



CENTER FOR HEALTH
DEVELOPMENT



World Health
Organization

Representative Office
for Mongolia

HEALTH INDICATORS

2023

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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
SHC	Soum hospital center
FHC	Family hospital center
TBV	Tuberculosis vaccine
RH	Reproductive health
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UHC	Universal health coverage
NSO	National Statistical Office
MOH	Ministry of health
HDC	Center for Health development
CBR	Crude birth rate
CBRAG	Crude birth rate by age group
TFR	Total fertility rate
SBR	Specific birth rate
CDR	Crude death rate



PREFACE

The “Health Care Services - 2023” compendium, containing precise and factual data for comparative analysis of Mongolia’s health institutions’ statistical systems, policy formulation, goal setting, development planning, economic calculations, research, and analysis, is now available to its users.

Since 1970, Mongolia’s health indicators have been analyzed and published using international methods. Additionally, since 2001, these official news and reports have been translated into English.

The Compendium of Health Indicators has a tradition of expanding and enriching its scope of information in close alignment with the goals and objectives of the Mongolian Government and the development policies of the health sector.

For instance, since 2004, the Compendium began including data categorized by the hierarchy of medical care and services. Starting in 2005, it incorporated information on the implementation of some national programs and the health goals of the Millennium Development Goals. In 2006, health economic indicators were added, and in 2009, data on Mongolia’s health, which is part of the WHO’s Pacific West Coast region database, was included. We are pleased to note that from 2016, industry indicators and information on the four health goals outlined in Mongolia’s Sustainable Development Concept-2030, and from 2018, Universal Health Coverage indicators, have been compiled, analyzed, and made available to users.

In the “Health Indicators-2023” compilation, the 2023 health indicators for maternal and children have been compared and analyzed alongside the indicators and achievement levels from Mongolia’s long-term development policy, “Vision-2050.” This analysis is valuable for decision-makers, providing evidence-based insights to plan and implement future measures effectively.

For example, “Vision-2050” sets targets for the infant mortality rate to be 9.0 per 1,000 live births and the maternal mortality rate to be 20.0 per 100,000 live births by 2025. Currently, the infant mortality rate is 12.3, and the maternal mortality rate is 26.4, indicating a need to intensify efforts to achieve these goals.

The population of Mongolia increased by 1.4 percent from the previous year, reaching 3,504.7 million. The average life expectancy also improved to 71.5 years, showing positive trends in longevity. However, there remains a significant gender disparity, with the average life expectancy for men at 67.6 years and for women at 76.9 years, a difference of 9.3 years.

An important component of universal health coverage is the capacity and accessibility of medical care and services, along with the relatively high percentage of reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health indicators, which are advantageous for our country. However, Mongolia’s universal health coverage stands at 65.0 percent, which is 3.0 percentage points below the global average and 11.0 percentage points below the regional average.

Non-infectious diseases are predominant in the population, with the five leading causes being diseases of the digestive, respiratory, cardiovascular, and genitourinary systems, as well as injuries, poisonings, and certain disorders not caused by external factors. Respiratory system diseases are one of the leading causes of hospitalizations, while cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of death.

The number of human resources and workers in the health sector is increasing every year, with the majority being women (82.1%), and 59.4% located in Ulaanbaatar. Despite the annual increase in doctors and workers, the national doctor-to-nurse ratio remains 1:1, and the number of nurses per 1,000 population is 4.3, which is insufficient compared to other regions and countries.

This year, we calculated the indicators of the national health budget in the T-2 mode according to the “Health Calculation System - 2011” method developed by the World Health Organization. As a result, the share of public health care expenses in total health care expenses is decreasing, while the share of private health care expenses is increasing, along with an overall rise in health care expenses per person. This trend is partly due to the health sector’s transition to a single-payer system, leading to a decrease in state budget funding and an increase in health insurance fund contributions.

Dear user,

You can use this compilation to compare, analyze, and summarize the health indicators of Mongolia over many years of significant changes. Additionally, to meet the demands and needs of all users, the 2003-2023 bulletins are openly available and accessible. Information can be accessed through the www.1313.mn website, which has been developed and is actively maintained.

The suggestions and needs of all users will guide our future data development, and we are eager to cooperate with them. We believe that our compilation will support scientific, evidence-based decision-making.

SINSERELY,

DIRECTOR



B.NARANTUYA



CHAPTER I

POPULATION OF MONGOLIA

CHAPTER I. POPULATION OF MONGOLIA

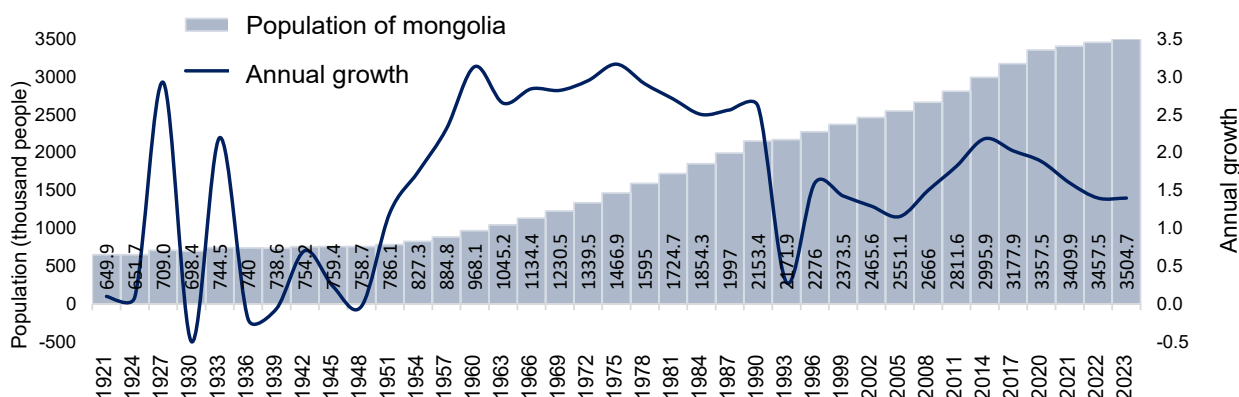
The population of Mongolia: consists of Mongolian citizens living within the country as well as those residing abroad for six months and more. The country's population growth experienced significant peaks in 1927, 1960, and 1975, but it has been declining since 2015.

In Mongolia, the total population was 649.9 thousand in 1921, and it reached one million in 1962. By 1988, the country boasted a population of 2 million citizens, which further increased to 3 million by 2015.

As of the end of 2023, Mongolia's total population stood at 3 million and 504.7 thousand, marking an increase of 47.2 thousand or 1.4 percent compared to the previous year. Among this population, 68.4 percent reside in urban areas, while the remaining 31.6 percent live in rural regions. Ulaanbaatar, the capital city, is home to 1,734.8 thousand people, representing 49.5 percent of the total population. As of 2023, the gender distribution shows that 49.0 percent of the population are men, while 51.0 percent are women, resulting in a sex ratio of 96 men per 100 women. Regarding age groups, as of 2023, individuals under 15 years old comprise 31.6 percent, those aged 15-64 years make up 63.4 percent, and people aged 65 and above constitute 5.0 percent of the total population.

In terms of households, as of 2023, the number is expected to reach 983.5 thousand, with 69.0 percent located in urban areas and 31.0 percent in rural areas. Ulaanbaatar hosts 465,100 households, followed by 179,300 households in the Khangai region, 156,800 households in the central region, 111,600 households in the western region, and 70,700 households in the eastern region. The national average household size is 3.5 people.

Figure 1.1. Number of population, annual growth rate, by selected years



Source: Statistical database- www.1212.mn

The population growth rate peaked in the years 1927, 1960, and 1975, experiencing a gradual increase from 2008 to 2014. However, it has been on the decline since 2015. As of 2022, the annual growth rate remained steady at 1.4 percent, the same as the previous year (Figure 1.1).

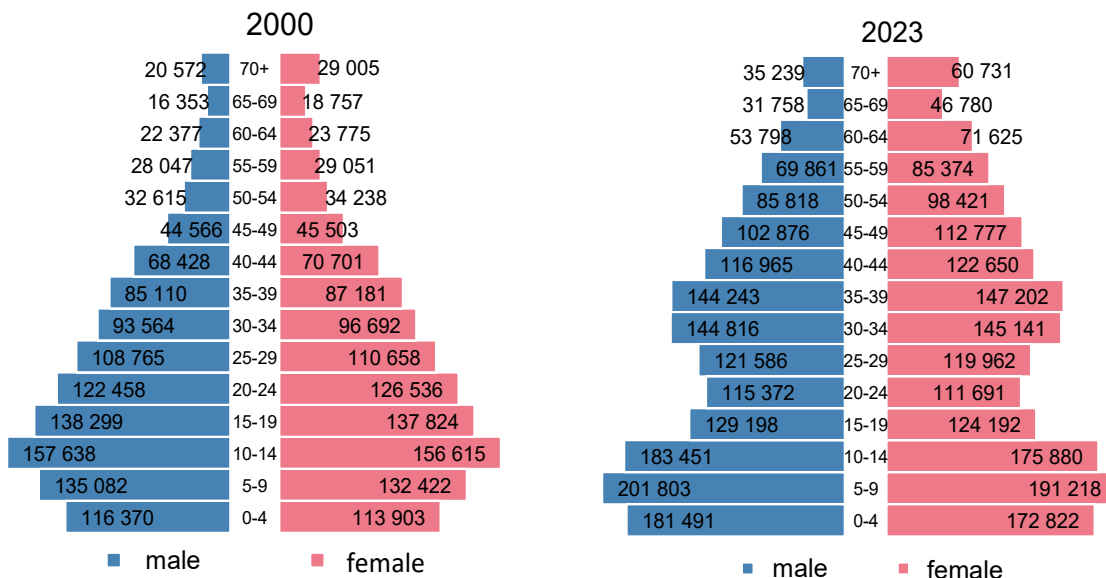
1.1. POPULATION AGE-SEX COMPOSITION

Population age-sex composition is a crucial indicator in demography, reflecting the distribution of age groups and genders within a population. This composition varies among countries and plays a significant role in shaping both current and future socio-economic issues within a nation. Studying the age distribution within a population holds significant importance as it provides



insights into the historical demographic trajectory of a country, assesses the present circumstances, and predicts future trends. This analysis serves as a foundation for developing short and long-term socio-economic policies that align with shifts in the age and sex composition of the population. The age structure of a nation’s population evolves in response to changes in birth and mortality rates. Furthermore, the proportions of children, youth, adults, and elderly individuals within the population shape the approaches to social and economic development during any given period.

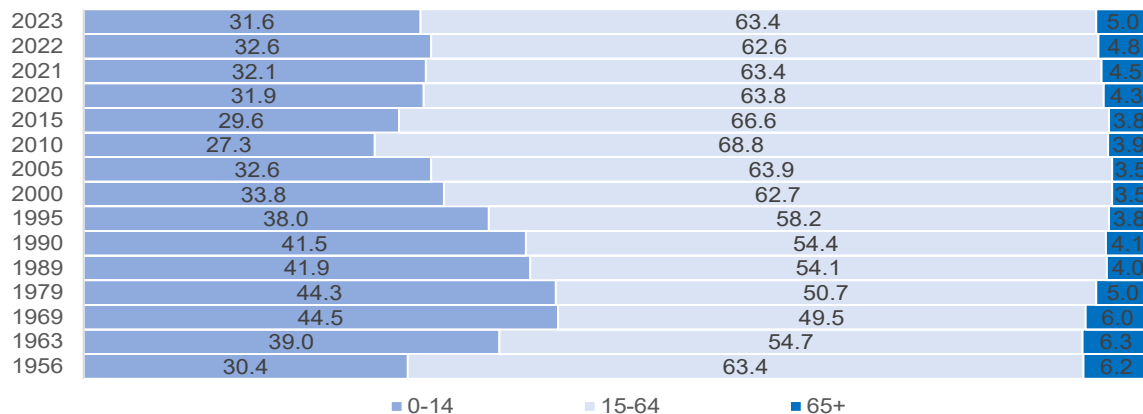
Figure 1.2. Population pyramid, 2000, 2023



Source: Statistical database- www.1212.mn

The population pyramid of 2023 reveals a notable trend: a narrowing of the age group between 20 and 29 years, indicating a significant decline in the fertility rate since 1990. Conversely, the segment representing the active working-age population, specifically individuals aged 30-39 years, occupies a larger portion of the population pyramid. However, it’s worth noting that the growth rate of this working-age group is slowing down within the population. Looking back to historical data, children under 15 years old once constituted nearly half of the population during the mid and late 1960s. However, this proportion steadily declined, reaching 44.5 percent by 1969. Fast forward to 2023, and this percentage has further decreased to 31.6 percent.

Figure 1.3. Population age structure, by selected years



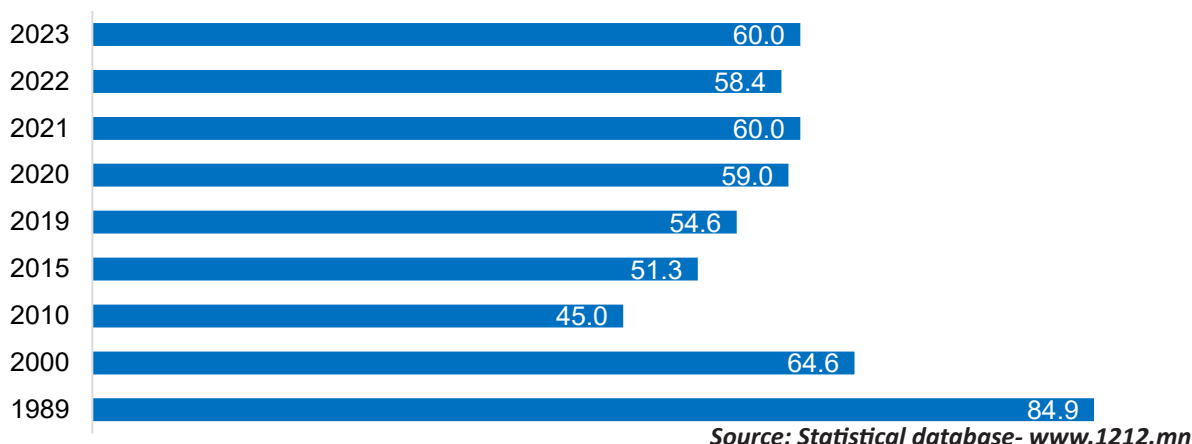
Source: Statistical database- www.1212.mn

1.2. POPULATION DEPENDENCY

Demographic burden: refers to the number of dependents (people under 15 and those 65 and older) per 100 individuals of working age in a population. It reflects the ratio of non-working age people to those who are of working age, highlighting the extent to which the working population supports the rest of society. This measure is typically expressed through the age structure of the population.

In Mongolia, population dependency was historically high, primarily attributed to the elevated birth rate observed between 1970 and 1989. However, by 2023, this dependency has decreased notably, with a significant portion of the population falling within the working-age demographic. Nonetheless, in practical terms, this indicator tends to be higher than estimated. For instance, a considerable proportion of individuals aged 15-24, although classified as part of the working-age group, are still dependent as they pursue further education and career advancement. Moreover, the number of dependents expands to include unemployed individuals, pregnant women, caregivers of young children and the elderly, disabled individuals, and those unable to work. In the early 1990s, the dependency ratio stood at 85 dependents per 100 working-age individuals. Since then, it has witnessed a downward trend, decreasing from 2000 onwards in Mongolia (Figure 1.4).

Figure 1.4. Population dependency ratio, by selected years



By 2023, the population dependency ratio stood at 60 dependents per 100 working-aged individuals. The aging index, which measures the number of individuals aged 65 years and above per 100 persons younger than 15 years old, reached 15.9. Regarding the population sex ratio, there were 100 males for every 100 females on average. However, in certain aimags such as Tuv (107.3), Umnugovi (104.3), Dornogovi (103.8), Selenge (103.4), Dornod (103.0), Khentii (102.8), Dundgovi (101.6), Sukhbaatar (101.5), Uvs (101.3), Arkhangai (101.2), and Khovd (100.5), the ratio was slightly higher. Conversely, in Ulaanbaatar city, the ratio was lower at 93.5, compared to other aimags.

1.3. POPULATION DENSITY

Population density is the number of people living per unit area, which can be thought of as the «weight» of the area in terms of human presence. This unit area can be as large as a continent, region, or country, or as small as any administrative division within these larger areas.

Compared to other countries, ours is among the most sparsely populated, with a population density of 2.2 persons per square kilometer in 2023. This represents an increase of 0.7 persons compared to the density recorded in 2000. In Mongolia, the population is most concentrated in Ulaanbaatar city and Orkhon aimag. In Ulaanbaatar city, the population density was 369.1 persons per square kilometer in 2023, marking a twofold increase of 200.1 persons compared to



2000. Meanwhile, in Orkhon aimag, the population density reached 138.1 persons per square kilometer in 2023, representing an increase of 42.5 persons compared to the previous year. Despite covering only 0.3 percent of Mongolia’s territory, Ulaanbaatar city boasts the highest population density. In contrast, population density in aimags varies depending on territorial size and resident count. For instance, population density is higher in Orkhon and Darkhan-Uul aimags, ranging between 33.1 and 138.1 people per square kilometer. Conversely, Govi-Altai, Umnugovi, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Dornod, Bayankhongor, Sukhbaatar, and Zavkhan aimags exhibit the lowest density, with fewer than one or 0.4 to 0.9 persons per square kilometer. The remaining aimags fall within a density range of 1.0 to 3.3 persons per square kilometer.

Figure 1.5. Population density, by aimags and Ulaanbaatar, 2023

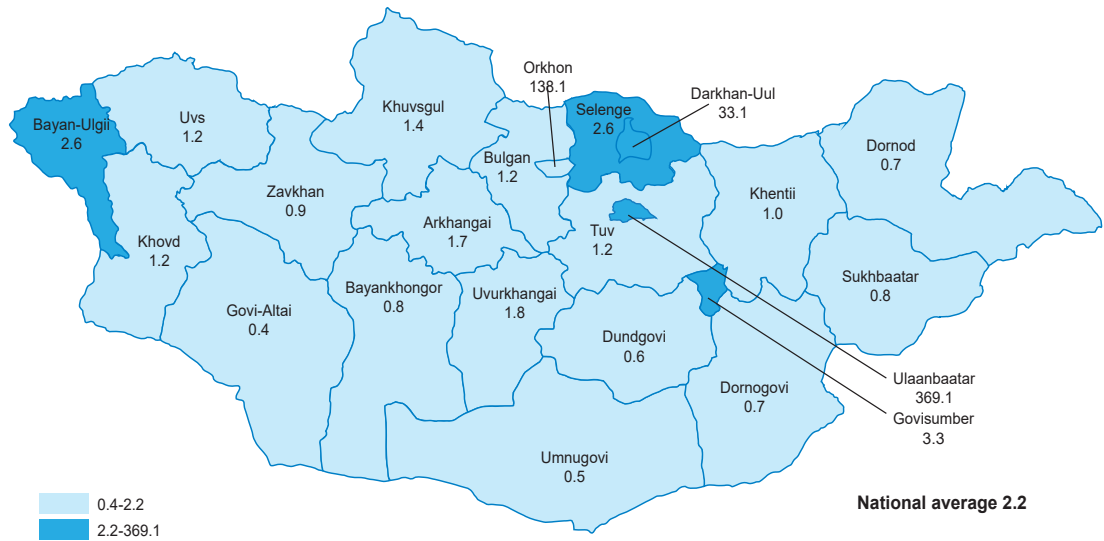


Table 1.1. Number of population and some demographic indicators by aimags, Ulaanbaatar city, 2023

Aimag and city	Population	Dependency ratio	Out of		Index ageing	Sex ratio
			Children	Elderly		
National average	3504741	60.0	51.7	8.2	15.9	96.2
Western region	419864	59.5	52.2	7.3	14.2	100.7
Bayan-Ulgii	116615	65.7	59.2	6.4	10.8	99.8
Govii-Altai	56752	54.2	46.6	7.6	16.3	100.8
Zavkhan	71126	55.1	46.5	8.6	18.5	100.4
Uvs	83914	60.9	54.2	6.7	12.3	102.1
Khovd	91457	61.8	54.6	7.2	13.2	100.8
Khangai region	602959	57.3	48.9	8.4	17.3	99.6
Arkhangai	92343	57.3	48.9	8.4	17.2	102.0
Bayankhongor	88166	58.8	51.4	7.4	14.4	97.8
Bulgan	60535	55.4	45.3	10.2	22.4	105.0
Orhon	110440	57.9	49.7	8.2	16.4	96.1
Uvurkhangai	114630	57.7	49.2	8.5	17.3	100.6
Khuvsgul	136845	56.6	48.9	7.7	15.8	99.0
Central region	518227	58.8	50.3	8.6	17.2	101.8
Govisumber	18042	63.9	56.5	7.4	13.1	102.2
Darkhan-Uul	109236	60.8	51.5	9.3	18.1	96.5
Dornogovi	71517	56.0	48.8	7.3	14.9	101.5
Dundgovi	46092	57.9	47.6	10.2	21.5	101.4
Umnugovi	75198	59.2	52.4	6.8	13.0	99.4
Selenge	106691	55.6	46.9	8.7	18.6	104.7
Tuv	91451	58.4	48.1	10.3	21.4	107.3
Eastern region	228843	60.0	51.5	8.5	16.4	101.7
Dornod	84053	60.8	52.5	8.4	15.9	100.7
Sukhbaatar	65696	60.3	52.3	8.0	15.3	101.3
Khentii	79094	58.8	49.8	9.0	18.0	103.0
Ulaanbaatar	1734848	61.4	53.1	8.3	15.5	91.7

Source: Statistical database- www.1212.mn

1.4. AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY

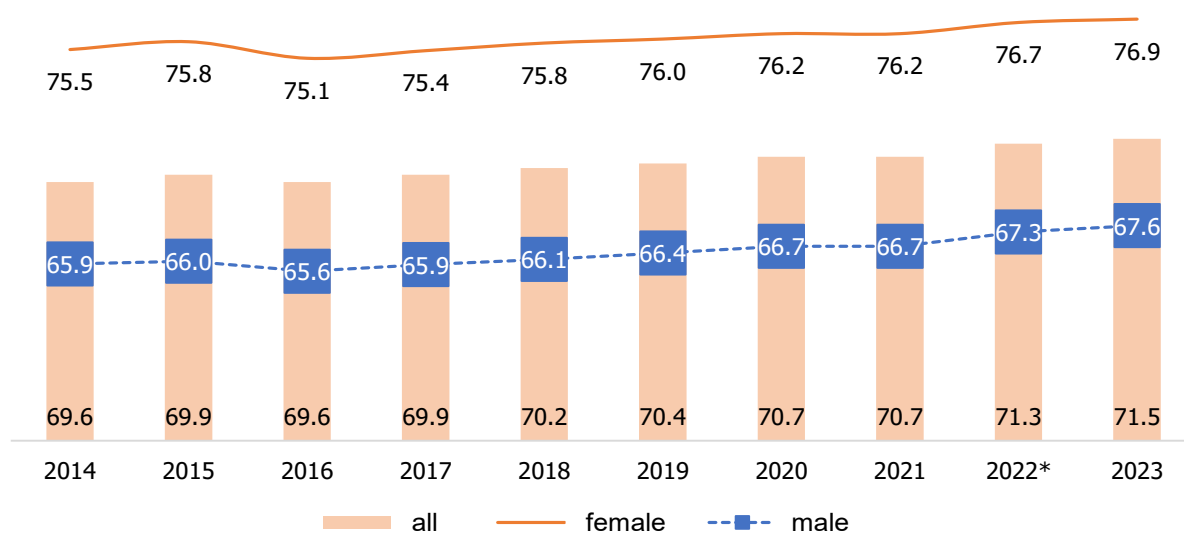
Life expectancy refers to the average number of years a newborn is expected to live based on current mortality rates. It is a predictive measure that estimates the average lifespan of individuals born in a specific year, considering the mortality rates across different age groups at that time.

“Life expectancy” stands as a primary determinant of an individual’s lifespan. By 2023, life expectancy at birth had reached 71.5 years, marking a 0.2-point increase compared to the previous year. Specifically, life expectancy for women stood at 76.9 years, while for men, it was 67.6 years.

This predictive measure is determined by assessing the average lifespan of individuals, derived from mortality rates within various age groups. At a national level, the average life expectancy is gauged through the average life expectancy at birth. However, life expectancy varies based on factors such as gender, current age, and lifestyle.

Notably, the average life expectancy of Mongolian individuals was 65.5 years in 1965. Over the past 50 years, it has increased by 6 years, reaching 71.5 years in 2023. (Figure 1.5)

Figure 1.6. Life expectancy, 2014-2023



Source: First edition, Statistical database- www.1212.mn

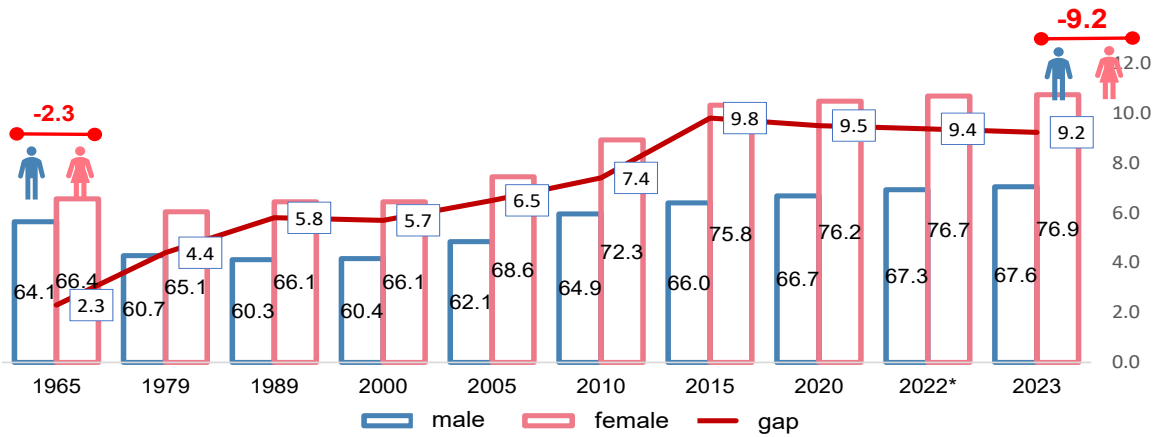
When compared to the national average, Bayan-Olgii and Sukhbaatar aimags exhibit the highest average life expectancy, with figures of 75.1, 17.4, Bulgan with 74.4, and Khentii with 74.1. Conversely, Uvs, Dornod, Khuvsgul, and Darkhan-Uul aimags show a slightly lower average life expectancy, ranging from 0.2 to 0.9 years below the national average.

Disparities in life expectancy at the aimag level are closely tied to the mortality rate within each aimag’s population, which includes factors such as infant mortality.

Globally, women tend to have longer lifespans than men across countries, influenced by a multitude of factors encompassing health, mortality, social dynamics, economic conditions, inequality, healthcare systems, politics, natural environment, and geographical location. As of 2019, the global average difference in life expectancy between males and females stood at 5.1 years, with Mongolia ranking among countries with the highest difference at 1.8 years.



Figure 1.7. Life expectancy, by sex, selected years



Source: First edition, Statistical database- www.1212.mn

By 2023, there are variations in average life expectancy among aimags, with the lowest levels observed in the following regions: Uvs in the Western region with 71.32 years, Darkhan-Uul in the Central region with 68.59 years, and Dornod in the Eastern region with 71.2 years. Moreover, these aimags fall below the national average life expectancy.

Table 1.2. Life expectancy, by region, aimags and the Capital, 2023

Aimag and the Capital	Total	Male	Female
National average	71.50	67.62	76.85
Western region			
Bayan-Ulgii	75.15	72.22	77.38
Govi-Altai	72.36	67.33	76.81
Zavkhan	72.57	70.26	74.88
Uvs	71.32	66.94	74.71
Khovd	74.02	70.90	76.15
Khangai region			
Arkhangai	73.33	71.16	74.34
Bayankhongor	72.05	69.00	73.93
Bulgan	74.37	70.10	76.76
Orhon	73.34	72.23	83.86
Uvurkhangai	72.64	70.65	74.95
Khovsgul	69.68	66.80	74.19
Central region			
Govisumber	73.90	72.69	76.36
Darkhan-Uul	68.59	64.10	74.60
Dornogovi	72.90	68.40	78.58
Dundgovi	74.87	71.27	80.03
Umnugovi	73.42	69.46	77.97
Selenge	71.67	67.12	78.09
Tuv	72.98	70.75	75.67
Eastern region			
Dornod	71.02	67.03	75.35
Sukhbaatar	75.05	70.02	79.80
Khentii	74.12	71.67	77.28
Ulaanbaatar	72.24	67.46	75.61

Source: Statistical database- www.1212.mn

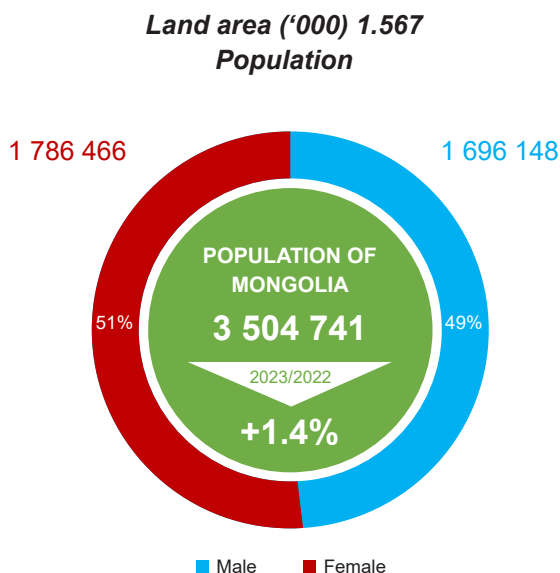


CHAPTER II.

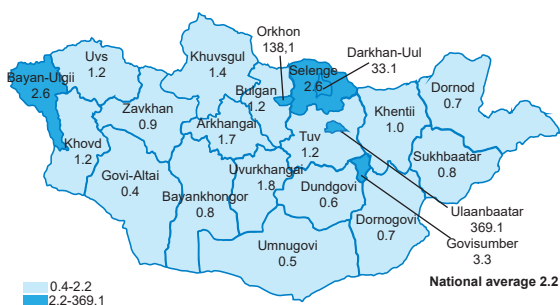
**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL
AND UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE**

CHAPTER II. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL AND UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

2.1. POLICY DOCUMENT



Population density in 2023 is 2.2 persons are per square kilometer



Total fertility rate 19.0
Crude birth rate 2.7
Crude death rate 5.2

1. "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 (2022-2030) is directed to carry out a reform towards quality and accessible healthcare which has 4 main directions:

1. Strengthening the public health system through citizen, family, and employer participation.
2. Establishing a financing and insurance system based on the quality and performance of healthcare services, and integrating cutting-edge technologies, modern evidence-based diagnostic tools, and treatment techniques.
3. Expanding e-services in healthcare and establishing a national health database.
4. Enhancing healthcare workers' skills, improving the supply of human resources, and enhancing their social security.

2. 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.

3. "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, introducing new technology for evidence-based diagnostics and treatment, and ensuring a proper system of healthcare sector financing to meet the health needs and demands of the population.



2.2. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL PERFORMANCE INDEX SCORE

On September 25, 2015, 193 UN member states adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the UN General Assembly. The SDGs comprise 17 goals, 169 targets, and over 300 sub-targets, forming a comprehensive global agenda known as the Sustainable Development Goals-2030. This long-term policy framework aims to achieve sustainable development by addressing social, economic, and environmental challenges.

The United Nations and the World Bank annually evaluate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by member countries evaluating by index methodology. Out of 193 UN member countries, the Sustainable Development Goals implementation index for 2023 was calculated by the performance scores of 166 countries.

Among the countries, Finland is leading with 86.8 points, followed by Denmark with 85.7, Sweden with 86.0 points, and Mongolia ranked 106th with 64.7 points in the SDG performance index. The average indicator of the Western Pacific region is 66.7, and our country is 2.0 points lower than the regional average. The performance index categorizes each target of the SDGs as successful, moderately improving, stagnant, declining, or missing. It is estimated that the performance of Mongolia's health goals is improving moderately. Source: www.sdgindex.org

Table 2.1. Sustainable development goals of health indicators, assessment, trend

SDGs health indicators	Indicator	Year	Assesment	Trend
3.1.1 Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	39.5	2020	●	↑
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	7.5	2021	●	↑
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	14.7	2021	●	↑
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence rate (per 100 000 population)	428	2021	●	→
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections among the uninfected population	0.0	2021	●	↑
3.4.1 Probability of dying 30-70 years old person due to cardiovascular, cancer, diabetes and chronic diseases (%)	35.0	2019	●	→
3.9.1 Mortality rate due to indoor and outdoor air pollution (per 100,000 people)	214.7	2019	●	●
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 10 000 population)	21	2019	●	↓
Population life expectancy	68.1	2019	●	→
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls 15-19 years old)	26.9	2020	●	↑
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by medical professionals	99.3	2018	●	●
3.8.1 Percentage of essential service coverage	63	2019	●	→

Source: www.sdgindex.org

Note: Trends are defined as follows.





