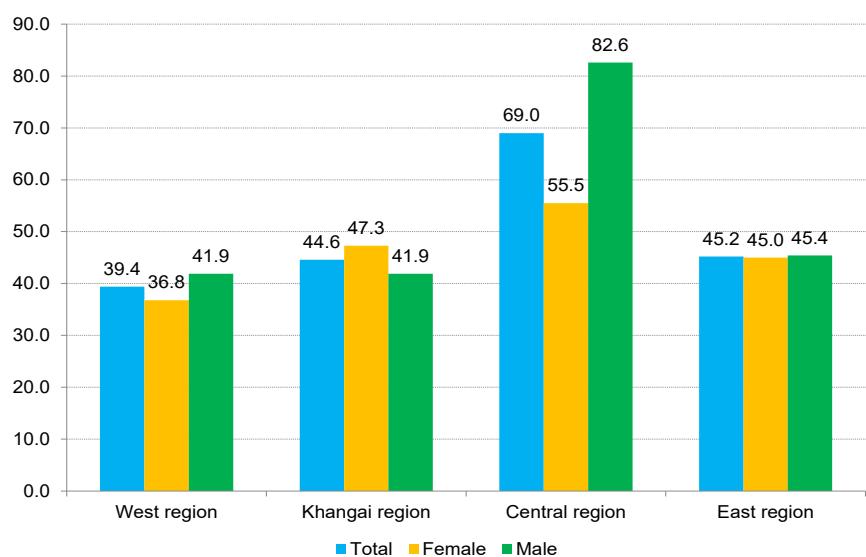


7.3. DIABETES

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

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

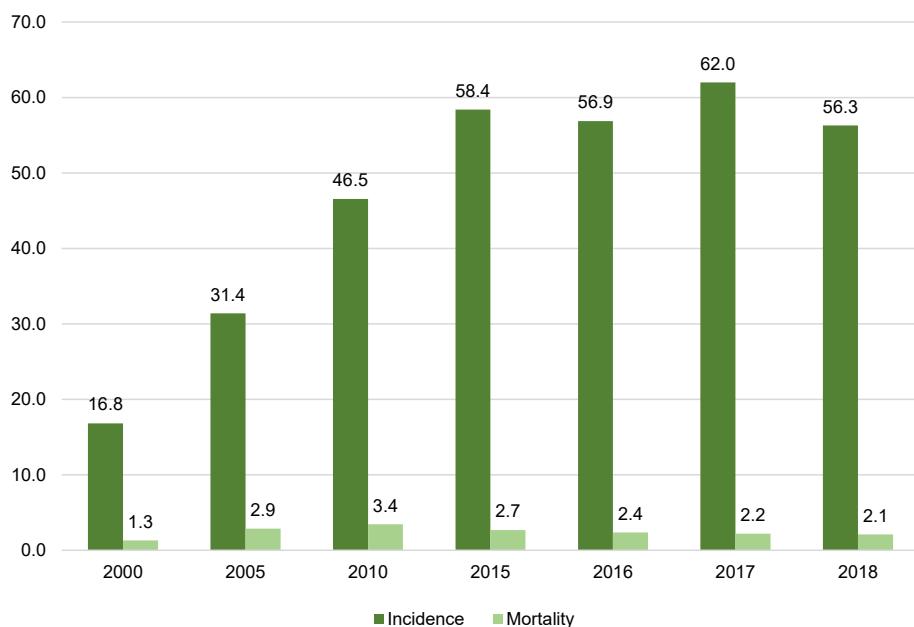
Figure 7.3.1. Diabetes by sex and regions, per 10 000 population, 2018



7.4 DISEASES OF LIVER

The diseases of liver accounted for 11.9% of all diseases of the digestive system, the morbidity rate was 184.0 per 10 000 population. The chronic hepatitis accounts for 41.7% of the total reported liver diseases as considering main causes of cancer. In 2009, the incidence of liver diseases was 131 per 10 000 population for males and 158 per 10 000 population for females, and the rate has increased to 152 per 10 000 population for males and to 212 for females, respectively, in 2018. In 2018, the morbidity of chronic hepatitis was 76.7 per 10 000 population, it has increased by 26.8 as compared to 2009 /49.9 per 10 000 pop/. The morbidity of fibrosis and cirrhosis of liver was 52.2 per 10 000 population in 2009, while the rate has increased by 4.1 as giving a rate of 56.3 per 10 000 population in 2018. In 2018, the incidence rate of other diseases of liver was 45.8 per 10 000 population, it has increased by 16.8 as compared to 2009. The morbidity of alcoholic hepatitis was 13.7 per 10 000 population in 2009 and 7.1 in 2017, while the rate has decreased by 1.8 as giving a rate of 5.3 per 10 000 population in 2018.

Figure 7.4.1. Incidence and deaths of liver cirrhosis, per 10 000 population, 2018



The morbidity of fibrosis and cirrhosis of liver was 58.0 per 10 000 women in 2009, while the rate has increased by 7.6 as giving a rate of 65.6 per 10 000 women in 2018.

By age groups, the rate was 184.0 per 10 000 women among people aged 45-65 years in 2009, while the rate has increased by 17.9 as giving a rate of 201.9 per 10 000 for women in 2018. In 2009, the rate was 46.1 per 10 000 for men, while the rate to 46.3 in 2018.

7.5. CANCER

7.5.1 Cancer incidence

In 2018, a total of 6 073 new cancer cases were diagnosed in Mongolia, of which 51% (3070 cases) were males and 49% (3003 cases) were females. A total of 2 195 new cases of liver cancer were recorded, which accounts for 36.1% of the total new cancer cases Out of all new cancer cases, 67.3% occurred in rural areas and 32.7% occurred in Ulaanbaatar city.

Table 7.5.1. Common types of cancer, by sex, 2018

	Total	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
1	Liver	36.1	Liver	38.9	Liver	33.0
2	Stomach	14.8	Stomach	19.3	Cervical	12.4
3	Lung & Trachea	8.5	Lung & Trachea	12.6	Stomach	10.3
4	Esophagus	6.4	Esophagus	7.0	Breast	8.1
5	Cervical	6.1	Colon and rectum	3.5	Esophagus	5.9
6	Breast	4.0	Urology, nephrology	2.7	Ovary	3.8
7	Colon and rectum	3.6	Pancreas	2.7	Colon and rectum	3.5
8	Urology, nephrology	2.6	Lymphoid leukemia	1.9	Lung & Trachea	3.4
9	Pancreas	2.5	Brain nerves	1.5	Urology, nephrology	2.5
10	Lymphoid leukemia	1.7	Prostate	1.0	Pancreas	2.5

The leading primary cancer sites in men were liver, stomach, lung, esophagus and colon/rectum; while in women, liver, cervix, stomach, and breast and esophagus cancers were most common. There were no major observed systematic differences compared to the previous year.

7.5.2. Common types of cancer

In 2018, liver cancer accounted for 36.1%, stomach 14.8%, lung 8.5%, esophagus 6.4%, cervix 6.1%, breast cancer 4.0% colon and rectum 3.6% and of all new recorded cancer cases.

7.5.2.1. Liver cancer

A total of 2 195 new cases of liver cancer were recorded, of which 54.4% (1 194 cases) in males and 45.6% (1 001 cases) in females. The incidence rate of liver cancer was 69.5 per 100 000 population, which 76.8 for males and 62.4 for females. Compared to the region, the incidence rate of liver cancer was higher in the eastern aimags than the country average, the rate was 118.0 per 100 000 population for males and 101.0 per 100 000 population for females. The cancer incidence rate per 100 000 population was higher than the country average /69.5/ in the following aimags: Khentii 111.9, Dornod 111.2, Zavkhan 108.8, Sukhbaatar 103.3, Orkhon 100.6, Govialtai 95.1, Tuv 90.8, Uvs 89.0, Khuvgul 87.8, Selenge 78.9, Arkhangai 78.6, Darkhan-Uul 78.6, Uvurkhangai 77.5, Khovd 75.1 and Dundgov 73.0.

7.5.2.2. Stomach cancer

A total of 901 new cases of stomach cancer were recorded, of which 64.8% in males and 34.2% in females. The incidence rate of stomach cancer was 28.5 per 100 000 population, which 38.2 for males and 19.2 for females. The cancer incidence rate per 100 000 population was higher than the country average /28.5/ in the following aimags: Gov-Altai (48.4), Uvs (46.9), Orkhon (43.0), Zavkhan (42.7), Selenge (40.4), Bulgan (37.2), Khuvgul (34.5), Darkhan-Uul (34.0), Khovd (33.0) and Tuv (29.6).

7.5.2.3. Lung cancer

A total of 517 new cases of lung cancer were recorded, of which 74.9% in males and 25.1% in females. The incidence rate of lung cancer was 16.4 per 100 000 population. By sex, the rate was 24.9 per 100 000 population for males and 8.1 per 100 000 population for females.

The cancer incidence rate per 100 000 population was higher than the country average /16.4/ the following aimags: Darkhan-Uul 30.1, Tuv 26.4, Dornod 24.7, Selenge 22.9, Govi-Altai 22.5, Dundgovi 21.5, Bulgan 21.0, Uvs 20.5, Dornogovi 20.3, Sukhbaatar 19.4, Khovd 18.2, Khuvsgul 18.0, Uvurkhangai 17.2, Khentii 16.9 and Arkhangai 16.8.

7.5.2.4. Esophagus cancer

A total of 390 new cases of esophagus cancer were reported, of which 54.9% in males and 45.1% in females. The incidence of esophagus cancer was 12.3 per 100 000 population. By sex, the rate was 13.8 per 100 000 population for males and 11.0 per 100 000 population for females.

The cancer incidence rate per 100 000 population was higher than the country average /12.3/ the following aimags: Bayan-Ulgii 36.0, Uvs 33.7, Uvurkhangai 19.8, Arkhangai 18.9, Sukhbaatar 17.8, Darkhan-Uul 17.5, Khovd 17.1, Govisumber 17.2, Bayankhongor 15.9, Zavkhan 15.2, Dornod 14.8, Govi-Altai 13.8 and Orkhon 13.7.

7.5.2.5. Cervical cancer

A total of 372 new cases of cervical cancer were recorded, the rate was 23.2 per 100 000 women.

The cancer incidence rate per 100 000 women was higher than the country average /23.2/ the following aimags: Darkhan-Uul 62.9, Selenge 55.8, Dornod 37.4, Govisumber 34.5, Govi-Altai 31.0, Bayankhongor 29.2, Khentii 28.9, Umnugovi 27.1 and Dundgovi 25.9.

7.5.3. Stages of cancer diagnosis /TNM classification/

According to TNM staging system, the percentage of new cases of cancer in the country by stage was as follows: 49.0% of cases of cervical cancer were diagnosed at stage I and II, which the detection rate has not decreased as compared to the last year. 81.2% of liver cancers were detected at stage III/IV or in a late stage.

Table 7.5.3.1. Stages of cancer diagnosis /TNM classification/, 2018

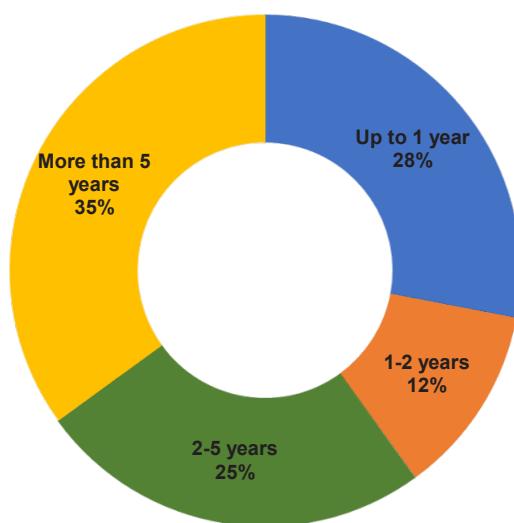
No	Type of cancer	In situ neoplasms	I stage	II stage	III stage	IV stage
1	Cervical	26.7	10.8	12.1	39.5	10.8
2	Urology, nephrology	0.0	22.3	20.1	33.1	24.5
3	Ovary	0.0	10.2	11.1	45.4	33.3
4	Pancreas	0.0	1.3	9.3	36.0	53.3
5	Esophagus	0.6	2.5	6.4	55.8	34.7
6	Breasts	2.0	6.8	33.7	43.4	14.1
7	Lungs	0.0	0.9	8.2	46.0	44.9
8	Stomach	0.2	3.3	9.0	39.8	47.7
9	Liver	0.0	4.4	14.4	40.5	40.7
10	Colon and rectum	0.5	1.0	10.1	50.0	38.5
	Total	2.1	5.2	13.8	41.1	37.7

7.5.4. Cancer control

At the end of 2018, a total of 19 427 cancer patients have been controlled by oncologists at the aimag and district health care levels in the country. Out of these patients, 35.7% /6936/ were males and 64.3% /112 491/ were females. Accounting for liver cancer 24%, cervical cancer 19%, stomach 12%, breast 8%, kidney 4%, esophagus cancer 3%, colorectal 3%, lung cancer 3%, ovary cancer 2% and others 22%, respectively.

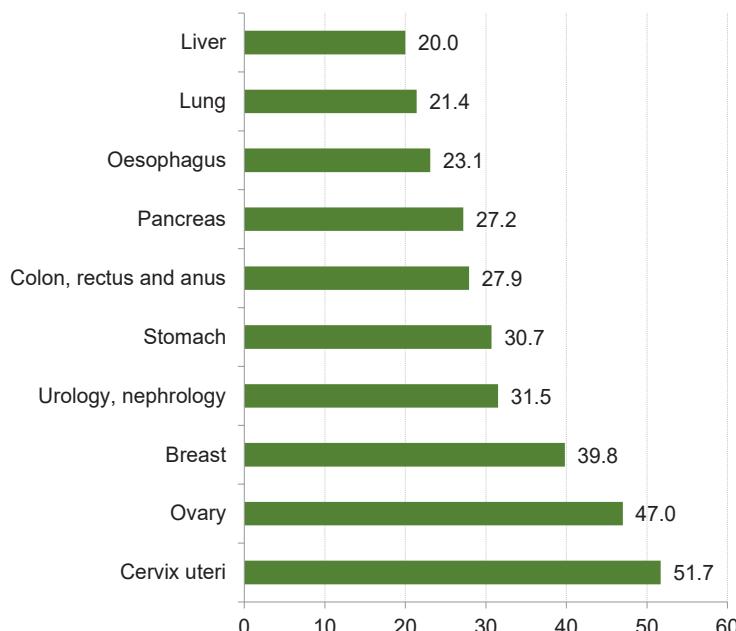
In regard to survival rate, 28% of people diagnosed with cancer survived up to 1 year, 12% living of them 1-2 year, 25% are 2-5 year and 3% longer than 5 years after being diagnosed.

Figure 7.5.4.1. Cancer survival rates, 2018



51.7% of women who diagnosed with cervical cancer survived longer than 5 years and the survival rate was the highest as compared to the rates of other cancer types.

Figure 7.5.4.2. Percentage of 5-year survival rate, by type, 2018





7.5.5. Childhood cancer and mortality

In 2018, a total of 109 new cases of cancer were recorded among children, of which 55.9% /61/ in males and 44.1% /48/ in females in the country. The incidence has decreased by 13 cases compared to the previous year. By age groups, 11 cases /per 100 000 under five age groups/ occurred among children aged 0-4 years, 6 cases /per 100 000 5-9 age groups/ were among children aged 5-9 years, 10 cases /per 100 000 10-14 age groups/ were in children aged 10-14 years and 8 cases /per 100 000 15-19 age groups/ were among children aged 15-19 years. The most common types of cancer are lymphoid leukemia, brain cancer and neurologic cancer in children. A total of 59 children died from cancer, hence accounting for 28.8% among the 0-4 years old, 28.8% were in 5-9 years old, 23.7% were in 10-14 years old and 18.6 % were in 15-19 years old, respectively.

7.6. INJURY, POISONING AND CERTAIN OTHER CONSEQUENCES OF EXTERNAL CAUSES

Five leading causes of incidence injury:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| • Falls W00-W19 | /39.2%/ |
| • Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces W20-W49 | /16.5%/ |
| • Transport accidents V00-V99 | /14.3%/ |
| • Assault X85-Y09 | /12.5%/ |
| • Exposure to animate mechanical forces W50-W64 | /6%/ |

7.7. LEADING CAUSES OF THE INPATIENT MORBIDITY

As of 2018, the five leading causes of inpatient morbidity were:

- Diseases of the respiratory system /465.7 per 10 000 population/
- Diseases of cardiovascular or circulatory system /421.9 per 10 000 population/
- Diseases of digestive system /341.4 per 10 000 population/
- Diseases of genitourinary system /320.4 per 10 000 population/
- Diseases of nervous system /215.5 per 10 000 population/

Table 7.7.1. Five leading causes of the inpatient morbidity by age, sex, 2018

	Total morbidity	Respiratory system diseases	Digestive system diseases	Urogenital system diseases	Cardiovascular system diseases	Nervous system diseases
Sex						
Male	2179.1	494.5	317.4	162.8	358.4	173.4
Female	3512.6	437.9	364.7	472.9	483.4	256.2
Age group /Male/						
Under 20	1787.2	954.3	243.2	56.2	12.2	72.2
20-44	1418.7	117.5	263.5	167.1	156.7	176.2
45-65	3618.2	231.3	511.1	292.3	1069.3	325.7
Above 65	8075.3	739.6	765.7	680.0	3230.1	520.0
Age group /Female/						
Under 20	1715.6	830.8	217.4	91.7	13.3	66.1
20-44	3770.6	133.7	257.3	630.8	178.3	232.2
45-65	4844.2	250.3	667.2	741.5	1226.8	541.6
Above 65	9416.0	582.9	1116.5	981.7	3540.0	741.6
Residency						
Urban	3479.6	540.3	455.0	339.3	478.1	254.4
Rural	2340.8	404.0	247.3	304.7	375.4	183.2
Regions						
Western	2557.7	384.5	301.2	316.8	406.3	241.0
Khangai	2239.3	346.8	233.7	340.4	401.4	153.4
Central	2329.3	470.1	229.6	290.6	356.0	174.0
Eastern	2244.1	442.6	226.1	218.2	292.6	179.3
National average	2856.7	465.7	341.4	320.4	421.9	215.5

Hospital admission rates were 2 179.1 per 10 000 in males and 3 512.6 per 10 000 in females. Inpatient admission rate per 10 000 population was 1.6 times lower in males than females.

As of 2018, the five leading causes among hospitalized patients were as follows: among patients with diseases of the genito-urinary system 62.9% had pyelonephritis; among patients with diseases of the respiratory system 51.8% had pneumonia; among patients with diseases of the digestive system 23.2% had liver problems; and among patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system 40.2% had



suffered from arterial hypertension and 23.3% had ischemic heart disease.

There is a tendency that the morbidity of pyelonephritis has been decreasing steadily since 2009.

Table 7.7.2. Inpatient morbidity, by percentage, 2009-2018

Diseases classification	Leading cause	Percent									
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Urogenital system diseases	Nephritis (N10-N16)	66.6	68.3	67.4	67.1	66.1	64.1	63.6	63.0	63.1	62.9
Respiratory system diseases	Pneumonia (J12-J18)	38.8	44.8	46.2	46.9	46.1	51.3	44	52.4	49.1	51.8
Digestive system diseases	Liver diseases (K70-K77)	25.7	25.2	26.1	26.6	27	27.8	26.9	26.0	25.5	23.2
	Appendicitis (K35-K38)	16.9	16.7	15.4	14.6	14.1	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.2	11.3
	Diseases of gall bladder (K80-K81)	14.2	13.8	14.2	14.3	14.6	13.6	13.2	13.4	13.5	14.3
Cardiovascular system diseases	Hypertension (I10-I15)	34.4	36.6	36.8	37.7	37.6	38.5	40.2	39.7	40.1	40.2
	Ischemic heart disease (I20, I23-I25)	29.5	26.6	26	26.1	26.7	24.6	23.6	24.3	24.1	23.3
Nervous system diseases	Disorders on neural radices and plexuses (G50-G59)	26	26.7	28.8	30.9	33.8	27.7	34.8	36.4	37.2	38.9
	Epilepsy (G40-G41)	10.9	13.3	12.6	12.1	11.4	11.4	11.1	10.6	9.5	9.5

The incidence of pneumonia accounted for 38.8% of all inpatient morbidity caused by diseases of the respiratory system in 2009, however the percentage increased to 46.1% in 2013, and the morbidity rate has increased to 51.8, in 2018.

In 2009, the diseases of liver and gallbladder accounted for 25.7% and 14.2% of all diseases of the digestive system. However, the morbidity rates of diseases of liver and gallbladder were 23.2% and 14.3% in 2018, the morbidity rates of diseases of liver is decreased and the rates of gallbladder were at the same level as compared to 2009. Arterial hypertension are accounted for 34.4% of all inpatients due to diseases of the cardiovascular system in 2009, while the morbidity has increased to 40.2% in 2018.

7.8. SCREENING FOR NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

In 2018, a total of 550 979 people were screened to detect arterial hypertension at early stage. Out of them, 71.7% was the target population group and the participation rate increased by 4.4% compared to the previous year. Out of the total screened people, 42.3% were males and 57.7% were females.

In regard to the Body Mass Index (BMI), 5.9% of the participants were underweight, 50.1% were normal weight, 31.9% were overweight and 11.9% were obese or more than 30 kg/m². Out of all participants, 62.1% were invited by public health workers for the screening, 16.7% by voluntarily and 9.4% by advertisement.

By early screening result, 86.3% of the participants were normal, 13.7% were identified at high risk for arterial hypertension and invited for follow-up medical examination.

A total of 74 220 people were involved in the follow-up medical examination after screening. Out of them,

9 869 people (1.8%) were diagnosed with arterial hypertension.

In total, 520 446 people were screened for early detection of diabetes and the participation rate was 69.5%. As a result, 95.5% of the participants were normal, and 4.4% were at high risk for diabetes or changes in the fasting plasma glucose test and they were referred to the secondary level hospitals. The participation rate for the screening of type 2 diabetes by gender was: 42.2% were males and 57.8% were females. As a result of the screening, a total of 30 110 people were referred to the assigned secondary level hospitals. Out of them, 1 158 people (0.2%) were diagnosed with type 2 diabetes.

Table 7.8.1. Percentage of screening coverage, by province, 2017-2018

Province, city	Screening for arterial hypertension				Screening for diabetes type 2			
	Percentage of people screened		Diagnosis verified		Percentage of people screened		Diagnosis verified	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Arkhangai	66.4	57.9	6.5	5.7	73.4	64.0	0.2	0.2
Bayan-Ulgii	52.8	68.0	8.5	8.4	43.4	57.1	0.8	0.7
Bayankhongor	76.2	70.4	2.0	2.0	71.6	69.2	0.1	0.1
Bulgan	70.9	72.0	1.1	1.2	71.5	71.7	0.1	0.1
Govi-Altai	53.9	55.3	3.9	3.8	55.5	58.3	0.2	0.2
Govisumber	41.9	98.2	1.2	0.6	37.2	98.2	0.5	0.1
Darkhan-Uul	78.6	85.4	1.2	1.0	79.4	89.4	0.3	0.1
Dornogovi	97.6	87.0	1.3	1.3	91.0	86.7	0.3	0.2
Dornod	96.9	90.2	1.1	0.6	96.4	89.7	0.2	0.1
Dundgovi	70.4	66.3	1.2	1.5	69.5	66.4	0.1	0.2
Zavkhan	69.5	52.1	3.1	2.6	60.3	47.9	0.8	0.6
Orkhon	53.4	59.6	0.9	0.7	50.3	57.9	0.4	0.1
Uvurkhangai	76.1	88.7	1.6	1.1	76.9	89.2	0.1	0.1
Umnugovi	50.4	49.3	1.9	1.0	54.4	51.8	0.3	0.1
Sukhbaatar	84.2	82.8	1.3	2.0	84.2	82.8	0.1	0.0
Selenge	64.3	87.2	3.7	2.8	57.0	83.0	0.6	0.4
Tuv	73.8	67.3	1.5	4.6	71.8	65.6	0.2	0.2
Uvs	75.5	75.8	2.5	1.2	81.0	80.8	0.1	0.1
Khovd	54.5	52.8	6.6	8.2	52.5	48.2	0.9	0.5
Khuvsgul	79.6	75.5	3.7	2.3	80.3	76.1	0.0	0.1
Khentii	76.1	79.4	0.6	0.5	73.4	74.0	0.2	0.2
Province average	70.9	72.4	2.6	2.4	69.5	71.8	0.3	0.2
Ulaanbaatar	67.0	70.8	1.1	1.4	60.6	62.8	0.3	0.3
National average	69.1	71.7	1.9	2.0	65.5	67.8	0.3	0.2



7.9. CERVICAL AND BREAST CANCER SCREENING

As of 2018, a total of 85 278 women were screened for cervical cancer and 37.4% of them were the target groups of women. Out of them, 5.0% of women have diagnosed with positive Pap smear test or abnormal findings in the cervical cells.

A total of 388 528 women were screened to detect of breast cancer. Out of them, 187 women were screened by mammography and 34 women had cytology. In addition, a total of 450 women at high risk for breast cancer were screened. As a result, 18 new cases of breast cancer have been detected and 33.3% of them diagnosed in early stage.

Table 7.8.2. Percentage of cervical cancer screening, 2018

No	Province, city	The number of women to be covered	Number of target women covered by early detection	Percentage of coverage	The number of women covered by the possible detection of breast cancer
1	Arkhangai	6252	3104	49.6	13342
2	Bayan-Ulgii	6026	1950	32.4	9868
3	Bayankhongor	5819	3598	61.8	3668
4	Bulgan	4303	2170	50.4	2828
5	Gobi-Altai	3949	1663	42.1	9332
6	Gobi-Sumber	1183	604	51.1	5233
7	Darkhan-Uul	7645	3903	51.1	28579
8	Dornogobi	4861	3232	66.5	16107
9	Dornod	5739	3282	57.2	15754
10	Dundgobi	3109	2064	66.4	5666
11	Zavkhan	5026	1677	33.4	2876
12	Orkhon	7740	2431	31.4	16955
13	Uvurkhangai	7846	4663	59.4	25106
14	Umnugobi	4664	1587	34.0	9871
15	Sukhbaatar	4249	3355	79.0	14381
16	Selenge	7560	3300	43.7	3931
17	Tuv	6382	3432	53.8	18578
18	Uvs	5161	2988	57.9	15783
19	Khovd	5369	3148	58.6	5721
20	Khuvgul	9097	5453	59.9	26416
21	Khentii	5185	2848	54.9	15718
22	Province average	117165	60452	51.6	265713
23	Ulaanbaatar	110774	24826	22.4	122815
24	National average	227939	85278	37.4	388528

The percentage of the screening varies through of all aimags, with the highest in Sukhbaatar aimag, while the lowest is in Orkhon aimag, in 2018. The percentage of the screening in Ulaanbaatar is lower than the aimag and the national average.

7.10. SURGICAL SERVICES

In 2018, a total of 237 970 people underwent surgical treatment, of which 82.7% were in Ulaanbaatar city and 17.3% were in rural hospitals. 20.9% or 41 170 cases were pediatric surgeries, under 15 years old.

Table 7.10.1. Number of surgeries in Ulaanbaatar hospitals, 2018

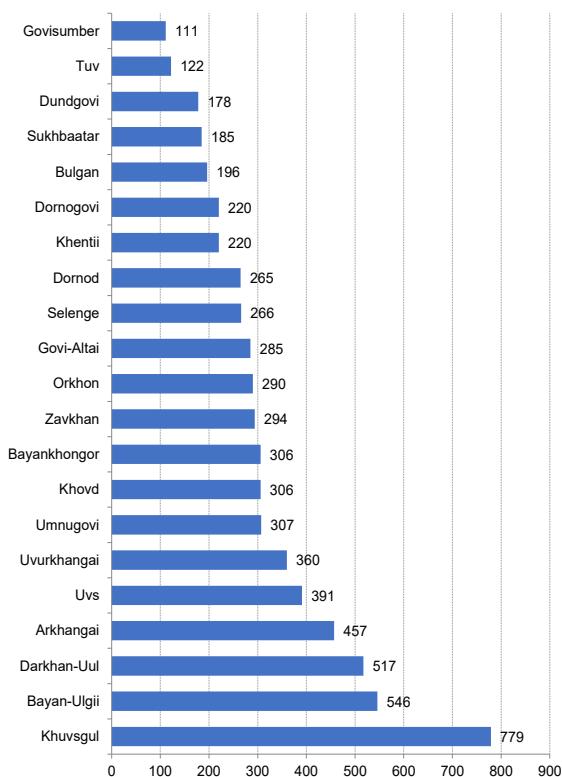
Health organizations	Surgery		Of which		Post-operative complications		Deaths	
	Total	Of which: under 15 years	Laparoscopy surgery	Repeat surgery	Total	Of which: under 15 years	Total	Of which: under 15 years
I State Central Hospital	11967	37	2001	23	23	0	13	0
II State Central Hospital	2723	0	1201	7	6	0	13	0
III State Central Hospital	6729	148	905	17	27	2	26	3
State Research Center for Maternal and Child health	16632	9225	251	61	61	35	0	0
National Cancer Center	2646	7	179	2	82	0	23	0
National infectious Diseases Centre	618	56	0	6	0	0	0	0
National Centre of Traumatology and Orthopaedics	10998	1981	0	5	5	0	146	14
State hospitals under Ulaanbaatar Health Authority	133841	29260	1685	56	283	3	16	0
Private hospitals under Ministry of Health	10685	456	2137	21	2	0	0	0
Total	196839	41170	8359	198	489	40	237	17

A total of surgical treatment, laparoscopy surgery was performed in 9,719 patients, hence 64.5 per cent were diseases of the digestive system, 9.7 per cent were urinary system diseases, 13.7 per cent women's disease and 12.1 per cent were others.

Table 7.10.2. Types of surgeries performed, 2018

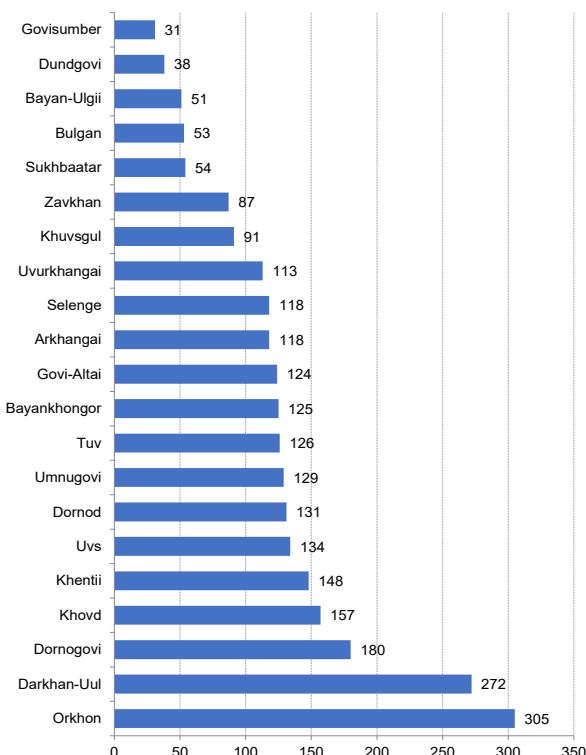
Surgery	Surgery treatment		Laparoscopy surgery	Repeat surgery	Post-operative operations		Deaths	
	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
The nervous system performed surgical operations	2323	1.0	0	12	9	1.6	87	33.3
Endocrine system made surgical operations	558	0.2	3	0	5	0.9	1	0.4
Eyes made surgical operations	8599	3.6	0	41	2	0.4	0	0.0
Ear surgery done to treat arthritis	1646	0.7	45	2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nose, mouth, pharynx performed surgical operations	116373	48.9	574	2	283	50.9	1	0.4
Respiratory system performed surgical operations	1019	0.4	51	6	5	0.9	13	5.0
Cardiovascular surgery done to treat arthritis	3297	1.4	83	2	13	2.3	6	2.3
Blood and lymphatic system performed surgical operations	229	0.1	3	1	2	0.4	2	0.8
Digestive system performed surgical operations	31490	13.2	6271	119	148	26.6	95	36.4
Urinary tract fallow	2213	0.9	942	15	17	3.1	4	1.5
Male genital surgery done to treat arthritis	2466	1.0	256	2	1	0.2	2	0.8
Female genital surgery done to treat arthritis	21003	8.8	1332	16	13	2.3	2	0.8
Obstetric procedures	20702	8.7	4	28	37	6.7	1	0.4
Bone and muscle system performed surgical operations	15513	6.5	141	7	10	1.8	25	9.6
Surgeries in the external organs	10539	4.4	14	4	11	2.0	22	8.4
Total	237970	100.0	9719	257	556	100.0	261	100.0

Figure 7.10.1. Number of surgery, by province, 2018

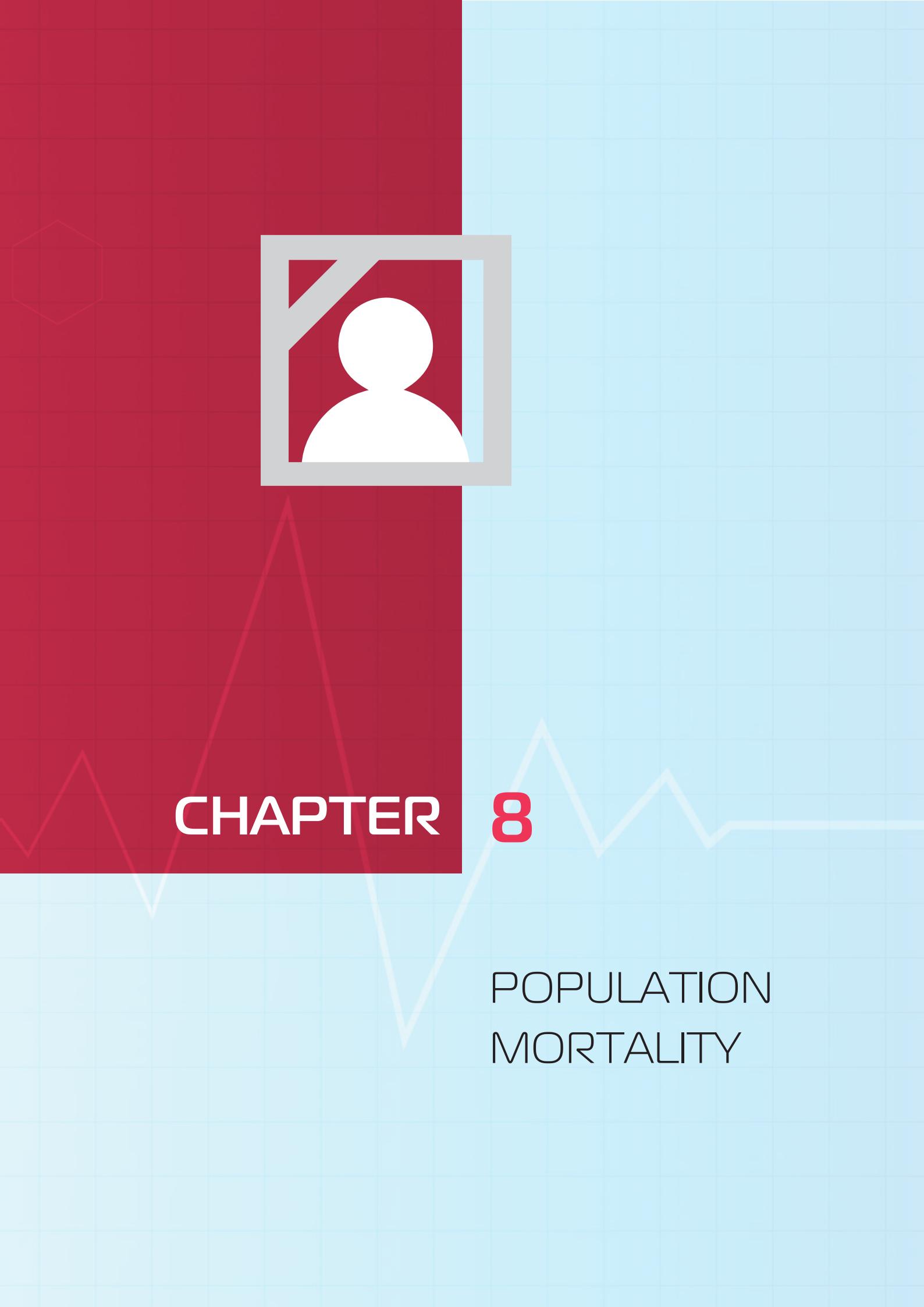


In the nationwide, a total of 11 490 cases of appendectomy were performed. Out of them, 39.5% or 4 540 cases were performed in Ulaanbaatar city.

Figure 7.10.2. Appendectomy due to acute cases, by province, 2018



In the nationwide, a total of 9 009 cases of surgery for gallbladder diseases were performed. Out of them, 71.3% (6 424 cases) were performed in Ulaanbaatar city.



CHAPTER

8

POPULATION
MORTALITY



CHAPTER 8.

POPULATION MORTALITY

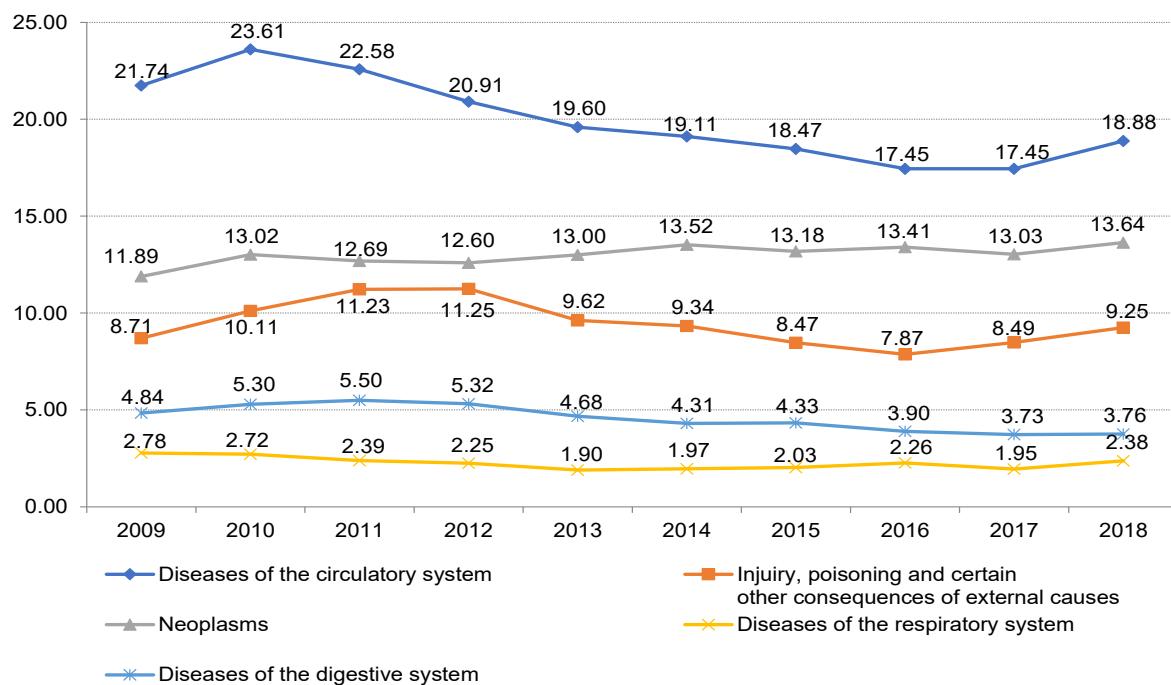
Diseases of the circulatory system, cancer and injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes have been the leading causes of death of the population since 1995.

Table 8.1. The leading causes of death, selected years

Disease group	1990		1995		2005		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Total	Female												
Total	16401	7554	16184	7164	15469	6003	16374	6552	16181	6519	15812	6204	17331	6894
Cardiovascular disease	2568	1273	4992	2505	5923	2566	5591	2374	5390	2270	5405	2204	5963	2507
Cancer	2685	1137	2997	1303	2918	1309	4028	1807	4142	1837	4037	1748	4308	1933
Injury, poisoning and external causes	792	199	1406	301	2824	517	2563	493	2431	498	2630	544	2923	601
Diseases of the digestive system	2148	1164	1284	592	1249	535	1311	630	1205	559	1155	539	1187	528
Some disorders occur in the perinatal period	859	322	413	166	452	188	735	310	583	242	559	233	573	227
Diseases of the respiratory system	4796	2197	2553	1119	699	287	613	244	699	295	605	253	752	297
Infectious and parasitic diseases	695	324	897	363	474	156	328	105	462	177	276	82	276	90
Diseases of the nervous system	614	305	288	138	233	94	306	111	330	140	267	121	347	180
Disorders of the urinary system	361	180	429	207	310	133	267	128	246	117	245	126	295	144
Congenital malformations, abnormal development and chromosomal disorders	138	54	137	68	145	74	163	72	220	102	197	93	212	98

By the end of 2018, a total of 17 331 deaths were registered in the nationwide, which increased by 1 519 cases or 8.7% as compared to the last year. Of the total deaths, 60.2% were males and 39.8% were females.

Of the total mortality, 4 721 deaths or 27.2% were occurred in hospital, and the proportion of deaths that occurred within 24 hours of admission was 22.2%.

Figure 8.1. Five leading causes of mortality per 10 000 population, 2018

The leading causes of mortality in 2018 were diseases of the circulatory system (34.4%), cancer (24.6%), injuries, poisonings and certain other consequences of external causes (16.8%), diseases of the digestive system (6.8%), and diseases of the respiratory system (4.3%). Deaths from these diseases accounted for a combined 87.1% of all deaths.

Considering the five leading causes of death in 2018, annual average of 5 000-5 500 people or one in third of all deaths were due to diseases of the circulatory system, and over 4 000 people died from cancer and over 2500 people or one in six of all deaths were due to injuries and poisoning.

As of 2018, the five leading causes of mortality were:

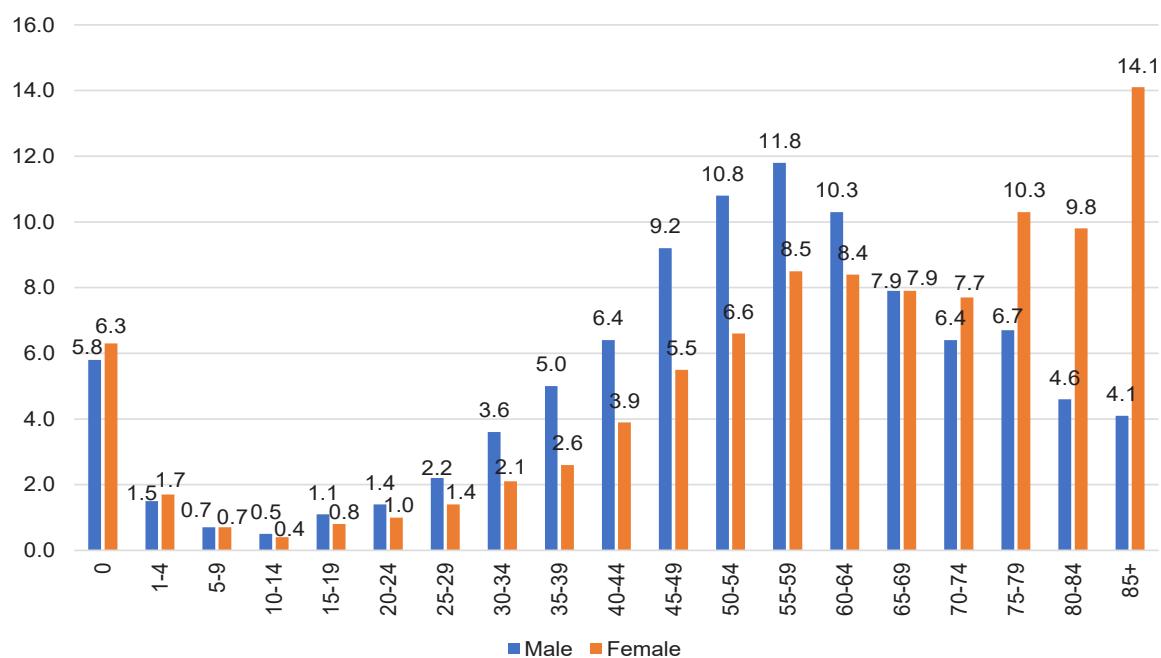
- Diseases of the circulatory system (18.88 per 10 000 population)
- Cancer/Neoplasms (13.52 per 10 000 population)
- Injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (9.25 per 10 000 population)
- Diseases of the digestive system (3.76 per 10 000 population)
- Diseases of the respiratory system (2.38 per 10 000 population)

The population mortality rate is 67.17 per 10 000 in males and 42.95 per 10 000 in females. The mortality rate is greater in men by 1.5 times than in women.

Out of all deaths, 6.0% occurred in children until 1 year old, 7.6% in children under-five year and 1.4% in children aged 5-14 years old.

In 2018, the top 10 causes of death are liver and biliary tract cancers, ischemic heart disease and stroke, accounting for a combined 54.5 percent of all deaths. Suicide accounted for 2.8% of total deaths nationwide, making it the 9th leading cause of death. Suicide is one of the leading causes of death among the population and a major health issue.

Figure 8.2. Distribution of deaths by age, 2018

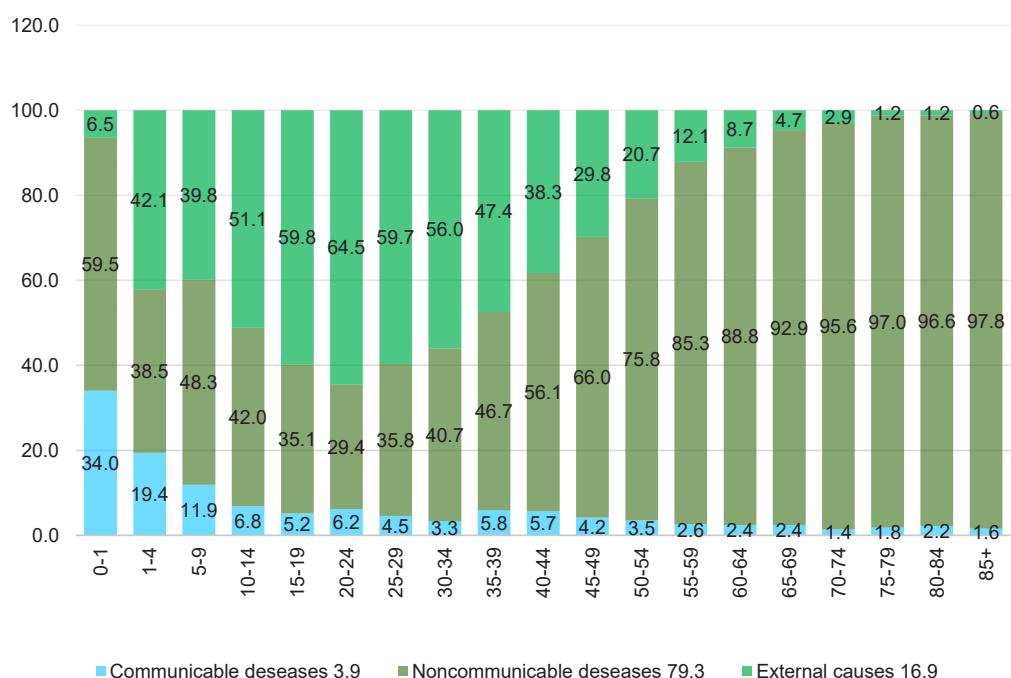


In 2018, a total of all deaths were accounting for 79.3 per cent due to non-communicable diseases, 16.9 per cent due to injuries, external causes and 3.9 per cent due to communicable diseases, respectively.

The causes of death shown by age groups: The infant mortality, there were 59.5 per cent is non-communicable diseases, 34.0 per cent is infectious disease and 6.5 per cent is external cause. The infectious diseases are including respiratory infections and perinatal infections.

External causes accounted for above 50% of all deaths among 10-35 years old, while the majority among people above 50 years old due to non-communicable diseases.

Figure 8.3. Age distribution of broad causes of death, /percent/, 2018



The 10 most frequent causes of death are shown in figure 8.4 liver cancer, cerebrovascular diseases, stroke and suicide such as are accounted for 54.5 per cent /9440 cases/, of all deaths.

Figure 8.4. Ten leading causes of death, 2018

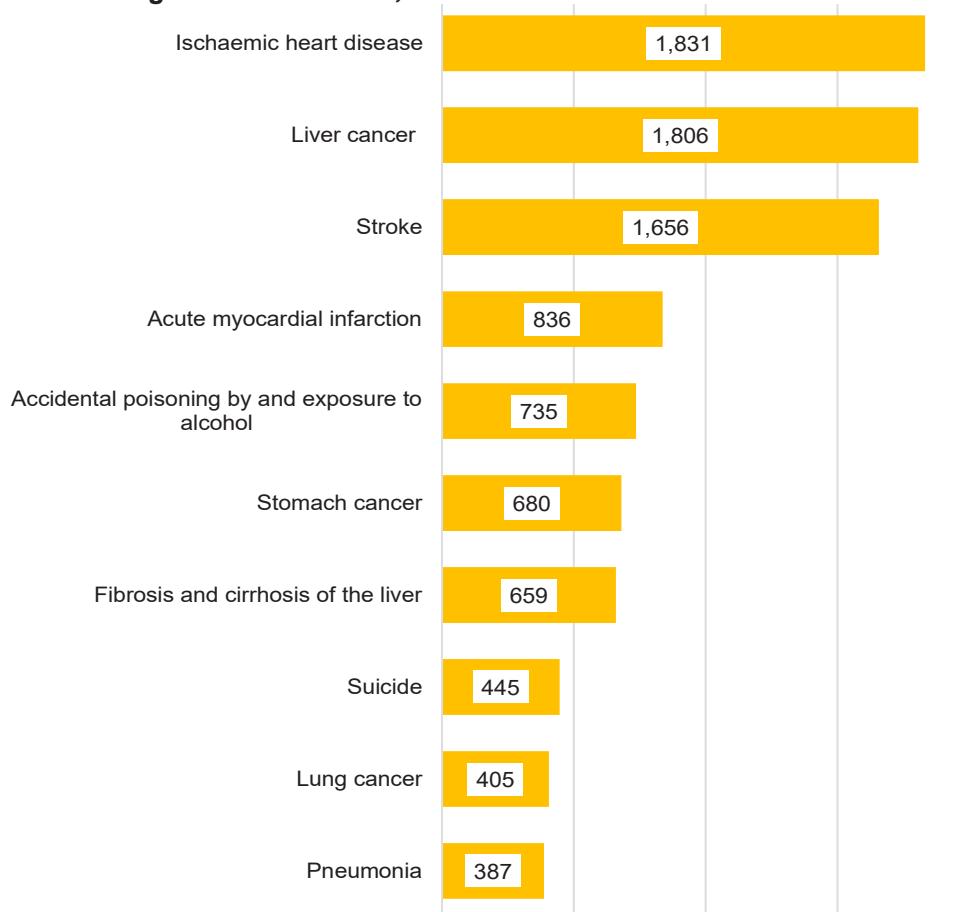


Table 8.2. Five leading causes of mortality, per 10 000 population, 2018

	Total morbidity	Diseases of circulatory system	Neoplasms	Injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	Diseases of digestive system	Diseases of respiratory system
Sex						
Males	67.17	22.24	15.28	14.94	4.24	2.93
Females	42.95	15.62	12.04	3.75	3.29	1.85
Age group						
Under 20	13.85	0.30	0.53	3.10	0.30	1.55
20-44	21.37	3.65	2.35	10.41	1.78	0.66
45-65	111.30	39.04	34.24	18.98	8.76	3.27
Above 65	505.59	248.93	152.76	10.75	32.55	22.57
Residency						
Urban	57.16	16.46	14.08	11.46	4.28	2.60
Rural	52.95	20.88	13.27	7.42	3.32	2.20
Regions						
Western	51.13	21.14	13.66	5.48	2.38	2.08
Khangai	55.22	23.36	12.89	7.85	3.44	1.92
Central	50.47	18.03	12.65	8.28	4.07	2.28
Eastern	52.76	16.82	15.43	7.68	3.43	2.83
National average	54.86	18.88	13.64	9.25	3.76	2.38



8.1 MORTALITY CAUSED BY DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

Each year due to diseases of the circulatory system 5 000-5 500 people, or 1 out of 3 of people died, which remains the leading cause of death.

The gender-specific mortality rates for cardiovascular diseases were 22.24 per 10 000 population for males and 15.62 per 10 000 population for females in 2018. The mortality rate due to cardiovascular diseases was higher in the Khangai, Central and Western regions, and lower in the Eastern aimags than the mean country rate.

The main causes of mortality rates of cardiovascular diseases compared by age group and sex are as follows: Ischemic heart disease was 25.8, stroke was 20.4 and arterial hypertension was 0.8 per 10 000 population in males aged 45-64. Compared to the mortality rate of women at the same age group, rates of ischemic heart disease was 4.2 times higher, stroke was 2.0 times higher and arterial hypertension was 1.8 times higher in men than in women (Table 8.1.1).

The stroke was the leading cause of mortality among Mongolian men and the mortality rate was 6.06 per 10 000 population in 2018, which has decreased by 0.2 promile as compared to the previous year.

Table 8.1.1. Mortality rate of cardiovascular diseases /per 10 000 population/, 2018

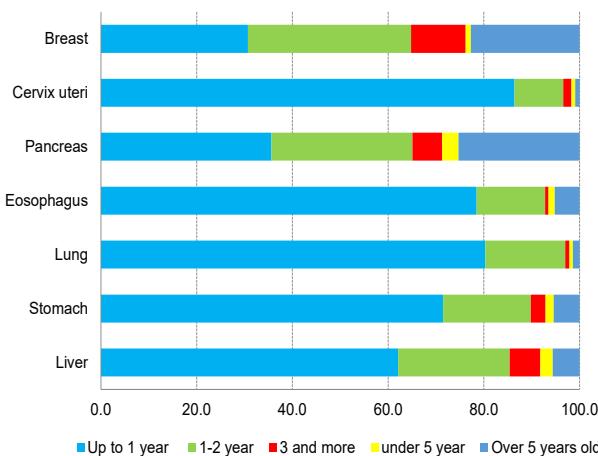
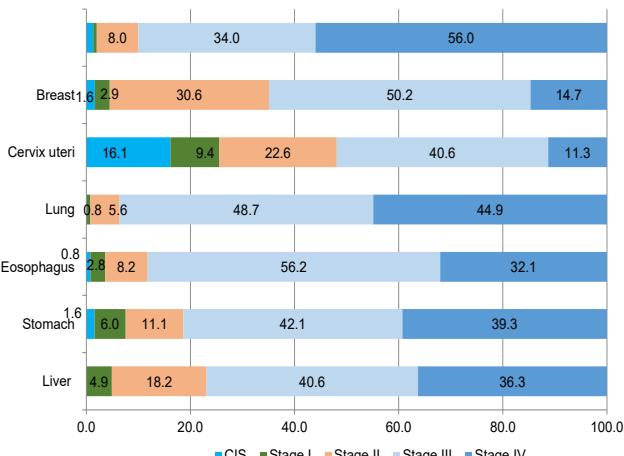
	Diseases of circulatory system	Stroke	Arterial hypertension	Ischemic heart diseases
Total mortality	18.88	5.24	0.59	8.44
Under 20	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
20-44	3.7	1.2	0.0	1.4
45-64	39.0	15.0	0.7	15.3
Above 65	248.9	48.9	10.7	124.2
Male	22.24	6.06	0.55	10.30
Under 20	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
20-44	4.9	1.4	0.0	2.0
45-64	59.0	20.4	0.8	25.8
Above 65	304.1	60.2	12.2	152.5
Female	15.62	4.45	0.63	6.64
Under 20	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
20-44	2.4	1.0	0.0	0.7
45-64	21.7	10.4	0.7	6.2
Above 65	213.0	41.6	9.8	105.7

8.2. CANCER MORTALITY

Since 1990, cancer has been the second leading cause of population mortality in Mongolia. In 2018, cancer related mortality rate accounted for 24.6% of total deaths and the rate was 15.28 per 10 000 population for males and 12.04 per 10 000 population for females.

