



CENTER FOR HEALTH
DEVELOPMENT



World Health
Organization

Representative Office
for Mongolia

HEALTH INDICATORS



2020



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ACRONYMS

WHO	World Health Organization
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
STI	Sexually transmitted infections
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
ICD-9	International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision
DOTS	Directly observed treatment strategy
SDG	Sustainable development goals
NSO	National Statistical Office
MOH	Mongolian Organization of Health
CHD	Center for Health and development
SHC	Soum Health Center
FHC	Family Health Center
TBV	TB vaccine
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
SFR	Specific Fertility Rate
CDR	Crude Date Rate

FOREWORD

Annually, the Center for Health Development compiles reports on the capacity, operations of the health care organizations and human resources of all types of ownership, and provides official data information to decision and policymakers, researchers, scientists, professors, physicians, professionals, and data users.

This year's publication is distinct from the previous years as it includes a comparative analysis of all possible indicators from the beginning time of reporting quantitative data of the health sector in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Health sector in Mongolia in 2020.

Moreover, it aims to feature the estimated changes in population health status, public health, and health care services resulted from the difficult situations of the COVID19 pandemic not only in the global arena but in Mongolia where an infection has also spread.

The annual dataset prepared by the Center has used as the main basis for the health sector's policy research, analysis, socio-economic estimates, and budgeting; and used widely for evaluating the implementation of long-term and short-term programs; internal monitoring and evaluation; planning, updating and developing policy for health care and services. Therefore, we work toward and aim to prepare and disseminate data at the unit level in meeting the needs and requirements of the users; and we ensure transparency in access to data to those who want detailed data set for further analysis, and ready for such collaboration.

We would like to express our deepest appreciation to the WHO Representative's Office in Mongolia for providing financial support and collaboration for publishing this book.

We are open for fruitful cooperating in areas of your comments and suggestions on the official statistics of the health sector including monthly, quarterly, annual reports, and health statistics; and we firmly believe that this annual book would provide support for developing accurate and evidence-based decisions for the health policy and decision-makers of the health sector and all data-users.

SINCERELY,

DIRECTOR



B.NARANTUYA



ABSTRACT

“Health Indicators 2020” is composed of 16 chapters, 65 subgroups, and health indicators were compared with the last 10 years.

In Mongolia, the total population was 649.9 thousand in 1921, and it increased to one million in 1962. The country swathed up her 2 millionth citizens in 1988 and the number has reached 3 million in 2015.

By the end of 2020, 3 million 357.5 thousand Mongolian citizens were counted that shows an adding of 2.3 million people across the last 60 years because of intensive population growth since 1969 which related to focus on becoming a healthier nation. By 2020, groups of children under 15 years old, 15-64 years old, and people aged 65 and above share 31.9, 63.8, and 4.3 percent accordingly among the total population.

Compared to other countries, our country is one of the most sparsely populated countries, and population density in 2020 is 2.1 persons are per square kilometer that is an increase of 1.4 persons compared to 1963.

«Life expectancy» is the primary determinant of the life span of a person. In 2019, the life expectancy at birth reached 70.2 years, increased by 0.3 points compared to the previous year; and the life expectancy for women was 75.8 years and for men 66.1 years.

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

The average life expectancy of a Mongolian person was 65.5 in 1965 and added by 5 years in the last 50 years and reached 70.7 in 2020.

In Mongolia, 116 cases of maternal death occurred in 1971 which was an estimated 235 per 100 000 live births. The increased ratio was registered in 1993 as 243. In 2000, 81 maternal deaths, or 161 per 100 000 live births were registered. Since 2000 maternal mortality ratio has declined constantly to 26 per 100 000 live births in 2015. However, it reached 49 in 2016. As of 2020, 23 maternal deaths were registered which is an estimated 30.2 per 100 000 live births. It has increased by 5 cases or 7.2 per 100 000 live births since 2019.

Nationwide infant deaths were 70.3 per 1000 live births in 1965 however, it has increased to 78.8 per 1000 live births in 1980. Since 1980, infant mortality has been decreasing smoothly which was 64.4 in 1990. By 2000, it has decreased by two times to 32 per 1000 live births. In 2020, the infant mortality rate is 11.5.

The neonatal mortality rate was 7.3 in 2020 which is decreased by 3.3 from the last 10 years' average. In 2020, 62.2 percent of the infant mortality accounted for neonatal mortality which shows an increase of 1.5 points compared to the last 10 years average.

In 2020, a total of 4575 health care organizations were operational in Mongolia. Out of that, there are 12 specialized hospitals, 14 national specialized centers, 5 RDTCs, 16 aimag general hospitals, 4 district general hospitals, 9 public health centers, 6 rural general hospitals, 322 soum health centers, 209 family health centers, 241 private hospitals with inpatient bed and 1491 private clinics.

In 2020, out of a total of 27083 hospital beds, 73.1 percent accounted for state-owned public hospitals, and 26.9 percent accounted for private hospitals. Between 2010-2020, the number of hospital beds has increased by 51.9 percent and the number of beds per 10 000 population increased by 16.5 points.

By 2020, a total of 56.5 thousand health employees of the health sector are delivering health care and services to 3.253.3 thousand people who live in Mongolia. Compared to 2000, the total num-

ber of health workers increased by 24.9 thousand, or 40.8 per 10000 population which is indeed an increase of 3.8 that was in the previous year. Among all workers, 92.4 percent of them work in the health sector, and 7.6 percent of them are working in the other sectors. Female workers are the majority and compared to 2000 the number has increased by 1.9 percent in 2020.

The ratio of doctors and nurses is 1:1.1 at the national level, 1:0.9 in Ulaanbaatar city, and 1:1.4 at the aimags' level. The ratio varies between aimags, and regions, or 1:1.4 in the Khangai, Western, and Eastern aimags, and 1:1.2 in the aimags of the Central region.

By 2020 a total of 50 types of communicable diseases were reported, and some diseases were eliminated, and several of them being controlled as results of the control, prevention, and vaccination. For instance, because of vaccination, Mongolia was certified as a country free of measles, and poliomyelitis; and main causes of morbidity, and mortality of young children such as diphtheria, newborn tetanus, and whooping cough were being controlled and no incidence was reported for the last 20 years.

By 2020, incidences of the leading diseases of morbidity per 10000 population were as followed: for respiratory system-1414, for digestive system-1833, for cardio-vascular system-1268, for genitourinary system-1084, for injuries, poisoning, and certain other consequences of external causes-598; and the numbers decreased from 12 to 685 compared to 2019.

In 2020 a total of 6702 cases of cancer were registered in Mongolia; and shares of the types as followed or 32 percent for liver, 17 percent for the stomach, 7.6 percent for lung and bronchus, 7.2 percent for cervix uteri, and 4.7 percent for the esophagus. Out of newly diagnosed cancers 36, 35, 19.1, and 9.1 percent were diagnosed at local levels, at the National Center for Cancer Research, at the districts of the city, and other hospitals and private hospitals, respectively.

In 2020, a total of 15.9 thousand people died which was an increase in 634 (3.8%) persons, and a decrease in 1283 (7.5%) persons compared to the average of the last 10 years, and the previous year. The mortality rate per 10000 population was 49.4 percent in 2020, and 59.4 and 39.1 percent for the male, and female population.

By the end of 2020, surgeries on 230 kidneys, 112 liver, 22 bone marrow stem cells, 25 retinae, 735 skin, and 22 ligament transplantations had been performed successfully.

Generally, health expenditure has an increasing trend in real terms. The Health Minister's expenditure package as a share of GDP was 2.4 in 2017. However, it was decreased by 0.3 percent in 2018-2019 which is 2.2 and increased by 0.5 percent in 2020.

In 2020, according to economic classification, 31.5 percent of the total health sector expenditure spent on salary, wages, and incentives, 14.9 percent spent on medicine and medical devices, 1.3 percent accounted for inpatient food, 3.1 percent spent on operational costs, and 11 percent spent on investments. Moreover, 16.2 and 22.1 percent spent on primary health care as internal transfer and other costs, respectively.

Last 2 years indicators shows that health expenditure was 88.2 percent of the total health sector expenditure in 2019 and increased by 0.8 percent in 2020 to 89 percent. Revenue and expenditure of the Health insurance fund have an increasing trend in last years. Health insurance expenditure is accounted for 87.7 percent of health insurance fund income in 2020.

Health insurance fund information shows that the lowest health insurance expenditure share (54.8%) was in 2007 and the highest share occurred in 2010 accounted for 89.1 percent of the total fund revenue.



CHAPTER 1

POPULATION OF MONGOLIA

CHAPTER 1.

POPULATION OF MONGOLIA

In Mongolia, the total population was 649.9 thousand in 1921, and it increased to one million in 1962. The country swathed up her 2 millionth citizen in 1988 and the number has reached 3 million in 2015.

By the end of 2020, 3 million 357.5 thousand people counted as Mongolian citizens that shows an adding of 2.3 million people across the last 60 years as a result of intensive population growth since 1969 which related to focus on becoming a healthier nation.

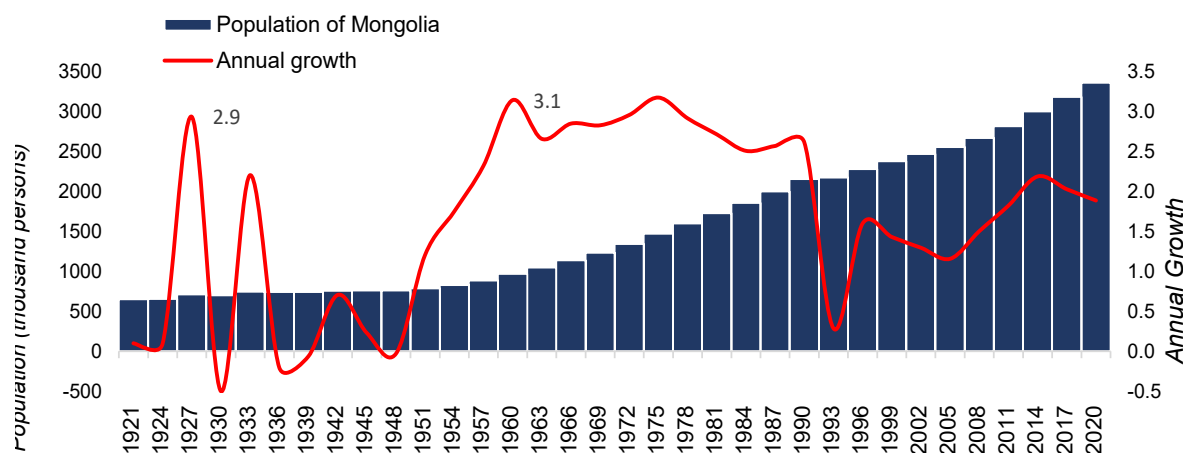
The history of a healthy nation was the result of the establishment and development of the socialist type of the population health protection system over the 70 years with direct involvement and support of the Russian Federation in Mongolia.

Since its' independence, Mongolia has drawn special attention to its' population issues and conducted an official counting for 9 times, and since 1956 is using an estimating technology in population census following international methodology and experiences; and is developing population development policies based on the census data. Since 1950, cases of birth, death, and marriage are registered officially and established an information system.

Priority actions for population development policy included enforcement of the legal regulations enabling supportive environment for mothers who delivered many children, policies on strengthening families and population health, and maintained conditions to eliminate infectious diseases around the 1950s by conducting screening for tuberculosis and venereological diseases and establishing hospitals and dispensaries in large numbers to treat and cure contracted patients among the adult population.

From the beginning of major political and socio-economic restructuring in Mongolia that occurred in the 1990s' legislations related to the concept of Mongolian National Security, and State policies on population and population health including health promotion and making a healthier nation have been implemented.

Figure 1. 1 Number of population, annual growth rate, 2009-2020



Source: Statistical database- www.1212.mn

The population growth rate was highest in the years 1927, 1960, and 1975 and has a gradual increase since 2008 (Figure 1.1.).

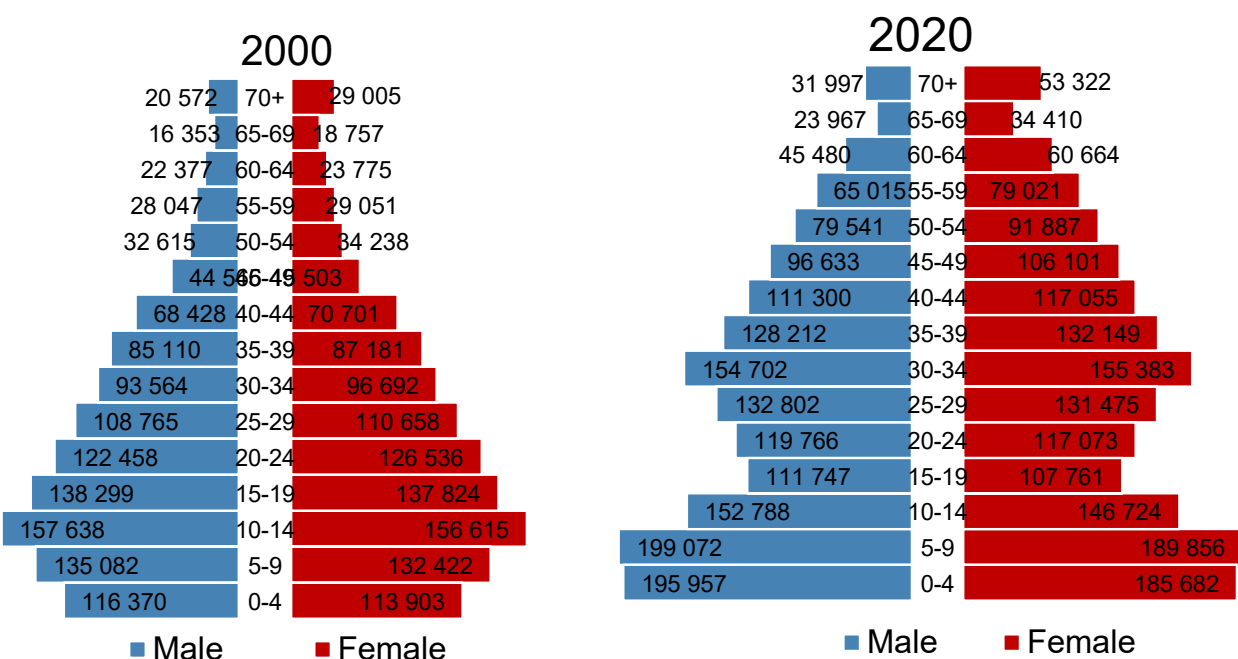


1.1 POPULATION AGE-SEX COMPOSITION

Population age-sex composition is one of the most important indicators in demography. The age-sex composition varies between countries, and it has a significant impact on the current and future social-economic issues of the country.

Studying an age distribution in population has great importance by providing an overview of the history of the demographic pathway of the country, assess the current situation, and determine trends of the nearest future. It is used as a reference for developing short and long-term socio-economic policies of the country aligned with changes in the trends in age and sex composition of the population. The age composition of the country's population changes depending on the birth and mortality rates. Moreover, shares of children, youth, adults, or elderly within the population influence to social and economic developmental approaches of that period.

Figure 1. 2 Population pyramid, 2000 and 2020



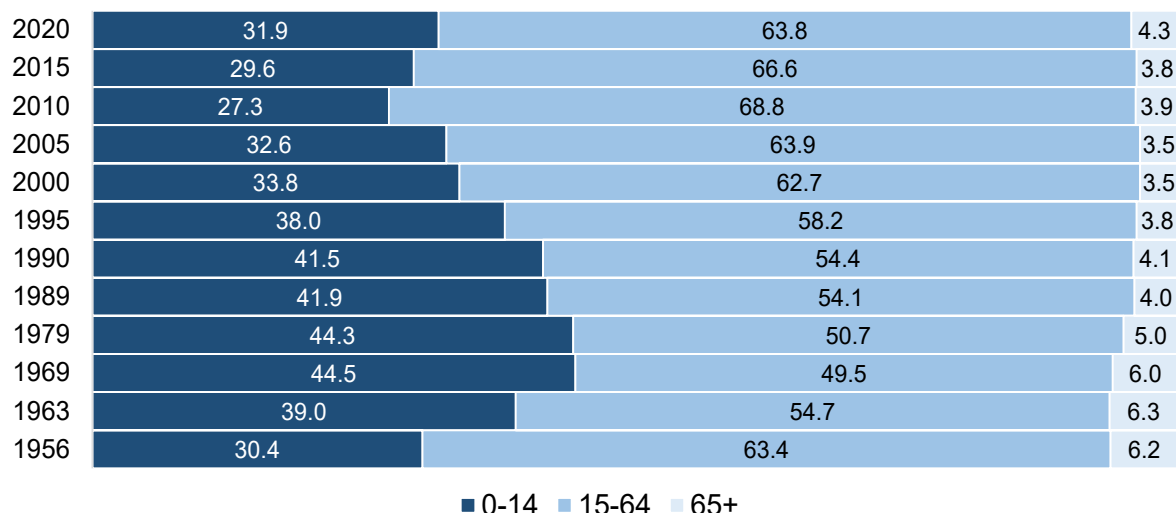
Source: Statistical database- www.1212.mn

The population pyramid of 2020 shows a gradual widening in the middle, which indicates an increase in the younger population. Narrowing in the population age group of 15-24 years illustrates a sharp decline in the fertility rate since 1990. Out of the total population accounted for 63.8 percent were under 35 years old. The active working-age population or a group of 25-34 years old takes a bigger portion in the population pyramid.

The growth of the working-age group is increasing among the population (Figure 1.2). This phenomenon or period of high percent of a working-age group within a population is called “Demographic window of opportunity”. During such a period the demographic factor has a positive effect on the socio-economic development of the country.

By 2020, groups of children under 15 years old, 15-64 years old, and people aged 65 and above share 31.9, 63.8, and 4.3 percent accordingly among the total population. Children under 15 years old have shared almost half of the population by the mid and end of the 1960s, then the percent had decreased to 44.5 percent in 1969.

Figure 1. 3 Population age structure, by selected years



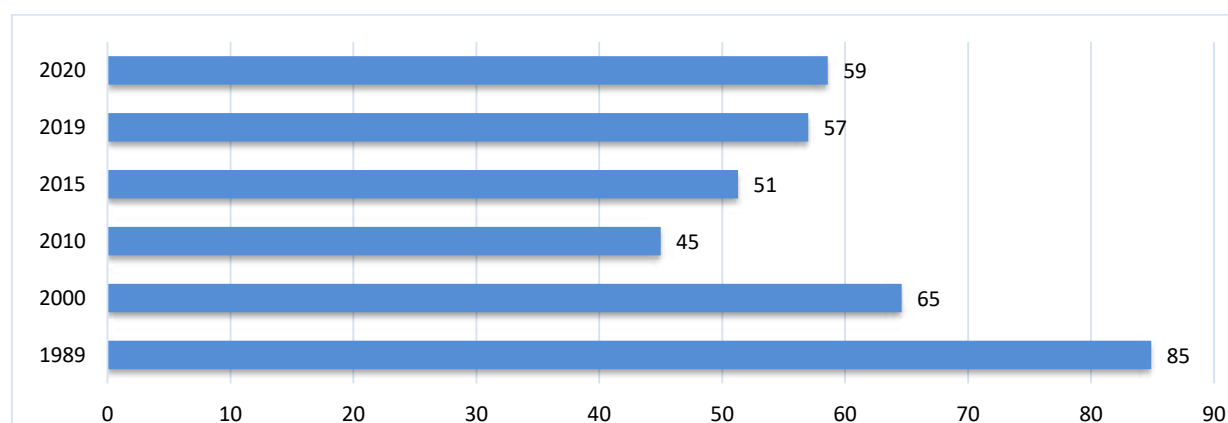
Source: Statistical database- www.1212.mn

1.2 POPULATION DEPENDENCY

In Mongolia, the population dependency was tall due to the higher birth rate between 1970 and 1989. However, it has decreased in 2020 with the major portion of the working-aged people among the total population. In real life, this indicator is much higher compared to estimation. For example, the majority of young people of 15-24 years old are still dependent as they are still studying to upgrade their education and profession even they are identified as a working-age group. In addition number of dependents increases by the numbers of unemployed pregnant, caretakers of young children and elderly people, disabled, incapable to work, or unemployed people.

In the earlier 1990s, the Dependency ratio was 85 dependents per 100 working-age population, and it has decreased from 2000 in Mongolia (Figure 1.4)

Figure 1. 4 Population dependency ratio, by selected years



Source: Statistical database- www.1212.mn

By 2020, the population dependence ratio was 59 dependents per 100 working-aged population. The Aging Index or the number of elders of 65 years old and above per 100 persons younger than 15 years old equals 7.7.

Population sex ratio of 100 males per 100 females is slightly higher in the following aimags such as Tuv(105.3), Bulgan (102.9), Selenge (103.0), Khentii (102.1), Sukhbaatar (100.9), Uvs (100.9), Dundgobi (101.0), Umnugobi (100.3), Dornogobi (100.1), and Arkhangai (100.6); and lower in the



Ulaanbaatar city (92.8), Dornod (99.7), Orkhon (96.4), Darkhan-Uul (96.6) and other aimags.

Table 1. 1 Number of population and some demographic indicators by aimags, Ulaanbaatar city, 2020

By aimags, the capital city	Number of population	Population workload	Out of		Index of ageing	Sex ratio
			Children EldeChildren	Elderly		
Total	3 357 542	55.3	48.9	6.4	7.7	96.6
Western region	415 091	57.8	51.9	5.9	8.8	99.9
Bayan-Ulgii	110 597	60.9	55.7	5.3	10.6	99.7
Govi-Altai	57 674	52.6	46.5	6.1	7.6	99.3
Zavkhan	72 763	54.2	47.3	7.0	6.8	99.7
Uvs	83 524	59.2	53.6	5.5	9.7	100.9
Khovd	90 533	59.2	53.4	5.8	9.2	99.9
Khangai region	604 200	54.3	47.8	6.6	7.3	98.8
Arkhangai	94 088	54.8	48.0	6.8	7.0	100.6
Bayankhongor	88 955	56.1	50.0	6.1	8.2	96.7
Bulgan	61 955	52.3	44.6	7.7	5.8	102.9
Orkhon	107 765	51.8	45.8	6.0	7.6	96.4
Uvurkhangai	115 732	55.2	48.1	7.0	6.9	99.3
Khuvsgul	135 705	55.1	48.8	6.3	7.8	98.3
Central region	515 880	54.5	47.7	6.7	7.1	101.0
Govisumber	17 965	60.0	54.2	5.8	9.3	101.4
Darkhan-Uul	106 909	53.8	46.9	6.9	6.8	96.6
Dornogovi	71 207	54.5	48.9	5.6	8.8	100.1
Dundgovi	46 981	54.7	46.6	8.1	5.7	101.0
Umnugovi	70 371	56.3	50.4	5.9	8.5	100.3
Selenge	109 285	52.1	45.6	6.5	7.0	103.0
Tuv	93 162	55.5	47.6	7.9	6.0	105.3
Eastern region	225 081	55.8	49.3	6.5	7.6	100.9
Dornod	83 087	57.4	51.0	6.4	8.0	99.7
Sukhbaatar	63 822	54.6	48.5	6.1	7.9	100.9
Khentii	78 172	55.1	48.2	6.9	7.0	102.1
Ulaanbaatar	1 597 290	55.2	48.9	6.3	7.7	92.8

Source: Statistical database- www.1212.mn

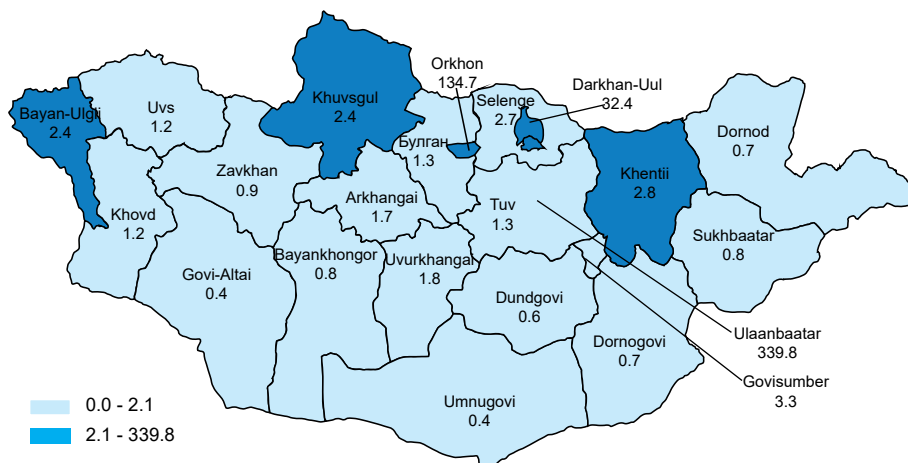
1.3 POPULATION DENSITY

Compared to other countries, our country is one of the most sparsely populated countries, and population density in 2020 is 2.1 persons are per square kilometer that is an increase of 1.4 persons compared to 1963.

In Mongolia, the population is most dense in Ulaanbaatar city and Orkhon aimag. In Ulaanbaatar city,

the population density is 339.8 in 2020 which shows that the number of people increased by seven times or by 292 persons compared to 1963. In Orkhon aimag, the population density reached 134.7 in 2020 or the number of people increased by 95 persons in the last 40 years since it was 39.9 in 1979.

Figure 1.5 Population density, by aimag and capital city, 2020



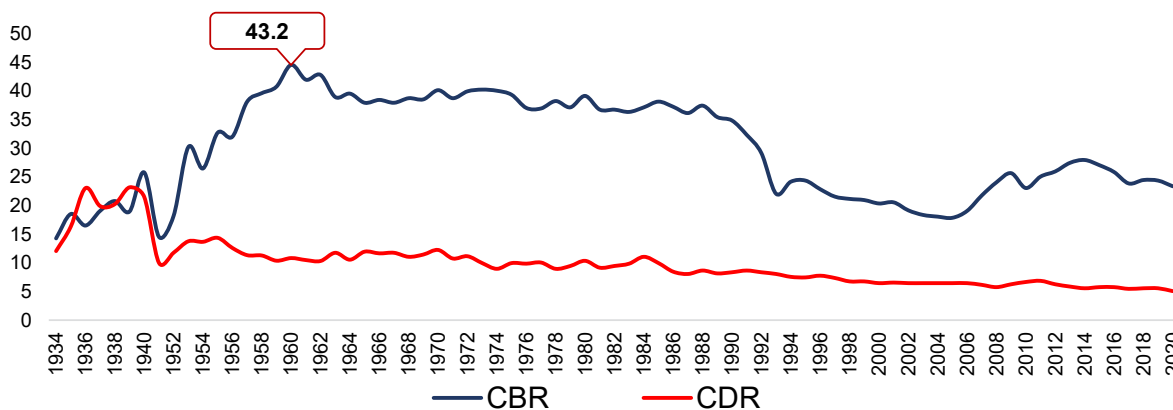
Source: Statistical database- www.1212.mn

By aimags and capital city, Ulaanbaatar city shares 0.3 percent of the territory of Mongolia, but it has the highest population density of 339.8 per square kilometer. In the case of aimags, population density varies depending on territorial size and the number of residents, for example, the population is denser in Orkhon and Darkhan-Uul aimags or density varies between 32.4-134.7, and Bayankhongor, Dornogobi, Dundgobi, Dornod, Govi-Altai, Umnugobi, Sukhbaatar and Zavkhan aimags are with the lowest density or less than one or 0.4-0.9 person per square kilometer. In the remained aimags the density varies between 1.2-3.3. All of them indicate internal migration flowing to the central area.

1.4 FERTILITY

The population of Mongolia added by 2.3 million persons in the last 60 years, especially intensive growth that has occurred since 1969. The highest birth rate per 1000 population was 43.2 in 1960 and since then it has gradually decreased to 39.2 in 1980. From 1985 the fertility rate has steadily declined and reached the lowest level of 17.8 in 2005, but it started to progress from 2009, and the highest births were observed in 2014 or the fertility rate was 28.0 per 1000 population. In 2020, the fertility rate per 1000 population was 23.4.

Figure 1.6 Birth rate per 1000 population, by selected years



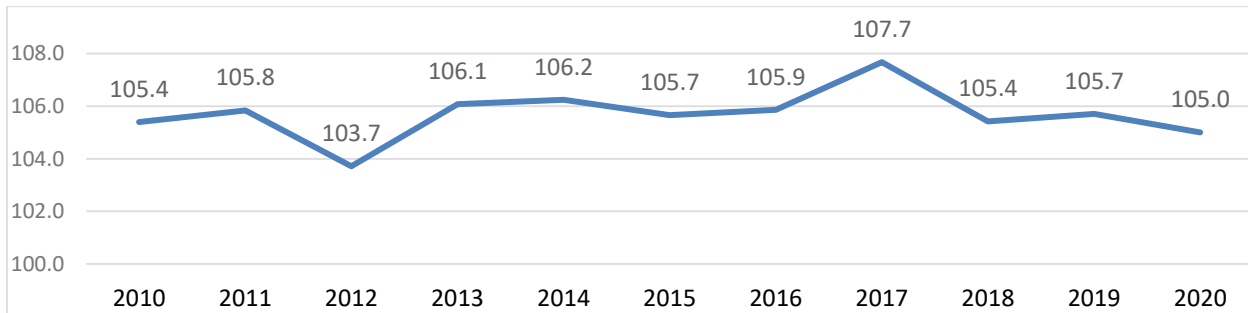
Source: Statistical database- www.1212.mn



The age-specific fertility coefficient or crude birth (CBR) per 1000 women of childbearing age 15-49 years was 180 in 1980 and reached the lowest level of 63.0 in 2005. CBR was 89.7 in 2020 which has increased by 13.7 points in 2010.

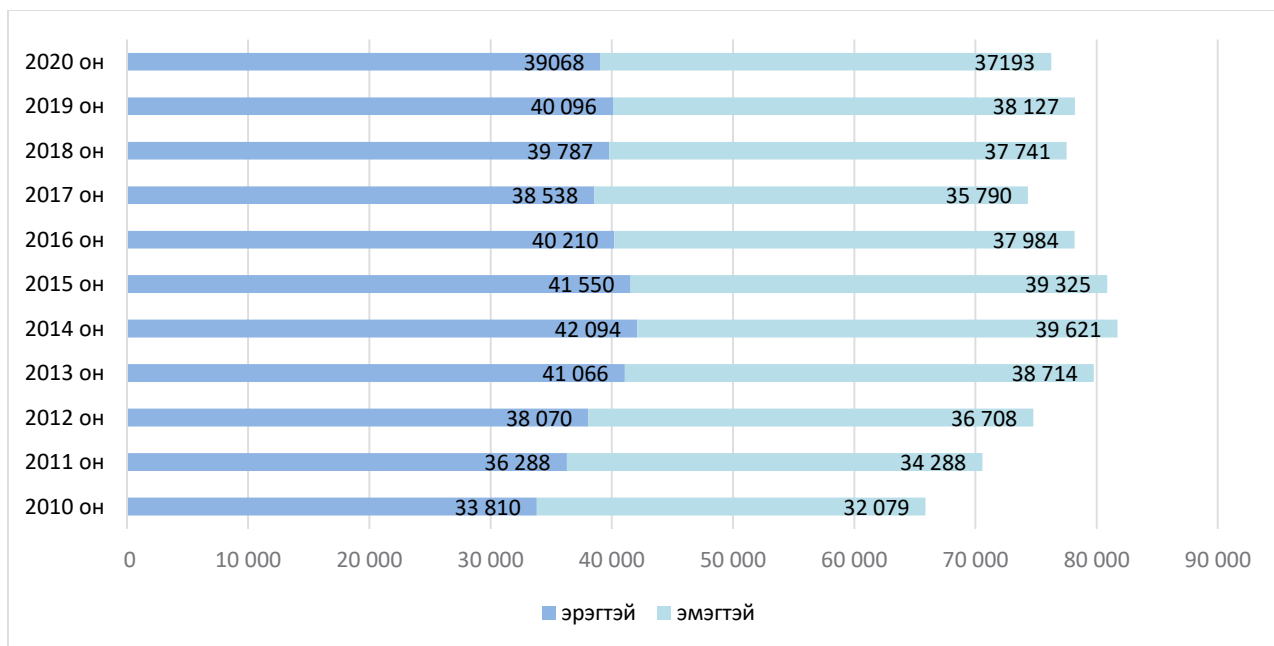
In our country, the sex ratio at birth was 105 boys per 100 girls in 2020. By aimags, the ratio is more diverse in Bulgan aimag or 119 boys per 100 girls while in Dornod aimag the ratio is equivalent or 100 boys per 100 girls.

Figure 1. 7 Sex ratio at birth, 2010-2020



In Mongolia, the Ulaanbaatar city takes 56.7 percent of the total birth and consequently, the birth rate is higher by 4.0. points compared to the national average. By the regions, the highest rate was observed in the Western, or it was 24.5 which is by 0.3 points lower; and the lowest rate was recorded in the Central region, or it was 19.0 which is by 5.8 points lower than the national average, respectively.

Figure 1. 8 Number of live children, by sex 2010-2020



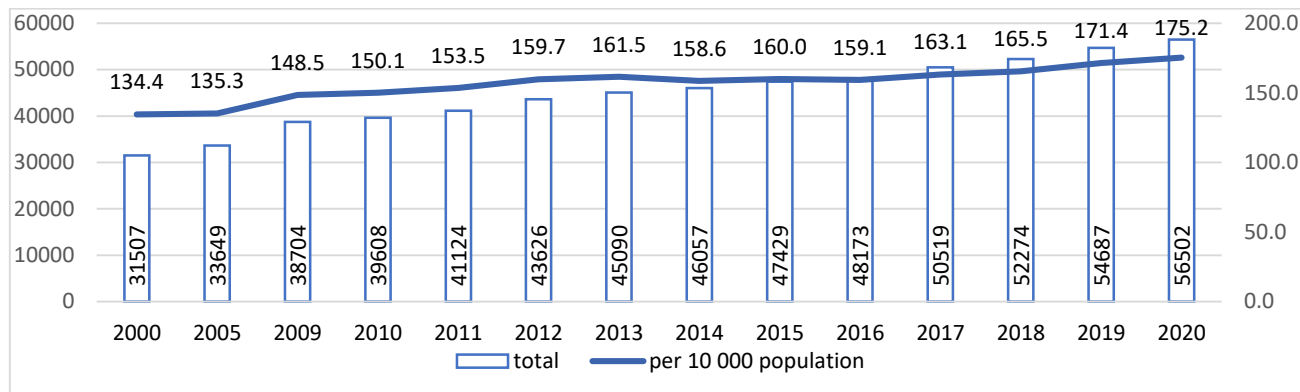
1.5 AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY

«Life expectancy» is the primary determinant of the life span of a person. In 2019, the life expectancy at birth reached 70.2 years, increased by 0.3 points compared to the previous year; and the life expectancy for women was 75.8 years and for men 66.1 years.

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

The average life expectancy of a Mongolian person was 65.5 in 1965 and added by 5 years in the last 50 years and reached 70.7 in 2020.

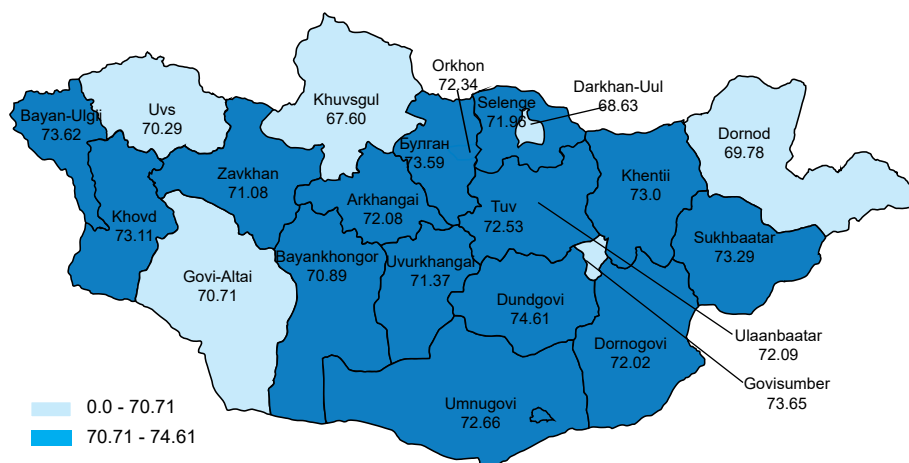
Figure 1.9 Life expectancy, by selected years



Source: Statistical database- www.1212.mn

By aimags, the life expectancy at birth was relatively higher by 3.7 years in Dundgovi aimag and lower by 3.5 years in Khuvsgul aimag compared to the national average. In general, there are four aimags below the national average. Such difference in average life expectancy is related to the population mortality rate, especially the infant mortality rate.

Figure 1. 10 Life expectancy, by aimag, 2020



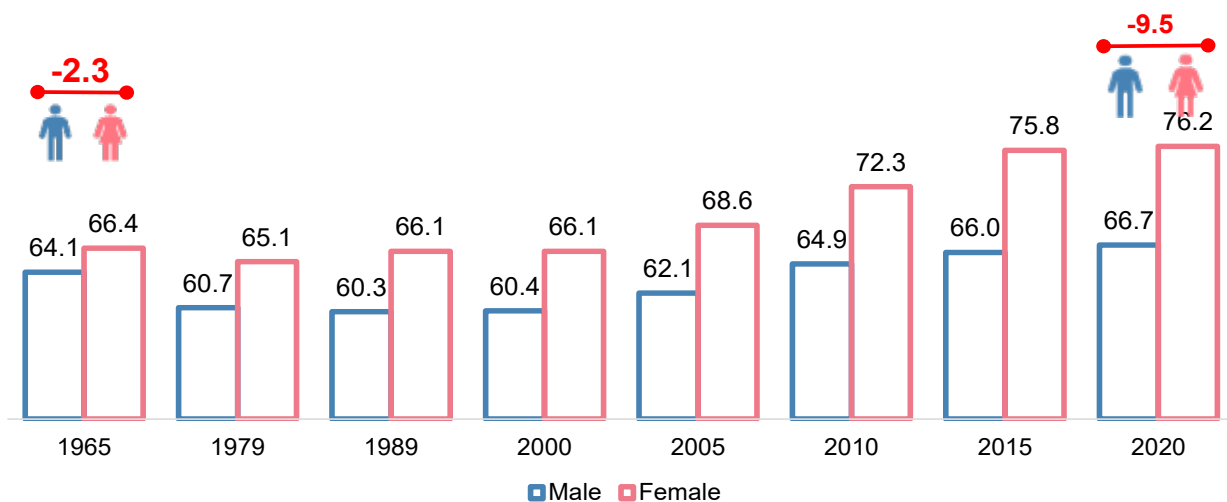
Source: Statistical database- www.1212.mn

Globally, by 2016 an average life expectancy difference between males and females was 4.4 years, and Mongolia accounts for counties with the highest difference by twice this level. As of 1965, the life expectancy difference between males and females was 2.3 years, and over the last 55 years, it rose by 7.2 years, and by 2020 it reached 9.5 years.

By aimags and the capital city, compared to the national average in Orkhon aimag has the highest or 11.7 which is by 2.3 times, and in Selenge, Dornogovi, Darkhan-Uul, and Sukhbaatar aimags by 0.5-1.1 times are higher; and 3.7 in Gobisumber aimag which is lowest (by 6 years) among other aimags.



Figure 1. 6 Difference of life expectancy, by selected years



Source: Statistical database- www.1212.mn

Globally, women tend to live longer than men in any given country and it is influenced by various factors such as health, mortality, social, economy, inequality, health system, politics, natural environment, and geographical location. By 2020, average life expectancy differs between aimags and regions, and the lowest level of 71.31 in the Khangai region, and the highest level of 72.29 in the Central region were recorded accordingly. By aimags, Khuvsgul /67.6/, Uvs /70.29/, Dornod /69.78/, and Darkhan-Uul /68.63/ aimags were below the national average life expectancy.

Table 1. 2 Population life expectancy, by region and aimags, 2020

By aimags, capital city	Total	Male	Female
Total	70.71	66.71	76.22
Western region	71.76	67.94	75.07
Bayan-Ulgii	73.62	70.58	76.09
Govi-Altai	70.71	65.41	75.52
Zavkhan	71.08	68.46	73.88
Uvs	70.29	65.46	74.21
Khovd	73.11	69.79	75.64
Khangai region	71.31	68.49	75.40
Arkhangai	72.08	69.49	73.67
Bayankhongor	70.89	67.69	72.90
Bulgan	73.59	69.08	76.35
Orkhon	72.34	71.19	82.95
Uvurkhangai	71.37	68.98	74.08
Khuvsgul	67.60	64.48	72.45
Central region	72.29	68.99	76.86
Govisumber	73.65	73.15	75.68
Darkhan-Uul	68.63	64.31	74.43
Dornogovi	72.02	67.39	77.95
Dundgovi	74.61	71.48	79.38
Umnugovi	72.66	68.74	77.17
Selenge	71.96	67.51	78.31
Tuv	72.53	70.37	75.13
Eastern region	72.02	67.91	76.51
Dornod	69.78	65.66	74.26
Sukhbaatar	73.29	68.04	78.50
Khentii	73.00	70.03	76.78
Ulaanbaatar	72.09	67.39	75.36



CHAPTER

2

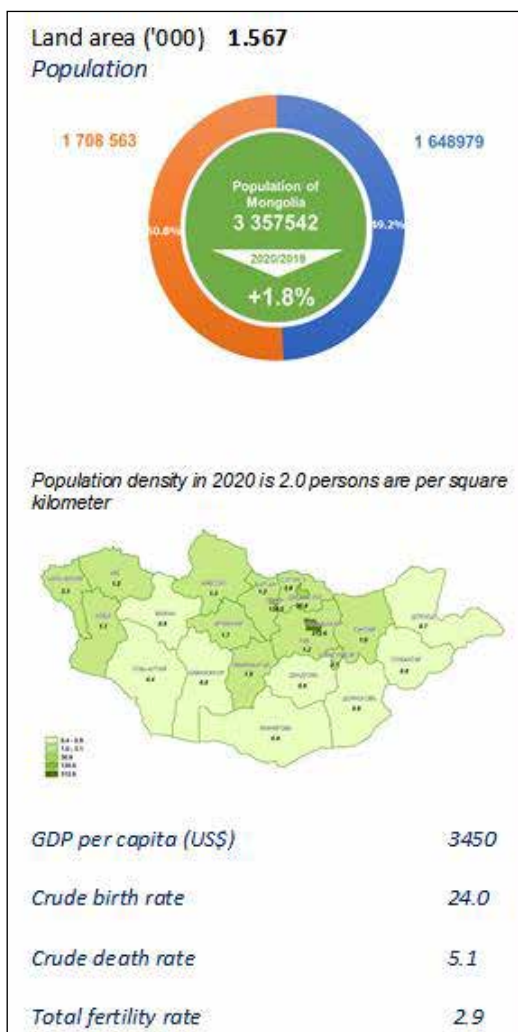
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOAL AND
UNIVERSAL
HEALTH
COVERAGE



CHAPTER 2.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL AND UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

2.1 POLICY DOCUMENTS



Vision-2050” Mongolia’s long-term development policy (the Parliament resolution №52, 2020)

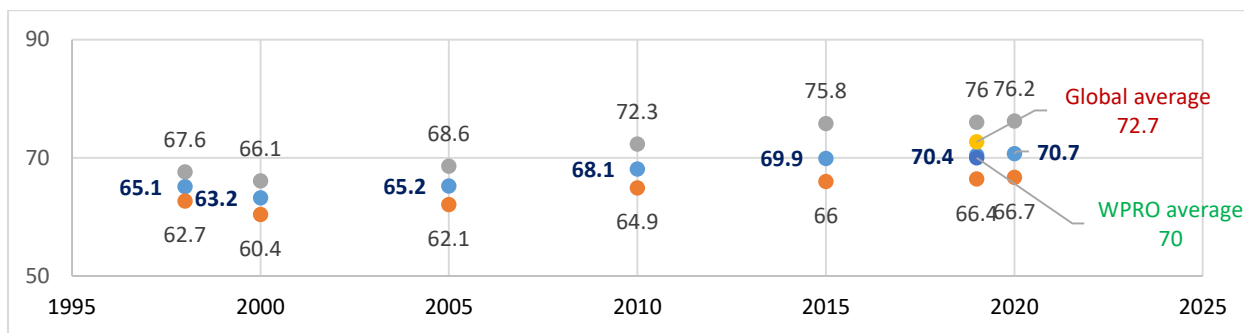
Objective 2.2 Nurture citizens with healthy habits and active lifestyles and develop a quality, accessible and efficient health system.

The first stage of the long-term development policy (2021-2030) is directed to carry out a reform towards quality and accessible healthcare which has 4 main directions.

1. Strengthen the public health system based on the participation of citizens, families, and employers.
2. Set up a financing and insurance system based on the quality and performance of healthcare services, and introduce cutting-edge technologies, modern evidence-based diagnostic, and treatment techniques.
3. Expand e-services in healthcare and create a national health database.
4. Improve healthcare workers’ skills, human resources supply and enhance their social security.
5. Mongolia’s five-year development guideline for 2021-2025 (the Parliament resolution №23, 2020 Objective 2.2 To carry through reform for quality, accessible and effective health system.
6. “State policy on health” (Cabinet Resolution № 24, 2017)

Objective: To extend the average life expectancy of Mongolians by improving the quality and accessibility of healthcare services through disease prevention, the introduction of new technology of evidence-based diagnostics and treatment and ensuring a proper system of health sector financing to meet the health needs and demand of the population.

Figure 2. 1 Average life expectancy of the population by sex and selected years



2.2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS PERFORMANCE INDEX SCORE

United Nations and World Bank published a report on sustainable development goal (SDG) which includes SDG index on country performance towards SDG.

2020 report presents Sweden has highest SDG index (84.7) among 193 UN member states followed by Denmark (84.5) sustainable and Finland (83.7).

Mongolia is listed on 107 in the report with SDG performance index 64. Mongolia's index score suggests that even though the is reaching the goals, performance is moderate and improving with slow implementation and with limited or no information. It shows the performance is moderate and progressing.

Source: www.sdgindex.org

Mongolia's health-related SDGs and universal health coverage performance indicators' performance index is 66.3 which is lower than the WHO Western Pacific regional average by 2.3 percent point.

The below table shows performance index scores are different by each SDG goal.

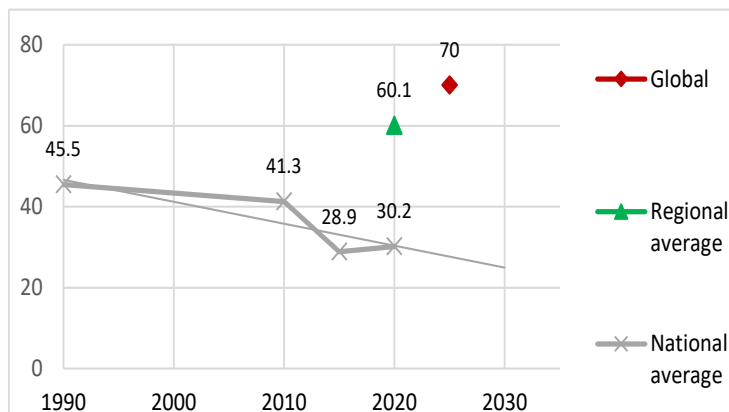
Table 2.1. SDG performance index score

Index score 0-100%		
SDG	Indicator	Target: 100%
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births), 2019		
3.1.1	44.0 ↑	94.8%
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%), 2018		
3.1.2	99.0% ↑	98.6%
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 2019		
3.2.1	16.3 ↑	89.3%
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 2019		
3.2.2	8.7 ↑	80.3%
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls 15-19 years old), 2017		
3.7.2	30.2	79.2%
3.b.1	99.8 ↑	98%
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES		
Number of new HIV infections among the uninfected population, 2019		
3.3.1	0.0 ↑	99.8%
Tuberculosis incidence rate per 100 000 population, 2018		
3.3.2	428.0 →	23.7%
NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES		
Probability of dying 30-year-old person due to cardiovascular, cancer, and chronic respiratory diseases, (%), 2018		
3.4.1	30.2% →	3.7%
Death rate due to suicide (per 100 000 population)		
3.4.2	28.3 →	67%
Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population), 2019		
3.6.1	16.5 →	56.4%



2.3 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

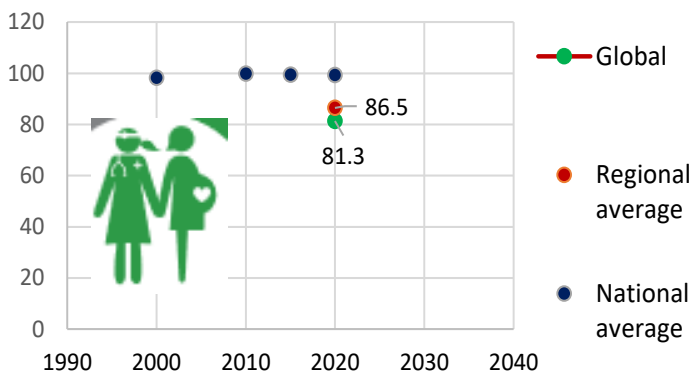
Figure 2.2. SDG 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)



In 2020, the maternal mortality ratio is 30.2 per 100 000 live births which is 7 and 2 times lower than global (211 in 2019), and Western pacific regional (60.1 in 2019) averages, respectively.

However, Mongolia is the 9th country from the top among the region by maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births

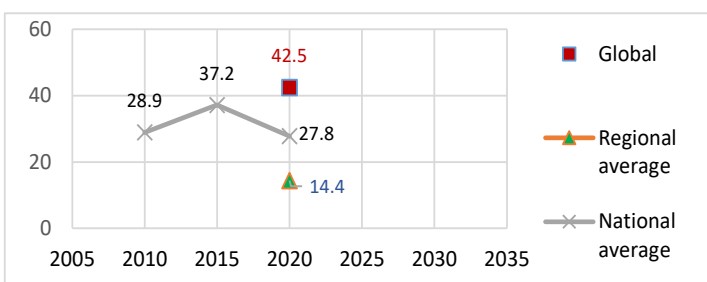
Figure 2.3. SDG: 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel



In 2020, 99.7 percent of deliveries were in hospital and the remaining 0.3 percent delivered at home.

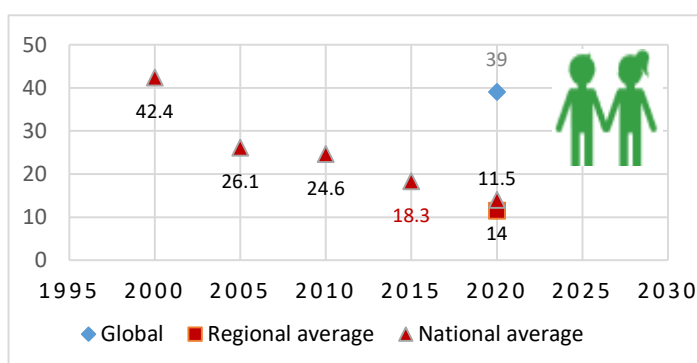
The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is 99.2 percent which is constant in the last 10 years and higher than the global regional average.

Figure 2.4. SDG3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls 15-19 years old)



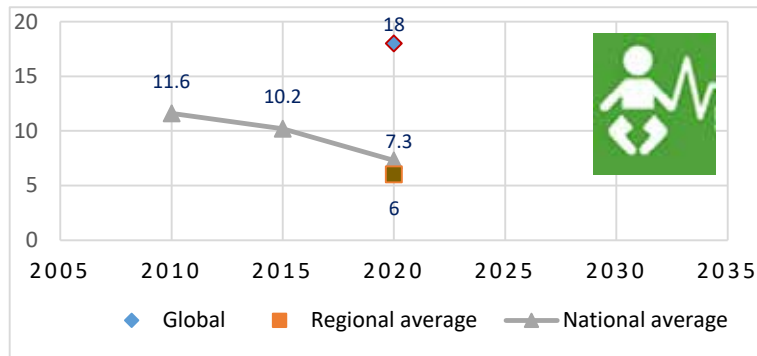
In 2020, the adolescent birth rate was 27.8 per 1000 girls 15-19 years old which is declined by 1.1 compared to 2010.

Figure 2. 5 SDG: 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)



The child mortality rate has a decreasing trend. Under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births was 87.5 and infant mortality rate per 1000 live births was 63.4 in 1990 and reduced to 14 and 11.5 in 2020, respectively. Although under-five mortality is lower than the global average (39), it is higher than the regional average by 2.5 percent point.

Figure 2.6. SDG: 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)



The neonatal mortality rate was 11.6 in 2010 and decreased to 7.3 in 2020.

Although the neonatal mortality rate has decreased and reached the goal (10) and lower than the global average of 18, it is higher than the Western Pacific regional average of 6 by 1.3 percent point.

2.4 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

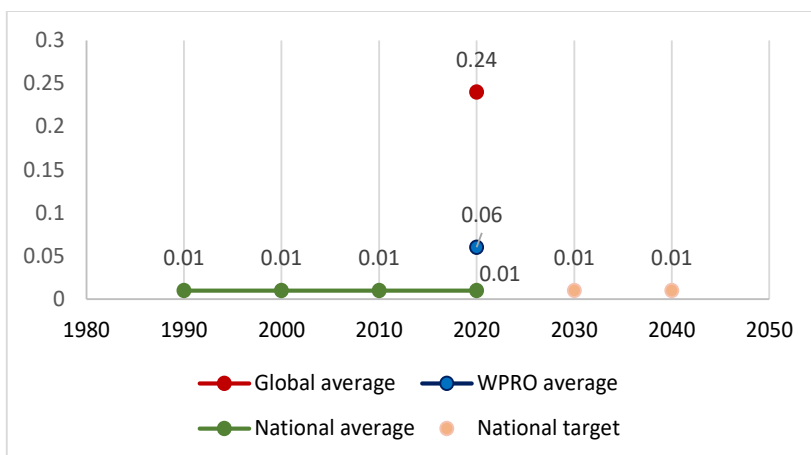
Communicable and non-communicable diseases are still challenging problems in Mongolia. Although many legislations and policies have been developed, the population is affected by preventable infectious diseases.

Premature deaths caused by preventable diseases have not been declined. Even though the immunization rate is high (98%), some infectious diseases such as measles outbreaks have occurred during 2015-2016 and caused an increase in child mortality. TB prevalence rate is still high among the 15-34 and above 65 years old population.

The prevalence of HIV among countries in the Western Pacific region is lower than the global average. However, treatment coverage is still a pressing issue. Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) is 1 percent among 5 years old children which has reached the regional target.

TB incidence rate is decreasing compared to the global target goal and the incidence rate of malaria increased 2 folds among high-risk countries.

Figure 2.7 SDG 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections among the uninfected population



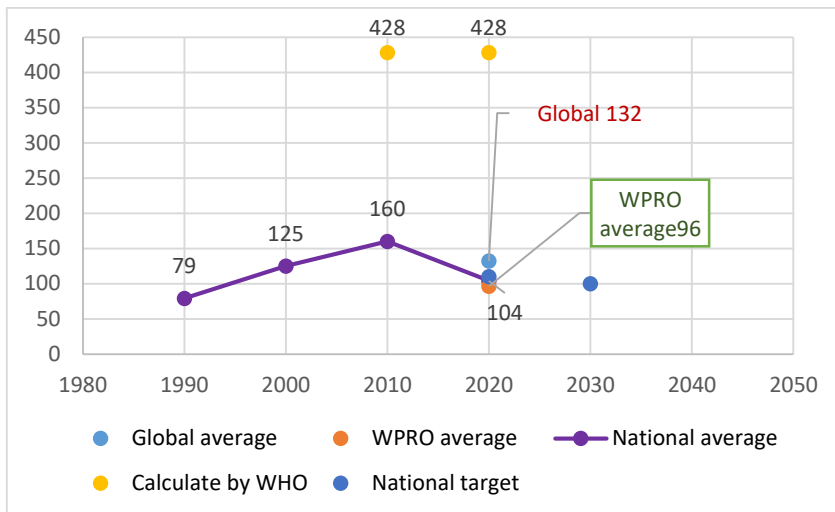
The prevalence of HIV among the Mongolian population is less than 0.1 percent, and it is 5 percent among high-risk groups which makes Mongolia the country with low risk in the general population and high prevalence in risk groups.

The first HIV/AIDS case has registered in Mongolia in 1992. Since then, 311 cases have been registered by end of 2020. Out of the 25 new cases were registered

in 2020. The total number of deaths is 47 since 1992



Figure 2.8. SDG 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence rate per 100 000 population



By TB incidence rate, Mongolia is the 4th country from a top among the Western Pacific regional countries. According to WHO estimation, TB incidence (428) is higher than global (132) and regional (96) averages by 296 and 332, respectively.

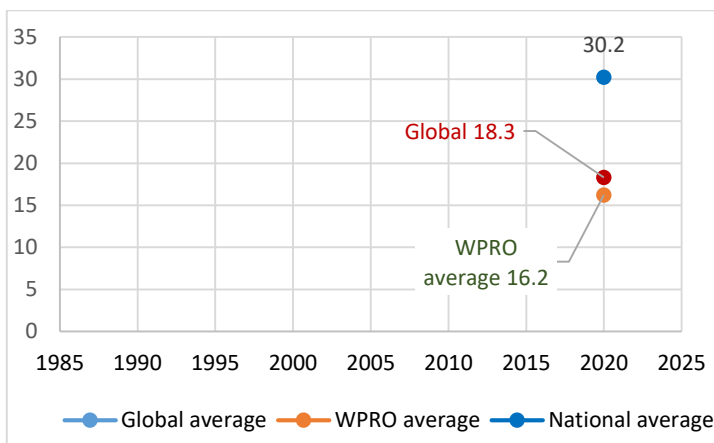
According to national health statistics, the TB incidence rate was 146 per 100 000 population in 1996 and decreased to 104 by end of 2020

2.5 NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

Although premature deaths due to 4 leading causes of non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases have been decreasing, current estimation shows that most of the countries in the Western Pacific region will have difficulties meeting the SDG 3.4 to reduce premature deaths due to non-communicable diseases by one third by 2030.

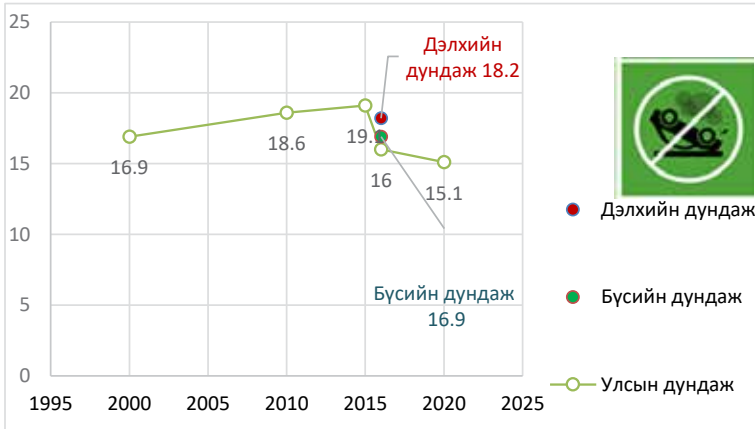
The regional report has mentioned that alcohol and tobacco consumption have not been decreased constantly which indicates that many countries in the world will not reach the 2025 goal on non-communicable diseases.

Figure 2.9 SDG 3.4.1 Probability of dying 30-year old person due to cardiovascular, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases, 2016



According to WHO estimation, the probability of dying 30-70 years-old Mongolian population due to 4 leading causes of the non-communicable diseases is 30.2 which is higher than global (18.3) and regional (16.2) averages by 11.9 and 14 respectively (16.2) - аас 14-иар тус тус өндөр байна

Figure 2.10 SDG 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)



The death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100 000 Mongolia's population takes 9th highest place in the region. In 2020, the rate is 15.1 which is lower than global (18.2) and regional (16.1) averages by 3.1 and 1.0 respectively.

Figure 2. 11 SDG 3.4.2 Death rate due to suicide (per 100 000 population)



The death rate due to suicide per 100 000 population takes 5th highest place in the region. In 2020, the rate is 14 which is higher than global (10.6) and regional (10.2) averages by 3.4 and 3.8 respectively.

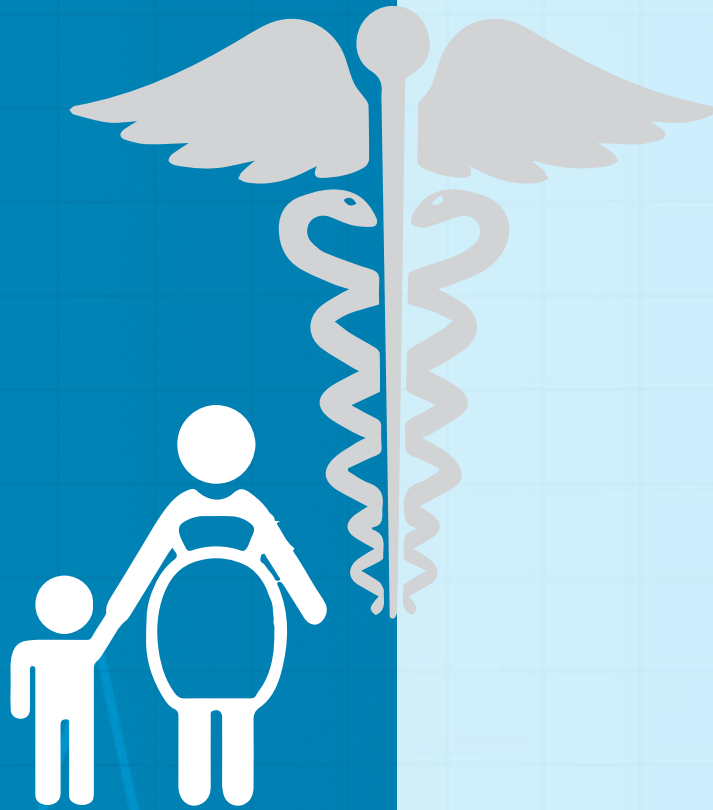
2.6 UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

Figure 2. 12 SDG 3.8.1 Percentage of essential service coverage



Essential service coverage is 85 percent in 2020 which is higher than global (66) and regional (77) averages by 19 and 8 respectively.

The percent of pregnant women who had antenatal visits 6 and more times was 83.7 percent in 2005 and 91.8 percent in 2013 which was the highest year. This coverage rate is declining in the last few



CHAPTER 3

MATERNAL
AND CHILD
HEALTH

CHAPTER 3.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

3.1 MATERNAL HEALTH

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

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

3.1.1 PREGNANCY CONTROL AND ANTENATAL CARE SERVICES

Antenatal care is the essential service which includes early identification of risks for pregnant woman and fetus, prevent from complications, ensure safe delivery and provision of proper care after the delivery.

WHO recommends a minimum of eight visits for antenatal care and guides to measure blood pressure,

urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria, blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anemia, and weight and height measurements during the antenatal-care.

Pregnant women must start enrolling in antenatal care as earlier as possible within the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy risks and conditions that could affect both the woman and fetus's health. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.

During antenatal care, pregnant women receive health education information such as space between births which is important for safe delivery and healthy infant growth. Immunization is equally essential for safe delivery. Early detection and treatment of anemia improve a mother's health and have a significant impact on delivery and newborn health.

Moreover, improving the nutrition status of the mother, avoiding contraction of sexually transmitted infections are effective measures to prevent low weight birth. To prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV, more attention is given to improve antenatal care and access to it in the last years.

Antenatal care coverage within the first trimester has been increasing every year compared to 34.8 percent in 1971, It was 45.7 percent in 1980, 52.9 percent in 1990, and exceeded 80 percent from 2005.

Last 10 years, the early antenatal care coverage was more than 85 percent which is increased by almost 50 percent compared to the 1971 level (Figure 3.1).

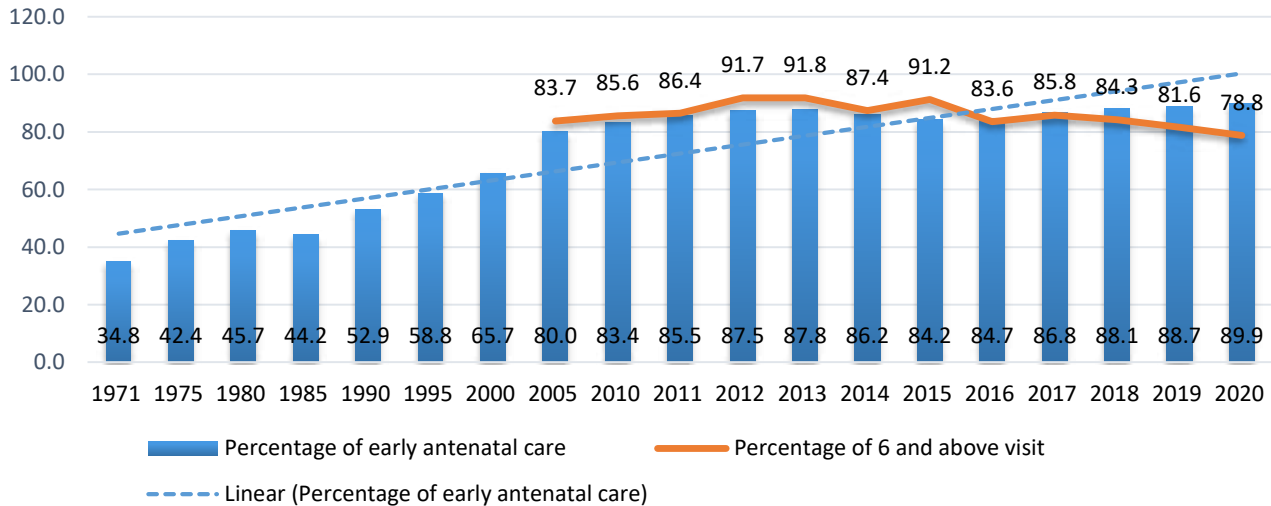
As specified in the national guidelines, during pregnancy, women should attend antenatal health check at least six times for normal pregnancy and at least eight times for high-risk pregnancy and is instructed to attend antenatal care service within 12 weeks after becoming aware of the pregnancy.



years and was 78.8 percent in 2020 which is decreased by 2.8 percent point from 2019.

The percent of pregnant women who had antenatal visits 6 and more times was 83.7 percent in 2005 and 91.8 percent in 2013 which was the highest year. This coverage rate is declining in the last few years and was 78.8 percent in 2020 which is decreased by 2.8 percent point from 2019.

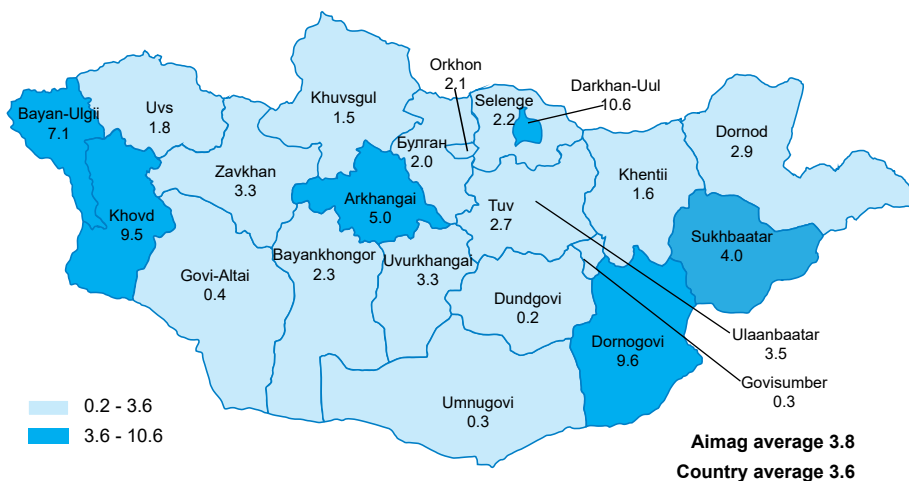
Figure 3. 1 Early antenatal care coverage rate by selected years



In 2020, a total of 76 472 pregnant women were covered by antenatal care service, and 89.9 percent of them were in the first trimester, 9.2% at the 4-6 months, and 0.9% at the seven months or later period of pregnancy. Early antenatal care registration rate by urban and rural areas shows that 89.3 percent of urban and 90.5 percent of rural pregnant women registered within the first three months of pregnancy which are 0.5 and 0.6 percent higher than the previous year respectively in 2020.

Out of total pregnant women in 2020, 97.9 percent had a blood test and 3.6 percent of them had anemia which is 0.1 percent higher than the previous year. The percentage of pregnant women with anemia was 0.4-7.0 percent higher than the national average in Arkhangai, Bayan-Ulgii, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogovi, Khovd, and Sukhbaatar aimags.

Figure 3. 2 Percentage of pregnant women with anemia, 2020



Almost all (99.1%) of the pregnant women were covered by a blood test for syphilis which was found in 1.7 percent. The syphilis rate is higher than the national average by 0.1-0.9 percent in Arkhangai (2.3%), Dundgobi (1.8%), Orkhon (2.1%), Uvs (2.2%), and Khuvsgul (2.6%).

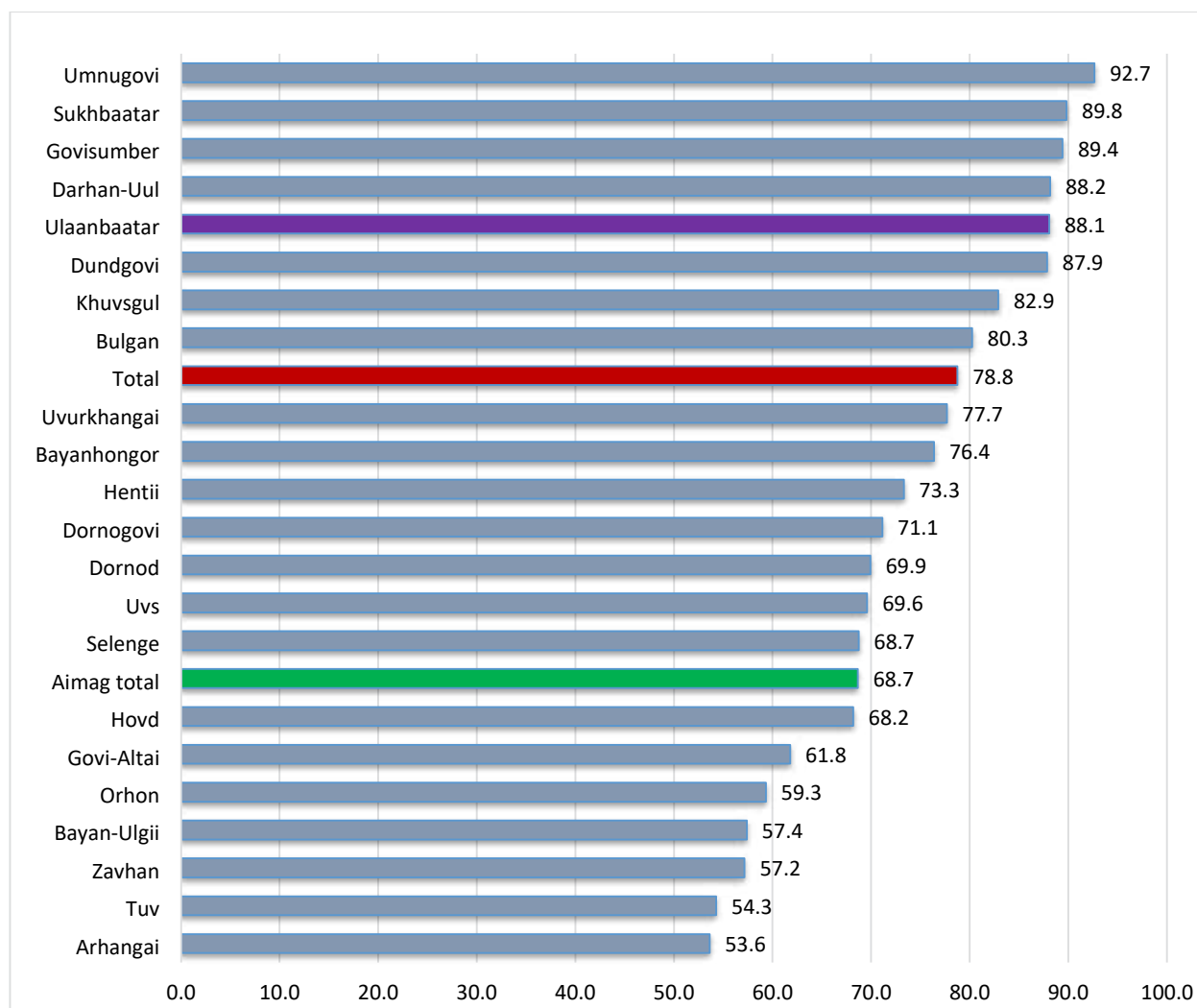
Gonorrhea screening tests covered 92.1 percent of pregnant women in 2020 which has increased by 1.1 percent from the previous year. Overall, the gonorrhea positive test rate was 0.3% among tested pregnant women. It was 0.2-1.0 percent higher than national average in Bayan-Ulgii (0.5%), Zavkhan (0.5%), Dornod (0.8%), Sukhbaatar (0.8%), Selenge (0.9%), Uvs (0.6%) and Khuvsgul (1.3%) aimags.

Trichomoniasis screening test covered 92.4 percent of pregnant women and out of that 1.6 percent was positive. It was 0.7-5.6 percent higher than national average in Bayankhongor (7.2%), Bulgan (6%), Darkhan-Uul (2.3%), Dornod (2.5%), Orkhon (2.4%), Sukhbaatar (3%), Selenge (2.5%), Uvs (2.5%), Tuv (3.4%), and Khentii (2.5%) aimags.

In 2020, 312 out of a total of 336 maternity rest wards were operating at the Soum and Village Health Centers, 18 at the aimag General Hospitals, and 4 at the Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers.

In 2020, 113 (33.6%) of the maternity rest wards were in designated buildings while 64.4 percent (223) were set up in hospital buildings. A total of 61707 bed days were used and the average length of stay at a maternal rest ward was 6.8 days. Moreover, 15 maternity rest homes were built newly, 46 has renovated, 76 had maintenance service to improve comfort condition. Totally, 69.1 percent of the pregnant mothers stayed at maternity rest wards/homes before given birth.

Figure 3. 3 Percentage of pregnant women who had 6 or more antenatal visits by aimags, 2020





3.1.2 MEDICAL CARE DURING LABOR AND CHILDBIRTH

In 2020, 75 694 mothers gave birth nationwide, of which 76 261 were live births and 413 were stillbirths. The number of deliveries has decreased by 1907 cases compared to the previous year. 99.7 percent of total mothers gave birth at the hospital and 0.3 percent (236) mothers gave birth at home. Out of home delivery, 66 cases (27.9%) have not received medical care during delivery.

The percentage of delivery attended by health care professionals is 99.2 percent in 2020 and this indicator was constant over the last ten years.

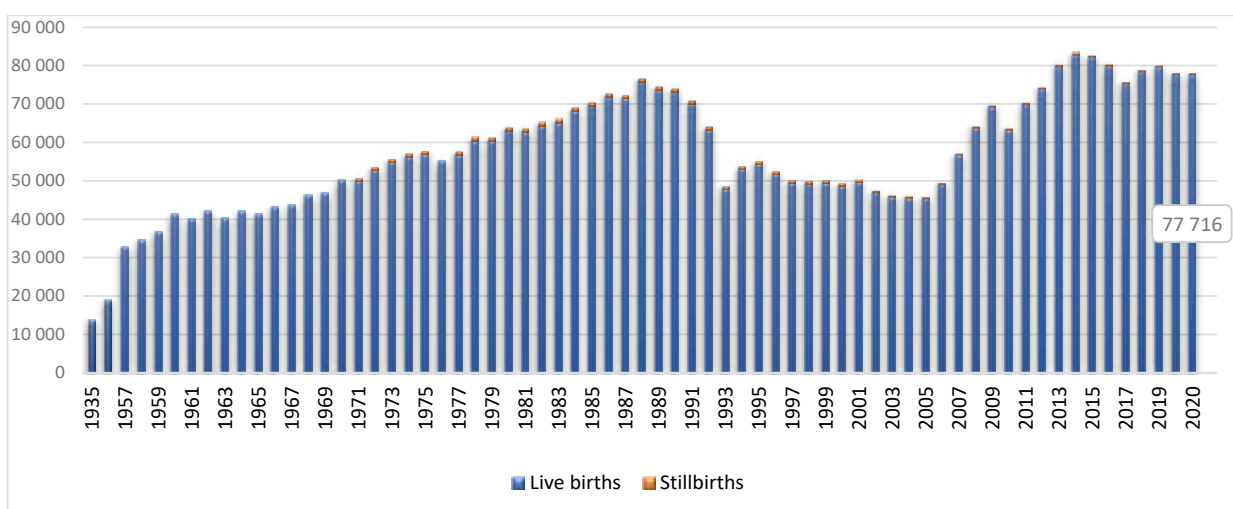
Out of total mothers who gave birth, 452 (0.6%) mothers had assisted delivery by forceps, 204 (0.3%) had manual removal of the placenta. In addition, 909 (1.2%) mothers have selected their birthing position and 3150 (4.1%) have been accompanied by a family member during the delivery. Moreover, 217 (0.3%) were disabled or had special needs.

Shares of the deliveries for the first is 24.5 percent, for the second is 29.1 percent, for the third to fifth are 45 percent, and for the 6 and more are 1.5 percent in 2020.

The mothers under 20 years old share 3.9 percent, 20-24 years old was 50.4 percent, 30-34 years old was 26.5 percent while mothers aged over 35 years was 19.2 percent. Space between births was differs for one year (7.3%), two years (16.5%), three and more years (51.4%).

In 2020, the adolescent birth rate was 27.8 per 1000 women aged 15-19, which is increased by 1.0 point compared to 2010 and decreased by 5.3 compared to the average of the last ten years.

Figure 3. 4 Number of live and stillbirths by selected years



The crude birth rate (CBR) represents the number of births per 1000 population in a given year. In 1990, the number of births per 1000 people was 35.3 in Mongolia, it has decreased to 17.8, dropped twice to the lowest level in 2005, and increased steadily from 2006 to 24 in 2020.

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

The age-specific fertility rate represents the number of births per 1000 women in a specific age group in a given year. The highest age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) were found among 20-24 years old with 149.6 per 1000 women and 25-29 years old with 176.9 per 1000 women.

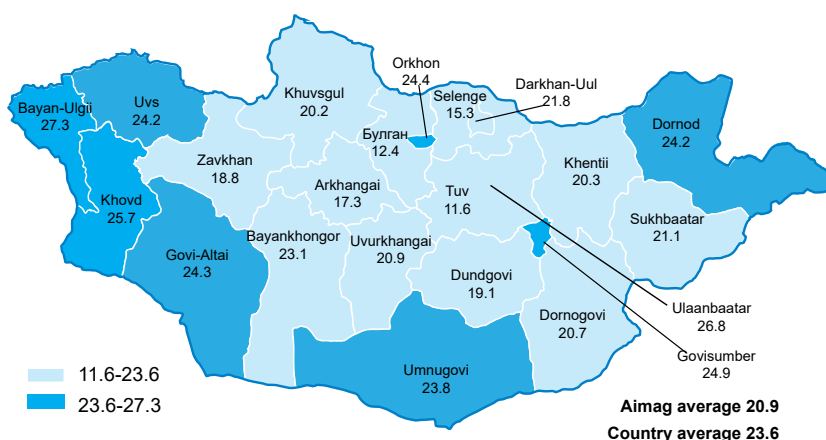
Table 3. 1 Fertility rates by selected years

Co-efficient	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
15-19	44.9	34.9	39.3	32.9	27.4	15.5	18.9	29.9	26.9
20-24	280.0	265.3	249.6	188.5	142.6	110.9	129.2	155.3	141.0
25-29	339.9	348.7	263.9	158.9	135.1	123.9	147.1	168.7	165.0
30-34	258.6	212.8	179.8	92.3	85.7	84.0	105.5	137.1	135.2
35-39	194.8	132.4	108.2	51.5	39.9	42.7	63.9	87.1	92.2
40-44	124.3	74.6	41.8	22.8	13.6	12.0	19.0	23.5	25.4
45-49	39.7	26.5	11.8	5.1	4.2	4.5	2.6	1.3	1.5
CBR	39.2	38.2	34.4	24.4	20.4	17.9	23.1	27.1	23.4
GFR	179.8	167.0	149.6	94.9	73.7	63.0	76.0	95.1	89.7
THK	6.4	5.5	4.5	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.9

Source: NSO

The number of births has increased in Bulgan, Gobi-Sumber, Dornod, Dornogobi, Gobi-Altai, Sukhbaatar, Zavkhan, and Khentii aimags, and decreased in the remaining other aimags. The national average crude birth rate is 24. This rate is higher in 8 aimags such as Bayan-Ulgii (27.6), Orkhon (24.7), Dornod (24.4), Uvs (24.3), and Khovd (25.8).

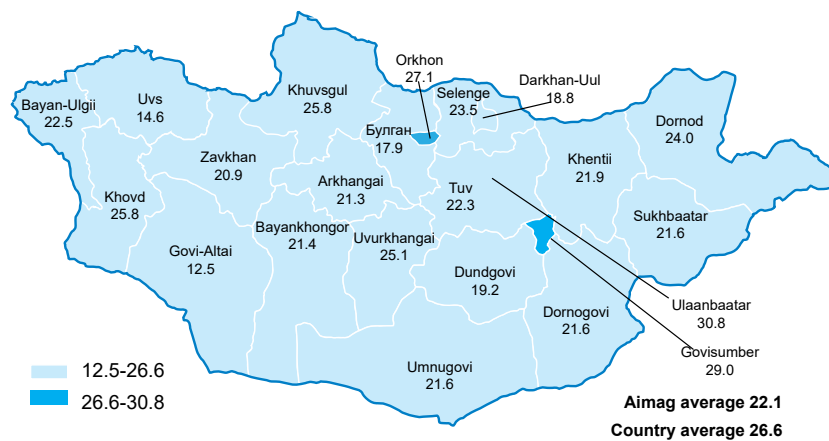
Figure 3. 6 Crude birth rate by aimags, 2020



Out of the total number of births, 47 percent was in Maternal and Child Health Research Center and maternity hospitals In Ulaanbaatar city, 29.9 percent was in aimag General Hospitals, 12.8 percent was in Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers, 7 percent was in Soum, Village Health Centers, and Inter-soum Hospitals, 3 percent in private hospitals and 0.3 was percent was at home.



Figure 3. 7 Percentage of cesarean sections by aimags, 2020



WHO recommended level of cesarean section (C-section) in total delivery is 5-15 percent. In 2020, the percentage of births by C-section was estimated at 26.4 percent in Mongolia, which is considered relatively high. The number of C-sections has increased by 0.4 percent compared to the previous year. The C-section rate was lower than the aimag (province) average by 2.1 and 0.6 percent points in the Western and Central regions, respectively. In contrast, it was higher by 0.6-2 percent points in the Khangai, and the Eastern regions.

In Ulaanbaatar, the percent of births by C-section was 30.4 percent which is higher than the national average by 4 percent.

Table 3. 2 Percentage of cesarean sections by region, 2020

Location	Number of births	Number of births by C-section	Percentage of births by C-section
Western region	9884	1978	20.0
Khangai region	12126	2923	24.1
Central region	9407	2018	21.5
Eastern region	4899	1111	22.7
Aimag total	36316	8030	22.1
Ulaanbaatar	39378	11965	30.4
National total	75694	19995	26.4

A total of 236 home delivery have registered which increased by 7 cases compared to 2019. Out total home deliveries, 51,7 percent registered in Ulaanbaatar city which is decreased by 2 percent from last year. A total of 66 births have not attended by skilled health personnel in 2020 which increased by 6 cases from the previous year. Moreover, 18.5 percent (7290) of total deliveries in Ulaanbaatar city was from rural areas which are lower than last year by 779.

Figure 3. 8 Number of births in Ulaanbaatar city from aimags and soums, 2020

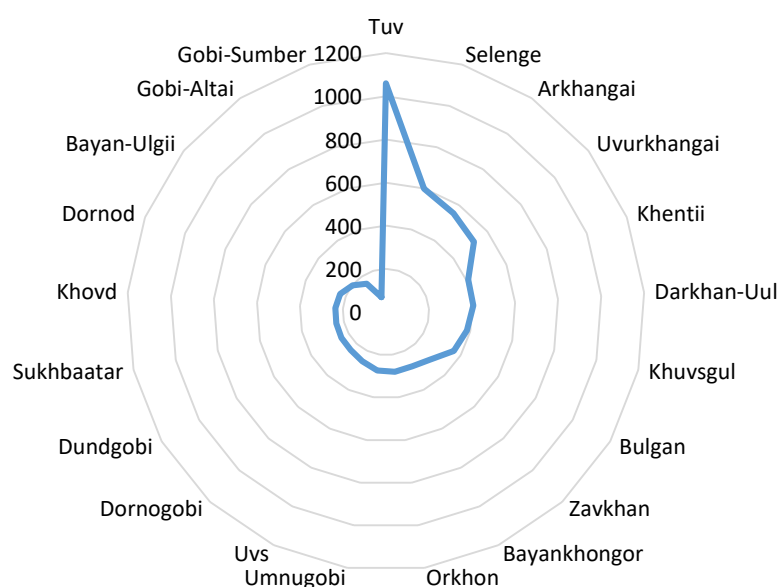


Table 3. 3 Number of births by type of hospitals and places, 2020

Aimags, city	Total births	Home births	RDTC	Aimags, District general hospital	Soum health center	Maternity home and MCHRC	Private hospital	Other places
Arkhangai	1628	3	0	1345	280	0	0	0
Bayan-Ulgii	2849	6	0	2385	458	0	0	0
Bayankhongor	2044	9	0	1879	156	0	0	0
Bulgan	760	3	0	636	121	0	0	0
Govi-Altai	1395	8	0	1281	106	0	0	0
Govisumber	435	0	0	434	1	0	0	0
Darkhan-Uul	2238	9	0	2227	2	0	0	0
Dornogovi	1455	5	0	1131	319	0	0	0
Dornod	1988	6	1929	0	53	0	0	0
Dundgovi	889	3	0	801	85	0	0	0
Zavkhan	1361	4	0	881	476	0	0	0
Orkhon	2547	3	2540	0	4	0	0	0
Uvurkhangai	2421	8	1922	0	491	0	0	0
Umnugovi	1677	6	1370	0	301	0	0	0
Sukhbaatar	1337	2	0	1267	68	0	0	0
Selenge	1641	3	0	825	813	0	0	0
Tuv	1072	6	0	900	166	0	0	0
Uvs	2016	8	0	1731	277	0	0	0
Khovd	2263	7	1902	0	354	0	0	0
Khuvsgul	2726	4	0	2253	469	0	0	0
Khentii	1574	11	0	1262	301	0	0	0
Aimags total	36316	114	9663	21238	5301	0	0	0
Ulaanbaatar	39378	122	0	1383	3	35576	2272	22
National total	75694	236	9663	22621	5304	35576	2272	22



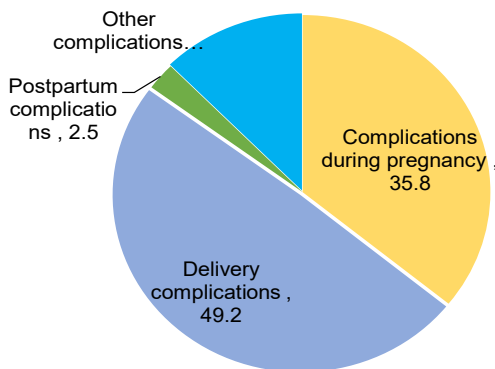
3.1.3 POSTNATAL CARE

The time of childbirth and immediate postnatal period is the most critical for newborn and maternal survival. Across the world, approximately 3 million newborns annually die in the first month of life. Most of the deaths occurred within the first and second day of birth which is also when most maternal deaths occurred. In 2020, 99.5 percent of mothers registered in postnatal active monitoring within 42 days after delivery which has increased by 10 percent compared to the previous year. This indicator is important to reduce postnatal complications and maternal death.

In total, 58947 pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum complications were registered in 2020 which is 779 per 1000 live births. The percent of complications that occurred is as below:

- Complications during pregnancy -35.8 percent
- Delivery complications -49.2 percent
- Postpartum complications -2.5 percent, and
- Other complications not associated with pregnancy and delivery-12.4 percent.

Figure 3. 9 Share of pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum complications, 2020

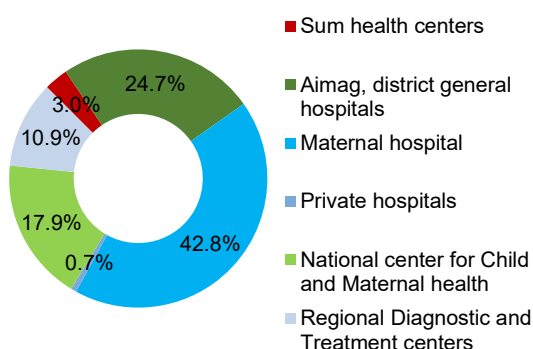


The most common complications during pregnancy are pre-eclampsia (26.3%), and hypertension (10.1%) followed by diabetes (2%) and placenta abruption (1.8%).

Among complications during birth, the most common types are failure to progress in labor at first and second stages (35.1%), early water breaking (28.2%), and vaginal tears (9.5%).

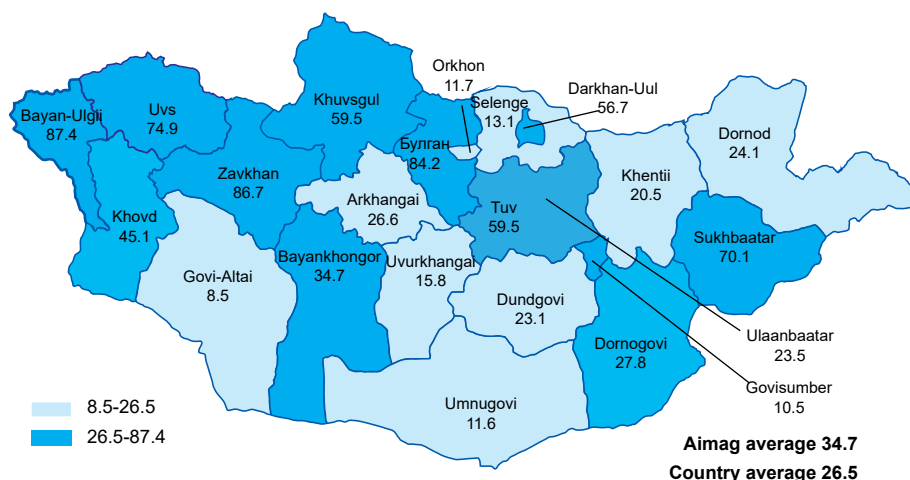
The highest percentage of postpartum complications are hemorrhage (65%), and postpartum infections (19.2%).

Figure 3. 10 Percentage of pregnancy, childbirth, and post-delivery complications, by type of health facility, 2020



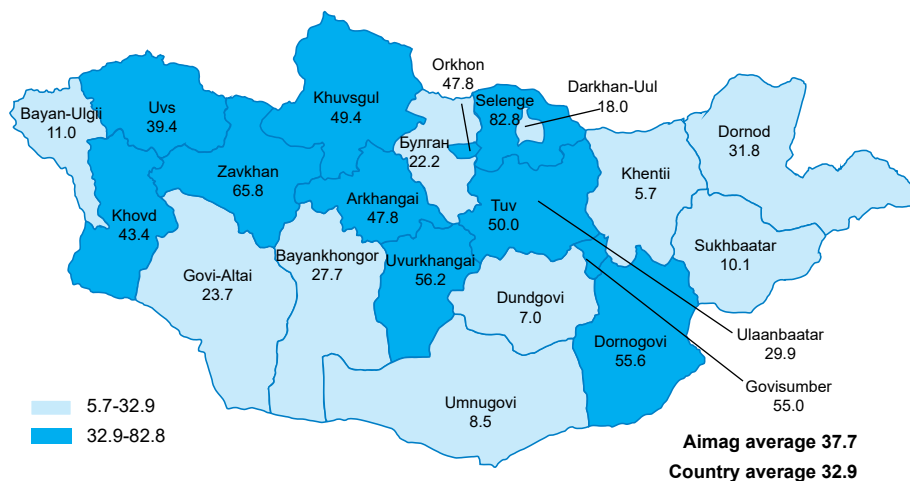
In 2020, 37 cases of congenital syphilis were registered, which decreased by 29 cases from the previous year. Cases reported in the following areas: Ulaanbaatar 20, Bulgan 4, Dornod-1, Orkhon 5, Khovd 2, Khentii 2 and 1 case in Selenge, Tuv, and Khuvsgul aimags.

Figure 3. 11 Percentage of eclampsia in total pregnancy complications by aimags, 2020



Percent of eclampsia in total pregnancy complications is higher than the national average in Bayan-Ulgii (87.4%), Zavkhan (86.7%), Bulgan (84.2%), Uvs (74.9%), Sukhbaatar (70.1%), Khuvsgul (59.5%), Tuv (59.5%), Darkhan-Uul (56.7%), Khovd (45.1%), Bayankhongor (34.7%), Dornogovi (27.8%), and Arkhangai (26.6%) aimags.

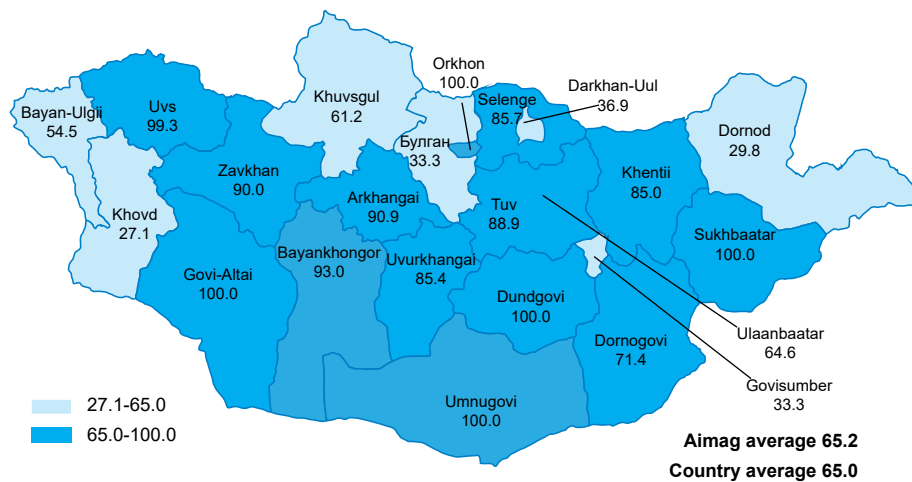
Figure 3. 12 Percentage of failure to progress in labor in total complications during birth by aimags, 2020



Percent of failure to progress in labor in total complications during birth is higher than the national and aimags averages in Selenge (82.8%), Zavkhan (65.8%), Uvurkhangai (56.2%), Dornogovi (55.6%), Govisumber (55%), Tuv (50%), Khuvsgul (49.4%), Orkhon (47.8%), Arkhangai (47.8%), Khovd (43.4%) and Uvs (39.4%) aimags.



Figure 3. 13 Percentage of hemorrhage in total postpartum complications, 2020



3.1.4 MATERNAL MORTALITY

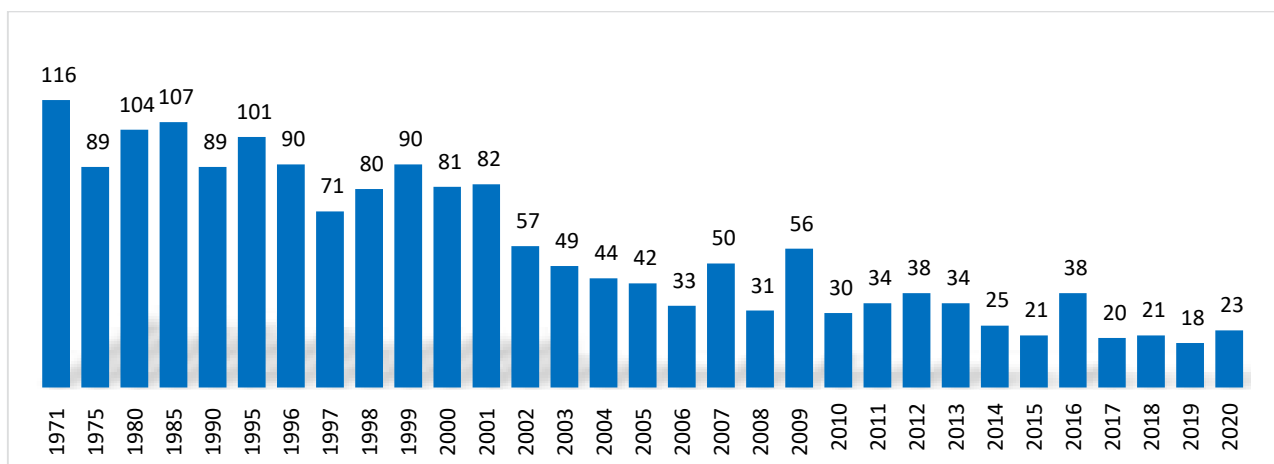
Sustainable development goal states that by improving quality and access to reproductive health services and reducing impacts on preventable maternal and child deaths, constantly decrease maternal and child mortalities and malnutrition.

By 2025, put the goals to reduce maternal mortality to 20 per 100 000 live births, under-five mortality to 12 per 1000 live births, infant mortality to 11 per 1000 live births.

The country's maternal mortality ratio has decreased by 168.8 per 100 000 live births compared to 1990 and moved to a country with a moderate level of maternal mortality from the country with high maternal mortality.

In Mongolia, 116 cases of maternal death occurred in 1971 which was an estimated 235 per 100 000 live births. The increased ratio was registered in 1993 as 243. In 2000, 81 maternal deaths, or 161 per 100 000 live births were registered. Since 2000 maternal mortality ratio has declined constantly to 26 per 100 000 live births in 2015. However, it reached 49 in 2016.

Figure 3. 14 Number of maternal mortalities, by selected years

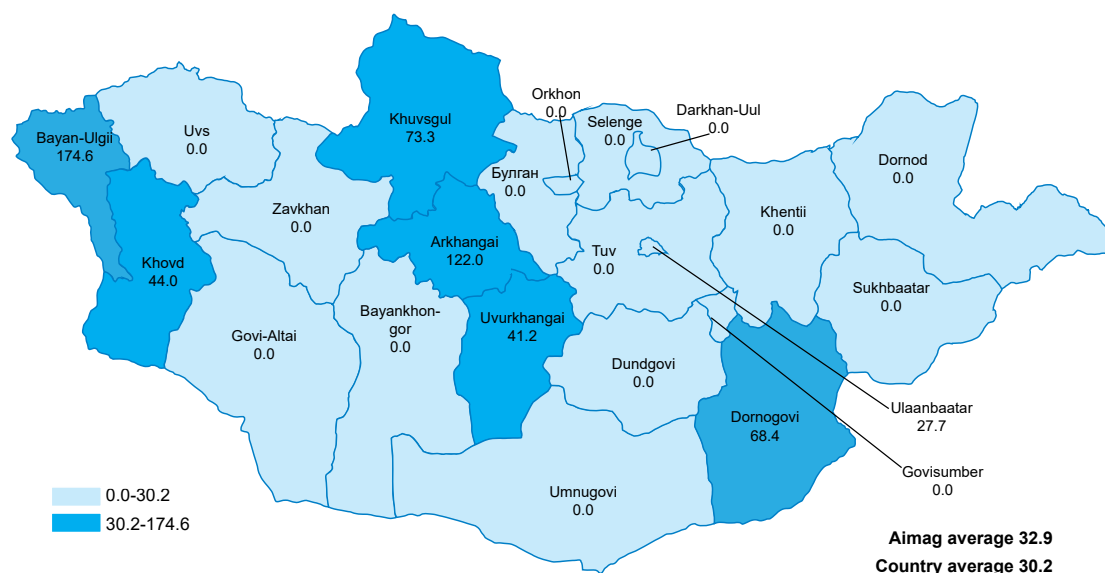


As of 2020, 23 maternal deaths were registered which is an estimated 30.2 per 100 000 live births. It has increased by 5 cases or 7.2 per 100 000 live births since 2019. No maternal deaths were recorded in Bayankhongor, Bulgan, Govi-Altai, Govisumber, Darkhan-Uul, Dornod, Dundgovi, Zavkhan, Orkhon,

Umnugovi, Sukhbaatar, Selenge, Tuv, Uvs, and Khentii aimags. Out of total maternal deaths, 88.9 percent of them were occurred in hospitals and 11.1 percent were at home.

The maternal mortality ratio (30.2) in 2020 has not reached the target of the national program on maternal, child, and reproductive health.

Figure 3. 15 Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births by aimags, 2020



By type of health care facilities, maternal deaths occurred in soum health center (16.7%), aimag general hospital (16.7%), city maternity home (16.6%), regional diagnostic and treatment center (11.1%), third central hospital (27.7%), National Center for Maternal and Child Health (5.6%) and National forensic medicine center (5.6%).

Common cases of complications led to maternal deaths in 2020 are 44.4 percent due to pregnancy, 11.2 percent are due to during birth, 44.4 percent are due to postpartum. These indicators' comparison with 2019 shows that pregnancy complication-related death has decreased by 7.9 percent but deaths during birth and postpartum have increased by 6.5 and 1.4 percent, respectively.

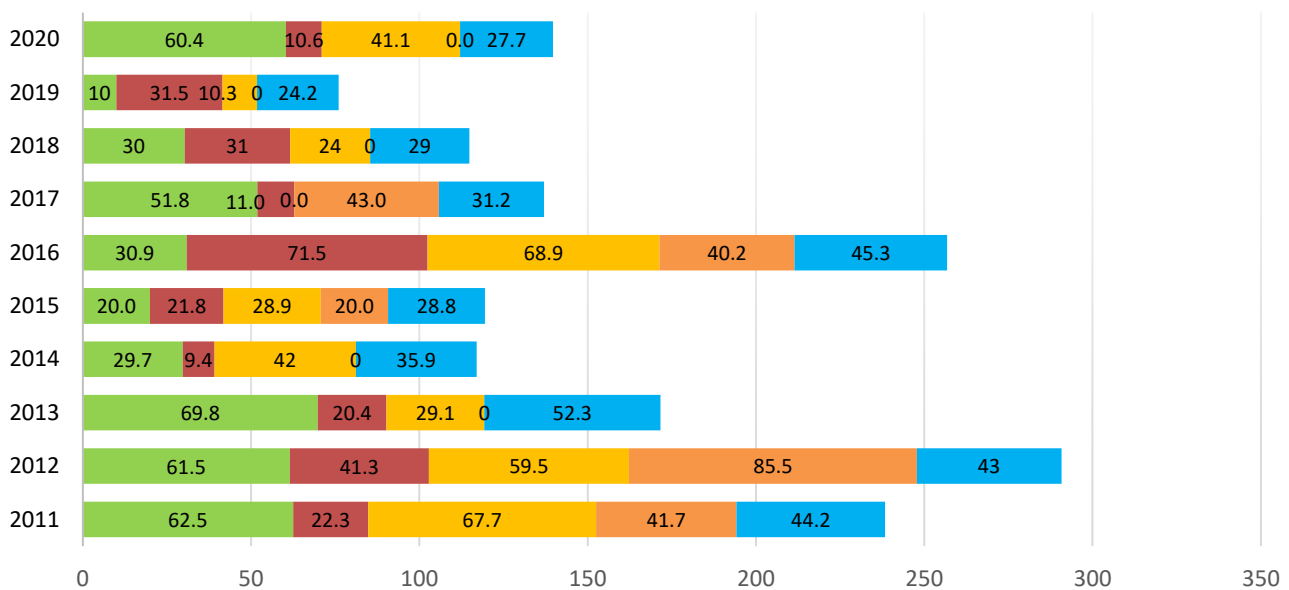
Table 3. 4 Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births, by age groups, 2020

Age group	Number of maternal deaths	Percentage	Number of live births	Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births
Under 20	0	0	2935	0.0
20-24	4	17	16537	24.2
25-29	5	22	21792	22.9
30-34	3	13	20262	14.8
35-39	8	35	11668	68.6
40 and above	3	13	3032	98.9

The maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births was estimated at 24.2 among 20-24 years old, 22.9 among 25-29 years old, 14.8 among 30-34 years old, 68.6 among 35-39 years old, and 98.9 among 40 and above years old.



Figure 3. 16 Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births, by regions, 2020



By regions, the maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births is higher in the Khangai and the Western regions by 10.9-30.2 but lower in Ulaanbaatar, the Central region by 2.5-19.6. The maternal death has not registered in the eastern aimags.

3.1.5 NEWBORN INFORMATION

In 2020, live births were 76 261 which is decreased by 1 962 newborns or 2.5 percent from the previous year. Out of total live births, 39 068 (51.2%) were boys, and 37 193 (48.8%) were girls. The sex ratio at birth in 2020 is 100 girls per 105 boys.

Stillbirth is 0.5 percent of the total births, and it has increased by 0.2 per 1000 birth which is 5.4 in 2020.

There were 1 847 twins and 57 triplets. In 2020, 618 (0.8%) newborns were born with congenital anomalies, 1192 were with oxygen deprivation. Moreover, 6935 (9.1%) were born with sick conditions and symptoms.

Newborn emergency essential care service report presents that 80.9 percent of the newborn had skin-to-skin contact with mother directly after birth and out of it, 67 percent had contact more than 90 minutes. Furthermore, the report says 56.1 percent had bathed; 77.8 percent were placed at the mother's bare chest within one minute after birth and out of it; 56.2 percent were on the mother's chest for more than 90 minutes.

A total of 99.6 percent of the newborns have vaccinated by BCG, hepatitis, and polio vaccines within 24 hours after birth.

In 2020, 413 stillbirth cases were registered which increased by 8 cases compared to 2019 and it is estimated at 5.4 per 1000 births.

Out of total births, 56.7 percent have occurred in Ulaanbaatar which is higher than the national average by 4 percent. By region, the crude birth rate in the Western region (24.5) is higher than other regions, but by 0.3 times is lower than the national average. The crude birth rate in the Central region (19) is lowest among the regions as well as the national averages.

Table 3. 5 Information on newborns by regions, 2020

Regions	Newborns				Total births	
	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio	The percentage of low birth weight	Stillbirth / per 1000 births/
Western	9939	5165	4774	108.2	4.5	5.9
Central	9453	4851	4602	105.4	3.1	5.1
Khangai	12161	6157	6004	102.5	3.7	5.4
Eastern	4929	2526	2403	106.4	3.2	4.0
Aimag average	36482	18699	17783	105.3	3.7	5.3
Ulaanbaatar	39779	20369	19410	104.9	5.2	5.5
National average	76261	39068	37193	105.1	4.5	5.4

When a neonate receives appropriate healthcare and social services after birth, it increases the probability of survival and becomes the essential basis for further healthy growth and development of the child.

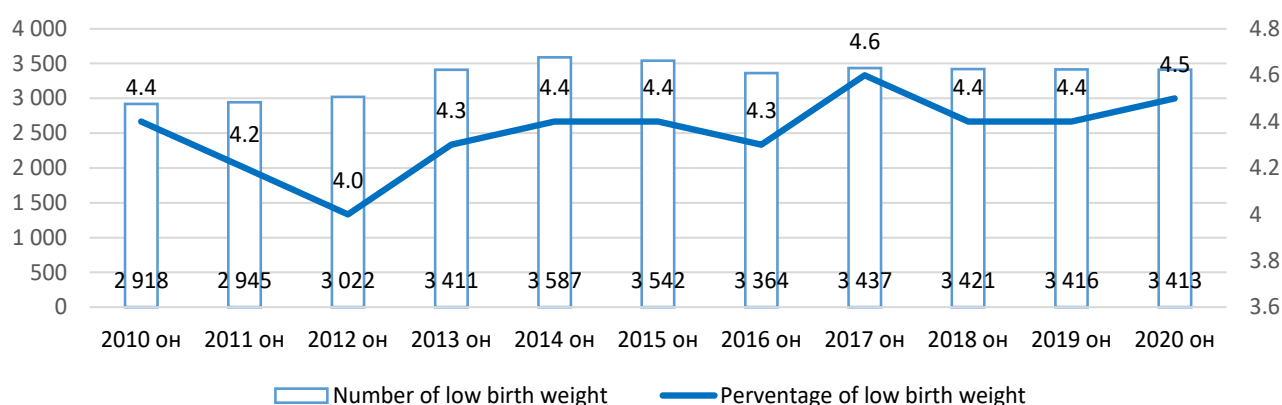
In 2020, 96.7 percent of newborns were breastfed within the first hour of life. This indicator was 1.8-6.3 percent lower than the national average in Arkhangai, Bulgan, Darkhan-Uul, Uvurkhangai, and Uvs aimags.

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only for the mother’s health and nutritional status but also the newborn’s chances for survival, growth, long-term health, and psychosocial development.

Low birth weight (defined as less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of health risks for children. Undernourished fetus results in child increased risk of dying during early periods of life. Those who survive may have impaired immune function and increased risk of disease; they are more likely to remain undernourished, with weaker muscle strength, throughout their lives, and suffer a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease in a later stage of life.

In 2020, a total of 3413 (4,5%) had low birth weight (less than 2 500 gr) which has increased by 494 cases compared to 2010.

Figure 3. 17 Number and percentage of low-birth-weight newborns (less than 2 500 gr), 2010-2020



As of 2020, weights of live births by sex: 4.0 percent have a weight lower than 2500 grams, 11.2 percent weighed 2,500-3,000 grams, and the majority, or 80 percent, weighed 3,000-4,000 grams of the boys. While there was 4.5 percent with low weight or less than 2500 grams, 13.2 percent weighed 2,500-3,000 grams, and about 70 percent, weighed 3,000-4,000 grams of the girls.



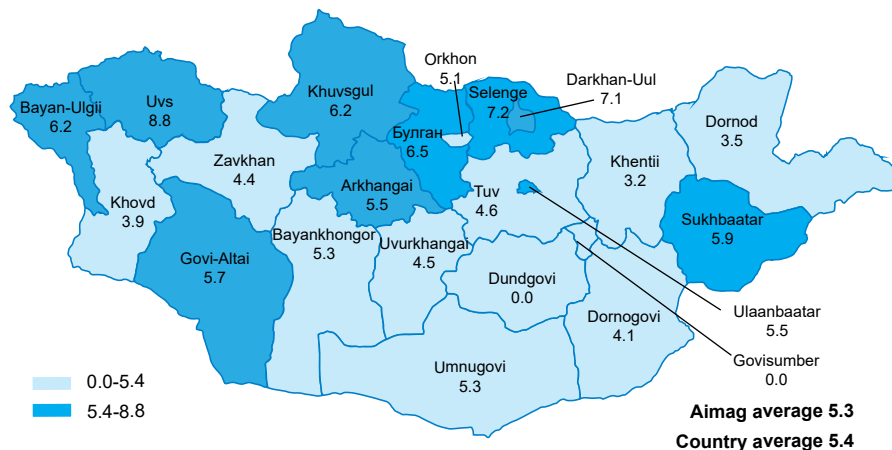
STILLBIRTHS

On average in the last 10 years, stillbirth was accounted for 0.7 percent of total births. In 2019, the stillbirth rate is 5.2 (per 1,000 births), which decreased by 1 and 0.4 per 1000 births, compared to on average last 10 years and the previous year, respectively.

Table 3. 6 Stillbirth and perinatal mortality rate, 2009-2020

Үзүүлэлт	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Stillbirth /per 1000 births/										
Aimag average	8.0	7.0	6.9	6.6	5.8	5.9	5.5	4.7	4.4	5.3
Ulaanbaatar	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.2	7.8	6.5	6.6	6.4	5.9	5.5
Country average	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.4
Perinatal mortality /per 1000 births/										
Aimag average	17.4	14.6	14.4	14.3	13.5	12.6	11.9	10.8	10.6	10.4
Ulaanbaatar	13.2	14.3	14.3	14.7	15.6	13.2	12.9	12.8	11.4	11.6
Country average	15.4	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.6	12.9	12.4	11.9	11.0	11.0

Figure 3. 18 Stillbirth rate per 1 000 births by aimags, 2020



The stillbirth rate of Govisumber, Sukhbaatar, Selenge, and Tuv aimags was 6.2-10.0 per 1000 births, which is higher than the national average by 1.0-4.8 cases per 1000 births. From the Central region, the stillbirth rate was estimated at 10.0 per 1000 births in Tuv aimag, which was higher than the regional average by 4.5 cases per 1000 births.

The stillbirth rate in the Khangai and Central regions was lower than the national and aimag averages; 53.8 percent of total stillbirths accounted for boys.

3.1.6 ABORTION

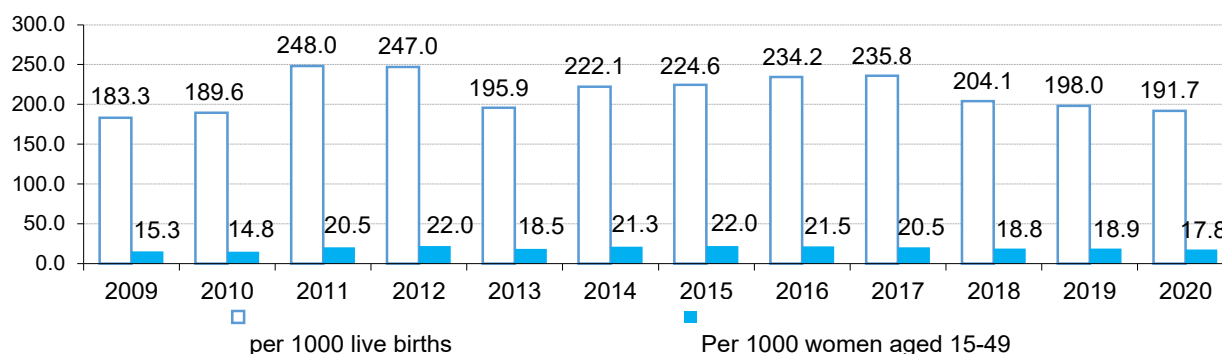
Mongolia became one of the countries which legalized abortion in 1989. The government aimed at decreasing the abortion rate per 1000 live births from 224 to 200 between 2016 and 2020, as indicated in the national program on maternal and child health.

Most women have an abortion due to unwanted pregnancies. In developing countries, 84 percent of unwanted pregnancies occur among women who have an unmet need for modern contraception. Thus, abortion is one of the indicators that shows the effectiveness of family planning programs.

The abortion rate is the number of abortions, divided by the live births during the same period, expressed per 1000 live births and it was 191.7 in 2020 which decreased by 7.3 compared to 2020.

The general abortion rate (GAR) is the number of abortions occurring during the specified period per 1000 women aged 15-49 years old. In 2020, 14 622 cases of abortion were recorded with a ratio of 191.7 per 1000 live births and 17.8 abortions per 1000 women of reproductive age.

Figure 3. 19 Abortion rates by selected years



The abortion rate has decreased by 2.2 compared to the previous year, which corresponds to 6.3 per 1000 live births. The abortion rate was higher by national average in some aimags such as Umnugovi (431), Darkhan-Uul (312.1), Dornogovi (217), Dornod (209), and Ulaanbaatar (261.8). Abortions performed in private hospitals have decreased by 14 cases or 0.4 percent compared to the last year. The late abortion rate per 1000 live births was 8.3.

The share of abortion rates by age group shows that women under 20 years (4.8%), 20- 34 years (66.8%), and over 35 years (28.4%). Compared to the previous year, the abortion rate among women aged under 20 years was decreased by 0.2 percent. The percentage of women who underwent abortion the first time has decreased by 0.2 percent (17 cases) compared to last year, and 25.6 percent of women who had abortions never gave birth.

A total of 7 cases with abortion complications was recorded. Out of that, bleeding during an abortion, uterine perforation, 5, and 7 cases, respectively.