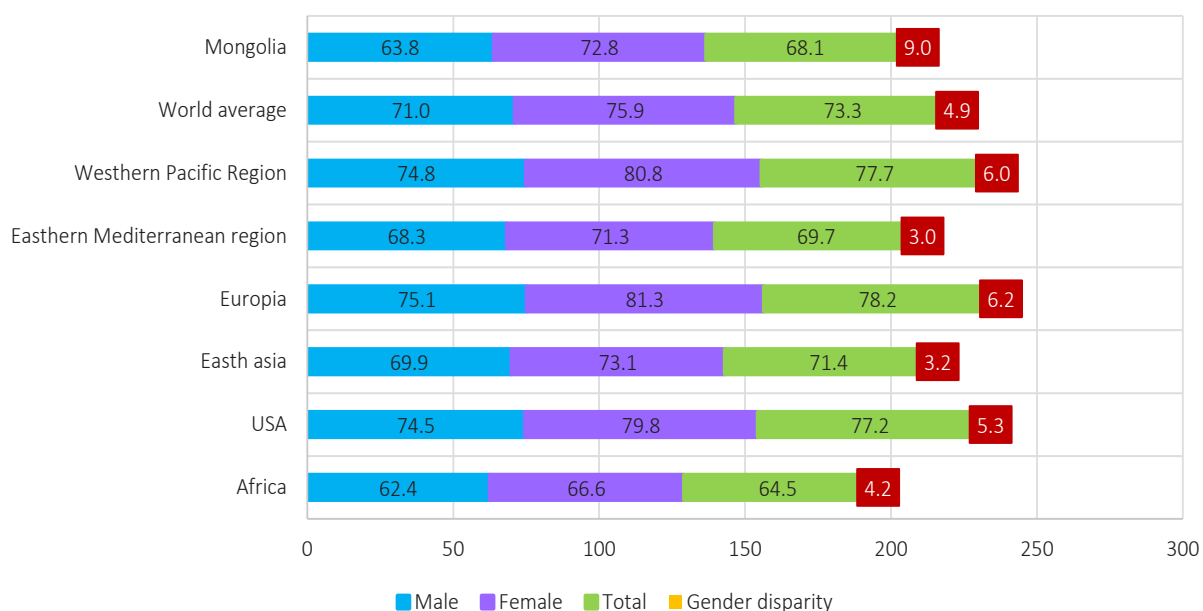
	The score is declining and needs to be improved
	The growth rate required to achieve the SDGs by 2030 is less than 50%.
	Although the score has increased by more than 50%, it is not enough to reach the SDGs by 2030
	Sufficient to achieve the SDGs by 2030

Figure 2.1. Life expectancy at birth, global average, compared to regional average, 2019



Source: World Health Statistics 2021: Annex 2

2.3. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

2.3.1. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (SDG 3.1.1)

Sustainable Development Goal 3.1. Reduce the global maternal mortality rate to fewer than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births.

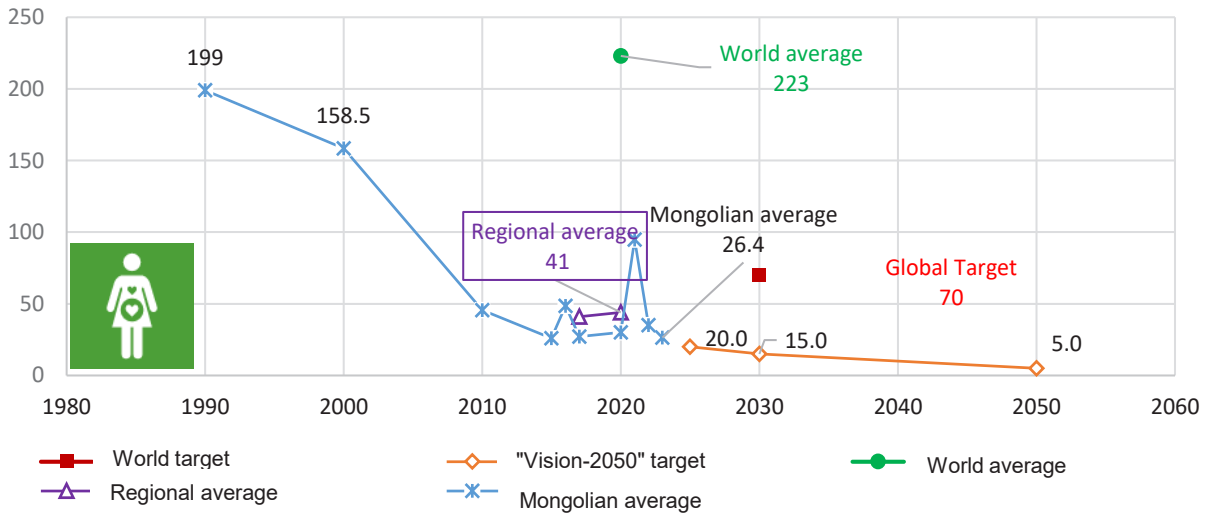
In alignment with Goal 3.1.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals, which aims to “reduce the global maternal mortality rate to 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030,” Mongolia’s long-term development policy, “Vision-2050,” includes specific targets for maternal health. The policy sets out to monitor and evaluate progress by defining indicators and desired levels of achievement.

The goal within “Vision-2050” is to decrease the maternal mortality rate to 20.0 per 100,000 live births by 2025, further reducing it to 15.0 per 100,000 live births by 2030, and ultimately reaching 5.0 per 100,000 live births by 2050.

The maternal mortality rate was 42.6 per 100,000 live births in 2013 and has steadily declined in recent years, reaching a low of 26.0 in 2015, but increased to 94.9 in 2021 due to the coronaviral outbreak.



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



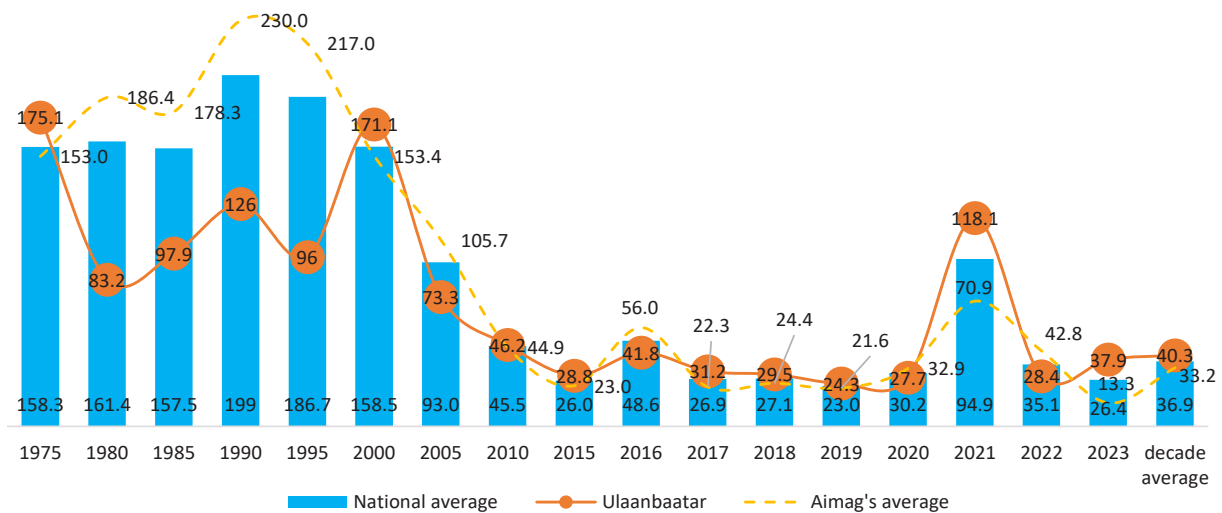
Source: World Health Statistics 2022: Annex 2-1

In 2023, there were 17 recorded maternal deaths, equating to a rate of 26.4 per 100,000 live births. This figure is 10.5 lower than the 10-year average and 8.7 lower than the preceding year.

Over the last decade, there has been a notable decline of 44.1 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births compared to the average of the preceding 10 years.

While this rate is lower than the average for the Western Pacific region, it remains 15.1 points higher than the targeted level for 2025.

Figure 2.3. Maternal mortality rate, per 100 000 population, by selected years



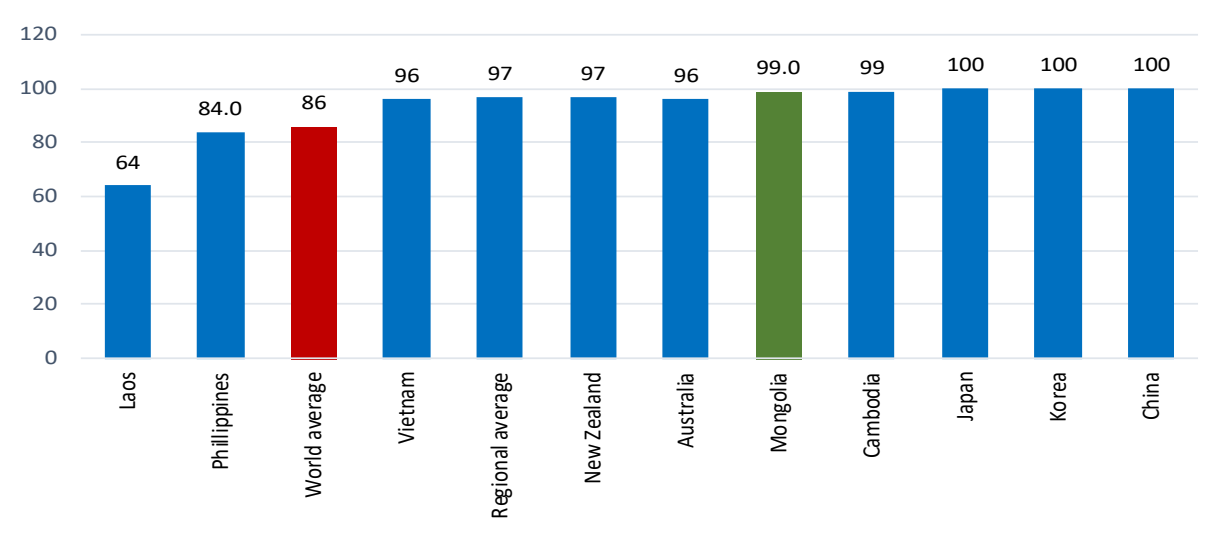
2.3.2. PROPORTION OF BIRTH ATTENDED BY MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS (SDG 3.1.2)

In 2023, the proportion of births attended by medical professionals stood at 99.9%, a figure that has remained stable over the past decade. This rate surpasses both the global and regional averages.

During the same year, 99.7% of mothers gave birth in hospitals, while 0.3% opted for home births. Among the 195 home births, 46 occurred without assistance or the presence of a li-

censed medical professional, representing a decrease of 23 cases or 33.3% compared to the previous year.

Figure 2.4. Proportion of births attended by medical professionals (SDG 3.1.2)



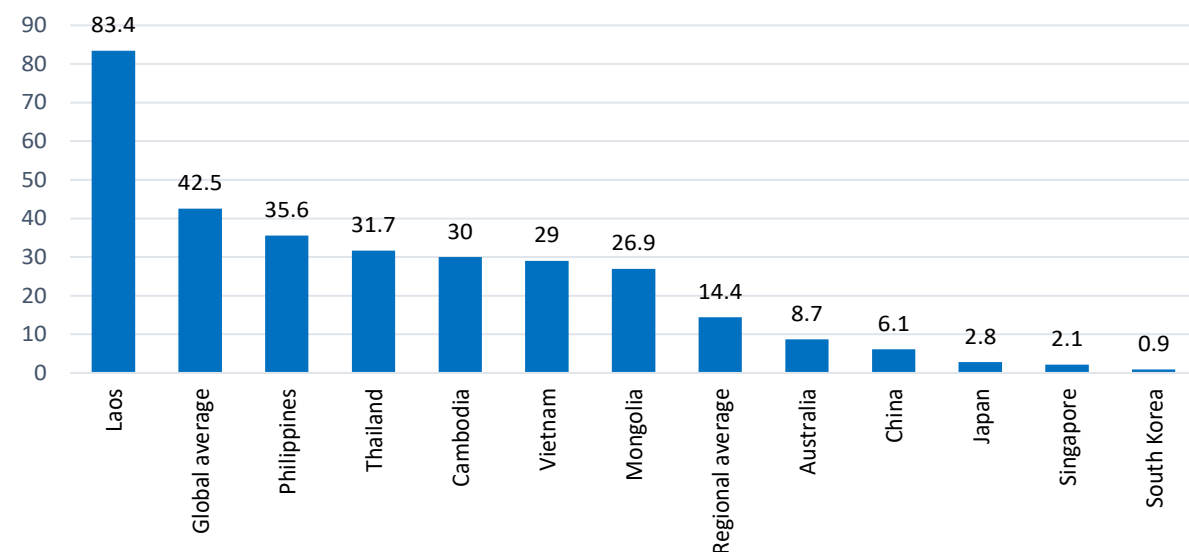
Source: World Health Statistics 2022: Annex 2-1

2.3.3. ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATE (SDG 3.7.2)

Sustainable Development Goal 3.7. To ensure that everyone has access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health care and services, including family planning, education, and training. This goal also emphasizes the importance of incorporating reproductive health into national policies and programs, promoting universal access and supporting the well-being and rights of individuals.

According to 2023 WHO statistics, the birth rate among adolescent girls in Mongolia was 26.9 per 1,000 girls of the same age. This rate is 15.0 below the global average of 41.9 but 10 higher than the Western Pacific average of 16.9.

Figure 2.5. Adolescent birth rate, by global, regional average

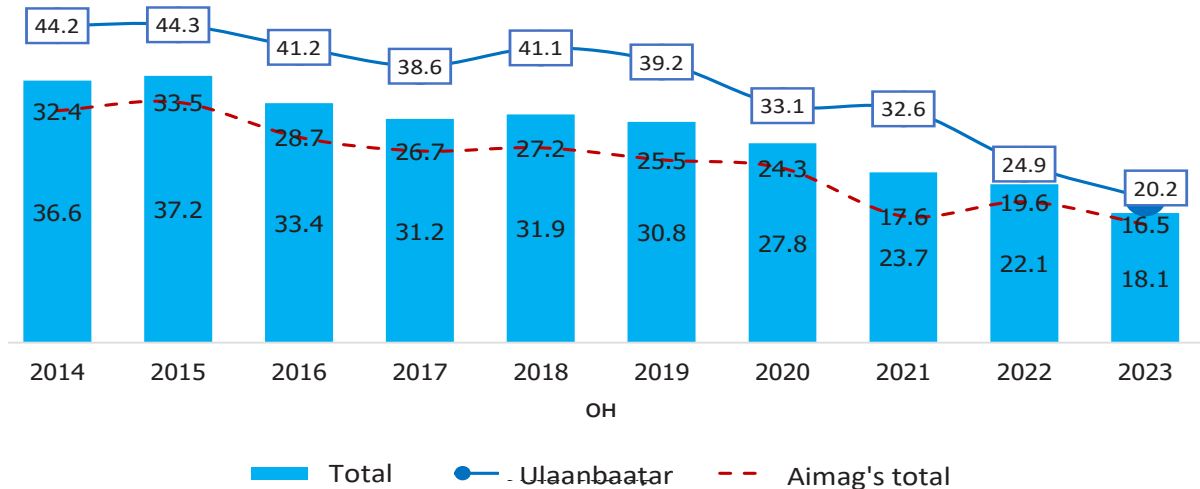


Source: World Health Statistics 2023: Annex 2-2



According to health statistics, the birth rate among adolescent girls in 2023 was 18.1 per 1,000 women of the same age. This marks a decline of 11.6 from the average of the past 10 years and 4.0 from the previous year. In 2014, births to teenage girls comprised 5.5% of all births. However, by 2023, this proportion decreased to 3.3%, representing a decline of 1.1% from the average of the past decade.

Figure 2.6. Adolescent birth rate, per 1000 girls 15-19 years old, 2014-2023

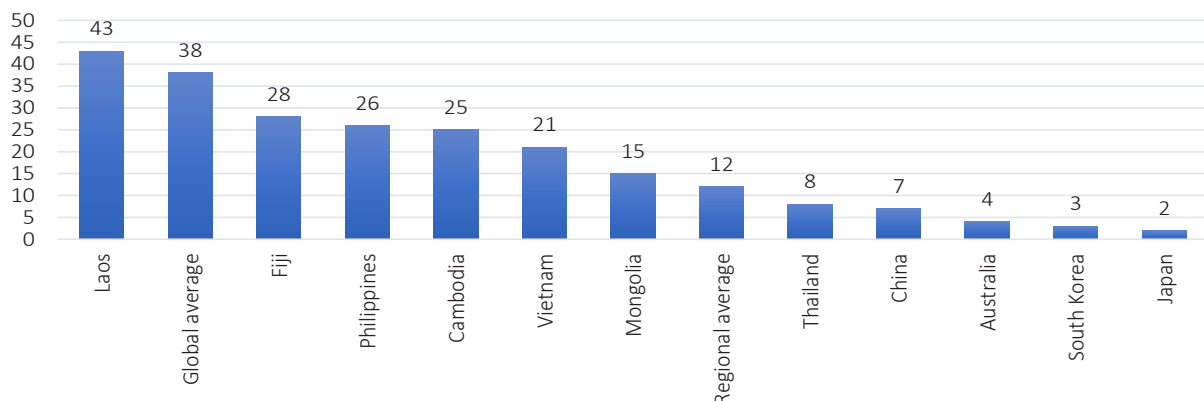


2.3.4. UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE (SDG 3.2.1)

Sustainable Development Goal 3.2. Reduce the under-5 mortality rate to at least 25 deaths per 1,000 live births in all countries.

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target for child mortality aims to eliminate preventable deaths among newborns and children under 5 years old. This overarching goal underscores the importance of reducing child mortality worldwide. The global target specifies reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births. Reducing child mortality remains a crucial objective in national plans and programs across all countries. According to WHO's 2021 statistics, the under-five mortality rate stood at 15 per 1,000 live births. This rate is 22 lower than the global average of 37 and 4 higher than the Western Pacific average of 11.0.

Figure 2.7. Under five mortality rate, per 1000 live births, by global, regional average (SDG: 3.2.1)



Source: World Health Statistics 2023: Annex 2-1

Mongolia's "Vision-2050" long-term development policy monitoring and evaluation criteria and achievement levels set the goal of reducing the infant mortality rate to 9.0 per 1000 live births in 2025, 8.0 in 2030, and 2.3 in 2050.

Table 2.2. Infant and under five mortality rate, by selected years

Indicator	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2025*
Infant mortality rate /per 1000 live births/									
Sex									
Male	-	-	21.3	17.4	12.6	12.6	14.2	13.1	
Female	-	-	17.3	13.0	10.4	10.4	10.5	11.5	
Location									
National average	63.4	31.23	19.4	15.3	13.7	11.6	12.4	12.3	9.0a
Ulaanbaatar	70.3	32.8	16.1	14.7	13.2	11.1	12.5	13.7	-
Aimags average	62.5	30.8	22.1	15.9	14.3	12.0	12.3	10.8	-
Under five mortality rate /per 1000 live births/									
Sex									
Male	-	-	26.4	20.7	17.7	15.0	18.1	16.1	
Female	-	-	22.7	15.7	14.5	12.7	12.9	13.6	
Location									
National average	87.5	42.4	24.6	18.3	14.0	13.9	15.5	14.9	12.01
Ulaanbaatar	99.9	42.4	20.6	17.3	13.4	13.1	14.9	15.7	-
Aimags average	94.4	42.5	28.0	19.2	14.6	14.7	16.2	14.1	-

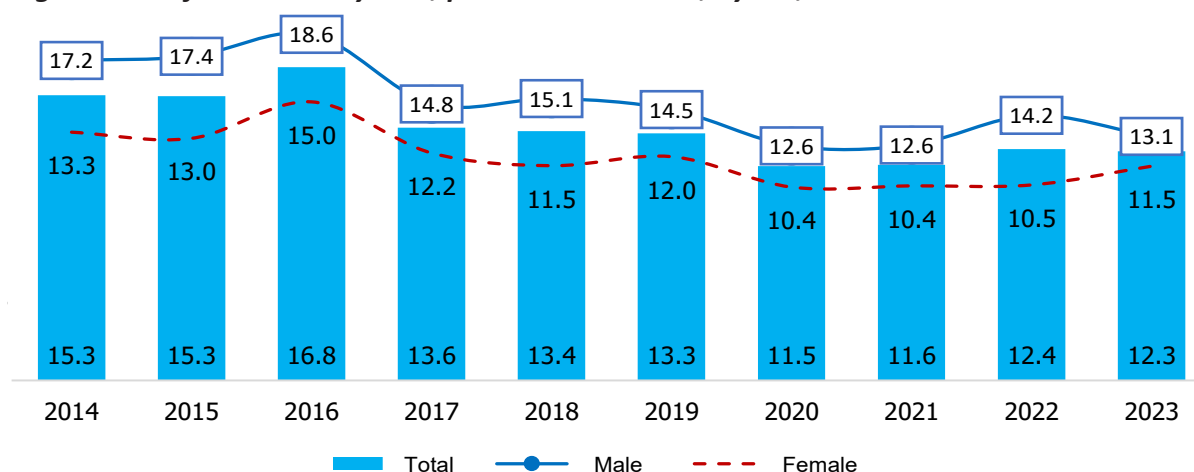
Source: Mongolia's "Vision-2050" long-term development policy Monitoring and evaluation criteria and achievement levels, goals (the Parliament resolution № 52, 2020)

According to health statistics, there were 793 cases of infant mortality recorded in 2023, resulting in a rate of 12.3 per 1,000 live births. While this rate is lower than the 10-year average of 13.6, it is 0.1 higher than the previous year.

The last 10-year average of infant mortality (13.6) is notably 5.1 lower than the previous 10-year average (21.1).

Neonatal mortality constitutes 62.5% of all infant deaths, with a neonatal mortality rate of 7.7 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 2.8. Infant mortality rate, per 1000 live births, by sex, 2014-2023

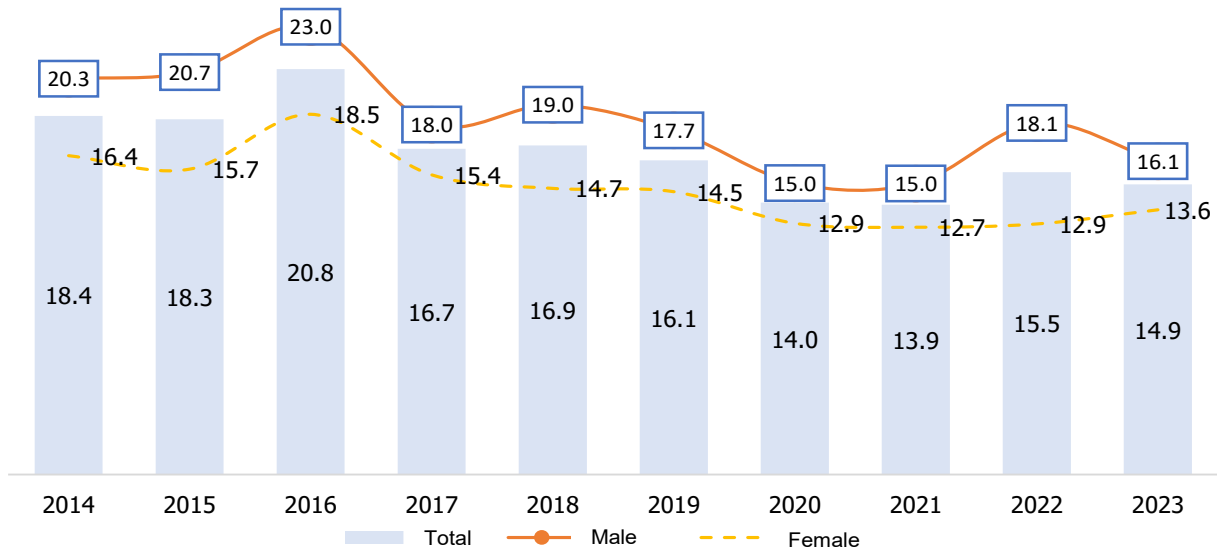




The under-five years old mortality rate in 2023 amounted to 961 cases, equating to a rate of 14.9 per 1,000 live births. This figure reflects a decrease of 1.7 from the 10-year average and a decrease of 0.6 from the previous year.

Over the last decade, the average under-five years old mortality rate (16.6) has declined by 5.8 compared to the preceding 10-year average (24.3).

Figure 2.9. Under five mortality rate, per 1000 live births, by sex, 2013-2023

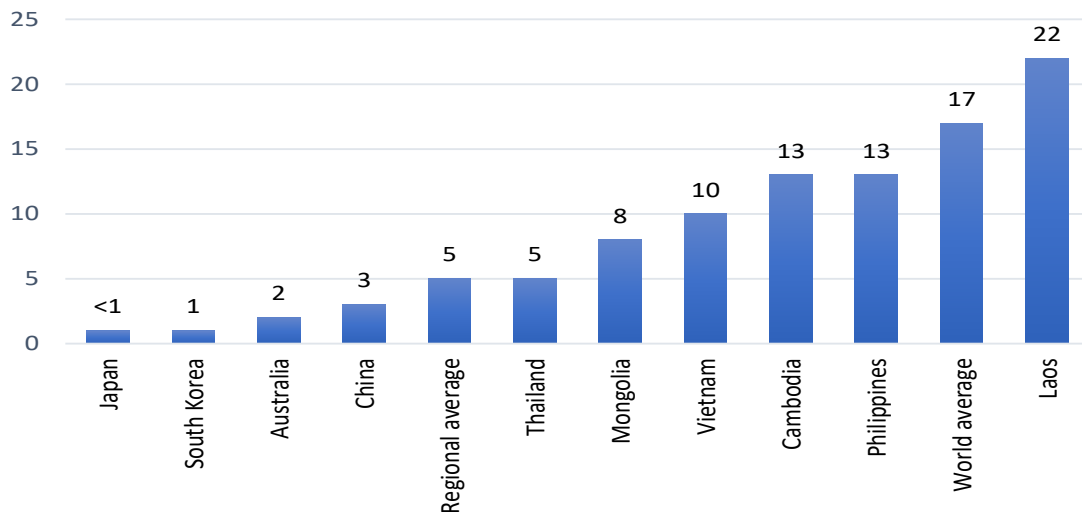


2.3.5. NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (SDG 3.2.2)

Sustainable Development Goal 3.2. To reduce the infant mortality rate to no more than 12 deaths per 1,000 live births.

The Sustainable Development Goals mandate that all countries strive to reduce infant mortality to below 12 per 1,000 live births by 2030. As of 2021, the infant mortality rate stands at 8 per 1,000 live births according to WHO statistics. This figure is 9.8 lower than the global average of 18 and 2.0 higher than the Western Pacific average of 6.

Figure 2.10. Neonatal mortality rate, by global, regional average



Source: World Health Statistics 2023: Annex 2-1

In Mongolia, the infant mortality rate was 10.0 in 2014, and it decreased by 2.3 to 7.7 in 2023. Among neonatal mortality cases, the proportion of early neonatal mortality is the highest, accounting for 65.7 percent. This represents a decrease of 14.9 percent compared to the proportion observed in 2014.

Table 2.3. Neonatal and perinatal mortality rate, by selected years

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Neonatal mortality rate /per 1000 live births/										
Aimags average	9.5	9.9	9.1	8.5	8.1	8.3	7.8	8.6	7.7	6.9
Ulaanbaatar	10.4	10.4	9.3	8.9	9.2	8.0	8.3	7.9	7.8	8.5
National average	10.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.7	8.6	7.3	8.2	7.8	7.7
Male	11.2	11.6	10.5	9.8	9.9	9.4	8.7	8.9	9.3	8.9
Female	8.8	8.7	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.5	6.2	6.5
Stillbirths /per 1000 births/										
Aimags average	6.6	5.8	5.9	5.5	4.7	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.4
Ulaanbaatar	6.2	7.8	6.5	6.6	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.7	6.1
National average	6.4	6.8	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3
Perinatal mortality rate / per 1000 births/										
Aimags average	14.3	13.5	12.6	11.9	10.8	10.6	10.4	11.3	10.2	8.6
Ulaanbaatar	14.7	15.6	13.2	12.9	12.8	11.4	11.6	12.2	11.4	11.9
National average	14.5	14.6	12.9	12.4	11.9	11.0	11.1	11.8	10.8	10.4

2.4. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

SDG Target 3.3. Communicable diseases: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

Infectious diseases encompass a diverse range of illnesses caused by pathogenic organisms, characterized by their ability to spread, follow a periodic course, and induce specific immunity. Various factors such as urbanization, rapid population growth, inappropriate antibiotic use, inadequate public healthcare, human error, environmental changes, and climate shifts can influence the incidence of infectious diseases.

Significant strides have been made in controlling, preventing, and even eradicating infectious diseases through the development of antimicrobial drugs and vaccines, as well as advancements in hygiene and sanitation practices. These efforts have played a crucial role in improving public health and mitigating the impact of infectious diseases on populations worldwide.

2.4.1. NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS PER 1000 UNINFECTED POPULATION (SDG 3.3.1)

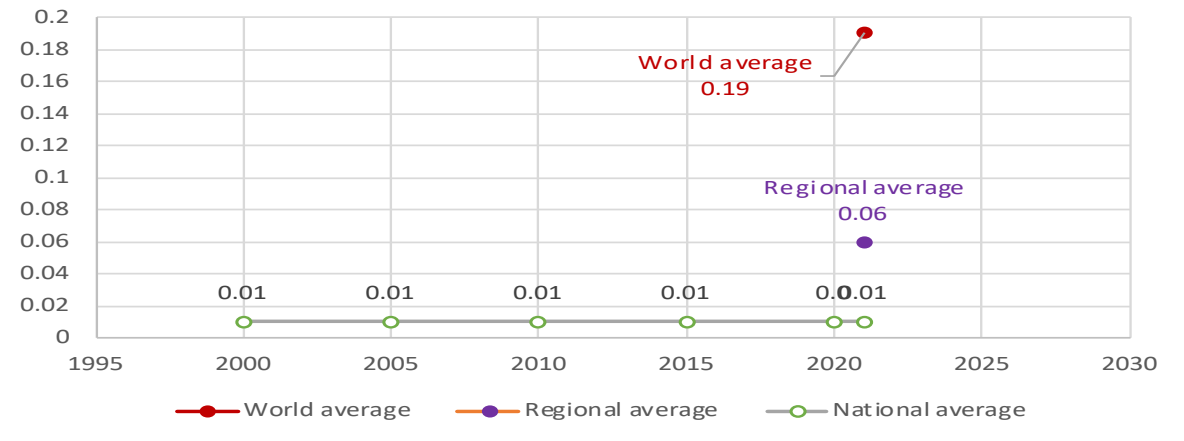
Our country has a low prevalence of HIV/AIDS, several factors contribute to a high risk of HIV infection. These include a high prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), low condom use among vulnerable groups and the general population, and our geographic location between two countries experiencing rapid spread of HIV infection, coupled with significant cross-border traffic.

According to the World Health Organization's 2021 estimates, the rate of new HIV infections in



Western Pacific countries is 0.06, which is lower than the global average of 0.13. In Mongolia, the incidence rate per 1,000 uninfected population is 0.01, significantly lower than the global average of 0.18 and 0.05 below the regional average.

Figure 2.11. Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population

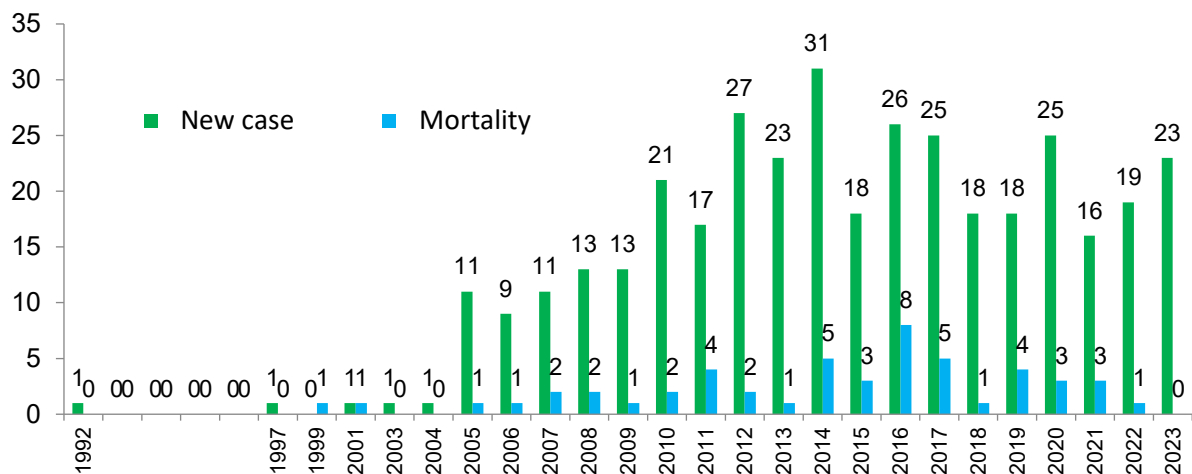


Source: World Health Statistics 2023: Annex

Since the first case of HIV/AIDS was registered in Mongolia in 1992, a total of 346 cases have been reported by the end of 2022, with 19 new cases registered during that year. Among the total cases, 51 individuals have passed away.

Of the 346 registered cases, 84.3% (or 311 cases) were men, 15.4% (or 57 cases) were women, and there was one case (0.3%) of unknown gender. Notably, all reported cases of HIV/AIDS are sexually transmitted; there have been no instances of transmission through blood-borne infections, blood products, medical care, or mother-to-child transmission.