The five leading causes of cancer by primary sites in males were liver, stomach, lung, bronchial tubes, esophagus and colon/rectum, while in females they were liver, stomach, cervix, esophagus, lung and bronchial tubes. In 2018, 76.1% of cancer patients diagnosed at stage III/IV or in a late stage and 65.3% of people who died from cancer survived for less than 1 year after being diagnosed.

Compared to 2009, the percentage of cancer diagnosed during the late stages was reduced by 0.8 per cent and the percentage of cancer patients survived for less than a year after the diagnosis was increased 21.5%.

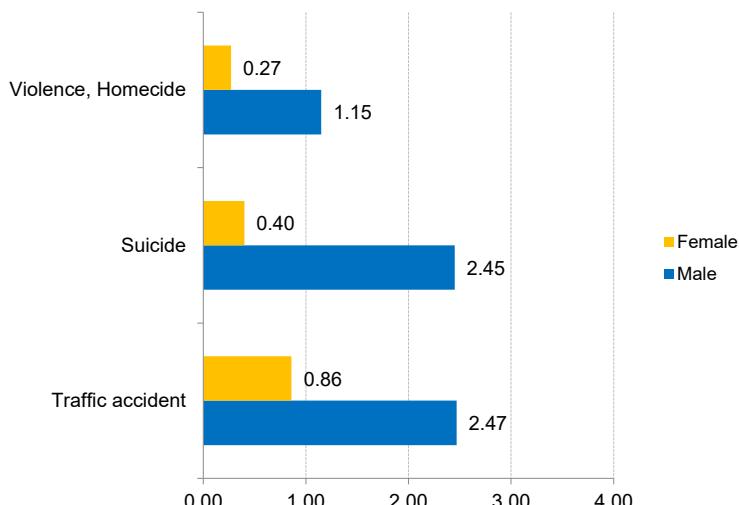
Figure 8.2.1. Leading causes of cancer mortality by survival years after the diagnosis, 2018**Figure 8.2.2. Leading causes of cancer morbidity by the stage diagnosis, 2018**

8.3 MORTALITY DUE TO INJURIES, POISONING AND CERTAIN OTHER CONSEQUENCES OF EXTERNAL CAUSES

Mortality due to injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes has increased significantly for the last years. It was ranked as the fifth leading cause of population mortality in 1990 and has been ranked as the third leading cause since 2000. The mortality rate caused by injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes per 10 000 population was 6.0 in 1995, 7.6 in 2000 and 11.7 in 2007, which the rate has increased by almost 2 times.

However, the mortality rate of injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes has declined since 2008 for over the last decade. The rate was reported at 9.3 per 10 000 population in 2008 and at 8.7 per 10 000 population in 2009. In 2011, the mortality rate was 11.2 per 10 000 population, while the rate reached 9.25 per 10 000 population in 2018, decreased by 2.0 promile. In 2018, a total of 2 923 deaths from injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes were reported, of which the rate was 9.25 per 10 000 population. And the rate has increased by 0.76 as compared to the previous year.

By sex, 79.4% were males and 20.6% were females. The mortality rate for men was reported at 14.94 per 10 000, which the rate was higher in men by 4.0 times than in women.

Figure 8.3.1. Injury-caused mortality rate per 10 000 population, 2018



Deaths due to traffic accident were 17.9%, suicide was 15.2%, and homicide was 7.6%, all of mortality due to injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes.

The deaths have been caused by suicide, homicide and traffic accidents were higher for males than for females. The mortality rates per 10 000 population concluded as follows: the suicide rate is 5.8 times higher among men than in women. The violence and homicide rates are 4.1 times higher in men, and men are 2.8 times more likely than women to die as a result of traffic accidents.

Over the last 15 years, approximately 16 000 deaths were recorded per a year an average, of which 2.7% of deaths were suicide deaths.

In 2003, a mortality rate of suicide was reported at 0.9 per 10 000 population, but the rate has increased by 1.4 in 2018.

According to the mean mortality rate during 2003-2017, 60.3% of total deaths occurred among men and 84.7% of suicides were males. In 2018, the number of suicide was 445, it has accounted for 2.6% of total deaths.

Despite the small percentage of suicides in total deaths, there are different pattern observed in terms of age groups. For instance, there were 1 in 5 persons aged 20-29, 1 in 4 persons aged 15-24 and 1 in 7 persons aged 10-14 and 30-34 died by suicide, of all deaths in each ages groups in 2018.

Table 8.3.1. Percentage of suicides in total mortality, by age group, 2003-2018

Year	2003	2008	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	1.47	2.70	2.87	2.99	2.93	2.78	2.84	2.57
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	2.0	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.9	2.8	0.8	2.5
10-14	3.3	13.0	13.3	21.4	15.0	21.2	18.0	13.6
15-19	9.4	17.7	20.8	25.3	24.5	23.5	25.8	24.7
20-24	9.1	17.2	21.7	19.4	25.6	23.3	28.48	20.8
25-29	8.5	14.9	20.4	19.4	23.3	19.2	18.94	17.6
30-34	6.7	9.8	11.5	16.9	13.9	15.3	15.5	13.4
35-39	3.1	7.4	8.3	7.9	9.2	8.3	6.8	8.0
40-44	2.9	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.5	5.2	4.9
45-49	1.8	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.7
50-54	0.7	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.2	2.2	2.0
55-59	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.8
60-64	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
65+	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

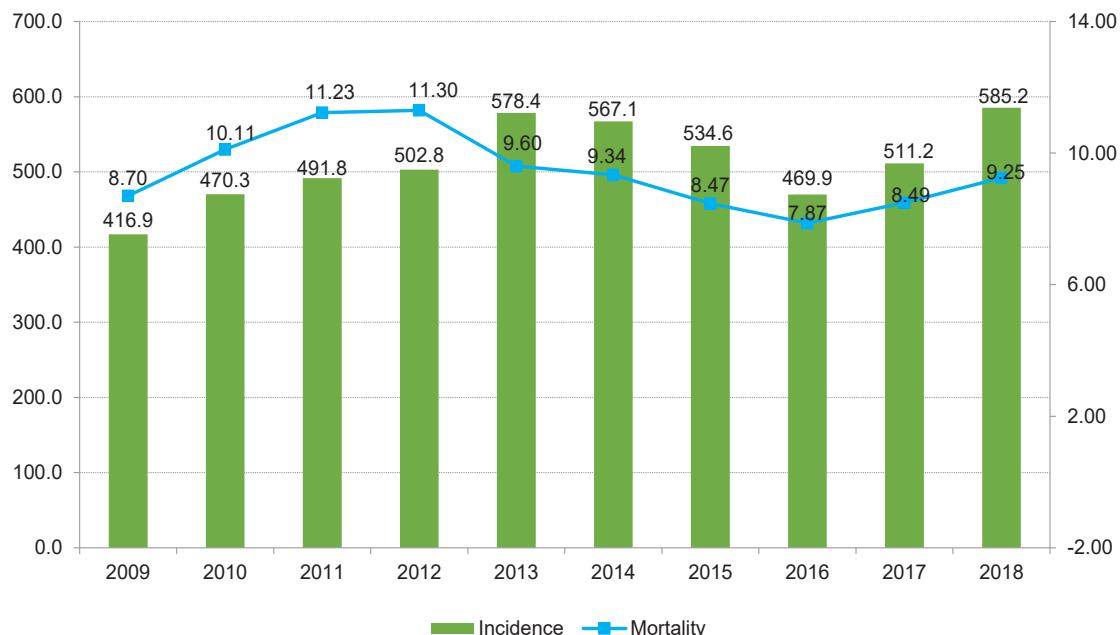
Looking by above table, in 2003, suicide accounted for 3.3% of all deaths among children 10-14 years old. However, suicide death reached 13.6% in 2018 as increased by 4 times, with the most difference, compared to other age groups.

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

Furthermore, looking for age groups and causes, suicide rate was the leading cause of death among adolescents and young people, and majority of them were males.

For instance, the male suicide rate accounted for 66.7% of all deaths among children 10-14 years old, 66.7% among people 15-19 years old, 81.8% among people 20-24 years old, 91.2% among people 25-29 years old and 86.8% among people 30-34 years old, respectively.

Figure 8.3.2. Injury-caused morbidity and mortality per 10 000 population, 2009-2018





CHAPTER 9

INDICATORS OF PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR

CHAPTER 9.

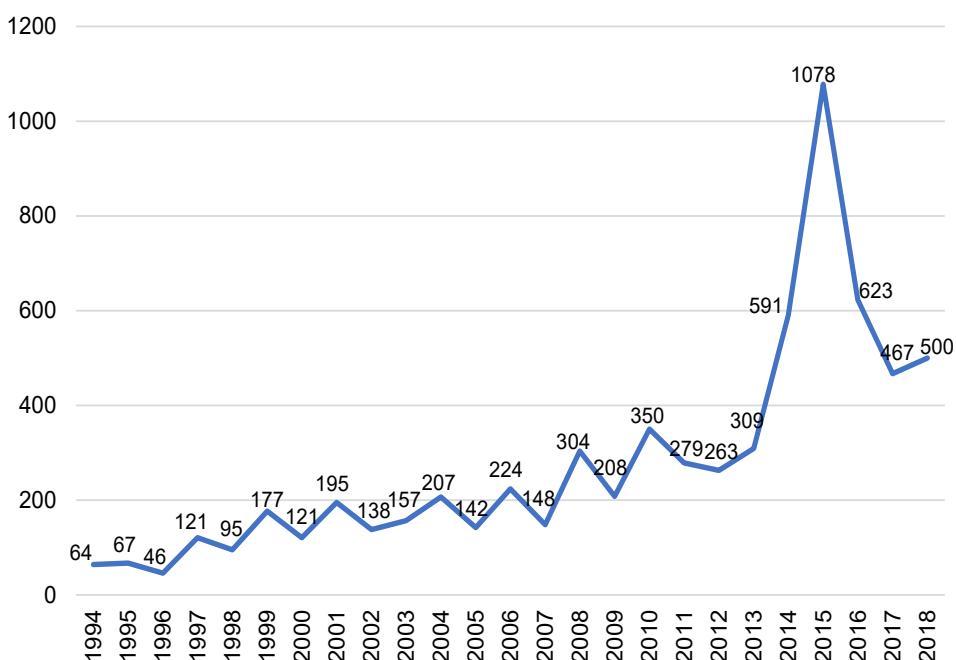
INDICATORS OF PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR

9.1. DRUG REGISTRATION

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

In order to provide good quality, safe and effective drugs/medicines to health organizations and people drug registration has been started in Mongolia since 1994. Based on the 22nd provision of Law on Drug and Medical Devices, drug registration is regulated by “The Registration Rule of Pharmaceuticals and Raw materials”, approved by Health Minister’s order N13 in 2015.

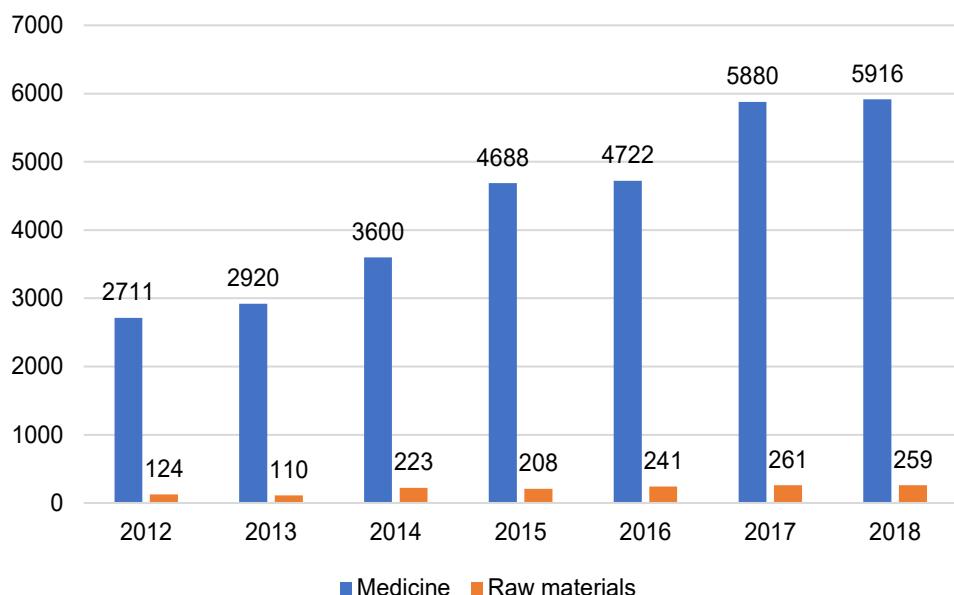
Figure 9.1.1. Number of newly registered medicine, /1994-2018/



In 2018, 500 new drugs have been registered, and 419 of them are imported drugs, 38 traditional medicines and 31 domestically produced, 12 medical raw drugs. In 2018, materials have been newly registered and the registration time of 682 drugs and 19 medical raw materials was extended, 473 registered drugs were amended and 24 drugs were removed from the registration.

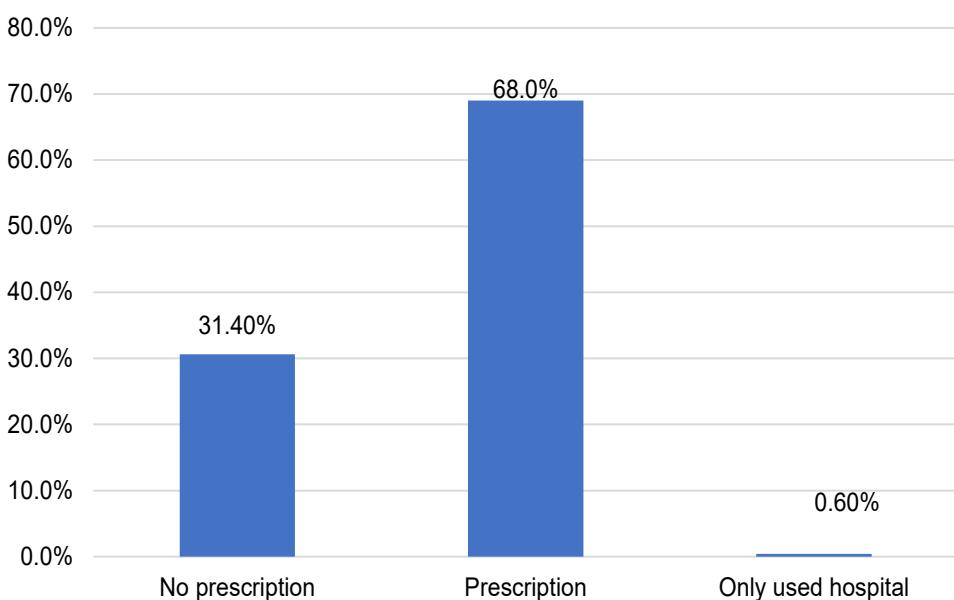
As of 2018, there are 5916 drugs and 259 pharmaceutical raw materials have been registered in Drug Registry of Mongolia.

Figure 9.1.2. Registered medicine and raw materials, /2012-2018/



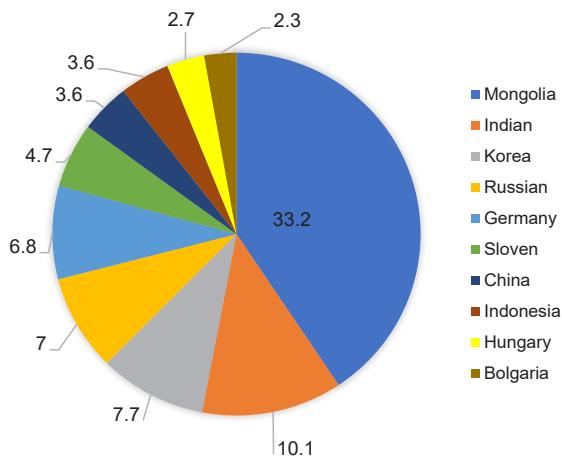
In 2018, a total of 5 916 registered drugs, 31.4% of them are non-prescription medicines, 68.0% are prescription medicines and 0.6% drugs to be used in medical conditions.

Figure 9.1.3. Registered medicine by prescription classification %/, 2018



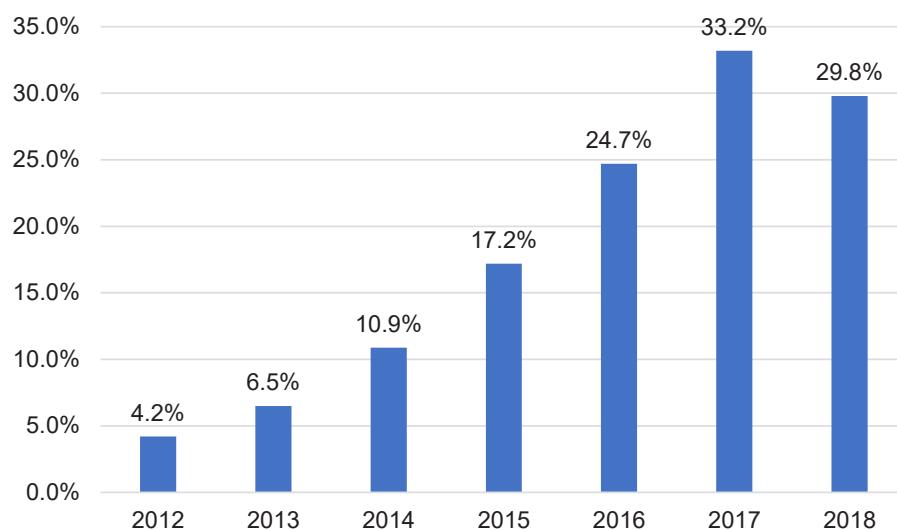
Of the 59 countries 5916 registered drugs, in Drug Registry of Mongolia, looking them by the leading 10 countries.

Figure 9.1.4 Registered medicine, by country, 2018



In 2018, domestically produced drugs accounted for 29.8% of all registered drugs, the percentage has decreased by 3.4% as compared to the previous year.

Figure 9.1.5. Percentage domestically manufactured pharmaceutical products in registered medicine 2012-2018





By the end of 2018, all registered drugs are shown according to the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classification in Mongolia as follows:

Figure 9.1.6. ATC classification, 2018

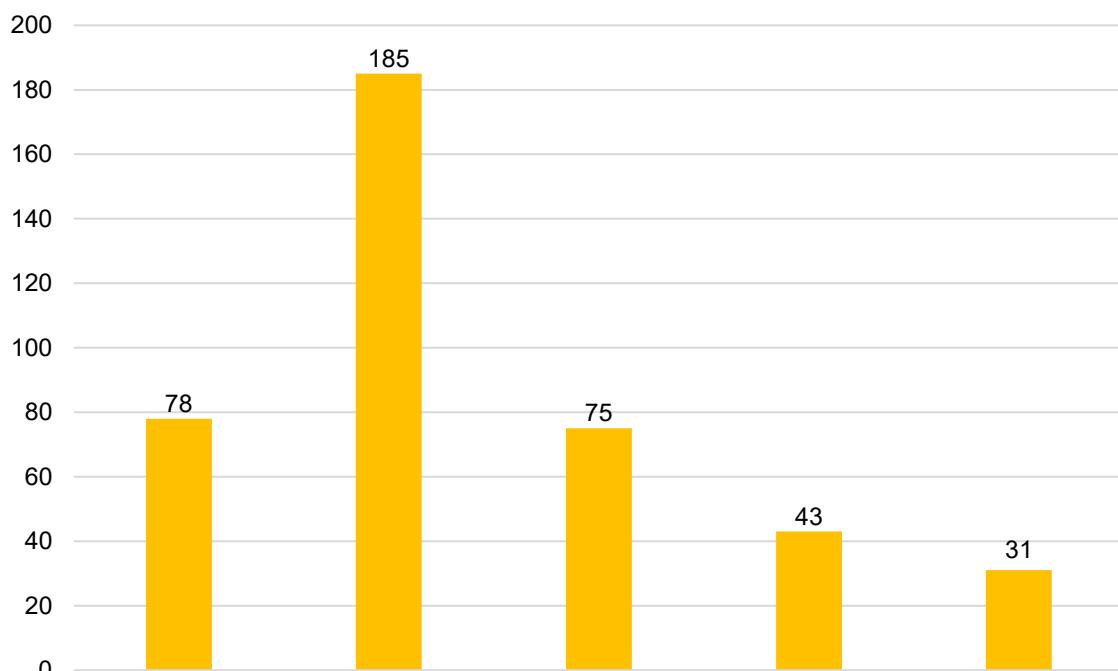


Figure 9.1.7. Registered domestically medicine, by registered year, 2014-2018

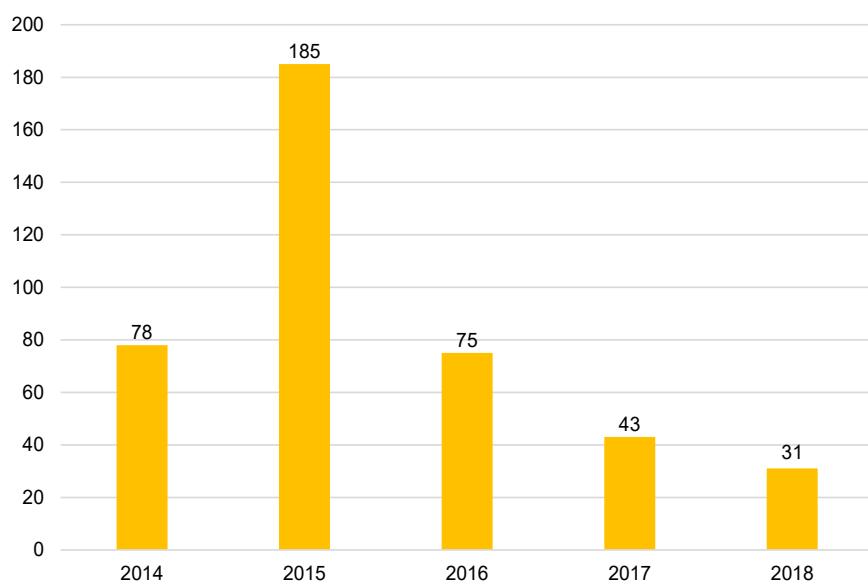
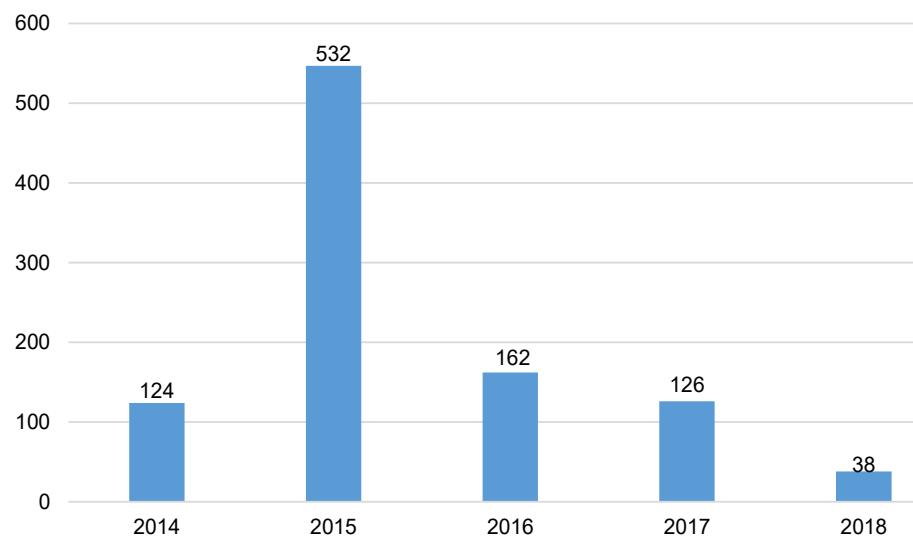
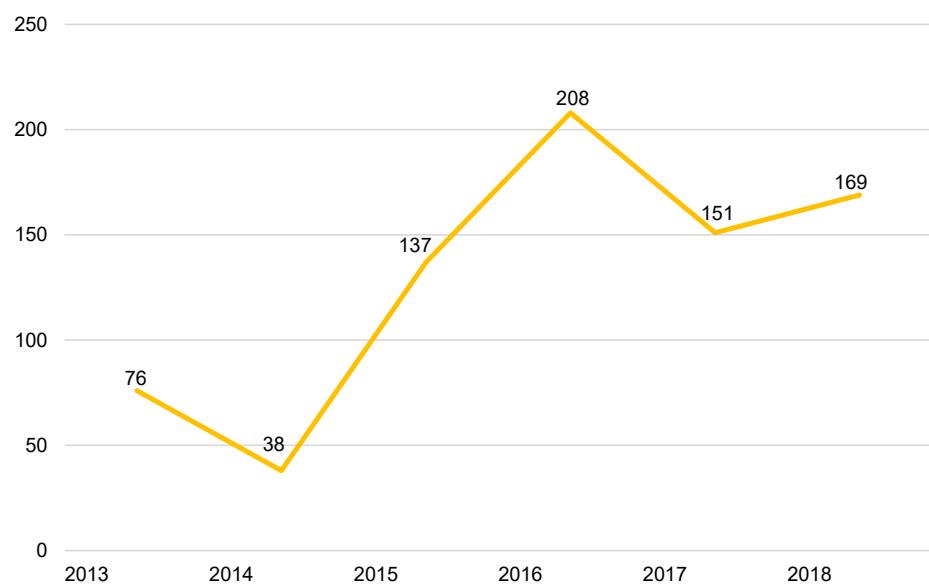


Figure 9.1.8. Registered traditional medicine, /2014-2018/**Figure 9.1.9. Registered biologically active products, /2014-2018/**

In 2018, 169 new Biologically Active Products have been registered.



9.2. DRUG SIDE EFFECTS AND SAFETY

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

During 2012-2018, 879 cases of drug side effects were registered from 115 health care organizations and those cases were conversed by the Subcommittee of Drug Research.

Table 9.2.1. Number of adverse drug reactions and reported hospitals

Indicators		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Hospitals and pharmacies in Ulaanbaatar	Number of reported health organization	8	14	11	5	16	9	15
	Number of adverse drug reactions	57	111	98	44	117	59	95
Hospitals and pharmacies in rural areas	Number of reported health organization	2	7	7	8	6	7	2
	Number of adverse drug reactions	8	66	60	24	106	27	7
Total	Number of reported health organization	10	21	18	13	22	15	16
	Number of adverse drug reactions	65	177	158	68	223	86	102

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

9.3 THE UTILIZATION OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Figure 9.3.1 Medical equipment supplies and usage rates of central and specialized hospitals, 2018

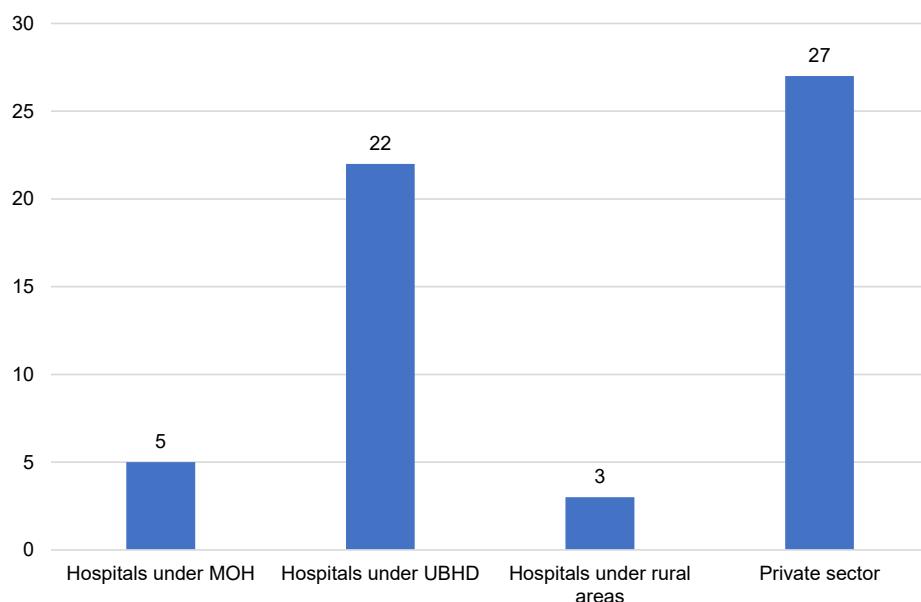
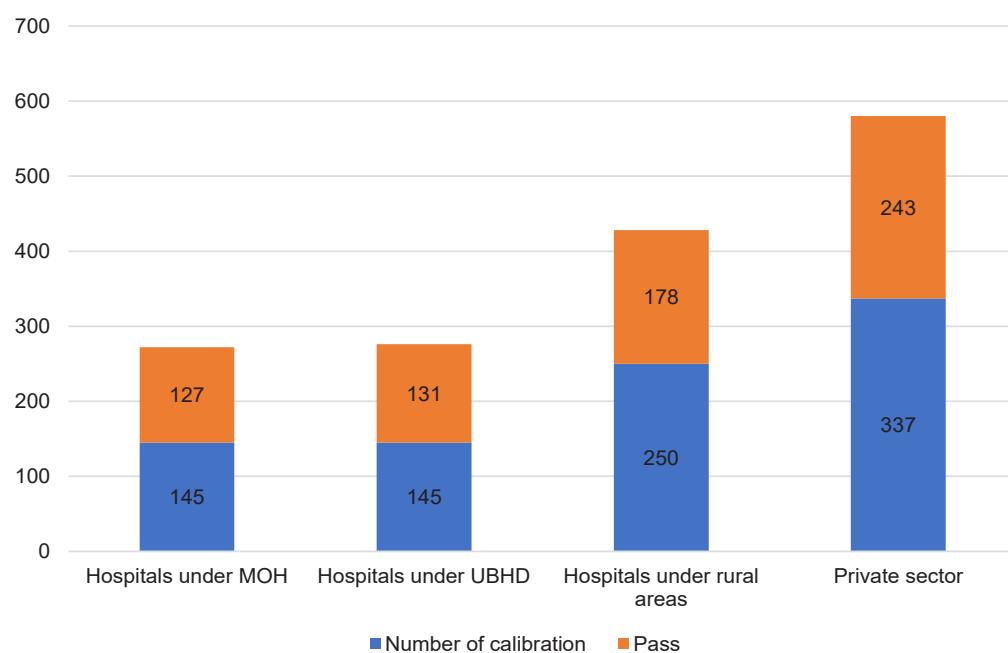


Figure 9.3.2. Information on the calibration of medical equipment is shown by the classification of health organizations, 2018





CHAPTER 10

HEALTH STATISTICAL INDICATORS, 2007-2018 YEAR

NUMBER OF WHO GAVE BIRTHS

No	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Arkhangai	1742	1989	2045	1946	2005	1973	2101	2170	2037	1951	1890	1737
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2520	2647	2558	2459	2569	2568	2783	2801	2761	2838	2844	2913
3	Bayankhongor	1725	2046	2047	1874	2098	2119	2308	2174	2125	1960	1997	2066
4	Bulgan	814	942	1060	975	962	953	1023	999	985	868	825	778
5	Govi-Alтай	1209	1365	1374	1303	1310	1373	1376	1265	1284	1176	1216	1277
6	Govisumber	286	304	361	379	352	443	478	488	442	446	416	471
7	Darkhan-Uul	1951	2163	2592	2469	2496	2609	2680	2843	2628	2476	2249	2397
8	Dornogovi	1119	1239	1337	1288	1348	1405	1502	1483	1534	1426	1318	1365
9	Dornod	1481	1796	1927	1842	1993	1923	1972	1982	1958	2067	1922	1948
10	Dundgovi	894	978	1085	864	766	811	890	947	996	955	878	904
11	Zavkhan	1553	1811	1878	1666	1383	1448	1501	1612	1628	1413	1321	1431
12	Orkhon	1875	2232	2489	2294	2570	2581	2891	2826	2680	2598	2566	2731
13	Uvurkhangai	2424	2734	2942	2752	2511	2582	2779	2742	2741	2664	2417	2404
14	Umnugovi	908	1176	1280	1167	1213	1293	1536	1439	1509	1401	1297	1536
15	Sukhbaatar	945	1038	1192	1149	1288	1248	1217	1329	1395	1251	1275	1300
16	Selenge	1518	1713	1848	1896	1859	1932	1924	2024	1945	1826	1712	1705
17	Tuv	765	911	934	922	923	1126	1238	1325	1279	1226	1192	1141
18	Uvs	1792	2253	2379	1953	1964	2041	1994	2110	1996	2027	2029	1896
19	Khovd	2012	2240	2227	2076	2396	2346	2364	2306	2312	2208	2196	2349
20	Khuvsgal	2513	3043	3149	2933	3108	3186	3297	3306	3119	2963	2767	2880
21	Khentii	1304	1441	1560	1388	1483	1490	1611	1630	1633	1638	1442	1456
22	Province average	31350	36061	38264	35585	36597	37450	39465	39801	38987	37378	35769	36685
23	Ulaanbaatar	24284	27026	30280	30075	33731	37024	39906	41427	41447	40425	38115	40373
24	National average	55634	63087	68544	65660	70328	74474	79371	81228	80434	77803	73884	77058

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS

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

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, / PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS /

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

INFANT MORTALITY RATE, / PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS /

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

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE, /PER 1 000 BIRTHS/

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

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

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

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE, / PER 10 000 POPULATION/

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

EMPLOYEES OF HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS, /PER 10 000 POPULATION /

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

PHYSICIANS, /PER 10 000 POPULATION/

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

NURSES, / PER 10 000 POPULATION /

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

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS, /PER 10 000 POPULATION/

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

INPATIENTS, /PER 10 000 POPULATION /

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

OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY, / PER 10 000 POPULATION /

No	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Arkhangai	5066.9	5624.6	6619.1	6460.4	7500.0	7766.6	6722.2	7996.4	7977.1	9203.9	10178.0	9686.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	3560.3	3455.3	3513.3	3493.6	4459.4	4541.3	4594.0	5155.5	4711.8	4573.3	5408.8	6040.1
3	Bayankhongor	5047.8	6250.6	7379.4	8010.9	9872.4	8642.9	9389.0	9639.1	9644.5	9799.2	10745.8	12146.8
4	Bulgan	5059.3	4822.3	4403.3	4282.2	4318.8	4965.2	5888.1	7309.8	8042.1	8347.8	10707.1	9119.7
5	Govi-Altai	5846.6	5841.1	5930.6	6967.4	7480.1	7262.7	6865.1	6592.9	5646.5	6819.7	7442.8	8198.2
6	Govisumber	7369.5	8755.5	9228.1	13035.5	12232.4	9023.3	6396.6	6743.4	6415.0	6337.6	6338.3	6770.8
7	Darkhan-Uul	6650.3	6877.8	7899.2	7337.7	7178.6	7246.7	7787.0	8668.3	7998.5	8334.3	8945.2	8779.5
8	Dornogovi	4999.1	5311.6	5534.0	6078.2	6131.2	6239.6	6374.9	7232.2	7821.0	9302.9	13795.3	13643.6
9	Dornod	5290.8	6179.4	7281.9	6753.0	7306.1	7676.5	7430.7	6779.5	8009.9	7419.5	7837.1	7736.5
10	Dundgovi	3605.0	3638.1	3656.6	3991.7	5200.0	5397.4	5974.4	6064.3	5392.2	6353.6	5926.6	7403.3
11	Zavkhan	3499.9	3614.5	3760.7	3877.4	4592.0	6604.6	4686.1	5501.9	5559.1	6545.3	8723.5	9295.7
12	Orkhon	4135.7	4524.5	4560.7	4773.7	4358.2	4259.1	4180.8	4496.2	5813.7	6556.9	5959.4	5075.3
13	Uvurkhangai	5802.6	6231.1	5944.1	6242.5	7051.8	6845.7	7152.3	6982.1	6691.5	7129.5	7804.1	7334.2
14	Umnugovi	5910.4	6233.3	6845.6	8427.2	7143.1	7251.9	7597.4	8094.4	9652.7	11227.6	10970.7	11884.0
15	Sukhbaatar	4396.1	5673.7	5234.2	5286.4	4889.7	5307.6	5561.6	5508.2	7832.5	7876.5	7478.0	7417.0
16	Selenge	5065.6	4786.7	4168.8	5065.1	5326.1	4962.3	4874.9	4950.3	4543.7	4661.9	5046.2	5291.5
17	Tuv	3214.5	5504.8	7062.2	5948.7	5985.9	7104.8	6968.1	7923.9	8298.5	9053.2	9041.8	10587.1
18	Uvs	5555.5	5621.4	6059.3	5661.0	6420.5	6578.9	7223.3	6938.8	7439.0	7853.6	8278.3	8990.5
19	Khovd	3999.4	4153.0	3979.4	4235.9	7008.4	6696.0	5966.4	5459.2	5566.8	5913.1	7297.1	9417.6
20	Khuvsgril	4951.5	5604.2	5524.1	5202.8	4499.3	6154.3	5866.9	5911.4	5542.4	6498.2	8001.0	7998.7
21	Khentii	5092.0	5159.2	5429.0	5375.5	6646.0	6299.0	6199.3	6348.9	6016.5	7039.9	7298.4	7692.8
22	Province average	4853.1	5291.5	5575.4	5695.7	6217.2	6417.6	6349.0	6658.7	6816.5	7392.0	8198.5	8508.6
23	Ulaanbaatar	5610.8	6712.3	6601.0	6405.5	6151.2	6879.2	7949.9	8770.3	8644.1	9250.5	10770.4	10953.7
24	National average	5147.5	5853.2	5988.7	6187.2	6629.3	7091.8	7633.2	7649.5	8245.4	9360.1	9616.2	

CHAPTER 11

HEALTH INDICATORS BY SOUM

PHYSICIAN AND NURSE, BY REGION, SOUM, 2017, 2018

AIMAG, SOUM	Number of Population	Physician		Persons per physician		Nurses		Persons per nurse		Physician to nurse ratio		Middlelevel medical personnel		Middlelevel medical personnel per physician
		2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
A														
Province average	3097659	3159049	10576	11169	293	283	11939	12344	259	256	1	1	19709	20770
Western region	397348	404150	971	1004	409	403	1400	1449	284	279	1	1	2789	2862
ZAVKHAN	71478	72596	181	178	395	408	272	281	263	258	2	2	559	568
ULIASTAI	16011	16481	102	94	157	175	146	154	110	107	1	2	227	235
ALDARKHAAAN	2850	2898	2	2	1425	1449	5	6	570	483	3	3	12	14
ASGAT	961	975	2	2	480	488	4	4	240	244	2	2	9	10
BAYANTES	2606	2628	3	3	869	876	5	5	521	526	2	2	14	14
BAYANKHAIRKHAN	1784	1813	2	2	892	906	4	4	446	453	2	2	13	12
DURVULJIN	2181	2222	2	2	1090	1111	5	5	436	444	3	3	15	15
ZAVKHANMANDAL	1106	1114	4	3	277	371	5	5	221	223	1	2	13	12
IDER	2498	2525	3	3	833	842	6	6	416	421	2	2	13	13
IKH-UUL	6293	6397	5	6	1259	1066	5	6	1259	1066	1	1	20	20
NUMRUG	1875	1881	2	2	937	941	4	4	469	470	2	2	11	10
OTGON	2667	2656	3	3	889	885	5	5	533	531	2	2	13	13
SANTMARGATS	1526	1565	2	2	763	782	4	4	381	391	2	2	11	11
SONGINO	1558	1568	2	3	779	523	4	4	390	392	2	1	12	12
TOSONTSEGEL	9115	9225	22	28	414	331	23	23	396	402	1	1	43	44
TUDEVTEI	1854	1885	7	6	265	314	7	6	265	314	1	1	16	14
TELLEN	2749	2791	3	3	916	930	5	5	550	558	2	2	15	15
TES	2906	2921	2	3	1453	974	5	5	581	584	3	2	15	14
URGAMAL	1279	1306	2	1	639	1306	4	4	320	326	2	4	11	12
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	1281	1297	2	2	641	648	5	5	256	259	3	3	11	13
TSAGAANCHULUU	1212	1254	2	1	606	1254	4	4	303	314	2	4	12	12
TSETSEN-UUL	1693	1680	2	2	847	840	4	4	423	420	2	2	13	13
SHILUUSTEI	1804	1786	2	2	902	893	5	5	361	357	3	3	15	15
ERDENEKHAIRKHAN	1659	1692	2	1	830	1692	4	4	415	423	2	4	12	12
YARUU	2017	2012	1	2	2017	1006	4	4	504	503	4	2	13	13
Govi-Alтай	57067	57860	187	193	305	300	254	255	225	227	1	1	506	507
Esunbulag	18289	18700	141	147	130	127	167	167	110	112	1	1	273	278
Altai	2073	2060	3	3	691	687	5	5	415	412	2	2	12	12
Bayan-Uul	3001	3014	5	5	600	603	6	6	500	502	1	1	17	16
Biger	2175	2227	5	4	435	557	6	6	363	371	1	2	15	15
Bugat	2180	2189	3	3	727	730	5	5	436	438	2	2	13	12
Darvi	1848	1852	2	2	924	926	6	6	308	309	3	3	12	13
Delger	3094	3137	2	2	1547	1568	6	6	516	523	3	3	15	15
Jargalan	1794	1814	2	1	897	1814	4	4	448	454	2	4	12	12
Tashir	1578	1603	2	3	789	534	4	4	395	401	2	1	11	10
Tonkhil	2175	2210	2	2	1087	1105	4	5	544	442	2	3	13	15

AIMAG, SOJU	Number of Population	Physician	Persons per physician	Nurses	Persons per nurse	Physician to nurse ratio	Middlelevel medical personnel	Middlelevel medical personnel per physician
TUGRUG	2054	2044	5	6	411	341	5	2
KHALIUN	2398	2433	2	2	1199	1216	5	14
KHUKHMORIT	2376	2370	3	2	792	1185	5	15
TSOGT	3564	3882	2	2	1782	1791	6	15
TSEEGL	2137	2186	2	3	1068	729	4	15
CHANDMANI	2199	2233	2	2	1100	1116	6	15
SHARGA	1937	1937	2	2	969	968	4	15
ERDENE	2199	2273	2	2	1100	1137	6	15
BAYN-ULGII		100469	102678	203	213	495	482	316
ULGII	34563	36024	150	158	230	228	236	153
ALTAI	4235	4249	4	4	1059	1062	6	170
ALTANTSUGTS	2803	2832	2	2	1402	1416	6	234
BAYNNUUR	4946	4954	5	5	989	991	7	147
BUGAT	3786	3830	2	2	1893	1915	7	147
BULGAN	5164	5188	4	3	1291	1729	6	147
BUYANT	2807	2832	3	3	936	944	7	147
DELUUN	7236	7384	7	7	1034	1055	7	147
NOGOONNUUR	7909	8010	7	7	1130	1144	9	147
SAGSAI	5198	5235	3	4	1733	1309	9	147
TOLBO	4137	4171	4	4	1034	1043	6	147
ULAANKHUS	8453	8575	5	6	1691	1429	10	147
TSENGEL	9236	9395	7	8	1319	1174	8	147
KHOVD		86344	87905	231	239	374	368	299
JARGALANT	29411	30068	173	177	170	201	208	145
ALTAI	3193	3265	4	4	798	816	5	145
BULGAN	9915	10172	12	12	826	848	11	145
BUYANT	3584	3689	3	3	1195	1230	5	145
DARVI	2938	3023	3	3	979	1008	7	145
DURGUN	2992	3052	2	3	1496	1017	5	145
DUUT	2032	2061	2	2	1016	1031	6	145
ZEREG	3215	3282	4	4	804	820	6	145
MANKHAN	4186	4247	3	3	1395	1416	5	145
MUNKHKHAIRKHAN	2219	2217	3	3	740	739	6	145
MUST	3106	3144	3	4	1035	786	5	145
MYANGAD	3615	3657	3	3	1205	1219	7	145
UENCH	4123	4044	5	5	825	809	8	145
KHOVD	3512	3679	2	3	1756	1193	7	145
TSETSEG	3013	3092	3	4	1004	773	5	145
CHANDMANI	2927	2946	3	3	976	982	5	145
ERDENEBUREN	2367	2371	3	3	789	790	5	145
UVS	81991	83111	169	181	485	459	259	284
							317	293
							2	2
							585	603
							3	3

Aimag, soum	Number of Population	Physician	Persons per physician	Nurses	Persons per nurse	Physician to nurse ratio	Middlelevel medical personnel	Middlelevel medical personnel per physician
ULANGOMBO	30817	31280	114	126	270	248	154	178
BARUUNTURUUN	2689	2721	5	5	538	544	8	7
BUKHMURUN	2246	2288	2	2	1123	1144	4	4
DAVST	1663	1695	2	2	831	848	7	7
ZAVKHAN	1838	1859	2	2	919	930	6	6
ZUUNGUVI	2754	2792	2	2	1377	1396	5	5
ZUUNKHANGAI	2284	2329	3	3	761	776	5	6
MALCHIN	2505	2508	2	2	1252	1254	5	5
NARANBULAG	4235	4285	3	2	1412	2143	5	5
ULGII	2391	2423	2	2	1196	1211	5	5
UMNUUGOVI	4563	4654	6	7	760	665	6	7
UNDURKHANGAI	3218	3240	6	5	536	648	7	7
SAGIL	2423	2486	2	2	1211	1243	4	4
TARIALAN	3987	4031	4	4	997	1008	6	6
TURGEN	2136	2130	2	3	1068	710	6	5
TES	5238	5256	6	6	873	876	12	13
KHOVD	2427	2471	2	2	1214	1235	5	5
KHYARGAS	2549	2588	2	2	1275	1294	5	4
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	2032	2078	2	2	1016	1039	4	5
KHANGAI REGION	589712	597028	1313	1367	449	437	1877	1940
ORKHON	101772	102435	325	344	313	298	420	436
BAYAN-UNDUR	97932	98652	321	341	305	289	415	431
JARGALANT	3840	3783	4	3	960	1261	5	5
UVURKHANGAI	114798	116165	258	265	445	438	328	332
ARVAIKHEER	31090	31917	167	171	186	187	200	209
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	2788	2808	3	4	929	702	4	4
BAT-UULZII	7436	7548	7	5	1062	1510	7	6
BAYANGOL	3909	3942	3	3	1303	1314	3	4
BAYAN-UNDUR	3813	3770	2	3	1907	1257	4	4
BoGD	5587	5640	6	6	931	940	6	6
BURD	2929	2951	3	3	976	984	5	4
GUCHIN-US	2191	2202	2	3	1096	734	4	4
ZUIL	3095	3075	5	5	619	615	6	6
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	4046	4047	4	4	1012	1012	4	4
NARIINTEEL	3614	3666	3	4	1205	916	8	7
ULZIT	2439	2460	2	2	1219	1230	4	3
SANT	3607	3626	3	3	1202	1209	5	4
TARAGT	3348	3356	2	3	1674	1119	5	5
TUGRUG	2750	2764	2	3	1375	921	4	4
UyANGA	9499	9564	6	8	1583	1195	12	14

AIMAG, SOUM	Number of Population	Physician	Persons per physician	Nurses	Persons per nurse	Physician to nurse ratio	Middlelevel medical personnel	Middlelevel medical personnel per physician
KHAIRKHANDULAAAN	3494	3520	3	2	1165	1760	4	874
KHARKHORIN	12461	12508	27	27	462	463	35	356
KHUIJRT	6706	6804	8	6	838	1134	8	838
BULGAN	61588	61911	122	111	505	558	194	191
BULGAN	12564	12599	78	69	226	182	111	109
BAYAN-AGT	3169	3235	2	3	1502	1084	5	634
BAYANNUUR	1840	1844	2	2	830	914	5	368
BUGAT	2259	2238	2	2	941	1099	5	452
BUREGKHANGAI	2860	2880	4	2	1243	1436	4	715
GURVANBULAG	3198	3254	2	2	0	1645	6	533
DASHNCHILEN	2989	3023	3	3	1181	1003	4	747
MOGOD	2715	2720	2	2	2683	1356	6	453
ORKHON	3590	3536	1	2	2924	1739	6	598
RASHAANT	3190	3234	3	3	1058	1084	5	638
SASIKHAN	3655	3612	2	2	1863	1781	6	609
SELENGE	3319	3338	3	3	1654	1114	6	553
TESHIG	3534	3562	3	2	1702	1780	5	707
KHANGAL	4658	4683	1	2	1131	2330	4	5165
KHISHIG-UNDUR	3157	3155	6	5	627	630	5	631
KHUTAG-UNDUR	4894	5001	8	7	760	721	11	445
BAYANKHONGOR	86288	87801	187	202	461	435	293	294
BAYANKHONGOR	30618	31308	135	143	227	219	179	183
BAATSAGAAN	3274	3314	4	3	818	1105	5	655
BAYANBULAG	1688	1744	2	2	844	872	5	338
BAYANGOVI	2837	2892	3	2	946	1446	6	473
BAYANLIG	3788	3840	3	4	1263	960	7	541
BAYAN-OVOO	2636	2662	1	2	2636	1331	6	439
BAYAN-UNDUR	2622	2653	3	3	874	884	6	437
BAYANTSAGAAN	3503	3562	3	4	1168	891	6	584
BOGD	3089	3117	3	5	1030	623	7	441
BUMBURGUR	3194	3268	2	3	1597	1089	5	639
BUUTSAGAAN	3643	3673	4	4	911	918	6	607
GAUUUT	3996	4069	3	4	1332	1017	6	666
GURVANBULAG	2160	2205	2	2	1080	1103	7	309
JARGALANT	2913	2962	4	4	728	741	7	416
JINST	2166	2191	2	3	1083	730	6	361
ZAG	2065	2083	2	3	1032	694	6	344
ULZIIT	3769	3837	4	3	942	1279	5	754
KHUREEMARAL	1757	1752	2	2	879	876	6	293
SHINEINST	2418	2450	1	3	2418	817	6	403
ERDENETSOGT	4157	4224	4	3	1039	1408	6	693
							2	704
							2	693
							2	15

AIMAG, SOUM	Number of Population	Physician		Persons per physician		Nurses		Persons per nurse		Physician to nurse ratio		Middlelevel medical personnel		Middlelevel medical personnel per physician		
		94216	95459	172	185	548	516	273	286	345	334	2	2	560	573	3
ERDENEBULGAN	21560	21879	109	123	198	178	166	173	130	126	2	1	304	319	3	
BATTSENGEL	3740	3794	5	4	748	948	6	7	623	542	1	2	13	14	3	
BULGAN	2668	2735	1	1	2668	2735	6	6	445	456	6	6	11	11	4	
JARGALANT	4434	4460	3	3	1478	1487	4	5	1108	892	1	2	13	14	5	
IKHTAMIR	5543	5629	4	4	1386	1407	5	5	1109	1126	1	1	15	15	4	
UGINUUR	3158	3199	3	2	1053	1600	6	6	526	533	2	3	14	14	7	
ULZIT	3365	3419	3	3	1122	1140	5	6	673	570	2	2	13	13	4	
UNDUR-ULAAN	5756	5800	5	4	1151	1450	7	9	822	644	1	2	15	17	4	
TARIAT	4800	4910	6	5	800	982	7	8	686	614	1	2	21	19	4	
TUVSHIRUULENH	3049	3066	2	2	1524	1533	6	6	508	511	3	3	10	10	5	
KHAIRKHAN	3767	3804	3	3	1256	1268	6	6	628	634	2	2	14	14	5	
KHANGAI	3153	3193	3	3	1051	1064	5	5	631	639	2	2	16	16	5	
KHASHAAT	3223	3247	2	2	1611	1623	5	5	645	649	3	3	12	12	6	
KHOTONT	4325	4373	3	4	1442	1093	8	6	541	729	3	2	17	13	3	
TSAKHIR	2390	2408	3	4	797	602	6	6	398	401	2	2	12	12	3	
TSENKHER	5818	5905	4	4	1454	1476	7	7	831	844	2	2	16	16	4	
TSETSERLEG	3780	3811	4	3	945	1270	5	5	756	762	1	2	13	12	4	
CHUULLUT	4082	4140	3	4	1361	1035	6	7	680	591	2	2	13	13	3	
ERDENEMANDAL	5611	5691	6	7	935	813	7	8	802	711	1	1	18	19	3	
Khuvsigul		133052	133259	249	260	526	513	369	397	355	336	1	2	789	830	3
MURUN	38993	39957	163	179	239	223	210	219	186	182	1	1	421	452	3	
ALAG-ERDENE	6483	6612	2	2	3241	3306	6	5	1080	1322	3	3	15	14	7	
ARBULAG	4007	4013	3	3	1336	1338	8	8	501	502	3	3	15	15	5	
BAYANZURKH	4003	3996	3	3	1334	1332	7	8	572	500	2	3	14	14	5	
BURENTOGTOKH	4403	4438	3	4	1468	1110	6	7	734	634	2	2	16	17	4	
GALT	5421	5489	4	4	1355	1372	9	9	602	610	2	2	21	21	5	
JARGALANT	5280	5374	4	3	1320	1791	6	8	880	672	2	3	17	18	6	
IKH-UUL	4106	4146	6	7	684	592	10	13	411	319	2	2	20	23	3	
RASHAANT	3714	3784	3	3	1238	1261	7	9	531	420	2	3	16	19	6	
RENCHINLKHAMBE	4896	4906	5	6	979	818	6	8	816	613	1	1	18	19	3	
TARIAN	5986	6157	7	6	855	1026	9	9	665	684	1	2	23	21	4	
TOSONTSENGEL	4303	4369	3	3	1434	1456	8	8	538	546	3	3	15	15	5	
TUMURBULAG	4325	4370	3	2	1442	2185	7	9	618	486	2	5	14	15	8	
TUNEL	4165	4256	3	3	1388	1419	4	4	1041	1064	1	1	16	16	5	
ULAAN-UUL	4261	4246	5	6	852	708	8	9	533	472	2	2	21	19	3	
KHANKH	2756	2803	2	3	1378	934	6	6	459	467	3	2	13	12	4	
TSAGAANNUUR	1922	1964	2	1	961	1964	6	8	320	246	3	8	11	14	6	
TSAGAAN-UUL	5589	5685	8	6	699	947	9	8	621	711	1	1	18	20	3	
TSAGAAN-UUR	2629	2667	2	2	1314	1334	6	7	438	381	3	4	15	15	8	
TSETSERLEG	4529	4638	5	4	906	1160	8	10	566	464	2	3	21	23	6	