Table 3. 7 Abortion rate by location of health care facilities, 2020

No	Health care facility	Number	Percentage
1	National Center for Maternal and Child Health	1556	10.6
2	Maternity homes	6772	46.3
3	District health centers	83	0.6
4	Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers	680	4.7
5	Aimag general hospitals	2078	14.2
6	Soum, Village Health Centers	75	0.5
7	Private hospitals	3378	23.1
8	Others	0	0.0
	Total	14622	100.0



3.1.6 USE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to women and children's health by preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late, extending space between births, and limiting the total number of children. Contraceptive methods are divided into modern and traditional methods. Modern methods include female and male sterilization, intrauterine device, injectables, implants, female and male condoms, vaginal diaphragm, oral contraceptive pills, and suppositories.

Health statistics in 2020 show that 539 (53.9%) out of 1000 reproductive-age women used family planning methods. The common types of contraceptives are condoms (29%), intrauterine devices (26.0%), pills (21.7%), injectables (8.7%) implant/Norplant (3.8%), and sterilization (2.5%).

In 2020, 17.0 percent of women who have been using contraceptive methods stopped using them, and 1.1 percent of them got pregnant.

The study «Social indicator sample survey» which was conducted in 2018, presented that 48.1 percent of reproductive-age women who are married or living with partners use contraceptives including traditional and modern methods. Moreover, 63.9 percent of the women aged 15-49 years old responded that they used modern methods when planning the family.

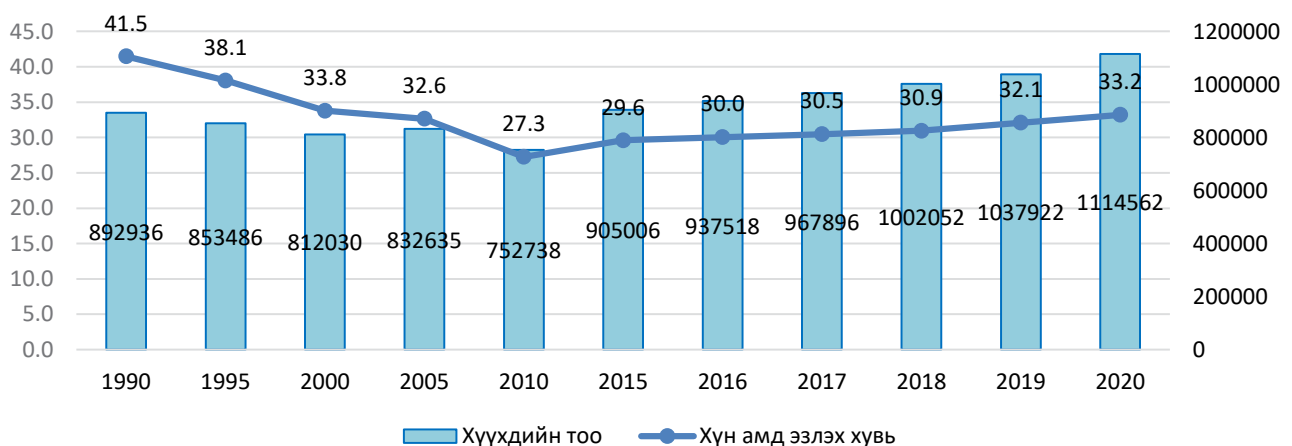
Table 3. 8 Number of women use contraceptives by location, 2020

№	Location	Number	Percentage
1	Family health center	306468	69.4
2	Soum, village health center	128447	29.1
3	Aimag general hospital	4163	0.9
4	Others	2800	0.6
	Total	441878	100

3.2 CHILD AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH

As of 2020, there are 1 114.5 thousand children and adolescents under 15 years old in Mongolia which accounts for 33.2 percent of the total population. The children under 5 years old are accounted for 12 percent, 11.2 percent is 5-9 years old, 10 percent is 10-14 years old.

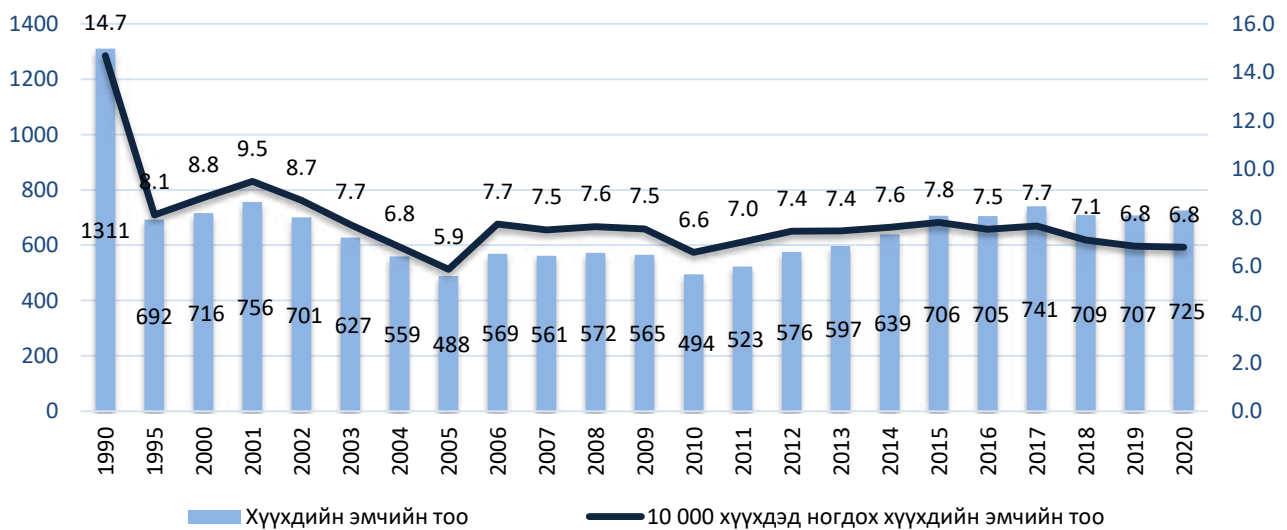
Figure 3. 20 Number and percentage of children under 15 years old by selected years



3.2.1 INDICATORS OF CHILD HEALTH CARE SERVICES

As of 2020, a total of 725 pediatricians are providing medical care to children under age of 18, with about 1 600 children per doctor. The number of pediatricians increased by 213, and the number of pediatricians per 1000 children increased by 0.1 compared to 2010.

Figure 3. 21. Number of pediatricians, by selected years



Although the number of pediatricians is increasing year by year, the number of children per pediatrician is still high. The number of children per pediatrician has increased from 1608 to 1628 between 2010 and 2019. It has an increasing trend even though was lower in 2014 and 2015 due to the total number of children.

The number of children per pediatrician varies by region and is highest in the eastern region, higher by 314 children than the national average. As of 2020, it is lower in Ulaanbaatar whereas higher in rural or all regions than the national average. More specifically, the indicator is lower in Orkhon, Umnugovi, Khentii, Arkhangai, Zavkhan, and Dornogovi aimags compared to the national average

3.2.2 INPATIENT CARE

The number of pediatric patient beds was 6384 which is 24.2 percent of the total inpatient beds in 1990. Until 2010 it has decreased to 2315 (13%) but increasing since then.

As of 2020, the total pediatric patient bed is 3642 which accounts for 13.4 percent of the total hospital bed. Share of pediatric beds shows that 28.6 percent is at soum and village health centers, 26.9 percent is at district general hospitals, 16.3 percent is at aimag general hospitals, 14.3 percent is at private hospitals, 6.3 percent is at Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers, 5.9 percent is at national specialized centers, 1.6 percent in other hospitals

Figure 3. 23 Number of pediatric beds by selected years



In 2020, 135.9 thousand children have been hospitalized which is 16.3 percent of the total inpatients. The leading cause of infant and under-five morbidity is respiratory diseases both in urban and rural areas. Pneumonia accounted for 25.4 percent, acute respiratory symptoms, and influenza-like illness



accounted for 21 and 10.9 percent, respectively. Almost half of the digestive system diseases are non-infectious diarrhea which is 48.5 percent.

Leading causes of adolescent morbidities are respiratory and digestive system diseases, injuries, poisoning, skin and skin subcutaneous tissue diseases, urine system diseases, and infectious and parasitic diseases.

3.2.3 INFORMATION ON ACTIVE MONITORING

According to the soum and family health centers' structure and operational standard and health minister's order, every infant must be enrolled in active monitoring and receives health care services regularly.

2020 health statistics of the under-five children who underwent growth monitoring show that 0.3 percent of them are wasted, 0.2 percent of them are stunted, and 0.3 percent of them have delayed growth.

The country put the target under SDG target (2.2) by 2012-2025 to reduce delayed growth in children under five years of age by 40 percent, reduce and keep percent of wasting less than 5 percent, and maintain a portion of overweight children.

Reducing the prevalence of malnutrition gives the possibility to reach global goals such as reducing preventable infant and child deaths to zero.

Nutrition status and child growth are measured by 3 indicators weight-for-age, length/height-for-age, weight-for-length/height compared with standard deviation (z-score). Child growth is assessed based on z-scores calculated using the WHO Child Growth Standard. A weight-for-age z-score below -2 standard deviation is considered "underweight" and a length or height-for-age z-score below -2SD is considered "stunting". A weight-for-length or height z-score below -2SD is considered "wasting" A weight-for-height or length z-score shows child growth. Chronic malnutrition results in delayed growth.

Children whose height-for-age z-score is below minus 2 (2.0) standard deviations below the mean of under 5 children are considered moderately or severely stunted, and if it is below the minus 3 (-3.0) standard deviations is considered severely stunted. The mean z-score for height-for-age measures child length. The shorter length shows child growth delay which resulted from chronic malnutrition. Growth delays are mostly due to long-time insufficient nutrition, chronic diseases, and frequent illness.

A weight-for-height indicator shows that wasting and overweight status. If this indicator is below minus 2 (2.0) standard deviations compared to the mean of the under-five children, the child is moderately or severely wasted. If less than minus 3 (3.0) standard deviations, the child is severely wasted. This indicator mostly depends on a seasonal deficiency of nutrition and illness of the child. If the indicator is above plus 2 (+2.0) standard deviations (SD), it is considered overweight.

The study on «Social indicator sample survey», 2018 presented that 1.8 percent of the under-five children has stunting and 0.5 percent has severe stunting. It also shows 9.4 percent of the under-five children has delayed growth or length is shorter than age, 2.3 percent has stopped growth or severe growth delay, 0.9 percent is wasted or less weight compared to height, and 10.5 percent has overweight.

3.2.4 4 CHILD GROWTH DELAY AND DEVELOPMENT DISORDER

In 2020, 324 infants and 2048 under-five children have identified with disabilities nationwide which accounted for one percent of total disabled children. The percent looks small but the main role of the family and soum health centers is to screen children early, detect and treat developmental disorders.

Nationwide share of the children with any one type of functional disabilities is among 5 years old (0.5%), among 5-9 years old (0.9%), among 10-14 years old (1.1%), and among 15-19 years old (2.2%).

Table 3. 9 Number of disabled children and adolescents by type of disability, 2020

Type of disability	Under 5 years old			5-9 years old			10-14 years old			15-19 years old		
	No	%	Per 1000 same-age children	No	%	Per 1000 same-age children	No	%	Per 1000 same-age children	No	%	Per 1000 same-age children
Visual	155	7.6	0.4	308	9.4	0.8	354	11.1	1.2	477	10.7	2.2
Hearing	108	5.3	0.3	158	4.8	0.4	211	6.6	0.7	349	7.8	1.6
Speech	121	5.9	0.3	218	6.7	0.6	199	6.2	0.7	270	6.0	1.3
Mobility	369	18.0	1.0	645	19.7	1.7	621	19.4	2.1	807	18.0	3.8
Mental	351	17.1	0.9	687	21.0	1.8	700	21.9	2.4	1022	22.8	4.8
Combined	286	14.0	0.7	434	13.2	1.1	373	11.7	1.3	491	11.0	2.3
Other	658	32.1	1.7	827	25.2	2.2	742	23.2	2.5	1058	23.6	4.9
Total	2048		5.4	3277		8.6	3200		10.9	4474		20.9

3.2.5 IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE

Immunization is the best way to eradicate and monitor life-threatening infectious diseases and saves up to 2-3 million lives every year. It is the most cost-efficient investment and effective intervention to reach hard-to-reach area and disadvantaged population groups. WHO recommendation on child routine immunization includes tuberculosis, hepatitis B, measles, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, oral poliovirus, Hemophilus influenzae type B, rubella, rotavirus, pneumococcal vaccines.

The Law on Immunization was approved in 2001 by the initiation of the president of Mongolia. A ten-day immunization campaign is organized every two years. The vaccination program is organized by bagh feldshers, nurses at family and soum health centers.

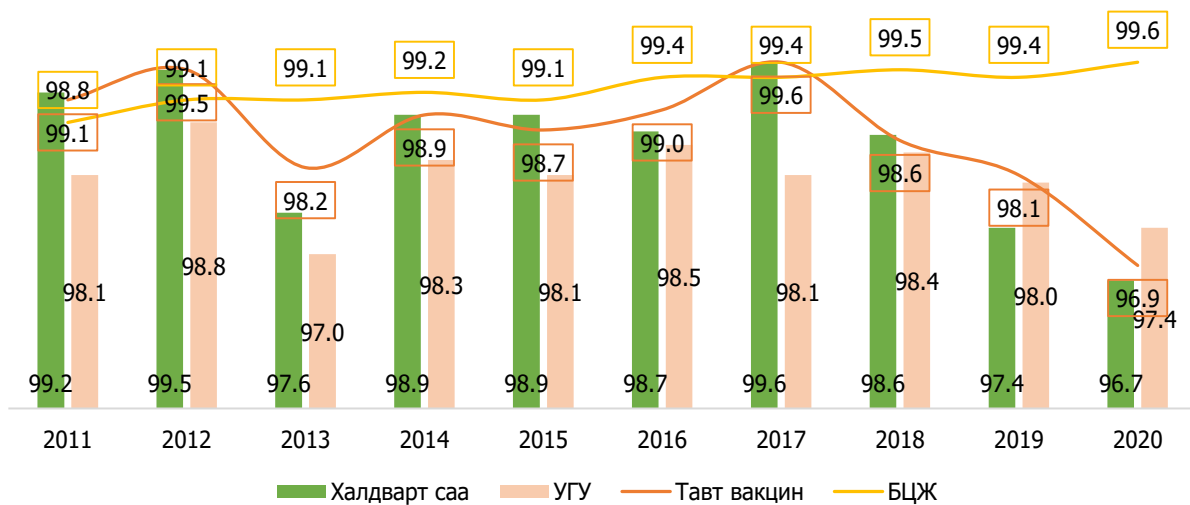
Until 2005, children were vaccinated by tuberculosis, DPT (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis), measles, and hepatitis B vaccines. Since 2005, the Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced gradually. In 2009, MMR vaccine against measles, mumps, and rubella, in 2011 hepatitis A vaccine has included in the national routine immunization program.

Neonate vaccination rate within 24 hours after birth has increased as tuberculosis (BCG) by 0.4 points, poliovirus by 0.2 points, hepatitis B by 0.8 points compared with last 10 years average. Vaccination which starts from 2 months old infant shows that 3rd dose of pentavalent vaccine coverage increased by 0.1 points, and coverage of MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella) has increased by 0.5 points at 9 months old child.

The percent of poliovirus vaccination coverage is 96.7 and pentavalent vaccines are 96.9 among infants 2-4 months old. Almost all 9 months old children (98.0%) have been vaccinated by measles, mumps, rubella vaccines.



Figure 3. 24 Immunization coverage, 2009-2020



3.2.6 CHILD MORBIDITIES

Child morbidity has accounted for 29.1 percent of total population morbidity in 2011-2020. The last 10 years' average shows leading causes of morbidities under 15 years old children per 1000 same age children are respiratory and digestive system diseases. Moreover, digestive system, and respiratory system diseases are leading causes of morbidities among 15-19 years old, respectively. The main causes of overall child morbidities are pneumonia, and tooth decay.

By age group, leading causes of infant morbidities as estimated per 1000 same age child are respiratory, digestive system diseases, perinatal pathologies, skin diseases, and nervous system diseases, respectively.

For the age group of 1-4 years old, the first leading cause is respiratory system diseases followed by digestive system diseases, skin diseases, and injury and poisoning and other external causes, and infectious diseases.

For the age group of 5-9 years old, the leading causes are respiratory, digestive system diseases, skin diseases, injury and poisoning and illness due to other external causes, ear diseases, respectively.

For the age group of 10-14 years old, leading causes of morbidities are respiratory, digestive system diseases, skin diseases, urinary tract diseases, and nervous system diseases, respectively.

For the age group of 15-19 years old, the leading causes are digestive, respiratory system diseases, skin diseases, injury and poisoning and death due to other external causes, and lastly, urinary tract diseases.

Share of respiratory disease morbidity among infants occupies the highest of morbidities of all causes among 0-19 years old children. Statistics in 2011-2020 show that this share is higher in Dornogovi, Govisumber, Umnugovi, Arkhangai, Bulgan, Sukhbaatar, Uvs, Khentii, Bayankhongor, Darkhan-Uul, Tuv than the aimags' average.

Digestive system diseases are higher than national and aimag averages in all age groups calculated per 1000 same age group children in several aimags such as Dornod, Arkhangai, Umnugovi, Zavkhan, Govi-Altai, Dornogovi, Bayankhongor, Darkhan-Uul, Uvurkhangai, and Tuv.

A further look at the digestive system diseases by age groups per 10 000 population presents the following statistics:

-The leading diseases among infants are non-infectious diarrhea, stomach and intestine diseases, dental and oral diseases.

-Among 1-4 years old, non-infectious diarrhea, dental and oral diseases, stomach, and intestine diseases respectively indicated leading diseases.

- Among 5-9 years old are dental and oral diseases, non-infectious diarrhea, appendicitis.
- Among 10-14 years old are dental and oral diseases, appendicitis, and stomach and intestine diseases.
- Among 15-19 years old, dental, and oral diseases, stomach and intestine diseases, and appendicitis.

The third main cause of morbidity is injury, poisoning, and illness due to external causes which is higher among age groups of 1-4, 5-9, 15-19 years old children. This group of diseases includes specific, non-specific, and multiple injuries, burning, and all types of joint injuries. The morbidity trend shows that it has increased since 2018 however, decreased every year in the first and last quarters, increased in the second and third quarters. By age group, it is higher among 0-4 years old in 2-3 quarters in 2020, among 5-9 years old in 2-3 quarters of 2019, among 10-14 years old in the second quarter of 2019 and third quarter of 2020, among 15-19 years old 2-4 quarters of 2019 and third quarter of 2020.

In 2020, the leading cause of morbidity among 1-14 years old is respiratory system diseases and among 15-19 years old is digestive system diseases.

Out of 4243 congenital malformation cases among the infants, 25.4 percent accounted for the cardiovascular system, 10.7 percent accounted for the genitourinary system, 8.5 percent accounted for cleft lip and palate, 5.7 and 4.1 percent accounted for digestive system and malformations of hip joint, respectively.

The leading disease among infants and under-five children is respiratory system diseases both in urban and rural areas. The highest shares of respiratory system diseases are pneumonia (26.3%), acute bronchitis (22.7%), and acute nasopharyngitis (11.2%). The highest share of digestive system diseases is non-infectious diarrhea which is 68.4 percent.

In 2020, a total of 31 types of infectious diseases have registered which is 33.4 thousand cases. Out of that, 7605 cases were among under 15 children which are 22.8 percent of the total cases.

Table 3. 10 Children s morbidities, 2020

Indicator	under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
Communicable diseases	567	414	203	138	238
Cancer	45	24	20	21	29
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	131	44	37	28	24
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	311	64	23	31	34
Mental and behavioural disorders	4	11	27	34	56
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	1088	128	123	189	300
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	459	226	182	179	182
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	934	310	204	162	124
Diseases of the circulatory system	20	10	15	43	134
Diseases of the respiratory system	11655	5309	1615	1165	796
Diseases of the digestive system	2394	1169	1308	1024	986



Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1128	754	477	493	594
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	23	27	34	67	104
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	99	167	188	249	518
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0	0	0	2	286
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1549	0	0	0	0
Congenital malformations,	317	80	55	34	29
Symptoms	83	42	46	36	14
Injury	339	564	395	493	551
Нийт	21154	9359	4969	4403	5010
1th					
2 th					
3 th					
4 th					
5 th					

Table 3. 11 Morbidity causes of infant and under 5 children by urban and rural, 2020

Indicator	Infant		Under 5 children	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Хөдөө
Respiratory system diseases	23.4	56.8	27.0	57.1
Digestive system diseases	14.5	13.5	14.9	16.0
Perinatal pathologies	16.8	6.4	7.1	2.5
Injury, poisoning, and illness due to external causes	3.0	0.9	10.1	2.1
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1.5	0.7	3.6	1.6
Skin and subcutaneous skin diseases	8.1	6.1	10.9	7.8
Ear diseases	5.6	5.7	4.2	5.1
Nervous system diseases	9.5	3.8	4.6	2.0
		Leading cause		
		Second leading cause		
		Third leading cause		

Table 3. 13 Morbidity causes of children and adolescents per 1 000 same age group, 2020

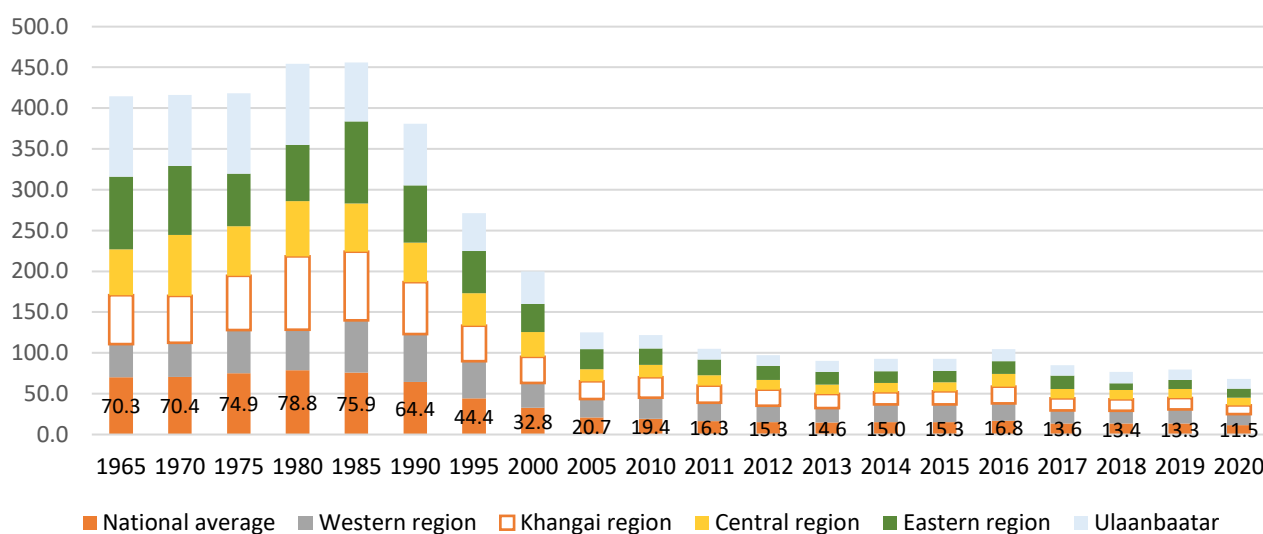
Age group	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
Respiratory system diseases	2923.5	1952.2	1964.4	1431.6
Digestive system diseases	1081.2	2204.3	2390.7	2340.2
Infectious and parasitic diseases	230.9	156.3	133.6	264.4
Injury, poisoning, and illness due to external causes	564.7	631.2	866.0	887.5
Ear diseases	229.6	370.9	386.2	259.3
Skin and subcutaneous skin diseases	711.0	860.1	1188.4	1265.0
		Leading cause		
		Second leading cause		
		Third leading cause		

3.2.7 CHILD MORTALITY

SDG target for maternal and child mortalities aims to end, by 2030, decline effects of factors and determinants on maternal and child mortalities to reduce preventable maternal deaths to 15 per 100 000 live births, under-five children, and newborn deaths to 9 and 8 per 1000 live births, respectively.

Nationwide infant deaths were 70.3 per 1000 live births in 1965 however, it has increased to 78.8 per 1000 live births in 1980. Since 1980, infant mortality has been decreasing smoothly which was 64.4 in 1990. By 2000, it has decreased by two times to 32 per 1000 live births. In 2020, the infant mortality rate is 11.5.

Figure 3. 25 Infant mortality rate per 1 000 live births by selected years



The neonatal mortality rate was 7.3 in 2020 which is decreased by 3.3 from the last 10 years' average. In 2020, 62.2 percent of the infant mortality accounted for neonatal mortality which shows an increase of 1.5 points compared to the last 10 years average.



Figure 3. 26 Share of neonatal mortality in infant mortality

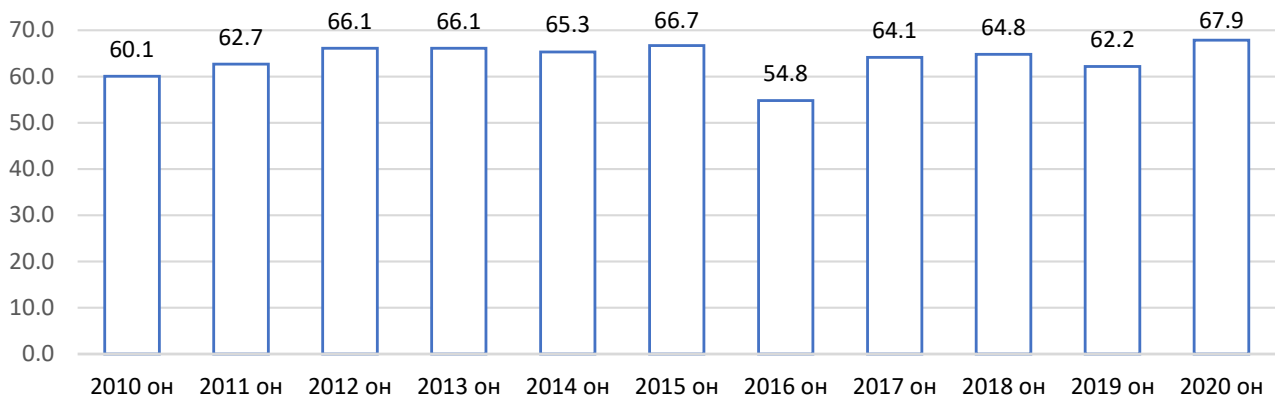


Table 3. 14 Stillbirth, perinatal and neonatal mortality rates, 2010-2020

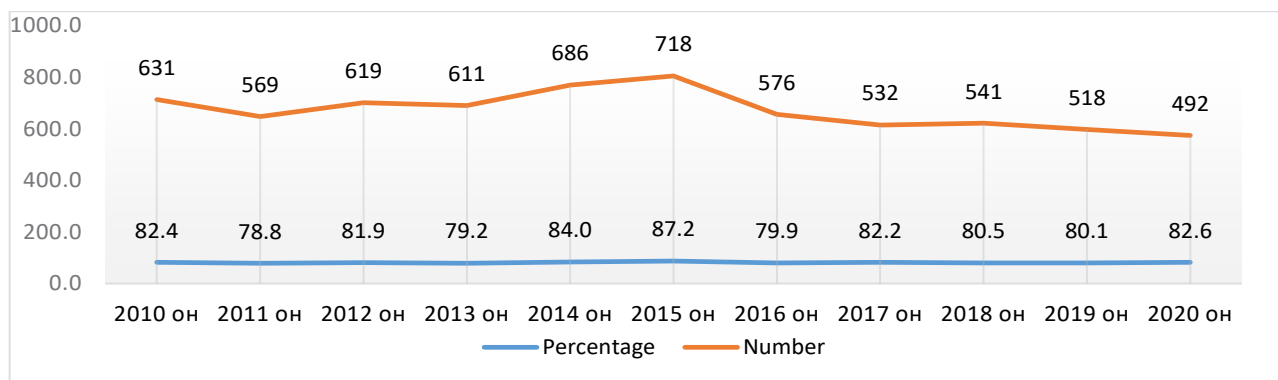
Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Infant mortality /per 1000 live births /											
Aimag average	12.2	11.8	10.3	9.6	9.5	9.9	9.1	8.5	8.1	8.3	7.8
Ulaanbaatar	11	8.5	9.9	9.7	10.4	10.4	9.3	8.9	9.2	8.0	8.3
Country average	11.6	10.2	10.1	9.7	10.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.7	8.6	7.3
Male	13.1	10.8	11.3	10.6	11.2	11.6	10.5	9.8	9.9	9.4	8.7
Female	10.1	9.6	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.7	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.9
Stillbirths /per 1000 births/											
Aimag average	8.4	8.0	7.0	6.9	6.6	5.8	5.9	5.5	4.7	4.4	5.3
Ulaanbaatar	6.1	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.2	7.8	6.5	6.6	6.4	5.9	5.5
Country average	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.4
Perinatal mortality /per 1000 births/											
Aimag average	18.2	17.4	14.6	14.4	14.3	13.5	12.6	11.9	10.8	10.6	10.4
Ulaanbaatar	15.4	13.2	14.3	14.3	14.7	15.6	13.2	12.9	12.8	11.4	11.2
Country average	16.9	15.4	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.6	12.9	12.4	11.9	11.0	11.0

The perinatal mortality rate has decreased compared to the last 10 years' average by 2.9 in 2020 which is 11 points. Perinatal and neonatal deaths are indicators of the national program on maternal, child, reproductive health which have reached 2020 targets in 2019.

The perinatal pathologies takes biggest share in the neonatal mortality in the last 10 years. There were 492 cases, or 82.6 percent in 2020 which is increased by 1.0 and 2.5 points compared to the last 10 years' average and the previous year.

Leading perinatal pathologies are birth asphyxia, neonatal brain ischemia, and specific neonatal infections. Perinatal mortality occupies the biggest share of the child mortalities which is directly related to antenatal care, care during birth showing the need to improve these care and services.

Figure 3. 27 Causes of neonatal mortality and perinatal pathologies, 2010-2020

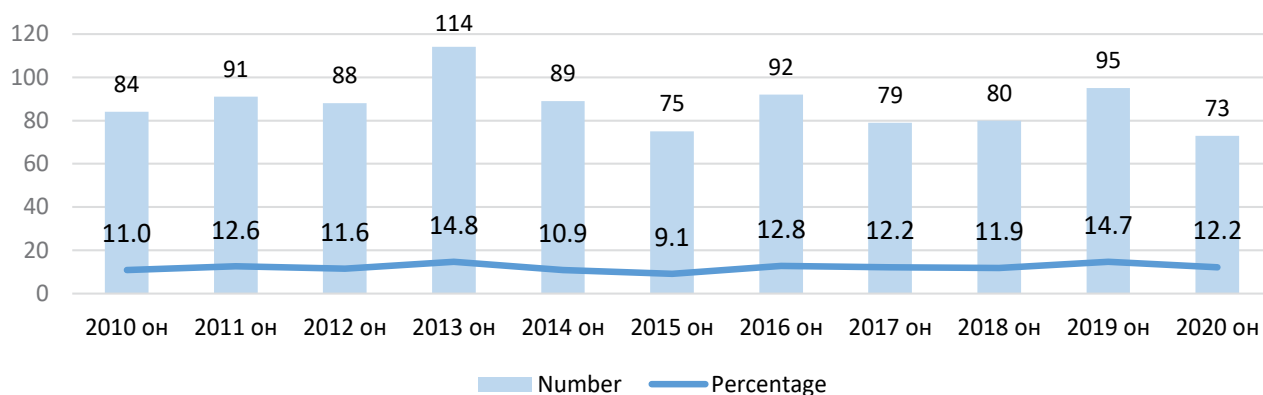


The second leading cause of neonatal mortality is death due to congenital abnormalities. In 2020, 73 cases were registered which was 12.2 percent of the neonatal deaths. Compared to the last 10 years' average and the previous year, it was decreased by 6 and 22 cases, respectively. Most of the causes of congenital malformations are heart defects and chromosome abnormalities.

12.2 percent share of congenital abnormalities in total neonatal death shows there is a need to improve early antenatal care with 6 visits and early detection of disorders and pathologies.

The third main cause of neonatal death is respiratory system diseases and disorders, and 9 cases are registered in 2020 which is 1.4 percent of the total deaths. Compared with last 10 years it was increased by one percent but compared with the previous year increased by 2 cases. The most common cause of respiratory system diseases and disorders is pneumonia.

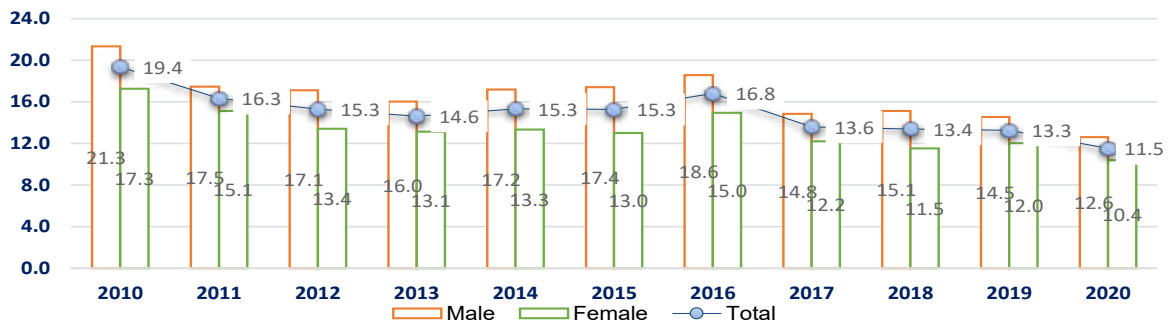
Figure 3. 29 Causes of neonatal mortality, respiratory system diseases, and disorders, 2010-2020



The fourth main cause of neonatal death is injury, deaths due to external causes. In 2019, 11 cases were registered which is 1.7 percent of the total deaths. Compared with the last 10 years it was decreased by 0.3 percent and compared with the previous year decreased by 11 cases. The most common cause of the obstruction of the neonate's airway mostly by breast.



Figure 3. 30 Causes of neonatal mortality, injury, deaths due to external causes, 2010-2020

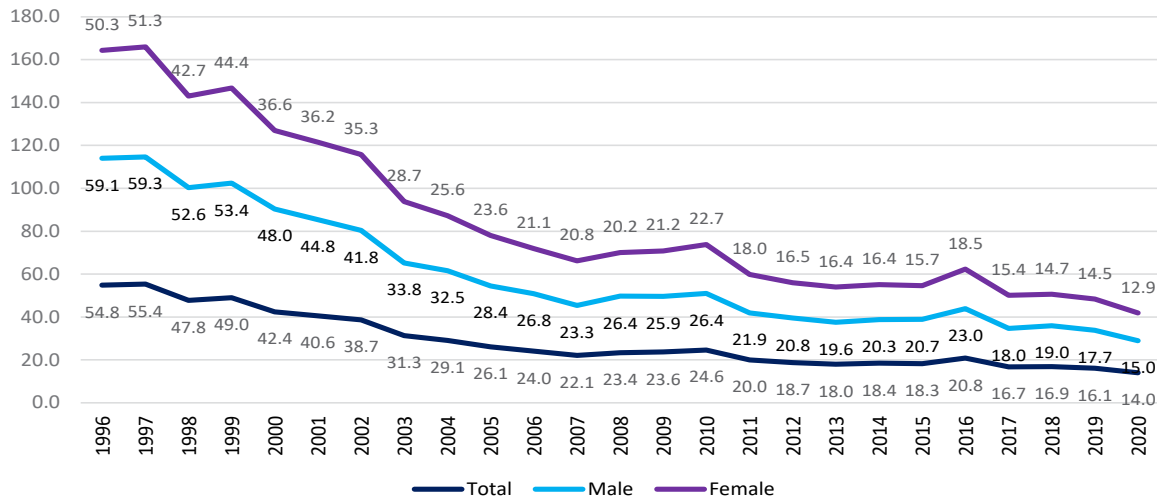


3.2.8 UNDER-FIVE CHILDREN MORTALITY

“The National program on maternal, child, reproductive health has a target to reduce under-five mortality to 15 by 2020. According to the 2019 statistics, under-five mortality was 16 which has not reached the target. The target on infant mortality was 13 and on neonatal mortality was 9 which have reached by 2019.

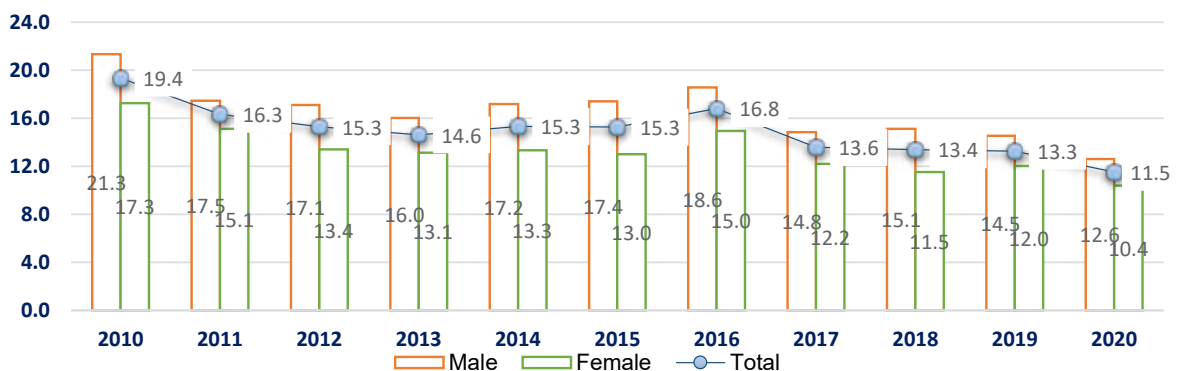
WHO World health statistics (2018) report presented neonatal and under-five mortalities of the 27 countries in the Western Pacific region based on estimation of 2016 data. Mongolia was the 13th c

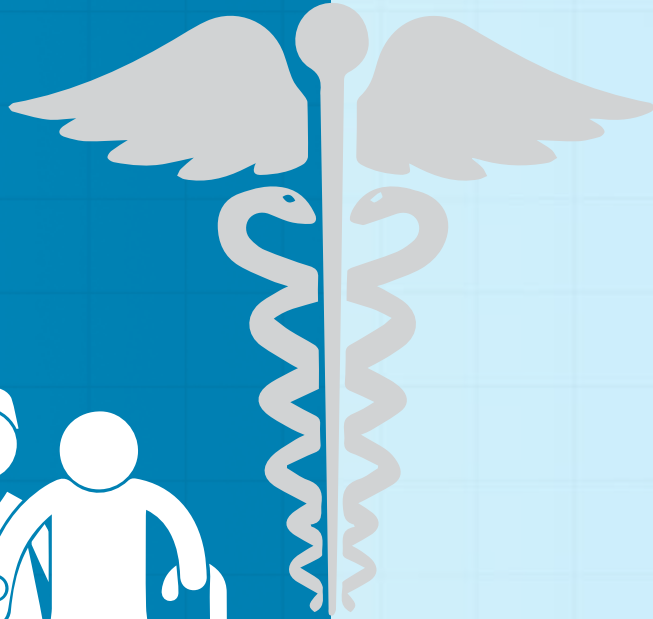
Figure 3. 32 Under-five mortality per 1 000 live births by selected years



Infant and under-five mortality rates were 11.5 and 14 in 2020 which are decreased by 5 and 3 points respectively compared to the last 10 years' average. The infant mortality target of the national program on maternal, child, reproductive health was achieved.

Figure 3. 33 Infant mortality per 1 000 live births, by sex, 2010-2020





CHAPTER

4

MEDICAL CARE SERVICES



CHAPTER 4.

MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

4.1 BRIEF HISTORY OF HEALTH CARE ORGANIZATIONS

Since establishment of the health protection division at the Ministry of Internal Affairs in 1925, official health information and registration of health units, health care workers and the property has started. Ministry of Health Protection was established as a government organization responsible for people's health in 1930. The registry had started under the general division of the ministry to register health units and population health issues and produce information and reports.

The first western hospital was established in October 1925 with 8 beds. The number of beds increased to 15 and the hospital was named "People's hospital". The people's hospital service expanded to provide different types of services with surgery, internal medicine, skin and venereology, obstetrics and gynecology, and dental departments.

Starting from 1925, a hospital-sanitation expedition from the Soviet Union has worked in Mongolia times as requested by the Mongolian Government. They conducted population health screenings and medical check-ups, provided medical services, and set up hospitals and disease prevention facilities.

The number of health protection agencies and their service area has increased. As a result, as of 1940, there were 12 medical doctors, 159 feldshers, 38 mid-level pharmacists, and 269 nurses. Moreover, 157 feldsher service points in a rural area, 20 general hospitals and one specialized hospital in aimags and cities, one skin and venereology disease dispenser, one tuberculosis dispenser, 23 outpatient patient polyclinics, and one center to combat and research zoonotic diseases, 169 nurse stations were operating as of 1940 .

During this time, data of the number of medical organizations, hospital beds, budget, number of persons received medical services, medical doctors, nurses has been collected, combined, and started reporting by location. Data and registration division has been established in the Ministry of health protection and since 1945, data registrar started working in aimag health protection departments. It was the beginning of the information system established in the health sector.

[Statistics briefing brochure, Mongolian People's Republic](#)

Figure 4.1 and 4.2 demonstrated how the number of health care organizations have increased in Mongolia.

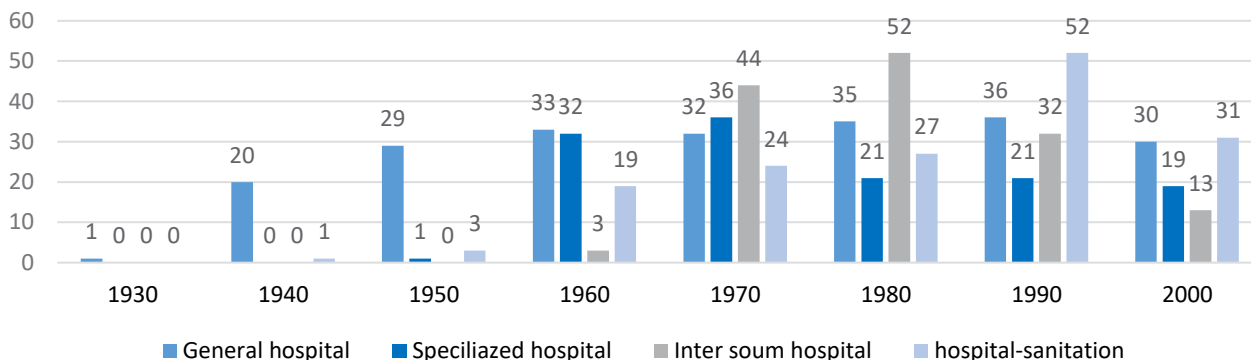
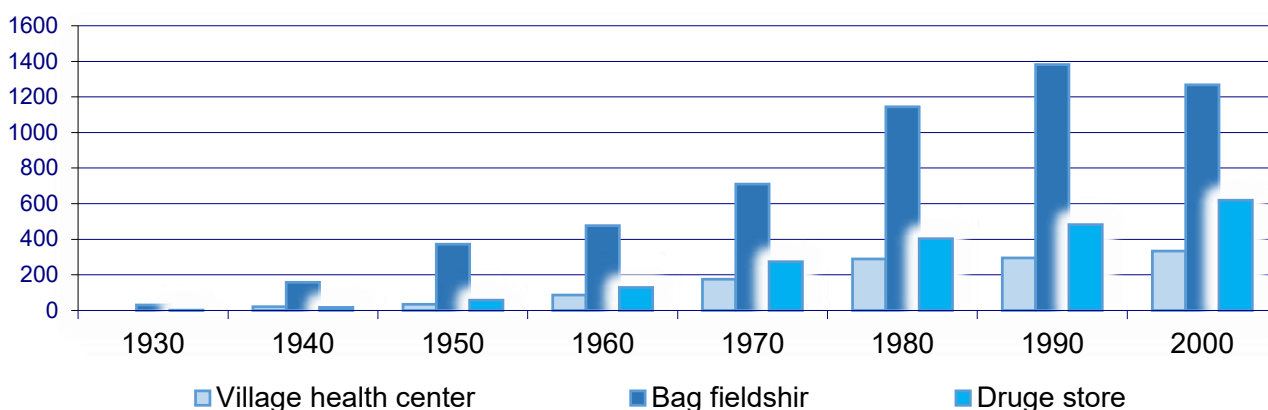


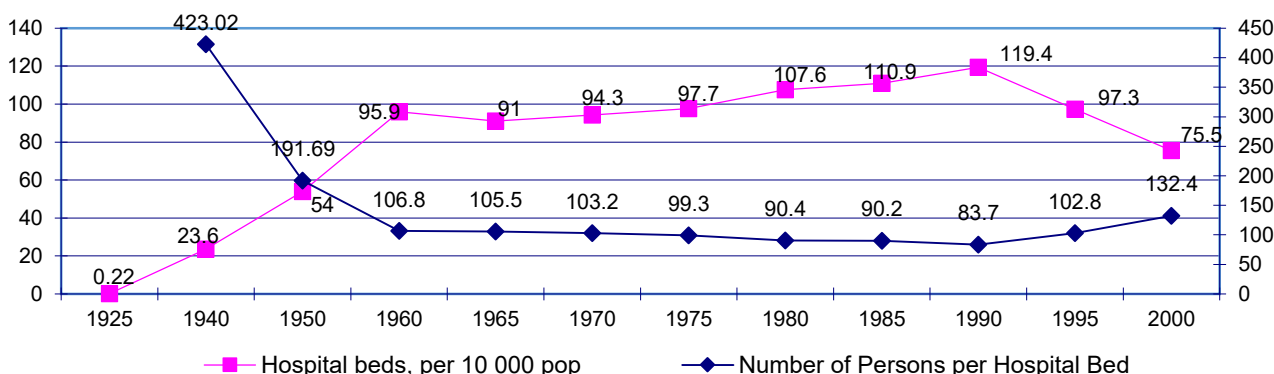
Figure 4. 2 Number of health care organizations by selected years



As of 1940, there were 1746 or 23.6 hospital beds per 10 000 population compared to 2 general hospitals with 15 beds in 1925. Out of total hospital beds, 1003 beds were in general hospitals whereas 744 beds were in feldsher points.

The number of hospital beds has increased to 107 people per bed in 1960, 90 people per bed in 1980 compared to 423 people per hospital bed in 1940. It has a constantly increasing trend since 1990 and reached 132 per hospital bed in 2000.

Figure 4. 3 Number of hospital beds per 10 000 population by selected years, 1925-2000



Mongolia became a member of the WHO in 1962. As a WHO member country, Mongolia became able to compare its health sector indicators with other countries and needed to improve health statistics methodologies and indicators up to international level and meet the international standard requirements.



4.2 CURRENT SITUATION OF THE HEALTH CARE ORGANIZATIONS

Mongolia's health care organization system consists of state-owned, private, mixed ownership organizations which oversee public health, medical care service, pharmaceuticals supply, medical and health education, research, and training.

Medical care services are under state regulation with specific attention on it. The main principle of medical care services is to provide equitable, accessible services to the population putting customers first while respecting mutual benefits of the state, citizens, and legal entities.

According to the law definition, «Medical Care services» are comprehensive services that include diagnosis, treatment, nursing, rehabilitation, and palliative care of diseases, trauma, and dysfunctions of the human body based on modern and traditional medicine.

This chapter analyzes and compares official statistics of the medical care services with the standard of health care organizations» structure and operation.

The population of Mongolia receives health care services at family health centers, soum and village health centers, Inter-soum Hospitals, clinics, maternity hospitals, public health centers, general hospitals, sanatoriums, ambulance centers, regional diagnostic, and treatment centers (RDTC), central hospitals, and specialized centers.

4.3 HEALTH CARE ORGANIZATIONS, HOSPITAL BED SUPPLY

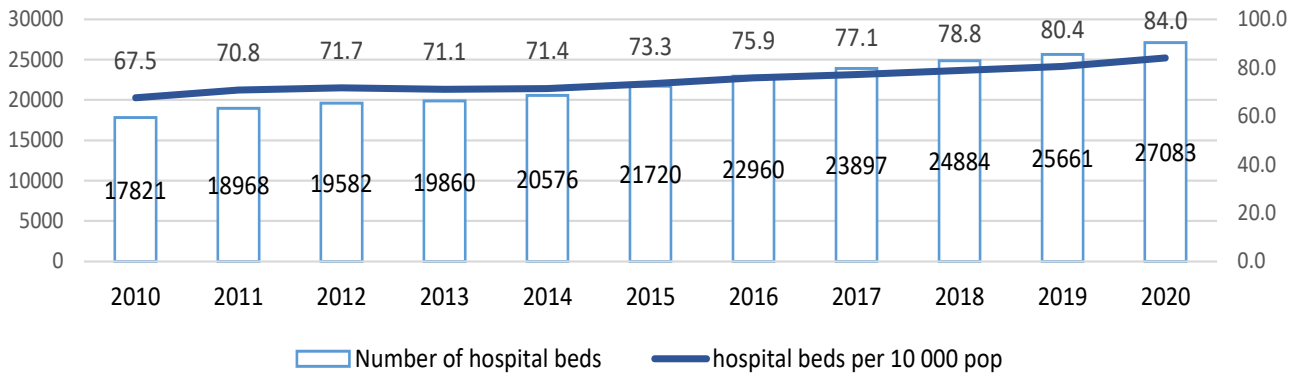
In 2020, a total of 4575 health care organizations were operational in Mongolia. Out of that, there are 12 specialized hospitals, 14 national specialized centers, 5 RDTCs, 16 aimag general hospitals, 4 district general hospitals, 9 public health centers, 6 rural general hospitals, 322 soum health centers, 209 family health centers, 241 private hospitals with inpatient bed and 1491 private clinics.

Table 4. 1 Number of health care organizations, 2020

Health care organizations	Aimag	Ulaanbaatar	National total
Family health center	78	131	209
Village health center	1	5	6
Soum health centers	Grade A	54	54
	Grade B	123	123
	Grade C	145	145
Rural general hospital	6		6
Aimag general hospital	16		16
District general hospital	0	4	4
District public health center, National public health institute	0	9	9
Regional diagnostic and treatment center	5		5
Specialized center	11	3	14
Specialized hospital	0	12	12
Maternity hospital	0	3	3
Ambulance center	0	1	1
Private clinic	402	1088	1490
Private hospital with beds	109	132	241
Sanatorium	51	51	102
Medicine supply company	75	275	350
Medicine manufacturer	0	40	40
Pharmacy	639	974	1613
Special purpose hospital	14	5	19
Others	73	40	113
Total	1802	2773	4575

In 2020, out of a total of 27083 hospital beds, 73.1 percent accounted for state-owned public hospitals, and 26.9 percent accounted for private hospitals. Between 2010-2020, the number of hospital beds has increased by 51.9 percent and the number of beds per 10 000 population increased by 16.5 points.

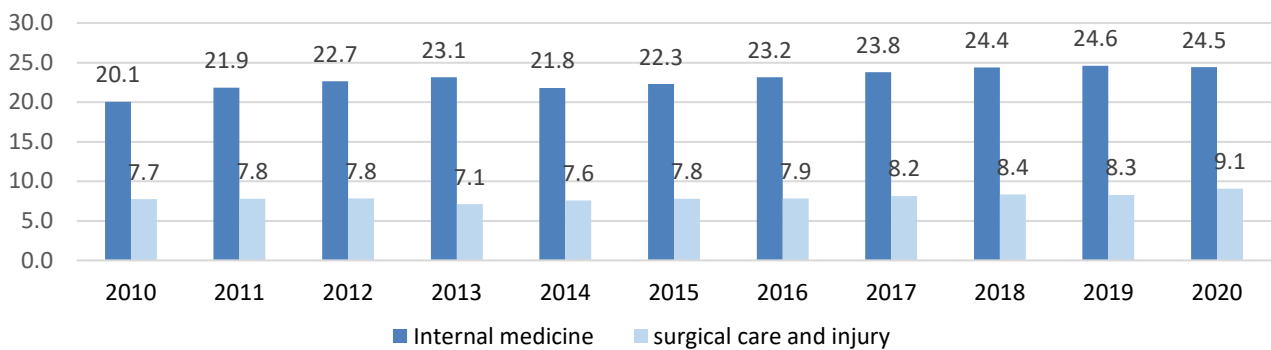
Figure 4. 4 Number of hospital beds, 2010-2020



As of 2020, 84 beds were per 10 000 population. Nationwide, 29 percent of the total hospital bed has allocated for internal medicine care, 13.4 percent is for pediatric care and 10.8 percent is for surgical care and injury.

The look at hospital beds by type of services, between 2010 and 2020, the number of beds for surgical care and injury had increased from 7.7 to 8.3, and the number of beds for nervous system diseases has increased from 3.9 to 5.7 per 10 000 population

Figure 4. 5 Number of beds per 10 000 population by specialty, 2010-2020



beds per 10 000 population by specialty, 2010-2020

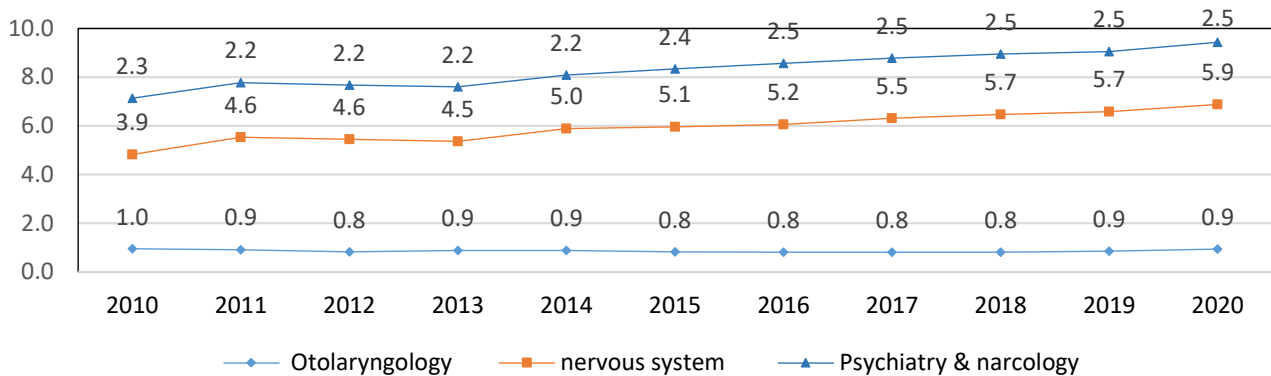
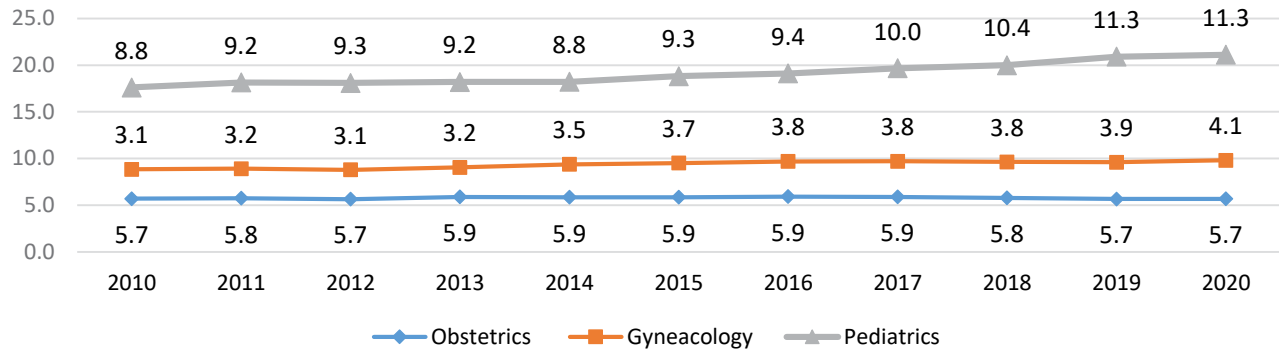


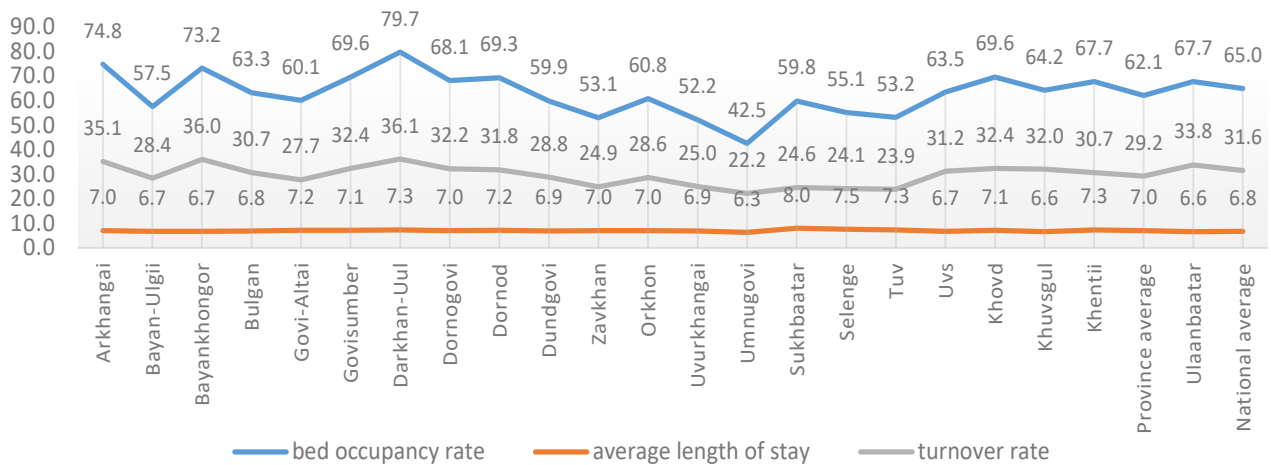


Figure 4. 7 Number of beds per 10 000 population by specialty, 2010-2020



In 2020, the bed occupancy rate was 77.1 percent, and the average length of stay was 7.0. in sKhovd aimag had the highest bed occupancy rate (89.5 percent) and while Umnugovi had the lowest rate at 44.9 percent.

Figure 4. 8 Indicators of bed utilization by aimags, 2020



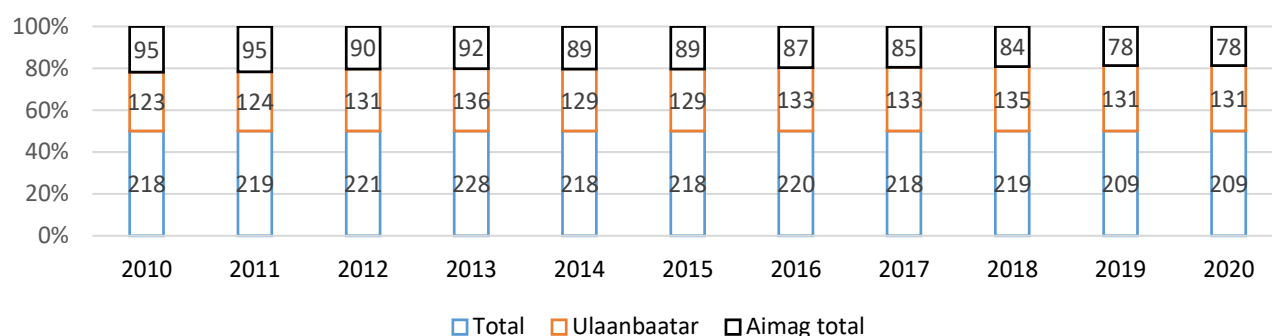
4.4 HEALTH CARE SERVICES PROVIDED BY FAMILY HEALTH CENTERS

A family health center is a private health care provider registered voluntarily and contacted to deliver state health care services to the urban area population. Services are free of charge to the population, funded from the state budget as stated in the law on Health.

In Mongolia, family health centers (FHC) provide 8 types of the services such as under 5 child immunization, antenatal care, maternal and child outreach home services to the catchment area population. Moreover, FHCs provide primary health care to the catchment area population which includes outpatient care, preventive check-ups, some diagnostic tests, home care, and treatment. Respiratory diseases increase seasonally in winter and spring due to harsh climate which in turn increases the workload of the FHCs.

As of 2020, 209 FHCs have contracted, out of it, 131 FHCs provided services to 1,466.1 thousand population of the Ulaanbaatar city. In 21 aimags, 78 FHCs provided services to 702.1 thousand population.

Figure 4. 9 Number of family health centers, 2010-2020



In 2020, out of 56 502 health care workers, 3175 were working in the FHCs in which 35.4 percent are medical doctors, 32.9 percent are nurses, and 4.2 percent are public health officers. The ratio of a physician and a nurse at the FHC level is 1:0.9 and 1:1.1 at the national level which is lower than international averages. The number of medical doctors is higher in Ulaanbaatar than in rural areas. Nationwide 209 FHCs provide services with 3175 health care workers including 1123 physicians and 1045 nurses.

Structural and operational standard of the FHC has specified that one family doctor serves per 1800-2000 population. In 2020, the national average is one family doctor per 1971 population. The number of people per one family doctor has met the standard in Bayan-Ulgii, Bayankhongor, Bayankhongor, Govisumber, Govi-Altai, Dornod, Zavkhan, Uvurkhangai, Umnugovi, Tuv and Khovd aimags, but for other aimags number of populations per a family doctor is higher than standard.

Figure 4. 10 Number of family physicians, 2010-2020

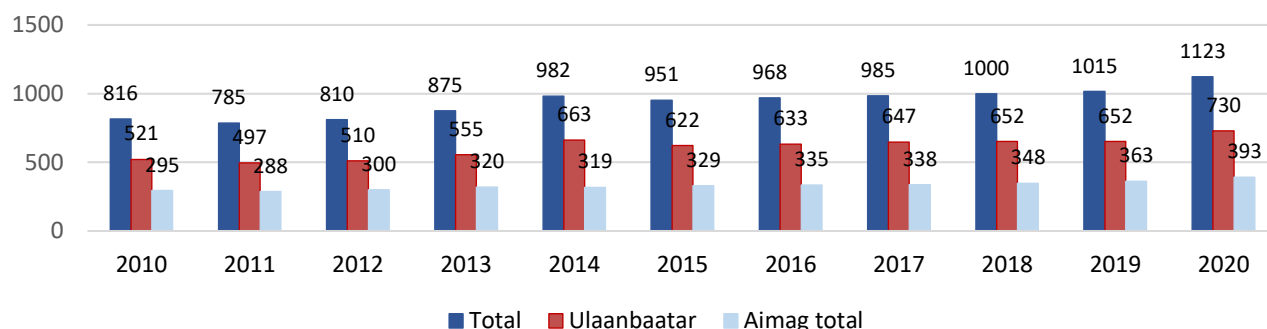
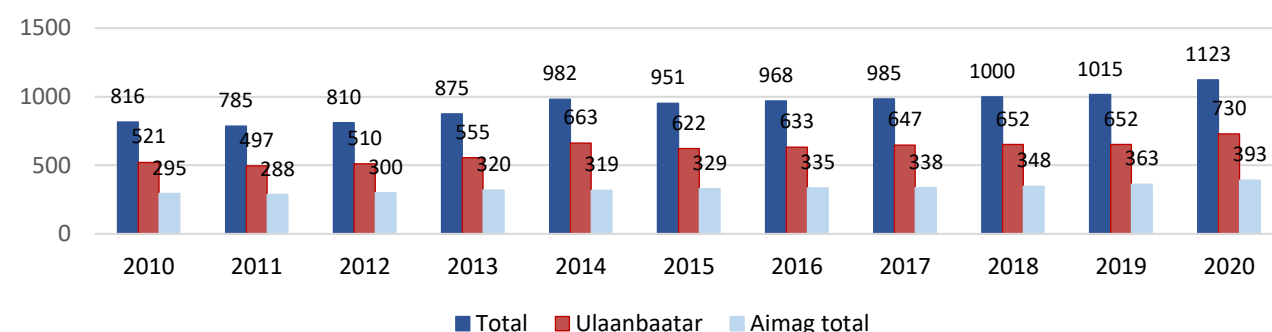


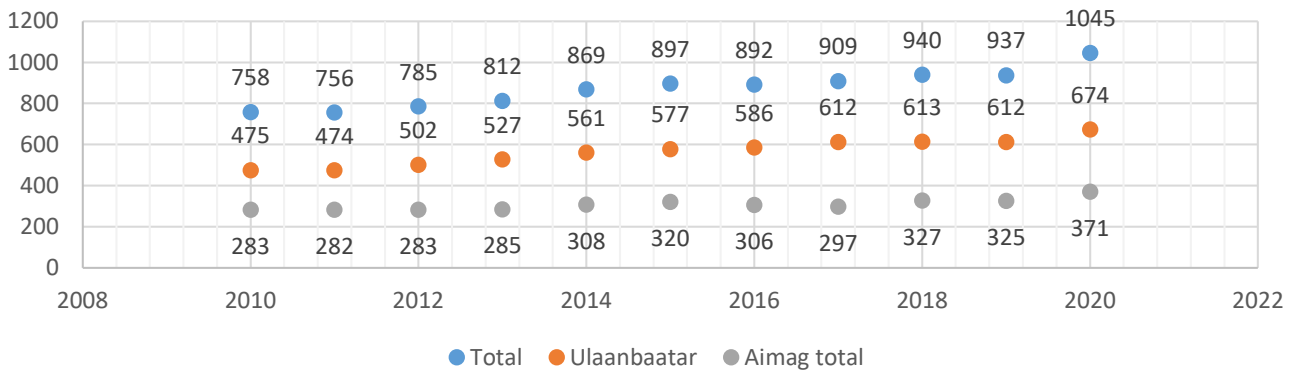
Figure 4. 11 Number of nurses at the family health center, 2010-2020



In 2020, an average the FHCs conducted 5.6 million medical examinations, and on average one person had 2.6 visits to FHCs to receive services which declined by 0.8 visits compared to 2010.



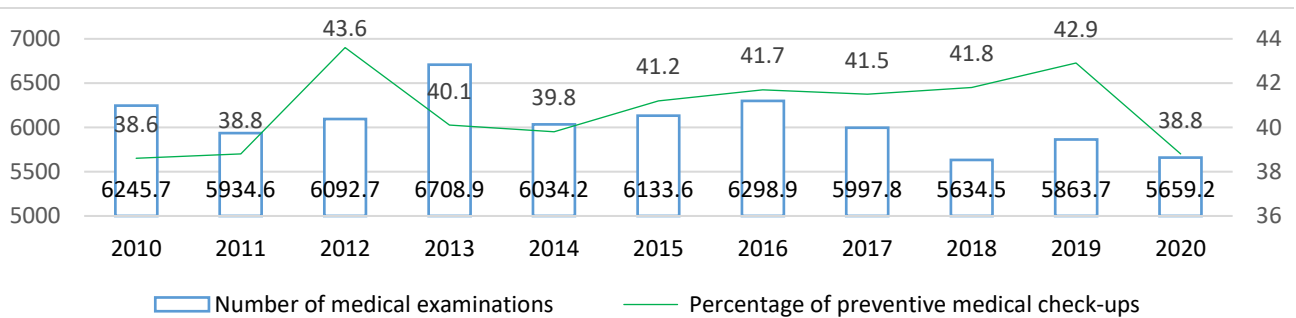
Figure 4. 12 Number of medical examinations per family physician and number of visits per person, 2010-2020



Out of total outpatient visits, 38.8 percent were preventive medical check-ups which were 43 percent in Ulaanbaatar city and 39.2 percent in aimag FHCs. In 2020, the number of preventive medical check-ups were decreased by 3.1 percent compared to the previous year.

The structural and operational standard for FHC states that active home visits should not be less than 30 percent. This indicator was 31.6 percent in 2020 which is increased by 5.8 percent from the 2019 level.

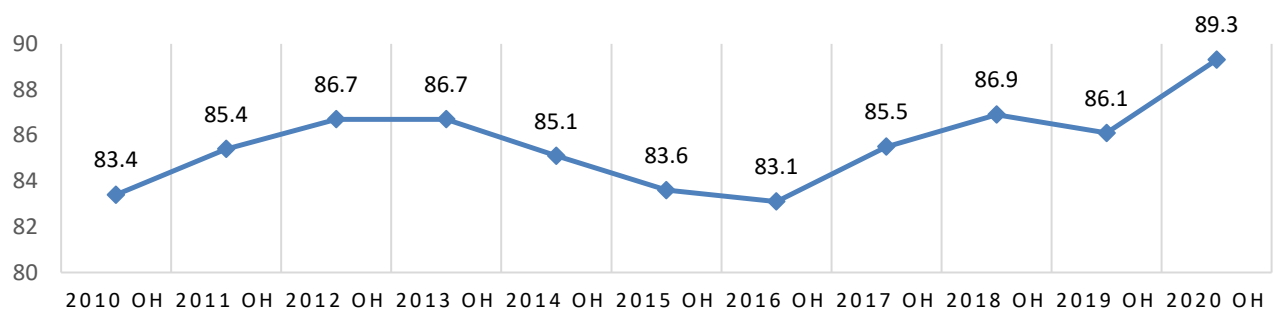
Figure 4. 13 Outpatient visits to family health centers (millions)



The number of medical examinations at the FHCs was 3 million in 2005, 3.9 million in 2007, and 4 million in 2020. The average number of visits performed by one family doctor per year was 6071 in Ulaanbaatar city and 5 326 in aimag FHCs.

In 2020, FHCs physicians provided antenatal care to 54730 pregnant women; out of that 89.3 percent have registered early in antenatal care within the first 3 months of pregnancy.

Figure 4. 14 Percentage of early antenatal care, 2010-2020



4.5 HEALTH CARE SERVICES PROVIDED BY SOUM, VILLAGE HEALTH CENTERS

Soum Health Centers (SHC) and Village Health Centers (VHC) provide modern and traditional health care services to their catchment area population. Depending on the number of residents and geographic location, SHC can have a bagh feldsher points.

According to the Health Minister’s order (2019) A/540, soum health centers are classified into three grades A, B, and C depending on their remoteness from the aimag center, population size, and travel time to the aimag center.

SHCs with a capacity to provide not less than 4 specialty services to the neighboring soum population in addition to their own soum population is categorized as grade A.

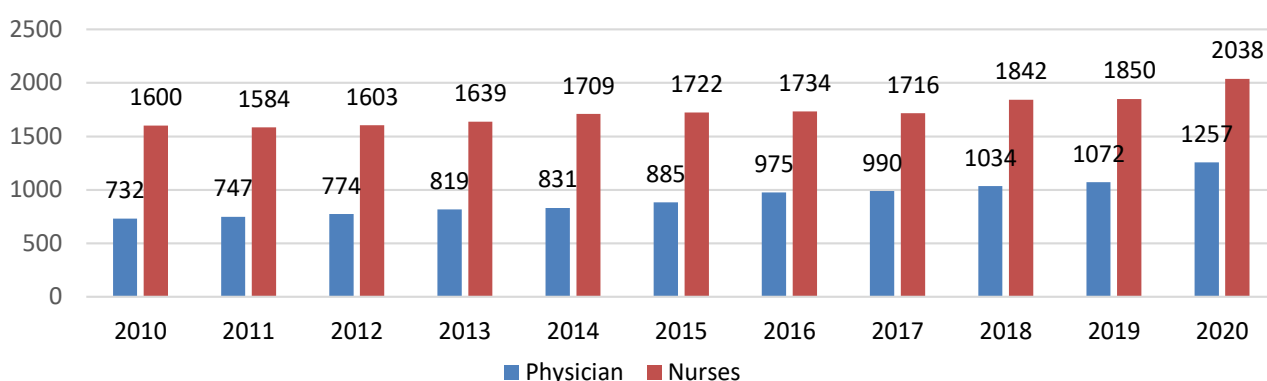
SHCs are located along with the border, state main road, railway road and in the area with high rate of accident and injury, area of mining sites, travel, and tourism area categorized as Grade B. All other remaining SHCs have belonged to Grade C.

As of 2020, 54 SHCs are under the grade A, 123, and 145 SHCs are to the grade B and C, respectively. In addition, 6 soum general hospitals exist, and their information is integrated into SHC’s information.

A total of 8399 health care workers are working in Soum, Village Health Centers, and soum hospitals. Out of that, 20.9 percent work at grade A, 31.8 percent work at grade B, 36.8 percent at grade C, 2.2, and 8.23 percent work at the village health center and soum general hospital, respectively.

In 2020, there are 1257 medical doctors which are 15 percent of the total health care workers. Nurses (2038) accounted for 24.3 percent, feldshers (1019) accounted for 9.9 percent, midwives (370) accounted for 4.4 percent and pharmacists (153) accounted for 1.8 percent of the total health care workers at soum level.

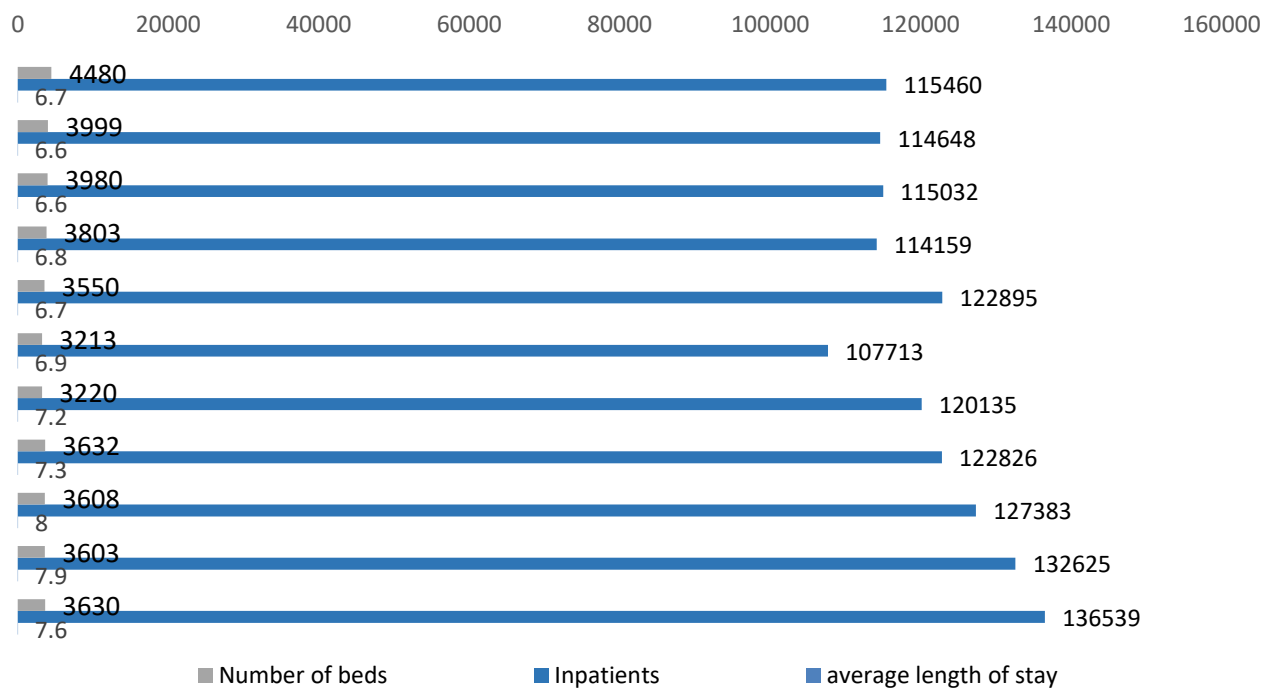
Figure 4. 15 Number of physicians and nurses of SHCs , 2010-2020



As of 2020, 16.5 percent of the total hospital beds accounted for SHCs and soum general hospitals and it has increased by 369 beds, or 10.2 percent compared to 2010. The total number of inpatients in SHCs and Inter-soum Hospitals was 114.6 thousand people annually. The number of inpatients has declined by 21.8 thousand as compared to 2010.



Figure 4. 16 Indicators of inpatient care, 2010-2020



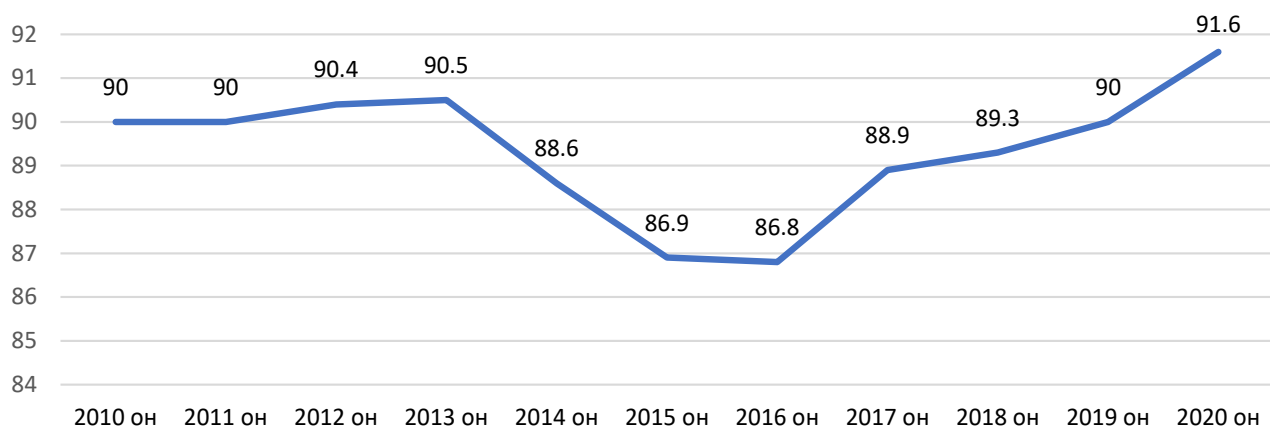
Soum and village health centers play an important role in improving the health of the population, reaching universal health coverage, and sustainable development goals.

The primary health care package includes maternal and child health care services, prevention, and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, monitoring the health of elderly and disabled people, palliative, and emergency care.

Moreover, soum and family health centers provide home care services for under 5 children, pregnant women, the elderly, and the disabled according to the health minister's order A180. In addition, as stated in Health Minister's Order A147, primary health care providers organize mobile services in collaboration with referral health care professionals for children and adults 1-2 times every year.

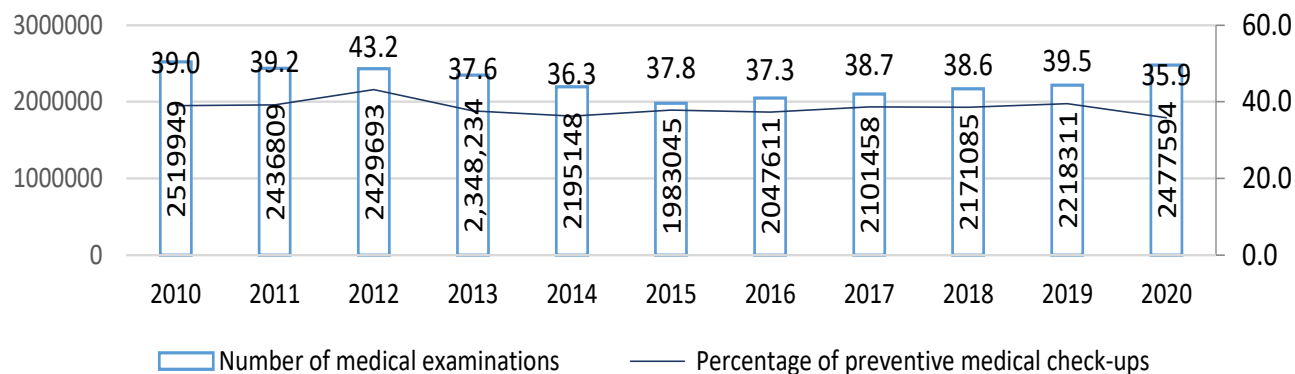
In 2020, antenatal care coverage is 90 percent at soum and village health centers level which is increased from the last 10 years averages and the previous year by 0.9 and 0.7 percent, respectively.

Figure 4. 17 Percentage of early antenatal care, 2010-2020



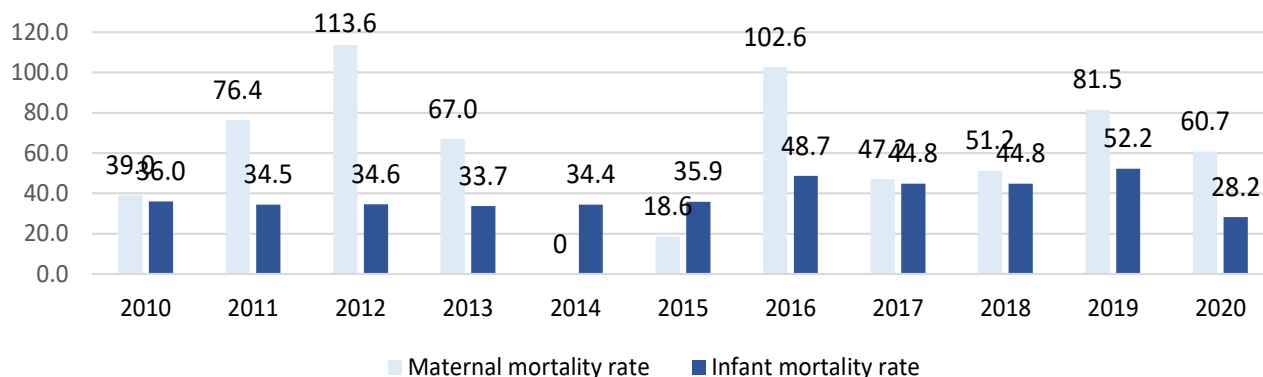
As of 2020, 2.2 thousand outpatient visits have registered at the soum and village health centers, and per capita, a visit was 2.3. The percent of preventive medical check-ups were 39.2 and home visits were 13.2 which showed an increase in preventive services by 0.9 percent compared to 2019.

Figure 4. 18 Number of outpatient medical check-ups at the soum health center, 2010-2020



In 2020, three maternal deaths have registered at soum and village health centers which are estimated at 60.7 per 100 000 live births. It is lower than the last 10 years average by 1.2 points. The infant mortality rate was 28.2 per 1000 live births at this level which is lower than the previous year and the last 10-years average by 24 and 11, respectively.

Figure 4. 19 Maternal and child mortality rates, 2010-2020



4.6 HEALTH CARE SERVICES PROVIDED BY GENERAL HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS

General hospitals should provide at least 7 specialty services such as internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, general surgery, dentistry, neurology, and infectious diseases through their inpatient and outpatient departments. Depending on the population's residence location and health needs, the hospital can set up a branch ambulatory.

Public health centers provide public health services to implement state public health policy and regulations and support setting up health-promoting environments at the aimag and district levels.

In 2020, 5199 health care workers including 1213 medical doctors, 1865 nurses have worked in 16 aimag general hospitals. In total, 3578 medical professionals including 945 physicians and 1011 nurses worked in district general hospitals and public health centers in the capital city Ulaanbaatar.



Figure 4. 20 Number of medical doctors in aimag and district general hospitals, 2010-2020

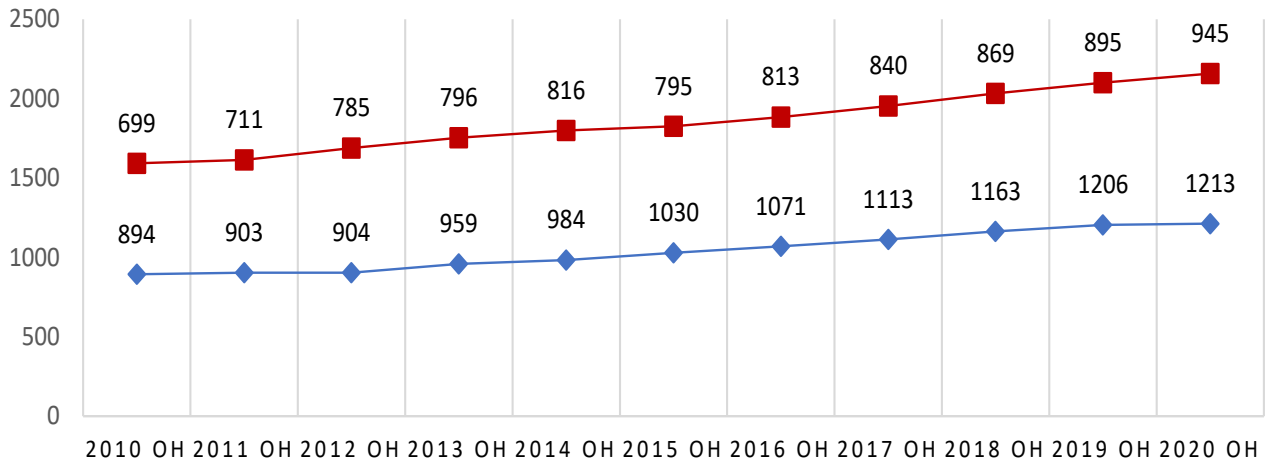
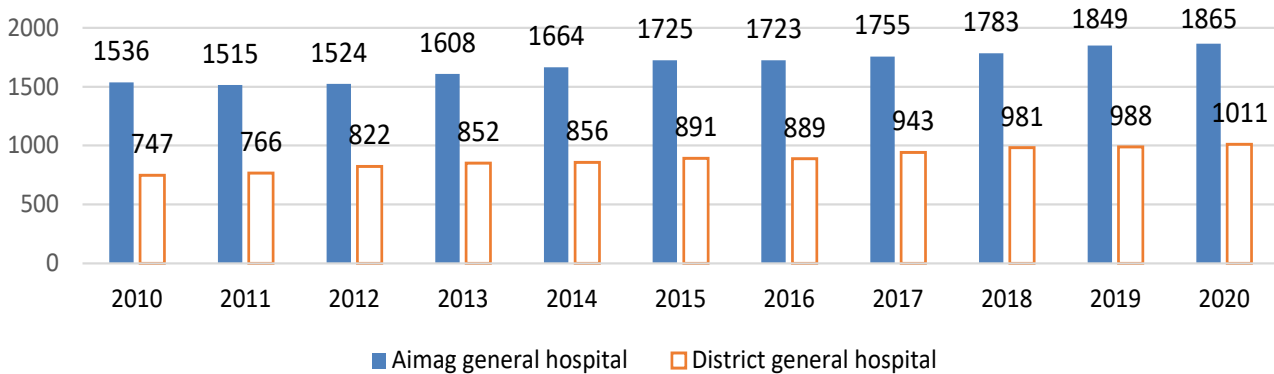


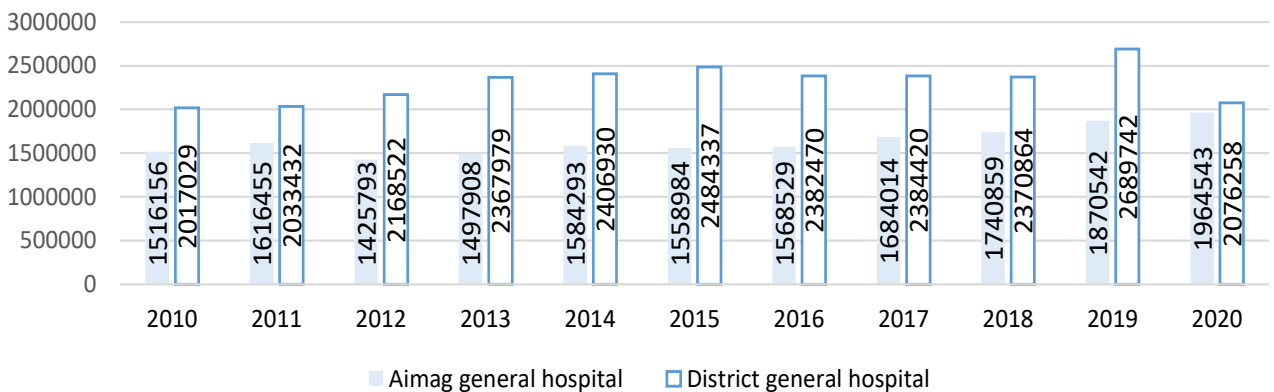
Figure 4. 21 Number of nurses in aimag and district general hospitals, 2010-2020



In 2020, the number of outpatient visits to aimag general hospitals was 1.9 million whereas to district general hospitals were 2 million, which accounted for 11.2 and 11.8 percent points of total outpatient visits, respectively.

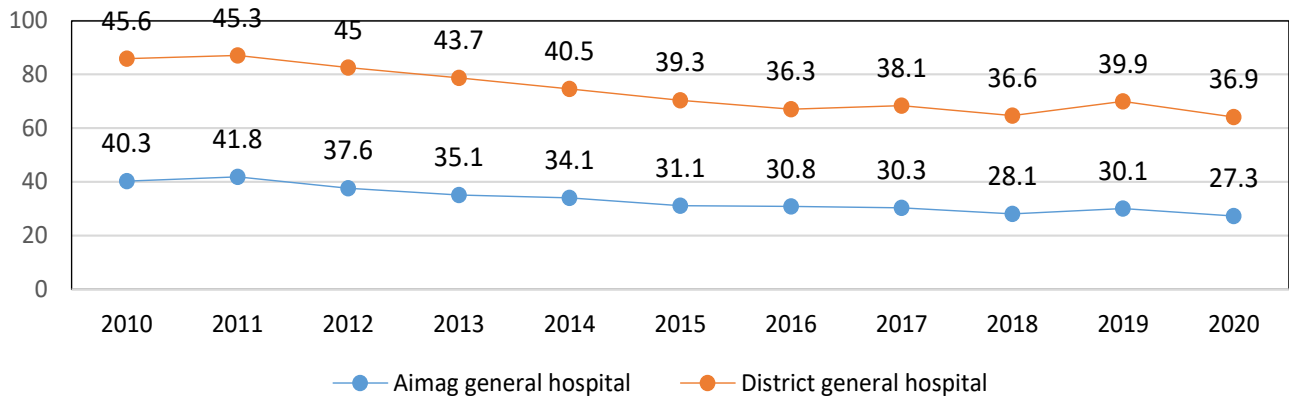
The majority (63.5%) of the outpatient visits were due to sickness and 9.1 percent was due to active monitoring of the patients at aimag general hospitals. For district general hospitals and their branch ambulatories, these indicators were 48.5 and 17.7 percent, respectively.

Figure 4. 22 Number of outpatient visits, 2010-2020



In 2020, a share of preventive consultations in total outpatient visits was 27.3 and 36.9 percent in aimag and district general hospital levels respectively which were declined by 5.4 and 3.3 percent compared to the last 10 years averages.

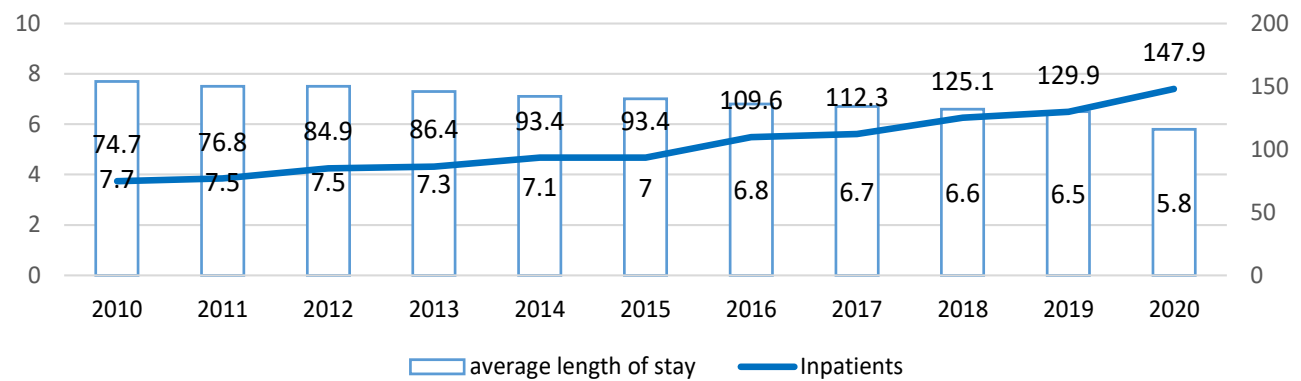
Figure 4. 23 Percentage of preventive medical check-ups, 2010-2020



In 2020, 8 maternal deaths registered at aimag general hospitals which are estimated at 36.7 per 100 000 live births and increased by 22.8 and 6.6 compared to the previous year and average of the last 10 years, respectively.

In 2020, the infant mortality rate is 7.4 at the aimag general hospitals which is decreased by 1.1 and 3.6 compared to the previous year and average of the last 10 years, accordingly.

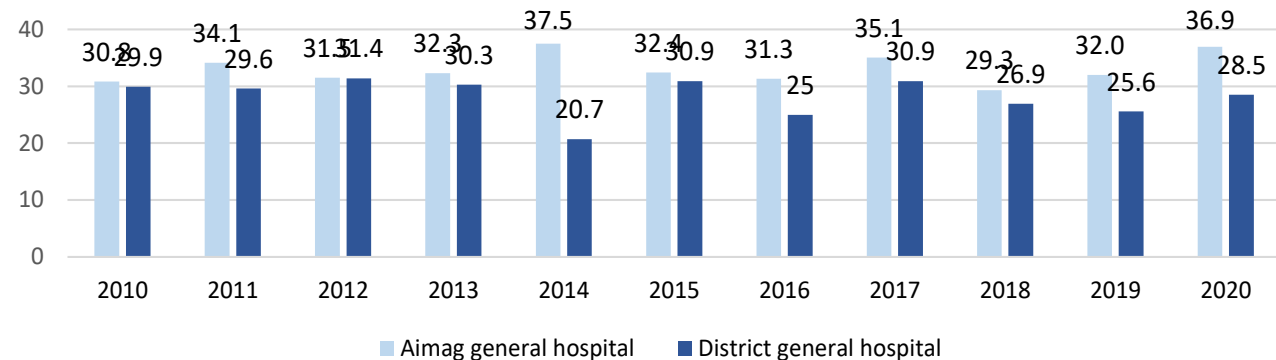
Figure 4. 24 Maternal and infant mortality rates, 2010-2020



In 2020, there were 4237 hospital beds in aimag general hospitals which accounted for 15.6 percent of all hospital beds.

In 2020, the number of inpatients in aimag general hospitals was 136 thousand, accounting for 15.9 percent of all inpatients. The bed occupancy rate was 68.7 percent which is 3.7 percent higher than the national average. The average length of stay was 7.1, a decrease of 0.8 compared to 2010.

Figure 4. 25 Inpatient care indicators of the aimag general hospitals, 2010-2020

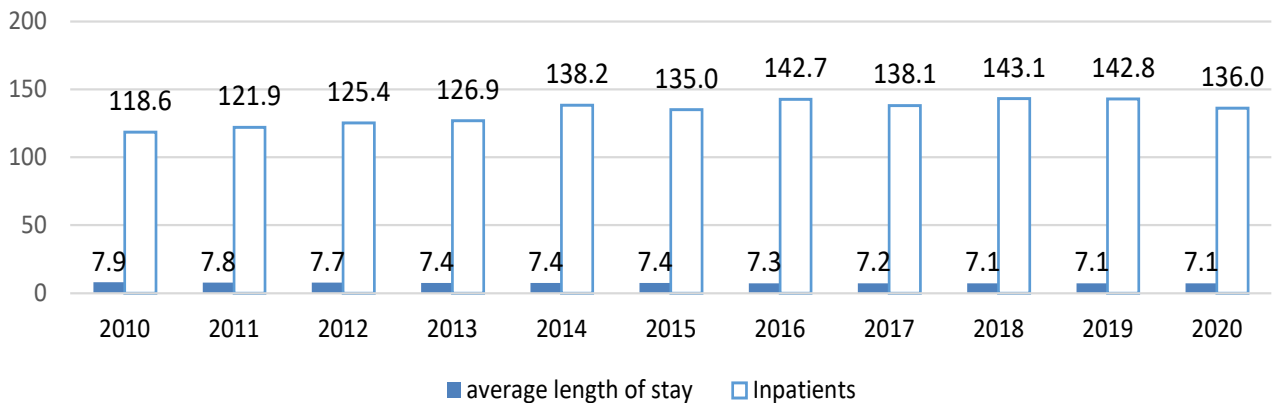




In 2020, there were 3190 hospital beds in district general hospitals which accounted for 11.8 percent of all hospital beds.

In 2020, the number of inpatients in district general hospitals was 147.9 thousand, accounting for 17.3 percent of all inpatients. The bed occupancy rate was 81 percent which is 16.1 percent higher than the national average showing a higher workload of the district general hospitals. The average length of stay was 5.8 which is decreased by 1.9 compared to 2010.

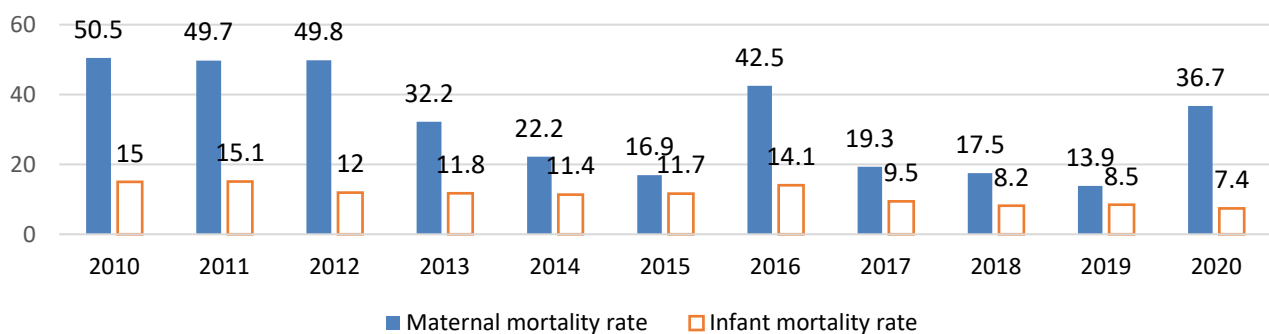
Figure 4. 26 Inpatient care indicators of the district general hospitals, 2010-2020



In 2020, the percent of deaths that occurred within the first 24 hours of admission was 36.9 in aimag general hospitals which is increased by 4.9 percent compared to the previous year and 3.7 percent compared to the average of the last 10 years.

It was 28.5 in district general hospitals, which were increased by 2.9 and 0.5 percent compared to the previous year and the average of last 10 years, respectively.

Figure 4.27. Percentage of deaths within the first 24 hours of the hospital admission, 2010-2020

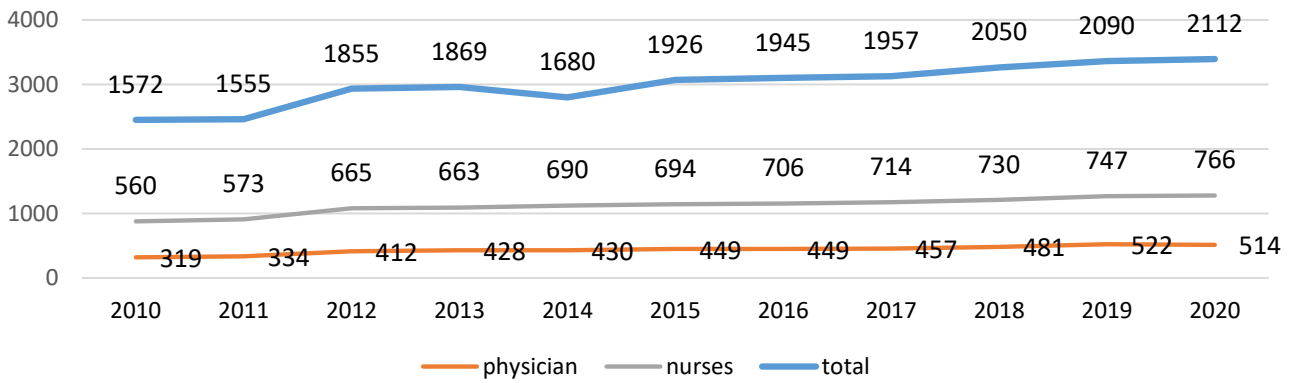


4.7 HEALTH CARE SERVICES PROVIDED BY REGIONAL DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTERS

The Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers (RDTCs) are health care organizations with responsibilities to deliver medical care services to the region's population, provide professional technical advice to regional health institutions and organize training.

As of 2020, aimag general hospitals in Orkhon, Dornod, Uvurkhangai, Khovd, and Umnugovi aimags were functioning under the status of RDTCs. A total of 2112 health care workers including 514 medical doctors, 766 nurses, and 293 mid-level health personnel and technical workers have been working at the RDTCs.

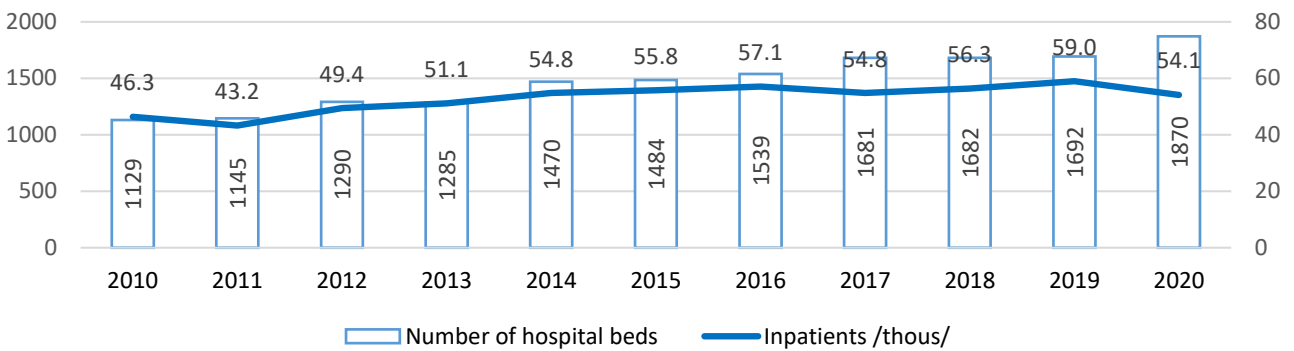
Figure 4. 28 Human resource indicators at the Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers, 2010-2020



In 2020, there were 1870 hospital beds in RDTCs which accounted for 6.9 percent of total hospital beds. The number of hospital beds has increased by 741 compared to 2010.

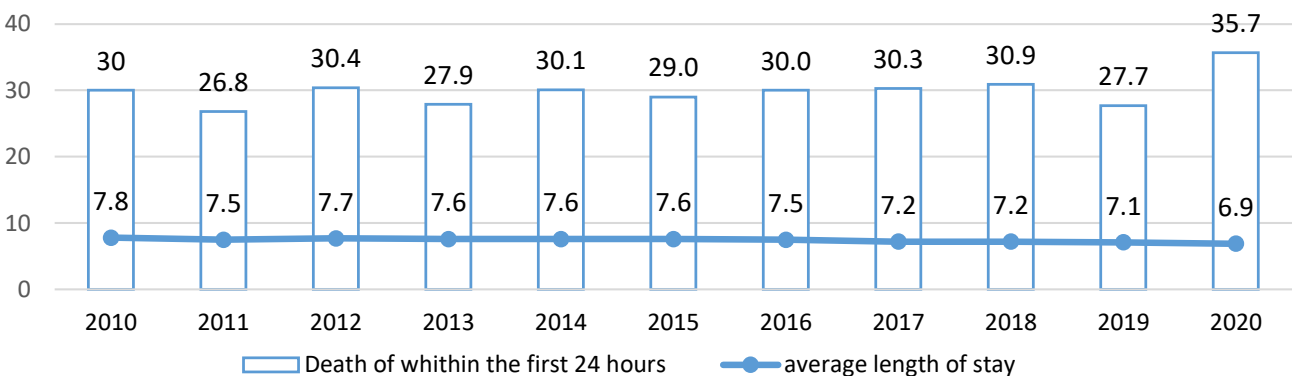
In 2020, 54.1 thousand inpatients have been admitted to the RDTCs which is 6.3 percent of the total inpatients. The occupancy rate was 60.1 percent which is lower than the national average by 4.8 percent in 2020. The average length of stay was 6.9 which was declined by 0.7 compared to the level of 2010.

Figure 4. 29 Inpatient care indicators of the Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers, 2010-2020



In 2020, a total of 356 deaths have registered at the RDTCs, out of those 127 cases were within the first 24 hours of the admission. Moreover, 74 cases or 58 percent were within 8-24 hours of the treatment after the admission. Percent of deaths within the first 24 hours of admission was 35.7 percent in 2020 which has increased by 8 and 5.8 percent compared to the previous year and last 10 years average.

Figure 4. 30 Percentage of deaths within the first 24 hours of the admission to the Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers, 2010-2020

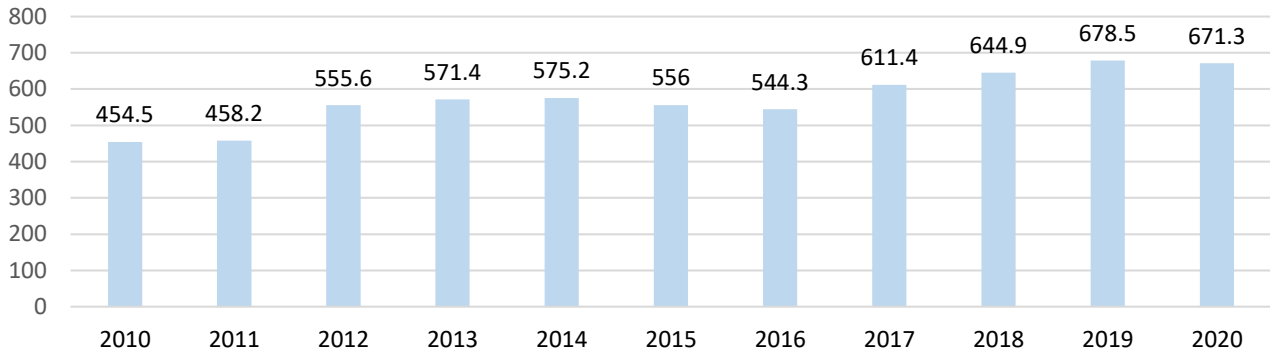




In 2020, the number of outpatient visits to RDTCs was 671.3 thousand, which have increased by 216.8 thousand compared to 2010 and declined by 7.8 thousand compared to 2019.

Out of total outpatient visits, 24.5 percent for preventive check-ups and 11.5 percent for active monitoring were accounted. Moreover, 19.5 percent of the outpatients were referred by other aimags in the region.

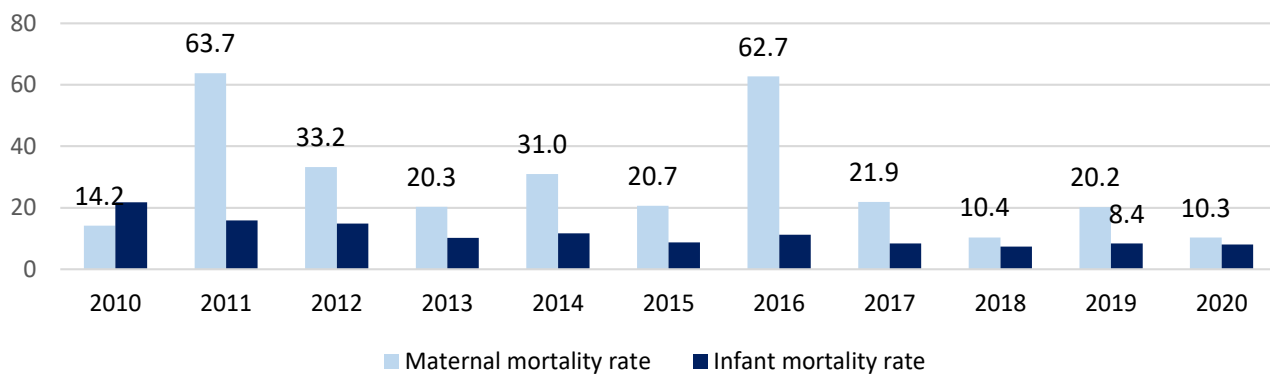
Figure 4. 31 Number of outpatient visits, 2010-2020



In 2020, 9733 live births are registered at the RDTCs and 182 of them were twins. But 43 stillbirth cases registered and 2 of the stillbirths were twins. Out of total mothers who gave birth, 26.8 percent had a caesarian section, 46 mothers had assisted delivery by forceps, 14 mothers had manual removal of the placenta.

Last several years infant mortality has been at a constant level nationwide as well as at RDTCs. Last three years average infant mortality at RDTCs was 9.2 per 1000 live births which lower than aimag average.

Figure 4. 32 Maternal and infant mortality rates, 2010-2020



In 2020, one maternal death has registered at the RDTC which has estimated at 10.3 per 100 000 live births. There were 79 cases of infant deaths which are 8.1 per 1000 live births. Infant mortality has decreased by 2.4 points compared to the last 10 years' average but increased in 2020 by 0.3 points.

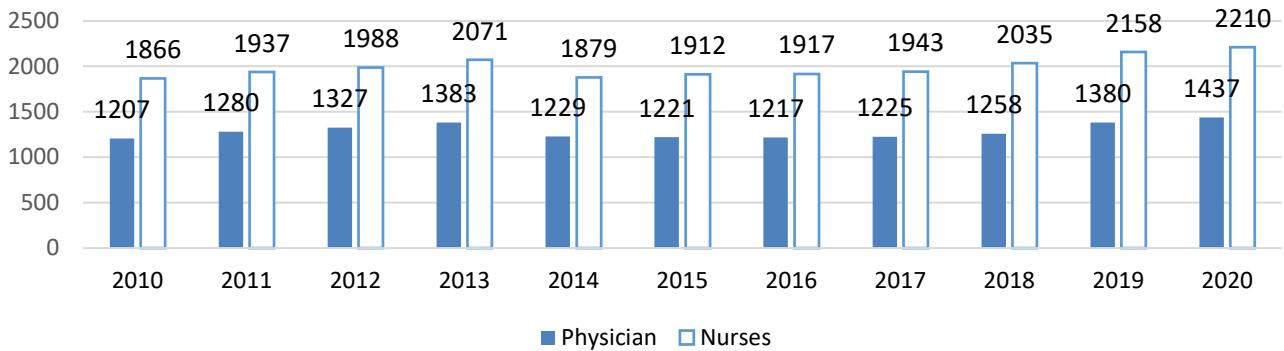
4.8 HEALTH CARE SERVICES PROVIDED BY SPECIALIZED HOSPITALS AND CENTERS

Specialized hospitals (central hospitals) provide specialized referral care and services nationwide through outpatient and inpatient departments, conduct training, research, and provide professional and technical advice to other health care organizations.

Specialized centers provide highly specialized referral care and services nationwide by their specialties through outpatient and inpatient departments, conduct training, research, and provide professional and technical advice to other health care organizations.

As of 2020, a total of 7010 health care workers including 1437 medical doctors, 2210 nurses, and 725 mid-level medical professional and technical support staff were employed by the central hospitals and specialized centers.

Figure 4. 33 Number of medical doctors and nurses at specialized hospitals and centers, 2010-2020

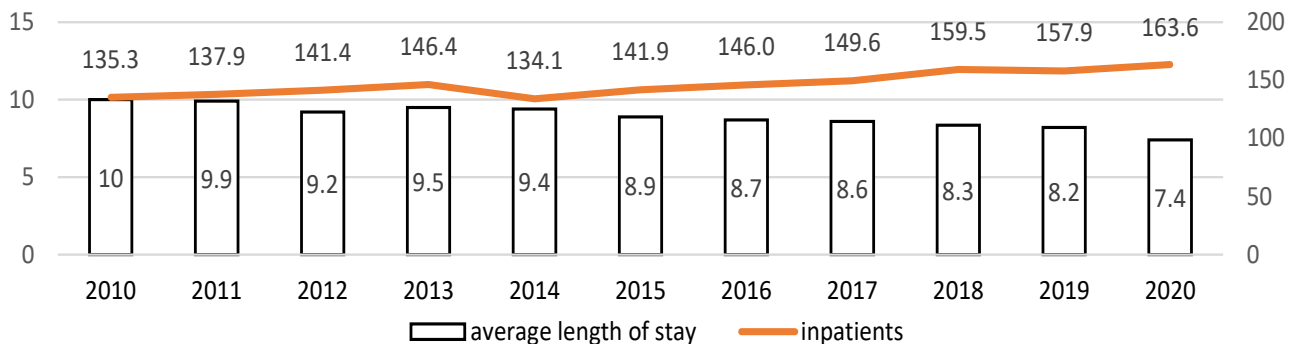


Specialized hospitals and centers occupied 17.8 percent of the total hospital beds and received 19.3 percent of total inpatients in 2020.

In 2020, 163.6 thousand inpatients have been admitted to the specialized hospitals and centers which was higher than the last 10 years average and the previous year by 15.8 thousand and 5.7 thousand, respectively.

The bed occupancy rate was 75.9 percent which is higher than the national average by 11 percent in 2020. The average length of stay was 7.4 which was declined by 2.6 compared to the level of 2010. The average length of stay varies by specialties. It is higher than the national average in the departments of tuberculosis (29), mental health department (20.1), injury (11), and traditional medicine (7.7).

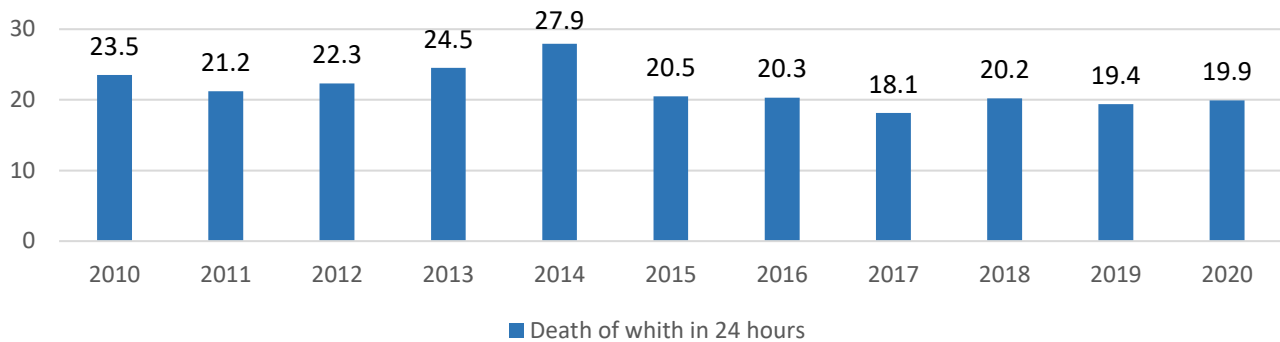
Figure 4. 34 Inpatient care indicators, 2010-2020





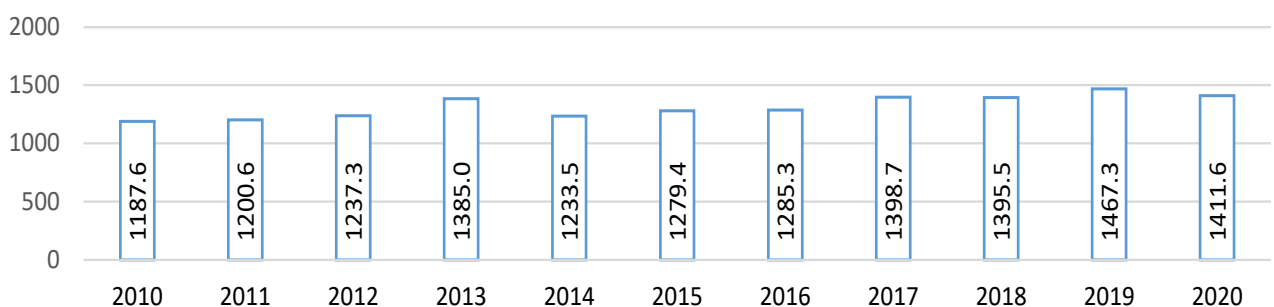
In 2020, a total of 1895 deaths were registered at the specialized hospitals and centers, out of those 377 cases were within the first 24 hours of the admission. Moreover, 182 cases, or 48 percent were within 8-24 hours of the treatment after the admission. Percent of deaths within the first 24 hours of admission was 19.9 percent in 2020 which has increased by 0.5 percent compared to the previous year, but less by 1.5 percent compared to the last 10 years average.