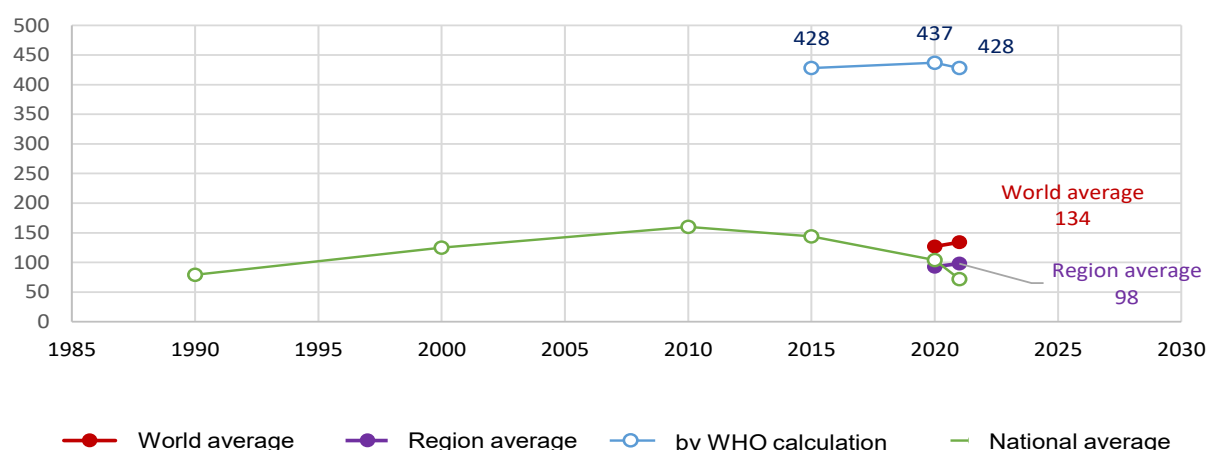
Figure 2.12. Number of new HIV infections, mortality rate, by selected years



2.4.2. TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE RATE (SDG 3.3.2)

Mongolia is estimated to have a high prevalence of tuberculosis infection, with an average of 3,380 cases registered annually over the last 10 years. As of 2023, pulmonary tuberculosis accounts for 70.9% of these cases.

According to WHO estimates for 2021, the prevalence of tuberculosis among the population of Mongolia is the fourth highest among countries in the Western Pacific region. The TB incidence rate stands at 428 per 100,000 population, significantly higher than the global average of 134 and the regional average of 93 by 294 and 330 respectively.

Figure 2.13. Tuberculosis incidence rate (per 100 000 population)


Source: World Health Statistics 2022: Annex 2-1

According to health statistics, the TB incidence rate per 100 000 population in 2023 is 69.7, representing a decrease of 46.2 per 100 000 population compared to the ten-year average and a 2.3 per 100 000 population decrease compared to the previous year.

Table 2.4. Tuberculosis incidence rate (per 100 000 population), by selected years

Indicator	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
Tuberculosis incidence rate									
National average	79.0	125.0	178.0	154.0	144.1	103.5	72.2	70.5	69.7
Ulaanbaatar	84.0	155.0	244.0	189.0	183.7	138.8	95.5	88.4	89.9
Aimags average	63.0	99.0	123.0	136.0	105.4	73.5	49.3	54.7	53.4
Sex									
Male				174.5	160.4	114.0	82.0	82.0	85.4
Female				145.5	128.3	93.4	62.7	59.3	54.4
Tuberculosis death rate									
National average	4.8	3.2	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.0	1.8	2.0	2.7
Ulaanbaatar	5.4	2.5	3.3	4.4	5.4	4.0	2.6	2.6	4.0
Aimags average	3.9	2.0	4.3	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.6
ДОТС-ын хүрээнд эмчилсэн сүрьеэгийн тохиолдлын хувь*									
National average	-	100/80	100/79	100/84.5	100/79.5	100/76.4	100/77.6	100/76.5	100/75.0
Ulaanbaatar	-	100/84	100/74	100/81.7	100/74.3	100/67.7	100/72.8	100/71.2	100/69.2
Aimags average	-	100/81	100/84	100/87.5	100/87.8	100/87.1	100/84.7	100/86.1	100/83.4

2.5. NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

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

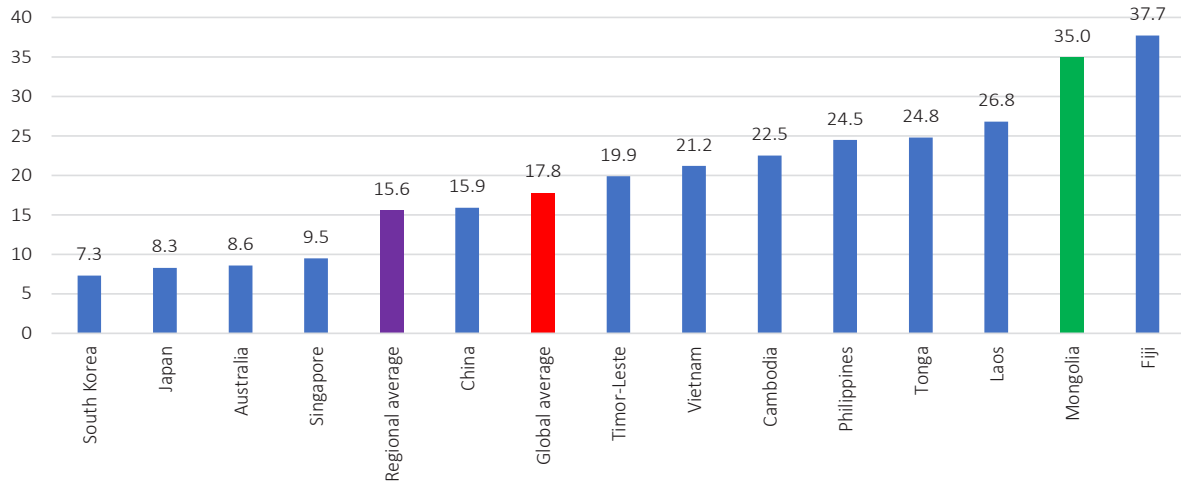
According to the methodology recommended by the WHO, common risk factors for non-communicable diseases (NCDs) were examined, including regular daily smoking, consumption of fewer than 5 units of fruits and vegetables per day, lack of physical activity, overweight and obesity, and high blood pressure, among primary and intermediate risk factors. When assessing the risk of developing NCDs and analyzing the data, it was found that 3.9 percent of the population either



did not exhibit or were not detected with any risk factors for NCDs. Conversely, 22.7 percent of the population were identified as having three or more risk factors simultaneously, putting them at high risk of developing NCDs.

Source: 6th national survey of prevalence of risk factors for non-communicable diseases and accidents, STEPS-2019

Figure 2.14. Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, 30-70 aged, 2020



Source: World Health Statistics 2023: Annex 2-1

According to WHO estimates, the likelihood of mortality from the four major non-communicable diseases among Mongolian individuals aged 30-70 is 35, which is 17.2 higher than the global average (17.8) and 19.4 higher than the regional average (15.6). Based on health statistics, in 2023, there were 6,312 reported deaths attributed to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases within the 30-70 age group, representing 35.1 percent of total fatalities. The mortality rates for these illnesses in 2023 were recorded at 59.2 per 10 000 men and 25.7 per 10,000 women.

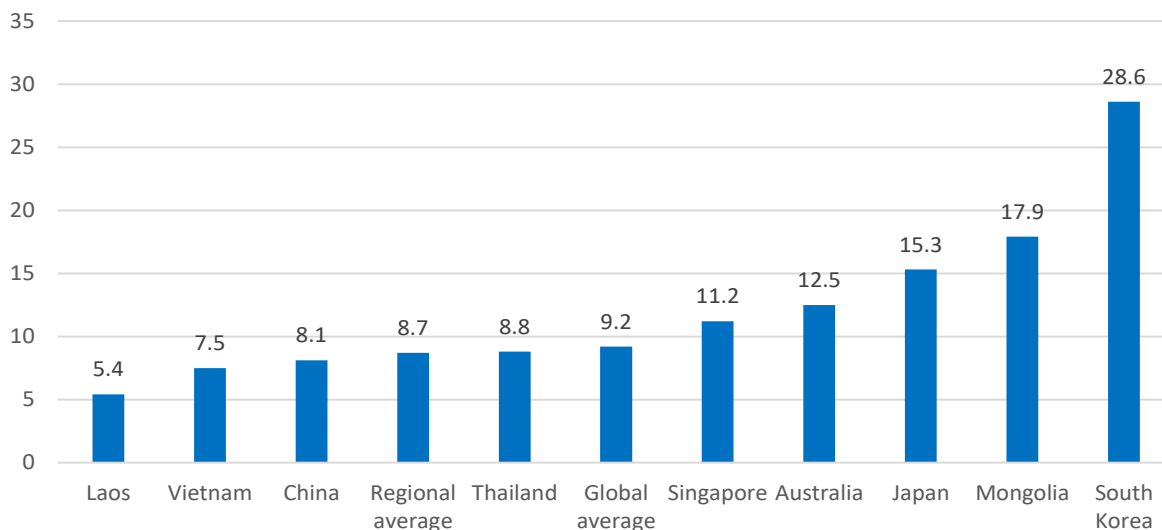
Table 2.5. Mortality rate of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, 30-70 aged, per 10 000 population, 2014-2023

Indicator	2014	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Mortality rate of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, 30-70 aged								
Total	48.6	48.3	45.0	45.2	41.2	43.1	42.9	41.8
Male	64.7	64.4	60.9	62.1	57.3	59.6	61.9	59.2
Female	33.7	33.3	30.2	29.5	26.4	27.8	25.4	25.7
Mortality rate of cardiovascular disease, 30-70 aged								
Total	24.9	24.8	22.8	21.1	19.5	21.3	21.4	20.6
Male	34.7	34.9	33.0	31.4	29.3	31.6	32.9	31.1
Female	15.9	15.3	13.4	11.5	10.5	11.8	10.8	10.9
Mortality rate of cancer, 30-70 aged								
Total	21.8	21.3	19.9	21.5	19.4	18.7	18.4	18.4
Male	27.5	26.7	24.9	27.1	25.0	24.2	24.7	24.2
Female	16.4	16.4	15.3	16.3	14.2	13.6	12.5	13.1
Mortality rate of diabetes, 30-70 aged								
Total	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.2
Male	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.6
Female	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.0
Mortality rate of chronic respiratory disease, 30-70 aged								
Total	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.5
Male	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.3
Female	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7

2.5.2. SUICIDE MORTALITY RATE /PER 100 000 POPULATION/ (SDG 3.4.2)

According to 2019 WHO statistics, the suicide rate among Mongolia’s population stands at 17.9 per 100 000 individuals. This figure surpasses the global average by 8.7 (9.2) and exceeds the Western Pacific region’s average by 9.2 (8.7). Notably, as of 2019, Mongolia ranks second in terms of suicide rates among countries in the Western Pacific region.

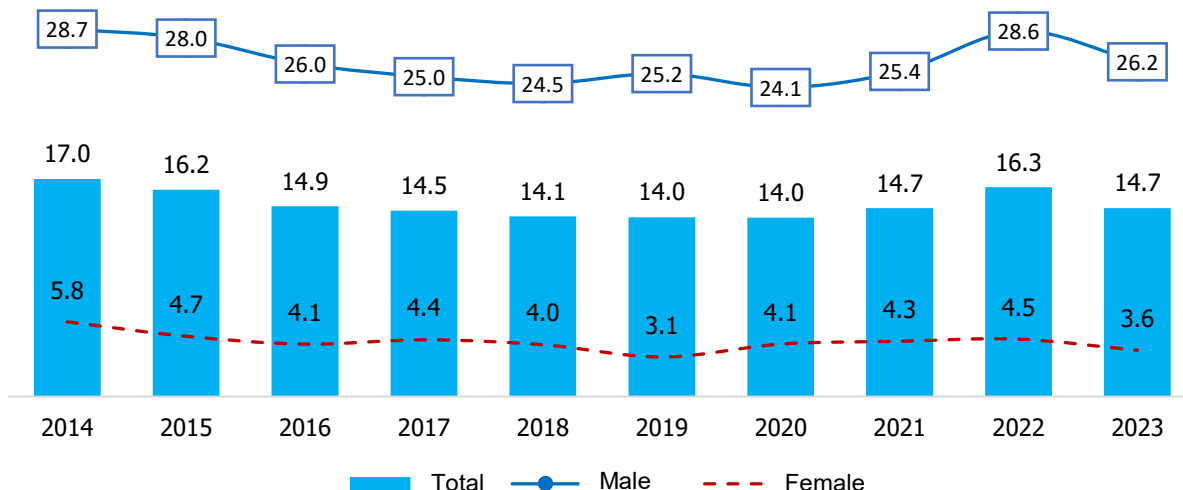
Figure 2.15. Suicide mortality rate, per 100 000 population, by global, regional average



Source: World Health Statistics 2023: Annex2-2

According to the 2023 health statistics, the suicide rate among Mongolia’s population is 14.7 per 100 000 individuals. This marks an increase of 0.3 from the ten-year average and 1.6 from the previous year. Although suicides represent a small portion of total deaths, the distribution varies across age groups. In 2023, among all deceased individuals: 27.4 percent of young people aged 20-24, equating to 1 in 4, 20.6 percent of those aged 25-29, also 1 in 4, and 23.6 percent of 15-19 year olds, likewise 1 in 4, died by suicide.

Figure 2.16. Suicide mortality rate, per 100 000 population, by sex, 2014-2023

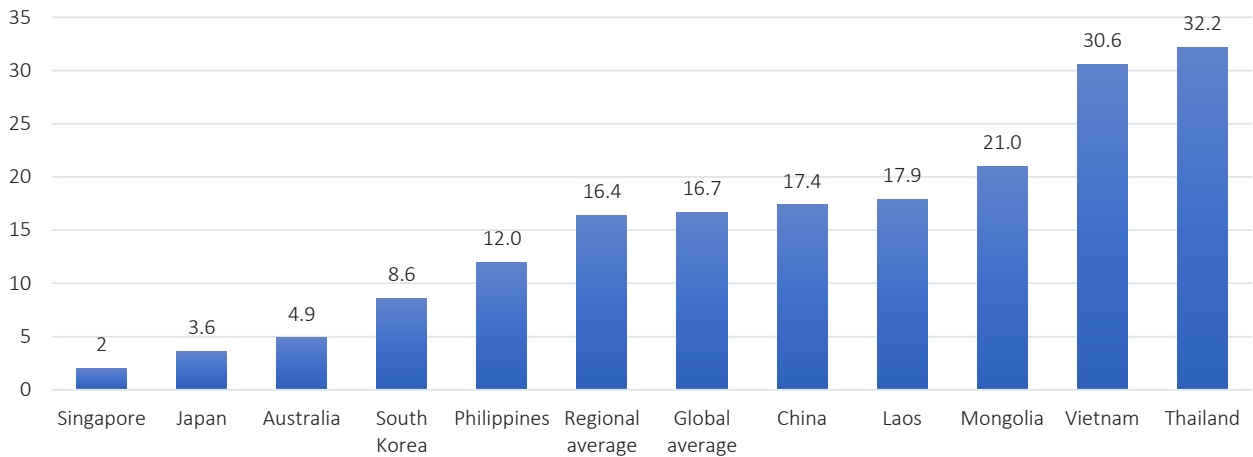




2.5.3. MORTALITY RATE DUE TO ROAD TRAFFIC INJURIES /PER 10 000 POPULATION/ (SDG 3.6.1)

According to 2019 WHO statistics, the death rate resulting from road traffic accidents within Mongolia's population is 21.0 per 100 000 individuals. This figure exceeds the global average by 4.3 (which is 16.7) and surpasses the average of the Western Pacific region by 4.6 (which is 16.4).

Figure 2.17. Death rate due to road traffic accidents, per 10 000 population



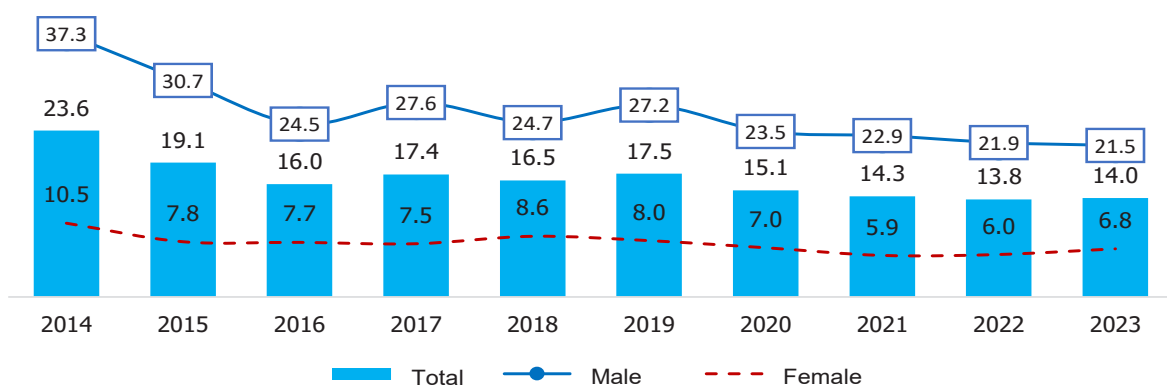
Source: World Health Statistics 2023: Annex 2-2

In the 2023 health statistics, 475 fatalities resulted from traffic accidents, with a death rate of 14.0 per 100,000 population. This marks a decrease of 2.6 from the ten-year average and a 0.2 decrease from the previous year. Among these accidents, 52.4% were categorized as other traffic accidents, 20.2% as motorcycle passenger accidents, and 26.7% as pedestrian accidents.

der, men face significantly higher risks, being twice as likely to die in other traffic accidents and pedestrians, and 31 times more likely as motorcycle passengers compared to women.

Regarding age groups, in 2023, 10.5% of children under 15 years old and 13.3% of individuals aged 15-29 accounted for road traffic deaths. However, the highest proportions were among the 30-39, 40-49, and 50-59 age groups, constituting 20.0%, 20.8%, and 20.0% of the total deaths, respectively.

Figure 2.18. Death rate due to road traffic accidents, per 100 000 population, by sex, 2014-2023



2.6. UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

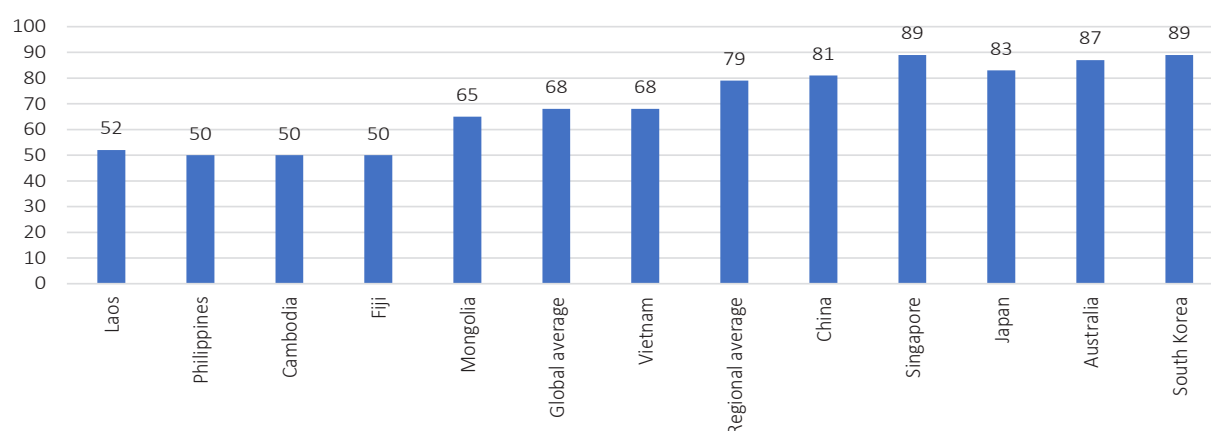
2.6.1. COVERAGE RATE OF ESSENTIAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES (SDG 3.8.1)

SDG Targets 3.8. Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

The percentage of coverage of essential health care services is estimated by the geometric mean of 14 main indicators of reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases, capacity and availability of health care services.

In 2021, the percentage of essential health care coverage is 63 percent, which is 3 percent less than the global average (68) and 11 percent less than the regional average (79)

Figure 2.19. Coverage rate of essential health care services (3.8.1)



Source: World Health Statistics 2023: Annex 2-2

In Mongolia, the indicators for the capacity and availability of medical care, as well as for reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health, show relatively high percentages for essential health care services. This suggests that the country has a strong foundation in providing key health services and addressing critical health needs in these areas.

Table 2.6. Indicators of capacity and availability of medical care, by selected years

Indicator		2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
Inpatient beds*	total	16283	16653	16317	19982	25249	33501	27811	27570
	per 10 000 population	67.5	65.4	59.2	66.0	78.3	102.1	83.3	81.5
Medical doctor	total	6498	6788	7497	9653	12431	12970	13983	14978
	per 1000 population	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.4
Psychiatrist	total	98	129	130	127	171	174	184	184
	per 100 000 population	4.1	5.2	4.9	4.3	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.0
Surgeon	total	279	312	372	414	591	588	676	691
	per 100 000 population	11.6	12.2	13.5	13.7	18.3	17.9	20.2	20.4

*The number of inpatient beds is determined by subtracting the beds available in the maternity ward from the total number of beds in the hospital.



2.7 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS INDICATORS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

SDG Targets 3.9. Reduce the amount of deaths produced by dangerous chemicals and the pollution of the air, water and soil.

Sustainable Development Goal 3.9 aims to significantly reduce the number of deaths and illnesses caused by hazardous chemicals, air, water, and soil pollution, as well as infections, by 2030. This goal is part of the broader objective of ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being at all levels, addressing environmental and health risks to improve overall public health.

Approximately 99% of the world's population is exposed to air with concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) that exceed the levels recommended by the WHO.

According to 2019 estimates, air pollution—both outdoor and indoor—contributes to approximately 6.7 million deaths annually. The majority of these deaths (85%) are due to non-communicable diseases such as stroke, ischemic heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchial asthma, and lung cancer. Additionally, among children under five, air pollution also contributes to a significant number of deaths from infectious diseases.

In Ulaanbaatar, the annual average concentration of PM2.5 in the air has decreased by 2.5 times over the past decade. However, it remains eight times above the WHO recommended levels and 1.6 times higher than the national air quality standard.

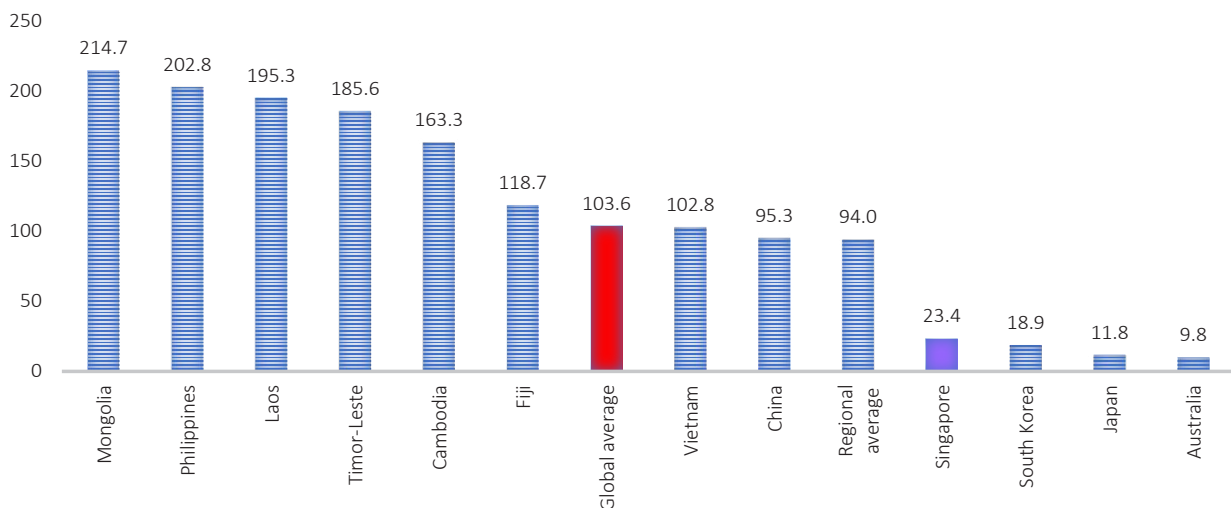
In Mongolia, the mortality rate due to external and internal air pollution is 215 per 100,000 people, which is twice the global average. Additionally, 39% of deaths from stroke and heart attack in the country are attributable to air pollution.

Source: World Health Statistics 2023

2.7.1 MORTALITY RATE DUE TO INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AIR POLLUTION (SDG 3.9.1)

According to 2019 WHO statistics, the mortality rate from indoor and outdoor air pollution in Mongolia is 214.7 per 100,000 people. This rate is significantly higher than the global average of 103.6 per 100,000, and 120.7 higher than the average for the Western Pacific region, which is 94.0 per 100,000. As of 2019, Mongolia has the highest death rate due to air pollution among countries in the Western Pacific region.

Figure 2.20. SDG 3.9.1. Mortality rate due to indoor and outdoor air pollution, per 100 000 population



Source: World Health Statistics 2023: Annex 2-2

Table 2.7. Mortality rates due to indoor and outdoor air pollution, according to WHO estimates

Gender	Total	Lower respiratory tract infection	Lung cancer	Cardiac ischemia	Stroke	COPD
estimated per 100 000 population						
Male	152.4	7.76	8.22	81.67	79.76	5.01
Female	108.9	5.24	2.02	54.82	43.02	3.83
Total	130.4	6.48	5.08	68.1	46.3	4.41
estimated per 100 000 population of that age						
Male	283.9	9.85	14.91	158.9	89.81	10.41
Female	163.4	5.73	3.23	87.71	60.65	6.02
Total	214.7	7.53	8.23	118.1	72.91	7.82

Source: World Health Statistics 2023: Annex 2-2

When calculating and presenting the mortality rate due to indoor and outdoor air pollution for individuals aged 25 and older, the data is based on the 10th International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). This calculation follows the method outlined in Objective 3.9.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals. The mortality rate is derived from the population mortality database, as recorded by official health statistics, and is expressed as the number of registered deaths per 100,000 people within the same age group.

According to 2023 health statistics, the mortality rate due to indoor and outdoor air pollution in Mongolia is 293.9 per 100,000 people of the same age group. This figure represents a decrease of 24.3 from the average rate over the past 10 years and a reduction of 17.5 from the previous year's rate.

Table 2.8. Mortality rates due to indoor and outdoor air pollution, by Health Statistics

Gender	Total	Lower respiratory tract infection	Lung cancer	Cardiac ischemia	Stroke	COPD
estimated per 100 000 population						
Male	203.31	16.86	19.32	91.42	66.47	9.24
Female	117.96	9.44	5.30	56.30	43.48	3.44
Total	160.02	13.10	12.21	73.61	54.81	6.30
estimated per 100 000 population of that age						
Male	385.1	31.9	36.6	173.2	125.9	17.5
Female	210.4	16.8	9.5	100.4	77.6	6.1
Total	293.9	24.0	22.4	135.2	100.7	11.6



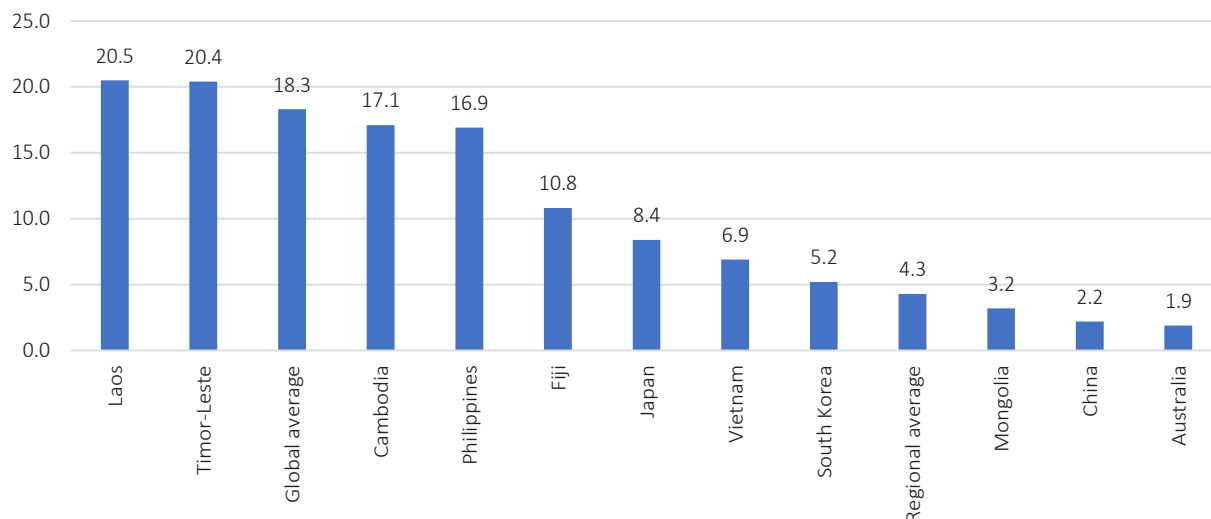
Table 2.9. Mortality rates due to indoor and outdoor air pollution, per 100 000 population of that age, 2014-2023

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Mortality rates due to indoor and outdoor air pollution, per 100 000 population of that age										
Total	344.1	341.9	327.3	305.8	328.0	313.1	277.5	344.0	311.4	293.9
Male	424.7	424.3	411.3	398.1	413.4	402.1	359.5	433.7	406.1	385.1
Female	270.4	265.8	251.0	221.9	249.5	231.1	202.4	262.0	224.7	210.4
Mortality rates due to lung cancer, per 100 000 population of that age (25 and over)										
Total	25.1	22.5	21.3	23.1	23.4	26.2	24.2	25.2	26.7	22.4
Male	40.9	37.3	36.2	39.2	38.3	42.3	40.2	42.6	45.2	36.6
Female	10.6	8.8	7.7	8.5	9.8	11.3	9.5	9.2	9.8	9.5
Mortality rates due to cardiac ischemia, per 100 000 population of that age (25 and over)										
Total	149.8	160.3	147.9	142.3	153.6	142.2	123.6	162.1	140.8	135.2
Male	185.6	197.8	187.2	187.7	192.2	180.5	159.7	197.3	174.7	173.2
Female	117.2	125.7	112.0	100.9	118.1	106.9	90.6	130.0	109.9	100.4
Mortality rates due to stroke, per 100 000 population of that age (25 and over)										
Total	132.8	127.1	119.3	112.9	120.7	110.4	104.4	113.3	108.4	100.7
Male	154.0	148.9	139.7	136.7	144.3	134.8	128.2	142.2	139.2	125.9
Female	113.4	107.1	100.7	91.2	99.0	88.0	82.6	87.0	80.2	77.6
Mortality rates due to COPD, per 100 000 population of that age (25 and over)										
Total	11.6	9.5	10.7	8.9	7.1	8.1	7.5	9.0	9.4	11.6
Male	14.3	11.7	13.7	13.2	9.8	10.3	9.0	11.6	13.2	17.5
Female	9.2	7.3	8.0	5.0	4.7	6.1	6.1	6.6	5.9	6.1

2.7.2. MORTALITY RATE DUE TO UNSAFE DRINKING WATER AND INADEQUATE SANITATION (SDG 3.9.2)

According to 2019 WHO statistics, the mortality rate in Mongolia due to unsafe drinking water and inadequate sanitation is 3.2 per 100,000 people. This rate is 15.1 lower than the global average of 18.3 and 15.1 lower than the average for the Western Pacific region, which is 4.3.

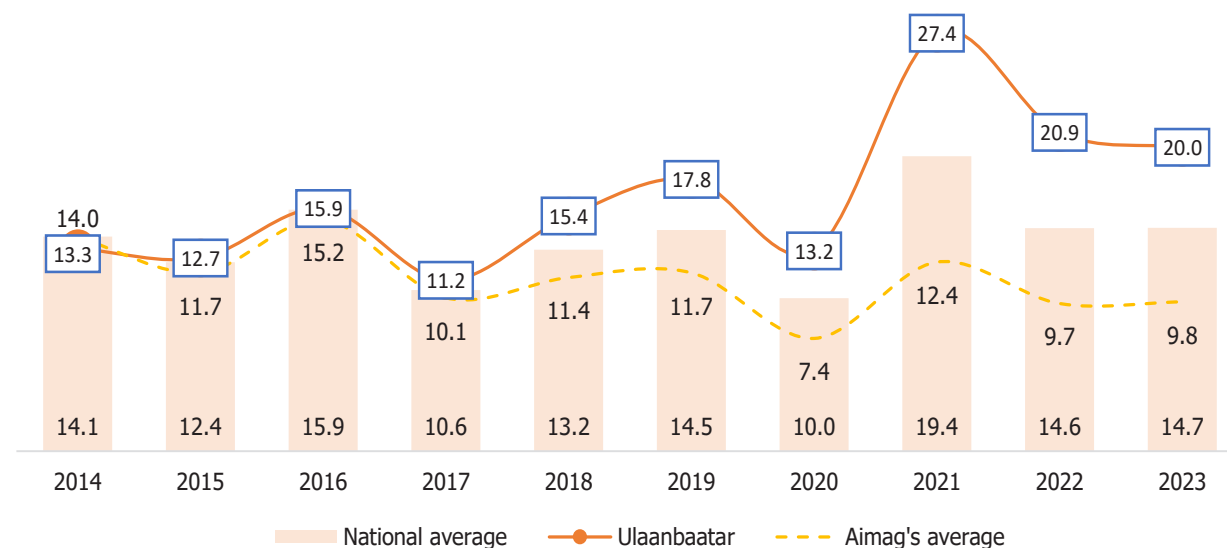
Figure 2.21. Mortality rate due to unsafe drinking water and unsanitary sanitation, per 100,000 people, WHO estimates



Source: World Health Statistics 2023: Annex 2-2

According to health statistics, the mortality rates due to unsafe drinking water and inadequate sanitation are calculated using specific codes from the International Classification of Diseases-10 (ICD-10). These codes include: Diarrheal diseases: A00, A01, A03, A04, A06-A09; Intestinal infections: B76-B77, B79; Food and nutritional deficiencies: E40-E46 Acute respiratory infections: J00-J22; Neonatal infections: P23 These categories are used to assess the impact of unsafe water and sanitation on health outcomes according to international methodologies.