AIMAG, SOUM	Number of Population	Physician	Persons per physician	Nurses	Persons per nurse	Physician to nurse ratio	Middlelevel medical personnel	Middlelevel medical personnel per physician
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	3064	3092	4	1	766	3092	10	9
SHINE-IDER	3276	3278	7	7	468	468	6	8
ERDENEBULGAN	2946	3022	2	2	1473	1511	7	8
CENTRAL REGION	497375	507130	1347	1378	369	368	1629	1640
TUV	93647	94754	218	217	430	437	295	291
ZUUNMOD	16845	17116	152	154	111	174	171	97
ALTANBULAG	3180	3247	2	2	1590	1623	4	5
AZRGALANT	1709	1676	2	2	855	838	4	3
ARKHUST	1306	1340	2	2	653	670	4	4
BATSUMBER	7097	7083	4	5	1774	1417	6	5
BAYAN	2180	2210	3	1	727	2210	5	4
BAYANDELGER	1465	1530	2	3	732	510	3	4
BAYANJARGALAN	1630	1676	1	1	1630	1676	4	4
BAYAN-UNJUU	2183	2248	1	1	2183	2248	3	3
BAYANKHANGAI	1508	1475	1	1	1508	1475	5	4
BAYANTSAGAAN	1871	1882	3	2	624	941	4	4
BAYANTSOGT	1906	1874	2	2	953	937	4	3
BAYANCHANDMANI	4196	4253	3	4	1399	1063	5	5
BORNUUR	5236	5176	5	5	1047	1035	6	6
BUREN	3115	3130	3	3	1038	1043	6	6
DELGERKHAAN	1739	1793	1	1	1739	1793	5	4
JARGALANT	6646	6724	4	5	1661	1345	5	5
ZAAVAR	5723	5900	4	5	1431	1180	8	10
LUN	2603	2593	2	2	1301	1296	6	6
MUNGUNMORIT	2057	2083	1	2	2057	1042	5	5
UNDURSHIREET	2000	2056	2	1	1000	2056	1	3
SUMBER	1839	1805	2	1	919	1805	4	4
SERGELEN	1996	2067	1	1	1996	2067	4	4
UGTAALTSAIDAM	2723	2710	4	3	681	903	5	5
TSEEL	2591	2631	2	3	1295	877	5	4
ERDENE	3882	3994	4	2	970	1997	5	4
ERDENESANT	4428	4488	5	3	886	1496	5	6
Govi-Sumber	17167	17444	57	63	301	277	67	65
SUMBER	12531	12742	50	57	251	224	56	53
BAYANTAL	1222	1221	3	2	407	610	5	5
SHIVEEGOVI	3414	3482	4	4	853	871	6	7
SELENGE	107723	109012	246	251	438	434	330	326
SUKHBAATAR	22697	23031	154	149	147	155	227	182
ALTANBULAG	5071	5049	3	4	1690	1262	5	6
BARUUNBUREN	3191	3173	3	4	1064	793	3	5

AIMAG, SOUM	Number of Population	Physician	Persons per physician	Nurses	Persons per nurse	Physician to nurse ratio	Middlelevel medical personnel	Middlelevel medical personnel per physician
BAYANGOL	5562	5594	4	1391	1398	2	7	2781
ERUU	6623	6804	4	1656	2268	5	7	1325
JAYKHLANT	2132	2063	2	1066	688	3	4	711
ZUUNBUREN	2794	2849	2	1397	1424	4	5	699
MANDAL	27021	27202	44	614	567	45	53	600
ORKHON	2373	2377	2	2	1186	1	5	2373
ORKHONTUUL	3729	3783	2	1	1865	3783	3	5
SAIKHAN	9350	9397	12	13	779	723	14	17
SANT	2132	2156	1	2	2132	1078	2	5
TUSHIG	1872	1926	2	3	936	642	4	5
KHUDER	2457	2571	3	3	819	857	2	3
KHUSAAT	1959	2027	3	3	653	676	3	5
TSAGAANNUUR	4897	5044	4	4	1224	1261	4	7
SHAAMAR	3866	3969	1	3	3866	1323	3	5
DORNOGOV	67399	68876	222	242	304	285	254	250
SAINSHAND	24416	25023	171	186	143	135	162	166
AIRAG	3775	3789	3	2	1258	1894	5	4
ALTANSHIREE	1311	1344	2	2	655	672	4	4
DAULANGTGAN	2746	2822	3	2	915	1411	6	5
DELGEREKH	1881	1857	2	1	941	1857	5	5
ZAMIN-UUD	17880	18586	28	35	639	531	35	31
IKHKHET	2093	2110	2	2	226	182	5	5
MANDAKH	1578	1592	1	2	1502	1084	3	3
URGUN	1969	2040	2	1	830	914	5	4
SAIKHANDULAAAN	1374	1379	1	1	941	1099	4	5
ULAANBDRAKH	1472	1476	2	2	1243	1436	4	4
KHATANBULAG	2930	2896	2	2	0	1645	7	4
KHUVSGUL	1571	1557	2	2	1181	1003	4	5
ERDENE	2408	2409	1	2	2683	1356	5	5
DARKHAN-JUUJ	100838	103059	274	271	2924	1739	359	366
DARKHAN	83252	85503	261	259	1058	1084	340	343
ORKHON	3206	3263	2	3	1863	1781	4	5
KHONGOR	6201	6166	3	2	1654	1114	5	5
SHARINGOL	8180	8127	8	7	1702	1780	10	13
UMNUUGOVI	64653	67385	189	197	1131	2330	175	188
DALANZADGAD	24468	25431	127	139	627	630	95	113
BAYANDALAI	2090	2081	3	2	760	721	5	4
BAYAN-OVOO	1746	1760	4	5	436	352	6	5
BULGAN	2094	2108	3	2	698	1054	5	4
GURVANTES	4799	4955	5	3	960	1652	6	7
MANDAL-OVOO	1615	1616	3	3	538	539	4	4

AIMAG, SOUW	Number of Population	Physician	Persons per physician	Nurses	Persons per nurse	Physician to nurse ratio	Middlelevel medical personnel	Middlelevel medical personnel per physician
MANLAI	2538	2582	4	635	645	6	423	516
NOYON	1376	1401	7	197	200	6	229	200
NOMGON	2574	2570	2	3	1287	5	4	515
SEVREI	2032	2006	3	677	669	4	4	508
KHANBOGD	6683	7805	12	9	557	867	10	9
KHANKHONGOR	2001	2001	2	2	1001	4	5	500
KHURMEN	1592	1570	2	1	796	1570	5	318
TSOGT-OVOO	1786	1809	3	3	595	603	4	446
TSOGTSETSII	7263	7693	9	11	807	699	10	8
DUNDGOVI	45949	46602	141	137	326	340	149	154
SAINTSAGAAN	15314	15635	93	94	165	166	81	85
ADAATSAG	2876	2907	4	3	719	969	5	5
BAYANJARGALAN	1182	1236	2	2	591	618	4	4
Govi-UGTAAL	1589	1589	4	4	397	397	5	5
GURVANSAIKHAN	2119	2121	3	2	706	1061	5	4
DELGERKHANGAI	2244	2285	3	2	748	1143	4	4
DELGERTSOGT	1647	1686	3	5	549	337	5	5
DEREN	2073	2093	5	3	415	698	4	5
LUUS	1802	1846	3	4	601	461	5	6
ULZIT	2369	2358	2	3	1185	786	6	395
UNDURSHIL	1434	1421	3	3	478	474	5	287
SAIKHAN-OVOO	2162	2168	4	3	541	723	4	4
KHULD	2401	2419	3	3	800	806	5	480
TSAGAANDELGER	1026	1053	2	2	513	526	4	3
ERDENEDALAI	5716	5789	7	4	817	1447	7	817
EASTERN REGION	214131	219710	516	525	415	418	724	742
DORNOD	78640	80001	183	188	430	430	277	279
KHERLEN	44815	46031	147	152	305	303	210	214
BAYANDUN	3064	3096	2	2	1532	1548	5	6
BAYANTUMEN	2337	2440	2	3	1168	813	5	5
BAYAN-UUL	4617	4658	5	5	923	932	5	4
BULGAN	1816	1896	2	3	908	632	5	5
GURVANZAGD	1408	1417	2	2	704	709	5	5
DASHBALBAR	3236	3335	6	5	539	667	7	8
MATAD	2606	2998	2	2	1303	1499	5	4
SERGELEN	1966	1967	1	1	1966	1967	2	6
KHALKHGOL	3025	3088	4	5	756	618	7	7
KHULUNBUIR	1799	1848	2	1	900	1848	5	3
TSAGAAN-OVOO	3527	3581	3	3	1176	1194	5	4
CHOIBALSAN	2670	2734	3	1	890	2734	6	6
CHULUNKHOROOT	1756	1816	2	3	878	605	5	2

AIMAG, SOUM	Number of Population	Physician	Persons per physician	Nurses	Persons per nurse	Physician to nurse ratio	Middlelevel medical personnel	Middlelevel medical personnel per physician
SUKHBAATAR	60678	61967	153	157	397	395	215	222
BARUN-UURT	20714	21301	108	113	192	189	115	117
ASGAT	1775	1844	2	2	887	922	7	7
BAYANDELGER	4925	4996	5	5	985	999	10	10
DARIGANGA	3040	3070	4	4	760	767	9	9
MUNKHKHAAN	4649	4787	5	6	930	798	9	11
NARAN	1607	1629	2	2	803	815	8	8
ONGON	3768	3807	9	10	419	381	12	12
SUKHBAATAR	3210	3321	4	2	803	1661	7	10
TUVSHINSHIREE	3309	3357	2	2	1654	1678	10	10
TUMENTSOGT	2468	2482	3	2	823	1241	6	6
UULBAYAN	2885	2916	1	2	2885	1458	7	8
KHALZAN	1683	1721	3	3	561	574	8	6
ERDENETSAGAAN	6648	6739	5	4	1330	1685	7	8
KHENTII	74814	76842	180	180	416	427	232	241
KHERLEN	22466	23316	116	115	194	203	140	145
BATNOROV	5490	5552	3	3	1830	1851	5	5
BATSHIREET	2326	2359	2	2	1163	1179	5	5
BAYAN-ADRAGA	2445	2510	5	2	489	1255	4	5
BAYANMUNKH	1669	1692	4	3	417	564	4	4
BAYAN-OVOO	1744	1834	3	3	581	611	5	5
BAYANKHUTAG	2312	2412	3	2	771	1206	4	3
BINDER	4009	4038	8	9	501	449	7	8
GALSHIR	2220	5613	2	3	1110	1871	5	5
DADAL	2949	2830	3	6	983	438	4	5
DARKHAN	1931	2524	2	2	965	1262	4	4
DELGERKHAAN	2455	2232	2	2	1227	1116	4	4
JARGALTSHAAN	2168	2366	3	3	723	789	5	5
MURUN	1919	2084	1	2	1919	1042	5	5
NOROLIN	2431	2200	4	1	608	2200	4	5
UMNUDELGER	5516	4100	5	5	1103	820	7	7
TSENKHERMANDAL	1928	3887	2	2	964	1944	5	4
Bor-LUNDUR	8841	5498	12	15	737	367	15	17
ULANBAATAR	1399094	1431033	6429	6895	218	208	6309	6573
							222	218
							1	1
							9010	9281
							1	1

MATERNAL AND CHILD DEATH, 2017, 2018

A AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS		INFANT MORTALITY RATE, PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS		UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	2017		2018		2017	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Province average	26.9	27.1	13.6	16.0	16.0	16.7
Western region	51.8	30.3	6.1	18.1	15.6	19.9
ZAVKHAN	150.5	0.0	6.6	19.6	13.3	14.1
ULJASTAI	128.0	0.0	10.2	11.1	10.0	4.4
ALDARKHAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASGAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANTES	0.0	0.0	76.9	125.0	200.0	0.0
BAYANKHAIRKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DURVULJIN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZAVKHANMANDAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IDER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IKH-JUL	0.0	45.5	90.9	58.8	166.7	45.5
NUMRUG	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	0.0	166.7
OTGON	0.0	0.0	333.3	333.3	166.7	250.0
SANTMARGATS	0.0	0.0	600.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0
SONGINO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOSONTSENGEL	310.6	0.0	6.2	6.9	13.9	16.7
TUDEVTEI	0.0	0.0	37.0	40.8	0.0	0.0
TELLEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TES	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	125.0	0.0
URGAMAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	0.0
TSAGAANCHULUUT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSETSEN-JUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHILUUSTEI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENEKHAIRKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
YARUU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Govi-Alтай	0.0	16.4	25.9	16.3	21.4	19.7
ESUNBULAG	0.0	0.0	14.3	22.9	11.7	15.9
ALTAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-JUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BIGER	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	0.0
BUGAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DARVI	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	400.0	0.0
DELGER	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	83.3
JARGALAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TAISHIR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS		INFANT MORTALITY RATE, PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS		UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
TONKHIL	0.0	0.0	100.0	166.7	0.0	100.0
TUGRUG	0.0	0.0	400.0	1000.0	0.0	400.0
KHALIUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHUKHMORIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSOGT	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	1000.0	111.1
TSEEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANDMANI	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	500.0	0.0
SHARGA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYN-ULGII	35.1	0.0	13.3	11.7	21.2	17.9
ULGII	43.3	0.0	9.5	9.0	12.5	13.9
ALTAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.5	111.1	62.5
ALTANTSUGTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baynnuur	0.0	0.0	45.5	43.5	0.0	45.5
BUGAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	57.1	14.3
BUYANT	0.0	0.0	666.7	333.3	200.0	0.0
DELUUN	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.0	60.0	87.0
NOGOONNUUR	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	10.1	19.6
SAGSAI	0.0	0.0	51.3	117.6	34.5	0.0
TOLBO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.3
ULAANKHUS	0.0	0.0	11.6	20.0	16.1	30.3
TSENGEL	0.0	0.0	80.0	33.3	138.5	114.3
KHOVD	45.2	127.4	16.7	17.0	14.9	15.6
JARGALANT	53.9	50.5	11.9	13.3	11.1	12.1
ALTAI	0.0	0.0	285.7	250.0	285.7	250.0
BULGAN	0.0	492.6	11.9	13.3	0.0	11.9
BUYANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	1000.0
DARVI	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	83.3
DURGUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DUUT	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	200.0
ZEREG	0.0	0.0	23.8	0.0	0.0	47.6
MANKHAN	0.0	2941.2	43.5	45.5	58.8	66.7
MUNKHKHAIRKHAN	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	0.0	153.8
MUST	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MYANGAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	285.7	0.0
UENCH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHOVD	0.0	0.0	400.0	333.3	285.7	333.3
TSETSEG	0.0	0.0	200.0	166.7	130.4	111.1
CHANDMANI	0.0	0.0	125.0	200.0	0.0	500.0
ERDENEUBUREN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3

AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS		INFANT MORTALITY RATE, PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS		UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS			
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Uvs	49.1	0.0	18.7	22.9	14.1	18.9	22.1	21.9
ULAANGOMBO	0.0	0.0	13.6	14.5	10.2	13.2	14.2	14.5
BARUUNTURUUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUKHMURUN	0.0	0.0	333.3	500.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0
DAVST	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZAVKHAN	0.0	0.0	200.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0
ZUUNGUVI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZUUNKHANGAI	0.0	0.0	71.4	166.7	181.8	666.7	142.9	166.7
MALCHIN	0.0	0.0	500.0	600.0	0.0	0.0	625.0	400.0
NARANBULAG	0.0	0.0	111.1	333.3	0.0	0.0	111.1	0.0
ULGII	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	400.0	2000.0	142.9	200.0
UMNUGOV	0.0	0.0	27.8	0.0	25.0	38.5	27.8	45.5
UNDURKHANGAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAGIL	0.0	0.0	250.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0
TARIALAN	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	55.6	0.0	80.0	0.0
TURGEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TES	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.0	23.3	45.5	61.2	150.0
KHOVD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHYARGAS	6666.7	0.0	66.7	125.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	500.0	1000.0
KHANGAI REGION	0.0	23.7	14.8	18.0	14.0	17.6	17.7	15.0
ORKHON	0.0	5.0	8.1	6.5	8.5	5.4	3.2	9.5
BAYAN-UNDUR	0.0	4.7	7.3	6.6	8.5	5.0	3.3	9.5
JARGALANT	0.0	500.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0
UVURKHANGAI	0.0	16.1	17.4	15.0	20.0	20.2	19.1	19.1
ARVAIKHEER	0.0	12.4	13.3	12.9	18.0	14.0	11.1	14.6
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	0.0	166.7	250.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0
BAT-UULII	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.4	26.3	0.0	0.0	48.4
BAYANGOL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	250.0	111.1
BAYAN-UNDUR	0.0	500.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	400.0	0.0
BoGD	0.0	138.9	95.2	45.5	100.0	138.9	142.9	68.2
BURD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	166.7	0.0
GUCHIN-US	0.0	71.4	142.9	0.0	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.0
ZUIL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	0.0	222.2	250.0	0.0	0.0	222.2	250.0	0.0
NARIINTEEL	0.0	100.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
ULZIIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TARAGT	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	0.0
TUGRUG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0
UYANGA	0.0	20.6	27.0	62.5	81.1	30.9	54.1	62.5

AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS			INFANT MORTALITY RATE, PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS			UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS		
	2017	2018	2017	2017	2018	2017	2017	2018	2018
KHAIRKHANDULAAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHARKHORIN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	7.7	0.0	0.0	47.6
KHUIURT	0.0	0.0	47.6	55.6	0.0	0.0	71.4	111.1	15.7
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	10.8	19.1	16.6	19.4	13.2	2.4	22.9
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	9.3	15.4	11.0	14.4	10.8	3.1	11.0
BAYAN-AGT	0.0	0.0	41.7	66.7	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.0	0.0
BAYANNUUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0
BUGAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUREGKHANGAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GURVANBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DASHINCHILEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7
MOGOD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7
ORKHON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RASHAANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0
SASIKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	333.3	0.0	0.0	500.0
SELENGE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TESHIG	0.0	0.0	48.8	117.6	47.6	0.0	73.2	0.0	47.6
KHANGAAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	500.0
KHISHIG-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	142.9	0.0	0.0	90.9
KHUTAG-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8
BAYANKHONGOR	0.0	0.0	15.5	20.3	11.6	16.4	18.0	14.2	18.8
BAYANKHONGOR	0.0	0.0	6.8	10.3	4.8	6.5	7.9	4.6	8.0
BAATSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	266.7	500.0	52.6	100.0	266.7	166.7	105.3
BAYANBULAG	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	333.3	250.0	100.0	333.3	333.3
BAYANGOMI	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.0	52.6	100.0	41.7	100.0	52.6
BAYANLIG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.9	83.3	0.0	0.0	83.3
BAYAN-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0
BAYAN-LINDUR	0.0	0.0	58.8	0.0	55.6	111.1	58.8	83.3	55.6
BAYANTSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	142.9	142.9	62.5	111.1	142.9	142.9	125.0
BOGD	0.0	0.0	43.5	0.0	83.3	0.0	43.5	66.7	83.3
BUMBUGUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	500.0	0.0
BUUUTSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	333.3	0.0
GALUUT	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	200.0	71.4
GURVANBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	285.7	0.0	0.0	200.0
JARGALANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3
JINST	0.0	0.0	166.7	250.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	83.3
ZAG	0.0	0.0	125.0	285.7	100.0	200.0	125.0	0.0	100.0
UJIZIT	0.0	0.0	250.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	500.0
KHUREEMARAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	500.0
SHINEJINST	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	1000.0	0.0	0.0	666.7
ERDENETSOGT	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3000.0	0.0

AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS		INFANT MORTALITY RATE, PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS		UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS			
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018
ARKHANGAI	0.0	115.1	16.8	19.8	19.6	25.4	20.5	25.3
ERDENEBULGAN	0.0	68.5	10.9	14.2	12.3	15.0	11.6	8.5
BATTSENGEL	0.0	0.0	41.7	142.9	0.0	41.7	0.0	14.4
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6
JARGALANT	0.0	0.0	48.8	50.0	0.0	73.2	50.0	0.0
IKHTAMIR	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	153.8
UGIINUUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULZIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNDUR-ULAAAN	0.0	0.0	76.9	222.2	43.5	76.9	0.0	100.0
TARIAT	0.0	0.0	28.2	50.0	31.7	90.9	28.2	0.0
TUVSHIRULEKH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	166.7
KHAIRKHAN	0.0	0.0	37.0	0.0	43.5	90.9	37.0	43.5
KHANGAI	0.0	0.0	31.3	0.0	217.4	272.7	62.5	90.9
KHASHAAT	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0
KHOTONT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	181.8	250.0	41.7	90.9
TSAKHIR	0.0	0.0	333.3	250.0	0.0	0.0	444.4	500.0
TSENKHER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.0	100.0
TSETSERLEG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.9	142.9	0.0	0.0
CHULUUT	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	125.0	250.0	153.8	200.0
ERDENEMANDAL	0.0	12500.0	51.3	58.8	125.0	333.3	51.3	125.0
KHUYSEGUL	0.0	34.7	22.0	24.2	18.0	19.5	26.3	25.0
MURUN	0.0	42.2	21.5	24.7	13.9	17.2	24.2	19.2
ALAG-ERDENE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9
ARBULAG	0.0	0.0	111.1	200.0	71.4	0.0	111.1	0.0
BAYANZURKH	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	76.9	142.9	142.9	76.9
BURENTOGTOKH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	1000.0	0.0	666.7
GALT	0.0	0.0	27.8	71.4	58.8	500.0	27.8	0.0
JARGALANT	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	83.3	181.8	31.3
IKH-UUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RASHAANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RENCHINKHUMBE	0.0	25.6	0.0	30.3	0.0	25.6	47.6	30.3
TARIALAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	38.5	0.0	0.0	18.2
TOSONTSENGEL	0.0	0.0	34.5	0.0	27.8	0.0	103.4	55.6
TUMURBULAG	0.0	0.0	62.5	0.0	166.7	0.0	62.5	166.7
TUNEL	0.0	0.0	34.5	0.0	90.9	100.0	34.5	100.0
ULAAN-UUL	0.0	0.0	27.8	52.6	25.6	0.0	55.6	51.3
KHANKH	0.0	0.0	69.8	100.0	52.6	0.0	69.8	50.0
TSAGAANNUUUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	166.7	0.0	71.4
TSAGAAN-UUL	0.0	0.0	24.4	45.5	0.0	0.0	48.8	45.5
TSAGAAN-UUR	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	66.7	125.0	58.8
TSETSERLEG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5

AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS		INFANT MORTALITY RATE, PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS		UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.6	0.0	47.6
SHINE-IDER	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	666.7
ERDENEBUGAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	500.0
CENTRAL REGION	11.0	31.4	11.4	14.5	11.7	14.6
TUV	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.4	13.1	17.5
ZUUNMOD	0.0	0.0	6.7	4.5	10.1	2.3
ALTANBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	200.0	45.5
AZRGALANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ARKHUST	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BATSUMBER	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	44.1	0.0
BAYAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANDELGER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANJARGALAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-UNJUUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANKHANGAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANTSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANTSOGT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANCHANDMANI	0.0	0.0	0.0	375.0	666.7	0.0
BORNNUUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUREN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEGERKHAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JARGALANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	100.0	23.3
ZAAMAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.8	333.3	90.9
LUN	0.0	71.4	0.0	142.9	0.0	142.9
MUNGUNMORIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNDURSHIREET	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUMBER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SERGELLEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UGTAALTSAIDAM	0.0	0.0	0.0	111.1	0.0	0.0
TSEEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENE	0.0	0.0	1000.0	2000.0	0.0	1500.0
ERDENESANT	0.0	0.0	64.5	47.6	0.0	96.8
GÖVİSUMBER	0.0	0.0	7.2	5.1	2.1	4.2
SUMBER	0.0	0.0	7.2	5.1	2.1	4.2
BAYANTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHIVEEGOVI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SELLENG	0.0	58.6	11.0	14.3	10.6	16.9
SUKHBAATAR	0.0	105.8	11.5	12.7	13.8	21.9
ALTANBULAG	0.0	500.0	1000.0	0.0	500.0	0.0
BARUUNBUREN	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	166.7	0.0
BAYANGOL	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	333.3	250.0

AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS		INFANT MORTALITY RATE, PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS		UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
ERIUU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0
JAVKHLANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZUUNBUREN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANDAL	0.0	0.0	6.5	10.3	0.0	6.5
ORKHON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ORKHONTUUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAIKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	18.5	11.0
SANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TUSHIG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	0.0
KHUDER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHUSHAAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSAGAANNUUJR	0.0	0.0	153.8	250.0	0.0	230.8
SHAAMAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DORNOGOVI	0.0	0.0	12.8	13.9	11.7	15.3
SAINSHAND	0.0	0.0	9.6	7.7	9.0	13.4
AIRAG	0.0	0.0	250.0	500.0	0.0	250.0
ALTANSHIREE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DALANJARGALAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DELGEREKH	0.0	0.0	333.3	1000.0	0.0	333.3
ZAMIIN-UUD	0.0	14.7	25.2	7.9	7.9	14.7
IKHKHET	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANDAKH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
URGUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAIKHANDUULAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULAAANBADRAKH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHATANBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0
KHUVSGUL	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	333.3
ERDENE	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	333.3	0.0
DARKHAN-UUL	0.0	83.1	10.6	15.7	10.8	15.1
DARKHAN	0.0	83.2	10.2	15.7	10.0	14.2
ORKHON	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0
KHONGOR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHARIINGOL	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	500.0	200.0
UMNUUGOVI	76.9	0.0	16.1	26.5	14.8	15.4
DALANZADGAD	94.3	0.0	13.2	20.9	11.2	16.0
BAYANDALAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-OVOO	0.0	0.0	1000.0	1000.0	0.0	2000.0
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GURVANTES	0.0	66.7	117.6	83.3	181.8	100.0
MANDAL-Ovoo	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	0.0
MANLAI	0.0	166.7	333.3	100.0	0.0	166.7

AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS		INFANT MORTALITY RATE, PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS		UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Noyon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nomgon	0.0	0.0	0.0	230.8	428.6	0.0
SEVREI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHANBOGD	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	55.6
KHANKHONGOR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHURMEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSOGT-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSOGTTSETSI	0.0	17.5	42.6	31.3	0.0	17.5
DUNDGOVI	0.0	9.1	7.3	7.7	14.4	15.9
SAINTSGAAN	0.0	5.1	5.5	2.4	5.2	6.4
ADAATSAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	1000.0	166.7
BAYANJARGALAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Govi-Ugtaal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GURVANSAIKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	1000.0	0.0
DELGERKHANGAI	0.0	125.0	0.0	83.3	125.0	166.7
DELGERTSOGT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEREN	0.0	200.0	500.0	200.0	500.0	600.0
LUUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULZIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNDURSHIL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAIKHAN-Ovoo	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	400.0	333.3
KHULD	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	0.0
TSAGAANDEIGER	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0
ERDENEDALAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0
EASTERN REGION	43.0	0.0	16.3	18.1	9.7	20.8
DORNOD	0.0	0.0	13.4	15.0	4.1	5.0
KHERLEN	0.0	9.6	9.9	3.1	3.0	12.3
BAYANDUN	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
BAYANTUMEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-UUL	0.0	125.0	166.7	0.0	187.5	166.7
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GURVANZAGD	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.3	66.7	0.0
DASHBALBAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.0
MATAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	43.5	0.0
SERGELEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHALKHGOL	0.0	5000	0.0	22.2	38.5	5000
KHULUNBUIR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSAGAAN-Ovoo	0.0	1500.0	1000.0	0.0	2500.0	3000.0
CHOIBALSAN	0.0	250.0	333.3	0.0	250.0	0.0
CHULUUNKHOROOT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUKHBAAATAR	78.4	0.0	17.3	19.0	10.7	14.3
					20.4	17.4
						11.1

AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS		INFANT MORTALITY RATE, PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS		UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS		
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2018
BARUN-UURT	82.2	0.0	9.9	10.0	8.9	13.3	10.7
ASGAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANDEELGER	0.0	0.0	1000.0	500.0	0.0	1000.0	500.0
DARIGANGA	0.0	0.0	750.0	0.0	2000.0	0.0	1000.0
MUNKHHAAAN	0.0	0.0	125.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	666.7
NARAN	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	0.0	500.0	0.0
ONGON	0.0	0.0	125.0	166.7	0.0	125.0	0.0
SUKHBAATAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TUVSHINSHIREE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0
TUMENTSOGT	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	2000.0
UULBAYAN	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	333.3
KHALZAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENETSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0
KHENTII	69.2	0.0	19.4	21.5	11.6	12.1	24.9
KHERLEN	0.0	0.0	11.1	8.8	8.3	8.1	12.8
BATNOROV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	400.0	500.0	0.0
BATSHIREET	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-ADRAGA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANMUNKH	0.0	0.0	0.0	285.7	250.0	400.0	285.7
BAYAN-OYOO	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
BAYANKHUTAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BINDER	0.0	0.0	130.4	166.7	0.0	173.9	166.7
GALSHIR	0.0	0.0	400.0	2000.0	0.0	400.0	0.0
DADAL	0.0	0.0	66.7	90.9	0.0	66.7	0.0
DARKHAN	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	1000.0	500.0	1000.0
DELGERKHAAN	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	0.0	500.0	0.0
JARGALTSHAAN	0.0	0.0	47.6	125.0	0.0	47.6	0.0
MURUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NOROVLIN	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	142.9	250.0	153.8
UMNUDELGER	3846.2	0.0	115.4	83.3	0.0	115.4	166.7
TSENKHMANDAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BOR-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	14.0
ULAANBAATAR	31.2	29.5	12.7	14.9	13.6	15.9	14.4
						15.4	16.1
							14.1

HOSPITAL BED OCCUPANCY, 2017, 2018

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		Percentage occupancy		Bed turnover rate		Persons per hospital bed		Average length of stay	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Province average	257.0	258.7	77.9	78.4	35.8	36.5	129.6	127.0	7.2	7.1
Western region	249.4	246.8	75.6	74.8	34.6	35.0	135.2	136.2	7.2	7.1
ZAVKHAN	215.5	227.4	65.3	68.9	27.8	30.3	121.8	126.9	7.8	7.5
ULIASTAI	232.3	270.8	70.4	82.1	28.4	34.4	49.0	55.5	8.2	7.9
ALDARKHAAN	179.1	180.5	54.3	54.7	24.4	25.6	356.2	362.3	7.3	7.0
ASGAT	204.8	190.3	62.1	57.7	30.8	29.5	160.1	162.5	6.6	6.5
BAYANTES	365.6	339.6	110.8	102.9	49.4	47.8	325.7	328.5	7.4	7.1
BAYANKHAIRKHAN	195.4	145.6	59.2	44.1	34.1	26.0	254.8	258.9	5.7	5.6
DURVULJIN	164.4	165.7	49.8	50.2	22.1	26.1	311.5	317.4	7.4	6.3
ZAVKHANMANDAL	325.1	170.4	98.5	51.6	42.6	23.0	158.0	101.2	7.6	7.4
IDER	213.6	218.1	64.7	66.1	31.5	31.9	312.2	315.6	6.8	6.8
IKH-UUL	327.6	248.1	99.3	75.2	43.5	36.0	419.5	336.7	7.5	6.9
NUMRUG	183.3	168.9	55.5	51.2	25.8	23.3	234.3	268.7	7.1	7.3
OTGON	102.9	102.9	31.2	31.2	16.4	16.4	222.2	221.3	6.3	6.3
SANTMARGATS	274.3	196.3	83.1	59.5	38.7	30.2	254.3	260.8	7.1	6.5
SONGINO	125.8	139.6	38.1	42.3	16.4	19.0	194.8	196.0	7.7	7.3
TOSONTSENGEL	171.8	181.3	52.1	55.0	23.3	26.1	121.5	120.2	7.4	6.9
TUDEVTEI	126.5	80.6	38.3	24.4	23.9	12.5	123.6	85.7	5.3	6.4
TELLEN	190.5	258.9	57.7	78.4	28.5	38.3	274.9	398.7	6.7	6.8
TES	284.9	231.1	86.3	70.0	34.0	30.8	363.3	365.1	8.4	7.5
URGAMAL	221.2	198.2	67.0	60.1	30.5	25.2	213.1	217.6	7.3	7.9
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	245.3	195.0	74.3	59.1	31.5	25.5	213.5	162.1	7.8	7.6
TSAGAANCHULUUT	194.6	212.1	59.0	64.3	22.8	27.1	151.4	156.8	8.6	7.8
TSETSEN-UUL	244.2	253.0	74.0	76.7	35.7	34.3	282.2	279.9	6.8	7.4
SHILIJSTEI	93.7	113.3	28.4	34.3	11.7	14.1	120.3	119.0	8.0	8.0
ERDENEKHAIRKHAN	236.0	204.0	71.5	61.8	35.2	26.5	276.5	281.9	6.7	7.7
YARUU	120.4	167.8	36.5	50.8	17.6	25.2	403.3	402.3	6.8	6.7
Govi-Alтай	237.0	230.4	71.8	69.8	32.2	31.5	127.1	127.2	7.4	7.3
ESUNBULAG	268.7	264.8	81.4	80.2	36.6	36.0	69.3	69.3	7.3	7.4
ALTAI	332.1	307.3	100.6	93.1	36.6	34.9	207.3	206.0	9.1	8.8
BAYAN-UUL	168.5	177.0	51.1	53.6	21.7	22.4	200.1	200.9	7.8	7.9
BIGER	157.3	122.5	47.7	37.1	18.9	16.8	145.0	148.5	8.3	7.3
BUGAT	229.5	216.0	69.5	65.5	32.9	31.0	218.0	218.9	7.0	7.0
DARVI	187.4	182.3	56.8	55.2	26.7	27.7	184.8	185.2	7.0	6.6
DELGER	241.7	190.1	73.2	57.6	29.2	22.5	309.4	313.7	8.3	8.4
JARGALAN	167.8	151.9	50.8	46.0	24.0	22.7	179.4	181.4	7.0	6.7
TAISHIR	194.4	188.2	58.9	57.0	22.6	24.0	157.8	160.3	8.6	7.8
TONKHIL	147.7	157.8	44.8	47.8	18.0	21.1	217.5	221.0	8.2	7.5
TUGRUG	148.1	144.7	44.9	43.9	20.7	20.7	136.3	136.3	7.2	7.0

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		Percentage occupancy		Bed turnover rate		Persons per hospital bed		Average length of stay	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
KHALIUN	148.7	159.5	45.1	48.3	18.7	19.1	239.8	243.3	8.0	8.4
KHUKHMORIT	182.6	143.0	55.3	43.3	25.7	21.2	237.6	237.0	7.1	6.7
TSOGT	226.1	219.4	68.5	66.5	32.6	32.8	356.4	358.2	6.9	6.7
TSEEL	184.4	196.1	55.9	59.4	28.6	31.2	213.7	218.6	6.4	6.3
CHANDMANI	218.3	188.3	66.2	57.1	34.3	31.3	219.9	223.3	6.4	6.0
SHARGA	167.0	173.6	50.6	52.6	23.8	23.8	193.7	193.7	7.0	7.3
ERDENE	211.3	193.7	64.0	58.7	31.0	28.2	219.9	227.3	6.8	6.9
BAYN-ULGII		247.1	240.5	74.9	72.9	35.4	34.5	129.6	130.0	7.0
ULGII	258.4	258.6	78.3	78.4	35.5	35.2	66.2	67.3	7.3	7.3
ALTAI	181.8	163.4	55.1	49.5	31.1	28.3	249.1	249.9	5.8	5.8
ALTANTSUGTS	296.7	267.8	89.9	81.1	52.3	49.9	311.4	314.6	5.7	5.4
BAYNNUUUR	181.4	160.2	55.0	48.5	28.2	24.3	224.8	215.4	6.4	6.6
BUGAT	372.2	350.7	112.8	106.3	52.6	50.6	420.6	425.6	7.1	6.9
BULGAN	228.9	200.2	69.4	60.7	40.2	36.3	224.5	216.1	5.7	5.5
BUYANT	316.3	294.5	95.8	89.2	50.3	46.1	280.7	283.2	6.3	6.4
DELUUN	210.9	154.9	63.9	46.9	29.1	24.3	249.5	254.6	7.3	6.4
NOGOONNUUR	180.8	204.0	54.8	61.8	30.9	33.4	263.6	267.0	5.8	6.1
SAGSAI	220.5	173.5	66.8	52.6	35.7	29.0	236.3	238.0	6.2	6.0
TOLBO	245.2	204.1	74.3	61.8	35.5	33.3	258.6	260.7	6.9	6.1
ULAANKHUS	242.1	215.7	73.4	65.4	37.1	35.0	256.1	259.8	6.5	6.2
TSENGEL	204.9	214.4	62.1	65.0	31.3	33.7	279.9	284.7	6.6	6.4
KHOVD		290.7	307.0	88.1	93.0	38.0	42.3	149.6	156.1	7.6
JARGALANT	296.3	327.0	89.8	99.1	36.3	43.2	78.0	83.1	8.2	7.6
ALTAI	247.5	200.3	75.0	60.7	37.5	38.0	290.2	296.8	6.6	5.3
BULGAN	341.7	380.2	103.6	115.2	43.4	49.3	283.3	308.2	7.9	7.7
BUYANT	317.9	265.5	96.3	80.5	43.0	39.5	358.4	368.9	7.4	6.7
DARVI	296.3	270.7	89.8	82.0	48.1	42.5	267.1	274.8	6.2	6.4
DURGUN	233.2	171.9	70.7	52.1	39.4	30.7	299.2	234.8	5.9	5.6
DUUT	225.9	221.5	68.4	67.1	32.3	36.1	254.0	257.6	7.0	6.1
ZEREG	241.4	238.3	73.1	72.2	38.7	38.3	247.3	252.4	6.2	6.2
MANKHAN	234.9	218.9	71.2	66.3	44.3	42.3	279.1	283.1	5.3	5.2
MUNKHKHAIRKHAN	330.3	320.7	100.1	97.2	49.3	49.0	221.9	221.7	6.7	6.5
MUST	212.8	216.8	64.5	65.7	30.0	30.2	238.9	241.8	7.1	7.2
MYANGAD	312.5	304.0	94.7	92.1	44.3	43.4	361.5	365.7	7.1	7.0
UEENCH	366.2	319.9	111.0	96.9	51.6	47.3	343.6	337.0	7.1	6.8
KHOVD	156.1	238.0	47.3	72.1	25.4	31.4	319.2	325.4	6.2	7.6
TSETSEG	229.0	263.5	69.4	79.8	39.9	43.5	301.3	309.2	5.7	6.1
CHANDMANI	327.1	276.2	99.1	83.7	42.7	35.8	266.0	267.8	7.7	7.7
ERDENE BUREN	292.3	246.7	88.6	74.8	42.4	38.0	236.7	237.1	6.9	6.5
Uvs	255.5	229.3	77.4	69.5	39.4	35.9	148.8	141.3	6.5	6.4

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		Percentage occupancy		Bed turnover rate		Persons per hospital bed		Average length of stay	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
ULAANGOMBO	259.4	225.2	78.6	68.3	41.0	36.0	94.8	86.9	6.3	6.3
BARUUNTURUUN	183.5	193.8	55.6	58.7	27.8	28.6	149.4	151.2	6.6	6.8
BUKHMURUN	305.4	319.3	92.5	96.7	45.4	49.3	204.2	208.0	6.7	6.5
DAVST	283.1	264.2	85.8	80.1	38.6	34.6	166.3	169.5	7.3	7.6
ZAVKHAN	280.3	234.8	84.9	71.2	40.2	35.1	204.2	185.9	7.0	6.7
ZUUNGUVI	280.9	251.6	85.1	76.2	42.4	41.6	305.9	279.2	6.6	6.0
ZUUNKHANGAI	319.1	324.3	96.7	98.3	47.6	48.9	228.4	232.9	6.7	6.6
MALCHIN	248.0	208.0	75.2	63.0	40.9	33.5	227.7	228.0	6.1	6.2
NARANBULAG	214.0	168.4	64.8	51.0	32.3	25.7	302.5	306.1	6.6	6.6
ULGII	278.6	253.5	84.4	76.8	40.4	37.5	239.1	242.3	6.9	6.8
UMNUGGOV	226.5	239.8	68.6	72.7	34.3	35.8	240.1	258.5	6.6	6.7
UNDURKHANGAI	224.7	228.5	68.1	69.2	34.2	35.9	178.8	180.0	6.6	6.4
SAGIL	248.0	272.0	75.2	82.4	36.6	40.4	242.3	248.6	6.8	6.7
TARIALAN	198.9	215.0	60.3	65.2	29.4	32.6	332.3	335.9	6.8	6.6
TURGEN	190.9	197.4	57.8	59.8	30.6	31.9	213.6	213.0	6.2	6.2
TES	256.5	246.3	77.7	74.6	36.1	37.6	238.1	238.9	7.1	6.5
KHOVD	327.2	232.5	99.1	70.5	46.4	34.5	220.6	224.6	7.1	6.7
KHYARGAS	258.6	199.4	78.4	60.4	38.3	30.1	231.7	235.3	6.8	6.6
TSAGAANKHAIKHAN	277.4	246.3	84.0	74.6	39.7	35.1	184.7	173.2	7.0	7.0
KHANGAI REGION	241.7	236.1	73.2	71.5	34.4	34.1	159.4	151.7	7.0	6.9
ORKHON	259.7	247.4	78.7	75.0	35.6	34.8	157.8	141.3	7.3	7.1
BAYAN-UNDUR	260.4	248.2	78.9	75.2	35.7	34.9	154.2	138.0	7.3	7.1
JARGALANT	216.7	195.0	65.7	59.1	29.6	26.8	384.0	378.3	7.3	7.3
UVURKHANGAI	213.9	210.1	64.8	63.7	29.2	29.6	137.5	139.5	7.3	7.1
ARVAIKHEER	256.5	253.1	77.7	76.7	33.0	34.2	75.5	77.5	7.8	7.4
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	161.4	120.4	48.9	36.5	24.3	20.6	199.1	200.6	6.6	5.8
BAT-ULZII	214.6	184.9	65.0	56.0	32.4	28.8	297.4	301.9	6.6	6.4
BAYANGOL	169.2	250.7	51.3	76.0	19.9	29.9	229.9	262.8	8.5	8.4
BAYAN-UNDUR	137.7	117.6	41.7	35.6	22.8	18.3	254.2	251.3	6.0	6.4
Bogd	193.8	176.6	58.7	53.5	34.3	32.7	232.8	235.0	5.7	5.4
BURD	144.2	133.5	43.7	40.5	23.9	22.8	195.2	196.7	6.0	5.9
GUCHIN-US	176.4	168.4	53.4	51.0	29.8	29.6	156.5	157.3	5.9	5.7
ZUIL	201.0	145.2	60.9	44.0	29.4	18.6	128.9	128.1	6.8	7.8
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	125.0	133.5	37.9	40.4	19.3	20.6	238.0	238.1	6.5	6.5
NARINTEEI	120.0	137.3	36.4	41.6	20.6	22.5	144.6	146.6	5.8	6.1
ULZIIT	160.5	125.0	48.6	37.9	24.2	19.2	203.2	205.0	6.6	6.5
SANT	172.1	178.8	52.2	54.2	26.4	26.1	212.1	213.3	6.5	6.8
TARAGT	120.6	135.4	36.5	41.0	18.8	22.3	239.1	239.7	6.4	6.1
TUGRUG	174.9	154.1	53.0	46.7	23.6	22.5	229.1	230.3	7.4	6.8
UYANGA	139.4	141.3	42.2	42.8	20.2	20.0	211.1	212.5	6.9	7.1

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		Percentage occupancy		Bed turnover rate		Persons per hospital bed		Average length of stay	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
KHAIRKHANDULAAAN	103.2	91.9	31.3	27.9	16.0	14.6	158.8	160.0	6.4	6.3
KHARKHORIN	251.2	257.8	76.1	78.1	33.7	35.5	166.1	166.8	7.4	7.3
KHUIJRT	141.5	142.2	42.9	43.1	19.5	21.2	186.3	189.0	7.3	6.7
BULGAN	226.0	233.7	68.5	70.8	31.9	33.5	165.6	164.7	7.1	7.0
BULGAN	250.1	257.0	75.8	77.9	33.5	35.1	56.9	54.5	7.5	7.3
BAYAN-AGT	196.3	261.7	59.5	79.3	31.9	40.6	316.9	359.4	6.2	6.5
BAYANNUUR	291.7	309.8	88.4	93.9	46.3	50.8	306.6	307.3	6.3	6.1
BUGAT	270.0	192.2	81.8	58.2	39.6	29.7	451.8	372.9	6.8	6.5
BUREGKHANGAI	237.7	207.4	72.0	62.8	39.7	32.7	317.8	288.0	6.0	6.3
GURVANBULAG	269.6	251.7	81.7	76.3	43.0	40.9	355.3	325.4	6.3	6.2
DASHNCHILLEN	185.8	192.0	56.3	58.2	26.1	30.1	373.6	377.8	7.1	6.4
MOGOD	212.1	191.1	64.3	57.9	35.1	32.0	339.4	340.0	6.0	6.0
ORKHON	185.7	165.6	56.3	50.2	28.3	24.6	512.8	505.1	6.6	6.7
RASHAANT	152.3	173.9	46.2	52.7	29.1	33.8	354.4	404.3	5.2	5.2
SASIKHAN	147.9	170.7	44.8	51.7	25.0	32.8	406.1	401.3	5.9	5.2
SELENGE	168.7	172.6	51.1	52.3	24.8	24.9	368.8	417.2	6.8	6.9
TESHIG	215.3	197.9	65.3	60.0	32.8	30.6	392.6	395.7	6.6	6.5
KHANGAL	330.2	297.6	100.1	90.2	41.6	38.0	931.6	936.5	7.9	7.8
KHISHIG-UNDUR	151.6	164.9	45.9	50.0	22.5	24.4	150.3	166.1	6.7	6.8
KHUTAG-UNDUR	136.3	156.4	41.3	47.4	20.0	23.3	181.2	217.4	6.8	6.7
BAYANKHONGOR	253.5	244.8	76.8	74.2	36.6	35.4	157.7	148.6	6.9	6.9
BAYANKHONGOR	280.7	275.9	85.1	83.6	40.2	39.6	83.4	80.9	7.0	7.0
BAATSAGAAN	205.1	229.7	62.2	69.6	31.4	35.3	327.4	331.4	6.5	6.5
BAYANBULAG	178.8	235.3	54.2	71.3	25.1	34.2	187.6	193.7	7.1	6.9
BAYANGOVI	189.8	161.1	57.5	48.8	26.8	22.0	315.2	289.2	7.1	7.3
BAYANLIG	213.2	194.4	64.6	58.9	28.0	25.9	378.8	349.0	7.6	7.5
BAYAN-OVOO	158.7	156.2	48.1	47.3	22.3	22.6	263.6	295.7	7.1	6.9
BAYAN-UNDUR	134.5	130.2	40.8	39.5	21.4	21.3	327.7	294.7	6.3	6.1
BAYANTSAGAAN	247.3	199.6	74.9	60.5	32.8	29.1	350.3	254.4	7.5	6.9
BOGD	207.4	164.5	62.8	49.8	33.5	24.3	308.9	207.8	6.2	6.8
BUMBUGUR	191.6	211.1	58.0	64.0	30.8	31.6	354.8	363.1	6.2	6.7
BUUTSAGAAN	214.4	177.0	65.0	53.6	33.3	27.5	364.3	306.1	6.4	6.4
GAUUUT	250.0	234.7	75.8	71.1	36.5	35.0	363.2	313.0	6.9	6.7
GURVANBULAG	172.3	144.3	52.2	43.7	26.9	21.9	269.9	245.0	6.4	6.6
JARGALANT	205.0	181.9	62.1	55.1	31.5	25.2	291.3	211.6	6.5	7.2
JINST	183.1	165.9	55.5	50.3	25.9	25.0	240.7	243.4	7.1	6.6
ZAG	186.5	195.5	56.5	59.2	29.4	33.1	206.5	208.3	6.3	5.9
ULZIT	266.7	228.8	80.8	69.3	39.6	33.8	418.7	426.3	6.7	6.8
KHUREEMARAL	189.6	193.9	57.4	58.8	24.7	26.9	195.2	159.3	7.7	7.2
SHINEINST	188.7	161.0	57.2	48.8	30.2	25.8	245.0	245.0	6.2	6.2

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		Percentage occupancy		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BED		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
ERDENETSOGT	156.9	157.3	47.5	47.7	24.2	23.6	415.7	384.0	6.5	6.7
ARKHANGAI	268.6	279.4	81.4	84.7	38.8	40.3	181.9	184.3	6.9	6.9
ERDENE-BULGAN	291.8	309.6	88.4	93.8	40.2	42.9	70.0	70.8	7.3	7.2
BATTSENGEL	185.9	172.9	56.3	52.4	33.9	28.4	415.6	421.5	5.5	6.1
BULGAN	319.1	330.1	96.7	100.0	49.1	51.0	381.1	390.7	6.5	6.5
JARGALANT	228.6	227.2	69.3	68.8	33.1	31.8	369.5	371.6	6.9	7.2
IKHTAMIR	230.7	224.5	69.9	68.0	31.7	31.5	395.9	402.0	7.3	7.1
UGLUUUR	254.6	252.3	77.2	76.5	35.8	37.8	315.8	319.9	7.1	6.7
ULZIT	282.2	246.2	85.5	74.6	44.2	40.2	305.9	310.8	6.4	6.1
UNDUR-JLAAN	281.9	257.5	85.4	78.0	43.1	40.5	411.1	446.1	6.5	6.4
TARIAT	247.4	251.4	75.0	76.2	40.2	40.5	240.0	245.5	6.2	6.2
TUVSHIRULEKH	211.4	228.6	64.1	69.3	29.2	33.6	338.7	340.7	7.2	6.8
KHAIRKHIAN	216.5	216.6	65.6	65.6	36.3	34.9	313.9	317.0	6.0	6.2
KHANGAI	225.4	225.3	68.3	68.3	35.5	35.6	315.3	319.3	6.3	6.3
KHASHAAT	224.0	206.4	67.9	62.6	33.1	31.0	358.1	360.7	6.8	6.7
KHOTONT	179.2	172.5	54.3	52.3	29.8	27.8	360.4	364.4	6.0	6.2
TSAKHIR	271.7	305.1	82.3	92.5	46.3	55.1	341.4	344.0	5.9	5.5
TSENKHIER	255.2	233.0	77.3	70.6	38.2	33.8	415.5	421.8	6.7	6.9
TSETSERLEG	235.1	253.7	71.2	76.9	33.0	35.7	378.0	381.1	7.1	7.1
CHULUUT	183.5	159.0	55.6	48.2	32.4	27.4	408.2	414.0	5.7	5.8
ERDENEMANDAL	213.1	268.5	64.6	81.4	37.1	43.1	280.6	284.6	5.8	6.2
Khuvsugul	237.9	221.2	72.1	67.0	35.9	33.5	167.4	149.2	6.6	6.6
MURUN	277.2	257.0	84.0	77.9	40.7	36.1	80.2	71.1	6.8	7.1
ALAG-ERDENE	304.4	185.7	92.3	56.3	47.7	28.6	926.1	734.6	6.4	6.5
ARBULAG	164.8	220.7	49.9	66.9	28.6	36.7	445.2	364.8	5.8	6.0
BAYANZURKH	146.6	164.5	44.4	49.8	27.9	32.7	285.9	266.4	5.3	5.0
BURENTOGTOKH	348.9	233.3	105.7	70.7	67.7	43.1	629.0	493.1	5.2	5.4
GALT	177.1	126.2	53.7	38.3	28.4	20.5	285.3	249.5	6.2	6.1
JARGALANT	136.3	172.8	41.3	52.4	21.3	27.5	277.9	282.8	6.4	6.3
IKH-JUL	129.6	142.9	39.3	43.3	22.7	55.8	241.5	230.3	5.7	2.6
RASHAANT	147.0	113.8	44.5	34.5	24.2	19.4	285.7	270.3	6.1	5.9
RENCHNILKHUMBE	173.2	148.4	52.5	45.0	25.3	22.5	272.0	233.6	6.8	6.6
TARIALAN	158.0	165.6	47.9	50.2	24.6	52.3	285.0	267.7	6.4	3.2
TOSONTSENGEL	195.4	184.3	59.2	55.8	29.4	28.2	537.8	436.9	6.7	6.5
TUMURBULAG	181.7	174.3	55.1	52.8	33.0	28.2	393.1	336.2	5.5	6.2
TUNEL	532.6	398.2	161.4	120.7	80.7	58.7	595.0	472.9	6.6	6.8
ULAAN-JUL	193.6	178.0	58.7	53.9	31.3	26.7	250.6	235.9	6.2	6.7
KHANKH	134.6	117.4	40.8	35.6	21.6	18.9	196.9	186.8	6.2	6.2
TSAGAANNUUR	179.9	174.8	54.5	53.0	28.8	27.6	240.2	218.2	6.3	6.3
TSAGAAN-JUL	174.5	193.2	52.9	58.6	27.9	28.8	349.3	334.4	6.2	6.7

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate	Percentage occupancy		Bed turnover rate		Persons per hospital bed		Average length of stay		
		2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	
TSAGAAN-UUR	103.8	104.2	31.4	31.6	17.6	16.9	219.0	205.2	5.9	6.2
TSETSERLEG	170.6	117.2	51.7	35.5	23.0	16.2	283.1	231.9	7.4	7.2
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	149.5	169.2	45.3	51.3	25.9	27.9	235.7	220.9	5.8	6.1
SHINE-IDER	140.7	105.8	42.6	32.1	21.0	16.3	182.0	182.1	6.7	6.5
ERDENEBULGAN	138.3	126.7	41.9	38.4	19.4	19.3	226.6	215.9	7.1	6.6
CENTRAL REGION	234.6	232.8	71.1	70.6	32.6	32.2	141.9	138.4	7.2	7.2
Tuv	229.6	230.5	69.6	69.9	31.0	30.7	185.8	186.9	7.4	7.5
ZUUNMOD	254.2	248.0	77.0	75.2	31.5	30.3	67.1	66.9	8.1	8.2
ALTANBULAG	231.8	238.4	70.2	72.3	25.9	27.6	318.0	360.7	8.9	8.7
AZRGALANT	311.2	205.4	94.3	62.2	42.0	24.9	284.8	209.4	7.4	8.3
ARKHUST	171.0	140.1	51.8	42.5	20.8	17.6	217.6	191.4	8.2	8.0
BATSUMBER	210.9	284.2	63.9	86.1	35.4	43.7	473.1	472.2	6.0	6.5
BAYAN	406.3	288.7	123.1	87.5	60.3	41.4	363.3	315.7	6.7	7.0
BAYANDELGER	192.2	192.1	58.2	58.2	25.5	27.3	244.1	218.5	7.5	7.0
BAYANJARGALAN	269.4	199.9	81.6	60.6	44.4	31.6	232.8	239.4	6.1	6.3
BAYAN-UNJUUL	314.4	315.7	95.3	95.7	47.0	43.3	311.8	321.1	6.7	7.3
BAYANKHANGAI	200.4	218.6	60.7	66.3	27.5	33.4	188.5	184.3	7.3	6.6
BAYANTSAGAAN	172.1	189.0	52.2	57.3	24.5	27.9	233.8	268.9	7.0	6.8
BAYANTSOGT	226.4	225.4	68.6	68.3	33.6	34.1	272.3	267.7	6.7	6.6
BAYANCHANDMANI	136.4	182.4	41.3	55.3	22.5	29.8	246.8	303.8	6.1	6.1
BORNUUUR	130.6	163.6	39.6	49.6	16.4	19.4	308.0	304.4	8.0	8.5
BUREN	213.1	259.1	64.6	78.5	33.8	41.9	311.5	313.0	6.3	6.2
DELGERKHAAN	190.4	177.1	57.7	53.7	33.1	27.9	248.4	256.1	5.7	6.4
JARGALANT	199.2	209.3	60.4	63.4	33.4	33.8	369.2	420.2	6.0	6.2
ZAAMAR	133.1	106.8	40.3	32.4	24.3	18.9	357.7	310.5	5.5	5.6
LUN	204.3	241.7	61.9	73.2	26.0	36.1	289.2	288.1	7.9	6.7
MUNGUMORIT	251.9	259.3	76.3	78.6	38.7	41.6	293.9	297.6	6.5	6.2
UNDURSHIREET	156.0	168.1	47.3	51.0	26.6	27.4	250.0	293.7	5.9	6.1
SUMBER	188.6	221.9	57.2	67.2	26.0	27.6	229.8	257.9	7.3	8.0
SERGELLEN	194.0	185.1	58.8	56.1	25.0	24.4	285.1	295.3	7.8	7.6
UGTAALTSAIDAM	223.3	249.3	67.7	75.6	29.3	33.4	302.6	301.1	7.6	7.5
TSEEL	262.5	292.3	79.5	88.6	41.1	44.6	323.8	375.8	6.4	6.6
ERDENE	235.6	229.5	71.4	69.5	31.0	30.5	298.6	307.2	7.6	7.5
ERDENESANT	206.7	223.5	62.6	67.7	31.2	34.7	340.6	345.2	6.6	6.4
Goviisumber	273.0	299.3	82.7	90.7	39.0	41.6	138.4	140.7	7.0	7.2
SUMBER	282.8	314.4	85.7	95.3	39.8	43.3	125.3	127.4	7.1	7.3
BAYANTAL	180.9	176.9	54.8	53.6	24.3	22.9	122.2	122.1	7.4	7.7
SHIVEEGOVI	269.4	278.4	81.6	84.4	43.9	42.9	243.8	248.7	6.1	6.5
SELENG	247.3	221.2	74.9	67.0	32.0	28.7	152.2	136.1	7.7	7.7
SUKHBAATAR	250.7	244.5	76.0	74.1	25.1	24.4	59.0	59.5	10.0	10.0