Figure 4. 35 Percentage of deaths within the first 24 hours of the admission to the specialized hospitals and centers, 2010-2020



In 2020, specialized hospitals and centers received 1467.3 thousand outpatients which are 7.8 percent of the total outpatient visits. It has increased by 279 thousand visits compared to 2010. Out of the total, 6.4 percent accounted for preventive medical check-up and 20 percent of the outpatients have visited by referral of the local health care organizations.

Figure 4. 36 Number of outpatient visits, 2010-2020



In the last 10 years, 145 thousand patients have been admitted to specialized hospitals and centers and out of that, 24 percent were from aimags and rural area which have decreased by 1.9 percent compared to 2010.

Figure 4. 37 Percentage of inpatients from aimags and rural area, 2010-2020

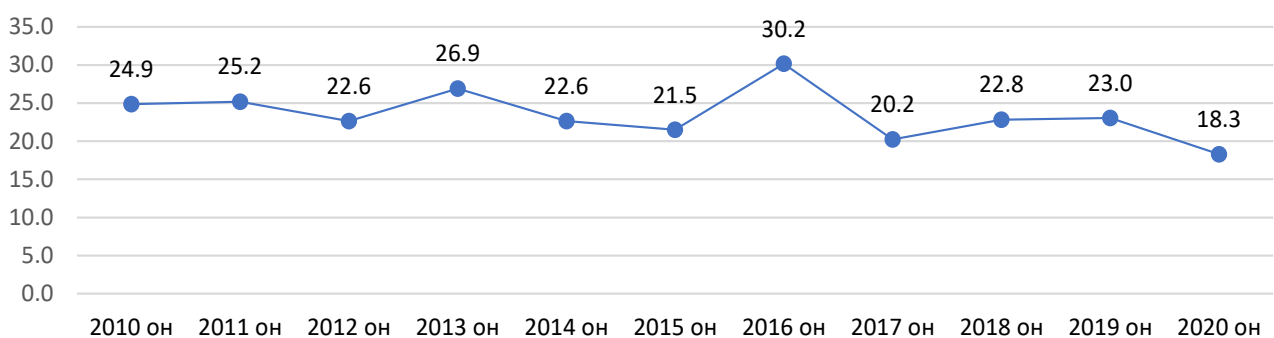


Table 4. 2 Some medical care indicators of the specialized hospitals and centers

Name of specialized hospitals and centers	Number of outpatient vis-its	Number of inpatients	The average length of stay	Deaths within the first 24 hours of admission
First Central Hospital	331440	21841.5	6.1	12.2
Second Central Hospital	110708	4495.0	6.7	13.7
Third Central Hospital	162111	41122.0	7.0	18.4
National Center for Maternal and Child Health	201721	38253.0	6.1	3.3
National Cancer Research Center	87661	8773.0	7.5	30.8
National Center for Communicable Diseases	73323	7365.5	14.5	8.6
National Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center	164989	15007.0	8.2	30.8
National Dermatology Research Center	93300	5083.5	8.4	100.0
National Center for Mental Health	47408	6370.0	30.0	0.0
Central Children’s Sanatorium	806	1417.5	16.2	0.0
Traditional Medicine Technology Center	25612	5973.5	6.8	0.0
Mongolia-Japanese Training Hospi-tal	78943	2961.5	6.7	0.0
National Center for Forensic Medi-cine	13457	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Gerontology Center	23423	0.0	0.0	0.0

4.9 HEALTH CARE SERVICES PROVIDED BY PRIVATE HOSPITALS

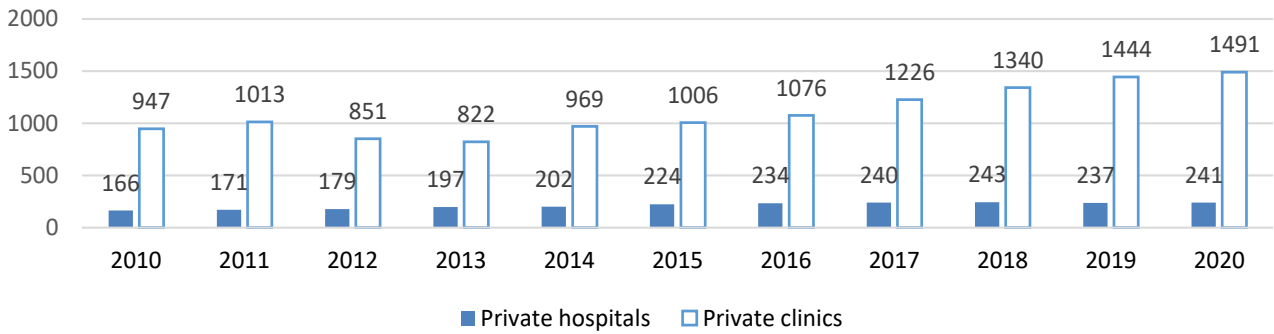
As of 2020, out of total private health care organizations, pharmacies for 42 percent, clinics for 38.9 percent, wholesale pharmaceuticals’ suppliers for 9.1 percent, private hospitals for 6.3 percent, and sanatorium and medicine manufacturer for 2.7 and 1 percent were accounted, respectively.

The above private health care organizations employed a total of 19.5 thousand health care workers. Out of that, 16.1 percent is working in private clinics, 44.8 percent is in private hospitals with beds, 27.4 percent is in pharmacies, 9.4 percent is in sanatoriums, 2.3 percent is in whole-sale pharmaceuticals’ suppliers and manufacturers.

In 2020, 241 private hospitals with beds and 1491 clinics have provided health care services to the population. Compared to 2010, the number of private hospitals has increased by 71 from 166, and the number of clinics has increased by 497. Out of total private hospitals and clinics, 30.8 percent are operating in rural areas whereas 69.2 percent are in Ulaanbaatar city.



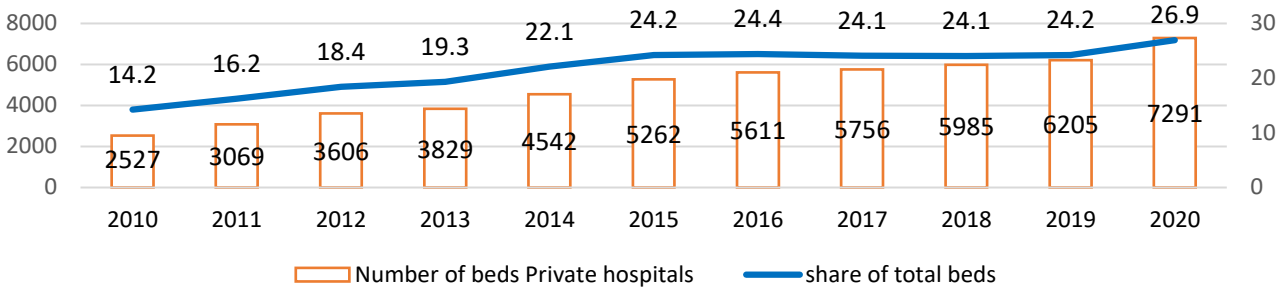
Figure 4. 38 Number of private hospitals and clinics, 2010-2020



The number of private hospital beds was 2527 in 2010 and the number has increased to 7291 beds in 2020 which accounted for 26.2 percent of total hospital beds in the country.

Starting from 2005, health sectoral policy started to direct limiting number of private hospitals with beds. However, the policy encouraged to set-up, or expand private hospital services towards services that can be performed by contracts and supplement public hospitals.

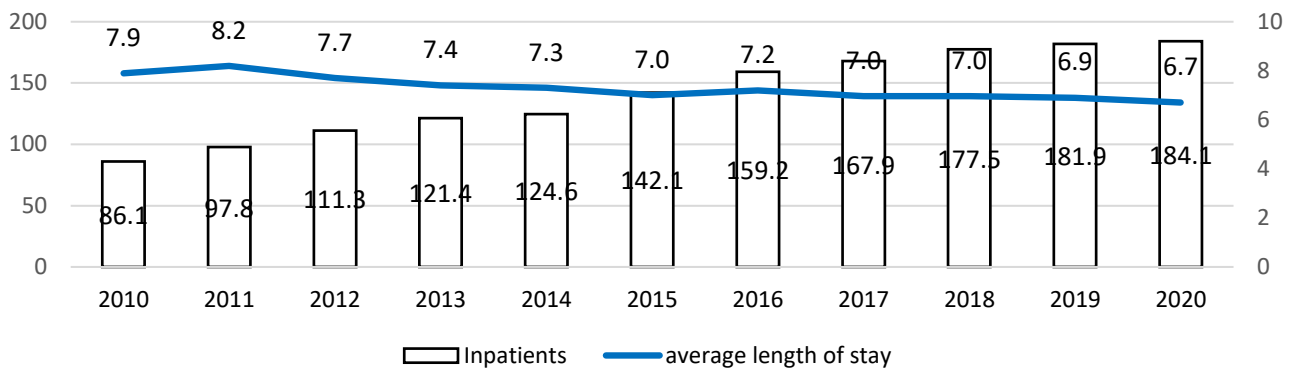
Figure 4. 39 Private hospital beds, 2010-2020



In 2020, 21.5 percent of total inpatients have been admitted to private hospitals. A total of 184.1 thousand patients have been treated in private hospitals which has increased by 37.3 thousand and 99 thousand compared to the last 10 years on average and 2010, respectively.

In 2020, the bed occupancy rate was 51.3 percent which is lower than the national average by 13.6 percent indicating that bed utilization was less however it varied by hospitals. The average length of stay was 7.9 in 2010 and declined to 6.7 in 2020. The bed turn-over rate was 29.3 which is lower than the national average by 7.

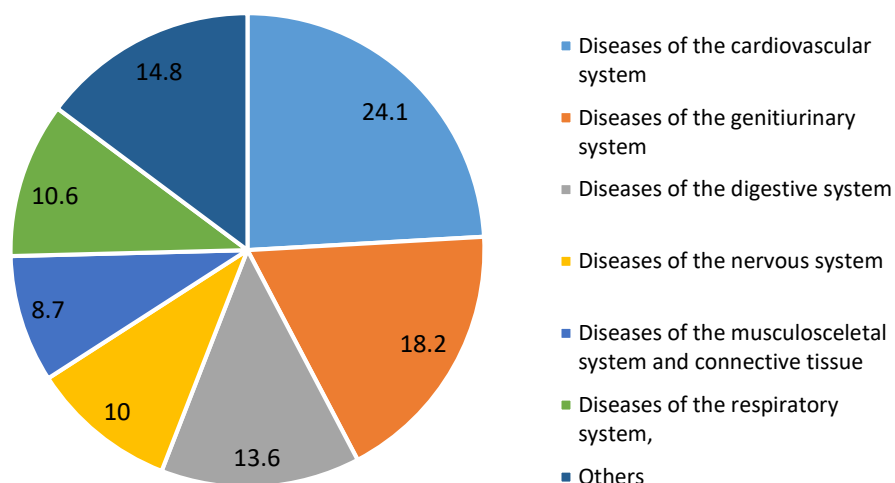
Figure 4. 40 Number of inpatients in private hospitals, 2010-2020



In 2020, leading diseases that treated in private hospitals were cardiovascular (22%), genito-urine system (19.7%), digestive system (12.5%), nervous system (11.8%), bone and muscle system (9.9%), respiratory system (9.5%), which 85.4 percent of all diseases.

The leading causes among hospitalized patients were as follow: among patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system, 53.9 percent had suffered from arterial hypertension and 20.8 percent had ischemic heart diseases. Among the genito-urinary tract diseases, 68.3 percent were due to pyelonephritis and among patients with digestive system diseases 27.4 had liver diseases and 24.9 percent had a gastric ulcer.

Figure 4. 41 Percentage of inpatient diseases by systems, 2020



In 2020, by bed capacity, hospitals with 5-8 beds accounted for 4.1 percent, hospitals with 10-12 and 15 beds accounted for 15.8 and 20.3 percent, respectively. Hospitals up to 20 beds are 40.2 percent of the total private hospital beds.

Table 4. 3 Some indicators of the private hospital bed utilization by selected years

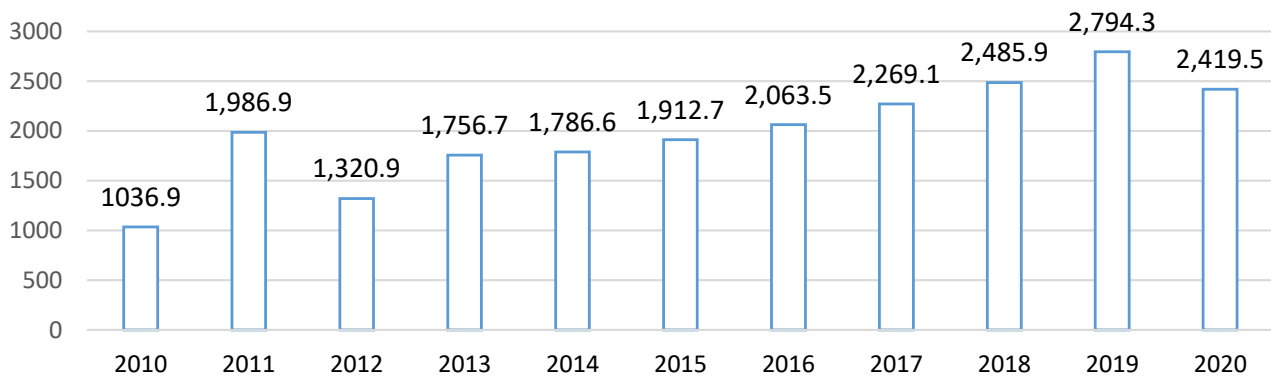
No of beds	2011				2015				2020			
	Number of hospitals		No of inpatients		Number of hospitals		No of inpatients		Number of hospitals		No of inpatients	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
5-8	17	9.9	3291	3.4	17	7.6	2501	1.8	10	4.1	834	0.5
10-12	70	40.9	27565	28.2	54	24.1	17278	12.2	38	15.8	12260.5	6.7
15	39	22.8	19229	19.7	37	16.5	16038	11.3	49	20.3	17497.5	9.5
20-25	27	15.8	16859	17.2	61	27.2	37158	26.2	65	27.0	49411	26.8
30	8	4.7	7406	7.6	18	8.0	14604	10.3	18	7.5	15087	8.2
40-50	7	4.1	10827	11.1	24	10.7	19655	13.8	41	17.0	39806	21.6
More than beds	3	1.8	12644	12.9	13	5.8	34818	24.5	20	8.3	49168.5	26.7
Total	171	100.0	97821	100.0	224	100.0	142052	100.0	241	100.0	184065	100.0

In 2020, out of total inpatients in private hospitals 48.2 percent of them in the internal medicine, 15.1 percent of them in the nervous disease's, 1.2 percent of them in the traditional medicine, 6.1 percent of them in the surgery, 5.8 percent is in obstetrics and gynecological, and 4.9 percent of them in the pediatric departments were treated, respectively.



In 2020, 2419.5 thousand outpatient visits are registered in the private hospitals which were 13.3 percent of the total consultation. Compared to 2010, it has increased by 1382.6 thousand visits. Out of total visits, 92.8 percent were due to illness.

Figure 4. 42 Number of outpatient visits in thousand, 2010-2020



4.10 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES FOR COVID-19 PATIENTS

NEW CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) INFECTION TRANSMISSION

On 31 December 2019, the WHO was informed of cases of pneumonia unknown etiology (unknown cause) detected in Wuhan City, Hubei Province of China. On February 11, 2020, the WHO announced an official name for the disease: coronavirus disease 2019, abbreviated COVID-19. On 30 January 2020 following the recommendations of the Emergency Committee, the WHO Director-General declared that the outbreak constitutes a Public Health Emergency of International Concern and on March 11, 2020, declared it a pandemic.

Mongolia undertook decisive precautionary preventive measures since January 2020 such as tightening control on the border to China with air and road travel restrictions, closure of schools and kindergartens, and cancellation of international flights to prevent transmissions in the country. As a result, people were allowed to work within the country. These public health emergency measures have released on 31 May 2020 and schools started on 1 September.

Mongolia successfully contained COVID-19 imported cases until the first transmission has registered in November 2020. A state of high alert preparedness has officially declared on 12 November and imposed a strict lockdown. Few businesses, factories, and organizations were allowed to operate during the lockdown period. This situation has continued until 14 December when the alert level has reduced. However, banning some activities such as school closure, social gatherings has continued.

Between March to December 2020, a total of 1215 COVID-19 cases have registered in Mongolia, and 830 (68.3%) have recovered. Out of total cases, 399 (32.8%) were imported, 816 (67.2%) had local transmission. Moreover, out of the total number of cases, 614 (50.5%) were male and 601 (49.5%) were female patients. By age group, 20-44 years old is 626 (51.5%), 45 and above is 339 (27.9%), 0-19 years old is 250 (20.6%). In December 2020, a total of 424 cases have registered which include 16 imported and 408 locally transmitted.

Preventive precautionary measures and suggestions to improve personal protection such as wearing a face mask, washing hands and restrictions have resulted in a decrease in influenza outbreaks and hospital admissions. In 2020, 836.3 thousand patients have admitted to the hospitals due to influenza and related complications which was decreased by 91 thousand (9.8%) compared to 2019.

As a result of limited educational activities, closure of schools and kindergartens, respiratory infections

(except coronavirus) have declined by 32.7 percent compared to 2019.

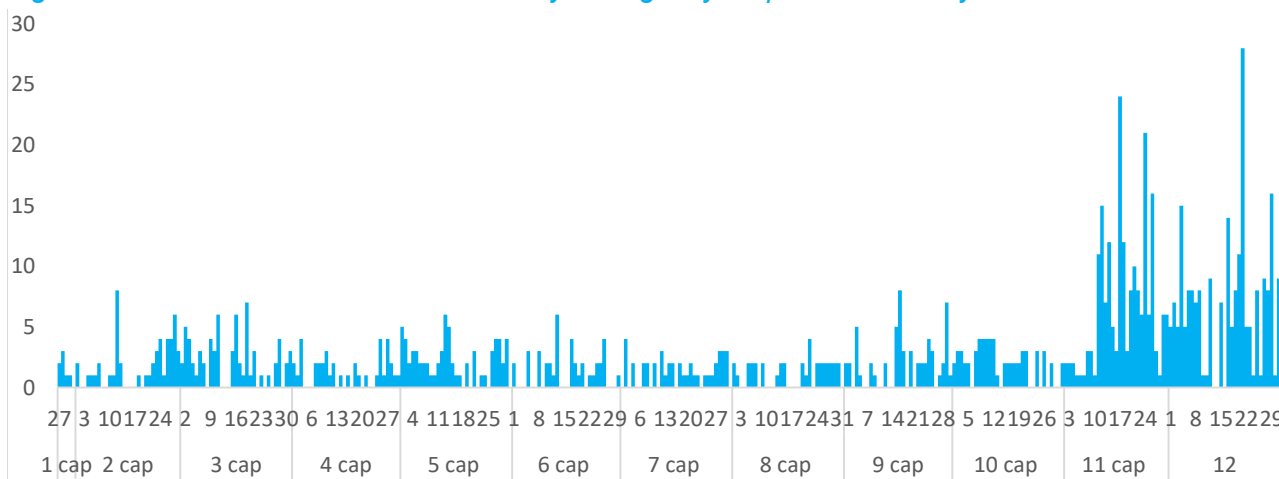
The Health law has stated that measures by the health sector and in collaboration with other sectors during infectious disease outbreaks and disaster emergencies will be coordinated by Disaster protection law.

MEASURES UNDERTOOK BY NATIONAL CENTER FOR ZONOTIC DISEASES DURING COVID-19 OUTBREAKS

The incidence management team at the national center for zoonotic diseases (NCZD) has been activated and fully functional 24 hours since 25 January 2020. The NCZD has shifted to a high alert level and appointed 8 emergency response teams. In several cases increases the number of teams has increased including its capacity to take response measures. All staff has assigned to do as sanitation and disinfection worker on a rotation basis.

Setup a hotline number 70284393 which is available for 24 hours to provide advice and information for the public.

Figure 4. 43 Number of sites disinfected by emergency response teams by months

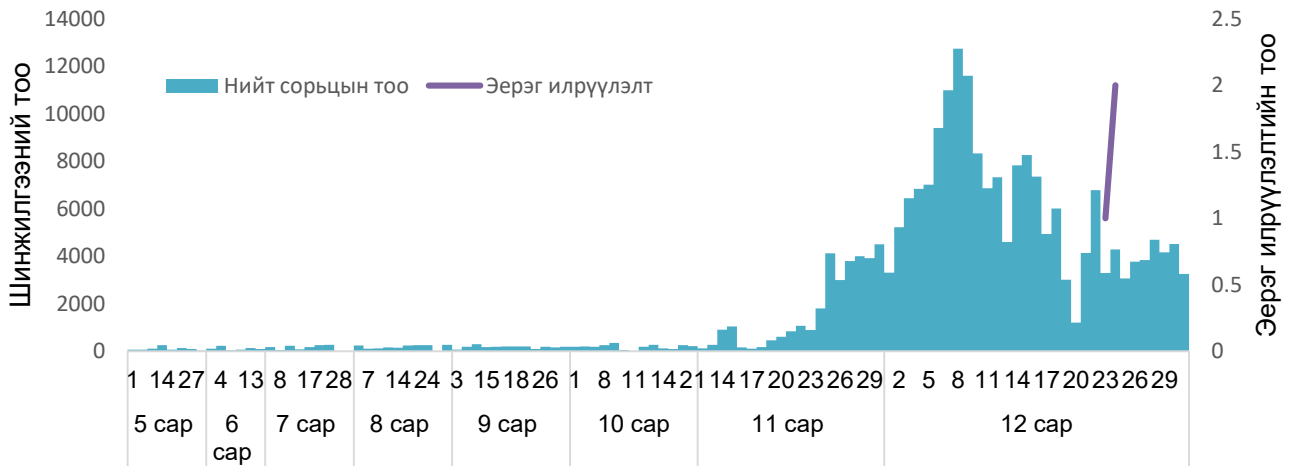


The first sanitation and disinfection protocol have performed for the flight from Chinggis Khan airport to Hong Kong. The NCZD bag was called to work at the site, provided final disinfection in the airplane and isolation rooms to reduce the disconnect transmission chain of the suspected case and reduce risks of infection transmission. As of 31 December 2020, 75 disinfection protocols have been done.

Final disinfections have been done at various sites including transportation sites such as airplanes, trains, car and isolation facilities, residential and public places, business entities, hospitals, funeral services, and places.



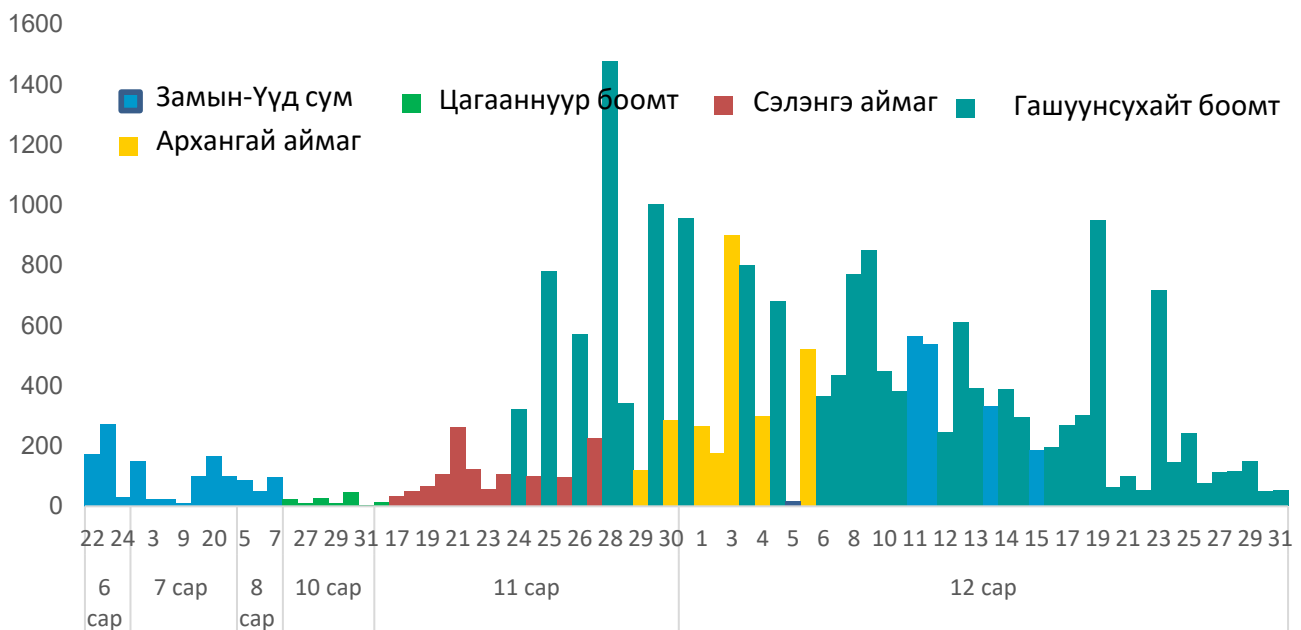
Figure 4. 44 Number of COVID-19 tests performed at virology lab of the NCZC



Starting from 1 May 2020, the virology lab at the NCZD and its mobile auto-lab have been performing COVID-19 RT-PCR tests. The mobile lab has worked in Sukhbaatar, Mandal soums of Selenge province, Battsengel soum in Arkhangai province, Khujirt soum in Uvurkhangai province, Zamiin-Uud soum in Dornogovi province, Gashuunsukhait border point and Khanbogd soum in Umnugovi province, Ulaan baishint border point in Bayan-Ulgii province.

Moreover, tests have been done for charter flight passengers, close contacts, and surveillance purposes. It has helped to detect COVID-19 infection on time and confirm cases by lab test results.

Figure 4. 45 Number of COVID-19 tests performed at virology lab of the NCZC by aimags





CHAPTER 5

HUMAN
RESOURCE OF
THE HEALTH
SECTOR



CHAPTER 5

HUMAN RESOURCE OF THE HEALTH SECTOR

The establishment of the first medical faculty at the National University of Mongolia in 1942 put a historical path to prepare physicians, and hospital professionals of the modern era in our country. In that time, Russian lecturers conducted courses at the university faculty adapting their program of medical science in our country's specific conditions. Dr. V.N. Topolski, a Russian specialist, and the professor had worked as a lecturer and was appointed as the first dean of the faculty.

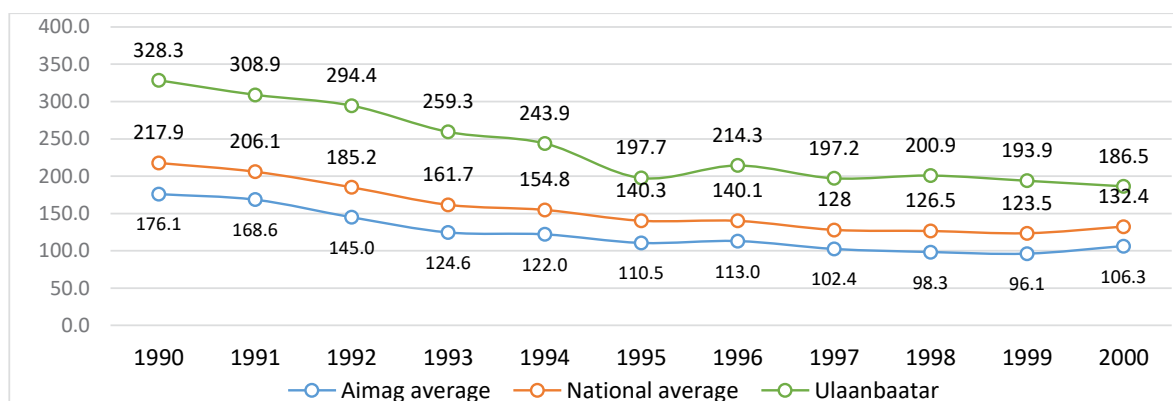
Nine out of 13 first graduates of the Medical faculty became not only teachers and professors at the medical faculty, medical university, university, and MNUMS but popular meritorious people at the institutions of protecting health in Mongolia, and the science sector.

5.1 THE HEALTH WORKERS

Compared to the total 47205 health employees, or 217.9 per 10000 population in 1990, in 2000 the number reached 31205, or 132 per 10000 population which was a decrease of 85.5 percent. In comparison with the national average, the rate of health employees per 10000 population is higher by 54.1 in Ulaanbaatar and lower by 26.3 in the aimags, and regions.

In 1990, the total number of physicians counted as 6180, or 27.9 per 10000 population, and shared 13.1 percent in the total health employees. In 2000, the total number of physicians reached 6498, or 27.3 per 10000 population, and shared 20.6 percent in the total health employees.

Figure 5.1. Number of workers of the health organizations, 1990-2000



The rate of mid-health professionals (feldshers, midwives, pharmacists, nurses, and technicians) was 47.4 per 10000 population in 1960 and reached 88.8 and 56.6 in 1990 and 2000.

Figure 5.2. Mid-health workers of the health organizations, per 10 000 population, 1960-2000, by selected years

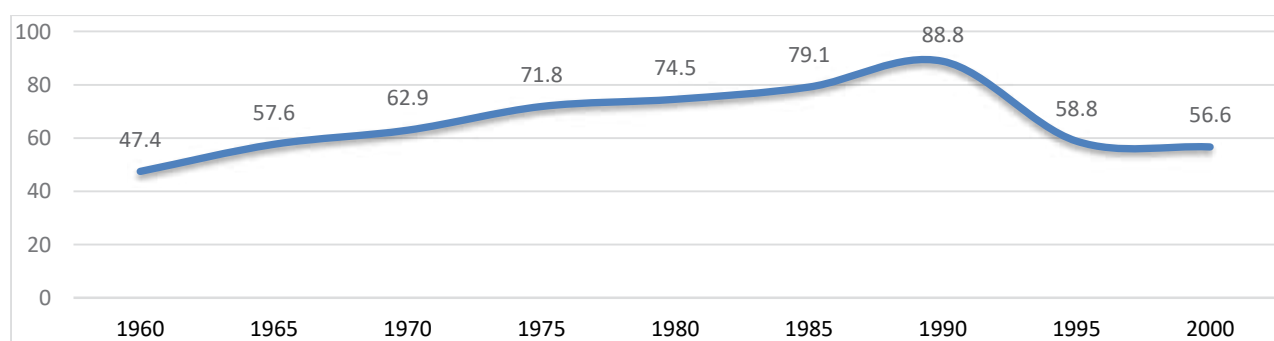


Table 5.1 Number of health employees, 1990-2020, by selected years

Specialization	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Total	47 205	31507	33649	39608	47429	56502
Out of Female	37 482	25284	27556	32591	38737	46379
Hospital managers		0	290	616	871	1277
Pharmacists		648	787	1176	1504	2639
Physicians-Total	6 180	6498	6788	7497	9563	12431
Out of Female	4406	4999	5306	5919	7376	9518
General professional		858	692	736	2012	1973
Core and specialized professionals:		5094	4977	5825	5833	7895
Internist	1041	971	701	749	951	1200
Pediatric	1311	716	488	494	706	725
Surgery and injuries and trauma	333	361	407	491	632	868
Intravenous and intensive care		146	193	254	252	453
Cancer	403	475	528	608	721	862
Neurologist	78	29	62	73	58	83
Mental	242	139	188	240	290	378
Ophthalmologist		98	129	130	127	171
Otorhinolaryngologist	87	84	106	139	147	182
Dermatologist	116	105	114	127	138	194
Cancer	136	152	58	61	145	192
Neurologist	202	171	144	165	285	382
STI/AIDS		0	70	69	82	76
Tuberculosis	132	93	115	105	97	120
Rehabilitation	124	128	94	81	127	161
Pathologist	84	91	114	76	91	67
X-ray diagnostic	104	89	205	270	416	420
Laboratory doctor	219	192	177	264	308	227
Other		1054	1084	1429	439	342
Traditional medicine doctor		178	307	348	700	1015
Maxillofacial	293	368	522	588	1018	1548



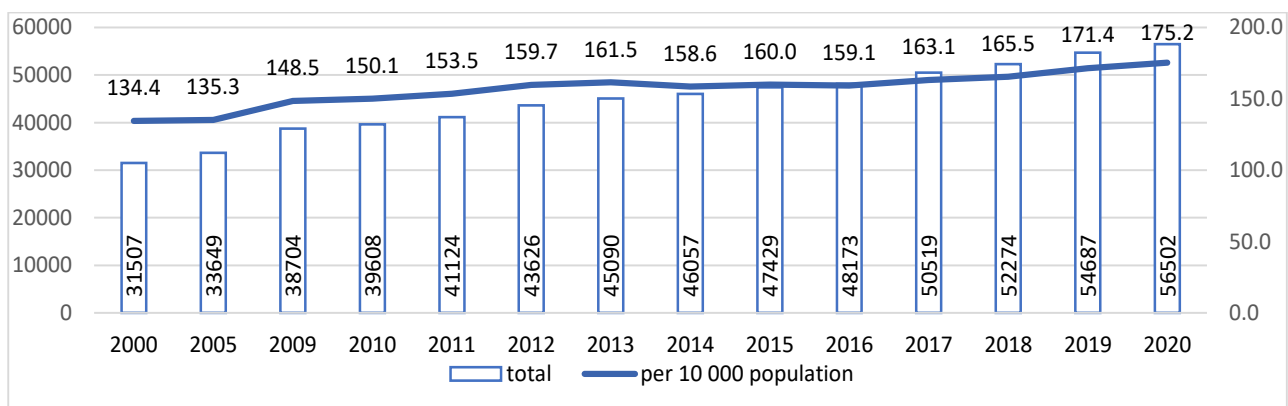
By 2020, a total of 56.5 thousand health employees of the health sector are delivering health care and services to 3.253.3 thousand people who live in Mongolia. Compared to 2000, the total number of health workers increased by 24.9 thousand, or 40.8 per 10000 population which is indeed an increase of 3.8 that was in the previous year. Among all workers, 92.4 percent of them work in the health sector, and 7.6 percent of them are working in the other sectors.

Female workers are the majority and compared to 2000 the number has increased by 1.9 percent in 2020. The shares in the total health employees for physicians is 22 percent, for nurses is 23.2 percent, for pharmacists is 4.7 percent, for feldshers is 3.3 percent, for administrative workers 2.3 percent, and for laboratory technicians' 2.3 percent.

According to the report on mobility in the health organizations, 12093 persons were added, and 10.6 percent out of the new graduates, 66.0 percent of the newly employed, 13.4 percent of them were transferred between health organizations, and 9.8 percent of the been returned after a leave of pregnancy and childcare.

In the same year, 10278 persons were dismissed, or 47.2 percent by personal request, 20 percent by leaving for pregnancy and childcare, 13.1 percent for inter-transfer between health organizations, 7.9 percent out of them became pensioners, 0.6 percent of the deceased, 0.4 percent of them lost the working ability, and 10.9 percent of them were due other reasons.

Figure 5.3. Number of health employees, 2000, 2005, 2009-2020



In 2020, the rate of health employees per 10000 population is 175.2 which shows an increase of 40.8 and 5.9 compared to the rates of 2000 and the previous year accordingly. By age groups, shares of under for 30 years is 24.4 percent, for 30-39 years old is 30.1 percent, for 40-49 years old is 22.7 percent, for 50-54 years old is 12.2 percent, for 55-59 years old is 6.3 percent, and for over 60 years is 4.2 percent, respectively. Age distribution on the types of specialization varies, and 43.8 percent of midwives, 32.4 percent of pharmacists, 29.5 percent of nurses, and 27.4 percent of physicians are under 30 years old.

Compared to the rate of health employees per 10000 population at the national average, the rate is higher by 38.4 in Ulaanbaatar city, and by 21.5 in the Govi-Altai aimag; the rates in other aimags and regions are lower by 2.7-60.2 compared to the national average. The rates of health employees are highest, or 155.5 in the Western, 142.8 in the Central, and 137.3 in the Khangai, and lowest, or 132.3 in the Eastern regions accordingly.

Comparison between aimags shows that in Govi-Altai aimag number of health employees per 10000 population is 196.7 which is highest among all aimags, and aimags including Khuvsgul, Selenge, Dornod, Khentii, and Sukhbaatar have the lowest rate which in turn indicates high working loads of health workers in these places. It was observed that the portion of female employees is lower in the aimags of the Western region, or 75-81 percent, while the aimags of the Central and Khangai regions have a higher percentage of female workers.

Figure 5.4. Number of health employees, by age groups, 2020

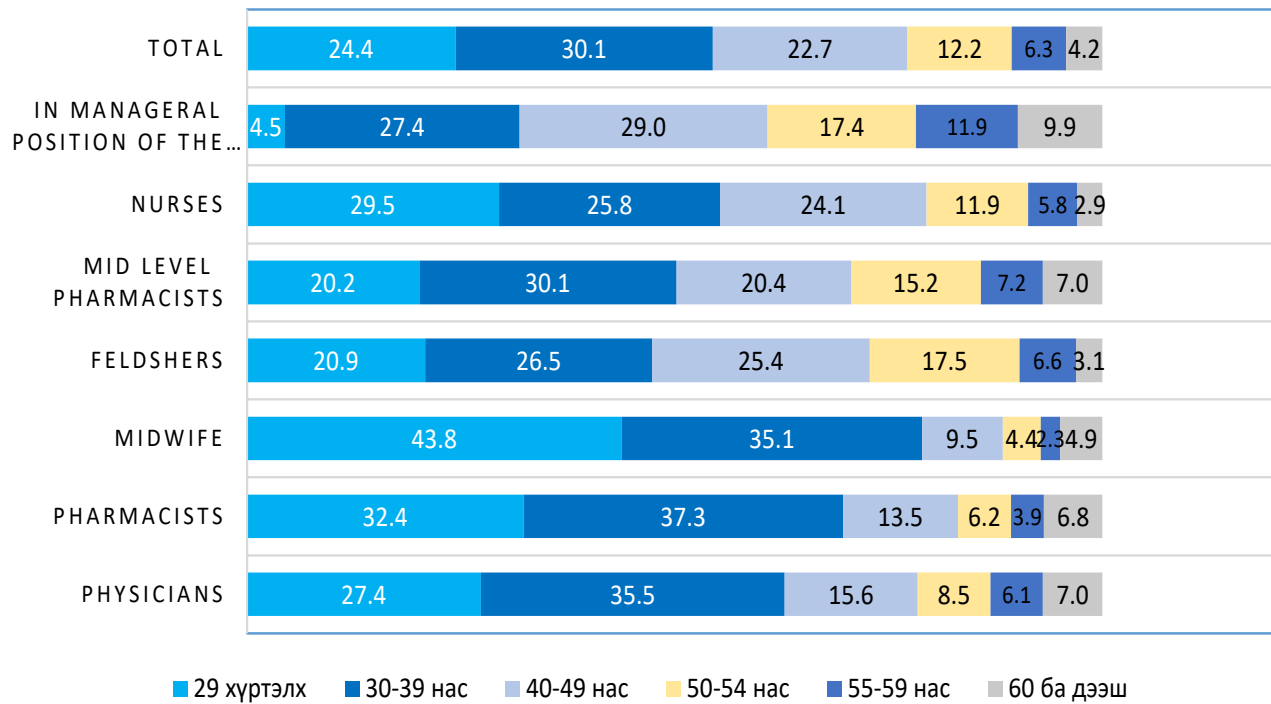
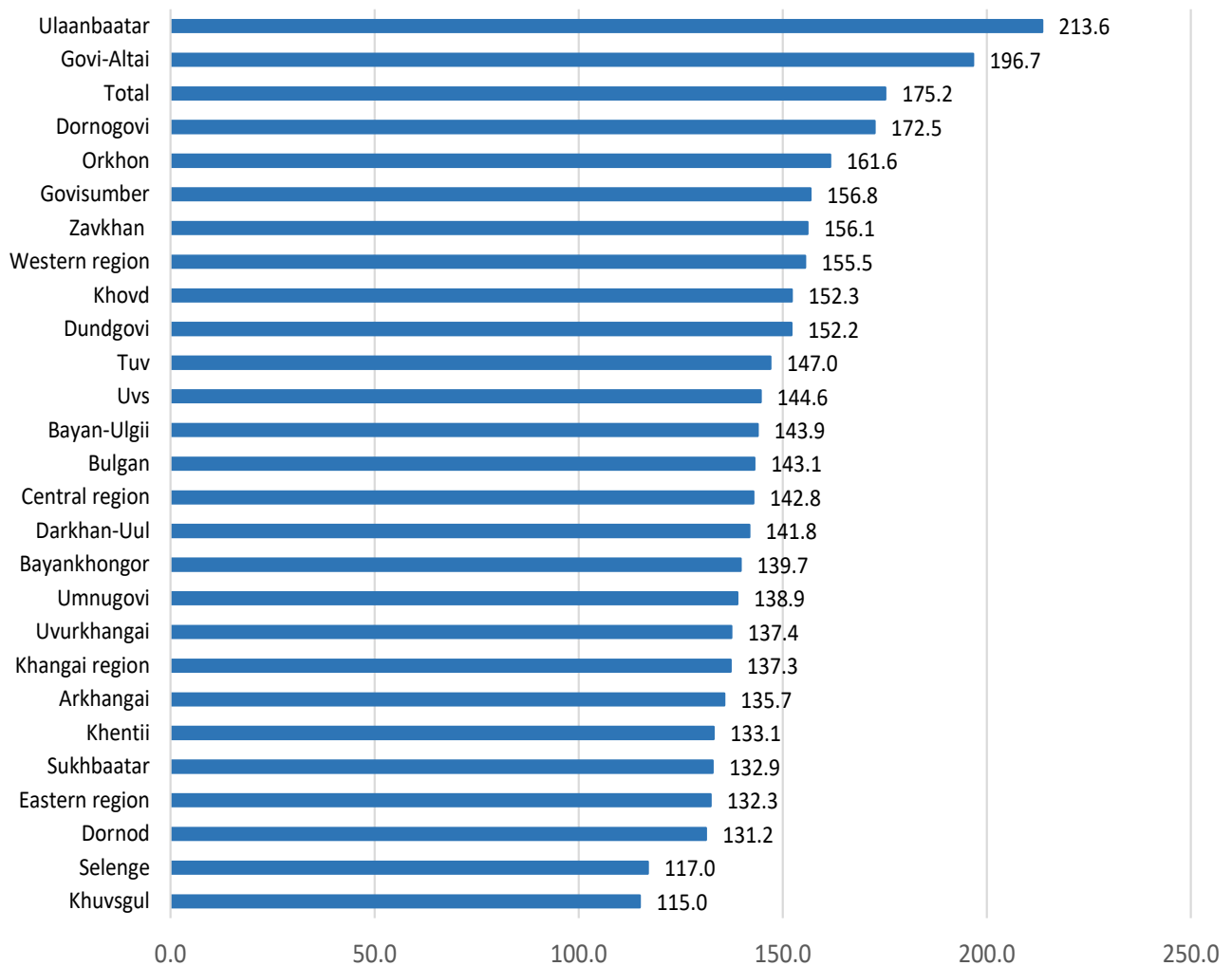


Figure 5.5. The rate of health employees, per 10 000 population, by regions and aimags, 2020

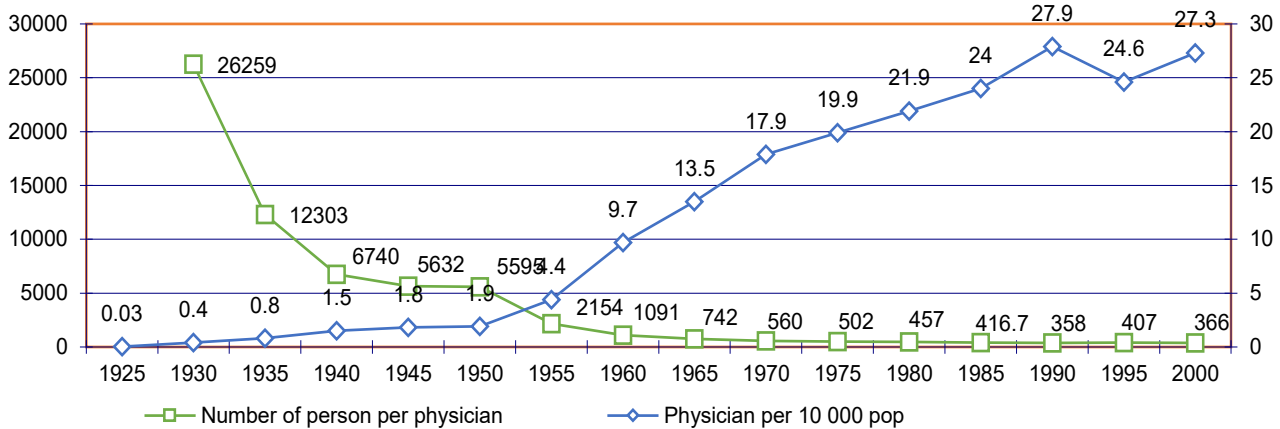




5.2 PHYSICIANS AND NURSES

In Mongolia, a total of 108 physicians, or 1.5 doctors per 10000 population delivered modern health care and services in 1940, and by 1960 the rate has increased to around 10 per 10000 population. From 1965 the number of physicians had increased, and 14 physicians were allocated per 10000 population that resulted in a decrease of persons per physician to 742. By 2000, 27.3 physicians were for the 10000 population, and 366 persons per physician.

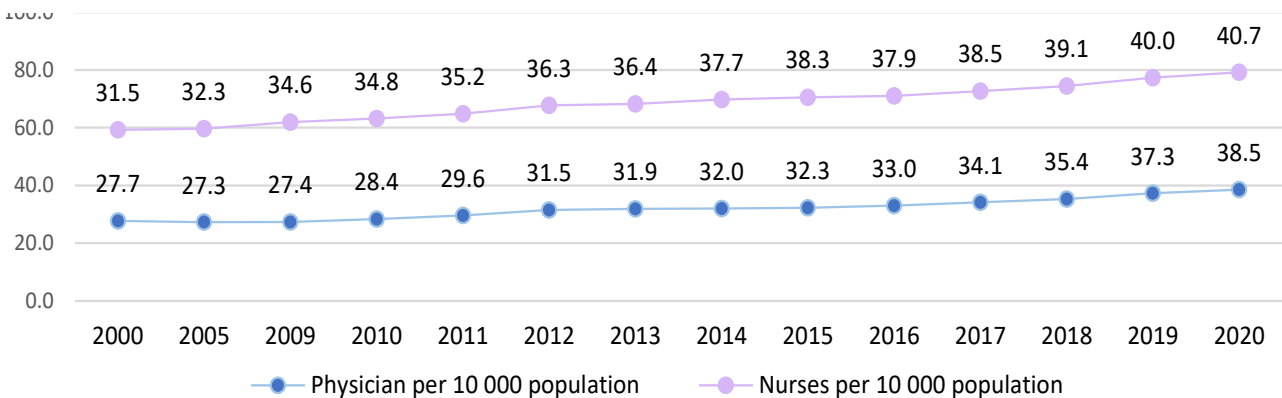
Figure 5.6. Number of physicians, by selected years, 1925-2000



By 2020, a total of 12431 physicians, and 13112 nurses are working, or 38.5 physicians and 40.7 nurses are per 10000 population. Among physicians, 9868 of them are general practitioners, and 80 percent of them work as core and specialized professionals.

There are 1015 traditional medicine doctors, and 1548 maxillofacial specialists. Shares in the age groups as followed 27.4 percent for the under 30, 35.5 percent for the 30-39, 15.6 percent for the 40-49, 8.5 percent for the 50-54, 6.1 percent for the 55-59, and 7.0 percent for the over 60 years old groups accordingly.

Figure 5.7. Number of physicians and nurses, per 10 000 population, 2000, 2005, 2009, 2010-2020



In Mongolia, in 2020 number of physicians and nurses per 10000 population had increased by 10.8 and 9.2 compared to 2000, and by 1.5 and 0.7 compared to the previous year.

By specialization, the number of internist therapists per 10000 population decreases from 4.1 in 2000 to 2.8 in 2010, but it is increasing for the last few years or reached 3.7 in 2020. There are 2.7 surgeons and traumatologists, and gynecologists and obstetricians per 10000 population which is an increase of 0.7 and 1.2 since 2000. In 2020, 1.4 anesthesiologists and intensive care doctors per 10000 population shows an increase of 0.8 and 0.4 in 2000 and 2010 that is in 2020.

Figure 5.8. Number of physicians per 10 000 population, by profession, 2000, 2005, 2009-2020

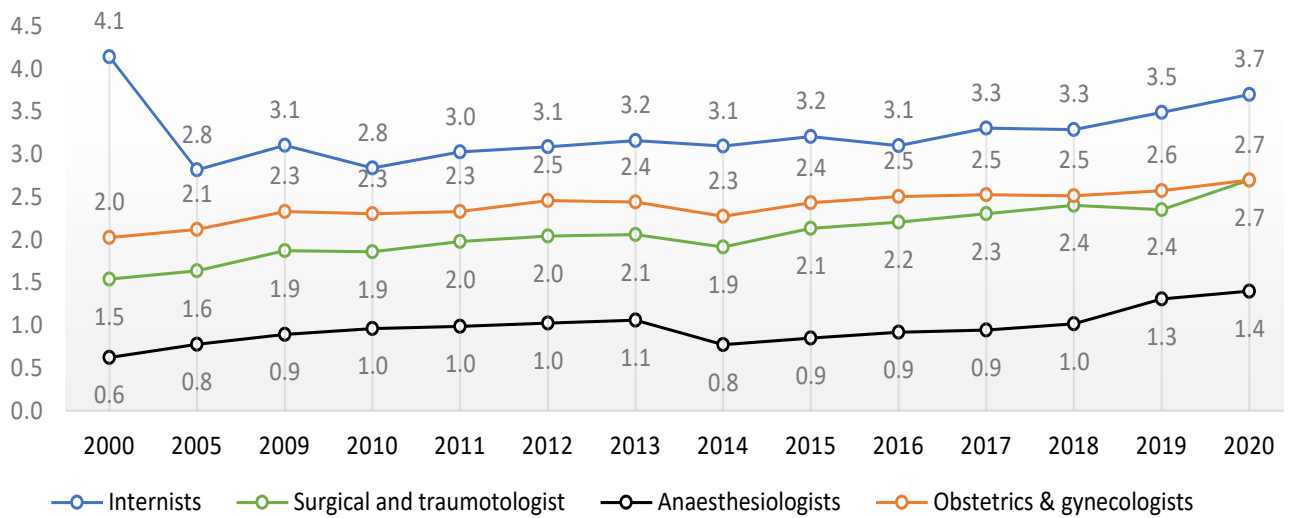
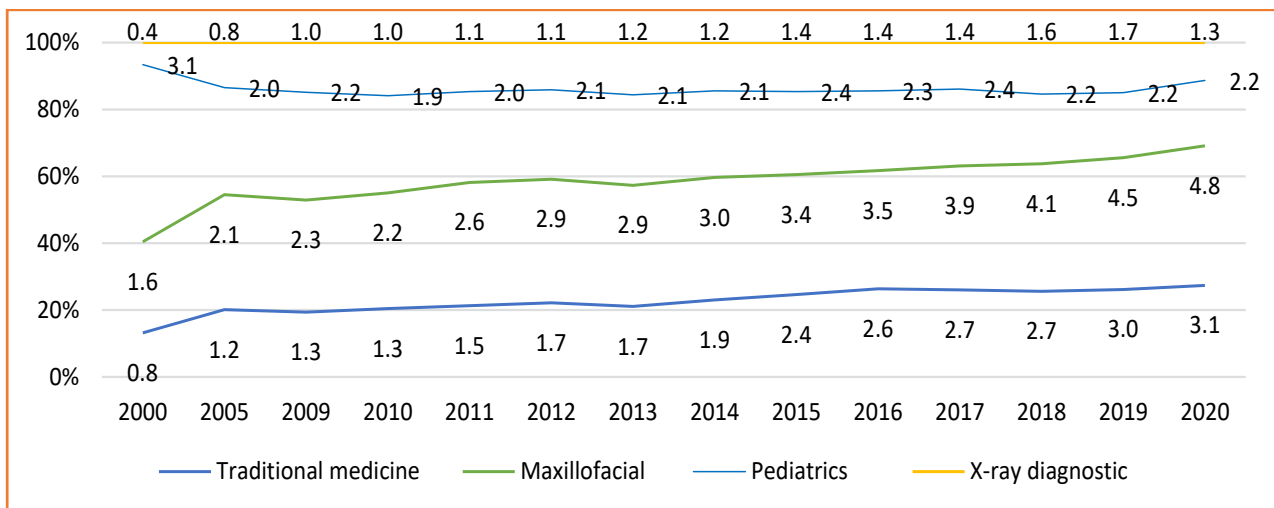


Figure 5.9. Number of physicians per 10 000 population, by profession, 2000, 2005, 2009-2020

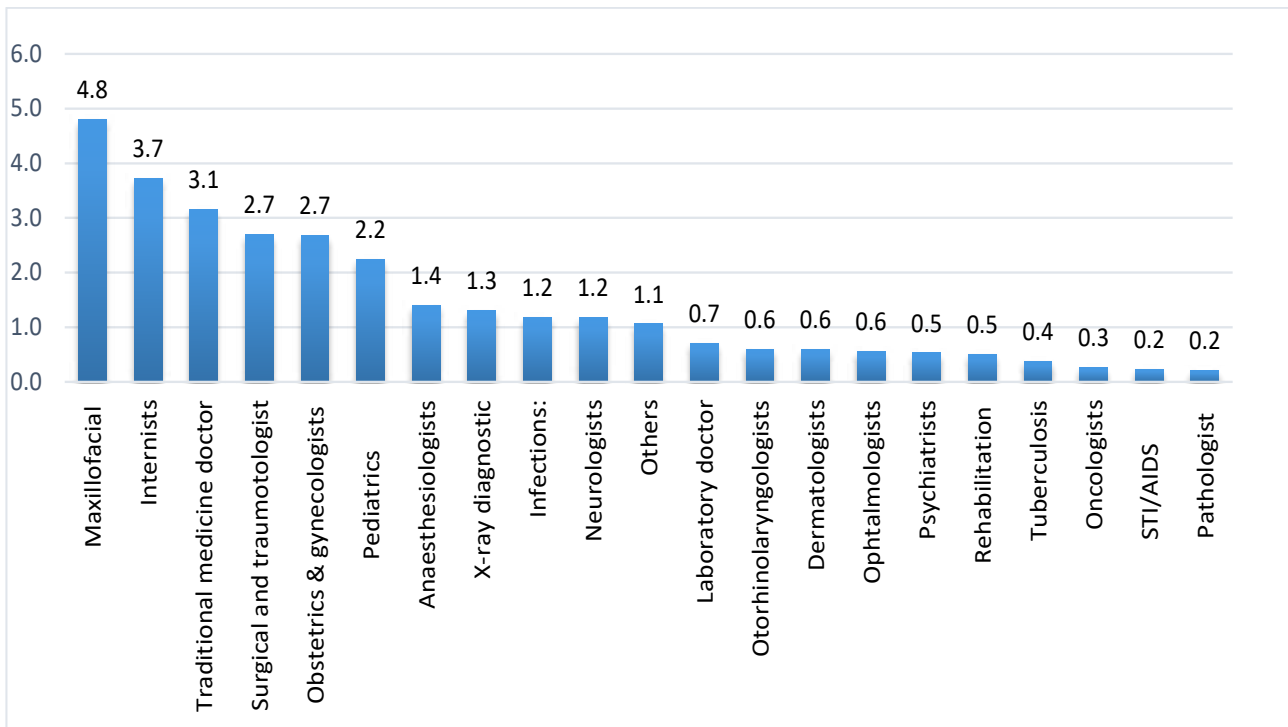


By 2020, a total of 725 pediatricians which means 7.2 per 10000 children, and 862 obstetrician-gynecologists or 5.1 per 10000 women are allocated.

By location of physicians and nurses, in rural areas, 24.7 physicians and 33.4 nurses are per 10000 population compared to 52.4 physicians and 46.8 nurses in Ulaanbaatar city indicate a high density of doctors in urban settings. Especially, compared to Ulaanbaatar city, 2.2 times of fewer surgeons, 2.3 times of fewer traumatologists, and 3.2-2.8 times of less ultrasound, and maxillofacial specialists are working in the aimags.



Figure 5. 10. Number of physicians per 10 000 population, by specialization, 2020



Out of total doctors, 62.4 percent, and 37.6 percent of them are working in Ulaanbaatar city, and in the aimags accordingly. Compared to the national average, the rate of physicians per 10000 population is 52.4 in Ulaanbaatar city which is higher by 13.9; the rates in the regions are 27.6 in the Western, 24.5 in the Khangai, 29.5 in the Central, and 25.3 in the Eastern regions, respectively.

Figure 5.11. Number of physicians per 10 000 population, by regions, 2016-2020

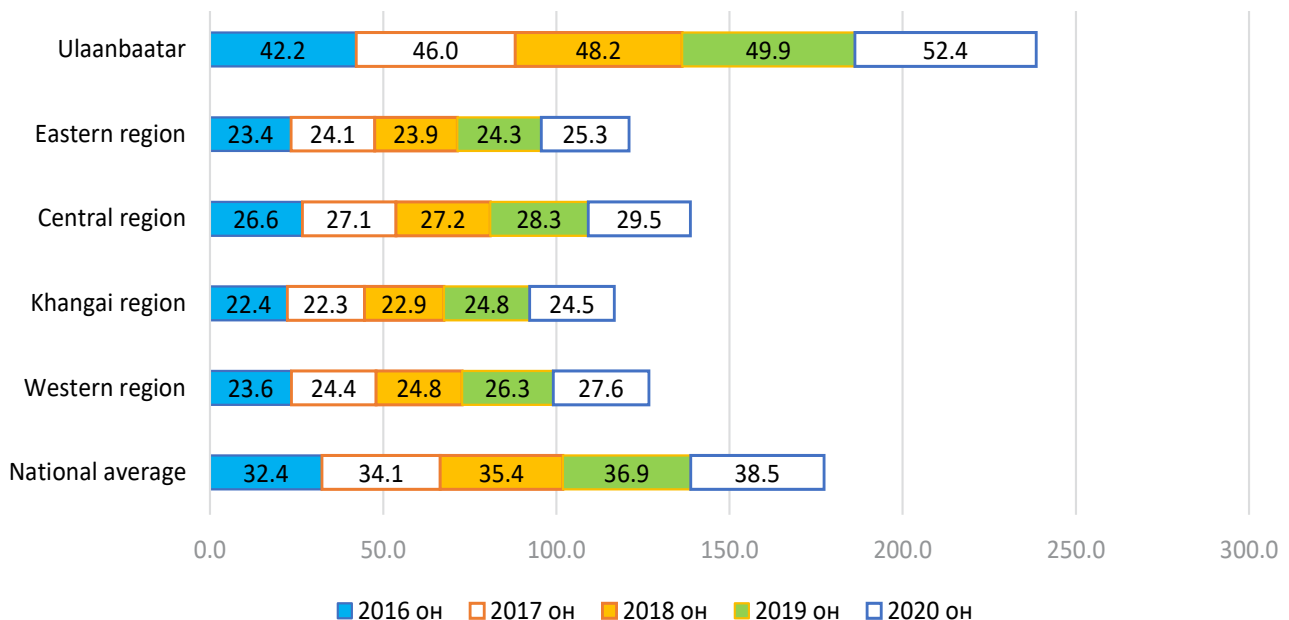
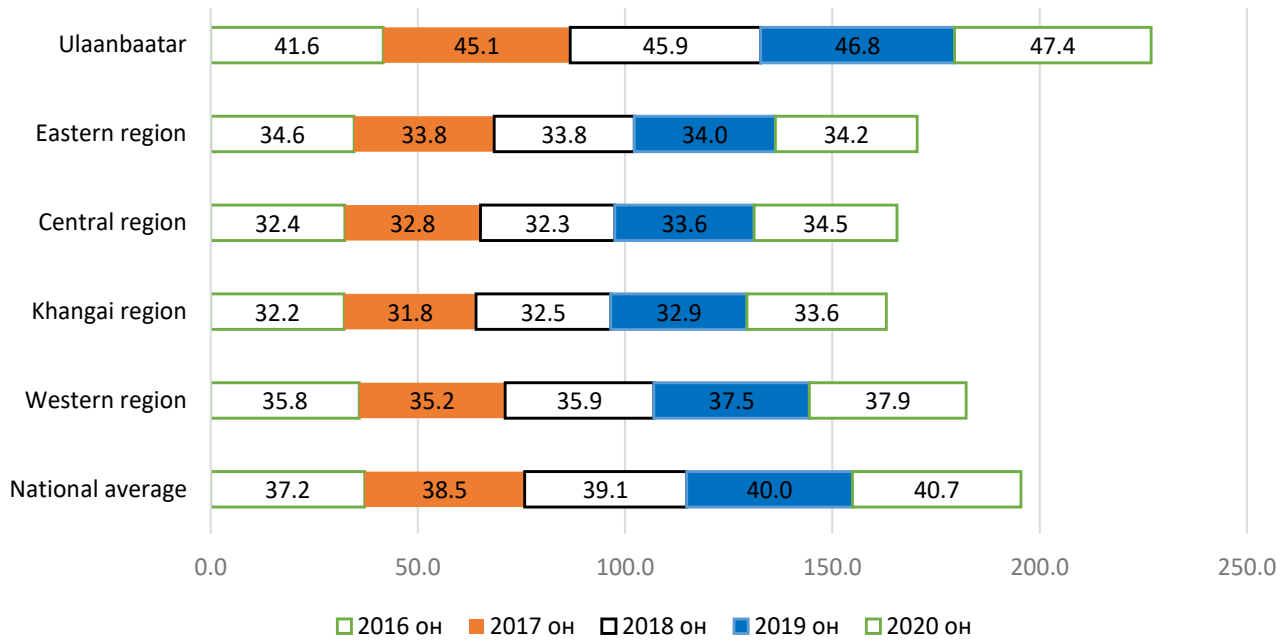


Figure 5.12 Number of nurses per 10 000 population, by regions, 2016-2020



5.3 RATIO OF PHYSICIAN AND NURSE

The ratio of doctors and nurses is 1:1.1 at the national level, 1:0.9 in Ulaanbaatar city, and 1:1.4 at the aimags' level. The ratio varies between aimags, and regions, or 1:1.4 in the Khangai, Western, and Eastern aimags, and 1:1.2 in the aimags of the Central region.

Figure 5.13. The ratio of physicians and nurses, by regions, 2020

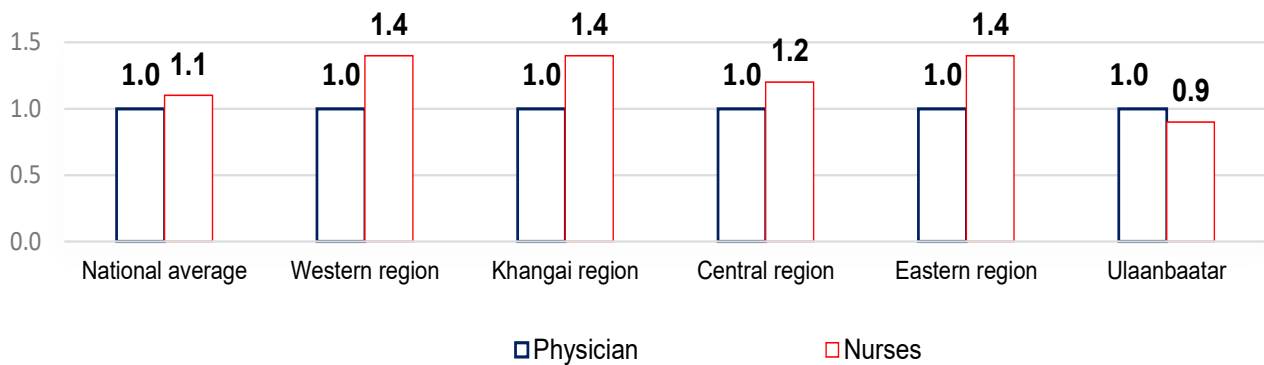




Table 5. 2. The ratio of physicians and nurses, by regions, 2016-2020

By aimags, the capital city	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National average	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Western region	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Bayan-Ulgii	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Govi-Altai	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2
Zavkhan	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
Uvs	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
Khovd	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
Khangai region	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Arkhangai	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Bayankhongor	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Bulgan	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5
Orkhon	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2
Uvurkhangai	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Khuvsgul	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6
Central region	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Govisumber	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9
Darkhan-Uul	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4
Dornogovi	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Dundgovi	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Umnugovi	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9
Selenge	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Tuv	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2
Eastern region	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Dornod	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
Sukhbaatar	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
Khentii	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Ulaanbaatar	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9

The numbers of persons per physician and nurse were 259 and 246 in 2020 which was a reduction of 11 and 4 persons that were in the previous year. The Khangai region has the highest number, or 409 persons per physician, followed by 362 persons in the Western, 395 persons in the Eastern, and 339 persons in the Central regions accordingly. In Ulaanbaatar, 191 persons per physician, and 211 persons per nurse are allocated. Aimags of the Khangai region has the highest, or 298 persons are allocated for one nurse.

A total of 35.9 thousand, or 65.7 percent out of all health employees are working for state-owned health organizations, while 18.7 thousand, or 18.7 percent of them are working at private health organizations.

Table 5. 2. The ratio of physicians and nurses, by regions, 2016-2020

By aimags, the capital city	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National average	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Western region	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Bayan-Ulgii	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Govi-Altai	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2
Zavkhan	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
Uvs	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
Khovd	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
Khangai region	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Arkhangai	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Bayankhongor	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Bulgan	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5
Orkhon	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2
Uvurkhangai	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Khuvsgul	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6
Central region	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Govisumber	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9
Darkhan-Uul	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4
Dornogovi	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Dundgovi	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Umnugovi	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9
Selenge	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Tuv	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2
Eastern region	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Dornod	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
Sukhbaatar	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
Khentii	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Ulaanbaatar	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9

The numbers of persons per physician and nurse were 259 and 246 in 2020 which was a reduction of 11 and 4 persons that were in the previous year. The Khangai region has the highest number, or 409 persons per physician, followed by 362 persons in the Western, 395 persons in the Eastern, and 339 persons in the Central regions accordingly. In Ulaanbaatar, 191 persons per physician, and 211 persons per nurse are allocated. Aimags of the Khangai region has the highest, or 298 persons are allocated for one nurse.

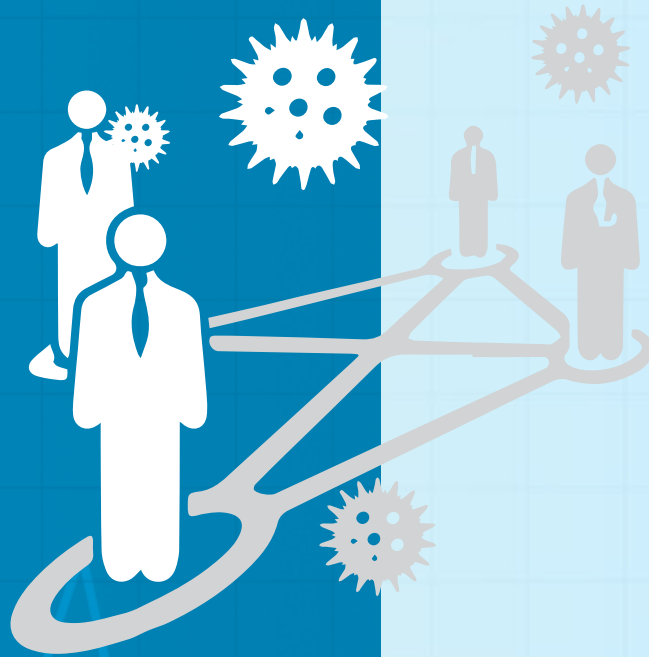
A total of 35.9 thousand, or 65.7 percent out of all health employees are working for state-owned health organizations, while 18.7 thousand, or 18.7 percent of them are working at private health organizations.



Among 35.9 thousand health employees, 23.9 percent of them are working at soum and village health centers, 17.4 percent of them are working at the specialized care hospitals, 14.5 percent of them are working at aimags' general hospitals, 9.7 percent of the are working at district general hospitals, and public health centers; and 7.9 percent of them are working at family health centers.

Table 5.3. Number of persons per physician, by location, 2016-2020

By aimags, the capital city	Number of persons per physician				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National average	309	293	283	271	259
Western region	425	409	403	381	362
Bayan-Ulgii	539	495	482	436	411
Govi-Altai	319	305	300	313	282
Zavkhan	386	395	408	399	395
Uvs	477	485	459	423	424
Khovd	404	374	368	334	311
Khangai region	447	449	437	403	409
Arkhangai	503	548	516	464	455
Bayankhongor	485	461	435	414	437
Bulgan	503	505	558	459	418
Orkhon	312	313	298	278	296
Uvurkhangai	442	445	438	406	393
Khuvsgul	539	526	513	490	516
Central region	375	369	368	353	339
Govisumber	322	301	277	264	311
Darkhan-Uul	357	368	380	366	336
Dornogovi	295	304	285	280	259
Dundgovi	348	326	340	305	292
Umnugovi	343	342	342	306	300
Selenge	455	438	434	437	468
Tuv	457	430	437	437	382
Eastern region	427	415	418	412	395
Dornod	443	430	430	410	420
Sukhbaatar	391	397	395	430	388
Khentii	443	416	427	400	376
Ulaanbaatar	237	218	208	201	191



CHAPTER 6

COMMUNICABLE
DISEASES



CHAPTER 6

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

6.1 POLICY DOCUMENTS

“The National program on prevention and control of communicable diseases» was approved by the Mongolian Government Resolution N11 of 2017 to reduce the prevalence of communicable diseases by strengthening coordination capacity of flexible, quality, accessible, and immediate actions in surveillance, prevention, and response to the outbreak to communicable diseases by improving participation of other sectors and enabling financial sustainability of the implementation of the program.

One of the targets of the “National program on prevention and control of communicable diseases» is to reduce the registered incidence of tuberculosis to 14.4 by 2020 (per 10000 population). The prevalence rate of Hepatitis B reached 0.2 per 10000 population in 2019 which was reached the target of 8.0 by 2020. The target of reaching 1.3 by 2020 was fulfilled by reaching 0.4 in 2020. Moreover, the target incidence rate of dysentery 7.0 per 10000 population by 2020 had reached 8.0 in 2019.

6.2 HISTORY OF REGISTRATION AND DATA OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

By the health statistics, 153 cases of the 8 types of communicable diseases were reported in 1928; and the numbers had increased to 1595 cases of 11 types, and 15 deaths were reported in 1930.

By 2020 a total of 50 types of communicable diseases were reported, and some diseases were eliminated, and several of them being controlled as results of the control, prevention, and vaccination. For instance, because of vaccination, Mongolia was certified as a country free of measles, and poliomyelitis; and main causes of morbidity, and mortality of young children such as diphtheria, newborn tetanus, and whooping cough were being controlled and no incidence was reported for the last 20 years.

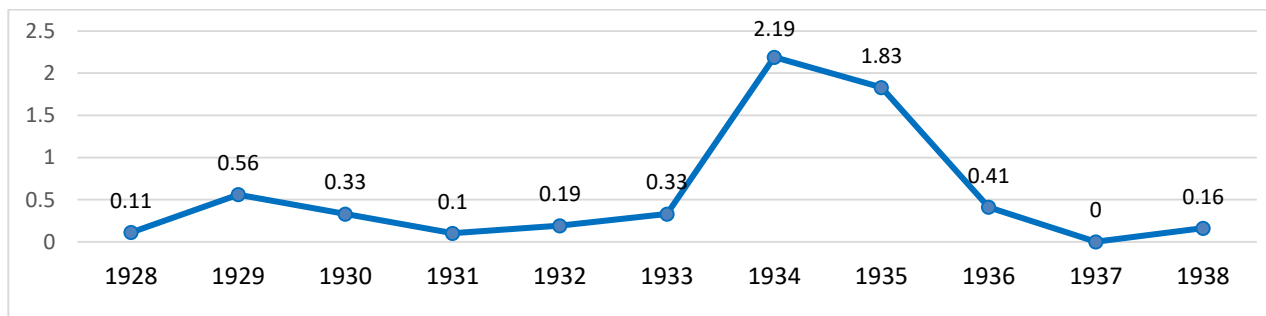
The vaccination against poliomyelitis had started in 1962 by the oral vaccine which was produced in the Russian Federation and shifted to an injectable after the 1982 epidemic.

In 2000, Mongolia was verified as a country free of poliomyelitis based on no reports of poliomyelitis since 1993, and stoppage of occurrence of wild species of poliovirus. By introducing vaccination against measles in 1923, the vaccination program had started in Mongolia.

The Sanbak institute or an institute to study bacteria was established in 1933 and started to produce smallpox vaccines and injected 186800 persons.

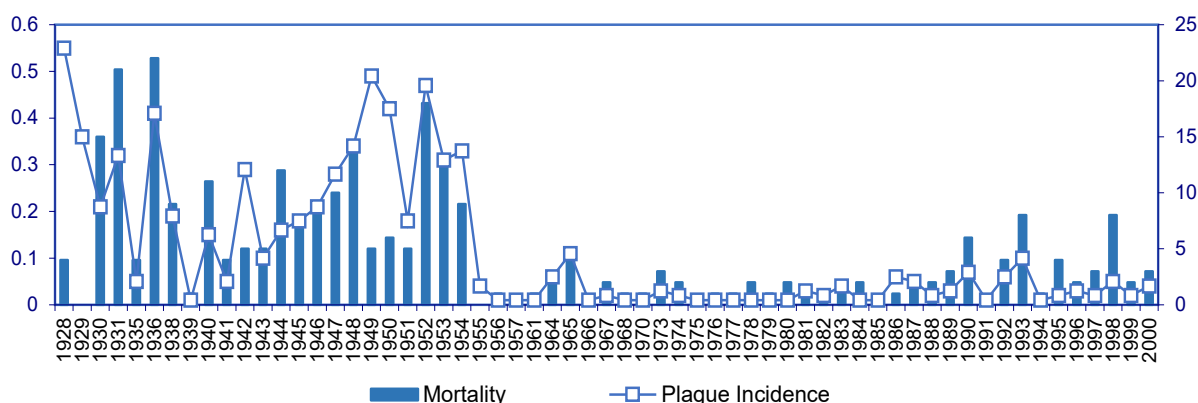
In Mongolia, the last incidence of measles was reported in 1938 that had happened 42 years before verification of elimination of smallpox worldwide. By 1940 smallpox which caused the death of 50 percent of people who contracted an infection, was eliminated.

Figure 6. 1 The morbidity rate of smallpox, per 10 000 population, 1928-1938



Infections of natural foci and transmissible from animals to humans, especially registration of plague had started in 1928, and 30 out of the 136 persons who contracted the plague had died in between 1990 and 2019 while the number of an epicenter is reported in every year. The rapid increase in animals contracted rabies and anthrax has directly influenced illness in a human.

Figure 6. 2 The morbidity rate of plague, 1928-2000



In Mongolia, a total of 55 cases of measles were recorded in 1928, and the measles vaccine as routine vaccines started given in 1974.

The vaccination had a significant role in reducing the disease and including it in the list of elimination. However, the consequent outbreaks had occurred in 1965, 1977, and 2002; and Mongolia was listed among WHO Western Pacific Regional countries certified as a measles-free country in 2014. However, major outbreaks happened in 2015 and 2016. Everyone who has infected and who does not have immunity can get ill, and over 15 years old who was born after the 1980s are more prone to it.

Babies born from mothers who had infected or has immunity have been protected by their resistance received from their mothers for the first three months. However, they became vulnerable when their immunity is almost disappeared at their 6-10th months.

The case of losing 100 infants' lives during the measles outbreak of 2015 that were preventable by vaccination related to the fact of 122557 children (accumulated) dismissed measles vaccine in the last 25 years.



Figure 6.3 The morbidity rate of measles, per 10 000 population, by selected years

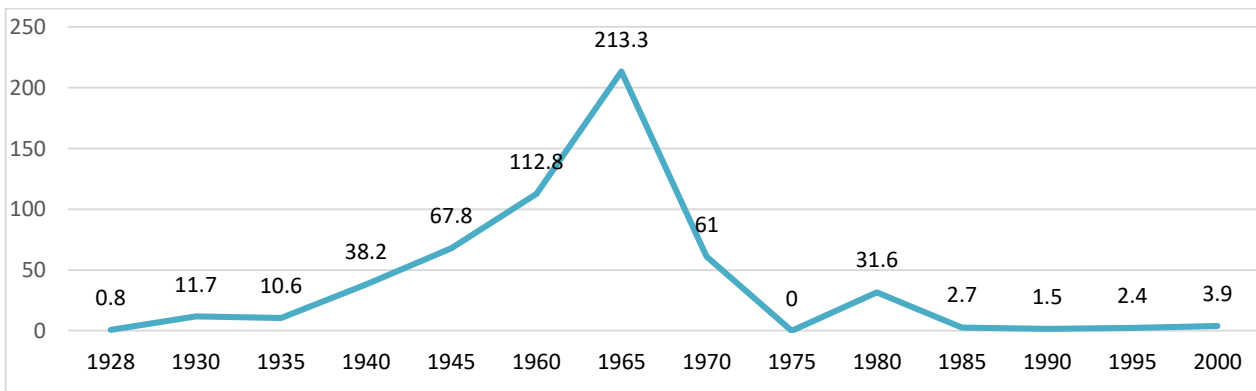
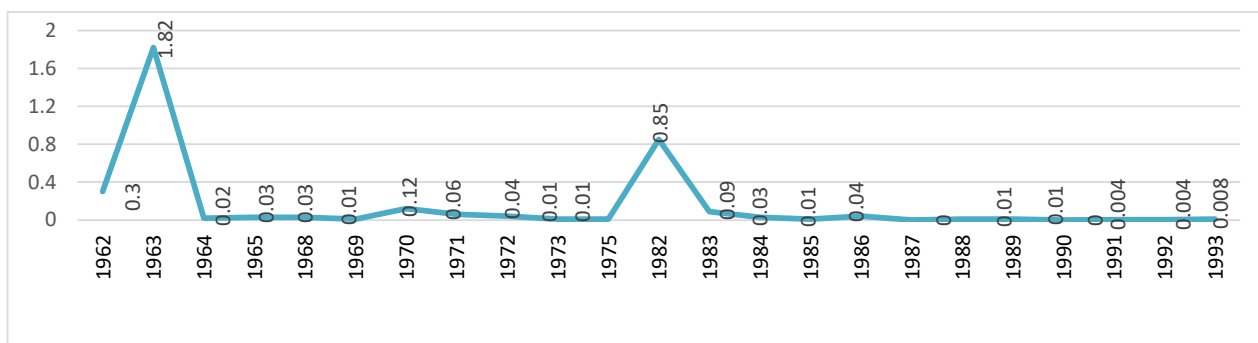
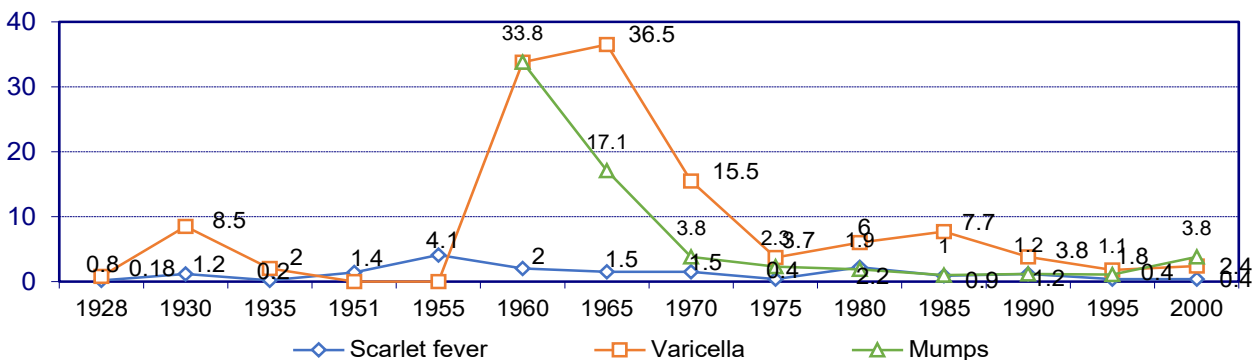


Figure 6.4 The morbidity rate of poliomyelitis, per 10 000 population, 1962-1993



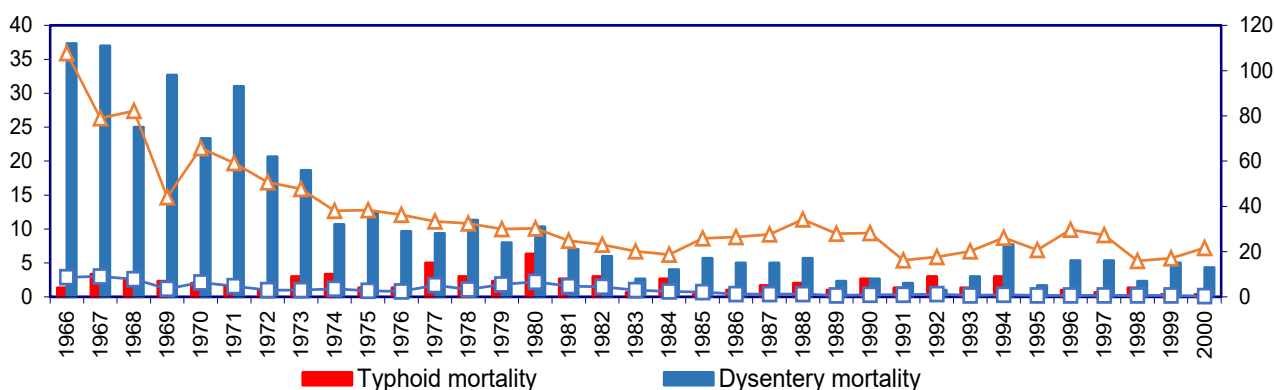
Registration of respiratory infections such as rubella, measles, varicella had started from 1928, and then mumps was added in 1961; several outbreaks of varicella have occurred during those periods with a not significant decrease in incidence.

Figure 6.5 The incidence rate of some respiratory infections, per 10 000 population, by selected years



By information, registration of dysentery, and typhoid fever had started from 1928, and currently, 6 types of intestinal infectious diseases are reported. Except for 1636 cases of the typhoid fever in between 1928 and 1938, no more case was reported which makes this disease as eliminated. The occurrence of dysentery tends to increase, and events of food intoxication are growing. It is related to the use of unsafe food products, and elevated soil, and environmental pollution.

Figure 6. 6 The mortality rate of typhoid fever, and dysentery, 1966-2000



REGISTRATION, DATA ON SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION

According to Dr. Shastin who led 7 expeditions and brigade to study population health and treatment that started from 1921, syphilis was diagnosed in 50 percent of people examined in 1927; in 40.8 percent in the studies of Hetimina, and Karkina in 1934; and in 33.4 percent in the study of Lein from 1937 to 1938. The incidence of syphilis had decreased from 15 in 1956 to 7.7 percent in 1960. Those findings show that syphilis had declined 6 times from 1927 to 1960.

The findings from the treatment brigade of 1958 and 1960 were discussed and recommended actions to establish dispensary of venereal diseases with 30-40 beds based on physical structure, and human resources that worked at each aimag, to register all identified syphilis cases since 1961 on “emergency notice slip” and compile all data at the Central dispensary of vulnerable diseases, and inform relevant organizations, take necessary actions, and conduct awareness-raising activities.

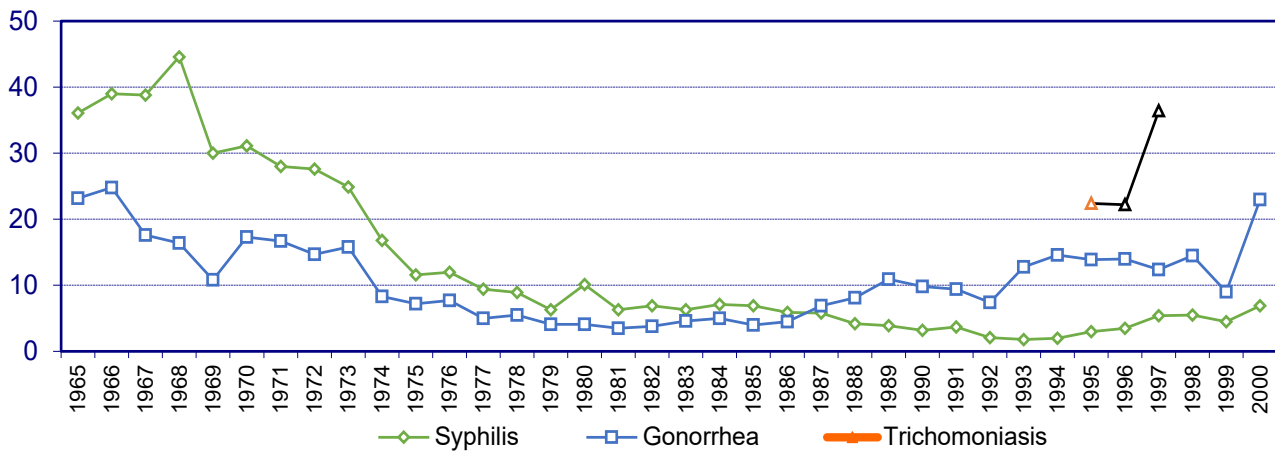
Then Dispensaries of Venereal diseases with beds, nurse of calling, serological laboratory were established and started to function; it was coordinated by the aimag’s Department of Health Protection, and allocated workforce, and budget in the 18 aimags.

During this time, pathological, and microbiological laboratories were established; PIT and PIF laboratories were also created concerning special focus on the diagnosis of syphilis. In addition, in 1964 a Cabinet of venereal diseases was opened in the 4 districts of Ulaanbaatar city, and they were expanded as Dispensary of Venereal Diseases.

Consequently, sexually transmitted infections reduced greatly between 1966 and 1989, and prevalence reached from 36.1 to 3.9 per 10000 population, and cases of congenital syphilis decreased to 1-2.



Figure 6. 7 The prevalence of sexually transmitted infections, per 10 000 population, 1965-2000



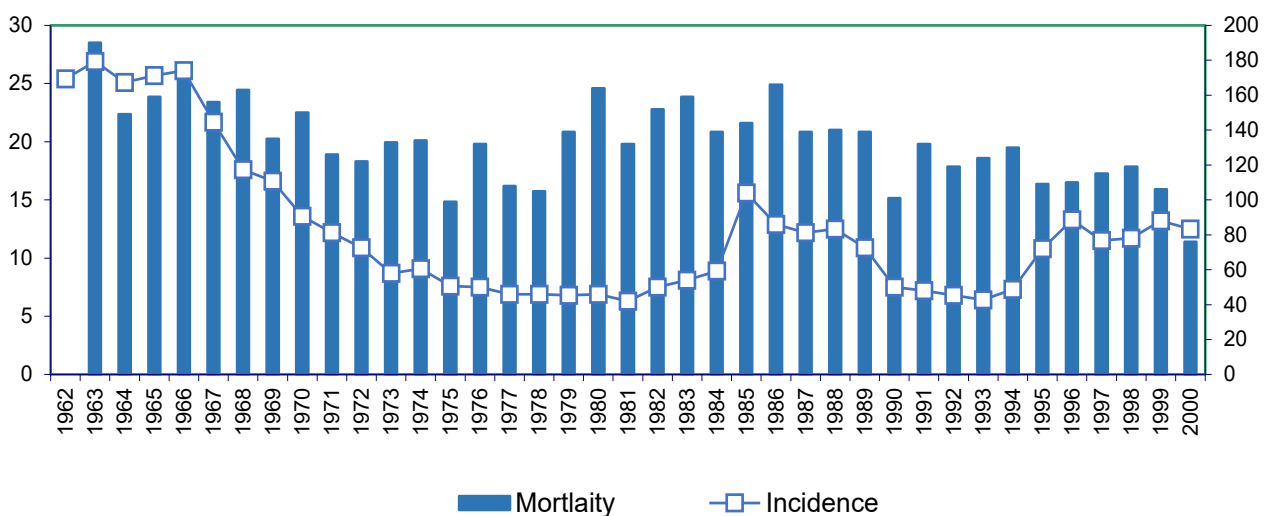
REGISTRATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

The joint Russian-Mongolian expedition of 1958-1960, and 1959-1961 by coordinating the development of the hospital sector to screen, treat, and fight against tuberculosis, and venereal diseases established a sectoral system of fighting against tuberculosis and venereal diseases. The importance of the several expeditions from Russia relies on identifying dominated diseases among the Mongolian population and defining response actions.

The international standard on diagnosis and treatment (DOTS) of tuberculosis was introduced during the implementation of the national program on fighting against tuberculosis of 1994. As a result of improved screening, the incidence of tuberculosis tended to increase. It also related deepening of socio-economic crisis, and inclusion of groups such as prisoners, and homeless children who were not included in reports, and registration before, into the state registration.

A steady decrease in the prevalence of tuberculosis, increase in fully recovered patients, and decline of mortality rate among newly diagnosed TB patients indicate the effectiveness of a new treatment strategy.

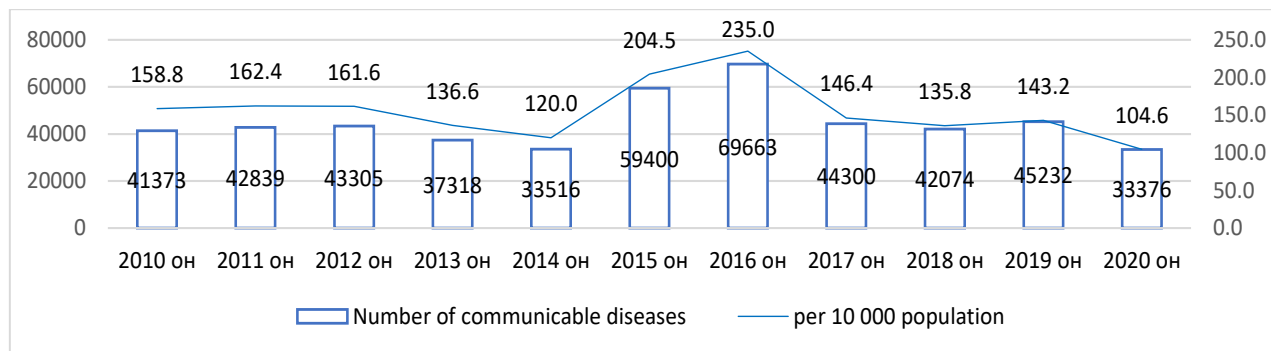
Figure 6. 8 The morbidity and mortality of tuberculosis, 1962-2000



6.3 THE CURRENT SITUATION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

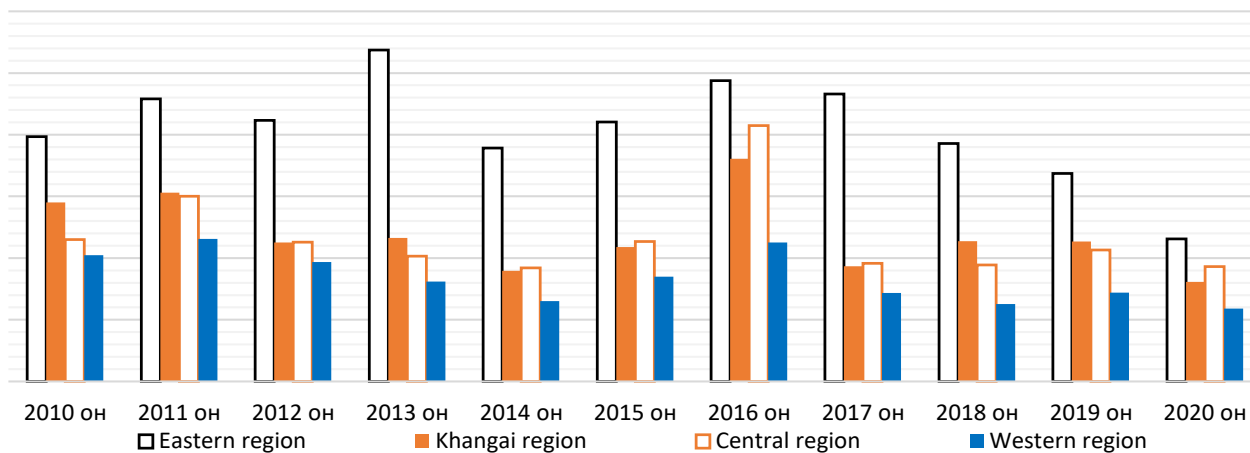
By the averages of the last 10 years, a total of 45102 cases of 32 types of infectious diseases were reported, and the rate of 10 years' average equals 155.0 per 10000 population. In 2020, a total of 31 types of infectious diseases, and 33400 contracted people have registered accordingly.

Figure 6. 9 Number of people contracted the infection, per 10000 population, 2010-2020



By the incidence of infectious diseases, numbers of Ulaanbaatar city are higher by 25-44 cases per 10000 population compared to aimags, and regions. Among the Eastern aimags, in 2019 the incidence rate was higher in the Dornod, and Sukhbaatar aimags compared to the national average; although the rate was higher in 2010 in the Khentii aimag compared to the national average, it tends to decline over the last years.

Figure 6. 10 Number of people contracted the infection, by regions, 2010-2020



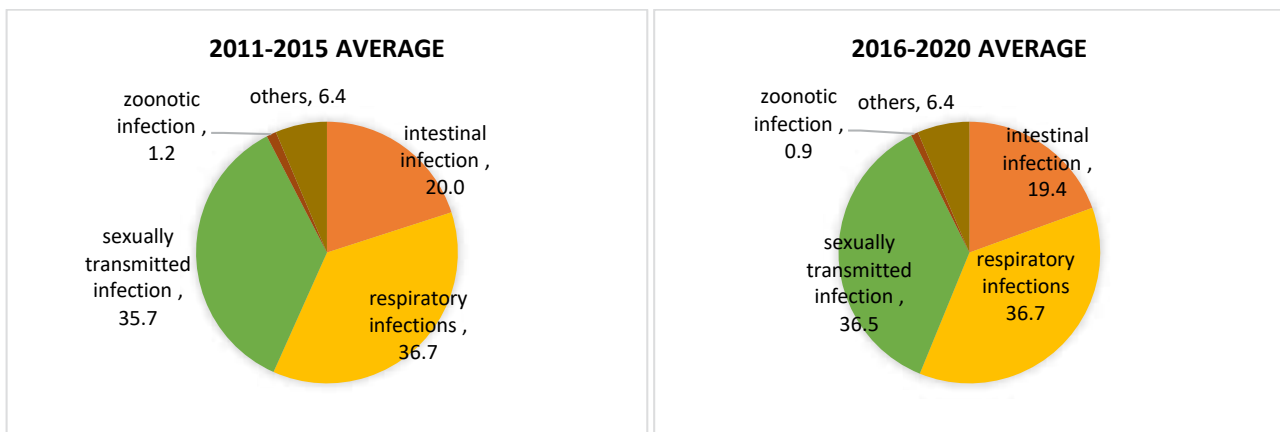
Comparison of the number of people who contracted infectious diseases between the averages of the last and before the 5 years shows an increase in 12400 (31.4%) and increase of infected people by 19.8 per 10000 population related to the reported 53.7 thousand cases due to outbreaks that was spread to all aimags, and capital city in between 2015-2016.

Based on averages from 2016 to 2020, the types of communicable diseases, and their shares among all contracted people as follow: incidences of respiratory infectious diseases reached 18900 (36.7%) or increased by 2100 compared to the averages of between 2011, and 2015; incidences of the sexually transmitted infections reached 16100 (36.5%) or increased by 1100 (0.8%).

The incidence of intestinal infection reached 8800(19.4%) or increased by 400 (8%); the incidence of zoonotic infection reached 410 (0.9%) or decreased by 91 cases.

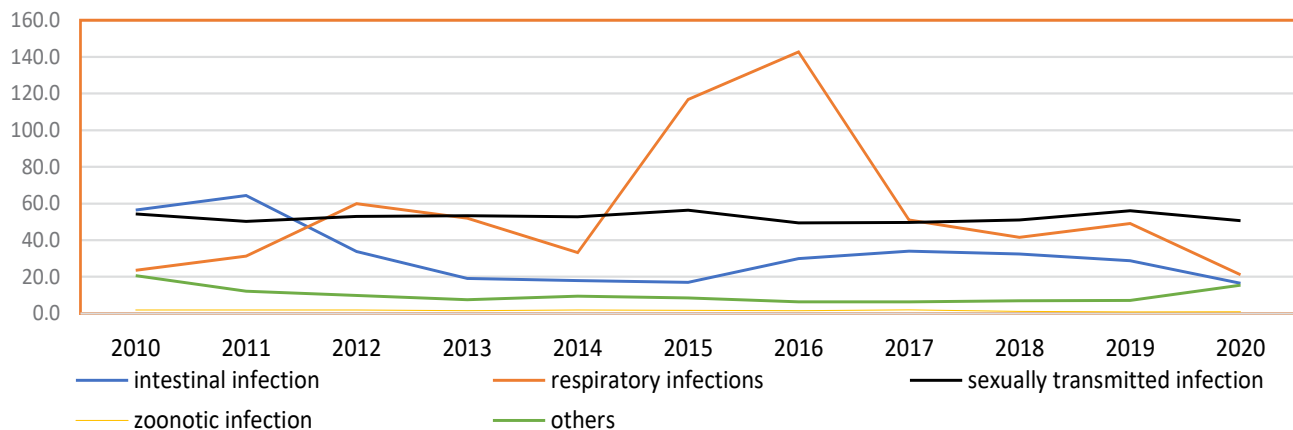


Figure 6. 11. Number of people contracted an infection, by types, and by percentage



The last 10 years' average prevalence rate of communicable diseases per 10000 population indicates that between 2016 and 2020, the prevalence rate of sexually transmitted infection led to or reached 53 which is an increase in 1 compared to the average of 2016, and 2020. Moreover, the 5 years' average prevalence rate of respiratory infectious diseases reached 78 which was more by 38 cases in comparison with the average of the previous 5 years.

Figure 6.12 The prevalence rate of communicable diseases, per 10000 pop, by types, 2010-2020



Nationally in 2020, a total of 33400 cases under 28 types of infectious diseases were registered which shows a reduction of 7.9 percent compared to the last 10 years' average, and an increase of 7.5 percent compared to the previous year. The incidence rate of communicable diseases per 10000 population reached 142 which shows decreases in 31.4, and 26 percent compared to the average of the last 10 years, and previous year accordingly.

By the regions, in 2020 the prevalence rate of communicable diseases per 10000 population was higher by 10.9 in the Eastern region and lower by 11-23 in other regions. By rural, and urban areas, the rate is higher by 6-127 in the Sukhbaatar, Dornogovi, Bayankhongor, and Dornod aimags, and Ulaanbaatar city; the rate was lower by 36-103 in the remained aimags.

The composition of the communicable diseases in 2020 shows that sexually transmitted infection accounts for 48.4 percent which is an increase of 9.6 percent than the previous year; respiratory, and blood transmitted infections increased by 7.6 and 0.1, and zoonotic, and intestinal infections decreased by 0.1-9.1 points respectively.

6.4 THE RESPIRATORY INFECTIOUS DISEASES

By the average of the last 10 years, a total of 16750 cases of respiratory infection were reported, and the incidence rate is 153.3 per 10000 population. The predominant diseases among respiratory infections were varicella and rubella in the last 10 years› average. The incidences of varicella and rubella are increasing from year to year but mump› tend to decrease.

The incidence rate of tuberculosis is not declining progressively and shares 49.5, and 10 percent of the total respiratory infections, and communicable diseases accordingly. The number of people who are seeking for defining percent in loss of ability to work due to tuberculosis is increasing every year where a portion of the loss of over 70 percent is increasing.

Every year, on average 400 children are newly diagnosed with tuberculosis which shares 10 percent in morbidity. The highest number of children or in 2016 a total of 516 cases were registered accumulatively for the last 5 years, and the number had decreased to 424 in 2017, and 293 in 2018, but increased to 382 in 2020.

Figure 6.13 The incidence of respiratory infections, by number, and percentage, 2010-2020

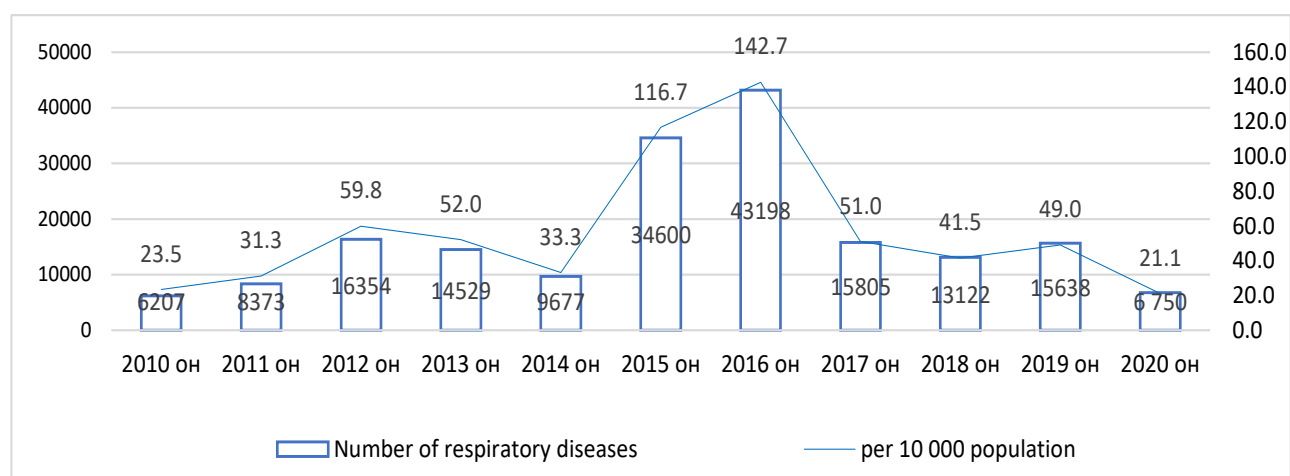
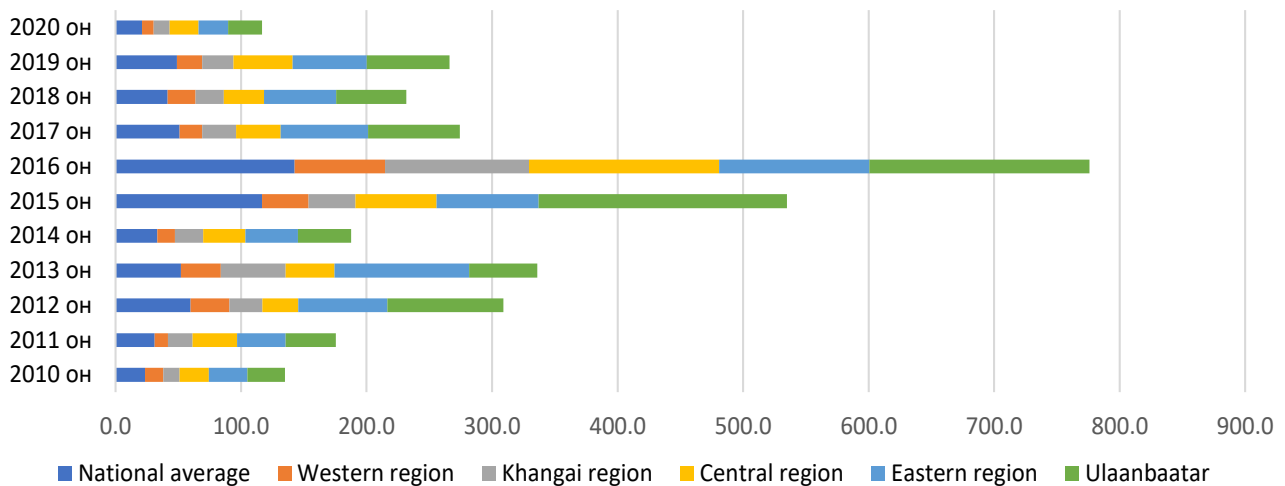


Table 6.1 Number of respiratory infectious diseases, 2010-2020

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total respiratory infectious diseases	6 207	8 373	16 354	14 529	9 677	34 600	43 198	15 805	13 122	15 638	6 750
Tuberculosis	4 213	3 985	3 944	4 111	4 172	4 270	4 045	3 779	3 498	3 624	3 339
Meningococcal infection	28	20	28	40	14	11	10	13	12	20	8
Varicella	1 268	3 097	2 806	4 669	4 639	5 624	6 834	9 643	8 130	10 652	2 883
Measles	0	0	0	0		23 464	30 273	17	1	2	1
Rubella	21	68	89	271	276	754	1 378	1 797	922	936	261
Mumps	524	1 016	9 060	5 268	425	241	346	219	319	125	103
Erysipelas	141	169	201	137	136	145	160	236	188	240	147
Infectious erythema	1	2	11	15	13	42	104	90	48	34	7
Chickenpox	11	16	215	15	1	49	48	11	4	5	1



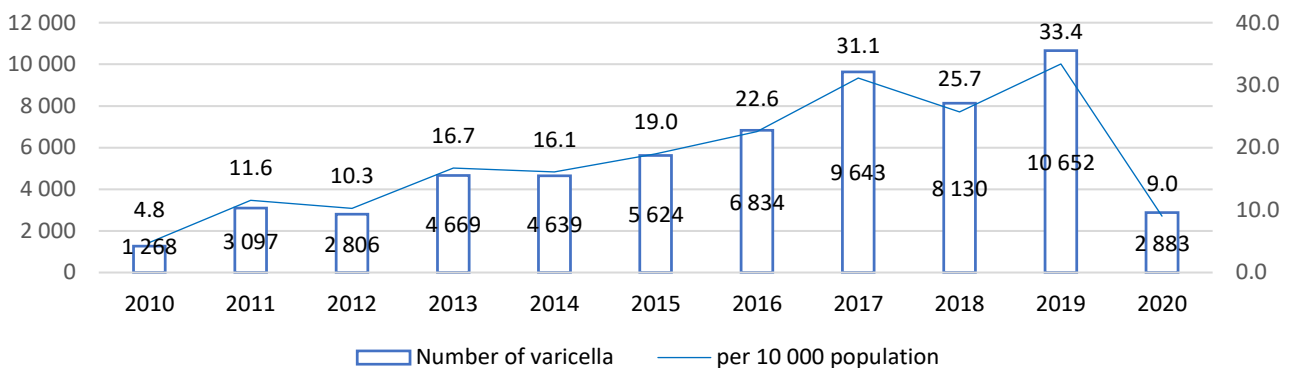
Figure 6.14 Respiratory infectious diseases, per 10 000 population, by regions, 2010-2020



6.4.1 THE VARICELLA

By the average of the last 10 years, a total of 5477 cases of varicella were reported, and the incidence rate is 18.8 per 10000 population. Compared to 1268 cases in 2010, a total of 2883 cases were reported in 2020 which shows a decrease in 2594 cases than to the average of the 10 years.

Figure 6.15 The incidence of varicella, 2010-2020



In 2020, a total of 2883 cases of varicella or the incidence rate of 9.0 per 10000 population were reported that accounts for 8.6 percent in total communicable diseases, and 42.7 percent in respiratory infections. From 80 to 90 percent out of all cases were mild and were treated at home under FHC supervision.

By location, 53.7 and 46.3 percent of the cases were reported in Ulaanbaatar city and aimags. Compared to the previous year, the incidences had increased by 0.1-34.4 in the Sukhbaatar, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogovi, Govisumber, Khuvsgul, Khovd, Dundgovi, Orkhon, Selenge, Tuv, and Bulgan aimags. By the incidence aimags such as Dornod (61.1), Sukhbaatar (58.9), Darkhan-Uul (57.8), Khuvsgul (42.3), Dornogovi (41.6), Govisumber (40.5), Dundgovi (37.7), Khovd (33.5), and Ulaanbaatar city (43.6) are higher by 0.6-28.2 cases than the national average.

6.4.2 THE MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION

Epidemiology of the meningococcal infectious diseases that were reported at the national level illustrated that massive pandemic outbreaks occurred in 1974, and 1994; the incidence rate had increased from 14 to 10 per 10000 population, and the prevalence started to decline progressively since 1995, but it slightly increased by reaching 0.6 incidences per 10000 population. In the past 10 years, the incidence rate of meningococcal infection varied between 0.04 to 0.3 per 10000 population.

In 2020, eight cases of meningococcal infection were reported that lower by 12 cases than in the previous year.

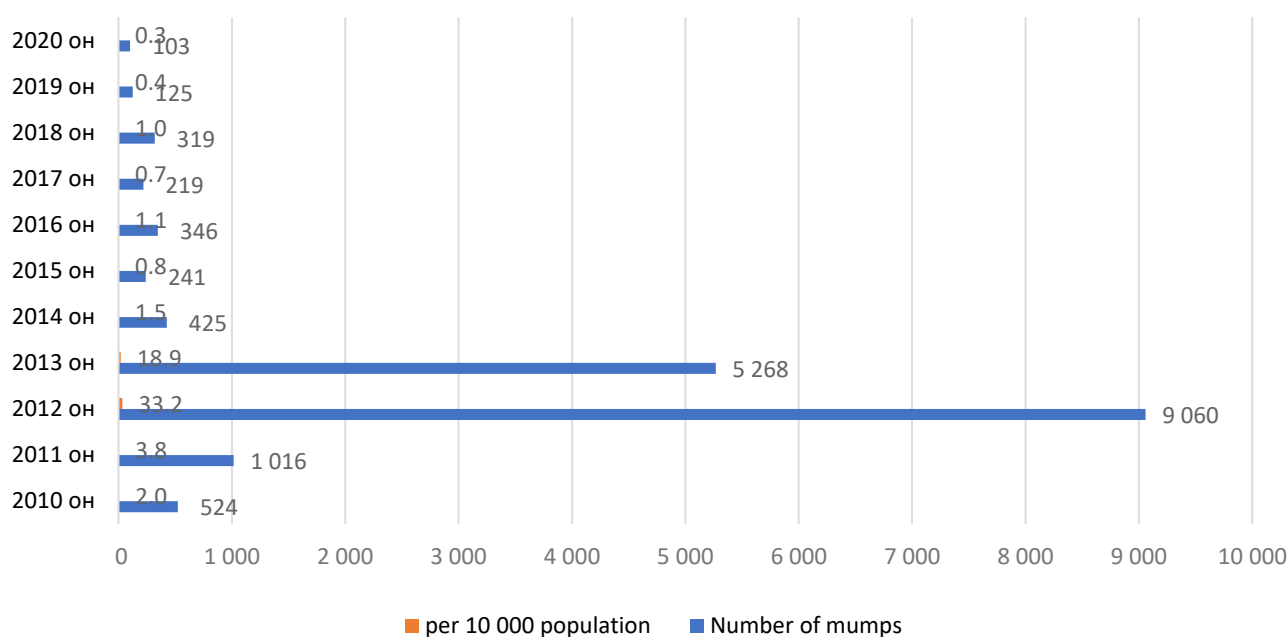
By season, 90 percent (18) out of all cases were reported between January to May. For example, 90 percent (7) of all cases were reported between January to May.

By age groups, in 2020 most cases were occurred for people under 21 years old where 0-9 years old took 94.1 percent. This picture was like the last 5 years' average or there were no changes in age groups. By social status of children, 41.2 percent of them home-stayed, 35.3 percent of them were kindergarteners and 11.8 secondary schoolers.

6.4.3 THE MUMPS

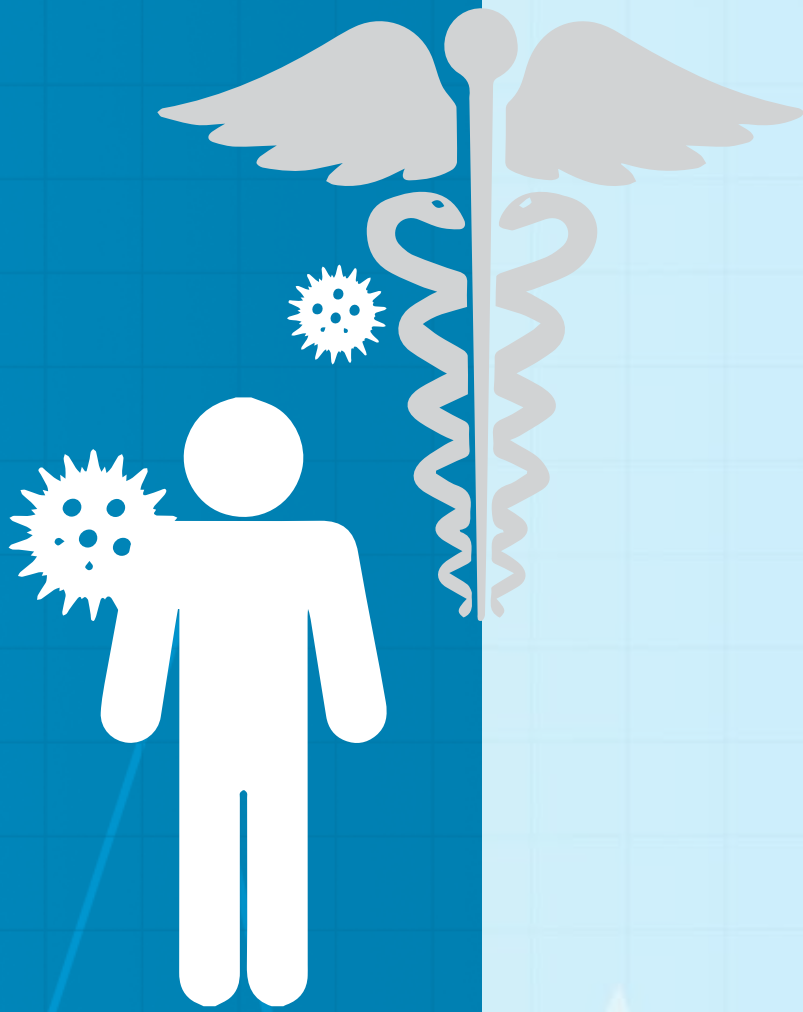
By the average of the last 10 years, a total of 1754 cases of mumps were reported, and the incidence rate is 6.0 per 10000 population. It was reported as the outbreak in 2012, and 2013; in 2019 a total of 125 cases were registered which was a decrease in 1629 cases compared to the average of the last 10 years.

Figure 6 16 The prevalence of mumps, per 10000 population, by the last 10 years



Nationally 125 cases of mumps (in 7 districts, 11 soums in the 6 aimags) were reported, and the incidence rate was 0.4 per 10000 population which is a decrease in 0.6 and 0.4 cases compared to the previous year, and the average of the last 5 years accordingly

By location, 44.8 (56) and 55.2 (69) percent of the cases were reported in Ulaanbaatar city, and aimags (9) respectively; the rate has increased by 0.2-0.3 incidences per 10000 population in the Dundgovi, Khentii, and Dornogovi aimags while decreased by 0.2-1.7 incidences per 10000 population in the Dornod, Darkhan-Uul, Khuvsgul, Sukhbaatar, Uvs, Umnugovi, Bayankhongor, Govi-Altai, Govisumber, Orkhon, Uvurkhangai, and Khovd aimags, and in Ulaanbaatar city. Among reported cases, children under 9 years old share 67.2 percent.



CHAPTER 7

NON-
COMMUNICABLE
DISEASES

CHAPTER 7.

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The risk of dying due to cardiovascular, diabetes, cancer, and chronic respiratory organ diseases is 16.2 percent among people aged 30-70 years old. Although most of the countries maintain lower than global average resulted by the progress of the last two years, there is still challenging to achieve the objective of reducing by one third by 2030.

The SDG indicators show a mixed picture across Western Pacific Region. The prevalence of tobacco use has reduced across all state countries, and alcohol consumption has increased in half of the countries.

An increase in child obesity in most countries correlated with a high risk of NCDs, especially diet regimes of adults might pose a serious public health concern.

Data of SDGs is sufficient to identify vulnerable groups affected most by inequality and exposed at cross countries and inside countries. However, data shows gender inequality or males are at high risk. For example, premature deaths due to NCDs, suicide, and high consumption of tobacco and alcohol.