Figure 2.22. Mortality rates due to unsafe drinking water and unsanitary sanitation, per 100,000 people, 2014-2023



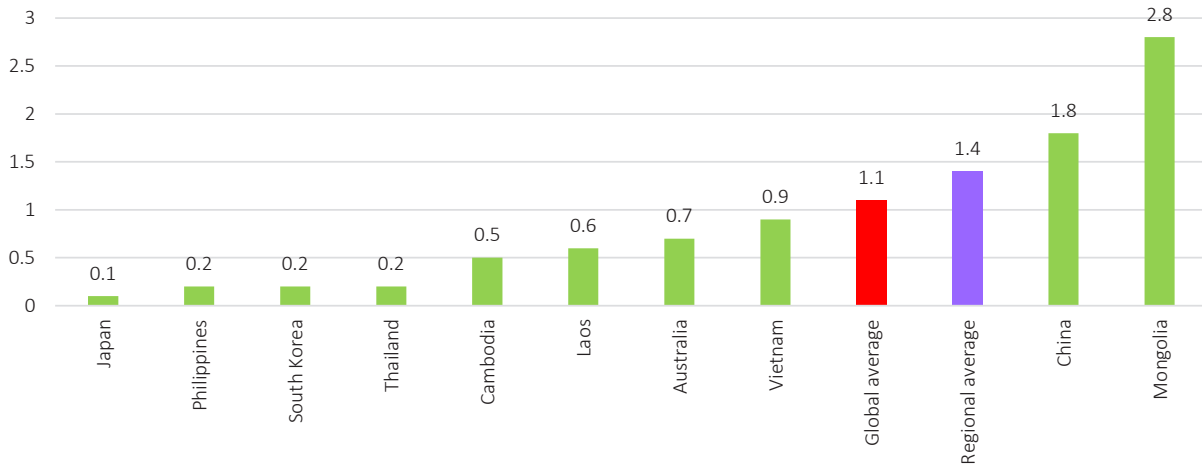
3.3 DEATH RATE DUE TO ACCIDENTAL POISONING AND EXPOSURE TO TOXIC SUBSTANCES (SDG 3.9.3)

According to the WHO, the rate of accidental poisoning and deaths due to poisoning in Mongolia is 2.8 per 100,000 people. This rate is 1.7 times higher than the global average of 1.1 and



1.4 times higher than the average for the Western Pacific region, which is also 1.4. As of 2019, Mongolia has the highest prevalence of accidental poisoning and poisoning-related deaths per 100,000 people among countries in the Western Pacific region.

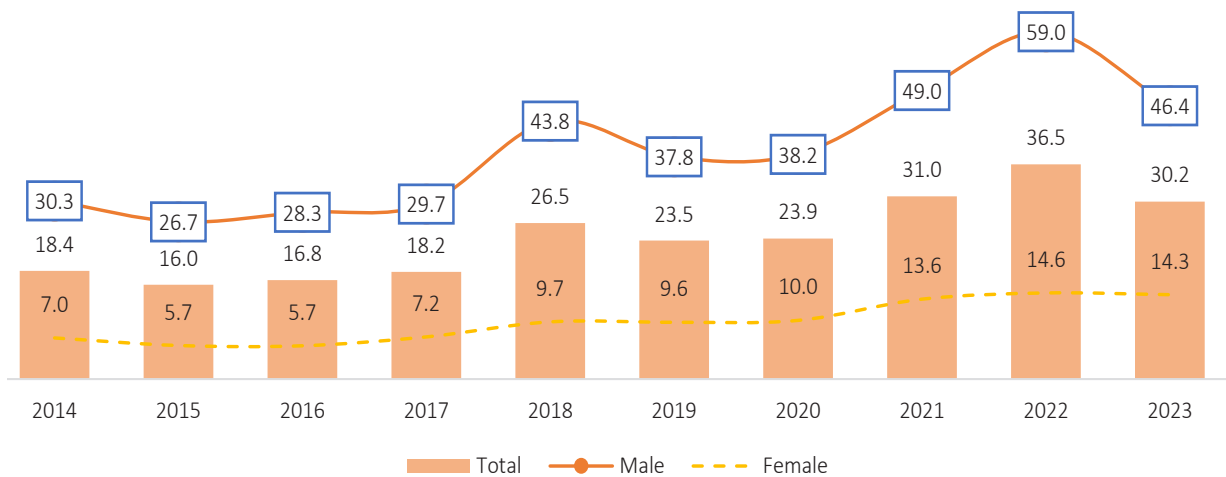
Figure 2.23. Accidental poisoning and mortality rate due to poisoning, per 100 000 population

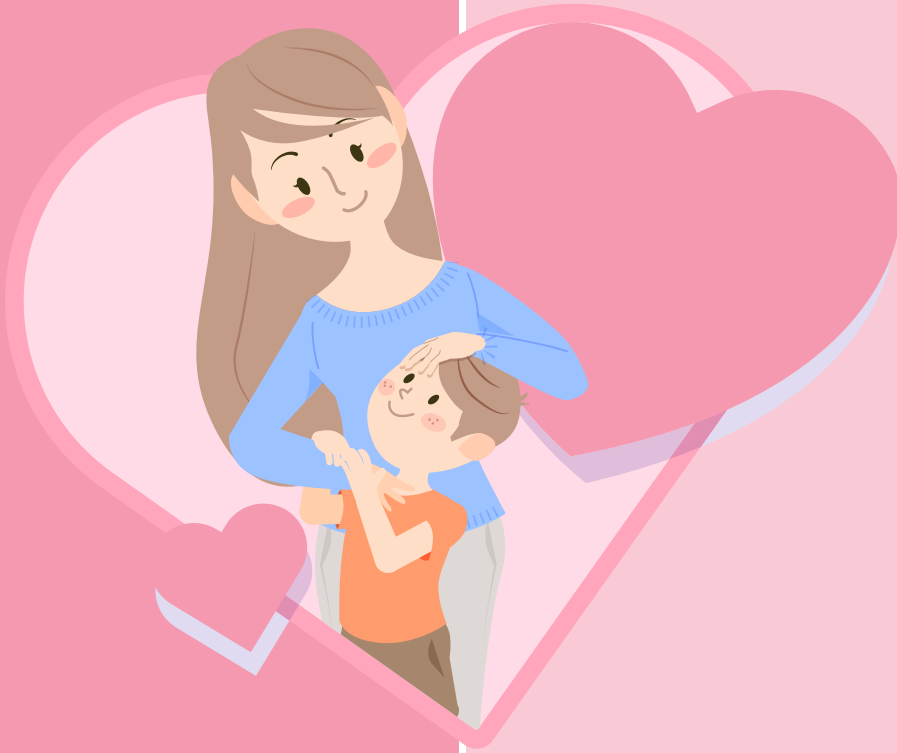


Source: World Health Statistics 2023: Annex 2-2

According to health statistics, deaths due to accidental poisoning and exposure to toxic substances were recorded using ICD-10 codes X40-X49. In 2023, there were 1,020 registered cases of such deaths, resulting in a rate of 30.2 per 100,000 population. This represents an increase of 5.8 from the average rate over the past 10 years but a decrease of 6.0 compared to the previous year. Among these deaths, 84.1% were caused by alcohol poisoning, which is the highest proportion. Additionally, 14.8% were due to poisoning from gas exposure, and 1.1% were from poisoning by medicinal substances.

Figure 2.24. Accidental poisoning and mortality rate due to poisoning, per 100 000 population, 2014-2023





CHAPTER III

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

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3.1. MATERNAL HEALTH

The Government of Mongolia has approved the “National Program on Maternal, Child, and Reproductive Health” through Order A/760, issued on December 9, 2021. The program, set to be implemented from 2021 to 2024, aims to decrease maternal and child mortality rates. This will be achieved by fostering a conducive social and economic environment, bolstering the financial sustainability of the program, and fostering active and inclusive partnerships between citizens and civil society organizations. The overarching goal is to enhance the quality and accessibility of healthcare services for all members of society.

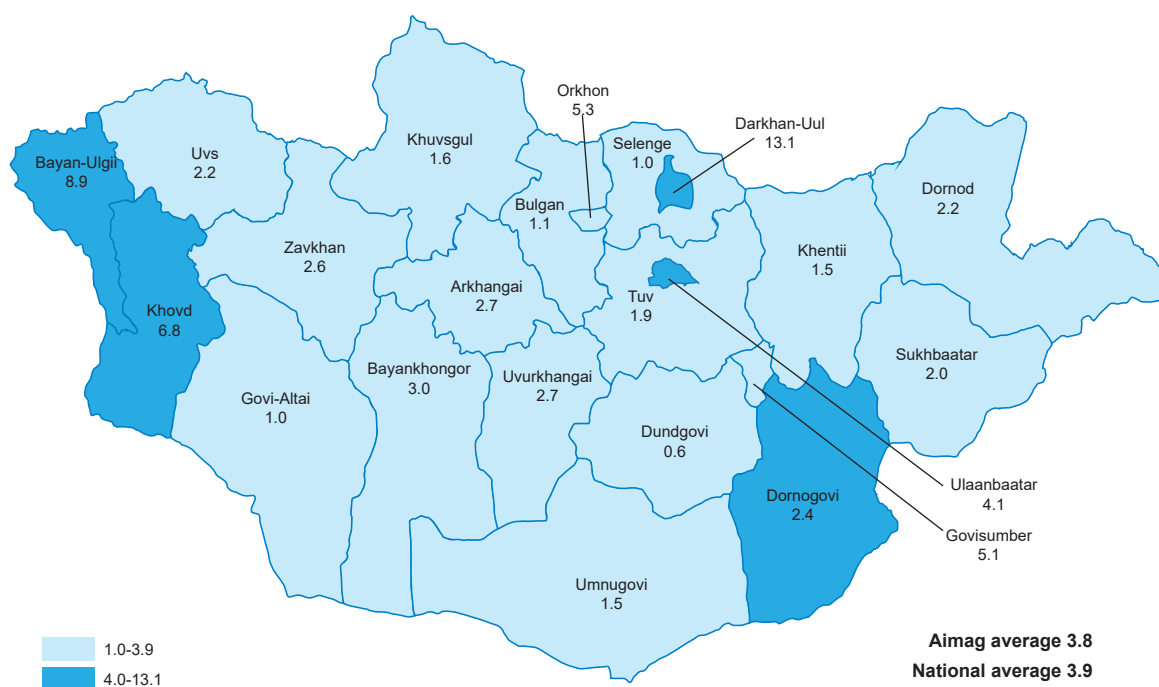
3.1.1. PRENATAL AND ANTENATAL CARE AND SERVICES

In 2023, a total of 60,623 pregnant women were newly registered for antenatal care services. Of these, 92.2% were in their first trimester (or first three months), 7.0% were in the 4-6 month range, and 0.7% entered antenatal care during the seventh month or later.

Regarding early antenatal care services, 91.6% were in urban areas, while 93.0% were in rural areas. Both indicators have increased by 1.5% in aimags, while there has been a 0.3% decrease in Ulaanbaatar compared to the previous year.

The 98.2 percent of pregnant women attended prenatal care, and the prevalence of anemia among them was 3.9%, increasing by 0.5% compared to the previous year. The prevalence of anemia among pregnant women in Bayan-Ulgii, Govisumber, Darkhan-Uul, Orkhon and Khovd provinces was 1.4 to 9.2 percent higher than the national average.

Figure 3.1 Percentage of pregnant women with anemia, 2023



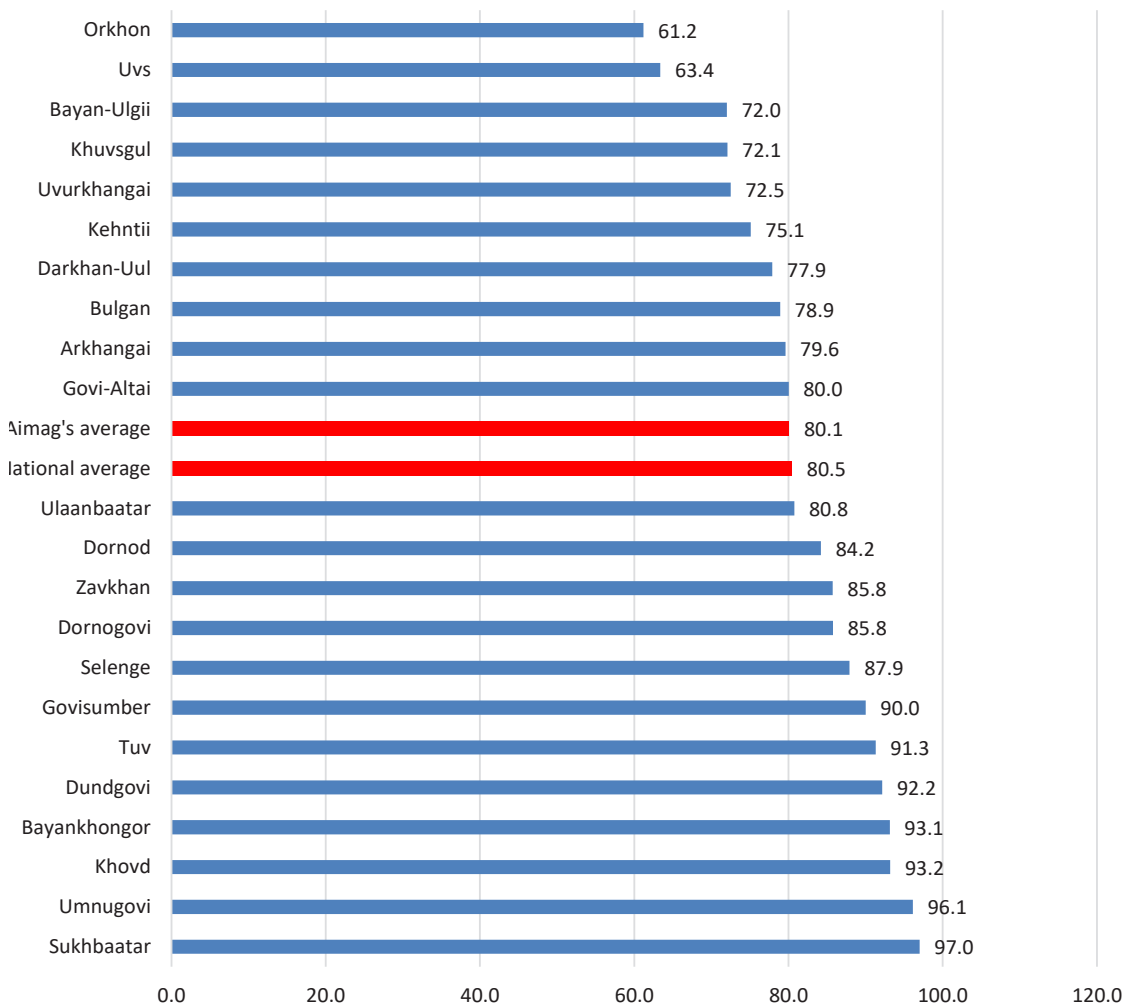
A total participation rate of 98.7% was recorded among pregnant women who underwent the prenatal syphilis test. The overall positivity rate for syphilis was 1.6%. Specifically, in the following areas - Arkhangai 2.4%, Bayankhongor 2.3%, Govisumber 2.3%, Dornod 2.0%, and Ulaanbaatar city 2.3% which means 0.4 to 0.8 percent higher than the national average.



Gonorrhoea screening reached 92.7% coverage among pregnant women, showing a 1.3% increase from the previous year. The overall positivity rate for gonorrhoea among pregnant women was 0.2%. In specific area among pregnant women and, the following areas were 0.1-1.5 per cent higher than the country average: Dornod 0.8%, Zavkhan 0.3%, Khuvsgul 1.7%. The total participation rate for trichomoniasis testing was 92.1%, with 1.2% of pregnant women testing positive. In specific areas, the prevalence rates were 0.5-4.3% higher than the national average, with Bayankhongor at 5.6%, Sukhbaatar at 2.8%, Tuv at 3.4%, Bulgan at 2.1%, Govisumber at 2.7%, Darkhan-Uul at 2.2%, and Selenge at 1.9%.

In 2023, a total of 332 maternal homes were operational nationwide. Of these, 309 were located in soum health centers and inter-soum hospitals, 18 were situated in aimag's general hospitals, 5 were housed within Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers (RDTC), and 1 was located in another hospital. Out of all maternity homes, 103 or 31.0% were situated in designated buildings, while 68.4% (227) were located in clinics. A total of 43,587 bed days were utilized, with an average length of stay at a maternity home being 6.0 days. In 2023, 7 new maternity homes were constructed, 25 buildings were repaired, and 57 buildings underwent renovation. Furthermore, 68.3% of mothers requiring antenatal housing services were accommodated in these maternity homes.

Figure 3.2. New mothers had 6 or more check-ups during pregnancy, by percentage, 2023

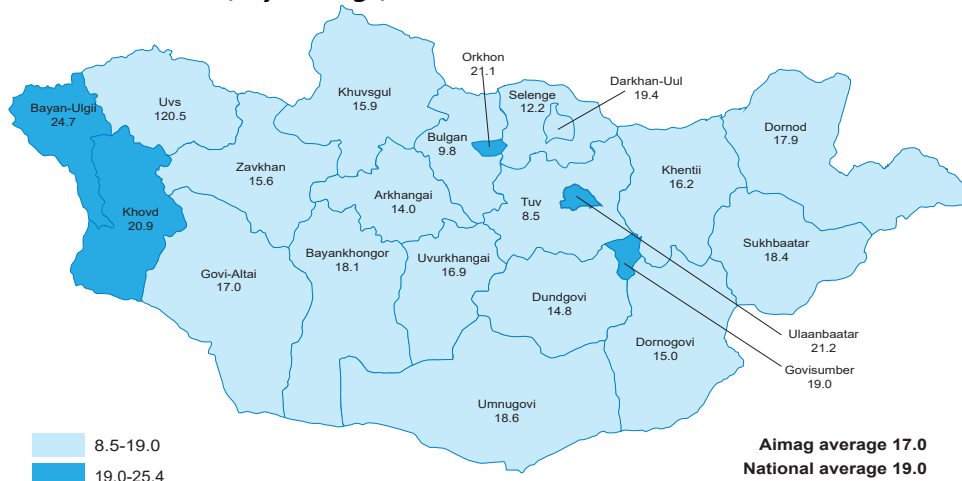


85% of all mothers who gave birth had six or more medical check-ups during pregnancy. This represents a decrease of 6.4 percent from the previous year.

3.1.2. BIRTH AND DELIVERY HEALTH CARE SERVICES

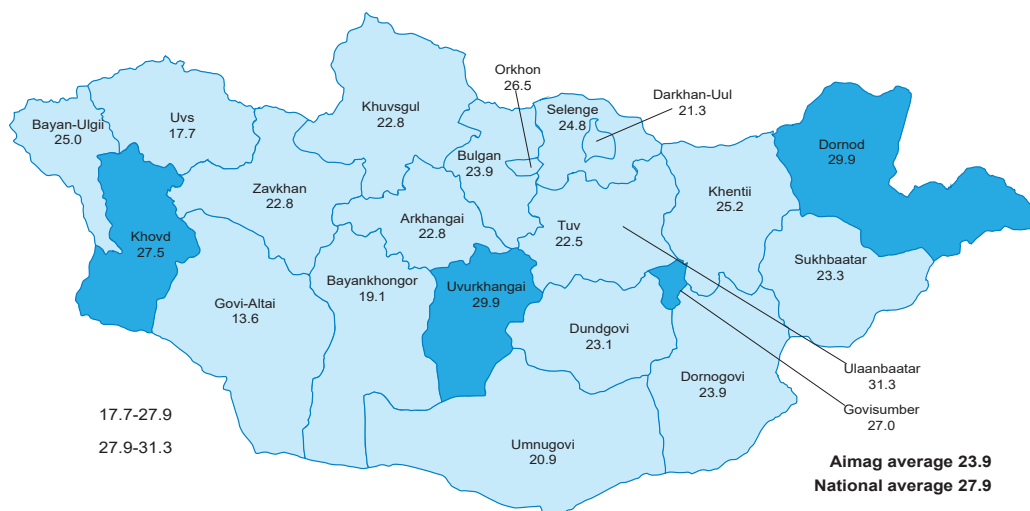
In 2023, a total of 63 915 mothers gave birth in the country, indicating a decrease of 1 183 cases compared to 2022, representing a decline of 2.0%. This decrease was observed across all aimags and in Ulaanbaatar, with births declining by 823 cases. The crude birth rate per 1000 people stands at 19.0 in the country. This rate exceeds the national average in Ulaanbaatar (21.2), Bayan-Ulgii (24.7), Orkhon (21.0), Uvs (20.0), and Khovd (20.9) aimags.

Figure 3.3. Crude birth rate, by aimags, 2023



In 2023, the distribution of total births by birthing facilities was as follows: 39.1% occurred in the National Center for Maternal and Child Health and Maternity Hospitals in Ulaanbaatar city, 28.3% in aimag center general hospitals, 12.6% in Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers (RDTCs), 5.7% in soum, inter-soum, and village hospitals, 2.0% in District Public Health Centers, 3.2% in private clinics, 8.8% in other hospitals, and 0.3% at home. Regarding the parity of births, 23.9% were first births, 74.1% were 2nd to 5th births, and 2.0% were more than 6th births. In terms of birth intervals, 31.4% of deliveries occurred within a 1-year interval, 17.3% within a 2-year interval, and 51.3% with 3 or more years between births. The percentage of births attended by health personnel remained stable at 99.9% for the last decade. In 2023, 3.3 percent of births in Mongolia were to women under the age of 20, while 22.9 percent were to women over the age of 35. The specific fertility rate for that year was 77 births per 1,000 women of reproductive age.

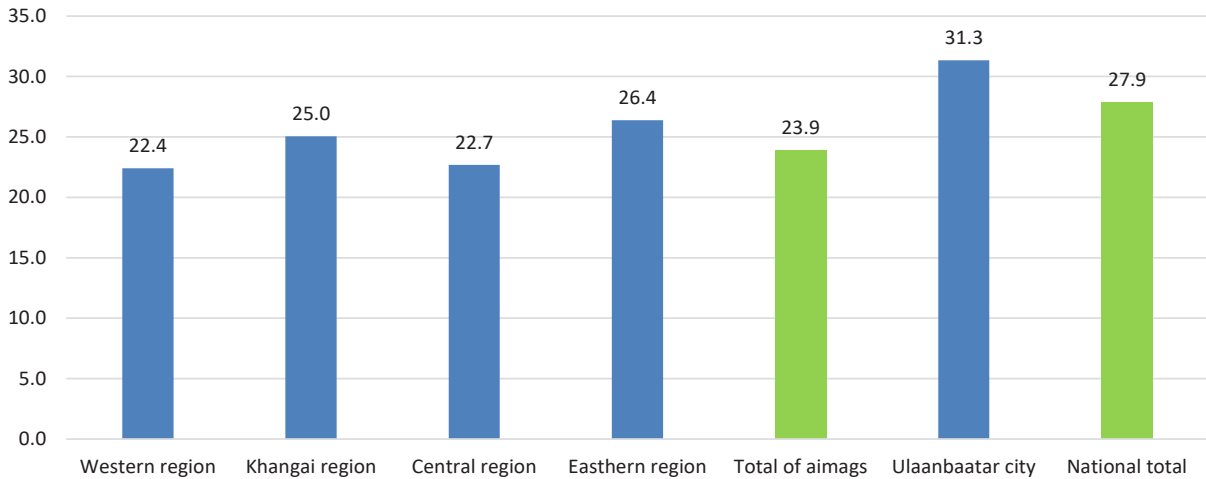
Figure 3.4. Percentage of cesarean sections (C-section), by aimags, 2023





In 2023, the percentage of births by cesarean section (C-section) in Mongolia was estimated at 27.9%, which exceeds the World Health Organization's (WHO) recommended level of 15%. This rate represents an increase of 0.8%, with 151 more C-sections compared to the previous year (2022). Regionally, the C-section rate was lower than the country average by 1.2-1.5 points in the Western and Central regions. However, it was higher by 1.1-2.5 points in the Khangai and Eastern regions. In Ulaanbaatar city, the C-section rate was 3.4 points higher than the national average.

Figure 3.5. Percentage of cesarean sections (C-section), by regions, 2023



A total of 195 home births were registered, representing a decrease of 1.9%, or 15 cases, compared to the previous year. Among these home births, 62.0% occurred in Ulaanbaatar city, marking an increase of 4.4% from the previous year. Additionally, a total of 46 birth cases were registered as not attended by health personnel, marking a decrease of 33.3% (23 cases) compared to the same period of the previous year. Moreover, 5 969 mothers from the countryside gave birth in Ulaanbaatar hospitals, representing a decrease of 90 births from the previous year. This accounts for 17.5% of births in Ulaanbaatar.

Figure 3.6. Number of births in Ulaanbaatar city from aimags, 2023

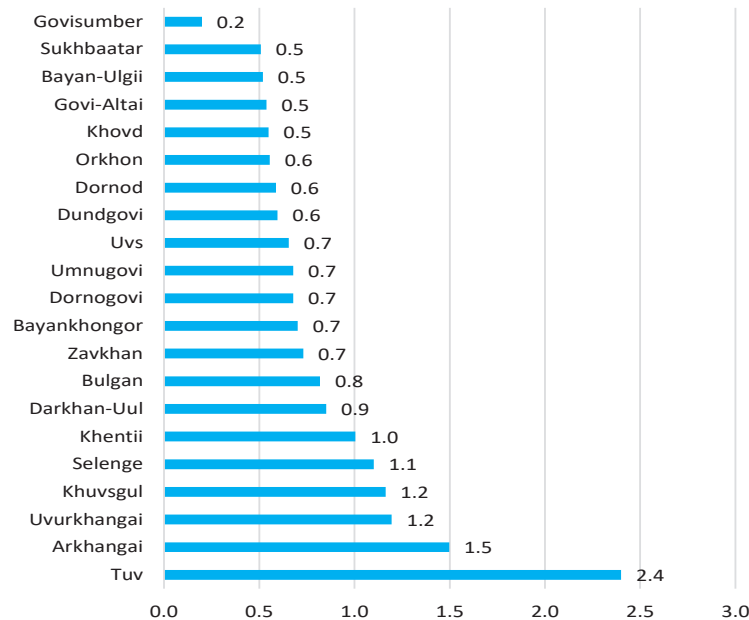
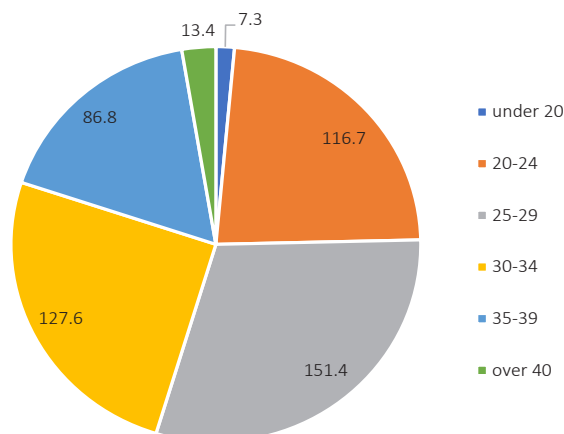
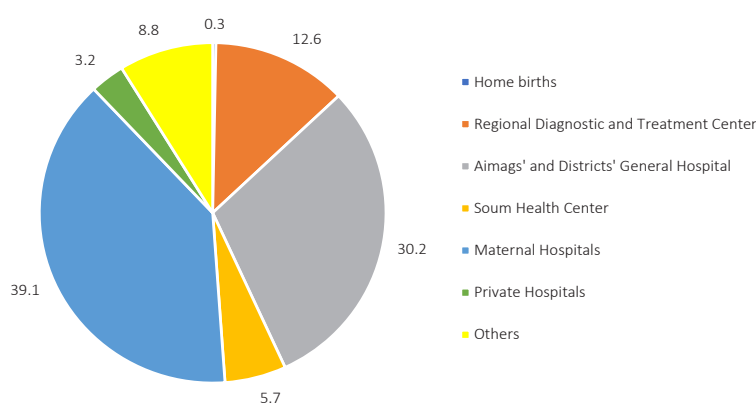


Figure 3.7. Fertility rate by age groups, 2023



The total fertility rate stands at 2.7, indicating a relatively high fertility level. Specifically, out of 1,000 women aged 20-24, 116.7 give birth, while among women aged 25-29, the rate increases to 151.4 per 1000. Similarly, among women aged 30-34, the fertility rate remains elevated at 127.6 per 1000. These figures underscore a significant level of fertility among these age groups.

Figure 3.8. Pregnancy, delivery, and postpartum complications, by type of health facility, 2023



In 2023, 81.4 percent of all mothers who gave birth attended postnatal check-ups with a family doctor, as scheduled. This is a decrease of 9.8 percent compared to the previous year.

3.1.3. PREGNANCY, DELIVERY, POSTPARTUM COMPLICATIONS

In 2023, a total of 48,396 cases of pregnancy, delivery, and postpartum complications were recorded, equivalent to 752 per 1 000 live births. These complications were categorized as follows:

- Complications during pregnancy 48.0%
- Delivery complications 41.4%
- Postpartum complications 2.3%
- Other complications not associated with pregnancy and delivery 8.4%, respectively.

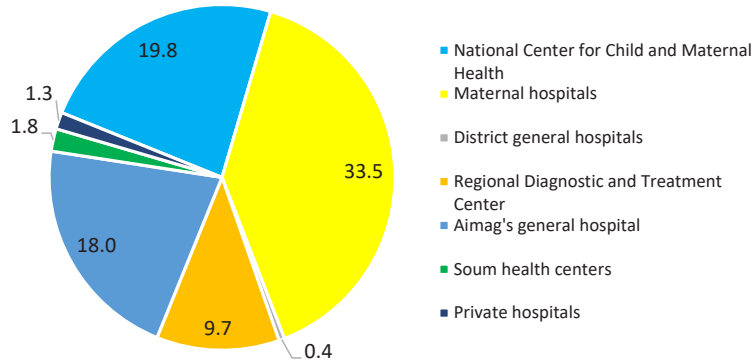
In 2023, there were 31 cases of congenital syphilis registered, marking an increase of 11 cases from the previous year. These cases were reported in various areas as follows:

Ulaanbaatar 19, Arkhangai 1, Darkhan-Uul 1, Dornogovi 1, Zavkhan 2, Orkhon 1, Uvurkhangai 1, Umnugovi 1, Sukhbaatar 1 and Khuvsgul 1 case, respectively. The rise in the number of



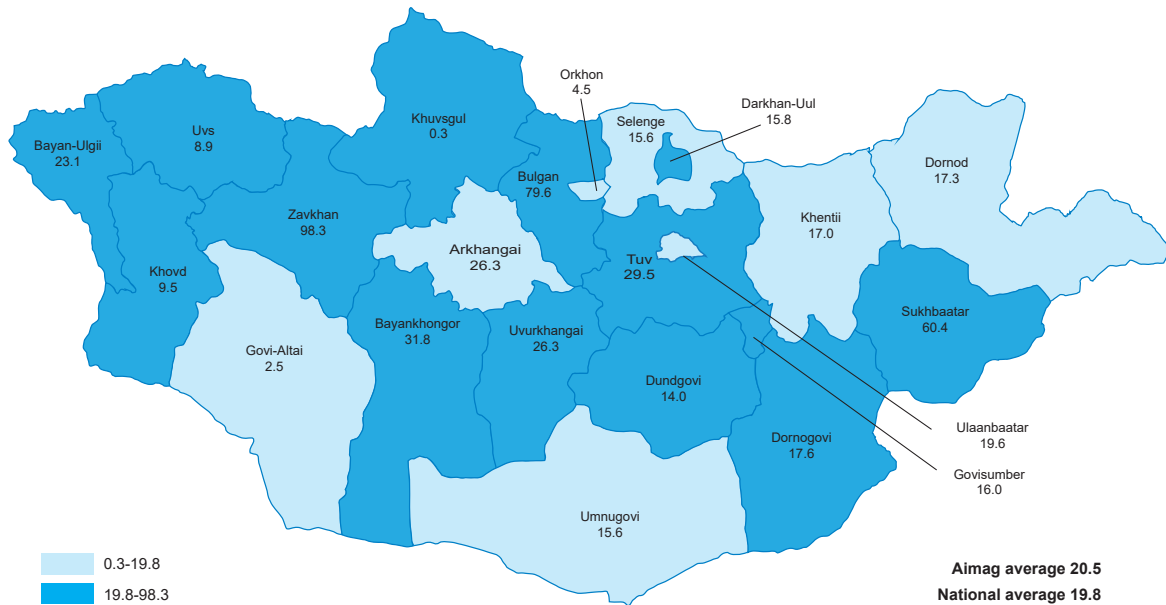
pregnant women with sexually transmitted diseases (STIs) and the incidence of congenital syphilis among newborns underscores the importance of early detection and treatment of infections in pregnant women, as well as the enhancement of the quality of antenatal care services.

Figure 3.9. Complications during pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum, by location, percentage, 2023



The rising incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and congenital syphilis among pregnant women highlights the need to enhance the quality of care, particularly in the early diagnosis and treatment of syphilis during pregnancy. Addressing this issue is crucial to prevent adverse health outcomes for both mothers and their newborns.