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		Percentage occupancy		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BED		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
ALTANBULAG	262.1	244.9	79.4	74.2	30.2	26.5	390.0	388.3	8.7	9.3
BARUUNBUREN	137.8	113.0	41.8	34.2	24.8	21.3	245.4	211.5	5.5	5.3
BAYANGOL	239.0	216.3	72.4	65.5	35.7	32.3	370.8	372.9	6.7	6.7
ERUU	130.6	133.2	39.6	40.4	44.8	37.7	602.1	453.6	2.9	3.5
JAVKHIAINT	226.9	170.3	68.8	51.6	34.9	25.4	236.8	206.3	6.5	6.7
ZUUNBUREN	236.3	176.7	71.6	53.6	31.5	25.7	254.0	189.9	7.5	6.9
MANDAL	322.5	260.3	97.7	78.9	53.2	41.6	217.9	160.0	6.1	6.3
ORKHON	219.7	174.6	66.6	52.9	28.3	23.3	237.3	198.0	7.8	7.5
ORKHONTUUL	206.2	165.7	62.5	50.2	42.2	37.5	414.3	343.9	4.9	4.4
SAIKHAN	136.6	109.5	41.4	33.2	28.7	22.1	212.5	156.6	4.8	5.0
SANT	131.2	148.8	39.8	45.1	19.5	23.9	193.8	179.7	6.7	6.2
TUSHIG	243.9	159.9	73.9	48.5	39.0	22.4	233.9	192.6	6.3	7.1
KHUDER	239.9	213.0	72.7	64.5	30.2	28.3	245.7	214.2	7.9	7.5
KHUSHAAT	196.6	158.4	59.6	48.0	28.3	22.3	195.9	168.9	6.9	7.1
TSAGAAANNUUR	275.2	190.2	83.4	57.6	37.0	27.5	326.5	252.2	7.4	6.9
SHAAMAR	176.6	143.0	53.5	43.3	44.1	39.3	386.6	330.8	4.0	3.6
DORNOGOVI	246.4	245.7	74.7	74.4	34.7	34.5	145.3	140.3	7.1	7.1
SAINSHAND	263.7	273.7	79.9	82.9	36.8	37.9	82.2	81.5	7.2	7.2
AIRAG	165.8	159.2	50.3	48.2	23.7	24.1	314.5	252.6	7.0	6.6
ALTANSHIREE	218.1	209.9	66.1	63.6	32.0	29.0	187.2	191.9	6.8	7.2
DALANJARGALAN	188.1	179.3	57.0	54.3	32.7	30.7	392.2	403.1	5.8	5.8
DELGEREKH	210.4	199.3	63.8	60.4	25.7	25.4	268.7	265.2	8.2	7.8
ZAMIIN-UUD	248.1	235.9	75.2	71.5	34.5	33.1	229.2	218.7	7.2	7.1
IKHKHET	192.4	159.7	58.3	48.4	28.9	24.0	232.5	211.0	6.7	6.7
MANDAKH	194.3	158.7	58.9	48.1	28.9	25.6	225.4	227.4	6.7	6.2
URGUN	186.7	145.4	56.6	44.1	31.3	24.1	328.1	291.4	6.0	6.0
SAIKHANDULAAN	182.8	123.4	55.4	37.4	27.8	19.4	274.7	197.0	6.6	6.4
ULAANBADRAKH	276.2	232.0	83.7	70.3	34.2	29.0	245.3	210.9	8.1	8.0
KHATANBULAG	168.0	153.2	50.9	46.4	27.3	24.8	325.6	289.6	6.1	6.2
KHUVSGUL	111.5	112.3	33.8	34.0	17.0	18.0	261.8	222.4	6.6	6.2
ERDENE	173.8	188.5	52.7	57.1	27.1	29.5	300.9	301.1	6.4	6.4
DARKHAN-JUL	286.4	292.1	86.8	88.5	40.6	40.9	135.9	135.2	7.1	7.1
DARKHAN	291.0	299.6	88.2	90.8	41.4	42.0	122.8	123.7	7.0	7.1
ORKHON	185.8	216.5	56.3	65.6	27.8	27.4	246.6	203.9	6.7	7.9
KHONGOR	192.6	198.7	58.4	60.2	24.5	35.9	413.4	440.4	7.9	5.5
SHARIINGOL	274.3	227.1	83.1	68.8	36.1	30.0	227.2	198.2	7.6	7.6
UMNUUGOOVI	138.1	147.1	41.9	44.6	20.7	22.6	97.5	100.7	6.7	6.5
DALANZADGAD	132.0	140.8	40.0	42.7	19.7	21.6	53.8	55.2	6.7	6.5
BAYANDALAI	210.2	166.3	63.7	50.4	24.0	20.1	209.0	208.1	8.8	8.3
BAYAN-OVOO	187.2	190.4	56.7	57.7	27.0	26.5	174.6	176.0	6.9	7.2

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate	Percentage occupancy		Bed Turnover Rate		Persons per hospital bed		Average length of stay	
		2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
BULGAN	104.4	121.3	31.6	36.8	20.3	232.7	234.2	6.2	6.0
GURVANTES	128.9	135.0	39.1	40.9	22.8	282.3	291.5	5.6	5.9
MANDAL-OVOO	149.9	206.6	45.4	62.6	24.7	31.7	179.4	6.1	6.5
MANLAI	159.1	136.2	48.2	41.3	21.3	20.8	211.5	7.5	6.6
NOYON	150.1	172.9	45.5	52.4	19.9	22.6	98.3	100.1	7.5
NOMGON	135.9	117.1	41.2	35.5	20.9	19.5	234.0	233.6	6.5
SEVREI	115.2	137.9	34.9	41.8	18.5	22.7	184.7	182.3	6.2
KHANBOGD	128.1	258.2	38.8	78.3	20.1	21.5	190.9	223.0	6.4
KHANKHONGOR	119.4	100.7	36.2	30.5	15.1	11.7	222.3	222.3	7.9
KHURMEN	129.9	134.6	39.4	40.8	16.3	17.1	176.8	174.4	8.0
TSOGT-OVOO	204.9	183.9	62.1	55.7	39.6	37.1	198.4	201.0	5.0
TSOGTTSETSI	179.0	116.1	54.2	35.2	27.7	33.1	168.9	178.9	6.5
DUNDGOVI	264.4	259.2	80.1	78.6	36.9	36.0	152.7	150.8	7.2
SAINTSAGAAN	316.5	301.7	95.9	91.4	43.1	41.1	82.8	80.6	7.3
ADAATSAG	178.8	187.3	54.2	56.8	27.1	26.0	287.6	290.7	6.6
BAYANJARGALAN	238.3	297.0	72.2	90.0	37.0	47.8	196.9	308.9	6.4
Govi-Ugtaal	182.9	162.4	55.4	49.2	24.7	24.3	226.9	198.6	7.4
GURVANSAIKHAN	161.9	168.8	49.0	51.2	25.9	26.3	302.6	353.5	6.3
DELGERKHANGAI	102.6	100.0	31.1	30.3	14.7	14.2	249.3	253.9	7.0
DELGERTSOGT	195.1	230.3	59.1	69.8	32.0	38.1	205.8	240.8	6.1
DEREN	161.6	153.8	49.0	46.6	27.6	25.1	259.1	261.6	5.9
LUUS	179.7	238.7	54.4	72.3	29.2	33.9	300.3	263.6	6.2
ULZIIT	106.3	117.7	32.2	35.7	14.1	15.2	263.2	235.8	7.5
UNDURSHIL	249.0	182.3	75.5	55.2	42.3	30.3	238.9	177.6	5.9
SAIKHAN-OVOO	157.0	191.6	47.6	58.1	21.1	27.0	240.2	271.0	7.4
KHULD	124.3	129.7	37.7	39.3	19.9	20.9	300.1	268.8	6.3
TSAGAANDELGER	179.5	279.3	54.4	84.6	25.0	43.8	171.0	263.1	7.2
ERDENE DALAI	271.5	255.5	82.3	77.4	37.2	32.5	336.2	340.5	7.3
EASTERN REGION	258.5	257.2	78.3	77.9	33.6	34.3	150.2	150.3	7.7
DORNOD	261.5	256.7	79.2	77.8	34.7	34.5	143.0	145.2	7.5
KHERLEN	263.8	265.0	79.9	80.3	34.3	34.6	102.6	105.1	7.7
BAYANDUN	303.2	254.9	91.9	77.2	41.4	34.1	306.4	281.4	7.3
BAYANTUMEN	234.7	215.0	71.1	65.2	34.0	31.0	389.4	406.7	6.9
BAYAN-UUL	186.5	202.5	56.5	61.4	27.8	28.2	355.2	358.3	6.7
BULGAN	284.3	195.7	86.2	59.3	40.2	28.7	302.7	315.9	7.1
GURVANZAGD	317.8	307.8	96.3	93.3	43.3	46.5	234.7	236.2	7.3
DASHBALBAR	232.0	253.6	70.3	76.8	35.7	43.8	269.7	277.9	6.5
MATAD	278.4	233.8	84.4	70.8	38.8	34.6	289.6	333.1	7.2
SERGELLEN	288.1	227.8	87.3	69.0	40.9	34.3	280.8	245.8	7.1
KHALKHGOL	259.7	259.5	78.7	78.6	39.0	41.3	252.0	237.5	6.7

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		Percentage occupancy		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BED		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
KHULUNBUIR	179.2	135.8	54.3	41.1	25.2	19.4	199.9	205.3	7.1	7.0
TSAGAAN-OVOO	295.2	256.2	89.5	77.6	43.1	41.3	352.7	358.1	6.8	6.2
CHOIBALSAN	273.1	260.4	82.8	78.9	39.3	42.1	381.4	390.5	7.0	6.2
CHUUUNKHOROOT	188.2	134.0	57.0	40.6	29.8	21.7	292.7	201.8	6.3	6.2
SUKHBAATAR	259.6	262.8	78.7	79.6	32.5	34.2	149.8	149.0	8.0	7.7
BARUN-UURT	305.0	313.5	92.4	95.0	37.6	40.3	86.3	85.5	8.1	7.8
ASGAT	199.2	215.9	60.4	65.4	28.7	34.1	197.2	204.9	6.9	6.3
BAYANDELGER	175.5	193.9	53.2	58.8	21.6	25.4	289.7	293.9	8.1	7.6
DARIGANGA	164.8	177.9	49.9	53.9	24.1	28.5	202.7	204.6	6.8	6.2
MUNKHHAAAN	227.9	216.1	69.1	65.5	26.9	25.9	273.4	281.6	8.5	8.3
NARAN	192.8	168.4	58.4	51.0	23.8	22.7	178.5	181.0	8.1	7.4
ONGON	256.8	227.6	77.8	69.0	34.8	32.3	221.6	181.3	7.4	7.1
SUKHBAATAR	264.8	255.5	80.2	77.4	33.5	32.1	246.9	255.5	7.9	8.0
TUVSHINSHIREE	196.0	153.5	59.4	46.5	24.1	18.5	254.5	258.2	8.1	8.3
TUMENTSOGT	180.9	193.1	54.8	58.5	27.4	28.8	205.7	248.2	6.6	6.7
UULBAYAN	162.6	131.6	49.3	39.9	24.0	21.8	240.4	243.0	6.8	6.0
KHALZAN	167.8	171.8	50.8	52.1	21.4	21.2	168.3	172.1	7.8	8.1
ERDENETSAGAAN	139.7	136.2	42.3	41.3	15.8	14.0	316.5	320.9	8.9	9.8
KHENTII	254.1	252.9	77.0	76.6	33.3	34.1	158.8	157.1	7.6	7.4
KHERLEN	239.7	248.4	72.6	75.3	30.2	32.3	70.6	72.9	7.9	7.7
BATNOROV	412.8	245.6	125.1	74.4	60.3	36.3	914.9	693.9	6.8	6.8
BATSHIREET	301.0	298.4	91.2	90.4	39.3	40.3	332.3	336.9	7.7	7.4
BAYANADRAGA	253.5	175.4	76.8	53.2	37.3	30.7	407.5	358.6	6.8	5.7
BAYANMUNKH	212.0	172.3	64.2	52.2	33.5	28.7	278.2	241.7	6.3	6.0
BAYAN-OVOO	262.1	227.8	79.4	69.0	42.4	36.4	249.1	229.2	6.2	6.3
BAYANKHUTAG	265.1	224.7	80.3	68.1	31.9	30.0	330.2	344.5	8.3	7.5
BINDER	205.4	183.2	62.2	55.5	33.7	29.3	286.3	269.2	6.1	6.2
GALSHIR	254.1	263.7	77.0	79.9	34.3	36.6	317.1	301.9	7.4	7.2
DADAL	260.9	263.5	79.0	79.8	38.3	41.1	421.3	328.7	6.8	6.4
DARKHAN	214.5	196.0	65.0	59.4	35.2	28.0	321.8	504.7	6.1	7.0
DELGERKHAAN	332.7	308.0	100.8	93.3	47.5	45.0	409.1	318.8	7.0	6.8
JARGALTSHAAN	257.9	239.4	78.1	72.6	34.6	35.7	309.6	337.9	7.5	6.7
MURUN	231.0	273.4	70.0	82.9	32.3	37.0	319.8	297.7	7.1	7.4
NOROVLIN	273.0	238.4	82.7	72.2	39.0	33.6	347.3	274.9	7.0	7.1
UMNUDELGER	280.6	238.2	85.0	72.2	35.5	32.8	394.0	256.2	7.9	7.3
TSENKHERMANDAL	267.0	242.0	80.9	73.3	39.3	36.3	321.3	555.3	6.8	6.7
BOR-UNDUR	352.1	354.5	106.7	107.4	46.9	47.5	260.0	144.7	7.5	7.5
ULAANBAATAR	269.7	276.0	81.7	83.6	37.7	39.0	113.5	111.3	7.1	7.1

ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE, 2017, 2018

AIMAG, SOUM	Percentage of early antenatal care		Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		Percentage of mothers had pregnancy control visit at least 6 times during their pregnancy	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Province average	86.8	88.1	99.8	99.9	67.3	75.6
Western region	86.7	88.1	99.9	99.8	67.3	76.1
ZAVKHAN	84.0	86.4	99.8	99.8	78.0	79.2
ULIASTAI	77.7	88.6	99.7	99.7	68.4	74.2
ALDARKHAAN	97.1	84.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
ASGAT	76.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANTES	95.7	80.4	100.0	100.0	92.3	100.0
BAYANKHAIRKHAN	88.2	71.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DURVILJIN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZAVKHANMANDAL	95.2	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
IDER	86.3	71.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
IKH-UUL	85.8	91.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.1
NUMRUG	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0
OTGON	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
SANTMARGATS	83.9	90.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0
SONGINO	96.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	85.7
TOSONTSENGEL	65.8	73.9	100.0	100.0	90.4	83.3
TUDEVTEI	89.7	96.6	100.0	100.0	91.5	96.4
TELLEN	98.4	98.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TES	93.9	84.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
URGAMAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSAGAANCHLUUUT	79.3	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSETSEN-UUL	94.4	76.9	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
SHILUUSTEI	83.3	53.8	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ERDENEKHAIRKHAN	80.0	94.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
YARUU	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Govi-Altai	86.9	86.2	100.0	99.8	85.5	85.5
ESUNBULAG	78.5	79.6	100.0	99.8	85.3	86.1
ALTAI	100.0	97.7	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0
BAYAN-UUL	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BIGER	95.0	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
BUGAT	81.1	65.9	100.0	100.0	50.0	25.0
DARVI	81.3	68.8	100.0	85.7	42.9	14.3
DELGER	100.0	94.7	100.0	100.0	91.7	100.0
JARGALAN	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
TAISHIR	90.9	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TONKHLI	97.7	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

AIMAG, SOUM	Percentage of early antenatal care	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			Percentage of mothers had pregnancy control visit at least 6 times during their pregnancy	
		2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
TUGRUG	96.9	90.9	100.0	100.0	80.0	87.5
KHALIUN	88.9	90.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHUKHMORIT	97.4	92.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
TSOGT	88.9	90.0	100.0	100.0	77.8	57.1
TSEEL	93.1	98.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	87.5
CHANDMANI	100.0	93.5	100.0	100.0	92.3	87.5
SHARGA	75.0	93.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
ERDENE	92.8	90.6	100.0	100.0	90.9	77.8
BAYN-ULGII	81.9	83.1	100.0	100.0	64.6	67.5
ULGII	82.0	86.3	100.0	100.0	57.8	61.2
ALTAI	99.2	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALTANTSUGTS	77.3	82.7	100.0	100.0	57.1	65.2
BAYNNUUR	80.2	91.6	100.0	100.0	86.4	100.0
BUGAT	80.2	77.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
BULGAN	84.5	86.8	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0
BUYANT	81.3	74.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3
DELUUN	87.9	94.4	100.0	100.0	79.1	96.0
NOGOONNUUR	67.1	57.5	100.0	100.0	98.8	98.0
SAGSAI	62.1	65.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOLBO	97.3	94.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.2
ULAANKHUS	90.6	92.7	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0
TSENGEL	78.7	73.5	100.0	98.5	98.6	89.2
KHOVD	88.9	90.5	99.9	99.6	45.7	85.1
JARGALANT	89.3	87.6	99.8	99.5	39.0	83.3
ALTAI	90.5	89.8	100.0	100.0	33.3	100.0
BULGAN	81.4	82.0	100.0	100.0	72.5	90.6
BUYANT	85.4	83.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DARVI	96.2	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.0
DURGUN	92.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0
DUUT	89.8	97.3	100.0	0.0	80.0	0.0
ZEREG	86.6	97.6	100.0	100.0	71.4	100.0
MANKHAN	91.4	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MUNKHKHAIRKHAN	91.2	94.4	100.0	100.0	86.7	100.0
MUST	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
MYANGAD	91.8	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UENCH	89.4	97.1	100.0	100.0	90.9	100.0
KHOVD	95.1	94.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSETSEG	81.9	98.9	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0
CHANDMANI	95.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ERDENEBUREN	77.5	83.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0

AIMAG, SOUM	Percentage of early antenatal care		Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		Percentage of mothers had pregnancy control visit at least 6 times during their pregnancy	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Uvs	93.7	95.6	99.8	99.8	76.6	72.9
ULAANGOMBO	94.4	96.8	99.9	99.9	74.0	70.1
BARUUNTURUUN	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.9	100.0
BUKHMURUN	95.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	0.0
DAVST	93.2	90.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZAVKHAN	90.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZUUNGUVI	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZUUNKHANGAI	90.9	96.8	100.0	100.0	92.9	81.8
MALCHIN	96.4	93.5	87.5	100.0	87.5	100.0
NARANBULAG	87.9	92.9	100.0	100.0	66.7	90.0
ULGII	93.0	93.5	85.7	100.0	85.7	80.0
UMNUGUVI	96.3	93.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDURKHANGAI	96.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.2	97.7
SAGIL	87.9	89.7	100.0	100.0	60.0	71.4
TARIALAN	85.7	94.3	96.2	100.0	92.3	77.8
TURGEN	100.0	86.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TES	96.8	94.8	100.0	95.2	93.9	85.7
KHOVD	89.3	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHYARGAS	87.5	97.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	100.0	97.8	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
KHANGAI REGION	87.0	87.6	99.8	99.8	77.6	69.4
ORKHON	90.1	91.1	99.8	99.8	62.4	56.3
BAYAN-UNDUR	89.9	91.0	99.8	99.8	62.4	56.3
JARGALANT	100.0	97.1	100.0	100.0	50.0	33.3
UVURKHANGAI	88.7	87.3	100.0	99.8	79.4	79.0
ARVAIKHEER	86.1	85.3	100.0	99.8	74.2	73.6
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	83.3	93.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
BAT-ULZII	86.2	80.9	100.0	100.0	96.9	98.4
BAYANGOL	88.9	89.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9
BAYAN-UNDUR	97.1	90.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BOGD	86.6	86.8	100.0	100.0	94.3	97.7
BURD	90.9	92.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GUCHIN-US	90.3	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZUIL	86.4	87.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	75.0	82.4	100.0	100.0	88.9	100.0
NARIINTEEL	97.6	98.3	100.0	100.0	90.0	83.3
ULZIT	95.0	86.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SANT	89.9	98.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TARAGT	89.8	90.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

AIMAG, SOUM	Percentage of early antenatal care	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			Percentage of mothers had pregnancy control visit at least 6 times during their pregnancy	
		2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
TUGRUG	91.7	92.2	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0
UYANGA	95.3	87.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8
KHAIRKHANDULAAAN	94.5	88.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHARKHORIN	92.7	96.3	100.0	99.6	89.2	87.8
KHUIJRT	89.4	84.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BULGAN	87.0	87.3	99.6	99.9	80.4	90.4
BULGAN	77.6	72.4	99.8	100.0	76.2	89.7
BAYAN-AGT	93.8	93.5	100.0	100.0	91.3	100.0
BAYANNUUR	90.2	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BUGAT	87.0	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUREGKHANGAI	90.8	93.5	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
GURVANBULAG	82.2	88.2	100.0	83.3	100.0	83.3
DASHNCHILEN	98.2	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MOGOD	97.8	92.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ORKHON	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RASHAANT	97.1	97.0	100.0	100.0	95.2	88.0
SASLIKHAN	71.2	92.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3
SELENGE	92.9	93.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5
TESHIG	85.7	88.0	97.6	100.0	100.0	90.5
KHANGAL	90.3	95.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0
KHISHIG-UNDUR	97.7	98.4	100.0	100.0	94.1	100.0
KHUTAG-UNDUR	94.6	98.9	100.0	100.0	88.6	97.2
BAYANKHONGOR	81.8	85.0	99.8	100.0	71.2	68.0
BAYANKHONGOR	74.7	80.7	99.8	100.0	68.4	66.1
BAATSAGAAN	85.9	82.2	93.3	100.0	86.7	94.7
BAYANBULAG	95.8	92.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.4
BAYANGOVI	94.9	95.7	100.0	100.0	95.8	100.0
BAYANLIG	94.4	91.4	100.0	100.0	80.8	80.8
BAYAN-OVOO	82.5	89.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYAN-UNDUR	79.7	87.3	100.0	100.0	82.4	66.7
BAYANTSAGAAN	80.2	89.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5
BOGD	88.7	87.7	100.0	96.0	100.0	92.0
BUMBUGUR	95.3	82.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BUUTSAGAAN	73.9	79.5	100.0	100.0	80.0	60.0
GALLUUT	89.5	92.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GURVANBULAG	87.5	83.0	100.0	100.0	88.9	90.0
JARGALANT	94.4	89.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
JINST	76.7	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZAG	77.3	80.4	100.0	100.0	87.5	60.0
ULZIT	84.2	85.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

AIMAG, SOUM	Percentage of early antenatal care		Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		Percentage of mothers had pregnancy control visit at least 6 times during their pregnancy	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
KHUREEMARAL	91.7	77.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
SHINEJINST	86.7	88.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.3
ERDENETSOGT	84.5	91.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ARKHANGAI	90.7	88.3	99.9	99.9	88.9	64.1
ERDENEBULGAN	87.7	86.7	100.0	99.9	85.8	58.0
BATTSENGEL	100.0	94.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BULGAN	96.9	97.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
JARGALANT	91.3	86.0	100.0	100.0	97.6	81.8
IKHTAMIR	91.3	72.7	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
UGIINUUR	86.8	91.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ULZIT	95.2	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDUR-ULAAN	97.2	94.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TARIAT	89.2	93.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TUVSHIRULEKH	77.1	76.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KAIRKHAN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHANGAI	95.6	96.8	100.0	100.0	97.0	87.0
KHASHAAT	79.5	83.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHOTONT	98.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.8
TSAKHIR	91.8	84.2	100.0	100.0	88.9	100.0
TSENKHER	87.6	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSETSERLEG	93.0	91.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CHULUUT	100.0	93.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ERDENEMANDAL	85.2	73.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	77.8
KHUVSGUL	84.4	87.0	99.8	99.8	86.2	72.2
MURUN	81.4	85.4	99.9	99.8	85.2	68.1
LAG-ERDENE	85.6	92.0	94.6	100.0	83.8	89.5
ARBULAG	71.2	80.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANZURKH	60.3	82.5	100.0	100.0	85.7	84.6
BURENTOGTOKH	83.6	82.5	100.0	66.7	100.0	33.3
GALT	87.2	90.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
JARGALANT	92.2	93.4	95.8	100.0	95.8	96.9
IKH-UUL	91.8	86.3	100.0	100.0	84.8	100.0
RASHAANT	96.0	93.7	100.0	100.0	96.6	100.0
RENCINLKUMBE	86.2	80.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	75.8
TARIALAN	92.7	94.7	100.0	100.0	98.0	98.2
TOSONTSENGEL	91.0	89.6	100.0	97.2	82.8	86.1
TUMURBULAG	76.1	80.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9
TUNEL	89.9	89.8	100.0	100.0	96.7	100.0
ULAAN-UUL	93.8	78.4	100.0	100.0	66.7	87.2
KHANKH	87.0	87.3	100.0	100.0	95.3	90.5

Aimag, soum	Percentage of early antenatal care	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			Percentage of mothers had pregnancy control visit at least 6 times during their pregnancy
		2017	2018	2017	
TSAGAANNUUR	68.2	78.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSAGAAN-UUL	87.0	87.9	100.0	97.8	82.5
TSAGAAN-UUR	88.9	93.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSETSERLEG	84.6	95.9	100.0	100.0	80.0
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	89.0	93.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
SHINE-JDER	93.2	96.3	100.0	100.0	75.0
ERDENEBULGAN	82.9	80.8	100.0	100.0	93.3
CENTRAL REGION	85.0	86.5	99.8	99.9	76.5
TUV	86.1	84.7	99.7	99.9	62.3
ZUUNMOD	74.9	69.0	100.0	100.0	56.4
ALTANBULAG	95.3	94.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
AZRGALANT	91.7	85.0	100.0	0.0	25.0
ARKHUST	96.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
BATSUMBER	82.5	80.3	100.0	100.0	74.2
BAYAN	71.1	94.4	0.0	66.7	0.0
BAYANDELGER	88.9	91.7	0.0	100.0	0.0
BAYANJARGALAN	97.5	91.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYAN-UNJUUJ	94.5	89.6	100.0	100.0	50.0
BAYANKHANGAI	100.0	82.6	100.0	100.0	83.3
BAYANTSAGAAN	90.9	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANTSOGT	93.0	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANCHANDMANI	85.2	82.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
BORNUUR	95.5	85.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
BUREN	90.5	85.5	100.0	100.0	87.5
DELGERKHAAN	100.0	100.0	90.9	100.0	90.9
JARGALANT	76.7	81.5	97.7	100.0	67.4
ZAAMAR	93.4	90.4	100.0	100.0	81.8
LUN	91.9	88.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
MUNGUNMORT	95.1	97.9	0.0	100.0	0.0
UNDURSHIREET	91.9	87.8	100.0	100.0	85.7
SUMBER	80.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	71.4
SERGELEN	90.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
UGTAALTSAIDAM	80.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	33.3
TSEEL	89.1	90.7	100.0	100.0	81.3
ERDENE	76.3	93.1	50.0	100.0	50.0
ERDENESANT	99.1	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GOVISUMBER	88.1	93.4	99.8	100.0	91.8
SUMBER	85.2	92.2	99.8	100.0	91.8
BAYANTAL	96.2	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
SHIVEEGOV	97.3	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0

AIMAG, SOUM	Percentage of early antenatal care		Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		Percentage of mothers had pregnancy control visit at least 6 times during their pregnancy	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
SELENGE	82.0	84.2	100.0	99.9	72.5	70.7
SUKHBAATAR	79.8	82.8	100.0	99.9	56.9	57.9
ALTANBULAG	86.3	93.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.3
BARUUNBUREN	78.6	70.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.0
BAYANGOL	83.9	89.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
ERUU	82.3	74.7	100.0	100.0	57.1	13.7
JAVKHLANT	88.9	94.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
ZUUNBUREN	80.6	79.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	75.0
MANDAL	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	91.8	90.1
ORKHON	88.2	86.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ORKHONTUUL	80.8	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.3
SAIKHAN	80.1	81.8	100.0	100.0	97.8	98.1
SANT	97.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TUSHIG	93.2	88.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHUDER	95.2	93.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
KHUSAAT	100.0	97.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
TSAGAANNUUR	80.2	88.8	100.0	100.0	92.9	86.7
SHAAMAR	78.4	94.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
DORNOGOV	86.4	89.0	99.8	99.9	80.7	77.7
SAINSHAND	88.9	90.2	100.0	100.0	81.1	76.0
AIRAG	86.5	94.9	75.0	0.0	75.0	0.0
ALTANSHREE	90.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DALANJARGALAN	91.8	72.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DELGEREKH	95.8	87.1	66.7	100.0	33.3	100.0
ZAMIN-UUD	82.3	87.3	100.0	100.0	81.2	86.8
IKHKHET	80.0	81.3	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
MANDAKH	83.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
URGUN	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAIKHANDULAAN	100.0	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULAANBDRAKH	82.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHATANBULAG	91.7	89.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
KHUVSGUL	70.8	88.0	66.7	100.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENE	86.5	82.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	75.0
DARKHAN-JUIL	82.4	86.2	99.9	99.7	67.8	68.5
DARKHAN	80.2	84.8	99.9	99.7	67.7	68.7
ORKHON	96.1	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
KHONGOR	93.6	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHARINGOL	95.0	94.7	100.0	100.0	80.0	0.0
UMNUGOMI	87.2	86.1	99.9	99.8	95.4	90.8
DALANZADGAD	84.8	83.6	100.0	99.8	94.8	89.1

AIMAG, SOUM	Percentage of early antenatal care	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			Percentage of mothers had pregnancy control visit at least 6 times during their pregnancy	
		2017	2018	2017	2018	2018
BAYANDALAI	81.3	80.4	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0
BAYAN-OVOO	100.0	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BULGAN	84.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
GURVANTES	87.2	88.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MANDAL-OVOO	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MANLAI	95.4	93.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
NOYON	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NOMGON	97.8	94.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3
SEVREI	100.0	98.1	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0
KHANBOGD	91.4	85.3	96.7	100.0	376.7	100.0
KHANKHONGOR	78.6	68.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHURMEN	83.3	88.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSOGT-OVOO	93.8	83.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSOGTTSETSH	91.4	83.0	100.0	100.0	26.1	100.0
DUNDGOVI	88.5	90.3	99.8	100.0	84.5	84.1
SAINTSAGAAN	86.8	88.9	99.7	100.0	84.3	83.4
ADAATSAG	85.4	92.5	100.0	100.0	83.3	87.5
BAYANJARGALAN	95.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
GUVI-UGTAAL	85.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.7	87.5
GURVANSAIKHAN	91.2	95.8	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0
DELGERKHANGAI	98.4	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DELGERTSOGT	76.2	66.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0
DEREN	85.4	92.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0
LUUUS	90.2	81.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ULZIT	93.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDURSHIL	83.3	91.7	100.0	100.0	50.0	80.0
SAIKHAN-OVOO	85.7	77.8	100.0	100.0	60.0	100.0
KHULD	93.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	75.0
TSAGAANDELGER	91.7	88.2	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
ERDENEDALAI	91.9	91.9	100.0	100.0	85.7	95.5
EASTERN REGION	88.7	90.1	100.0	99.9	76.6	77.8
DORNOD	90.9	92.0	99.9	100.0	64.2	67.0
KHERLEN	92.0	91.5	100.0	100.0	63.5	67.2
BAYANDUN	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.4
BAYANTUMEN	76.1	91.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	66.0
BAYAN-LUUL	97.7	98.9	100.0	100.0	93.8	71.4
BULGAN	96.6	95.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	56.0
GURVANZAGD	76.7	88.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	64.5
DASHBALBAR	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	86.7	78.5
MATAD	87.8	89.8	50.0	100.0	75.0	60.0

AIMAG, SOUM	Percentage of early antenatal care		Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		Percentage of mothers had pregnancy control visit at least 6 times during their pregnancy	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
SERGELEN	83.3	43.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	73.5
KHALKHIGOL	88.2	98.1	100.0	100.0	66.7	55.3
KHULUNBUJR	84.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	70.0
TSAGAAN-OVOO	86.2	94.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	60.7
CHOIBALSAN	88.9	90.6	100.0	100.0	50.0	63.6
CHULUUNKHOROOT	73.3	97.0	100.0	100.0	90.9	61.0
SUKHBAATAR	85.0	88.2	100.0	99.9	94.5	93.6
BARUN-URT	80.2	85.6	100.0	100.0	95.6	94.2
ASGAT	87.2	89.4	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
BAYANDELGER	86.2	89.8	100.0	80.0	0.0	20.0
DARIGANGA	90.6	94.4	100.0	100.0	25.0	0.0
MUNKHKHAAN	88.7	92.6	100.0	100.0	75.0	71.4
NARAN	83.7	80.5	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
ONGON	87.2	89.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	50.0
SUKHBAATAR	91.7	84.2	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
TUVSHINSHREE	90.7	92.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	66.7
TUMENTSOGT	84.3	90.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UULBAYAN	83.9	80.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	33.3
KHALZAN	85.4	90.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENETSAGAAN	87.4	92.2	100.0	100.0	92.0	100.0
KHENTII	89.0	89.5	100.0	99.9	77.3	78.2
KHERLEN	82.9	83.1	100.0	99.8	73.0	74.6
BATNOROV	98.2	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0
BATSHIREET	85.7	91.9	100.0	100.0	66.7	66.7
BAYAN-ADRAGA	87.1	95.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0
BAYANMUNKH	96.2	96.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYAN-OVOO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANKHUTAG	90.9	97.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
BINDER	96.4	95.6	100.0	100.0	87.5	97.4
GALSHIR	97.4	97.8	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
DADAL	97.1	96.4	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0
DARKHAN	91.5	93.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DELGERKHAAN	81.8	81.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
JARGALTKHAAAN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.2	100.0
MURUN	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NOROVLIN	98.3	98.8	100.0	100.0	92.3	85.7
UMNUDELGER	93.0	91.0	100.0	100.0	92.3	100.0
TSENKHERMANDAL	80.0	80.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BOR-UNDUR	87.3	84.5	100.0	100.0	99.3	92.4
ULAANBAATAR	87.1	88.5	99.8	99.9	76.6	78.1

OUTPATIENTS, 2017, 2018

AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients		Number of check-ups		Percentage of check-ups		Number of outpatients per physicians	Average outpatient visits per person per year
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018		
Province average	17572424	17452750	55625355	5315313	31.7	30.5	1662	1563
Western region	1693350	1624501	505849	453572	29.9	27.9	1744	1618
ZAVKHAN	341599	311967	120281	97034	35.2	31.1	1887	1753
ULIASTAI	171956	168015	47346	40405	27.5	24.0	1686	1787
ALDARKHAAN	8119	5936	3597	2239	44.3	37.7	4060	2968
ASGAT	1790	1284	501	545	28.0	42.4	895	642
BAYANTES	7894	7889	2126	3167	26.9	40.1	2631	2630
BAYANKHAIRKHAN	1947	1583	324	164	16.6	10.4	974	792
DURVULJIN	5089	4527	2600	2230	51.1	49.3	2545	2264
ZAVKHANMANDAL	4468	4743	2421	2893	54.2	61.0	1117	1581
IDER	5571	4472	2606	1252	46.8	28.0	1857	1491
IKH-UUL	23352	25632	10311	8190	44.2	32.0	4670	4272
NUMRUG	5099	3678	2018	1556	39.6	42.3	2550	1839
OTGON	7034	5405	3604	2589	51.2	47.9	2345	1802
SANTMARGATS	6903	6020	3596	2976	52.1	49.4	3452	3010
SONGINO	4590	4069	1843	1675	40.2	41.2	2295	1356
TOSONTSENGEL	35412	29419	11781	10441	33.3	35.5	1610	1051
TUDEVTEI	6890	5987	3116	2693	45.2	45.0	984	998
TELLEN	6476	5832	3365	3056	52.0	52.4	2159	1944
TES	8149	6211	4685	2519	57.5	40.6	4075	2070
URGAMAL	3582	2934	1547	1146	43.2	39.1	1791	2934
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	3657	3155	1609	923	44.0	29.3	1829	1578
TSAGAANCHULUUT	2594	2371	724	587	27.9	24.8	1297	2371
TSETSEN-JUUL	3243	2658	1629	1171	50.2	44.1	1622	1329
SHILUUJSTEI	5070	3660	1855	1421	36.6	38.8	2535	1830
ERDENEKHAIRKHAN	4264	3184	1995	1437	46.8	45.1	2132	3184
YARUU	8450	3303	5082	1759	60.1	53.3	8450	1652
Govi-Alтай	247019	231977	67507	55200	27.3	23.8	1321	1202
ESUNBULAG	177591	165015	45729	31872	25.7	19.3	1260	1123
ALTAI	3192	2756	1563	1012	49.0	36.7	1064	919
BAYAN-UUL	4047	4721	1192	2031	29.5	43.0	809	944
BIGER	3156	3755	799	1000	25.3	26.6	631	939
BUGAT	5212	4629	1983	1817	38.0	39.3	1737	1543
DARVI	4553	3578	1652	1256	36.3	35.1	2277	1789
DELGER	3895	4875	1196	2075	30.7	42.6	1948	2438
JARGALAN	3398	3152	1684	1387	49.6	44.0	1699	3152
TAISHIR	2061	3000	535	1235	26.0	41.2	1031	1000
TONKHIL	5384	5369	1510	1847	28.0	34.4	2692	2685
TUGRUG	4242	3730	1340	942	31.6	25.3	848	622

AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients		Number of check-ups		Percentage of check-ups		Number of outpatients per physicians		Average outpatient visits per person per year	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
KHALIUN	4779	4635	1064	1295	22.3	27.9	2390	2318	2	2
KHUKHMORIT	4714	5657	675	1729	14.3	30.6	1571	2829	2	2
TSOGT	4788	3645	1869	1326	39.0	36.4	2394	1823	1	1
TSEEL	3688	3268	1130	1344	30.6	41.1	1844	1089	2	1
CHANDMANI	3181	3445	790	747	24.8	21.7	1591	1723	1	2
SHARGA	3043	2530	603	1214	19.8	48.0	1522	1265	2	1
ERDENE	6095	4217	2193	1071	36.0	25.4	3048	2109	3	2
BAYN-ULGII	363066	348197	118235	99424	32.6	28.6	1789	1635	4	3
ULGII	226269	218220	83178	66195	36.8	30.3	1508	1381	7	6
ALTAI	18750	16787	5953	4361	31.7	26.0	4688	4197	4	4
ALTANTSUGTS	6863	5310	1510	1470	22.0	27.7	3432	2655	2	2
BAYNNUUR	7472	10158	1711	1746	22.9	17.2	1494	2032	2	2
BUGAT	5505	6187	1903	1644	34.6	26.6	2753	3094	1	2
BULGAN	10116	9645	1381	1146	13.7	11.9	2529	3215	2	2
BUYANT	5187	4899	1426	784	27.5	16.0	1729	1633	2	2
DELUUN	16236	14393	2553	2708	15.7	18.8	2319	2056	2	2
NOGOONNUUR	10663	8984	3514	2974	32.9	33.1	1526	1283	1	1
SAGSAI	15314	9966	3569	1925	23.3	19.3	5105	2492	3	2
TOLBO	11250	7090	3211	1980	28.5	27.9	2813	1773	3	2
ULAANKHUS	13788	18192	3310	7862	24.0	43.2	2758	3032	2	2
TSENGEL	15633	18366	5016	4629	32.1	25.2	2233	2296	2	2
KHOVD	351760	350923	77489	93079	22.0	26.5	1523	1468	4	4
JARGALANT	260125	258713	54733	67426	21.0	26.1	1504	1462	9	9
ALTAI	7915	7429	2942	2975	37.2	40.0	1979	1857	2	2
BULGAN	13129	15759	1626	1373	12.4	8.7	1094	1313	1	2
BUYANT	5090	5506	1561	2482	30.7	45.1	1697	1835	1	1
DARVI	6268	4370	2103	1467	33.6	33.6	2089	1457	2	1
DURGUN	6016	5520	1221	1086	20.3	19.7	3008	1840	2	2
DUUT	2046	2871	351	539	17.2	18.8	1023	1436	1	1
ZEREG	2610	4113	416	1299	15.9	31.6	653	1028	1	1
MANKHAN	6667	4620	1363	1151	20.4	24.9	2222	1540	2	1
MUNKHHARAKHAN	4813	5973	869	1523	18.1	25.5	1604	1991	2	3
MUST	5001	3748	2241	1858	44.8	49.6	1667	937	2	1
MYANGAD	4529	5424	1766	2033	39.0	37.5	1510	1808	1	1
UENCH	9318	8926	2896	2496	31.1	28.0	1864	1785	2	2
KHOVD	4258	4682	584	1391	13.7	29.7	2129	1561	1	1
TSETSEG	4910	4599	575	721	11.7	15.7	1637	1150	2	1
CHANDMANI	5896	6614	1842	2876	31.2	43.5	1965	2205	2	2
ERDENEBUREN	3169	2056	400	383	12.6	18.6	1056	685	1	1
Uvs	390406	381437	122337	108835	31.3	28.5	2310	2107	5	5
ULAANGOMBÖ	236183	231303	69963	57084	29.6	24.7	2072	1836	8	7

AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients		Number of check-ups		Percentage of check-ups		Number of outpatients per physicians	Average outpatient visits per person per year
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018		
BARUUNTURUUUN	14751	14676	5358	5789	36.3	39.4	2950	2935
BUKHMURUN	5445	5778	2302	2370	42.3	41.0	2723	2889
DAVST	6605	5593	1931	1579	29.2	28.2	3303	2797
ZAVKHAN	8861	7679	2884	2025	32.5	26.4	4431	3840
ZUUNGUVI	8750	7198	2680	1676	30.6	23.3	4375	3599
ZUUNKHANGAI	7194	8005	2513	2808	34.9	35.1	2398	2668
MALCHIN	6804	6636	3078	2363	45.2	35.6	3402	3318
NARANBULAG	6171	7821	1572	3277	25.5	41.9	2057	3911
ULGII	7789	6638	1331	1180	17.1	17.8	3895	3319
UMNUGOVI	12361	11675	2609	2075	21.1	17.8	2060	1668
UNDURKHANGAI	14650	13638	7378	6583	50.4	47.6	2442	2768
SAGIL	6721	8015	3065	3482	45.6	43.4	3361	4008
TARIALAN	10590	11806	2326	3318	22.0	28.1	2648	2952
TURGEN	3791	3727	1252	1410	33.0	37.8	1896	1242
TES	13765	13508	6114	5996	44.4	44.4	2294	2251
KHOVD	5207	4376	1881	1587	36.1	36.3	2604	2188
KHYARGAS	8265	6455	2229	1845	27.0	28.6	4133	3228
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	6503	6710	1871	2388	28.8	35.6	3252	3355
KHANGAI REGION	2140520	2154646	702313	709126	32.8	32.9	1630	1576
ORKHON	593123	596566	219522	230317	37.0	38.6	1825	1734
BAYAN-UNDUR	580217	586038	214416	227160	37.0	38.8	1808	1719
JARGALANT	12906	10528	5106	3157	39.6	30.0	3227	3509
UVURKHANGAI	387523	371583	101318	99544	26.1	26.8	1502	1402
ARVAIKHEER	230247	223395	55712	54935	24.2	24.6	1379	1306
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	2902	2256	1084	692	37.4	30.7	967	564
BAT-ULZII	12628	13665	4589	6570	36.3	48.1	1804	2733
BAYANGOL	4716	4689	1484	748	31.5	16.0	1572	1563
BAYAN-UNDUR	2949	2085	782	769	26.5	36.9	1475	695
BOGD	6915	6832	3081	3051	44.6	44.7	1153	1139
BURD	4676	3617	1484	1011	31.7	28.0	1559	1206
GUCHIN-US	3442	3057	1030	1298	29.9	42.5	1721	1019
ZUIL	4247	3018	1490	1048	35.1	34.7	849	604
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	8774	7803	3653	3367	41.6	43.2	2194	1951
NARIINTEEL	9523	8943	3337	3284	35.0	36.7	3174	2236
ULZIT	3841	1983	1413	550	36.8	27.7	1921	992
SANT	5105	3130	1731	942	33.9	30.1	1702	1043
TARAGT	3848	5159	948	1795	24.6	34.8	1924	1720
TUGRUG	5294	5292	992	1763	18.7	33.3	2647	1764
UYANGA	28303	29547	8431	9417	29.8	31.9	4717	3693
KHAIRKHANDULAA	2360	3004	377	712	16.0	23.7	787	1502

AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients		Number of check-ups		Percentage of check-ups		Number of outpatients per physicians		Average outpatient visits per person per year	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
KHARKHORIN	27171	24795	3271	2547	12.0	10.3	1006	918	2	2
KHUIJRT	20582	19313	6429	5045	31.2	26.1	2573	3219	3	3
BULGAN	188456	182064	66988	57202	35.5	31.4	1545	1640	3	3
BULGAN	101541	100929	27998	24584	27.6	24.4	1302	1463	8	8
BAYAN-AGT	5569	7512	3486	4129	62.6	55.0	2785	2504	2	2
BAYANNUUR	4551	3839	1557	1586	34.2	41.3	2276	1920	2	2
BUGAT	3026	2711	1374	918	45.4	33.9	1513	1356	1	1
BUREGKHANGAI	6320	4071	2937	1820	46.5	44.7	1580	2036	2	1
GURVANBULAG	5520	4633	1822	1479	33.0	31.9	2760	2317	2	1
DASHNCHILEN	6245	5864	2563	1909	41.0	32.6	2082	1955	2	2
MOGOD	4486	4265	1809	1638	40.3	38.4	2243	2133	2	2
ORKHON	6074	4516	3508	2152	57.8	47.7	6074	2258	2	1
RASHAANT	3712	4398	1550	2735	41.8	62.2	1237	1466	1	1
SASIKHAN	2876	3875	1563	1485	54.3	38.3	1438	1938	1	1
SELENGE	8131	7345	2955	2269	36.3	30.9	2710	2448	2	2
TESHIG	3829	4164	1650	1128	43.1	27.1	1226	2082	1	1
KHANGAL	3595	3287	2120	1599	59.0	48.6	3595	1644	1	1
KHISHIG-UNDUR	8038	8253	3992	3742	49.7	45.3	1340	1651	3	3
KHUTAG-UNDUR	14943	12402	6104	4029	40.8	32.5	1868	1772	3	2
BAYANKHONGOR	265911	278018	82024	76230	30.8	27.4	1422	1376	3	3
BAYANKHONGOR	167942	179781	45683	45172	27.2	25.1	1244	1257	5	6
BAATSAGAAN	6250	6325	2660	2420	42.6	38.3	1563	2108	2	2
BAYANBULAG	4709	4424	1195	1137	25.4	25.7	2355	2212	3	3
BAYANGOMI	6489	6800	1786	2335	27.5	34.3	2163	3400	2	2
BAYANLIG	6338	6915	2863	1269	45.2	18.4	2113	1729	2	2
BAYAN-OVOO	6454	5188	2320	1488	35.9	28.7	6454	2594	2	2
BAYAN-UNDUR	6446	4625	3041	1447	47.2	31.3	2149	1542	2	2
BAYANTSAGAAN	5799	4920	2630	1870	45.4	38.0	1933	1230	2	1
BOGD	6083	5678	2155	1806	35.4	31.8	2028	1136	2	2
BUMBUR	6678	7320	2897	2690	43.4	36.7	3339	2440	2	2
BUUTSAGAAN	5126	7983	1416	1884	27.6	23.6	1282	1996	1	2
GALUUT	5470	4842	1500	1494	27.4	30.9	1823	1211	1	1
GURVANBULAG	3313	2926	1349	909	40.7	31.1	1657	1463	2	1
JARGALANT	5767	4368	1913	1399	33.2	32.0	1442	1092	2	1
JINST	3601	3918	1110	1227	30.8	31.3	1801	1306	2	2
ZAG	3997	3911	945	622	23.6	15.9	1999	1304	2	2
ULZIT	4408	4443	1632	1607	37.0	36.2	1102	1481	1	1
KHUREEMARAL	4187	4897	2299	2149	54.9	43.9	2094	2449	2	3
SHINEJINST	3626	4331	1115	1751	30.8	40.4	3626	1444	1	2
ERDENETSOGT	3228	4423	1515	1554	46.9	35.1	807	1474	1	1
ARKHANGAI	320761	308333	129368	115474	40.3	37.5	1865	1667	3	3

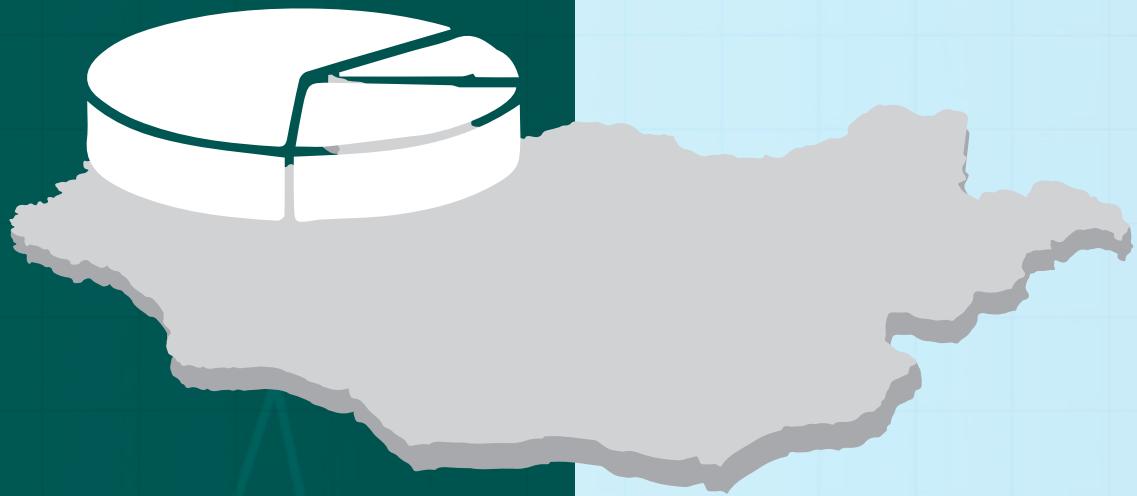
AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients		Number of check-ups		Percentage of check-ups		Number of outpatients per physicians	Average outpatient visits per person per year
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018		
ERDENEBULGAN	161480	158417	56029	51135	34.7	32.3	1481	1288
BATTSENGEL	10468	10039	4896	4188	46.8	41.7	2094	2510
BULGAN	4577	4738	1888	2069	41.2	43.7	4577	4738
JARGALANT	13557	11219	6084	3818	44.9	34.0	4519	3740
IKHTAMIR	10829	11035	5195	5139	48.0	46.6	2707	2759
UGIINUUR	7548	5593	3006	1983	39.8	35.5	2516	2797
ULZIT	11789	11955	5907	6342	50.1	53.0	3930	3985
UNDUR-ULAAN	12967	11446	6463	4683	49.8	40.9	2593	2862
TARIAT	16422	14984	8118	5692	49.4	38.0	2737	2997
TUVSHIRUIULEKH	4158	3525	1486	1598	35.7	45.3	2079	1763
KHAIRKHAN	10112	10057	4307	4561	42.6	45.4	3371	3352
KHANGAI	6683	6576	2499	2333	37.4	35.5	2228	2192
KHASAAT	7067	6837	3870	3823	54.8	55.9	3534	3419
KHOTONT	5145	7310	1984	3353	38.6	45.9	1715	1828
TSAKHIR	4003	3911	1828	1301	45.7	33.3	1334	978
TSENKHUR	8282	5671	3428	2584	41.4	45.6	2071	1418
TSETSERLEG	8836	8839	4117	3607	46.6	40.8	2209	2946
CHULUUT	7845	7575	4344	3975	55.4	52.5	2615	1894
ERDENEWANDAL	8993	8606	3919	3290	43.6	38.2	1499	1229
KHUVSGUL	384746	418082	103093	130359	26.8	31.2	1545	1608
MURUN	229188	254918	47060	59369	20.5	23.3	1406	1424
ALAG-ERDENE	2803	2518	1234	1041	44.0	41.3	1402	1259
ARBULAG	3119	2574	1359	1258	43.6	48.9	1040	858
BAYANZURKH	5499	3818	1475	981	26.8	25.7	1833	1273
BURENTOGTOKH	9404	11288	4196	6618	44.6	58.6	3135	2822
GALT	9025	9767	2400	4376	26.6	44.8	2256	2442
JARGALANT	12101	12726	4763	6054	39.4	47.6	3025	4242
IKH-UUL	6240	10785	2413	6347	38.7	58.9	1040	1541
RASHAANT	7266	6028	2548	2157	35.1	35.8	2422	2009
RENCHINLKHAMBE	7289	8088	3259	3923	44.7	48.5	1458	1348
TARIALAN	24614	24205	10986	10271	44.6	42.4	3516	4034
TOSONTESENTEL	7872	7670	2538	2746	32.2	35.8	2624	2557
TUMURBULAG	3798	4708	541	793	14.2	16.8	1266	2354
TUNEL	2707	2491	1260	1111	46.5	44.6	902	830
ULAAN-UUL	3674	3088	1274	1207	34.7	39.1	735	515
KHANKH	3016	2362	1132	679	37.5	28.7	1508	787
TSAGAANNIUR	4051	3476	1422	1153	35.1	33.2	2026	3476
TSAGAAN-UUL	11829	13254	3383	5121	28.6	38.6	1479	2209
TSAGAAN-UUR	2949	3136	1227	1006	41.6	32.1	1475	1568
TSETSERLEG	10847	12536	3046	4065	28.1	32.4	2169	3134
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	6632	6372	2616	3718	58.3	39.4	1658	6372

AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients	Number of check-ups		Percentage of check-ups		Number of outpatients per physicians	Average outpatient visits per person per year	
		2017	2018	2017	2018		2017	2018
SHINE-IDER	6210	7289	1576	3561	25.4	48.9	887	1041
ERDENEBULGAN	4613	4985	1385	2804	30.0	56.2	2307	2493
CENTRAL REGION	2189404	2240360	803326	821540	36.7	36.7	1625	1626
TUV	276922	280879	144935	152930	52.3	54.4	1270	1294
ZUUNMOD	159402	150756	79842	75865	50.1	50.3	1049	979
ALTANBULAG	5820	5869	3046	2619	52.3	44.6	2910	2935
AZRGALANT	2658	3209	1839	1888	69.2	58.8	1329	1605
ARKHUST	3492	3534	1771	2018	50.7	57.1	1746	1767
BATSUMBER	7302	9610	2266	4670	31.0	48.6	1826	1922
BAYAN	5333	4418	2706	2484	50.7	56.2	11778	4418
BAYANDELGER	3631	3573	2488	2231	68.5	62.4	1816	1191
BAYANJARGALAN	1511	1691	803	903	53.1	53.4	1511	1691
BAYAN-UNJUUL	1115	2349	389	1015	34.9	43.2	1115	2349
BAYANKHANGAI	4033	4010	2259	2636	56.0	65.7	4033	4010
BAYANTSAGAAN	3035	3455	2122	2263	69.9	65.5	1012	1728
BAYANTSOGT	4550	3627	2578	1626	56.7	44.8	2275	1814
BAYANCHANDMANI	7211	8490	3812	5052	52.9	59.5	2404	2123
BORNUUR	5277	6116	3532	3996	66.9	65.3	1055	1223
BUREN	4818	4882	3181	2881	66.0	59.0	1606	1627
DELGERKHAAN	2526	2378	1697	1565	67.2	65.8	2526	2378
JARGALANT	10090	10016	5050	5184	50.0	51.8	2523	2003
ZAAMAR	6998	10365	3989	7593	57.0	73.3	1750	2073
LUN	3695	4291	2238	2769	60.6	64.5	1848	2146
MUNGUNMORIT	3881	3934	2207	2347	56.9	59.7	3881	1967
UNDURSHIREET	2951	4505	1918	2807	65.0	62.3	1476	4505
SUMBER	3752	3436	2496	2020	66.5	58.8	1876	3436
SERGELEN	1950	2950	879	1544	45.1	52.3	1950	2950
UGTAALTSADAM	5268	4991	3048	3179	57.9	63.7	1317	1664
TSEEL	3945	3887	2154	1968	54.6	50.6	1973	1296
ERDENE	6344	6068	3001	3758	47.3	61.9	1586	3034
ERDENESANT	6334	8469	3624	6049	57.2	71.4	1267	2823
Govisumber	115870	109970	34994	30482	30.2	27.7	2033	1746
SUMBER	97126	92499	27510	23945	28.3	25.9	1943	1623
BAYANTAL	6442	5298	2750	2491	42.7	47.0	2147	2649
SHIVEEGOVI	12302	12173	4734	4046	38.5	33.2	3076	3043
SELENG	364683	389660	100229	124329	27.5	31.9	1482	1552
SUKHBAATAR	244763	260322	62311	79977	25.5	30.7	1589	1747
ALTANBULAG	6767	7817	1817	2184	26.9	27.9	2256	1954
BARUUNBUREN	4119	4994	2517	3391	61.1	67.9	1373	1249
BAYANGOL	7370	7627	3091	3212	41.9	42.1	1843	1907
ERUU	2578	3166	269	310	10.4	9.8	645	1055

AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients		Number of check-ups		Percentage of check-ups		Number of outpatients per physicians	Average outpatient visits per person per year
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018		
JAVKHLANT	3216	4410	1150	2125	35.8	48.2	1608	1470
ZUUNBUREN	6388	5517	2390	1992	37.4	36.1	3194	2759
MANDAL	40952	41931	10699	11315	26.1	27.0	931	874
ORKHON	2728	3186	1511	1905	55.4	59.8	1364	1593
ORKHONTUUL	5519	5286	1753	1476	31.8	27.9	2760	5286
SAIKHAN	17029	18097	5243	6470	30.8	35.8	1419	1392
SANT	5377	3965	2068	1531	38.5	38.6	5377	1983
TUSHIG	2862	2957	1766	1899	61.7	64.2	1431	986
KHUDER	4405	6074	973	1839	22.1	30.3	1468	2025
KHUSAAT	1565	3708	182	1389	11.6	37.5	522	1236
TSAGAANNUR	4436	6042	988	2136	22.3	35.4	1109	1511
SHAAMAR	4609	4561	1501	1178	32.6	25.8	4609	1520
DORNOGOWI	339502	353716	108157	117137	31.9	33.1	1529	1462
SAINSHAND	223539	228353	68695	73354	30.7	32.1	1307	1228
AIRAG	14986	15278	5497	4691	36.7	30.7	4995	7639
ALTANSHIREE	4422	3946	1955	1590	44.2	40.3	2211	1973
DALANJARGALAN	6121	7898	1864	2349	30.5	29.7	2040	3949
DELGEREKH	4414	4844	1572	2586	35.6	53.4	2207	4844
ZAMIN-UUD	37619	47253	9252	13570	24.6	28.7	1344	1350
IKHKET	5450	6208	1465	2715	26.9	43.7	2725	3104
MANDAKH	5877	4132	1681	1432	28.6	34.7	5877	2066
URGUN	6438	6093	2984	2509	46.3	41.2	3219	6093
SAIKHANDULAAAN	6119	5288	2669	1686	43.6	31.9	6119	5288
ULAANBADRKH	7114	8804	4203	4673	59.1	53.1	3557	4402
KHATANBULAG	4242	3345	1495	1248	35.2	37.3	2121	1673
KHUVSGUL	5434	3598	2074	1537	38.2	42.7	2717	1799
ERDENE	7727	8676	2751	3197	35.6	36.8	7727	4338
DARKHAN-JUUJ	590869	609829	232610	227817	39.4	37.4	2156	2250
DARKHAN	527389	553369	209765	206565	39.8	37.3	2021	2137
ORKHON	11161	16880	4318	8637	38.7	51.2	5581	5627
KHONGOR	16561	12157	7766	4572	46.9	37.6	5520	6079
SHARINGOL	35758	27423	10761	8043	30.1	29.3	4470	3918
UMNUGOVI	315977	319272	121083	113272	38.3	35.5	1672	1621
DALANZADGAD	204878	216555	77207	71790	37.7	33.2	1613	1558
BAYANDALAI	7544	9029	2100	2953	27.8	32.7	2515	4515
BAYAN-OVOO	3216	3911	1306	1841	40.6	47.1	804	782
BULGAN	4412	3328	1702	1110	38.6	33.4	1471	1664
GURVANTES	8748	6974	3111	2751	35.6	39.4	1750	2325
MANDAL-OVOO	4096	5466	945	2012	23.1	36.8	1365	1822
MANLAI	7316	5283	3201	2638	43.8	49.9	1829	1321
NOYON	14477	15404	8638	9030	59.7	58.6	2068	2201

AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients		Number of check-ups		Percentage of check-ups		Number of outpatients per physicians		Average outpatient visits per person per year	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
NOMGON	5800	5920	2094	2899	36.1	49.0	2900	1973	2	2
SEVREI	4264	3206	2240	1253	52.5	39.1	1421	1069	2	2
KHANBOGD	17044	14784	6900	5068	40.5	34.3	1420	1643	3	2
KHANKHONGOR	8187	6001	5267	3298	64.3	55.0	4094	3001	4	3
KHURMEN	4626	4106	1128	1331	24.4	32.4	2313	4106	3	3
TSGOT-OVOO	6288	5643	2721	2419	43.3	42.9	2096	1881	4	3
TSOGTTSETSI	15081	13662	2523	2879	16.7	21.1	1676	1242	2	2
DUNDGOV	185581	177034	61318	55573	33.0	31.4	1316	1292	4	4
SAINTSAGAAN	117294	120400	34920	34358	29.8	28.5	1261	1281	8	8
ADAATSAG	11403	8617	2967	2203	26.0	25.6	2851	2872	4	3
BAYANJARGALAN	2255	2969	546	1672	24.2	56.3	1128	1485	2	2
Govi-Ugtaal	4489	4103	1353	1386	30.1	33.8	1122	1026	3	3
GURVANSAIKHAN	2770	3449	921	1103	33.2	32.0	923	1725	1	2
DELGERKHANGAI	4101	3862	980	895	23.9	23.2	1367	1931	2	2
DELGERTSOGT	2280	2023	862	837	37.8	41.4	760	405	1	1
DEREN	4723	4101	3704	2572	78.4	62.7	945	1367	2	2
LUUS	4752	2729	1402	910	29.5	33.3	1584	682	3	1
ULZIT	4574	4439	2644	2638	57.8	59.4	2287	1480	2	2
UNDURSHIL	5189	3725	1841	1020	35.5	27.4	1730	1242	4	3
SAIKHAN-OVOO	3172	1979	1021	683	32.2	34.5	793	660	1	1
KHULD	4199	2764	3029	1440	72.1	52.1	1400	921	2	1
TSAGAANDELGER	2504	2193	1383	891	55.2	40.6	1252	1097	2	2
ERDENEDALAI	11876	9681	3745	2965	31.5	30.6	1697	2420	2	2
EASTERN REGION	977093	949061	368149	336228	37.7	35.4	1394	1808	5	4
DORNOD	392403	387175	155848	157377	39.7	40.6	2144	2059	5	5
KHERLEN	303799	303766	114092	118326	37.6	39.0	2067	1998	7	7
BAYANDUN	8900	6995	3442	3555	38.7	50.8	4450	3498	3	2
BAYANTUMEN	4746	5097	2201	2440	46.4	47.9	2373	1699	2	2
BAYAN-UUL	11775	10721	5559	5177	47.2	48.3	2355	2144	3	2
BULGAN	3895	3627	1975	1514	50.7	41.7	1948	1209	2	2
GURVANZAGD	3761	4722	1183	1591	31.5	33.7	1881	2361	3	3
DASHBALBAR	8763	9504	4659	4291	53.2	45.1	1461	1901	3	3
MATAD	5199	5348	1850	1942	35.6	36.3	2600	2674	2	2
SERGELEN	5199	4254	2329	2320	44.8	54.5	5199	4254	3	2
KHALKHGOL	9417	9447	5170	5736	54.9	60.7	2354	1889	3	3
KHULUNBUIR	8086	7531	3483	2965	43.1	39.4	4043	7531	4	4
TSAGAAN-OVOO	8810	7054	4373	3016	49.6	42.8	2937	2351	2	2
CHOIBALSAN	5120	4150	3425	2283	66.9	55.0	1707	4150	2	2
CHULUUNKHOROOT	4933	4959	2107	2221	42.7	44.8	2467	1653	3	3
SUKHBAATAR	243303	233408	86762	74097	35.7	31.7	1590	1487	4	4

AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients		Number of check-ups		Percentage of check-ups		Number of outpatients per physicians	Average outpatient visits per person per year
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018		
BARUN-URT	151602	149776	49523	41581	32.7	27.8	1404	1325
ASGAT	3692	4387	1053	1766	28.5	40.3	1846	2194
BAYANDELGER	10488	9343	5099	4642	48.6	49.7	2098	1869
DARIGANGA	8589	6786	2689	1683	31.3	24.8	2147	1697
MUNKHKHAAAN	7992	7731	3227	2498	40.4	32.3	1598	1289
NARAN	5097	5478	2538	2363	49.8	43.1	2549	2739
ONGON	7089	7399	2871	2419	40.5	32.7	788	740
SUKHBAATAR	9589	8676	4942	4446	51.5	51.2	2397	4338
TUVSHINSHREE	7524	6196	1984	1532	26.4	24.7	3762	3098
TUMENTSOGT	6905	5867	2893	2377	41.9	40.5	2302	2934
ULUBAYAN	4461	3603	928	1226	20.8	34.0	4461	1802
KHAIZAN	7338	6363	4033	3464	55.0	54.4	2446	2121
ERDENETSAGAAN	12937	11803	4982	4100	38.5	34.7	2587	2951
KHENTII	341387	328478	125539	104754	36.8	31.9	1897	1825
KHERLEN	217363	202022	77882	60327	35.8	29.9	1874	1757
BATNOROV	7475	6996	3598	3187	48.1	45.6	2492	2332
BATSHIREET	8293	8127	3576	3557	43.1	43.8	4147	4064
BAYAN-ADRAGA	5951	5396	2058	1700	34.6	31.5	1190	2698
BAYANMUNKH	7490	5680	2694	2293	36.0	40.4	1873	1893
BAYAN-OVOO	4746	5549	1480	2165	31.2	39.0	1582	1850
BAYANKHUTAG	2505	2661	902	1084	36.0	40.7	835	1331
BINDER	12636	12637	4442	4531	35.2	35.9	1580	1404
GALSHIR	6057	6517	1631	1887	26.9	29.0	3029	2172
DADAL	5197	3840	1590	1680	30.6	43.8	1732	640
DARKHAN	3499	3805	1264	1111	36.1	29.2	1750	1903
DELGERKHAAN	5664	4670	3114	1015	55.0	21.7	2832	2335
JARGALTKHAAAN	7299	5755	2413	1851	33.1	32.2	2433	1918
MURUN	4023	3945	1880	1615	46.7	40.9	4023	1973
NOROLIN	7948	9101	2032	2228	25.6	24.5	1987	9101
UMNUDELGER	7391	10577	3510	4823	47.5	45.6	1478	2115
TSENKHIERMANDAL	6044	5556	2591	2002	42.9	36.0	3022	2778
BOR-UNDUR	21806	25644	8882	7698	40.7	30.0	1817	1710
ULAANBAATAR	10571557	10484182	31829348	2994847	30.1	28.6	1644	1521
							8	7



CHAPTER 12

NATIONAL
HEALTH
PROGRAMME

“NATIONAL, CHILD, REUSE HEALTH” NATIONAL PROGRAM

Indicators	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the programm	Resolution # 78 of 2017
Duration	2017-2021
Main objective	Improve maternal and child mortality by strengthening maternal, child and reproductive health through a sustained social and economic environment that enhances financial stability in the implementation of the program and ensures the participation of citizens and civil society through universal access to quality, accessible and quality health services.

Programme goal and objectives		Baseline 2016 (unless otherwise stated)	2017	2018	2020 Baseline and targets
Outcome indicators					
Goal	Reduce maternal and child mortality by delivering accessible, equitable and quality health care for all, creating a favorable socio-economic environment and sustained funding for program implementation, and ensuring the participation of the community and civil society organizations	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	48.6	26.9	27.1
		Under 5 child mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	20.8	16.7	16.9
		infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	16.8	13.6	13.4
		Neonatal mortality rate (1000 live births)	9.2	8.7	72.3
		Pernatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	12.9	12.4	11.9
Outcome indicators					
Objective 1	Create a mother and child friendly legal environment by incorporating the maternal, child and reproductive health issues in the policies of other sectors, and supporting partnerships with governmental and non-governmental organizations, and private sector	The number of new and amended laws to improve maternal, child and reproductive health			Not less than 5
		The number of aimag and districts with reproductive health units /complexes/	Every year 3-5	3-5	15-25
		The number of adolescent -friendly health clinics	29	29	31
		The amount of government budget spent on procurement of contraceptives	150 million	150 million	400 million
Objective 2	deliver accessible and equitable quality maternal, child and reproductive health services for all	First trimester antenatal care (ANC) enrollment	84.7	86.8	88.1
		Proportion of pregnant women with at least 6 ANC visits	77.5	85.8	78.1
		Congenital syphilis rate (per 100,000 live birthhs)	53.7	79.4	63.2
		Proportion of pregnant women screened for structural fetal abnormality at 18-21 weeks of pregnancy	50	50	80
		Proportion of deliveries where disposable delivery kits were used	30.0	30	80
		Proportion of maternal 'near misses ' after cesarean section	24.8	1	5.0
		Proportion of newborn who received early essential newborn care	70.0	65-70	92-95
Objective 3	Reduce unwanted pregnancies and induced abortions by increasing the access to and demand for reproductive rights- based family planning services	Percentage of reproductive age women using modern contraception	48.2 (Baseline)	53.2	55.1
		Contraceptive demand satisfied	70 /2014 (Baseline)	70	70
		Abortion rate (per 1000 live briths)	224.6	235.8	204.1
		Percentage of primary health facilities with at least 5 contraceptive methods	30.4 /2015 (Baseline)/	30.4	50.0



Objective4	Provide the population with gender-sensitive health education to increase healthy behavior, and the participation and accountability of family and community members in safeguarding maternal, child and reproductive .	HIV/AIDS comprehensive correct knowledge among 15-24 years old male and female	22.8 20.7/2014 (Baseline)	22.8	21.4	50.0
		Abolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls with age of 15-19	40.4/2014 (Baseline)	23.1	32.6	30.0
		The number of chid deaths due to accidents	210.0	168	374	116.0
		Proportion of deaths due to pneumonia in the structure of causes of under 5 mortality	15.5	12.9	10.8	10.0
		Proportion of babies who are exclusively breastfed for first 6 months	47.1/2014 (Baseline)	47.1	58.3	60.0
Objective5	Improve the registry surveillance, and demand for reproductive rights-based family planning services	Percentage of health facilities reporting under 5 deaths according to the approved form	all facilities	all facilities	all facilities	all facilities
		Proportion of health facilities reporting under 5 congenital abnormalities according to the approved from	all facilities	all facilities	all facilities	all facilities
		Proportion of hospitals implementing the early essential newborn care screening	all facilities	all facilities	all facilities	all facilities

NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Indicator	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the programm	Resolution # 11 of 2017
Duration	2017-2021
Main objective	"To increase the involvement of other sectors in the surveillance, prevention and response of epidemics to the flexibility, quality, accessibility and prompt delivery of the disease and to reduce the spread of infectious diseases through financial sustainability of the program"

№	Indicators	Baseline 2015 (unless otherwise stated)	Хүрэх үр дүн		
			2017	2018	2020 Baseline and targets
Objective 1. Intensification of surveillance of vaccine preventable diseases and decrease infectious disease incidence and mortality through increasing immunization coverage.					
1	% of soum and district level to reach >95% of the vaccination coverage	80%	65.2	57.1	95%
2	Percentage of Immunization coverage, at the national level.	78%	99.6%	98.8%	88%
3	% dropout for Immunization coverage, at the national level Pentavac, MMR 1 MMR1-HepA1 HepA1-HepA2	3% 6.7% 8%	0.2% 0.3% 0.1%	2.6% 8.6% 0.0%	1.5% 2.0% 2.0%
4	The number of reconnaissance for acute paralysis and of indicators for laboratory.	18	6	6	19
5	Percentage of aimag and districts, to confirmed of outbreaks and suspected cases of measles, by laboratory validation.	20%	100	77	100%
6	The number of new vaccines and biopsies	0	1	1	3
Objective 2. Prevention and early diagnosis of viral hepatitis, contain prevalence of hepatitis virus infection among general population and decrease viral hepatitis incidence and mortality.					
1	Number of units to connected online software for register whit people of virus hepatitis.	0	62	62	30
2	Percentage of infants received first dose of hepatitis B vaccine within the first 24 hours	93%	98	98	95%
3	Percentage of immunization coverage of hepatitis B, for health workers.		82	83	90%
4	The incidence rate of viral hepatitis / an average last 5 years/	Viral hepatitis /total/ Viral hepatitis A Viral hepatitis B Viral hepatitis C	3.0 0.3 1.6 0.4	1.7 0.2 1 0.3	2.3 0.3 1.3 0.5
5	Percentage of health organization, with system of quality of disinfectant by biological indicator and of monitor test of spread of steam.				
6					
7					
8		30%	Biological indicator 60% spread of steam 80%	65	70%
Objective 3. Ensure response preparedness through extending surveillance of emerging and re-emerging infections, pandemic, influenza and influenza like illnesses.					
1	Number of tuberculosis /per 100.000 population/	154.7	136.6	125.3	158.9
2	Mortality rate of tuberculosis. /per 100 000 population/	8.5	7.1	7.4	6.5
3	Percentage of screening for tuberculosis	37%	32.00	32.00	45%
4	The results of treatment for new cases to compirmed by pulmonary bacteriological examination.	84.2%	84.80%	85.00%	90%
5	Percentage of drug sensitive tested from the drug resistant types.	61%	85	86	90%
6	The result of treatment for multidrug resistance and rifampicin resistance types	52.8%	63.5%	64.4%	71%



Objective 4. Provide client oriented integrated tuberculosis care and services through introduction of new methods of detection, diagnosis and treatment and expanding intersectoral multilateral collaboration.

1	Number of tuberculosis /per 100.000 population/	154.7	136.6	125.3	158.9
2	Mortality rate of tuberculosis. /per 100 000 population/	8.5	7.1	7.4	6.5
3	Percentage of screening for tuberculosis	37%	32.0	32.0	45%
4	The results of treatment for new cases to compirmed by pulmonary bacteriological examination.	84.2%	84.8%	85.9%	90%
5	Percentage of drug sensitive tested from the drug resistant types.	61%	85	86	90%
6	The result of treatment for multidrug resistance and rifampicin resistance types	52.8%	63.5%	64.4%	71%

Objective 5. Reduce prevalence of STIs and HIV through prevention, early detection and increasing integrated and quality care & services.

1	The prevalence of syphilis among female sex workers	29.7% /2014/	24.5%	24.5%	24%
2	The prevalence of syphilis among men who have sex with men	7.1% /2014/	9.2%	9.2%	4%
3	Percentage of treating HIV-infected people, of all target population with access to antiretroviral therapy	83%/2015 /	90.0%	87.0%	90%<
4	Incidence rate of among 15-24 ages (per 10000 population)	66%	53.1%	50.8%	46%
5	Percentage of confirmed with HIV, by laboratory testing.	48% /2015/	32.0	37.0	90%

Objective 6. Extend surveillance of diseases of zoonotic origin, vector borne and neglected zoonotic diseases and improve outbreak response capacity.

1	Percentage of epicenter of the zoonosis, new and renewable zoonotic diseases.	40%	52	60	70%
2	Incidence rate of zoonotic diseases (per 10000 population)	0.07	1.5	0.9	0.5
3	Percentage of the soum health centers that provides remote, diagnosis and treatment for brucellosis.	50%	50	50	100%
4	"Percentage of aimag general hospitals and RDTC's, of using infection diagnostic enzyme immune system of brucellosis. "	0%	5.0	10.0	100%
5	Tested by laboratory analysis of local zoonotic disease center certified by national reference laboratory	30%	100	100	80%
6	Number of laboratories with quality control over diagnostic disease of zoonosis	0	1	1	1

Objective 7. Improve field epidemiology training programme and strengthen and improve risk communication capacity.

1	Number of new established units for field epidemiology training.	0	1	3	2
2	Number of research, reports and recommendations, performed by field epidemiologists	4	9	15	20

Outcome indicators

1	Incidence of tuberculosis /per 10000 population/	14.1	12.2	12.5	10.0
2	Mortality rate of tuberculosis /per 100 000 population/	8.5	7.1	7.4	6.5
3	Acute hepatitis A (per 10000 population)	9.1	0.16	0.1	8.0
4	Acute hepatitis B (per 10000 population)	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.3
5	Shigellosis (per 10000 population)	9.2	13.2	19.7	7.0
6	Syphilis, gonorrhea and trichomoniasis in common sexually transmitted diseases (per 10000 population)	56..3	49.5	51.1	10.0
7	Prevalence of pregnant women with syphilis	3%	2.4	2.0	2%
8	Number of congenital syphilis	52	59	49	34
9	Brucellosis (per 10000 population)	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5

NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Indicator	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the programm	Resolution # 289 of 2017
Duration	2017-2030
Main objective	The goal of the Programme is to contain the prevalence of commonly occurring NCDs and their risk factors based on the multilateral cooperation among organizations, communities, families and individual citizens, to strengthen the prevention, control, early detection and surveillance of diseases.

No	Indicators	2016	2018	Expected			
A. Outcome indicators:							
I. Indicators on primary risk factors for NCDs							
1	Smoking population rate, by percentage	27.1	27.1	27	26		
2	Adolescents aged 13-15 years who smoke cigarettes 1.2 times in the past 30 days, by percentage	5.9	5.9	5.4	4.9		
3	Adolescents aged 16-17 years who smoke cigarettes 1.2 times in the past 30 days, percentage	17.5	17.5	16.0	14.5		
4	People who were exposed to secondhand smoke at workplace in the past 30 days, by percentage	25.5	25.5	23.4	21.3		
5	Amount of recorded alcohol consumption per person aged 15 years or older, by litres (in pure alcohol)	7.2	9.8	7.0	6.9		
6	People who excessively consume alcohol, by percentage	10.3	23.5	10	9.6		
7	School children aged 15-17 years who have excessively consumed alcohol 1-2 times, by percentage	23.1	23.1	22.3	21.6		
8	Average daily salt intake of the population aged 25-64 years old (grammes/ day)	11.1	11.1	10	8.9		
9	Population with physical inactivity, by percentage	22.3	22.3	21.6	20.3		
II. Indicators on intermediate risk factors for NCDs							
1	Percentage of the population with overweight and obesity, (BMI>25kg/m)	54.4	54.4	49.9	45.3		
2	Prevalence of hypertension (systolic blood pressure >140,diastolic blood pressure >90 and use of antihypertensive medication),by percentage	27.5	27.5	25.2	22.9		
3	Percentage of the population who have total blood cholesterol level of 5 mmol/l or above, by percentage	61.9	61.9	56.7	51.9		
4	Percentage of the population who have blood glucose level of 5.6-6.0 mmol/l or above, by percentage	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.9		
5	Population who have increased blood glucose level of 6.1 mmol/l or higher and on glucose-lowering medication, by percentage	6.9	6.9	6.3	5.8		
III. Indicators on early detection of NCD and morbidity							
1	Population early screened for cervical cancer, by percentage (30-60 years old)	44.9	37.4	46.3	51.9		
2	Population early screened for breast cancer, by actual number (30-60 years old)	286921	354572	291121	307921		
3	Population early screened for liver cancer, by percentage (40-65 years old)	30.0	37.8	30.0	70.0		
4	Percentage of the population diagnosed with early stage liver cancer (percentage of 1,2 stages)	18.9	20.3	20.7	28.0		
5	Percentage of the population diagnosed with early stage cervical cancer (percentage of 1stages)	37.5	37.4	42.5	62.5		
6	Population early screened for high blood pressure, by percentage (40-64 years old)	65.1	66.7	69	79.5		
7	Population early screened for diabetes, by percentage (40-64 years old)	60.3	63.2	65.0	77.5		
B. Indicators on the Programme efficiency							
1	Mortality from cancer (10 000 population)	13.8	13.0	11.6	10.5		
2	Mortality from cardiovascular diseases (10 000 population)	17.8	17.4	17.6	17.4		
3	Patients hospitalized due to nephritis, by percentage	63.9	63.1	63.5	62		



MENTAL HEALTH SECOND NATIONAL PROGRAMME

Indicators	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the programme	Resolution №303, 2009
Duration	2010-2019
	I stage - 2010-2014
	II stage - 2015-2019
Main objective	To reduce prevalence of mental and behavioral disorders through building a supportive environment to support mental health promotion, expand mental health services at primary level and community based health care

№	Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Changes as planned in 2019
To increase quality and access of mental health services and care											
1	Number of beds for mental disorders (per 10 000 population)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.60	1.61	Decrease by 10%
2	Number of bed for mental disorders at province, district hospitals (per 10 000 population)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	Increase by 10 %
3	Number of family centers that operate in communities	12	14	14	14	14	12	12	12	12	16
4	Number of mental health doctors at province, district level (per 10 000 population)	0.1	0.43	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.37	0.3
5	Percentage of soums, family clinics' doctors who attended training on mental health care and services at primary level	32.0	32.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	80.0	80.0	80	85.0
6	Percentage of mental health education in Medical science and nursing schools training curriculum	5.5	5.5	5.5	2.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	15.0
7	Percentage of province, district, soum and family hospitals that are provided with medicines on mental health from the national list of essential drugs	41.0	45.0	41.0	20.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29	100.0

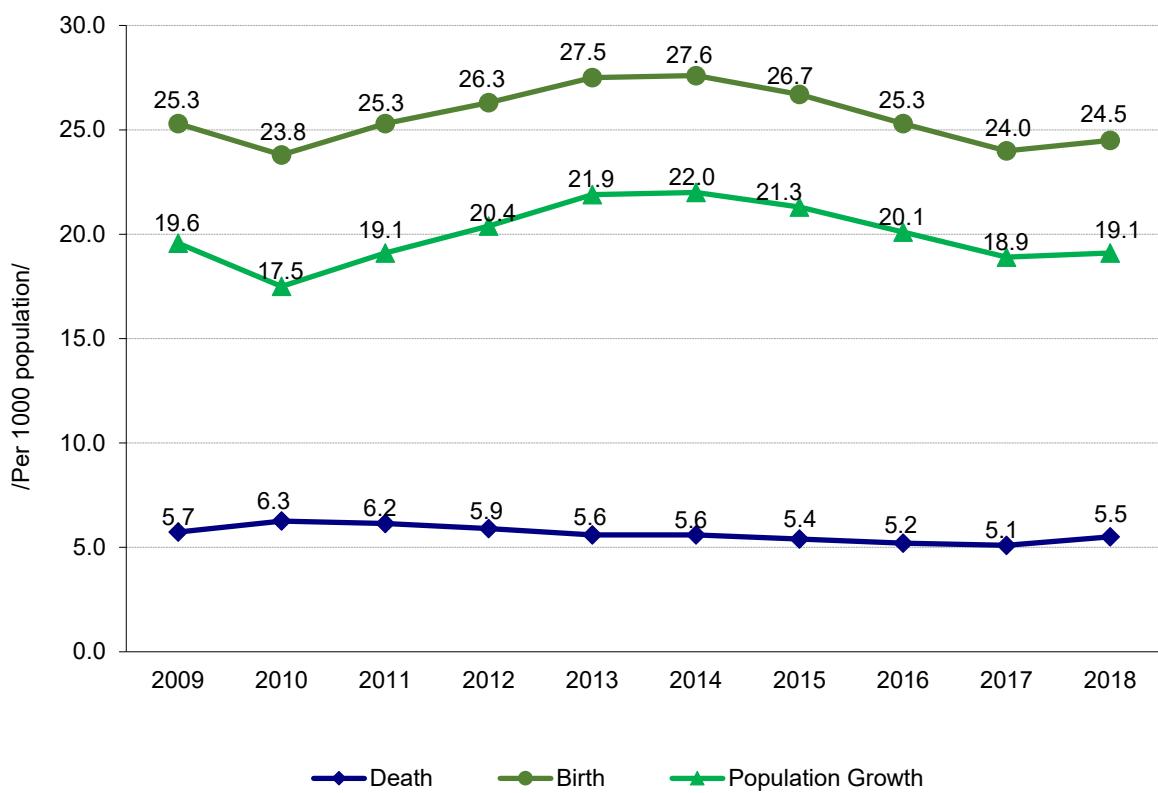
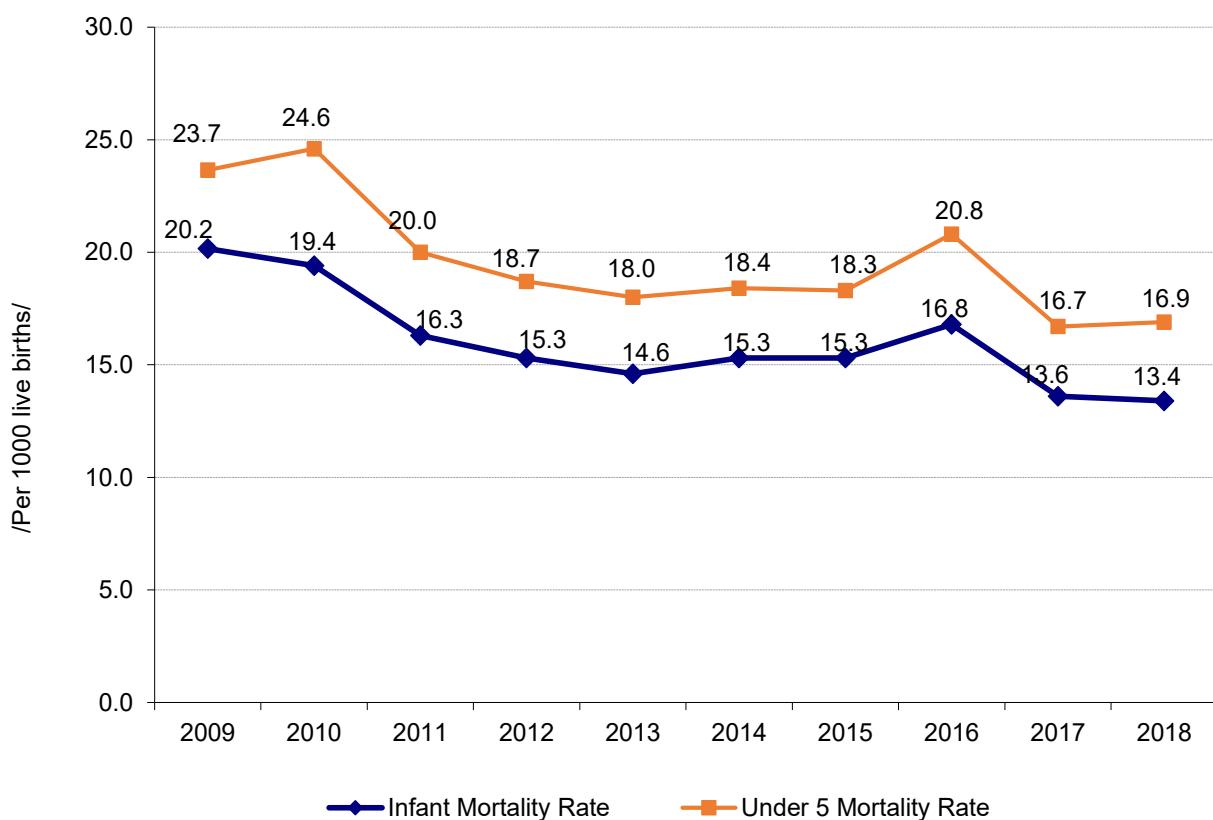


CHAPTER 13

HEALTH
INDICATORS

MAIN HEALTH INDICATORS, 2018

№	Province and city	Population, 2018		Per 10 000 population														
		A	B	Hospital beds	Physicians	Nurses	Medical professionals and technicians, all other employees	Total health workers	Number of persons per hospital bed	Number of physicians per physician	Number of midlevel personnel per midlevel physician	Number of nursing personnel per physician	Average outpatient visits per person per year	Crude birth rate	Population growth rate	Infant mortality rate per 1 000 live births	Live births per 1 000 children per 1 000	Under 5 mortality rate
1	Arkhangai	96720	54.3	19.4	30.0	30.1	132.4	184.3	516.0	1.6	1.5	3.2	18.2	5.4	12.8	19.6	3.9	25.3
2	Bayan-Ulgiй	105090	76.9	20.7	31.9	25.6	128.4	130.0	482.1	1.2	1.5	3.4	28.4	4.9	23.5	17.8	5.3	25.0
3	Bayankhongor	88356	67.3	23.0	33.9	32.5	136.7	148.6	434.7	1.4	1.5	3.2	23.6	5.8	17.9	11.6	3.6	18.8
4	Bulgan	62214	60.7	17.9	30.9	29.9	123.1	164.7	557.8	1.7	1.7	2.9	12.7	5.3	7.4	16.6	2.7	22.9
5	Govi-Altai	58471	78.6	33.4	44.1	43.6	189.4	127.2	299.8	1.3	1.3	4.0	22.2	5.4	16.9	16.3	4.0	19.4
6	Govisumber	17796	71.1	36.1	37.3	33.2	159.9	140.7	276.9	0.9	1.0	6.3	26.9	3.7	23.3	2.1	1.3	6.4
7	Darkhan-Uul	105923	73.9	26.3	35.5	25.3	135.1	135.2	380.3	1.0	1.4	5.9	23.4	5.6	17.8	10.8	2.7	13.7
8	Dornogovi	69304	71.3	35.1	36.3	31.2	167.0	140.3	284.6	0.9	1.0	5.1	19.9	5.8	14.1	11.7	2.7	16.0
9	Dornod	80984	68.8	23.2	34.5	25.1	129.9	145.2	430.3	1.1	1.5	4.8	24.2	5.4	18.8	4.1	1.3	6.6
10	Dundgovi	46628	66.3	29.4	33.0	31.1	152.8	150.8	340.2	1.1	1.1	3.8	19.6	5.7	13.9	7.7	2.2	13.2
11	Zavkhan	72779	78.8	24.5	38.7	39.5	154.1	126.9	407.8	1.6	1.6	4.3	19.7	5.1	14.6	13.3	3.6	20.3
12	Orkhon	105987	70.8	33.6	42.6	27.1	155.3	141.3	297.8	0.8	1.3	5.8	26.9	5.1	21.8	6.5	2.1	9.5
13	Uvurkhangai	117112	71.7	22.8	28.6	25.1	124.7	139.5	438.4	1.1	1.3	3.2	20.7	5.7	15.0	15.0	3.4	19.1
14	Umnugovi	66722	99.3	29.2	27.9	31.3	136.8	100.7	342.1	1.1	1.0	4.7	23.0	4.8	18.2	14.8	2.9	16.1
15	Sukhbaatar	62322	67.1	25.3	35.8	29.0	129.7	149.0	394.7	1.1	1.4	3.8	21.1	5.7	15.3	10.7	2.7	16.1
16	Selenge	111403	73.5	23.0	29.9	25.3	119.2	136.1	434.3	1.1	1.3	3.6	15.6	4.9	10.8	10.6	1.7	12.3
17	Tuv	95662	53.5	22.9	30.7	21.8	139.4	186.9	436.6	1.0	1.3	3.0	12.1	5.0	7.1	18.3	2.7	26.2
18	Uvs	84309	70.7	21.8	34.2	38.4	137.8	141.3	459.2	1.8	1.6	4.6	23.0	5.5	17.5	14.1	3.6	19.9
19	Khovd	88330	64.0	27.2	34.2	33.2	141.5	156.1	367.8	1.2	1.3	4.0	26.8	4.7	22.1	14.9	4.1	19.1
20	Khuvsgul	133964	67.0	19.5	29.8	32.5	118.9	149.2	512.5	1.7	1.5	3.1	21.6	6.0	15.7	18.0	4.4	23.6
21	Khentii	77028	63.6	23.4	31.4	24.6	133.8	157.1	426.9	1.1	1.3	4.3	19.0	4.7	14.3	11.6	2.4	15.1
22	Province average	1747104	69.6	24.7	33.4	29.6	137.3	143.7	404.3	1.2	1.4	4.0	21.3	5.3	16.0	13.1	3.2	17.7
23	Ulaanbaatar	1491375	89.8	48.2	45.9	18.9	199.5	111.3	207.5	0.4	1.0	7.3	28.4	5.7	22.7	13.6	3.6	16.1
24	National average	3238479	78.8	35.4	39.1	24.8	165.5	127.0	282.8	0.7	1.1	5.5	24.54	5.49	19.1	13.4	3.4	16.9

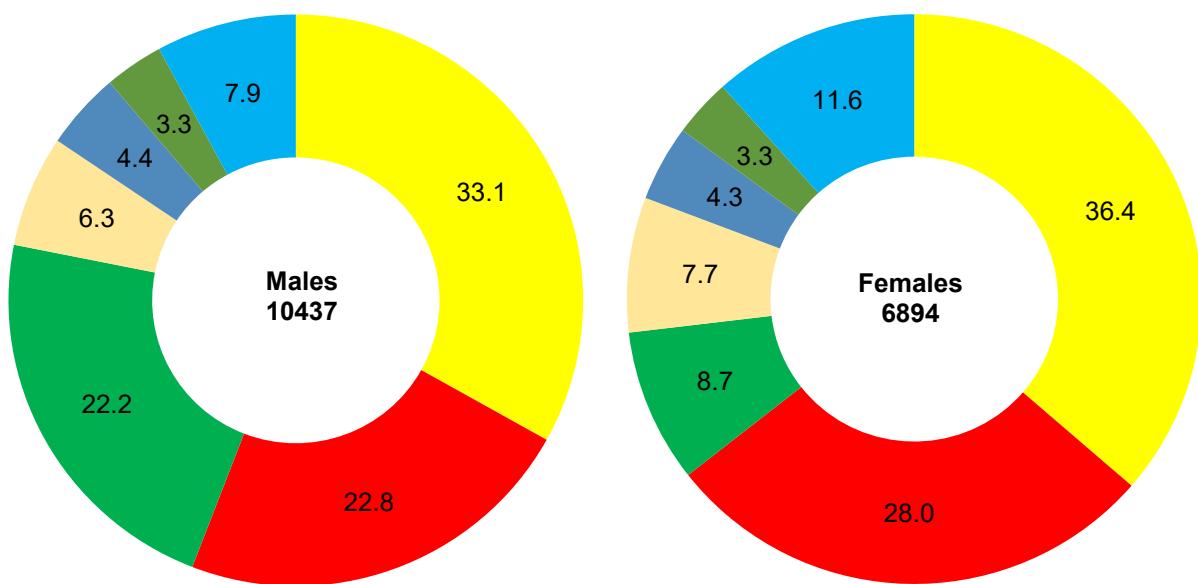
Crude Birth, Death Rates and Population Growth /2009-2018/**Infant and Under Five Mortality Rates /2009-2018/**



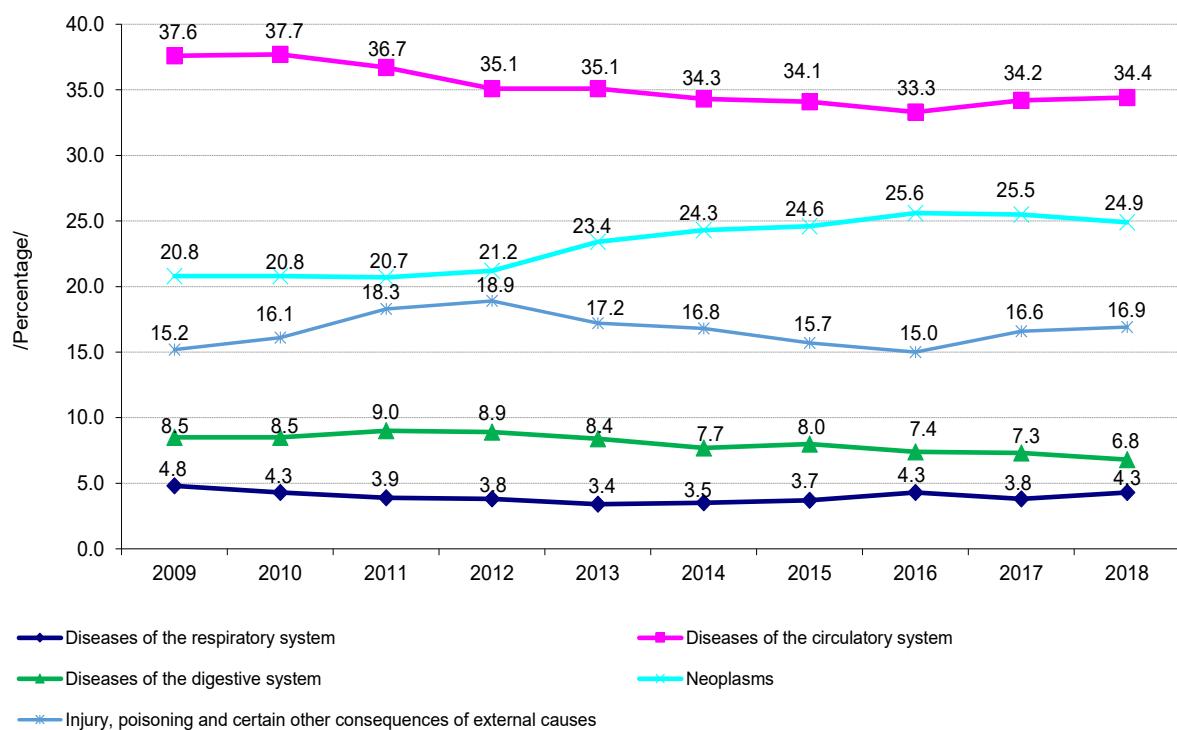
DEATHS BY CAUSES AND SEX, 2018

Causes ICD-10	Total		Males		Females	
	Num	per 10 000 pop	Num	per 10 000 pop	Num	per 10 000 pop
Diseases of the circulatory system	5963	18.88	3456	22.24	2507	15.62
Neoplasms	4308	13.64	2375	15.28	1933	12.04
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	2923	9.25	2322	14.94	601	3.74
Diseases of the digestive system	1187	3.76	659	4.24	528	3.29
Diseases of the respiratory system	752	2.38	455	2.93	297	1.85
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	573	1.81	346	2.23	227	1.41
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	276	0.87	186	1.20	90	0.56
Diseases of the nervous system	347	1.10	167	1.07	180	1.12
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	295	0.93	151	0.97	144	0.90
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	212	0.67	114	0.73	98	0.61
Others	495	1.57	206	1.33	289	1.80
Total	17331	54.86	10437	67.17	6894	42.95

Main Causes of Death, by percentage and sex 2018



Five Leading Causes of Death, /2009-2018/





FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH (BY PROVINCE), 2018

№	Province, city	per 10 000 population				
		Diseases of the circulatory system	Neoplasms	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the respiratory system
A	B	1	2	3	4	5
1	Arkhangai	20.22	13.83	7.65	3.14	2.30
2	Bayan-Ulgii	20.74	9.35	4.97	2.82	4.19
3	Bayankhongor	22.55	11.96	7.18	5.35	2.73
4	Bulgan	23.74	15.34	5.81	1.94	1.62
5	Govi-Altai	23.68	15.55	5.88	1.73	1.04
6	Govisumber	11.47	8.60	6.31	5.16	2.29
7	Darkhan-Uul	23.58	15.14	7.47	2.91	1.07
8	Dornogovi	12.63	11.91	15.54	5.95	3.19
9	Dornod	16.93	17.31	9.02	3.96	2.35
10	Dundgovi	21.24	18.24	8.58	3.00	2.15
11	Zavkhan	22.04	13.09	4.96	3.03	1.65
12	Orkhon	18.45	13.57	9.47	2.44	0.88
13	Uvurkhangai	26.17	10.85	7.66	4.73	2.32
14	Umnugovi	16.77	8.16	7.42	5.94	2.67
15	Sukhbaatar	16.62	17.27	8.55	3.07	1.45
16	Selenge	19.63	13.85	5.60	3.30	1.83
17	Tuv	20.90	12.66	7.07	2.22	2.74
18	Uvs	18.41	19.37	6.50	1.93	1.68
19	Khovd	20.82	10.92	5.12	2.39	1.82
20	Khuvsgul	29.04	11.78	9.31	3.00	1.65
21	Khentii	16.92	11.71	5.47	3.25	4.68
22	Province average	20.88	13.27	7.42	3.32	2.20
23	Ulaanbaatar	16.46	14.08	11.46	4.28	2.60
24	National average	18.88	13.64	9.25	3.76	2.38

LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT AND UNDER 5 DEATHS, 2018

Causes, ICD-10	0-1		Under 5	
	Num	%	Num	%
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	573	55.3	573	43.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	109	10.5	164	12.5
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	172	16.6	193	14.7
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	67	6.5	182	13.9
Diseases of the digestive system	21	2.0	33	2.5
Diseases of the nervous system	23	2.2	58	4.4
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	26	2.5	31	2.4
Other	46	4.4	76	5.8
Total	1037	100.0	1310	100.0

CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY BY PERCENTAGE (2014-2018)

Causes	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	55.3	59.6	44.3	55.4	55.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	14.2	12.1	16.4	12.1	10.5
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	13.3	10.4	12.5	14.7	16.6
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	6.6	5.6	5.8	6.4	6.5
Diseases of the digestive system	2.7	2.9	2.4	3.4	2.0
Diseases of the nervous system	4.2	3.7	4.8	1.7	2.2
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1.2	2.6	10.7	2.1	2.5

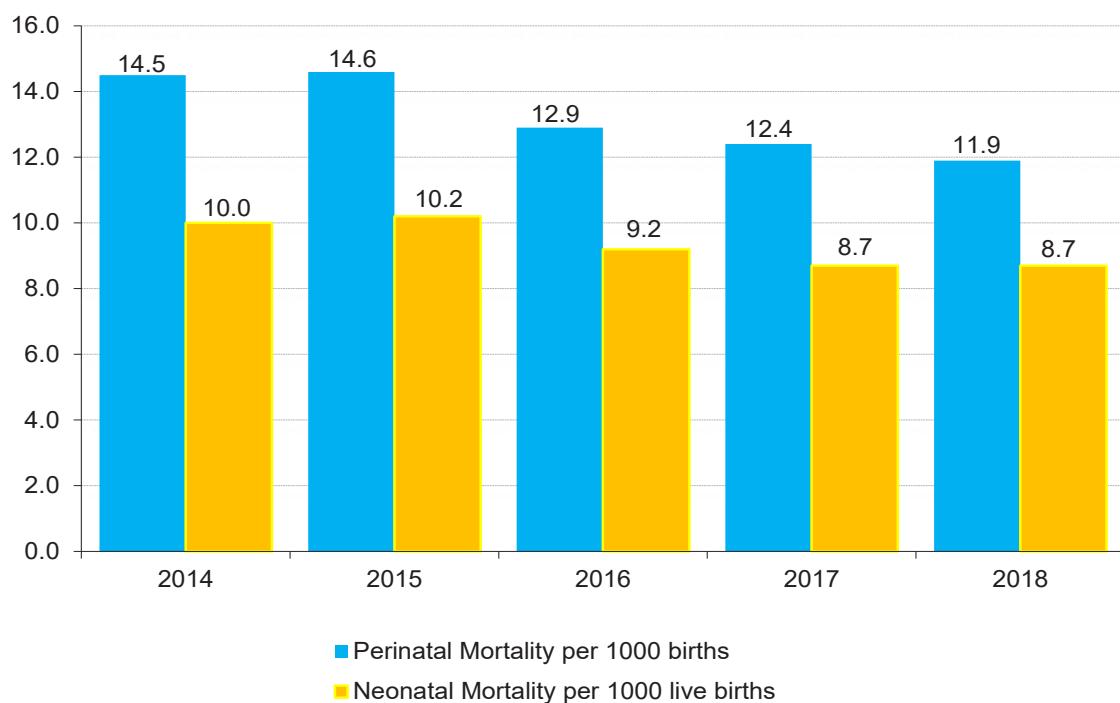
- The leading cause
- The Second Leading cause
- The Third Leading cause
- The Fourth Leading cause
- The Fifth Leading cause



INFANT MORTALITY, 2018

Causes	Rate
Infant mortality rate /per 1 000 live births/	13.4
Early neonatal mortality rate /per 1 000 live births/	6.3
Post neonatal mortality rate /per 1 000 live births/	2.4
Neonatal mortality rate /per 1 000 live births/	8.7
Perinatal mortality rate /per 1 000 births/	11.9

Infant Mortality, /2014-2018/



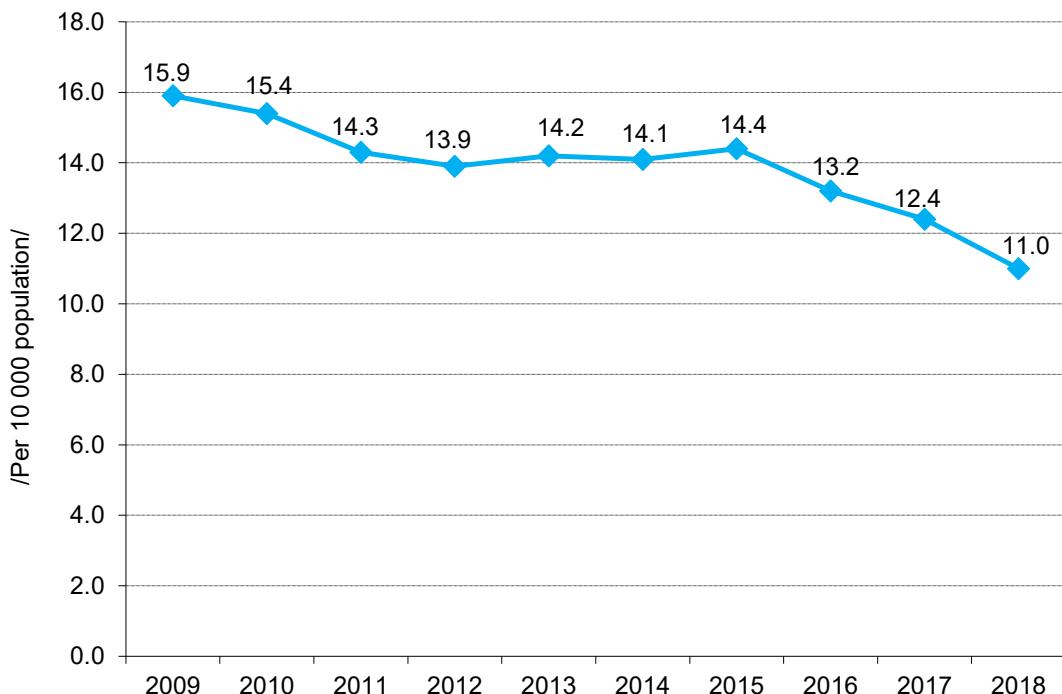
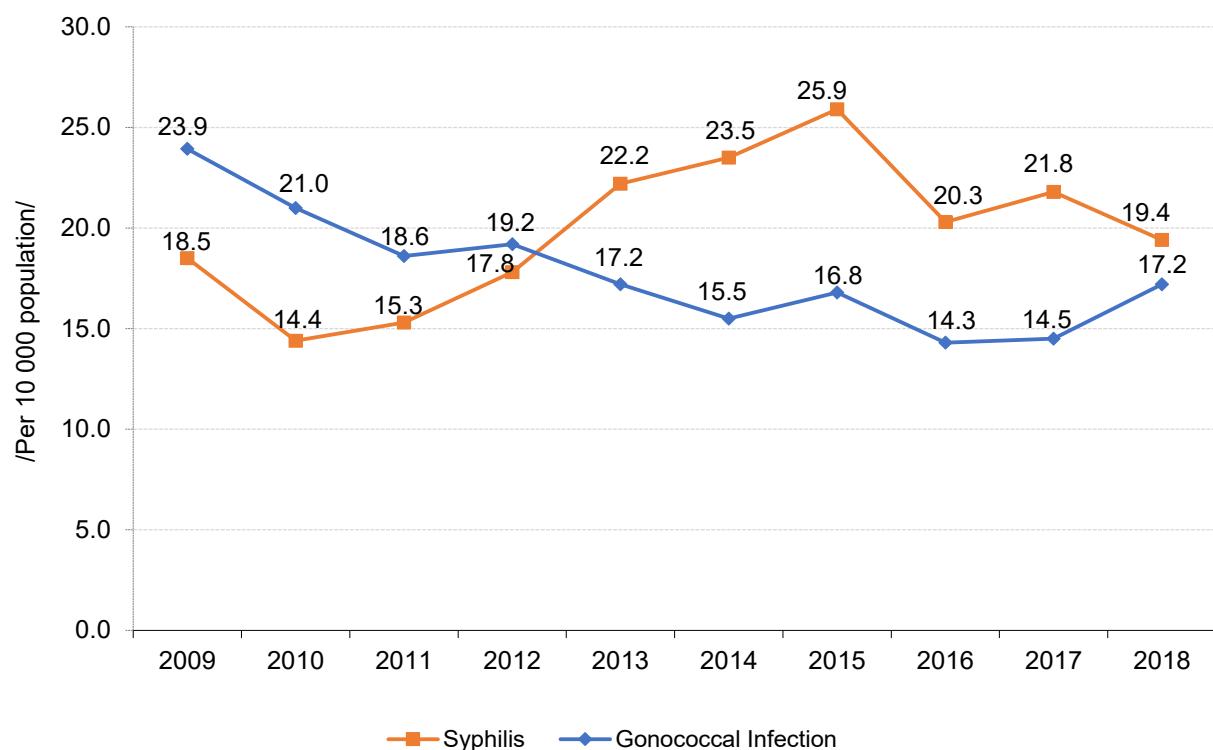
INFANT MORTALITY, 2018

Nº	Province and city	Perinatal mortality per 1 000 births	Still births /per 1 000 births/	Neonatal mortality /per 1 000 live births/	Early neonatal mortality /per 1 000 live births/	Post neonatal mortality /per 1 000 live births/
A	B	1	2	3	4	5
1	Arkhangai	13.2	5.7	9.8	7.5	2.3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	12.2	7.5	8.2	4.8	3.4
3	Bayankhongor	9.1	5.8	7.2	3.4	3.9
4	Bulgan	16.5	6.3	10.2	10.2	0.0
5	Govi-Altai	13.1	6.9	9.3	6.2	3.1
6	Govisumber	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	2.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	9.9	2.5	7.9	7.5	0.4
8	Dornogovi	11.6	4.4	9.5	7.3	2.2
9	Dornod	6.6	5.1	2.0	1.5	0.5
10	Dundgovi	5.5	3.3	3.3	2.2	1.1
11	Zavkhan	9.1	3.5	7.7	5.6	2.1
12	Orkhon	8.3	4.0	4.7	4.4	0.4
13	Uvurkhangai	12.8	5.4	10.4	7.5	2.9
14	Umnugovi	12.2	0.6	12.9	11.6	1.3
15	Sukhbaatar	9.1	4.6	6.9	4.6	2.3
16	Selenge	7.6	2.3	5.9	5.3	0.6
17	Tuv	10.4	2.6	10.5	7.8	2.6
18	Uvs	9.4	3.6	9.4	5.8	3.7
19	Khovd	14.3	7.2	9.3	7.2	2.1
20	Khuvsgul	14.2	5.2	11.5	9.0	2.4
21	Khentii	10.9	5.4	6.2	5.5	0.7
22	Province average	10.8	4.7	8.1	6.1	2.0
23	Ulaanbaatar	12.8	6.4	9.2	6.4	2.8
24	National average	11.9	5.6	8.7	6.3	2.4



INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, (2014-2018)

By type of diseases	Per 10 000 population				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salmonella infections	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0
Shigellosis	7.9	9.2	9.3	13.2	19.7
Tuberculosis	14.2	14.4	13.2	12.4	11.0
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anthrax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brucellosis	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3
Scarlet fever	0.9	2.5	4.5	5.9	2.9
Meningococcal infection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Varicella	15.8	19.0	22.3	31.5	25.6
Measles	0.0	79.2	99.0	0.1	0.0
Rubella	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Viral hepatitis	3.9	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.5
Acute hepatitis A	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Acute hepatitis B	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.8
Acute hepatitis C	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mumps	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.0
Mycoses	6.5	5.8	4.6	4.8	5.5
Syphilis	23.5	25.9	20.3	21.8	19.4
Gonococcal infection	15.5	16.8	14.3	14.5	17.2
Trichomoniasis	13.0	13.6	14.3	13.9	14.1

Incidence of Tuberculosis /2009-2018/**Incidence of Syphilis and Gonococcal Infections /2009-2018/**



PREVALENCE, INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, 2018

"Malignant neoplasms"	№	Prevalence		Incidence						Deaths					
		Number	per 10 000 population	Number			per 10 000 population			Number			per 10 000 population		
				Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Lip, oral cavity and pharynx	1	953	3.02	157	62	95	0.50	0.40	0.59	64	44	20	0.20	0.28	0.12
Oesophagus	2	955	3.02	390	214	176	1.23	1.38	1.10	307	172	135	0.97	1.11	0.84
Stomach	3	3018	9.55	901	593	308	2.85	3.82	1.92	705	472	233	2.23	3.04	1.45
Colon	4	696	2.20	171	84	87	0.54	0.54	0.54	108	55	53	0.34	0.35	0.33
Rectus and anus	5	212	0.67	48	22	26	0.15	0.14	0.16	31	13	18	0.10	0.08	0.11
Liver	6	6531	20.67	2195	1194	1001	6.95	7.68	6.24	1837	990	847	5.82	6.37	5.28
Pancreas	7	318	1.01	150	84	66	0.47	0.54	0.41	118	69	49	0.37	0.44	0.31
Other in digestive organs	8	141	0.45	39	15	24	0.12	0.10	0.15	39	13	26	0.12	0.08	0.16
Larynx	9	148	0.47	15	12	3	0.05	0.08	0.02	15	14	1	0.05	0.09	0.01
Trachea	10	60	0.19	10	7	3	0.03	0.05	0.02	11	8	3	0.03	0.05	0.02
Lung	11	1024	3.24	517	387	130	1.64	2.49	0.81	436	339	97	1.38	2.18	0.60
Other in the respiratory system	12	49	0.16	18	7	11	0.06	0.05	0.07	9	6	3	0.03	0.04	0.02
Bone and articular cartilage	13	265	0.84	47	25	22	0.15	0.16	0.14	26	15	11	0.08	0.10	0.07
Skin	14	336	1.06	49	12	37	0.16	0.08	0.23	26	8	18	0.08	0.05	0.11
Mesothelial and soft tissue	15	185	0.59	31	15	16	0.10	0.10	0.10	22	11	11	0.07	0.07	0.07
Breast	16	1646	5.21	245	3	242	0.78	0.02	1.51	88	1	87	0.28	0.01	0.54
Cervix uteri	17	3912	12.38	372		372	1.18	0.00	2.32	146		146	0.46	0.00	0.91
Uterus	18	207	0.66	26		26	0.08	0.00	0.16	9		9	0.03	0.00	0.06
Ovary	19	548	1.73	92		92	0.29	0.00	0.57	64		64	0.20	0.00	0.40
Other female genital organs	20	119	0.38	10		10	0.03	0.00	0.06	7		7	0.02	0.00	0.04
Male genital organs	21	294	0.93	45	45		0.14	0.29	0.00	21	21		0.07	0.14	0.00
Cyst	22	220	0.70	44	29	15	0.14	0.19	0.09	19	13	6	0.06	0.08	0.04
Urology, nephrology	23	900	2.85	151	79	72	0.48	0.51	0.45	62	32	30	0.20	0.21	0.19
Other urinary organs	24	52	0.16	9	6	3	0.03	0.04	0.02	2		2	0.01	0.00	0.01
Ophtalmology	25	82	0.26	12	6	6	0.04	0.04	0.04	5	3	2	0.02	0.02	0.01
Brain	26	348	1.10	77	41	36	0.24	0.26	0.22	64	32	32	0.20	0.21	0.20
Luekaemia	27	618	1.96	164	86	78	0.52	0.55	0.49	109	62	47	0.35	0.40	0.29
Other	28	289	0.91	88	42	46	0.28	0.27	0.29	62	30	32	0.20	0.19	0.20
Total	29	24126	76.37	6073	3070	3003	19.22	19.76	18.71	4412	2423	1989	13.97	15.59	12.39

* Source: National Cancer Center, 2018 report.