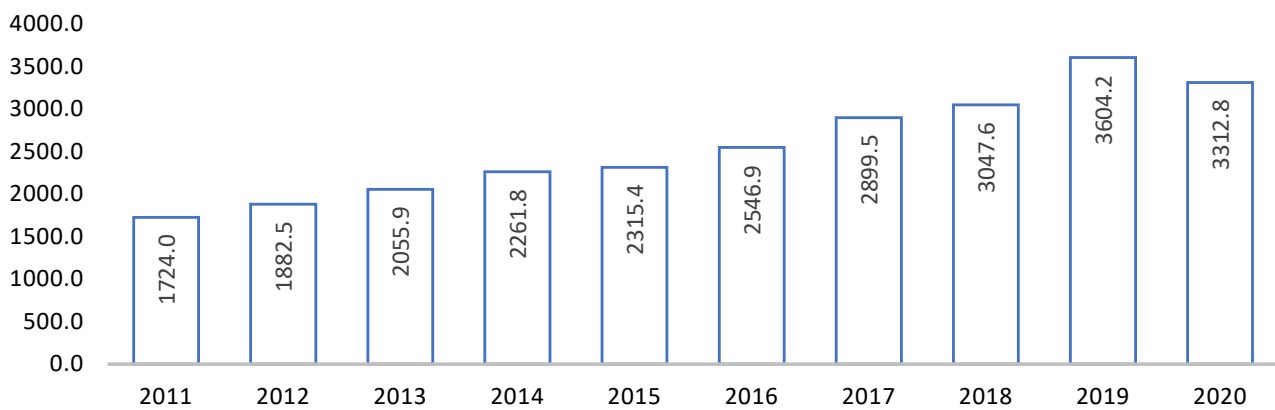
In 2013, the prevalence of death due to traffic accidents per 100,000 population was 17.3 and it had reduced to 16.9 in 2016; it is behind targets of SDGs. From five to twenty-six percent of women, and almost half of the children are exposed to some type of violence. Developing a system of data collection would have an important role in understanding the issues and taking measures of preventive and response actions.

Males shared 62.1 percent in all cases registered between 2016 and 2019 in Mongolia. Per every injury-induced 10 new cases, 6 of them were males, and 4 of them were females. An incidence rate is higher in children under 5 years, and between 25 to 29 years old.

By the World Health Organization's estimation, an environment-linked 10 leading noncommunicable diseases are stroke, ischemic heart diseases, unintended traffic injury, cancer, chronic respiratory organ diseases, asthma, diseases, and intended trauma and injuries.



Figure 7. 1 Incidence of non-communicable diseases, per 1000 people



The Ministry of Health's data of 2020 shows that incidence of morbidity reached 3.3 million (accumulated) or increased by 1.9 times compared to 10 years ago, but decreased by 8.1 percent compared to the previous year; by location in Ulaanbaatar city the accounted number was 1.7 million which is 2.2 times more compared to 10 years ago but declined by 9.2 percent compared to the previous year, and in aimags a total of 1.6 million cases were reported which is 1.7 times more compared to 10 years ago, but declined by 6.8 percent compared to the previous year.

7.1. THE LEADING CAUSES OF THE POPULATION MORBIDITY

By 2020, incidences of the leading diseases of morbidity per 10000 population were as followed: for respiratory system-1414, for digestive system-1833, for cardio-vascular system-1268, for genitourinary system-1084, for injuries, poisoning, and certain other consequences of external causes-598; and the numbers decreased from 12 to 685 compared to 2019.

Figure 7. 2 The leading 5 causes of population morbidity, 2011-2020

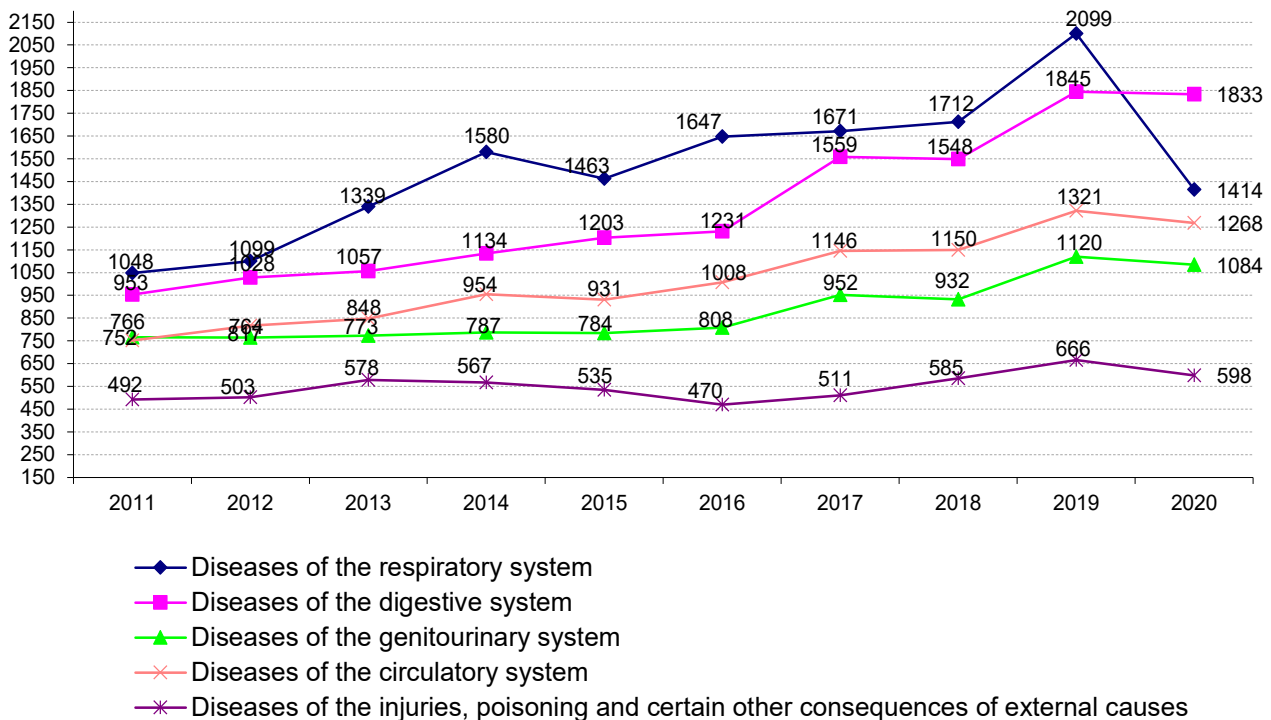


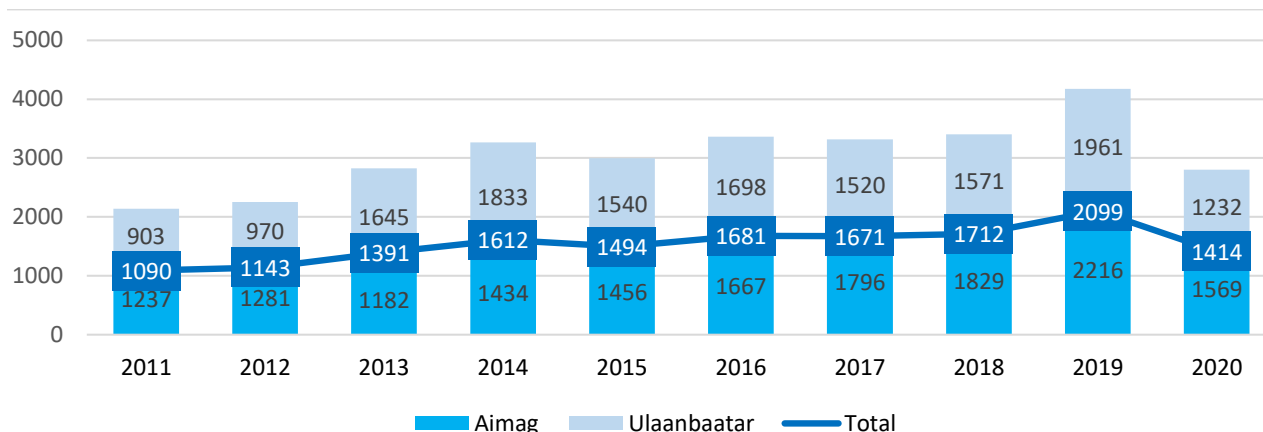
Table 7. 1 The leading 5 causes of the population morbidity, by location and percentage, 2011-2020 on

Country wide	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Diseases of respiratory system	16.9	16.6	18.9	20.7	19.1	20.0	17.9	17.8	18.6	13.8
Diseases of digestive system	15.4	15.5	14.9	14.9	15.7	14.9	16.7	16.1	16.3	17.8
Diseases of circulatory system	12.2	11.5	12.0	12.5	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.7	12.3
Diseases of genitourinary system	12.4	12.3	10.9	10.3	10.2	9.8	10.2	9.7	9.9	10.6
Diseases of nervous system	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	7.4
Others	37.0	38.1	37.2	35.7	36.5	36.9	36.8	37.9	36.9	38.1
Ulaanbaatar	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Diseases the respiratory system	13.7	13.5	19.4	19.7	17.2	17.7	14.2	14.3	15.2	10.7
Diseases the digestive system	13.2	14.0	12.9	12.8	13.6	13.2	15.4	14.4	14.9	16.7
Diseases the circulatory system	10.5	11.1	9.7	11.2	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.0	10.4	10.6
Diseases the genitourinary system	10.2	9.5	8.2	8.5	8.9	8.6	9.3	8.7	9.3	9.8
Injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	12.7	12.2	11.7	10.5	10.3	8.3	8.0	9.4	9.1	8.7
Others	39.7	39.6	38.1	37.3	39.4	41.4	42.3	43.2	41.2	43.5

7.1.1.DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Compared to the last 10 years’ average, in 2020 the prevalence rate of the diseases of respiratory system per 10000 population was 1414 at the national level while reduced by 117 (1232) and 255 (1569) in Ulaanbaatar city and aimags’ averages and remained at the same level.

Figure 7. 3 The prevalence rate of diseases of the respiratory system per 10,000 population, by location 2011-2020



By sex, the rate of diseases of the respiratory system has reduced by 111 and 81 in men and women compared to the last 10 year’s average, and reached 1350, and 1477 for men and women accordingly in 2020.

By location, the central region has the highest prevalence of diseases of the respiratory system per 10000 population in 2020.



Figure 7. 4 The prevalence rate of diseases of the respiratory system per 10,000 population, by sex, 2011-2020

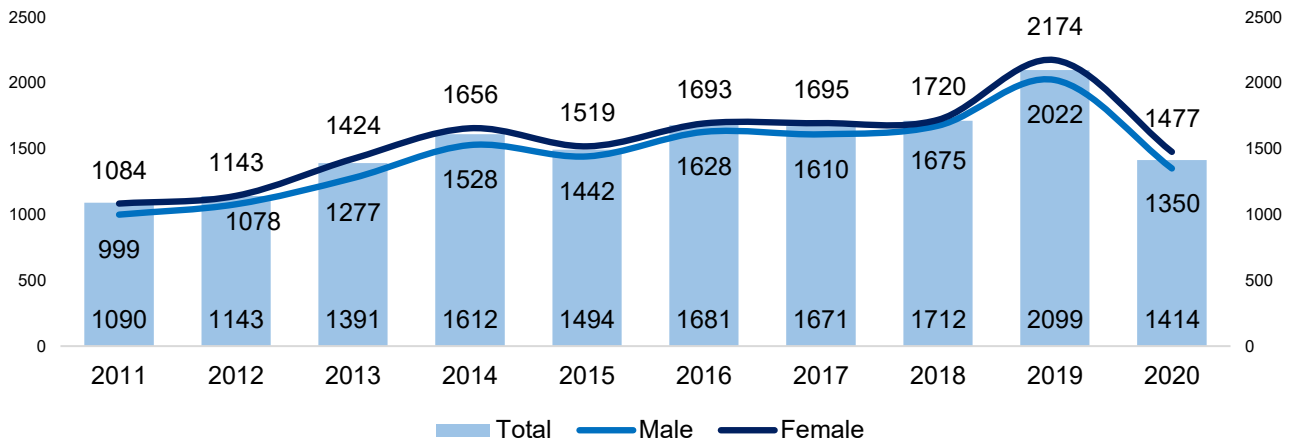
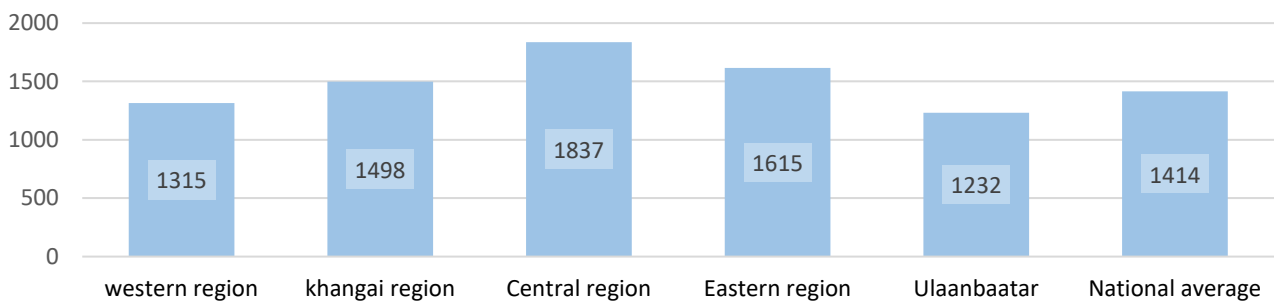
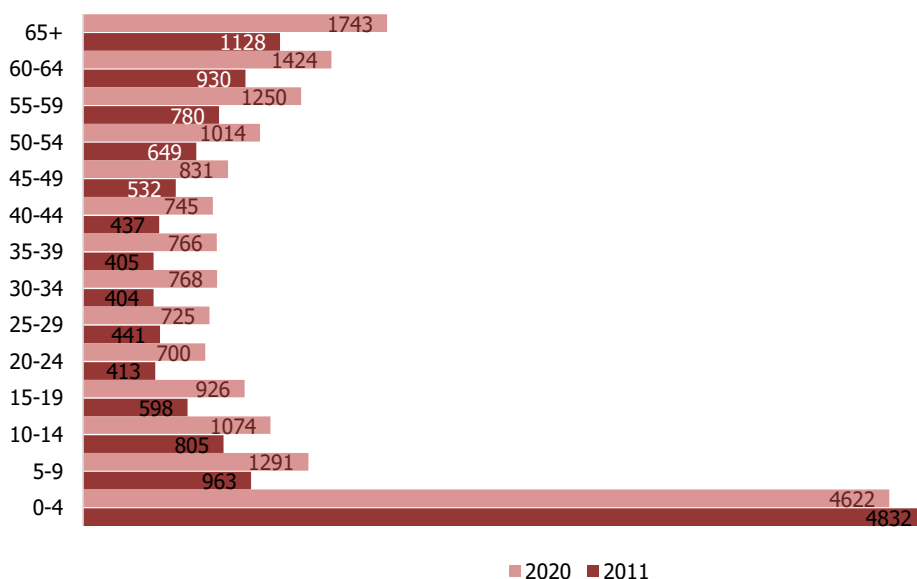


Figure 7. 5 The prevalence rate of diseases of the respiratory system per 10,000 population, by country, capital city, and regions, 2011-2020



Compared to before 10 years period, the rate of the diseases of the respiratory system has increased across all age groups; and by 2020 the rate was 4622 for 0-4 years age-group which is a decrease of 210 compared to the level of 10 years back, and it shares 38.8 percent among all diseases of children.

Figure 7. 6 . The prevalence rate of diseases of the respiratory system per 10,000 population, by age groups, 2011 and 2020



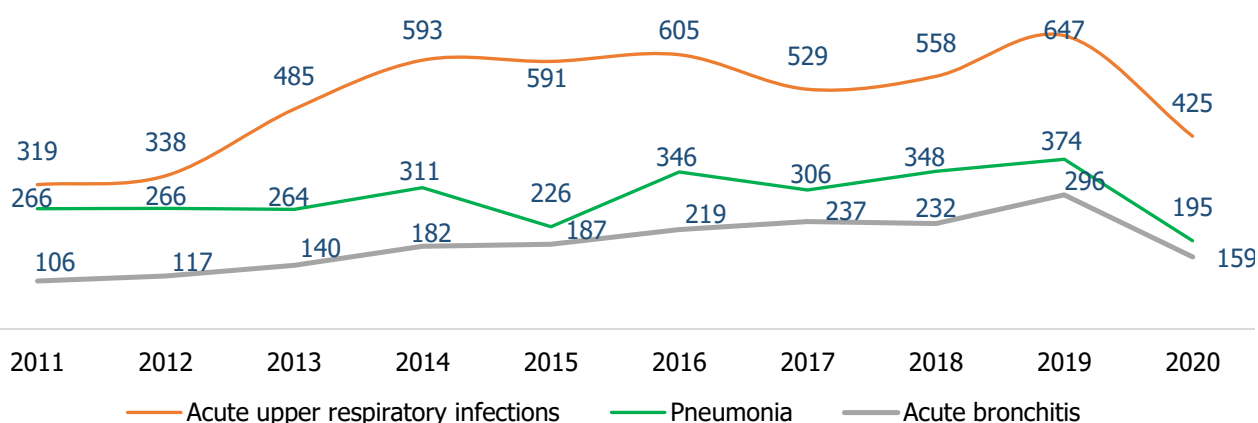
In 2020, looking for the type of diseases of the respiratory system, acute upper respiratory infections accounted for 30.1 percent, pneumonia for 13.8 percent, Influenza for 9.1 percent, acute bronchitis for 14.1 percent, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease for 7.7 percent. Acute upper respiratory tract infections and pneumonia are more common in males.

Table 7. 2 Percentage of the diseases of the respiratory system per 10000 population, 2011, 2020

The leading diseases	2011		2020	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Acute upper respiratory infections	28.9	29.5	30.9	29.3
Influenza	14.0	14.1	8.8	9.2
Pneumonia	25.8	23.1	15.0	12.7
Acute bronchitis	10.5	9.1	12.2	10.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	7.0	7.4	8.9	9.5
Others	13.7	16.8	24.1	29.0

Compared to the last 10 years' average, acute upper respiratory infections (such as acute nasopharyngitis, acute sinusitis, acute pharyngitis, acute tonsillitis, acute laryngitis, and tracheitis), pneumonia, and acute bronchitis reduced by 84, 95, and 29 points, respectively.

Figure 7. 7 The incidence of respiratory diseases per 10 000 population, 2011-2020

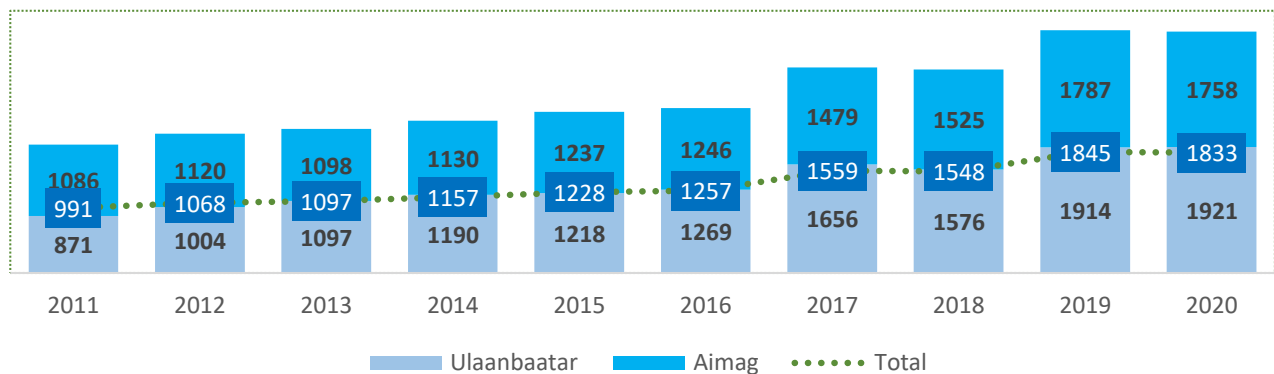


7.1.2 DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Diseases of the digestive system are seconded in main causes of population morbidity, and it shares 15.7 percent in the last 10 years' average.



Figure 7. 8 The incidence rate of the diseases of the digestive system, per 10 000 population, by location, 2011-2020

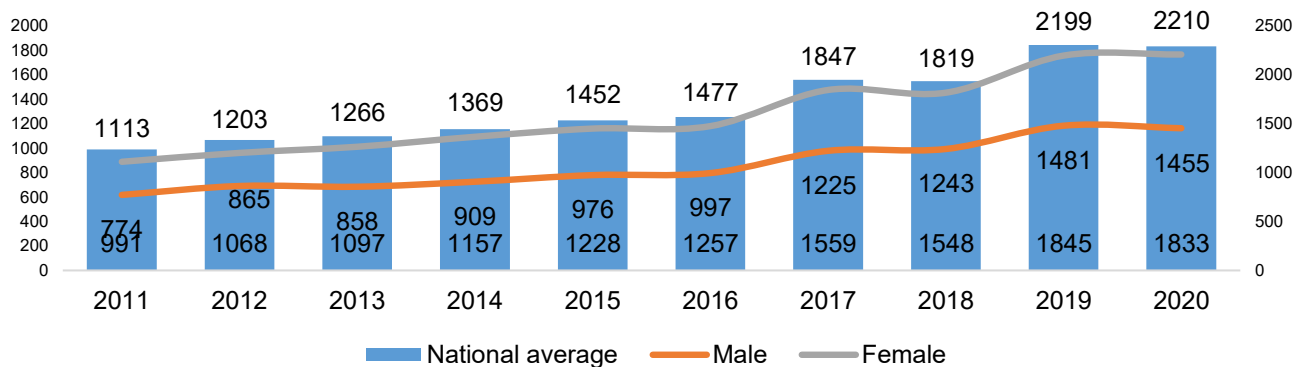


By location, the average incidence rate of the diseases of the digestive system in the last 10 years was 1445 at the aimags' level which is 5 points lower than the national average, and 6 points more than Ulaanbaatar city.

In comparison to the previous year, in 2020 the incidence rate of the diseases of the digestive system reached 1833 while reducing by 12 at the national level; and 1921 by adding 8 points in Ulaanbaatar city, and 1758 by decreasing 29 points in aimags.

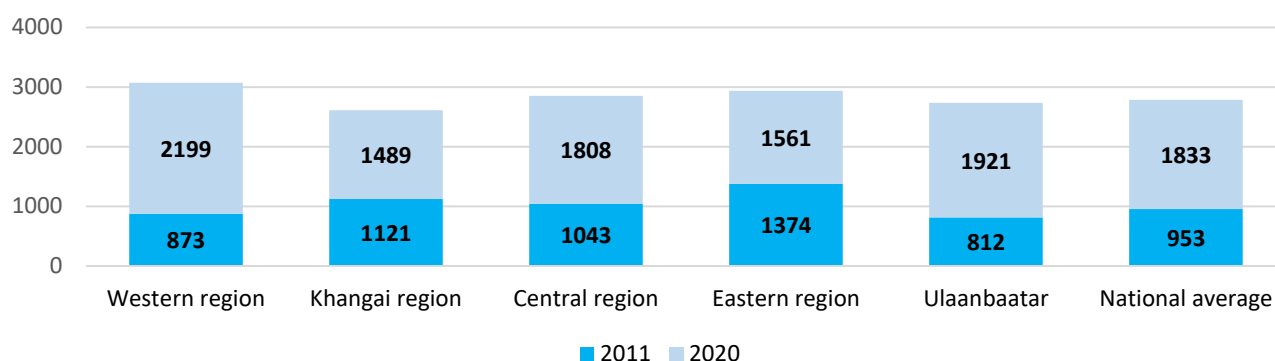
Moreover, compared to the average incidence rate of the diseases of the digestive system in the last 10 years, in 2020 the rate had increased by 377 and 614 and reached 1455 and 2210 among men and women.

Figure 7. 9 The incidence rate of the diseases of the digestive system, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2011-2020



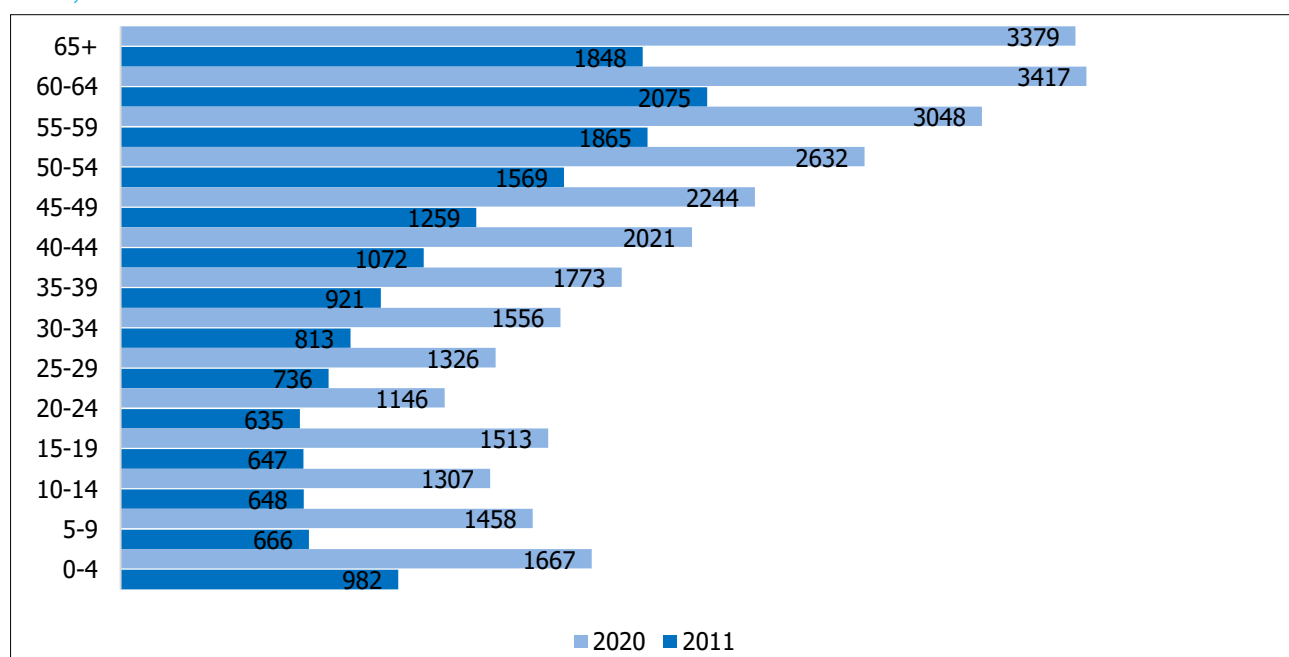
By geographical location, compared to 2011 in 2020 the incidence of the diseases of the digestive system per 10000 population increased in all regions; the western, southern, and central regions had more 366, 272, and 25 cases than the national average of 1833.

Figure 7. 10 The incidence rate of the diseases of the digestive system, per 10 000 population, by national, the capital city, and regions the, 2011, 2020



By age groups, compared to 2011 in 2020 the incidence of the diseases of the digestive system had also increased in all groups. The highest increase had occurred in the 60-64 years-old group or counted as 3417 in 2020 by increasing 1342 cases from 2011.

Figure 7. 11 The incidence rate of the diseases of the digestive system, per 10 000 pop, by age groups, 2011, 2020



By the type, in 2020 the shares of the selected diseases were for diseases of the oral cavity, salivary glands, and jaws was 41.1 percent, diseases of the esophagus, stomach, and duodenum were 16.2 percent, disorders of the gallbladder, biliary tract, and pancreas was 15.7 percent, liver diseases were 10.8 percent, non-infectious enteritis and colitis was 8.0 percent, and appendicitis was 2.9 percent. The diseases of the oral cavity, salivary glands, and jaws, esophagus, stomach and duodenum, the gallbladder, biliary tract, and pancreas were more prevalent among women; and diseases of the liver, non-infectious enteritis and colitis, and appendicitis were more dominant among men.



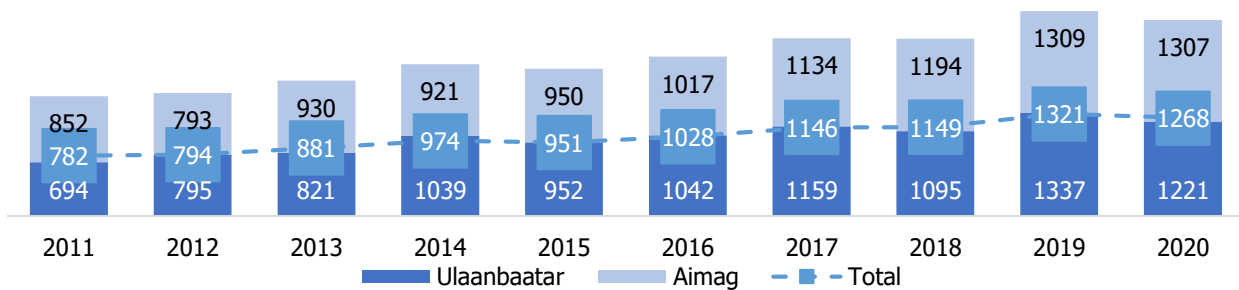
Table 7. 3 The diseases of the digestive system, by percentage, 2011 and 2020

Leading diseases	2011 (at national)			2020 (at national)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oral cavity, salivary glands, and jaws	24.8	30.7	28.4	38.5	42.8	41.1
Esophagus, stomach, and duodenum	18.1	19.4	18.9	14.8	17.0	16.2
Liver diseases	15.8	12.6	13.9	11.9	10.2	10.8
Gallbladder, biliary tract, and pancreas	13.0	18.0	16.0	13.0	17.4	15.7
Non-infectious enteritis and colitis	11.5	7.7	9.2	10.5	6.4	8.0
appendicitis	8.4	7.3	7.7	3.5	2.5	2.9
Others	8.4	4.3	5.9	7.8	3.8	5.3

7.1.3 DISEASES OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

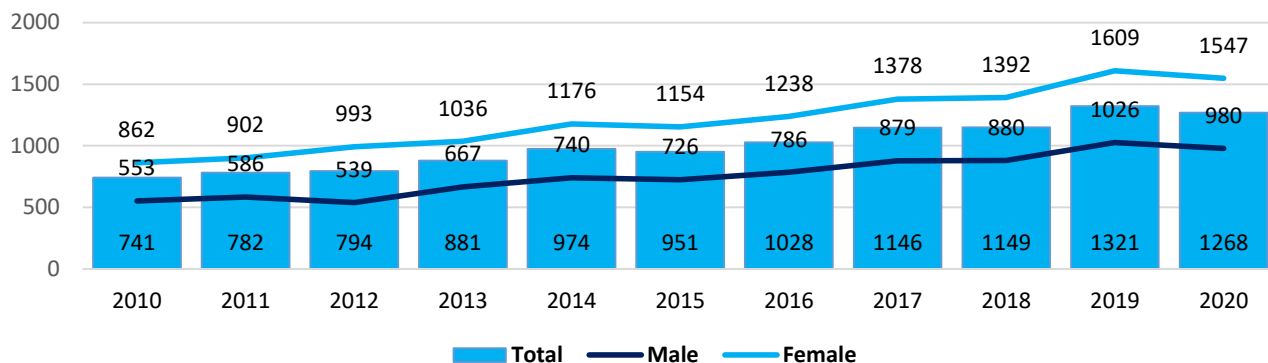
Diseases of the cardiovascular system take third place in the main causes of population morbidity, and it shares 12.1 percent in the last 10 years' average. The prevalence rate of cardiovascular diseases per 10000 population was 1268 in 2020 which was 238 points more than compared to the average of the 10 years and is reduced by 53 points compared to the previous year.

Figure 7. 12 The incidence rate of the diseases of the cardiovascular system, per 10000 population, by location, 2011-2020



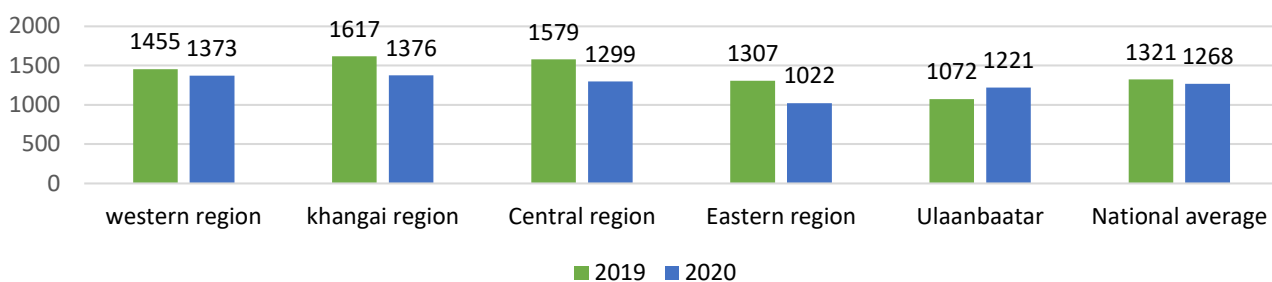
The rate of cardiovascular diseases in 2020 shows an increase in both men and women by 199 and 305 cases compared to the average of the last 10 years or 980 and 1547 cases were recorded accordingly.

Figure 7. 13 The incidence rate of the diseases of the cardiovascular system, per 10000 population, by sex, 2011-2020



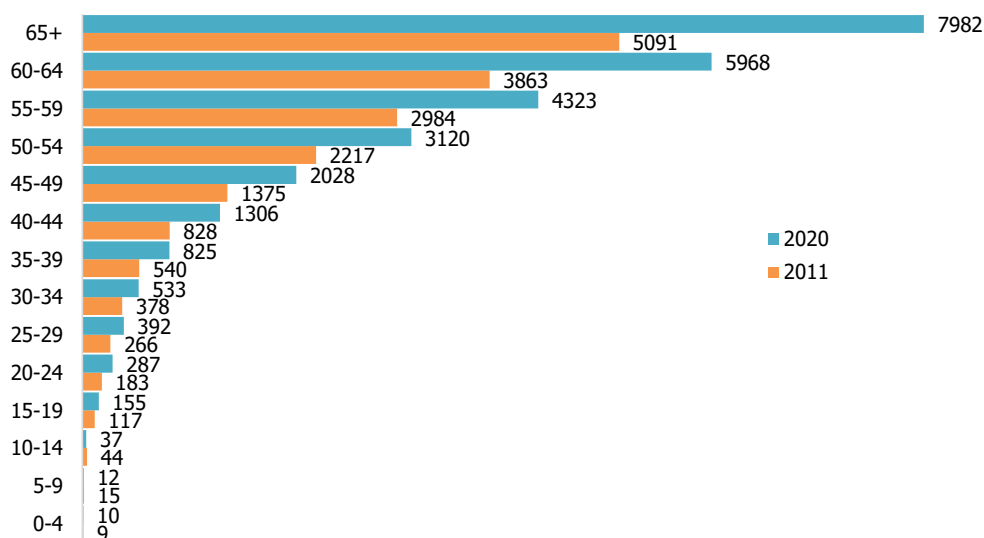
By geographical location, in 2020 incidence rate of cardiovascular diseases per 10000 population was 108, 31, and 105 cases more in the Khangai, Central, and Western regions compared to the national average of 1268. In Ulaanbaatar, compared to the previous year the rate increased by 149 cases.

Figure 7. 14 The incidence of cardiovascular diseases, per 10000 population, by regions, 2019 and 2020



By age-groups, compared to 2011, the incidence rate of the diseases of the cardiovascular system increases in age groups. For example, the highest increase was observed in the age group of over 65 years old in 2019 or it reached 7982 which was an increase of 1.6 times that in 2011.

Figure 7. 15 The incidence of cardiovascular diseases, per 10000 population, by age groups, 2011 and 2020





By the type, in 2020 shares of the dominated diseases of the cardiovascular system consisted of 47.6 percent of arterial hypertension, 21.8 percent of ischemic heart diseases, 13.8 percent of cerebrovascular disease, 6.2 percent of diseases of veins, lymphatic vessels, and lymph nodes, 1.7 percent of rheumatic heart disease, 1.7 percent of was diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries, and 7.7 percent of others. By sex, cases of rheumatic heart disease and arterial hypertension are dominant among women, and cases of cardiac ischemia, cerebrovascular disease, arterioles and capillaries, and other cardiovascular diseases are more common among men.

Table 7. 4 The incidence of cardiovascular diseases, by percentage, 2011 and 2020

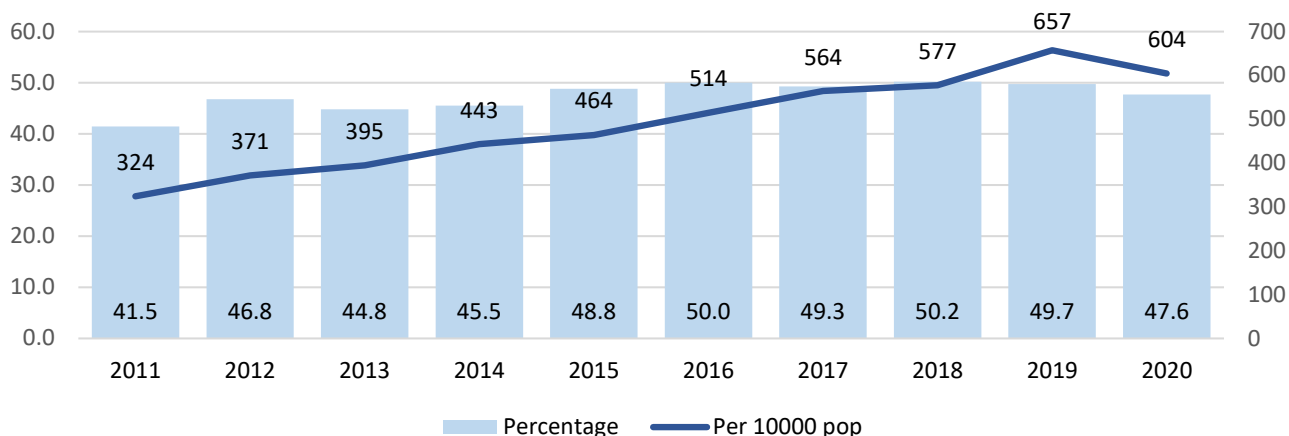
Leading diseases	2011 (at national)			2020 (at national)		
	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Бүгд
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hypertensive diseases	37.8	43.7	41.5	42.9	50.6	47.6
Ischemic heart diseases	27.1	21.7	23.8	24.4	20.2	21.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	13.0	9.4	10.8	14.9	13.1	13.8
Diseases of veins, lymphatic vessels, and lymph nodes, not elsewhere classified	6.2	5.4	5.7	6.7	5.9	6.2
Cardiomyopathy in diseases classified elsewhere	4.0	6.0	5.3	1.4	2.0	1.7
Diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.2
Others	9.7	11.4	10.8	8.4	7.2	7.7

PREDOMINANT DISORDERS OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM:

Arterial hypertension

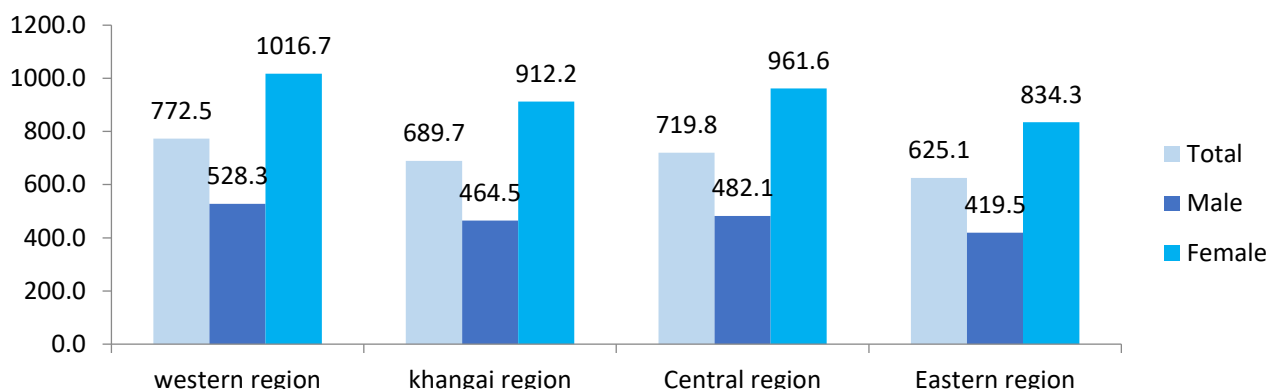
Arterial hypertension is predominant among the diseases of the cardiovascular system, and it takes 47.4 percent in the average of the last 10 years; in 2020 the share equals 47.6 percent which is more by 0.2 percent compared to the average but decreased by 2.1 percent compared to the previous year. By 2020, the incidence rate of hypertension per 10000 population was 604.

Figure 7. 16 Hypertension, per 10000 population 2011-2020



By the sex, the incidence rate per 10000 was 782.5 and 420.4 for men and women, respectively. By the location, the population of the Western and the Central regions is more exposed to this disease. Moreover, the rate per 10000 population is higher in the Tuv (1437.2), Khentii (1145.5), Dornogovi (1046.0), Bulgan (1071.1), Bayankhongor (861.1), Khovd (844.4), Khuvsgul (832.7), and Arkhangai (807.0) aimags.

Figure 7. 17 . Incidence of arterial hypertension, by sex and regions, 2020



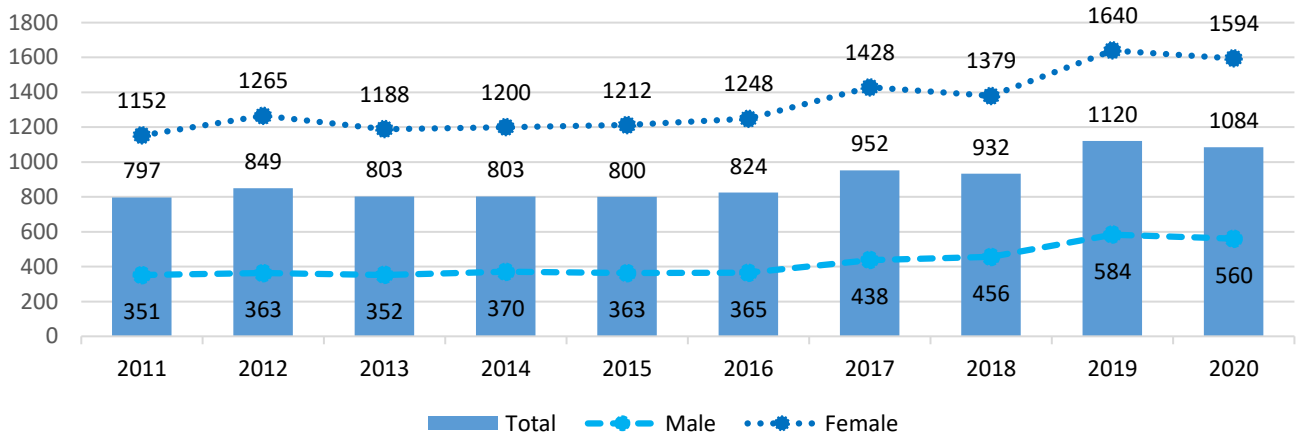
7.1.4 Diseases of the genitourinary system

The diseases of the genitourinary system are the fourth leading cause of population morbidity, and it shares 10.6 percent in the average of the last 10 years.

In 2020, the incidence of genitourinary diseases per 1000 population was 1084 which by 188 cases more than average of the last 10 years but decreased by 36 compared to the previous year. Moreover, in 2020 compared to the average of the last 10 years, the incidence rate had increased by 140 and 236 and reached 560 and 1594 among men and women accordingly.

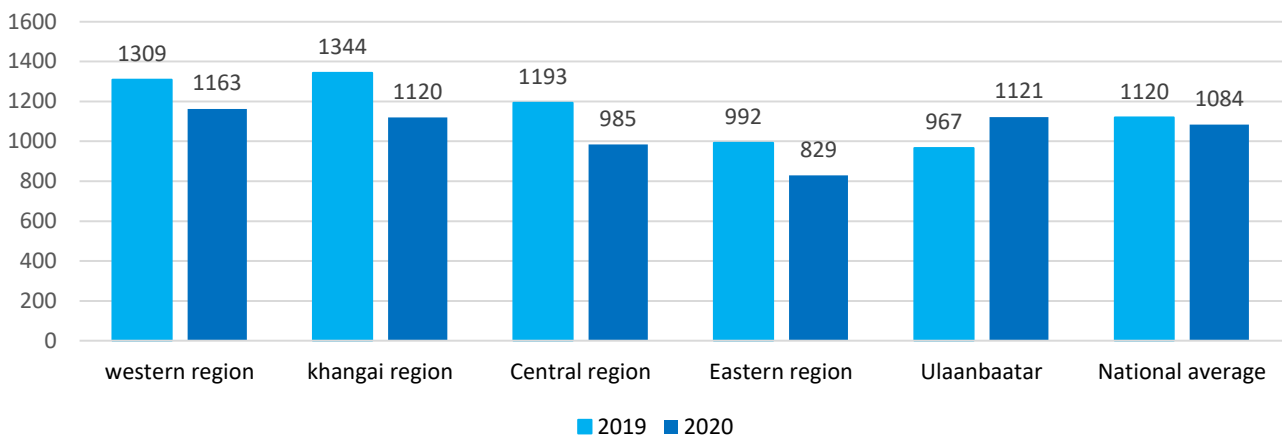


Figure 7. 18 The incidence rate of diseases of the genitourinary system, per 1000 population, by sex, 2011-2020



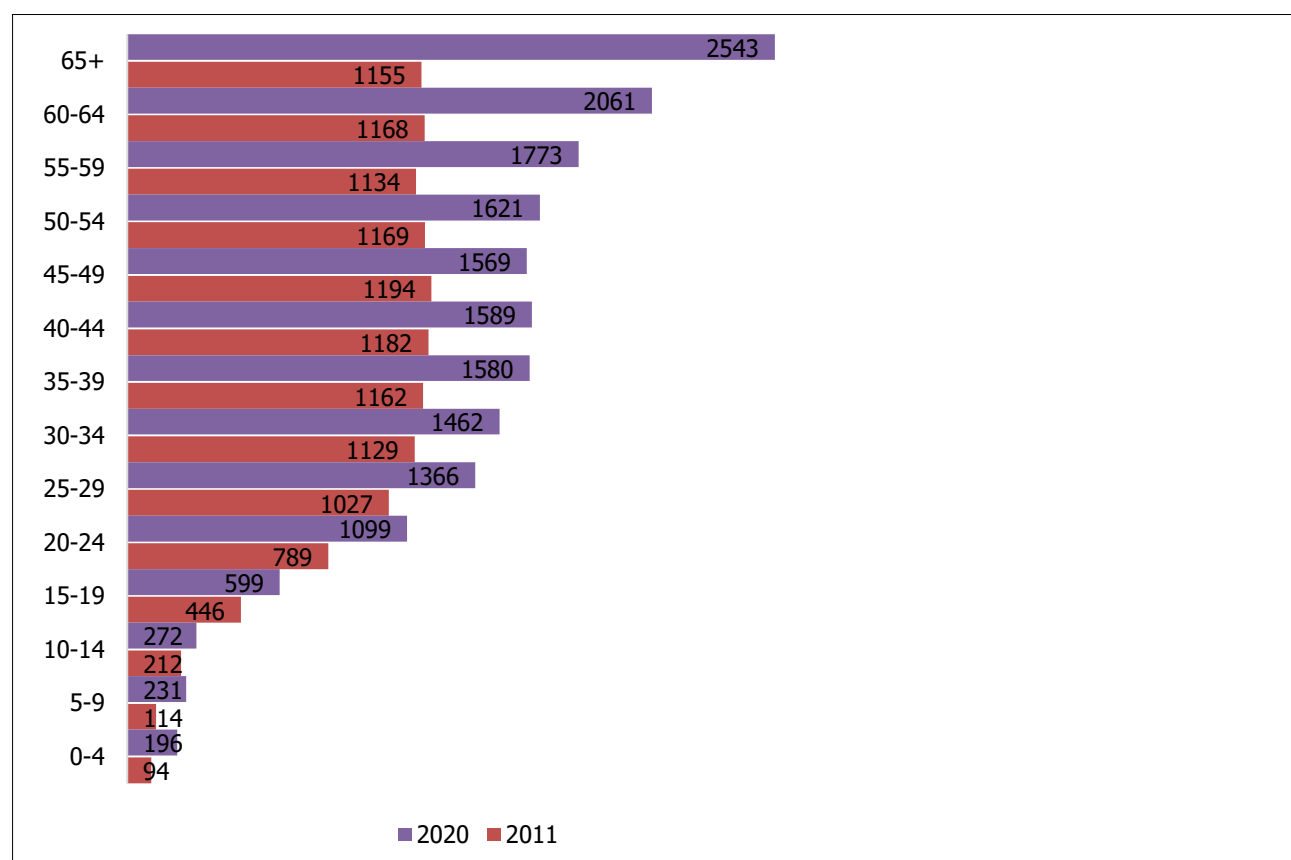
By the geographical location, in 2020 the incidence rate of the genitourinary diseases per 10000 population is higher by 36 in the Khangai, and by 79 in the Western regions compared to the national average of 1084.

Figure 7. 19 The incidence rate of diseases of the genitourinary system, per 1000 population, by national, capital city, and regions, 2019 and 2020



The incidence rate of 2020 in comparison with 2011, shows that the diseases increased in all age groups. In 2020, the most increase in the rate occurred in the age group of 65 years old or it increased by 2.2 times compared to 2011.

Figure 7. 20 The incidence rate of diseases of the genitourinary system, per 1000 population, by age groups, 2011 and 2020



By the type of the diseases of genitourinary system the shares of the renal tubule-interstitial diseases was 74.7 percent, inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs were 15.5 percent, non-inflammatory disorders of the female genital tract were 9.5 percent, other diseases of the urinary tract was 6.9 percent, male genital organs was 7.8 percent, breast disorders was 3.1 percent, glomerular diseases was 2.6 percent, renal failure was 1.4 percent, urolithiasis was 2.1, and cystitis was 3.2 respectively in 2020. However, the rate varies between the sexes.

Table 7. 5 The diseases of the genitourinary system, by percentage, 2011 and 2020

Leading diseases	2011 (at national)			2020 (at national)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Renal tubulointerstitial diseases N10-16	72.5	51.5	56.2	49.2	47.2	47.7
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs N70-77	0.0	22.2	17.2	0.0	20.9	15.5
Noninflammatory disorders of female genital tract N80-99	0.0	12.2	9.5	0.0	12.8	9.5
Glomerular diseases N00-08	11.8	7.2	8.2	4.6	1.9	2.6
Disorders of breast N60-64	0.4	3.3	2.6	0.2	4.1	3.1
Cystitis N30	1.7	2.4	2.3	1.9	3.6	3.2
Diseases of male genital organs N40-51	9.5	0.0	2.1	30.7	0.0	7.8
Other disorders of kidney and ureter N25-39	1.5	0.5	0.7	6.5	7.1	6.9
Urolithiasis N20-23	1.3	0.4	0.6	4.2	1.4	2.1
Renal failure N17-19	1.4	0.4	0.6	2.6	1.1	1.4



By the location of leading causes of population morbidity, diseases of the digestive, respiratory, and cardiovascular systems are leading in 2020. For instance, incidence rates of the leading causes per 10000 population as followed- 1921 and 1758 for the diseases of the digestive system, 1221 and 1307 for the diseases of cardio-vascular system, 1121 and 1053 for the diseases of the genitourinary system, and 1001 and 255 for the injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes in urban and rural areas accordingly.

Table 7. 6 Five leading causes of population morbidity, per 10000 population, by age-groups and sex, 2020

Indicator	Total	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the genitourinary system	Diseases of the cardiovascular system	Injuries, poisoning, and certain other consequences of external causes
Sex						
Male	7974	1350	1445	560	980	743
Female	12513	1477	2210	1594	1547	458
Age group						
Male						
Under 20	6889	2227	1407	264	39	639
20-44	5810	588	1093	505	510	869
45-65	12243	901	2025	957	2935	727
65 and above	23176	1873	2852	2652	7322	619
Female						
Under 20	7028	2157	1590	323	44	401
20-44	12297	896	2024	2337	796	441
45-65	19571	1235	3355	2372	4047	545
65 and above	27146	1660	3718	2473	8406	670
Location						
Urban	11495	1232	1921	1121	1221	1001
Rural	9238	1569	1758	1053	1307	255
Region						
Western	10016	1315	2199	1163	1373	314
Khangai	8833	1498	1489	1120	1376	205
Central	9551	1837	1808	985	1299	282
Eastern	8196	1615	1561	829	1022	224
Total	10275	1414	1833	1084	1268	598

In the case of the morbidity rate per 10000 population based on out-patient registration, the rate in women was 1.6 times more than in men. By the causes of morbidity, men were examined and treated 1.6 times more due to injuries, poisoning, and certain other consequences of external causes than women, and 1.1-1.8 times less due to the other leading causes of morbidity.

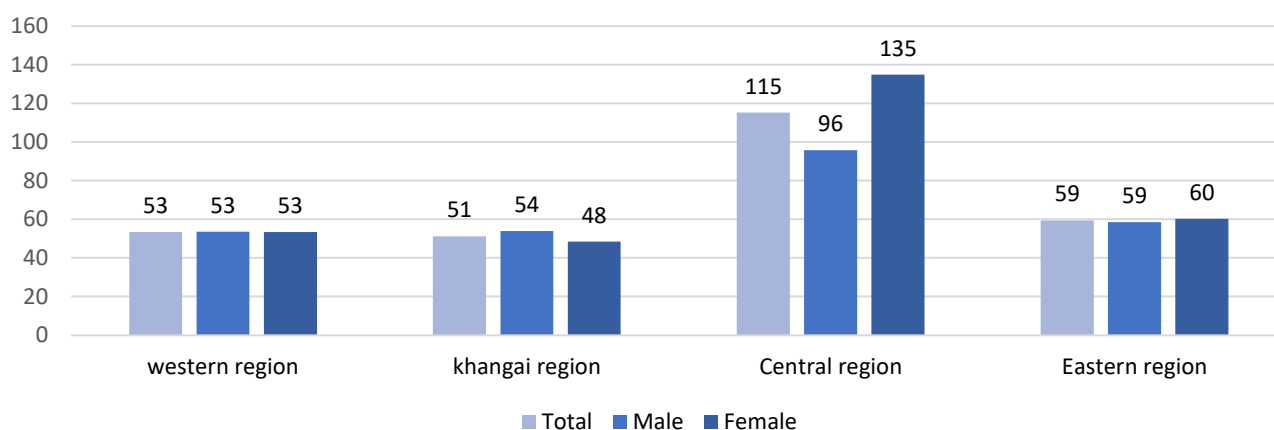
By the regions, three leading causes were identified as followed: 2199 cases of the diseases of the digestive system, 1373 cases of the diseases of cardio-vascular system, and 1315 cases of the diseases of the respiratory system in the Western; 1498 cases of the diseases of the respiratory system, 1489 cases of the diseases of the digestive system, and 1376 cases of the diseases of the cardiovascular system in the Khangai; 1837 and 1615 cases of the diseases of the respiratory system, 1808 and 1561 2199 cases of the diseases of the digestive system, and 1299 and 1022 cases of the diseases of the cardiovascular system in the Central and the Eastern regions respectively.

Moreover, the incidence of the diseases of the respiratory system in the Central and Eastern regions; the diseases of the digestive system in the Western and Central regions; the diseases of the genitourinary system in the Western and Khangai regions; the diseases of the cardiovascular system in the Khangai and Western regions; and injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes in the Western and Central regions are higher compared to other regions.

7.2 DIABETES

Diabetes accounts for 41.2 percent of the diseases of endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic disorders, and the morbidity rate is 106.9 per 10000 population in 2020 which decreased by 4.5 compared to the previous year (was 111.4 in 2019). The gender-specific incidence rates are 102.8 and 111.0 per 10000 population for men and women, respectively. By the age-groups, the highest rate is observed in 45-65 years old group by 21811 cases (63.2 percent) or 354.8 per 10000 population. By geographical location, the Central region has the highest rate, or 115.1 per 10000 population. Especially, in Tuv (189.0), Umnugobi (151.4), Dornogovi (112.7), and Darkhan-Uul (108.0) aimags have higher rates among aimags of the Central region.

Figure 7. 21 Incidence of diabetes, by sex and regions, per 10000 population, 2020



7.3 CANCER

According to the WHO statistics, around 19.2 million people have cancer, and 9.9 million people died due to cancer. Worldwide, Mongolia takes first place in cancer mortality and leads to morbidity and mortality caused by liver cancer. In addition, by the WHO statistics breast, stomach, cervix uteri, liver, and lung cancers are predominant by locations.



In 2020 a total of 6702 cases of cancer were registered in Mongolia; and shares of the types as followed or 32 percent for liver, 17 percent for the stomach, 7.6 percent for lung and bronchus, 7.2 percent for cervix uteri, and 4.7 percent for the esophagus.

Out of newly diagnosed cancers 36, 35, 19.1, and 9.1 percent were diagnosed at local levels, at the National Center for Cancer Research, at the districts of the city, and other hospitals and private hospitals, respectively.

By the sex, liver, stomach, lung, and bronchus, colon and rectal cancers are common for men, and liver, cervix uteri, stomach, breast, and esophagus cancers are predominant among women. Compared to the national averages, the incidence rate of cancer per 10000 population is higher in Orkhon Selenge, Khentii, Gobisumber, and Dornod aimags.

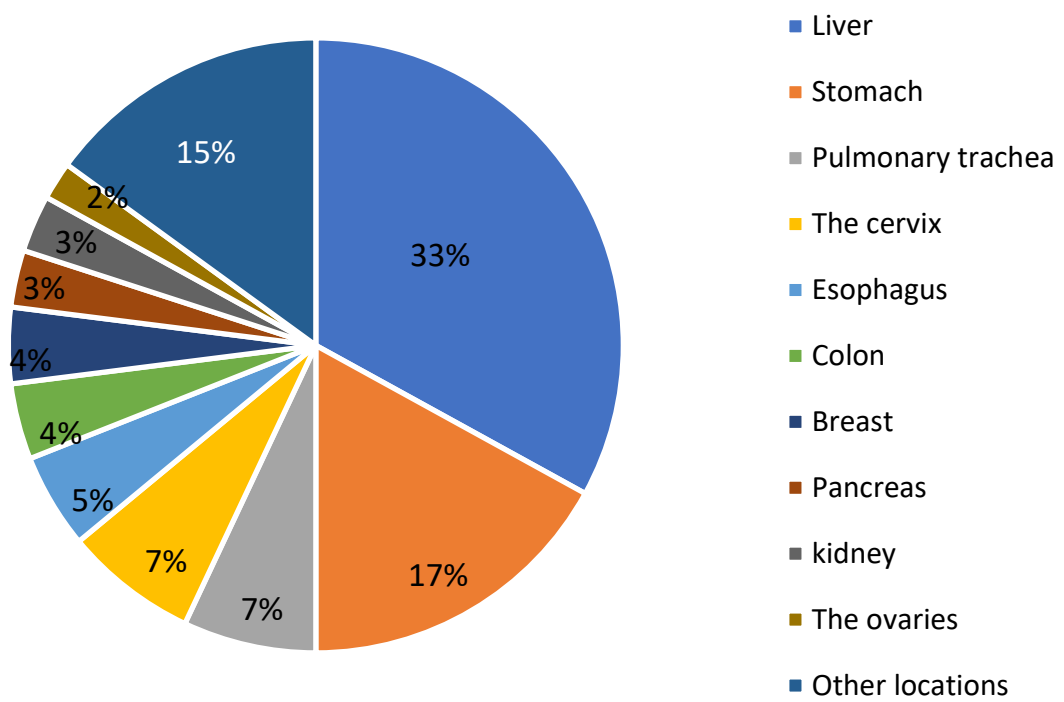
Table 7. 7 Ten predominant locations of cancer, by sex, 2020

№	CANCER			MALE			FEMALE		
	Location	N/ number*	%	Location	N/ number*	%	Location	N/ number*	%
1	Liver	2183	32.6	Liver	1149	34.7	Liver	1034	30.5
2	Stomach	1118	16.7	Stomach	732	22.1	Cervix uteri	480	14.2
3	Lung and bronchial tubes	507	7.6	Lung and bronchial tubes	415	12.5	Stomach	386	11.4
4	Cervix uteri	480	7.2	Esophagus	159	4.8	Breast	240	7.1
5	Esophagus	312	4.7	Colorectal	127	3.8	Esophagus	153	4.5
6	Colorectal	262	3.9	Pancreas	110	3.3	Colorectal	135	4.0
7	Breast	244	3.6	Kidney	107	3.2	Ovary	131	3.9
8	Pancreas	223	3.3	Brain, central nervous system	59	1.8	Pancreas	113	3.3
9	Kidney	190	2.8	Lymphoma, Leukemia	44	1.3	Lung and bronchial tubes	92	2.7
10	Ovary	131	2.0	Prostate	35	1.1	Kidney	83	2.4
Total		6702		3311			3391		

By stage of diagnosis, 27.5, and 72.5 percent of new cases of cancer were diagnosed in onset to II and late stages accordingly.

By the end of 2020, 23278 cancer patients live in Mongolia; and 433 (1.8 percent) out of them are children under 19 years old. Thirty-nine percent out of cancer patients who are under supervision lived 5 and more years.

Figure 7. 22 Types of cancer, by percentage, 2020



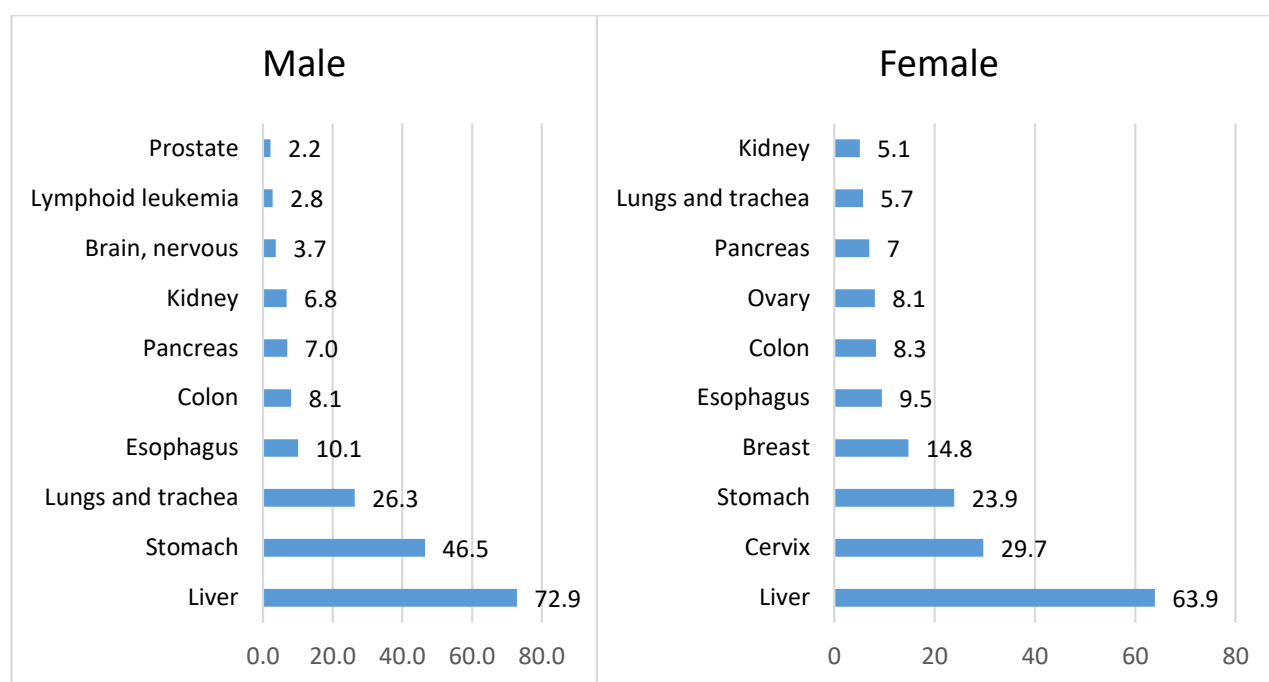
The cancer morbidity rate (MR) per 100000 population was 210.1, and it was 210.1 and 209.6 for men and women accordingly. Moreover, cancer incidences per 100000 population were 72.9 and 63.9 for men and women.



Table 7. 8 New cases of cancers in morbidity, by percentage, by mortality rate (MR), and incidence rate (IR), 2020

№	Cancer location	Male				Female				Total			
		IR	%	*MR	global	IR	%	*MR	global	IR	%	*MR	global
1	Lip and oral cavity	(global)	1.0	2.0	2.6	28	0.8	1.7	1.9	60	0.9	1.9	2.2
2	Other laryngeal	33	1.0	2.1	2.6	12	0.4	0.7	0.8	45	0.7	1.4	1.6
3	Esophagus	159	4.8	10.1	16.3	153	4.5	9.5	11.4	312	4.7	9.8	13.6
4	Stomach	732	22.1	46.5	67.3	386	11.4	23.9	26.7	1118	16.7	35.0	44.0
5	Colon and rectum	127	3.8	8.1	12.0	135	4.0	8.3	9.4	262	3.9	8.2	10.4
6	Liver	1149	34.7	72.9	107.1	1034	30.5	63.9	76.2	2183	32.6	68.4	90.2
7	Gallbladder and others	20	0.6	1.3	2.0	21	0.6	1.3	1.4	41	0.6	1.3	1.7
8	Pancreatic	110	3.3	7.0	10.2	113	3.3	7.0	8.0	223	3.3	7.0	9.0
9	Throat	25	0.8	1.6	2.4	1	0.0	0.1	0.1	26	0.4	0.8	1.1
10	Lung and bronchial tube	415	12.5	26.3	43.5	92	2.7	5.7	6.6	507	7.6	15.9	21.8
11	Bone	30	0.9	1.9	2.4	21	0.6	1.3	1.3	51	0.8	1.6	1.8
12	Skin melanoma	10	0.3	0.6	1.0	29	0.9	1.8	2.1	39	0.6	1.2	1.7
13	Breast	4	0.1	0.3	0.4	240	7.1	14.8	14.6	244	3.6	7.6	8.0
14	Cervix uteri		0.0			480	14.2	29.7	28.9	480	7.2	15.0	15.5
15	Cervix corpus		0.0			58	1.7	3.6	3.7	58	0.9	1.8	2.0
16	Ovary		0.0			131	3.9	8.1	8.5	131	2.0	4.1	4.7
17	Prostate	35	1.1	2.2	3.9		0.0			35	0.5	1.1	1.5
18	Testicles	17	0.5	1.1	1.1		0.0			17	0.3	0.5	0.5
19	Kidney	107	3.2	6.8	8.4	83	2.4	5.1	5.5	190	2.8	6.0	6.8
20	Bladder	29	0.9	1.8	2.5	12	0.4	0.7	0.9	41	0.6	1.3	1.6
21	Brain and central neural system	59	1.8	3.7	4.9	48	1.4	3.0	3.2	107	1.6	3.4	4.0
22	Thyroid	10	0.3	0.6	0.8	69	2.0	4.3	4.1	79	1.2	2.5	2.6
23	Hodgkin lymphoma	6	0.2	0.4	0.4	7	0.2	0.4	0.4	13	0.2	0.4	0.4
24	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	22	0.7	1.4	1.9	22	0.6	1.4	1.5	44	0.7	1.4	1.7
25	Myeloma	3	0.1	0.2	0.3	5	0.1	0.3	0.3	8	0.1	0.3	0.3
26	Lymphoma, Leukemia	44	1.3	2.8	2.9	48	1.4	3.0	3.1	92	1.4	2.9	3.0
27	Other locations	133	4.0	8.4	11.5	163	4.8	10.1	10.5	296	4.4	9.3	11.2
28	Total	3311	100.0	210.1	308.6	3391	100.0	209.6	231.6	6702	100.0	210.1	262.8

Figure 7. 23 Predominant 10 types of cancer, by morbidity rate, and by sex, per 100000 population, 2020



The 46.5 cases of stomach, 26.3 cases of lung, 10.1 cases of the esophagus, and 8.1 cases of colon and rectal cancers in the 100000 male population were registered. Moreover, 29.7 cases of cervix uteri, 23.9 cases of stomach, 14.8 cases of breast, and 9.5 cases of esophagus cancers were also registered in the 100000-female population.

Table 7. 9 New cases in cancer morbidity, actual numbers, per 100000 population, 2020

№	Aimags	Morbidity		Mortality	
		Actual number	Per 100000 population	Actual number	Per 100000 population
1	Arkhangai	176	185.1	138	145.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	127	122.3	86	82.8
3	Bayankhongor	153	173.6	95	107.8
4	Bulgan	112	183.6	92	150.8
5	Gobi-Altai	124	214.3	101	174.6
6	Govisumber	45	258.6*	35	201.1*
7	Darkhan-Uul	230	223.0	170	164.8
8	Dornogovi	137	196.6	90	129.1
9	Dornod	209	254.7*	146	177.9*
10	Dundgovi	90	193.0	64	137.3
11	Zavkhan	152	209.5	117	161.2
12	Orkhon	311	299.6*	193	185.9*
13	Uvurkhangai	257	222.1	138	119.3
14	Umnugovi	113	162.6	74	106.5
15	Sukhbaatar	133	211.8	121	192.7*
16	Selenge	303	280.4*	180	166.6
17	Tuv	228	243.9	151	161.5
18	Uvs	210	252.2	164	196.9*
19	Khovd	166	189.0	132	150.3
20	Khuvsgul	270	201.3	219	163.3
21	Khentii	213	275.9*	131	169.7
22	Ulaanbaatar	2943	202.0	1623	111.4
23	Total at national level	6702	210.1	4260	133.5

* Aimags that are above averages



A CANCER DIAGNOSIS AT ONSET, BY TNM STAGES:

Globally, the TNM Classification of a malignant tumor is used to define the extent of spread of cancer except blood, lymph, brain, and neural system types in a patient's body. By this classification, 27.6 percent and 72.4 percent of the cancer patients diagnosed at their early or on 0 to II; and on III and IV stages accordingly. In cases of predominant locations, 54.8 percent of all cervix uteri was diagnosed at an early stage; and 76.7 percent of all liver cancers at their late stages.

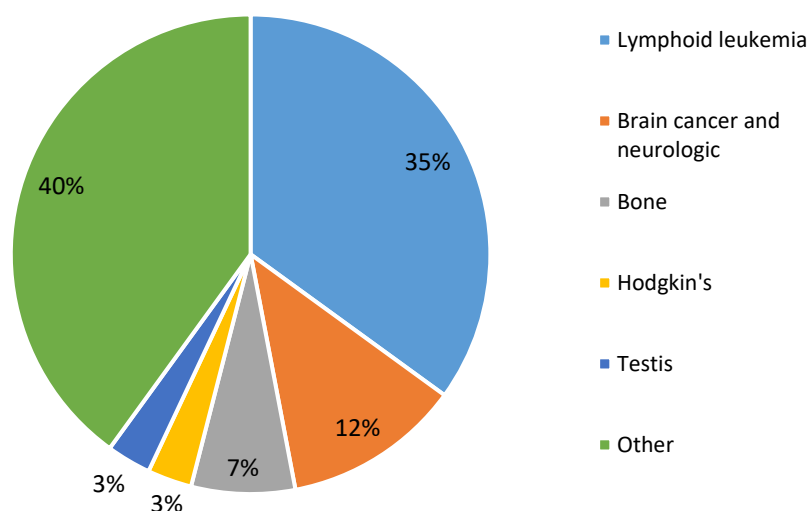
Table 7. 10 Ten predominant locations of cancer, by sex, 2020

No	CANCER LOCATION	STAGE	I	II	III	IV
1	Liver	0.1	3.7	19.5	39.0	37.7
2	Stomach	1.4	6.7	13.6	39.0	39.3
3	Lung and bronchial tubes	0.2	1.2	6.3	47.5	44.8
4	Cervix uteri	10.6	16.9	27.3	32.9	12.3
5	Esophagus	1.9	4.2	12.5	46.2	35.3
6	Colon and rectum	0.8	4.6	15.3	42.0	37.4
7	Breast	0.4	11.5	41.4	34.8	11.9
8	Pancreas	0.9	1.8	16.6	33.6	47.1
9	Kidney	0.0	30.8	30.3	21.6	17.3
10	Ovary	3.1	8.4	20.6	39.7	28.2
	Total	1.6	6.8	19.1	38.8	33.7

7.3.1 CANCER IN CHILDREN

A total of 113 new cases of cancer was recorded among children under 19 years old in Mongolia, and 58 percent (66) of them were boys, and 34 percent (47) of them were girls. Common types of cancer were leukemia, brain and central nervous system, bone and cartilage, Hodgkin lymphoma, and testicles. A total of 52 children died due to cancer. By the end of 2020, 433 children aged from 0 to 19 years old are under cancer control, and there are 247 boys (58 percent), and 186 girls (42 percent).

Figure 7. 24 Types of cancer in children, by percentage, 0-19 years old



7.3.2 CANCER CONTROL

By the end of 2020, a total of 23278 cancer patients were under the control of the aimags and districts' oncologists in Mongolia, and 36 percent (8452) and 63.6 percent (14826) were men and women.

Among those patients were 23 percent with liver, 13 percent with cervix uteri, 8 percent with breast, and 5 percent with kidney cancers. Percent of survived years of patients since diagnosis and who are under control varies or 28 percent for up to one year, 10 percent for from 1 to 2 years, 9 percent for from 2 to 3 years, 8 percent for from 3 to 4 years, 6 percent for from 4 to 5 years, and 39 percent for from 5 and above years.

Figure 7. 25 Cancer control, by percentage, 2020

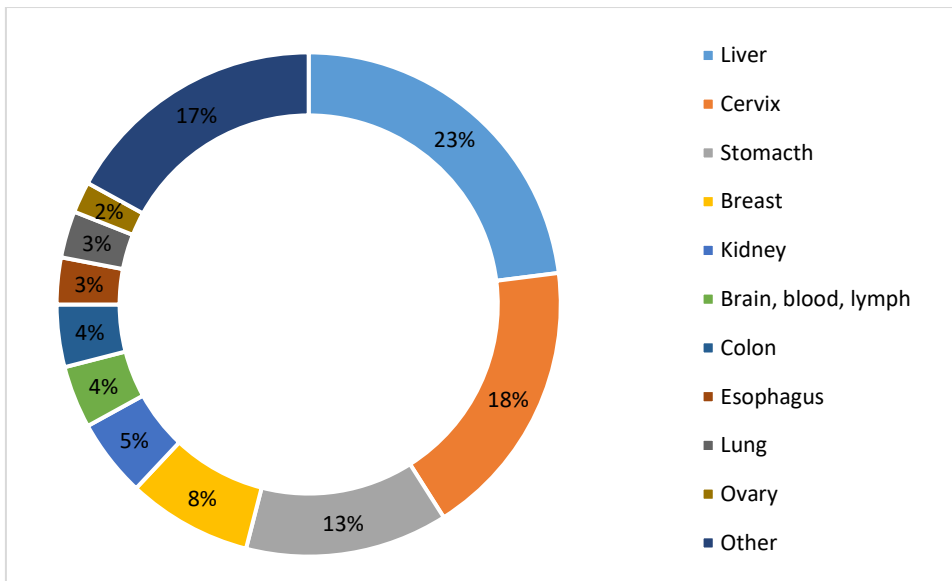
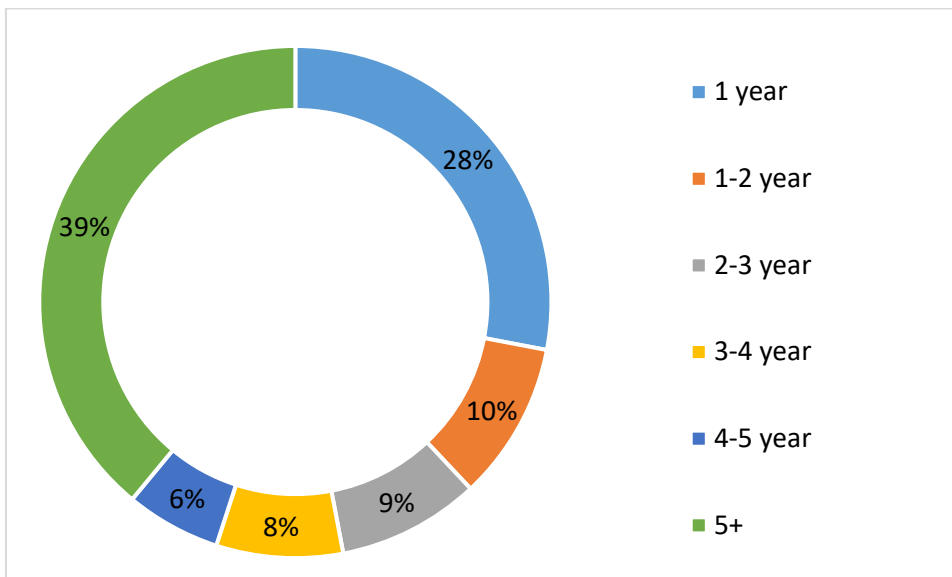


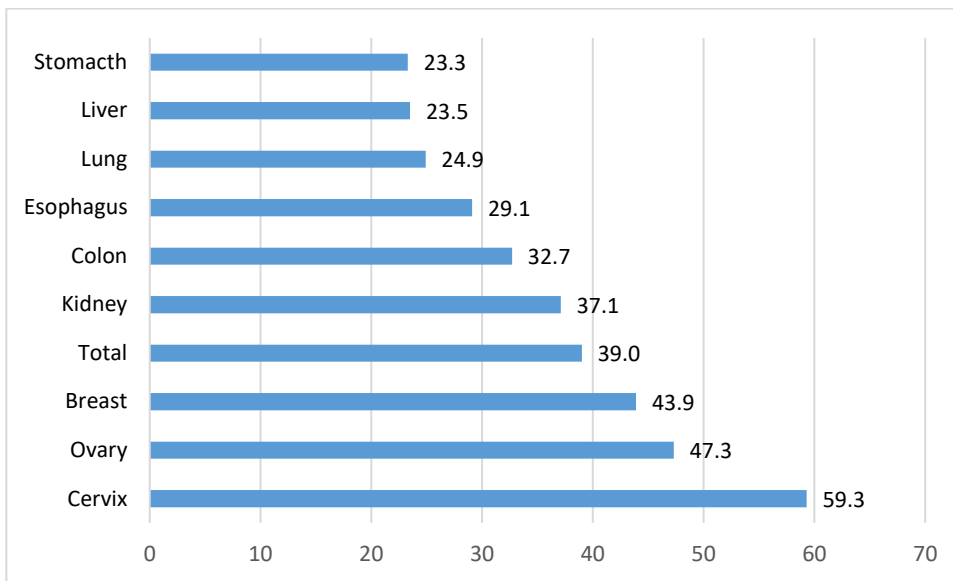
Figure 7. 26 Years of control, by survived years 2020



Among predominant locations, and percent of survival above 5 years upon control is higher or 59 percent for cervical uteri cancer.



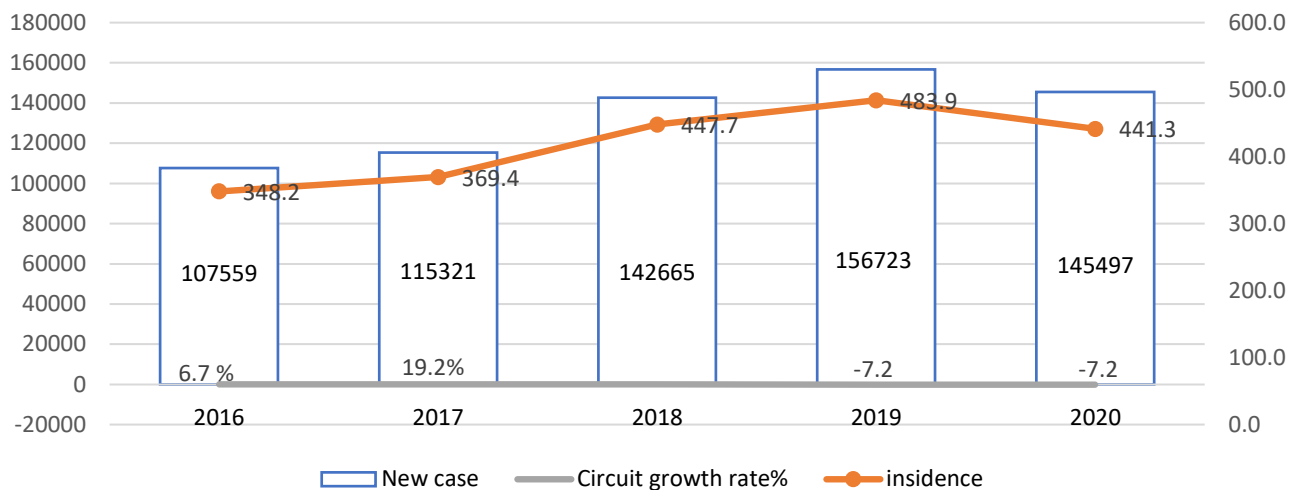
Figure 7. 27 Percentage of cancer-survivors under control above 5 years, by predominant location



7.4 INJURY, TRAUMA, AND OTHER CONSEQUENCES OF EXTERNAL CAUSES

In 2020, a total of 145497 new cases of injuries and trauma are recorded in Mongolia. The incidence rate per 10000 population has decreased by 42.6 cases in 2020.

Figure 7. 28 New cases of injuries and trauma, per 10 000 population, 2016-2020



According to the WHO's study of 2019, globally 55.4 million people died, and 3 million out of them were caused by preventable injuries and trauma. Injury and trauma-induced death is 5th cause in the global, and 3rd cause in the population mortality in Mongolia.

Shares of men and women in all registered cases between 2016 and 2020 were 62.8 and 38.2 percent, respectively. Six men and four women accounts for every 10 new cases of injuries and trauma. By the age-groups, the incidence rate per 10000 population is higher in the under 5 years old.

PREDOMINANT 5 CAUSES OF INJURIES AND TRAUMA:

1. Fall W00-W19 /34.9%/
2. Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces W20-W49 /16.5%/
3. Road and traffic injury V00-V99 /14.1%/
4. Violence X85-Y09 /12.4%/
5. Exposure to animate mechanical forces W50-W64 /6.7%

There is a tendency of the high rate of trauma and injury per 10000 population in children under 5 years in the any given year, and the reduction in the over 30 years old. By the sex, the incidence rate of trauma and injury per 10000 population is higher in the male population of 25-29 years old, and in the female population of over 80 years old.

By sharing 24.3 and 19.2 percent in the total injuries among men and women, a head injury takes first place. Then among men, injuries of the wrist, and elbow, and forearm are followed as second and third places by sharing 13.3 and 12 percent accordingly. Compared to men, injuries of elbow and forearm, and ankle and foot take second and third places by sharing 14.4 and 12.5 percent in women.

Table 7. 11 . Causes of the new cases of injury and trauma, by percentage, 2016-2020

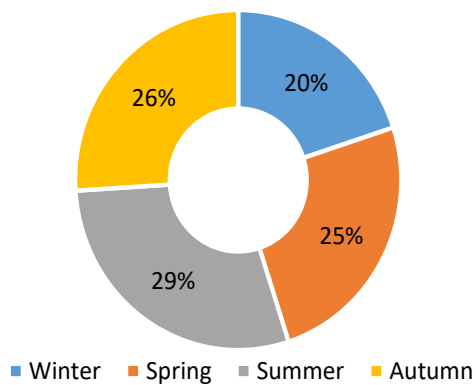
Causes of injury and trauma (by ICD -10 classification)	Year of exposure, by percent					Average %
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Unintended injuries						
Fall /W00-W19/	36.3	37.3	39.2	41.2	41.6	39.4
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces /W20-W49/	14.5	15.9	16.5	17.0	17.7	16.5
Road and traffic injury /V01-V99/	16.0	15.3	14.3	13.4	12.6	14.1
Exposure to animate mechanical forces /W50-W64/	7.7	6.0	6.0	6.9	7.1	6.7
Burn /W85-X19/	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.7
Event of undetermined event r/Y10-Y34/	2.1	4.1	4.3	2.9	3.4	3.4
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances /X40-X49/	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.1
Exposure to forces of nature /X30-X39/	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Other accidental threats to breathing /W75-W84/	0.09	0.07	0.13	0.13	0.2	0.1
Other injuries /X50-X59/	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Contact with venomous animals and plants /X20-X29/	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.1	0.1
Drowning /W65-W74/	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.1	0.1
Intended injuries						
Violence /X85-Y09/	15.7	14.1	12.5	11.3	9.7	12.4
Intended self-harm /X60-X84/	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8

Sex variance has statistical significance in the leading causes of injuries; in men road and traffic injuries lists for the third cause by taking 13.7 percent (12106 cases), and in women an exposure to inanimate mechanical forces lists for the second cause by taking 13.3 percent (7764 cases). Moreover, percent of men is high in all types of injuries. Especially, 7-8 in every 10 persons in 80 percent of drowning, 78 percent of exposure to forces of nature, and 72.6 percent of attacks were men.

Comparative analysis on the correlation between injured people and occupation shows that children under 15 years old are more exposed to threats to breathing and burns; and unemployed people are exposed more to intended self-harms, hurt others, and forces of nature.



Figure 7. 29 Incidence of injury, by seasons, 2020



By seasons, in summer, autumn, spring, and winter 29, 26, 25, and 20 percent of the new cases of injuries were recorded, respectively.

By data from the last 5 years shows that 81.4 and 18.2 percent of the total incidence was recorded in the capital city and at local levels.

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average
Capital city	78.5	79.2	82.6	84.2	82.6	81.4
Local levels	21.5	20.8	17.4	13.8	17.4	18.2

The Dornogovi aimag and the Central region have the highest number of morbidities caused by injuries among all aimags and regions.

Table 7. 12 Status of recording of trauma and injury, by aimags and by incidence, 2016-2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Overall, 5 y
	N of incidence	N of incidence	N of incidence	N of incidence	N of incidence	Total
Western region	3743	4345	4285	3883	4611	20867
Bayan-Ulgii	479	638	737	553	792	3199
Govi-Altai	1736	1293	1189	876	1279	6373
Zavkhan	477	1029	1119	1049	987	4661
Uvs	855	889	652	664	843	3903
Khovd	196	496	588	741	710	2731
Khangai region	6333	6117	7052	6722	7162	33386
Uvurkhangai	1594	1387	1289	1041	1054	6365
Arkhangai	1148	1020	1613	1383	1904	7068
Bulgan	549	580	562	642	650	2983
Orkhon	941	1035	1060	968	857	4861
Khuvsgul	1361	1254	1502	1623	1416	7156
Bayankhongor	740	841	1026	1065	1281	4953
Eastern region	3898	3680	3691	2982	3382	17633
Sukhbaatar	1439	959	871	571	682	4522
Khentii	1247	1462	1513	1411	1449	7082
Dornod	1212	1259	1307	1000	1251	6029
Central region	9167	9813	9752	11251	10160	50143
Govisumber	977	935	808	775	520	4015
Dornogovi	2367	2576	3123	3473	2890	14429
Tuv	1005	1051	1028	1581	1683	6348
Darkhan-Uul	2016	1980	1222	1966	1587	8771
Selenge	1512	1377	1369	1166	1132	6556
Dundgovi	468	707	670	932	869	3646
Umnugovi	822	1187	1532	1358	1479	6378

Aimags' total	23141	23955	24780	24838	25315	122029
Ulaanbaatar city	84418	91366	117885	131885	120182	545736
National	107559	115321	142665	156723	145497	667765

7.5 LEADING CAUSES OF MORBIDITY AMONG HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS

By the data of the last 10 years, at the national level leading causes of the morbidity rate of hospitalization per 10000 population indicates that diseases of the cardiovascular system had led in 2013 and 2016, and morbidity rate of the main causes remained similar in other years.

Patients due to diseases of the respiratory system were dominant in the 10 years' average of hospitalized patients per 10000. Compared to 10 years average, in 2020 diseases of respiratory and cardiovascular systems decreased by 109 and 35, but diseases of the digestive, genitourinary and neural systems by 4, 6, and 33 cases accordingly.

Table 7. 13 . Five leading causes of morbidity among hospitalized patients, per 10000 population, 2011-2020

Leading causes	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Diseases of the cardiovascular system	381	403	400	393	392	407	412	422	427	365
Diseases of the digestive system	335	331	345	331	338	339	333	341	342	341
Diseases of the genitourinary system	320	316	313	309	307	312	316	320	328	323
Diseases of the respiratory system	388	405	366	424	353	465	432	466	478	298
Diseases of the neural system	167	173	181	173	190	198	211	215	226	229

Table 7. 14 Five leading causes morbidity among hospitalized patients, 2020

	Total morbidity	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the genitourinary system	Diseases of the cardiovascular system	Diseases of the neural system
Sex						
Male	1909	311	315	164	316	176
Female	3259	286	367	478	412	281
Age-groups /Male/						
Under 20	1289	528	243	56	10	77
20-44	1374	102	271	162	145	177
45-65	3458	209	501	305	944	334
65 and above	7260	628	693	733	2605	521
Age-groups /Female/						
Under 20	1270	465	224	93	12	73
20-44	3799	119	269	650	167	254
45-65	4630	213	652	744	1014	600
65 and above	8559	480	1024	1005	2805	768
Location						
Urban	3026	315	432	317	394	262
Rural	2224	285	263	328	340	201
Regions						



Western	2446	275	324	329	375	245
Khangai	2187	253	255	373	372	191
Central	2116	316	238	303	301	180
Eastern	2166	316	232	264	279	191
National average	2593	298	341	323	365	229

The hospitalization rates per 10000 male and female population are 1909 and 3259, and approximately one in two hospitalized patients is a man. The morbidity rate per 10000 male patients treated in the hospitals is 1.7 times lower than the morbidity rate per 10000 female ambulatory-served clients.

In 2020, the following diseases dominated among leading causes of the morbidity of the hospitalized patients: renal tubulointerstitial diseases account for 59.3 percent of patients with diseases of the genitourinary system; pneumonia shares 43.9 percent in the patients with diseases of the respiratory system; diseases of liver shares 19.6 percent in the patients with diseases of the digestive system; hypertension and cardiac ischemia share 34.9, and 24.4 percent in the patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system; and those are predominant among the population. The trend of renal tubulointerstitial diseases shows a stable decline since 2011,

Table 7. 15 Composition of predominant diseases among hospitalized patients, by percentage

Disease classification	Predominant causes	Years									
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Diseases of the genitourinary system	Renal tubulointerstitial diseases (N10-N16)	67.4	67.1	66.1	64.1	63.6	63	63.1	62.9	63.1	59.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	Pneumonia (J12-J18)	46.2	46.9	46.1	51.3	44	52.4	49.1	51.8	51.4	43.9
Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of liver (K70-K77)	26.1	26.6	27	27.8	26.9	26	25.5	23.2	23.6	19.6
	Diseases of appendix (K35-K38)	15.4	14.6	14.1	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.2	11.3	11.1	10.7
	Cholecystitis (K80-K81)	14.2	14.3	14.6	13.6	13.2	13.4	13.5	14.3	13.8	14.9
Diseases of the cardiovascular system	Hypertensions (I10-I15)	36.8	37.7	37.6	38.5	40.2	39.7	40.1	40.2	41.3	34.9
	Ischemic heart diseases (I20, I23-I25)	26	26.1	26.7	24.6	23.6	24.3	24.1	23.3	22.5	24.4
Diseases of the neural system	Nerve, nerve root, and plexus disorders (G50-59)	28.8	30.9	33.8	27.7	34.8	36.4	37.2	38.9	40.4	40.7
	Episodic and paroxysmal disorders (G40-G41)	12.6	12.1	11.4	11.4	11.1	10.6	9.5	9.5	7.9	6.9

In 2011, pneumonia shared 46.2 percent among patients hospitalized due to the diseases of the respiratory system, and it declined to 44.0 in 2015; and in 2020 had declined by 7.5 percent compared to 2019.

In 2011, diseases of liver and cholecystitis shared 26.1 and 14.2 percent in the diseases of digestive organs, but it started to reduce from 2015 and reached 19.6 and 7.5 percent accordingly in 2020.

In 2011, arterial hypertension shared 36.8 percent among hospitalized due to the diseases of the cardiovascular system; and it had declined to 34.9 in 2020.

7.6 EARLY SCREENING FOR NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

By 2020, a total of 900571 people screened for hypertension that was 44.1 percent of the targeted population. A coverage had reduced by 27.6 percent compared to the previous year. Among screened people, 41.5 and 58.5 percent were men and women, respectively. By the body mass index classification, the people engaged in the early screening, 6.8 percent was underweight, 52.8 percent was normal, 31.3 percent was overweight, and 9.1 percent was obese or over 30kgs/m². In addition, the screened people explained their reasons that 40.4 percent of them after special call organized by the health professionals, 12.8 percent by their own will, and 12.8 percent of them after hearing ads.

According to indicators of screening results, 84.3 percent of them invited for regular screening, and 15.7 percent of them were invited for a follow-up examination to confirm arterial hypertension. A total of 9869 or 1.8 percent out of the 74220 people’s diagnosis of arterial hypertension was confirmed by the repeated examination of early screening. A total of 835823 people screened for diabetes which equals 40.9 percent of the target groups. Besides the level of fasting blood glucose was under normal in 95.5 percent, and 4.4 percent of people who had elevated glucose were referred to the secondary level of hospitals for confirmation of diagnosis.

By the sex, men and women who covered by the screening were 41.4 and 58.6 percent, respectively. Diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus type 2 was confirmed in 1158 (0.2 percent) out of 30110 referred people.

Figure 7. 30 Percentage of coverage in early screening for cervical cancer, 2012-2020

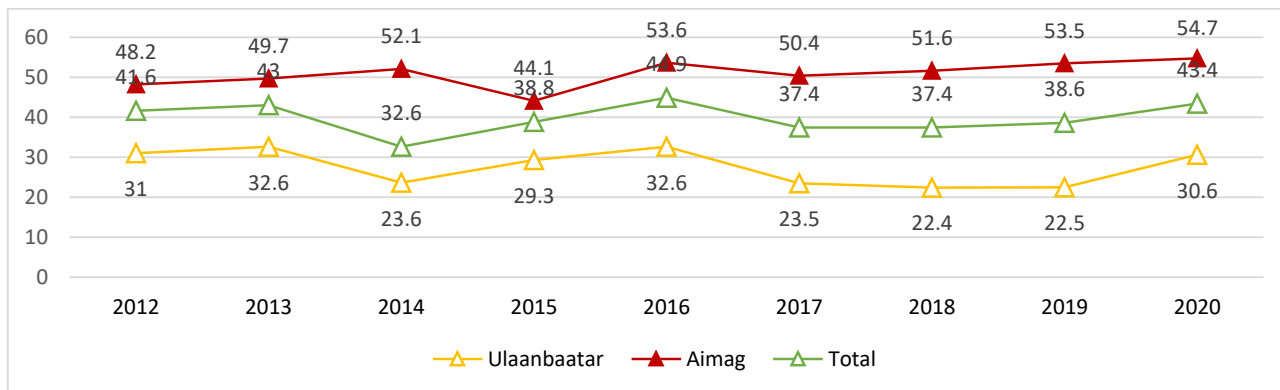




Table 7. 17 Stages of cervical cancer diagnosed by early screening /2012-2020/

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of a confirmed diagnosis of cancer	39	118	103	78	68	55	35	31	72
I stage	13.2	16.3	41.2	52.5	58.8	47.3	51.4	48.4	41.6
II stage	16.4	13.3	10.3	23.0	16.2	18.2	28.6	19.4	31.9
Percent of early stage	29.6	29.6	51.5	75.5	75.0	65.5	80.0	67.8	73.5

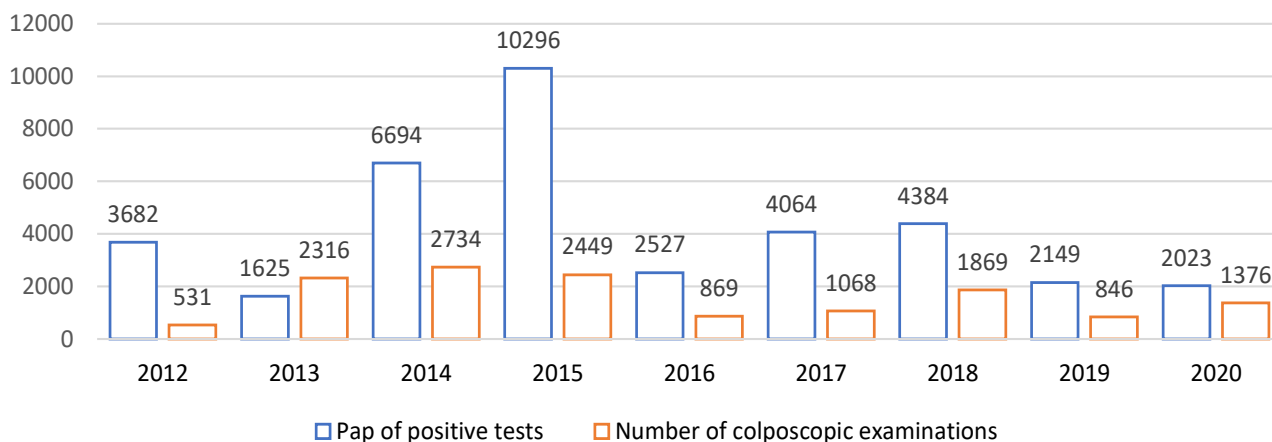
In 2020 a total of 98568 pap-smear tests were performed where 0.8 percent of them did not meet the requirement, 94.7 percent of them were negative, and 2.2 percent were positive; 72 new cases of cervical cancer were confirmed, and 3313 samples were not analyzed by the end year.

Table 7. 18 Percentage of coverage in early screening for cervical and breast cancers, 2020

No	Name of aimag	Number of target women	Number of screened women of the target groups	Percent of screened women of the target group	Number of women screened for possible breast cancer
1	Arkhangai	6348	3573	56.3	17716
2	Bayan-Ulgii	6412	2053	32.0	15924
3	Bayankhongor	5947	3887	65.4	4513
4	Bulgan	4241	2141	50.5	9168
5	Govi-Altai	3934	2267	57.6	10201
6	Govisumber	1126	608	54.0	4667
7	Darkhan-Uul	7384	4885	51.1	29960
8	Dornogovi	4828	2983	66.2	16646
9	Dornod	5654	3880	68.6	16204
10	Dundgovi	2790	2061	73.9	6057
11	Zavkhan	5238	2138	40.8	4537
12	Orkhon	5107	3203	62.7	18324
13	Uvurkhangai	6998	5149	73.6	30365
14	Umnugovi	3925	2262	57.6	9832
15	Sukhbaatar	4376	3462	79.1	15413
16	Selenge	7541	3237	42.9	2848
17	Tuv	6240	3422	54.8	18126
18	Uvs	4394	2625	59.7	16852
19	Khovd	4548	2687	59.1	8815
20	Khuvsgul	9282	5815	62.6	30207
21	Khentii	5200	2795	53.8	15331
22	Aimags' average	111513	60988	54.7	301706
23	Ulaanbaatar	98094	30013	30.6	214419
24	National average	209607	91001	43.4	516125

The level of coverage varies between aimags, and the highest and lowest levels were observed in Sukhbaatar and Bayan-Ulgii accordingly. Moreover, coverage in Ulaanbaatar city is still lower compared to aimags' and national averages.

Figure 7. 31 Results of colposcope, 2012-2020



7.7 ACTIVITIES RELATED TO SURGERY

At the national level, a total of 211142 patients received surgical treatment, and 80.7 percent and 19.3 percent of them performed in the Ulaanbaatar city and local levels, respectively. A total of 44615 cases or 21.1 percent out of all surgeries were performed in children under 15 years old in Ulaanbaatar city.

Figure 7. 32 . Number of performed surgeries, by aimags, 2020

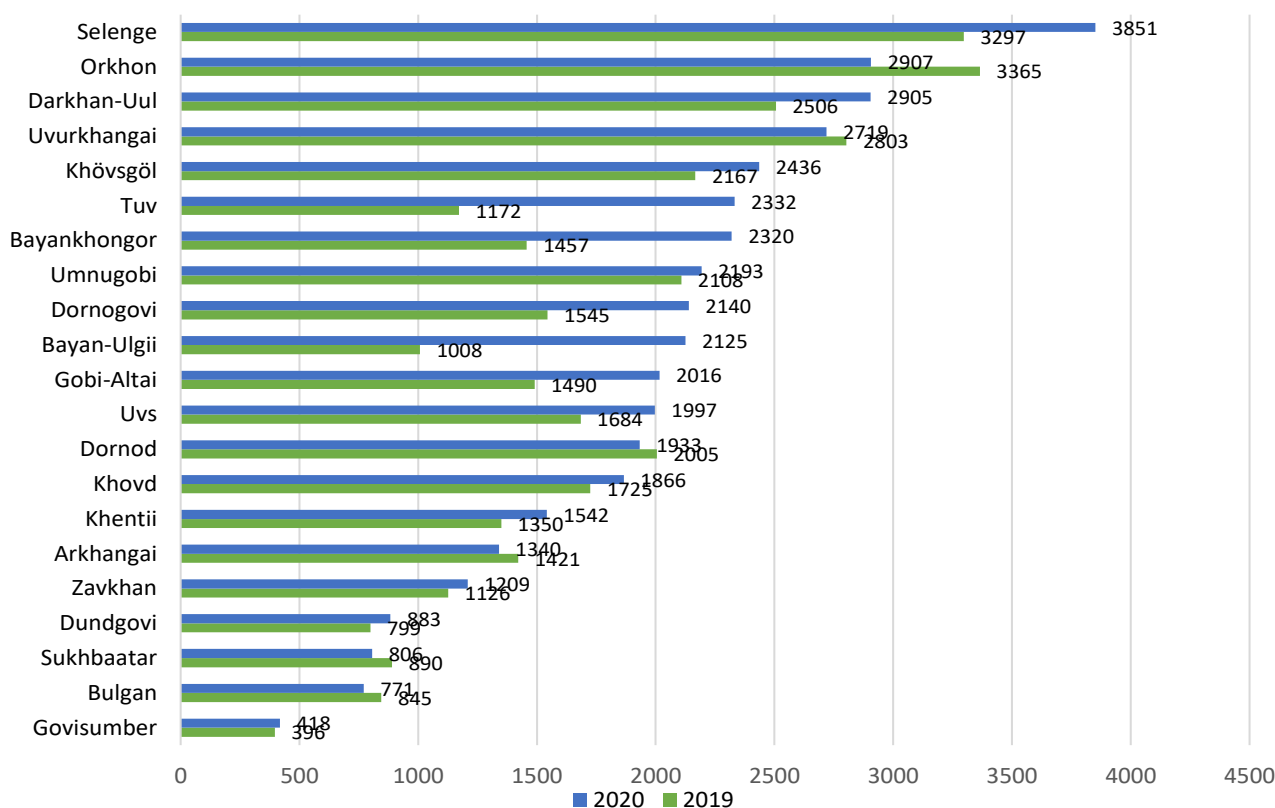




Table 7. 19 . Number of performed surgeries in the hospitals of Ulaanbaatar city, 2020

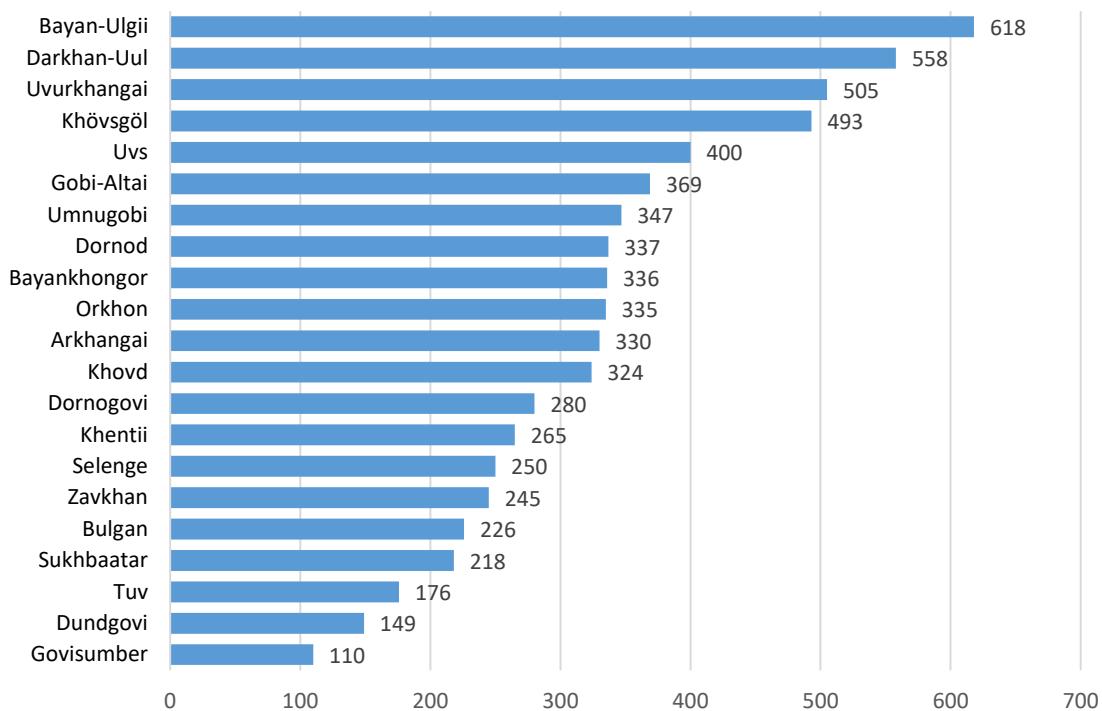
Name of hospitals	М/Д	Number of surgical patients		Out of		Post-surgery complication		Died	
		Total	Out of: Children under 15 years old	Surgery using a scope	Repeated surgery	Total	Out of: Children under 15 years old	Total	Out of: Children under 15 years old
A	Б	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First Central Hospital	1	13273	19	4116	58	58	0	14	0
Second Central Hospital	2	3037	0	1236	12	21	0	32	0
Third Central Hospital	3	7622	160	902	23	28	2	34	2
National Center for Maternal and Child Health	4	16047	8749	223	68	53	29	1	1
National Center for Cancer Research	5	2958	16	167	40	66	1	22	
National Center for Communicable Diseases	6	416	23		13				
National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center	7	10487	1897	332	1	22	1	185	10
UB city DOH affiliated state and private hospitals	8	102700	25867	2370	28	18	0	7	0
MOH affiliated private hospitals	9	13893	773	2534	105	22	0	1	0
Total Total	10	170433	37504	11880	348	288	33	296	13

Table 7. 20 3Predominant surgeries, by types, 2020

Name of surgery	Number of surgical patients		Out of		Post-surgery complication		Died	
	Total	Out of: Children under 15 years old	Surgery using a scope	Repeated surgery	Total	Out of: Children under 15 years old	Total	Out of: Children under 15 years old
Surgeries of the neural system	2224	231	21	19	20	3	110	2
Surgeries of endocrinologic system	588	6	1	0	0	0	1	0
Surgeries of eye	8444	1194	1667	47	5	1	0	0
Surgeries of ear	1680	398	239	4	0	0	0	0
Surgeries of nose, mouth, and larynx	85813	30171	532	62	20	0	0	0
Surgeries of respiratory organs and system	1174	57	55	6	5	1	21	1
Surgeries of cardio-vascular system	4182	191	157	3	6	2	7	1
Surgeries of blood and lymphatic system	235	48	1	2	0	0	1	0
Surgeries of digestive organs and system	33124	4494	7555	184	184	24	103	4
Surgeries of urinary tract	2329	121	1148	6	8	0	7	0
Surgeries on male sexual organs	2521	940	318	8	6	0	2	1
Surgeries on female sexual organs	21812	171	1292	21	20	0	1	0
Obstetrical procedures	20532	9	8	37	32	0	1	0
Surgeries of bone and muscular system	15894	2863	696	20	18	1	29	1
Surgeries on external organs and system	10590	3721	1	5	7	2	25	6
Total	211142	44615	13691	424	331	34	308	16

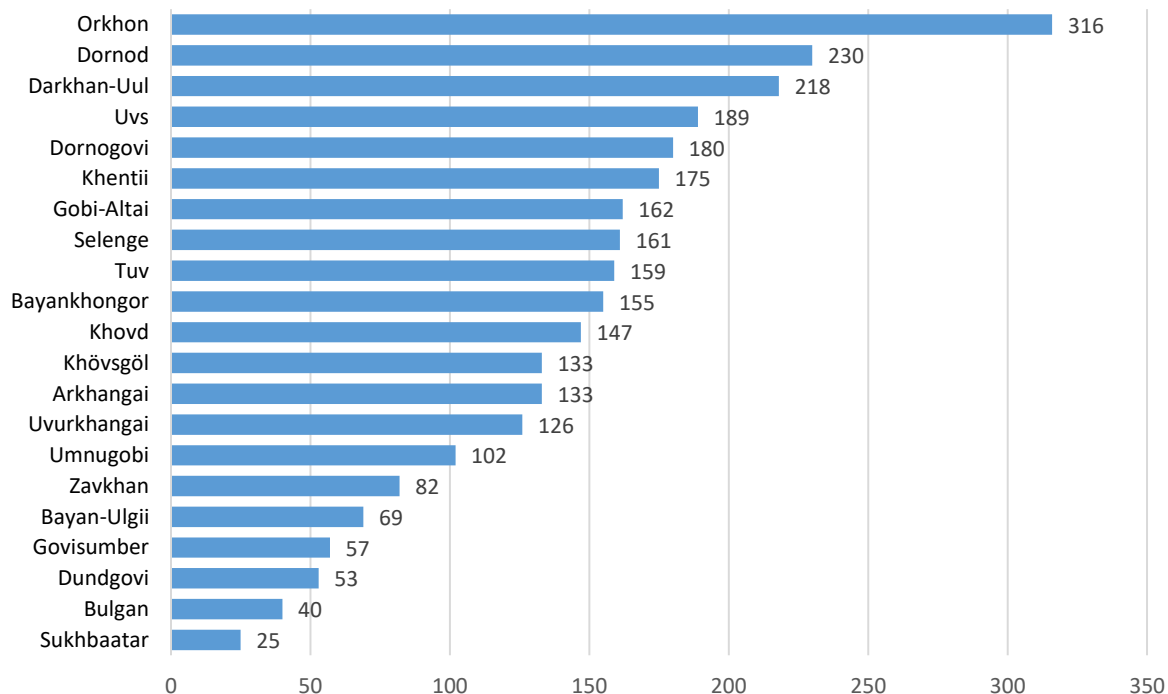


Figure 7. 33 Number of surgeries on acute appendicitis, by aimags, 2020



A total of 11242 appendectomies was performed nationally, and 4371 or 38.9 percent of them were in Ulaanbaatar city.

Figure 7. 34 Number of surgeries of the biliary tract, by aimags, 2020



At the national level, a total of 9818 surgeries of the biliary tract were performed; and 6906 or 70.3 percent out of them were in the Ulaanbaatar city.



CHAPTER 8

POPULATION
MORTALITY

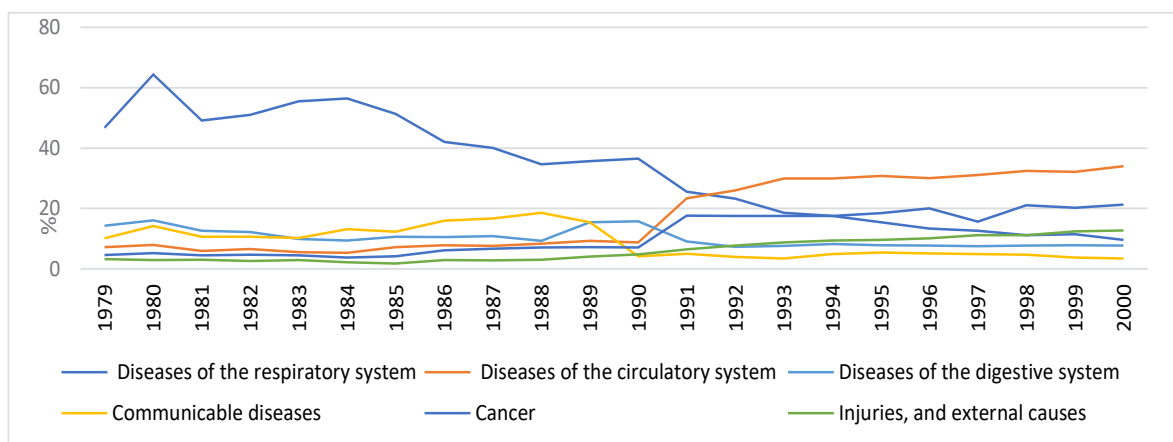


CHAPTER 8.

POPULATION MORTALITY

Before the 1990s, the diseases of the respiratory system were leading in the population morbidity, and mortality, but cardiovascular system-induced disorders started to dominate, and tend to increase after the 1990s in Mongolia. The shares of the mortality caused by disorders of the cardiovascular system were 7.1 percent in the 1950s, 23.4 percent in 1985, 30.8 percent in 1995, and 32.8 in 2020. The incidences of arterial hypertension, cardiac ischemia, and stroke took the majority portion of the mortality due to cardiovascular diseases.

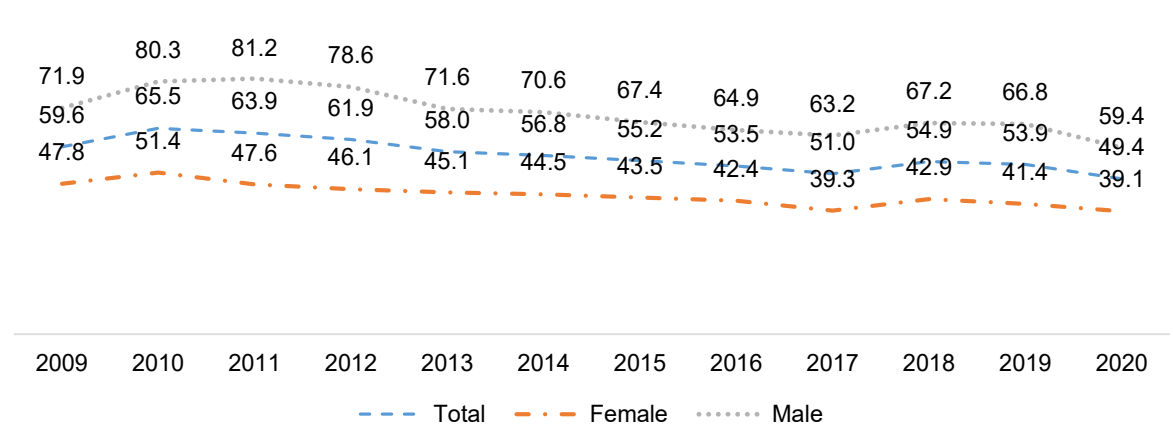
Figure 8. 1. The leading causes of population mortality, per 10 000 population, 1979-2000



8.1 THE LEADING CAUSES OF THE POPULATION MORTALITY

In Mongolia, by the average of the last 10 years, a total of 16.5 thousand incidences of death were reported, and male and women shared 61 and 39 percent respectively; the diseases of the cardiovascular system (34.2%), cancer (24.3%), and injuries and external causes (16.9%) were dominated among main causes. In addition, the share of men has increased.