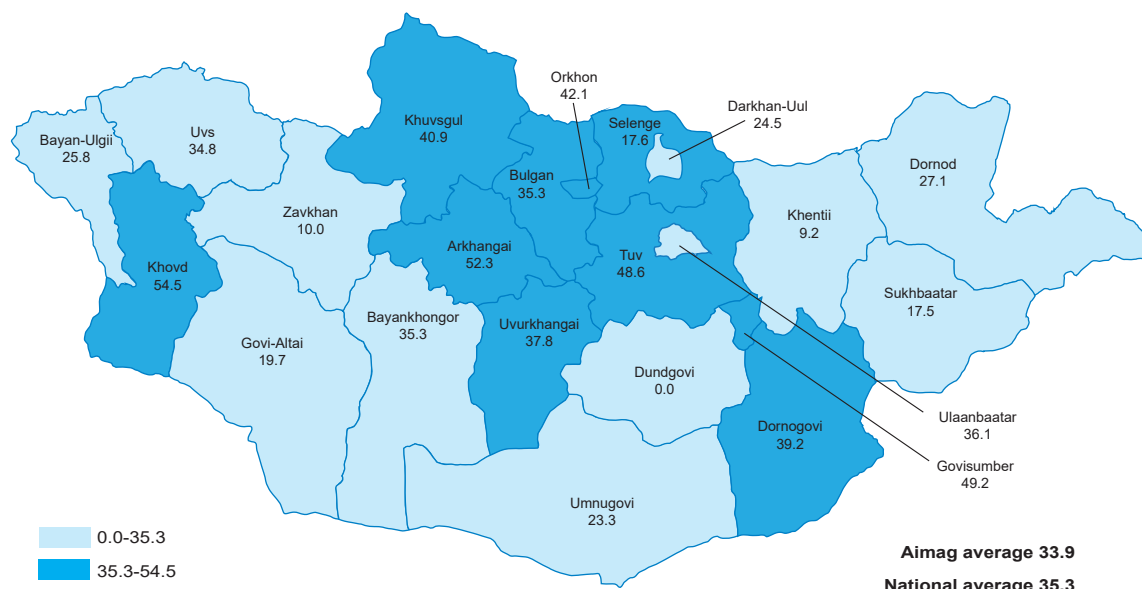
Figure 3.10. Percentage of eclampsia-pregnancy complications, by aimags, 2023



The percentage of eclampsia-pregnancy complications were 3.3-78.5 percent higher than the national average in Zavkhan /98.3/, Bulgan /79.6/, Sukhbaatar /60.4/, Bayan-Ulgii /23.1/, Tuv /29.5/, Bayankhongor /31.8/ and 0.2-21.8 percent lower than other provinces.

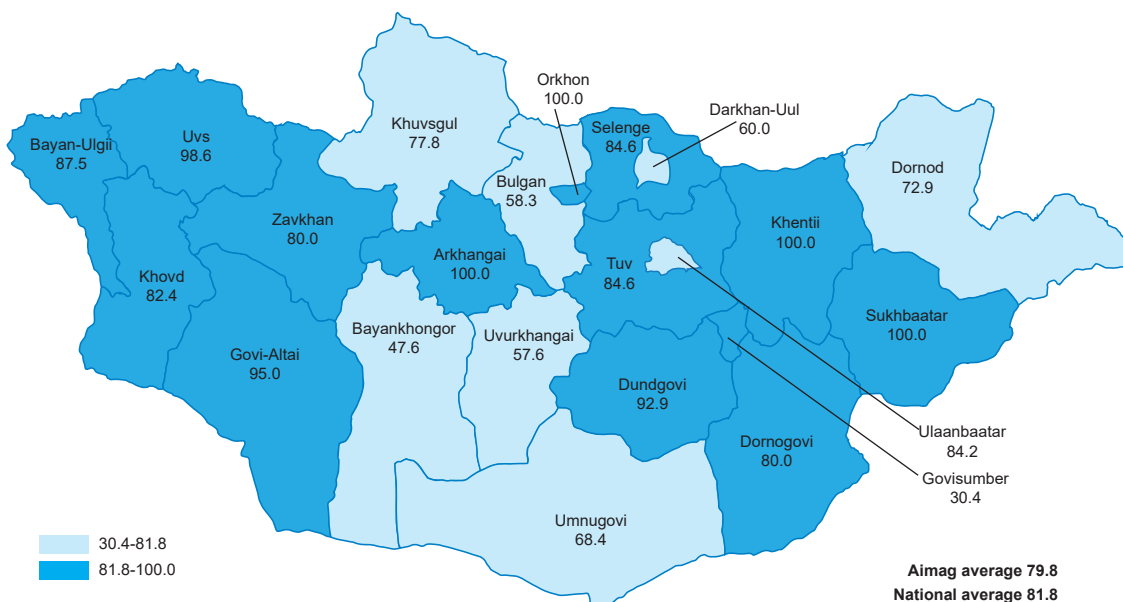
Among pregnancy-related complications the percentage for pre-eclampsia and eclampsia were 19.7% and 0.1% respectively. Primary and secondary failure to progress in labour was in 35.3% which were the most common complications during birth. Postpartum hemorrhage accounted for 81.8% of all postpartum complications.

Figure 3.11. Percentage of failure to progress in labor in total complications during birth, by aimags, 2023



The percentage of failure to progress in labor, among all birth complications, is highest in Bulgan at 54.5% and lowest in Umnugovi at 9.2%.

Figure 3.12. Percentage of hemorrhage in total postpartum complications, by aimags, 2023



In the aimags of Arkhangai, Khentii, Sukhbaatar, and Orkhon, complications were solely represented by cases of postpartum hemorrhage.

3.1.4. MATERNAL MORTALITY

The Sustainable Development Goals have set a target of 70 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030. Mongolia’s long-term development policy, “Vision-2050,” aims to monitor and evaluate the country’s progress, targeting a maternal mortality rate of 20.0 per 100,000 live births by 2025, 15.0 by 2030, and 5.0 by 2050.

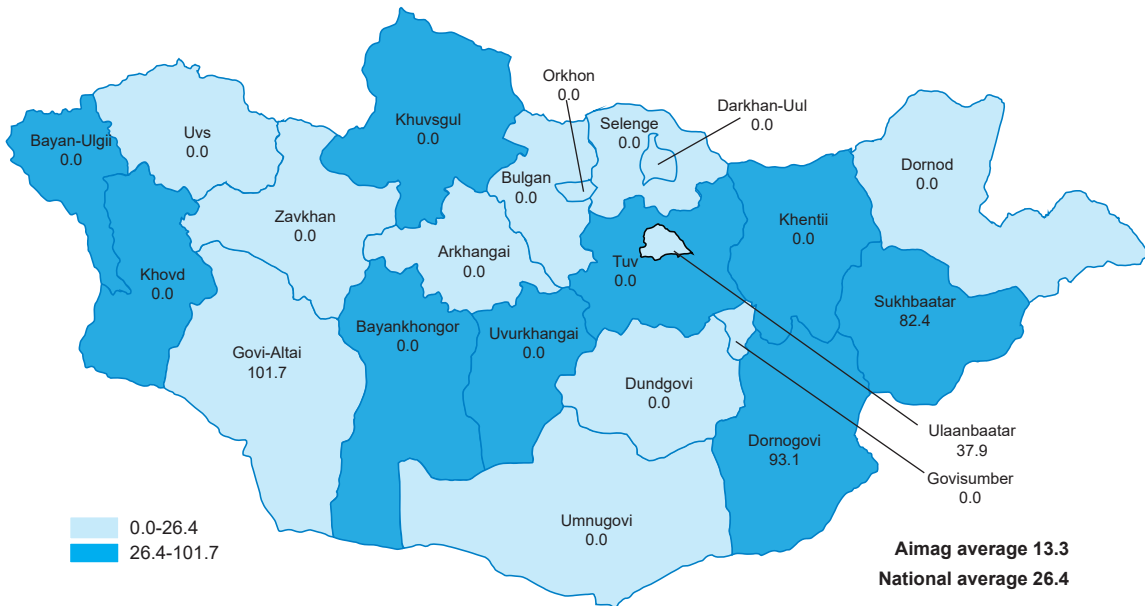


In 2023, there were 17 recorded maternal mortality cases, resulting in a rate of 26.4 per 100,000 live births. This reflects a decrease of 6 cases or 8.7 per 100,000 live births compared to the previous year. Notably, no maternal deaths were recorded in several aimags including Arkhangai, Bayan-Olgii, Bulgan, Govisumber, Darkhan-Uul, Dornod, Dundgovi, Zavkhan, Orkhon, Umnugovi, Selenge, Tuv, Khovd, Khuvsgul, and Khentii.

82.6% of maternal deaths occurred in hospitals, while 17.4% took place at home. Compared to 2014, there has been a decrease of 4.5 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Mother's education level is shown for maternal death cases as follows: 11.8 percent had a higher education, 76.4 percent had a secondary, vocational or technical education, 5.9 percent had a primary or basic education, and 5.9 percent was uneducated. Maternal deaths by mother's occupation are shown as follows: 23.5% employed, 5.9% herder, and 70.6% unemployed.

Figure 3.13. Maternal mortality rate, per 100 000 live births, by aimags, 2023



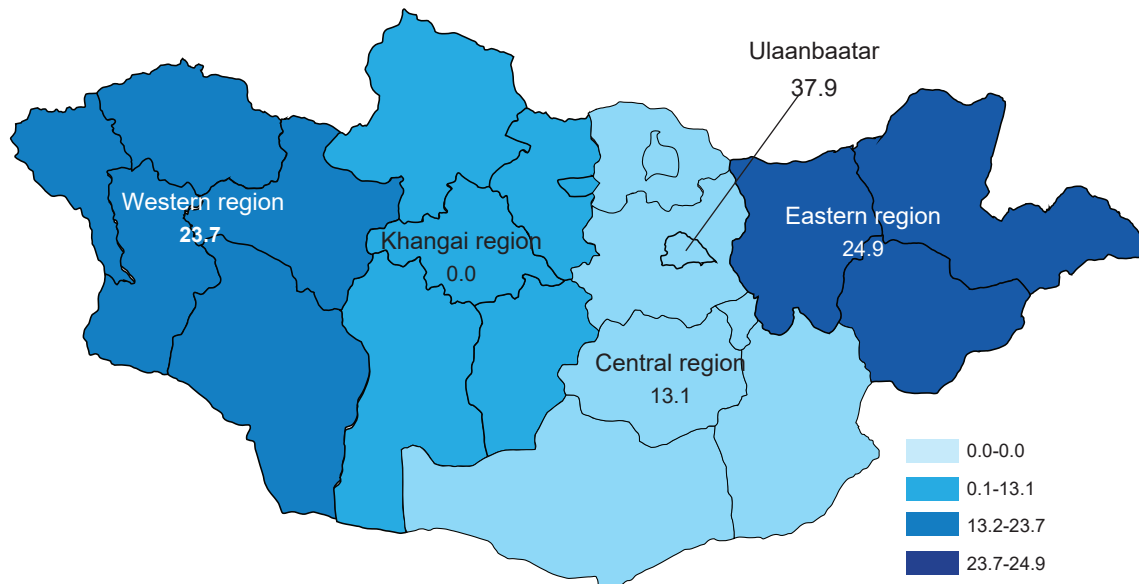
Maternal deaths in Mongolia were recorded across various types of hospitals. The distribution was as follows: Sum and village health centers-5.9%, Family health centers-5.9%, District health centers-11.8%, Provincial general hospitals-5.9%, Rural general hospitals-5.9%, Amgalan Maternity Hospital-11.8%, Urgoo Maternity Hospital-11.8%, National Maternal and Child Health Department-17.4%, Second National Maternal and Child Center 2-5.9%, General Forensic Investigation Department-5.9%

Table 3.1. Maternal mortality rate, per 100 000 live births, by age groups, 2023

By age groups	Percentage of births by C-section	Maternal mortality rate, 100 000 live births
under 20	0	0.0
20-24	24	32.1
25-29	6	5.9
30-34	41	39.1
35-39	12	16.9
40 and above	18	100.7

The maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births was estimated at 32.1 among women aged under 20 years, 32.1 among women aged 20-24, 39.1 among women aged 30-34 years, and 100.7 among women aged 40 and above years, respectively. These rates were higher than the country average by 5.7-74.3 per thousand.

Figure 3.14. Maternal mortality rate, per 100 000 live births, by region, 2023



The maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births was lower than the national average in the Khangai, Eastern, and Western regions by 1.5-13.3, while in Ulaanbaatar, it was higher than the national average by 11.5.

3.2. CHILD HEALTH

3.2.1 LIVE BIRTHS

Ensuring a newborn child included in the appropriate health and social services or within the first month of life, the chances of survival will increase and promote normal growth and development, and healthy growth. In our country 2023, 96.8% of newborns were breastfed within the first hour of life. This indicator was 1.2% lower than the country average in Ulaanbaatar city.

Table 3.2. Number of newborns, by region, 2023

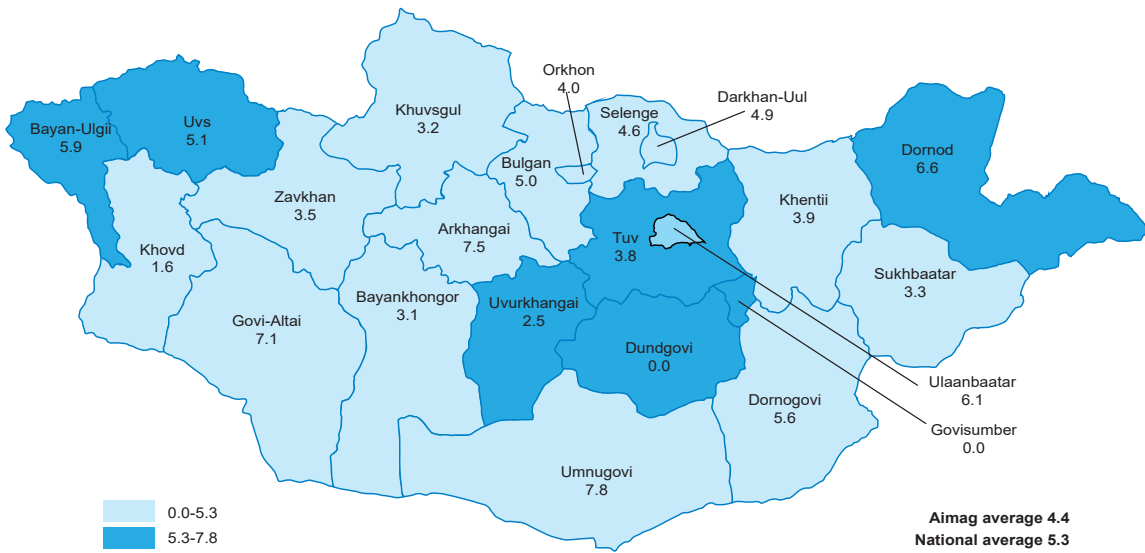
Regions	Newborns		Stillbirth /per 1000 births/
	Sex ratio	The percentage of low birth weight	
Western region	102.5	4.1	6.2
Central region	104.0	2.8	4.9
Khangai region	106.3	4.1	4.2
Eastern region	107.8	2.8	5.7
Aimag total	104.8	3.6	4.4
Ulaanbaatar	106.8	5.0	6.1
National total	105.9	4.4	5.3

There were 64 306 live births nationwide, reflecting a decrease of 1 280 births, which is 2.0 percent lower than the same period last year. Among all live births, 4.4 percent weighed less than 2500 grams. Additionally, there were 1 428 twins and 12 triplets born.



The number of stillbirths was 344, equivalent to 5.3 per 1 000 total births, representing a decrease of 5 cases, or 1.4 percent, compared to the previous year.

Figure 3.15. Stillbirth rate, per 1000 total birth, by aimags, 2023



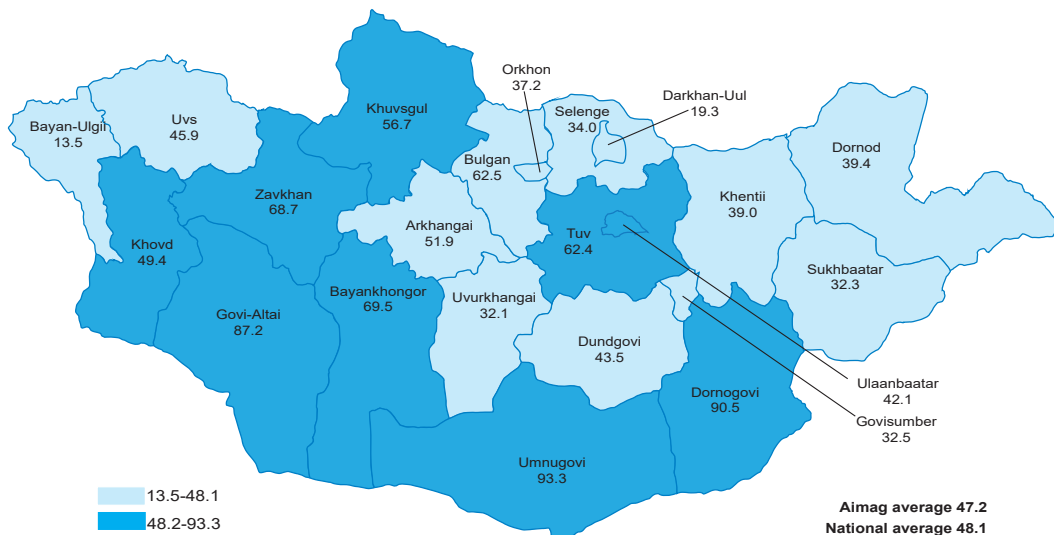
The stillbirth rate in Arkhangai, Bayan-Ulgii, Govii-Altai, Umnugovi, and Dornod aimags ranged from 5.9 to 7.8, higher than the national average by 0.6 to 2.5 cases per 1000 births. In the Central region, Govisumber aimag recorded a stillbirth rate of 7.8 per 1000 births, surpassing the regional average by 2.9 per 1000 births. Conversely, the stillbirth rates in the Khangai and Central regions were lower than both the national and aimag averages. Among stillbirths, 51.5% were boys, resulting in a sex ratio at birth of 105.9.

Additionally, 0.7 percent of all live births had congenital anomalies, with an incidence rate of birth defects at 7.1 per 1000 total births.

3.2.2. CHILD MORBIDITY

30913 cases of neonatal morbidity were recorded, which accounted for 48.1 percent of live births.

Figure 3.16. Neonatal morbidity, percentage of live births, by aimags, 2023



Among perinatal disorders, fetal loss accounts for 1.8 percent, while neonatal jaundice represents 57.8 percent of cases.

Out of 8,080 cases of congenital malformations in children under one year of age registered in outpatient clinics, congenital malformations of the heart septum account for 33.5 percent, congenital malformations of the hip for 32.7 percent, cleft lip and palate for 2.9 percent, congenital malformations of the urinary system for 8.8 percent, and congenital malformations of the circulatory system lead with 9.1 percent.

In Ulaanbaatar, diseases of the respiratory system, perinatal period disorders, injuries, poisoning, diseases of external causes, diseases of the nervous system, and diseases of the digestive system are the leading causes of outpatient diseases among infants and children under five years of age.

Specifically, tonsillitis accounts for 13.6 percent, acute bronchitis for 23.9 percent, and pneumonia for 14.5 percent of respiratory diseases among infants and children under the age of five. Non-infectious diarrhea represents 30.1 percent of all diseases of the digestive system.

Table 3.3. Leading causes of infant and children under five age morbidity, by percentage (Outpatient), 2023

	Infant		Under 5 children	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Diseases of respiratory system	27.0	59.3	35.5	61.1
Diseases of digestive system	7.0	8.3	9.4	12.9
Perinatal pathologies	16.4	6.5	5.6	2.1
External causes of morbidity and mortality	3.9	0.5	10.9	1.3
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	8.1	5.9	8.6	6.5
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	5.7	5.3	4.2	4.8
Diseases of the nervous system	11.7	5.6	5.9	2.5



Table 3.4. Leading causes of infant and children under five age morbidity, by percentage (Inpatient), 2023

	Infant		Under 5 children	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Diseases of respiratory system	59.5	66.3	67.9	71.6
Diseases of digestive system	11.3	8.1	9.8	7.3
Perinatal pathologies	19.6	16.0	7.6	7.1
External causes of morbidity and mortality	0.8	1.0	2.0	1.9
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.8	1.3	1.4	2.7
Congenital malformations	1.3	0.2	1.4	0.2
Diseases of the nervous system	1.9	3.8	1.7	2.8



In Ulaanbaatar and the aimags, diseases of the respiratory system, diseases of the digestive system, and perinatal period disorders are the primary causes of illnesses among hospitalized infants and children under the age of five.



Specifically, pneumonia accounts for 75.5 percent, acute bronchitis for 15.2 percent, and acute laryngitis and laryngitis for 2.0 percent of respiratory system diseases among infants and children under five years of age. Non-infectious diarrhea represents 58.6 percent of digestive system diseases.

Table 3.5. Leading causes of child and adolescent morbidity, per 10 000 population, by age groups, 2023 (Outpatient)

Leading causes	1-4 age	5-9 age	10-14 age	15-19 age
Diseases of respiratory system	4822.4	2260.7	1541.6	1274.3
Diseases of digestive system	1214.3	2226.1	1776.7	1741.3
Communicable diseases	288.9	178.2	71.4	121.0
External causes of morbidity and mortality	670.7	567.9	817.2	899.3
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	376.9	330.0	259.5	186.1
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	707.2	571.7	626.0	767.6
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	233.8	299.0	329.8	624.7
Diseases of the eye and adnexa system	257.9	313.0	309.3	291.3



Among adolescents, diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems are the primary causes of outpatient illnesses. Acute bronchitis is the leading cause of disease per 10,000 children aged 1-4 years, while tooth decay and tooth and gum disease are the leading causes of disease in children aged 5-9, 10-14, and 15-19 years.

Table 3.6. Leading causes of child and adolescent morbidity, per 10 000 population, by age groups, 2022 (Inpatient)

Leading causes	1-4 age	5-9 age	10-14 age	15-19 age
Diseases of respiratory system	1718.7	345.0	222.1	191.1
Diseases of digestive system	184.7	89.0	106.9	130.7
Communicable diseases	109.2	54.4	33.5	41.0
External causes of morbidity and mortality	61.9	56.7	65.5	83.0
Diseases of the nervous system	40.7	41.5	64.4	97.7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	59.0	48.8	69.4	86.3



Diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems are the primary reasons for hospitalization of children. Among children aged 1-4 years, non-infectious diarrhea and pneumonia are the leading causes of morbidity per 10,000 children. Conversely, appendicitis is the leading cause of morbidity in 5-19 year-olds.

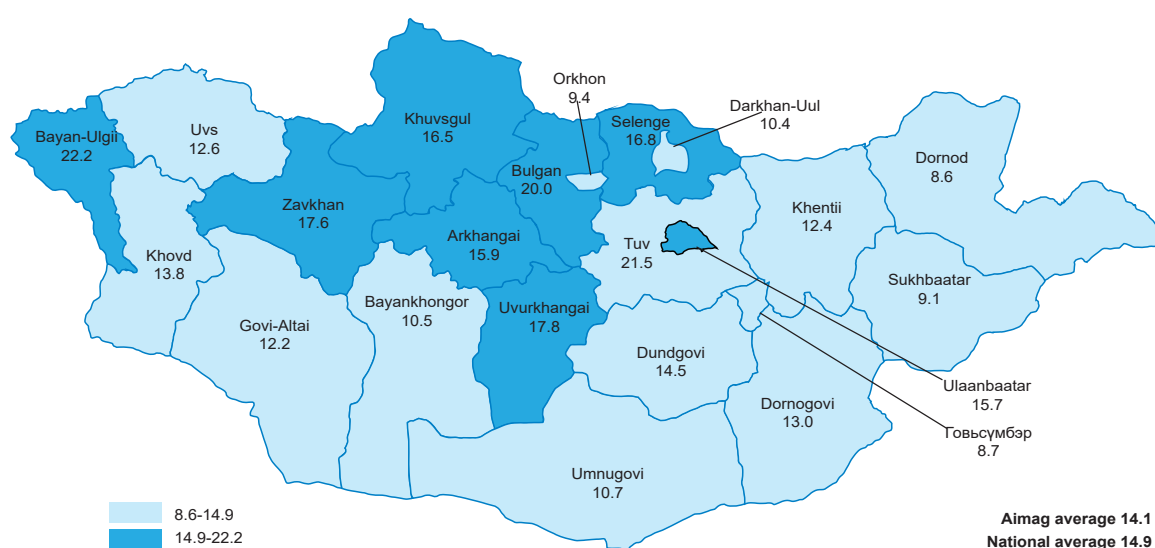
3.2.3. INFANT AND UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE

In 2023, nationwide, there were 793 recorded cases of infant mortality, amounting to 12.3 per 1,000 live births, which reflects a decrease of 0.1 from the previous year. Infant mortality accounts for 62.5 percent of all child mortality, with a rate of 7.7 per 1,000 live births. Out of the total infant mortality cases (496), 65.7 percent (326) occurred in the early period of infancy (0-6 days of life), and 34.3 percent (170) in the late period (7-28 days of life). Of all children who died under the age of one, 54.7 percent were male and 45.3 percent were female.

However, the total number of deaths under the age of five was 961, resulting in a rate of 14.9 per 1,000 live births. Compared to the previous year, there was a decrease of 0.6 cases per 1,000 live births or 58 fewer deaths. Specifically, there were 16.2 male children and 13.6 female children per 1,000 live births.

Child mortality per 1,000 live births under the age of five is 1.6-7.3 cases higher than the national average in Central (21.5), Bulgan (20.0), Bayan-Olgii (22.2), Khuvsgul (16.5), Overkhangai (17.8), and Zavkhan (17.6) provinces.

Figure 3.17. Mortality of children under five years of age, per 1,000 live births, 2023



Perinatal disorders are identified as the leading cause of death in children under one year of age in both urban and rural areas.

Table 3.7. Leading causes of infant and under five age mortality, by percentage, 2023

Leading causes	Infant		Under-five age	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Diseases of the nervous system	0.9	2.8	2.4	5.2
Diseases of respiratory system	5.1	12.0	6.0	13.2
Perinatal pathologies	59.3	56.8	46.2	43.4
Congenital malformations	22.2	9.9	22.9	8.7
External causes of morbidity and mortality	4.1	10.2	7.8	20.8

■ 1st ■ 2nd ■ 3th

86.5 percent of children who died before reaching the age of five passed away due to diseases, while 13.2 percent succumbed to accidents and injuries. Among these, 76.3 percent died in hospitals, 19.4 percent passed away at home, and 4.3 percent died elsewhere.



3.3. ABORTION

The majority of women seeking abortion do so due to unwanted pregnancies. In developing countries, 84 percent of unintended pregnancies occur among women who have an unmet need for modern contraception. Therefore, the prevalence of induced abortion serves as a crucial indicator of the effectiveness of both the supply and demand sides of family planning programs.

In 2023, there were 12,197 recorded cases of abortion, with a ratio of 189.7 per 1000 live births and 14.6 abortions per 1000 women of reproductive age. This marks an increase of 871 cases or 6.6% compared to the previous year, equivalent to 9.5 abortions per 1000 live births.

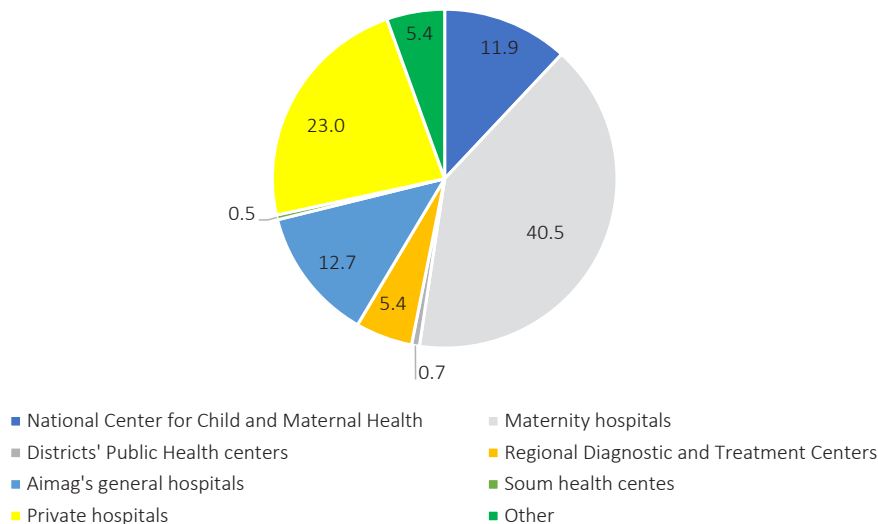
The abortion rate exceeded the country average by 53.2-145.5 per thousand in certain areas, namely Umnugovi (299.9), Darkhan-Uul (242.9), Dornogovi (335.2), and Ulaanbaatar (267.3).

Abortions performed in private hospitals have increased by 96 cases or 3.3 percent compared to the last year. The late abortion rate per 1000 live births was 6.7.

The abortion rates by age group were as follows: 5.0% for women aged under 20 years, 63.0% for those aged 20-34 years, and 32% for those over 35 years old. Compared to the previous year, the abortion rate among women aged under 20 years had decreased by 0.1 percent. The percentage of women undergoing abortion for the first time increased by 15.5% (453 cases) compared to the previous year, and 4.2% of women who had abortions had never given birth.

A total of 13 cases with abortion complications were recorded. These complications included hemorrhage due to weakening of uterine contractility (84.6%) and uterine punctures (7.7%).

Figure 3.18. Abortion, by health facility, 2023





CHAPTER IV

MEDICAL CARE SERVICE

CHAPTER IV. MEDICAL CARE SERVICE

«Medical care and services encompass a range of activities including the diagnosis, treatment, nursing, relief, and rehabilitation of diseases, injuries, and loss of bodily functions, drawing from both modern and traditional medicine. According to the Law on Medical Care and Services, Article 3, a hospital is defined as a legal entity responsible for providing specialized medical care and services.»

4.1 HEALTHCARE FACILITY

The healthcare system in Mongolia comprises public, private, and mixed-ownership healthcare organizations responsible for public health, medical care, services, drug supply, medical education, research, and training activities.

“Medical care and services” encompass a range of activities including diagnosis, treatment, nursing, alleviation, and rehabilitation of diseases, injuries, and loss of human body functions based on modern and traditional medicine, as defined by the Law on Medical Care Services.

The provision of medical care services should be coordinated under the special patronage of the state. Activities related to providing care services by the government, citizens, and legal entities should aim at mutual benefit, fairness, and equal access while respecting the client.

This chapter compares and summarizes official medical care statistics for each tier of health care facilities.

Table 4.1 Number of health facilities, 2023

Health care organizations		Aimag total	Ulaanbaatar total	National total
Family health center		76	148	224
Village health center		16	4	20
Soum health centers	Grade A	53	-	53
	Grade B	113	-	113
	Grade C	141	-	141
Soum general hospital		6	-	6
Aimag general hospital		16	-	16
District general hospital		-	4	4
District public health center, National public health institute		-	10	10
Regional diagnostic and treatment center		5	-	5
Specialized center		-	3	3
Specialized hospital		1	13	14
Maternity hospital		-	3	3
Ambulance center		-	1	1
Private clinic		494	972	1466
Private hospital with beds		102	114	216
Sanatorium		52	45	97
Medicine supply company		79	49	128
Pharmacy		955	1142	2097
Special purpose hospital		23	6	29
Others		74	26	100
Total		2206	2540	4746

In 2023, among the 4,746 health institutions that submitted statistical reports, the breakdown is as follows: 14 specialized hospitals; 3 specialized centers; 5 regional diagnostic and treatment centers; 16 provincial general hospitals;

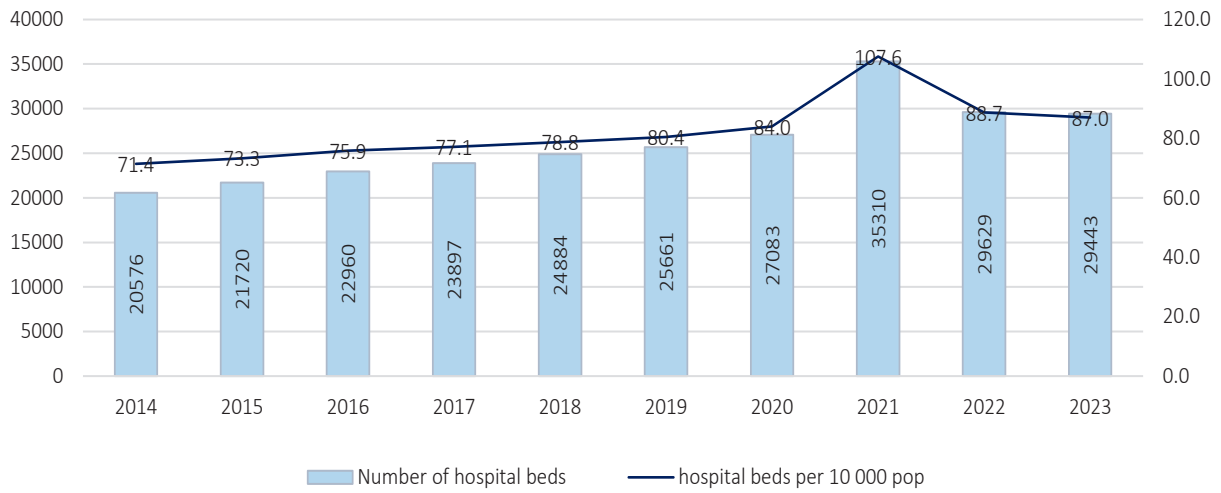


4 district general hospitals; 10 district health centers; 6 Soum health centers. Additionally, there were: 6 hospitals; 307 Sumy health centers; 224 family health centers; 216 private hospitals with beds; 1,466 private clinics. These institutions collectively provide medical care to the population of Mongolia.