**PREVALENCE, INCIDENCE AND DEATHS OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS,
2018 (BY PROVINCE)**

№	Province and city	Prevalence		Incidence						Deaths					
		Number	per 10 000 pop	Number			per 10 000 population			Number			per 10 000 population		
				Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Arkhangai	682	71.4	176	98	78	18.4	20.5	16.4	148	85	63	15.5	17.8	13.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	498	48.5	179	99	80	17.4	0.6	15.6	104	64	40	10.1	12.5	7.8
3	Bayankhongor	469	53.4	153	71	82	17.4	16.4	18.4	118	61	57	13.4	14.1	12.8
4	Bulgan	538	86.9	114	56	58	18.4	17.8	19.0	106	58	48	17.1	18.5	15.7
5	Govi-Altai	569	98.3	144	70	74	24.9	24.3	25.5	104	55	49	18.0	19.1	16.9
6	Govisumber	115	65.9	29	16	13	16.6	18.3	14.9	22	15	7	12.6	17.2	8.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	994	96.5	267	115	152	25.9	22.7	29.0	196	114	82	19.0	22.5	15.6
8	Dornogovi	456	66.2	111	59	52	16.1	17.1	15.1	99	57	42	14.4	16.5	12.2
9	Dornod	701	86.6	204	108	96	25.2	26.5	23.9	162	89	73	20.0	21.8	18.2
10	Dundgovi	382	82.0	87	48	39	18.7	20.5	16.8	93	47	46	20.0	20.1	19.9
11	Zavkhan	704	97.0	159	88	71	21.9	24.3	19.5	115	60	55	15.8	16.6	15.1
12	Orkhon	1095	106.9	252	124	128	24.6	24.7	24.5	163	80	83	15.9	15.9	15.9
13	Uvurkhangai	929	80.0	269	128	141	23.2	22.1	24.2	179	93	86	15.4	16.1	14.7
14	Umnugovi	460	68.3	110	58	52	16.3	17.0	15.7	59	35	24	8.8	10.2	7.2
15	Sukhbaatar	480	77.5	148	85	63	23.9	27.2	20.5	114	73	41	18.4	23.4	13.3
16	Selenge	1071	98.2	276	134	142	25.3	24.3	26.4	164	90	74	15.0	16.3	13.8
17	Tuv	930	98.1	227	117	110	24.0	24.1	23.8	181	102	79	19.1	21.0	17.1
18	Uvs	626	75.3	198	121	77	23.8	28.9	18.6	152	95	57	18.3	22.7	13.8
19	Khovd	632	71.9	168	98	70	19.1	22.3	15.9	120	66	54	13.7	15.0	12.3
20	Khuvsgul	920	69.0	269	156	113	20.2	23.6	16.8	184	110	74	13.8	16.6	11.0
21	Khentii	605	78.7	178	86	92	23.2	22.2	24.2	107	60	47	13.9	15.5	12.4
22	Province average	13856	80.2	3718	1935	1783	21.5	22.4	20.7	2690	1509	1181	15.6	17.4	13.7
23	Ulaanbaatar	10270	71.8	2355	1135	1220	16.5	16.5	16.4	1722	914	808	12.0	13.3	10.9
24	National average	24126	76.4	6073	3070	3003	19.2	19.8	18.7	4412	2423	1989	14.0	15.6	12.4

* Source: National Cancer Center, 2018 report..



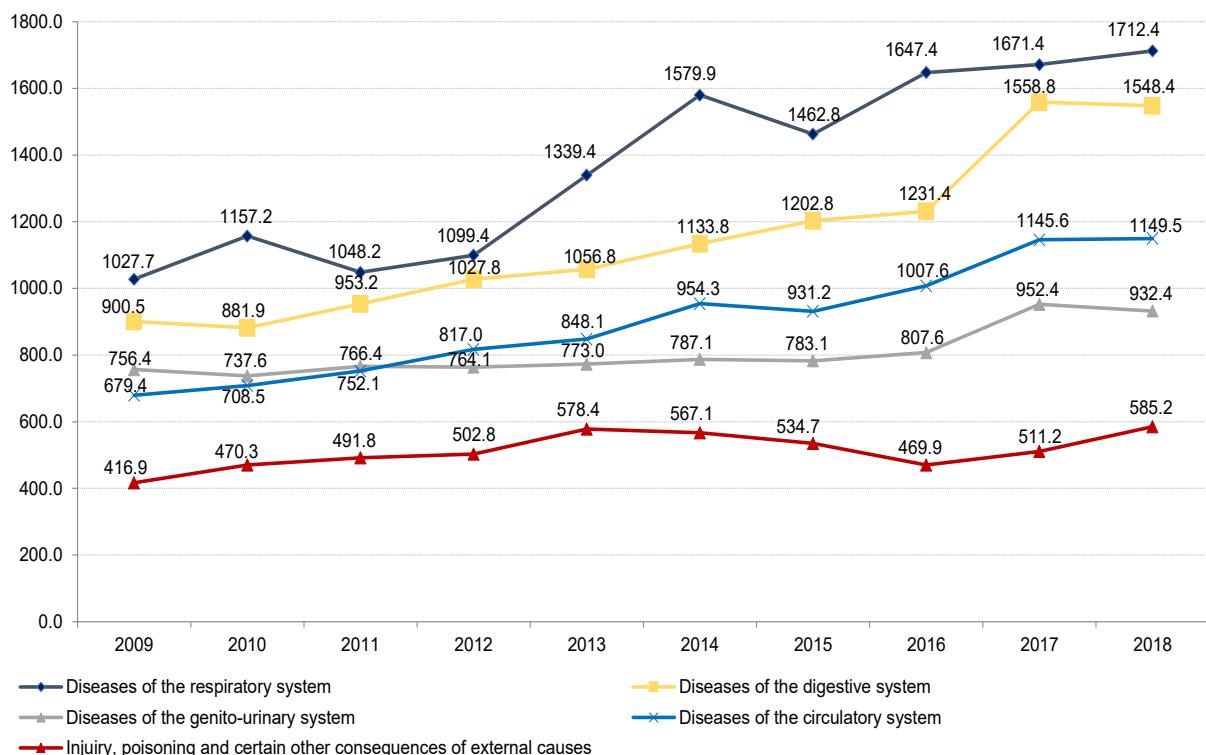
FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF THE OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY, 2018

№	Province and city	per 10 000 population				
		Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	Diseases of the circulatory system	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
1	Arkhangai	2312.12	1382.18	1467.45	1794.09	235.92
2	Bayan-Ulgii	1067.03	902.24	806.21	883.34	140.63
3	Bayankhongor	2625.03	2261.25	1328.69	1558.07	157.52
4	Bulgan	1956.03	1722.47	1150.85	1615.06	167.50
5	Govi-Altai	1526.44	1461.29	953.68	1004.84	340.82
6	Govisumber	1919.28	875.37	630.59	628.30	552.63
7	Darkhan-Uul	1764.15	1497.80	681.75	1580.28	231.81
8	Dornogovi	3814.25	2534.99	1108.22	1206.52	524.86
9	Dornod	1538.92	1936.32	614.08	549.07	249.32
10	Dundgovi	1639.41	1539.20	805.54	912.84	199.35
11	Zavkhan	1473.50	2111.41	1170.73	1167.42	198.77
12	Orkhon	1443.95	508.62	461.18	579.98	209.60
13	Uvurkhangai	1287.31	1486.16	936.00	916.46	274.35
14	Umnugovi	2830.79	2892.08	947.26	1047.87	312.24
15	Sukhbaatar	2166.64	1292.62	468.64	859.65	235.61
16	Selenge	1269.13	716.53	751.02	864.86	154.66
17	Tuv	2317.18	1928.70	1096.43	2124.37	133.19
18	Uvs	1848.37	1443.13	1022.97	1336.41	147.15
19	Khovd	1708.32	1793.07	1244.75	1346.23	139.13
20	Khuvsgul	1424.08	1233.25	809.26	1214.56	171.77
21	Khentii	1708.31	1209.62	733.32	1327.27	252.08
22	Province average	1829.40	1525.23	919.54	1194.49	219.69
23	Ulaanbaatar	1571.05	1576.46	947.89	1095.09	1026.48
24	National average	1712.37	1548.44	932.38	1149.46	585.16

OUTPATIENT AND INPATIENT MORBIDITY, 2018

№	ICD-10	Outpatient morbidity			Inpatient morbidity		
		Incidence	Per 10 000 population	Percentage	Incidence	Per 10 000 population	Percentage
1	Diseases of the respiratory system	540946	1712.37	17.81	147121	465.71	16.30
2	Diseases of the digestive system	489159	1548.44	16.10	107851	341.40	11.95
3	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	294544	932.38	9.70	101208	320.37	11.21
4	Diseases of the circulatory system	363120	1149.46	11.95	133284	421.91	14.77
5	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	184856	585.16	6.09	34827	110.25	3.86
6	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	74210	234.91	2.44	23368	73.97	2.59
7	Diseases of the nervous system	198297	627.71	6.53	68067	215.47	7.54
8	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	143592	454.54	4.73	46151	146.09	5.11
9	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	129436	409.73	4.26	124007	392.55	13.74
10	Other	619652	1961.51	20.40	116555	368.96	12.92
11	Total	3037812	9616.22	100.0	902439	2856.68	100.0

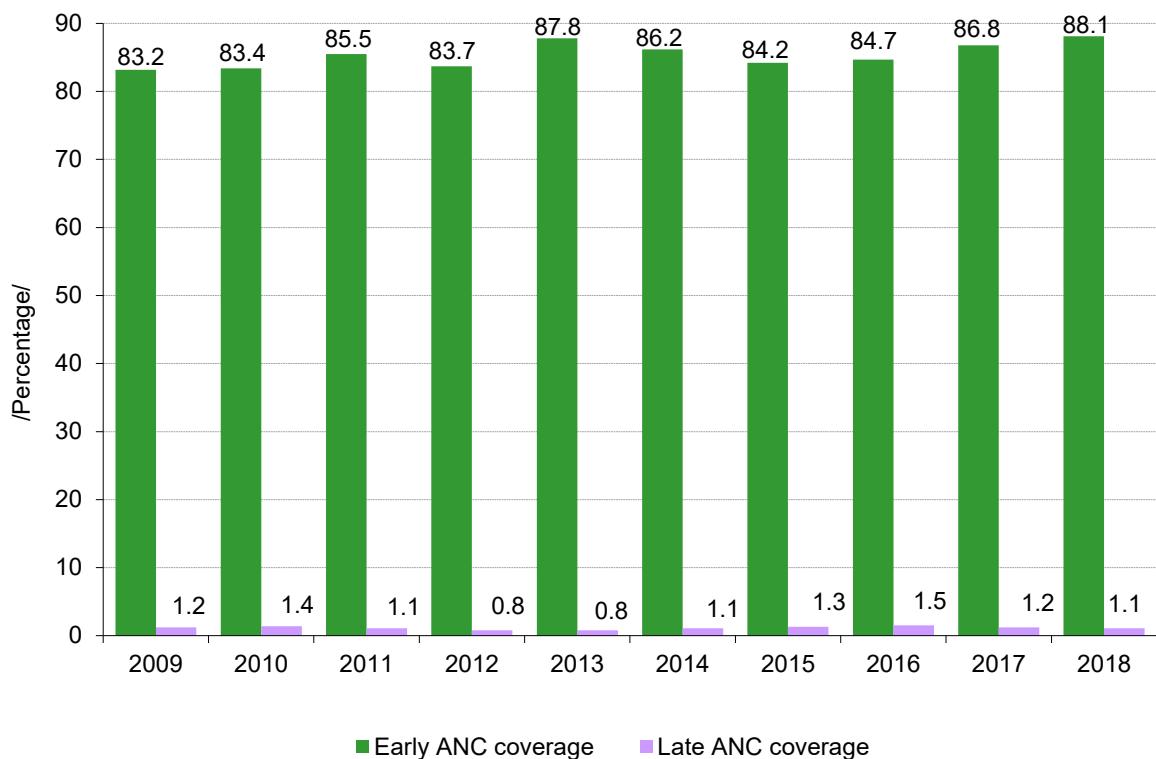
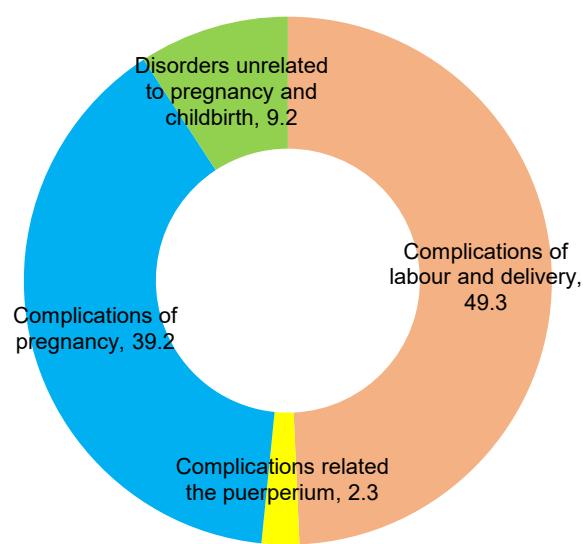
Five leading causes of morbidity /per 10 000 population/, 2009-2018





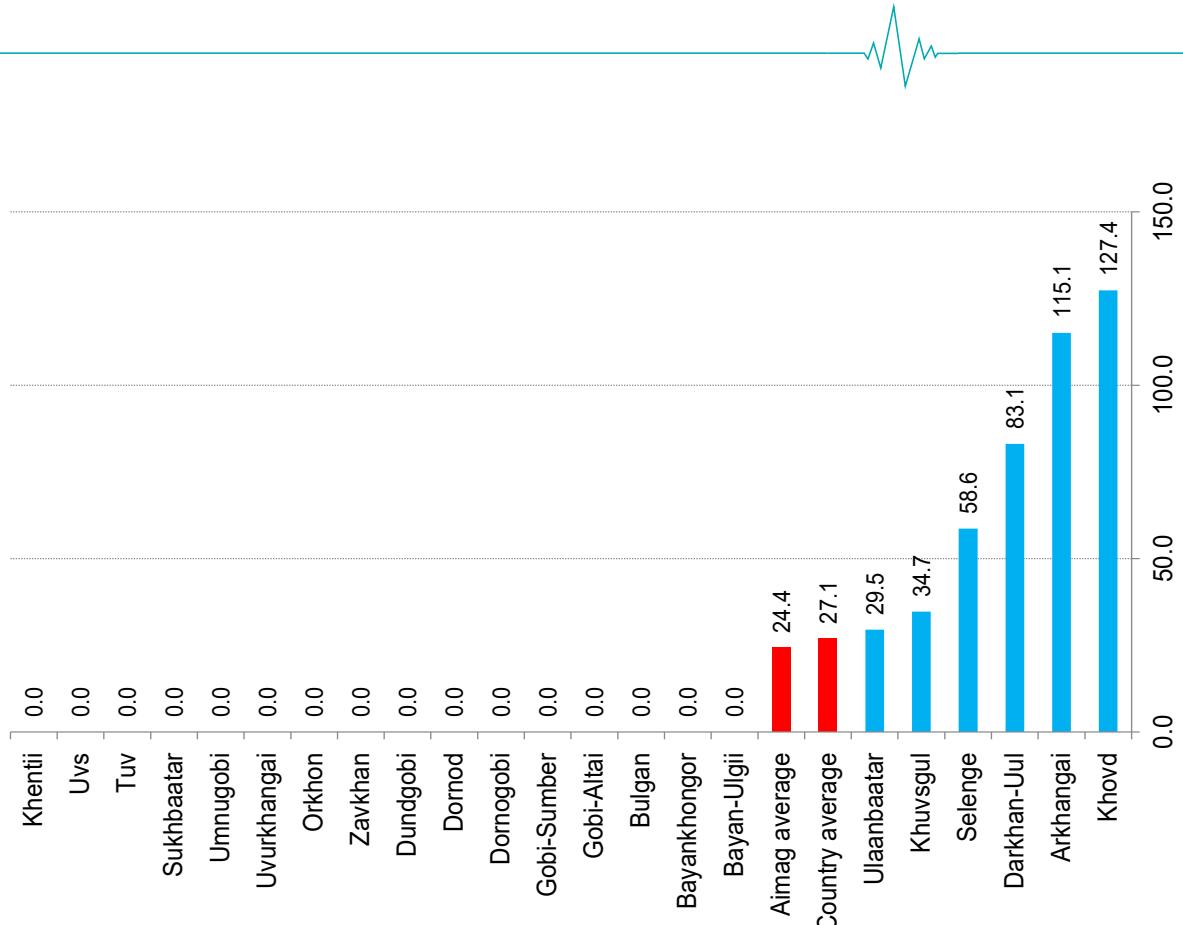
ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE, 2018

№	Province and city	ANC coverage			Percentage of pregnant women who attended to ANC 6 and more times	Percentage of pregnant women with anemia	Percentage of adolescence	Percentage of above 35
		Early ANC coverage	4-6 months	Late ANC coverage				
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arkhangai	88.3	10.9	0.7	64.1	8.9	5.6	16.4
2	Bayan-Ulgii	83.1	15.5	1.4	67.5	10.7	0.9	16.6
3	Bayankhongor	85.0	13.9	1.1	47.0	2.6	7.1	14.0
4	Bulgan	87.3	10.6	2.1	90.4	1.9	6.4	18.5
5	Govi-Altai	86.2	13.2	0.6	85.5	0.5	4.3	16.2
6	Govisumber	93.4	6.4	0.3	86.0	0.6	6.6	16.6
7	Darkhan-Uul	86.2	11.9	1.9	86.8	7.4	6.6	19.2
8	Dornogovi	89.0	9.9	1.1	77.7	11.7	6.0	17.0
9	Dornod	92.0	7.4	0.6	67.0	2.5	6.6	21.0
10	Dundgovi	90.3	9.4	0.4	84.1	0.0	5.3	18.3
11	Zavkhan	86.4	13.2	0.4	79.2	3.2	2.9	16.1
12	Orkhon	91.1	8.7	0.2	56.3	2.0	3.9	18.3
13	Uvurkhangai	87.3	11.9	0.7	89.2	3.4	6.4	15.8
14	Umnugovi	86.1	13.0	0.9	90.8	0.2	5.9	16.3
15	Sukhbaatar	88.2	11.2	0.6	93.6	1.2	6.7	16.7
16	Selenge	84.2	14.6	1.1	70.7	2.0	5.1	19.4
17	Tuv	84.7	13.6	1.6	62.1	3.7	4.9	17.9
18	Uvs	95.6	4.1	0.4	72.9	2.6	2.1	16.5
19	Khovd	90.5	8.5	0.9	85.1	9.2	3.2	17.8
20	Khuvsgul	87.0	12.3	0.7	100.0	2.1	5.2	16.5
21	Khentii	89.5	9.9	0.6	78.2	1.7	6.4	17.1
22	Province average	87.7	11.3	0.9	76.3	4.2	5.0	17.2
23	Ulaanbaatar	88.5	10.3	1.2	91.9	2.7	4.4	17.4
24	National average	88.1	10.8	1.1	84.3	3.4	4.7	17.3

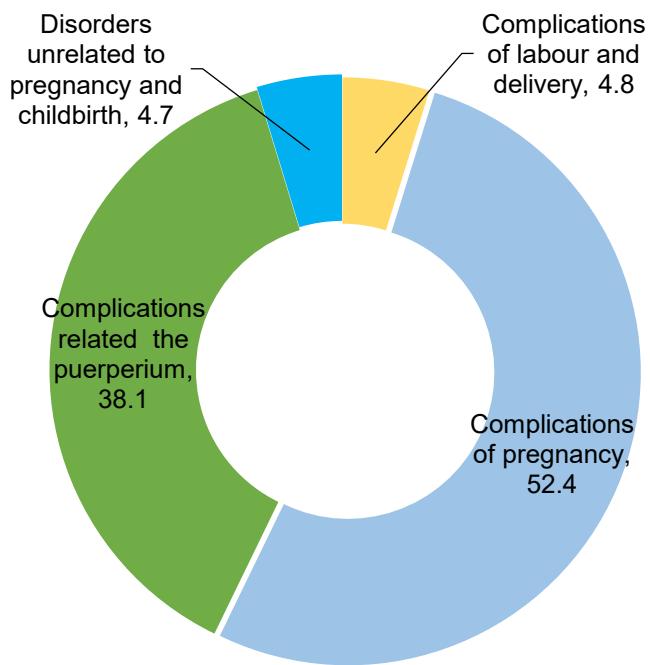
Antenatal Care Coverage /2009-2018/**Complications of Pregnancy, Delivery and Puerperium, 2018**

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE /PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS/, 2018

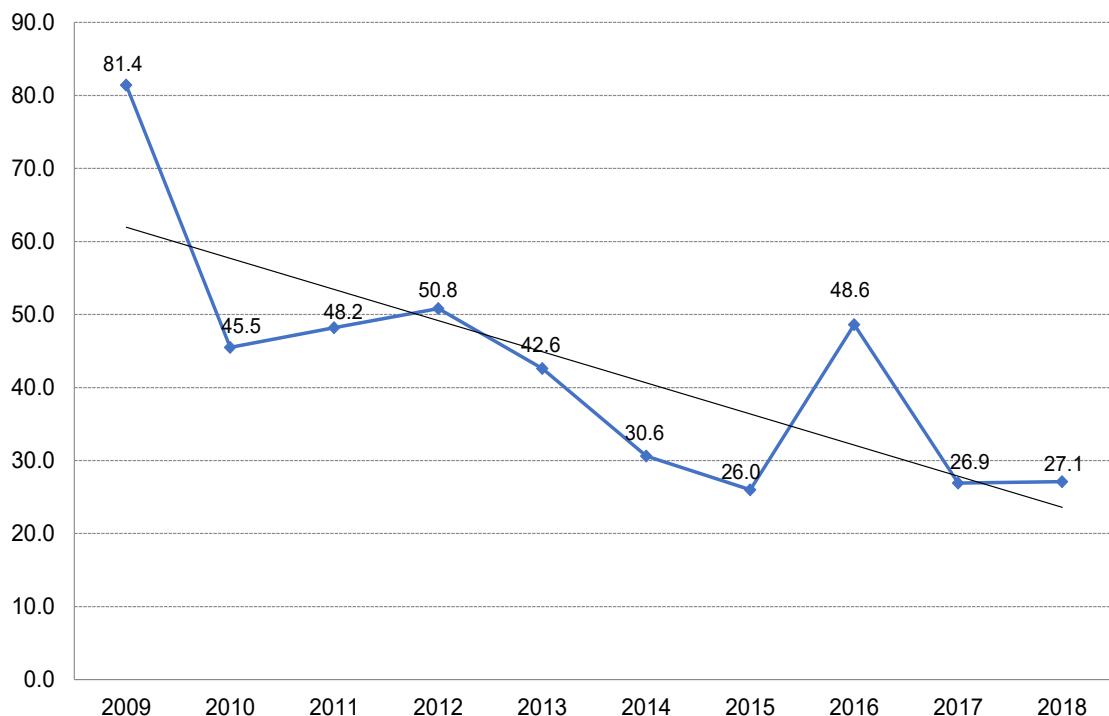
No	Province and city	Total	Regional Treatment and Diagnostic centers /RTDCs/	Province and city general hospital	Rural hospitals	
A	B	1	2	3	4	
1	Arkhangai	115.1	0.0	68.5	359.7	
2	Bayan-Ulgii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Sukhbaatar
3	Bayankhongor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Umnugobi
4	Bulgan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Uvurkhangai
5	Govi-Altai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Orkhon
6	Govisumber	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Zavkhan
7	Darkhan-Uul	83.1	0.0	83.2	0.0	Dundgobi
8	Dornogovi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Dornod
9	Dornod	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Dornogobi
10	Dundgovi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Gobi-Sumber
11	Zavkhan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Gobi-Altai
12	Orkhon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Bulgan
13	Uvurkhangai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Bayankhangor
14	Umnugovi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Bayan-Ulgii
15	Sukhbaatar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Aimag average
16	Selenge	58.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4
17	Tuv	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Country average
18	Uvs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1
19	Khovd	127.4	50.5	0.0	534.8	Ulaanbaatar
20	Khuvsgal	34.7	0.0	42.6	0.0	Khuvsgul
21	Khentii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Selenge
22	Province average	24.4	10.4	13.6	52.8	Darkhan-Uul
23	Ulaanbaatar	29.5	0.0	0.0	0	Arkhangai
24	National average	27.1	10.4	17.5	52.8	Khovd



MATERNAL MORTALITY BY CAUSES, 2018



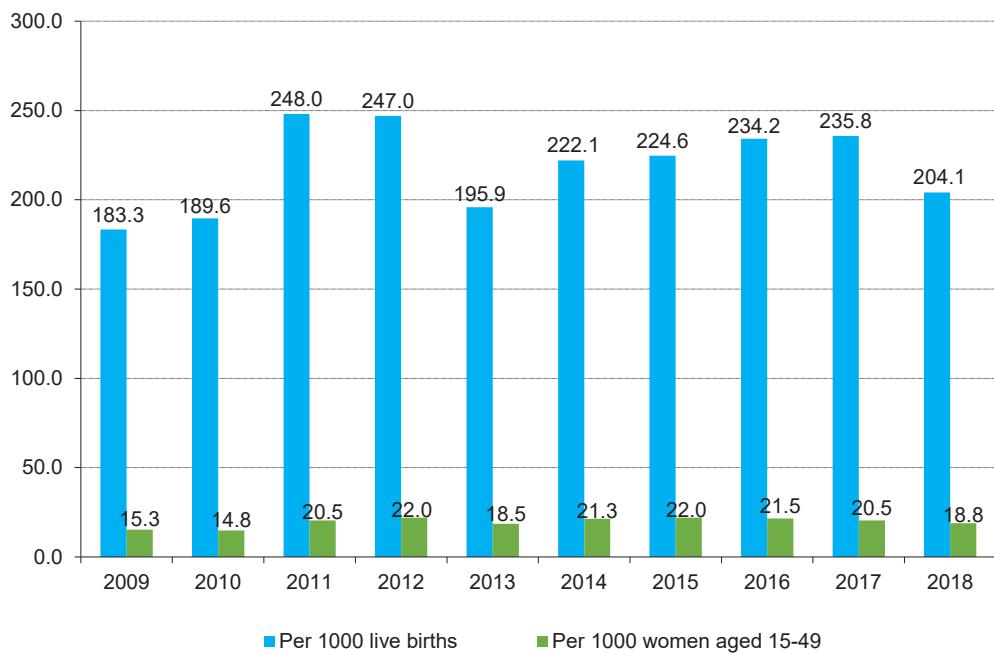
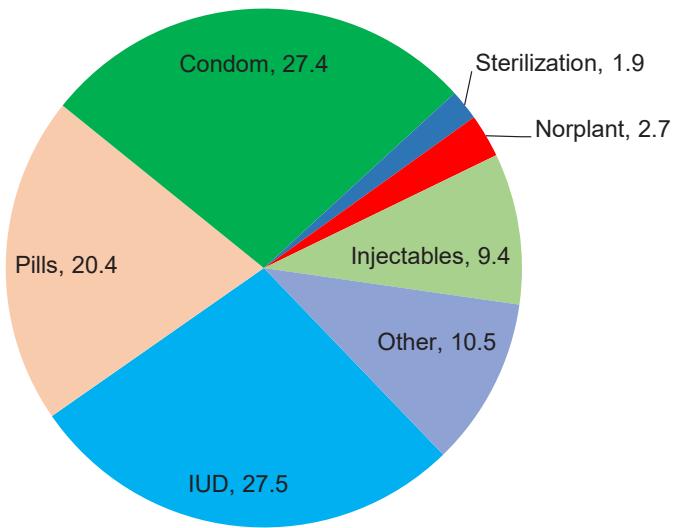
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS /2009-2018/





CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE /CPR/, 2018

№	Province, city	Percent of women in the RAG using contraceptives	Out of them					
			Pills	Injectables	Norplant	Condom	IUD	Sterilization
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arkhangai	44.9	23.5	7.7	2.2	24.9	36.0	2.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	41.9	22.3	7.0	1.4	36.4	29.8	0.5
3	Bayankhongor	58.9	12.5	5.5	2.2	9.1	62.3	4.5
4	Bulgan	33.8	17.2	10.3	3.1	17.9	44.0	3.3
5	Govi-Altai	50.4	17.2	16.7	3.4	11.0	44.7	2.1
6	Govisumber	55.5	41.7	21.6	3.3	12.0	11.8	1.5
7	Darkhan-Uul	61.6	25.4	15.7	3.0	22.4	27.0	0.9
8	Dornogovi	47.9	22.6	10.8	4.8	31.1	25.2	2.2
9	Dornod	63.6	17.2	8.2	3.8	12.9	40.5	4.1
10	Dundgovi	47.8	16.4	13.2	2.1	23.1	35.3	2.0
11	Zavkhan	61.3	22.9	16.6	1.7	19.1	30.2	1.3
12	Orkhon	56.1	21.6	11.6	1.4	34.2	29.8	1.4
13	Uvurkhangai	55.1	23.8	16.3	1.7	16.1	34.5	3.8
14	Umnugovi	72.7	29.5	18.0	3.0	19.9	25.0	3.4
15	Sukhbaatar	55.5	8.5	11.8	1.7	5.2	65.5	7.4
16	Selenge	68.2	23.5	10.1	6.5	27.6	27.4	2.8
17	Tuv	47.7	25.7	9.9	1.3	25.0	37.4	0.1
18	Uvs	35.0	25.6	14.2	7.6	13.3	22.0	2.0
19	Khovd	39.0	23.8	15.4	2.0	18.9	29.0	6.1
20	Khuvsgul	58.5	18.2	7.9	2.3	17.1	45.5	3.1
21	Khentii	30.3	22.8	11.6	1.5	18.7	37.5	2.1
22	Province average	52.2	21.5	11.8	2.8	20.5	35.9	2.8
23	Ulaanbaatar	58.3	19.3	7.0	2.5	34.4	19.2	1.0
24	National average	55.1	20.4	9.4	2.7	27.4	27.7	1.9

Abortion /2009-2018/**Contraceptive Methods, 2018**



ABORTION, 2018

№	Province, city	Abortion		Total	Abortion by age				Late abortion		
		Per 1 000 women aged 15-49	Per 1 000 live births		Under 20 age		above 35 age		number	%	
					number	%	number	%			
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Arkhangai	10.2	146.1	254	11	4.3	110	43.3	24	13.8	
2	Bayan-Ulgii	9.7	90.4	264	4	1.5	103	39.0	1	0.3	
3	Bayankhongor	20.3	231.0	479	49	10.2	126	26.3	26	12.5	
4	Bulgan	1.2	22.9	18	1	5.6	7	38.9	10	12.7	
5	Govi-Altai	3.3	39.7	51	10	19.6	13	25.5	2	1.6	
6	Govisumber	7.8	74.5	35	2	5.7	12	34.3	0	0.0	
7	Darkhan-Uul	24.4	274.5	661	23	3.5	182	27.5	2	0.8	
8	Dornogovi	16.4	217.4	298	26	8.7	66	22.1	3	2.2	
9	Dornod	22.0	228.4	447	27	6.0	120	26.8	30	15.3	
10	Dundgovi	6.1	80.0	73	8	11.0	27	37.0	3	3.3	
11	Zavkhan	4.1	54.5	78	3	3.8	32	41.0	5	3.5	
12	Orkhon	9.7	95.6	263	13	4.9	65	24.7	7	2.5	
13	Uvurkhangai	5.5	69.9	168	19	11.3	47	28.0	21	8.7	
14	Umnugovi	45.3	525.1	815	43	5.3	213	26.1	13	8.4	
15	Sukhbaatar	5.0	62.0	81	16	19.8	17	21.0	0	0.0	
16	Selenge	0.7	10.6	18	4	22.2	7	38.9	0	0.0	
17	Tuv	2.7	54.1	62	14	22.6	14	22.6	22	19.2	
18	Uvs	16.9	187.8	359	21	5.8	125	34.8	31	16.2	
19	Khovd	2.6	25.5	60	6	10.0	25	41.7	0	0.0	
20	Khuvsgul	1.4	16.7	48	11	22.9	17	35.4	18	6.2	
21	Khentii	11.0	147.9	216	19	8.8	62	28.7	17	11.6	
22	Province average	10.6	128.9	4748	330	7.0	1390	29.3	235	6.4	
23	Ulaanbaatar	28.2	272.1	11074	554	5.0	2742	24.8	539	13.2	
24	National average	18.8	204.1	15822	884	5.6	4132	26.1	774	10.0	

MATERNAL CARE DURING DELIVERY OR CHILDBIRTH (BY PROVINCE), 2018

№	Province and city	Delivery by percent						Deliveries without by skilled health personnel	Percent of deliveries under 20 age	Percent of deliveries above 35 age	Percent of newborn infants weighing at below 2500 gr at birth
		Province and city hospital	Private hospital	Rural general hospital	Soum hospital	Feldsher post	At home				
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Arkhangai	83.9	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.9	13.6	3.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	81.8	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	14.6	4.8
3	Bayankhongor	90.3	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.7	13.5	4.7
4	Bulgan	80.6	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	5.8	15.6	3.1
5	Govi-Altai	92.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	4.7	14.9	5.1
6	Govisumber	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	13.6	1.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	6.3	16.2	3.4
8	Dornogovi	80.6	0.0	18.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	6.2	15.1	2.2
9	Dornod	96.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.5	17.7	3.0
10	Dundgovi	91.3	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.1	11.9	3.1
11	Zavkhan	63.0	0.0	25.0	11.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	3.5	16.5	4.0
12	Orkhon	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	4.5	17.6	3.8
13	Uvurkhangai	73.4	0.2	10.6	15.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	6.7	13.9	3.4
14	Umnugovi	80.6	0.0	0.0	19.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	6.3	13.1	4.7
15	Sukhbaatar	94.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	4.3	15.3	3.5
16	Selenge	52.0	0.0	34.5	13.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.8	16.5	2.2
17	Tuv	77.7	0.0	0.0	21.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	5.2	17.7	3.9
18	Uvs	86.9	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.6	14.9	3.8
19	Khovd	83.7	0.0	8.6	7.2	0.0	0.6	0.4	2.7	14.5	4.0
20	Khuvsgul	81.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	6.0	13.3	3.7
21	Khentii	79.9	0.0	8.2	11.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	8.3	16.6	3.0
22	Province average	84.2	0.0	4.8	10.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	5.1	15.1	3.7
23	Ulaanbaatar	94.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	4.3	18.1	5.1
24	National average	89.7	2.5	2.3	5.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	4.7	16.7	4.4



IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE FOR INFANTS, 2018

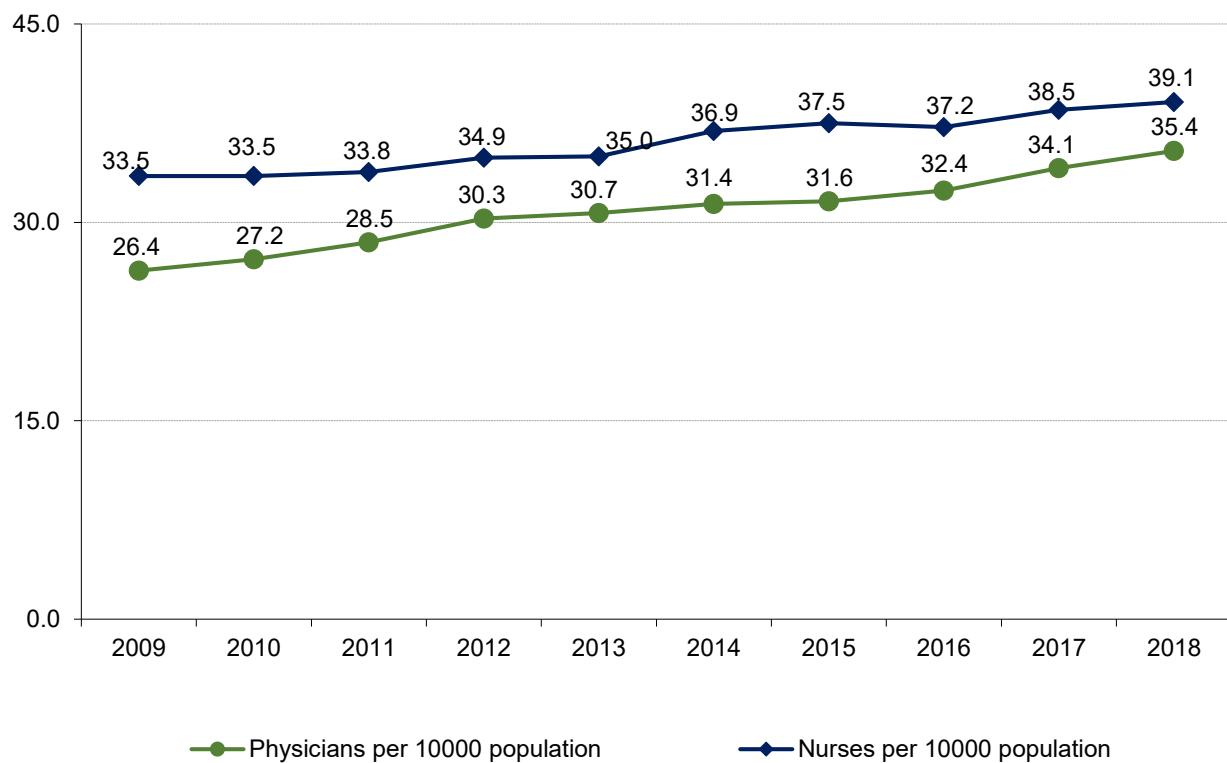
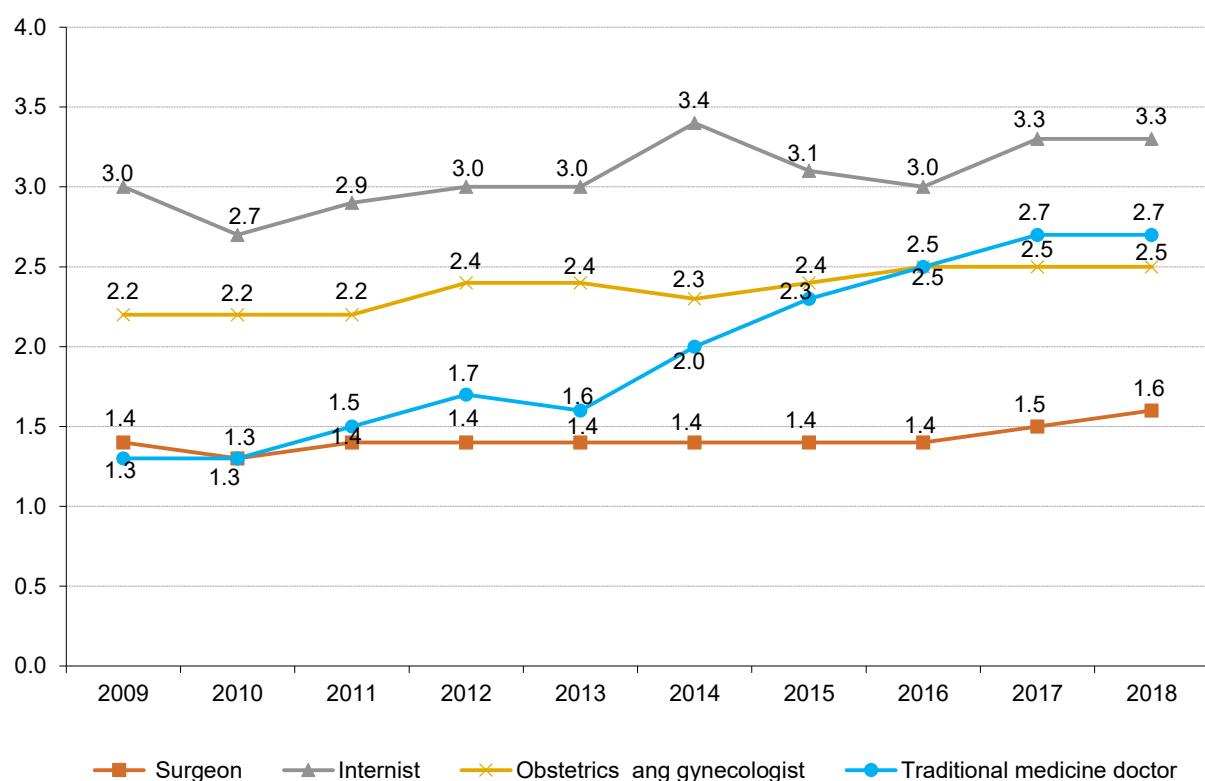
№	Province and city	Covered percentage			
		Penta vaccine	POL 3	Hepatitis A	DT
A	B	1	2	3	4
1	Arkhangai	99.85	99.02	99.02	98.65
2	Bayan-Ulgii	99.82	99.71	99.67	93.36
3	Bayankhongor	98.48	98.25	98.25	74.26
4	Bulgan	91.44	87.51	87.51	98.01
5	Govi-Altai	99.60	99.20	99.20	99.36
6	Govisumber	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	Darkhan-Uul	99.22	100.00	100.00	96.53
8	Dornogovi	99.43	98.33	98.04	94.63
9	Dornod	99.95	100.00	100.00	95.60
10	Dundgovi	98.45	96.01	96.01	99.46
11	Zavkhan	99.50	99.65	99.65	99.78
12	Orkhon	95.86	95.38	95.38	92.68
13	Uvurkhangai	99.14	98.88	98.88	97.88
14	Umnugovi	99.65	99.00	99.00	99.61
15	Sukhbaatar	100.00	99.92	100.00	96.86
16	Selenge	99.28	98.96	90.38	99.83
17	Tuv	99.30	99.89	99.89	74.03
18	Uvs	99.84	99.80	99.80	93.83
19	Khovd	98.92	98.89	98.89	99.53
20	Khuvsgul	97.52	98.63	100.00	97.92
21	Khentii	98.24	96.42	96.42	94.30
22	Province average	98.78	98.45	98.05	94.26
23	Ulaanbaatar	98.32	98.29	98.32	92.78
24	National average	98.56	98.38	98.17	93.65

HEALTH HUMAN RESOURCE, 2018

Health care providers	№	Health care providers										All workers																		
		A					B					C					D					E								
Primary health clinics		Total	Physicians	Dentists	Traditional medical practitioners	Bakalavr	Diploma	Total nurses	Midwife	Bags refashers	Other fieldshers	Lab technicians	Technician	Middle-level pharmacist	Other middle-level professionals	Medical equipment specialist	Medical technology information technology specialist	Engineer	Other top details	Female	Total	Male	Total	Male	Total	Male				
Feldisher's posts with beds	2	0	0	0	0	5	31	1	2044	1842	164	38	2814	1767	961	86	2388	378	920	553	273	3	171	90	0	0	241	2800	10521	8330
Physician's post with beds	3	0	0	0	0	10	8	2	0	25	21	4	0	10	2	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	21	16	
Family hospitals	4	56	106	3	0	1	1000	936	63	1	940	582	348	10	91	21	13	48	8	0	1	0	0	107	465	2766	2455			
Village hospitals	5	2	1	0	1	0	55	48	3	4	96	66	30	0	65	15	6	21	12	0	11	0	0	0	0	23	130	373	289	
Soum health center	6	1	1	26	1	26	742	654	78	10	1461	919	481	61	1873	279	754	409	214	1	141	75	0	66	1774	5973	4173			
Infersoum hospitals	7	1	5	1	4	0	237	196	18	23	285	174	96	15	343	61	139	70	39	2	18	14	0	0	45	390	1310	1001		
Total	8	128	131	27	70	9	2197	2016	76	105	2931	1657	1197	77	1104	259	13	238	316	97	68	113	52	43	343	2044	9052	7893		
District hospitals	9	84	94	9	33	0	869	781	38	50	981	496	444	41	327	44	0	67	105	36	20	55	24	17	168	677	3274	2819		
Rural general hospitals	10	7	6	2	5	2	165	147	12	6	167	107	56	4	115	34	13	30	20	7	6	5	2	3	19	163	654	545		
Province general hospitals	11	37	31	16	32	7	1163	1088	26	49	1783	1054	697	32	662	181	0	141	191	54	42	53	26	23	156	1204	5124	4329		
Total	12	68	113	22	109	36	1739	1648	43	48	2765	1131	1460	174	771	158	0	78	213	173	37	112	51	55	334	1997	8038	6675		
Regional Treatment and Diagnostic centers	13	14	10	5	20	5	481	442	12	27	730	383	321	26	279	89	0	41	78	28	13	30	12	10	47	442	2050	1137		
Specialized Centers and Hospitals	14	54	103	17	89	31	1258	1206	31	21	2035	748	1139	148	492	69	0	37	135	145	24	82	39	45	287	1555	5988	4938		
Hospital	15	13	14	1	9	0	198	195	3	0	203	78	93	32	214	162	0	17	17	3	12	6	5	50	215	927	809			
Rail sector hospitals	16	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	10		
Private hospitals with beds	17	147	33	17	71	24	1379	1127	202	50	1499	798	663	38	473	38	0	65	122	98	43	107	31	30	521	1226	5434	4411		
Private hospitals for outpatients	18	233	22	0	10	56	2315	1154	167	994	981	479	395	107	523	3	0	62	105	209	1	143	20	24	453	647	5284	4371		
Ministry of health	19	18	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	71			
Research institutions	20	12	51	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	17	103	80		
Health Department	21	44	303	17	12	1	25	22	2	1	22	10	12	0	49	0	0	39	2	0	3	5	21	4	153	152	786	568		
Centre for Health Development	22	8	37	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	11	8	80	56	
National Center for Zoonotic diseases centers	23	14	3	1	0	6	49	46	3	0	8	6	1	1	78	0	0	15	48	0	0	15	3	1	88	106	356	210		
National Center for Blood Transfusion Research, provincial blood centers in the district	24	5	2	1	0	1	10	10	0	0	22	13	9	0	8	0	0	5	1	0	2	2	1	10	71	53				
Emergency center and the districts in the industry	25	4	1	1	1	0	168	168	0	0	25	21	4	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	1	1	1	31	164	406	165			
Resort	26	49	11	4	2	0	284	153	129	2	295	184	97	14	78	0	0	42	3	3	2	28	9	6	187	767	1688	1258		
Medical Supply Organization	27	17	0	0	107	1	21	20	0	1	1	0	1	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	121	0	1	4	40	120	433	339		
Drug factory	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Private pharmacies	29	134	0	0	1699	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1454	0	0	1	0	0	1453	0	7	0	450	989	4734	4264	
Other	30	40	16	4	5	2	125	65	36	24	148	90	55	3	59	0	0	13	12	11	7	16	4	2	69	218	688	527		
All health-care workers	31	984	942	100	2126	157	10560	8472	825	1263	11717	6237	4948	532	7332	988	933	1125	1116	598	1919	643	216	182	2993	11490	48709	40090		
State Medical University, College	32	27	4	0	10	23	89	69	11	9	33	13	17	3	18	4	0	3	5	3	1	2	10	1	562	93	636			
Private medical schools, colleges	33	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	403	104	572	378		
Other medical / border guards and the prison hospital, defense, law enforcement officials	34	4	2	2	0	0	89	85	4	0	84	56	28	0	68	0	0	47	3	0	3	15	0	0	1	24	272	198		
Other (schools, parks, mines, factories, offices, etc.)	35	23	32	5	24	0	431	382	27	510	231	274	5	406	12	0	302	36	24	11	21	6	6	70	343	1851	1513			
All other sectors of health care workers	36	111	38	7	34	23	609	536	42	31	627	300	319	8	494	16	0	352	46	27	15	38	22	7	1036	564	3665	2725		
Total	49	1105	980	107	2160	180	11169	9008	867	1294	6537	5267	540	7826	1014	933	1477	1162	625	1934	681	238	189	4029	12054	52714	42815			