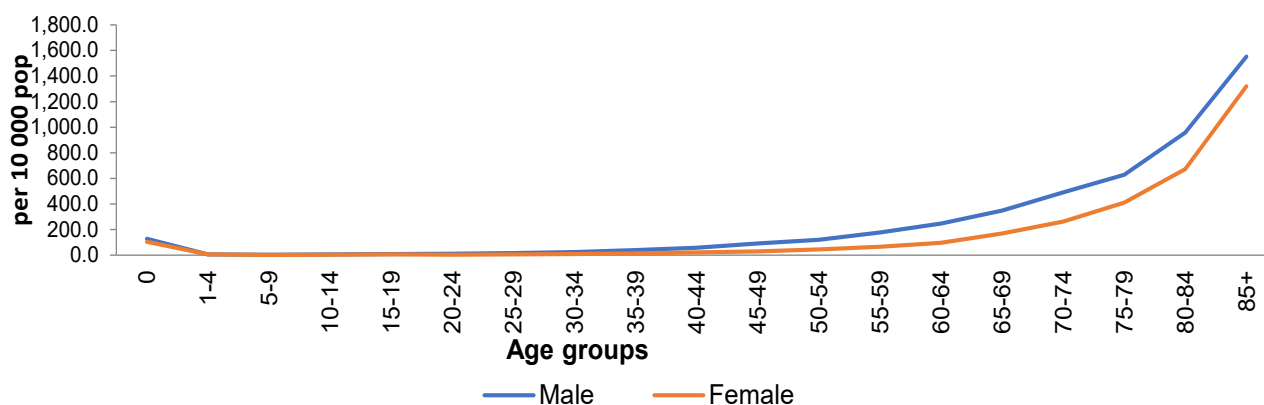
Figure 8. 2. The population mortality, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2019-2020



In 2020, a total of 15.9 thousand people died which was an increase in 634 (3.8%) persons, and a decrease in 1283 (7.5%) persons compared to the average of the last 10 years, and the previous year. The mortality rate per 10000 population was 49.4 percent in 2020, and 59.4 and 39.1 percent for the male, and female population.

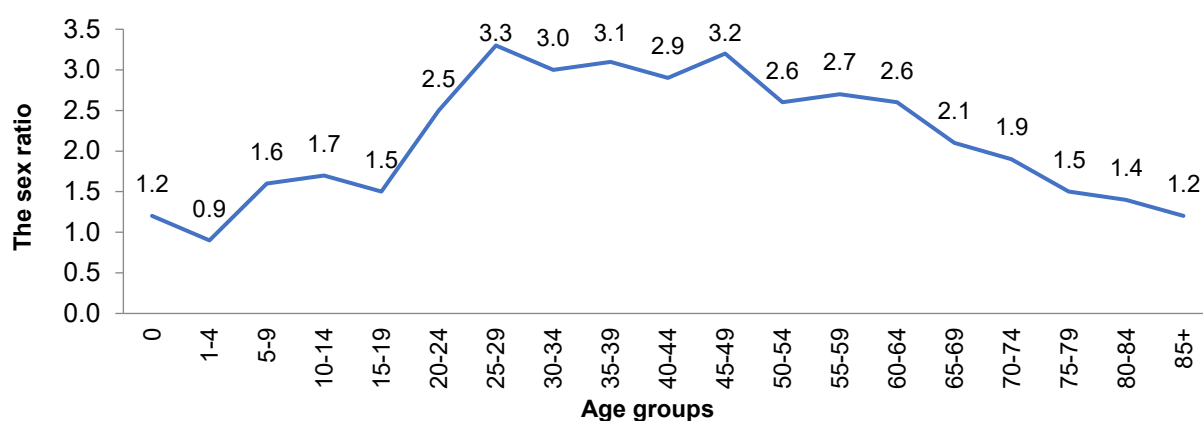
One of the indicators of mortality is the Age-specific death rates (ASDR), and the illustration of ASDR for men and women of 2020 was shown below. As the infant mortality rate is not high in our country, the image looks like “J” shaped. Moreover, the mortality rate for the male population is high in all age groups.

Figure 8. 3 Age-specific death rates, by sex, 2020



In 2020, the sex ratio in the age-specific death rate shows the highest or 3.3 in the age group of 25-29 years old. A total of 288 cases were registered during the reporting period among 25-29 years old; 222 and 66 out of them were men and women. Compared to the same age of 10000 male population, the rate was 17.4 for men, and 5.2 for women; injuries, and external causes take higher percent in the main causes of male population mortality.

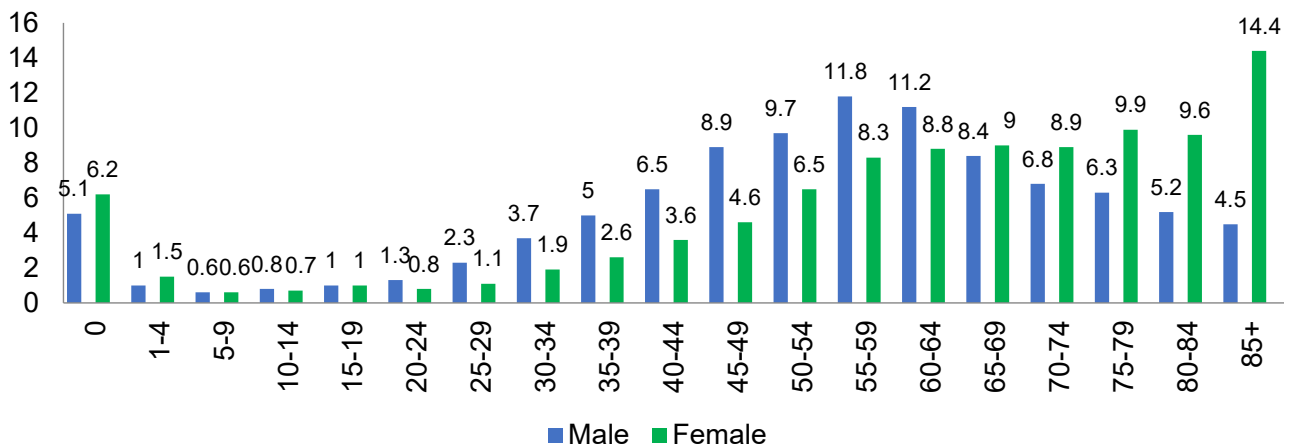
Figure 8. 4 The sex ratio in the mortality rate, 2020



Moreover, the sex ratio was 3.1 for the 35-39 years old, 2.9 for the 40-44 years old, 3.2 for the 45-49 age-groups respectively which shows that compared to women the mortality rate in men is much higher in those groups. The main reasons for mortality injuries and external causes are 4 times in men than in women, and alcohol intoxication, suicide, and traffic accidents were common causes. Also, compared to women, men tend to die 3 times more due to cardiovascular disorders, especially linked to heart attack, and stroke.



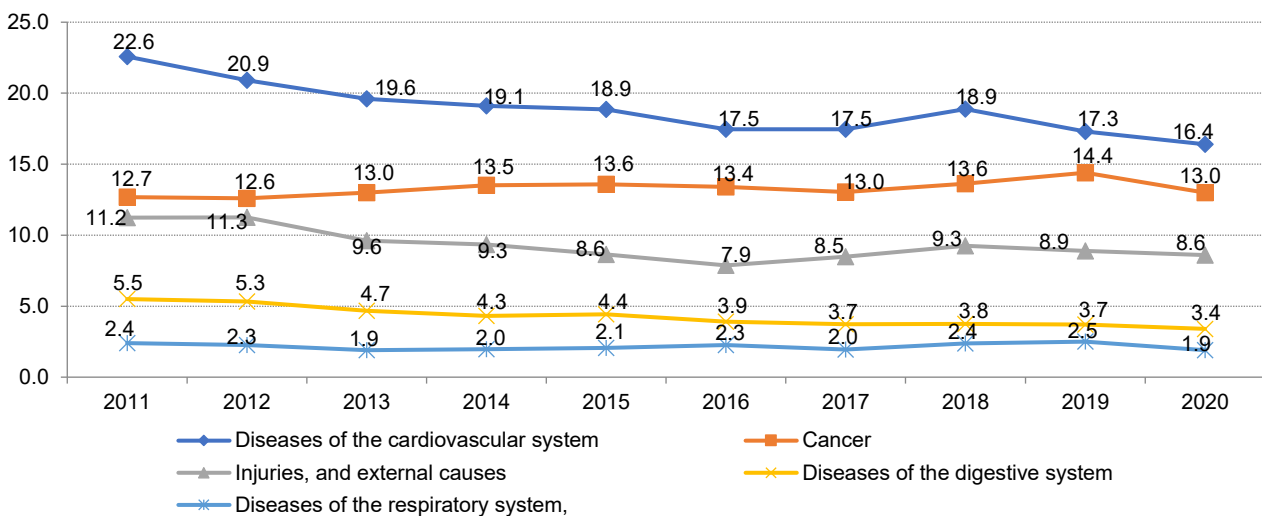
Figure 8.5. The percentage of mortality in the age groups, by sex, 2020



Before the 1990s, the diseases of the respiratory system were leading in the population morbidity, and mortality, but from 1992 till now cardiovascular system-induced disorders are dominating.

By 2020, the mortality rates of the leading diseases per 10000 population are as followed, for the cardiovascular system is 16.4, for the injuries and external causes is 13.1, for the digestive system is 3.4, and for the respiratory system is 1.9.

Figure 8.6. The leading causes of population mortality, per 10 000 population, 2009-2020



By the age-group distribution in mortality, 40.4 percent of men, and 68 percent of women died in their years of pension. Moreover, half, or 52.2 percent of men, and 24 percent of women who died were in their active working years. The mortality rate of working-aged men was 3.3 times more compared to women.

Figure 8.7. The percentage of men and women in mortality, by age groups, 2020

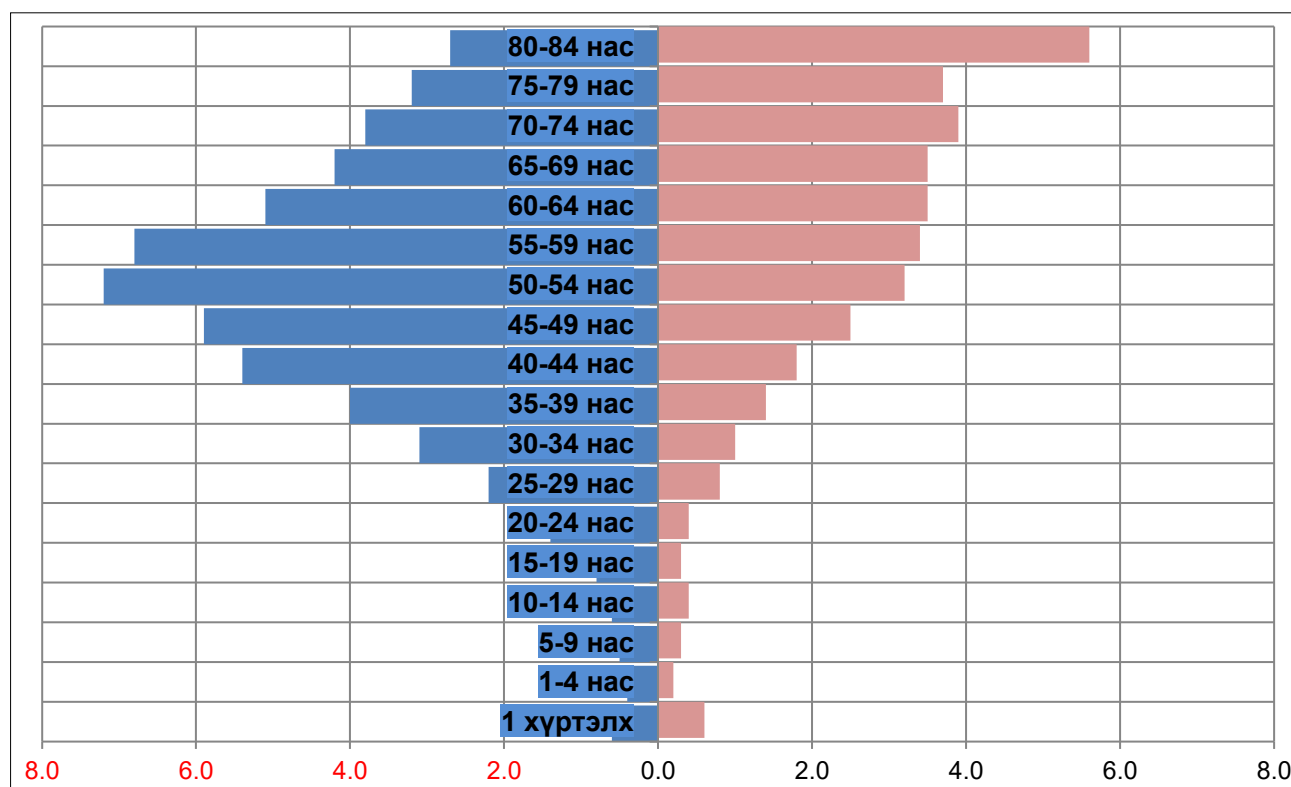


Table 8.1. The five leading causes of population mortality, per 10 000 population, 2020

Үзүүлэлт	Total mortality	The diseases of the cardiovascular system	Cancer	Injuries, and external causes	The diseases of the digestive system	The diseases of the respiratory system
Sex						
Male	61.0	19.6	14.6	13.5	3.8	2.3
Female	38.0	12.8	11.2	3.6	2.9	1.4
Age groups						
under 20	11.5	0.3	0.5	2.8	0.2	0.8
20-44	19.9	3.3	2.2	9.8	1.7	0.6
45-64	96.3	31.3	30.0	17.0	7.8	2.7
65 and above	447.7	207.6	144.6	10.8	27.1	18.7
Location						
Urban	52.6	15.2	12.9	10.5	3.9	2.1
Rural	47.0	16.5	13.2	7.0	3.0	1.7
Regions						
Western	46.5	17.6	13.8	5.5	2.3	1.1
Khangai	48.1	18.8	12.5	7.3	2.7	1.7
Central	44.2	15.4	12.2	7.6	2.8	1.5
Eastern	49.1	14.0	14.5	7.7	4.0	2.3
Total	53.9	16.2	12.9	8.5	3.3	1.8



8.2 THE MORTALITY CAUSED BY THE DISEASES OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

The share of the diseases of the cardiovascular system in the total mortality rate was 7.1 in the 1950s, 23.4 in 1985, 30.8 percent from 1995 accordingly, and by 2020 it reached 32.4 percent. Every year around 5000-5500 people or 1 in 3 persons die due to cardiovascular systems' diseases, and it remains at first place in the main leading causes of population mortality.

Among deceased due to the diseases of the cardiovascular system which is the first cause of mortality men and women share 59.8 and 40.2 percent accordingly.

The cases of heart ischemic, stroke and other diseases of the cardiovascular system consist of majority percent among the cardiovascular systems' diseases. In addition, those common diseases are more present among men rather than women.

In the age distribution of dead people, most men were over 45, and women were over 60 years old indicates that men tend to die during their younger ages. On the other side, 43 percent of men, and 18 percent of women had died due to cardiovascular system diseases in their active working years.

In 2020, the mortality rates caused by cardiovascular system diseases per 10000 male, and female populations were 19.6 and 12.8, respectively. The mortality rates of the diseases of the cardiovascular system per 10000 population are higher, or 18.84 in aimags of the Khangai, and 17.6 in aimags of the Western regions; lower compared to the national average in the aimags if the Central, and Eastern regions, and in Ulaanbaatar city.

Figure 8.8. The mortality rate of the cardiovascular system, per 10 000 population, by region, 2020

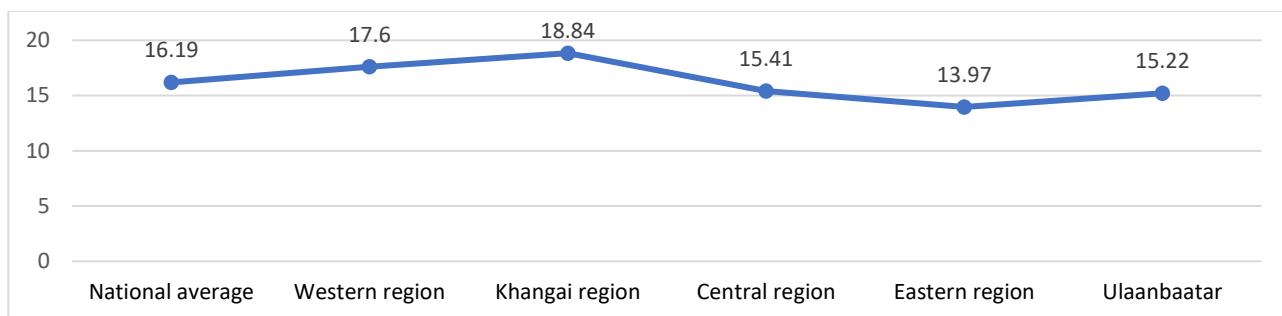
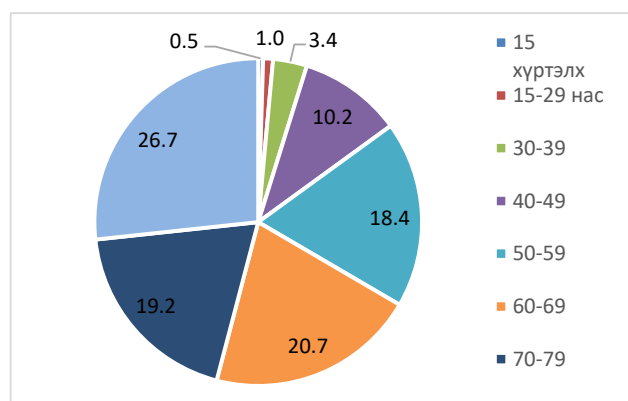


Figure 8.9 The mortality rate of the cardiovascular system, by age-groups, percentage, 2020



Compared to the national average, the rate is higher in the following aimags as Khuvsgul (23.3), Bulgan (20.67), Dundgovi (20.01), Govi-Altai (19.34), Bayan-Ulgii (19.07), Zavkhan (19.1), Arkhangai (18.9), Uvurkhangai (18.15), Selenge (17.3), and Uvs (16.5).

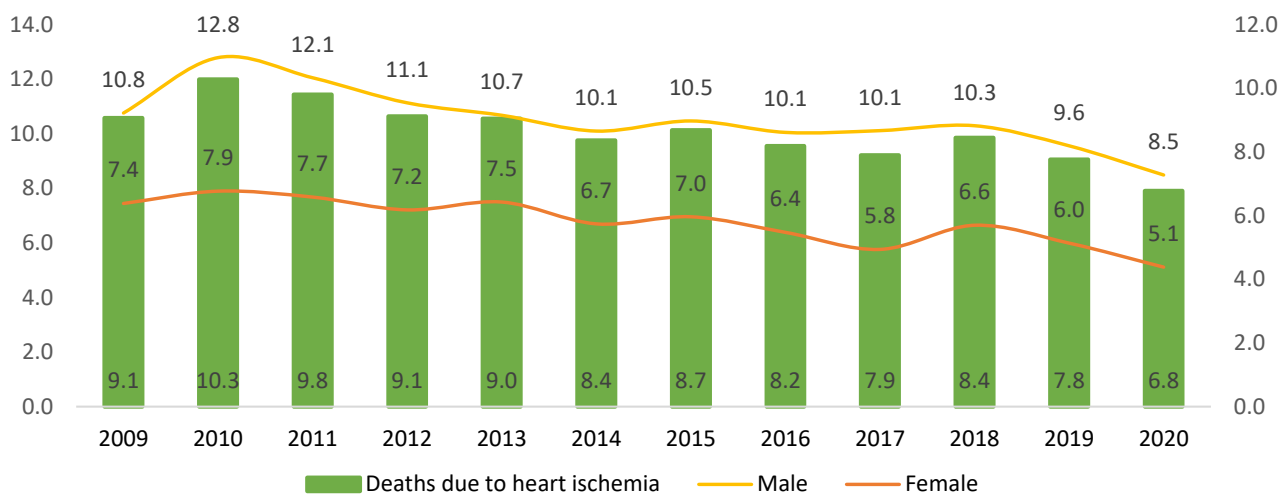
People over 40 years old share 95.2 percent of all who died due to the diseases of the cardiovascular system. Moreover, heart ischemia, and stroke share 41.9 and 24.5 percent among diseases of the cardiovascular system. By location, 38.7 percent of mortality of the diseases of the

cardiovascular system were registered in Ulaanbaatar city.

In 2020, heart ischemic diseases shared 41.9 percent, or 2286 people died, in all mortality caused by the cardiovascular diseases that are leading causes, and a percent was lower by 302 cases, or by 12.1 percent compared to the average of the last 10 years, and by 287 cases, or by 11.6 percent in

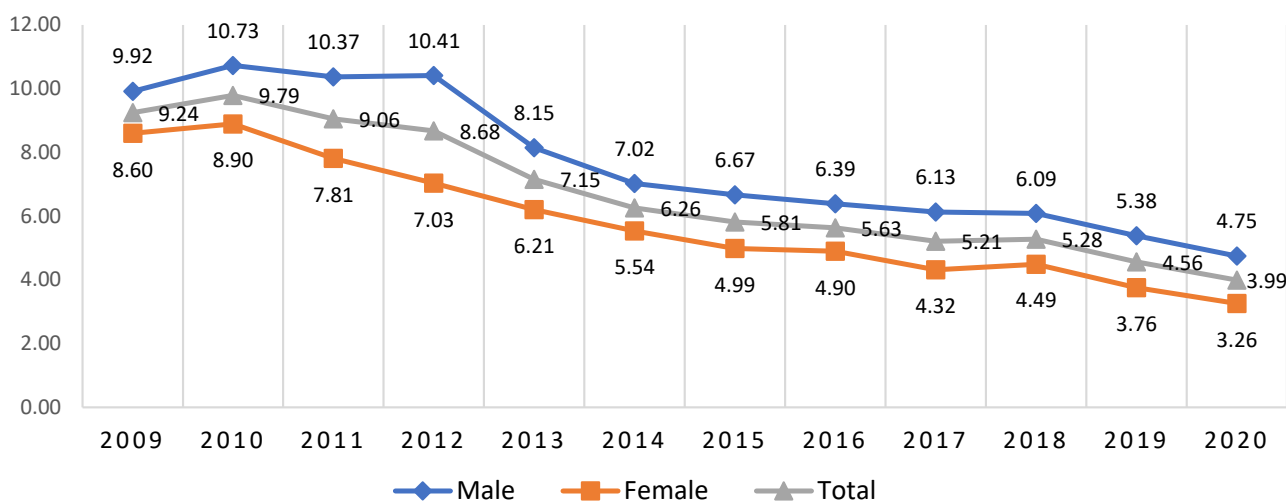
comparison with the previous year's estimate. According to the last 10 years' average, the mortality rate of heart ischemia per 10000 population among males was 4 times higher than women.

Figure 8.10. The mortality rate of the heart ischemia, per 10000 population, by sex, 2009-2020



Cases of stroke and heart ischemia consist of the majority portion in the mortality caused by the diseases of the cardiovascular system; in 2009 stroke, and heart ischemia shared 40.2 and 40.1 percent, and they reached 24.5 and 41.9 percent in 2020 accordingly.

Figure 8.11. The mortality rate of stroke, per 10000 population, by sex, 2009-2020



8.3 THE MORTALITY CAUSED BY CANCER

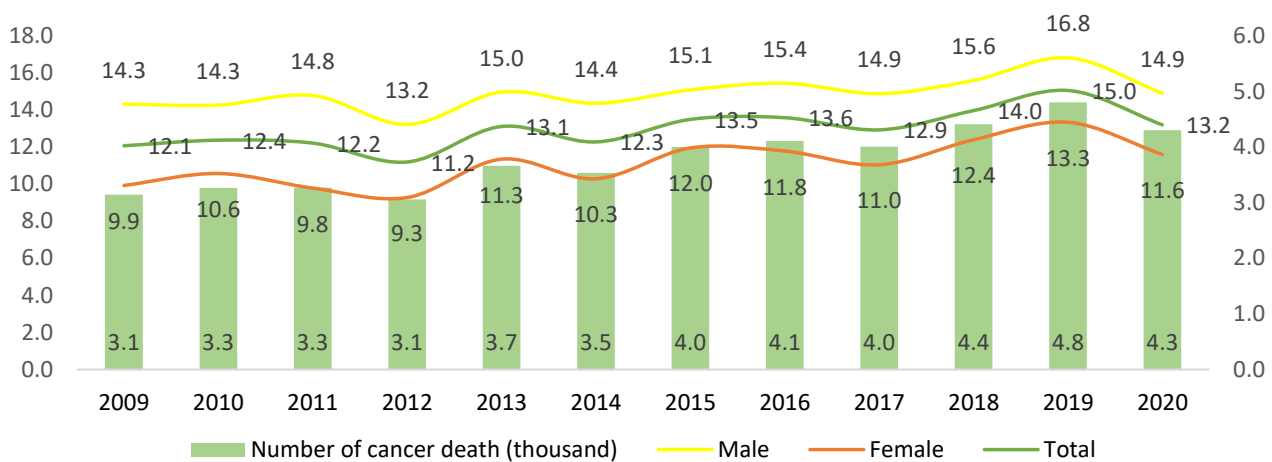
Since 1990 cancer accounts for the second cause in the population mortality; close to 55.1 percent of the cancer patients are men which also indicates a common occurrence compared to women. People over 40 years old consist of 94.9 percent among all cases.

By 2020, the mortality caused by cancer shares 26.1 percent in the total mortality, and the rate per 10000 population for men was 14.9 and was 11.6 for women, respectively. Moreover, men and women shares were 55 and 45 percent in cancer-caused mortality, which shows a sex ratio of 1.2 in men to women.

Types of the liver and bile ducts, stomach, bronchial, and lung cancers were predominant locations for dead cancer patients.



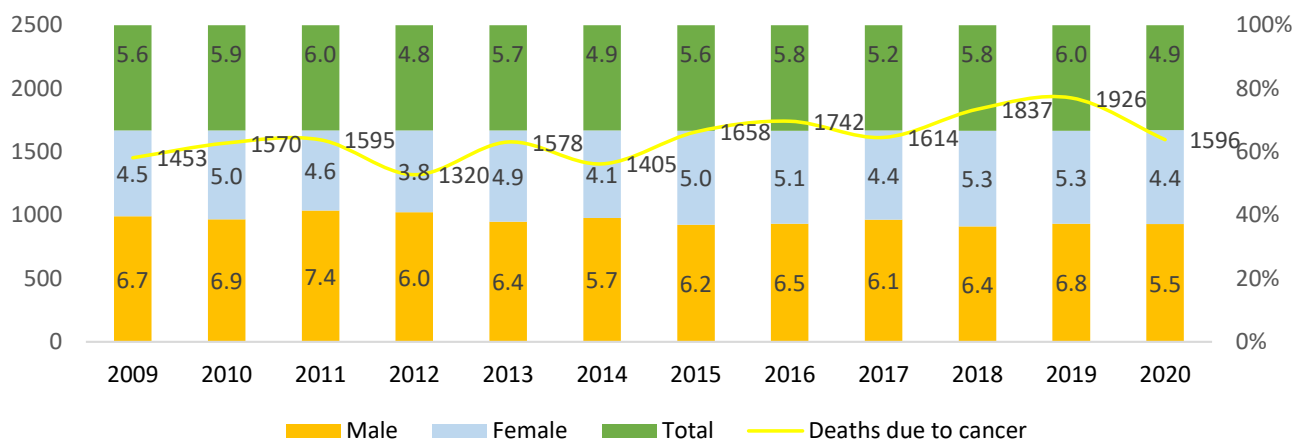
Figure 8.12 The mortality rate of cancer, per 10000 population, by sex, 2009-2020



The 5 predominant types of cancer mortality for men are liver, stomach, bronchial tubes, esophagus, and colorectal cancers; for women are liver, stomach, cervix uteri, esophagus, lung, and bronchial tubes cancers.

By sequencing morbidity in population mortality, liver cancer stays the first cause of mortality in men and women combined. The number of deaths is increasing from year to year; the number has increased by 143 cases in 2020 compared to 2009.

Figure 8.13. The mortality rate caused by cancer, per 10000 population, by sex, 2009-2020



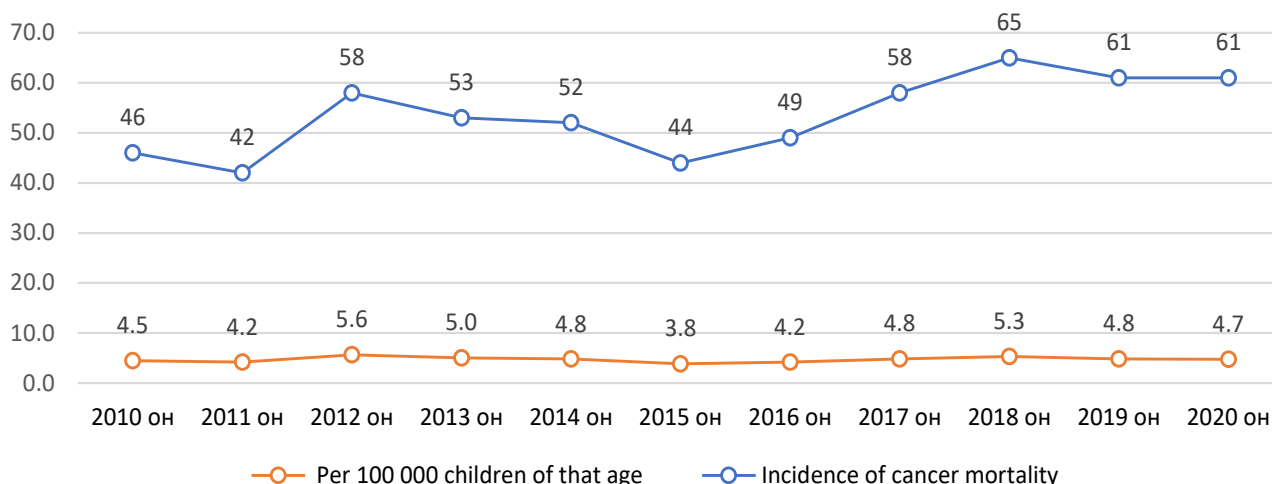
8.4 THE CANCER MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN

Children's cancer mortality statistics were collected from the official database of population mortality.

A total of 589 children under 19 years old died due to cancer between 2010 and 2020, and 53 children per year were lost by the 11 years average in Mongolia. In comparison with same-aged 10000 children, the rate was 4.5 in 2010, and it reached 4.7 in 2020 which shows an increase of 0.2; the rate remains the same as the 11 years average.

On the average of the last 10 years, childhood cancer mortality shares 1.6 percent in total cancer. Although the incidence of death in that year tends to decrease compared to newly registered cancer cases in the last years, 54 percent of diagnosed patients died in 2020 which is a decrease of 26 percent than in 2010.

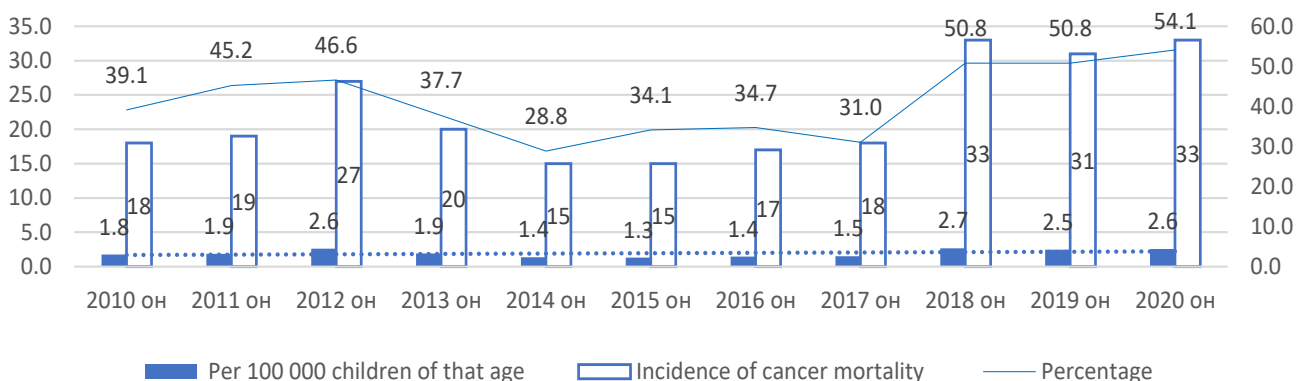
Figure 8.14 The incidence of childhood cancer death, 2010-2020



At the national level, the following types such as (1) lymphoma, blood generation, and similar tissue sarcoma, (2) brain and spinal cord tumors, (3) bone, and chondrosarcoma, and (4) mesothelioma, and soft tissue sarcoma were predominant in childhood cancer mortality of 2010 and 2020. Besides cancer types vary between age groups, lymphoma, blood generation, and similar tissue sarcoma, or leukemia, and lymph leukemia takes the majority portion; the cases of 18 and 33 shared 39.1 and 54.1 percent in the total mortality in 2010 and 2020 accordingly.

Not only the number of deaths due to those but their share in cancer mortality. It was observed that deaths caused by leukemia, and lymph leukemia in boys were twice that in girls.

Figure 8.15 The incidence of deaths caused by leukemia, and lymph leukemia, 2010-2020



The incidence of blood generation and similar tissue sarcoma was the same in all age groups of children. Moreover, 20.1 percent of children under 4 years old, and 26.1 percent of children from 5 to 9 years old died due to brain, and spinal cord tumors, while 17.9 percent of children of 15-19 years old died due to bone, and chondrosarcoma.

8.5 MORTALITY DUE TO INJURIES, ACCIDENTS, AND EXTERNAL CAUSES

Injuries, accidents, and external causes have been the third leading cause of mortality among Mongolians and as of 2020, it accounted for 17.2 percent of the total mortalities.

The main underlying causes are accident, suicide, occupational accident, homicide, and unexplained causes and the rate is higher among males than females.

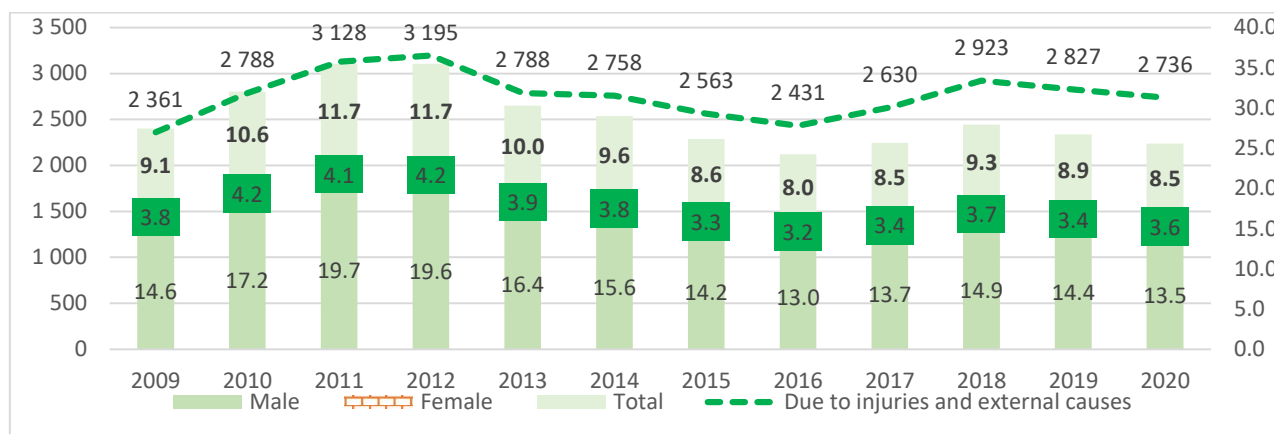


Table 8. 1 Causes of mortality by selected years

Causes		2005		2010		2015		2020	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Disease	No	7158	5484	8112	6,376	7752	6059	7561	5625
	%	75.6	91.4	78.6	91.7	78.9	92.5	77.9	90.5
Other accident	No	1051	243	1120	301	914	243	1,112	345
	%	11.1	4.0	10.8	4.3	9.3	3.7	11.5	5.5
Road accident	No	427	116	375	116	447	118	373	114
	%	4.5	1.9	3.6	1.7	4.6	1.8	3.8	1.8
Suicide	No	379	70	384	75	408	71	384	67
	%	4.0	1.2	3.7	1.1	4.2	1.1	4.0	1.1
Homicide	No	300	66	225	63	197	44	164	44
	%	3.2	1.1	2.2	0.9	2.0	0.7	1.7	0.7
Unexplained	No	110	14	74	16	65	13	93	20
	%	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.3
Occupational accident	No	42	9	35	4	39	4	18	2
	%	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0

Causes of mortality registered in 2020 show that more than 50 percent among 10-35 years old children and youth, about 80 percent among 15-19 years old were due to injury, accident, and external causes. In addition, 51 percent of 10-14 years old, 60 percent of 20-34 years old, 49 percent of 35-39 years old have died due to external causes which is among this third leading cause.

Figure 8. 16 Mortality due to injuries, accidents, and external causes, 2009-2020

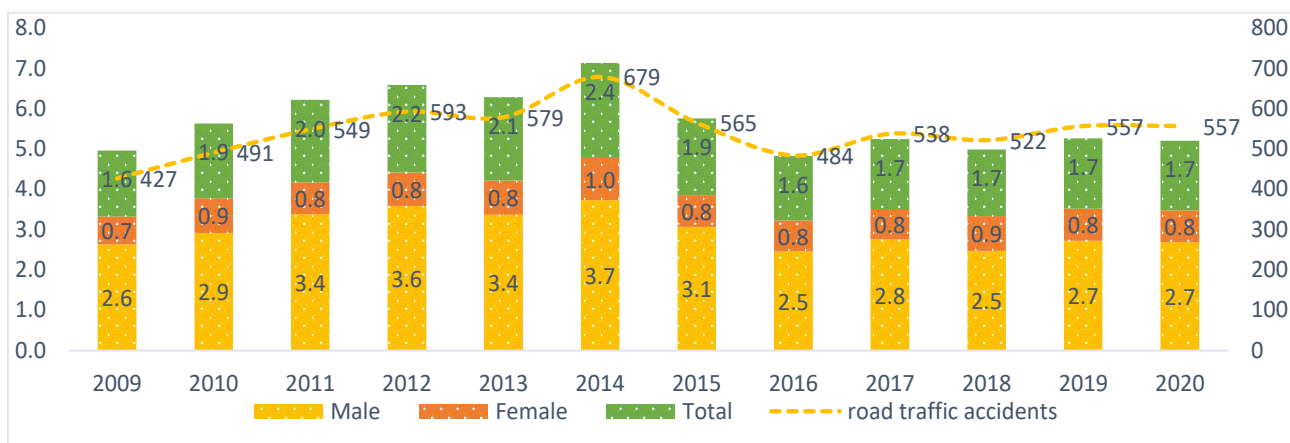


8.4.1 MORTALITY DUE TO ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Mortality due to road accidents occupies 23.6 percent of all mortality due to injury, accident, and external causes and on average of the last 10 years, 556 people have died annually.

In 2019, 557 people died due to road accidents which increased by one case from the 10 years average by 35 cases from the previous year. Males die 3.4 times more than females due to road accidents.

Figure 8. 17 Mortality due to road traffic accidents, 2009-2020



By types of road accidents, motorcyclists accounted for 27.6 percent, pedestrians accounted for 26.4 percent and other vehicle users accounted for 45.6 percent in 2020.

Males are more likely to be involved in road traffic crashes than females. Among males, death due to road traffic accidents using other vehicles is 2.3 times higher, pedestrians are 1.5 times higher, and motorcyclists are 13 times higher than females.

By age group, under 15 years old accounted for 14.8 percent, 15-29 years old accounted for 18.1 percent, 30-39 years old accounted for 19.1 percent, 40-49 years old accounted for 20.3 percent which is highest among the age groups.



Figure 8.18 Mortality due to road traffic accident by age group, 2020

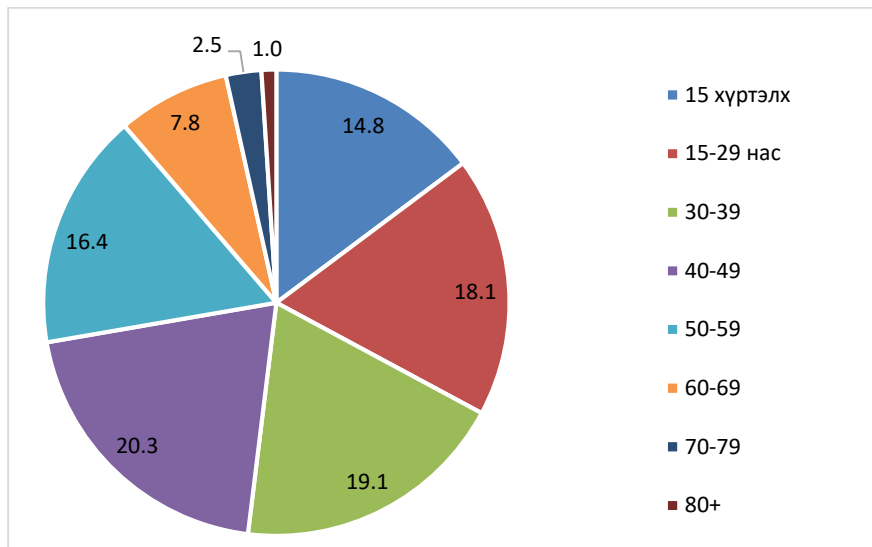
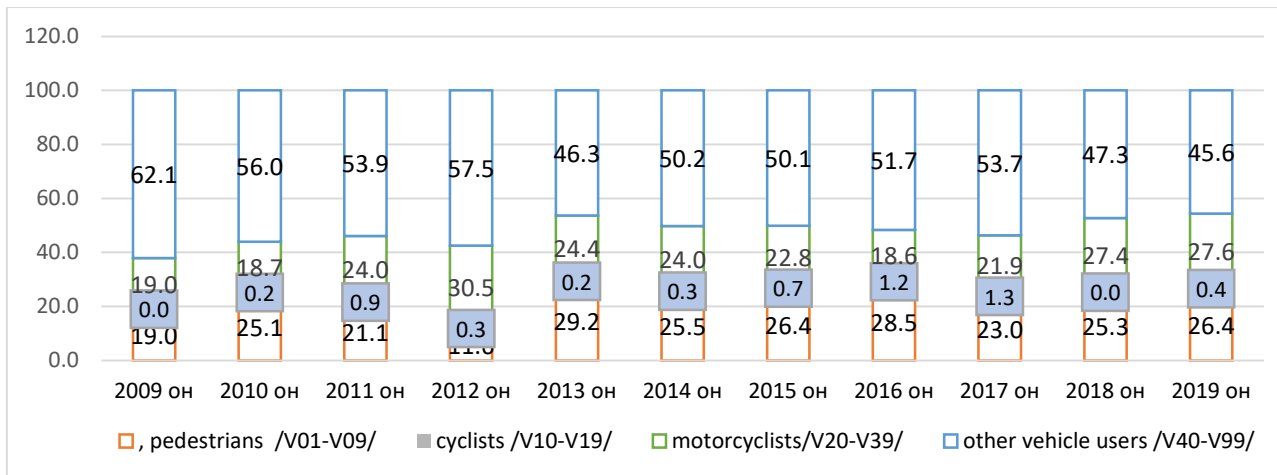


Figure 8.16 Mortality due to road traffic accident by cause, 2020

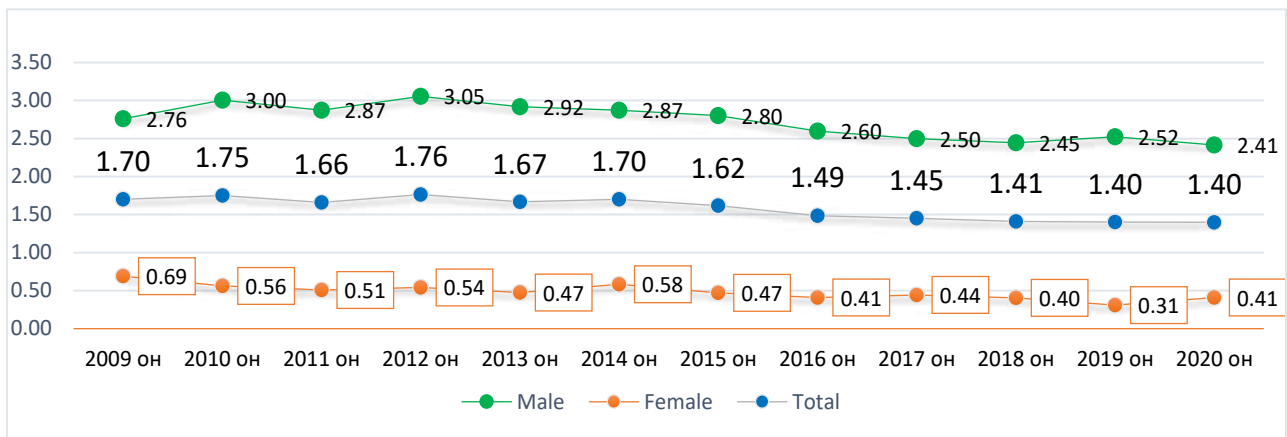


8.4.2 SUICIDE

On average about 16.9 thousand people die every year, out of that 2.8 percent of them died due to suicide. As of 2009, the suicide rate was 1.7 per 10 000 population which decreased to 1.4 in 2020.

By sex, men accounted for 60.5 percent of total mortality and 85 percent of death due to suicide between 2010 and 2019 on average. The number of suicides in 2020 was 451 which accounted for 2.8 percent of total mortality. It is less than the last 10 years' average by 9 cases but by 4 cases more than the previous year.

Figure 8. 20 Suicide rates per 10 000 population by sex



Although the percent of death due to suicide is low compared with the total number of deaths, it varies across age groups. In 2020, one fifth or 20 and 21 percent of deaths among 20-24 and 15-19 years old, one fourth or 27.1 percent of deaths among 25-29 years old were due to suicide.

The biggest change was observed among the age group of 10-14 years old. The percent of death due to suicide among this age group was 3.3 percent in 2003, and increased to 11.6 percent in 2020 which has increased 3.5 times.

Among the male, suicide is much higher compared with female: among 10-14 years old 66.7 percent, among 15-19 years old 72.1 percent, among 20-24 years old 81.8 percent, among 25-29 years old 91.2 percent, among 30-34 years old 86.8 percent are male.

Most common means of suicide are hanging, strangulation, and suffocation.



Table 8. 2 Suicide by means, 2010, 2015-2020

Suicide means	Sex	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Medicine overdose	Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Female	2	3	0	1	1	1	2
	Total	2	3	0	1	2	1	3
Self-poisoning by pesticide	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hanging, strangulation suffocation	Male	338	376	352	336	349	358	346
	Female	55	61	58	55	61	46	56
	Total	393	437	410	391	410	404	402
Drowning	Male	0	3	3	0	0	0	2
	Female	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
	Total	1	3	3	1	0	2	2
Firearms	Male	21	20	15	11	14	23	17
	Female	3	0	0	1	0	0	2
	Total	24	20	15	12	14	23	19
Jumping from a height	Male	7	3	8	19	1	1	2
	Female	8	2	1	9	0	0	4
	Total	15	5	9	28	1	1	6
Other self-harms	Male	20	6	9	14	15	15	16
	Female	7	5	4	3	2	1	3
	Total	27	11	13	17	17	16	19

8.4.3 OTHER EXTERNAL ACCIDENTAL CAUSES OF MORTALITY

In total deaths from other external accidental causes, alcohol poisoning, and natural disasters, water, and fire were accounted for 44.6 and 20 percent, respectively. Other external accidental causes of mortality include acute alcohol poisoning, natural forces, drowning, suffocation and asphyxia, gas, and steam poisoning, falls from the buildings, other unintentional falls from a height, and mechanical forces.

Figure 8. 21 Number of death cases from unintentional alcohol and spirits poisoning, 2009-2020

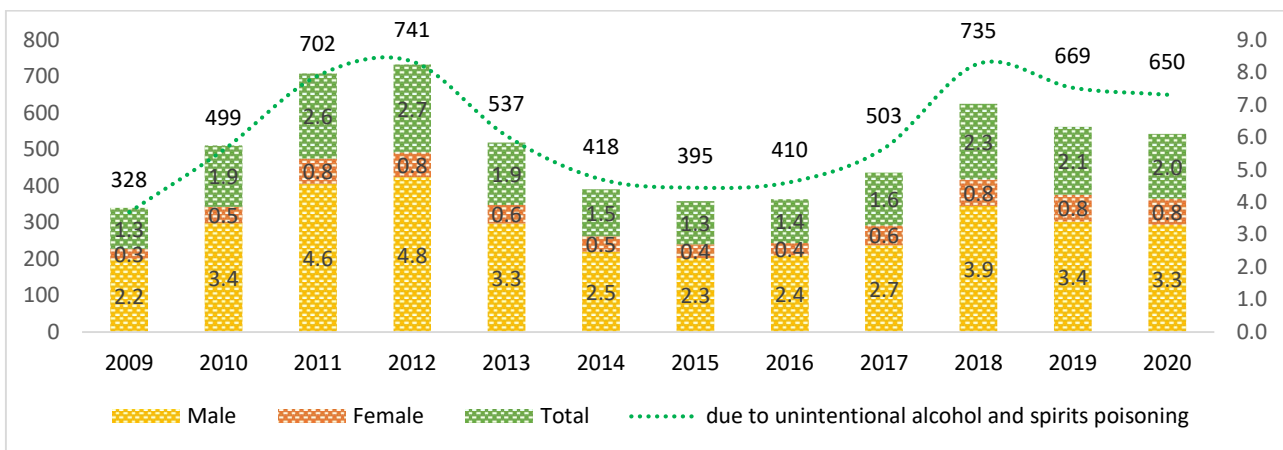
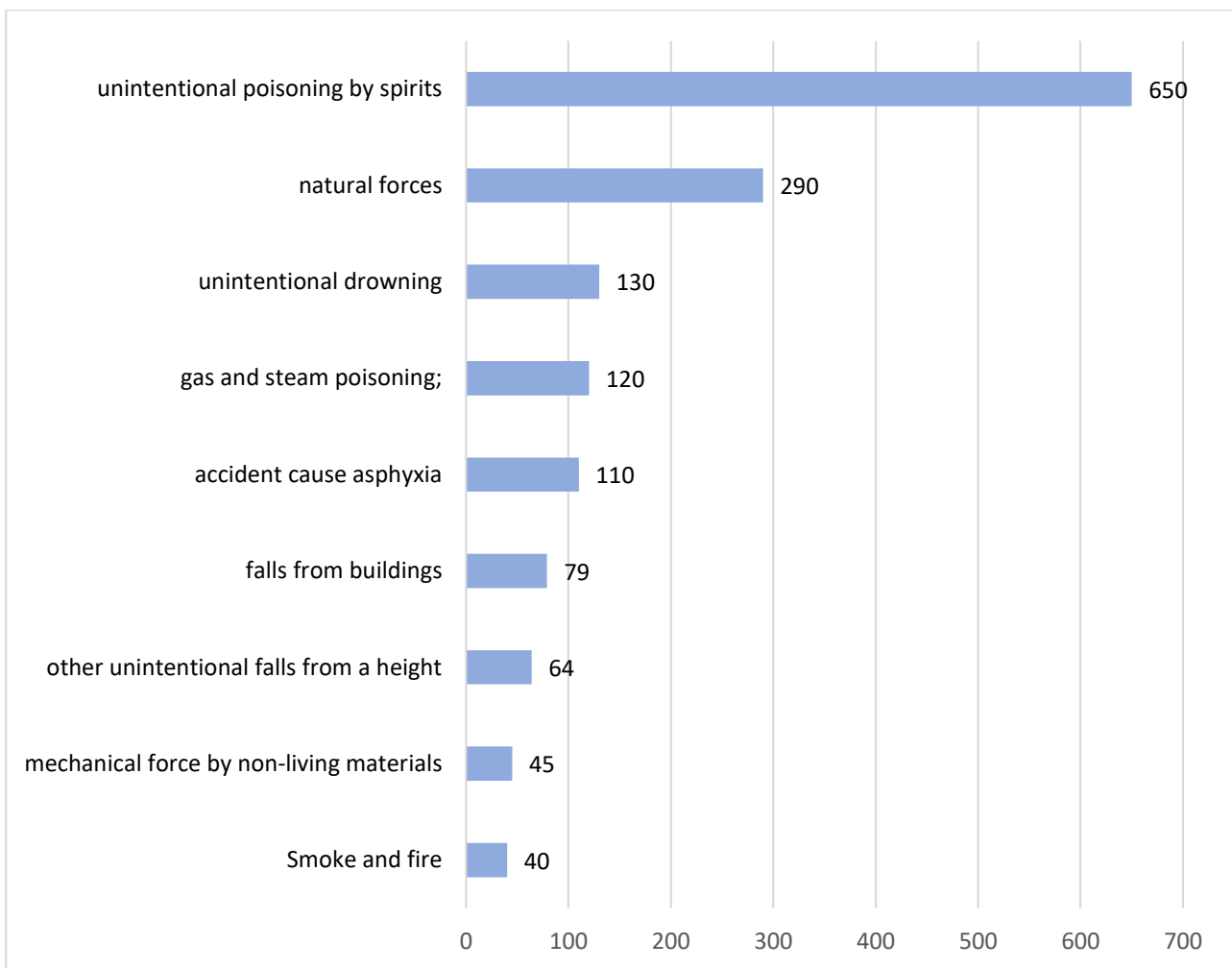


Figure 8. 22 Other external accidental causes of death, 2020

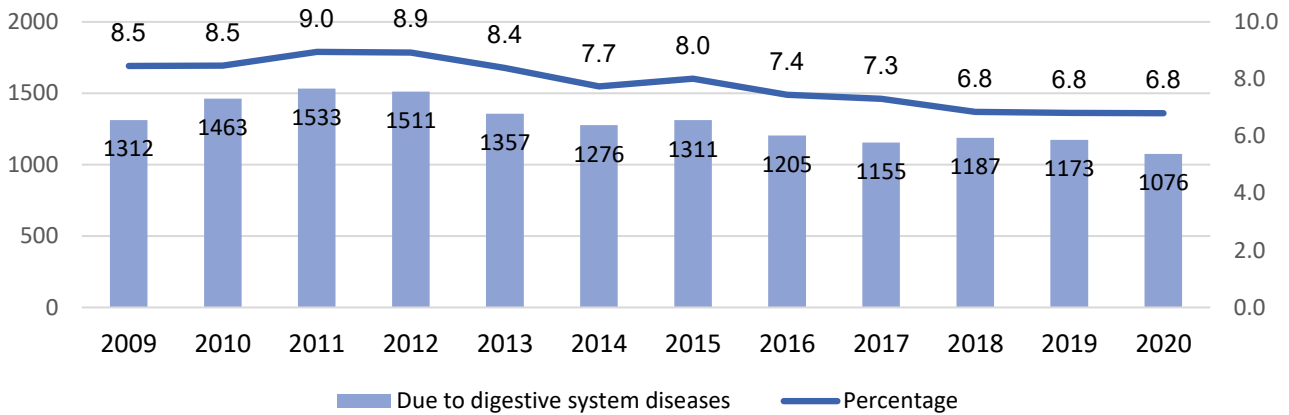




8.5 MORTALITY FROM DIGESTIVE SYSTEM DISEASES

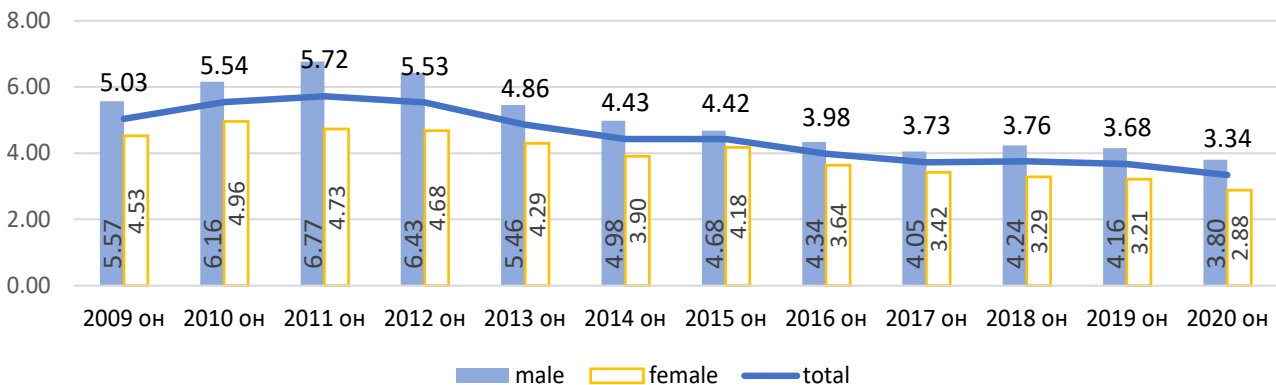
Death from digestive system diseases was 8.5 percent of total deaths in 2009, and it was 1076 (6.8%) cases in 2020. The last 10 years' average was 1278 cases annually but in 2020 it has decreased by 202 cases from the last 10 years average and by 97 cases from the previous year.

Figure 8. 23 Mortality from digestive system diseases, 2009-2020



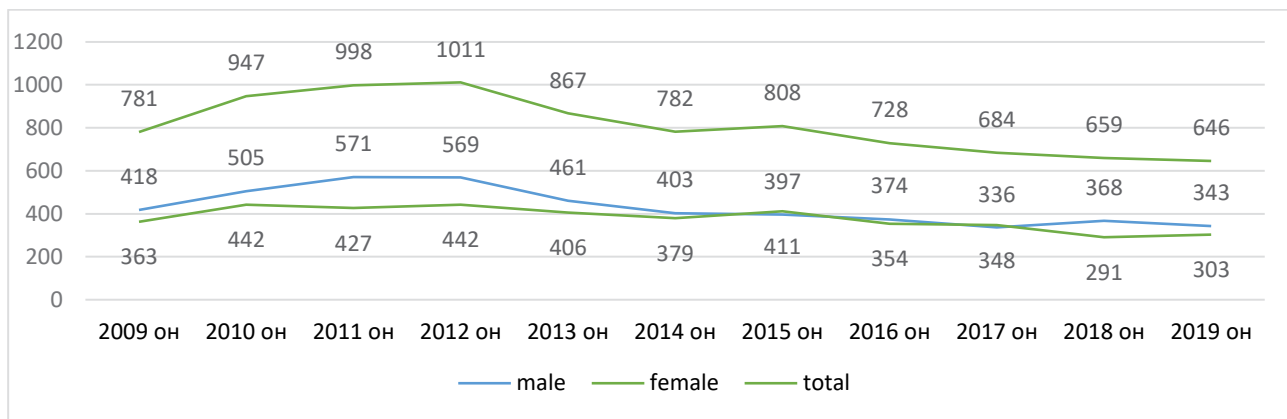
Deaths from digestive system diseases are the fourth leading cause of mortality rate. It is high among males (56.3%) compared with females (43.8%).

Figure 8. 24 Mortality from digestive system diseases per 1000 population by sex, 2009-2020



Liver cirrhosis and fibrosis cause 53.4 percent of deaths from digestive system diseases in 2020. By age group, 60 percent occurred among 45-60 years old, and it is higher among men than women.

Figure 8. 25 Number of deaths from liver cirrhosis, 2009-2020



8.6 MORTALITY FROM RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DISEASES

By end of 2020, 594 death cases from respiratory diseases have registered nationwide which is lower by 209 (26%) cases compared with the same period of 2019. A man occupied 61 percent while women were 39 percent of the death.

Figure 8. 26 Mortality from respiratory system diseases by sex, 2009-2020

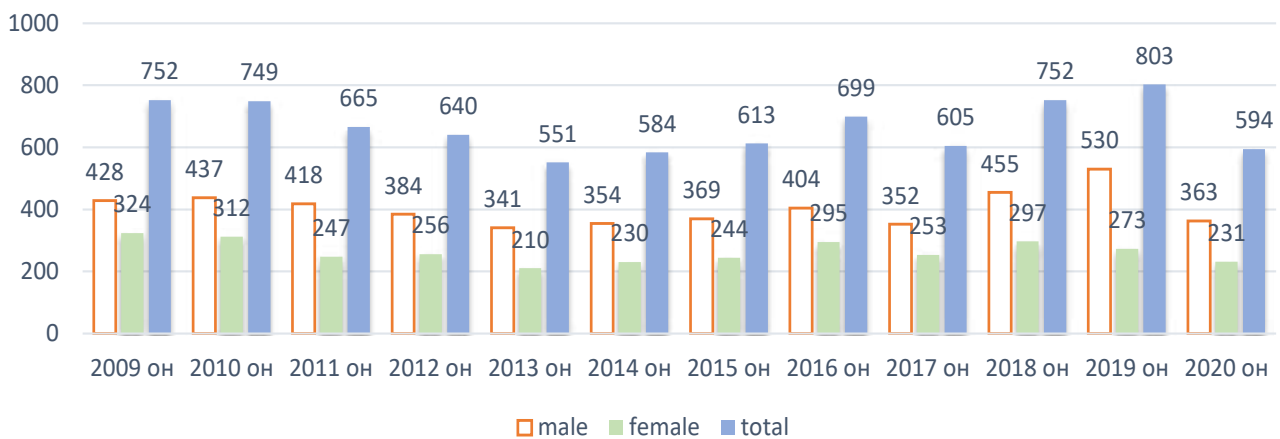
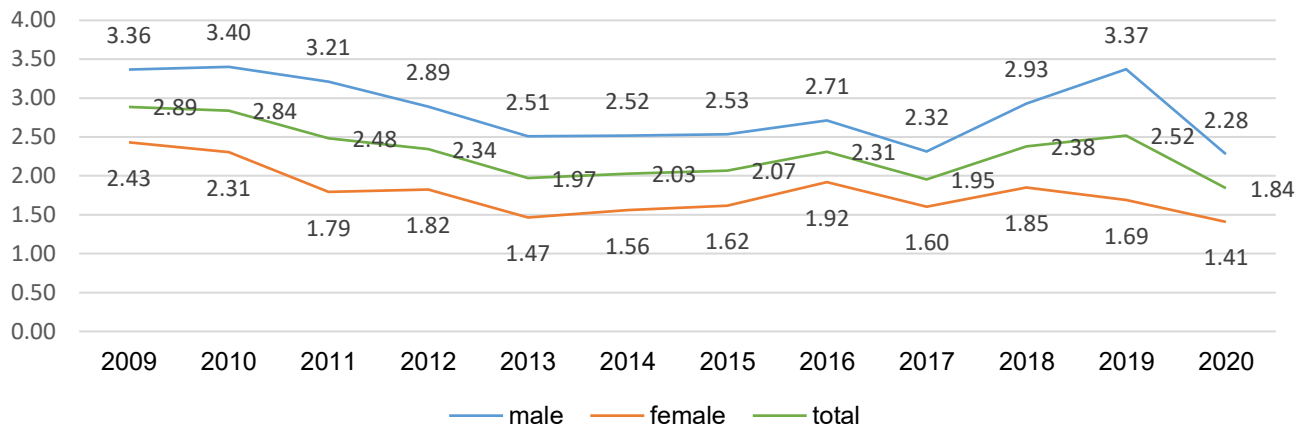


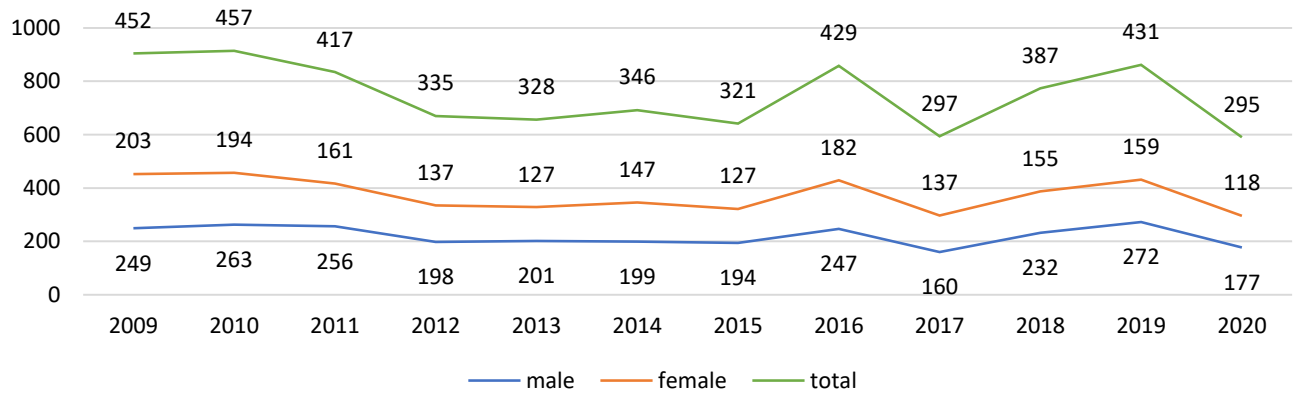


Figure 8. 27 Mortality from respiratory system diseases per 1000 population, 2009-2020



Mortality from respiratory system diseases was 2.84 per 1000 population in 2010 which was decreased to 1.84 per 1000 population in 2020. Pneumonia occupied 53.6 percent of the total deaths from respiratory system diseases in 2020.

Figure 8. 25 Number of death cases from pneumonia, 2009-2020





CHAPTER 9

ACTIVITIES
OF THE
CENTER FOR
TRANSFUSION
MEDICINE



CHAPTER 9.

ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTER FOR TRANSFUSION MEDICINE

By the WHO's statistics, 118.5 million blood donations were collected globally in 2018. The blood donation rate per 1000 population is 31.5 donations in high-income countries, 15.9 donations in upper-middle-income countries, 6.8 donations in lower-middle-income countries, and 5.0 donations in low-income countries.

There is a high percentage of dropping-out of all blood donors who detected positive for Hepatitis B infection by screening for transfusion-transmissible infections in blood donations.

In terms of the age distribution of transfused patients, in high-income countries, the most frequently transfused patient group is over 60 years of age, which accounts for up to 75 percent of all transfusions. In low-income countries, up to 54 percent of transfusions are for children under the age of 5 years.

9.1 SUPPLY OF BLOOD AND BLOOD PRODUCTS

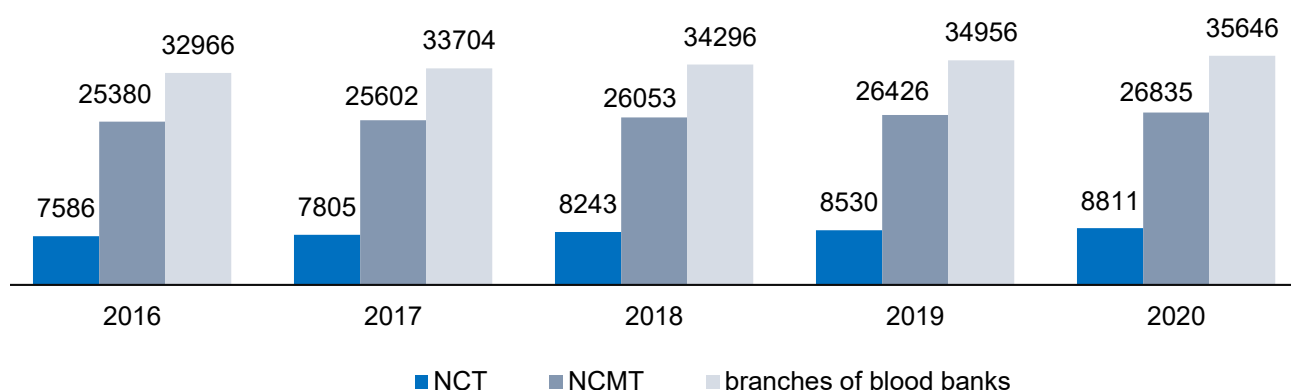
In 2020, the National Center for Transfusion Medicine (NCTM) has fully supplied safe and quality blood and blood products to health organizations at the national level.

The center is providing specialized professional guidance to all hospitals regularly following the Health Minister's Order A/373 of 2020 on selection and recruitment of blood donors, blood collection, testing, production of blood and blood products, storage, transportation, and renewal.

The Health Minister's Order A/445 of 2020 on structure and bylaw of the National Transfusiology Center and bylaw of the branches of the blood bank was approved to enhance outcomes of the actions and interrelation between sectors of transfusion medicine.

At the national level, compared to 2016 in 2020 number of blood donations has increased by 8.1 percent or from 32966 to 35646. By the location, 26835 (75.3%) and 8811 (24.7%) blood donations were collected by the NCMT and branches of blood banks accordingly (Figure 1). Moreover, 68.2 percent of blood donations were collected at the center and 31.8 percent were collected through mobile processes.

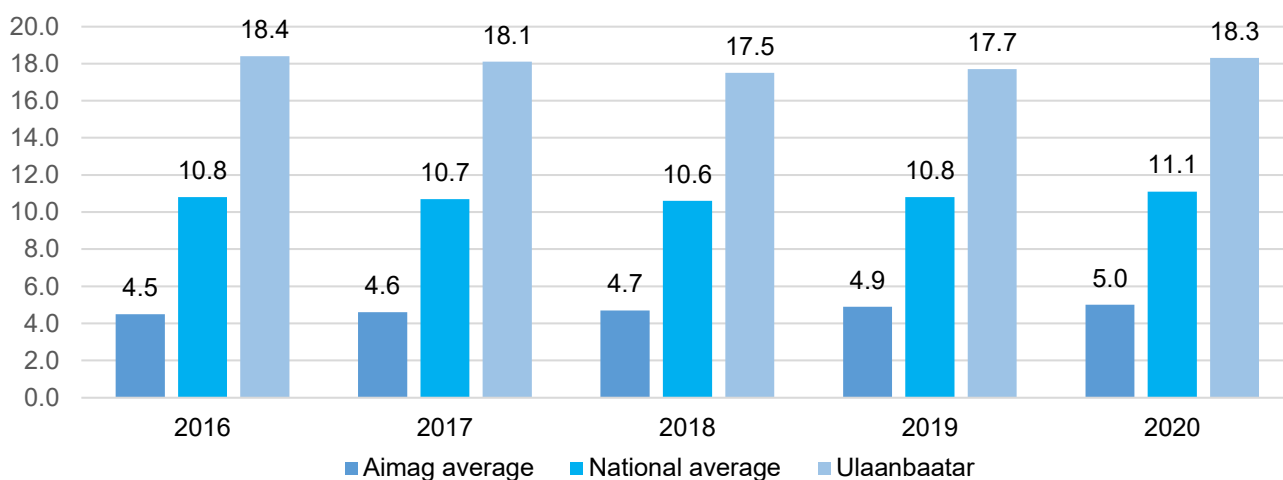
Figure 9.1 Total number of blood donations, 2016-2020



In Ulaanbaatar city, the number of blood donations per 1000 population was 17.7 in 2019, and it increased to 18.3 in 2020.

The number of blood donations per 1000 population remains stable for the last few years in the rural areas depending on the use of blood and blood products and population size (Figure 9.2)

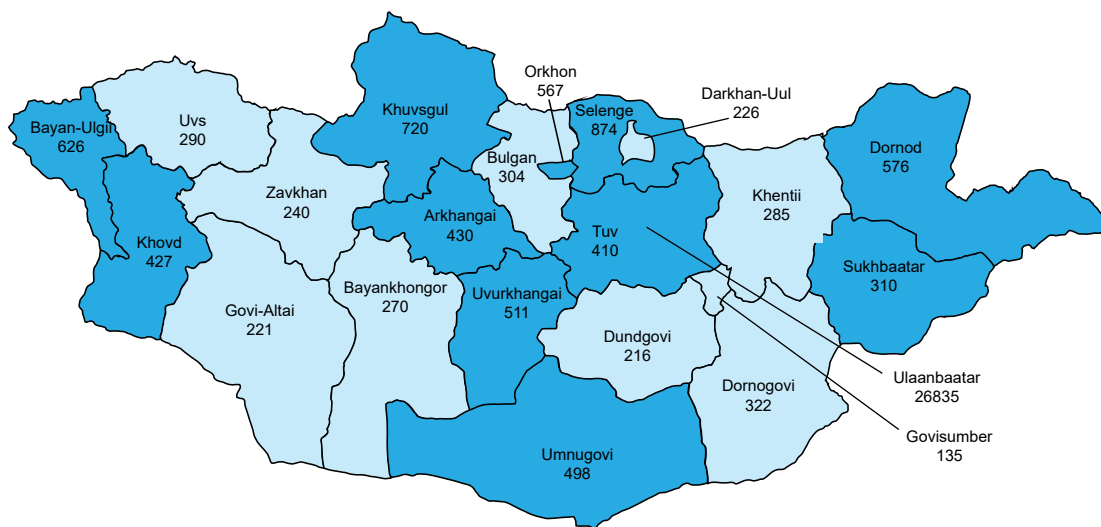
Figure 9.2 Number of blood donations per 1000 population, 2016-2020



By geographical location, collected blood donations are higher in aimags of the Central region. In 2020, blood donations were higher in Darkhan-Uul (874), Khuvsgul (720), and Bayun-Ulgii (626) aimags, and lower in Govisumber (135), Dundgobi (216), and Gobi-Altai (221) aimags. (Figure 9.3).



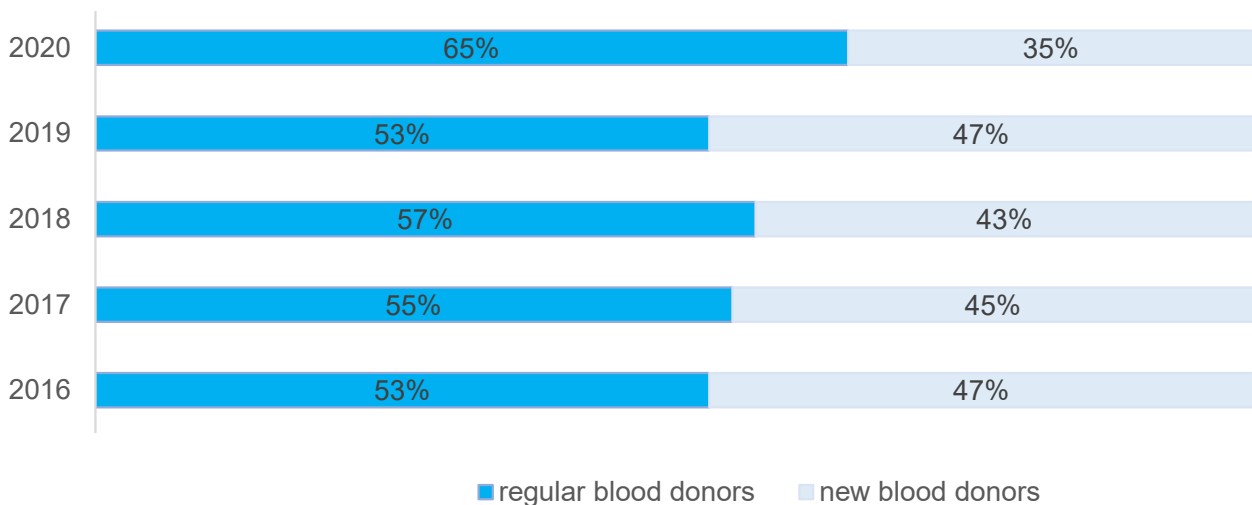
Figure 9.3 Number of collected blood donations, by aimags



As a result of continuous nationwide measures to maintain and honor blood donors, the number of regular blood donors among all donors is increasing.

An increase of percent of regular blood donors is important to ensure quality, safety, and constant reservation of blood and blood products. By the type of donors, the share of regular blood donors increased by 12 percent, or from 53 percent in 2016 to 65 percent in 2020 (Figure 9.4).

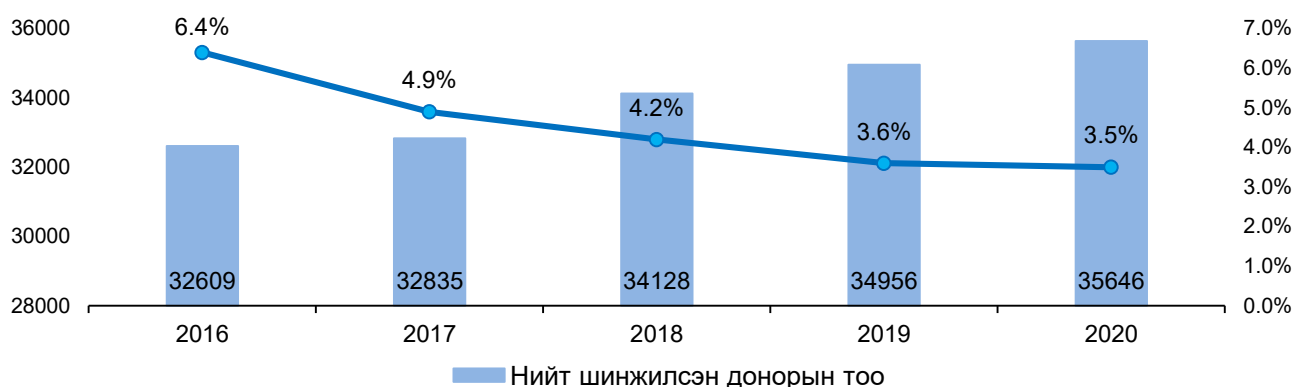
Figure 9.4 Type of blood donors, 2016-2020



By age-groups in blood donations, 25-44 years old shares 49.2 percent. Among all blood donors, males and females take 54.4 and 45.6 percent, respectively.

All donated blood of donors screened for detecting 4 types of transfusion-transmissible infections, and the percent of the dropouts is decreasing constantly from year to year. For example, the drop-out level by a screening of transfusion-transmissible infections was 6.4 percent in 2016 and is reduced by 1.8 times or to 3.5 percent in 2020 (Figure 9.5).

Figure 9.5 Percent of drop-out of donors by the screening of transfusion-transmissible infections, 2016-2020



WHO recommends keeping 1.5 percent of donors among the total population in low and middle-income countries? As the percent of donors is 1.8 in Ulaanbaatar city, it enables the condition to supply fully to orders of the hospitals.

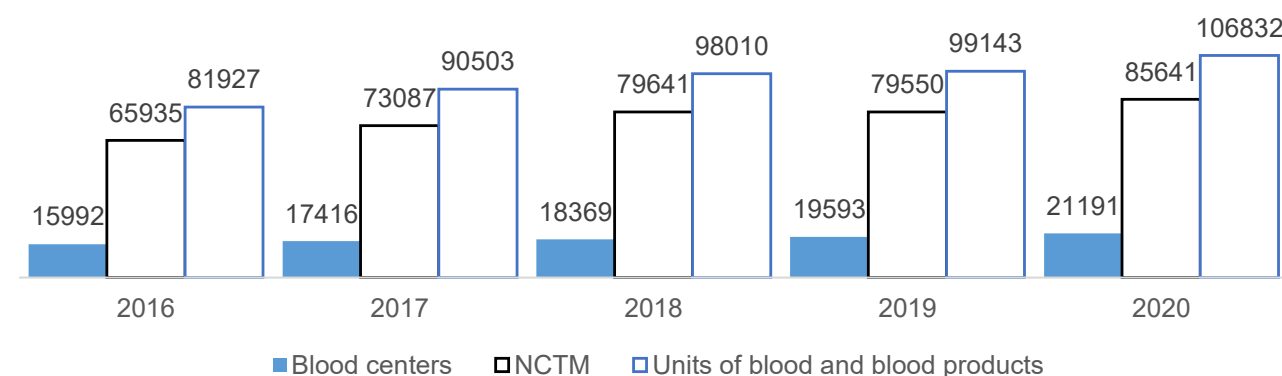
9.2 PRODUCTION OF BLOOD AND BLOOD PRODUCTS

The National Center for Transfusion Medicine (NCTM) introduced and efficiently institutionalized stepwise technological reforms that resulted in adding types of blood and blood products from 15 in 2015 to 34 in 2020.

The center prepares 80 percent of all nationally produced blood and blood products while branches of blood bank produce remained 20 percent.

At the national level, 81927 units of blood and blood products were produced in 2016, and the production level grew by 30 percent, or in 2020 a total of 106832 units of the products were prepared. The NCTM itself prepared 85641 units and the branches produced 21191 units of products (Figure 6).

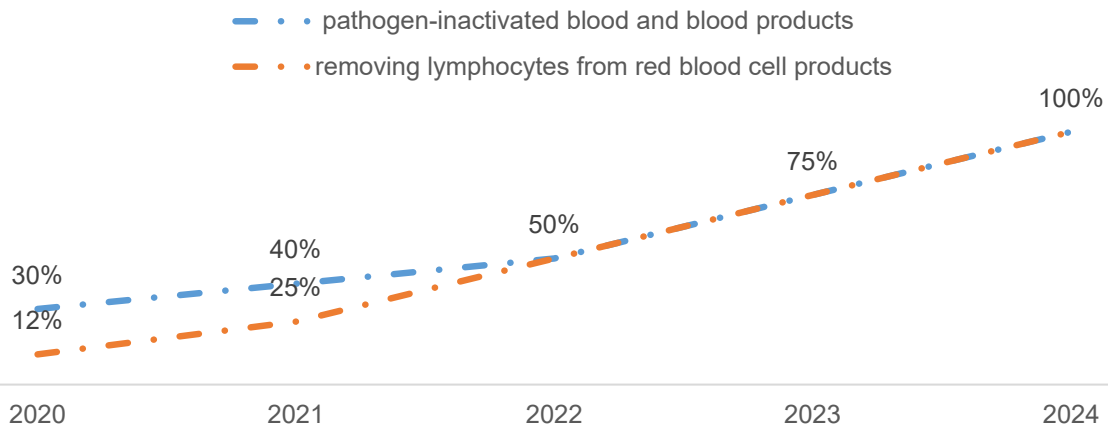
Figure 9.6 Production of blood and blood products, 2016-2020



Institutionalization of the modern technologies of roasting blood and blood products, storing frozen red blood cells, and pathogens inactivation of the product resulted in growth in production by 7.7 percent along in 2020. The center is working toward the increasing volume of pathogen-inactivated blood and blood products and removing lymphocytes from red blood cell products and achieving 100 percent by 2024 (Figure 9.7.)



Figure 9. 7 Institutionalization of new technology in the production of blood and blood products, 2020-2024



The NCTM follows and improves enforcement of the MNS ISO 9001:2015 standards of quality management system in all activities. In 2020, the center successfully accredited by the external organization and extended its certification for 3 years. In addition, in 2020 the center audited for accreditation of the MNS OHSAS 18001:2012, MNS ISO 15189:2013 standards and sustained their rights to certification. In 2020, the Center signed 4 years contract of collaboration with the Asian Association of Transfusion Medicine (AATM) and successfully participated XXXYI conference of the International Society of Blood Transfusion (ISBT).



CHAPTER 10

TRANSPLANTATION
OF CELL, TISSUE,
AND ORGAN



CHAPTER 10.

TRANSPLANTATION OF CELL, TISSUE, AND ORGAN

The first Law on Donor of Mongolia was approved in 2000 and renewed law was approved in 2018 after consecutive amendments in 2012 and 2018. Consequently, a new division for coordinating transplantation of cells, tissue, and organs was established on 1 March of 2018 at the Center for Health Development and is working with its' 5 officers.

The division is providing overall management and technical guidance related to transplantation of cell, tissue and organs following the Health Minister's Orders A/500, A/502, A/503, A/504 of 2018, and A/164 of 2019 on regulations and instructions and methodologies for transplantation of kidney, liver, bone marrow and pancreas.

10.1 ACTIVITIES RELATED TO TRANSPLANTATION OF CELL, TISSUE, AND ORGANS

In our country, surgical procedures of transplanting cell, tissue, and organs are successfully performed by the following organizations- the First Central Hospital is transplanting kidney, liver, bone marrow stem cell, blood vessel, and ligaments; National Center for Cancer Research is doing liver transplantation, and insemination treatment by National Center for Mother and Child Health, CLWH, RMC, UjinMed, and Unimed hospitals. Moreover, creating a team to introduce new technology in transplanting pancreas and heart.

Following the Governmental resolution of 2017 to cover expenses related to organ transplantation by the state budget, and between 2017 and 2019 total of 9.1 trillion MNT was allocated for it that in turn incorporated an increase in the number of surgical procedures in organ transplantation. By the end of 2020, surgeries on 230 kidneys, 112 liver, 22 bone marrow stem cells, 25 retinae, 735 skin, and 22 ligament transplantations had been performed successfully.

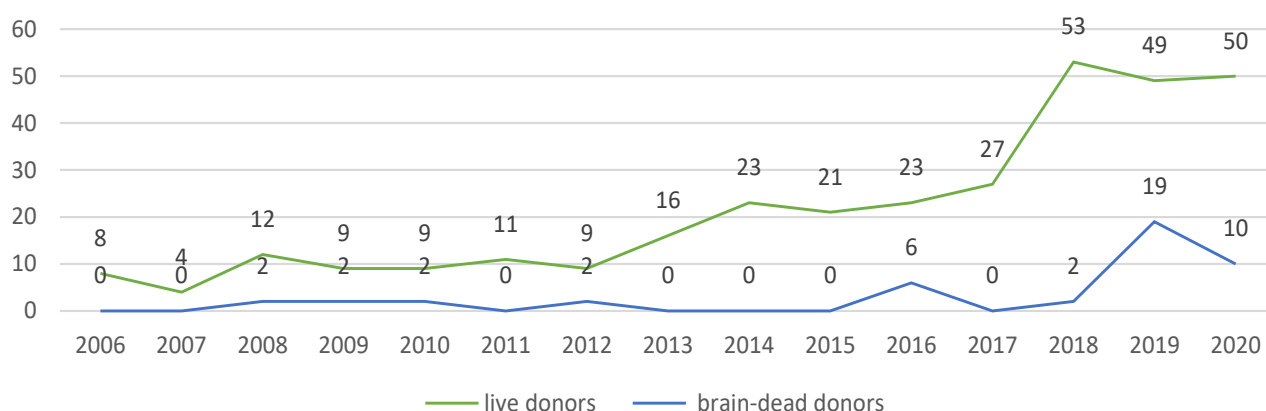
Table 10. 1. Number of surgeries to transplant kidneys and livers, 1996, 2006–2020

Indicators			1996	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL	
Liver transplantation surgery	FCH	Live donor	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	5	6	7	9	23	22	20	103	
		Dead donor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	3	9
	NCRC	Live donor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	8	24
		Dead donor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	1	5
Kidney transplantation surgery	FCH	Live donor	1	8	4	12	9	9	8	5	12	18	15	16	18	23	18	23	199	
		Dead donor	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	2	11	6	31	

Since 2008, identification, management, and organ transplantation of dead brain donors have started in Mongolia. The process of diagnosing brain death follows MNS4621:2008 standard. With the establishment of the division for coordination division for transplantation of cell, tissue, and organs, the Team of identifying brain death was renewed at the FCH, TCH, and NCTORC and is functioning.

In January 2019, a tripartite agreement between Organ transplantation hospital, Hospital of Donor, the Division and First Central Hospital, Third Central Hospital, and National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center.

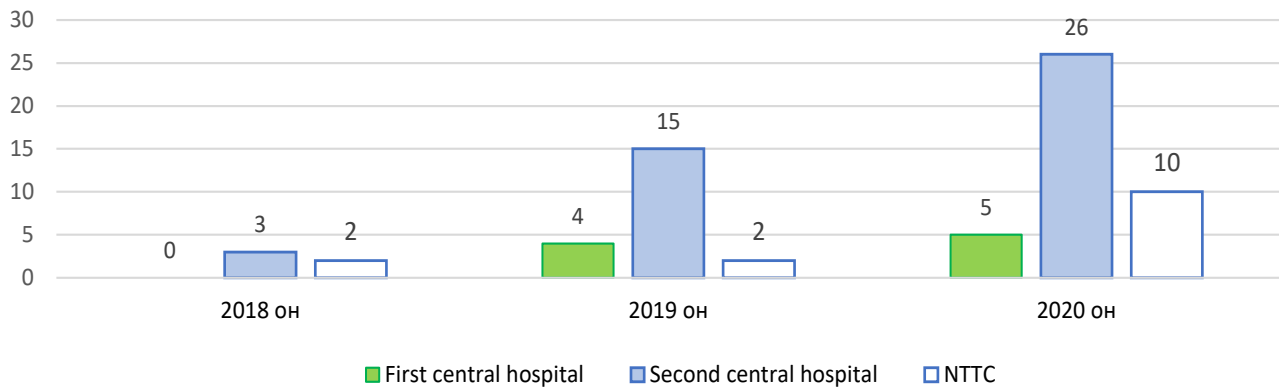
Figure 10. 1. Number of surgeries of organ transplantation from live and brain-dead donors, 2006–2020



A New Team for identifying brain death was established at the Second Central Hospital, and currently, 4 teams are managing this issue at the national level.



Figure 10.2. Cases of brain death identified by the teams, 2018-2020

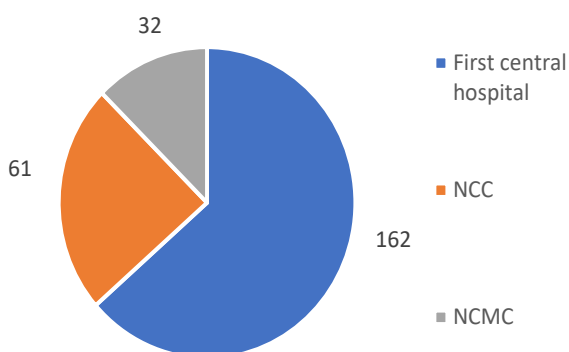


Following the Health Minister's order, A/504 of 2018, the Division for coordinating transplantation of cell, tissue and organs organizes a meeting with families of potential brain-dead donor and propose request of being a donor. Consent is signed by 3 family members.

Since 2018, a total of 149 persons were diagnosed, and 16 out of 33 families whom the Division met gave their consents. Fourteen out of them became live donors and 31 lives were saved by successfully transplanting 19 kidneys and 12 livers. Moreover, 22 persons went under ligament transplantation and improved their quality of life. Under preparatory works for transplantation of pancreas, 3 surgeries on removing pancreas were performed.

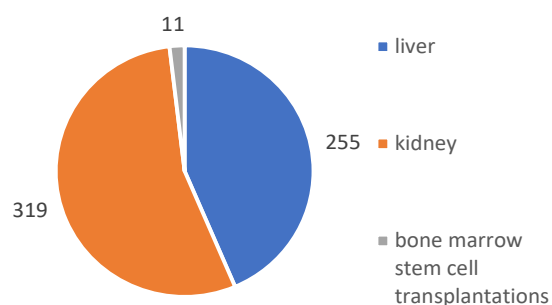
General database on transplantation of cell, tissue, and organ controls and coordinates compiled data from the hospitals performing transplantation of cell, tissue, and organ, and contains data on registered people, reasons of exclusion, people who went for overseas treatment, people who went under surgery, people who died, the exact number of people on the waiting list.

Figure 10.3. Number of people on the waiting list for liver transplantation, 2020



There are 255 people on the waiting list to have surgery in transplanting liver from brain dead donors; and 64.0 percent of them have cirrhosis caused by Hepatitis B and C infection, 24.0 percent of them diagnosed with primary liver cancer, and 12.0 percent of them have congenital obstruction of the bile duct in children.

Figure 10.4. Number of people on the waiting list for organ transplantation, 2020



Analysis for a type of diseases of the people on the waiting list shows that due to diseases of a genitourinary system which is fourth leading causes of the morbidity among population 319 persons need a kidney, 255 persons who have cirrhosis, cancer and congenital obstruction of bile duct caused by hepatitis need for liver, and 11 persons who have blood cancer need bone marrow stem cell transplantations.

10.2.2 POST-TREATMENT CONTROL FOR TRANSPLANTATION OF CELL, TISSUE, AND ORGAN

Data registration on the immune-suppressive drug for organ-transplanted clients renewed on time, expanded, and stabilized. By 2020, 157 persons in aimags and 416 persons in Ulaanbaatar city out of total 573 clients take immunosuppressive drugs.

Figure 10.5. Number of people taking immune-suppressive drugs, 2020

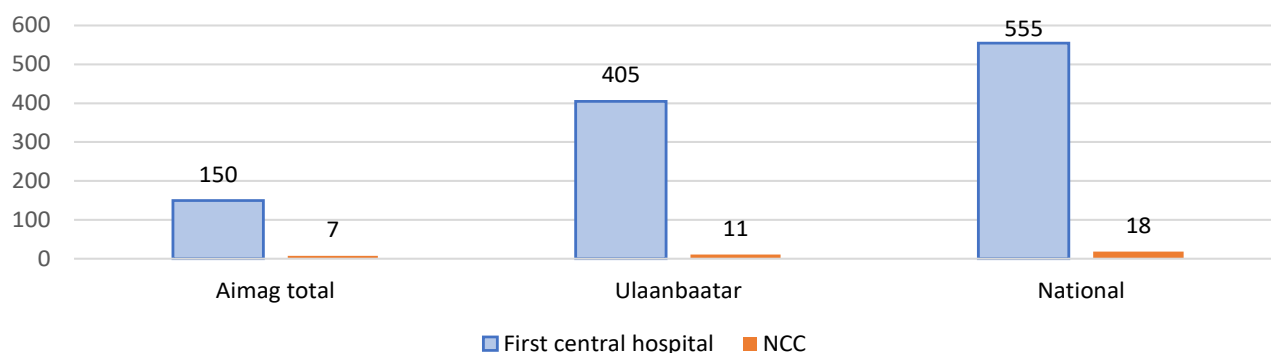


Figure 10.6. Number of people under post- cell, tissue, and organ treatment control, by aimags, 2020

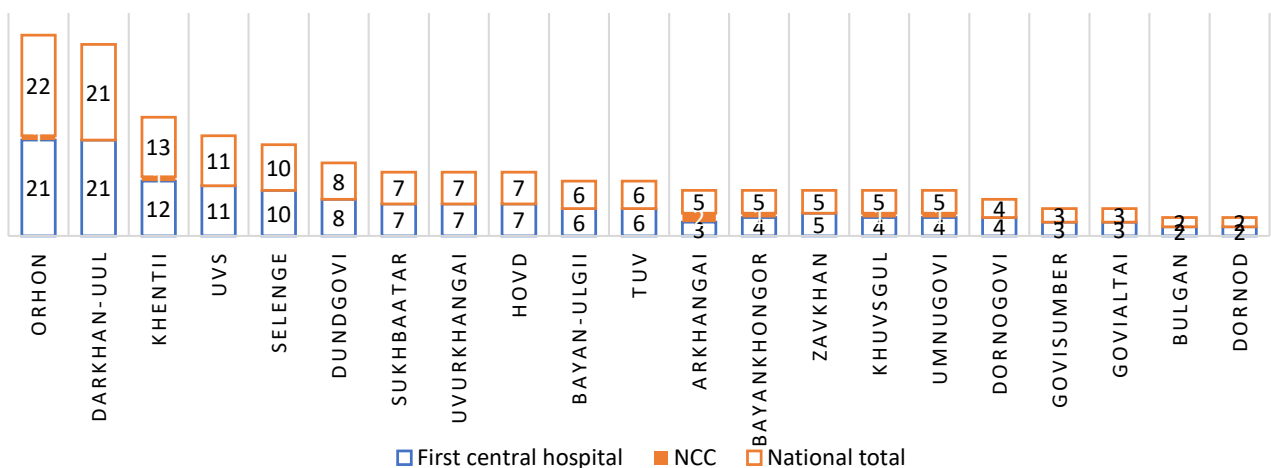
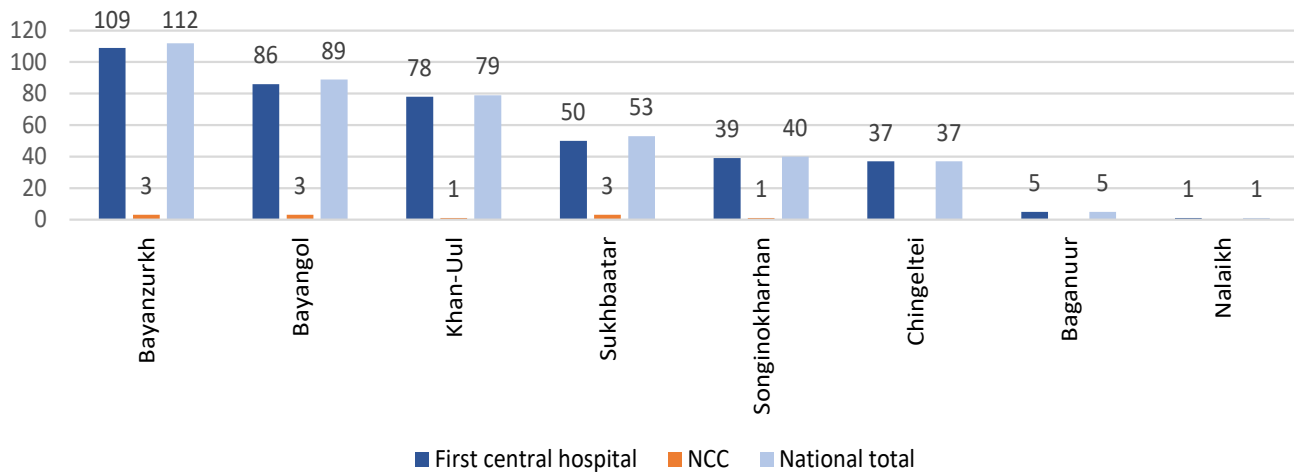




Figure 10.7 Number of people under post-cell, tissue, and organ treatment control, by districts, 2020



Capacity building training and scientific studies on transplantation of cells, tissue, and organs were conducted jointly with the association and federation of International Association for Organ Donations, Republic of South Korea, Republic of Turkey, Spain, Australia, France, and the USA.

Table 10.2. Number of physicians and specialists attended training on transplantation of cell, tissue, and organs, 2018-2020

	2018	2019	2020
Training	35	23	4
Overseas training	400	2020	600
Local training	435	2043	604
Total			



CHAPTER

11

HEALTH ECONOMICS



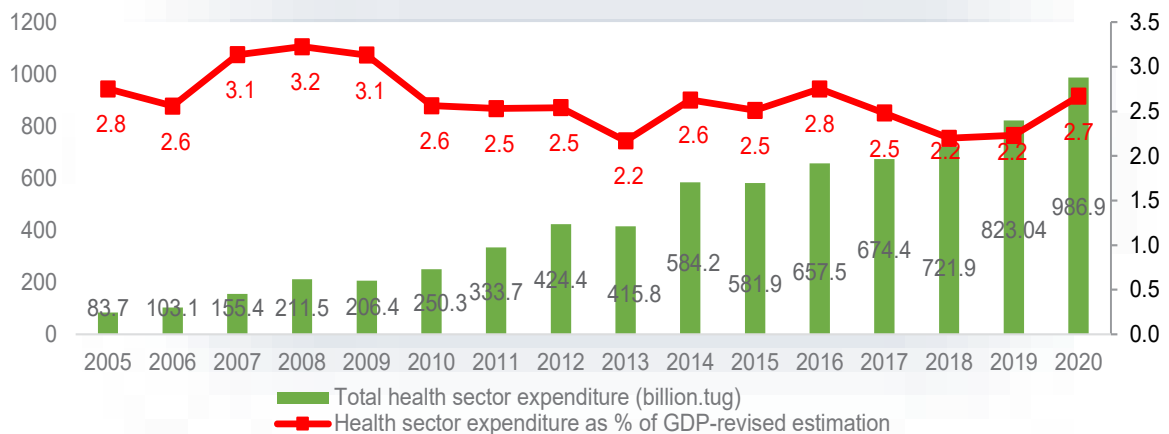
CHAPTER 11.

HEALTH ECONOMICS

Analysis of this chapter is based on the budget performance report of the General Budget Governor responsible for health and revenue and expenditure information of the Health Insurance Fund.

11.1. HEALTH SECTOR BUDGET PERFORMANCE

National Statistics Committee has made a total of 5 changes in estimation methods of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Income (GNI) since 2007 which include revision and approval of estimation methodologies in 2007, 2013 and revision of GDP estimation in



2006, 2010 and 2014.

Figure 11. 1 Health sector expenditure as a share of GDP

Source: Finance and Economics Division, MoH; NSC

Generally, health expenditure has an increasing trend in real terms. The Health Minister's expenditure package as a share of GDP was 2.4 in 2017. However, it was decreased by 0.3 percent in 2018-2019 which is 2.2 and increased by 0.5 percent in 2020.

Figure 11. 2 Health sector expenditure by economic classification (billion MNT)

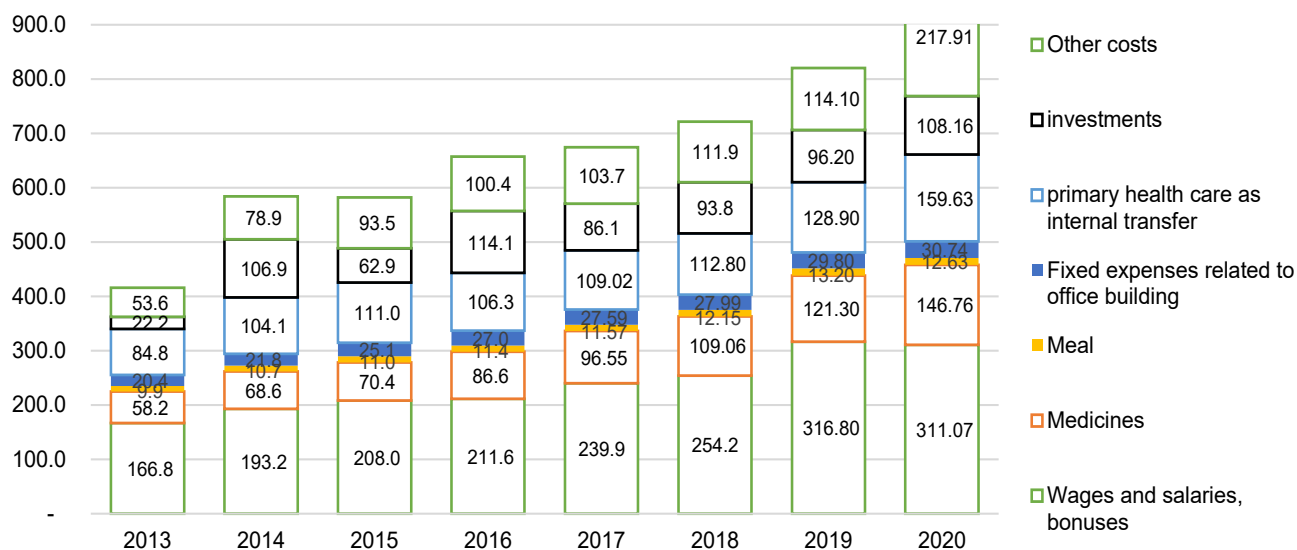
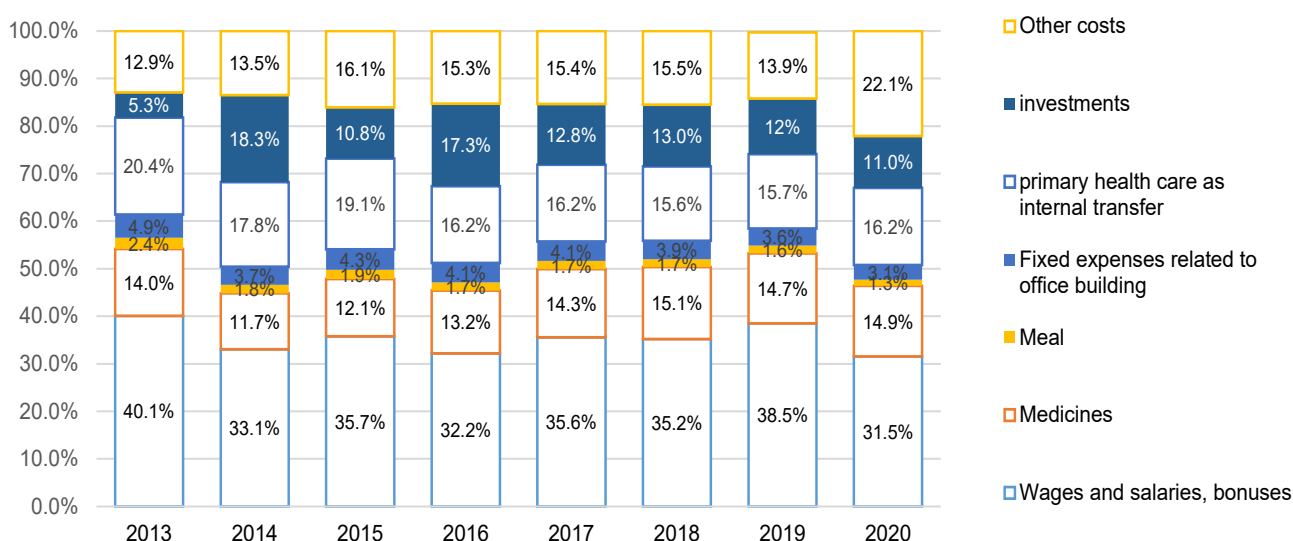


Figure 11. 3 Health sector expenditure by economic classification (percentage)



Source: Finance and Economics Division, MoH

Since 2013, government expenditure on internal transfer for soum health centers, local physical training, and sports clubs and committees has been increased due to the implementation of Budget Law, Regulation to draft Local Budget (Minister of Finance Order A244, 2012), and Regulation on Budget Financing and Expenditure Rights (Minister of Finance Order A73, 2013).

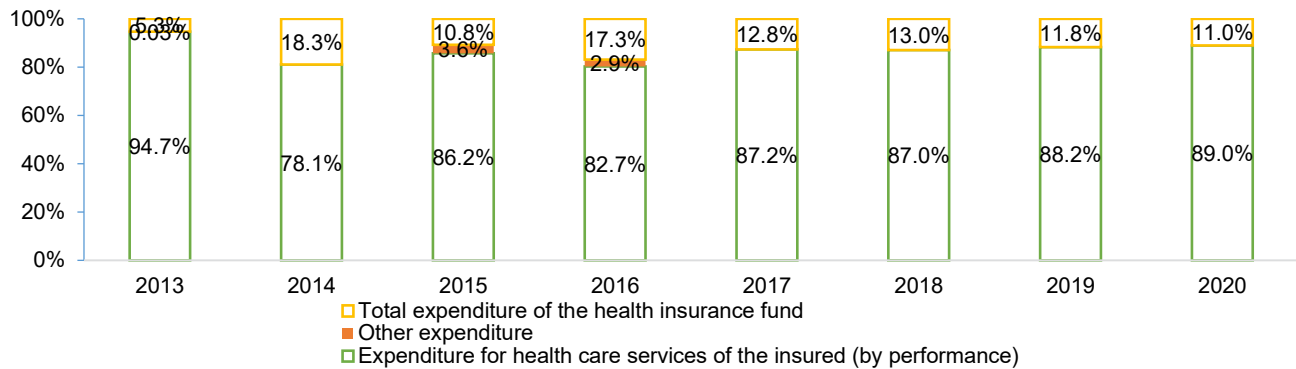
The sports sector has separated from the health sector and transferred to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science, and Sports in 2016. The expenditure of the Government internal transfer has decreased by 1.2 times in 2016 as compared to 2015. However, the internal transfer expenditure has increased by 2.6-14.3 percent in 2016-2019 and it has increased by MNT30.7 billion in 2020 as compared to 2019.

In 2020, according to economic classification, 31.5 percent of the total health sector expenditure spent on salary, wages, and incentives, 14.9 percent spent on medicine and medical devices, 1.3 percent accounted for inpatient food, 3.1 percent spent on operational costs, and 11 percent spent on investments. Moreover, 16.2 and 22.1 percent spent on primary health care as internal transfer and other costs, respectively.



Economic classification of the total health expenditure indicates that most of the expenditure has been spent on health care workers' salaries, wages, and incentives.

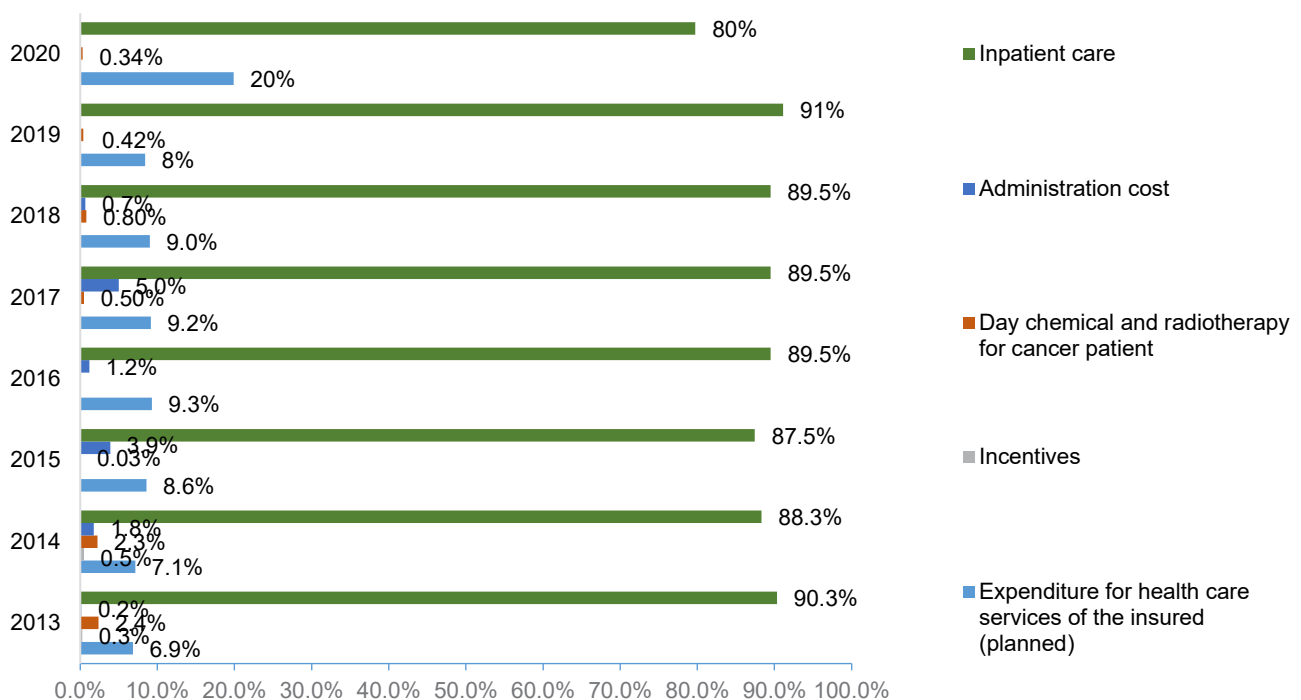
Figure 11. 4 Health sector expenditure by type of main activities (percentage)



Source: Finance and Economics Division, MoH

Last 2 years indicators shows that health expenditure was 88.2 percent of the total health sector expenditure in 2019 and increased by 0.8 percent in 2020 to 89 percent. Whereas investment expenditure as a share of total health sector expenditure has decreased from 11.8 percent to 11 percent which is down by 0.8 percent. Sports sector expenditure has transferred from the health minister's package to the education, culture, and science sector in 2016.

Figure 11. 6. Health expenditure by sub-activities (percentage)



Source: Finance and Economics Division, MoH

Health expenditure by sub-category indicates that expenditure on health care services accounted for 89.5 percent of the total expenditure in 2017-2018, which increased by 1.5 percent reaching 91 percent in 2019 and decreased by 11 percent in 2020. Compared to 2019, the administrative cost has increased by 12 percent which reached 20 percent of the total in 2020. Expenditure of the «Health promotion fund» which is a government special fund decreased by 0.07 percent from 0.42 to 0.34 in 2020. There was no spending on government centralized activities. The project and program expenditures were

transferred to the Minister of Finance package in 2019.

Figure 11. 7 Health expenditure by the level of health care services (billion MNT)

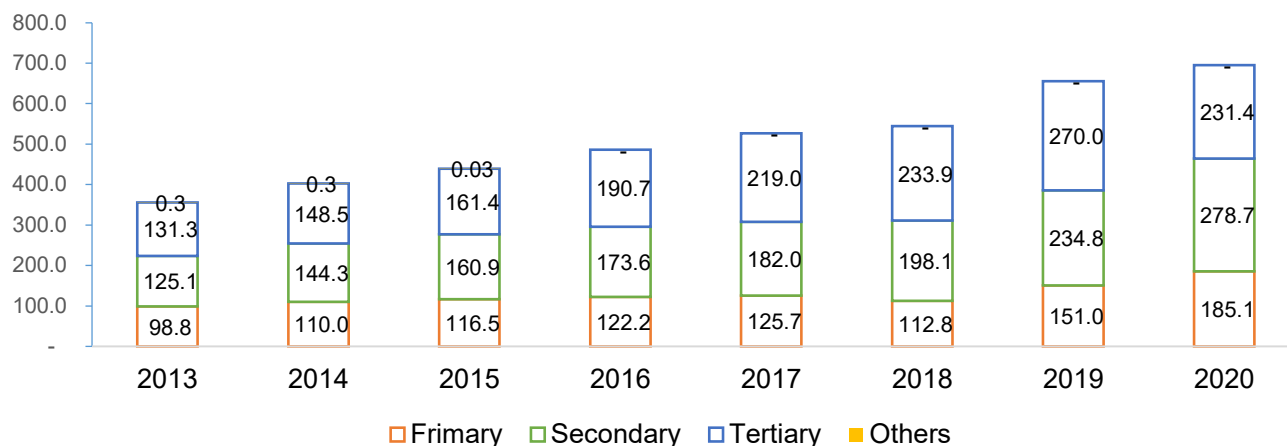
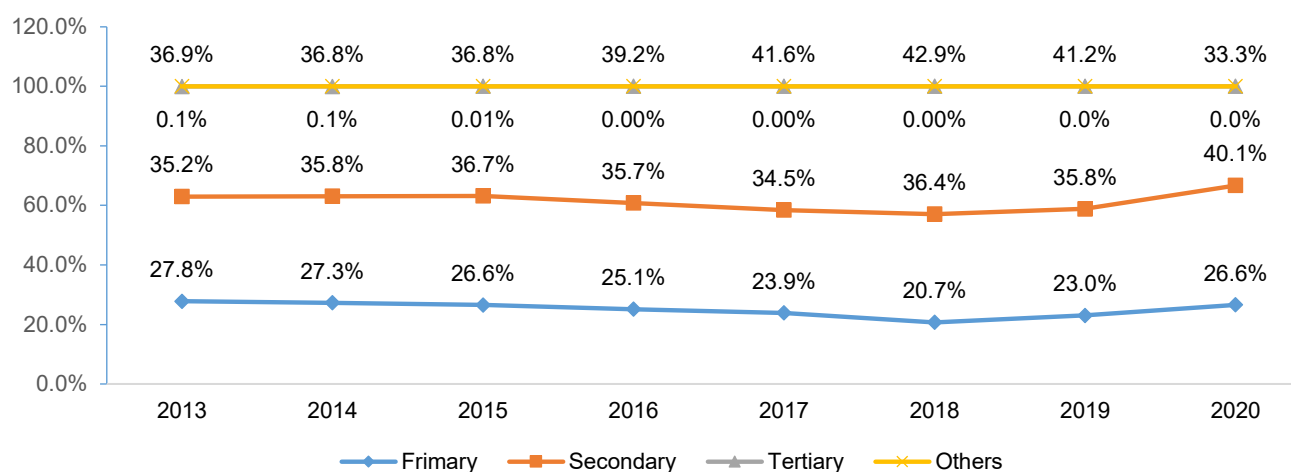


Figure 11. 8 Health expenditure by the level of health care services (percentage)



Source: Finance and Economics Division, MoH

Health expenditure by the level of health care services presented that share of the expenditure has increased by 3.6 percent in primary health care level , increased by 4.3 percent in secondary level and decreased by 7.9 percent in tertiary level in last 2 years with an inconstant variation.

The largest share of health spending (40.1%) which is MNT278.7 billion went to secondary health care services in 2020. Secondary care health care providers include ambulance centers, province zoonotic disease centers, province general hospitals, and other hospitals under the capital city health department.

Primary health care expenditure includes expenditure of family, soum and village health centers., Secondary health care providers include province and district general hospitals, district health centers, rural general hospitals, maternity homes, ambulance centers, other health care providers under the capital city health department, province traditional medicine centers, local sanatoriums, and province zoonotic disease centers.,

Tertiary level expenditure includes regional diagnostic and treatment centers, central hospitals, and specialized centers, and science of traditional medicine and technology corporations.