4.2 BED AVAILABILITY OF IN-PATIENT TREATMENT CARE AND SERVICE

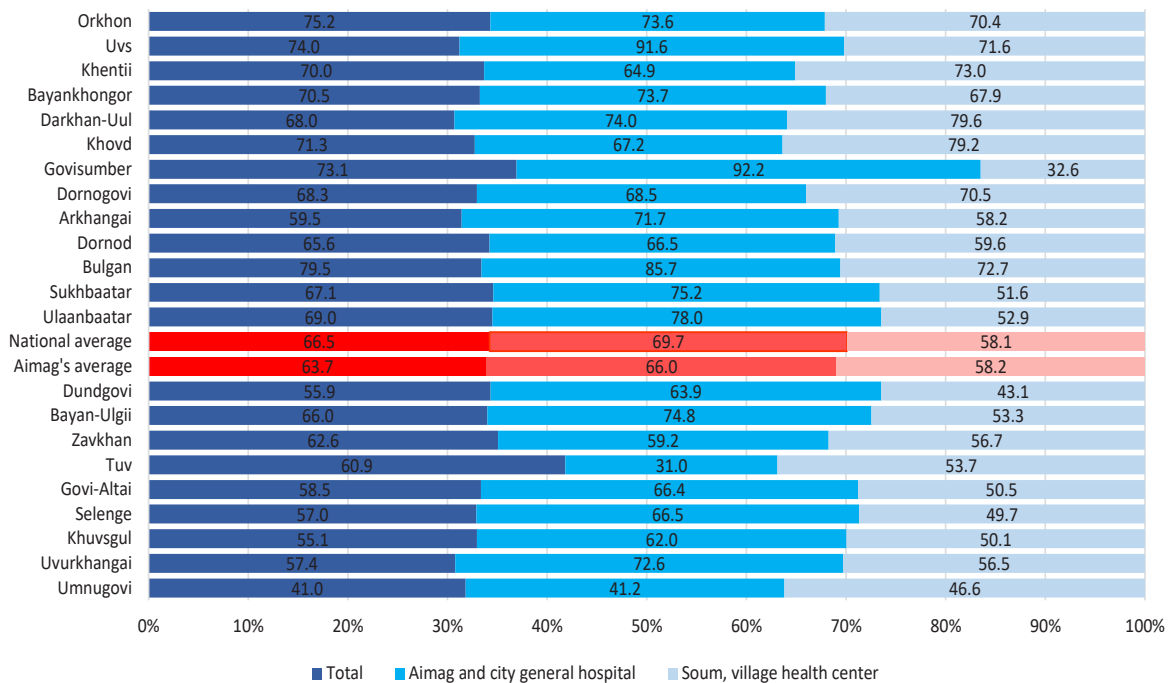
Nationwide, in 2023, 29,443 hospital beds for inpatient care were used, which is 3,326.7 more than the average over the past 10 years. Of these, 74.5 percent were in state-owned health institutions, while 25.5 percent were in private hospitals.

Figure 4.1 Number of hospital beds, per 10 000 population, 2014-2023



In the reporting year, there were an average of 87.0 inpatient care beds per 10,000 population, an increase of 4.6 beds over the past 10-year average. However, this represents a decrease of 1.7 beds compared to the previous year.

Figure 4.2 Average of bed utilization rates for inpatient care, 2023



In 2023, the national average bed occupancy rate for inpatient care was 66.5%. By type of healthcare facility, the occupancy rates were as follows: Specialized hospitals: 79.8%; Provincial general hospitals: 72.0%; Regional diagnostic and treatment centers: 65.2%; Ulaanbaatar district general hospitals: 89.0%; Soum village health centers: 58.0%; Private hospitals: 54.5% Other hospitals: 65.5%. And the lowest occupancy rate was in traditional treatment center by 0.7%.

Table 4.2. Percentage of hospital beds, by wards, 2023

No	Inpatient care and service beds	Specialized hospital	Regional diagnostic and treatment center	Aimag general hospital	District general hospital	Sum, village hospital	Private hospital	Other hospitals	Total
1	Internal medicine	11.1	11.9	15.9	34.2	45.4	60.4	16.2	32.7
2	Surgery	9.6	7.5	8.1	8.6	3.4	4.1	5.7	6.3
3	Obstetrics	3.9	10.9	9.9	1.7	11.0	0.4	13.9	6.4
4	Gynecology	7.5	5.0	6.0	0.4	3.0	2.8	4.3	4.2
5	Pediatric	10.6	11.1	13.9	29.0	23.0	2.9	14.8	13.4
6	Infectious	7.7	5.4	4.7	0.6	9.3	0.3	0.0	3.9
7	Skin allergies	2.8	2.3	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.7	1.3
8	Tuberculosis	4.0	4.0	4.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.8	1.8
9	Neurology	3.6	6.9	7.9	11.7	0.5	6.5	5.3	5.6
10	Psychiatric	11.0	5.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.5	3.3
11	Injury	11.5	6.8	4.3	1.4	0.1	1.4	3.6	3.9
12	Nephrology	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5
13	Urology	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
14	Intensive care and resuscitation	3.3	1.9	1.9	3.4	0.2	0.5	1.6	1.6
15	Ophthalmologist	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.7
16	Otorhinolaryngologist	2.2	2.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	1.1
17	Maxillofacial	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
18	Cancer	1.9	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7
19	Traditional treatment	0.7	4.0	5.2	3.1	1.3	12.7	16.3	6.7
20	Palliative care	1.0	1.5	2.2	3.9	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.4
21	Others	1.1	9.7	4.6	1.4	2.3	2.6	11.9	4.0
22	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

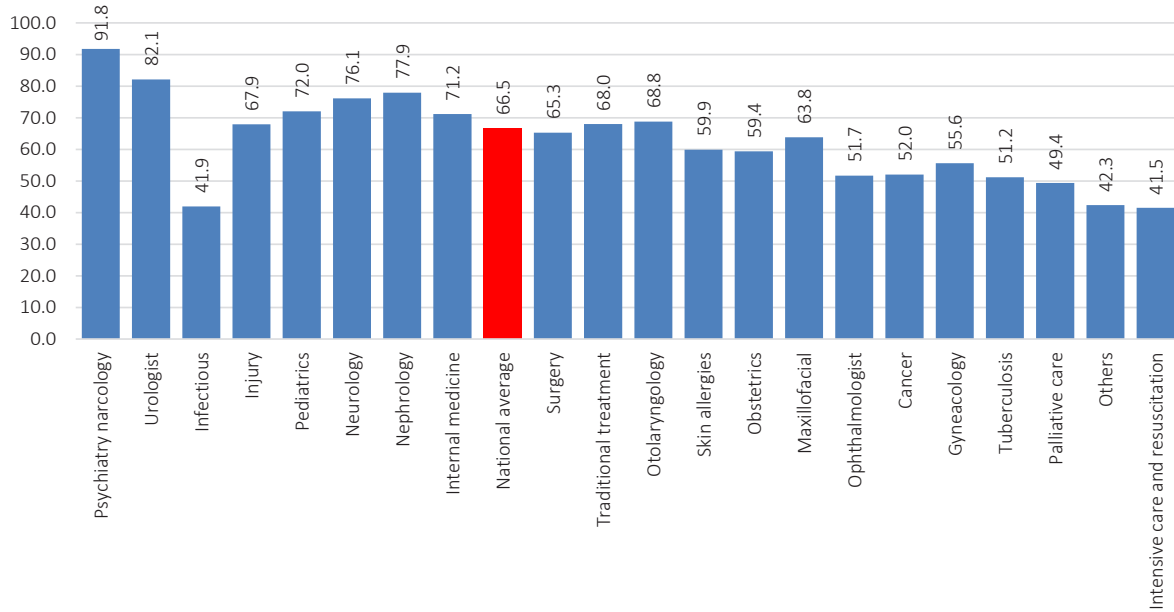
When examining the distribution of inpatient care beds across healthcare institutions nationwide by department, internal medicine beds constitute the largest share at 32.7%, while maxillofacial beds represent the smallest share at 0.3%. Trauma beds make up 11.5%, internal medicine beds 11.1%, pediatric beds 10.6%, and chronic care beds at specialized hospitals are the highest at 0.7%.

In regional diagnostic and treatment centers, provincial general hospitals, district general hospitals, health centers, sum village hospitals, private hospitals, and other hospitals, the proportion



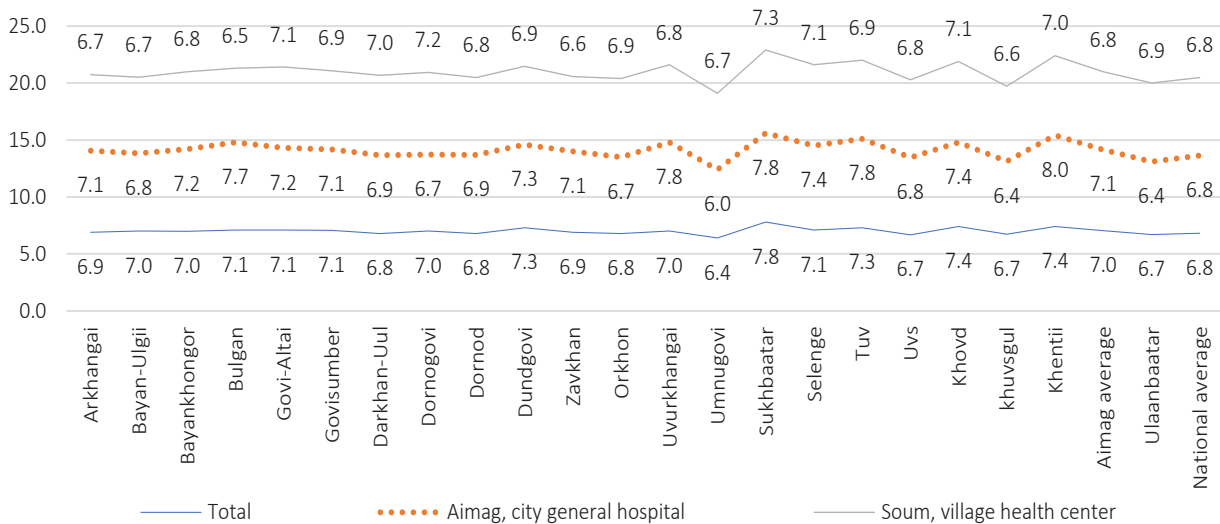
of inpatient beds varies between 11.9% and 60.4%.

Figure 4.3. Average of bed utilization rates for inpatient care, by wards, 2023



The percentage of beds used in inpatient care is 1.4-25.3% higher than the national average in the departments of trauma, traditional medicine, otolaryngology, internal medicine, pediatrics, neurology, nephrology, urology, and psychiatry.

Figure 4.4. Average length of stay, 2023



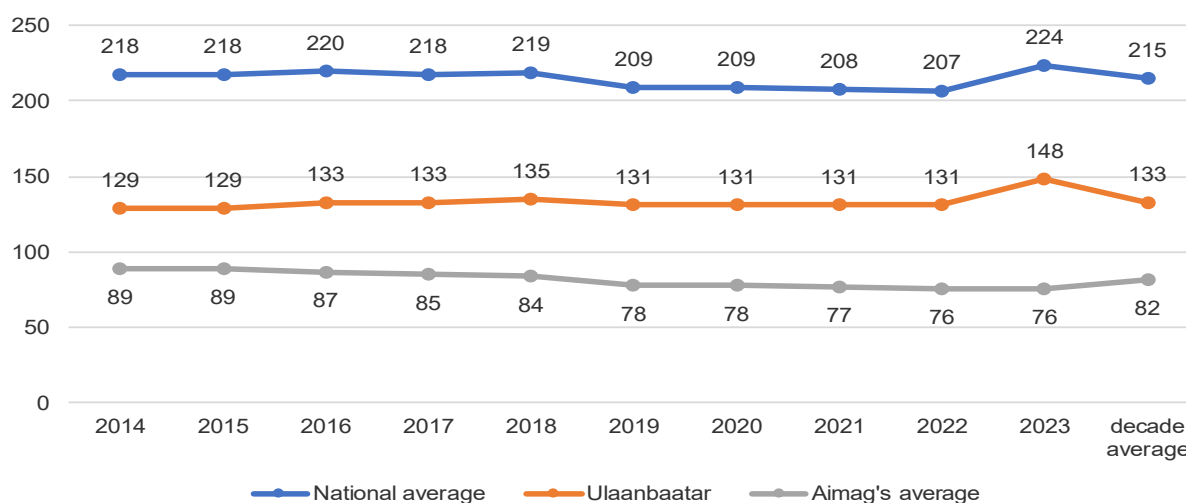
The average number of bed days for inpatients is 6.8 nationwide, 6.7 in Ulaanbaatar, and 7.0 in the provinces.

4.3. CARE AND SERVICES AT FAMILY HEALTH CENTRES

A Family Health Center is a registered private healthcare organization that voluntarily provides healthcare services to the populations of cities and towns under contract. Family and Soum health centers offer public healthcare and services to the population, including assessment, control, health promotion, disease prevention, early detection, diagnosis, treatment, nursing,

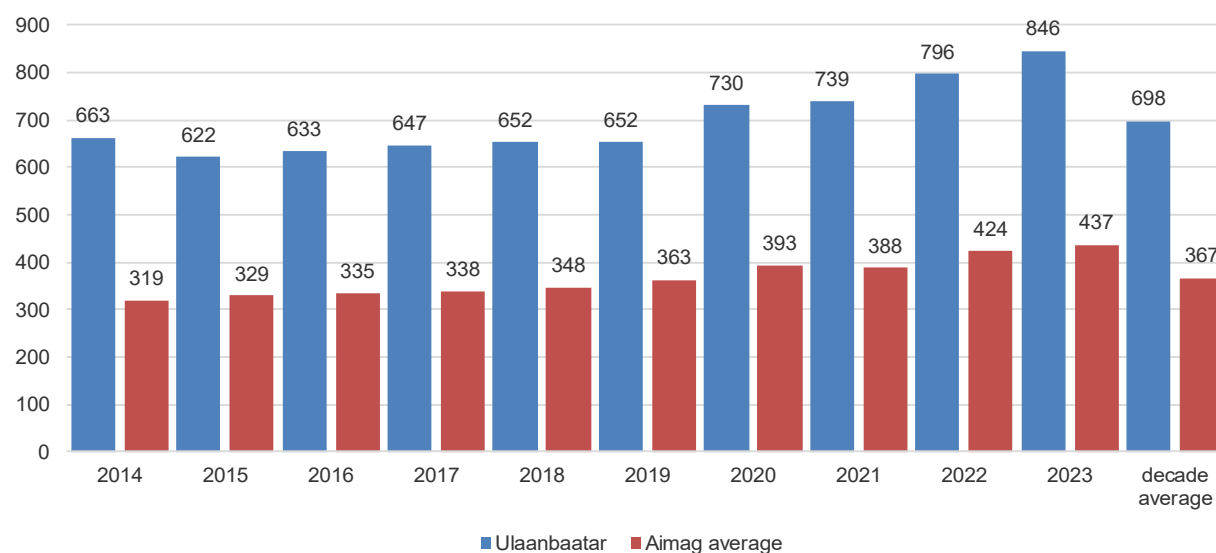
palliation, and rehabilitation. These centers provide basic medical care and services based on both modern and traditional medicine. Due to Mongolia’s extreme climate, respiratory diseases increase in winter and spring, thereby increasing the workload of family health centers.

Figure 4.5. Number of FHCs, 2014-2023



As of 2023, there are 224 FHCs operating nationwide, with 148 family health centers in Ulaanbaatar and 76 FHCs. Nationwide, in 2023, there are a total of 66 266 health workers, with 3 810 of them employed in FHCs. Among the staff in FHCs, 1 283 or 33.7% are general practitioners, 1 251 or 32.8% are nurses, 4.6% are public health specialists, and 28.9% are other workers. The doctor-nurse ratio in FHCs is 1.0:1.0.

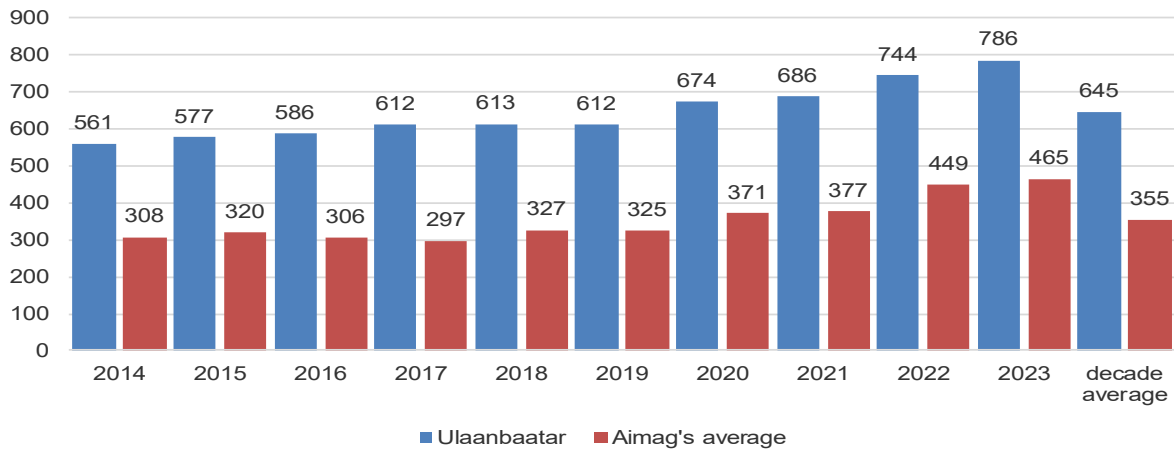
Figure 4.6. Number physicians at FHCs, 2014-2023



The number of doctors working in the FHCs has increased by 218 doctors compared to the average of the last 10 years and by 63 doctors compared to the previous year.

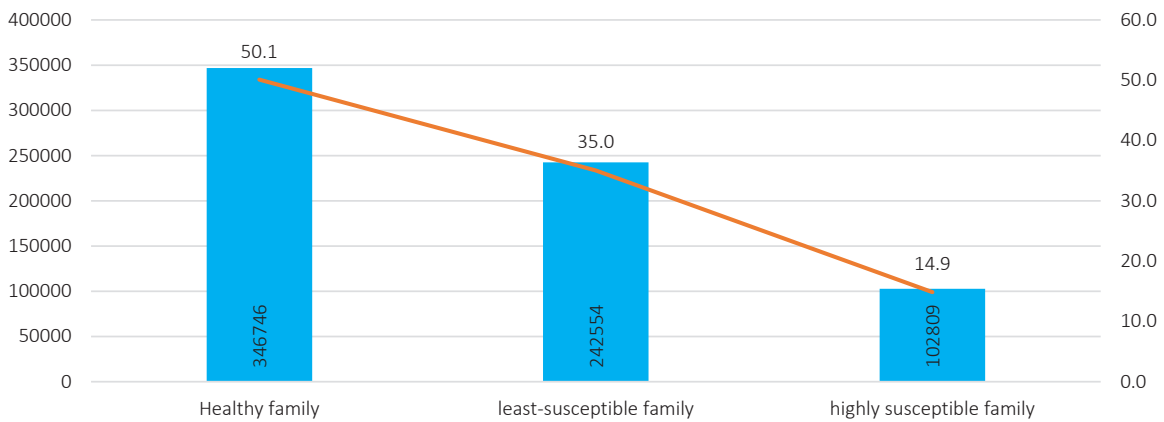


Figure 4.7. Number of nurses at FHCs, 2014-2023



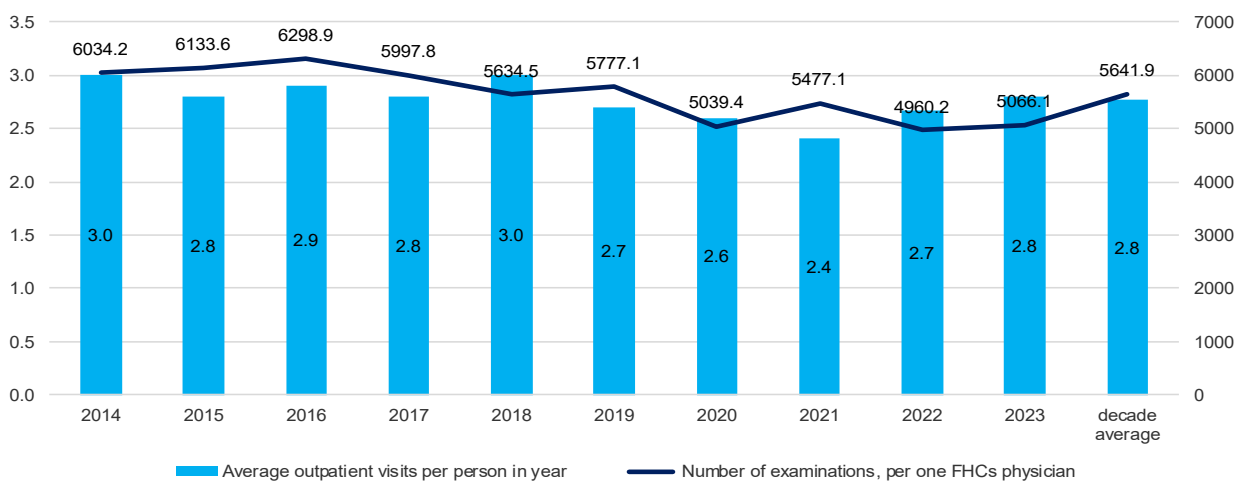
The number of nurses working in the FHCs has increased by 251 nurses compared to the average of the last 10 years and by 58 nurses compared to the previous year.

Figure 4.8. Population health in FHCs, 2023



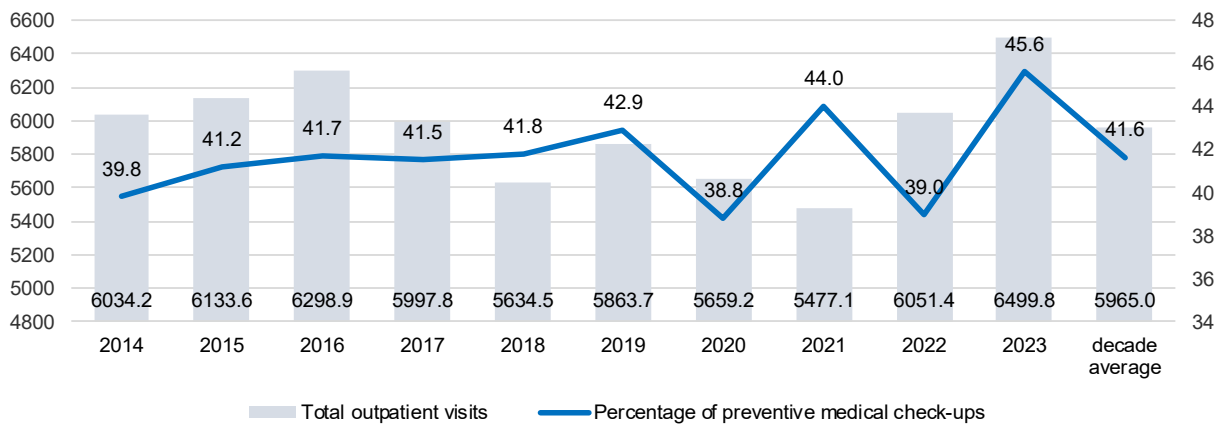
As of 2023, there are 224 family health centers serving 692 109 households, categorized as follows: 346 746 households, or 50.1%, are classified as healthy households; 242 554 households, or 35.0%, are considered less susceptible to disease; 102 809 households, or 14.9%, are deemed susceptible to disease.

Figure 4.9. Indicators of outpatient at FHCs, 2014-2023



In 2023, family health centers conducted 6.5 million examinations, with each citizen receiving healthcare services an average of 2.8 times a year. Compared to the 10-year average, total examinations increased by 534.8 thousand, and compared to the previous year, they increased by 448.4 thousand.

Figure 4.10. Total number of outpatient visits, thousand



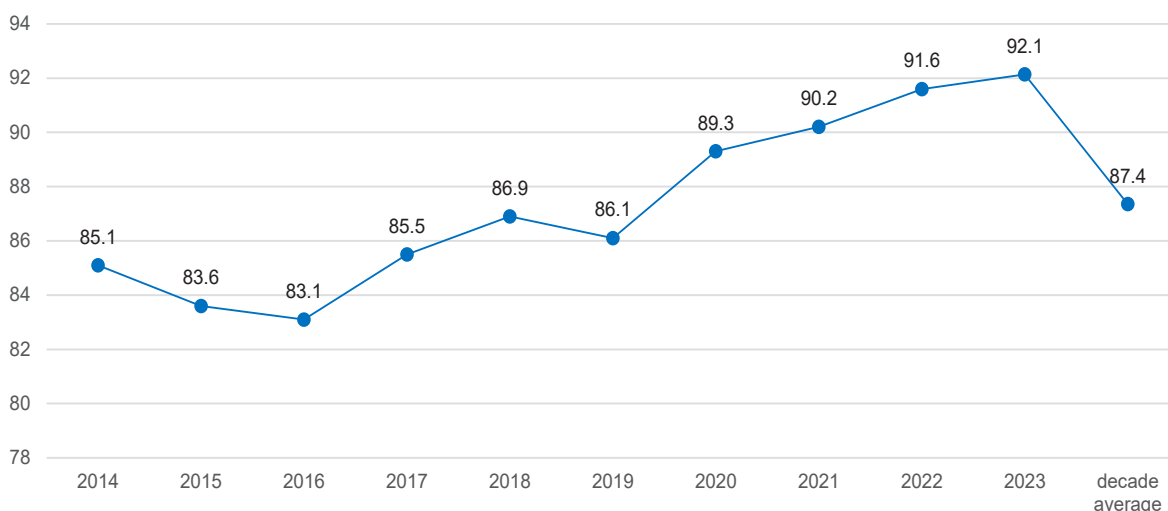
45.6 percent of the total number of family doctors examinations are preventive examinations, with 46.3 percent in Ulaanbaatar and 44.2 percent in local areas. The total number of preventive examinations increased by 4.0 percent compared to the average of the last 10 years and by 6.6 percent compared to the previous year.

As of 2023, the percentage of active supervision of children under one year of age is 97.5 percent nationwide, with 99.9 percent in Ulaanbaatar and 93.0 percent in local areas.

In 2023, 0.4 percent of children under the age of five who were monitored at the family health center were thin, 0.4 percent were underweight, and 1.5 percent were stunted. The leading cause of disease was acute upper respiratory tract infection, accounting for 70.6 percent.

As of 2023, 44,671 women were newly monitored for antenatal care at the family health center, with 92.1 percent included in early care. The number of new mothers enrolled in prenatal care decreased by 4,568 compared to the previous year.

Figure 4.11. Percentage of prenatal care, 2014-2023





4.4. SOUM AND VILLAGE HEALTH CENTERS MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

Soum and Village Health Centers provide healthcare and services to their respective populations using both modern and traditional medicine methods. Depending on the population and location of the sum, sum health centers may include a team doctor branch.

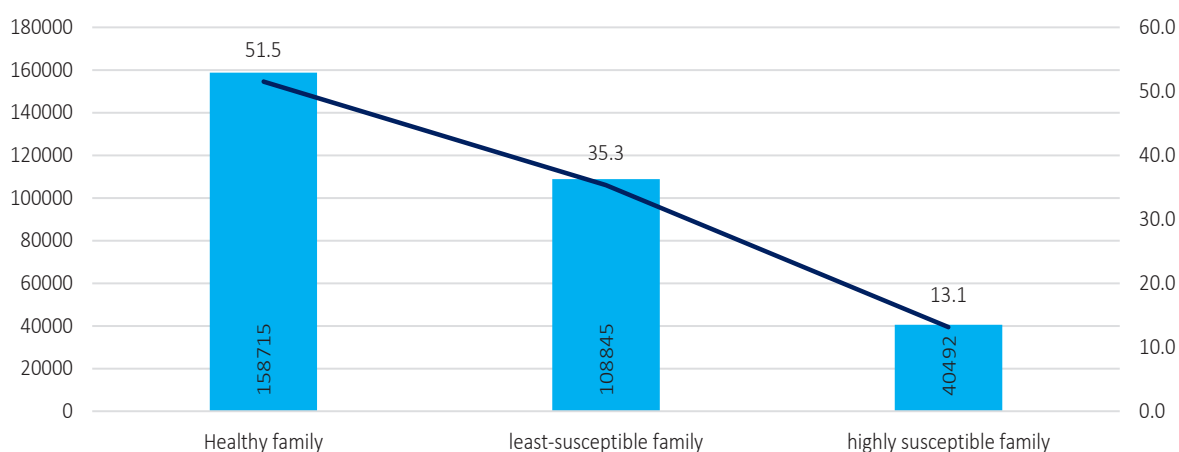
According to the Minister of Health Order No. A/540 of 2019, Soum Health Centers (SHC) are classified into three categories: A, B, and C, based on their distance from the provincial center, population, and travel time to the provincial center.

Category A: Includes SHCs with the capacity to provide at least four basic specialty care services to the population of neighboring soums, in addition to providing primary care to their own population.

Category B: Includes health centers located along the state border, national highways and railways, special injury zones, and regions with developed mining, manufacturing, and tourism.

Category C: Includes all other SHCs not covered by Categories A and B. As of 2023, there are 53 Category A health centers, 113 Category B health centers, 141 Category C health centers, and 6 general hospitals in soums.

Figure 4.12. Population health in SHC, 2023

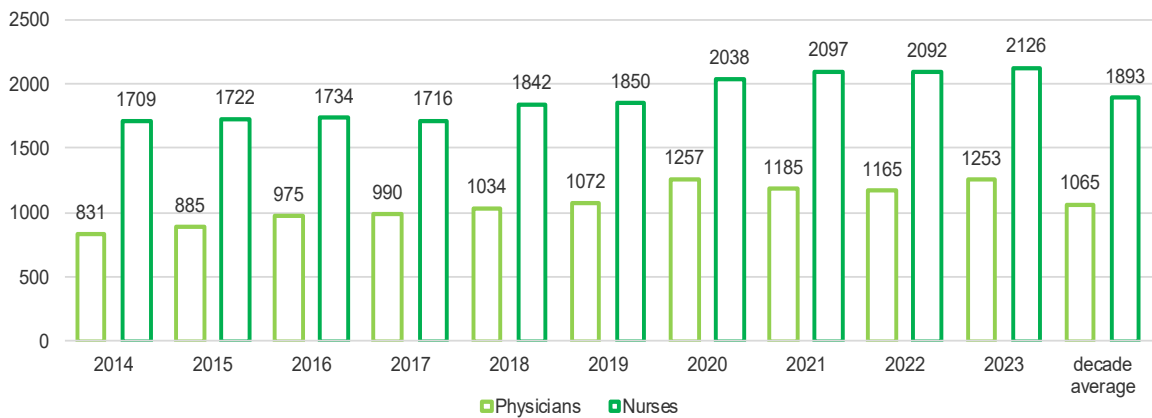


As of 2023, 336 Soum and Village Health Centers provide healthcare services to 308 052 households. Of these, 158 715 households (51.5 percent) are healthy, 108 845 households (35.3 percent) are low-risk, and 40 492 households (13.1 percent) are susceptible to disease.

A total of 8 273 workers provide healthcare services in Soum and Village Health Centers and Soum General Hospitals. Of these workers, 20.4 percent are in A-level health centers, 31.8 percent in B-level health centers, 34.8 percent in C-level health centers, 4.4 percent in village health centers, 8.3 percent in soum health centers, and 0.3 percent in the field of team doctors.

The workforce composition as of 2023 includes 1 253 senior doctors (15.1 percent of the total workforce), 2,126 nurses (25.7 percent), 827 junior doctors (10.0 percent), 354 midwives (4.3 percent), and 137 pharmacists (1.7 percent).

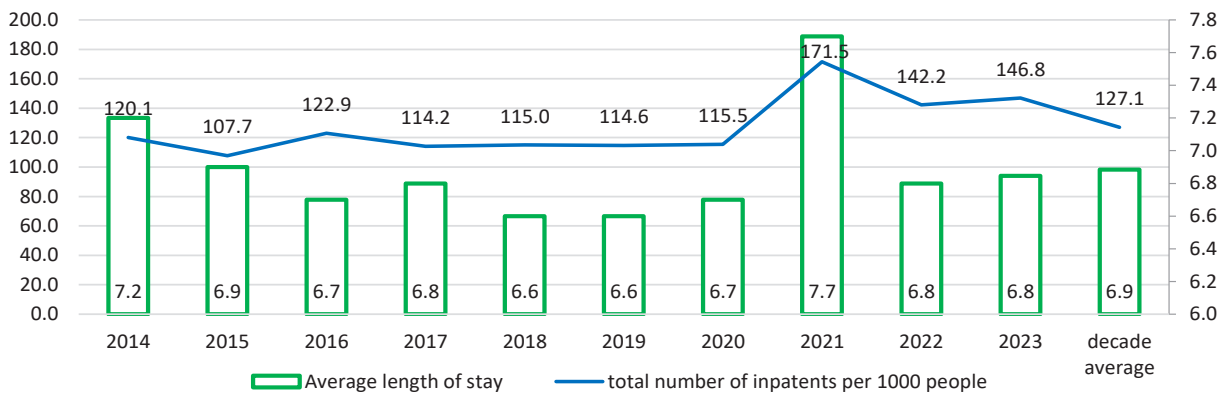
Figure 4.13. Number of physicians and nurses in SHC, 2014-2023



As of 2023, 16.1 percent of all hospital beds are allocated to Soum and Village Health Centers and Soum General Hospitals, an increase of 99 beds from the previous year.

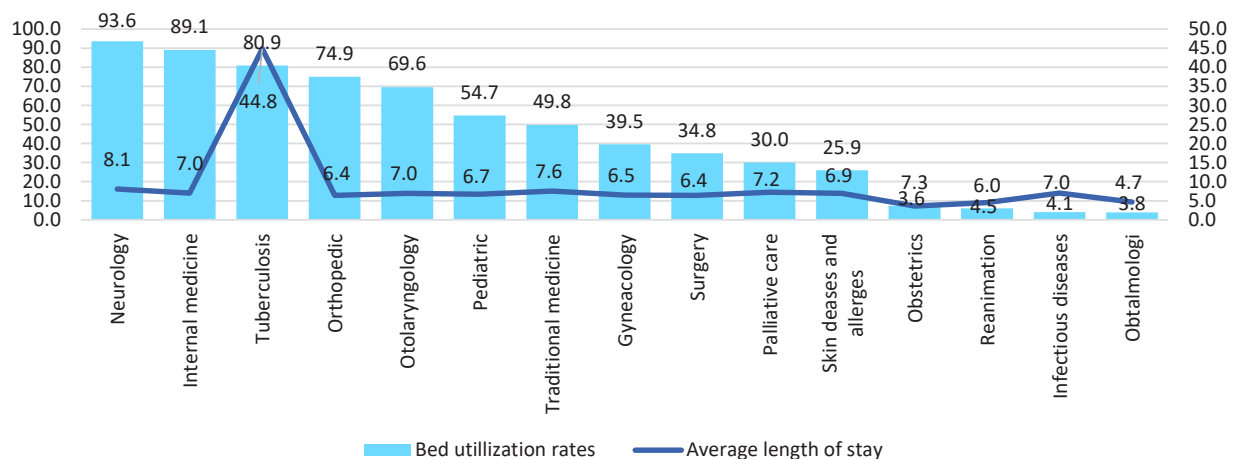
A total of 146.8 thousand people were hospitalized in SHCs and Soum General Hospitals. In 2023, the number of inpatients increased by 19.8 thousand compared to the 10-year average and by 4.7 thousand compared to the previous year.