PHYSICIANS, BY SPECIALTIES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2018

№	Province and city			Out of them										Total																													
		A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31									
1	Arkhangai	16.2	5.9	10.4	1.7	2.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4
2	Bayan-Ulgii	18.6	6.8	11.8	2.2	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	20.7										
3	Bayankhongor	18.0	6.5	11.5	1.9	2.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	23.0					
4	Bulgan	15.2	6.1	9.0	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	
5	Govi-Alтай	29.7	11.8	18.0	2.6	2.6	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.9	1.4	2.2	33.4										
6	Govi-Sümber	33.8	13.8	20.1	2.3	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.1	1.1	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	36.1					
7	Darhan-Uul	20.9	8.1	12.8	2.1	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.6	3.9	26.3					
8	Dornogovi	31.2	13.5	17.7	2.8	2.0	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.4	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	2.2	1.7	35.1											
9	Dornod	20.6	6.8	13.8	1.7	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.7	1.7	23.2										
10	Dundgovi	27.0	15.9	11.2	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.5	29.4								
11	Zavkhan	21.5	8.0	13.5	1.8	2.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.0	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.8	1.2	24.5												
12	Oirkhon	27.4	6.9	20.5	3.2	1.9	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.0	1.0	2.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.9	1.0	1.8	2.9	3.2	33.6											
13	Uvurkhangai	17.9	5.9	12.0	1.9	1.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	3.2	1.7	22.8													
14	Umnugovi	24.6	7.7	16.9	2.4	3.4	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.8	2.8	29.2												
15	Sulkhbaatar	23.4	8.9	14.5	2.3	2.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.5	25.3												
16	Selenge	19.4	8.3	11.1	1.4	2.2	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.0	2.0	1.7	23.0												
17	Tuv	19.0	7.6	11.4	1.5	2.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	3.4	0.5	1.7	1.7	21.8												
18	Uvs	18.4	7.8	10.6	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	24.7													
19	Khovd	23.3	7.5	15.8	2.5	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.7	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.9	1.9	27.2													
20	Khuvsgal	15.8	4.6	11.2	1.8	2.6	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.0	2.5	1.3	19.5													
21	Khentii	20.7	7.7	13.0	1.3	2.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.0	0.8	23.4														
22	Province average	21.0	7.7	13.3	2.0	2.1	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	2.0	1.7	24.7												
23	Ulaanbaatar	37.6	7.5	30.1	4.9	2.4	0.6	2.5	1.2	0.5	1.6	1.5	3.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.8	1.9	1.6	3.6	7.0	48.2												
24	National average	28.5	7.6	20.9	3.3	2.2	0.4	1.6	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.0	2.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.6	1.1	1.1	2.7	4.1	35.4												

Health Facilities, /2009-2018/**Physicians, by specialities, per 10 000 population /2009-2018/**

NURSES, BY SPECIALTIES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2018

№	Province and city	Total nurses	General Practitioners		Basic and specialized														Outpatients	Surgeon	Traumatologist	Anesthesiologist	Neurologist	Obstetrics and gynecologist	Oncologist	Psychiatrist and neurologist	Ophthalmologist	Plastic surgeon	Dermatologist	Infectionist	Tuberculosis	Venerologist	Rehabilitation	Facilitation	Elderly	Other	Traditional medicine nurses	Dentist	Total
			A	B	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28									
1	Arkhangai	28.4	18.2	10.2	1.2	2.1	0.9	1.7	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	30.0									
2	Bayan-Ulgii	30.9	20.2	10.7	0.0	2.5	1.8	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.2	31.9										
3	Bayankhongor	32.8	20.2	12.6	0.0	2.4	1.0	1.9	0.3	0.7	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.1	1.7	0.8	0.3	33.9										
4	Bulgan	29.4	16.8	12.6	1.5	1.9	1.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.3	0.2	30.9									
5	Govi-Altai	42.2	20.9	21.3	1.9	5.2	1.9	1.9	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.9	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.2	2.4	1.9	0.0	44.1										
6	Govisumber	36.1	17.8	18.3	2.3	4.6	2.3	1.7	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.3										
7	Darkhan-Uul	33.8	11.0	22.8	1.5	3.7	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	2.3	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.5	4.7	1.0	0.8	35.5										
8	Dornogovi	35.4	19.2	16.3	0.3	2.0	0.9	2.5	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.1	4.4	0.6	0.3	36.3											
9	Domod	33.5	17.6	15.9	2.5	1.7	0.6	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	2.6	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.5										
10	Dundgovi	32.4	19.1	13.3	1.9	4.1	1.3	2.1	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	33.0										
11	Zavkhan	36.1	18.9	17.2	0.6	5.0	1.8	2.8	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	2.2	2.3	0.3	38.7										
12	Orkhon	39.4	26.6	12.9	0.6	1.5	0.8	2.1	0.5	1.5	2.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.6										
13	Uvurkhangai	26.6	13.7	12.9	1.5	2.6	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.3	28.6										
14	Umnugovi	27.0	11.0	16.0	1.2	3.6	1.2	2.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	27.9										
15	Sukhbaatar	35.3	18.9	16.5	0.5	3.1	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.2	5.8	0.2	0.3	35.8											
16	Selenge	28.2	18.6	9.5	0.1	2.7	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.6	29.9										
17	Tuv	29.3	18.0	11.3	1.1	2.2	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.2	0.2	30.7									
18	Uvs	32.7	20.3	12.4	0.2	3.5	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.4	34.2											
19	Khovd	32.2	14.7	17.5	0.0	4.2	2.3	3.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.5	34.2										
20	Khuvsgul	28.1	9.4	18.7	1.4	3.2	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.2	5.1	1.4	0.3	29.8											
21	Khentii	30.2	19.9	10.3	0.8	2.2	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.3	31.4											
22	Province average	31.8	17.4	14.5	0.9	2.9	1.1	1.8	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	2.4	1.2	0.3	33.4											
23	Ulaanbaatar	41.9	13.0	28.8	6.3	3.5	1.2	3.5	0.4	1.4	2.7	0.8	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.1	2.6	1.4	2.6	45.9											
24	National average	36.4	15.4	21.0	3.4	3.2	1.1	2.6	0.4	0.9	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	2.5	1.4	39.1											

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN HOSPITAL, BY BED SPECIALITIES, 2018

No	Province and city	By type of bed																		Total									
		A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
Psychiatry and narcology																													
1	Arkhangai	7.5	5.7	4.1	7.2	6.6	8.3	0.0	21.0	8.5	10.1	6.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	7.2	0.0	6.0	8.5	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9			
2	Bayan-Ulgii	7.4	6.4	4.6	5.4	5.9	12.3	7.6	43.0	8.1	9.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	8.4	7.7	0.0	7.5	5.9	8.1	0.0	7.9	8.4	0.0	0.0	7.0			
3	Bayankhongor	7.2	6.4	5.5	4.8	6.9	7.0	7.4	26.2	8.3	7.8	8.4	0.0	0.0	7.1	5.5	0.0	5.7	6.6	7.7	0.0	7.6	7.0	7.0	0.0	6.9			
4	Bulgan	6.9	6.2	5.3	8.3	6.2	9.5	8.7	17.1	8.3	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	4.9	0.0	5.6	6.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0			
5	Govi-Altai	8.0	5.5	4.0	6.6	7.2	7.8	9.8	16.2	8.1	8.3	9.4	0.0	0.0	4.3	7.2	0.0	5.3	0.0	7.2	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3		
6	Govisumber	8.4	7.2	5.0	6.1	6.0	11.3	7.3	0.0	8.1	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2		
7	Darkhan-Uul	7.7	4.7	4.1	5.2	6.1	8.6	8.0	31.4	8.6	9.9	7.9	0.0	0.0	4.8	5.7	0.0	5.4	6.2	9.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	
8	Domogovi	8.1	5.9	4.4	3.8	6.4	9.6	0.0	39.8	8.4	7.2	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	
9	Domod	7.5	5.9	4.3	6.0	6.1	7.6	9.6	39.3	8.8	10.5	7.6	0.0	0.0	8.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.9	8.9	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	
10	Dundgovi	8.0	6.0	4.7	5.2	6.7	8.5	8.5	33.3	8.6	4.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.2	0.0	6.9	6.1	8.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	
11	Zavkhan	8.0	5.5	5.3	7.0	6.5	8.2	9.0	25.2	8.9	8.8	6.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	5.3	0.0	5.6	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	
12	Orikhon	7.3	4.9	4.6	6.8	6.4	8.5	0.0	24.6	8.4	8.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	
13	Uvurkhangai	7.6	6.6	2.9	8.8	6.5	7.2	8.5	27.2	9.1	9.7	9.6	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.8	0.0	7.0	8.5	8.3	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	
14	Umnugovi	7.9	5.5	3.5	3.8	5.8	6.5	9.2	21.6	9.3	6.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	5.5	5.5	0.0	3.4	0.0	8.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	
15	Sukhbaatar	8.5	5.6	4.4	5.4	7.6	8.3	8.8	31.4	8.8	9.9	7.2	0.0	0.0	8.4	6.1	0.0	5.8	8.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	
16	Selenge	8.2	6.4	3.8	6.8	6.7	7.6	8.8	45.2	9.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	28.2	0.0	7.3	21.9	8.9	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7
17	Tuv	7.4	7.0	5.9	4.7	6.4	9.1	9.0	39.3	8.6	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	8.2	0.0	6.9	7.7	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5
18	Uvs	7.4	5.6	3.7	6.3	6.3	8.1	9.6	10.2	8.6	10.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	5.9	5.5	0.0	6.2	7.4	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4
19	Khovd	7.6	6.6	3.9	7.7	6.7	9.1	8.6	12.5	9.0	11.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	5.2	7.2	0.0	6.2	0.0	7.6	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	
20	Khuvsgul	7.5	4.6	2.7	5.9	6.2	7.0	7.6	33.8	7.3	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	
21	Khentii	7.6	6.9	5.0	8.2	7.0	9.2	8.9	18.0	8.9	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	8.2	0.0	0.0	8.4	7.7	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4
22	Province average	7.6	5.8	4.2	6.0	6.5	8.3	8.5	28.7	8.5	9.5	7.8	0.0	0.0	6.0	7.1	0.0	6.5	7.6	8.4	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	
23	Ulaanbaatar	7.5	6.0	3.8	6.9	6.2	7.1	8.7	29.2	7.7	27.0	8.6	8.9	5.8	0.0	3.8	5.8	0.0	5.1	5.2	8.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
24	National average	7.6	5.9	3.9	6.4	6.3	7.6	8.6	29.0	8.0	19.6	8.4	8.9	5.8	0.0	4.4	6.3	0.0	5.4	5.6	8.2	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1



UTILIZATION OF HOSPITAL BEDS, 2018

№	Province and city	Total			Province, city general hospitals			Rural general hospitals					
		Bed occupancy rate	Percentage occupancy	Average length of stay	Bed turnover rate	Bed occupancy rate	Percentage occupancy	Average length of stay	Bed turnover rate	Bed occupancy rate	Percentage occupancy	Average length of stay	Bed turnover rate
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Arkhangai	279.4	84.7	6.9	40.3	309.1	93.7	7.3	42.6	237.0	71.8	6.4	37.1
2	Bayan-Ulgii	240.5	72.9	7.0	34.5	261.3	79.2	7.4	35.5	200.0	60.6	6.1	32.6
3	Bayankhongor	244.8	74.2	6.9	35.4	278.0	84.2	7.0	39.8	186.0	56.4	6.7	27.6
4	Bulgan	233.7	70.8	7.0	33.5	266.4	80.7	7.4	36.0	189.5	57.4	6.3	30.1
5	Govi-Altai	230.4	69.8	7.3	31.5	271.5	82.3	7.4	36.6	178.4	54.1	7.1	25.1
6	Govisumber	299.3	90.7	7.2	41.6	314.4	95.3	7.3	43.2	236.1	71.6	6.8	34.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	292.1	88.5	7.1	40.9	295.3	89.5	7.1	41.4	255.1	77.3	7.1	35.7
8	Dornogovi	245.7	74.4	7.1	34.5	264.5	80.2	7.2	36.6	213.6	64.7	6.9	30.9
9	Dornod	256.7	77.8	7.4	34.5	269.2	81.6	7.8	34.5	210.8	63.9	6.1	34.7
10	Dundgovi	259.2	78.6	7.2	36.0	303.2	91.9	7.3	41.3	186.1	56.4	6.8	27.2
11	Zavkhan	227.4	68.9	7.5	30.3	270.8	82.1	7.9	34.3	180.5	54.7	7.0	25.9
12	Orkhon	247.4	75.0	7.1	34.8	248.2	75.2	7.1	34.9	195.0	59.1	7.3	26.8
13	Uvurkhangai	210.1	63.7	7.1	29.6	253.1	76.7	7.4	34.1	168.0	50.9	6.7	25.1
14	Umnugovi	147.1	44.6	6.5	22.6	142.1	43.1	6.5	21.8	157.9	47.8	6.5	24.3
15	Sukhbaatar	262.8	79.6	7.7	34.2	313.5	95.0	7.8	40.1	187.3	56.8	7.4	25.4
16	Selenge	221.2	67.0	7.7	28.7	265.1	80.3	8.2	32.2	193.2	58.5	7.3	26.5
17	Tuv	230.5	69.9	7.5	30.7	248.0	75.2	8.2	30.2	212.7	64.5	6.8	31.2
18	Uvs	229.3	69.5	6.4	35.9	225.2	68.3	6.3	35.9	235.8	71.5	6.6	35.8
19	Khovd	307.0	93.0	7.3	42.3	327.0	99.1	7.6	43.1	270.8	82.1	6.7	40.7
20	Khuvsgul	221.2	67.0	6.6	33.5	259.7	78.7	6.8	38.5	160.3	48.6	6.3	25.6
21	Khentii	252.9	76.6	7.4	34.1	250.6	75.9	7.8	32.2	256.2	77.6	7.0	36.6
22	Province average	240.3	72.8	7.1	33.8	263.8	80.0	7.3	36.1	199.0	60.3	6.7	29.6
23	Ulaanbaatar	276.0	83.6	7.1	39.0	276.3	83.7	7.1	39.0	228.5	69.2	6.6	34.5
24	National average	258.7	78.4	7.1	36.5	271.6	82.3	7.2	37.9	199.5	60.4	6.7	29.7

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS, BY SPECIALITIES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2018

№	Province and city	By type												Total													
		A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Arkhangai	22.2	2.6	6.8	2.9	9.1	3.4	0.0	0.7	2.9	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	28.1	4.4	7.4	2.9	7.9	2.1	1.0	1.0	5.2	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.8	0.0	1.1	0.6	1.8	0.0	1.5	6.1	6.1	76.9	
3	Bayankhongor	20.8	2.3	6.8	3.5	11.7	3.5	1.1	0.9	5.1	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.4	0.0	0.9	2.4	2.4	67.3	
4	Bulgan	20.8	4.2	5.5	3.2	9.2	4.5	0.8	1.1	4.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	60.7
5	Govi-Altai	26.8	5.9	7.4	3.8	11.9	7.3	1.0	0.7	5.4	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	78.6
6	Govisumber	21.2	5.7	4.0	6.9	12.0	4.0	2.3	0.0	4.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.9	71.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	20.4	3.6	3.9	3.7	10.8	2.1	2.5	2.5	5.0	2.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	9.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	73.9	
8	Dornogovi	20.8	4.2	5.4	3.0	12.5	3.8	0.0	1.5	8.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	1.9	1.7	71.3
9	Dornod	20.0	2.7	7.8	2.5	8.9	4.0	1.2	3.7	4.0	2.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.1	0.0	1.1	2.5	2.5	68.8	
10	Dundgovi	22.7	2.6	7.7	1.5	13.3	4.7	0.6	1.1	2.1	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	4.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.0	66.3	
11	Zavkhan	29.3	4.3	8.0	2.3	11.3	5.0	0.8	1.1	7.3	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	78.8	
12	Oirkhon	20.8	4.3	7.7	2.0	5.8	3.9	0.0	1.8	5.7	3.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.4	2.0	2.0	70.8	
13	Uvurkhangai	24.7	4.7	6.2	5.4	13.2	4.9	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.3	3.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	71.7	
14	Umnugovi	28.3	5.6	7.7	7.4	14.5	4.2	1.3	1.8	7.7	3.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	10.1	0.0	2.2	1.6	2.2	99.3	
15	Sukhbaatar	24.2	2.3	5.0	3.7	10.8	4.0	1.5	1.9	6.0	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	67.1	
16	Selengэ	28.5	3.5	6.2	5.2	13.3	4.2	0.4	2.8	3.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.4	2.2	2.2	73.5	
17	Tuv	15.2	2.0	5.7	2.2	8.9	5.1	1.1	2.1	4.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	53.5	
18	Uvs	27.4	3.2	7.8	3.4	11.3	3.7	1.2	1.3	2.4	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	70.7	
19	Khovd	17.9	4.0	6.3	4.0	10.6	3.9	1.5	0.9	5.8	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.6	1.7	1.7	64.0	
20	Khuvsgul	23.2	4.3	5.6	2.3	11.1	3.4	1.1	0.8	4.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	5.3	67.0	
21	Khentii	15.2	5.6	6.5	2.7	10.9	4.2	1.0	1.3	3.1	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.2	0.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	63.6	
22	Province average	22.8	3.8	6.5	3.4	10.7	4.0	1.0	1.5	4.6	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	3.8	0.0	0.9	1.9	1.9	69.6	
23	Ulaanbaatar	26.3	7.4	5.0	4.3	9.9	2.4	1.8	1.8	7.0	3.8	4.9	1.1	0.5	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	6.0	0.0	1.0	1.5	89.8		
24	National average	24.4	5.4	5.8	3.8	10.4	3.3	1.3	1.6	5.7	2.5	2.9	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	4.8	0.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	78.8	

HEALTH ORGANIZATION BY LOCATION , 2018

Province/city	№	Province/city	Medical Supply Organization												Drug factory	Private drug store	Other medical / border guards and reinforcement hospital, the prison hospital, law	Railway Hospital	Total	
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	O					
Arkhангай	1	5	0	17	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	9	0	1	0	0	0	28	
Bayan-Ulgii	2	4	2	9	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	97	
Bayankhongor	3	5	1	16	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	30	0	0	0	2	73	
Bulgan	4	2	1	13	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	96	
Govi-Altai	5	3	2	14	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	12	0	0	1	0	67	
Govisuma	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	21	
Darkhan-Uul	7	5	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	45	0	0	0	1	0	117	
Dornogovi	8	5	0	12	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	21	0	0	0	1	0	84	
Domod	9	3	0	10	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	19	0	0	0	0	59	
Dundgoví	10	2	0	13	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	19	0	0	1	0	0	53	
Zavkhan	11	3	0	19	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	80	
Orkhon	12	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	56	0	0	0	1	145	
Uvirkhangai	13	4	0	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	27	0	0	1	0	3	113	
Umnugovi	14	4	0	11	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	19	0	0	1	0	3	94	
Sukhbaatar	15	3	0	11	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	15	0	0	0	0	2	49	
Selenge	16	7	6	14	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	15	0	0	1	0	1	94	
Tuv	17	1	0	26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	71	
Uvs	18	4	0	15	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	11	0	0	1	0	2	68	
Khovd	19	6	0	14	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	7	13	0	0	1	0	3	75	
Khuvsgul	20	5	0	20	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	31	0	0	1	0	5	127	
Khentii	21	4	2	17	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	1	0	2	82	
Province average	22	84	14	273	39	0	6	16	5	0	0	106	405	0	0	21	0	27	1726	
Ulaanbaatar	23	135	5	0	0	12	0	0	13	3	0	137	935	1	1	1	1	58	2617	
National average	24	219	19	273	39	12	6	16	5	13	3	1	243	1340	1	1	22	1	437	47
																5	107	437	50	
																		4343		

POST OPERATIONAL COMPLICATIONS AND DEATHS, 2018

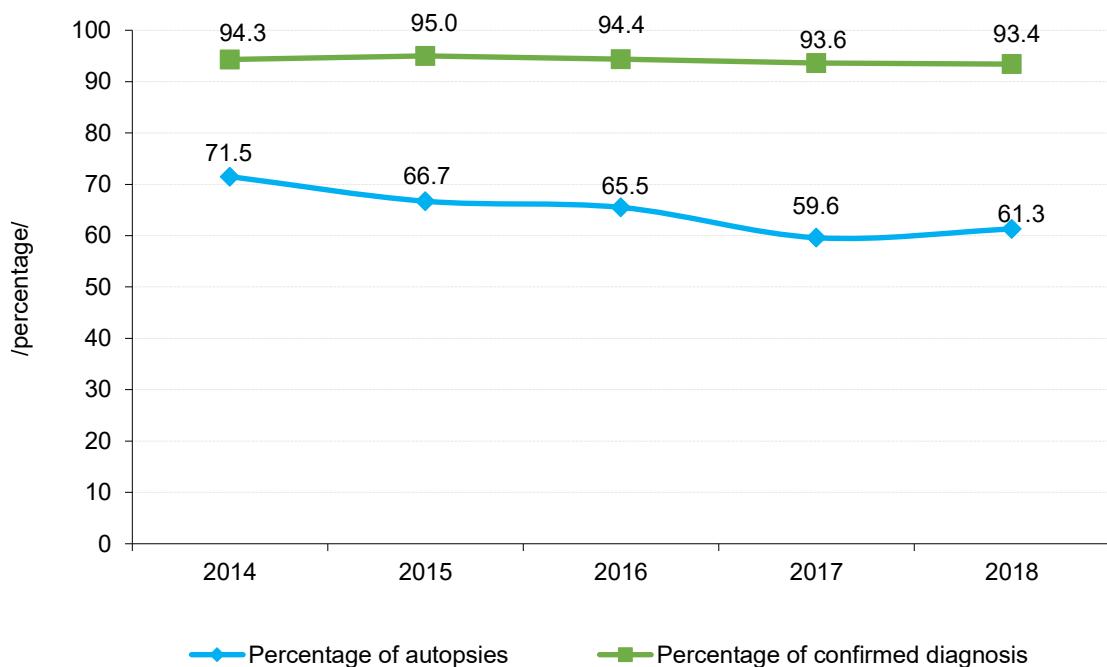
№	Province and city	Number of surgery		Percentage of complications		Percentage of deaths
		A	B	A	B	
1	Arkhangai	35	31	91.43	6	19.40
2	Bayan-Ulgii	88	8	9.09	3	37.50
3	Bayankhongor	72	39	58.33	3	7.70
4	Bulgan	20	13	65.00	0	-
5	Govi-Altai	35	23	65.71	1	4.35
6	Govisumber	7	4	71.43	1	25.00
7	Darkhan-Uul	92	46	68.50	2	4.30
8	Dornogovi	49	48	100.00	0	-
9	Dornod	99	52	61.62	4	7.70
10	Dundgovi	37	16	48.65	2	12.50
11	Zavkhan	48	21	50.00	4	19.00
12	Orkhon	112	66	65.20	2	3.00
13	Uvurkhangai	76	41	65.80	2	4.90
14	Umnugovi	44	26	72.73	2	7.70
15	Sukhbaatar	42	29	78.60	0	-
16	Selenge	19	15	78.95	0	-
17	Tuv	35	22	62.90	5	22.73
18	Uvs	43	36	93.02	5	13.90
19	Khovd	69	40	66.70	2	5.00
20	Khuvsgul	110	63	65.45	6	9.50
21	Khentii	27	14	55.60	2	14.30
22	Province average	1159	653	63.50	52	7.96
23	Ulaanbaatar	2714	1551	60.35	93	6.00
24	National average	3873	2204	61.30	145	6.60
						237970
						0.2
						0.1
						0.1

PATHOLOGIC ANATOMY DIFFERENCE IN DIAGNOSIS, 2018

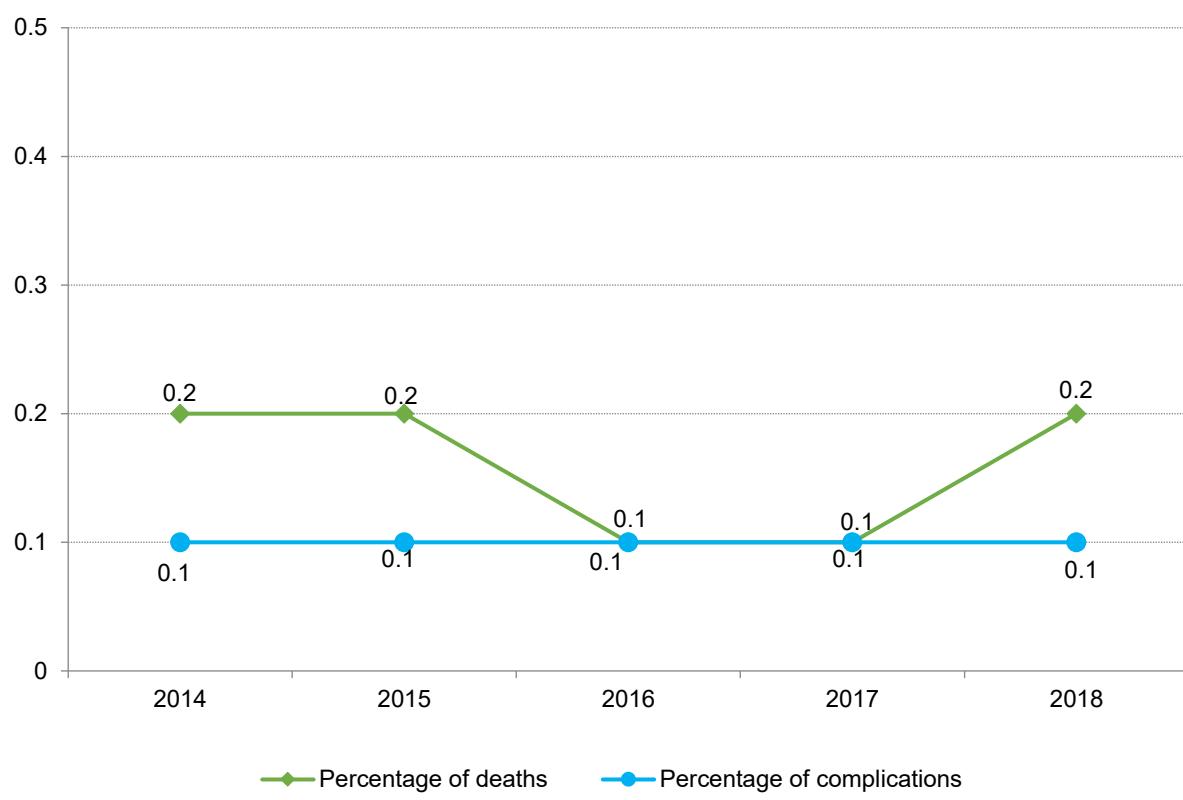
№	Province and city	The number of autopsies		Percentage of main diagnoses		Percentage difference in main diagnoses
		A	B	3	4	
1	Arkhangai	35	31	91.43	6	19.40
2	Bayan-Ulgii	88	8	9.09	3	37.50
3	Bayankhongor	72	39	58.33	3	7.70
4	Bulgan	20	13	65.00	0	-
5	Govi-Altai	35	23	65.71	1	4.35
6	Govisumber	7	4	71.43	1	25.00
7	Darkhan-Uul	92	46	68.50	2	4.30
8	Dornogovi	49	48	100.00	0	-
9	Dornod	99	52	61.62	4	7.70
10	Dundgovi	37	16	48.65	2	12.50
11	Zavkhan	48	21	50.00	4	19.00
12	Orkhon	112	66	65.20	2	3.00
13	Uvurkhangai	76	41	65.80	2	4.90
14	Umnugovi	44	26	72.73	2	7.70
15	Sukhbaatar	42	29	78.60	0	-
16	Selenge	19	15	78.95	0	-
17	Tuv	35	22	62.90	5	22.73
18	Uvs	43	36	93.02	5	13.90
19	Khovd	69	40	66.70	2	5.00
20	Khuvsgul	110	63	65.45	6	9.50
21	Khentii	27	14	55.60	2	14.30
22	Province average	1159	653	63.50	52	7.96
23	Ulaanbaatar	2714	1551	60.35	93	6.00
24	National average	3873	2204	61.30	145	6.60
						237970
						0.2
						0.1
						0.1



Pathologic Anatomy, Confirmed Diagnosis Percentage, /2014-2018/



Indicators of Surgery Operations, / 2014-2018/



INPATIENT MORBIDITY PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2018

№	Province and city	Total	Diseases of the circulatory system												Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs											
			A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Arkhangai	2,179,0	60.3	10.4	3.4	29.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	28.3	12.7	2.1	2.8	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.2	5.6	34.6	12.3	25.1	139.4	17.0	13.1	424.7	
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2,642,4	25.0	3.9	5.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.1	13.4	7.8	8.3	3.5	0.8	2.7	18.9	49.3	11.7	27.4	244.1	15.2	20.3	432.0		
3	Bayankhongor	2,380,4	51.4	10.0	3.9	12.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	42.0	15.9	2.1	6.4	3.2	2.2	0.2	7.5	32.3	11.2	16.6	165.3	62.2	8.7	401.7		
4	Bulgan	2,028,2	37.5	6.3	3.7	13.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	41.2	15.5	1.5	7.3	3.6	2.6	1.6	8.1	59.1	23.1	9.4	208.8	3.1	13.4	428.4		
5	Govi-Altai	2,464,9	85.7	3.6	2.2	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.7	19.9	1.2	7.3	4.8	1.2	0.3	13.3	43.0	25.8	32.8	246.5	21.6	15.7	334.8		
6	Govisumber	2,948,3	129.6	24.1	19.5	57.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	12.6	0.6	3.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	8.0	31.5	22.4	2.3	114.7	8.6	24.1	331.3		
7	Darkhan-Uul	3,018,8	88.7	24.1	12.7	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.6	9.9	1.5	4.2	4.4	1.6	1.1	6.1	137.8	90.6	80.9	184.4	9.6	41.1	489.4		
8	Dornogovi	2,453,7	46.3	10.9	2.0	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	12.9	0.7	3.2	1.6	0.4	0.4	7.5	34.0	18.3	10.6	315.1	8.6	7.0	288.1		
9	Domnod	2,368,2	96.8	18.2	1.7	38.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	41.8	16.7	1.1	4.3	2.5	2.7	2.2	9.1	57.4	27.6	72.7	144.1	36.2	13.3	323.4		
10	Dundgovi	2,385,9	26.0	7.7	2.6	7.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	28.8	10.9	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	7.7	29.6	15.0	11.4	137.8	7.3	6.7	377.9		
11	Zavkhan	2,371,1	91.1	2.3	18.0	33.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	33.7	15.3	0.3	2.6	2.5	0.1	0.0	6.5	28.9	16.8	20.0	335.7	4.5	4.0	372.1		
12	Orkhon	2,451,7	101.1	7.7	4.8	35.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7	15.4	1.4	5.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	7.7	55.0	41.9	87.4	140.5	4.5	16.1	437.4		
13	Uvurkhangai	2,114,1	51.4	4.1	6.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.8	11.5	2.7	4.9	2.0	1.1	0.5	6.5	30.0	11.6	26.0	103.0	11.2	10.2	314.1		
14	Umnugovi	2,236,1	26.1	3.7	3.1	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	23.6	8.3	0.9	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.0	6.5	38.1	18.8	47.0	199.0	10.5	3.9	267.9		
15	Sukhbaatar	2,187,5	86.2	16.0	3.9	38.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	11.8	2.1	1.9	2.3	0.8	1.1	9.0	33.4	17.3	50.5	186.4	9.5	5.0	292.1		
16	Selenge	2,132,0	39.6	18.2	1.7	8.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	26.1	7.8	0.6	4.0	1.2	1.9	0.6	6.4	36.1	29.4	30.4	121.4	2.7	17.5	379.7		
17	Tuv	1,640,7	58.6	15.7	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.4	8.2	0.7	2.4	1.8	1.7	0.6	5.6	23.1	17.1	21.7	131.5	3.4	4.4	289.7		
18	Uvs	2,529,1	68.0	19.5	4.7	24.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.8	14.3	4.6	15.8	4.9	0.8	2.9	9.9	26.0	15.6	30.1	208.4	29.2	12.9	447.8		
19	Khovd	2,701,0	46.9	14.7	3.9	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.0	15.5	1.8	10.0	2.7	0.8	2.4	11.0	32.2	17.2	52.1	186.7	15.9	24.1	412.3		
20	Khuvsgal	2,233,6	52.4	6.9	2.1	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.4	10.1	1.7	4.8	2.6	2.2	1.5	9.0	36.7	11.9	35.0	183.8	1.3	10.4	420.4		
21	Khentii	2,159,2	91.5	19.1	6.1	48.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	35.1	17.6	0.1	2.7	1.2	1.0	0.4	6.5	24.7	11.8	27.2	210.6	14.7	37.5	260.7		
22	Province average	2,340,8	62.2	11.5	5.7	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.9	12.9	1.9	5.2	2.5	1.3	1.1	8.4	43.0	22.9	36.8	183.2	14.0	15.0	375.4		
23	Ulaanbaatar	3,479,6	88.2	14.9	3.9	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	142.7	27.4	3.1	17.2	5.9	5.6	13.9	12.8	74.4	48.2	68.9	254.4	47.8	15.9	478.1		
24	National average	2,856.7	74.0	13.0	4.9	13.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	86.5	19.5	2.5	10.6	4.1	3.3	6.9	10.4	57.2	34.3	51.3	215.5	29.3	15.4	421.9		

INPATIENT MORBIDITY PER 1 0000 POPULATION, 2018 /CONTINUE/

№	Province and city	Out of them	Out of them		Out of them		Out of them		Out of them		Out of them		Out of them		Out of them		Out of them		Out of them						
			A	B	Cerebrovascular diseases	Hypertensive diseases	Acute rheumatic fever and chronic	Chronic rheumatic diseases	Diseases of the respiratory system	Pneumonia	Asthma	Chronic obstructive pulmonary	Gastric ulcer	Alcoholic liver disease	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system	Pregnancy, childbirth and the	Certain conditions originating in the	Syndromes of chromosomal abnormalities and congenital malformations, deformations	Injury, poisoning and certain other	Consequences of external causes			
1	Arkhangai	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
2	Bayan-Ulgii	26.2	191.5	109.3	12.6	310.7	2.8	176.8	7.9	6.2	18.3	229.9	7.2	10.9	0.0	35.6	67.9	404.5	0.4	302.5	304.4	6.7	5.8	0.0	65.4
3	Bayankhongor	6.3	268.5	43.3	13.0	410.4	49.2	186.2	0.4	7.9	66.6	339.4	4.2	12.4	1.0	40.4	140.9	318.3	4.7	255.4	425.0	4.5	10.6	0.0	57.7
4	Bulgan	22.9	177.7	65.0	9.2	370.3	1.5	224.4	29.8	11.6	17.5	235.5	10.6	13.2	0.0	68.5	127.3	341.7	3.1	238.5	367.8	25.4	8.4	0.0	47.8
5	Govi-Alтай	29.2	122.6	130.2	10.8	333.1	1.3	171.9	9.0	12.0	35.7	186.2	4.7	10.8	0.6	59.0	63.0	310.3	1.9	217.7	200.1	11.8	1.6	0.0	54.3
6	Govisumber	19.2	101.5	126.9	8.6	267.9	11.2	82.1	10.9	16.4	43.0	363.8	13.5	22.6	0.9	124.1	109.4	276.2	1.7	174.0	329.8	41.3	12.4	0.0	93.8
7	Darkhan-Uul	37.3	66.5	139.3	6.3	792.2	16.6	519.4	0.0	8.0	47.0	346.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	146.2	120.4	316.4	1.7	225.3	437.4	21.2	0.0	0.0	89.4
8	Domogovi	24.5	247.6	78.9	11.1	498.6	1.7	298.9	3.3	12.9	10.0	287.3	9.7	4.1	0.0	110.7	186.7	369.1	1.6	221.9	354.2	25.3	3.1	0.0	120.1
9	Domod	17.4	63.0	106.1	8.1	528.6	3.2	358.3	0.1	11.2	41.8	270.8	8.1	29.0	0.1	52.0	215.9	195.0	4.2	126.0	336.0	18.0	2.8	0.0	87.0
10	Dundgovi	17.4	110.6	120.4	4.4	431.9	2.0	240.7	16.2	15.7	29.0	245.1	6.3	14.3	0.4	93.6	156.7	220.4	1.1	153.9	325.2	1.4	3.1	0.0	96.0
11	Zavkhan	25.3	109.0	117.6	9.0	545.7	16.3	403.4	2.6	15.4	29.0	279.2	2.1	29.0	0.2	53.6	177.9	300.6	1.9	234.5	317.2	17.0	6.7	0.0	55.1
12	Orkhon	7.2	136.6	109.6	17.5	290.8	2.8	144.6	6.3	10.7	25.8	232.0	6.2	8.4	0.0	82.6	147.1	317.5	2.6	252.5	315.2	31.0	9.1	0.0	49.3
13	Uvurkhangai	14.1	176.8	158.2	6.4	322.3	2.1	107.3	3.5	6.3	31.4	224.9	8.1	23.3	0.3	33.4	194.8	277.6	0.8	227.1	337.6	46.2	4.1	0.0	115.6
14	Umnugovi	26.8	134.5	67.9	12.3	396.8	10.4	220.6	2.5	5.5	27.1	248.4	7.3	13.6	0.2	66.4	50.4	370.2	10.6	242.9	268.2	15.0	4.6	0.0	91.9
15	Sukhbaatar	22.3	96.2	78.1	5.2	389.3	9.2	263.7	1.3	9.3	27.8	236.6	5.2	21.8	0.3	54.8	153.7	197.8	1.5	117.7	469.1	13.2	6.7	0.0	92.3
16	Selenge	10.7	109.4	68.9	6.1	452.8	4.4	319.2	4.0	17.3	33.1	203.2	2.7	18.9	0.3	82.1	131.0	209.8	1.3	137.8	291.3	3.2	7.9	0.0	103.6
17	Tuv	15.5	159.4	125.1	6.5	478.4	10.3	232.9	3.9	19.8	28.8	186.8	5.4	8.3	0.3	42.1	83.9	386.6	2.2	286.9	241.1	18.9	2.5	0.0	31.8
18	Uvs	13.0	83.3	90.9	10.1	347.9	23.4	206.4	1.4	13.6	21.2	135.4	5.8	5.9	0.4	57.4	68.1	231.4	0.8	178.6	193.7	6.2	3.4	0.0	31.8
19	Khovd	57.2	146.1	154.6	11.9	401.6	6.3	277.5	2.4	13.0	23.7	281.2	5.4	19.3	0.0	77.4	81.2	335.7	1.0	261.0	365.1	18.2	3.9	0.0	75.0
20	Khuvsgul	27.4	124.3	120.9	11.4	492.3	10.9	318.0	2.0	11.0	29.2	291.6	8.2	3.3	0.2	93.6	200.8	323.3	8.8	231.0	362.7	15.1	5.9	0.0	77.5
21	Khentii	24.0	168.1	166.4	12.7	338.9	2.6	235.9	2.0	7.4	12.7	251.0	5.1	29.8	0.2	55.7	61.9	329.7	1.0	273.7	320.7	14.6	6.1	0.0	67.6
22	Province average	21.1	147.7	106.0	9.9	404.0	9.5	232.0	5.4	11.3	29.7	247.3	6.8	14.8	0.3	66.5	124.1	304.7	2.7	220.7	320.3	17.1	5.3	0.0	73.7
23	Ulaanbaatar	14.0	196.4	101.2	14.7	540.3	1.5	252.7	6.1	10.7	52.0	465.0	15.7	50.9	2.6	100.9	172.7	339.3	8.9	178.1	479.8	34.7	19.0	0.4	154.4
24	National average	17.9	169.8	103.9	12.1	465.7	5.9	241.4	5.7	11.0	39.8	341.4	10.9	31.2	1.3	82.1	146.1	320.4	5.5	201.4	392.5	25.1	11.5	0.2	110.2

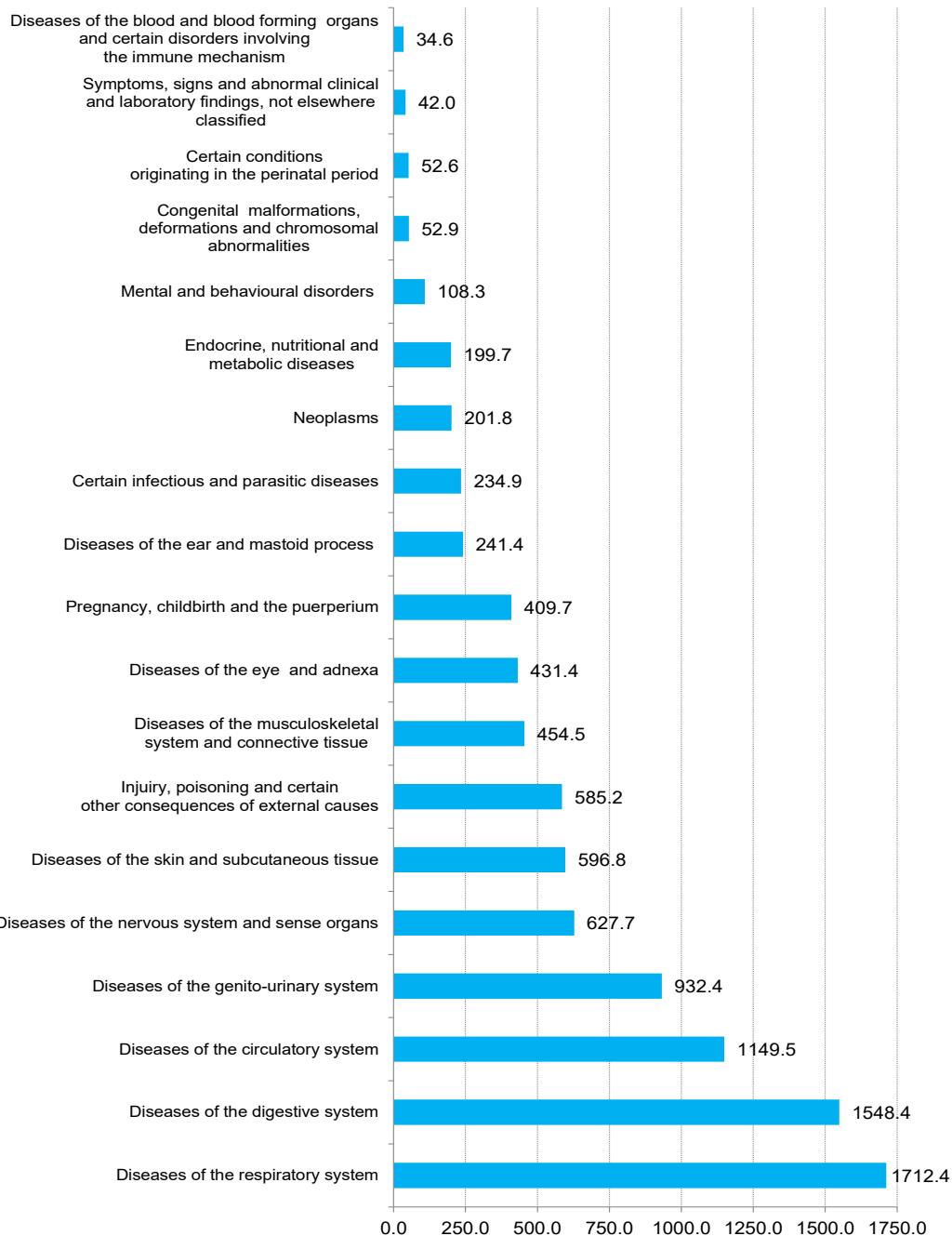
OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY (PER 10 000 POPULATION), 2018

№	Province and city	Total			Out of them																							
			A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Arkhangai	96866.9	121.2	17.0	4.3	31.3	17.6	2.4	7.0	104.7	35.9	6.8	14.1	6.3	4.9	2.1	54.6	239.1	69.2	51.1	381.4	374.5	215.6	1794.1	83.2	1172.8	367.9	16.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	6040.1	55.1	7.4	8.0	3.9	4.0	8.6	2.9	139.6	22.5	14.8	13.0	5.3	2.3	3.6	70.4	100.3	15.6	47.6	580.6	96.2	103.8	883.3	14.9	610.8	74.2	15.4
3	Bayankhongor	12146.8	360.0	17.1	5.9	12.4	29.3	37.4	53.1	71.3	20.0	2.3	6.8	3.6	2.4	0.2	23.9	144.6	32.5	90.8	715.7	774.8	369.4	1558.1	120.0	777.9	213.0	13.4
4	Bulgan	9119.7	104.7	12.1	4.8	14.1	4.5	5.7	13.4	74.1	22.5	2.4	10.3	5.2	4.0	1.8	22.3	159.6	87.5	32.3	702.3	341.8	283.0	1615.1	77.2	902.6	380.5	14.9
5	Govi-Altai	8198.2	181.6	6.4	2.9	22.8	28.3	5.0	4.3	104.4	28.9	2.8	13.0	6.9	2.4	0.5	33.4	116.7	55.1	64.5	695.1	314.6	215.9	1004.8	99.2	442.1	297.8	11.4
6	Govisumber	6770.8	279.8	45.3	21.2	57.9	33.2	22.9	6.3	43.6	18.3	1.7	4.6	2.3	0.6	0.6	48.2	59.0	36.1	11.5	213.3	129.0	112.4	628.3	64.8	247.1	192.0	6.9
7	Darkhan-Uul	8779.5	204.4	37.8	13.7	24.2	11.4	4.9	7.8	69.4	16.7	2.6	7.1	6.6	3.5	1.6	33.7	203.8	111.3	103.4	335.5	390.3	294.5	1580.3	67.8	1130.4	163.9	16.5
8	Dornogovi	13643.6	153.3	25.4	3.3	24.1	18.0	27.9	13.6	65.9	17.9	1.3	5.5	2.8	0.6	0.6	29.0	112.2	49.2	59.2	1007.5	501.3	380.1	1206.5	51.5	639.0	269.9	10.2
9	Domod	7736.5	479.6	33.6	2.2	42.3	28.6	130.8	51.2	85.3	18.8	1.2	4.7	3.1	2.7	2.2	23.9	124.5	69.5	181.2	226.0	457.6	193.1	549.1	44.6	225.7	175.4	5.8
10	Dundgovi	7403.3	113.3	14.6	4.9	7.7	14.6	4.1	10.9	42.1	16.5	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.5	0.6	80.9	33.7	40.3	400.8	386.5	169.7	912.8	79.8	377.5	235.6	10.1	
11	Zavkhan	9295.7	155.1	8.5	18.7	34.6	10.6	11.6	0.6	46.8	17.4	0.3	2.9	3.0	0.3	0.0	15.2	112.1	45.6	84.7	850.6	624.1	205.5	1167.4	28.5	632.4	315.9	24.1
12	Orkhon	5075.3	191.2	15.1	5.5	35.5	15.5	2.9	11.2	70.4	22.4	2.1	7.6	2.4	2.0	1.6	24.5	71.0	46.4	96.7	227.0	110.3	120.2	580.0	17.4	244.3	193.9	6.9
13	Uvurkhangai	7334.2	138.3	7.6	7.1	8.4	15.9	9.6	7.5	107.0	19.7	4.5	7.3	3.7	2.2	1.3	16.8	94.0	34.3	81.1	512.3	297.6	185.9	916.5	75.8	503.9	135.8	15.8
14	Umnugovi	11884.0	120.2	6.8	4.6	2.8	11.4	9.9	9.3	53.0	13.2	1.9	2.1	3.0	1.5	0.4	38.6	171.4	69.3	143.1	843.1	573.7	343.7	1047.9	80.9	560.5	266.5	7.0
15	Sukhbaatar	7417.0	195.6	26.3	5.2	38.6	31.6	17.1	9.5	57.8	20.3	2.6	3.2	3.2	1.1	1.8	23.4	75.2	27.6	94.4	596.8	217.4	135.2	859.7	19.5	550.1	119.3	6.6
16	Selenge	5291.5	113.6	31.9	1.8	9.0	20.7	9.0	20.4	43.0	13.1	1.2	5.7	2.6	2.9	0.9	15.6	96.2	63.3	43.7	285.7	31.3	139.5	864.9	28.4	497.6	199.2	8.8
17	Tuv	10587.1	128.8	25.3	15.9	11.0	13.6	7.8	8.3	71.6	13.2	0.8	4.2	3.7	1.9	1.1	30.7	117.0	66.9	83.7	653.6	503.0	165.8	2124.4	105.1	1341.5	334.8	14.9
18	Uvs	8890.5	141.9	24.2	6.1	24.3	15.5	11.8	8.7	95.4	24.7	7.3	21.9	6.5	0.8	3.6	27.0	58.2	23.9	139.1	745.6	494.5	246.9	1336.4	158.9	586.2	393.6	18.3
19	Khovd	9411.6	118.4	19.8	4.9	8.9	17.2	5.1	8.3	97.8	22.1	3.4	13.3	4.4	1.9	3.0	37.3	144.2	66.2	61.8	533.4	277.9	345.5	1346.2	74.7	721.3	271.4	13.3
20	Khuvsgal	7998.7	263.5	14.9	3.0	21.8	45.9	65.9	13.2	80.4	21.8	2.9	8.4	4.0	1.8	28.2	92.2	22.4	78.4	734.9	561.8	109.6	1214.6	60.7	6117.7	387.8	15.2	
21	Khentii	7692.8	174.5	32.5	6.8	48.9	21.9	7.8	9.2	67.9	28.5	0.7	4.3	2.3	1.4	26.3	80.3	33.8	106.2	566.6	168.5	176.9	1327.3	37.0	890.5	211.3	13.9	
22	Province average	8508.6	178.7	19.7	6.7	21.3	19.5	20.3	13.6	79.1	20.8	3.4	8.1	4.1	2.4	1.6	30.1	119.3	50.6	83.5	560.7	366.2	211.8	1194.5	65.2	677.5	247.7	13.1
23	Ulaanbatar	10953.7	302.7	29.4	5.9	4.3	19.7	13.6	15.0	349.9	54.9	8.3	38.9	13.3	19.6	28.7	40.1	296.8	121.8	138.2	708.6	510.3	277.1	1095.1	47.4	458.6	233.7	17.4
24	National average	9616.2	234.9	24.1	6.4	13.6	19.6	17.3	14.2	201.8	36.2	5.6	22.1	8.2	10.2	13.9	34.6	199.7	82.9	108.3	627.7	431.4	241.4	1149.5	57.1	578.3	241.4	15.1

OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY (PER 10 000 POPULATION), 2018 /CONTINUE/

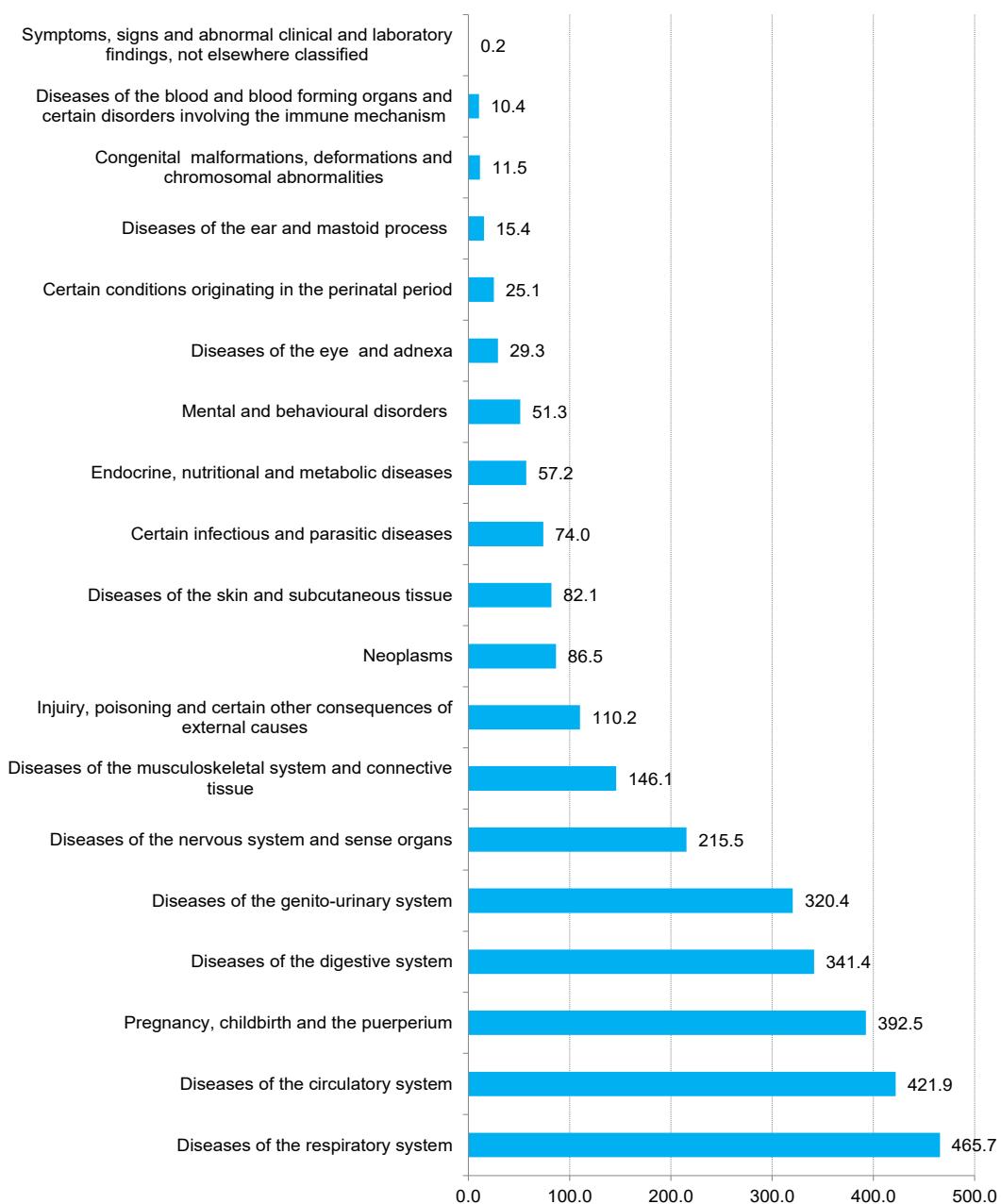
№	Province and city	Out of them		Out of them		Out of them		Out of them		Out of them	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Diseases of the respiratory system											
	Influenza			Pneumonia		Asthma		Diseases of the digestive system		Alcoholic liver disease	
								Chronic inflammation of the liver		Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	
										Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	
										Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	
										Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	
										Chromosomal abnormalities, deformations and congenital malformations, deformations and syndromes	
										Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	
										Injury, poisoning and certain other external causes	
										Laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	