Figure 11. 9 Capital expenditure by type of investment (billion MNT)

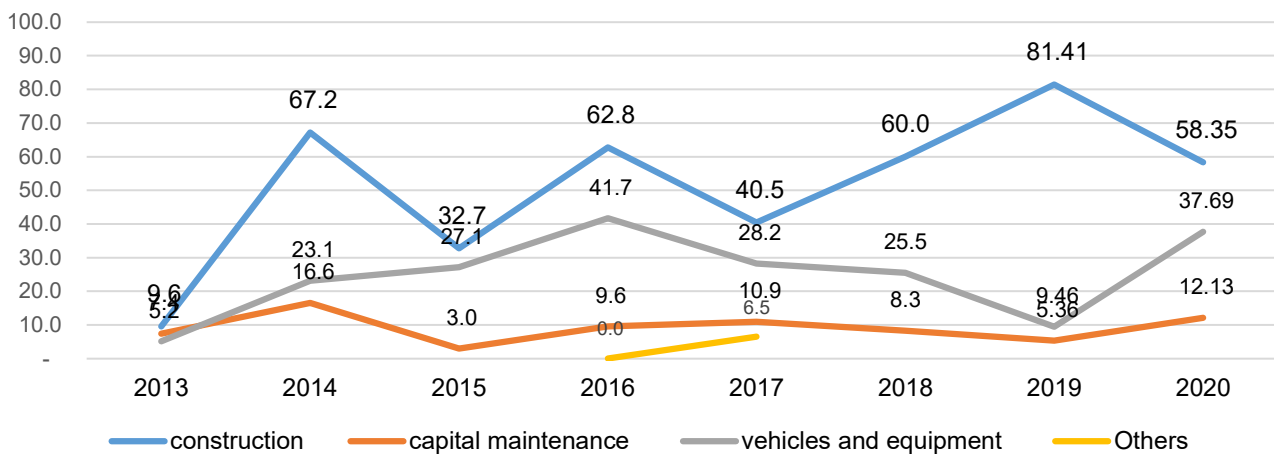
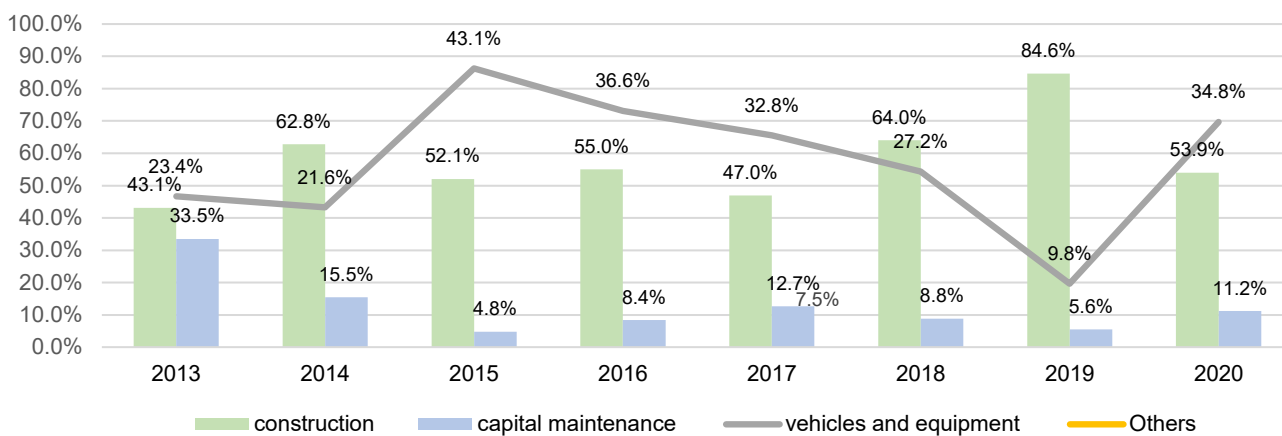


Figure 11. 10 Capital expenditure by type of investment (percentage)



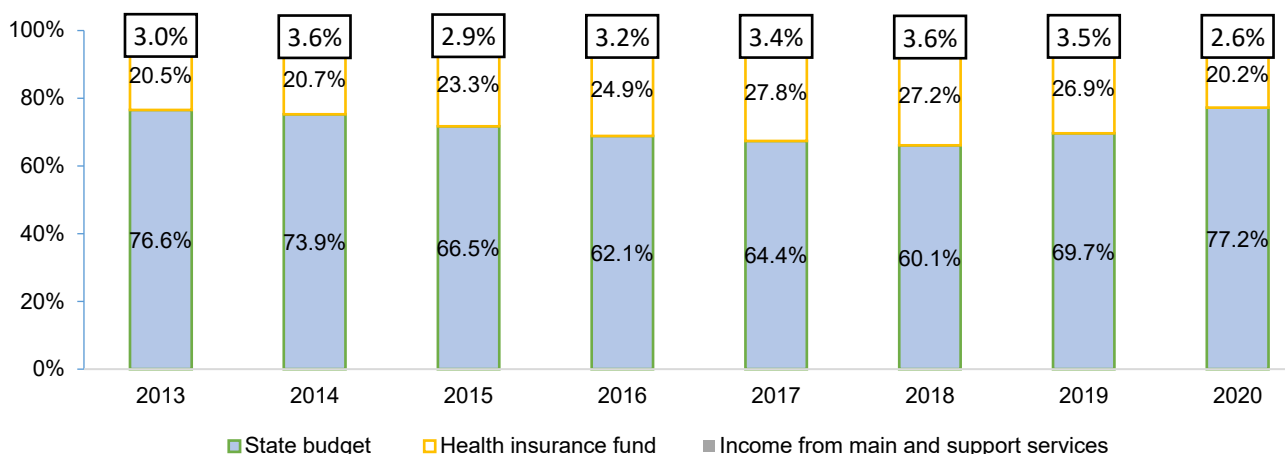
Source: Finance and Economics Division, MoH

The last 5 years' data demonstrated that the share of construction and capital maintenance in total investment expenditure has varied. Expenditure for vehicles and equipment has declined from 43.1 percent to 9.8 percent indicating a drop of 3.8-17.7 percent.

In 2020, the share of construction is 53.9 percent (MNT58.4 billion), capital maintenance accounted for 11.2 percent (MNT12.1 billion), vehicles and equipment accounted for 34.8 percent (MNT37.7 billion) in total investment spending.

Compared to 2019, investment for construction work has declined by 23.1 percent (MNT30.7 billion) in 2020. However, capital maintenance, vehicles, and equipment spending have increased by 5.6 percent (MNT6.7 billion) and 25 percent (MNT28.2 billion) respectively.

Figure 11. 11 Health sector expenditure by funding source (percentage)



Source: Finance and Economics Division, MoH

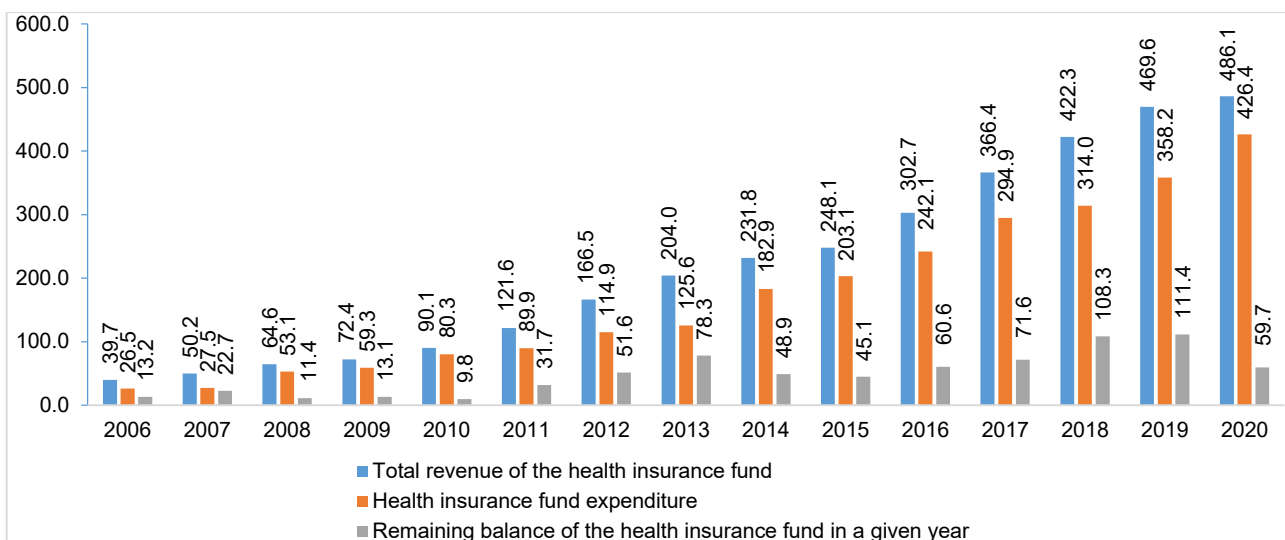
Last 8 years information on funding sources shows that the share of the Government budget is not constant, health insurance funding had an increasing trend between 2013 and 2017 but declined from 2018. External sources have been registered since 2014 and project and program expenditures have been transferred to the Minister of Finance package since 2019.

In 2020, the Government budget has increased by 7.5 percent, but the health insurance funding source decreased by 6.6 percent. Revenues from main and supplementary activities have been increasing since 2015 constantly, however, decreased in 2020 by 0.9 percent.

11.2. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE HEALTH INSURANCE FUND

Revenue and expenditure of the Health insurance fund have an increasing trend in last years. Health insurance expenditure is accounted for 87.7 percent of health insurance fund income in 2020.

Figure 11. 12 Revenue and expenditure of the Health Insurance Fund (billion MNT)



Source: Health Insurance General Authority

Health insurance fund information shows that the lowest health insurance expenditure share (54.8%) was in 2007 and the highest share occurred in 2010 accounted for 89.1 percent of the total fund revenue.



Figure 11. 13 Health insurance fund revenue and revenue by sources (billion MNT)

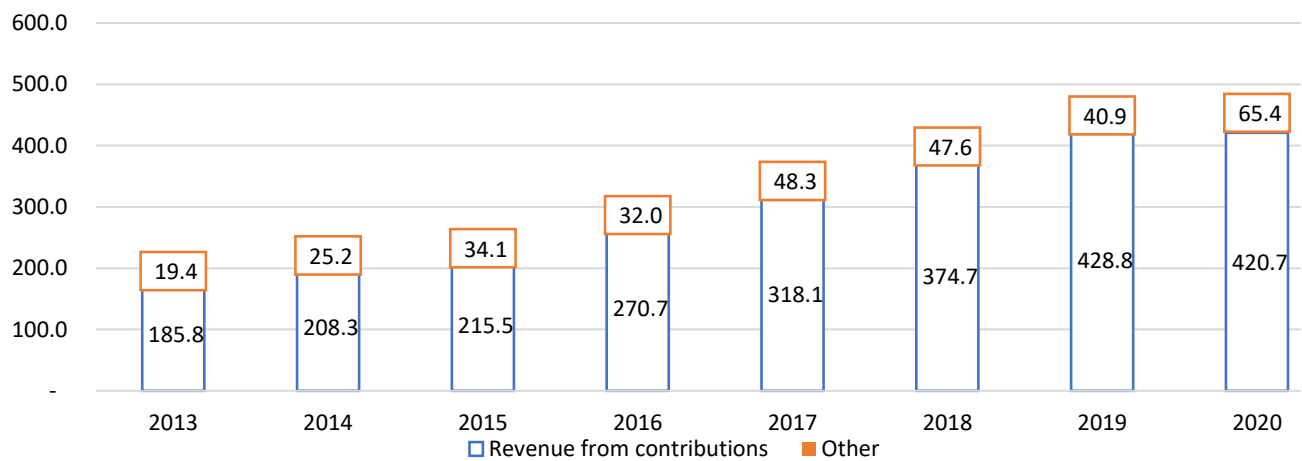
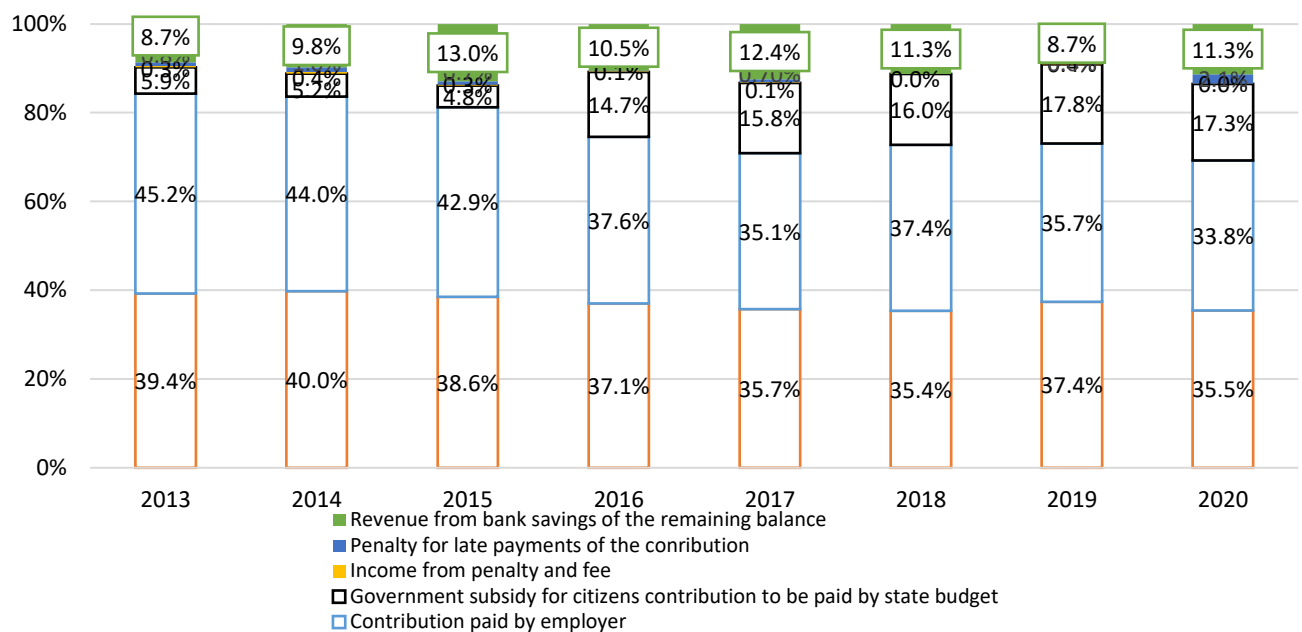


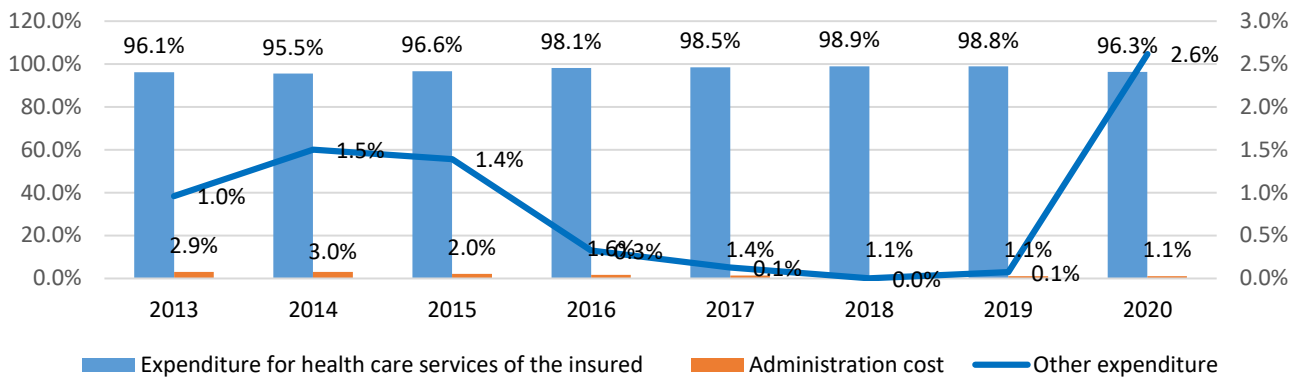
Figure 11. 14 Health insurance fund revenue and revenue by sources (percentage)



Source: Health Insurance General Authority

The last 8 years' data from the health insurance fund presents that 95.5-98.9 percent of the expenditure spent on health care services of the insured person. The operational cost of the health insurance organization accounted for 1.1-3 percent of the health insurance fund. Other costs accounted for 2.6 percent in 2020

Figure 11. 15 Health insurance fund expenditure (percentage)

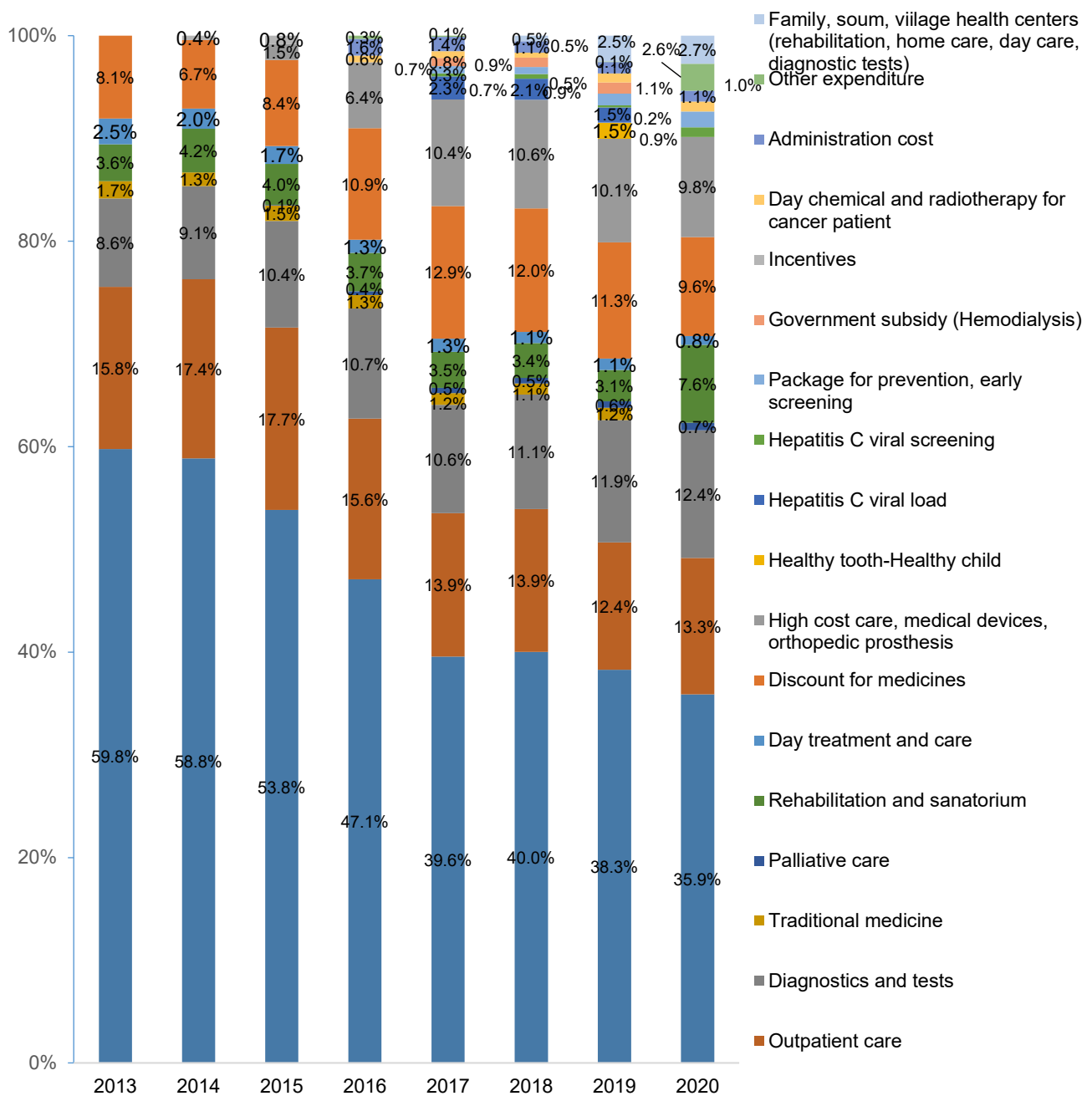


Source: Health Insurance General Authority

The last 8 years' data from the health insurance fund presents that 95.5-98.9 percent of the expenditure spent on health care services of the insured person. The operational cost of the health insurance organization accounted for 1.1-3 percent of the health insurance fund. Other costs accounted for 2.6 percent in 2020.



Figure 11. 16 Health insurance fund expenditure (percentage)



Note: * Estimated to fund

Source: Health Insurance General Authority

In 2020, health insurance fund spent on inpatient care (35.9%), outpatient care (13.3%), diagnostics and tests (12.4%), reimbursement of medicine discount (9.6%), high-cost services (9.8%), rehabilitation and sanatorium care (7.6%), some services (home care, daycare, rehabilitation, and diagnostic test) provided by the family, soum and village health centers (2.7%), preventive and early screening diagnostics and tests (1.5%), daycare (0.8%), radiological and chemical treatment for cancer patients (1%), palliative care (0.7%) and screening and diagnosis of hepatitis B and C (0.9%).



CHAPTER 12

PHARMACEUTICAL
SECTOR
INDICATORS
PHARMACEUTICAL
SECTOR
INDICATORS



CHAPTER 12.

PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR INDICATORS

12.1 INDICATORS ON MEDICINE SUPPLIERS

The indicators of the medicine suppliers have included the following:

- Medicine and medical devices manufacturer
- Medicine and medical devices supply company
- Pharmacy

In 2020, 2765 establishments were operational nationwide in the medicine supply system. Out of it, 84.7 percent is pharmacies, 13.8 percent is supply companies and 1.4 percent is the manufacturer.

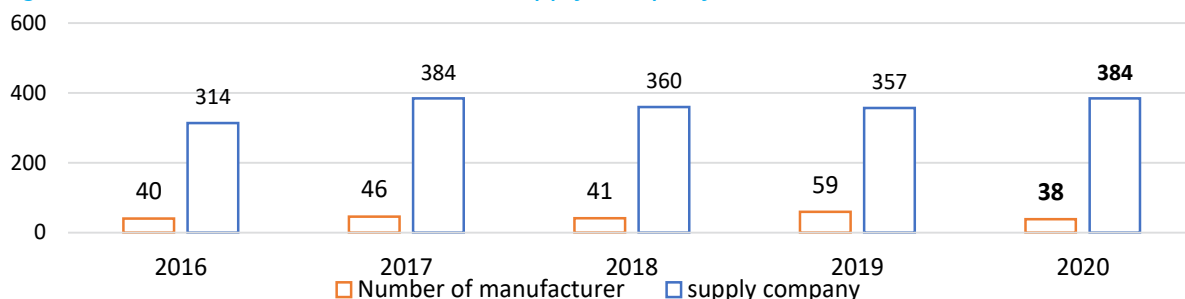
Table 1. Number of medicine supply establishments, 2016- 2020

№	Type	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Manufacturer	40	1.9	46	1.9	41	1.6	59	2.4	38	1.4
2	Supply company	314	15	384	16	360	14.2	357	14.7	384	13.9
3	Pharmacy	1743	83.1	1967	82.1	2128	84.1	2015	82.9	2343	84.7
	Total	2097	100	2397	100	2529	100	2431	100	2765	100

12.2 MEDICINE AND MEDICAL DEVICES MANUFACTURER

In 2020, 38 manufacturers and 384 supply companies are being operated in Mongolia.

Figure 12.1 Number manufacturer and supply company, 2016-2020



Nationwide, 38 manufacturers have the license to produce medicine, medical devices, biologically active products, and products for sanitation and disinfection. Some of them have double licenses to produce medicine, medical devices, and biologically active products.

In 2020, 384 supplier companies with a license have supplied health products including medicine and medical devices as shown in the below figure.

12.3 MEDICINE SUPPLIER

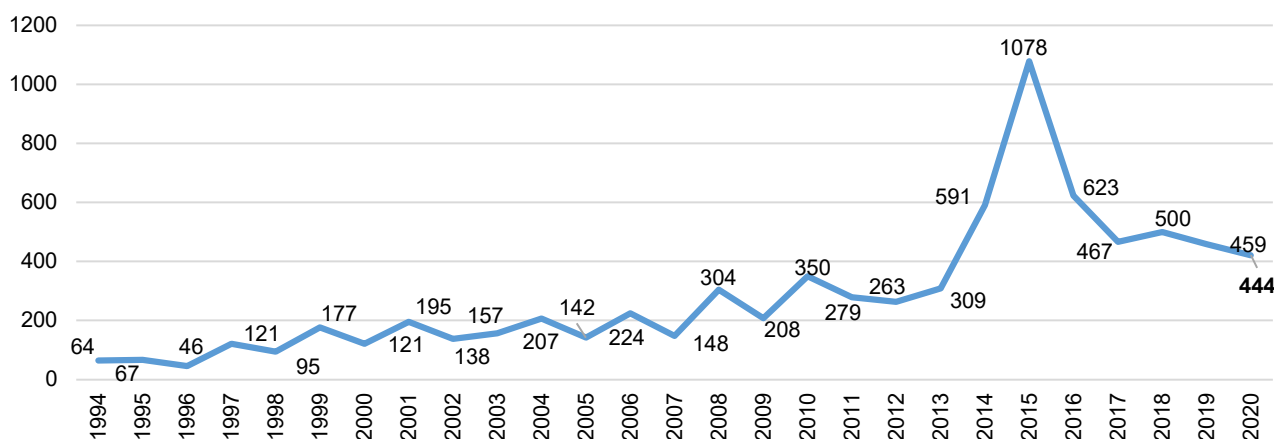
In 2020, 384 supplier companies with a license have supplied health products including medicine and medical devices as shown in the below figure

12.4 MEDICINE REGISTRATION

To provide good quality, safe and effective medicines to health organizations and people medicine registration has been started in Mongolia since 1994.

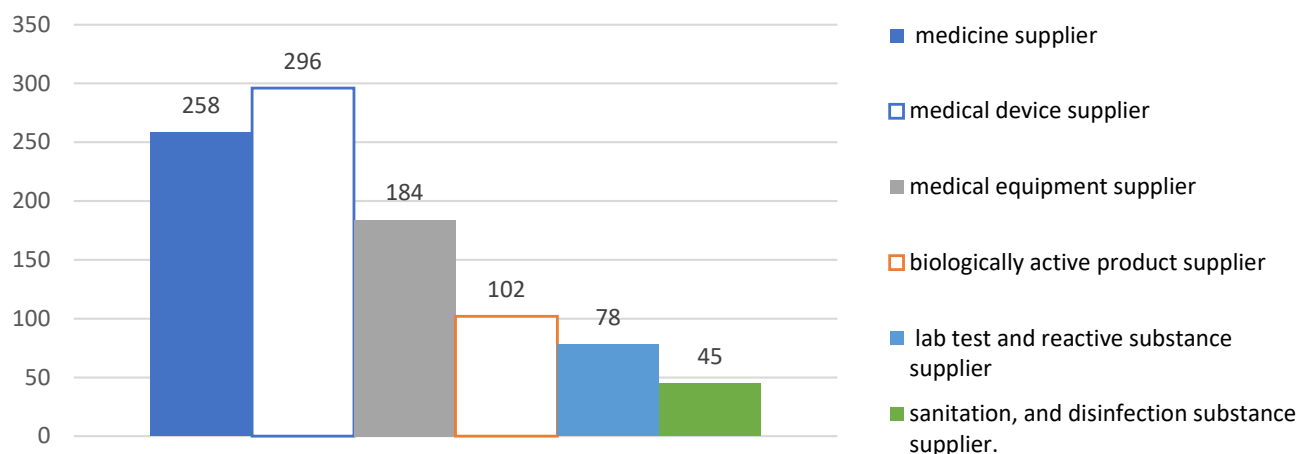
Medicine, raw materials, and biologically active product are registered according to the 22nd provision of Medicine and medical devices law and health minister’s order A295 (2019) on registration of biologically active products.

Figure 12. 2 Number of registered medicine and raw materials, 1994-2020



In 2020, 444 medicines have been registered newly, 396 out of them were imported, 6 were traditional medicines, 25 were produced domestically. In addition, 33 raw materials and 272 biologically active products have registered.

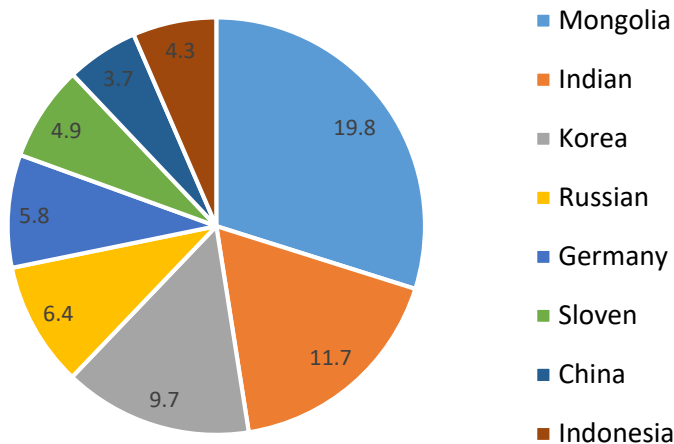
Figure 12. 6 Registered medicine and raw materials, 2015-2020



As of 2020, out of total registered medicine (4511), 27.8 percent is non-prescription while 70.4 percent is prescription medicines and 1.8 percent requires administration in hospital settings. Import medicines were registered mostly from the below 10 countries as shown in figure 12.8

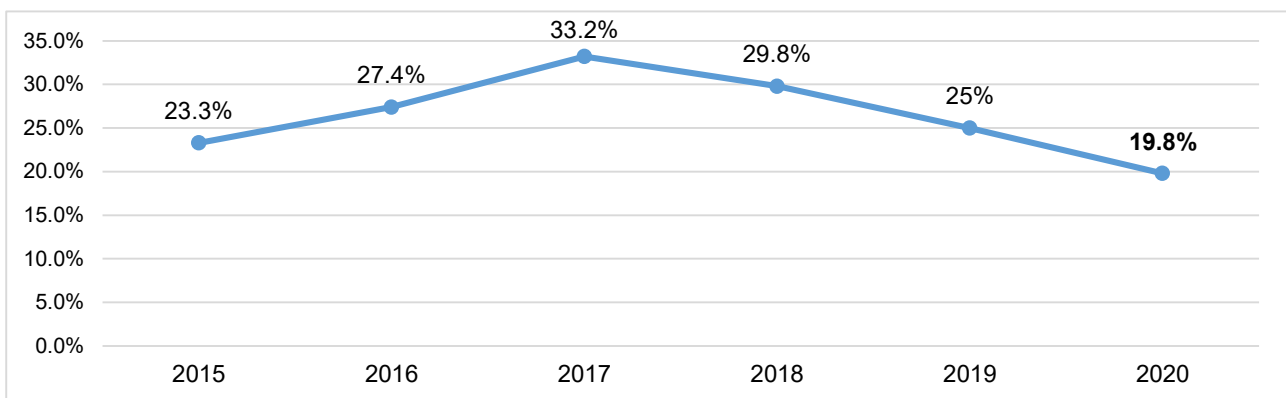


Figure 12. 8 Top ten countries' medicines registered in Mongolia by percentage, 2



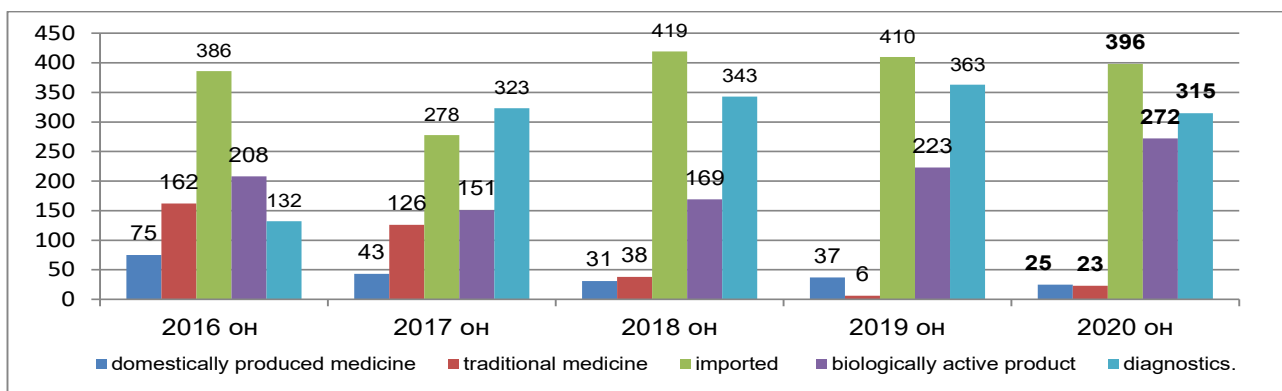
Domestically produced medicines occupy 19.8 percent of the total registered medicines in Mongolia.

Figure 12. 9 Registration share of the locally produced medicines in total registered medicines, 2015-2020



The below figure shows medicine registration by type in 2016-2020.

Figure 12. 10 Type and number of registered medicines in Mongolia, 2015-2020





CHAPTER 13

NATIONAL
PROGRAMS, AND
INDICATORS



CHAPTER 13.

NATIONAL PROGRAMS, AND INDICATORS

13.1 NATIONAL PROGRAMS, AND IMPLEMENTATION

By 2020, the 12 National programs approved by the Resolutions of the Government of Mongolia are implementing effectively in the health sector. They are:

The national program on «Healthy aging and health of elderly people» was approved by the Governmental Resolution N416 dated 14 December 2013.

“The National program on Nutrition” was approved by the Governmental Resolution N447 dated 16 November 2015.

The National program on “Urbanization and Health» was approved by the Governmental Resolution No4 dated 04 January 2015.

The National program on “Prevention and control of communicable diseases” was approved by the Governmental Resolution N11 dated 11 January 2017.

The National program on “Mother, child, and reproductive health” was approved by the Governmental Resolution N78 dated 07 March 2017.

The National program on “Whole liver-Mongolia” was approved by the Governmental Resolution N112 dated 12 April 2017.

The National program on “Environmental Health” was approved by the Governmental Resolution N225 dated 09 August 2017.

“The National program on prevention and control of n-communicable diseases» was approved by the Governmental Resolution N289 dated 27 September 2017.

The National program on “Injury prevention» was approved by the Governmental Resolution N163 dated 30 May 2018.

The National program on “Healthy Teeth-Healthy child” was approved by the Governmental Resolution N255 dated 15 August 2018.

The National program on “Social protection of health workers” was approved by the Governmental Resolution N193 dated 12 May 2019.

The National program on “Promotion of healthy food and proper nutrition in mothers, infants, and young children» was approved by the Governmental Resolution N173 dated 27 May 2020.

In 2020, a new National program on «Promotion of healthy food and proper nutrition in mothers, infants, and young children» was approved by the Governmental Resolution N197 dated 27 May and will be implemented between 2020 and 2024.

By 2020, four national programs including «Healthy aging and health of elderly people», “Urbanization and Health”, «Whole liver Mongolia», and “Environmental Health” out of the 12 programs were completed their implementation.

13.2 THE INDICATORS OF THE NATIONAL PROGRAMS

13.2.1 NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON “PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES”

No	Indicators	Source	2017	Achieved in 2018	Achieved in 2019	2020	Target 2021
A. Outcome indicators::							
I. Indicators on primary risk factors for NCDs							
1	Tobacco consumption among the population, by percentage	*	27.1	27.1	24.2	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	5.9	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	17.5	16	14.5
4	People who were exposed to secondhand smoke at the workplace in the past 30 days, by percentage	*	25.5	25.5	25.5	23.4	21.3
5	Amount of recorded alcohol consumption per person aged 15 years or older, by liters (in pure alcohol)	*****	7.2	9.8	9.8	7	6.9
6	People who excessively consume alcohol, by percentage	*	10.3	10.3	10.3	10	9.6
7	People who excessively consume alcohol, 1-2 times, by percentage	**	23.1	23.1	23.1	22.3	21.6
8	Average daily salt intake of the population aged 25-64 years old (grams/ day)	****	11.1	11.1	10.5	10	8.9
9	Population with physical inactivity, by percentage Population with physical inactivity, by percentage	*	22.3	22.3	21.9	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	49.4	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	23.6	25.2	22.9
3	Percentage of the population who have a total blood cholesterol level of 5 mmol/l or above, by percentage	*	<u>61.9</u>	<u>61.9</u>	<u>61.9</u>	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	8.3	7.6	6.9



5	A population who has increased blood glucose level of 6.1 mmol/l or higher and on glucose-lowering medication, by percentage	*	6.9	6.9	8.3	6.3	5.8
III. Indicators on early detection of NCD and morbidity							
1	The population engaged in early screening of cervical cancer, by percentage (30-60 years old)	***	44.9	37.9	38.6	46.3	51.9
2	Population early screened for breast cancer, by actual number (30-60 years old)	***	286921	388528	411989	291121	307921
3	Population early screened for liver cancer, by percentage (40-65 years old)	****	30	54.17		30	70
4	Percentage of the population diagnosed with early-stage liver cancer (percentage of I and II stages)	***	18.9	23.1	22.2	20.7	28
5	Percentage of the population diagnosed at an early stage of cervical cancer (percentage of the I stage)		37.4	37.9	42.6	42.5	62.5
6	Population early screened for high blood pressure, by percentage (40-64 years old)	***	65.1	71.7	77.4	69	79.5
7	Population early screened for diabetes, by percentage (40-64 years old)	***	60.3	67.8	73.1	65	77.5
E.. Indicators on the Program efficiency:							
1	The mortality rate of cancer (per 10 000 population)	****	13.8	15.6	15	11.6	10.5
2	The mortality rate of cardiovascular diseases (per 10 000 population)	***	17.8	18.9	17.5	17.6	17.4
3	Patients hospitalized due to nephritis, by percentage	****	63.9	62.9	63.1	63.5	62

13.2.2 NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON “PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES”

Indicator	Content
Date and number	Resolution N11of 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 of 2015	Achieved results		Target	
			2019	2020	2021	
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%	61.8%	62.7%	95%	
2	Percentage of Immunization coverage, at the national level.	76%	96.4%	96.0%	88%	
3	% Dropout for Immunization coverage, at the national level					
	Pentavac, MMR 1	3%	4.0%	2.6%	1.50%	
	MMR1-HepA1	6.70%	3.0%	4.6%	2.00%	
	HepA1-HepA2	8%	9.1%	4.4%	2.00%	
4	The amount of reconnaissance for acute paralysis and of indicators for laboratory.	18	4	0	19	
5	Percentage of Province and districts, to confirmed outbreaks and suspected cases of measles, by laboratory validation.	20%	77%	36%	100%	
6	The number of new vaccines and biopsies	0	1	0	3	
Objective 2. Prevention and early diagnosis of viral hepatitis, contain prevalence of hepatitis virus infection among the general population and decrease viral hepatitis incidence and mortality						
1	The number of units to connected online software for register whit people with viral hepatitis.	0	62	62	30	
2	Percentage of infants received the 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.	80%	85%	80%	90%	
4	hepatitis	Viral hepatitis /total/	3	1.6	1.1	13



5	Viral hepatitis A	0.3	0.5	0.2	10
6	Viral hepatitis B	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.5
7	Viral hepatitis C	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
8	Percentage of health organization, with a system of quality of disinfectant by biological indicator and monitor test of the spread of steam	30%	65%	<30%	70%
9	Percentage of population covered for hepatitis B and hepatitis C testing	0	65.2%	56.0%	40%
10	Percentage of population cured of hepatitis C, of all target population group.	0	56.8%	68.0%	40%
11	Percentage of population cured of hepatitis B, of all target population group	0	28.8	0.43	30%

Objective 3. Ensure response preparedness through extending surveillance of emerging and re-emerging infections, pandemics, influenza, and influenza-like illnesses.

1	Number of tuberculosis /per 100.000 population /	154.7	128.2	116.3	158.9
2	The mortality rate of tuberculosis. /Per 100 000 population/	8.5	8.3	6.5	6.5
3	Percentage of screening for all types of tuberculosis	37%	34.0%	27.0%	45%
4	The results of treatment for new cases to confirmed by pulmonary bacteriological examination.	84.2%	85.3%	85.0%	90%
5	Percentage of drug-sensitive tested from the drug-resistant types.	61%	87%	92%	90%
6	The result of treatment for multidrug resistance and rifampicin resistance types	52.8%	56.4%	67.0%	71%

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

1	Incidence of tuberculosis /per 100.000 population/	154.7	128.2	116.3	158.9
2	The mortality rate of tuberculosis. /Per 100 000 population/	8.5	8.3	6.5	6.5
3	Percentage of screening for all types of tuberculosis	37%	34.0%	27.0%	45%
4	The results of treatment for new cases to confirmed by pulmonary bacteriological examination.	84.2%	85.3%	85.0%	90%
5	Percentage of drug-sensitive tested from the drug-resistant types.	61%	87%	92%	90%
6	The result of treatment for multidrug resistance and rifampicin resistance types	52.8%	56.4%	67.0%	71%

Objective 5. Reduce the prevalence of STIs and HIV through prevention, early detection, and increasing integration and Quality care & services.

1	The prevalence of syphilis among female sex workers	29.7% / NCRC,2014	14.7%	14.7%	24%
2	The prevalence of syphilis among men who have sex with men	7.1% /SS 2014	10.1%	10.1%	4%
3	Percentage of treating HIV-infected people, of all target population with access to antiretroviral therapy	83%/2015/	93%	96%	90%<
4	The incidence rate of among 15-24 ages (per 10000 population)	66%	53.3%	46.5%	46%
5	Percentage of confirmed with HIV, by laboratory testing.	48% /2015/	34.5%	51.5%	90%

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

1	Percentage of the epicenter of the zoonosis, new and renewable zoonotic diseases.	40%	67%	52%	70%
2	Incidence rate of zoonotic diseases (per 10000 population)	0.07	0.5	0.6	0.5
3	Percentage of the soum health centers that provides remote, diagnosis and treatment for brucellosis.	50%	50%	50%	100%

4	Percentage of Province general hospitals and RDTC's, of using infection diagnostic enzyme immune system of brucellosis	0%	5.0%	50.0%	100%
5	Tested by laboratory analysis of local zoonotic disease center certified by a national reference laboratory	30%	100%	100%	80%
6	Number of laboratories with quality control over a diagnostic disease of zoonosis	0	1	1	1
Objective 7. Improve field epidemiology training program and strengthen and improve risk communication capacity.					
1	Number of newly established units for field epidemiology training.	0	2	2	2
2	Number of research, reports, and recommendations, performed by field epidemiologists	4	17	16	20
Outcome indicators					
1	Incidence of tuberculosis /per 10000 population/	14.1	12.8	11.6	10
2	The mortality rate of tuberculosis /per 100 000 population/	8.5	8.3	6.5	6.5
3	Morbidity rate of acute hepatitis A (per 10000 population)	9.1	0.5%	20.0%	8
4	Morbidity rate of acute hepatitis B (per 10000 population)	1.6	0.7%	40.0%	1.3
5	Morbidity rate of dysentery (per 10000 population)	9.2	16.8%	8.0%	7
6	Morbidity rate of predominant sexually transmitted diseases including syphilis, gonorrhea, and trichomoniasis (Per 10000 population)	56.3	55.9%	49.0%	10
7	The prevalence rate of pregnant women with syphilis	3%	1.9%	1.7%	2%
8	Number of incidences of congenital syphilis	52	66	37	34
9	Morbidity rate of brucellosis in humans (per 10000 population)	1	0.3	1	0.5



13.2.3 “National programme on “injury prevention”

The goal, objectives of the program	Indicators	Unit	Baseline 2017	Achieved		Target 2021	Source
				2019	2020		
Outcome indicators							
Goal: To reduce trauma and injuries induced morbidity and mortality in the population by improving public awareness of injury prevention, and its' risk reduction, creating a safe environment and improving quality and access to health care, services during accidents.	Morbidity rate of injuries, and external causes	per 10000 pop	369.6	483.7	441.3	303.1	CHD
	The mortality rate of injuries, and external causes	per 10000 pop	8.4	8.9	8.3	6.9	NCT
Output indicators							
Objective 1: To improve public knowledge, and awareness of injury prevention, and promote proper behavior	Trauma injuries-induced morbidity rate in 0-19 years old	per 10000 pop	327	474.4	426.6	238.1	NCT
	Trauma injuries-induced mortality rate in 0-19 years old	per 10000 pop	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.1	
	Burns-induced morbidity rate in children under 5 years old	per 10000 pop	80.2	94.2	94.1	65.8	
	The burns-induced mortality rate in children under 5 years old	per 10000 pop	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	
Objective 2: To expand inter-sectoral, individuals, communities, organizations, and entities cooperation in prevention of injuries, and reduction of their risk factors, and enable the safe environment.	Number of roads, and traffic accidents	Бодит тоо	36591	20978	18306	32931	NCT
	The incidence rate of road, and traffic accidents	per 10000 pop	56.4	65.8	55.5	50	
	The mortality rate of road, and traffic accident	per 10000 pop	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.2	
	Morbidity rate of fall-induced injuries	per 10000 pop	137.8	202.4	183.6	105	
	Burns-induced morbidity rate	per 10000 pop	18.2	21	20.5	14.9	

	Morbidity rate of in of injuries caused by the dog, and other animals' bite	per 10000 pop	22.1/12.8	34.1/11.6	30.9/11.7	20/10.0	NCT
Objective 3: To improve quality and access to care and services during episodes of injuries, and post-injury rehabilitation.	Number of hospitals with ward with beds to provide care and services for injuries	Number	18	22	22		
	Establish a database of disabled, and people lost working ability due to injuries	Number	0	1	1	1	MICS



13.2.4 “the national program on mother, child, and reproductive health”

		Targets				
Indicators		Baseline indicator by 2016	Achieved in 2018	Achieved in 2019	Target for 2020	
Outcome indicators						
Goal	Reduce maternal and child mortality by delivering accessible, equitable, and quality health care for all, creating a favorable socioeconomic 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	23.0	30.2	25
		Under 5 child mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	20.8	16.1	14.0	15
		Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births))	16.8	13.3	11.5	13
		Neonatal mortality rate (1000 live births)	9.2	8.3	7.8	9
		Perinatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	12.9	11.0	11.1	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 nongovernmental organizations, and private sector	The number of new and amended laws to improve maternal, child, and reproductive health			1	less than 5

Objective 2		The number of Province and districts with reproductive health units /complexes/	Annually 3-5	3-5	8	15-25
		The number of adolescent-friendly health clinics	29	31	1	35
		The amount of government budget spent on procurement of contraceptives	150 сая	1.8 mln	1.8 mln	400 mln
	Deliver accessible and equitable quality maternal, child, and reproductive health services for all	First-trimester antenatal care (ANC) enrollment	84.7	88.7	89.9	90
		The proportion of pregnant women with at least 6 ANC visits	77.5	73.9	79.5	88
		Congenital syphilis rate (per 100,000 live births)	53.7	84.4	48.5	20
		The proportion of pregnant women screened for structural fetal abnormality at 18-21 weeks of pregnancy	50	50	50	80
		The proportion of deliveries where disposable delivery kits were used	30	100	100	100
		The proportion of maternal <near misses > after cesarean section	24.8	6/0.6	10/0.05	20
		The proportion of newborn who received early essential newborn care	70	100	100	100



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	56.6	53.9	60
		Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied for women of 15-19 years old	70	70	70	80
		Abortion rate (per 1000 live births)	224.6	195.1	191.7	200
		Percentage of primary health facilities with at least 5 contraceptive methods	30.4	85	90	50
Objective 4	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 men and women	"22.8 20.7 (by 2014 "	21.4 /эр-21.6, эм 21.4/	21.4 /эр-21.6, эм 21.4/	50
		The birth rate of 15-19 years old (per 1000 girls with age of 15-19)	40.4	31.6	27.7	30
		The number of child deaths due to accidents	210	156	150	116
		Percentage of deaths caused by pneumonia in main causes of under 5 mortalities	9	11.9	7.1	10
		The proportion of babies who are exclusively breastfed for first 6 months	47.1	50.2	50.2	60

Objective 5	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	All facilities
		The proportion of health facilities reporting under 5 congenital abnormalities according to the approved	All facilities	All facilities	All facilities	All facilities	All facilities
		The proportion of hospitals implementing the early essential newborn care screening	All facilities	All facilities	All facilities	All facilities	All facilities



13.2.5 “National programme on “healthy ageing and elderly health”

No	Indicators	Current level	Achieved in 2019	Target in 2020
Objective 1. To enable a favorable legal, socio-economic environment to support healthy aging of the population				
1	Number of elder people-friendly organization, entities, khoroo, bagh, soum, and districts	No elder people-friendly organization, entities, khoroo, bagh, soum, and districts		Number of friendly organizations 31, Entities 42, Soum-95 District-9, FHCs-73
2	Organizations and entities organize regular activities to promote healthy aging among their employees	Varied between organizations and entities	The campaign “For healthy aging- 2019” that promotes the health of elderly people was organized jointly with MAA, FHCs, and AEP- a total of 4583 seniors were engaged.	The campaign «For healthy aging- 2019» was organized jointly with MAA, FHCs, and AEP.
Objective 2. To promote the health of elderly people, and organize prevention of diseases				
1	Percentage of elderly people vulnerable for nutrition deficiency	31.0 percent	19 percent	24.2 percent
2	Percentage of elderly people with nutrition deficiency	3.1 percent	21.1 percent	3 percent
3	Percentage Elderly people with physical inactivity, overweight and obese	17.4 percent	17 percent	15.2 percent
4	Weakening of cognitive ability	Moderate level in loss of cognitive ability by 16.1 percent	16 percent	10.05 percent
Objective 3. To enhance participation of elderly people in development, protection, and social lives				
	Percent of employment of elderly people	8.3 percent	10 percent	20.5 percent

2	Training program on pre- and post-pension	None	1 program	1 program
3	Training center for people close to pension age	None	None	None
Objective 4. To expand comprehensive health care and services in meeting the needs of elderly people				
1	Number of professionals specialized in gerontology and geriatrics	Six specialized doctors are working. No nurses specialized in geriatrics at the secondary level of health care, and services. 0.2 percent of nurses of PHC are specialized in geriatrics.	3 physicians, and 1 nurse	20 physicians, and 5 nurses
2	Health facility	11 center, 16 cabinets	1 center, 13 cabinets	1 center, 30 cabinets
3	Number of elders received home care	1.4 percent	274	400-500



13.2.6 The national program on “social protection of health workers”

No	Objective	Indicators	Unit	Baseline of 2018	Achieved result in 2019	Achieved result in 2020	Target 2023
1	Enable safe, and consistent with hygienic conditions environment, and protect the health of health workers	Number of registered industrial accident of health workers	Number	"35 (2017)"	1467	1497	15
		Coverage of students engaged in vaccination against re-emerging of Hepatitis B viruses among admitted to institutes of medical education	Percent	0	Student -0, Health workers -4364		80.0
2		Number of general hospitals/RDTCs that conducts post-graduate training	Number	2	3	2	8
		Number of nurse-trainers engaged in training on clinical trainers	Number	2	41	134	80
		Number of health professionals involved in one-year training in overseas	Number	167	241	none	225
		Training direction in distant advanced professional training	Number	0	3077 health professionals of 10 organizations in 62 times	12 organization 2 times 228	5
3	Increase the net income of health workers by introducing new approaches of financial, and non-financial incentive	A methodology to estimate labor norms and normative of the health professionals	Number	No general methodology	No general methodology	No general methodology	Introduced an approved methodology in health organizations

4	Improve research, registration, and data of social protection of health workers, and promote evidence-based decision making, and enhance stakeholder's collaboration	Official health statistics on the temporary loss of working ability, and occupational diseases	Number	None	Registration of morbidity and mortality of health sector workers has started following Health Minister's Order N611	Registration of morbidity and mortality of health sector workers has started by Health Minister's Order N611	It officially reported in the official statistics of the health sector
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CHAPTER

14

HEALTH
INDICATORS,
LAST 10 YEARS

NUMBER OF BIRTHS

No	Province/city	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Arkhangai	2045	1946	2005	1973	2101	2170	2037	1951	1890	1737	1698	1628
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2558	2459	2569	2568	2783	2801	2761	2838	2844	2913	2971	2849
3	Bayankhongor	2047	1874	2098	2119	2308	2174	2125	1960	1997	2066	2089	2044
4	Bulgan	1060	975	962	953	1023	999	985	868	825	778	752	760
5	Govi-Altai	1374	1303	1310	1373	1376	1265	1284	1176	1216	1277	1355	1395
6	Govisumber	361	379	352	443	478	488	442	446	416	471	427	435
7	Darkhan-Uul	2592	2469	2496	2609	2680	2843	2628	2476	2249	2397	2370	2238
8	Dornogovi	1337	1288	1348	1405	1502	1483	1534	1426	1318	1365	1351	1455
9	Dornod	1927	1842	1993	1923	1972	1982	1958	2067	1922	1948	1919	1988
10	Dundgovi	1085	864	766	811	890	947	996	955	878	904	943	889
11	Zavkhan	1878	1656	1383	1448	1501	1612	1628	1413	1321	1431	1357	1361
12	Orkhon	2489	2294	2570	2581	2891	2826	2680	2598	2566	2731	2623	2547
13	Uvurkhangai	2942	2752	2511	2582	2779	2742	2741	2664	2417	2404	2586	2421
14	Umnugovi	1280	1167	1213	1293	1536	1439	1509	1401	1297	1536	1638	1677
15	Sukhbaatar	1192	1149	1288	1248	1217	1329	1395	1251	1275	1300	1291	1337
16	Selenge	1848	1896	1859	1932	1924	2024	1945	1826	1712	1705	1772	1641
17	Tuv	934	922	923	1126	1238	1325	1279	1226	1192	1141	1101	1072
18	Uvs	2379	1953	1964	2041	1994	2110	1996	2027	2029	1896	1892	2016
19	Khovd	2227	2076	2396	2346	2364	2306	2312	2208	2196	2349	2271	2263
20	Khuvsgul	3149	2933	3108	3186	3297	3306	3119	2963	2767	2880	2817	2726
21	Khentii	1560	1388	1483	1490	1611	1630	1633	1638	1442	1456	1555	1574
22	Province average	38264	35585	36597	37450	39465	39801	38987	37378	35769	36685	36778	36316
23	Ulaanbaatar	30280	30075	33731	37024	39906	41427	41447	40425	38115	40373	40823	39378
24	National average	68544	65660	70328	74474	79371	81228	80434	77803	73884	77058	77601	75694



NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS

No	Province/city	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Arkhangai	2049	1950	2013	1985	2115	2180	2051	1957	1902	1738	1708	1639
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2518	2415	2546	2546	2762	2789	2770	2831	2849	2919	2990	2864
3	Bayankhongor	2058	1884	2107	2124	2316	2183	2133	1966	2001	2074	2104	2051
4	Bulgan	1068	978	964	962	1024	1008	991	871	835	785	763	760
5	Govi-Altai	1379	1303	1315	1370	1387	1265	1293	1176	1221	1286	1368	1406
6	Govisumber	360	377	354	443	479	491	446	450	418	470	429	441
7	Darkhan-Uul	2612	2477	2500	2634	2698	2855	2644	2486	2260	2408	2390	2246
8	Dornogovi	1332	1296	1355	1414	1509	1488	1549	1436	1325	1371	1358	1461
9	Dornod	1930	1847	1999	1922	1984	1984	1970	2076	1934	1957	1927	2005
10	Dundgovi	1093	867	764	817	890	948	1001	953	881	912	952	896
11	Zavkhan	1877	1651	1377	1452	1512	1615	1631	1421	1329	1431	1364	1371
12	Orkhon	2506	2306	2585	2589	2911	2831	2696	2621	2579	2751	2648	2555
13	Uvurkhangai	2946	2752	2510	2590	2783	2757	2755	2675	2428	2403	2605	2428
14	Umnugovi	1282	1178	1221	1301	1544	1441	1505	1409	1301	1552	1646	1680
15	Sukhbaatar	1190	1160	1297	1259	1224	1330	1395	1262	1275	1307	1291	1345
16	Selenge	1845	1909	1858	1940	1934	2029	1956	1836	1720	1706	1780	1655
17	Tuv	932	927	923	1127	1240	1334	1274	1218	1197	1147	1102	1074
18	Uvs	2386	1946	1964	2045	1999	2127	2009	2040	2036	1912	1910	2024
19	Khovd	2227	2075	2391	2351	2372	2320	2313	2220	2212	2355	2281	2274
20	Khuvsgul	3160	2932	3114	3197	3295	3317	3128	2965	2775	2881	2834	2728
21	Khentii	1575	1386	1495	1496	1615	1637	1634	1638	1446	1460	1567	1579
22	Province average	38325	35616	36652	37564	39593	39929	39144	37507	35924	36825	37017	36482
23	Ulaanbaatar	30437	30273	33924	37214	40187	41786	41731	40687	38404	40703	41206	39779
24	National average	68762	65889	70576	74778	79780	81715	80875	78194	74328	77528	78223	76261

MATERNAL MORTALITY, / PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS/

No	Province/city	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Arkhangai	48.8	51.3	49.7	50.4	0.0	45.9	0.0	102.2	0.0	115.1	58.5	122.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	198.6	41.4	78.6	117.8	144.8	35.9	72.2	35.3	35.1	0.0	0.0	174.6
3	Bayankhongor	97.2	0.0	0.0	188.3	0.0	137.4	46.9	101.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Bulgan	187.3	0.0	103.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Govi-Altai	72.5	76.7	76.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Govisumber	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	37.1	0.0	0.0	40.2	0.0	83.1	0.0	0.0
8	Dornogovi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.4
9	Dornod	0.0	0.0	50.0	52.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.9	0.0
10	Dundgovi	91.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Zavkhan	159.8	60.6	72.6	206.6	66.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Orkhon	39.9	86.7	38.7	38.6	0.0	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Uvurkhangai	67.9	0.0	159.4	38.6	35.9	0.0	36.3	74.8	0.0	0.0	38.4	41.2
14	Umnugovi	78.0	169.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.4	66.4	212.9	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Sukhbaatar	168.1	0.0	77.1	79.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	158.5	78.4	0.0	77.5	0.0
16	Selenge	54.2	52.4	107.6	51.5	0.0	0.0	51.1	108.9	0.0	58.6	56.2	0.0
17	Tuv	321.9	0.0	0.0	177.5	0.0	0.0	78.5	82.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Uvs	0.0	205.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Khovd	89.8	96.4	83.6	0.0	84.3	86.2	0.0	90.1	45.2	127.4	43.8	44.0
20	Khuvsgul	94.9	34.1	64.2	31.3	91.0	30.1	32.0	101.2	0.0	34.7	70.6	73.3
21	Khentii	127.0	0.0	0.0	133.7	0.0	0.0	61.2	0.0	69.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	Province average	83.5	44.9	51.8	58.6	32.8	25.0	23.0	56.0	22.3	24.4	21.6	32.9
23	Ulaanbaatar	78.9	46.2	44.2	43.0	52.3	35.9	28.8	41.8	31.2	29.5	24.3	27.7
24	National average	81.4	45.5	48.2	50.8	42.6	30.6	26.0	48.6	26.9	27.1	23.0	30.2

INFANT MORTALITY RATE, / PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS/

No	Province/city	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Arkhangai	25.9	26.2	16.4	19.6	18.4	13.3	14.1	18.9	16.8	19.6	15.2	13.4
2	Bayan-Ulgii	27.0	22.8	24.7	23.2	17.4	23.7	24.9	27.9	13.3	17.8	20.7	16.4
3	Bayankhongor	22.8	26.5	19.5	14.1	18.1	15.1	14.1	23.9	15.5	11.6	12.8	8.8
4	Bulgan	18.7	20.4	11.4	18.7	17.6	20.8	17.2	13.8	10.8	16.6	18.3	14.5
5	Govi-Altai	26.8	20.7	24.3	20.4	25.2	24.5	13.1	16.2	16.4	16.3	14.6	8.5
6	Govisumber	22.2	2.7	8.5	11.3	14.6	6.1	13.5	15.6	7.2	2.1	11.7	6.8
7	Darkhan-Uul	9.6	8.1	9.2	8.0	8.2	7.0	10.2	12.5	10.6	10.8	7.5	9.3
8	Dornogovi	21.8	24.7	13.3	16.3	15.2	13.4	12.3	14.6	12.8	11.7	7.4	8.9
9	Dornod	17.1	20.0	20.0	14.6	13.1	9.6	7.6	11.1	13.4	4.1	7.3	15.5
10	Dundgovi	20.1	21.9	13.1	11.0	10.1	16.9	7.0	16.8	9.1	7.7	7.4	7.8
11	Zavkhan	22.9	26.7	22.5	22.7	17.9	23.5	25.8	15.5	16.6	13.3	16.1	13.9
12	Orkhon	15.6	14.7	13.5	14.7	11.3	14.5	12.2	12.6	5.0	6.5	8.3	8.6
13	Uvurkhangai	23.1	28.3	27.1	23.2	14.7	12.7	14.2	20.6	16.1	15.0	14.6	8.2
14	Umnugovi	21.1	22.1	19.7	16.9	16.8	20.1	16.6	19.2	16.1	14.8	21.3	11.9
15	Sukhbaatar	18.5	21.6	18.5	22.2	15.5	20.3	18.6	22.2	17.3	10.7	10.1	7.4
16	Selenge	14.1	8.4	5.4	6.7	7.8	6.4	8.2	14.7	11.0	10.6	9.6	8.5
17	Tuv	18.2	25.9	27.1	19.5	13.7	16.5	13.3	20.5	10.0	18.3	15.4	11.2
18	Uvs	30.6	33.4	23.4	15.2	17.0	18.8	20.4	21.6	18.7	14.1	13.6	13.8
19	Khovd	18.9	24.1	18.4	18.3	14.3	19.4	20.8	18.9	16.7	14.9	18.0	11.9
20	Khuvsgul	29.4	29.7	29.9	26.0	23.1	16.0	22.4	28.3	22.0	18.0	18.0	13.6
21	Khentii	29.2	19.5	18.7	16.0	18.0	15.3	17.1	15.3	19.4	11.6	16.0	8.2
22	Province average	21.9	22.1	19.2	17.5	15.7	15.7	15.9	18.8	14.5	13.1	13.8	11.2
23	Ulaanbaatar	18.0	16.1	13.3	13.1	13.6	15.0	14.7	15.0	12.7	13.6	12.9	11.8
24	National average	20.2	19.4	16.3	15.3	14.6	15.3	15.3	16.8	13.6	13.4	13.3	11.5

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE, /PER 1 000 BIRTHS/

No	Province/city	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Arkhangai	17.0	20.4	13.8	12.5	15.1	13.2	9.7	12.7	10.5	13.2	7.0	7.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	28.3	30.7	33.9	23.5	22.8	18.5	16.9	16.8	13.2	12.2	11.0	10.8
3	Bayankhongor	16.9	20.0	16.0	13.1	15.8	17.7	14.0	10.6	11.4	9.1	9.5	9.2
4	Bulgan	12.1	8.2	16.4	14.5	12.6	13.8	16.1	12.5	7.2	16.5	14.3	17.0
5	Govi-Altai	16.5	18.3	21.1	18.8	18.0	22.7	9.2	15.2	14.7	13.1	12.4	9.9
6	Govisumber	11.1	7.9	5.6	6.8	12.5	8.1	8.9	6.6	4.8	2.1	13.9	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	8.8	8.4	9.5	7.2	9.6	7.7	9.4	8.4	9.3	9.9	10.0	11.1
8	Dornogovi	25.3	20.7	11.0	8.5	15.2	10.7	9.7	11.1	14.3	11.6	8.1	9.5
9	Dornod	17.5	15.6	14.9	16.5	12.0	13.5	8.6	10.1	13.3	6.6	7.2	7.5
10	Dundgovi	12.8	13.8	16.9	12.2	8.9	13.6	4.0	16.7	9.0	5.5	8.4	5.6
11	Zavkhan	16.9	22.2	28.0	23.2	12.5	14.8	17.6	10.5	16.5	9.1	15.3	9.4
12	Orkhon	13.1	16.4	16.5	14.2	14.0	14.4	13.3	11.4	8.9	8.3	8.3	8.6
13	Uvurkhangai	17.2	19.4	21.7	19.6	12.9	12.6	11.6	10.8	11.1	12.8	9.6	8.2
14	Umnugovi	15.5	19.4	13.1	14.6	16.1	18.6	17.1	13.4	14.5	12.2	18.2	11.8
15	Sukhbaatar	20.0	12.0	16.8	13.5	10.6	13.4	16.4	13.4	11.7	9.1	9.2	10.3
16	Selenge	11.3	9.4	8.6	9.8	7.2	9.3	8.1	7.1	7.0	7.6	10.6	12.0
17	Tuv	18.1	17.2	21.5	14.1	16.0	9.7	18.6	21.1	9.2	10.4	18.0	8.3
18	Uvs	18.3	25.9	18.2	17.9	16.4	15.9	14.9	14.1	15.6	9.4	8.9	12.2
19	Khovd	18.2	22.5	18.6	16.8	16.7	15.5	19.3	15.2	15.7	14.3	10.9	9.6
20	Khuvsgul	18.5	18.6	17.2	19.3	17.1	17.3	18.1	16.8	12.9	14.2	11.2	13.5
21	Khentii	17.1	17.2	12.7	12.6	12.3	15.8	12.8	8.5	11.0	10.9	8.9	6.9
22	Province average	17.0	18.2	17.4	15.4	14.4	14.3	13.4	12.6	11.9	10.8	10.6	9.9
23	Ulaanbaatar	16.8	15.4	13.2	14.4	14.3	14.7	15.6	13.2	12.9	12.8	11.4	12.2
24	National average	16.9	16.9	15.4	14.9	14.4	14.5	14.6	12.9	12.4	11.9	11.0	11.1

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

No	Province/city	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Arkhangai	28.8	31.3	20.9	23.7	22.7	18.3	18.0	27.6	20.5	25.3	21.7	18.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	36.9	33.1	29.1	27.9	23.9	26.5	31.4	32.1	17.9	25.0	25.1	19.9
3	Bayankhongor	26.7	32.9	25.6	17.9	20.7	19.7	18.3	30.0	18.0	18.8	17.6	13.2
4	Bulgan	21.5	24.5	13.5	19.8	20.5	23.8	19.2	16.1	13.2	22.9	21.0	15.8
5	Govi-Altai	35.5	26.9	25.9	22.6	30.3	26.9	15.5	20.4	19.7	19.4	19.0	9.2
6	Govisumber	27.8	5.3	8.5	11.3	14.6	6.1	15.7	20.0	14.4	6.4	11.7	11.3
7	Darkhan-Uul	11.9	11.7	12.8	11.0	10.7	8.4	12.1	15.3	12.8	13.7	9.6	12.5
8	Dornogovi	24.0	28.5	19.2	18.4	21.9	19.5	12.3	16.7	13.6	16.0	12.5	10.3
9	Dornod	20.2	23.8	25.5	16.6	19.2	13.1	10.2	15.4	18.1	6.6	10.4	19.5
10	Dundgovi	22.9	30.0	15.7	12.2	14.6	20.0	10.0	21.0	15.9	13.2	9.5	10.0
11	Zavkhan	24.5	32.7	26.1	28.2	21.2	26.6	28.2	19.0	17.3	20.3	21.3	19.0
12	Orkhon	16.8	18.2	15.9	16.6	13.4	16.2	15.2	14.5	5.4	9.5	10.6	10.2
13	Uvurkhangai	25.8	33.1	33.1	27.0	19.4	16.0	18.9	28.4	20.2	19.1	17.7	9.9
14	Umnugovi	23.4	26.3	22.9	23.1	19.4	26.4	19.9	24.1	20.0	16.1	24.9	14.3
15	Sukhbaatar	22.7	25.9	24.7	26.2	21.2	24.8	22.9	27.7	20.4	16.1	13.2	12.6
16	Selenge	16.3	13.1	9.7	10.3	11.4	8.9	11.8	19.1	15.1	12.3	12.4	12.7
17	Tuv	20.4	30.2	32.5	29.3	14.5	17.2	17.3	30.4	17.5	26.2	20.9	20.5
18	Uvs	36.5	43.2	27.5	19.6	20.0	23.0	23.4	27.0	22.1	19.9	17.8	15.8
19	Khovd	25.1	29.9	22.6	22.5	17.7	24.1	23.3	23.4	22.2	19.1	21.5	15.4
20	Khuvsgul	33.9	37.9	32.8	29.1	28.8	19.3	27.5	32.4	26.3	23.6	22.6	17.2
21	Khentii	31.7	28.1	27.4	23.4	23.5	18.3	18.4	23.2	24.9	15.1	20.4	13.3
22	Province average	25.7	28.0	23.5	21.3	19.7	19.0	19.2	23.7	18.1	17.7	17.6	14.6
23	Ulaanbaatar	21.0	20.6	16.2	16.0	16.3	17.8	17.3	18.2	15.4	16.1	14.9	13.4
24	National average	23.6	24.6	20.0	18.7	18.0	18.4	18.3	20.8	16.7	16.9	16.1	14.0

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE, / PER 10 000 POPULATION/

No	Province/city	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Arkhangai	61.0	68.1	127.4	89.7	82.0	62.6	64.1	159.7	53.3	61.2	55.6	37.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	86.1	72.1	53.0	33.4	45.5	40.7	65.5	61.8	33.1	30.5	38.9	29.4
3	Bayankhongor	266.4	339.6	272.0	161.0	126.4	142.5	183.1	268.8	134.3	167.2	183.1	149.8
4	Bulgan	191.0	135.2	207.4	161.6	90.9	73.4	68.5	125.5	80.0	56.6	88.7	85.6
5	Govii-Altai	72.3	161.4	125.0	80.8	49.2	88.1	75.8	171.7	140.0	83.8	71.2	49.9
6	Govisumber	113.9	206.2	213.4	140.6	137.2	106.1	74.5	176.7	141.6	150.7	95.4	40.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	176.8	144.8	153.9	114.1	96.2	101.0	77.3	313.8	93.0	114.2	148.0	96.4
8	Dornogovi	190.7	238.6	209.3	166.9	172.5	134.6	139.8	266.9	105.3	108.1	160.6	129.6
9	Dornod	281.4	257.9	332.8	315.8	421.7	334.5	337.8	337.1	381.2	354.5	268.6	194.8
10	Dundgovi	44.4	75.8	171.3	116.0	80.7	91.0	125.3	144.7	110.5	89.0	87.3	65.6
11	Zavkhan	81.3	96.9	143.1	108.0	107.9	66.7	75.2	112.8	65.4	63.6	97.8	88.2
12	Orkhon	148.4	132.4	147.9	107.2	74.0	68.5	104.2	138.6	66.8	84.9	87.8	62.8
13	Uvurkhangai	140.1	103.0	128.7	94.6	105.5	57.7	81.2	196.0	99.2	88.0	77.3	48.9
14	Umnugovi	64.5	60.6	166.7	84.3	91.8	82.7	155.9	158.6	115.8	96.8	106.3	127.8
15	Sukhbaatar	164.5	145.1	155.8	146.9	182.2	102.4	142.5	218.3	216.1	110.9	154.5	80.0
16	Selenge	123.2	99.7	115.2	92.9	83.7	81.7	84.9	174.0	72.9	73.5	67.6	90.4
17	Tuv	53.6	70.7	116.6	100.9	81.0	57.0	136.6	133.5	88.9	70.4	76.6	60.6
18	Uvs	107.9	108.8	167.3	86.9	63.7	64.8	109.8	88.3	88.0	74.3	75.3	73.3
19	Khovd	88.0	72.4	114.0	175.2	93.3	71.8	102.7	146.0	61.8	72.8	85.7	61.8
20	Khuvsgul	220.5	192.1	150.3	115.4	144.9	120.1	151.2	172.8	119.5	184.4	170.0	102.7
21	Khentii	134.8	169.5	193.8	148.3	132.1	98.8	142.0	157.4	95.0	84.3	69.0	57.0
22	Province average	137.3	136.9	158.3	121.7	114.3	95.4	118.7	177.5	106.8	105.1	108.4	83.3
23	Ulaanbaatar	205.5	216.1	179.7	204.2	158.0	136.0	295.9	287.7	190.2	164.4	181.5	127.2
24	National average	164.8	169.4	168.0	159.5	132.7	114.4	200.5	227.8	144.9	132.4	141.8	103.5

HEALTH CARE WORKERS, /PER 10 000 POPULATION/

No	Province/city	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Arkhangai	114.0	121.6	135.1	134.8	137.3	134.3	135.6	134.7	129.9	132.4	135.2	135.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	99.2	103.3	118.4	118.4	124.1	123.9	122.1	121.5	125.1	128.4	139.3	143.9
3	Bayankhongor	120.9	120.5	140.9	146.2	151.9	146.5	139.8	138.2	135.7	136.7	145.9	139.7
4	Bulgan	126.7	123.9	145.6	147.4	141.4	138.1	127.5	126.8	125.3	123.1	134.4	143.1
5	Govi-Altai	167.6	174.5	194.5	196.1	203.5	195.9	190.5	195.9	192.8	189.4	190.6	196.7
6	Govisumber	168.1	167.0	172.9	169.7	175.2	168.5	160.2	148.3	152.6	159.9	155.7	156.8
7	Darkhan-Uul	129.9	126.3	128.0	133.2	131.5	131.8	136.7	138.6	137.8	135.1	133.0	141.8
8	Domogovi	141.9	145.3	145.8	152.3	157.0	149.9	150.6	158.2	165.4	167.0	158.0	172.5
9	Dornod	129.6	128.8	136.8	142.3	142.4	139.6	136.3	132.7	131.0	129.9	129.8	131.2
10	Dundgovi	139.1	140.2	165.6	182.8	185.3	169.9	157.9	156.7	154.3	152.8	156.8	152.2
11	Zavkhan	136.0	138.9	169.0	176.3	182.8	177.4	168.1	158.3	155.7	154.1	157.6	156.1
12	Orkhon	121.6	138.0	126.2	134.1	137.5	135.3	133.0	150.3	148.7	155.3	157.3	161.6
13	Uvurkhangai	101.5	104.1	121.9	123.3	126.4	125.0	123.6	123.6	125.4	124.7	131.8	137.4
14	Umnugovi	124.5	125.4	106.2	108.7	110.2	118.7	128.1	132.0	126.5	136.8	141.7	138.9
15	Sukhbaatar	136.3	138.8	148.8	150.0	151.2	136.7	136.2	133.6	128.9	129.7	129.6	132.9
16	Selenge	108.6	107.7	110.2	107.5	116.7	112.6	112.6	116.9	121.8	119.2	126.0	117.0
17	Tuv	120.0	118.6	132.5	135.4	141.6	145.3	135.2	139.5	143.4	139.4	140.4	147.0
18	Uvs	121.8	124.6	134.3	138.4	146.0	148.5	146.4	141.2	133.8	137.8	141.1	144.6
19	Khovd	109.4	113.3	130.0	135.9	136.4	134.9	134.1	138.8	141.5	141.5	149.4	152.3
20	Khuvsgul	110.9	111.9	120.8	125.8	125.3	122.6	119.7	117.0	115.7	118.9	115.7	115.0
21	Khentii	135.2	134.9	146.2	147.1	147.5	146.2	140.6	139.2	135.7	133.8	136.4	133.1
22	Province average	122.1	124.4	134.7	138.1	141.1	138.7	136.2	137.2	136.6	137.3	140.5	142.5
23	Ulaanbaatar	173.5	171.2	163.1	172.0	172.2	174.9	181.2	178.0	195.3	199.5	208.2	213.6
24	National average	142.8	143.6	147.6	153.6	155.5	155.4	156.7	156.0	163.1	165.5	171.4	175.2

PHYSICIANS, /PER 10 000 POPULATION/

No	Provincercity	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Arkhangai	13.5	14.8	16.9	17.3	17.7	17.9	18.0	19.9	18.3	19.4	21.6	22.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	13.0	14.2	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.6	17.0	18.6	20.2	20.7	22.9	24.3
3	Bayankhongor	12.2	13.0	16.4	17.3	18.7	20.4	19.0	20.6	21.7	23.0	24.2	22.9
4	Bulgan	15.2	14.6	18.7	19.9	18.5	18.4	18.4	19.9	19.8	17.9	21.8	23.9
5	Govi-Altai	19.3	21.1	25.9	27.9	29.3	29.3	30.5	31.4	32.8	33.4	32.0	35.4
6	Govisumber	31.3	28.8	33.1	34.1	38.5	37.6	34.4	31.1	33.2	36.1	37.9	32.2
7	Darkhan-Uul	25.9	25.4	25.3	25.6	25.4	25.3	26.2	28.0	27.2	26.3	27.3	29.7
8	Dornogovi	30.8	31.2	30.1	30.1	33.1	31.0	32.5	33.9	32.9	35.1	35.7	38.6
9	Dornod	18.7	18.2	19.7	22.5	24.1	23.2	22.3	22.6	23.3	23.2	24.4	23.8
10	Dundgovi	19.0	18.7	22.0	26.2	28.2	27.2	27.7	28.7	30.7	29.4	32.8	34.3
11	Zavkhan	14.8	15.4	19.8	22.2	23.2	22.8	23.1	25.9	25.3	24.5	25.1	25.3
12	Orkhon	27.1	29.1	27.6	27.9	28.7	27.5	27.4	32.1	31.9	33.6	35.9	33.8
13	Uvurkhangai	14.8	15.0	17.8	19.1	20.9	20.3	22.0	22.6	22.5	22.8	24.6	25.5
14	Umnugovi	21.8	23.3	19.0	21.0	22.2	25.1	28.0	29.1	29.2	29.2	32.7	33.3
15	Sukhbaatar	18.4	19.3	21.7	22.0	22.9	21.9	24.0	25.6	25.2	25.3	23.3	25.8
16	Selenge	16.1	15.3	16.8	15.8	17.6	18.1	19.7	22.0	22.8	23.0	22.9	21.4
17	Tuv	14.9	15.4	18.0	18.4	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.9	23.3	22.9	22.9	26.2
18	Uvs	14.6	15.5	16.4	18.5	18.7	19.1	21.6	21.0	20.6	21.8	23.7	23.6
19	Khovd	13.9	16.7	19.3	21.7	21.2	22.2	23.5	24.8	26.8	27.2	29.9	32.2
20	Khovsgul	12.9	14.1	14.9	17.0	17.3	17.7	18.2	18.6	19.0	19.5	20.4	19.4
21	Khentii	20.5	19.7	21.8	22.7	22.7	21.8	21.6	22.6	24.1	23.4	25.0	26.6
22	Province average	17.4	18.0	20.0	21.1	22.0	22.0	22.6	24.0	24.4	24.7	26.1	26.8
23	Ulaanbaatar	39.6	40.3	38.8	41.1	40.9	42.4	42.3	42.2	46.0	48.2	49.9	52.4
24	National average	26.4	27.2	28.5	30.3	30.7	31.4	31.6	32.4	34.1	35.4	37.0	38.5

NURSES, / PER 10 000 POPULATION/

No	Province/city	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Arkhangai	28.0	27.8	30.1	30.9	30.6	30.2	29.5	29.8	29.0	30.0	31.5	29.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	24.3	24.9	27.5	27.3	27.5	30.2	30.4	30.7	31.5	31.9	34.8	35.9
3	Bayankhongor	28.8	29.1	33.1	35.3	36.2	36.8	35.0	34.6	34.0	33.9	34.7	32.9
4	Bulgan	30.1	29.7	36.4	36.4	35.4	35.8	32.9	32.2	31.5	30.9	33.4	37.0
5	Govi-Altai	37.4	38.2	42.5	42.9	44.5	44.3	43.6	44.9	44.5	44.1	46.1	44.0
6	Govisumber	40.5	37.8	39.0	41.2	38.5	42.1	37.4	37.1	39.0	37.3	33.3	29.3
7	Darkhan-Uul	36.7	35.6	35.3	36.6	37.9	37.5	39.7	36.6	35.6	35.5	43.0	43.1
8	Dornogovi	30.1	31.1	30.1	29.3	31.7	31.3	32.2	34.3	37.7	36.3	33.9	38.4
9	Dornod	30.8	31.4	34.5	34.3	36.3	36.5	35.6	35.6	35.2	34.5	35.1	36.0
10	Dundgovi	30.7	32.0	36.1	38.1	39.7	37.0	35.6	34.1	32.4	33.0	33.5	33.6
11	Zavkhan	31.0	28.9	34.6	37.6	39.5	38.7	39.2	39.9	38.1	38.7	39.4	38.6
12	Orkhon	38.9	38.1	34.5	35.5	35.2	36.2	36.3	41.3	41.3	42.6	40.0	40.1
13	Uvurkhangai	23.7	24.5	28.1	28.7	28.7	29.1	28.7	29.1	28.6	28.6	30.2	32.6
14	Umnugovi	25.8	24.1	22.1	24.4	23.1	26.8	27.9	29.0	27.1	27.9	27.3	29.1
15	Sukhbaatar	30.4	29.1	30.4	31.8	32.5	36.7	36.6	36.0	35.4	35.8	35.2	36.0
16	Selenge	27.3	26.0	26.6	25.9	29.3	26.9	27.5	27.7	30.6	29.9	30.4	30.2
17	Tuv	26.8	25.8	28.4	29.3	29.9	33.5	31.1	32.4	31.5	30.7	31.8	32.6
18	Uvs	30.5	31.2	33.0	31.5	36.3	36.2	34.4	34.6	31.6	34.2	35.2	37.1
19	Khovd	28.4	28.1	30.3	29.8	29.7	34.4	33.5	33.7	34.6	34.2	35.7	36.3
20	Khovsgul	26.1	26.8	26.4	28.3	28.3	28.5	28.6	27.9	28.2	29.8	29.4	30.9
21	Khentii	31.0	30.8	34.0	34.9	35.0	34.0	33.7	32.4	31.0	31.4	32.0	30.9
22	Province average	29.5	29.4	31.2	32.0	32.8	33.5	33.1	33.4	33.1	33.4	34.3	34.9
23	Ulaanbaatar	38.8	38.2	36.9	38.4	37.6	40.9	42.8	41.6	45.1	45.9	46.8	47.4
24	National average	33.3	33.0	33.8	34.9	35.0	36.9	37.5	37.2	38.5	39.1	40.0	40.7

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS, /PER 10 000 POPULATION/

No	Province/city	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Arkhangai	62.1	60.7	79.2	80.1	66.6	57.2	55.2	56.0	55.0	54.3	54.6	58.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	58.7	60.8	70.9	82.1	74.8	70.5	68.9	72.7	77.1	76.9	76.1	90.5
3	Bayankhongor	58.5	58.5	65.3	64.6	66.5	57.8	57.1	62.2	63.4	67.3	67.1	74.8
4	Bulgan	60.0	59.2	72.3	71.8	73.0	57.7	55.1	62.3	60.4	60.7	61.6	58.3
5	Govii-Altai	77.2	73.9	85.6	84.4	84.1	68.1	66.4	77.8	78.7	78.6	81.4	83.1
6	Govisumber	81.0	78.3	77.3	74.6	85.9	55.7	64.5	70.6	72.2	71.1	70.1	75.6
7	Darkhan-Uul	56.9	57.4	57.8	58.7	57.8	66.0	67.1	73.2	73.6	73.9	73.9	75.2
8	Dornogovi	61.6	62.1	61.5	60.2	59.1	62.8	62.6	66.5	68.8	71.3	72.6	74.1
9	Dornod	65.2	65.2	70.1	69.3	70.7	58.3	56.4	69.8	69.9	68.8	67.4	68.5
10	Dundgovi	62.1	63.4	78.0	78.9	79.3	55.6	51.1	67.5	65.5	66.3	66.3	74.7
11	Zavkhan	66.6	68.9	96.6	93.4	104.3	66.4	71.2	81.7	82.1	78.8	76.1	92.6
12	Orkhon	50.9	50.9	51.4	55.2	58.3	62.7	61.4	64.2	63.4	70.8	83.1	85.5
13	Uvurkhangai	54.4	54.1	62.3	61.9	62.9	63.7	60.7	63.5	72.7	71.7	74.0	80.3
14	Umnugovi	55.9	56.0	46.6	45.2	43.9	69.1	73.5	71.4	102.5	99.3	100.1	98.5
15	Sukhbaatar	57.7	57.6	61.4	60.7	60.3	66.0	62.7	61.4	66.7	67.1	73.6	86.3
16	Selenge	63.0	61.5	63.3	65.2	60.4	59.3	58.4	66.2	65.7	73.5	77.8	75.4
17	Tuv	48.3	47.3	49.6	49.2	49.1	59.2	57.7	57.4	53.8	53.5	55.1	60.8
18	Uvs	60.3	60.9	65.4	65.1	66.4	68.8	69.0	70.5	67.2	70.7	70.7	73.0
19	Khovd	63.1	65.8	71.4	74.7	73.6	70.5	67.6	67.4	66.8	64.0	68.8	86.2
20	Khuvsgul	48.9	49.7	54.4	52.9	56.7	54.8	60.2	61.2	59.7	67.0	65.6	66.1
21	Khentii	60.9	60.6	65.6	64.8	64.3	58.4	60.2	67.5	63.0	63.6	63.3	71.7
22	Province average	59.1	59.2	65.3	65.9	65.5	62.4	62.1	66.6	68.1	69.6	71.2	76.3
23	Ulaanbaatar	74.8	72.3	71.5	72.6	72.0	77.6	83.2	83.4	88.1	89.8	91.4	92.9
24	National average	65.4	64.6	68.1	69.0	68.5	69.4	71.8	74.3	77.1	78.8	80.4	84.0

INPATIENTS, /PER 10 000 POPULATION/

No	Province/city	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Arkhangai	2428.0	2525.3	2585.3	2524.5	2410.6	2319.9	2052.7	2255.0	2128.3	2179.0	2038.6	2041.8
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2256.9	2327.6	2665.0	2679.5	2775.1	2831.9	2793.4	2916.3	2724.3	2642.4	2753.0	2556.4
3	Bayankhongor	2216.6	2272.8	2625.9	2518.9	2513.0	2481.0	2280.9	2442.3	2308.3	2380.4	2625.2	2688.9
4	Bulgan	2118.8	2048.1	2380.9	2420.3	2316.5	2075.7	1931.3	2039.9	1919.0	2028.2	1950.0	1773.4
5	Govi-Altai	2291.1	2334.4	2767.8	2682.1	2713.1	2669.5	2562.2	2586.3	2517.4	2464.9	2350.3	2298.9
6	Govisumber	3251.1	3434.7	3336.8	3213.7	3050.6	3399.9	2804.2	3003.5	2826.4	2948.3	2780.5	2461.9
7	Darkhan-Uul	2336.6	2525.1	2409.5	2401.9	2465.0	2891.5	2818.1	3010.9	2976.8	3018.8	2975.7	2713.3
8	Dornogovi	2236.8	2345.6	2279.4	2184.2	2074.1	2220.0	2103.9	2415.8	2381.9	2453.7	2493.1	2390.4
9	Dornod	2293.1	2214.0	2489.7	2473.0	2400.5	2327.0	2238.1	2528.0	2416.5	2368.2	2329.1	2166.9
10	Dundgovi	2232.6	2269.5	2634.5	2879.8	2736.1	2662.7	2271.0	2548.0	2403.5	2385.9	2321.1	2158.9
11	Zavkhan	2296.9	2337.4	2771.3	2767.2	2668.9	2485.0	2339.3	2457.3	2279.4	2371.1	2409.1	2302.6
12	Orkhon	1935.7	2030.5	1956.4	2072.7	2070.8	2124.9	2073.9	2197.5	2248.2	2451.7	2634.7	2451.8
13	Uvurkhangai	1842.1	1961.9	2073.4	2183.7	2162.0	2206.7	2076.2	2241.1	2111.6	2114.1	2160.8	2003.9
14	Umnugovi	2143.6	1941.7	1593.1	1615.4	1620.7	1877.3	2008.9	2174.1	2105.9	2236.1	2273.4	2182.0
15	Sukhbaatar	2354.7	2314.9	2444.3	2354.0	2306.2	2342.6	2167.6	2242.6	2168.3	2187.5	2190.5	2125.5
16	Selenge	2126.6	2222.8	2222.2	2182.7	1959.7	2029.8	1935.6	2196.7	2105.7	2132.0	2172.3	1825.2
17	Tuv	1789.7	1760.5	1823.6	1789.4	1746.8	1812.8	1615.5	1826.9	1663.9	1640.7	1662.6	1448.6
18	Uvs	2384.6	2467.4	2724.0	2617.2	2654.7	2663.9	2401.1	2592.1	2635.7	2529.1	2493.5	2273.7
19	Khovd	2530.4	2523.6	2714.6	2765.2	2921.4	2958.2	2773.8	2758.1	2647.7	2701.0	2588.8	2692.5
20	Khuvsgul	2163.0	2159.8	2272.3	2285.8	2246.6	2200.2	2149.3	2280.2	2139.7	2233.6	2251.0	2100.7
21	Khentii	2279.9	2304.1	2475.4	2475.8	2341.2	2376.5	2147.9	2297.8	2085.4	2159.2	2248.2	2198.8
22	Province average	2210.2	2251.4	2380.5	2375.7	2339.6	2378.2	2242.0	2406.7	2302.3	2340.8	2359.2	2224.4
23	Ulaanbaatar	2672.5	2769.4	2625.2	2712.8	2750.2	2872.1	3012.2	3151.6	3307.7	3479.6	3558.3	3026.3
24	National average	2396.5	2464.0	2491.6	2530.4	2530.1	2606.1	2593.1	2748.8	2756.4	2856.7	2906.8	2593.0

OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY, / PER 10 000 POPULATION/

No	Province/city	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Arkhangai	6619.1	6460.4	7500.0	7766.6	6722.2	7996.4	7977.1	9203.9	10178.0	9686.9	10094.1	7902.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	3513.3	3493.6	4459.4	4541.3	4594.0	5155.5	4711.8	4573.3	5408.8	6040.1	8582.6	5436.4
3	Bayankhongor	7379.4	8010.9	9872.4	8642.9	9389.0	9639.1	9644.5	9799.2	10745.8	12146.8	12803.5	9373.1
4	Bulgan	4403.3	4282.2	4318.8	4965.2	5888.1	7309.8	8042.1	8347.8	10707.1	9119.7	10038.1	4660.3
5	Govi-Altai	5930.6	6967.4	7480.1	7262.7	6865.1	6592.9	5646.5	6819.7	7442.8	8198.2	12127.1	10010.5
6	Govisumber	9228.1	13085.5	12232.4	9023.3	6396.6	6743.4	6415.0	6337.6	6338.3	6770.8	5910.9	2540.8
7	Darkhan-Uul	7899.2	7337.7	7178.6	7246.7	7787.0	8668.3	7998.5	8334.3	8945.2	8779.5	9854.2	4242.9
8	Dornogovi	5534.0	6078.2	6131.2	6239.6	6374.9	7232.2	7821.0	9302.9	13795.3	13643.6	15268.8	12312.4
9	Dornod	7281.9	6753.0	7306.1	7676.5	7430.7	6779.5	8009.9	7419.5	7837.1	7736.5	8080.6	4823.5
10	Dundgovi	3656.6	3991.7	5200.0	5397.4	5974.4	6064.3	5392.2	6353.6	5926.6	7403.3	9705.7	7450.5
11	Zavkhan	3760.7	3877.4	4592.0	6604.6	4686.1	5501.9	5559.1	6545.3	8723.5	9295.7	10288.9	8351.4
12	Orkhon	4560.7	4773.7	4358.2	4259.1	4180.8	4496.2	5813.7	6556.9	5959.4	5075.3	8105.1	5776.6
13	Uvurkhangai	5944.1	6242.5	7051.8	6845.7	7152.3	6982.1	6691.5	7129.5	7804.1	7334.2	8181.9	4906.4
14	Umnugovi	6845.6	8427.2	7143.1	7251.9	7597.4	8094.4	9652.7	11227.6	10970.7	11884.0	13863.9	11509.4
15	Sukhbaatar	5234.2	5286.4	4889.7	5307.6	5561.6	5508.2	7832.5	7876.5	7478.0	7417.0	9009.5	5902.1
16	Selenge	4168.8	5065.1	5326.1	4962.3	4874.9	4950.3	4543.7	4661.9	5046.2	5291.5	6320.3	4011.8
17	Tuv	7062.2	5948.7	5985.9	7104.8	6968.1	7923.9	8298.5	9053.2	9041.8	10587.1	12726.8	9076.1
18	Uvs	6059.3	5661.0	6420.5	6578.9	7223.3	6938.8	7439.0	7853.6	8278.3	8990.5	10157.6	8106.3
19	Khovd	3979.4	4235.9	7008.4	6696.0	5966.4	5459.2	5566.8	5913.1	7297.1	9417.6	9640.4	7350.4
20	Khuvsgul	5524.1	5202.8	4499.3	6154.3	5866.9	5911.4	5542.4	6498.2	8001.0	7998.7	9481.1	7050.8
21	Khentii	5429.0	5375.5	6646.0	6299.0	6199.3	6348.9	6016.5	7039.9	7298.4	7692.8	10033.1	7414.0
22	Province average	5575.4	5695.7	6217.2	6417.6	6349.0	6658.7	6816.5	7392.0	8198.5	8508.6	9963.1	7013.4
23	Ulaanbaatar	6601.0	6405.5	6151.2	6879.2	7949.9	8770.3	8644.1	9250.5	10770.4	10953.7	12886.3	8468.5
24	National average	5988.7	5987.0	6187.2	6629.3	7091.8	7633.2	7649.5	8245.4	9360.1	9616.2	11298.2	7682.3



CHAPTER

15

HEALTH
INDICATORS BY
SHC

PHYSICIAN AND NURSE, BY REGION, SOUM, 2019, 2020 OH

AIMAG, SOUM	Number of Population		Physician		Persons per physician		Nurses		Persons per nurse		Physician to nurse ratio		Midlevel medical personnel		Midlevel medical personnel per physician	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Province average	3190054	3225152	11788	12431	271	259	13112	13112	250	246	1	1	21669	21960	2	2
Western region	405360	407703	1065	1126	381	362	1521	1544	267	264	1	1	3293	2982	3	3
ZAVKHAN	72567	72769	182	184	399	395	286	281	254	259	2	2	631	560	3	3
ULIASTAI	16499	16314	98	98	168	166	142	137	116	119	1	1	229	226	2	2
ALDARKHAAN	2918	2978	3	1	973	2978	6	5	486	596	2	5	17	12	6	12
ASGAT	985	1030	0	1	0	1030	5	5	197	206	0	5	11	10	0	10
BAYANTES	2612	2637	3	3	871	879	6	6	435	440	2	2	18	14	6	5
BAYANKHAIRKHAN	1829	1801	1	2	1829	901	5	5	366	360	5	3	16	13	16	7
DURVULJIN	2239	2277	3	3	746	759	6	6	373	380	2	2	18	15	6	5
ZAVKHANMANDAL	1093	1082	4	6	273	180	5	6	219	180	1	1	15	13	4	2
IDER	2523	2520	3	3	841	840	6	6	421	420	2	2	16	13	5	4
IKH-JUL	6414	6463	6	6	1069	1077	7	7	916	923	1	1	27	20	5	3
NUMRUG	1887	1914	2	2	943	957	5	5	377	383	3	3	13	12	7	6
OTGON	2614	2612	3	2	871	1306	6	6	436	435	2	3	17	15	6	8
SANTMARGATS	1564	1544	2	2	782	772	5	5	313	309	3	3	15	11	8	6
SONGINO	1545	1530	2	2	773	765	5	5	309	306	3	3	13	11	7	6
TOSONTSENGEL	9269	9371	25	26	371	360	22	23	421	407	1	1	45	42	2	2
TUDEVTEI	1881	1902	8	7	235	272	7	7	269	272	1	1	20	15	3	2
TELMEIN	2817	2847	3	3	939	949	6	6	469	475	2	2	17	14	6	5
TES	2881	2900	3	3	960	967	6	6	480	483	2	2	17	15	6	5
URGAMAL	1306	1314	1	2	1306	657	5	5	261	263	5	3	12	13	12	7
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	1297	1329	2	2	649	665	5	5	259	266	3	3	14	11	7	6
TSAGAANCHULUUT	1289	1284	1	1	1289	1284	5	4	258	321	5	4	15	11	15	11
TSETSEN-UUL	1641	1619	2	2	820	810	5	5	328	324	3	3	16	14	8	7
SHILUUSTEI	1775	1790	3	4	592	448	6	6	296	298	2	2	18	15	6	4
ERDENEKHAIRKHAN	1687	1702	2	2	843	851	5	5	337	340	3	3	15	13	8	7
YARUU	2009	2009	2	1	1005	2009	5	5	402	402	3	5	17	12	9	12
GOVI-ALTAI	57856	57911	185	205	313	282	267	255	217	227	1	1	594	497	3	2
ESUNBULAG	18694	18592	142	163	132	114	181	171	103	109	1	1	302	294	2	2
ALTAI	2056	2073	3	2	685	1037	5	5	411	415	2	3	15	10	5	5
BAYAN-UUL	3017	3025	5	5	603	605	6	6	503	504	1	1	22	15	4	3
BIGER	2242	2248	5	5	448	450	6	6	374	375	1	1	20	15	4	3
BUGAT	2183	2167	2	3	1092	722	5	5	437	433	3	2	13	12	7	4
DARVI	1810	1780	2	2	905	890	5	5	362	356	3	3	15	9	8	5
DELGER	3143	3151	2	2	1571	1576	6	6	524	525	3	3	19	14	10	7



AIMAG, SOUM	Number of Population		Physician		Persons per physician		Nurses		Persons per nurse		Physician to nurse ratio		Midlevel medical personnel		Midlevel medical personnel per physician	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
A																
JARGALAN	1814	1821	2	2	907	911	4	4	453	455	2	2	14	11	7	6
TAISHIR	1615	1634	3	1	538	1634	4	4	404	409	1	4	13	9	4	9
TONKHIL	2223	2248	1	2	2223	1124	5	5	445	450	5	3	19	12	19	6
TUGRUG	2038	2073	5	4	408	518	4	4	510	518	1	1	19	13	4	3
KHALIUN	2443	2432	1	2	2443	1216	5	5	489	486	5	3	18	12	18	6
KHUKHMORIT	2346	2355	2	2	1173	1178	6	6	391	393	3	3	20	13	10	7
TSOGT	3543	3523	2	2	1772	1762	4	3	886	1174	2	2	17	12	9	6
TSEEL	2219	2249	3	1	740	2249	5	5	444	450	2	5	17	12	6	12
CHANDMANI	2233	2253	2	3	1117	751	5	5	447	451	3	2	17	11	9	4
SHARGA	1941	1975	2	2	971	988	4	4	485	494	2	2	17	12	9	6
ERDENE	2299	2312	1	2	2299	1156	7	6	328	385	7	3	17	11	17	6
BAYN-ULGI	103818	104880	238	255	436	411	361	377	288	278	2	1	737	685	3	3
ULGI	37143	37818	184	199	202	190	264	276	141	137	1	1	434	445	2	2
ALTAI	4235	4259	4	4	1059	1065	6	6	706	710	2	2	20	15	5	4
ALTANTSUGTS	2864	2890	2	2	1432	1445	6	6	477	482	3	3	17	14	9	7
BAYNNUUR	4880	4875	4	4	1220	1219	7	6	697	813	2	2	20	16	5	4
BUGAT	3849	3877	3	3	1283	1292	7	8	550	485	2	3	16	15	5	5
BULGAN	5136	5072	3	4	1712	1268	7	7	734	725	2	2	25	19	8	5
BUYANT	2801	2808	3	3	934	936	7	7	400	401	2	2	17	14	6	5
DELUUN	7393	7417	7	8	1056	927	7	8	1056	927	1	1	36	26	5	3
NOGOONUUR	8003	8029	7	6	1143	1338	10	10	800	803	1	2	30	24	4	4
SAGSAI	5210	5254	3	3	1737	1751	10	10	521	525	3	3	26	20	9	7
TOLBO	4179	4231	3	3	1393	1410	7	7	597	604	2	2	21	16	7	5
ULAANKHUS	8612	8694	5	6	1722	1449	14	13	615	669	3	2	41	30	8	5
TSENGEL	9516	9656	10	10	952	966	9	13	1057	743	1	1	34	31	3	3
KHOVD	87839	88526	263	285	334	311	314	321	280	276	1	1	673	627	3	2
JARGALANT	30325	30929	198	214	153	145	213	221	142	140	1	1	366	395	2	2
ALTAI	3307	3341	4	5	827	668	6	6	551	557	2	1	15	11	4	2
BULGAN	9925	9864	14	18	709	548	14	12	709	822	1	1	40	33	3	2
BUYANT	3676	3667	4	3	919	1222	6	6	613	611	2	2	18	14	5	5
DARVI	3013	3007	4	4	753	752	7	7	430	430	2	2	19	14	5	4
DURGUN	3045	3061	3	3	1015	1020	5	5	609	612	2	2	15	11	5	4
DUUT	2032	1989	3	2	677	995	5	5	406	398	2	3	15	12	5	6
ZEREG	3301	3341	4	4	825	835	6	5	550	668	2	1	18	11	5	3
MANKHAN	4267	4298	4	4	1067	1075	5	5	853	860	1	1	19	14	5	4
MUNKHHAIRKHAN	2206	2193	2	3	1103	731	6	7	368	313	3	2	17	13	9	4
MUST	3148	3151	4	3	787	1050	5	6	630	525	1	2	18	15	5	5
MYANGAD	3664	3674	3	3	1221	1225	6	6	611	612	2	2	19	15	6	5

UENCH	3940	3923	4	5	985	785	8	7	492	560	2	1	22	14	6	3
KHOVD	3527	3468	3	3	1176	1156	6	6	588	578	2	2	17	14	6	5
TSETSEG	3122	3153	3	4	1041	788	6	6	520	526	2	2	18	15	6	4
CHANDMANI	2959	3041	3	3	986	1014	5	6	592	507	2	2	21	15	7	5
ERDENEBUREN	2388	2426	3	4	796	607	5	5	478	485	2	1	16	11	5	3
Uvs	83282	83617	197	197	423	424	293	310	284	270	1	2	688	613	3	3
ULAANGOMBO	31650	32029	137	142	231	226	194	197	163	163	1	1	391	341	3	2
BARUUNTURUUN	2698	2713	6	7	450	388	8	8	337	339	1	1	17	13	3	2
BUKHMURUN	2273	2276	2	2	1136	1138	4	4	568	569	2	2	13	13	7	7
DAVST	1650	1598	2	2	825	799	8	6	206	266	4	3	15	14	8	7
ZAVKHAN	1866	1869	2	2	933	935	6	6	311	312	3	3	14	14	7	7
ZUUNGOVI	2809	2820	2	3	1404	940	5	5	562	564	3	2	16	13	8	4
ZUUNKHANGAI	2347	2371	3	3	782	790	6	6	391	395	2	2	14	14	5	5
MALCHIN	2486	2457	3	2	829	1229	5	5	497	491	2	3	14	14	5	7
NARANBULAG	4298	4321	5	3	860	1440	6	6	716	720	1	2	12	13	2	4
ULGIJ	2424	2427	2	2	1212	1214	5	5	485	485	3	3	13	13	7	7
UMNUGOVI	4672	4690	7	6	667	782	8	8	584	586	1	1	17	17	2	3
UNDURKHANDAI	3229	3205	6	5	538	641	5	6	646	534	1	1	17	17	3	3
SAGIL	2474	2462	2	2	1237	1231	4	5	618	492	2	3	16	16	8	8
TARIALAN	4006	3987	4	3	1002	1329	5	5	801	797	1	2	16	16	4	5
TURGEN	2100	2079	3	2	700	1040	5	5	420	416	2	3	12	13	4	7
TES	5182	5202	4	4	1296	1301	6	6	864	867	2	2	17	18	4	5
KHOVD	2475	2490	2	2	1238	1245	5	7	495	356	3	4	15	14	8	7
KHYRGAS	2569	2555	3	3	856	852	4	4	642	639	1	1	14	14	5	5
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	2077	2066	2	2	1038	1033	4	5	519	413	2	3	15	15	8	8
KHANGAI REGION	597833	600940	1483	1470	403	409	1967	2017	304	298	1	1	3982	3880	3	3
ORKHON	103815	104696	373	354	278	296	415	420	250	249	1	1	699	754	2	2
BAYAN-UNDUR	100249	101274	368	350	272	289	410	416	245	243	1	1	686	743	2	2
JARGALANT	3566	3422	5	4	713	856	5	4	713	856	1	1	13	11	3	3
UVURKHANGAI	115715	116261	285	296	406	393	349	379	332	307	1	1	709	705	2	2
ARYANKHEER	32422	33317	193	209	168	159	236	256	137	130	1	1	400	415	2	2
BARUUN-BAYAN- ULAAH	2790	2785	2	2	1395	1393	4	4	697	696	2	2	13	12	7	6
BAT-ULZII	7552	7577	8	8	944	947	6	6	1259	1263	1	1	20	20	3	3
BAYANGOL	3893	3828	3	2	1298	1914	4	5	973	766	1	3	15	16	5	8
BAYAN-UNDUR	3673	3649	3	2	1224	1825	4	4	918	912	1	2	16	13	5	7
BOGD	5654	5747	6	5	942	1149	6	6	942	958	1	1	23	19	4	4
BURD	2897	2902	2	3	1449	967	4	4	724	726	2	1	13	12	7	4
GUCHIN-US	2209	2195	3	3	736	732	4	4	552	549	1	1	13	9	4	3
ZUIL	2968	2883	6	3	495	961	6	5	495	577	1	2	14	11	2	4
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAH	3954	3853	3	3	1318	1284	4	4	989	963	1	1	16	11	5	4



AIMAG, SOUM	Number of Population		Physician		Persons per physician		Nurses		Persons per nurse		Physician to nurse ratio		Midlevel medical personnel		Midlevel medical personnel per physician	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
A																
NARINTEEL	3624	3595	3	5	1208	719	4	8	906	449	1	2	12	18	4	4
ULZIIT	2437	2391	2	3	1218	797	3	4	812	598	2	1	10	10	5	3
SANT	3556	3552	3	3	1185	1184	5	4	711	888	2	1	13	12	4	4
TARAGT	3257	3181	2	2	1629	1591	5	5	651	636	3	3	18	14	9	7
TUGRUG	2739	2722	1	1	2739	2722	5	5	548	544	5	5	12	13	12	13
UYANGA	9526	9531	10	11	953	866	7	12	1361	794	1	1	16	25	2	2
KHAIRKHANDULAAN	3512	3492	3	2	1171	1746	4	4	878	873	1	2	15	13	5	7
KHARKHORIN	12263	12273	25	23	491	534	30	31	409	396	1	1	50	45	2	2
KHUJIRT	6794	6788	7	6	971	1131	8	8	849	849	1	1	20	17	3	3
BULGAN	61002	61430	133	147	459	418	204	227	299	271	2	2	427	417	3	3
BULGAN	12446	12532	87	102	182	182	122	139	102	90	1	1	213	228	2	2
BAYAN-AGT	3232	3288	4	3	1084	1084	7	6	462	548	2	2	20	15	5	5
BAYANJUUR	1792	1786	2	2	914	914	6	6	299	298	3	3	11	10	6	5
BUGAT	2162	2156	1	1	1099	1099	4	5	540	431	4	5	11	9	11	9
BUREGKHANGAI	2817	2823	3	3	1436	1436	3	3	939	941	1	1	11	10	4	3
GURVANBULAG	3229	3284	3	3	1645	1645	6	6	538	547	2	2	19	15	6	5
DASHINCHILEN	3007	3063	4	3	1003	1003	4	5	752	613	1	2	12	11	3	4
MOGOD	2677	2668	2	2	1356	1356	6	6	446	445	3	3	15	12	8	6
ORKHON	3420	3595	2	2	1739	1739	4	5	855	719	2	3	15	11	8	6
RASHAANT	3205	3229	4	4	1084	1084	6	5	534	646	2	1	9	10	2	3
SASIKHAN	3531	3573	3	2	1781	1781	5	6	706	596	2	3	16	14	5	7
SELENGE	3293	3261	3	4	1114	1114	7	8	470	408	2	2	17	15	6	4
TESHIG	3555	3609	2	3	1780	1780	6	8	592	451	3	3	15	15	8	5
KHANGAL	4539	4500	1	2	2330	2330	4	4	1135	1125	4	2	9	8	9	4
KHISHIG-UNDUR	3083	3017	7	5	630	630	5	5	617	603	1	1	16	14	2	3
KHUTAG-UNDUR	5018	5046	5	6	721	721	9	10	558	505	2	2	18	20	4	3
BAYANKHONGOR	88114	88669	213	203	414	437	306	292	288	304	1	1	651	600	3	3
BAYANKHONGOR	31601	31840	156	143	203	223	194	180	163	177	1	1	406	350	3	2
BAATSAGAAN	3278	3263	3	3	1093	1088	7	6	468	544	2	2	15	15	5	5
BAYANBULAG	1772	1789	2	2	886	895	6	5	295	358	3	3	12	11	6	6
BAYANGOVI	2942	3017	2	2	1471	1509	5	5	588	603	3	3	11	12	6	6
BAYANLIG	3848	3856	5	4	770	964	6	7	641	551	1	2	12	14	2	4
BAYAN-OVOO	2603	2585	1	2	2603	1293	5	6	521	431	5	3	10	12	10	6
BAYAN-UNDUR	2639	2625	2	3	1319	875	6	6	440	438	3	2	12	12	6	4

BAYANTSAGAAN	3562	3542	5	5	712	708	6	6	594	590	1	1	13	14	3	3
BOGD	3094	3106	3	3	1031	1035	7	7	442	444	2	2	17	16	6	5
BUMBUGUR	3295	3327	4	4	824	832	5	7	659	475	1	2	12	13	3	3
BUUTSAGAAN	3667	3675	4	5	917	735	5	5	733	735	1	1	12	13	3	3
GALUUT	4093	4123	4	4	1023	1031	7	7	585	589	2	2	15	16	4	4
GURVANBULAG	2229	2281	2	2	1115	1141	7	7	318	326	4	4	14	15	7	8
JARGALANT	2922	2898	5	4	584	725	7	7	417	414	1	2	12	13	2	3
JINST	2203	2236	3	3	734	745	5	6	441	373	2	2	11	13	4	4
ZAG	2071	2095	3	2	690	1048	6	5	345	419	2	3	12	11	4	6
ULZIIT	3841	3831	2	3	1921	1277	5	5	768	766	3	2	15	13	8	4
KHUREMARAL	1742	1753	1	2	1742	877	6	5	290	351	6	3	13	12	13	6
SHINEJINST	2455	2495	3	4	818	624	6	4	409	624	2	1	12	11	4	3
ERDENETSOGT	4263	4332	3	3	1421	1444	5	6	853	722	2	2	15	14	5	5
ARKHANGAI	95063	94696	205	208	464	455	299	281	318	337	1	1	604	551	3	3
ERDENEBULGAN	21866	21549	133	137	164	157	177	168	124	128	1	1	315	316	2	2
BATTSENGEL	3757	3770	5	5	751	754	7	5	537	754	1	1	16	13	3	3
BULGAN	2730	2744	2	2	1365	1372	6	5	455	549	3	3	14	10	7	5
JARGALANT	4418	4397	4	3	1105	1466	6	7	736	628	2	2	12	14	3	5
IKHTAMIR	5577	5573	4	5	1394	1115	5	6	1115	929	1	1	19	14	5	3
UGIINUUR	3156	3113	2	4	1578	778	6	6	526	519	3	2	15	12	8	3
ULZIIT	3420	3415	4	3	855	1138	8	8	428	427	2	3	12	12	3	4
UNDUR-ULAAN	5766	5770	4	4	1441	1443	10	9	577	641	3	2	16	14	4	4
TARIAT	4942	4930	7	8	706	616	9	8	549	616	1	1	23	16	3	2
TUVSHIRUULEKH	2983	2915	2	2	1492	1458	6	6	497	486	3	3	11	10	6	5
KHAIRKHAN	3776	3715	3	3	1259	1238	7	5	539	743	2	2	15	10	5	3
KHANGAI	3197	3225	3	3	1066	1075	5	5	639	645	2	2	18	14	6	5
KHASHAAT	3221	3201	3	3	1074	1067	7	8	460	400	2	3	11	12	4	4
KHOTONT	4353	4369	4	4	1088	1092	6	5	725	874	2	1	17	12	4	3
TSAKHIR	2409	2432	4	3	602	811	6	5	401	486	2	2	13	12	3	4
TSENKHER	5920	5986	4	4	1480	1497	8	7	740	855	2	2	22	17	6	4
TSETSERLEG	3797	3801	4	4	949	950	5	6	759	634	1	2	16	13	4	3
CHULUUT	4156	4151	4	3	1039	1384	6	5	693	830	2	2	15	13	4	4
ERDENEMANDAL	5624	5640	9	8	625	705	9	7	625	806	1	1	24	17	3	2
KHUVSGUL	134125	135188	274	262	490	516	394	418	340	323	1	2	892	853	3	3
MURUN	40546	41178	194	189	209	218	229	235	177	175	1	1	451	473	2	3
ALAG-ERDENE	6705	6849	2	2	3352	3425	6	6	1117	1142	3	3	18	15	9	8
ARBULAG	4034	4074	3	2	1345	2037	7	8	576	509	2	4	21	15	7	8
BAYANZURKH	3990	4002	2	3	1995	1334	6	9	665	445	3	3	18	17	9	6
BURENTOGTOKH	4409	4427	4	3	1102	1476	6	8	735	553	2	3	19	17	5	6
GALT	5450	5452	4	4	1362	1363	7	12	779	454	2	3	15	20	4	5
JARGALANT	5441	5520	4	3	1360	1840	8	8	680	690	2	3	21	18	5	6
IKH-UUL	4144	4149	7	6	592	692	11	11	377	377	2	2	27	22	4	4



AIMAG, SOUM	Number of Population		Physician		Persons per physician		Nurses		Persons per nurse		Physician to nurse ratio		Midlevel medical personnel		Midlevel medical personnel per physician	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
A																
RASHAANT	3799	3809	3	2	1266	1905	8	5	475	762	3	3	19	14	6	7
RENCHINKHUMBE	4899	4871	5	3	980	1624	7	7	700	696	1	2	25	19	5	6
TARIALAN	6174	6221	6	5	1029	1244	8	12	772	518	1	2	23	21	4	4
TOSONTSENGEL	4403	4451	3	3	1468	1484	7	7	629	636	2	2	18	14	6	5
TUMURBULAG	4343	4345	2	2	2171	2173	8	8	543	543	4	4	17	15	9	8
TUNEL	4287	4332	3	3	1429	1444	5	5	857	866	2	2	20	16	7	5
ULAAN-UUL	4243	4262	6	6	707	710	9	9	471	474	2	2	26	20	4	3
KHANKH	2816	2822	2	2	1408	1411	6	7	469	403	3	4	16	13	8	7
TSAGAANNUUR	1982	2003	2	1	991	2003	7	7	283	286	4	7	13	13	7	13
TSAGAAN-UUL	5722	5768	7	2	817	2884	11	12	520	481	2	6	27	20	4	10
TSAGAAN-UUR	2671	2679	2	6	1335	447	7	7	382	383	4	1	17	20	9	3
TSETSERLEG	4693	4666	1	4	4693	1167	7	10	670	467	7	3	21	21	21	5
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	3097	3090	2	2	1549	1545	7	9	442	343	4	5	19	17	10	9
SHINE-IDER	3240	3169	6	7	540	453	9	7	360	453	2	1	24	18	4	3
ERDENEBUGLAN	3043	3049	4	2	761	1525	8	9	380	339	2	5	17	15	4	8
CENTRAL REGION	507908	509620	1438	1505	353	339	1709	1758	297	290	1	1	3181	3031	2	2
TUV	93493	92871	214	243	437	382	297	303	315	307	1	1	555	518	3	2
ZUUNMOD	17011	16847	149	174	114	97	181	185	94	91	1	1	244	260	2	1
ALTANBULAG	3201	3222	3	2	1067	1611	5	5	640	644	2	3	9	9	3	5
AZRGALANT	1606	1541	2	3	803	514	4	4	401	385	2	1	10	8	5	3
ARKHUST	1319	1338	2	2	660	669	4	4	330	335	2	2	8	8	4	4
BATSUMBER	6945	6888	4	5	1736	1378	5	6	1389	1148	1	1	15	14	4	3
BAYAN	2144	2280	1	1	2144	2280	4	2	536	1140	4	2	10	6	10	6
BAYANDELGER	1572	1579	2	2	786	790	4	4	393	395	2	2	8	8	4	4
BAYANJARGALAN	1660	1633	1	2	1660	817	4	4	415	408	4	2	11	10	11	5
BAYAN-UUNJUUL	2241	2225	1	1	2241	2225	3	1	747	2225	3	1	13	7	13	7
BAYANKHANGAI	1391	1374	2	2	695	687	4	4	348	344	2	2	8	7	4	4
BAYANTSAGAAN	1860	1875	2	1	930	1875	4	4	465	469	2	4	12	8	6	8
BAYANTSOGT	1762	1705	1	2	1762	853	3	5	587	341	3	3	12	9	12	5
BAYANCHANDMANI	4238	4210	2	3	2119	1403	2	5	2119	842	1	2	11	12	6	4
BORNUUR	5023	4923	4	4	1256	1231	5	5	1005	985	1	1	15	9	4	2
BUREN	3032	2967	3	2	1011	1484	6	5	505	593	2	3	14	11	5	6