Figure 4.14. Indicators of inpatient care in SHC, 2014-2023



The bed utilization rates in neurology, internal medicine, tuberculosis, trauma, otolaryngology, and pediatrics departments range from 54.7% to 93.6%. The average length of stay in these departments varies from 6.4 to 44.8 days.

Figure 4.15. Bed utilization rates of SHC, 2023



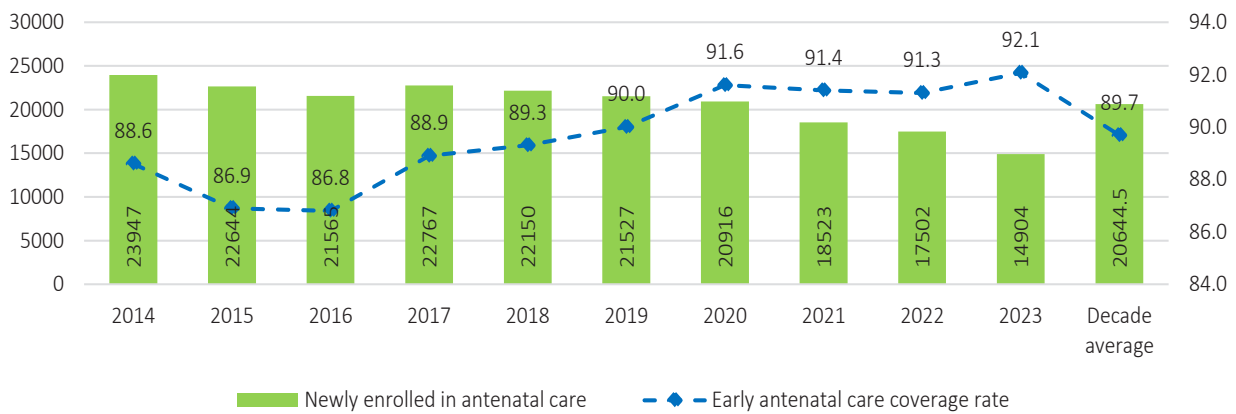


Soum and Village Health Centers play a key role in implementing Universal Health Coverage and the Sustainable Development Goals to improve population health. Their primary health care services package includes maternal and child health care, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, monitoring of the elderly and disabled, palliative care, and emergency ambulance services.

According to the order of the Minister of Health No. A/180 of 1993, Soum and Family Health Centers provide health care services to children under five years of age, pregnant women, and elderly and disabled people at home. Additionally, following the order of the Minister of Health No. A/147 of 2016, primary health care and service providers, in collaboration with specialized doctors and staff at the reference level, organize mobile health care services for children and adults once or twice a year.

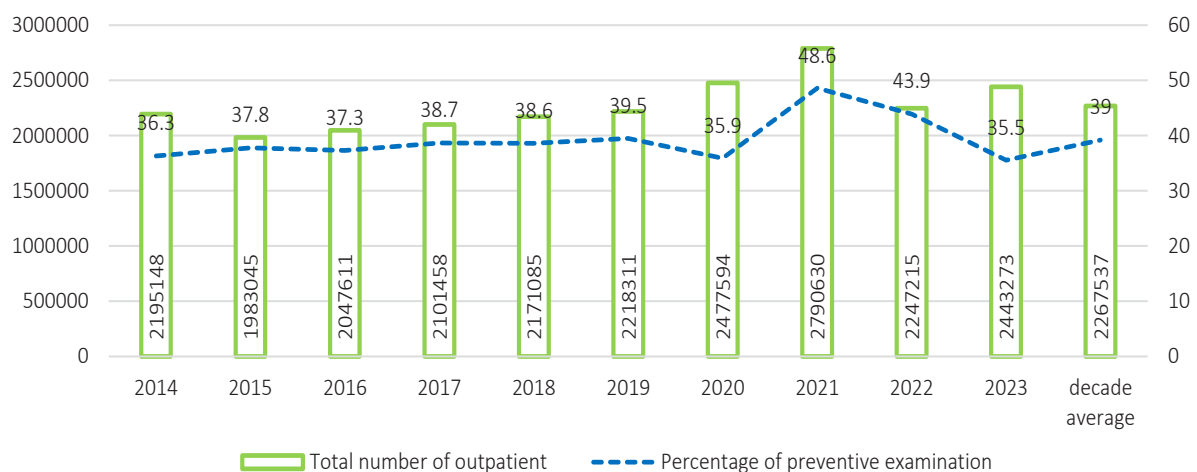
In 2023, early pregnancy control at the level of Sum and village health centers reached 92.1 per cent, which is 2.4 percent higher than the average of the last 10 years and has increased by 0.8 percent from the previous year.

Figure 4.16. Percentage of early antenatal care in SHC, 2014-2023



As of 2023, 2.4 million examinations were performed at Sum and village health centers, with an average of 2.3 visits per citizen. The number of doctor visits increased by 175.7 thousand compared to the 10-year average and by 196.1 thousand compared to the previous year. Of the total examinations, 35.5 percent were preventive, 7.4 percent involved active monitoring, 43.9 percent were outpatient examinations due to illness, and 13.2 percent were home examinations.

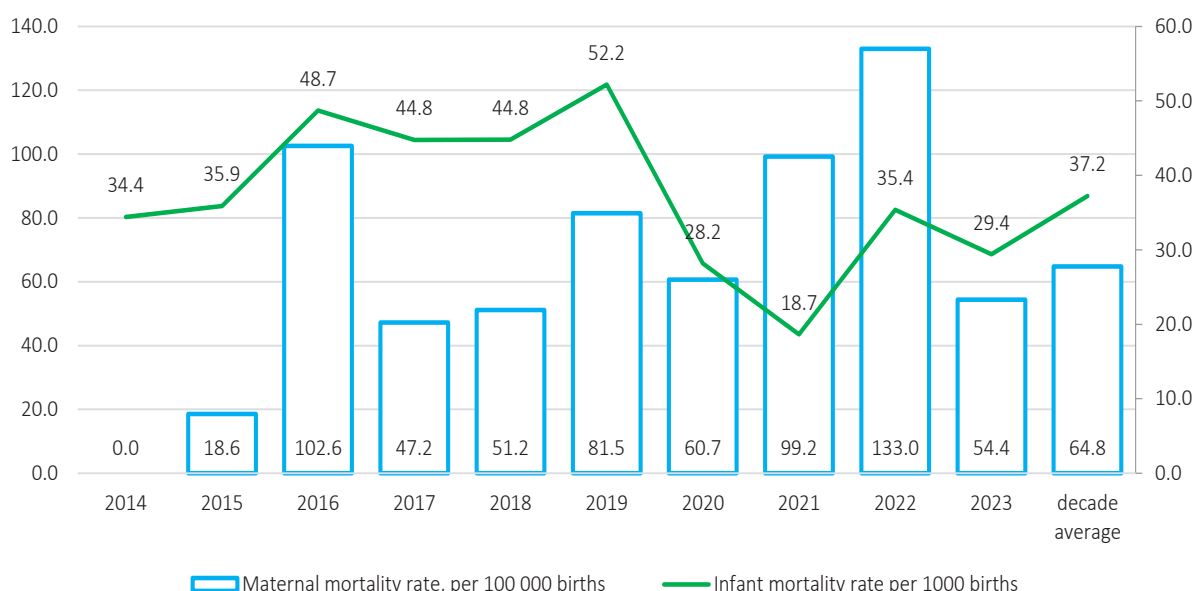
Figure 4.17. Indicators of outpatient care in SHC, 2014-2023



In 2023, Soum and Village Health Centers recorded 2 cases of maternal mortality, corresponding to 54.4 per 100 000 live births. This rate is 10.4 lower than the 10-year average and 78.6 lower compared to the previous year.

The infant mortality rate was 108, or 29.4 per 1 000 live births. Although this rate is 17.1 higher than the national average, it is 7.8 lower than the 10-year average and 6.0 lower than the previous year.

Figure 4.18. Maternal and infant mortality rate in SHC, 2014-2023



As of 2023, there are 42,647 people under disability control at SHCs and Soum General Hospital. The distribution of disabilities is as follows: 32.2 percent were congenital, 53.7 percent resulted from common diseases, 1.5 percent from occupational diseases, 3.4 percent from traffic accidents, 0.4 percent from industrial accidents, 6.0 percent from domestic accidents, and 2.8 percent from other accidents.

By age group, 9.6 percent are children aged 0-17, 73.8 percent are working-age citizens, and 16.6 percent are pensioners.

Employment status shows that 27.2 percent are employed, while 72.4 percent are not employed.

4.5. GENERAL HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS CARE SERVICES

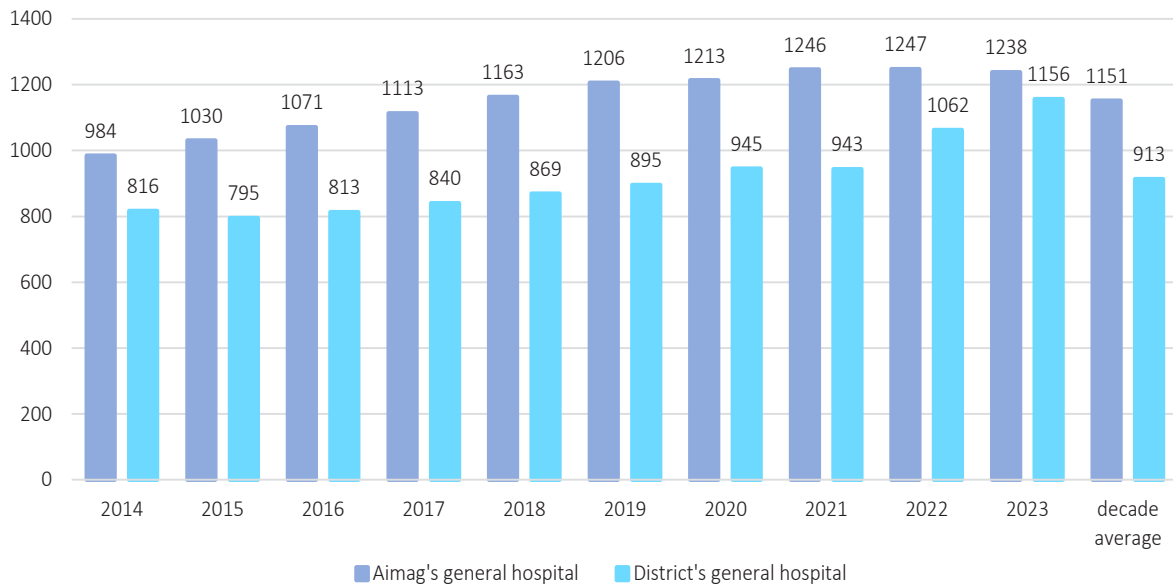
The General Hospital provides medical care and services to the population in at least seven areas: internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics, gynecology, general surgery, dental care, neurology, and infectious diseases. These services are offered in both outpatient and inpatient settings. Based on service demand, the hospital may also have specialized outpatient clinics.

The Public Health Center is responsible for implementing government policies and laws on public health and fostering a health-promoting environment at the provincial and district levels. As of 2023, the general hospitals in 16 provinces employ a total of 1 238 doctors and 1 899 nurses, amounting to 5 362 healthcare workers in total.

In Ulaanbaatar, the 14 district general hospitals and public health centers employ 1 156 doctors and 1 132 nurses, totaling 4 067 healthcare workers.

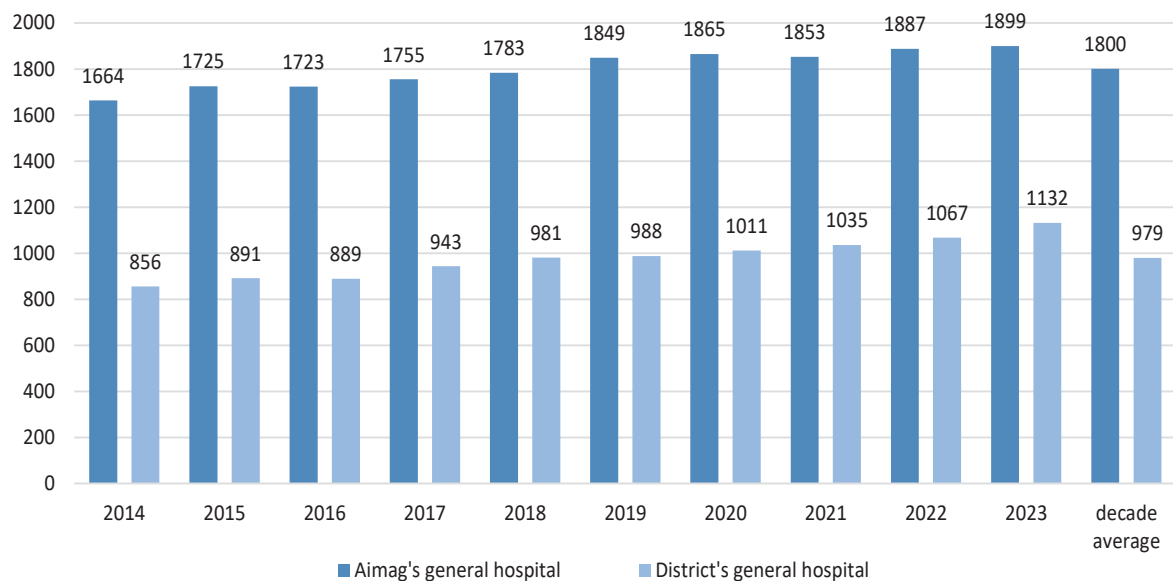


Figure 4.19. Number of physicians in aimag and district general hospitals, 2014-2023



In 2023, provincial general hospitals will employ 1,899 nurses, an increase of 99 from the 10-year average and 12 more than the previous year. The doctor-to-nurse ratio stands at 1:1.5 in provincial general hospitals and 1:1.0 in district general hospitals.

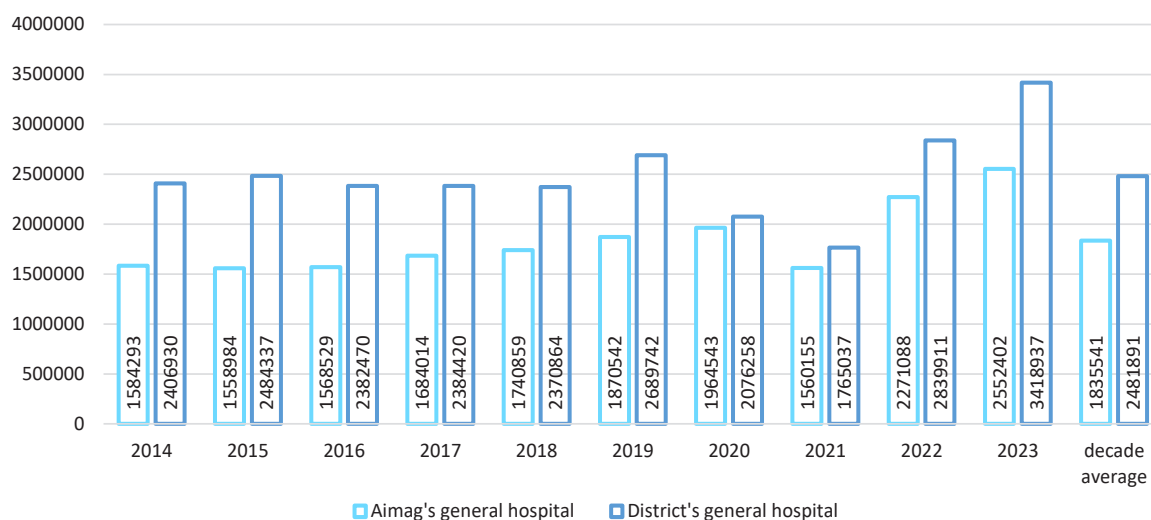
Figure 4.20. Number of nurses in aimag and district general hospitals, 2014-2023



In 2023, there were 2.6 million outpatient visits at the provincial general hospital level, constituting 11.0 percent of all medical examinations, and 3.4 million at the district general hospital level, accounting for 14.8 percent of all examinations. Of these, at the provincial general hospital, the majority 76.7 percent of outpatients sought care due to illness, while 7.0 percent came for active follow-up examinations.

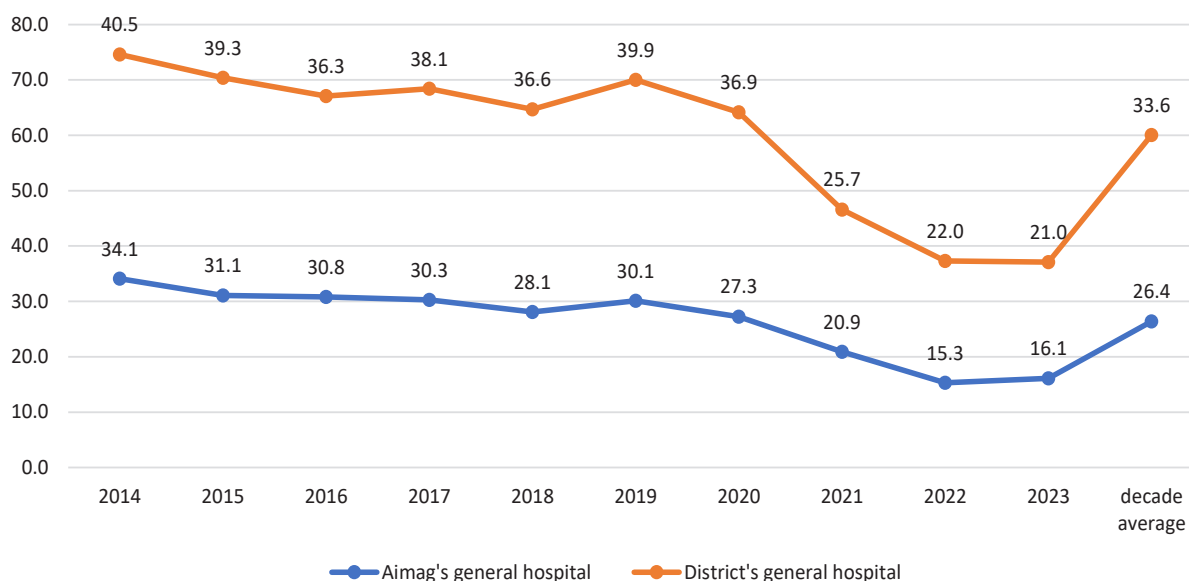
Similarly, at the district general hospital and health center outpatients, the majority 70.4 percent of clients visited due to illness, 8.4 percent for active follow-up examinations, and 0.2 percent for home examinations.

Figure 4.21. Number of outpatients in aimag and district general hospitals, 2014-2023



As of 2023, the percentage of preventive examinations at the provincial general hospital level stands at 16.1, marking a decrease of 10.3 percent compared to the average of the last 10 years, but showing a slight increase of 0.8 percent from the previous year. Similarly, at the district general hospital level, the proportion is 21.0, reflecting a decline of 12.6 percent from the 10-year average and a decrease of 1.0 percent from the previous year.

Figure 4.22. Percentage of preventive medical check-ups in aimag and district general hospitals, 2014-2023

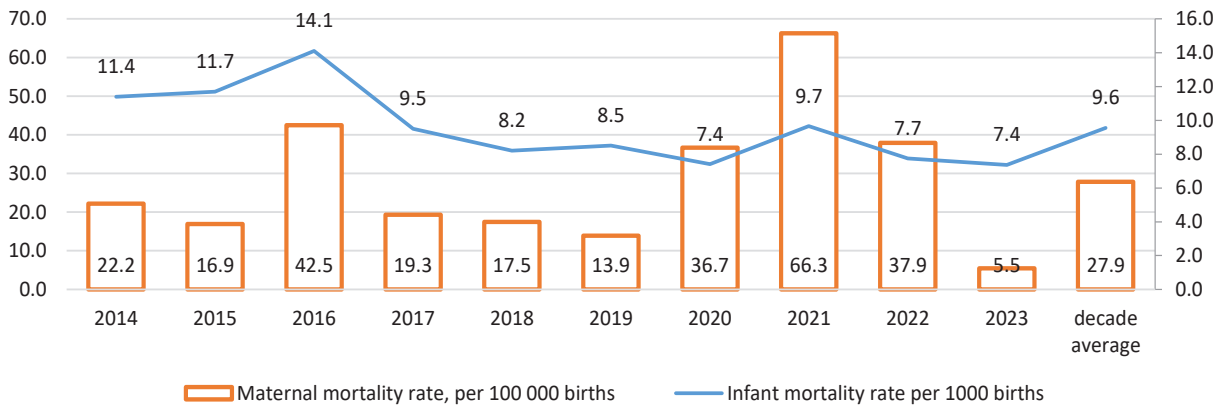


In 2023, one case of maternal mortality was reported in the provincial general hospital, resulting in a rate of 5.5 per 100 000 live births. This figure is 22.4 lower than the average of the last 10 years and represents a decrease of 32.4 compared to the previous year.

Regarding infant mortality, the rate recorded in the provincial general hospital for 2023 is 7.4, indicating a decrease of 0.4 compared to the previous year and a reduction of 2.2 compared to the average of the last 10 years.



Figure 4.23. Maternal and infant mortality rate of the aimag general hospitals, 2014-2023



Provincial general hospitals represent 14.1 percent of all hospital beds, totaling 4 162 beds in 2023.

During the same year, a total of 153.3 thousand individuals were admitted to provincial general hospitals, constituting 14.6 percent of all hospital inpatients. The bed occupancy rate for 2023 stands at 72.0, which is 5.5 percent higher than the national average. The average number of bed days is 7.1, indicating a slight decrease of 0.1 compared to the previous year.

Figure 4.24. Inpatient care indicators of the aimag general hospitals, 2014-2023

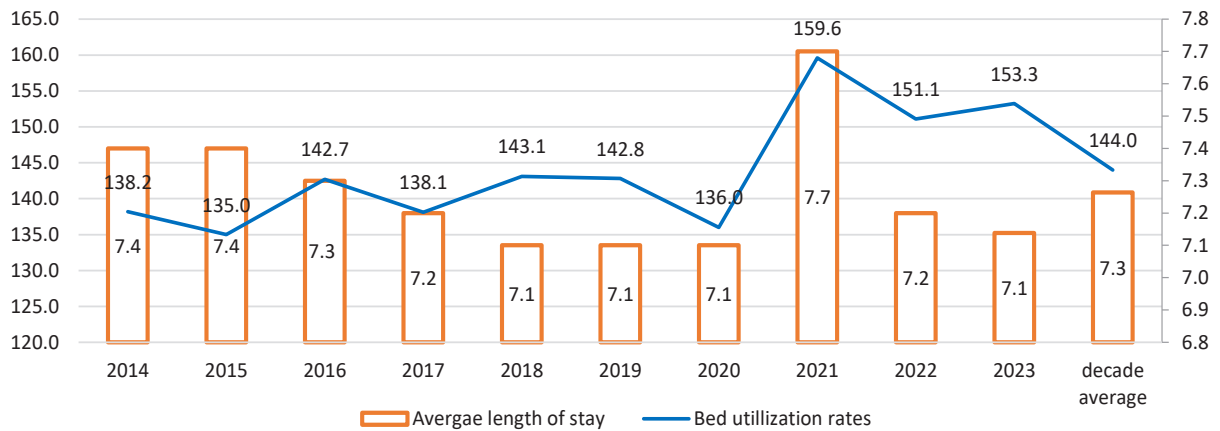
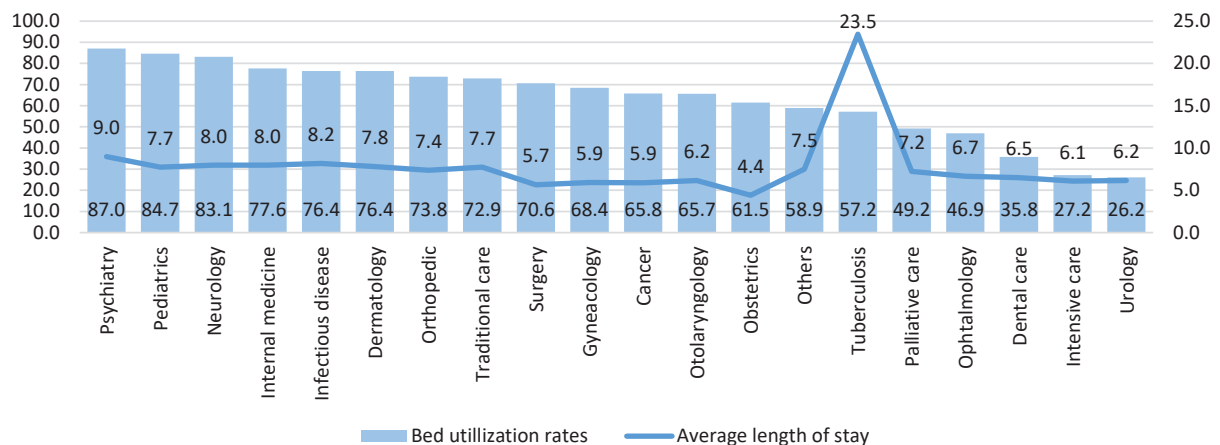


Figure 4.25. Bed utilization rates of the aimag general hospitals, 2023



In 2023, the collective count of hospital beds within district general hospitals will reach 2 822, making up 9.6% of the overall hospital bed capacity. The bed occupancy rate for the same year is recorded at 78.0, marking an 11.5% increase over the national average. The average duration of bed occupancy, or bed-day, stands at 6.4, which aligns with the previous year and is 0.3 lower than the ten-year average.

Figure 4.26. Bed utilization rates of the district general hospitals, 2023

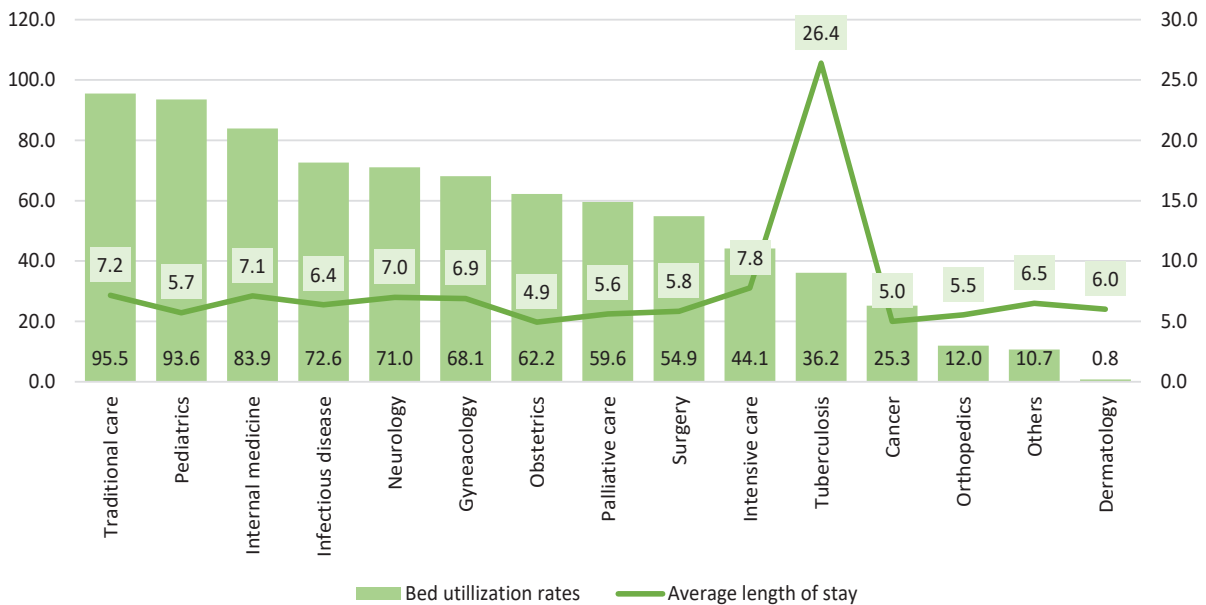
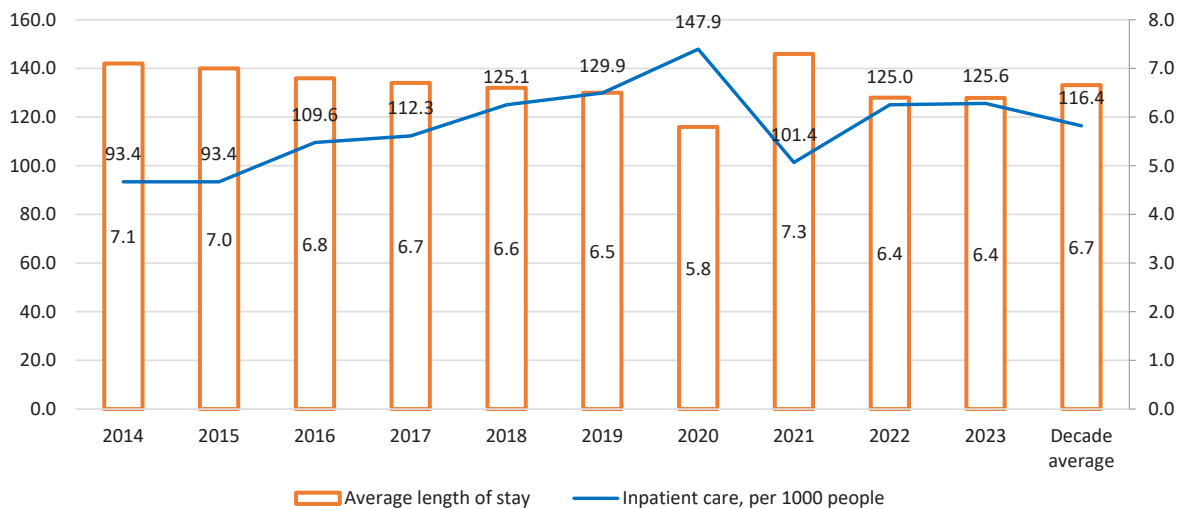


Figure 4.27. Average length of stay in district general hospitals, 2023



In 2023, provincial general hospitals reported 910 cases of death, with 28.3% occurring within days of hospitalization. This figure represents a decrease of 3.4% compared to the ten-year average and a 3.0% decline from the previous year.

Similarly, among the 925 deaths recorded in district general hospitals, 19.7% occurred within days of admission. This percentage is 1.0% lower than the previous year and 4.4% lower than the ten-year average.