Outpatient Morbidity per 10 000 population, 2018



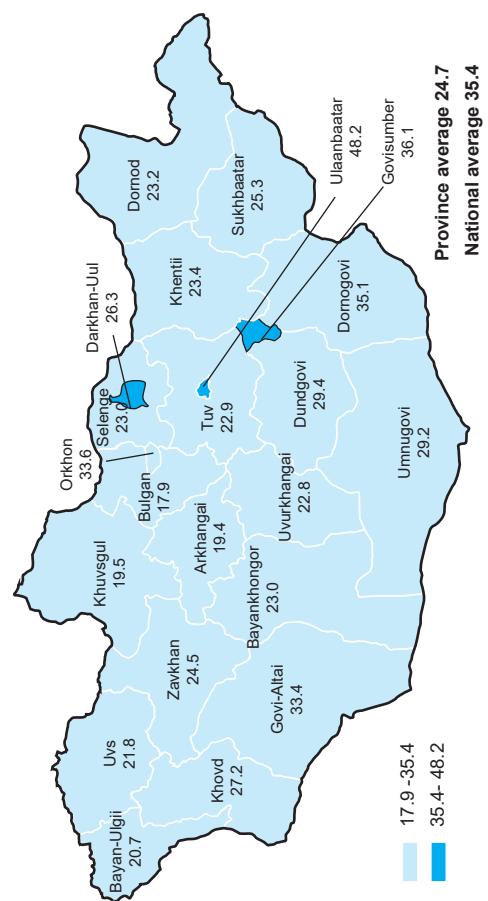


Inpatient Morbidity per 10 000 population, 2018

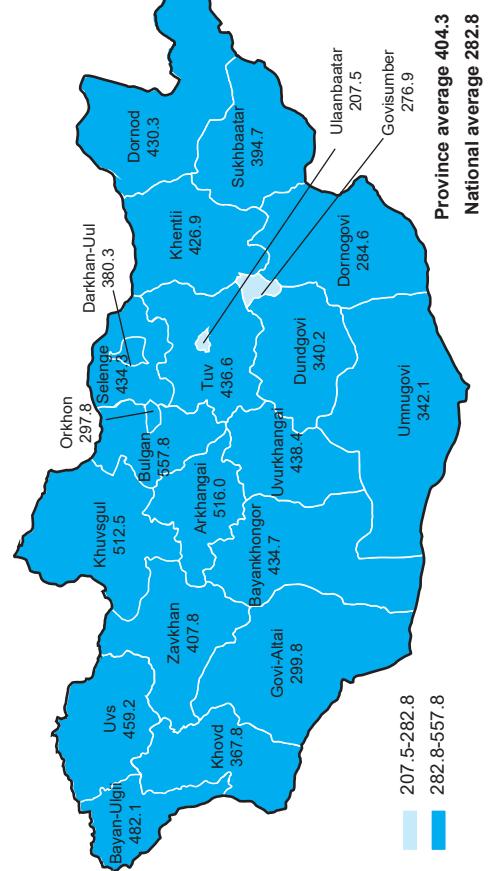


HUMAN RESOURCES INDICATORS

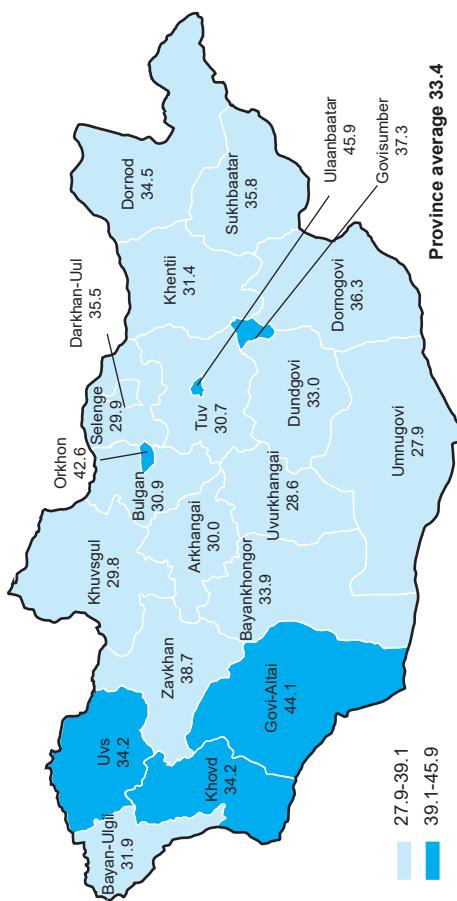
Physicians per 10 000 population



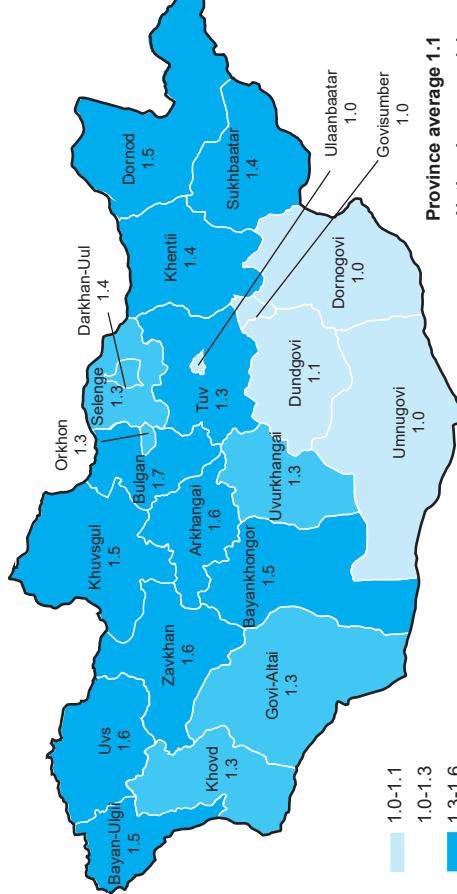
Persons per physician



Nurses per 10 000 population

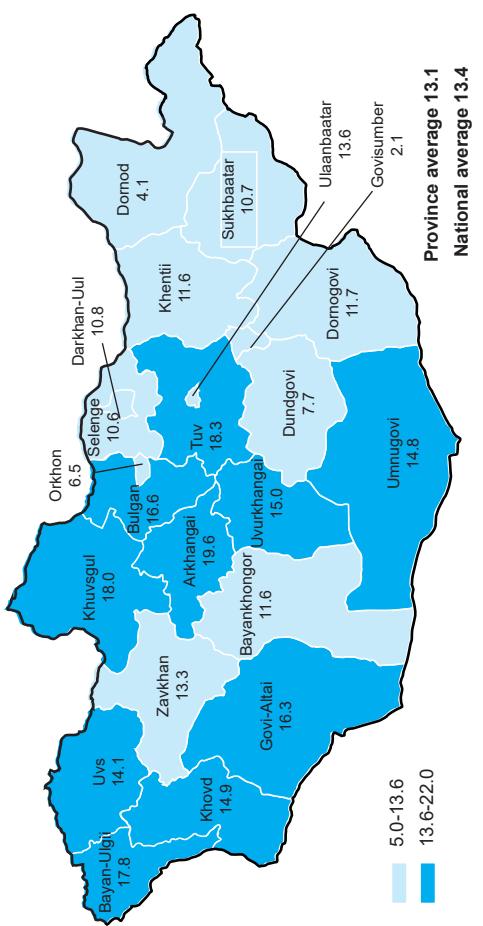


The physicians to nurses ratio

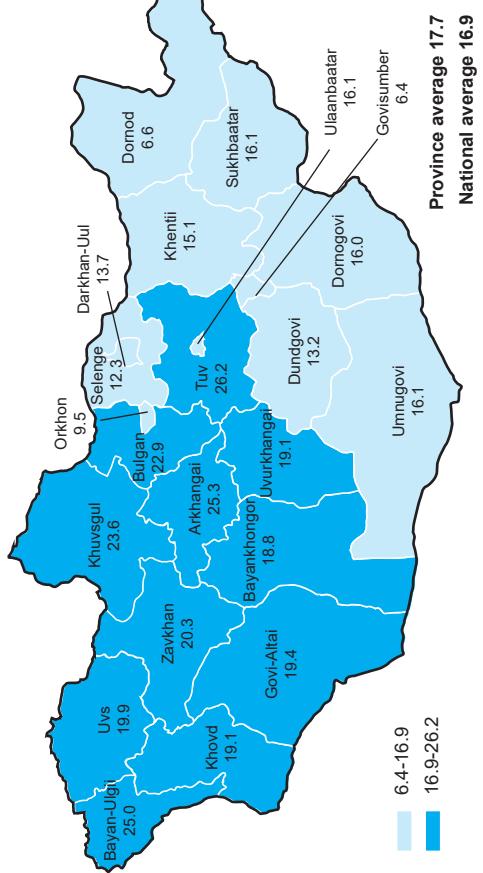


HEALTH INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

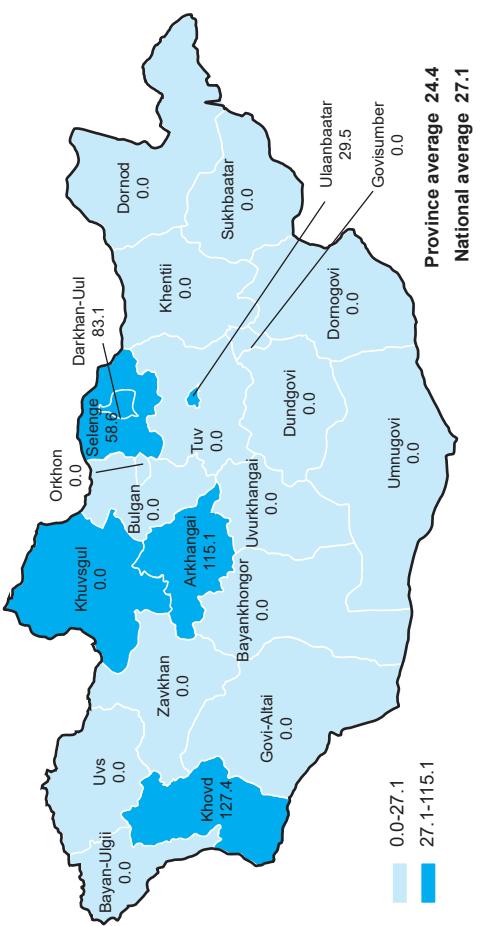
Infant mortality rate per 1 000 live births



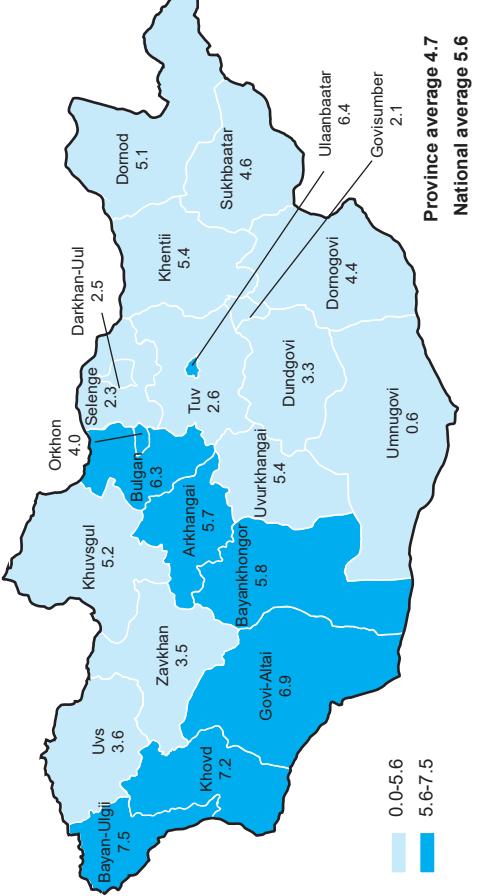
Under five mortality rate per 1 000 live births



Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births

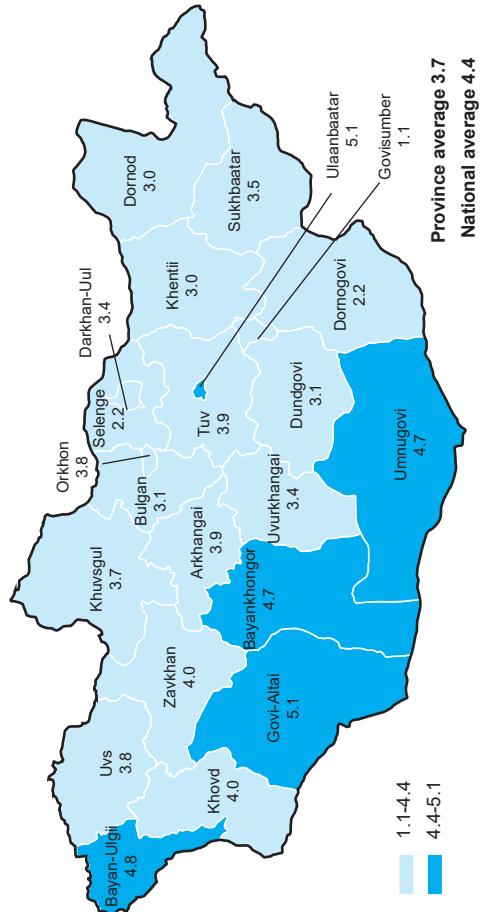


Still births rate /per 1 000 births/

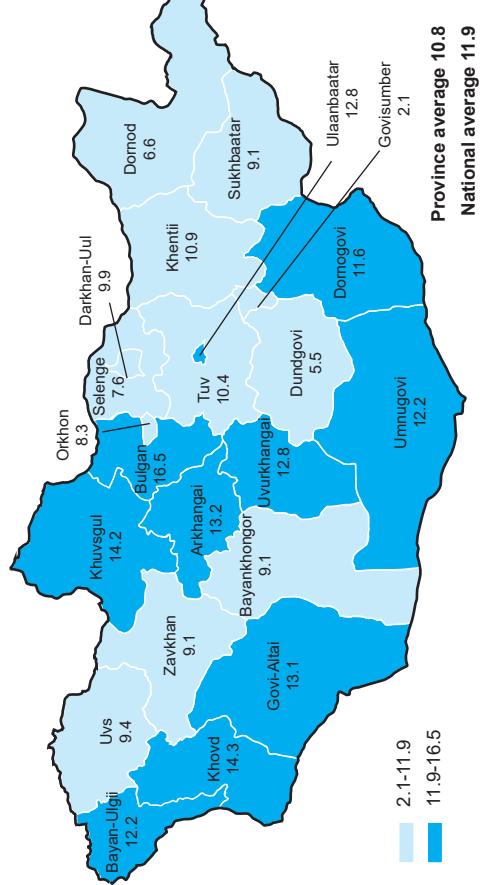


HEALTH INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

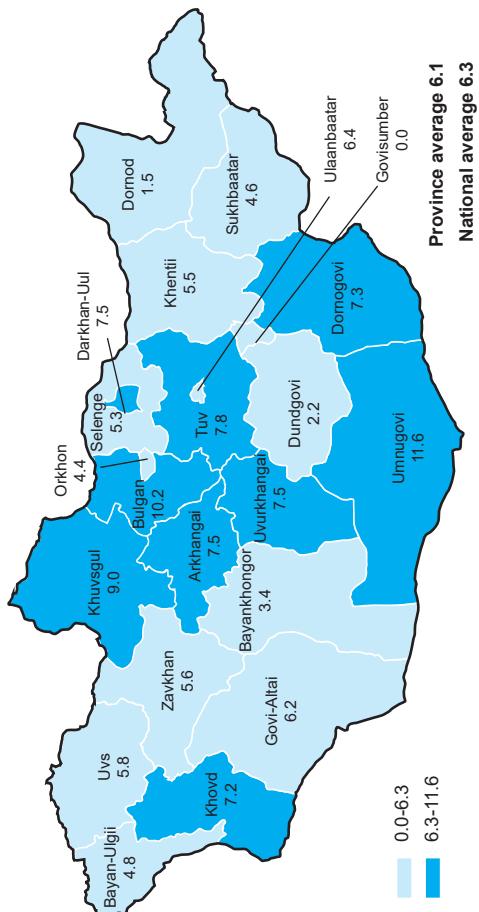
Percent of newborn infants weighing at least 2500 gr at birth



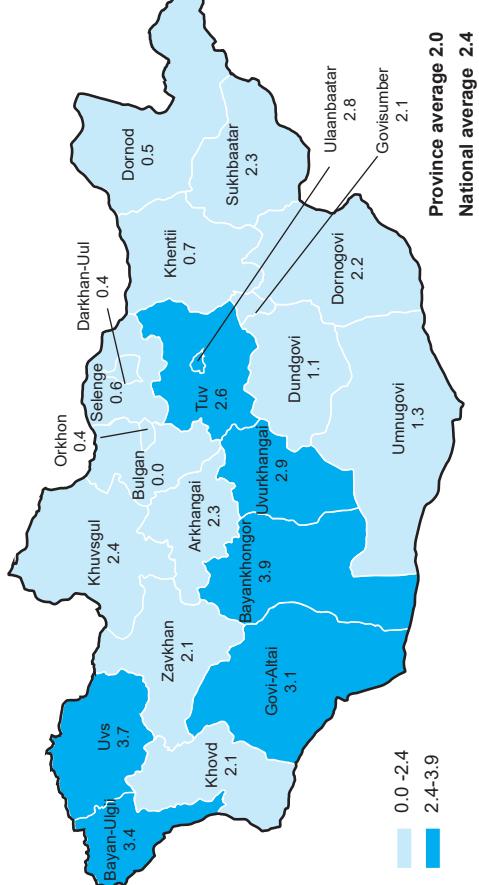
Perinatal mortality rate /per 1 000 births/



Early neonatal mortality rate /per 1 000 live births/

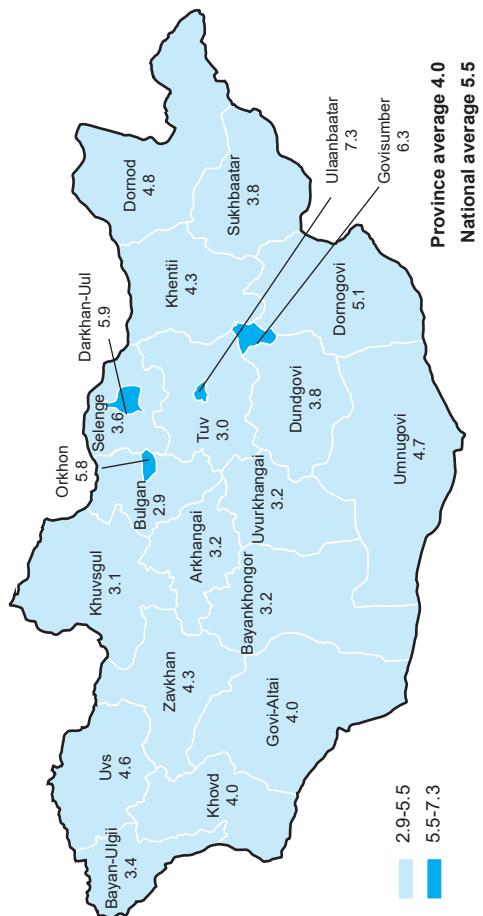


Early neonatal mortality rate /per 1 000 live births/

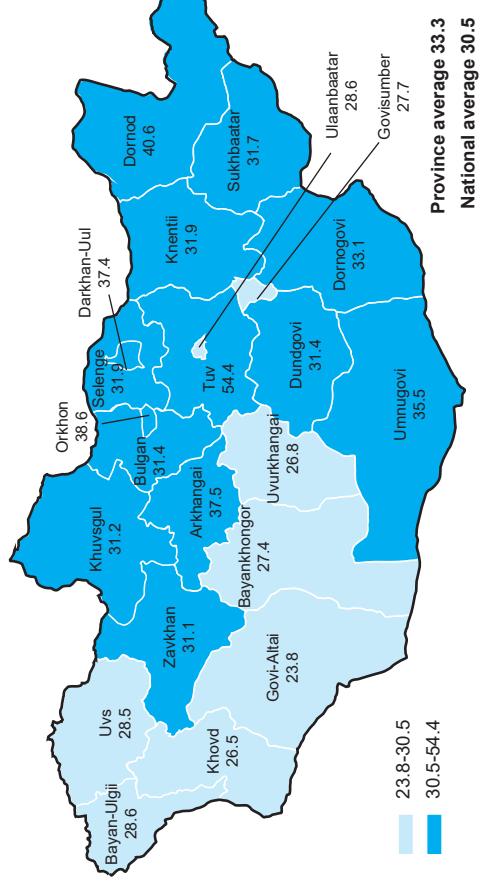


HEALTH INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

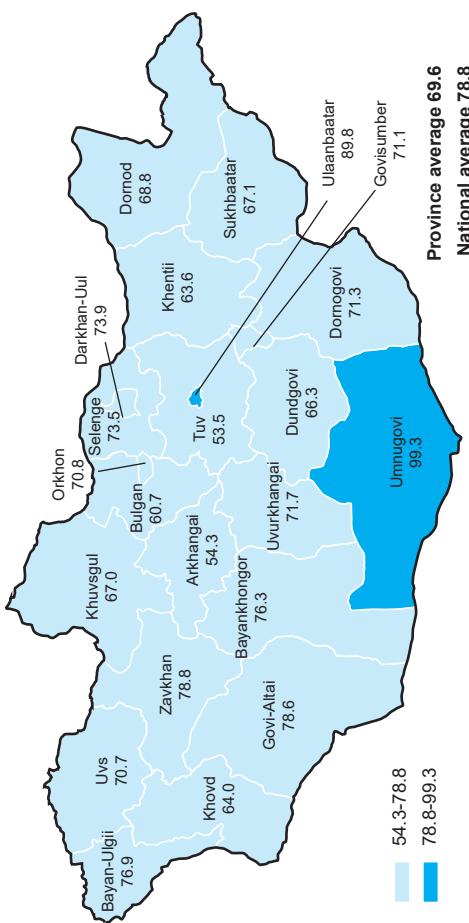
Average outpatient visits per person per year



Percentage of preventive medical check-up



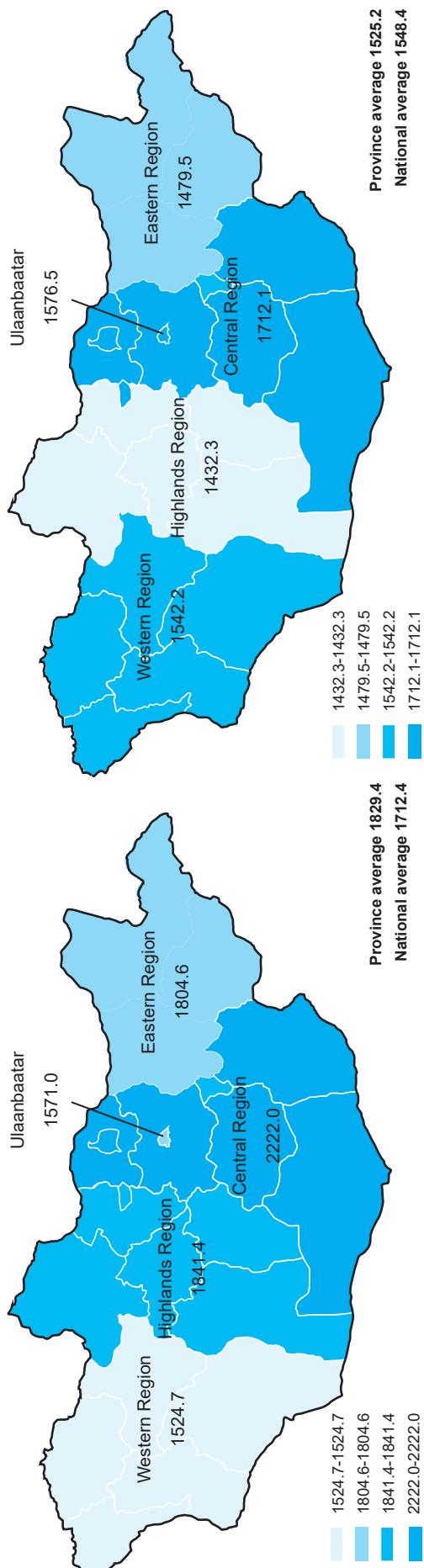
Percentage of occupancy



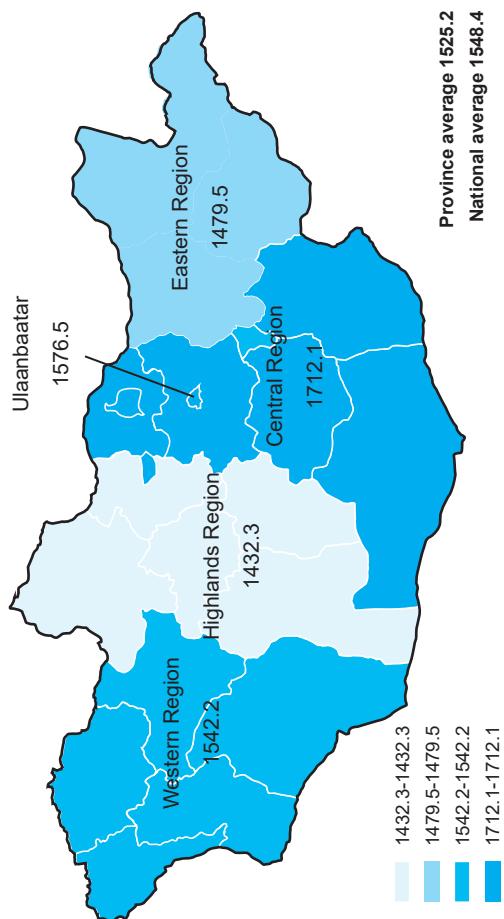
Health indicators, 2018

LEADING CAUSES OF THE MORBIDITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION

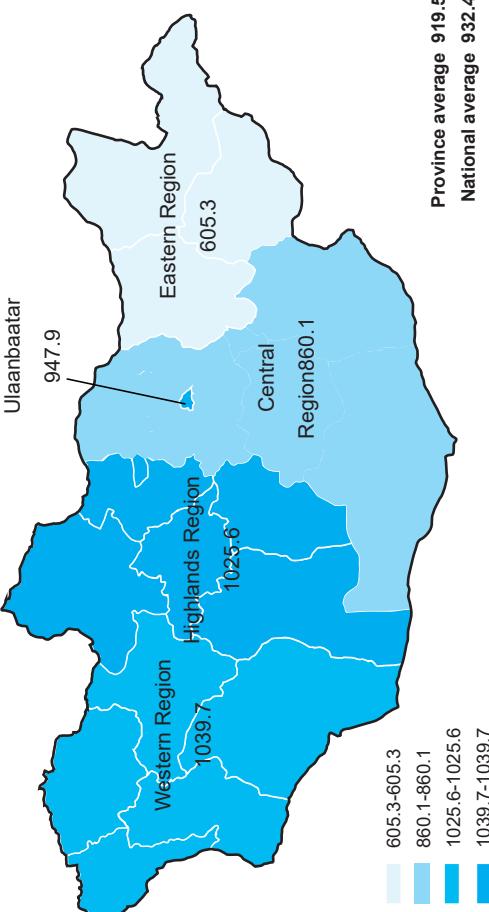
Diseases of the respiratory system



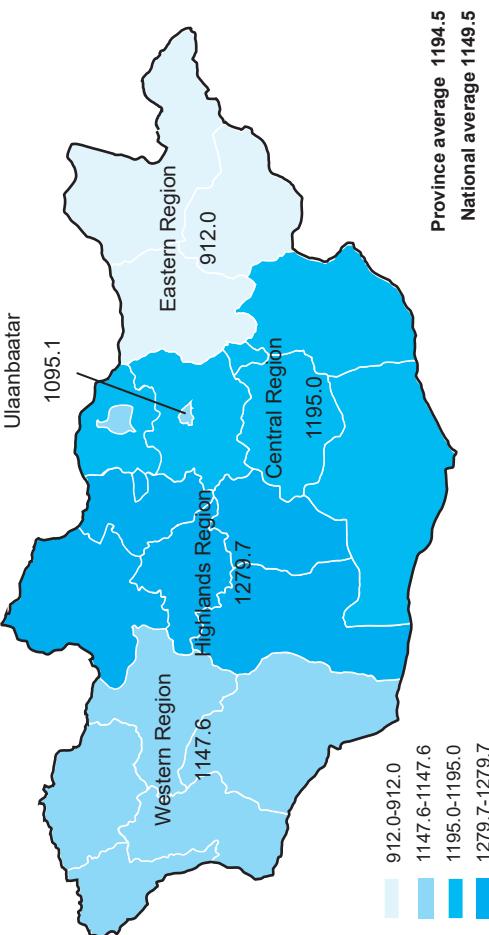
Diseases of the digestive system



Diseases of the genito-urinary system

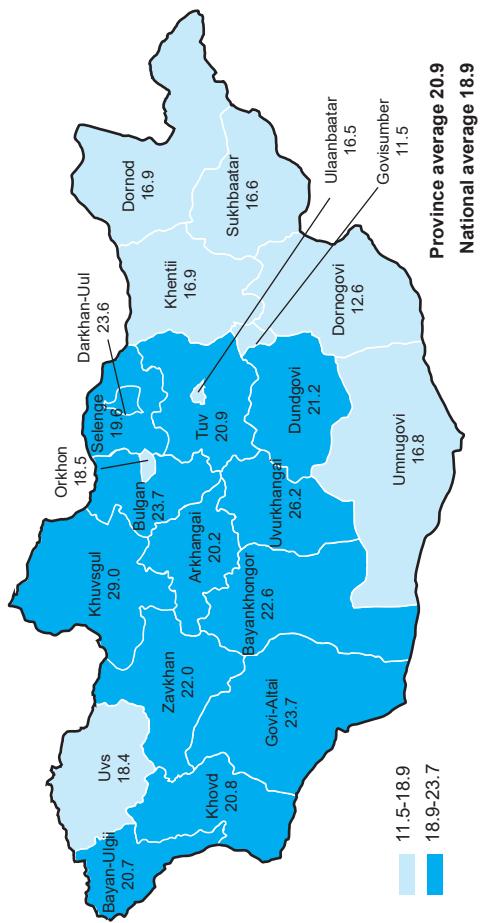


Diseases of the circulatory system

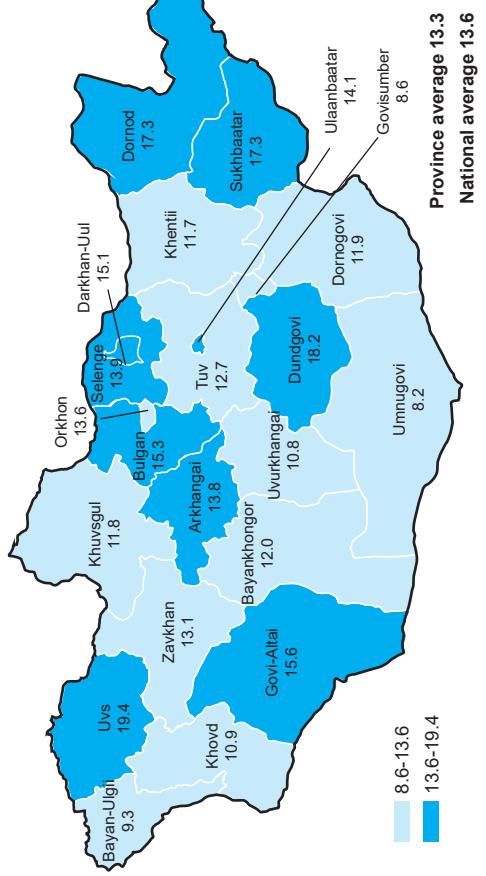


LEADING CAUSES OF THE MORTALITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION

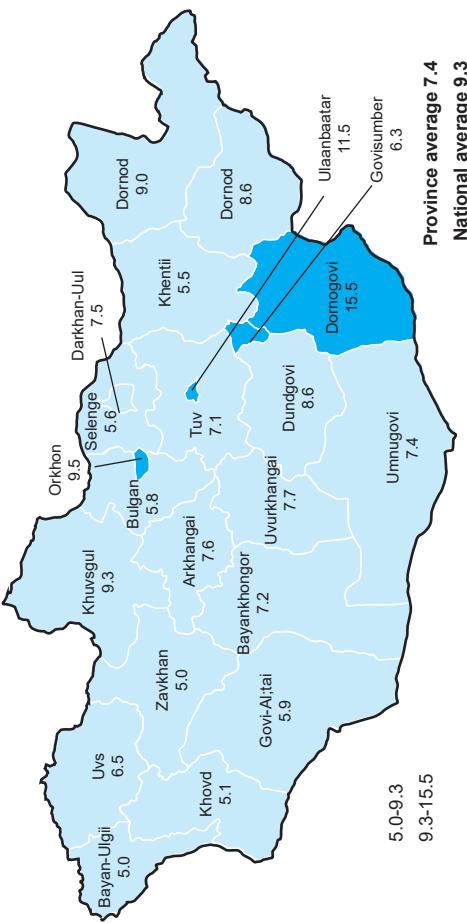
Deaths of the circulatory system



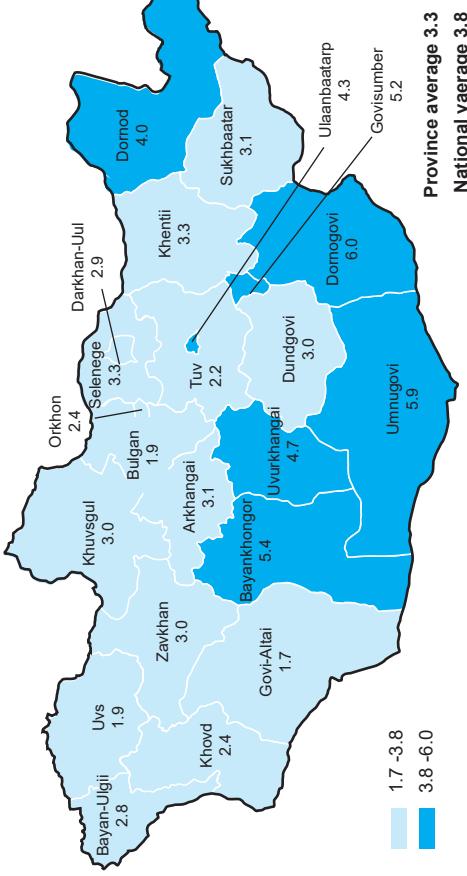
Deaths of the Neoplasm



Deaths injury-poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes

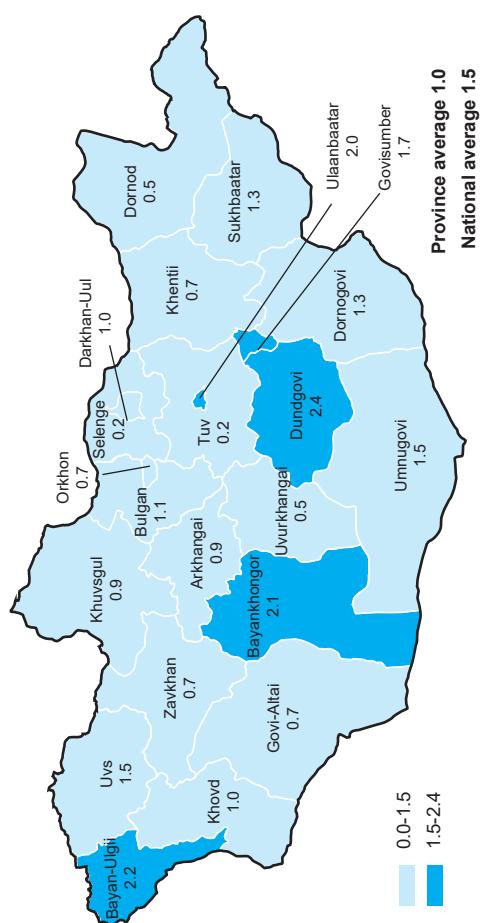


Deaths of the digestive system

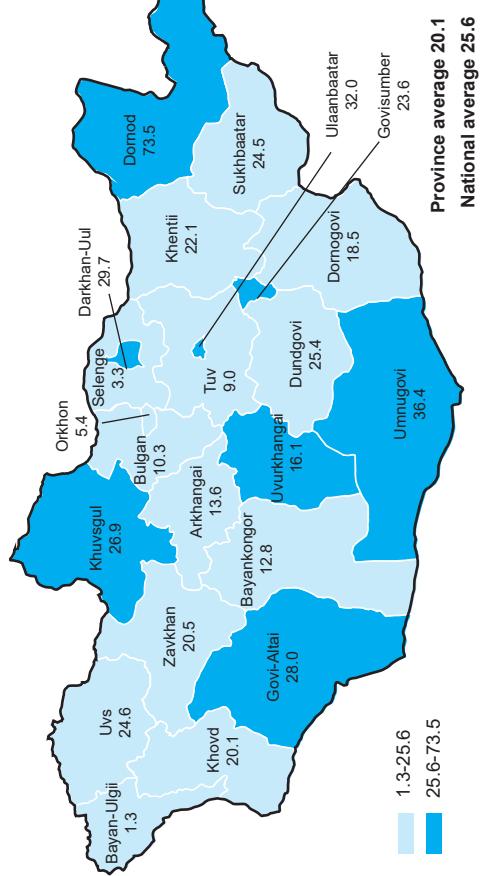


INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION

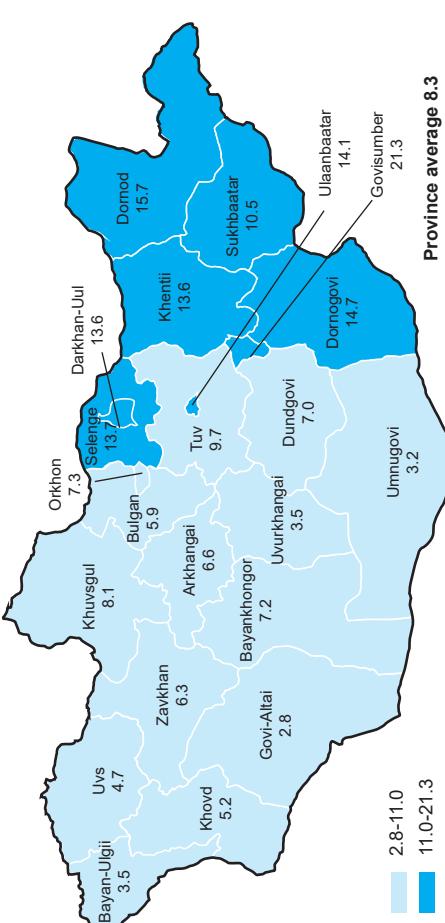
Incidence of Viral hepatitis



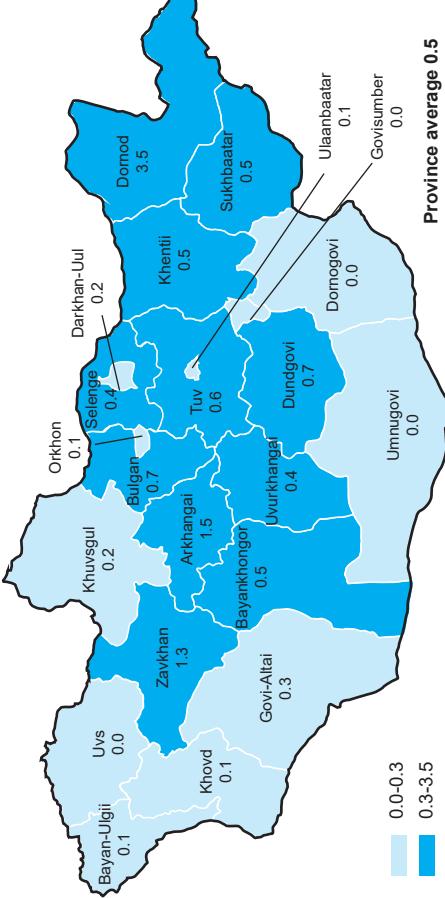
Incidence of Varicella



Incidence of Tuberculosis

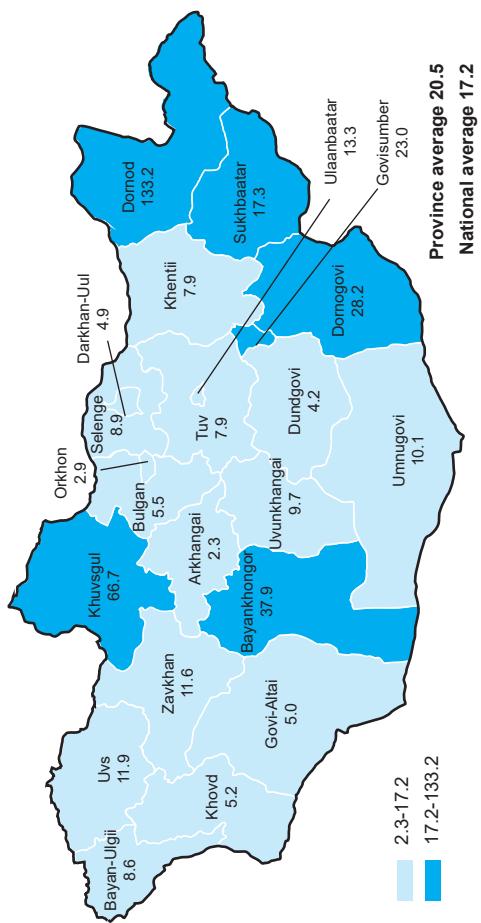


Incidence of Brucellosis

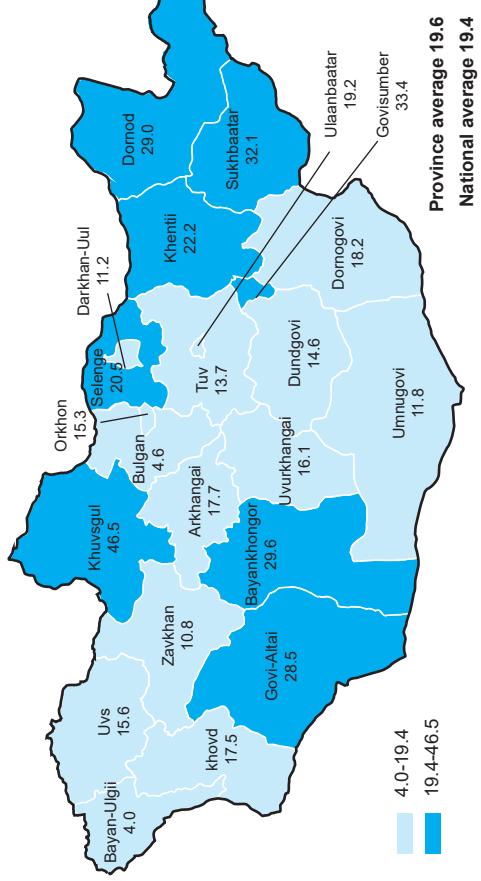


SEXUAL TRANSMITTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION

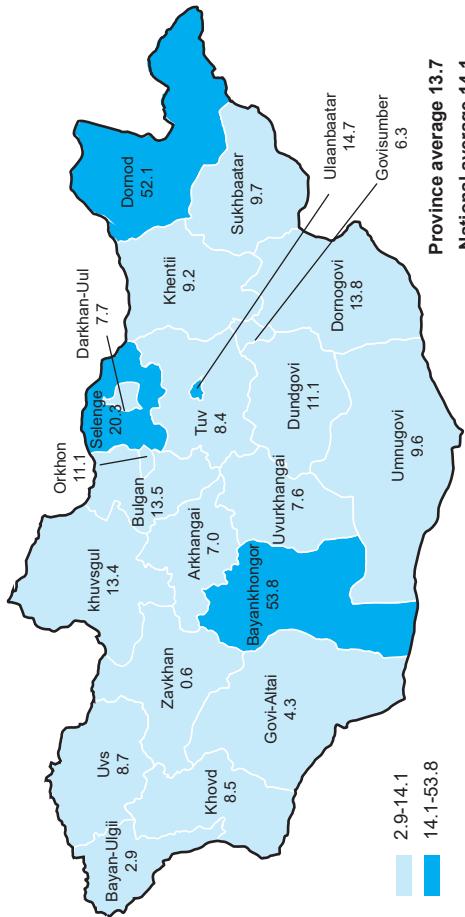
Incidence of Gonococcal infection



Incidence of Syphilis

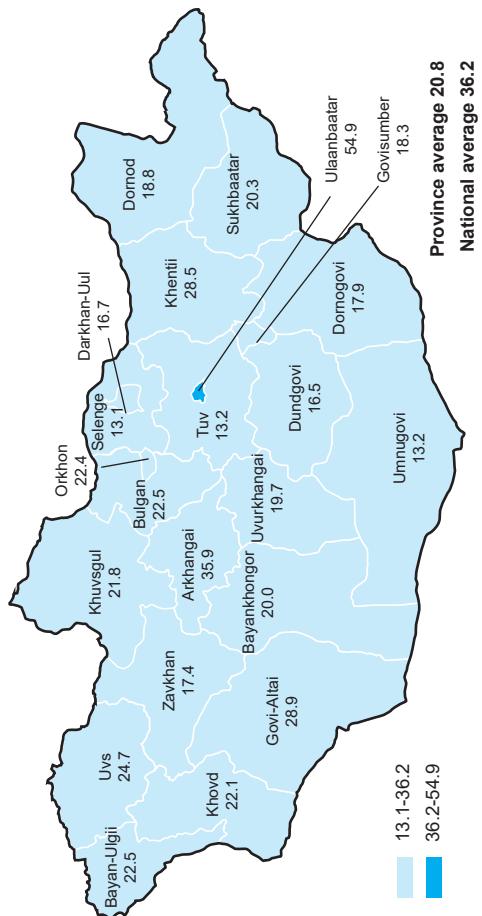


Incidence of Trichomoniasis

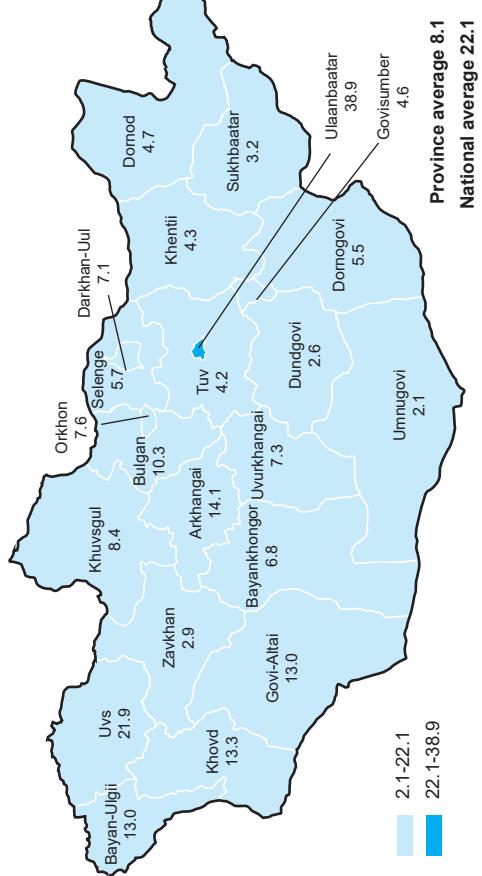


INCIDENCE OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, PER 10 000 POPULATION

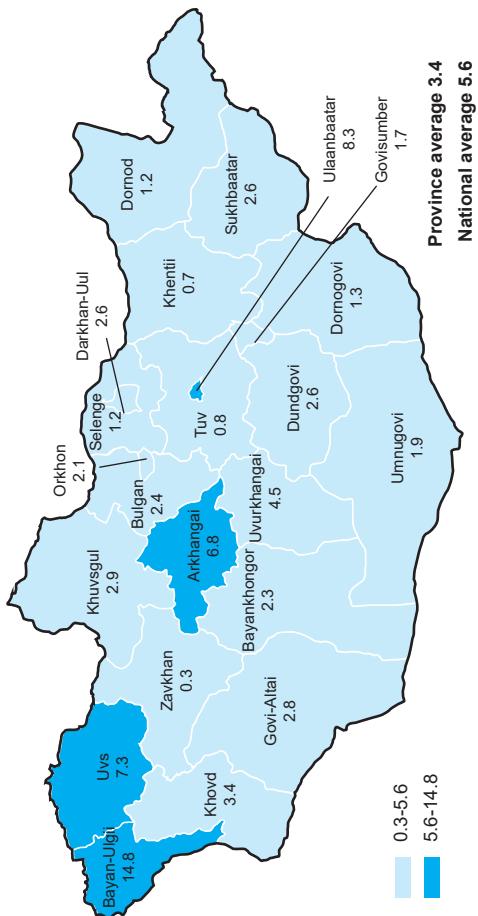
Incidence of Liver cancer



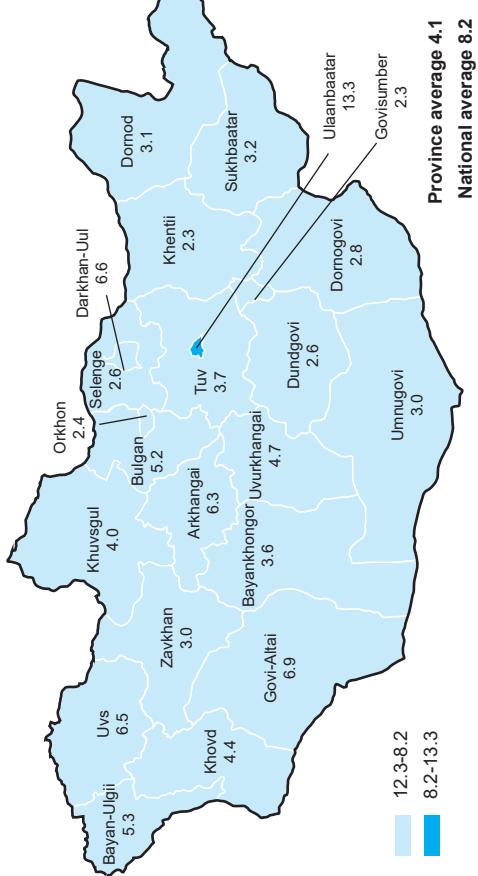
Incidence of Stomach cancer



Incidence of Oesophagus cancer

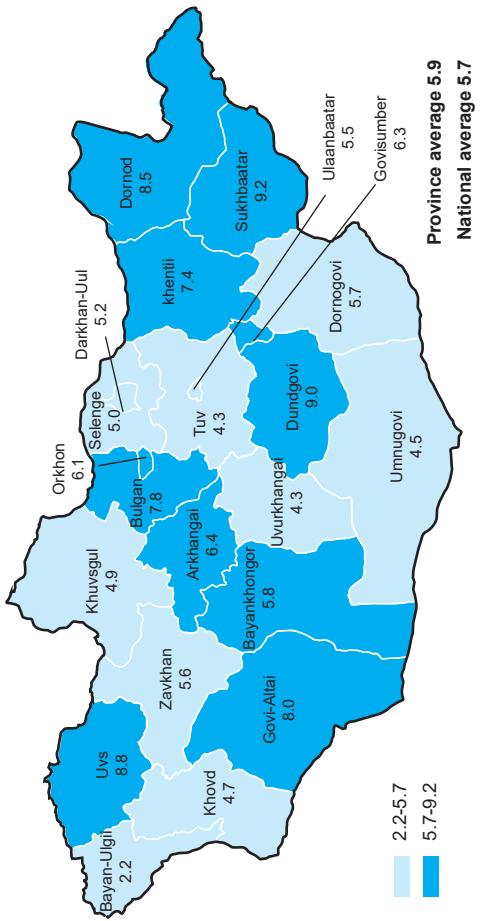


Incidence of Lung cancer

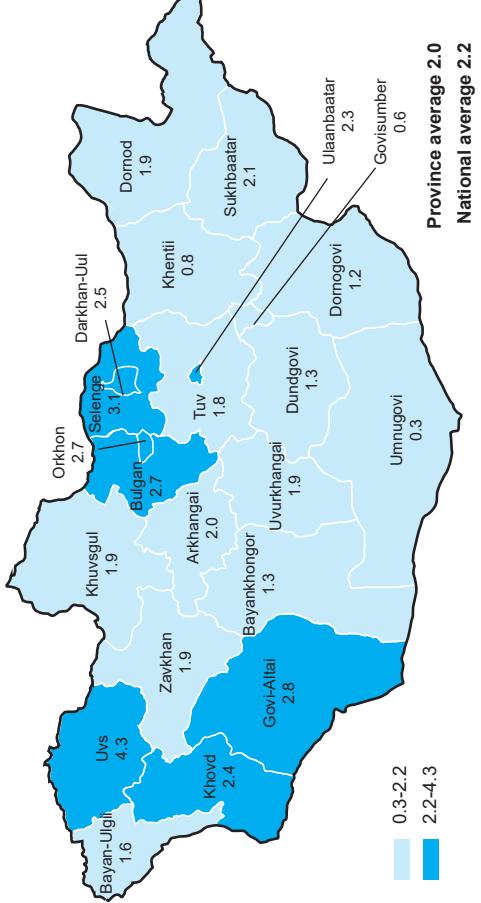


DEATHS OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, PER 10 000 POPULATION

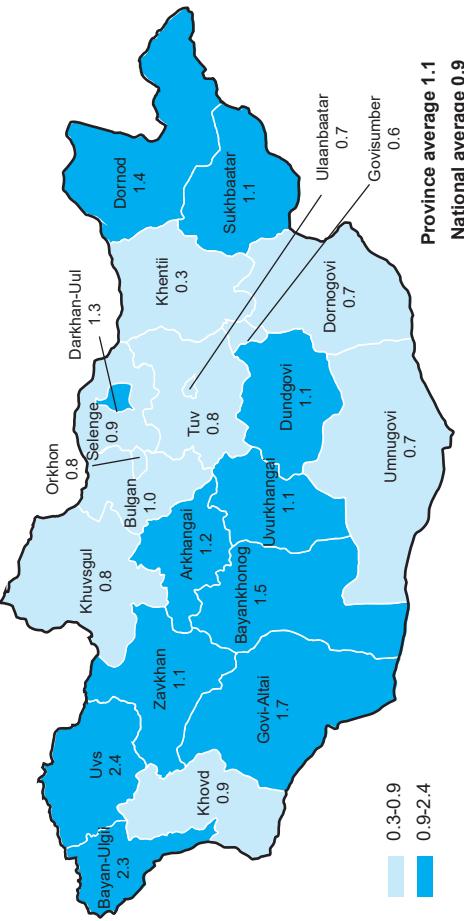
Deaths of Liver cancer



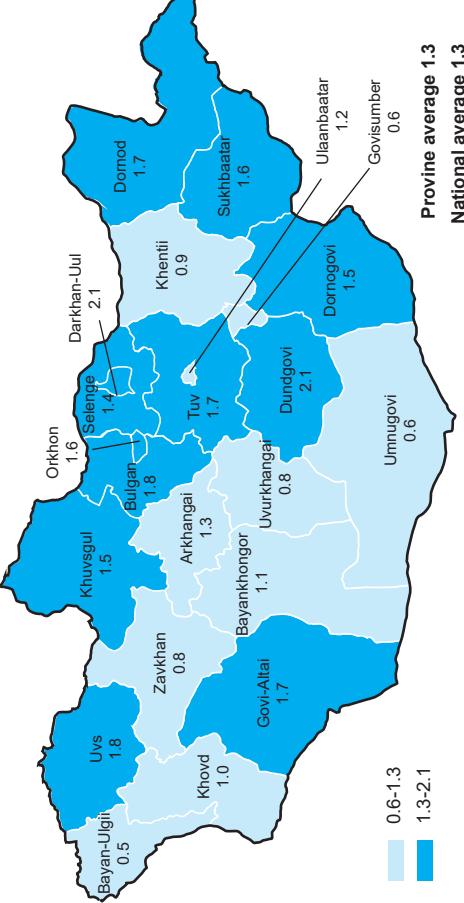
Deaths of Stomach cancer



Deaths of Oesophagus cancer



Deaths of Lung cancer



NOTE



NOTE

NOTE