DELGERKHAAN	1789	1777	1777	3	1	596	1777	4	4	447	444	1	4	9	7	3	7
JARGALANT	6658	6625	1104	6	6	1110	1104	5	5	1332	1325	1	1	16	13	3	2
ZAAMAR	5886	5806	968	4	6	1472	968	8	8	736	726	2	1	18	17	5	3
LUN	2515	2508	1254	3	2	838	1254	5	4	503	627	2	2	14	11	5	6
MUNGUMORIT	2103	2200	2200	1	1	2103	2200	6	6	350	367	6	6	16	11	16	11
UNDURSHIREET	2049	2036	2036	1	1	2049	2036	4	4	512	509	4	4	10	9	10	9
SUMBER	1761	1739	870	2	2	881	870	4	3	440	580	2	2	10	8	5	4
SERGELEN	2057	2012	1006	2	2	1029	1006	3	4	686	503	2	2	9	10	5	5
UGTAALSAIDAM	2636	2602	867	4	3	659	867	5	5	527	520	1	2	12	10	3	3
TSEEL	2604	2579	860	3	3	868	860	4	5	651	516	1	2	10	11	3	4
ERDENE	3971	3916	783	3	5	1324	783	5	5	794	783	2	1	10	9	3	2
ERDENESANT	4465	4464	893	3	5	1488	893	6	6	744	744	2	1	21	15	7	3
GOVISUMBER	17400	17726	311	66	57	264	311	58	52	300	341	1	1	107	101	2	2
SUMBER	12663	12893	253	60	51	211	253	49	42	258	307	1	1	93	85	2	2
BAYANTAL	1167	1117	559	2	2	583	559	5	5	233	223	3	3	6	6	3	3
SHIVEGOVI	3571	3716	929	4	4	893	929	4	5	893	743	1	1	8	10	2	3
SELENGE	108055	108062	468	247	231	437	468	329	326	328	331	1	1	639	567	3	2
SUKHBAATAR	22828	22524	166	159	136	144	166	186	180	123	125	1	1	378	320	2	2
ALTANBULAG	4892	4767	1589	3	3	1631	1589	4	5	1223	953	1	2	12	13	4	4
BARUUNBUREN	3126	3111	1556	2	2	1563	1556	6	5	521	622	3	3	10	10	5	5
BAYANGOL	5551	5600	1120	3	5	1850	1120	6	7	925	800	2	1	12	12	4	2
ERUU	6829	6880	1720	3	4	2276	1720	7	6	976	1147	2	2	12	11	4	3
JAVKHLANT	1958	1983	992	3	2	653	992	4	2	489	992	1	1	9	6	3	3
ZUUNBUREN	2852	2839	946	3	3	951	946	3	3	951	946	1	1	8	7	3	2
MANDAL	26894	27066	552	45	49	598	552	55	63	489	430	1	1	90	93	2	2
ORKHON	2328	2292	1146	1	2	2328	1146	4	4	582	573	4	2	12	9	12	5
ORKHONTUUL	3744	3771	1886	2	2	1872	1886	5	5	749	754	3	3	9	7	5	4
SAIKHAN	9294	9292	845	11	11	845	845	20	18	465	516	2	2	31	28	3	3
SANT	2113	2129	1065	2	2	1056	1065	6	5	352	426	3	3	12	9	6	5
TUSHIG	1824	1861	931	2	2	912	931	5	5	365	372	3	3	9	9	5	5
KHUDER	2671	2724	908	2	3	1336	908	4	4	668	681	2	1	8	7	4	2
KHUSHAAT	2065	2083	2083	1	1	2065	2083	3	3	688	694	3	3	7	7	7	7
TsAGAANNUUR	5065	5114	1279	5	4	1013	1279	6	6	844	852	1	2	12	11	2	3
SHAAMAR	4024	4026	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	805	805	0	0	8	8	0	0
DORNOGovi	69693	70546	259	249	272	280	259	236	271	295	260	1	1	476	490	2	2
SAINSHAND	25661	26234	132	186	198	138	132	157	183	163	143	1	1	312	336	2	2
AIRAG	3708	3647	729	3	5	1236	729	6	6	618	608	2	1	10	9	3	2
ALTANSHIREE	1343	1341	671	3	2	448	671	4	4	336	335	1	2	10	8	3	4
DALANJARGALAN	2875	3014	1005	3	3	958	1005	6	6	479	502	2	2	10	7	3	2
DELGEREKH	1829	1849	616	4	3	457	616	4	5	457	370	1	2	9	8	2	3
ZAMIN-UUD	18835	18960	431	37	44	509	431	27	30	698	632	1	1	43	54	1	1
IKHKHET	2102	2084	1042	1	2	2102	1042	4	5	526	417	4	3	12	11	12	6



AIMAG, SOUM	Number of Population		Physician		Persons per physician		Nurses		Persons per nurse		Physician to nurse ratio		Midlevel medical personnel		Midlevel medical personnel per physician	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
A																
MANDAKH	1576	1563	2	2	788	782	3	4	525	391	2	2	5	3	3	3
URGUN	2077	2166	1	2	2077	1083	4	5	519	433	4	3	14	10	14	5
SAIKHANDULAAN	1380	1376	1	2	1380	688	5	5	276	275	5	3	10	9	10	5
ULAANBADRAKH	1482	1492	3	5	494	298	3	4	494	373	1	1	5	6	2	1
KHATANBULAG	2871	2906	3	1	957	2906	5	4	574	727	2	4	13	9	4	9
KHUVSGUL	1560	1575	1	1	1560	1575	4	5	390	315	4	5	8	6	8	6
ERDENE	2397	2339	1	2	2397	1170	4	5	599	468	4	3	15	12	15	6
DARKHAN-JUL	103126	102876	282	306	366	336	443	443	233	232	2	1	649	649	2	2
DARKHAN	85908	85925	267	290	322	296	420	423	205	203	2	1	599	606	2	2
ORKHON	3257	3227	3	2	1086	1614	5	5	651	645	2	3	12	12	4	6
KHONGOR	5992	5875	3	5	1997	1175	5	4	1198	1469	2	1	12	10	4	2
SHARIINGOL	7970	7849	9	9	886	872	13	11	613	714	1	1	26	21	3	2
UMNUGOVI	69513	70553	227	235	306	300	190	205	366	344	1	1	435	414	2	2
DALANZADGAD	26192	26946	170	169	154	159	122	135	215	200	1	1	263	272	2	2
BAYANDALAI	2084	2092	2	2	1042	1046	4	5	521	418	2	3	9	9	5	5
BAYAN-OVOO	1828	1863	4	5	457	373	6	4	305	466	2	1	8	6	2	1
BULGAN	2072	2079	1	3	2072	693	4	5	518	416	4	2	11	7	11	2
GURVANTES	5085	5154	3	8	1695	644	5	5	1017	1031	2	1	12	9	4	1
MANDAL-OVOO	1621	1616	3	3	540	539	3	4	540	404	1	1	12	10	4	3
MANLAI	2610	2650	4	5	652	530	5	5	522	530	1	1	11	9	3	2
NOYON	1403	1394	9	8	156	174	8	7	175	199	1	1	16	13	2	2
NOMGON	2539	2526	3	3	846	842	4	4	635	632	1	1	13	9	4	3
SEVREI	2016	2036	2	3	1008	679	4	4	504	509	2	1	8	7	4	2
KHANBOGD	8675	8522	11	11	789	775	7	8	1239	1065	1	1	16	15	1	1
KHANKHONGOR	1989	1983	2	1	995	1983	3	5	663	397	2	5	13	11	7	11
KHURMEN	1552	1567	2	2	776	784	3	3	517	522	2	2	11	8	6	4
TSOGT-OVOO	1813	1853	3	3	604	618	4	4	453	463	1	1	12	9	4	3
TSOGTSETSII	8037	8272	8	9	1005	919	8	7	1005	1182	1	1	20	20	3	2
DUNDGOVI	46629	46986	153	161	305	292	156	158	299	297	1	1	320	292	2	2
SAINTSAGAAN	15739	15882	104	112	151	142	88	95	179	167	1	1	157	160	2	1
ADAATSAG	2850	2831	2	4	1425	708	5	4	570	708	3	1	14	8	7	2
BAYANJARGALAN	1269	1307	2	1	634	1307	4	4	317	327	2	4	7	8	4	8
GOVI-UJTAAL	1564	1548	5	4	313	387	5	5	313	310	1	1	13	9	3	2
GURVANSAIKHAN	2117	2137	3	3	706	712	4	4	529	534	1	1	11	9	4	3

DELGERKHANGAI	2292	2318	3	3	764	773	4	4	573	580	1	1	11	9	4	3
DELGERTSOGT	1667	1645	4	3	417	548	5	4	333	411	1	1	9	8	2	3
DEREN	2112	2149	4	5	528	430	4	4	528	537	1	1	8	8	2	2
LUUS	1864	1895	4	4	466	474	6	5	311	379	2	1	14	10	4	3
ULZIIT	2362	2389	4	4	590	597	6	5	394	478	2	1	18	13	5	3
UNDURSHIL	1405	1424	3	3	468	475	4	4	351	356	1	1	9	7	3	2
SAIKHAN-OVOO	2134	2133	2	1	1067	2133	4	4	533	533	2	4	12	10	6	10
KHULD	2394	2391	3	4	798	598	6	5	399	478	2	1	10	8	3	2
TSAGAANDELGER	1038	1051	3	3	346	350	4	4	259	263	1	1	6	7	2	2
ERDENEDALAI	5827	5886	7	7	832	841	7	7	832	841	1	1	21	18	3	3
EASTERN REGION	222043	224256	539	568	412	395	756	768	294	292	1	1	1397	1345	3	2
DORNOD	82058	82747	200	197	410	420	288	298	285	278	1	2	522	506	3	3
KHERLEN	46392	46452	164	162	283	287	223	231	208	201	1	1	355	371	2	2
BAYANDUN	3097	3138	2	2	1548	3138	5	5	619	628	3	5	16	10	8	10
BAYANTUMEN	2503	2619	2	1	1251	2619	6	5	417	524	3	5	15	11	8	11
BAYAN-UUL	4658	4730	5	5	932	946	7	7	665	676	1	1	16	12	3	2
BULGAN	1950	2018	2	3	975	673	4	4	487	505	2	1	10	8	5	3
GURVANZAGAL	1433	1488	2	1	717	1488	5	5	287	298	3	5	13	9	7	9
DASHBALBAR	3433	3457	5	5	687	691	8	10	429	346	2	2	13	15	3	3
MATAD	3308	3261	2	2	1654	1631	4	2	827	1631	2	1	12	9	6	5
SERGELEN	1983	2027	2	2	991	1014	5	4	397	507	3	2	12	10	6	5
KHALKHGOL	3231	3327	5	5	646	665	7	7	462	475	1	1	13	11	3	2
KHULUNBUJR	1867	1892	1	2	1867	946	5	5	373	378	5	3	13	11	13	6
TSAGAAN-OVOO	3644	3745	5	4	729	936	3	4	1215	936	1	1	11	8	2	2
CHOIBALSAN	2717	2727	1	2	2717	1364	3	5	906	545	3	3	12	11	12	6
CHULUUNKHOROOT	1846	1866	2	2	923	933	3	4	615	467	2	2	11	10	6	5
SUKHBAATAR	62795	63596	146	164	430	388	221	229	284	278	2	1	416	398	3	2
BARUN-UURT	21706	22200	99	114	219	195	120	130	181	171	1	1	208	220	2	2
ASGAT	1884	1913	2	1	942	1913	7	7	269	273	4	7	17	14	9	14
BAYANDELGER	5037	5068	6	6	840	845	10	10	504	507	2	2	23	18	4	3
DARIGANGA	3090	3108	5	6	618	518	10	9	309	345	2	2	15	13	3	2
MUNKHHAAN	4838	4879	5	5	968	976	12	12	403	407	2	2	19	18	4	4
NARAN	1643	1653	3	3	548	551	5	6	329	276	2	2	13	10	4	3
ONGON	3838	3847	7	6	548	641	12	11	320	350	2	2	28	22	4	4
SUKHBAATAR	3395	3449	3	3	1132	1150	8	7	424	493	3	2	18	14	6	5
TUVSHINSHIREE	3397	3405	2	4	1698	851	8	8	425	426	4	2	14	16	7	4
TUMENTSOGT	2492	2493	2	2	1246	1247	7	7	356	356	4	4	12	14	6	7
UULBAYAN	2934	2959	1	3	2934	986	8	7	367	423	8	2	19	12	19	4
KHALZAN	1750	1791	3	3	583	597	6	6	292	299	2	2	12	12	4	4
ERDENETSAGAAN	6793	6831	8	8	849	854	8	9	849	759	1	1	18	15	2	2
KHENTII	77191	77913	193	207	400	376	247	241	313	323	1	1	459	441	2	2



AIMAG, SOUM	Number of Population		Physician		Persons per physician		Nurses		Persons per nurse		Physician to nurse ratio		Midlevel medical personnel		Midlevel medical personnel per physician	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
A	23532	23901	128	138	184	173	147	147	160	163	1	1	277	268	2	2
KHERLEN	5544	5619	3	3	1848	1873	5	5	1109	1124	2	2	12	12	4	4
BATNOROV	2355	2371	3	3	785	790	5	5	471	474	2	2	10	10	3	3
BATSHIREET	2489	2473	3	3	830	824	5	5	498	495	2	2	10	10	3	3
BAYAN-ADRAGA	1715	1755	3	3	572	585	4	4	429	439	1	1	5	8	2	3
BAYANMUNKH	1890	1913	3	5	630	383	5	5	378	383	2	1	11	9	4	2
BAYAN-OVOO	2427	2445	3	2	809	1223	4	5	607	489	1	3	9	9	3	5
BAYANKHUTAG	4030	4051	7	7	576	579	6	7	672	579	1	1	14	14	2	2
BINDER	8907	2201	3	2	2969	1101	5	5	1781	440	2	3	10	9	3	5
GALSHIR	2224	3123	4	4	556	781	5	5	445	625	1	1	6	8	2	2
DADAL	3069	1966	3	2	1023	983	4	4	767	492	1	2	8	9	3	5
DARKHAN	1946	2498	3	3	649	833	5	5	389	500	2	2	8	9	3	3
DELGERKHAAN	2521	2272	3	4	840	568	5	5	504	454	2	1	9	8	3	2
JARGALTKHAAN	2235	1870	2	1	1118	1870	5	4	447	468	3	4	8	7	4	7
MURUN	1894	2665	3	5	631	533	4	3	473	888	1	1	10	8	3	2
NOROVLIN	2567	5870	4	5	642	1174	8	7	321	839	2	1	16	12	4	2
UMNUDELGER	5797	2072	2	3	2899	691	4	4	1449	518	2	1	8	6	4	2
TSENKHERMANDAL	2053	8848	13	14	158	632	21	16	98	553	2	1	28	25	2	2
BOR-UNDUR	1456910	1482633	7263	7762	201	191	6820	7025	214	211	1	1	9816	10722	1	1

MATERNAL AND CHILD DEATH, BY REGION, SOUM, 2019, 2020 OH

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					
	2019		2020		2019		2020		2019		2020		2019		2020			
	Бүгд	Эмэгтэй	Бүгд	Эмэгтэй	Бүгд	Эмэгтэй	Бүгд	Эмэгтэй	Бүгд	Эмэгтэй	Бүгд	Эмэгтэй	Бүгд	Эмэгтэй	Бүгд	Эмэгтэй		
Province average	23.0	30.2	30.2	13.3	12.0	11.5	10.4	16.1	14.5	16.1	14.5	14.0	12.9					
Western region	10.1	60.4	17.3	15.4	11.9	13.4	11.9	21.5	18.7	21.5	18.7	16.4	15.7					
ZAVKHAN	0.0	0.0	16.1	13.7	13.9	8.8	8.8	21.3	16.8	21.3	16.8	19.0	16.1					
ULIASTAI	0.0	0.0	18.1	19.4	10.1	4.6	4.6	20.5	21.8	20.5	21.8	12.4	6.9					
ALDARKHAAN	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					
ASGAT	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					
BAYANTES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	333.3	333.3	333.3	0.0	333.3	333.3	333.3	333.3					
BAYANKHAIRKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0					
DURVULJIN	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					
ZAVKHANMANDAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0					
IDER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0					
IKH-UUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	0.0	24.4	0.0	24.4	0.0	37.0	0.0					
NUMRUG	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	142.9	0.0	0.0	0.0					
OTGON	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
SANTMARGATS	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					
SONGINO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	333.3					
TOSONTSENDEL	0.0	0.0	5.6	6.2	10.0	9.3	9.3	8.3	6.2	8.3	6.2	17.5	18.6					
TUDEVTEI	0.0	0.0	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.4	0.0	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0					
TELMEIN	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					
TES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	0.0	111.1	0.0	111.1	0.0	166.7	0.0					
URGAMAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	500.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0					
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	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					
TSAGAANCHULUUT	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					
TSETSEN-UUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	1000.0					
SHILUUSTEI	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					
ERDENEKHAIKHAN	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					
YARUU	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					
GOVI-ALTAI	0.0	0.0	14.6	15.6	8.5	7.5	7.5	19.0	17.1	19.0	17.1	9.2	7.5					
ESUNBULAG	0.0	0.0	10.2	11.8	5.4	1.6	1.6	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	5.4	1.6					
ALTAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	142.9	0.0	0.0	0.0					
BAYAN-UUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	250.0	250.0	400.0	250.0	400.0	250.0	166.7	250.0					
BIGER	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					
BUGAT	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	166.7	0.0	0.0	0.0					
DARVI	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	76.9	100.0	100.0	250.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	76.9	100.0					
DELGER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	0.0	125.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
JARGALAN	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					
TAISHIR	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					



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			
	2020		2019		2020		2019		2020	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
TONKHIL	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
TUGRUG	0.0	0.0	181.8	166.7	71.4	125.0	181.8	166.7	71.4	125.0
KHALIUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHUKHMORIT	0.0	0.0	142.9	500.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	500.0	0.0	0.0
TSOGT	0.0	0.0	166.7	333.3	0.0	0.0	166.7	333.3	0.0	0.0
TSEEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANDMANI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHARGA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	500.0	333.3
BAYN-ULGIJ	0.0	174.6	20.7	17.5	16.4	15.1	25.1	22.2	19.9	18.7
ULGIJ	0.0	166.7	13.9	8.1	12.5	10.5	15.9	10.6	14.2	13.1
ALTAI	0.0	0.0	83.3	200.0	52.6	0.0	83.3	200.0	52.6	0.0
ALTANTSUGTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYNNUUR	0.0	0.0	65.2	45.5	0.0	0.0	87.0	45.5	20.4	0.0
BUGAT	0.0	0.0	1000.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	1333.3	500.0	0.0	0.0
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	34.5	57.7	38.5	73.2	34.5	57.7	38.5	73.2
BUYANT	0.0	0.0	200.0	500.0	250.0	1000.0	600.0	1000.0	250.0	1000.0
DELUUN	0.0	0.0	20.8	52.6	117.6	58.8	20.8	52.6	117.6	58.8
NOGOONNUUR	0.0	0.0	44.1	30.3	24.7	25.0	44.1	30.3	24.7	25.0
SAGSAI	0.0	0.0	50.0	90.9	0.0	0.0	50.0	90.9	0.0	0.0
TOLBO	0.0	0.0	71.4	45.5	0.0	0.0	119.0	90.9	0.0	0.0
ULAANKHUS	0.0	2000.0	46.2	62.5	20.0	0.0	46.2	62.5	20.0	0.0
TSENGEL	0.0	0.0	51.9	60.6	84.7	103.4	77.9	121.2	152.5	137.9
KHOVD	43.8	44.0	18.0	17.4	11.9	9.1	21.5	22.0	15.4	14.6
JARGALANT	50.7	0.0	12.2	9.7	8.9	6.6	14.2	13.0	10.4	9.9
ALTAI	0.0	0.0	750.0	666.7	0.0	0.0	750.0	666.7	0.0	0.0
BULGAN	0.0	471.7	16.9	20.8	4.7	0.0	22.5	20.8	4.7	0.0
BUYANT	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	200.0	250.0	333.3	0.0	400.0	250.0
DARVI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DURGUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	2000.0
DUUT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZEREG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	0.0
MANKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	55.6
MUNKHHAIRKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MUST	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	666.7	0.0	200.0	0.0	666.7	0.0
MYANGAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	133.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	133.3	100.0
UENCH	0.0	0.0	1500.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	2000.0	1500.0	0.0	0.0
KHOVD	0.0	0.0	166.7	250.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	250.0	0.0	0.0
TSETSEG	0.0	0.0	176.5	200.0	0.0	0.0	176.5	200.0	76.9	200.0

CHANDMANI	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	200.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENEBOUREN	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	1000.0	1000.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
Uvs	0.0	0.0	13.6	10.8	13.8	10.8	13.8	16.0	16.0	17.8	11.9	15.8	18.1
ULAANGOMBO	0.0	0.0	11.4	11.2	10.3	11.2	10.3	12.3	12.3	12.7	11.2	10.9	13.5
BARUUNTURUUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.5	0.0	64.5	76.9	76.9	0.0	0.0	64.5	76.9
BUKHMURUN	0.0	0.0	400.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	400.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DAVST	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
ZAVKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	250.0	0.0	0.0
ZUUNGOVI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	0.0	62.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	100.0
ZUUNKHANGAI	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
MALCHIN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NARANBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	142.9	333.3	333.3	0.0	0.0	142.9	333.3
ULGI	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
UMNUGOVI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	36.4	34.5	34.5	0.0	0.0	36.4	34.5
UNDURKHANGAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	0.0	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	0.0
SAGIL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	200.0	500.0	500.0	1000.0	0.0	200.0	500.0
TARIALAN	0.0	0.0	21.7	0.0	20.4	0.0	20.4	0.0	0.0	43.5	0.0	40.8	0.0
TURGEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TES	0.0	0.0	103.4	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	137.9	55.6	0.0	0.0
KHOVD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	142.9	0.0
KHYARGAS	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	142.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	142.9	0.0
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0
KHANGAI REGION	31.6	41.1	14.1	10.4	10.7	10.4	10.7	9.5	9.5	18.0	14.4	13.7	11.8
ORKHON	0.0	0.0	8.3	3.9	8.6	3.9	8.6	7.8	7.8	10.6	5.4	10.2	9.4
BAYAN-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	7.9	3.1	7.8	3.1	7.8	7.8	7.8	10.2	4.7	9.4	9.4
JARGALANT	0.0	0.0	200.0	250.0	500.0	250.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	250.0	500.0	0.0
UVURKHANGAI	38.4	41.2	14.6	12.1	8.2	12.1	8.2	7.6	7.6	17.7	14.5	9.9	8.4
ARVAIKHEER	0.0	51.6	12.8	12.4	5.7	12.4	5.7	6.4	6.4	15.3	13.5	5.7	6.4
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAH	0.0	0.0	200.0	333.3	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	333.3	0.0	0.0
BAT-ULZII	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	34.5	0.0
BAYANGOL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	500.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bogd	1666.7	0.0	33.3	35.7	47.6	35.7	47.6	41.7	41.7	33.3	35.7	47.6	41.7
BURD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	300.0	0.0	300.0	285.7	285.7	0.0	0.0	300.0	285.7
GUCHIN-US	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
ZUUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	333.3
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAH	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
NARIINTEEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0
ULZIIT	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
SANT	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
TARAGT	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
TUGRUG	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



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	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
	UYANGA	0.0	0.0	20.0	48.8	40.0
KHAIRKHANDULAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
KHARKHORIN	0.0	0.0	10.2	3.6	10.2	3.6
KHUJIRT	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0	19.2	43.5
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	18.3	14.5	21.0	15.8
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	14.2	9.3	14.2	9.3
BAYAN-AGT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0
BAYANUUUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUGAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUREGKHANGAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	500.0
GURVANBULAG	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	666.7	1000.0
DASHINCHILEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	200.0
MOGOD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ORKHON	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
SASIKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SELENGE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TESHIG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
KHANGAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHISHIG-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	666.7	0.0	666.7
KHUTAG-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	73.2	0.0	73.2	50.0
BAYANKHONGOR	0.0	0.0	12.8	8.8	17.6	13.2
BAYANKHONGOR	0.0	0.0	6.8	4.8	8.3	7.4
BAATSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
BAYANBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANGOVI	0.0	0.0	50.0	71.4	50.0	71.4
BAYANLIG	0.0	0.0	214.3	0.0	285.7	333.3
BAYAN-OYOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	200.0
BAYANTSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	0.0	125.0
Bogd	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	66.7	133.3
BUMBUGUR	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	285.7	0.0
BUUTSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	666.7	0.0	1000.0	0.0
GALUUT	0.0	0.0	62.5	71.4	125.0	71.4
GURVANBULAG	0.0	0.0	250.0	200.0	250.0	300.0
JARGALANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JINST	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ZAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	333.3	0.0	0.0	166.7	333.3
ULZIIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHUREEMARAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHINEJINST	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	250.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENETSOGT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	500.0	0.0
ARKHANGAI	58.5	122.0	15.2	12.8	13.4	13.8	21.7	21.7	8.6	9.5	18.9	18.9
ERDENEBUGLAN	71.9	146.8	7.9	9.5	8.1	7.6	8.6	8.6	80.0	0.0	11.0	12.1
BATTSENGEL	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	250.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	333.3
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JARGALANT	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IKHTAMIR	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	400.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0
UGIINUUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	105.3	166.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULZIIT	0.0	0.0	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0
UNDUR-UULAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.0	38.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	41.7	0.0
TARIAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TUVSHIRUULEKH	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHAIRKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHANGAI	0.0	0.0	85.7	50.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHASHAAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHOTONT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	307.7	125.0
TSAKHIR	0.0	0.0	100.0	222.2	0.0	0.0	200.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSENKHER	0.0	0.0	71.4	166.7	1000.0	250.0	142.9	333.3	1000.0	1000.0	0.0	250.0
TSETSERLEG	0.0	0.0	400.0	0.0	142.9	333.3	400.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	333.3
CHULUUT	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	100.0	200.0	333.3	500.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	200.0
ERDENEMANDAL	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	200.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0
KHUVSUL	70.6	73.3	18.0	14.8	13.6	11.2	22.6	19.2	16.1	15.7	17.2	12.6
MURUN	43.5	43.7	13.9	12.9	13.1	9.6	16.1	15.7	0.0	0.0	14.0	9.6
ALAG-ERDENE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
ARBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0
BAYANZURKH	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BURENTOGTOKH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0
GALT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	0.0
JARGALANT	0.0	0.0	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IKH-UUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RASHAANT	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	43.5	71.4	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.5	71.4
RENCHINLKHUMBE	0.0	0.0	54.1	58.8	0.0	0.0	54.1	58.8	0.0	58.8	0.0	0.0
TARIALAN	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.2	33.3	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0
TOSONTSENDEL	0.0	0.0	74.1	0.0	43.5	111.1	74.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.5	111.1
TUMURBULAG	0.0	0.0	187.5	222.2	0.0	0.0	187.5	222.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TUNEL	0.0	0.0	87.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	87.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULAAN-UUL	0.0	0.0	114.3	90.9	0.0	0.0	114.3	90.9	0.0	0.0	136.4	166.7
KHANKH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.5	0.0
TSAGAANNUUR	5263.2	0.0	52.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SUMBER	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	6.8	13.5	11.7	0.0	11.4	22.5
BAYANTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHIVEGOVI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SELENGE	56.2	0.0	9.6	11.8	8.5	3.6	12.4	14.2	12.7	6.1
SUKHBAATAR	0.0	0.0	12.1	12.5	12.7	4.7	15.2	14.6	16.2	4.7
ALTANBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BARUUNBUREN	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANGOL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
ERUU	10000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JAVKHLANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZUUNBUREN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANDAL	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.2	3.1	3.0	1.5	3.2	3.1	3.0
ORKHON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ORKHONTUUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAIKHAN	0.0	0.0	25.3	28.6	0.0	0.0	25.3	28.6	0.0	0.0
SANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TUSHIG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHUDER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHUSHAAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0
TSAGAANUUR	0.0	0.0	83.3	200.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	200.0	375.0	333.3
SHAAMAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DORNOGOVI	0.0	68.4	7.4	12.2	8.9	7.3	12.5	16.8	10.3	7.3
SAINSHAND	0.0	87.4	8.2	15.2	8.7	5.6	10.1	17.1	9.6	5.6
AIRAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0
ALTANSHIREE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DALANJARGALAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	500.0	0.0	0.0
DELGEREKH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZAMIN-UUD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	6.5	7.1
IKHKHET	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANDAKH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
URGUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAIKHANDULAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULAANBADRAKH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHATANBULAG	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHUVSGUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0
DARKHAN-UUL	0.0	0.0	7.5	7.0	9.3	10.9	9.6	8.8	12.5	13.7
DARKHAN	0.0	0.0	6.7	5.3	8.9	10.0	8.4	7.0	11.6	12.8
ORKHON	0.0	0.0	1000.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	2000.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0
KHONGOR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHARIINGOL	0.0	0.0	250.0	500.0	500.0	1000.0	250.0	500.0	1000.0	1000.0
UMNUGOVI	0.0	0.0	21.3	15.3	11.9	12.6	24.9	19.1	14.3	15.1



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					
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020				
	DALANZADGAD	0.0	0.0	13.3	7.7	8.7	7.8	15.5	10.8	10.2
BAYANDALAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	250.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	500.0	142.9	0.0
GURVANTES	0.0	0.0	181.8	0.0	90.9	0.0	181.8	0.0	90.9	0.0
MANDAL-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	500.0
MANLAI	0.0	0.0	100.0	142.9	166.7	250.0	200.0	142.9	166.7	250.0
NOYON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NOMGON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.8	0.0
SEVREI	0.0	0.0	125.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHANBOGD	0.0	0.0	68.5	71.4	11.5	29.4	82.2	107.1	11.5	29.4
KHANKHONGOR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHURMEN	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	1000.0	1000.0	2000.0	0.0	1000.0	1000.0
TSOGT-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSOGTTSETSII	0.0	0.0	43.2	28.6	8.0	15.6	43.2	28.6	8.0	15.6
DUNDGOVI	0.0	0.0	7.4	6.5	7.8	11.0	9.5	8.7	10.0	11.0
SAINTSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	3.6	2.4	6.2	7.3	3.6	2.4	7.4	7.3
ADAATSAG	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	142.9	333.3	285.7	250.0	142.9	333.3
BAYANJARGALAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GOVI-UJGTAAL	0.0	0.0	45.5	76.9	0.0	0.0	45.5	76.9	0.0	0.0
GURVANSAIKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DELGERKHANGAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	100.0
DELGERTSOGT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEREN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LUUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULZIIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNDURSHIL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAIKHAN-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0
KHULD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSAGAANDELGER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENEDALAI	0.0	0.0	74.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	74.1	100.0	0.0	0.0
EASTERN REGION	41.8	0.0	10.9	9.7	11.0	9.2	14.4	14.3	15.6	13.8
DORNOD	51.9	0.0	7.3	8.3	15.5	12.2	10.4	11.4	19.5	15.2
KHERLEN	53.2	0.0	4.8	5.3	12.8	10.4	6.4	6.4	13.8	11.5
BAYANDUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
BAYANTUMEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-UUL	0.0	0.0	111.1	0.0	142.9	0.0	111.1	0.0	285.7	0.0
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GURVANZAGAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0

HOSPITAL BED OCCUPANCY, REGION, AIMAG, CITY, SOUM, 2019, 2020 OH

Aimags, soums	Bed occupancy rate				PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY				BED TURNOVER RATE				PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BED				AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY			
	2019		2020		2019		2020		2019		2020		2019		2020		2019		2020	
Province average	254.6	214.4	214.4	77.2	65.0	36.3	31.6	124.3	119.1	7.0	6.8									
Western region	245.4	200.4	200.4	74.4	60.7	34.4	29.0	134.9	117.3	7.1	6.9									
ZAVKHAN	231.2	175.1	175.1	70.1	53.1	31.8	24.9	131.5	108.0	7.3	7.0									
ULIASTAI	280.2	193.3	193.3	84.9	58.6	36.4	26.3	59.6	44.9	7.7	7.4									
ALDARKHAAN	149.8	90.7	90.7	45.4	27.5	19.4	12.9	364.8	330.9	7.7	7.0									
ASGAT	167.8	144.8	144.8	50.9	43.9	25.6	23.2	164.1	171.7	6.6	6.3									
BAYANTES	287.3	203.3	203.3	87.0	61.6	42.6	30.9	326.5	239.7	6.7	6.6									
BAYANKHAIRKHAN	201.0	121.1	121.1	60.9	36.7	38.9	20.3	261.2	200.1	5.2	6.0									
DURVULJIN	161.1	129.1	129.1	48.8	39.1	24.9	20.3	319.8	253.0	6.5	6.3									
ZAVKHANMANDAL	187.6	201.1	201.1	56.9	60.9	25.6	26.3	99.3	98.4	7.3	7.7									
IDER	248.3	217.7	217.7	75.2	66.0	38.4	34.4	315.4	252.0	6.5	6.3									
IKH-UUL	234.8	158.3	158.3	71.1	48.0	35.5	23.5	337.6	269.3	6.6	6.7									
NUMRUG	188.1	185.6	185.6	57.0	56.3	28.6	26.5	269.5	239.3	6.6	7.0									
OTGON	77.8	65.9	65.9	23.6	20.0	12.1	11.6	217.8	261.2	6.4	5.7									
SANTMARGATS	149.2	128.1	128.1	45.2	38.8	23.7	20.1	260.6	193.0	6.3	6.4									
SONGINO	128.0	60.8	60.8	38.8	18.4	21.4	10.5	193.1	170.0	6.0	5.8									
TOSONTSENDEL	197.7	163.6	163.6	59.9	49.6	29.1	25.9	120.4	109.0	6.8	6.3									
TUDEVTEI	84.1	69.1	69.1	25.5	20.9	13.7	9.7	85.5	76.1	6.1	7.1									
TELMEN	243.6	155.6	155.6	73.8	47.2	40.0	26.7	402.4	284.7	6.1	5.8									
TES	193.9	158.3	158.3	58.8	48.0	25.7	20.4	360.1	290.0	7.5	7.8									
URGAMAL	168.3	167.3	167.3	51.0	50.7	23.9	23.9	217.6	187.7	7.0	7.0									
Tsagaankhairkhan	223.6	372.9	372.9	67.8	113.0	32.6	49.1	162.1	189.9	6.9	7.6									
Tsagaanchuluut	195.3	210.0	210.0	59.2	63.6	28.7	31.4	161.1	183.4	6.8	6.7									
Tsetsen-Uul	268.5	145.0	145.0	81.4	43.9	40.5	22.8	273.4	202.4	6.6	6.4									
ShiluuSteI	127.4	161.8	161.8	38.6	49.0	16.4	21.7	118.3	149.2	7.8	7.5									
Erdenekhairkhan	173.8	162.4	162.4	52.7	49.2	22.9	24.6	281.1	243.1	7.6	6.6									
YARUU	204.0	170.0	170.0	61.8	51.5	29.9	26.8	401.8	251.1	6.8	6.3									
GOVI-ALTAI	211.2	198.5	198.5	64.0	60.1	29.0	27.7	122.8	120.4	7.3	7.2									
ESUNBULAG	241.0	230.7	230.7	73.0	69.9	32.4	31.8	65.4	62.8	7.4	7.3									
ALTAI	286.3	282.1	282.1	86.8	85.5	35.9	34.5	205.6	207.3	8.0	8.2									
BAYAN-UUL	178.1	131.9	131.9	54.0	40.0	24.0	18.1	201.1	201.7	7.4	7.3									
BIGER	125.6	121.6	121.6	38.1	36.8	18.6	18.4	149.4	149.9	6.7	6.6									
BUGAT	172.7	220.9	220.9	52.3	66.9	25.3	30.2	218.3	216.7	6.8	7.3									
DARVI	164.5	170.4	170.4	49.8	51.6	26.0	25.9	181.0	178.0	6.3	6.6									
DELGER	212.0	164.2	164.2	64.2	49.8	26.5	20.2	314.3	315.1	8.0	8.1									
JARGALAN	145.5	127.9	127.9	44.1	38.8	21.6	19.0	181.4	182.1	6.8	6.7									
TAISHIR	91.5	99.7	99.7	27.7	30.2	12.8	14.2	161.5	163.4	7.2	7.0									

TONKHIL	137.8	124.0	41.8	37.6	18.0	16.7	222.3	224.8	7.7	7.4
TUGRUG	134.8	104.3	40.8	31.6	19.1	14.3	135.9	138.2	7.0	7.3
KHALIUN	149.3	96.9	45.2	29.4	17.1	11.9	244.3	243.2	8.8	8.1
KHUKHMORIT	163.3	156.8	49.5	47.5	25.6	23.2	234.6	235.5	6.4	6.8
TSOGT	167.3	156.4	50.7	47.4	23.7	24.8	354.3	352.3	7.1	6.3
TSEEL	207.0	187.9	62.7	56.9	33.3	29.9	221.9	224.9	6.2	6.3
CHANDMANI	184.5	131.8	55.9	39.9	30.7	22.9	223.3	225.3	6.0	5.8
SHARGA	169.5	135.7	51.4	41.1	26.2	20.7	194.1	197.5	6.5	6.6
ERDENE	146.1	127.0	44.3	38.5	25.8	23.5	229.9	231.2	5.7	5.4
BAYN-ULGIJ	250.7	189.8	76.0	57.5	36.3	28.4	131.4	110.5	6.9	6.7
ULGIJ	270.8	200.6	82.1	60.8	37.5	28.7	69.4	54.6	7.2	7.0
ALTAI	159.8	167.4	48.4	50.7	24.4	26.7	249.1	250.5	6.5	6.3
ALTANTSUGTS	243.1	118.3	73.7	35.8	44.4	21.7	318.2	262.7	5.5	5.5
BAYNNUUR	173.9	108.0	52.7	32.7	27.1	18.4	212.2	221.6	6.4	5.9
BUGAT	303.1	205.3	91.9	62.2	42.3	30.7	427.6	323.1	7.2	6.7
BULGAN	239.1	225.5	72.5	68.3	43.0	43.7	214.0	230.5	5.6	5.2
BUYANT	213.6	188.5	64.7	57.1	34.5	27.2	280.1	255.3	6.2	6.9
DELUUN	153.2	116.5	46.4	35.3	23.3	18.8	254.9	264.9	6.6	6.2
NOGOONNUUR	222.0	189.8	67.3	57.5	36.6	31.5	266.8	276.9	6.1	6.0
SAGSAI	202.4	136.0	61.3	41.2	35.2	22.9	236.8	238.8	5.8	5.9
TOLBO	238.4	178.5	72.3	54.1	36.8	29.6	261.2	264.4	6.5	6.0
ULAANKHUS	229.6	144.8	69.6	43.9	34.9	25.7	261.0	263.5	6.6	5.6
TSENGEL	202.7	174.1	61.4	52.7	35.2	30.9	288.4	292.6	5.8	5.6
KHOVD	295.3	229.8	89.5	69.6	37.7	32.4	145.4	116.0	7.8	7.1
JARGALANT	301.7	222.5	91.4	67.4	36.0	30.7	75.1	56.4	8.4	7.3
ALTAI	140.1	185.0	42.5	56.1	22.5	29.1	300.6	303.7	6.2	6.4
BULGAN	405.8	279.5	123.0	84.7	51.7	37.4	283.6	197.3	7.8	7.5
BUYANT	230.3	284.6	69.8	86.2	33.5	39.6	367.6	366.7	6.9	7.2
DARVI	338.0	262.8	102.4	79.6	51.2	40.1	273.9	273.4	6.6	6.6
DURGUN	224.1	222.6	67.9	67.5	37.4	36.0	304.5	306.1	6.0	6.2
DUUT	237.4	211.3	71.9	64.0	36.9	32.3	253.9	248.6	6.4	6.6
ZEREG	296.7	242.4	89.9	73.4	46.1	40.0	253.9	257.0	6.4	6.1
MANKHAN	231.5	229.8	70.1	69.6	39.4	38.7	284.4	286.5	5.9	5.9
MUNKHHAIRKHAN	329.3	254.0	99.8	77.0	50.9	38.3	220.6	219.3	6.5	6.6
MUST	254.8	274.8	77.2	83.3	37.1	38.8	242.2	242.4	6.9	7.1
MYANGAD	328.2	256.2	99.5	77.6	50.5	39.6	366.4	367.4	6.5	6.5
UENCH	312.2	288.9	94.6	87.6	45.3	43.9	328.3	326.9	6.9	6.6
KHOVD	196.5	142.2	59.6	43.1	26.4	19.9	320.6	315.3	7.5	7.2
TSETSEG	290.5	225.3	88.0	68.3	47.1	40.2	312.2	315.3	6.2	5.6
CHANDMAN	252.4	310.8	76.5	94.2	32.3	41.9	269.0	276.5	7.8	7.4
ERDENEUREN	174.4	178.3	52.8	54.0	26.7	27.6	238.8	242.6	6.5	6.5
Uvs	228.0	209.5	69.1	63.5	35.3	31.2	141.4	137.1	6.5	6.7



AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate			PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY			BED TURNOVER RATE			PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BED			AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY		
	2019	2020	2020	2019	2020	2020	2019	2020	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
ULAANGOMBO	232.2	219.9	66.6	70.4	66.6	36.7	32.2	87.9	85.0	6.3	6.8				
BARUUNTURUUN	202.1	207.3	62.8	61.2	62.8	29.7	31.6	149.9	150.7	6.8	6.6				
BUKHMURUN	248.3	251.5	76.2	75.3	76.2	37.8	39.7	189.4	189.7	6.6	6.3				
DAVST	177.3	144.5	43.8	53.7	43.8	24.4	21.1	165.0	159.8	7.3	6.9				
ZAVKHAN	253.6	123.6	37.5	76.8	37.5	37.0	18.4	186.6	186.9	6.9	6.7				
ZUUNGOVI	243.9	129.4	39.2	73.9	39.2	40.1	22.4	280.9	282.0	6.1	5.8				
ZUUNKHANGAI	266.3	227.0	68.8	80.7	68.8	41.2	36.0	213.3	215.5	6.5	6.3				
MALCHIN	233.3	143.9	43.6	70.7	43.6	37.4	25.1	226.0	223.4	6.2	5.7				
NARANBULAG	159.9	117.6	35.6	48.5	35.6	23.4	16.6	330.6	308.6	6.8	7.1				
ULGII	243.5	256.5	77.7	73.8	77.7	38.3	40.0	242.4	220.6	6.4	6.4				
UMNUGOVI	216.8	220.9	66.9	65.7	66.9	32.1	33.4	259.6	260.6	6.8	6.6				
UNDURKHANGAI	242.8	216.2	65.5	73.6	65.5	37.1	33.9	179.4	178.1	6.5	6.4				
SAGIL	222.6	216.2	65.5	67.5	65.5	32.2	33.9	247.4	223.8	6.9	6.4				
TARIALAN	160.3	170.0	51.5	48.6	51.5	24.5	26.8	333.8	306.7	6.5	6.3				
TURGEN	206.2	217.7	66.0	62.5	66.0	30.2	30.5	210.0	207.9	6.8	7.1				
TES	225.1	174.4	52.9	68.2	52.9	33.2	26.8	235.5	236.5	6.8	6.5				
KHOVD	233.3	206.7	62.6	70.7	62.6	34.9	31.1	225.0	207.5	6.7	6.6				
KHYARGAS	178.3	194.8	59.0	54.0	59.0	28.7	29.3	233.5	232.3	6.2	6.6				
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	279.8	228.9	69.4	84.8	69.4	39.1	31.7	173.0	187.8	7.2	7.2				
KHANGAI REGION	230.2	209.7	63.6	69.8	63.6	33.7	30.7	146.3	139.9	6.8	6.8				
ORKHON	223.2	200.6	60.8	67.7	60.8	31.8	28.6	120.3	117.0	7.0	7.0				
BAYAN-UNDUR	222.9	200.5	60.8	67.6	60.8	31.8	28.6	117.5	114.4	7.0	7.0				
JARGALANT	251.4	205.3	62.2	76.2	62.2	36.9	29.4	356.6	342.2	6.8	7.0				
UVURKHANGAI	203.8	172.4	52.2	61.8	52.2	29.4	25.0	135.2	124.5	6.9	6.9				
ARVAIKHEER	238.6	191.0	57.9	72.3	57.9	33.3	27.2	72.0	64.3	7.2	7.0				
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAH	156.1	140.5	42.6	47.3	42.6	24.8	23.0	199.3	198.9	6.3	6.1				
BAT-ULZII	140.8	139.0	42.1	42.7	42.1	23.6	23.3	302.1	303.1	6.0	6.0				
BAYANGOL	259.4	171.7	78.6	78.6	78.6	30.3	20.6	259.5	255.2	8.6	8.4				
BAYAN-UNDUR	102.8	76.7	23.3	31.2	23.3	18.3	12.2	244.9	243.3	5.6	6.3				
BOGD	175.2	148.4	45.0	53.1	45.0	31.8	25.6	235.6	239.5	5.5	5.8				
BURD	116.1	152.8	35.2	35.2	35.2	19.9	25.2	193.1	193.5	5.8	6.1				
GUCHIN-US	147.3	85.0	44.6	44.6	44.6	25.8	14.7	157.8	156.8	5.7	5.8				
ZUIIL	129.8	123.3	37.4	39.3	37.4	20.5	19.3	123.6	120.1	6.3	6.4				
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAH	197.8	160.3	48.6	59.9	48.6	31.3	25.3	329.5	321.1	6.3	6.3				
NARIINTEEL	155.0	168.8	51.2	47.0	51.2	25.3	25.5	144.9	143.8	6.1	6.6				
ULZIIT	146.1	71.5	21.7	44.3	21.7	22.0	11.2	203.0	199.3	6.6	6.4				
SANT	152.4	126.5	38.3	46.2	38.3	23.1	19.0	209.2	208.9	6.6	6.7				
TARAGT	115.6	106.6	32.3	35.0	32.3	17.7	14.4	232.6	227.2	6.5	7.4				

TUGRUG	143.0	131.4	43.3	39.8	22.0	19.2	228.3	226.8	6.5	6.9
UYANGA	122.4	91.9	37.1	27.9	17.6	14.2	272.2	211.8	7.0	6.5
KHAIRKHANDULAAN	75.8	85.7	23.0	26.0	12.3	13.5	159.6	158.7	6.2	6.4
KHARKHORIN	260.4	268.5	78.9	81.4	35.8	35.8	163.5	163.6	7.3	7.5
KHUJIRT	151.0	126.6	45.7	38.4	23.1	20.4	188.7	188.6	6.5	6.2
BULGAN	222.5	208.8	67.4	63.3	31.7	30.7	162.2	171.6	7.0	6.8
BULGAN	250.0	225.8	75.8	68.4	33.9	31.8	55.3	55.0	7.4	7.1
BAYAN-AGT	285.7	254.8	86.6	77.2	44.0	41.1	359.1	411.0	6.5	6.2
BAYANNUUR	254.7	168.0	77.2	50.9	39.1	26.2	255.9	297.7	6.5	6.4
BUGAT	193.0	152.0	58.5	46.1	28.7	22.3	360.3	431.2	6.7	6.8
BUREGKHANGAI	154.7	159.9	46.9	48.5	26.3	28.5	281.7	313.7	5.9	5.6
GURVANBULAG	207.2	199.8	62.8	60.5	32.9	30.9	322.9	364.9	6.3	6.5
DASHINCHILEN	184.1	106.3	55.8	32.2	27.0	16.3	375.9	437.6	6.8	6.5
MOGOD	136.6	139.0	41.4	42.1	23.7	23.0	382.4	381.1	5.8	6.0
ORKHON	170.6	193.0	51.7	58.5	25.9	29.3	488.6	599.2	6.6	6.6
RASHAANT	148.1	157.1	44.9	47.6	30.3	32.2	400.6	403.6	4.9	4.9
SASIKHAN	193.1	154.8	58.5	46.9	37.2	30.6	392.3	446.6	5.2	5.1
SELENGE	193.3	197.3	58.6	59.8	26.6	30.1	411.6	465.9	7.3	6.5
TESHIG	220.3	214.5	66.8	65.0	34.6	34.6	394.9	451.1	6.4	6.2
KHANGAL	220.6	268.3	66.8	81.3	31.0	39.6	907.8	1125.0	7.1	6.8
KHISHIG-UNDUR	159.1	201.4	48.2	61.0	23.0	29.1	140.1	177.5	6.9	6.9
KHUTAG-UNDUR	138.3	156.0	41.9	47.3	20.8	23.8	193.0	240.3	6.7	6.5
BAYANKHONGOR	264.6	241.7	80.2	73.2	39.4	36.0	149.1	133.7	6.7	6.7
BAYANKHONGOR	288.0	258.7	87.3	78.4	43.1	38.6	81.4	70.0	6.7	6.7
BAATSAGAAN	249.7	199.8	75.7	60.6	37.2	30.1	327.8	271.9	6.7	6.6
BAYANBULAG	231.4	256.8	70.1	77.8	32.9	38.7	196.8	223.6	7.0	6.6
BAYANGOVI	181.3	184.1	54.9	55.8	25.7	26.1	326.8	274.3	7.1	7.0
BAYANLIG	291.0	150.8	88.2	45.7	39.2	19.8	349.8	275.4	7.4	7.6
BAYAN-OVOO	194.9	198.9	59.1	60.3	28.1	29.5	289.2	287.2	6.9	6.7
BAYAN-UNDUR	173.1	185.6	52.5	56.2	26.2	28.2	293.2	262.5	6.6	6.6
BAYANTSAGAAN	206.3	256.7	62.5	77.8	26.7	33.0	254.4	272.5	7.7	7.8
BOGD	173.1	237.5	52.4	72.0	27.0	35.4	206.3	282.4	6.4	6.7
BUMBUGUR	349.8	184.5	106.0	55.9	51.9	27.6	366.1	277.3	6.7	6.7
BUUTSAGAAN	205.3	215.1	62.2	65.2	31.3	31.2	305.6	306.3	6.6	6.9
GALUUT	294.3	200.1	89.2	60.6	43.6	30.3	314.8	274.9	6.7	6.6
GURVANBULAG	210.8	207.3	63.9	62.8	31.4	29.9	247.7	228.1	6.7	6.9
JARGALANT	153.3	175.9	46.5	53.3	23.6	26.3	208.7	263.5	6.5	6.7
JINST	126.7	112.4	38.4	34.1	20.1	17.6	244.7	279.5	6.3	6.4
ZAG	210.6	313.6	63.8	95.0	33.3	53.9	207.1	232.8	6.3	5.8
ULZIIT	303.2	273.3	91.9	82.8	44.6	39.2	426.8	383.1	6.8	7.0
KHUREMARAL	255.6	210.6	77.5	63.8	36.1	32.6	158.3	219.1	7.1	6.5
SHINEJINST	187.8	224.0	56.9	67.9	29.4	35.3	245.5	249.5	6.4	6.3



AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BED		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
ERDENETSOGT	205.5	145.7	62.3	44.1	30.5	21.6	387.5	288.8	6.7	6.7
ARKHANGAI	262.7	246.8	79.6	74.8	37.5	35.1	183.2	171.9	7.0	7.0
ERDENEBUGAN	292.6	276.9	88.7	83.9	39.7	37.7	68.8	61.9	7.4	7.3
BATTSENGEL	157.6	164.8	47.7	49.9	28.4	25.4	417.4	418.9	5.5	6.5
BULGAN	233.0	234.3	70.6	71.0	37.6	39.1	389.9	392.0	6.2	6.0
JARGALANT	224.7	212.5	68.1	64.4	32.1	30.7	401.6	399.7	7.0	6.9
IKHTAMIR	154.5	138.8	46.8	42.1	22.2	19.6	429.0	428.7	7.0	7.1
UGIINUUR	225.6	258.5	68.4	78.3	33.1	38.2	315.6	311.3	6.8	6.8
ULZIIT	206.3	189.0	62.5	57.3	32.7	29.0	310.9	310.5	6.3	6.5
UNDUR-ULAAN	251.6	201.7	76.2	61.1	41.0	32.2	443.5	443.8	6.1	6.3
TARIAT	264.3	207.2	80.1	62.8	43.4	33.8	247.1	234.8	6.1	6.1
TUVSHIRUULEKH	168.3	148.8	51.0	45.1	23.8	21.2	331.4	323.9	7.1	7.0
KHAIRKHAN	194.8	163.8	59.0	49.6	31.5	26.1	343.2	337.7	6.2	6.3
KHANGAI	217.3	179.1	65.9	54.3	37.6	29.4	355.2	358.3	5.8	6.1
KHASHAAT	203.4	203.6	61.6	61.7	29.1	28.7	357.9	355.7	7.0	7.1
KHOTONT	174.3	181.5	52.8	55.0	29.0	29.5	435.3	436.9	6.0	6.2
TSAKHIR	266.3	272.0	80.7	82.4	46.7	45.1	344.1	347.4	5.7	6.0
TSENKHER	243.5	194.5	73.8	58.9	36.9	31.1	455.3	460.5	6.6	6.3
TSETSERLEG	218.9	215.8	66.3	65.4	31.4	30.4	379.7	380.1	7.0	7.1
CHULUUT	152.2	185.6	46.1	56.2	26.1	33.6	461.7	461.2	5.8	5.5
ERDENEMANDAL	244.5	194.2	74.1	58.8	39.3	32.5	281.2	268.6	6.2	6.0
KHUVSGUL	223.7	211.7	67.8	64.2	34.4	32.0	152.4	151.4	6.5	6.6
MURUN	262.4	253.5	79.5	76.8	39.8	37.6	72.8	72.4	6.6	6.7
ALAG-ERDENE	174.0	188.9	52.7	57.2	27.2	29.8	744.9	856.1	6.4	6.3
ARBULAG	206.5	157.0	62.6	47.6	34.2	29.5	366.7	407.4	6.0	5.3
BAYANZURKH	195.7	137.6	59.3	41.7	37.5	27.8	266.0	266.8	5.2	4.9
BURENTOGTOKH	204.0	195.0	61.8	59.1	34.3	33.2	489.8	553.4	5.9	5.9
GALT	161.2	137.5	48.8	41.7	26.6	21.9	302.8	247.8	6.1	6.3
JARGALANT	168.2	134.3	51.0	40.7	26.7	21.2	286.4	290.5	6.3	6.3
IKH-UUL	127.5	139.4	38.6	42.3	21.9	22.6	230.2	230.5	5.8	6.2
RASHAANT	122.7	101.0	37.2	30.6	21.0	18.3	271.4	272.1	5.8	5.5
RENCHINLKHUMBE	125.3	139.5	38.0	42.3	18.9	20.1	233.3	232.0	6.6	6.9
TARIALAN	150.5	156.3	45.6	47.4	24.5	23.6	268.4	270.5	6.1	6.6
TOSONTSENGEL	149.7	114.4	45.4	34.7	23.8	18.3	440.3	494.6	6.3	6.3
TUMURBULAG	163.2	69.4	49.4	21.0	26.1	12.8	334.0	362.1	6.3	5.4
TUNEL	323.9	294.6	98.1	89.3	48.6	45.3	476.3	541.5	6.7	6.5
ULAAN-UUL	154.6	142.8	46.9	43.3	24.7	22.5	235.7	236.8	6.3	6.3
KHANKH	144.9	142.5	43.9	43.2	23.7	23.7	187.7	188.1	6.1	6.0

TSAGAANNUUR	115.3	67.1	34.9	20.3	19.0	10.9	220.2	222.6	6.1	6.2
TSAGAAN-UUL	210.8	110.1	63.9	33.4	31.4	17.5	336.6	339.3	6.7	6.3
TSAGAAN-UUR	137.8	224.8	41.7	68.1	21.7	34.5	205.4	206.1	6.4	6.5
TSETSERLEG	121.4	115.6	36.8	35.0	17.8	16.9	293.3	233.3	6.8	6.9
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	145.6	101.2	44.1	30.7	24.9	18.0	221.2	220.7	5.8	5.6
SHINE-IDER	129.9	154.4	39.4	46.8	19.9	23.4	180.0	176.1	6.5	6.6
ERDENEBULGAN	118.2	99.8	35.8	30.2	17.1	15.8	217.3	234.5	6.9	6.3
CENTRAL REGION	227.2	198.7	68.8	60.2	31.7	28.0	135.4	132.1	7.2	7.1
TUV	227.0	175.5	68.8	53.2	30.3	23.9	181.5	164.4	7.5	7.3
ZUUNMOD	244.4	215.0	74.1	65.2	30.1	27.9	65.7	65.0	8.1	7.7
ALTANBULAG	365.3	262.0	110.7	79.4	42.7	30.0	355.7	292.9	8.6	8.7
AZRGALANT	209.3	128.3	63.4	38.9	25.9	19.1	229.4	220.1	8.1	6.7
ARKHUST	92.0	84.8	27.9	25.7	13.0	10.4	188.4	167.3	7.1	8.1
BATSUMBER	206.6	122.4	62.6	37.1	32.7	19.1	385.8	275.5	6.3	6.4
BAYAN	265.6	134.4	80.5	40.7	35.6	15.2	306.3	253.3	7.5	8.9
BAYANDELGER	171.1	78.8	51.9	23.9	25.4	11.0	224.6	197.4	6.7	7.2
BAYANJARGALAN	219.3	182.9	66.5	55.4	34.6	28.5	237.1	204.1	6.3	6.4
BAYAN-UNJUUL	282.4	102.2	85.6	31.0	44.0	16.1	320.1	247.2	6.4	6.4
BAYANKHANGAI	273.0	163.0	82.7	49.4	40.8	26.6	173.8	171.8	6.7	6.1
BAYANTSAGAAN	192.6	142.8	58.4	43.3	30.5	21.8	232.5	234.4	6.3	6.5
BAYANTSOGT	218.9	143.5	66.3	43.5	33.6	21.7	251.6	213.1	6.5	6.6
BAYANCHANDMANI	154.6	98.0	46.9	29.7	24.3	15.4	302.7	280.7	6.4	6.4
BORNUUR	183.8	182.8	55.7	55.4	22.9	21.2	279.1	273.5	8.0	8.6
BUREN	240.0	125.3	72.7	38.0	37.5	23.1	275.6	269.7	6.4	5.4
DELGERKHAAN	142.6	139.1	43.2	42.2	22.3	18.6	255.5	222.1	6.4	7.5
JARGALANT	234.8	132.2	71.1	40.1	37.6	20.3	416.1	254.8	6.2	6.5
ZAAMAR	122.9	67.4	37.2	20.4	19.2	11.3	346.2	223.3	6.4	6.0
LUN	206.9	158.5	62.7	48.0	31.1	23.2	279.4	250.8	6.7	6.8
MUNGUNMORIT	256.0	175.0	77.6	53.0	40.7	28.0	300.4	275.0	6.3	6.3
UNDURSHIREET	202.6	132.5	61.4	40.2	31.3	21.4	292.6	254.5	6.5	6.2
SUMBER	227.9	224.9	69.1	68.1	31.5	31.0	220.1	217.4	7.2	7.3
SERGELEN	173.5	155.9	52.6	47.2	23.9	21.6	257.1	251.5	7.3	7.2
UGTAALTSAIDAM	209.4	134.8	63.5	40.8	28.2	19.7	292.8	260.2	7.4	6.8
TSEEL	256.1	179.3	77.6	54.3	39.4	27.6	325.4	257.9	6.5	6.5
ERDENE	242.0	178.0	73.3	53.9	30.7	21.1	305.5	261.1	7.9	8.4
ERDENESANT	194.4	174.3	58.9	52.8	28.6	25.8	372.0	279.0	6.8	6.8
GOVISUMBER	292.7	229.8	88.7	69.6	39.8	32.4	142.6	132.3	7.3	7.1
SUMBER	313.5	243.8	95.0	73.9	42.7	34.2	129.2	117.2	7.4	7.1
BAYANTAL	157.3	143.0	47.7	43.3	17.9	16.3	116.7	111.7	8.8	8.8
SHIVEEGOVI	243.3	181.9	73.7	55.1	35.9	29.8	255.0	265.4	6.8	6.1
SELENGE	212.2	181.9	64.3	55.1	28.0	24.1	128.5	132.6	7.6	7.5
SUKHBAATAR	225.9	207.7	68.5	62.9	28.9	26.5	53.5	58.2	7.8	7.8



AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BED		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
	ALTANBULAG	258.2	218.5	78.3	66.2	25.5	22.3	376.3	366.7	10.1
BARUUNBUREN	105.9	105.7	32.1	32.0	21.6	20.5	208.4	222.2	4.9	5.2
BAYANGOL	240.8	156.2	73.0	47.3	35.0	23.9	370.0	373.3	6.9	6.5
ERUU	125.6	150.7	38.1	45.7	16.8	19.8	455.3	458.7	7.5	7.6
JAVKHLANT	185.6	116.4	56.2	35.3	27.8	16.7	195.8	198.3	6.7	7.0
ZUUNBUREN	156.5	98.8	47.4	29.9	23.3	15.2	190.1	189.3	6.7	6.5
MANDAL	263.4	200.3	79.8	60.7	34.1	27.4	158.2	145.5	7.7	7.3
ORKHON	161.0	127.9	48.8	38.8	24.2	17.3	194.0	191.0	6.7	7.4
ORKHONTUUL	163.9	186.7	49.7	56.6	20.8	22.5	340.3	377.1	7.9	8.3
SAIKHAN	110.1	97.3	33.4	29.5	17.8	15.6	154.9	154.9	6.2	6.2
SANT	115.8	91.3	35.1	27.7	18.5	13.2	176.0	177.4	6.3	6.9
TUSHIG	171.3	128.1	51.9	38.8	23.9	16.3	182.4	186.1	7.2	7.9
KHUDER	161.3	155.2	48.9	47.0	22.6	19.4	222.6	227.0	7.1	8.0
KHUSHAAT	110.4	33.4	33.5	10.1	15.9	5.3	172.0	173.6	6.9	6.4
TSAGAANUUR	221.8	192.9	67.2	58.4	29.6	25.9	253.3	255.7	7.5	7.4
SHAAMAR	122.5	105.8	37.1	32.0	19.3	16.1	335.3	335.5	6.4	6.6
DORNOGovi	243.7	224.8	73.9	68.1	34.6	32.2	137.7	134.9	7.0	7.0
SAINSHAND	262.1	243.3	79.4	73.7	37.1	35.0	80.4	80.2	7.1	7.0
AIRAG	133.1	144.4	40.3	43.7	18.8	19.3	247.2	260.5	7.1	7.5
ALTANSHIREE	168.3	164.9	51.0	50.0	24.3	22.0	191.8	191.6	6.9	7.5
DALANJARGALAN	146.0	160.3	44.2	48.6	23.0	25.6	287.5	301.4	6.3	6.3
DELGEREKH	158.6	182.3	48.1	55.2	20.4	22.4	261.2	264.1	7.8	8.1
ZAMIIN-UUD	275.2	267.7	83.4	81.1	38.2	37.6	221.6	240.0	7.2	7.1
IKHKHET	127.1	180.5	38.5	54.7	19.7	26.3	210.2	208.4	6.5	6.9
MANDAKH	179.0	181.4	54.2	55.0	27.7	29.0	225.1	195.4	6.5	6.3
URGUN	147.9	143.4	44.8	43.5	25.1	23.6	296.6	309.4	5.9	6.1
SAIKHANDULAAN	144.1	150.8	43.7	45.7	21.3	23.2	197.1	229.3	6.8	6.5
ULAANBADRAKH	222.3	221.9	67.4	67.2	29.0	28.4	211.7	213.1	7.7	7.8
KHATANBULAG	198.8	49.6	60.2	15.0	30.2	7.6	287.1	107.6	6.6	6.5
KHUVSGUL	121.7	176.7	36.9	53.5	16.9	21.8	222.9	262.5	7.2	8.1
ERDENE	202.9	214.9	61.5	65.1	30.5	33.6	299.6	292.4	6.7	6.4
DARKHAN-UUL	287.6	263.1	87.1	79.7	40.4	36.1	135.3	132.9	7.1	7.3
DARKHAN	288.8	262.7	87.5	79.6	40.6	36.2	122.5	119.2	7.1	7.3
ORKHON	255.3	260.5	77.4	78.9	37.4	36.3	271.4	293.4	6.8	7.2
KHONGOR	251.1	231.2	76.1	70.1	37.0	32.4	428.0	419.6	6.8	7.1
SHARIINGOL	288.7	289.6	87.5	87.8	37.9	36.1	227.7	280.3	7.6	8.0
UMNUGOVI	148.0	140.3	44.9	42.5	22.8	22.2	99.9	101.5	6.5	6.3
DALANZADGAD	149.9	141.2	45.4	42.8	22.6	22.2	54.2	55.9	6.6	6.4

BAYANDALAI	110.0	91.5	33.3	27.7	13.5	12.5	189.5	190.2	8.2	7.3
BAYAN-OVOO	125.5	157.6	38.0	47.8	19.0	21.7	182.8	186.3	6.6	7.3
BULGAN	88.3	83.8	26.8	25.4	15.5	13.6	207.2	207.9	5.7	6.2
GURVANTES	121.6	137.8	36.8	41.7	20.9	24.2	299.1	303.2	5.8	5.7
MANDAL-OVOO	150.3	151.1	45.5	45.8	25.5	27.0	162.1	161.6	5.9	5.6
MIANLAI	140.6	113.3	42.6	34.3	21.0	17.0	217.5	220.8	6.7	6.7
NOYON	236.5	209.8	71.7	63.6	30.8	28.1	127.5	126.7	7.7	7.5
NOMGON	78.6	73.2	23.8	22.2	13.6	12.4	211.6	210.5	5.8	5.9
SEVREI	137.0	85.8	41.5	26.0	22.8	14.5	168.0	169.7	6.0	5.9
KHANBOGD	159.4	168.9	48.3	51.2	26.7	26.6	247.9	243.5	6.0	6.3
KHANKHONGOR	123.4	177.9	37.4	53.9	15.1	21.6	284.1	283.3	8.2	8.2
KHURMEN	119.4	111.8	36.2	33.9	16.1	14.9	155.2	156.7	7.4	7.5
TSOGT-OVOO	152.5	137.2	46.2	41.6	31.2	27.0	164.8	168.5	4.9	5.1
TSOGTTSETSII	167.5	151.2	50.7	45.8	28.4	26.1	178.6	183.8	5.9	5.8
DUNDGOVI	244.9	197.5	74.2	59.9	35.2	28.8	150.9	133.9	7.0	6.9
SAINTSAGAAN	276.3	223.7	83.7	67.8	38.8	32.3	81.1	70.9	7.1	6.9
ADAATSAG	220.7	137.8	66.9	41.8	31.5	20.8	285.0	235.9	7.0	6.6
BAYANJARGALAN	281.2	87.8	85.2	26.6	47.2	14.5	253.7	163.4	6.0	6.1
GOVI-UGTAAL	229.6	102.5	69.6	31.0	35.3	15.0	223.4	119.1	6.5	6.8
GURVANSAIKHAN	120.5	77.4	36.5	23.5	19.4	12.6	264.6	305.3	6.2	6.1
DELGERKHANGAI	136.5	110.5	41.4	33.5	22.8	18.3	286.4	289.8	6.0	6.1
DELGERTSOGT	269.9	232.1	81.8	70.3	44.3	40.3	238.1	235.0	6.1	5.8
DEREN	133.3	131.4	40.4	39.8	21.0	20.3	263.9	268.6	6.3	6.5
LUUS	224.3	138.6	68.0	42.0	33.6	21.0	266.2	270.7	6.7	6.6
ULZIIT	90.2	120.9	27.3	36.6	13.1	17.0	236.2	265.4	6.9	7.1
UNDURSHIL	223.9	196.4	67.8	59.5	41.1	39.8	200.6	203.4	5.4	4.9
SAIKHAN-OVOO	168.4	153.8	51.0	46.6	23.1	19.4	266.7	266.6	7.3	7.9
KHULD	142.3	126.3	43.1	38.3	21.6	19.3	266.0	298.9	6.6	6.6
TSAGAANDELGER	215.2	135.2	65.2	41.0	33.0	20.1	207.5	175.2	6.5	6.7
ERDENEDALAI	256.1	260.1	77.6	78.8	32.8	33.5	364.2	309.8	7.8	7.8
EASTERN REGION	253.7	216.7	76.9	65.7	33.6	29.1	147.6	133.9	7.6	7.5
DORNOD	255.7	228.8	77.5	69.3	34.8	31.8	148.4	145.9	7.4	7.2
KHERLEN	266.4	239.8	80.7	72.7	35.4	32.7	107.6	103.9	7.5	7.3
BAYANDUN	248.0	212.5	75.2	64.4	35.0	29.3	281.5	285.3	7.1	7.3
BAYANTUMEN	183.7	101.4	55.7	30.7	28.0	14.6	417.1	374.1	6.6	6.9
BAYAN-UUL	195.2	167.0	59.2	50.6	26.8	22.8	358.3	315.3	7.3	7.3
BULGAN	196.2	183.5	59.4	55.6	29.4	26.8	324.9	336.3	6.7	6.8
GURVANZAGAL	286.4	236.2	86.8	71.6	42.4	35.8	204.7	248.0	6.8	6.6
DASHBALBAR	304.8	273.2	92.4	82.8	47.7	41.5	286.1	288.1	6.4	6.6
MATAD	201.6	194.4	61.1	58.9	29.3	30.0	367.6	362.3	6.9	6.5
SERGELEN	211.7	137.3	64.1	41.6	30.3	22.9	220.3	253.4	7.0	6.0
KHALKHGOL	224.2	252.2	67.9	76.4	34.7	36.6	248.5	255.9	6.5	6.9



AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BED		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
KHULUNBUIR	137.6	128.6	41.7	39.0	20.0	20.3	207.4	210.2	6.9	6.3
TSAGAAN-OVOO	224.8	172.4	68.1	52.2	36.1	28.7	364.4	374.5	6.2	6.0
CHOIBALSAN	217.1	169.0	65.8	51.2	34.3	26.3	339.6	340.9	6.3	6.4
CHULUUNKHOROOT	165.7	141.3	50.2	42.8	24.8	23.6	205.1	311.0	6.7	6.0
SUKHBAATAR	240.8	197.4	73.0	59.8	29.9	24.6	135.9	115.8	8.1	8.0
BARUN-UJT	290.3	209.4	88.0	63.5	34.8	25.2	78.9	59.5	8.3	8.3
ASGAT	157.4	149.3	47.7	45.2	24.5	22.6	188.4	191.3	6.4	6.6
BAYANDELGER	157.2	172.4	47.6	52.2	21.0	22.8	239.9	281.6	7.5	7.6
DARIGANGA	189.4	155.9	57.4	47.3	28.0	23.8	220.7	222.0	6.8	6.6
MUNKKHAAN	167.6	165.4	50.8	50.1	21.6	20.2	230.4	232.3	7.8	8.2
NARAN	112.5	138.1	34.1	41.8	15.4	18.5	164.3	165.3	7.3	7.5
ONGON	186.3	183.1	56.5	55.5	28.2	27.4	159.9	160.3	6.6	6.7
SUKHBAATAR	233.2	203.7	70.7	61.7	30.0	26.4	226.3	229.9	7.8	7.7
TUVSHINSHIREE	153.7	90.8	46.6	27.5	17.6	11.7	226.4	227.0	8.7	7.8
TUMENTSOGT	171.7	169.1	52.0	51.2	25.0	25.3	207.6	207.8	6.9	6.7
UULBAYAN	149.6	146.5	45.3	44.4	23.9	22.1	244.5	246.6	6.3	6.6
KHALZAN	169.2	176.7	51.3	53.5	20.6	21.5	175.0	179.1	8.2	8.2
ERDENETSAGAAN	150.1	282.2	45.5	85.5	16.1	34.1	295.3	455.4	9.3	8.3
KHENTII	263.5	223.4	79.8	67.7	35.6	30.7	157.9	139.4	7.4	7.3
KHERLEN	258.4	218.0	78.3	66.1	34.1	29.5	73.5	64.9	7.6	7.4
BATNOROV	281.9	196.7	85.4	59.6	40.9	30.3	692.9	624.3	6.9	6.5
BATSHIREET	327.0	280.0	99.1	84.8	42.7	39.5	336.4	296.4	7.7	7.1
BAYAN-ADRAGA	163.4	196.3	49.5	59.5	24.7	29.0	355.5	309.1	6.6	6.8
BAYANMUNKH	197.3	180.9	59.8	54.8	34.1	31.1	245.0	219.4	5.8	5.8
BAYAN-OVOO	230.5	222.0	69.8	67.3	36.1	29.6	236.2	239.1	6.4	7.5
BAYANKHUTAG	290.3	192.4	88.0	58.3	36.9	23.9	346.7	305.6	7.9	8.1
BINDER	219.4	180.3	66.5	54.6	31.9	27.9	268.6	238.3	6.9	6.5
GALSHIR	313.0	280.6	94.8	85.0	47.6	46.5	1272.4	275.1	6.6	6.0
DADAL	267.5	244.5	81.1	74.1	41.0	36.9	277.9	390.4	6.5	6.6
DARKHAN	284.2	284.6	86.1	86.2	44.0	41.4	613.7	280.9	6.5	6.9
DELGERKHAAN	311.0	232.8	94.2	70.5	46.7	35.8	278.0	312.3	6.7	6.5
JARGALTKHAAN	309.7	217.6	93.9	65.9	44.3	31.9	360.1	284.0	7.0	6.8
MURUN	290.0	220.0	87.9	66.7	36.3	26.6	319.3	233.8	8.0	8.3
NOROVLIN	244.5	212.3	74.1	64.3	34.6	28.7	236.7	333.1	7.1	7.4
UMNUDELGER	245.5	203.5	74.4	61.7	32.8	26.1	160.4	345.3	7.5	7.8
TSENKHERMANDAL	181.9	199.8	55.1	60.5	27.9	29.1	828.1	259.0	6.5	6.9
BOR-UNDUR	332.4	287.7	100.7	87.2	44.6	38.3	54.0	196.6	7.5	7.5
ULAANBAATAR	272.1	223.4	82.4	67.7	38.2	33.8	109.4	107.6	6.9	6.6

ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE, REGION, AIMAG, SOUM, 2019, 2020 OH

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	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Province average	88.7	89.9	99.9	99.9	73.9	73.5
Western region	88.9	90.5	99.9	99.9	67.6	66.1
ZAVKHAN	83.4	87.4	99.9	99.6	76.1	76.6
ULIASTAI	77.0	84.2	99.8	99.9	69.3	74.7
ALDARKHAAN	100.0	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASGAT	92.9	85.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
BAYANTES	75.6	92.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANKHAIRKHAN	77.4	83.3	100.0	66.7	100.0	66.7
DURVULJIN	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZAVKHANMANDAL	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
IDER	76.3	89.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
IKH-UUL	93.4	91.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.6
NUMRUG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.4	100.0
OTGON	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SANTMARGATS	77.3	82.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
SONGINO	96.4	92.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOSONTSENGEL	67.7	74.5	100.0	99.0	83.8	77.5
TUDEVTEI	96.6	93.3	100.0	100.0	91.8	75.0
TELMEN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TES	82.4	85.4	100.0	100.0	88.9	100.0
URGAMAL	100.0	93.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
TSAGAANCHULUUT	91.7	90.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSETSEN-UUL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
SHILUUSTEI	67.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ERDENEKHAIRKHAN	96.4	85.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
YARUU	100.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	80.0	85.7
GOVI-ALTAI	89.7	89.7	99.7	99.9	86.1	61.8
ESUNBULAG	89.7	86.7	99.8	100.0	92.8	61.1
ALTAI	97.6	97.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYAN-UUL	97.7	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3
BIGER	90.9	97.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3
BUGAT	83.9	79.4	100.0	100.0	66.7	12.5
DARVI	82.1	80.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	46.2
DELGER	92.3	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0
JARGALAN	96.4	88.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
TAISHIR	100.0	92.3	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	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
TONKHIL	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TUGRUG	83.3	93.0	100.0	100.0	90.9	92.9
KHALIUN	92.5	85.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHUKHMORIT	93.8	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSOGT	92.8	90.2	85.7	77.8	28.6	44.4
TSEEL	96.1	96.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CHANDMANI	88.9	91.8	100.0	100.0	44.4	41.7
SHARGA	96.8	93.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENE	92.3	95.3	85.7	100.0	57.1	80.0
BAYN-ULGII	84.7	88.2	100.0	100.0	50.2	57.4
ULGII	89.1	88.4	100.0	100.0	39.4	50.9
ALTAI	100.0	96.1	100.0	100.0	90.9	68.4
ALTANTSUGTS	80.3	88.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYNNUUR	92.2	86.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BUGAT	83.8	86.7	100.0	0.0	33.3	0.0
BULGAN	78.4	86.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.0
BUYANT	85.7	89.3	100.0	100.0	60.0	100.0
DELUUN	93.1	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.0
NOGOONNUUR	68.0	79.5	100.0	100.0	95.6	81.5
SAGSAI	62.1	85.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOLBO	96.7	97.1	100.0	100.0	97.7	97.1
ULAANKHIUS	89.5	90.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0
TSENDEL	74.0	83.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0
KHOVD	93.1	92.0	99.9	99.9	70.9	68.2
JARGALANT	93.1	91.1	99.9	99.9	81.9	64.8
ALTAI	93.0	91.9	100.0	100.0	75.0	75.0
BULGAN	80.9	86.4	100.0	100.0	52.0	81.1
BUYANT	88.1	92.2	100.0	100.0	66.7	80.0
DARVI	90.5	91.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3
DURGUN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
DUUT	97.4	94.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZEREG	97.3	95.8	100.0	100.0	96.9	97.0
MANKHAN	85.1	93.3	100.0	100.0	93.3	100.0
MUNKHHAIRKHAN	95.4	87.5	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
MUST	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.0	100.0
MYANGAD	100.0	96.9	100.0	100.0	81.3	86.7
UENCH	97.4	89.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
KHOVD	90.7	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSETSEG	97.4	95.6	100.0	100.0	82.4	92.3

CHANDMAN	96.8	96.4	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0
ERDENEUREN	84.7	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
Uvs	94.3	95.3	99.7	99.9	71.5	72.1
ULAANGOMBO	94.2	96.4	99.7	99.9	81.3	69.2
BARUUNTURUUN	96.8	95.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.8
BUKHMURUN	91.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
DAVST	95.7	95.3	100.0	100.0	81.8	66.7
ZAVKHAN	94.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZUUNGOVI	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZUUNKHANGAI	94.4	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MALCHIN	95.7	93.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NARANBULAG	91.1	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7
ULGII	89.8	86.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	57.1
UMNUGOVI	93.8	93.2	100.0	98.2	97.9	89.5
UNDURKHANGAI	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.0	93.9
SAGIL	81.7	89.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TARIALAN	93.4	91.8	100.0	100.0	80.4	74.5
TURGEN	92.1	97.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TES	95.3	94.4	100.0	100.0	87.1	100.0
KHOVD	88.9	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHYARGAS	92.3	91.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSAGAAKHAIRKHAN	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
KHANGAI REGION	89.1	90.8	99.9	99.9	66.7	67.1
ORKHON	93.9	95.0	99.8	99.9	54.6	57.1
BAYAN-UNDUR	93.9	95.0	99.8	99.9	54.6	57.1
JARGALANT	93.5	94.9	100.0	100.0	40.0	50.0
UVURKHANGAI	90.6	92.1	100.0	100.0	72.1	72.7
ARVAIKHEER	90.6	93.5	100.0	100.0	92.5	68.2
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	90.0	79.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAT-ULZI	91.7	94.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANGOL	94.4	90.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
BAYAN-UNDUR	91.8	98.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9
BOGD	88.6	88.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.6
BURD	93.6	92.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	77.8
GUCHIN-Uls	88.7	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZUUL	91.5	73.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	78.8	82.9	100.0	100.0	60.0	83.3
NARIINTEEL	98.8	97.3	100.0	100.0	90.9	100.0
ULZIIT	97.5	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SANT	98.7	91.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TARAGT	84.7	87.8	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0



Aimags, soums	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	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
TUGRUG	96.4	94.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UYANGA	94.8	96.8	100.0	100.0	98.0	97.6
KHAIRKHANDULAAN	94.3	92.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7
KHARKHORIN	91.5	96.2	100.0	100.0	80.8	85.9
KHUJIRT	84.6	83.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9
BULGAN	88.4	91.1	99.9	99.6	79.5	80.3
BULGAN	88.4	81.8	100.0	99.7	95.8	78.8
BAYAN-AGT	92.9	95.9	100.0	100.0	80.0	63.6
BAYANNUUR	93.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BUGAT	83.3	95.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
BUREGKHANGAI	93.3	95.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0
GURVANBULAG	88.6	84.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
DASHINCHILEN	93.2	98.4	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
MOGOD	88.9	94.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ORKHON	90.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
RASHAANT	100.0	90.9	100.0	100.0	81.8	100.0
SASIKHAN	82.0	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SELENGE	91.5	93.9	100.0	100.0	87.5	87.5
TESHIG	86.6	86.9	96.4	100.0	100.0	85.7
KHANGAL	100.0	87.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
KHISHIG-UNDUR	100.0	95.7	100.0	66.7	90.9	66.7
KHUTAG-UNDUR	98.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	92.9
BAYANKHONGOR	87.1	88.5	99.9	99.9	65.3	76.4
BAYANKHONGOR	83.4	85.7	99.9	99.9	63.1	75.5
BAATSAGAAN	78.5	90.3	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0
BAYANBULAG	90.3	90.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
BAYANGOVI	95.6	96.1	100.0	96.4	100.0	96.4
BAYANLIG	94.4	96.0	100.0	100.0	78.6	100.0
BAYAN-OVOO	85.7	82.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
BAYAN-UNDUR	88.2	93.0	100.0	100.0	45.5	0.0
BAYANTSAGAAN	87.5	91.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	81.3
BOGD	90.0	90.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.3
BUMBUGUR	92.3	97.7	100.0	100.0	85.7	75.0
BUUTSAGAAN	85.7	87.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
GALUUT	87.4	93.0	93.8	100.0	93.8	100.0
GURVANBULAG	94.6	94.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.0
JARGALANT	89.2	89.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.4

JINST	95.6	90.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	85.7
ZAG	75.0	78.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	83.3
ULZIIT	92.3	92.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
KHUREEMARAL	100.0	90.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
SHINEJINST	89.6	86.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	0.0
ERDENETSOGT	87.9	81.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	50.0
ARKHANGAI	85.9	91.3	100.0	99.9	68.6	53.6	
ERDENEBUGAN	85.0	89.7	100.0	99.9	84.4	44.5	
BATTSENGEL	92.6	86.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
BULGAN	95.5	94.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
JARGALANT	76.9	87.1	100.0	100.0	86.7	94.1	
IKHTAMIR	71.8	84.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	
UGIINUUR	95.9	90.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3	
ULZIIT	95.7	94.2	100.0	100.0	90.9	100.0	
UNDUR-UULAAN	85.4	92.9	100.0	100.0	92.3	100.0	
TARIAT	91.7	96.8	100.0	100.0	94.3	100.0	
TUVSHIRUULEKH	80.0	85.7	100.0	92.9	100.0	100.0	
KHAIKHAAN	94.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
KHANGAI	94.4	94.1	100.0	100.0	94.3	100.0	
KHASHAAT	71.4	97.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
KHOTONT	97.3	94.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3	
TSAKHIR	92.6	97.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
TSENKHER	78.4	88.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
TSETSERLEG	84.9	97.5	100.0	100.0	80.0	33.3	
CHULUUT	97.1	97.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
ERDENEMANDAL	80.5	84.1	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	
KHUVSUL	87.8	88.0	100.0	99.9	69.8	69.0	
MURUN	87.6	86.0	100.0	100.0	84.9	63.9	
ALAG-ERDENE	93.8	89.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
ARBULAG	76.3	85.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
BAYANZURKH	87.5	89.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.5	
BURENTOGTOKH	76.9	71.2	100.0	100.0	20.0	100.0	
GALT	92.5	90.5	100.0	100.0	95.7	100.0	
JARGALANT	95.9	93.1	100.0	100.0	85.7	89.5	
IKH-UUL	89.0	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	
RASHAANT	92.8	93.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
RENCHINLHUMBE	84.1	90.5	100.0	100.0	94.7	93.3	
TARIALAN	92.0	95.1	100.0	100.0	98.2	97.8	
TOSONTSENGEL	84.8	84.4	100.0	95.8	74.1	91.7	
TUMURBULAG	81.5	87.6	100.0	100.0	87.5	95.2	
TUNEL	94.0	95.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
UULAAN-UUL	84.6	85.2	100.0	95.7	88.9	91.3	



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	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
KHANKH	87.9	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.7
TSAGAANUUR	88.9	71.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0
TSAGAAN-UUL	87.3	85.4	98.2	100.0	85.5	96.3
TSAGAAN-UUR	89.2	96.8	100.0	100.0	94.4	100.0
TSETSERLEG	97.4	94.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.7
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	94.8	96.4	100.0	100.0	75.0	75.0
SHINE-IDER	94.3	89.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ERDENEBULGAN	80.6	81.5	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0
CENTRAL REGION	86.2	90.4	99.9	99.9	74.7	73.9
TUV	86.1	91.6	99.9	99.7	47.4	45.1
ZUUNMOD	86.1	88.8	100.0	99.9	57.5	38.6
ALTANBULAG	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.9	87.5
AZRGALANT	93.9	90.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ARKHUST	97.1	90.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
BATSUMBER	79.7	93.0	100.0	98.4	91.4	78.7
BAYAN	81.8	86.4	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
BAYANDELGER	89.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANJARGALAN	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYAN-UNJUUL	91.5	93.8	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
BAYANKHANGAI	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANTSAGAA	83.3	88.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
BAYANTSOGT	100.0	95.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
BAYANCHANDMANI	94.8	94.8	100.0	50.0	100.0	0.0
BORNUUR	92.2	92.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BUREN	84.4	92.9	100.0	100.0	94.1	50.0
DELGERKHAAN	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
JARGALANT	88.9	87.5	100.0	100.0	55.6	37.5
ZAAMAR	89.9	93.1	100.0	100.0	66.7	85.7
LUN	90.7	87.8	100.0	100.0	93.8	85.7
MUNGUNMORIT	98.0	96.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNDURSHIREET	90.3	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SUMBER	96.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SERGELEN	95.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UGTAALTS Aidam	82.5	97.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	60.0
TSEEL	91.8	91.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0
ERDENE	90.1	78.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	60.0
ERDENESANT	89.9	91.3	100.0	100.0	76.2	91.7
GOVISUMBER	85.3	87.8	99.8	100.0	88.1	89.7

SUMBER	85.3	85.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.3	89.6
BAYANTAL	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHIVEGOVI	94.1	94.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
SELENGE	82.9	87.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	69.2	68.7
SUKHBAATAR	82.3	83.3	99.9	99.9	99.9	124.5	49.6
ALTANBULAG	97.6	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
BARUUNBUREN	90.9	96.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
BAYANGOL	92.7	91.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ERUU	78.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	78.6
JAVKHLANT	93.3	97.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	66.7	0.0
ZUUNBUREN	73.1	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
MANDAL	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.5	90.7
ORKHON	96.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ORKHONTUUL	96.2	88.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAIKHAN	82.9	88.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5
SANT	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
TUSHIG	82.1	93.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.1	100.0
KHUDER	100.0	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHUSHAAT	86.4	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
TSAGAANUUR	75.9	82.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	55.6
SHAAMAR	83.3	91.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
DORNOGovi	88.6	90.4	100.0	99.8	99.8	77.1	71.1
SAINSHAND	88.6	89.9	100.0	100.0	99.8	96.3	66.4
AIRAG	93.2	89.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALTANSHIREE	95.2	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
DALANJARGALAN	89.8	82.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
DELGEREKH	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
ZAMIIN-UUD	87.2	88.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.9	88.3
IKHKHET	68.4	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANDAKH	97.1	97.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
URGUN	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAIKHANDULAAN	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULAANBADRAKH	75.9	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHATANBULAG	96.8	89.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	100.0
KHUVSGUL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ERDENE	89.7	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DARKHAN-UUL	85.6	92.5	99.9	99.9	99.9	70.6	70.5
DARKHAN	85.6	92.2	99.9	99.9	99.9	70.8	70.4
ORKHON	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
KHONGOR	96.2	97.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHARINGOL	92.4	89.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UMMUGOVI	86.6	90.2	100.0	99.9	99.9	93.7	92.7



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	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
DALANZADGAD	86.8	89.7	100.0	100.0	113.7	98.9
BAYANDALAI	80.9	86.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYAN-OVOO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BULGAN	89.6	71.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GURVANTES	86.6	90.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.5
MANDAL-OVOO	95.7	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MANLAI	96.8	93.2	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0
NOYON	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NOMGON	100.0	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEVREI	92.5	95.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHANBOGD	94.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	95.8	0.0
KHANKHONGOR	78.6	86.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
KHURMEN	95.0	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSOGT-OVOO	95.7	86.4	100.0	100.0	88.9	100.0
TSOGTTSETSII	75.9	87.9	100.0	99.2	97.8	84.8
DUNDGOVI	90.0	90.7	100.0	99.9	84.1	87.9
SAINTSAGAAN	90.0	88.1	100.0	99.9	94.9	88.5
ADAATSAG	93.8	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7
BAYANJARGALAN	89.5	92.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GOVI-UGTAAL	88.2	96.3	100.0	100.0	86.4	69.2
GURVANSAIKHAN	97.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DELGERKHANGAI	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DELGERTSOGT	90.0	81.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DEREN	84.3	88.6	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0
LUUS	80.6	87.9	100.0	0.0	66.7	0.0
ULZIIT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0
UNDURSHIL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	50.0
SAIKHAN-OVOO	89.7	83.8	100.0	100.0	60.0	100.0
KHULD	97.9	86.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
TSAGAANDELGER	72.7	90.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ERDENEDALAI	92.9	92.9	100.0	100.0	77.8	77.3
EASTERN REGION	90.7	90.2	100.0	100.0	80.4	77.6
DORNOD	90.9	92.8	100.0	99.9	75.6	71.9
KHERLEN	90.9	91.3	100.0	100.0	77.6	71.5
BAYANDUN	98.4	94.4	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
BAYANTUMEN	94.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-UUL	98.6	98.8	100.0	100.0	77.8	100.0
BULGAN	100.0	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GURVANZAGAL	86.1	69.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

DASHBALBAR	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	100.0
MATAD	98.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
SERGELEN	86.5	89.5	100.0	100.0	66.7	0.0	0.0
KHALKHGOL	95.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
KHULUNBUIR	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Tsagaan-Ovoo	89.2	92.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	75.0
CHOIBALSAN	92.5	90.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CHULUUNKHOROOT	96.6	97.5	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	100.0
SUKHBAATAR	89.2	87.4	100.0	99.9	92.6	91.2	91.2
BARUN-URT	89.0	82.5	100.0	100.0	97.2	0.0	91.2
ASGAT	93.6	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANDELGER	91.4	90.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0
DARIGANGA	90.6	89.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
MUNKKHAAN	92.9	94.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NARAN	87.5	92.9	100.0	100.0	50.0	33.3	95.0
ONGON	90.3	89.3	100.0	95.0	75.0	0.0	95.0
SUKHBAATAR	89.9	85.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
TUVSHINSHIREE	91.3	86.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TUMENTSOGT	93.6	92.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
UULBAYAN	92.9	92.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0
KHALZAN	92.7	97.2	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENETSAGAAN	93.5	93.2	100.0	100.0	82.4	100.0	100.0
KHENTII	91.7	89.7	100.0	100.0	76.0	73.4	73.4
KHERLEN	91.5	84.2	100.0	100.0	89.8	72.3	72.3
BATNOROV	97.1	95.3	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	100.0
BATSHIREET	89.7	89.1	100.0	100.0	50.0	33.3	33.3
BAYAN-ADRAGA	89.4	98.2	100.0	100.0	25.0	70.0	70.0
BAYANMUNKH	94.4	93.0	100.0	100.0	81.8	100.0	100.0
BAYAN-OVOO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANKHUTAG	90.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
BINDER	93.2	94.9	100.0	100.0	96.3	100.0	100.0
GALSHIR	96.7	91.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	80.0
DADAL	97.5	97.7	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0
DARKHAN	92.7	89.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DELGERKHAAN	88.9	70.2	100.0	100.0	62.5	100.0	100.0
JARGALTKHAAN	94.2	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MURUN	85.4	85.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NOROVLIN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UMNUDELGER	97.1	95.5	100.0	100.0	93.8	80.0	80.0
TSENKHERMANDAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BOR-UNDUR	90.0	90.3	100.0	100.0	76.2	68.8	68.8
ULAANBAATAR	89.1	88.3	99.9	99.9	76.7	76.7	76.7

OUTPATIENTS, REGION, AIMAG, SOUM, 2019, 2020 YEAR

AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients			Number of check-ups			Percentage of check-ups			Number of outpatients per physicians			Average outpatient visits per person per year		
	2019	2020		2019	2020		2019	2020		2019	2020		2019	2020	
Province average	18883404	17540516	5987264	5006881	28.5	31.7	1602	1411	6	5					
Western region	1784527	1701296	564930	461725	27.1	31.7	1676	1511	4	4					
ZAVKHAN	342718	310889	129706	94197	30.3	37.8	1883	1690	5	4					
ULIASTAI	173172	148227	55728	38946	26.3	32.2	1767	1513	10	9					
ALDARKHAAN	6554	10245	2657	4247	41.5	40.5	2185	10245	2	3					
ASGAT	1784	1942	1041	919	47.3	58.4	0	1942	2	2					
BAYANTES	8128	9632	4012	2881	29.9	49.4	2709	3211	3	4					
BAYANKHAIRKHAN	3038	1968	1110	888	45.1	36.5	3038	984	2	1					
DURVULJIN	5166	5090	2698	2142	42.1	52.2	1722	1697	2	2					
ZAVKHANMANDAL	4875	5575	2571	3082	55.3	52.7	1219	929	4	5					
IDER	4939	4748	1664	544	11.5	33.7	1646	1583	2	2					
IKH-UUL	27506	24492	8219	7278	29.7	29.9	4584	4082	4	4					
NUMRUG	9107	5452	6405	1640	30.1	70.3	4554	2726	5	3					
OTGON	6910	4281	3732	1888	44.1	54.0	2303	2141	3	2					
SANTMARGATS	6738	5114	3865	2477	48.4	57.4	3369	2557	4	3					
SONGINO	4912	5348	2046	2485	46.5	41.7	2456	2674	3	3					
TOSONTSENGEL	34782	32256	12099	8029	24.9	34.8	1391	1241	4	3					
TUDEVTEI	5860	5234	2956	2053	39.2	50.4	733	748	3	3					
TELMEN	6837	7681	3484	3714	48.4	51.0	2279	2560	2	3					
TES	7692	8448	4445	3049	36.1	57.8	2564	2816	3	3					
URGAMAL	3860	3216	1725	1273	39.6	44.7	3860	1608	3	2					
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	2987	3226	867	739	22.9	29.0	1494	1613	2	2					
TSAGAANCHULUUT	3135	2958	862	594	20.1	27.5	3135	2958	2	2					
TSETSEN-UUL	3583	4235	1822	1238	29.2	50.9	1792	2118	2	3					
SHILUUSTEI	3404	4140	1951	1251	30.2	57.3	1135	1035	2	2					
ERDENEKHAIRKHAN	3256	3441	982	1014	29.5	30.2	1628	1721	2	2					
YARUU	4493	3940	2765	1826	46.3	61.5	2247	3940	2	2					
Govi-ALTAI	261491	260005	77114	69638	26.8	29.5	1413	1268	5	4					
ESUNBULAG	181820	184168	46730	46932	25.5	25.7	1280	1130	10	10					
ALTAI	3751	2415	1503	520	21.5	40.1	1250	1208	2	1					
BAYAN-UUL	5028	6081	1738	2156	35.5	34.6	1006	1216	2	2					
BIGER	4481	5383	1285	1499	27.8	28.7	896	1077	2	2					
BUGAT	4811	6074	2189	1844	30.4	45.5	2406	2025	2	3					
DARVI	4928	4948	1633	866	17.5	33.1	2464	2474	3	3					
DELGER	4831	4419	2065	1597	36.1	42.7	2416	2210	2	1					
JARGALAN	4105	3628	2378	1460	40.2	57.9	2053	1814	2	2					

TAISHIR	3134	2724	1451	1077	46.3	39.5	1045	2724	2	2
TONKHIL	7359	6133	2898	1784	39.4	29.1	7359	3067	3	3
TUGRUG	4751	4497	1706	1574	35.9	35.0	950	1124	2	2
KHALIUN	4599	4338	2002	1626	43.5	37.5	4599	2169	2	2
KHUKHMORIT	5965	5639	1535	874	25.7	15.5	2983	2820	3	2
TSOGT	5001	4480	1662	1433	33.2	32.0	2501	2240	1	1
TSEEL	4554	5534	2153	1793	47.3	32.4	1518	5534	2	2
CHANDMANI	4781	4025	1430	883	29.9	21.9	2391	1342	2	2
SHARGA	3203	2622	1170	909	36.5	34.7	1602	1311	2	1
ERDENE	4389	2897	1586	811	36.1	28.0	4389	1449	2	1
BAYN-UJGII	389827	362978	111991	103369	28.7	28.5	1638	1423	4	3
ULGII	225965	221334	71181	72054	31.5	32.6	1228	1112	6	6
ALTAI	19462	14777	5682	3878	29.2	26.2	4866	3694	5	3
ALTANTSUGTS	6637	5141	2937	2379	44.3	46.3	3319	2571	2	2
BAYNNUUR	18553	11407	4663	1971	25.1	17.3	4638	2852	4	2
BUGAT	4567	5026	979	1031	21.4	20.5	1522	1675	1	1
BULGAN	15839	9130	3212	1197	20.3	13.1	5280	2283	3	2
BUYANT	5780	5373	764	856	13.2	15.9	1927	1791	2	2
DELUUN	18494	14530	3832	2217	20.7	15.3	2642	1816	3	2
NOGOONNUUR	10724	10416	3766	2488	35.1	23.9	1532	1736	1	1
SAGSAI	22270	16792	5345	4502	24.0	26.8	7423	5597	4	3
TOLBO	6867	8384	1685	2485	24.5	29.6	2289	2795	2	2
ULAANKHUS	16478	16488	4382	2939	26.6	17.8	3296	2748	2	2
TSENGEL	18191	24180	3563	5372	19.6	22.2	1819	2418	2	3
KHOVD	363644	389665	91658	93578	25.2	24.0	1383	1367	4	4
JARGALANT	256933	279560	59147	63291	23.0	22.6	1298	1306	8	9
ALTAI	7408	7840	3109	4316	42.0	55.1	1852	1568	2	2
BULGAN	15793	19141	1501	2090	9.5	10.9	1128	1063	2	2
BUYANT	6237	6233	2669	2352	42.8	37.7	1559	2078	2	2
DARVI	5934	6083	1426	1138	24.0	18.7	1484	1521	2	2
DURGUN	6794	5363	1950	1008	28.7	18.8	2265	1788	2	2
DUUT	3499	3795	971	676	27.8	17.8	1166	1898	2	2
ZEREG	6155	5118	2135	1490	34.7	29.1	1539	1280	2	2
MIANKHAN	7315	9630	3425	3588	46.8	37.3	1829	2408	2	2
MUNKHHAIRKHAN	6200	6269	1684	1861	27.2	29.7	3100	2090	3	3
MUST	4799	5153	2610	2449	54.4	47.5	1200	1718	2	2
MYANGAD	7573	7147	2764	2555	36.5	35.7	2524	2382	2	2
UENCH	8406	6717	3812	2233	45.3	33.2	2102	1343	2	2
KHOVD	6020	6157	1742	1630	28.9	26.5	2007	2052	2	2
TSETSEG	5290	5657	223	375	4.2	6.6	1763	1414	2	2
CHANDMAN	5749	7062	1453	1766	25.3	25.0	1916	2354	2	2
ERDENEUREN	3539	2740	1037	760	29.3	27.7	1180	685	1	1



AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients			Number of check-ups		Percentage of check-ups		Number of outpatients per physicians		Average outpatient visits per person per year	
	2019	2020	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
	426847	377759	100943	154461	100943	36.2	26.7	2167	1918	5	5
Uvs	273655	243938	64252	97566	64252	35.7	26.3	1997	1718	9	8
ULAANGOMBO	13474	10274	2021	6001	2021	44.5	19.7	2246	1468	5	4
BARUUNTURUUN	6189	5800	1771	2259	1771	36.5	30.5	3095	2900	3	3
BUKHMURUN	5070	5474	1249	1468	1249	29.0	22.8	2535	2737	3	3
DAVST	7037	6179	934	1457	934	20.7	15.1	3519	3090	4	3
ZAVKHAN	6954	7671	1627	1465	1627	21.1	21.2	3477	2557	2	3
ZUUNGOVI	8296	6734	2186	3132	2186	37.8	32.5	2765	2245	4	3
ZUUNKHANGAI	4605	4647	1564	1891	1564	41.1	33.7	1535	2324	2	2
MALCHIN	8929	7259	2034	3240	2034	36.3	28.0	1786	2420	2	2
NARANBULAG	6741	6353	1379	2014	1379	29.9	21.7	3371	3177	3	3
ULGII	14426	10678	1423	4263	1423	29.6	13.3	2061	1780	3	2
UMNUGOVI	13383	12682	4584	6347	4584	47.4	36.1	2231	2536	4	4
UNDURKHANGAI	7714	8109	2227	3745	2227	48.5	27.5	3857	4055	3	3
SAGIL	14398	11528	2915	5098	2915	35.4	25.3	3600	3843	4	3
TARALAN	3202	3173	971	1017	971	31.8	30.6	1067	1587	2	2
TURGEN	13500	11124	4217	6324	4217	46.8	37.9	3375	2781	3	2
TES	4835	4304	1711	1845	1711	38.2	39.8	2418	2152	2	2
KHOVD	7566	6776	2223	2930	2223	38.7	32.8	2522	2259	3	3
KHYARGAS	6873	5056	1655	2399	1655	34.9	32.7	3437	2528	3	2
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	2317042	2324241	757538	784822	757538	33.9	32.6	1562	1581	4	4
KHANGAI REGION	655776	648460	234818	250282	234818	38.2	36.2	1758	1832	6	6
ORKHON	644530	637758	231595	245789	231595	38.1	36.3	1751	1822	6	6
BAYAN-UNDUR	11246	10702	3223	4493	3223	40.0	30.1	2249	2676	3	3
JARGALANT	391202	368097	97774	111858	97774	28.6	26.6	1373	1244	3	3
UVURKHANGAI	256137	240549	63550	70629	63550	27.6	26.4	1327	1151	8	7
ARVAIKHEER	2127	2357	792	786	792	37.0	33.6	1064	1179	1	1
BARUUN-BAYAN-UULAAN	10326	8839	2522	3962	2522	38.4	28.5	1291	1105	1	1
BAT-ULZII	5688	5544	1308	1301	1308	22.9	23.6	1896	2772	1	1
BAYANGOL	2752	2606	1054	721	1054	26.2	40.4	917	1303	1	1
BAYAN-UNDUR	6313	5117	1371	2657	1371	42.1	26.8	1052	1023	1	1
BOGD	2383	3148	685	861	685	36.1	21.8	1192	1049	1	1
BURD	2934	2309	741	1237	741	42.2	32.1	978	770	1	1
GUICHIN-US	2766	2218	920	1122	920	40.6	41.5	461	739	1	1
ZUIIL	6978	6305	2245	2650	2245	38.0	35.6	2326	2102	2	2
ZUUN-BAYAN-UULAAN	7135	6885	2368	2430	2368	34.1	34.4	2378	1377	2	2
NARIINTEEL	2510	2236	773	965	773	38.4	34.6	1255	745	1	1
ULZIIT	2421	2963	756	591	756	24.4	25.5	807	988	1	1
SANT											

TARAGT	4406	3942	1747	1508	39.7	38.3	2203	1971	1	1
TUGRUG	4688	6325	1271	2035	27.1	32.2	4688	6325	2	2
UYANGA	16047	19910	6151	7605	38.3	38.2	1605	1810	2	2
Khairkhandulaan	3415	2416	1124	779	32.9	32.2	1138	1208	1	1
KHARKHORIN	31344	32466	4145	3716	13.2	11.4	1254	1412	3	3
KHUJIRT	20832	11962	7508	3046	36.0	25.5	2976	1994	3	2
BULGAN	191181	195618	57440	53407	30.0	27.3	1437	1331	3	3
BULGAN	101590	98959	20611	17858	20.3	18.0	1168	970	8	8
BAYAN-AGT	8200	9562	4313	3514	52.6	36.7	2050	3187	3	3
BAYANUUR	3797	5655	1320	2048	34.8	36.2	1899	2828	2	3
BUGAT	3655	2966	1335	1032	36.5	34.8	3655	2966	2	1
BUREGKHANGAI	6627	8129	4201	4283	63.4	52.7	2209	2710	2	3
GURVANBULAG	4611	3434	1465	1224	31.8	35.6	1537	1145	1	1
DASHINCHILEN	8066	6728	2695	2022	33.4	30.1	2017	2243	3	2
MOGOD	3869	3788	1207	1270	31.2	33.5	1935	1894	1	1
ORKHON	4466	6568	2149	2397	48.1	36.5	2233	3284	1	2
RASHAANT	2926	3728	1671	1702	57.1	45.7	732	932	1	1
SASIKHAN	7149	9380	2729	3314	38.2	35.3	2383	4690	2	3
SELENGE	6458	6248	2076	1863	32.1	29.8	2153	1562	2	2
TESHIG	3399	3694	935	1372	27.5	37.1	1700	1231	1	1
KHANGAL	3323	3584	1788	1829	53.8	51.0	3323	1792	1	1
KHISHIG-UNDUR	8583	7767	3740	2485	43.6	32.0	1226	1553	3	3
KHUTAG-UNDUR	14462	15428	5205	5194	36.0	33.7	2892	2571	3	3
BAYANKHONGOR	298230	286449	85025	72218	28.5	25.2	1400	1411	3	3
BAYANKHONGOR	191854	172654	47960	37553	25.0	21.8	1230	1207	6	5
BAATSAGAAN	6343	6861	2634	2223	41.5	32.4	2114	2287	2	2
BAYANBULAG	4941	4580	1565	1540	31.7	33.6	2471	2290	3	3
BAYANGOVI	6998	6833	1971	2209	28.2	32.3	3499	3417	2	2
BAYANLIG	6559	8746	2036	2981	31.0	34.1	1312	2187	2	2
BAYAN-OVOO	6173	6667	2946	1596	47.7	23.9	6173	3334	2	3
BAYAN-UNDUR	3824	5237	915	1415	23.9	27.0	1912	1746	1	2
BAYANTSAGAAN	5847	6075	2773	1432	47.4	23.6	1169	1215	2	2
Bogd	4989	6109	2151	2613	43.1	42.8	1663	2036	2	2
BUMBUGUR	9166	9075	3279	2566	35.8	28.3	2292	2269	3	3
BUUTSAGAAN	9965	7169	2348	1832	23.6	25.6	2491	1434	3	2
GALUUT	6205	6232	1728	2213	27.8	35.5	1551	1558	2	2
GURVANBULAG	4674	3483	1564	631	33.5	18.1	2337	1742	2	2
JARGALANT	2898	5186	789	2129	27.2	41.1	580	1297	1	2
JINST	4755	5604	1429	1032	30.1	18.4	1585	1868	2	3
ZAG	4013	4318	1043	835	26.0	19.3	1338	2159	2	2
ULZIIT	4432	4897	1865	1579	42.1	32.2	2216	1632	1	1
KHUREEMARAL	6338	7250	2816	2845	44.4	39.2	6338	3625	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	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
	SHINEJINST	3740	5324	1304	1449	34.9	27.2	1247	1331	2
ERDENETSOGT	4516	4149	1909	1545	42.3	37.2	1505	1383	1	1
ARKHANGAI	318282	326661	121690	123888	38.2	37.9	1553	1570	3	3
ERDENEBUGAN	162738	163770	53046	50625	32.6	30.9	1224	1195	7	8
BATTSENDEL	11467	10470	5681	4179	49.5	39.9	2293	2094	3	3
BULGAN	4928	5608	2238	1995	45.4	35.6	2464	2804	2	2
JARGALANT	12437	11431	3952	3904	31.8	34.2	3109	3810	3	3
IKHTAMIR	11134	9474	4997	4711	44.9	49.7	2784	1895	2	2
UGINUUR	5462	7174	2291	2877	41.9	40.1	2731	1794	2	2
ULZIIT	10099	10474	5952	6442	58.9	61.5	2525	3491	3	3
UNDUR-UULAN	12167	12765	5535	6114	45.5	47.9	3042	3191	2	2
TARIAT	16135	15289	3826	4546	23.7	29.7	2305	1911	3	3
TUVSHIRUULEKH	3764	4754	1450	2028	38.5	42.7	1882	2377	1	2
KHAIKHAAN	10185	10099	4463	4635	43.8	45.9	3395	3366	3	3
KHANGAI	6637	7685	2993	4153	45.1	54.0	2212	2562	2	2
KHASHAAT	7528	7095	4391	3859	58.3	54.4	2509	2365	2	2
KHOTONT	7592	7021	4314	4582	56.8	65.3	1898	1755	2	2
TSAKHIR	6654	8298	3490	4325	52.4	52.1	1664	2766	3	3
TSENKHER	5863	6871	2816	3441	48.0	50.1	1466	1718	1	1
TSETSERLEG	7532	10206	2908	3681	38.6	36.1	1883	2552	2	3
CHULUUT	7911	9642	4053	4832	51.2	50.1	1978	3214	2	2
ERDENEMANDAL	8049	8535	3294	2959	40.9	34.7	894	1067	1	2
KHUVSUGUL	462371	498956	158527	175433	34.3	35.2	1687	1904	3	4
MURUN	279607	297980	73401	84779	26.3	28.5	1441	1577	7	7
ALAG-ERDENE	3160	2614	1035	602	32.8	23.0	1580	1307	0	0
ARBULAG	1536	2580	590	776	38.4	30.1	512	1290	0	1
BAYANZURKH	4725	4662	882	945	18.7	20.3	2363	1554	1	1
BURENTOGTOKH	10388	13338	6021	7359	58.0	55.2	2597	4446	2	3
GALT	10433	12775	4657	4475	44.6	35.0	2608	3194	2	2
JARGALANT	16031	17946	8616	10264	53.7	57.2	4008	5982	3	3
IKH-UUL	9670	12629	5094	6831	52.7	54.1	1381	2105	2	3
RASHAANT	6534	7266	2433	2956	37.2	40.7	2178	3633	2	2
RENCHINLKHUMBE	11263	11352	5035	4723	44.7	41.6	2253	3784	2	2
TARIALAN	25877	25312	15680	14406	60.6	56.9	4313	5062	4	4
TOSONTSENDEL	8075	9915	3447	4795	42.7	48.4	2692	3305	2	2
TUMURBULAG	5860	3672	2473	766	42.2	20.9	2930	1836	1	1
TUNEL	4159	3764	1634	2073	39.3	55.1	1386	1255	1	1
UULAN-UUL	4507	5515	1352	2024	30.0	36.7	751	919	1	1

KHANKH	2139	2452	573	287	26.8	11.7	1070	1226	1	1
TSAGAANUUR	3050	3490	1270	951	41.6	27.2	1525	3490	2	2
TSAGAAN-JUL	18440	19290	6396	6407	34.7	33.2	2634	9645	3	3
TSAGAAN-UUR	3824	2912	2060	1048	53.9	36.0	1912	485	1	1
TSETSERLEG	12472	13561	5135	3562	41.2	26.3	12472	3390	3	3
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	8924	8217	4658	3726	52.2	45.3	4462	4109	3	3
SHINE-IDER	5501	11317	3108	7505	56.5	66.3	917	1617	2	4
ERDENEBULGAN	6196	6397	2977	4173	48.0	65.2	1549	3199	2	2
CENTRAL REGION	2474665	2377193	896047	776318	36.2	32.7	1721	1580	5	5
TUV	347123	327282	165330	143511	47.6	43.8	1622	1347	4	4
ZUUNMOD	186881	155523	84292	54004	45.1	34.7	1254	894	11	9
ALTANBULAG	9285	8762	4697	4344	50.6	49.6	3095	4381	3	3
AZRGALANT	3760	3260	1985	1539	52.8	47.2	1880	1087	2	2
ARKHUST	4430	4685	2087	2122	47.1	45.3	2215	2343	3	4
BATSUMBER	12706	14375	4806	5466	37.8	38.0	3177	2875	2	2
BAYAN	5939	4083	3091	2416	52.0	59.2	5939	4083	3	2
BAYANDELGER	3773	4616	2302	2666	61.0	57.8	1887	2308	2	3
BAYANJARGALAN	3697	3054	1904	1567	51.5	51.3	3697	1527	2	2
BAYAN-UNJUUL	3977	2737	1832	1720	46.1	62.8	3977	2737	2	1
BAYANKHANGAI	4360	4449	2330	2459	53.4	55.3	2180	2225	3	3
BAYANTSAGAAAN	3698	4483	1676	2207	45.3	49.2	1849	4483	2	2
BAYANTSOGT	3240	4206	1561	2594	48.2	61.7	3240	2103	2	2
BAYANCHANDMANI	11731	10723	5636	4554	48.0	42.5	5866	3574	3	3
BORNUUR	7960	7601	3523	3463	44.3	45.6	1990	1900	2	2
BUREN	5114	5822	2771	4020	54.2	69.0	1705	2911	2	2
DELGERKHAAN	3837	5203	2223	2614	57.9	50.2	1279	5203	2	3
JARGALANT	11851	13793	4859	6310	41.0	45.7	1975	2299	2	2
ZAAMAR	13009	16882	8481	11720	65.2	69.4	3252	2814	2	3
LUN	5674	6519	3343	4391	58.9	67.4	1891	3260	2	3
MUNGUMORIT	4832	5529	1911	2264	39.5	40.9	4832	5529	2	3
UNDURSHIREET	4137	4871	2039	2476	49.3	50.8	4137	4871	2	2
SUMBER	4492	4611	2646	2381	58.9	51.6	2246	2306	3	3
SERGELEN	3072	4385	1633	2935	53.2	66.9	1536	2193	1	2
UGTAALTSAIDAM	6494	7996	3359	3960	51.7	49.5	1624	2665	2	3
TSEEL	4966	5077	1928	2322	38.8	45.7	1655	1692	2	2
ERDENE	5933	6014	3344	3252	56.4	54.1	1978	1203	1	2
ERDENESANT	8275	8023	5071	3745	61.3	46.7	2758	1605	2	2
GOVISUMBER	97106	100930	28584	29739	29.4	29.5	1471	1771	6	6
SUMBER	83047	88422	24102	25201	29.0	28.5	1384	1734	7	7
BAYANTAL	3494	4388	1710	2281	48.9	52.0	1747	2194	3	4
SHIVEEGOVI	10565	8120	2772	2257	26.2	27.8	2641	2030	3	2
SELENCE	409341	377444	121010	106005	29.6	28.1	1657	1634	4	3



AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients		Number of check-ups		Percentage of check-ups		Number of outpatients per physicians		Average outpatient visits per person per year	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
	SUKHBAATAR	261022	228486	71182	54221	27.3	23.7	1642	1680	11
ALTANBULAG	7973	6220	2969	1357	37.2	21.8	2658	2073	2	1
BARUUNBUREN	3621	4283	2036	1917	56.2	44.8	1811	2142	1	1
BAYANGOL	10147	9902	3880	3013	38.2	30.4	3382	1980	2	2
ERUU	3318	3804	375	458	11.3	12.0	1106	951	0	1
JAVKHLANT	5062	4167	2650	2419	52.4	58.1	1687	2084	3	2
ZUUNBUREN	5624	3666	2195	1304	39.0	35.6	1875	1222	2	1
MANDAL	54691	63917	16575	21778	30.3	34.1	1215	1304	2	2
ORKHON	3770	2845	1941	1004	51.5	35.3	3770	1423	2	1
ORKHONTUUL	5213	4699	1865	1186	35.8	25.2	2607	2350	1	1
SAIKHAN	21420	23763	6372	9578	29.7	40.3	1947	2160	2	3
SANT	5315	4729	2831	3121	53.3	66.0	2658	2365	3	2
TUSHIG	3521	2958	1579	1446	44.8	48.9	1761	1479	2	2
KHUDER	5283	3983	1132	1084	21.4	27.2	2642	1328	2	1
KHUSHAAT	1910	1618	413	375	21.6	23.2	1910	1618	1	1
TSAGAANNUUR	6935	5443	1667	1005	24.0	18.5	1387	1361	1	1
SHAAMAR	4516	2961	1348	739	29.8	25.0	0	0	1	1
DORNOGovi	410967	398425	144534	135065	35.2	33.9	1650	1465	6	6
SAINSHAND	256076	238231	88847	72241	34.7	30.3	1377	1203	10	9
AIRAG	15699	17026	5007	6208	31.9	36.5	5233	3405	4	5
ALTANSHIREE	6137	5782	2483	1725	40.5	29.8	2046	2891	5	4
DALANJARGALAN	9290	8127	2772	2042	29.8	25.1	3097	2709	3	3
DELGEREKH	6055	9261	3096	3887	51.1	42.0	1514	3087	3	5
ZAMIIN-UUD	56306	56639	15458	23386	27.5	41.3	1522	1287	3	3
IKHKHET	9110	9385	4641	3932	50.9	41.9	9110	4693	4	5
MANDAKH	7399	8768	2736	2904	37.0	33.1	3700	4384	5	6
URGUN	7952	10361	3151	4287	39.6	41.4	7952	5181	4	5
SAIKHANDULAAN	5856	5994	2597	2345	44.3	39.1	5856	2997	4	4
ULAANBADRAKH	9560	8374	5620	4585	58.8	54.8	3187	1675	6	6
KHATANBULAG	6964	6399	3482	3315	50.0	51.8	2321	6399	2	2
KHUVSGUL	3117	3982	1077	977	34.6	24.5	3117	3982	2	3
ERDENE	11446	10096	3567	3231	31.2	32.0	11446	5048	5	4
DARKHAN-JUUL	685304	643978	264760	192995	38.6	30.0	2430	2105	7	6
DARKHAN	626952	590357	241567	172975	38.5	29.3	2348	2036	7	7
ORKHON	12196	12481	3902	2791	32.0	22.4	4065	6241	4	4
KHONGOR	15308	15714	8170	6813	53.4	43.4	5103	3143	3	3
SHARIINGOL	30848	25426	11121	10416	36.1	41.0	3428	2825	4	3
UMNUGovi	347178	345268	113691	114320	32.7	33.1	1529	1469	5	5
DALANZADGAD	231894	223249	70967	66212	30.6	29.7	1364	1321	9	8

BAYANDALAI	7315	7872	1569	2566	21.4	32.6	3658	3936	4	4
BAYAN-OVOO	4524	3950	1966	1849	43.5	46.8	1131	790	2	2
BULGAN	2895	2705	1013	776	35.0	28.7	2895	902	1	1
GURVANTES	7952	15195	2452	8524	30.8	56.1	2651	1899	2	3
MANDAL-OVOO	5793	6087	1822	1994	31.5	32.8	1931	2029	4	4
MANLAI	7650	8537	2821	4419	36.9	51.8	1913	1707	3	3
NOYON	18002	13645	12455	8347	69.2	61.2	2000	1706	13	10
NOMGON	6847	4903	3110	1758	45.4	35.9	2282	1634	3	2
SEVREI	4383	5054	1558	1775	35.5	35.1	2192	1685	2	2
KHANBOGD	18714	20839	4914	4733	26.3	22.7	1701	1894	2	2
KHANKHONGOR	5847	7738	3331	5301	57.0	68.5	2924	7738	3	4
KHURMEN	5347	5643	1959	2043	36.6	36.2	2674	2822	3	4
TSOGT-OVOO	5929	5773	2740	2279	46.2	39.5	1976	1924	3	3
TSOGTTSETSII	14086	14078	1014	1744	7.2	12.4	1761	1564	2	2
DUNDGOVI	177646	183866	58138	54683	32.7	29.7	1161	1142	4	4
SAINTSAGAAN	133908	140266	42386	40889	31.7	29.2	1288	1252	9	9
ADAATSAG	3479	3561	631	514	18.1	14.4	1740	890	1	1
BAYANJARGALAN	2160	1905	992	511	45.9	26.8	1080	1905	2	1
GOVI-UGTAAL	3815	3687	1324	1303	34.7	35.3	763	922	2	2
GURVANSAIKHAN	3386	3768	1021	669	30.2	17.8	1129	1256	2	2
DELGERKHANGAI	2032	2470	485	570	23.9	23.1	677	823	1	1
DELGERTSOGT	1969	1904	588	297	29.9	15.6	492	635	1	1
DEREN	1706	2421	350	716	20.5	29.6	427	484	1	1
LUUS	3914	2808	1440	1159	36.8	41.3	979	702	2	1
ULZIIT	3289	3387	1753	1713	53.3	50.6	822	847	1	1
UNDURSHIL	3119	3583	1065	1073	34.1	29.9	1040	1194	2	3
SAIKHAN-OVOO	977	1031	204	191	20.9	18.5	489	1031	0	0
KHULD	1376	1075	539	362	39.2	33.7	459	269	1	0
TSAGAANDELGER	1254	1592	434	545	34.6	34.2	418	531	1	2
ERDENEDALAI	11262	10408	4926	4171	43.7	40.1	1609	1487	2	2
EASTERN REGION	983018	1040663	355299	338157	36.1	32.5	1824	1832	4	5
DORNOD	385731	427258	158634	156443	41.1	36.6	1929	2169	5	5
KHERLEN	300929	331419	118217	121186	39.3	36.6	1835	2046	6	7
BAYANDUN	6964	10075	3085	3625	44.3	36.0	3482	10075	2	3
BAYANTUMEN	5787	7518	2781	3178	48.1	42.3	2894	7518	2	3
BAYAN-UUL	11767	10614	5532	3410	47.0	32.1	2353	2123	3	2
BULGAN	3791	5555	1595	2636	42.1	47.5	1896	1852	2	3
GURVANZAGAL	3844	5030	1331	1773	34.6	35.2	1922	5030	3	3
DASHBALBAR	9081	8539	3900	2752	42.9	32.2	1816	1708	3	2
MATAD	4460	5143	1890	2042	42.4	39.7	2230	2572	1	2
SERGELEN	3867	4985	1726	1957	44.6	39.3	1934	2493	2	2
KHALKHGOL	11929	13642	8082	5636	67.8	41.3	2386	2728	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	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
KHULUNBUR	7443	7508	3026	2232	40.7	29.7	7443	3754	4	4
TSAGAAN-OVOO	6482	8237	2582	3267	39.8	39.7	1296	2059	2	2
CHOIBALSAN	4589	5121	2722	1556	59.3	30.4	4589	2561	2	2
CHULUUNKHOROOT	4798	3872	2165	1193	45.1	30.8	2399	1936	3	2
SUKHBAATAR	272962	287537	104350	94217	38.2	32.8	1870	1753	4	5
BARUN-URT	168682	191154	55992	54074	33.2	28.3	1704	1677	8	9
ASGAT	3893	3764	1949	1860	50.1	49.4	1947	3764	2	2
BAYANDELGER	12440	11084	6120	5068	49.2	45.7	2073	1847	2	2
DARIGANGA	8173	8259	3339	2736	40.9	33.1	1635	1377	3	3
MUNKKHAAN	13145	11490	5809	4539	44.2	39.5	2629	2298	3	2
NARAN	5429	3869	2254	1671	41.5	43.2	1810	1290	3	2
ONGON	8436	8305	3872	2448	45.9	29.5	1205	1384	2	2
SUKHBAATAR	10639	11321	5344	6514	50.2	57.5	3546	3774	3	3
TUVSHINSHIREE	7270	8734	2574	3072	35.4	35.2	3635	2184	2	3
TUMENTSOGT	9147	8893	3998	3628	43.7	40.8	4574	4447	4	4
UULBAYAN	4998	4405	2692	1692	53.9	38.4	4998	1468	2	1
KHALZAN	8338	5008	4629	2414	55.5	48.2	2779	1669	5	3
ERDENETSAGAAN	12372	11251	5778	4501	46.7	40.0	1547	1406	2	2
KHENTII	324325	325868	92315	87497	28.5	26.9	1680	1574	4	4
KHERLEN	204717	207958	55103	52989	26.9	25.5	1599	1507	9	9
BATNOROV	7826	8304	3693	2827	47.2	34.0	2609	2768	1	1
BATSHIREET	8888	10852	3498	5528	39.4	50.9	2963	3617	4	5
BAYAN-ADRAGA	4843	3407	1729	1130	35.7	33.2	1614	1136	2	1
BAYANMUNKH	7799	7073	3220	2056	41.3	29.1	2600	2358	5	4
BAYAN-OVOO	3385	2425	1015	522	30.0	21.5	1128	485	2	1
BAYANKHUTAG	2636	2294	925	551	35.1	24.0	879	1147	1	1
BINDER	11403	12064	3364	3738	29.5	31.0	1629	1723	3	3
GALSHIR	6906	6253	2530	2090	36.6	33.4	2302	3127	1	3
DADAL	4423	4320	2315	1771	52.3	41.0	1106	1080	2	1
DARKHAN	2716	3282	750	1418	27.6	43.2	905	1641	1	2
DELGERKHAAN	4933	2756	2243	1059	45.5	38.4	1644	919	3	1
JARGALTKHAAN	4485	4408	1154	813	25.7	18.4	1495	1102	2	2
MURUN	3267	3148	1063	742	32.5	23.6	1634	3148	1	2
NOROVLIN	9184	9097	1789	1748	19.5	19.2	3061	1819	5	3
UMNUDELGER	8894	8587	2681	3559	30.1	41.4	2224	1717	3	1
TSENKHERMANDAL	3525	2855	885	532	25.1	18.6	1763	952	1	1
BOR-UNDUR	24495	26785	4358	4424	17.8	16.5	1884	1913	12	3
ULAANBAATAR	11324152	10097123	3386166	2673143	29.9	26.5	1559	1301	8	7



CHAPTER 16

APPENDIX



MAIN HEALTH INDICATORS, 2020 YEAR

№	Aimags/city	Population, 2020								Per 10,000 population						Number of nursing personnel per physician	Average outpatient visits per person per year	Per 1000 population			Under 5 mortality rate	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Hospital beds	Physicians	Nurses	Midwife	Nurse	Medical professional and other employees			All health workers	Number of persons per hospital bed	Number of persons per physician	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate
A	Б	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
1	Arkhangai	94088	58.2	22.0	29.7	4.1	9.2	15.2	135.7	171.9	455.3	1.4	3.4	17.3	5.1	12.2	13.4	2.9	18.9			
2	Bayan-Ulgii	110597	90.5	24.3	35.9	3.2	13.1	13.1	143.9	110.5	411.3	1.5	3.5	27.3	4.5	22.9	16.4	4.0	19.9			
3	Bayankhongor	88955	74.8	22.9	32.9	4.5	11.8	18.4	139.7	133.7	436.8	1.4	3.2	23.1	4.5	18.6	8.8	2.5	13.2			
4	Bulgan	61955	58.3	23.9	37.0	3.9	12.2	14.8	143.1	171.6	417.9	1.5	3.2	12.4	4.7	7.6	14.5	1.9	15.8			
5	Govi-Altai	57674	83.1	35.4	44.0	6.0	13.8	21.9	196.7	120.4	282.5	1.2	4.5	24.3	4.9	19.4	8.5	2.0	9.2			
6	Govisumber	17965	75.6	32.2	29.3	3.9	11.3	12.4	156.8	132.3	311.0	0.9	5.7	24.9	4.3	20.6	6.8	2.2	11.3			
7	Darkhan-Uul	106909	75.2	29.7	43.1	3.4	0.8	15.8	141.8	132.9	336.2	1.4	6.3	21.8	4.1	17.7	9.3	2.4	12.5			
8	Dornogovi	71207	74.1	38.6	38.4	3.7	7.8	19.6	172.5	134.9	259.4	1.0	5.6	20.7	4.7	16.0	8.9	1.9	10.3			
9	Dornod	83087	68.5	23.8	36.0	3.5	5.0	16.7	131.2	145.9	420.0	1.5	5.2	24.2	4.9	19.3	15.5	3.8	19.5			
10	Dundgovi	46981	74.7	34.3	33.6	4.5	7.7	16.4	152.2	133.9	291.8	1.0	3.9	19.1	5.0	14.1	7.8	1.6	10.0			
11	Zavkhan	72763	92.6	25.3	38.6	5.9	12.1	20.3	156.1	108.0	395.5	1.5	4.3	18.8	4.8	14.0	13.9	3.3	19.0			
12	Orkhon	107765	85.5	33.8	40.1	3.1	8.1	20.7	161.6	117.0	295.8	1.2	6.2	24.4	4.7	19.7	8.6	2.2	10.2			
13	Uvurkhangai	115732	80.3	25.5	32.6	4.2	11.2	12.6	137.4	124.5	392.8	1.3	3.2	20.9	4.2	16.7	8.2	1.8	9.9			
14	Umnugovi	70371	98.5	33.3	29.1	3.8	8.2	17.6	138.9	101.5	300.2	0.9	4.9	23.8	4.1	19.7	11.9	2.7	14.3			
15	Sukhbaatar	63822	86.3	25.8	36.0	3.0	10.4	13.2	132.9	115.8	387.8	1.4	4.5	21.1	5.7	15.4	7.4	2.2	12.6			
16	Selenge	109285	75.4	21.4	30.2	4.0	3.1	15.3	117.0	132.6	467.8	1.4	3.5	15.3	4.5	10.8	8.5	1.8	12.7			
17	Tuv	93162	60.8	26.2	32.6	4.2	6.2	12.7	147.0	164.4	382.2	1.2	3.5	11.6	4.2	7.4	11.2	2.1	20.5			
18	Uvs	83524	73.0	23.6	37.1	3.9	17.1	15.2	144.6	137.1	424.5	1.6	4.5	24.2	4.9	19.3	13.8	3.1	15.8			
19	Khovd	90533	86.2	32.2	36.3	5.1	15.7	13.8	152.3	116.0	310.6	1.1	4.4	25.7	4.2	21.5	11.9	3.1	15.4			
20	Khuvsgul	135705	66.1	19.4	30.9	5.1	13.5	13.5	115.0	151.4	516.0	1.6	3.7	20.2	5.7	14.4	13.6	3.1	17.2			
21	Khentii	78172	71.7	26.6	30.9	4.6	4.5	16.6	133.1	139.4	376.4	1.2	4.2	20.3	4.1	16.2	8.2	2.3	13.3			
22	Aimag average	1760252	76.3	26.8	34.9	4.2	9.5	15.9	142.5	131.0	373.2	1.3	4.3	20.9	4.7	16.3	11.2	2.6	14.6			
23	Ulaanbaatar	1597290	92.9	52.4	47.4	2.4	1.5	21.1	213.6	107.6	191.0	0.9	6.8	26.8	5.3	21.6	11.8	3.0	13.4			
24	Country average	3357542	84.0	38.5	40.7	3.3	5.8	18.3	175.2	119.1	259.4	1.1	5.4	23.6	4.9	18.7	11.5	2.8	14.0			

DEATHS BY CAUSES AND SEX, 2020

Main Causes ICD-10	Total		Males		Females	
	Abs. number	per 10000 pop	Abs. number	per 10000 pop	Abs. number	per 10000 pop
Diseases of the circulatory system	5221	16.19	3123	19.64	2098	12.83
Neoplasms	4159	12.90	2322	14.60	1837	11.24
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	2736	8.48	2144	13.48	592	3.62
Diseases of the digestive system	1076	3.34	605	3.80	471	2.88
Diseases of the respiratory system	593	1.84	363	2.28	230	1.41
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	505	1.57	295	1.86	210	1.28
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	290	0.90	191	1.20	99	0.61
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	258	0.80	147	0.92	111	0.68
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	288	0.89	147	0.92	141	0.86
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	199	0.62	104	0.65	95	0.58
Others	597	1.85	264	1.66	333	2.04
Total	15922	49.37	9705	61.03	6217	38.02



FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH (BY AIMAG), 2020

№	Aimag, city	per 10000 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
1	Arkhangai	18.90	12.57	11.19	2.64	1.27
2	Bayan-Ulgii	19.07	8.39	4.39	1.91	2.67
3	Bayankhongor	16.35	9.70	5.98	3.72	2.26
4	Bulgan	20.67	13.19	4.72	2.77	1.79
5	Govi-Altai	19.34	15.54	7.60	2.59	0.17
6	Govisumber	11.85	12.97	13.54	0.00	1.69
7	Darkhan-Uul	14.68	12.93	4.76	2.82	0.58
8	Dornogovi	12.62	12.05	8.08	4.11	2.27
9	Dornod	12.21	16.07	7.13	3.14	2.78
10	Dundgovi	20.01	12.34	8.30	3.19	1.06
11	Zavkhan	19.10	14.15	5.08	3.16	0.55
12	Orkhon	15.66	15.86	6.49	2.10	1.62
13	Uvurkhangai	18.15	8.77	4.39	2.84	2.15
14	Umnugovi	15.02	10.21	5.24	4.25	1.56
15	Sukhbaatar	14.94	17.30	9.28	5.35	2.04
16	Selenge	17.30	14.44	5.18	2.59	1.85
17	Tuv	16.37	10.55	7.97	2.91	1.62
18	Uvs	16.50	19.13	4.90	1.91	1.67
19	Khovd	14.01	11.63	5.65	1.92	0.56
20	Khuvsgul	23.30	15.09	11.10	2.15	0.89
21	Khentii	14.76	10.01	6.67	3.47	2.05
22	Aimag average	17.02	12.90	6.78	2.84	1.59
23	Ulaanbaatar	15.22	12.89	10.49	3.92	2.14
24	Country average	16.19	12.90	8.48	3.34	1.84

INFANT MORTALITY, 2020

№	Aimags and city	Perinatal mortality per 1000 births	Still births per 1000 births	Neonatal mortality per 1000 live births	Early neonatal mortality per 1000 live births	Post neonatal mortality per 1000 live births
A	Б	1	2	3	4	5
1	Arkhangai	7.9	5.5	6.7	2.4	4.3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	10.8	6.2	9.8	4.5	5.2
3	Bayankhongor	9.2	5.3	4.4	3.9	0.5
4	Bulgan	17.0	6.5	13.2	10.5	2.6
5	Govi-Altai	9.9	5.7	5.7	4.3	1.4
6	Govisumber	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3
7	Darkhan-Uul	11.1	7.1	6.7	4.0	2.7
8	Dornogovi	9.5	4.1	5.5	5.5	0.0
9	Dornod	8.0	3.5	8.5	4.5	4.0
10	Dundgovi	5.6	0.0	6.7	5.6	1.1
11	Zavkhan	9.4	4.4	8.8	5.1	3.6
12	Orkhon	8.6	5.1	5.9	3.5	2.3
13	Uvurkhangai	8.2	4.5	5.4	3.7	1.6
14	Umnugovi	11.8	5.3	9.5	6.5	3.0
15	Sukhbaatar	10.3	5.9	5.2	4.5	0.7
16	Selenge	12.0	7.2	5.4	4.8	0.6
17	Tuv	8.3	4.6	6.5	3.7	2.8
18	Uvs	12.2	8.8	8.4	3.5	4.9
19	Khovd	9.6	3.9	7.0	5.7	1.3
20	Khuvsgul	13.5	6.2	8.8	7.3	1.5
21	Khentii	6.9	3.2	5.7	3.8	1.9
22	Aimags average	9.9	5.3	7.1	4.7	2.4
23	Ulaanbaatar	12.2	5.5	8.5	6.8	1.7
24	Country average	11.1	5.4	7.8	5.8	2.1



**REGISTERED REPORTABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION,
(2016-2020)**

Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	10 000 хүн амд				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salmonella infections	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.6
Shigellosis	9.3	13.2	19.7	16.8	8.0
Tuberculosis	13.2	12.4	11.0	11.2	10.1
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anthrax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brucellosis	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Scarlet fever	4.5	5.9	2.9	2.9	0.8
Meningococcal infection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Varicella	22.3	31.5	25.6	32.9	8.7
Measles	99.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubella	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Viral hepatitis	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.1
Viral hepatitis A	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2
Viral hepatitis B	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.4
Viral hepatitis C	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Mumps	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3
Mycoses	4.6	4.8	5.5	5.9	10.3
Syphilis	20.3	21.8	19.4	21.9	19.9
Gonococcal infection	14.3	14.5	17.2	17.8	15.6
Trichomoniasis	14.3	13.9	14.1	15.4	13.5

PREVALENCE, INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, 2020

Malignant neoplasms		Prevalence		Incidence						Deaths					
		Abs.number	per 10000 pop	Abs.number			per 10000 population			Abs.number			per 10000 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	1141	3.5	184	75	109	0.6	0.5	0.7	70	36	34	0.2	0.2	0.2
Oesophagus	2	979	3.0	312	159	153	1.0	1.0	0.9	256	143	113	0.8	0.9	0.7
Stomach	3	3669	11.4	1118	732	386	3.5	4.6	2.4	703	485	218	2.2	3.1	1.3
Colon	4	898	2.8	215	103	112	0.7	0.6	0.7	111	52	59	0.3	0.3	0.4
Rectus and anus	5	262	0.8	64	34	30	0.2	0.2	0.2	41	18	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
Liver	6	7010	21.7	2183	1149	1034	6.8	7.2	6.3	1596	880	716	4.9	5.5	4.4
Pancreas	7	443	1.4	223	110	113	0.7	0.7	0.7	167	91	76	0.5	0.6	0.5
Other in digestive organs	8	114	0.4	48	22	26	0.1	0.1	0.2	34	18	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Larynx	9	164	0.5	26	25	1	0.1	0.2	0.0	19	18	1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Trachea	10	64	0.2	9	7	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	3	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lung	11	1110	3.4	507	415	92	1.6	2.6	0.6	426	341	85	1.3	2.1	0.5
Other in the respiratory system	12	69	0.2	22	14	8	0.1	0.1	0.0	19	14	5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Bone and articular cartilage	13	282	0.9	51	30	21	0.2	0.2	0.1	27	17	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Skin	14	378	1.2	51	16	35	0.2	0.1	0.2	32	11	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mesothelial and soft tissue	15	281	0.9	69	37	32	0.2	0.2	0.2	38	17	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Breast	16	1962	6.1	244	4	240	0.8	0.0	1.5	87	1	86	0.3	0.0	0.5
Cervix uteri	17	4344	13.5	480	0	480	1.5	0.0	2.9	145	0	145	0.4	0.0	0.9
Uterus	18	278	0.9	58	0	58	0.2	0.0	0.4	9	0	9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ovary	19	648	2.0	131	0	131	0.4	0.0	0.8	59	0	59	0.2	0.0	0.4
Other female genital organs	20	159	0.5	33	0	33	0.1	0.0	0.2	11	0	11	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male genital organs	21	339	1.1	60	60	0	0.2	0.4	0.0	41	41	0	0.1	0.3	0.0
Cyst	22	256	0.8	41	29	12	0.1	0.2	0.1	29	20	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Urology, nephrology	23	1121	3.5	185	105	80	0.6	0.7	0.5	69	39	30	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other urinary organs	24	63	0.2	8	4	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ophtalmology	25	96	0.3	12	5	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	1	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brain	26	464	1.4	107	59	48	0.3	0.4	0.3	70	42	28	0.2	0.3	0.2
Luekaemia	27	399	1.2	100	47	53	0.3	0.3	0.3	81	36	45	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other	28	622	1.9	161	70	91	0.5	0.4	0.6	109	47	62	0.3	0.3	0.4
Total	29	27615	85.6	6702	3311	3391	20.8	20.8	20.7	4260	2371	1889	13.2	14.9	11.6

* Source: National Center for Cancer, 2020 report.



**PREVALENCE, INCIDENCE AND DEATHS OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS,
2020 (BY AIMAG)**

№	Aimags and city	Prevalence		Incidence						Deaths					
		Abs.number	per 10000 pop	Abs.number			per 10000 population			Abs.number			per 10000 population		
				Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
A	Б	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Arkhangai	778	81.8	176	93	83	18.5	19.5	17.5	138	74	64	14.5	15.5	13.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	520	50.1	127	73	54	12.2	0.5	10.4	86	53	33	8.3	10.2	6.3
3	Bayankhongor	541	61.4	153	89	64	17.4	20.5	14.3	95	55	40	10.8	12.7	8.9
4	Bulgan	547	89.7	112	61	51	18.4	19.7	17.0	92	49	43	15.1	15.8	14.3
5	Govi-Altai	629	108.7	124	66	58	21.4	22.9	20.0	101	49	52	17.5	17.0	17.9
6	Govisumber	150	86.2	45	22	23	25.9	25.3	26.5	35	20	15	20.1	23.0	17.3
7	Darkhan-Uul	1065	103.3	230	115	115	22.3	22.7	21.9	170	86	84	16.5	17.0	16.0
8	Dornogovi	528	75.8	137	77	60	19.7	22.0	17.3	90	60	30	12.9	17.2	8.6
9	Dornod	763	93.0	209	101	108	25.5	24.3	26.6	146	80	66	17.8	19.3	16.3
10	Dundgovi	410	87.9	90	44	46	19.3	18.7	19.9	64	39	25	13.7	16.6	10.8
11	Zavkhan	769	106.0	152	73	79	20.9	20.2	21.7	117	59	58	16.1	16.3	16.0
12	Orkhon	1258	121.2	311	151	160	30.0	29.6	30.3	193	101	92	18.6	19.8	17.4
13	Uvurkhangai	1022	88.3	257	120	137	22.2	20.8	23.6	138	77	61	11.9	13.4	10.5
14	Umnugovi	504	72.5	113	57	56	16.3	16.0	16.5	74	39	35	10.6	11.0	10.3
15	Sukhbaatar	543	86.5	133	82	51	21.2	25.9	16.4	121	75	46	19.3	23.7	14.8
16	Selenge	1336	123.6	303	146	157	28.0	26.7	29.5	180	106	74	16.7	19.4	13.9
17	Tuv	1015	108.6	228	121	107	24.4	25.2	23.5	151	87	64	16.2	18.1	14.1
18	Uvs	714	85.7	210	124	86	25.2	29.6	20.8	164	96	68	19.7	22.9	16.4
19	Khovd	725	82.5	166	89	77	18.9	20.3	17.5	132	84	48	15.0	19.1	10.9
20	Khuvsgul	1008	75.2	270	149	121	20.1	22.4	17.9	219	146	73	16.3	21.9	10.8
21	Khentii	794	102.9	213	101	112	27.6	25.9	29.3	131	71	60	17.0	18.2	15.7
22	Aimags average	15619	90.1	3759	1954	1805	21.7	22.5	20.9	2637	1506	1131	15.2	17.3	13.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	11996	82.3	2943	1357	1586	20.2	19.2	21.1	1623	865	758	11.1	12.3	10.1
24	Country average	27615	86.6	6702	3311	3391	21.0	21.0	21.0	4260	2371	1889	13.4	15.1	11.7

* Source: National Center for Cancer, 2020 report.

MAIN 5 CAUSES OF THE OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY, 2020

№	Aimags/city	per 10000 population				
		Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	Diseases of the circulatory system	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs
1	Arkhangai	1709.37	1616.76	1712.65	1437.03	664.66
2	Bayan-Ulgii	802.72	2074.93	1008.10	1108.31	598.87
3	Bayankhongor	2373.33	1890.52	1436.02	1681.32	939.23
4	Bulgan	1301.81	807.59	804.49	1753.87	376.85
5	Govi-Altai	1534.77	2610.04	1302.34	1531.49	1271.95
6	Govisumber	1427.81	706.85	537.61	450.74	160.21
7	Darkhan-Uul	1220.50	1117.37	571.56	698.03	532.97
8	Dornogovi	3222.29	2702.07	1203.75	1863.18	1336.01
9	Dornod	1295.52	1718.02	847.65	575.98	249.80
10	Dundgovi	1699.02	2090.62	1131.40	1043.93	741.07
11	Zavkhan	1562.07	2411.05	1493.22	1341.37	1019.53
12	Orkhon	1314.75	1442.74	882.36	1127.26	553.31
13	Uvurkhangai	1065.53	1362.02	951.22	860.39	436.95
14	Umnugovi	2611.65	3516.36	1490.94	1333.47	1109.10
15	Sukhbaatar	1846.36	1498.38	673.95	784.02	699.42
16	Selenge	1108.06	982.58	748.46	902.35	317.32
17	Tuv	1873.90	1624.63	1177.12	2261.43	815.01
18	Uvs	1703.71	1841.96	1224.98	1422.55	857.72
19	Khovd	1207.10	2240.47	924.93	1559.99	711.88
20	Khuvsgul	1377.71	1590.38	970.28	1599.25	805.18
21	Khentii	1764.78	1444.55	936.81	1689.57	849.92
22	Aimags average	1569.16	1757.69	1053.06	1307.19	710.86
23	Ulaanbaatar	1232.10	1921.18	1120.77	1221.44	810.63
24	Country average	1414.21	1832.85	1084.19	1267.77	756.73

ТАЙЛБАР:АМБУЛАТОРТ БҮРТГЭГДСЭН БОЛОН ХЭВТЭН ЭМЧЛҮҮЛЭГЧДИЙН ӨВЧЛӨЛИЙН НЭГДСЭН МЭДЭЭЛЭЛ БОЛНО.



OUTPATIENT AND INPATIENT MORBIDITY, 2020

№	ICD-10	Outpatient morbidity			Inpatient morbidity		
		Incidence	Per 10000 population	Percentage	Incidence	Per 10000 population	Percentage
1	Diseases of the respiratory system	359843	1115.74	14.52	96261	298.47	11.51
2	Diseases of the digestive system	481155	1491.88	19.42	109966	340.96	13.15
3	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	245504	761.22	9.91	104163	322.97	12.46
4	Diseases of the circulatory system	291261	903.09	11.76	117615	364.68	14.06
5	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	161690	501.34	6.53	31310	97.08	3.74
6	Neoplasms	37568	116.48	1.52	27894	86.49	3.34
7	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	170201	527.73	6.87	73854	228.99	8.83
8	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	131717	408.41	5.32	55528	172.17	6.64
9	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	2737	8.49	0.11	120606	373.95	14.42
10	Other	595984	1847.93	24.05	99080	307.21	11.85
11	Total	2477660	7682.30	100.0	836277	2592.98	100.0

ANTENATAL HEALTH CARE COVERAGE, 2020

№	Aimags and city	ANC coverage			Percentage of pregnant women who attended to ANC 6 and more times	Percentage of pregnant women with anaemia	Percentage of teenage pregnancy	Percentage of pregnancies above 35 age
		Early ANC coverage	4-6 сартайд	Late ANC coverage				
A	Б	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arkhangai	91.3	8.1	0.6	53.6	5.0	5.3	16.3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	88.2	10.8	1.0	57.4	7.3	0.6	17.3
3	Bayankhongor	88.5	10.6	0.9	19.1	2.3	7.0	16.9
4	Bulgan	91.1	8.1	0.8	80.3	2.0	4.9	21.1
5	Govi-Altai	89.7	9.6	0.6	61.8	0.4	3.7	19.4
6	Govisumber	87.8	11.7	0.5	89.4	0.3	3.7	19.9
7	Darkhan-Uul	92.5	6.6	1.0	88.2	10.6	4.0	19.9
8	Dornogovi	90.4	8.8	0.9	71.1	9.6	5.4	21.2
9	Dornod	92.8	6.8	0.4	69.9	2.1	4.2	22.7
10	Dundgovi	90.7	8.8	0.6	87.9	3.6	3.9	22.2
11	Zavkhan	87.4	11.9	0.7	57.2	1.8	2.6	20.1
12	Orkhon	95.0	4.9	0.1	59.3	2.1	3.3	22.4
13	Uvurkhangai	92.1	7.5	0.4	77.7	5.8	4.9	18.1
14	Umnugovi	90.2	8.8	1.0	112.7	0.3	5.2	20.0
15	Sukhbaatar	87.4	12.0	0.7	89.8	1.7	2.6	21.0
16	Selenge	87.9	11.4	0.7	121.6	12.1	4.8	21.4
17	Tuv	91.6	8.2	0.2	54.3	2.5	3.6	22.5
18	Uvs	95.3	4.2	0.5	69.6	4.3	2.4	18.7
19	Khovd	92.0	7.5	0.5	68.2	9.5	3.2	17.8
20	Khuvsgul	88.0	11.3	0.7	82.9	1.5	4.7	18.0
21	Khentii	89.7	9.3	1.0	73.3	1.6	6.6	21.1
22	Aimags average	90.5	8.8	0.7	72.0	4.6	4.1	19.6
23	Ulaanbaatar	89.3	9.6	1.1	88.1	3.8	4.3	19.6
24	Country average	89.9	9.2	0.9	80.3	4.2	4.2	19.6



CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE /CPR/, 2020

№	Aimags, city	Percent of women in the RAG using contraceptives	Out of them					
			Pills	Injectables	Norplant	Condom	IUD	Sterilization
A	Б	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arkhangai	39.7	18.6	8.4	2.5	16.9	47.0	4.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	40.4	23.6	17.2	0.6	24.6	30.4	1.0
3	Bayankhongor	55.7	13.1	5.5	3.6	8.1	61.9	4.6
4	Bulgan	43.5	24.5	3.0	3.2	22.7	40.6	2.4
5	Govi-Altai	57.3	19.4	7.5	4.7	17.8	44.2	2.3
6	Govisumber	46.4	45.9	12.2	3.1	15.0	10.5	3.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	65.1	29.9	21.6	6.6	20.5	13.0	2.3
8	Dornogovi	66.9	20.2	7.1	5.0	41.7	18.9	1.7
9	Dornod	61.5	19.7	6.4	6.6	12.5	47.3	4.6
10	Dundgovi	45.9	18.3	11.5	5.5	26.6	30.8	2.2
11	Zavkhan	62.0	21.9	13.3	2.6	21.7	33.5	1.4
12	Orkhon	59.3	20.1	11.3	2.0	34.1	30.6	1.8
13	Uvurkhangai	59.5	21.8	11.8	5.5	18.6	34.3	3.6
14	Umnugovi	53.1	25.9	12.1	5.5	25.2	24.7	4.9
15	Sukhbaatar	62.8	10.6	8.2	2.6	5.8	66.1	6.2
16	Selenge	53.2	17.9	12.0	7.2	23.5	30.1	4.9
17	Tuv	52.0	26.0	11.3	2.4	23.1	33.5	1.3
18	Uvs	41.3	24.0	13.6	7.8	18.4	22.3	1.7
19	Khovd	44.1	24.4	16.8	4.1	23.8	22.9	4.9
20	Khuvsgul	65.6	16.4	9.4	4.8	12.4	47.4	4.0
21	Khentii	32.2	25.5	10.4	2.9	21.7	33.2	2.6
22	Aimags average	53.5	21.1	11.2	4.4	20.6	35.5	3.2
23	Ulaanbaatar	54.4	22.3	5.9	3.1	38.4	15.5	1.6
24	Country average	53.9	21.7	8.7	3.8	29.0	26.0	2.5

ABORTION, 2020

№	Province/city	Abortion		Abortion by age					Late abortion	
		Per 1000 women aged 15-49	Per 1000 live births	Total	Under 20 age		above 35 age		Abs number	%
					Abs number	%	Abs. number	%		
A	Б	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Arkhangai	10.8	156.2	256	19	7.4	108	42.2	9	5.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	3.4	31.4	90	0	0.0	27	30.0	0	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	13.8	154.6	317	38	12.0	88	27.8	27	13.2
4	Bulgan	4.7	89.5	68	9	13.2	25	36.8	14	18.4
5	Govi-Altai	6.0	64.0	90	6	6.7	34	37.8	6	4.3
6	Govisumber	11.5	113.4	50	3	6.0	10	20.0	3	6.8
7	Darkhan-Uul	27.4	312.1	701	14	2.0	231	33.0	0	0.0
8	Dornogovi	17.7	217.0	317	32	10.1	78	24.6	2	1.4
9	Dornod	21.1	209.5	420	15	3.6	129	30.7	24	12.0
10	Dundgovi	7.9	102.7	92	12	13.0	27	29.3	1	1.1
11	Zavkhan	2.3	30.6	42	6	14.3	13	31.0	7	5.1
12	Orkhon	5.7	58.7	150	4	2.7	51	34.0	4	1.6
13	Uvurkhangai	5.6	68.4	166	18	10.8	52	31.3	14	5.8
14	Umnugovi	40.5	431.0	724	52	7.2	220	30.4	9	5.4
15	Sukhbaatar	7.0	82.5	111	7	6.3	42	37.8	2	1.5
16	Selenge	1.5	23.0	38	6	15.8	11	28.9	0	0.0
17	Tuv	3.7	73.6	79	14	17.7	23	29.1	4	3.7
18	Uvs	14.2	145.8	295	14	4.7	98	33.2	15	7.4
19	Khovd	1.4	14.1	32	3	9.4	10	31.3	0	0.0
20	Khuvsgul	1.7	21.3	58	20	34.5	13	22.4	36	13.2
21	Khentii	5.8	69.7	110	12	10.9	34	30.9	15	9.5
22	Aimag average	9.7	115.3	4206	304	7.2	1324	31.5	192	5.3
23	Ulaanbaatar	27.0	261.8	10416	401	3.8	2830	27.2	439	11.0
24	Country average	17.8	191.7	14622	705	4.8	4154	28.4	631	8.3



MATERNAL CARE DURING DELIVERY OR CHILDBIRTH (BY AIMAG), 2020

№	Aimags and city	Delivery by percent				Deliveries by nontrained personnel	Percent of deliveries under 20 age	Percent of deliveries above 35 age	Percent of newborn infants weighing at below 2500 g. at birth
		Aimags and city hospital	Private hospital	Soum hospital	At home				
A	Б	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Arkhangai	82.1	0.0	17.1	0.2	0.1	4.6	15.2	3.1
2	Bayan-Ulgii	83.3	0.0	16.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	15.7	5.6
3	Bayankhongor	91.6	0.0	7.6	0.4	0.1	7.5	15.9	4.4
4	Bulgan	83.7	0.0	15.9	0.4	0.4	3.2	18.2	3.4
5	Govi-Altai	91.1	0.0	7.5	0.6	0.1	3.9	15.9	6.2
6	Govisumber	98.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	19.0	1.4
7	Darkhan-Uul	99.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.7	19.5	3.0
8	Dornogovi	77.4	0.0	21.8	0.3	0.2	5.5	18.5	2.7
9	Dornod	96.2	0.0	2.6	0.3	0.0	5.7	19.7	4.0
10	Dundgovi	89.4	0.0	9.5	0.3	0.1	5.1	16.1	2.2
11	Zavkhan	93.1	0.0	5.8	0.3	0.3	3.9	19.0	3.9
12	Orkhon	99.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.4	20.0	3.8
13	Uvurkhangai	79.2	0.0	20.2	0.3	0.0	4.5	16.3	3.6
14	Umnugovi	81.5	0.0	17.9	0.4	0.1	6.3	16.5	4.5
15	Sukhbaatar	94.2	0.0	5.1	0.1	0.1	3.4	17.7	3.0
16	Selenge	49.8	0.0	49.1	0.2	0.1	4.6	18.1	2.7
17	Tuv	83.8	0.0	15.5	0.6	0.3	4.2	20.7	3.7
18	Uvs	85.5	0.0	13.7	0.4	0.1	2.7	17.1	3.5
19	Khovd	83.6	0.0	15.6	0.3	0.1	3.5	17.4	3.5
20	Khuvsgul	82.6	0.0	17.2	0.1	0.1	5.0	15.5	3.4
21	Khentii	79.9	0.0	19.1	0.7	0.0	5.6	17.9	2.2
22	Aimags average	85.8	0.0	13.4	0.3	0.1	4.3	17.5	3.7
23	Ulaanbaatar	93.0	5.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.5	20.5	5.2
24	Country average	89.5	3.0	6.4	0.3	0.1	3.9	19.0	4.5

IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE FOR INFANTS, 2020

№	Aimags and city	Covered percentage			
		Penta vaccine	POL 3	Hepatitis A	CT non-toxic diphtheria and tetanus
A	Б	1	2	3	4
1	Arkhangai	95.1	95.0	94.0	98.1
2	Bayan-Ulgii	91.3	91.6	92.6	99.8
3	Bayankhongor	99.2	99.0	98.9	99.2
4	Bulgan	99.4	98.4	98.7	98.2
5	Govi-Altai	99.3	99.1	99.2	99.9
6	Govisumber	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	99.7	99.8	99.6	99.4
8	Dornogovi	96.2	94.4	96.2	97.3
9	Dornod	99.4	99.7	99.8	95.2
10	Dundgovi	93.3	90.8	91.5	99.8
11	Zavkhan	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.0
12	Orkhon	99.4	99.4	99.2	97.8
13	Uvurkhangai	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.3
14	Umnugovi	98.1	98.7	97.9	98.4
15	Sukhbaatar	99.9	99.8	98.2	99.9
16	Selenge	96.7	99.2	99.7	99.7
17	Tuv	98.4	98.2	97.0	87.8
18	Uvs	98.1	96.8	96.7	97.7
19	Khovd	99.1	99.7	99.6	98.9
20	Khuvsgul	98.4	98.8	99.1	98.2
21	Khentii	99.3	99.0	98.5	100.0
22	Aimags average	97.9	97.9	97.8	98.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	94.7	96.3	93.5	80.6
24	Country average	96.9	97.4	96.5	92.0

Тайлбар: Вакцинжуулалтын хамралтын хувийн тухайн вакцинд хамрагдвал зохих хүүхдийн тооноос тооцож гаргасан болно.

Эх сурвалж: Халдварт өвчин судлалын үндэсний Тувийн дархлаажуулалтын тайлан, 2020 он

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN HOSPITAL, BY BED SPECIALITIES, 2020

№	Province/city	Эмнэлгийн тасгаар																							
		Дотор	Мас засал	Төрөх	Эмэгтэйчүүд	Хүүхэд	Халдварт	Арьс харшил	Сүрьеэ	Мэдрэл	Сэтгэц	Гэмтэл	Невролог	Уролог	Эрчимт эмчилгээ, сэхэнэ амьдруулах	Нүд	Чих, хамар хоолой	Шүд	Эрүү нүүр	Хавдар	Уламжлалт эмчилгээ	БЗДХ	Хөнгөвчлөх эмчилгээ	Бусад	Бүгд
A	Б	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Arkhangai	7.5	5.6	3.9	7.6	6.9	7.5	0.0	26.2	8.6	10.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	7.5	8.1	6.4	8.4	8.5	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	7.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	7.2	6.0	4.2	5.2	5.7	11.3	7.9	40.4	8.1	8.5	7.4	0.0	0.0	4.5	6.6	7.4	7.3	5.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	6.7	8.4	6.9
3	Bayankhongor	7.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	6.3	7.0	7.0	20.9	7.9	8.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	6.9	6.6	6.0	2.7	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.7	7.0	6.7
4	Bulgan	6.9	5.9	5.4	5.0	6.9	8.5	8.0	19.6	8.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.4	5.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	7.0
5	Govi-Altai	7.7	5.6	4.2	5.9	7.9	7.3	8.8	34.1	8.3	8.5	9.2	0.0	0.0	5.4	5.9	6.8	5.8	0.0	7.1	8.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	7.3
6	Govisumber	7.9	6.3	5.1	5.9	6.5	10.9	8.0	26.6	7.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	9.0	7.1	9.1	7.3
7	Darkhan-Uul	7.9	4.8	3.7	5.6	6.3	10.2	7.6	38.9	8.2	12.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.4	8.2	5.7	5.8	7.3	0.0	7.1
8	Dornogovi	7.9	5.5	3.6	3.2	6.7	8.3	0.0	27.3	8.2	7.4	7.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	8.7	7.1	12.8	7.0	6.7	7.0
9	Dornod	7.7	5.1	4.1	6.1	6.2	8.4	9.6	49.9	9.0	9.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	9.1	6.9	6.9	0.0	7.3	7.4	10.6	0.0	7.2	0.0	7.4
10	Dundgovi	7.7	4.9	4.4	5.1	6.3	11.5	8.7	26.1	9.0	2.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.7	5.6	7.1	0.0	8.0	8.8	0.0	6.9	0.0	7.0
11	Zavkhan	7.1	4.9	5.3	6.2	6.5	7.2	7.7	15.4	8.7	8.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	10.3	3.6	5.7	5.3	0.0	8.7	7.7	8.2	7.0	0.0	7.3
12	Orkhon	7.2	4.8	4.5	6.3	6.4	7.8	0.0	34.0	7.8	8.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	14.0	4.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	8.5	7.1	6.5	7.0	6.3	7.0
13	Uvurkhangai	7.2	6.7	2.9	8.7	6.5	7.3	7.5	30.2	8.2	10.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	15.0	6.7	6.4	6.2	7.4	7.7	8.4	7.3	6.9	0.0	6.9
14	Umnugovi	7.3	5.6	3.2	4.0	6.1	7.1	8.6	14.3	9.1	5.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	4.2	6.6	5.3	0.0	7.5	8.6	7.0	6.3	6.7	6.5
15	Sukhbaatar	8.0	6.2	3.8	8.9	7.8	9.1	9.0	41.3	8.8	8.7	7.7	0.0	12.0	8.3	8.3	6.7	6.3	8.8	9.2	0.0	9.0	8.0	0.0	8.1
16	Selenge	8.0	6.2	4.5	6.4	7.0	9.4	8.9	57.8	8.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	7.3	6.7	6.8	6.7	8.5	6.5	0.0	7.5	8.0	7.6
17	Tuv	7.4	6.7	5.1	5.8	6.1	9.0	9.4	30.6	8.4	6.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	10.1	6.2	7.3	12.0	7.4	8.3	0.0	2.6	7.3	0.0	7.5
18	Uvs	7.4	5.6	4.2	6.4	6.6	9.1	9.4	10.9	7.8	10.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	5.4	6.1	5.2	6.9	6.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	6.5
19	Khovd	7.7	6.2	3.3	5.5	6.4	9.4	8.3	13.8	8.8	10.6	7.9	0.0	0.0	3.5	6.7	7.1	6.3	0.0	8.0	5.9	8.6	7.1	8.5	7.8
20	Khuvsgul	7.1	5.4	2.8	6.7	6.4	7.4	7.2	35.2	8.1	11.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	6.0	0.0	5.4	7.3	0.0	9.0	6.6	0.0	6.5
21	Khentii	7.6	6.7	4.8	8.9	6.9	9.2	8.2	18.1	8.7	9.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	8.5	7.6	0.0	7.8	7.3	7.8	8.8	7.3	8.9	7.4
22	Aimag average	7.5	5.7	4.1	6.0	6.6	8.3	8.2	29.9	8.3	9.5	7.6	0.0	12.0	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	7.9	7.2	7.7	7.0	6.8	7.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	6.8	5.1	3.9	6.3	6.2	10.2	8.2	29.8	7.0	27.7	7.9	5.3	5.5	14.2	2.9	4.9	4.3	6.1	7.5	6.8	7.7	6.6	7.6	6.9
24	Country average	7.1	5.3	4.0	6.1	6.4	9.3	8.2	29.8	7.5	20.3	7.8	5.3	5.5	11.5	3.5	5.5	4.8	6.2	7.7	6.9	7.7	6.8	7.3	7.0

UTILIZATION OF HOSPITAL BEDS, 2020

№	Aimags/city	Total				Aimags, city general hospitals				Rural general hospitals			
		Utilization of bed fund	Percentage of bed fund	Average length of stay	Number of patients per bed per year	Utilization of bed fund	Percentage of bed fund	Average length of stay	Number of patients per bed per year	Utilization of bed fund	Percentage of bed fund	Average length of stay	Number of patients per bed per year
A	Б	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Arkhangai	246.8	74.8	7.0	35.1	277.9	84.2	7.3	37.8	195.5	59.3	6.4	30.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	189.8	57.5	6.7	28.4	202.2	61.3	7.0	28.9	158.6	48.1	5.9	26.9
3	Bayankhongor	241.7	73.2	6.7	36.0	258.9	78.5	6.7	38.7	205.8	62.4	6.8	30.5
4	Bulgan	208.8	63.3	6.8	30.7	227.7	69.0	7.1	31.9	178.8	54.2	6.2	28.6
5	Govi-Altai	198.5	60.1	7.2	27.7	236.8	71.8	7.3	32.5	145.1	44.0	6.9	21.1
6	Govisumber	229.8	69.6	7.1	32.4	243.8	73.9	7.1	34.2	165.7	50.2	6.9	24.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	263.1	79.7	7.3	36.1	262.7	79.6	7.3	36.2	268.1	81.3	7.6	35.2
8	Dornogovi	224.8	68.1	7.0	32.2	235.8	71.5	7.0	33.8	206.2	62.5	7.0	29.5
9	Dornod	228.8	69.3	7.2	31.8	239.8	72.7	7.8	30.8	188.0	57.0	5.3	35.6
10	Dundgovi	197.5	59.9	6.9	28.8	223.7	67.8	6.9	32.3	151.3	45.8	6.7	22.7
11	Zavkhan	175.1	53.1	7.0	24.9	187.6	56.9	7.2	26.2	150.2	45.5	6.7	22.3
12	Orkhon	200.6	60.8	7.0	28.6	200.5	60.8	7.0	28.6	205.3	62.2	7.0	29.4
13	Uvurkhangai	172.4	52.2	6.9	25.0	191.0	57.9	7.0	27.2	149.3	45.2	6.7	22.2
14	Umnugovi	140.3	42.5	6.3	22.2	141.2	42.8	6.4	22.2	138.2	41.9	6.3	22.1
15	Sukhbaatar	197.4	59.8	8.0	24.6	209.4	63.5	8.3	25.2	171.8	52.1	7.4	23.3
16	Selenge	181.9	55.1	7.5	24.1	226.3	68.6	7.9	28.7	154.3	46.8	7.2	21.3
17	Tuv	175.5	53.2	7.3	23.9	215.0	65.2	7.7	27.9	142.0	43.0	6.9	20.5
18	Uvs	209.5	63.5	6.7	31.2	219.9	66.6	6.8	32.2	192.6	58.4	6.5	29.5
19	Khovd	229.8	69.6	7.1	32.4	222.5	67.4	7.3	30.7	248.5	75.3	6.8	36.8
20	Khuvsgul	211.7	64.2	6.6	32.0	256.2	77.6	6.7	38.0	139.1	42.2	6.2	22.3
21	Khentii	223.4	67.7	7.3	30.7	220.1	66.7	7.4	29.8	228.0	69.1	7.1	32.0
22	Aimags average	205.0	62.1	7.0	29.2	221.5	67.1	7.2	31.0	171.7	52.0	6.7	25.8
23	Ulaanbaatar	223.4	67.7	6.6	33.8	222.7	67.5	9.4	23.6	179.6	54.4	6.9	26.1
24	Country average	214.4	65.0	6.8	31.6	222.3	67.3	8.4	26.5	171.8	52.1	6.7	25.8

PATHOLOGIC ANATOMY DIFFERENCE IN DIAGNOSIS, 2020

No	Aimag and city	No. of deaths	The number of autopsies	Percentage of autopsies	No. of difference in main diagnosis	Percentage of difference in main diagnosis
A						
1	Arkhangai	39	21	79.5%	3	11.5%
2	Bayan-Ulgii	65	19	36.7%	8	28.6%
3	Bayankhongor	41	33	85.7%	8	19.5%
4	Bulgan	16	10	73.7%	0	0.0%
5	Govi-Altai	24	14	76.7%	1	5.0%
6	Govisumber	4	0	25.0%	0	0.0%
7	Darkhan-Uul	136	49	52.0%	1	1.5%
8	Dornogovi	49	26	63.5%	8	28.6%
9	Dornod	125	58	52.3%	4	6.3%
10	Dundgovi	22	3	27.3%	0	0.0%
11	Zavkhan	31	12	56.8%	0	0.0%
12	Orkhon	97	52	69.1%	1	1.6%
13	Uvurkhangai	50	23	58.6%	1	3.2%
14	Umnugovi	42	22	77.1%	4	14.3%
15	Sukhbaatar	34	18	80.5%	2	8.0%
16	Selenge	27	12	61.3%	2	12.5%
17	Tuv	36	24	74.4%	4	14.8%
18	Uvs	30	22	86.0%	9	25.7%
19	Khovd	41	27	76.0%	0	0.0%
20	Khuvsgul	94	46	59.0%	9	15.8%
21	Khentii	43	17	48.9%	4	20.0%
22	Aimag average	1046	508	62.1%	69	10.7%
23	Ulaanbaatar	2695	1189	57.1%	105	7.5%
24	Country average	3741	1697	58.6%	174	8.5%

POST OPERATIONAL COMPLICATIONS AND DEATHS, 2020

No	Aimag and city	Number of surgery	Percentage of complications	Percentage of deaths
A	B	1	2	3
1	Arkhangai	1340	0.0	0.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2125	0.0	0.1
3	Bayankhongor	2320	0.2	0.0
4	Bulgan	771	0.0	0.0
5	Govi-Altai	2016	0.3	0.0
6	Govisumber	418	0.0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	2905	0.0	0.0
8	Dornogovi	2140	0.0	0.0
9	Dornod	1933	0.3	0.1
10	Dundgovi	883	0.0	0.0
11	Zavkhan	1209	0.1	0.1
12	Orkhon	2907	0.2	0.1
13	Uvurkhangai	2719	0.3	0.1
14	Umnugovi	2193	0.1	0.0
15	Sukhbaatar	806	0.0	0.0
16	Selenge	3851	0.0	0.0
17	Tuv	2332	0.0	0.0
18	Uvs	1997	0.3	0.0
19	Khovd	1866	0.0	0.0
20	Khuvsgul	2436	0.0	0.1
21	Khentii	1542	0.1	0.0
22	Aimag average	40709	0.1	0.0
23	Ulaanbaatar	170433	0.2	0.2
24	Country average	211142	0.2	0.1

INPATIENT MORBIDITY PER 10000 POPULATION, 2020 YEAR

№	Aimag/city	Total	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases						Neoplasms						Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism						Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	out of them		Diseases of the eye and adnexa	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process
			Tuberculosis	Viral hepatitis	Brucellosis	Congenital syphilis	Gonococcal infection	Trichomoniasis	Malignant neoplasm of liver	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	Malignant neoplasm of lung	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	Malignant neoplasm of breast	Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus	Mental and behavioural disorders	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	2041.8	42.5	8.3	3.7	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	26.1	9.3	1.0	2.1	2.1	1.1	0.5	8.0	36.0	16.6	19.9	154.1	6.2	10.1		
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2556.4	25.6	3.6	8.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.2	8.1	5.0	10.5	3.1	1.6	2.4	27.6	37.8	16.9	31.7	216.2	20.2	15.3		
3	Bayankhongor	2688.9	30.6	6.4	2.3	8.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	57.2	16.1	2.8	8.5	3.6	3.6	1.2	9.9	29.5	15.0	16.4	299.9	62.1	19.8		
4	Bulgan	1773.4	40.9	9.4	2.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.7	8.8	1.0	4.9	4.2	3.1	2.1	4.6	28.2	17.7	19.4	186.6	2.1	6.7		
5	Govi-Altai	2298.9	89.8	10.4	2.1	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.9	15.5	1.7	7.6	2.8	2.2	2.1	11.1	38.2	24.0	22.6	268.7	12.1	13.3		
6	Govisumber	2461.9	19.7	7.3	2.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.7	11.8	1.1	5.6	1.1	1.7	0.0	10.2	34.4	21.4	3.4	107.7	2.3	20.3		
7	Darkhan-Uul	2713.3	59.0	19.3	6.7	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.7	8.6	0.5	3.1	2.1	1.3	1.4	8.3	60.2	49.5	55.8	221.5	7.0	43.0		
8	Dornogovi	2390.4	37.7	11.2	1.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.6	8.1	0.6	3.7	4.0	1.1	1.7	6.2	44.4	29.3	8.1	295.8	4.5	10.3		
9	Dornod	2166.9	58.5	14.4	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	38.2	14.4	1.2	4.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	8.2	44.0	16.1	63.6	123.8	45.4	10.5		
10	Dundgovi	2158.9	10.6	7.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	9.8	0.2	3.0	1.7	0.6	0.6	12.6	39.4	25.1	6.4	127.9	3.8	4.3		
11	Zavkhan	2302.8	70.5	2.2	6.2	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	12.8	1.0	4.3	1.4	0.4	0.1	7.3	29.4	19.2	17.0	389.2	1.9	4.9		
12	Orkhon	2450.8	54.4	7.3	2.8	13.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	51.8	15.7	0.8	7.0	3.0	2.1	1.4	4.5	50.4	37.3	86.2	231.2	5.9	18.0		
13	Uvurkhangai	2003.9	30.5	4.4	4.0	6.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	42.1	8.9	2.8	5.3	2.2	0.9	1.0	7.7	22.3	13.2	26.3	150.3	8.9	11.4		
14	Umnugovi	2182.0	14.7	3.3	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	6.2	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.5	47.8	33.2	42.9	192.8	1.6	3.1		
15	Sukhbaatar	2125.2	50.5	15.7	4.6	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	16.5	1.4	3.3	3.1	0.9	1.1	13.2	33.2	21.4	45.8	215.0	5.3	6.9		
16	Selenge	1825.2	26.7	10.3	0.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	24.4	6.5	1.1	3.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	8.4	39.7	34.7	14.8	117.5	0.7	12.6		
17	Tuv	1448.5	47.6	16.4	12.3	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	25.8	8.6	0.1	3.1	2.2	1.3	0.1	2.4	22.5	17.6	14.4	150.9	4.4	4.7		
18	Uvs	2273.7	58.4	24.4	4.5	22.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	59.6	12.3	2.5	19.7	5.9	1.6	1.2	7.9	25.1	16.0	18.4	197.4	14.2	6.0		
19	Khovd	2692.4	38.7	13.8	4.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.1	14.8	3.5	12.1	3.7	2.7	3.3	14.1	37.3	23.0	47.6	192.1	2.7	27.3		
20	Khovsgul	2100.7	39.4	7.8	1.1	15.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	47.3	8.1	1.4	9.2	4.3	2.3	2.7	10.3	26.2	13.8	35.1	150.8	2.1	14.8		
21	Kheniti	2199.0	71.1	17.6	8.2	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.9	12.1	0.8	2.8	2.6	1.9	1.0	4.6	18.9	12.8	24.8	241.5	9.6	27.9		
22	Aimag average	2224.3	44.0	10.5	4.0	11.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	40.7	10.8	1.6	6.2	2.8	1.6	1.4	9.4	35.4	22.6	32.0	200.5	11.1	14.5		
23	Ulaanbaatar	3026.3	39.3	12.3	2.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	140.3	31.1	3.1	18.5	4.9	5.4	7.7	12.3	60.6	46.1	61.0	262.5	47.5	16.7		
24	Country average	2593.0	41.8	11.3	3.1	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	86.5	20.2	2.3	11.9	3.7	3.4	4.3	10.7	47.0	33.4	45.3	229.0	27.8	15.5		

OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY (PER 10 000 POPULATION), 2020 YEAR

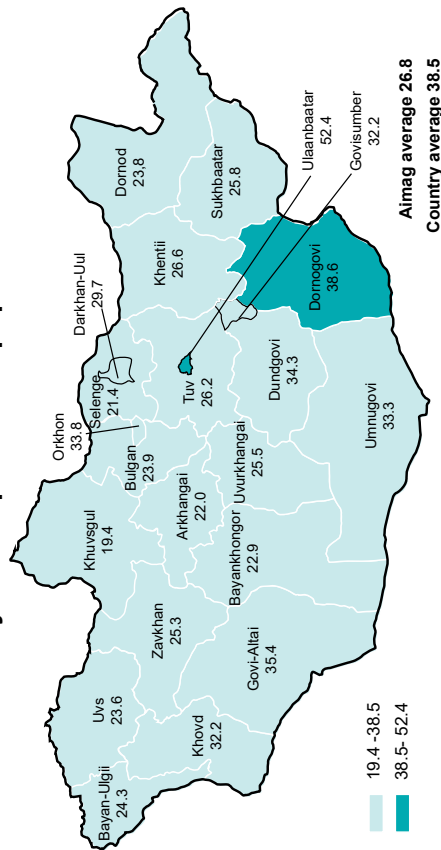
№	Aimags and city	Total	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases						out of them					Neoplasms					out of them					Diseases of blood and blood formingorgans and certain disorders involving the immune mechanisms				Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	out of them		Mental and behavioural disorders	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	Diseases of the circulatory system	out of them																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
			Tuberculosis	Viral hepatitis	Brucellosis	Congenital syphilis	Gonococcal infection	Trichomoniasis	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Malignant neoplasm of liver	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	Malignant neoplasm of lung	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	Malignant neoplasm of breast	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases	Hypertensive diseases	Ischaemic heart diseases	Cerebrovascular diseases																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
1	Arkhangai	7902.2	37.3	6.4	0.6	0.2	6.5	1.0	5.3	83.3	28.1	1.2	9.9	5.4	2.6	3.3	52.1	207.8	58.1	73.4	510.6	392.4	238.7	1080.6	52.4	647.2	251.4	2.4	5436.4	28.8	3.3	5.0	0.2	4.2	10.8	3.2	96.5	13.3	6.0	15.2	1.8	2.2	3.2	61.8	68.6	16.1	12.4	382.6	224.4	248.4	701.2	12.6	498.8	66.2	1.0	9373.1	235.0	4.8	0.9	0.9	20.8	77.8	58.6	10.8	1.7	3.0	1.6	3.3	0.9	26.8	89.9	15.9	67.4	639.3	629.9	385.9	1227.4	82.9	702.1	173.8	3.6	4660.3	98.0	5.2	0.3	0.2	11.7	3.6	32.2	19.4	6.3	1.0	2.0	2.6	0.7	0.5	9.6	83.2	57.1	15.5	190.3	113.1	74.6	1376.4	21.5	977.0	279.7	2.1	10070.5	52.7	5.4	0.9	0.3	20.5	5.9	2.6	69.6	7.3	1.2	2.4	1.6	0.9	0.3	30.2	151.6	64.9	57.7	1003.3	492.8	365.0	1235.9	111.2	671.0	281.3	5.2	2540.8	38.4	9.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	14.1	7.9	22.0	7.9	1.1	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	14.1	4.5	52.5	88.0	129.2	167.5	7.9	120.2	18.6	0.6	4242.9	92.1	11.5	0.6	0.0	11.2	5.2	8.8	33.3	5.5	0.4	1.1	0.8	2.1	0.6	4.8	70.4	1.7	311.4	457.7	193.2	312.0	4.1	157.4	41.8	0.4	12312.3	125.0	10.3	0.4	0.0	18.1	30.9	13.2	36.1	5.2	0.3	3.4	1.1	0.9	0.0	23.7	161.3	83.3	61.9	1040.2	349.6	487.9	1543.0	36.6	979.6	295.4	10.5	4823.5	230.1	9.9	0.8	4.4	22.0	65.5	44.1	49.2	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	15.3	86.5	62.5	87.9	126.0	122.8	100.5	287.3	20.4	165.8	74.8	0.1	7450.5	65.6	5.5	0.4	0.0	21.5	11.3	6.4	18.5	5.1	0.9	1.3	2.8	0.6	0.6	11.7	51.5	19.6	34.5	613.2	636.6	284.5	757.7	40.4	407.6	149.0	1.5	8351.4	100.2	5.4	0.5	0.4	9.5	36.0	2.1	19.1	4.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	24.2	129.3	42.1	24.7	630.4	430.3	210.7	1011.0	36.6	679.3	171.8	7.8	5776.7	70.6	8.2	0.3	0.1	15.7	5.7	6.8	71.9	13.7	1.2	6.6	2.6	3.5	2.0	41.2	47.9	26.4	32.1	508.1	209.2	707.8	17.0	156.0	345.7	0.6	4906.4	48.9	4.0	0.5	0.1	17.1	4.8	5.2	55.9	4.6	1.6	2.9	1.8	0.7	0.3	17.8	55.3	15.4	38.7	286.7	363.7	180.6	579.5	29.9	373.6	59.7	0.8	11509.4	127.8	3.7	0.1	0.0	19.3	12.9	23.8	29.8	3.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	44.4	287.3	118.2	103.5	916.3	330.4	315.4	1098.7	66.6	631.7	265.8	3.0	5902.1	80.0	10.7	0.5	0.6	16.0	18.1	10.5	47.6	12.1	1.3	3.9	4.6	1.7	1.1	19.5	89.2	22.2	83.0	484.3	320.8	216.4	518.1	6.0	364.0	76.6	0.8	4011.8	70.3	10.7	0.2	0.1	20.5	11.5	18.3	30.1	5.0	0.5	2.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	13.9	88.2	46.0	67.0	199.8	158.8	146.8	588.9	9.5	369.1	134.5	0.9	9076.1	61.7	8.9	0.2	0.2	10.7	8.0	8.8	41.0	4.4	0.0	2.4	1.6	0.5	0.0	17.0	248.2	171.4	87.9	664.2	442.4	184.6	2022.3	102.2	1374.2	325.6	3.2	8106.3	72.2	4.5	2.3	0.0	21.2	18.2	8.5	48.6	12.1	3.2	9.6	3.0	0.7	0.4	18.8	111.2	41.3	70.0	660.3	832.6	256.5	998.6	117.9	555.4	214.5	1.2	7350.4	61.8	5.2	0.9	0.0	22.1	6.7	14.2	46.8	6.9	1.1	2.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	33.1	116.2	21.1	10.7	519.7	371.1	271.9	1181.2	31.5	742.4	170.5	2.5	7050.8	148.8	8.2	0.7	0.1	26.5	41.2	8.1	107.2	22.6	2.5	14.4	4.3	4.3	38.8	89.1	33.0	43.9	654.4	604.9	175.9	1229.0	34.1	700.6	365.3	2.5	7413.7	57.0	13.3	2.7	0.4	14.4	8.9	9.4	48.8	14.2	0.8	4.2	2.4	1.8	2.2	26.4	85.0	39.1	92.8	608.4	233.5	288.4	1410.7	24.0	1040.9	155.6	3.1	7013.4	92.6	7.4	1.0	0.4	16.3	16.5	15.0	53.9	9.9	1.4	5.1	2.0	1.6	1.2	27.3	111.8	48.8	51.4	510.3	399.8	232.4	967.1	40.6	589.6	193.3	2.4	8468.5	139.0	13.9	1.2	0.1	25.0	15.2	12.3	190.1	16.1	3.3	15.9	5.4	10.0	11.3	42.5	331.3	102.6	70.4	548.2	531.5	274.9	827.9	30.3	344.0	168.9	2.0	7682.3	113.9	10.4	1.1	0.2	20.3	15.9	13.8	116.5	12.8	2.3	10.0	3.6	5.5	5.8	34.3	212.7	73.5	60.2	527.7	460.3	251.9	903.1	35.9	476.7	182.1	2.2
23	Ulaanbaatar	8468.5	139.0	13.9	1.2	0.1	25.0	15.2	12.3	190.1	16.1	3.3	15.9	5.4	10.0	11.3	42.5	331.3	102.6	70.4	548.2	531.5	274.9	827.9	30.3	344.0	168.9	2.0	7682.3	113.9	10.4	1.1	0.2	20.3	15.9	13.8	116.5	12.8	2.3	10.0	3.6	5.5	5.8	34.3	212.7	73.5	60.2	527.7	460.3	251.9	903.1	35.9	476.7	182.1	2.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
24	Country average	7682.3	113.9	10.4	1.1	0.2	20.3	15.9	13.8	116.5	12.8	2.3	10.0	3.6	5.5	5.8	34.3	212.7	73.5	60.2	527.7	460.3	251.9	903.1	35.9	476.7	182.1	2.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							

OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY (PER 10 000 POPULATION), 2020 /CONTINUE/

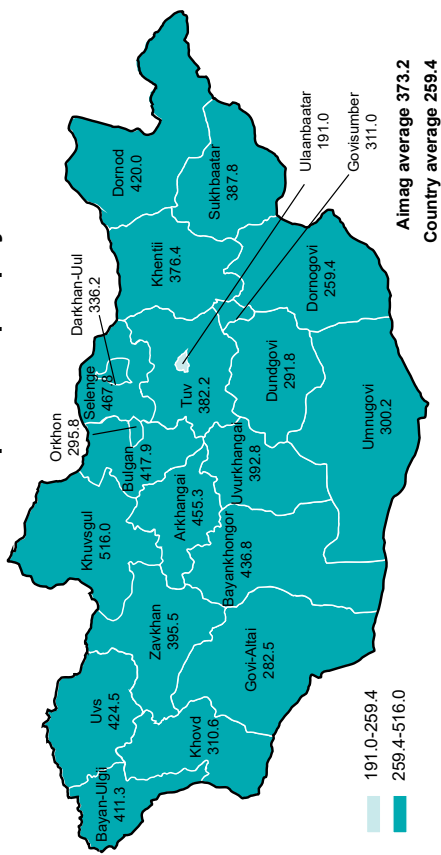
№	Aimags and city	Diseases of the respiratory system					out of them					Diseases of the digestive system					out of them			Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
		Influenza	Pneumonia	Acute upper respiratory infections	Asthma	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Acute upper respiratory infections	Asthma	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Gastric ulcer	Chronic inflammation of the liver	Alcoholic liver disease	Gastric ulcer	Chronic inflammation of the liver	Alcoholic liver disease	Acute and chronic renal failure	Acute and chronic pyelonephritis				Acute and chronic renal failure	Acute and chronic pyelonephritis					
A	B	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47								
1	Arkhangai	1488.7	220.6	122.8	245.1	9.8	45.9	1373.6	14.3	62.5	0.7	448.9	370.7	1286.4	2.7	990.9	11.9	10.9	18.2	0.0	216.5								
2	Bayan-Ulgii	503.7	100.3	26.0	7.3	5.6	69.4	1687.9	5.0	71.8	1.0	172.7	365.0	668.7	8.1	935.8	4.9	5.7	39.1	70.3	103.9								
3	Bayankhongor	2048.3	149.3	217.8	404.0	27.2	76.0	1586.4	27.9	139.4	0.2	572.2	570.3	1016.4	6.8	979.0	1.8	38.6	40.3	0.0	138.5								
4	Bulgan	1074.4	147.0	90.5	94.6	17.4	96.7	633.2	3.7	10.6	0.5	147.2	176.9	512.5	3.7	769.8	5.7	15.8	5.0	0.0	109.6								
5	Govt-Altai	1339.5	74.8	50.4	333.8	22.6	91.0	2308.7	20.0	152.0	0.0	739.9	269.6	1008.8	6.6	552.7	17.1	8.6	50.4	0.0	809.2								
6	Govisumber	853.0	365.0	103.8	28.8	1.7	18.1	405.0	15.2	0.0	0.0	255.0	86.9	217.2	1.7	339.0	0.0	5.1	3.9	0.0	194.6								
7	Darkhan-Uul	895.6	189.8	58.2	63.9	3.0	20.2	797.4	1.8	2.7	0.0	640.2	91.7	179.4	1.0	508.3	5.2	2.0	0.9	0.0	149.5								
8	Dornogovi	2831.3	414.1	246.9	184.4	32.3	201.1	2415.7	11.9	66.9	0.7	846.5	887.8	982.9	6.7	689.2	14.0	67.8	31.3	0.0	401.6								
9	Dornod	1012.2	145.4	53.3	206.9	3.5	20.4	1459.3	3.6	17.6	0.1	352.8	131.1	601.2	1.1	320.5	9.3	0.8	6.0	1.0	144.1								
10	Dundgovi	1297.8	196.0	168.3	189.0	13.0	86.6	1791.0	4.0	14.5	0.0	596.1	298.2	809.8	1.7	597.8	11.9	5.3	3.8	0.2	182.6								
11	Zavkhan	1330.2	208.3	47.4	340.9	8.4	47.3	2162.2	13.9	3.0	0.1	460.4	272.6	1166.6	2.7	835.5	6.3	41.6	32.3	14.6	284.7								
12	Orkhon	1087.8	206.7	24.4	36.8	7.8	84.1	1190.9	7.5	43.4	1.1	471.5	348.4	550.4	4.0	563.2	13.6	5.4	18.6	0.0	76.8								
13	Uvurkhangai	788.2	135.4	58.4	49.4	9.0	36.6	1098.8	7.1	74.5	0.9	418.2	154.5	603.3	13.9	608.2	1.3	10.1	18.8	2.8	183.3								
14	Umnugovi	2357.1	488.3	170.7	167.1	21.8	121.9	3281.5	28.3	120.9	1.3	519.8	564.1	1252.1	10.1	671.1	43.8	19.8	13.2	0.0	204.4								
15	Sukhbaatar	1530.1	132.1	75.5	144.8	18.2	43.1	1286.7	5.2	67.8	0.0	474.6	218.4	414.7	14.5	453.8	0.0	12.6	8.2	0.0	98.0								
16	Selenge	803.9	173.9	79.6	10.5	9.8	64.5	797.9	4.9	4.8	0.4	278.8	162.5	367.2	0.5	584.1	1.4	6.9	0.3	0.0	209.0								
17	Tuv	1656.9	363.9	106.4	68.5	26.8	146.9	1490.5	24.3	122.1	0.4	564.8	426.5	963.1	8.3	841.0	8.0	1.5	19.1	0.3	176.3								
18	Uvs	1413.9	114.6	108.2	347.8	9.7	47.7	1533.4	3.5	29.2	0.1	493.9	463.1	924.6	8.8	660.0	19.9	14.5	23.2	47.4	103.8								
19	Khovd	885.8	80.3	65.3	42.6	12.4	37.7	1900.1	20.4	25.1	2.0	283.6	917.6	567.7	6.7	499.9	2.4	2.7	7.6	31.0	139.3								
20	Khuvsgul	1138.4	157.3	83.7	39.3	12.7	95.3	1328.4	14.1	84.0	0.0	430.9	324.1	576.3	2.7	615.6	5.0	24.0	34.2	0.4	96.9								
21	Khentii	1414.9	207.0	57.6	39.5	25.4	151.8	1223.2	23.2	35.9	0.0	464.7	588.9	651.0	4.6	520.2	5.6	12.4	14.5	0.0	187.6								
22	Aimag average	1284.5	193.1	90.9	135.0	13.9	76.0	1494.4	12.1	57.0	0.5	454.7	369.4	724.8	5.6	660.4	8.6	14.6	19.4	9.0	185.6								
23	Ulaanbaatar	917.4	36.9	32.1	70.1	21.1	123.2	1489.0	23.7	57.4	0.3	767.0	454.3	804.0	25.3	471.5	8.4	64.7	61.9	67.8	872.5								
24	Country average	1115.7	121.3	63.9	105.1	17.2	97.7	1491.9	17.4	57.2	0.4	598.3	408.4	761.2	14.7	573.5	8.5	37.6	38.9	36.0	501.3								

HUMAN RESOURCES INDICATORS

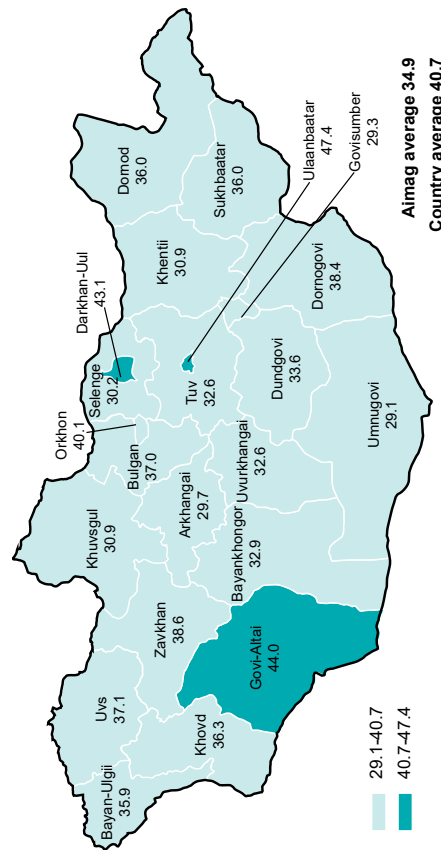
Physicians per 10 000 population



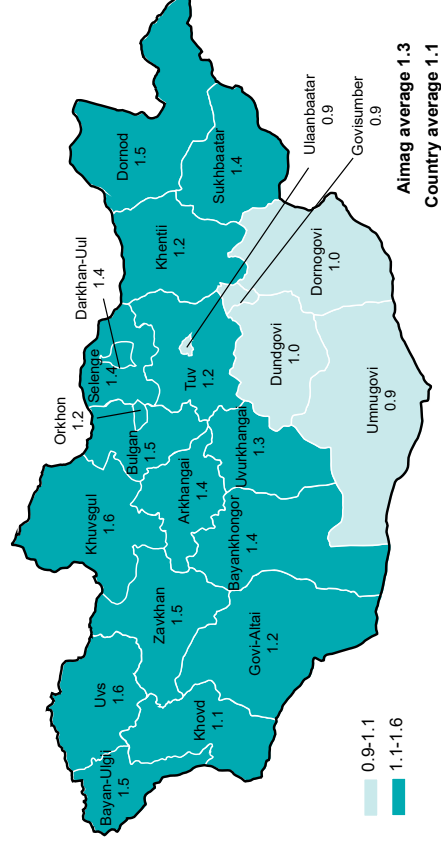
Number of persons per physician



Nurses per 10 000 population

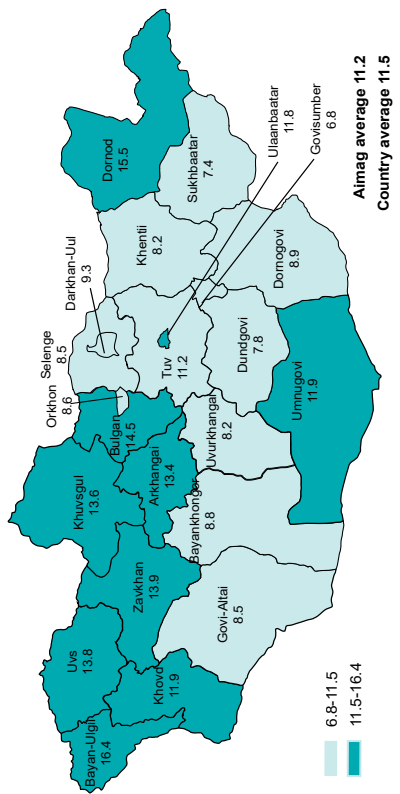


Doctors nurses ratio

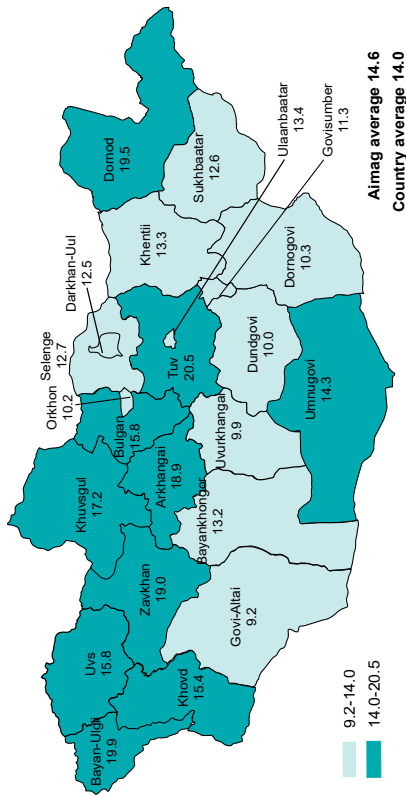


QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

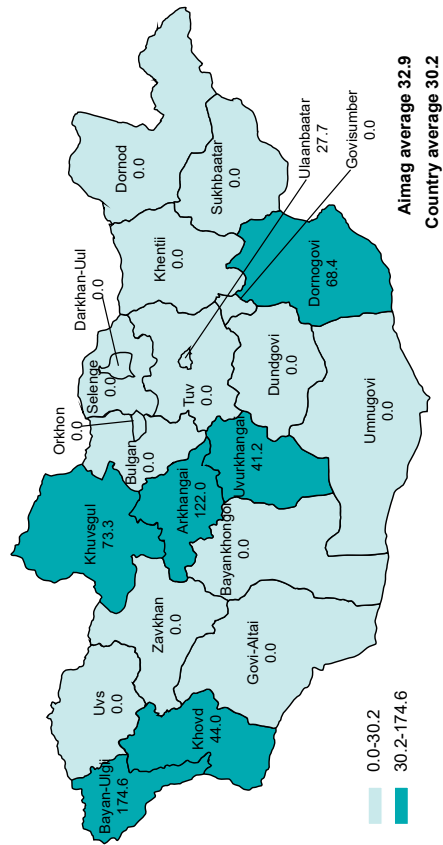
Infant mortality rate per 1 000 live births



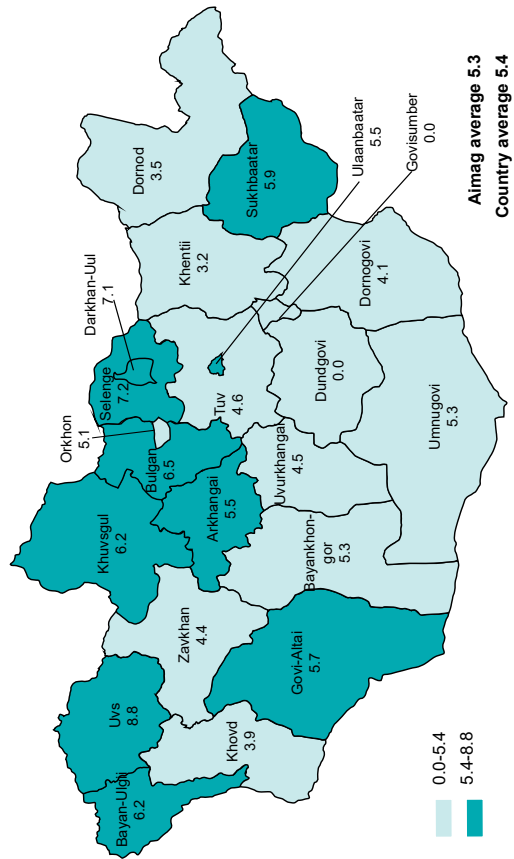
Under five mortality rate per 1 000 live births



Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births

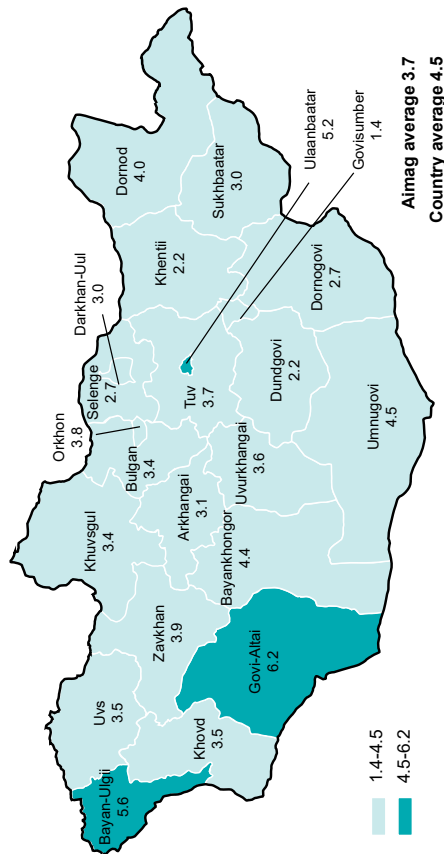


Still births rate /per 1 000 births/

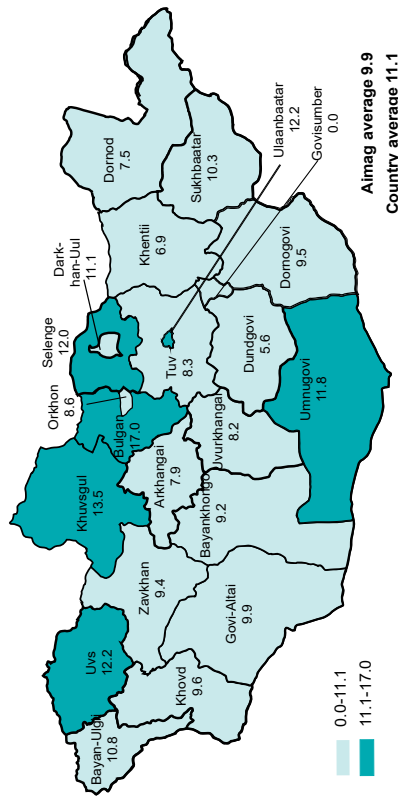


QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

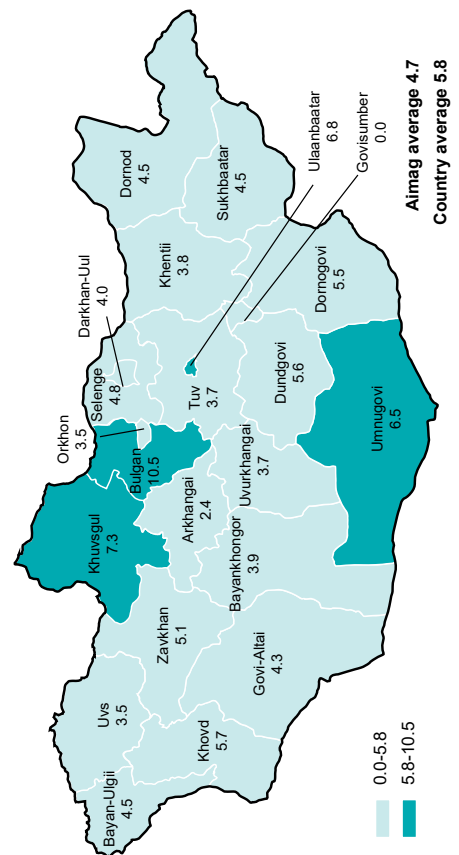
Percent of newborn infants weighing at least 2500 gr at birth



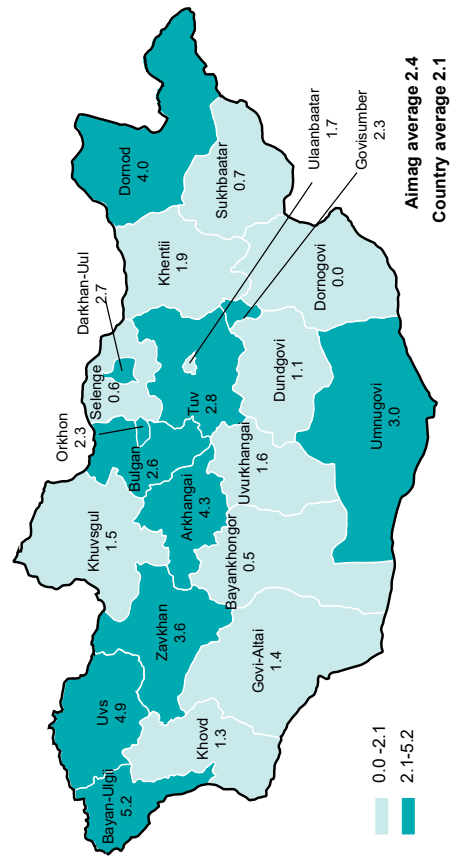
Perinatal mortality rate
/per 1 000 births/



Early neonatal mortality rate
/per 1 000 live births/

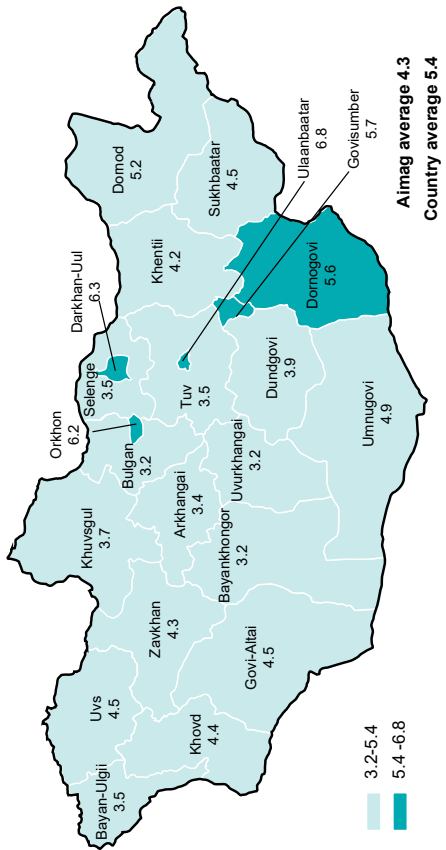


Post neonatal mortality rate
/per 1 000 live births/

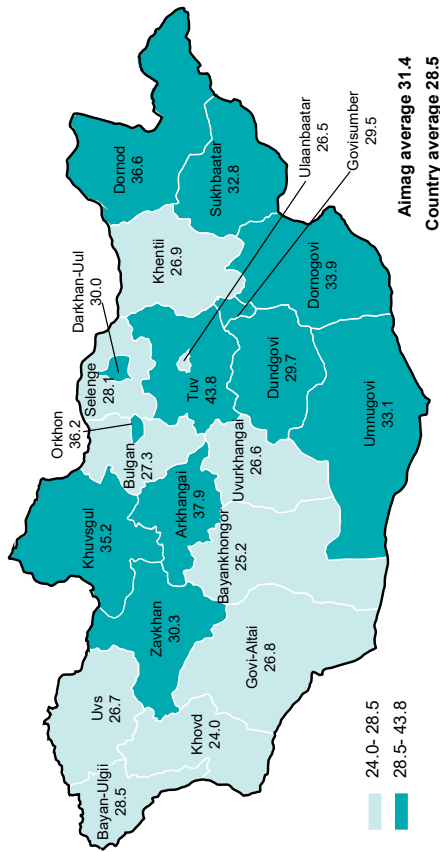


QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

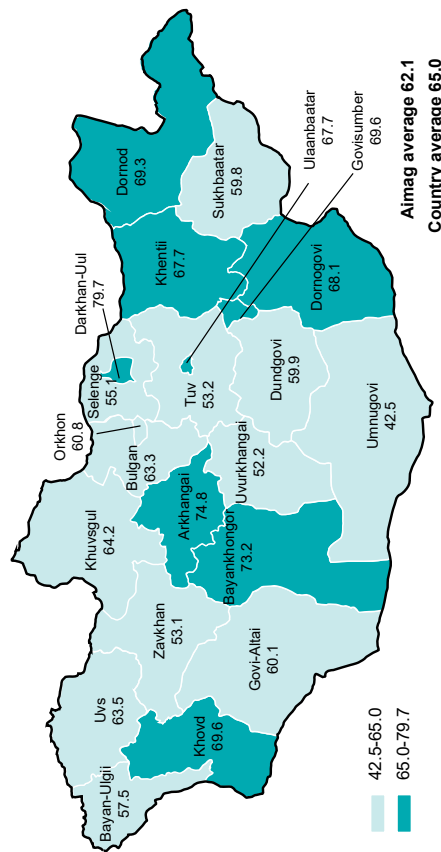
Average outpatient visits per person per year



Percentage of preventive medical check-up

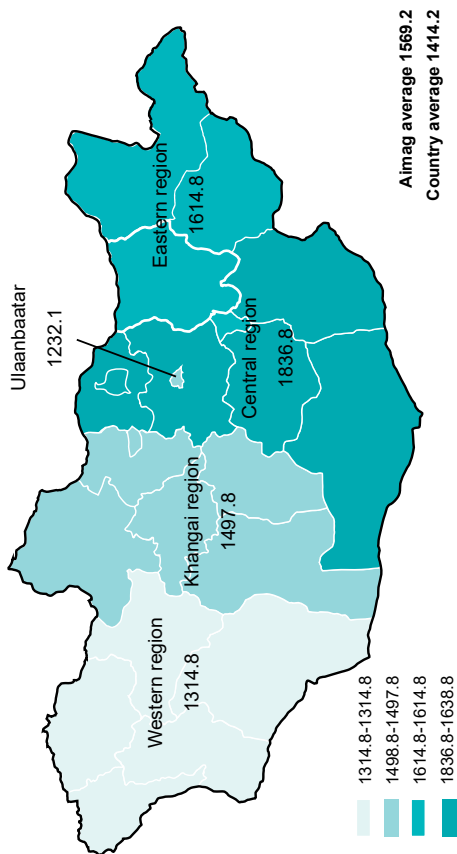


Percentage of bed fund

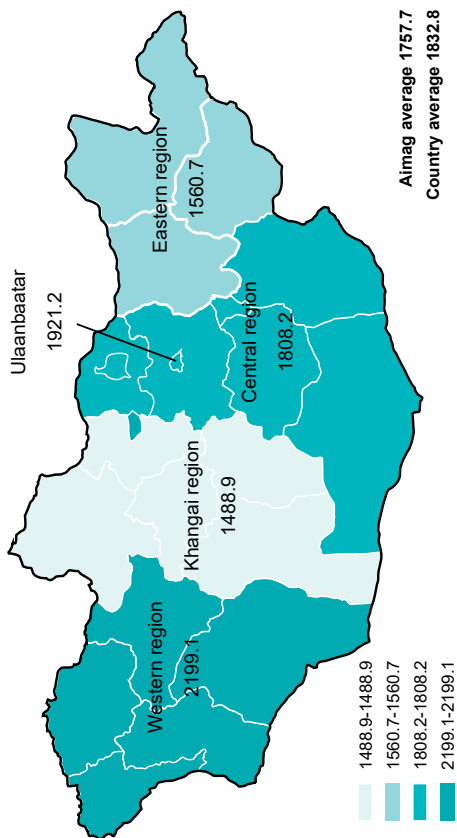


LEADING CAUSES OF THE MORBIDITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION

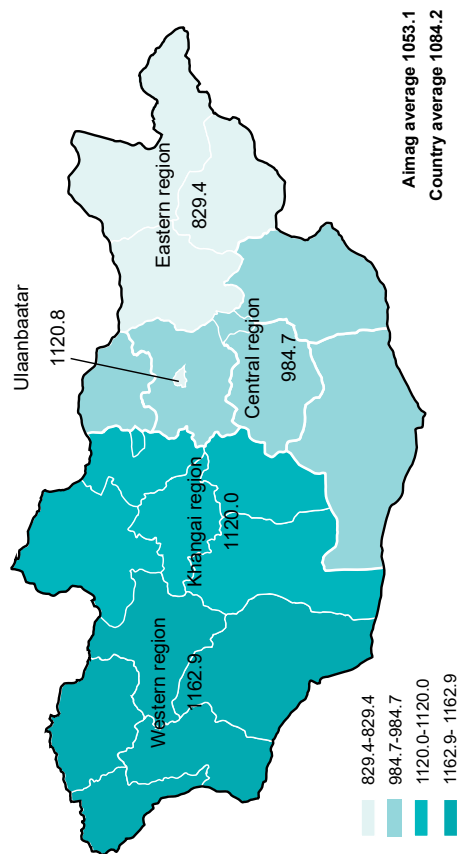
Diseases of the respiratory system



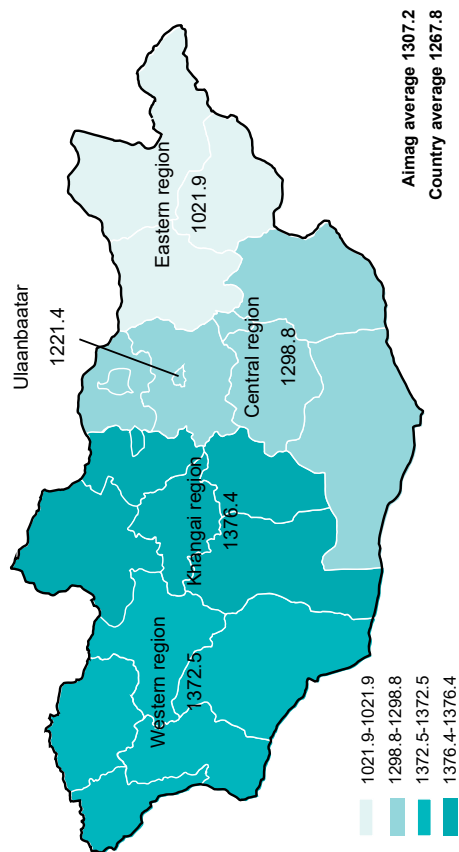
Diseases of the digestive system



Diseases of the genito-urinary system

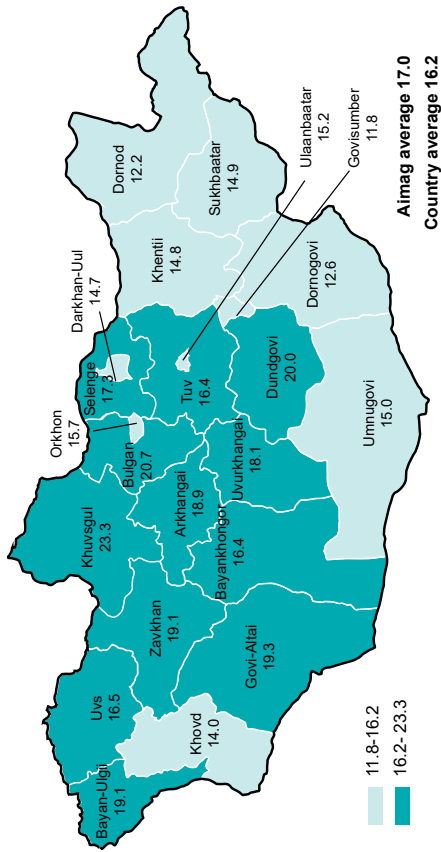


Diseases of the circulatory system

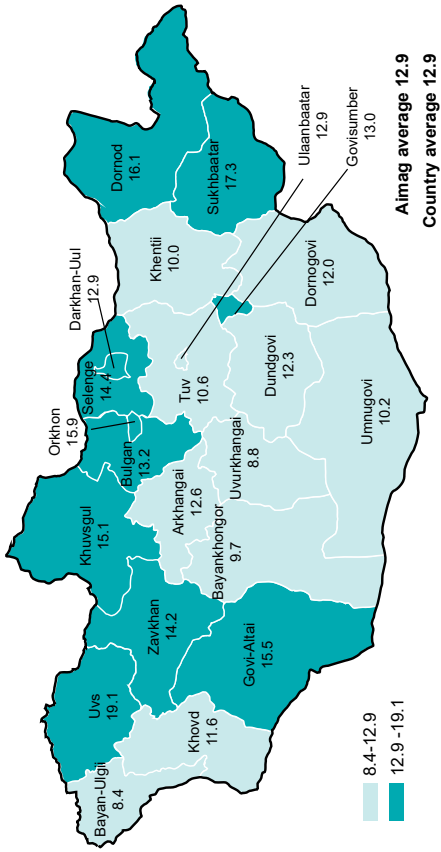


LEADING CAUSES OF THE MORTALITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION

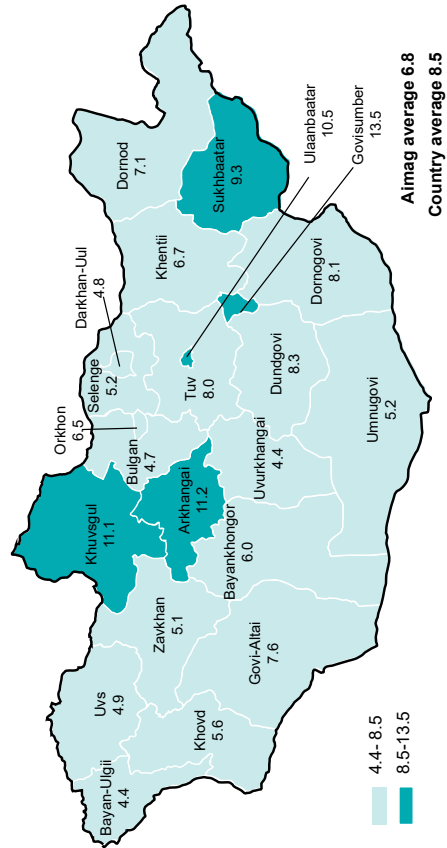
Deaths of the circulatory system



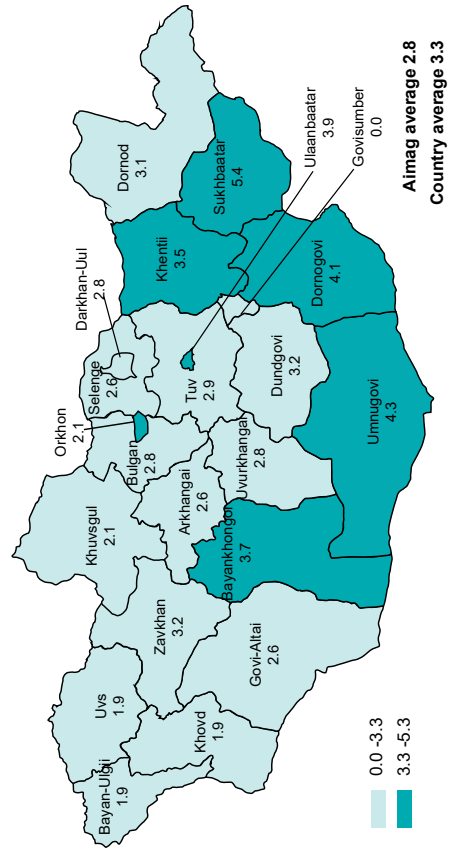
Deaths of the Neoplasm



Deaths injury-poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes

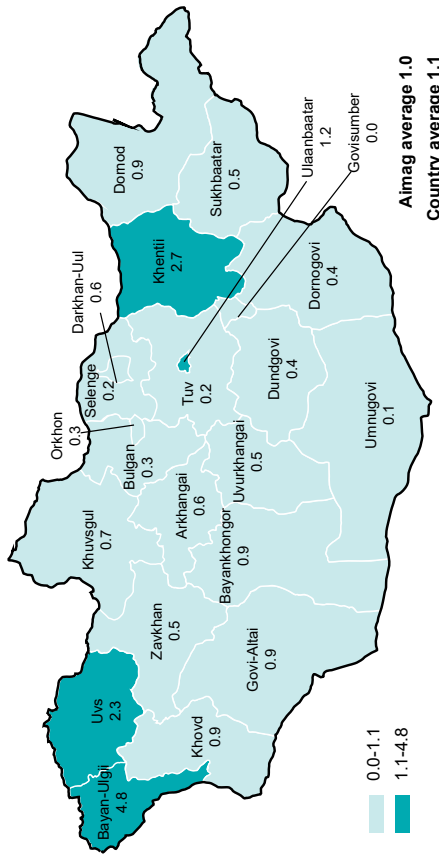


Deaths of the digestive system

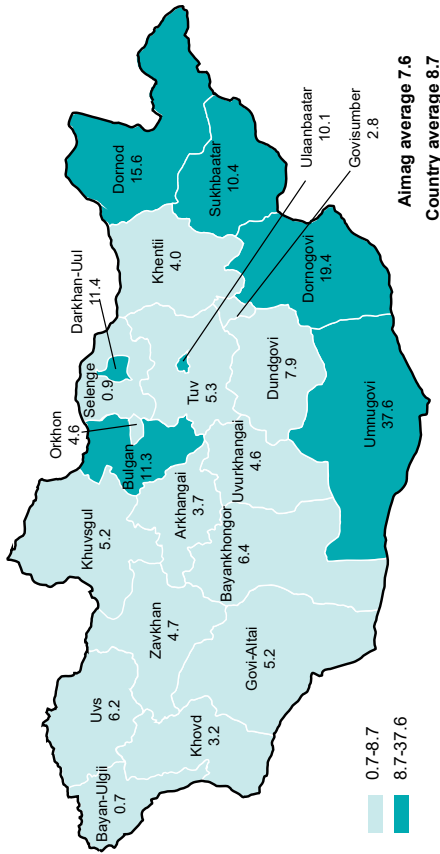


SELECTED REGISTERED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION

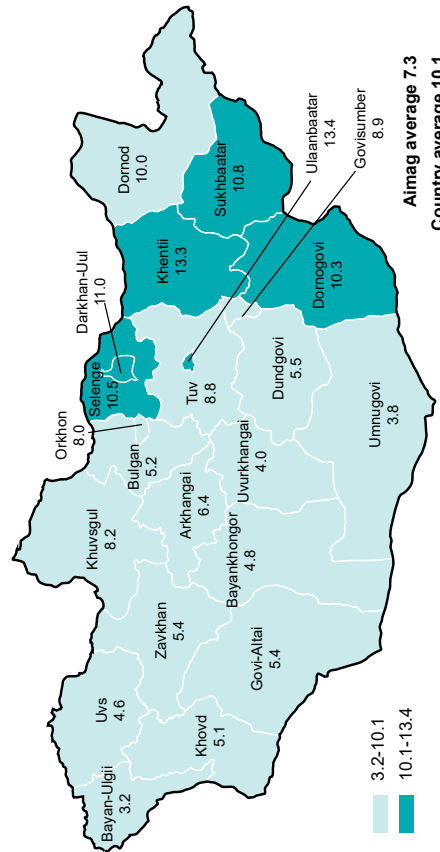
Incidence of Viral hepatitis



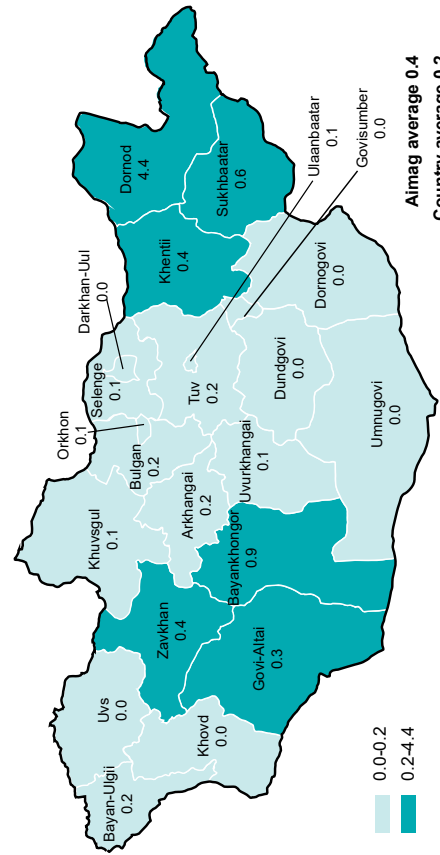
Incidence of Varicella



Incidence of Tuberculosis

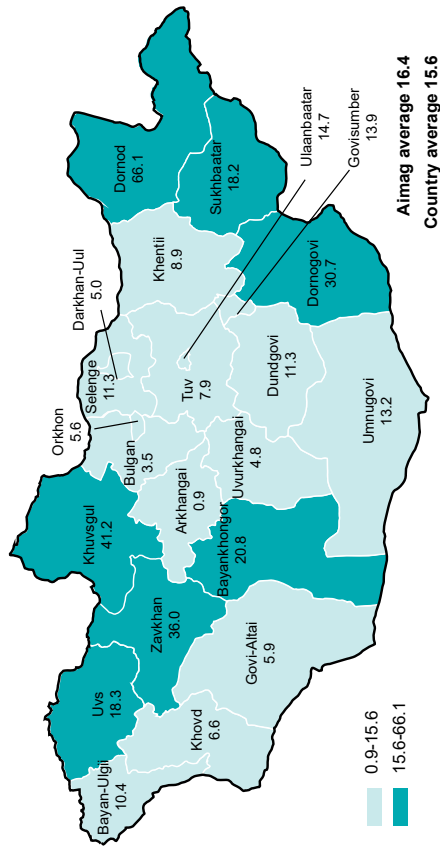


Incidence of Brucellosis

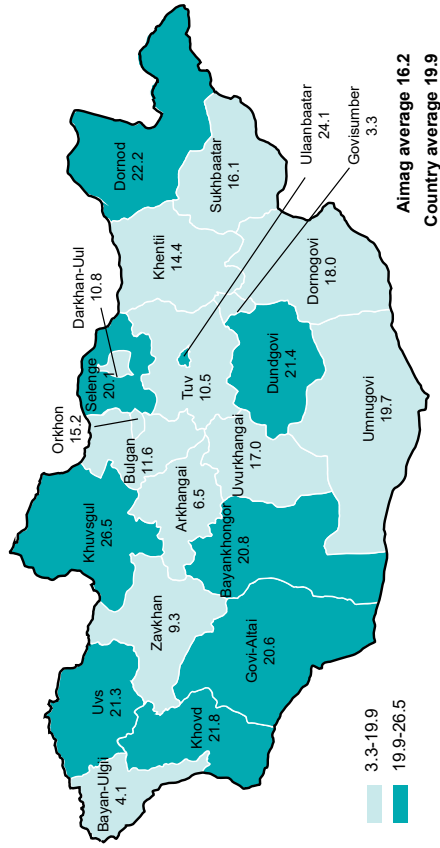


SEXUAL TRANSMITTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION

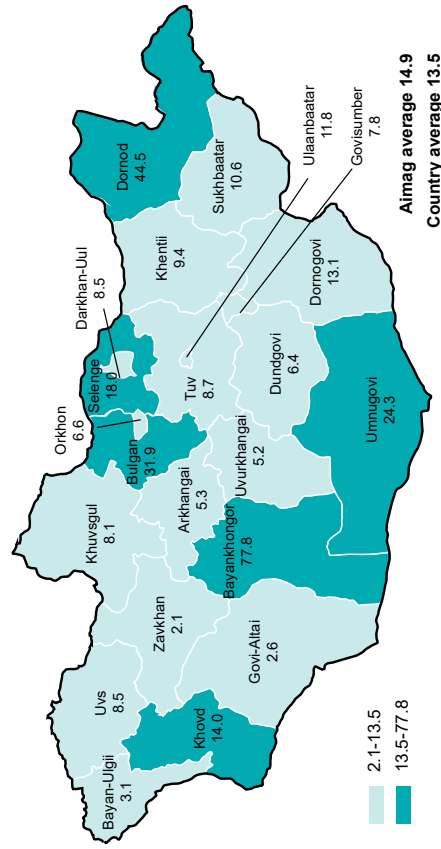
Incidence of Gonococcal infection



Incidence of Syphilis

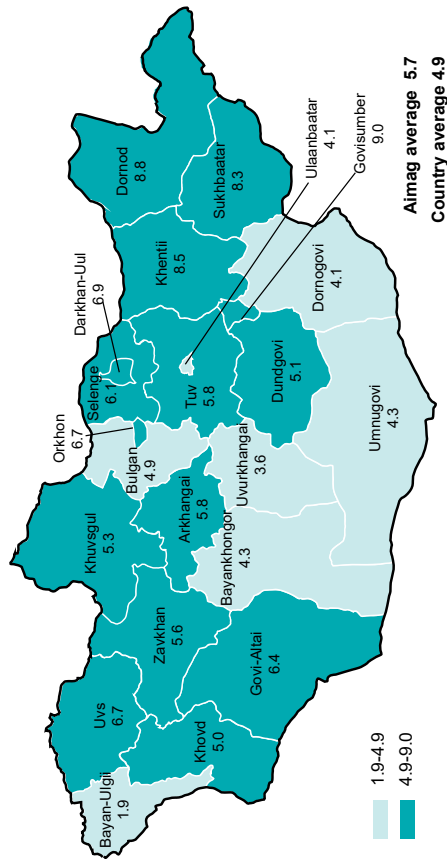


Incidence of Trichomoniasis

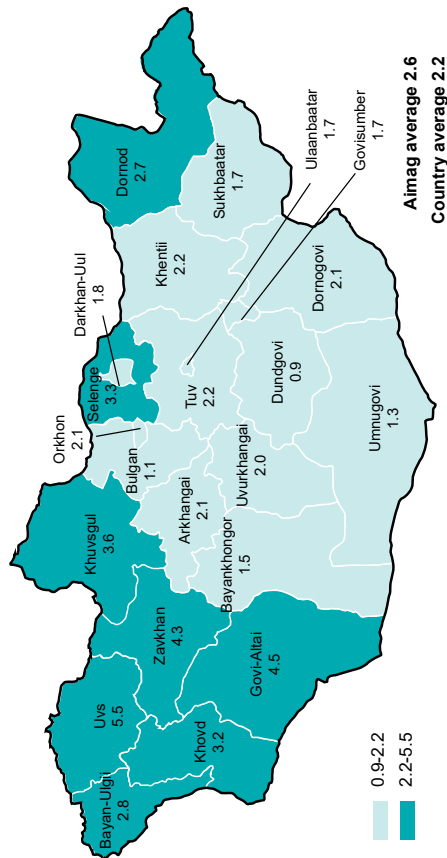


DEATHS OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, PER 10 000 POPULATION

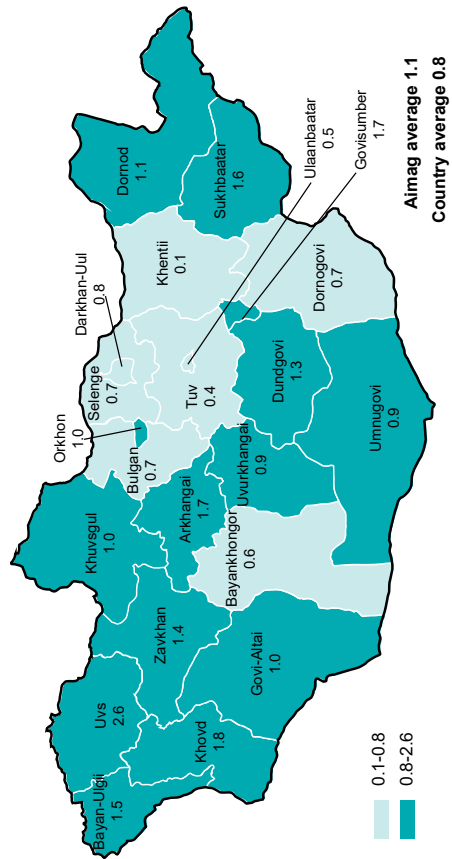
Deaths of Liver cancer



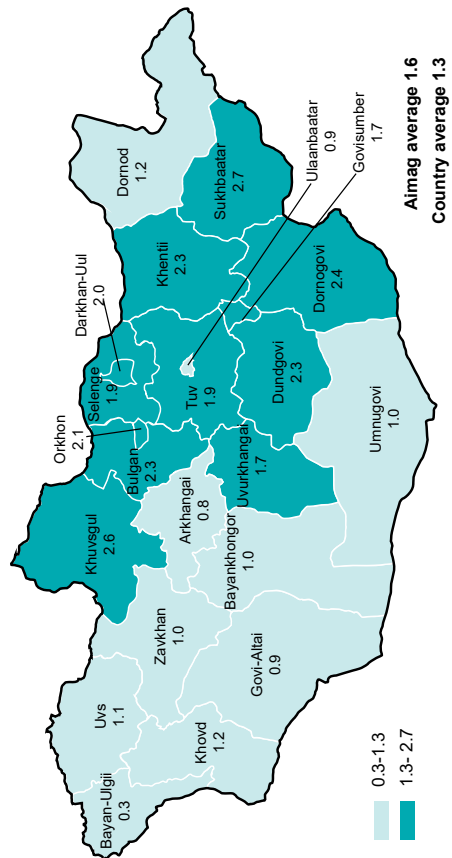
Deaths of Stomach cancer



Deaths of Oesophagus cancer



Deaths of Lung cancer



note

A large area of the page is filled with horizontal dotted lines, providing space for handwritten notes.



note

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing notes.