Figure 4.28. Inpatient care indicators of the district general hospitals, 2014-2023

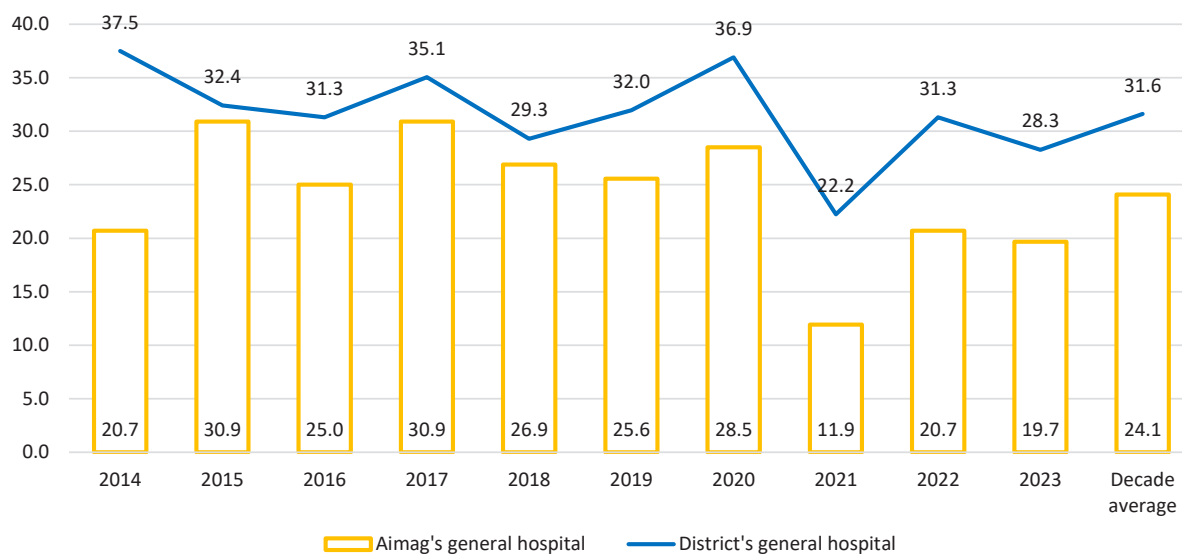


Figure 4.29. Percentage of deaths occurring within 24 hours of admission of the aimag and district general hospitals, 2014-2023

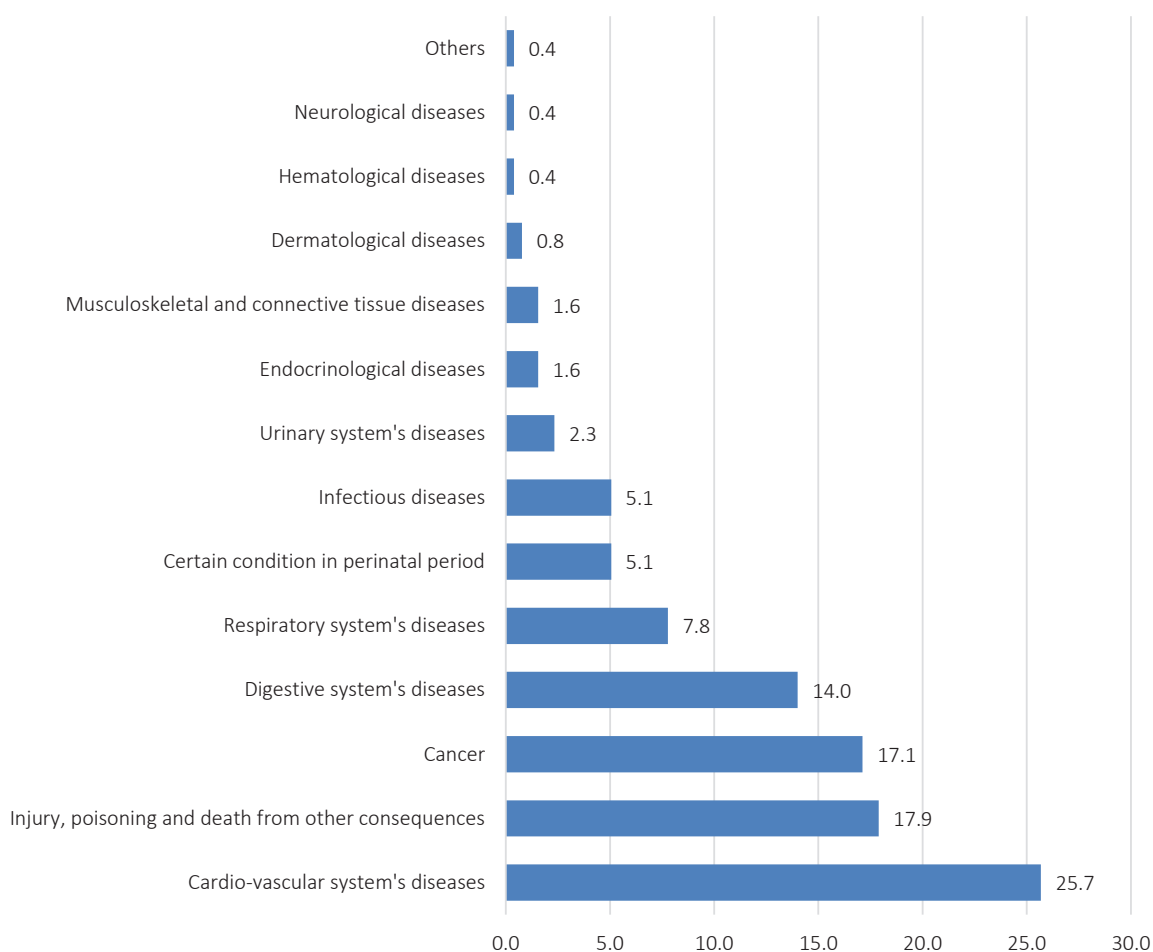
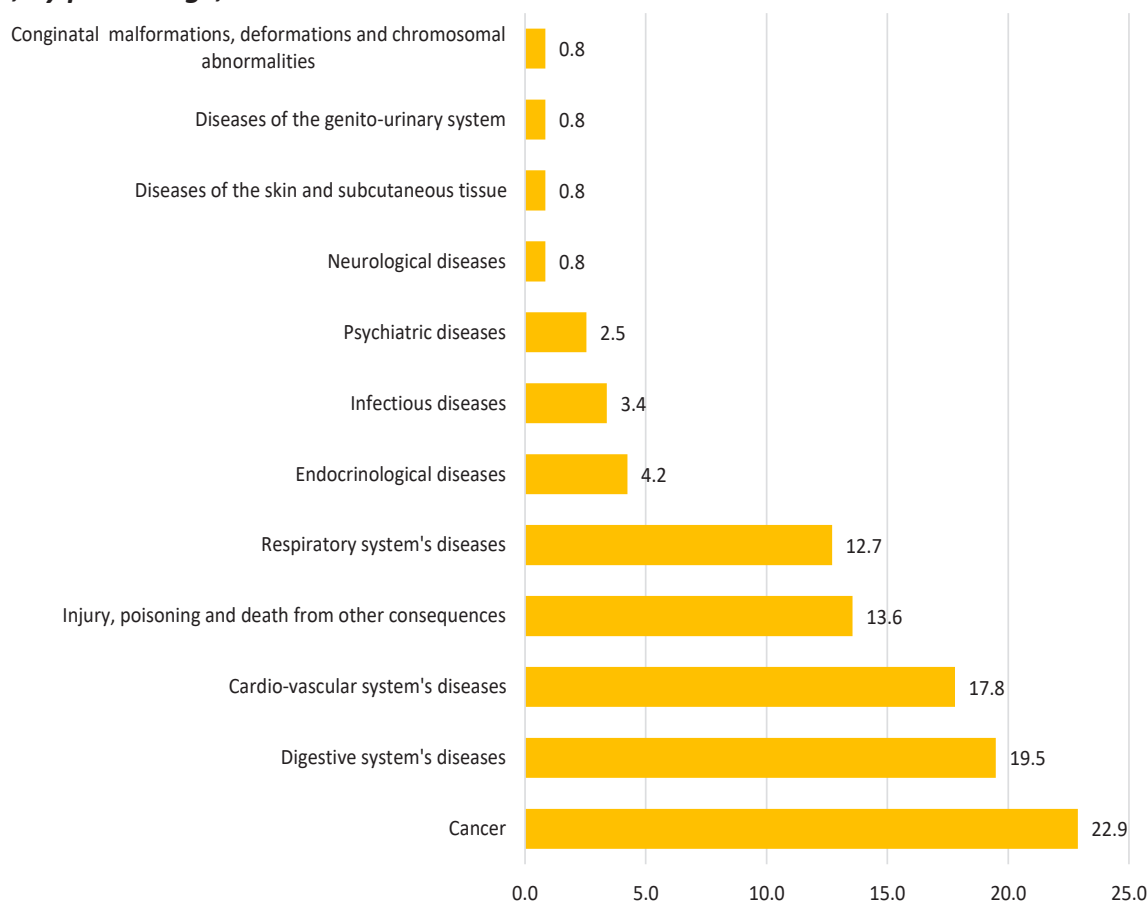


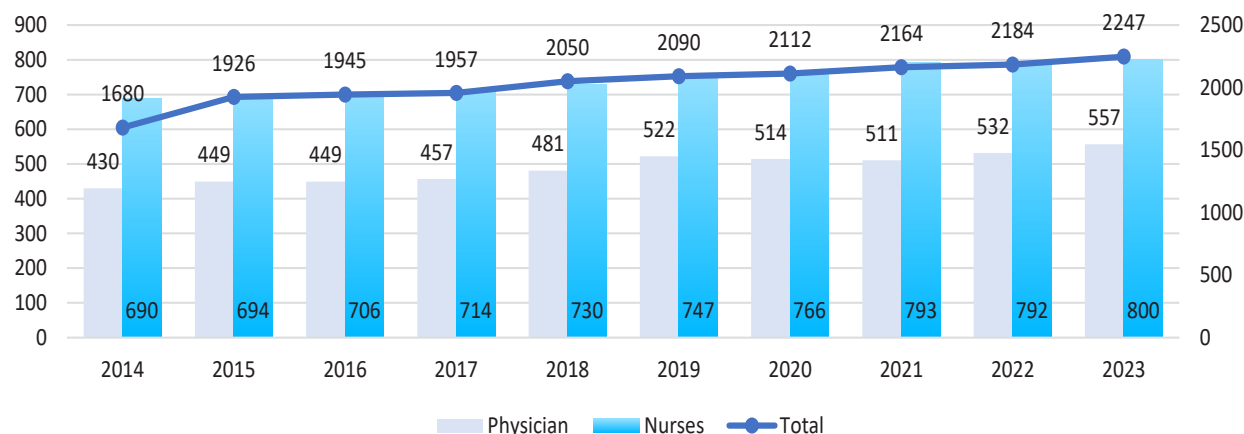
Figure 4.30. Causes of deaths occurring within 24 hours of admission in aimag general hospitals, by percentage, 2023



4.6. REGIONAL DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

The regional diagnostic and treatment center (RDTc) serves as a healthcare facility catering to the medical needs of the local population, offering professional consultations to other health-care institutions, and facilitating training programs.

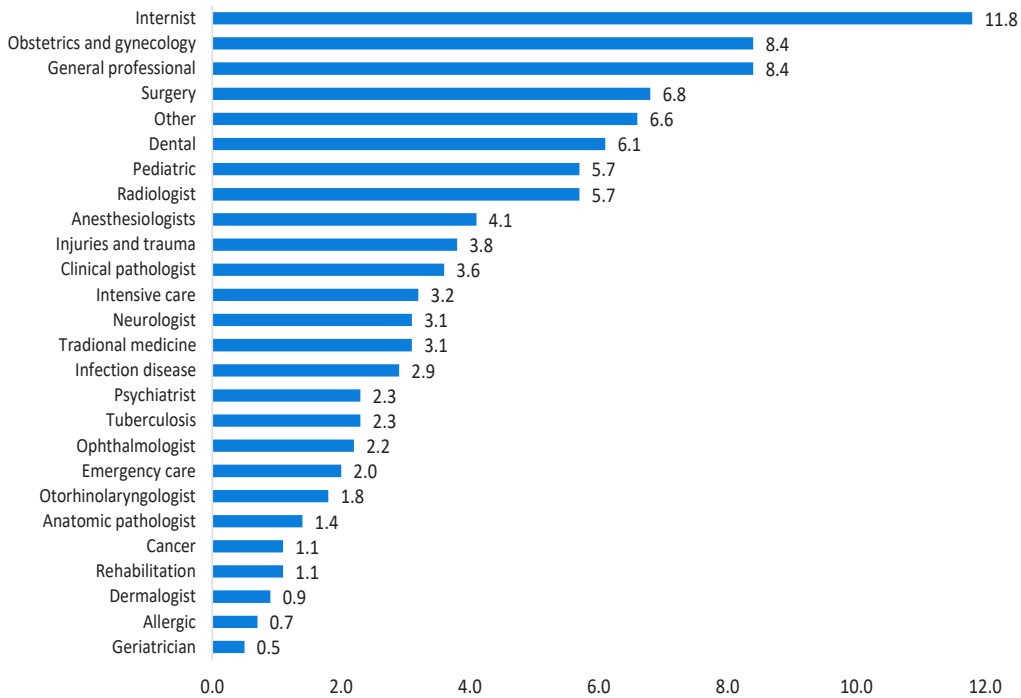
Figure 4.31. Human resource indicators at the Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers, 2014-2023





In 2023, the RDTC employs a total of 2,247 medical professionals, comprising 557 doctors (24.8%), 800 nurses (35.6%), and 306 other medical specialists (13.6%). This represents a 25.2% increase in the overall workforce compared to 2014, with a 22.8% rise in doctors and a 13.8% increase in nurses.

Figure 4.32. Physicians at the RDTCs, by specialization and percentage, 2023



In the RDTC, 11.8 percent of doctors specialize as internists, while 8.4 percent specialize as obstetricians, gynecologists, and general practitioners, respectively.

Figure 4.33. Nurses at the RDTCs, by specialization and percentage, 2023

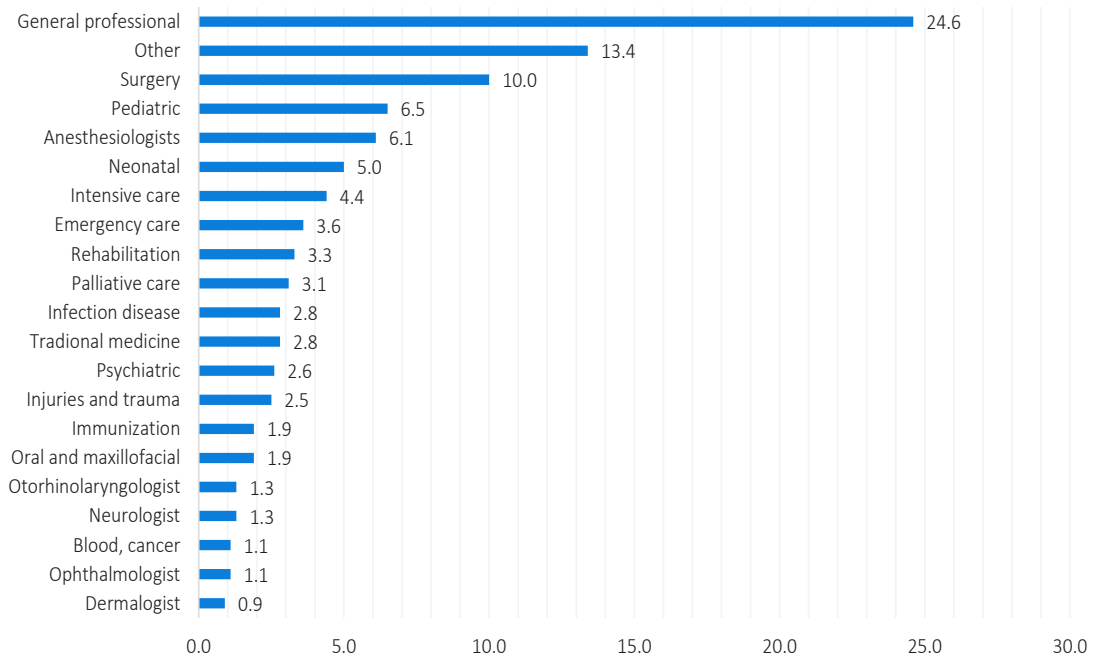
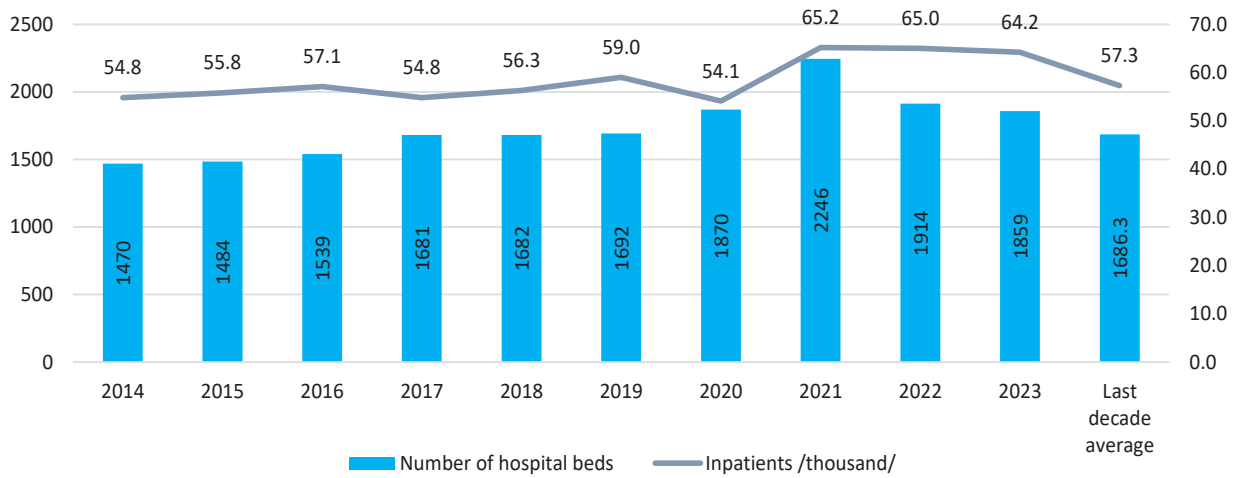
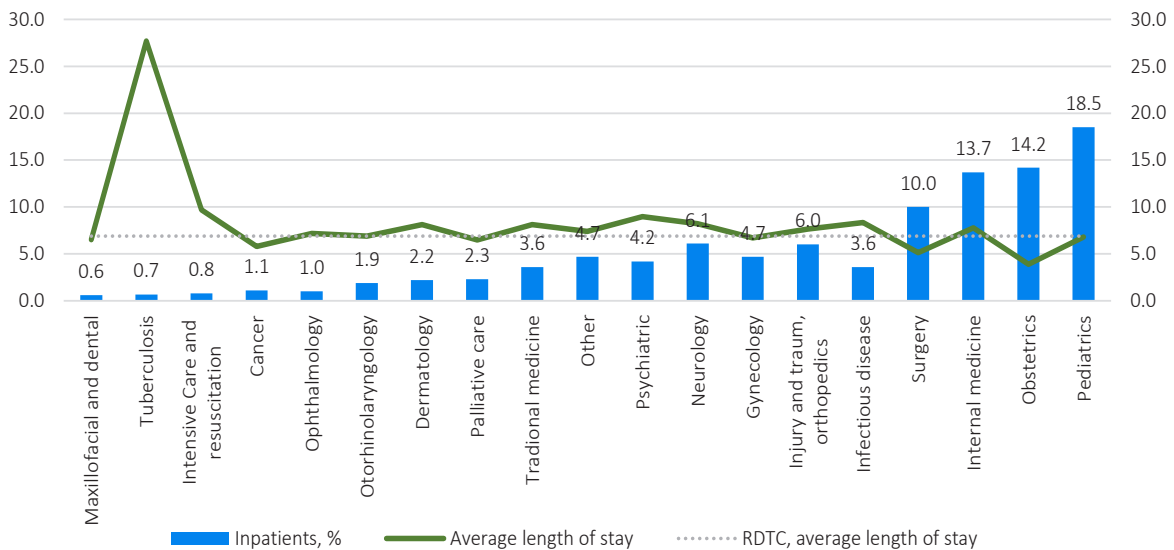


Figure 4.34. Inpatient care indicators of the Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers, 2014-2023



In 2023, RDTCs utilized 1 859 beds, constituting 6.3% of total hospital beds, marking a decrease of 55 beds (2.9%) compared to the previous year. During that period, 64.2 thousand individuals were hospitalized, representing 6.1% of all hospitalized patients. The bed occupancy rate at the RDTCs stood at 65.2%, which is 1.3% lower than the national average.

Figure 4.35. Inpatients, average length of stay at the RDTCs, by percentage, 2023

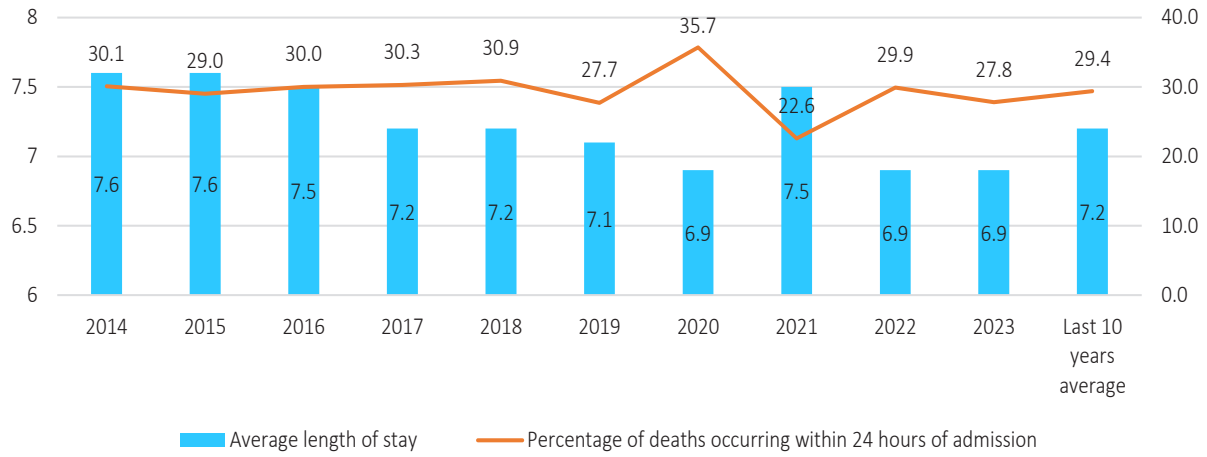


In 2023, the children’s ward, delivery, internal medicine, surgery, and neurology departments collectively accounted for the majority of inpatients at the RDTc, with proportions of 14.2%, 13.7%, 10.0%, and 6.1%, respectively. The average number of bed days in the RDTc in 2023 was 6.9, with variations ranging from 0.3 to 20.8 more bed days across departments such as tuberculosis, intensive care, resuscitation, psychiatric, infectious, neurological, traditional treatment, skin allergy, internal medicine, trauma, and eye departments.

Out of 13 520 surgical services provided at the RDTCs, 2 338 (17.3%) were cesarean sections for fetal removal, 1 410 (10.4%) were appendectomies, 1 318 (9.7%) were incisions of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, 1 187 (8.8%) were gallbladder biliary tract surgeries, and 932 (6.9%) were fracture and dislocation surgeries, marking the leading procedures.

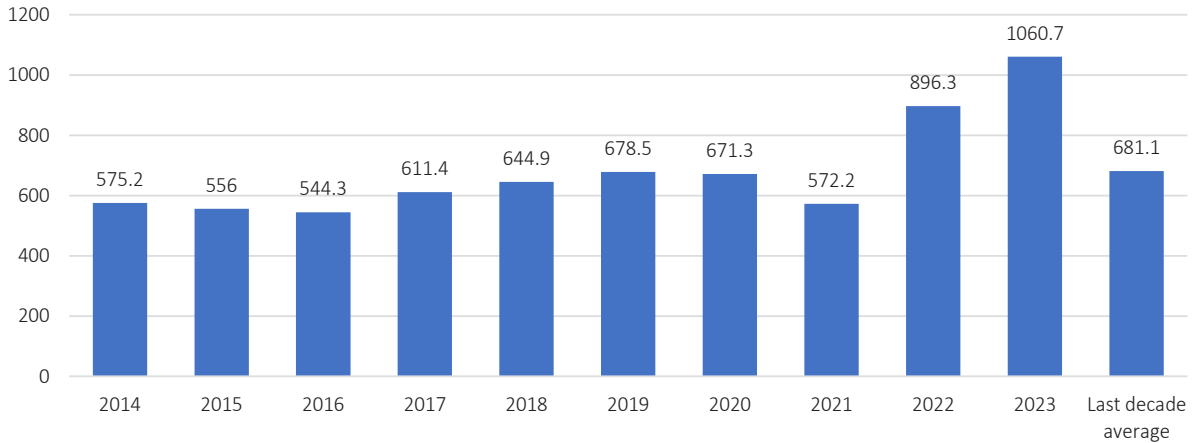


Figure 4.36. Percentage of deaths within the first 24 hours of the admission to the Regional Diagnostic and average length of stay, 2014-2023



In 2023, there were 356 (2.0%) recorded deaths in regional diagnostic and treatment centers, among which 99 (27.8%) occurred within 24 hours of arrival at the hospital. Within this timeframe, 49 (49.5%) percent of deaths happened between 8 to 24 hours after receiving medical assistance. The premature death rate stands at 27.8%, marking a decrease of 2.1% from the previous year and 1.6% lower than the average of the last 10 years.

Figure 4.37. Number of outpatient visits, 2014-2023

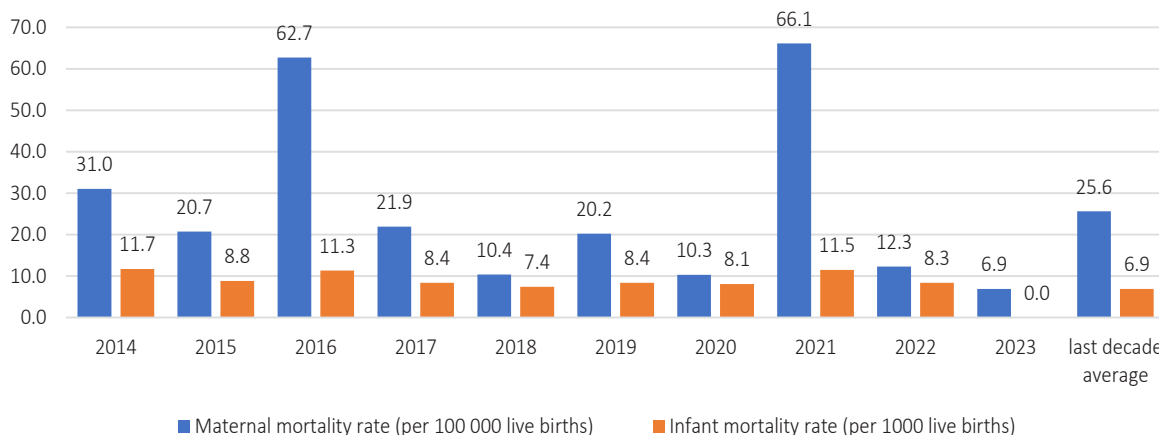


In 2023, the number of outpatients in RTDCs reached 1060.7 thousand, marking a significant increase of 379.6 thousand compared to the average of the last 10 years and 164.4 thousand compared to the previous year. Outpatient examinations constituted 76.0 percent of total examinations, with preventive examinations accounting for 17.3 percent and active control examinations for 6.4 percent. Additionally, 15.0 percent of clients hailed from the regional provinces or were referred through the patient referral system.

Of the 93 160 individuals who sought treatment at the RTDC's emergency department, 58.5 percent were aged 16 years and older, 28.3 percent were between 0 and 5 years old, and 13.2 percent were children aged 5-16 years old. Furthermore, 86.9 percent of the patients arrived at the emergency department independently, 8.2 percent arrived by ambulance, 3.7 percent were transferred from other hospitals, and 1.2 percent were referred from outpatient clinics. Notably, 91.2 percent of clients received treatment and diagnosis within 1-3 hours, while 8.3

percent were attended to within 3-12 hours, and only 0.5 percent waited up to 24 hours at the RTDC's emergency department.

Figure 4.38. Maternal and infant mortality rates, 2014-2023



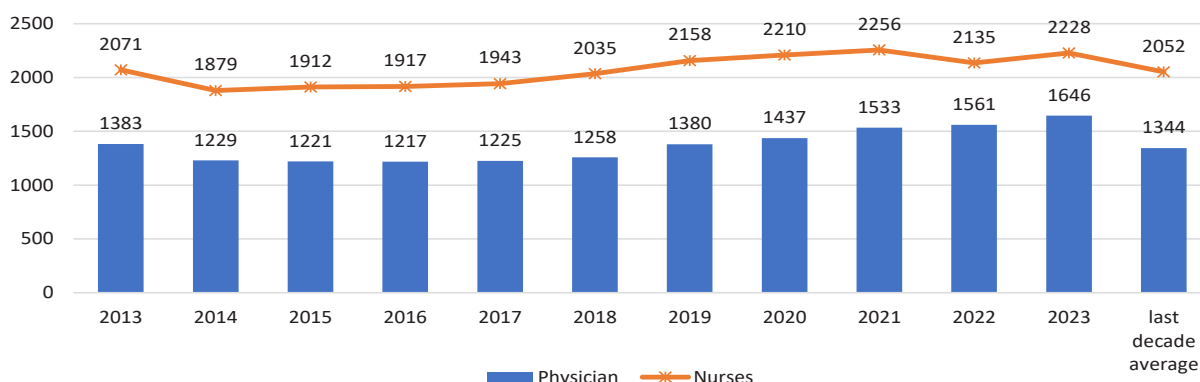
In 2023, RTDCs witnessed the birth of 8 129 live babies, among which 145 births were twins, while 34 instances of stillbirth were documented. Of the nursing mothers, 2 316 (28.6%) underwent surgical deliveries, 10 cases involved obstetric forceps, and 21 cases were assisted by vacuum extraction. Notably, there were no recorded cases of maternal mortality during the year. However, 56 cases of infant mortality were reported, resulting in a rate of 6.9 per 1 000 live births. This marks a decline of 2.2 from the average of the last 10 years and 1.4 from the preceding year.

4.7. CENTRAL HOSPITALS AND SPECIALIZED CENTRES MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

Central hospitals specializing in specific medical fields offer outpatient and inpatient treatment services, as well as engage in training and research activities. They also serve as referral centers for other healthcare institutions.

Specialized centers, on the other hand, focus on providing medical care and services tailored to their specific specialty. This includes outpatient and inpatient treatment, consultations, training, and research. Additionally, they offer expertise and methods to other healthcare institutions as needed.

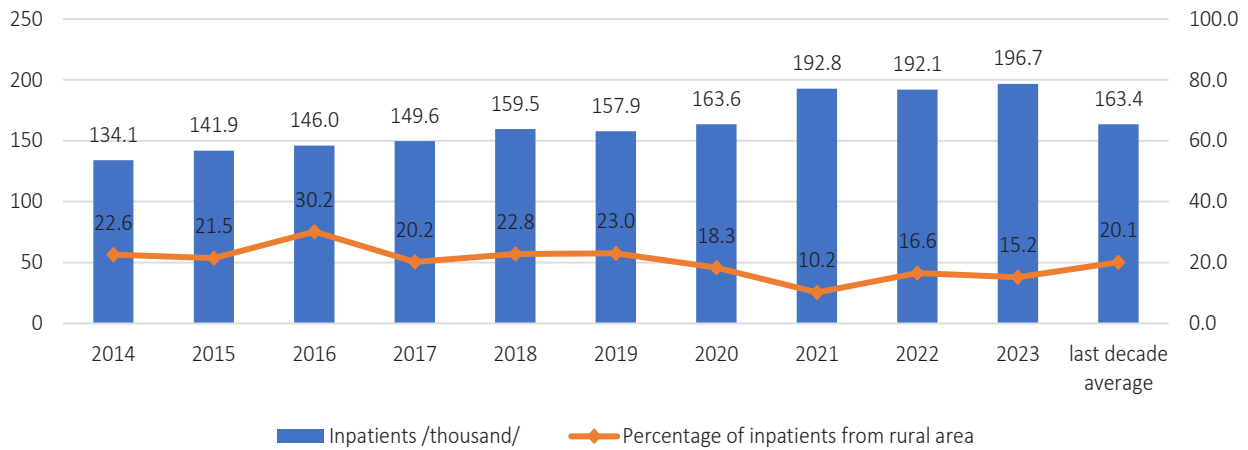
Figure 4.39. Number of physicians and nurses at central hospitals and specialized centres, 2014-2023



In 2023, among the 7 339 doctors and medical specialists employed in specialized hospitals and central hospitals, 1,646 doctors (22.4%), 2 228 nurses (30.4%), and 738 (10.1%) other employees with medical professional and technical education were employed.

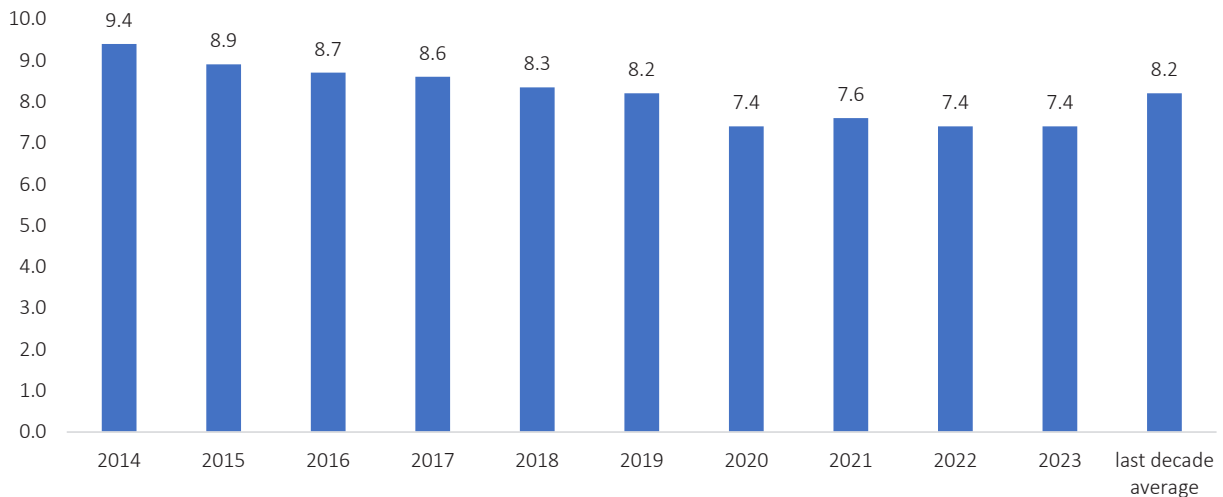


Figure 4.40. Number of inpatients and percentage of inpatients from rural areas, 2014-2023



In 2023, 5 003 (17.0%) of the total hospital beds were designated for specialized hospitals and central hospitals. Throughout the year, 196.7 thousand individuals were hospitalized, marking an increase of 33.3 thousand over the ten-year average and 4.6 thousand over the previous year. Of the average 163.4 thousand individuals admitted to specialized hospitals and central hospitals over the last decade, 20.1% hailed from rural areas. However, in 2023, there was a 7.4% decrease in rural area inpatients compared to 2014.

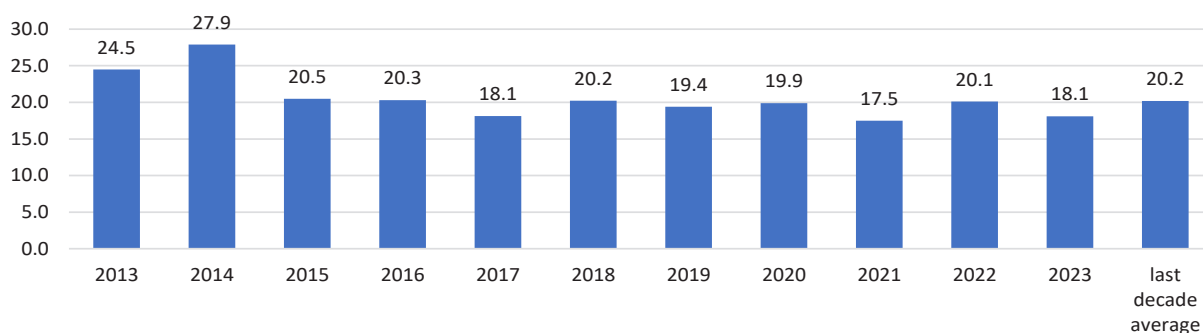
Figure 4.41. Average length of stay at central hospitals and specialized centres, 2014-2023



In 2023, the bed occupancy rate of specialized hospitals and central hospitals stood at 79.8, marking a 13.3% increase over the national average. The average length of stay per bed-day is 7.4, representing a decrease of 0.8 compared to the ten-year average, with no change from the previous year.

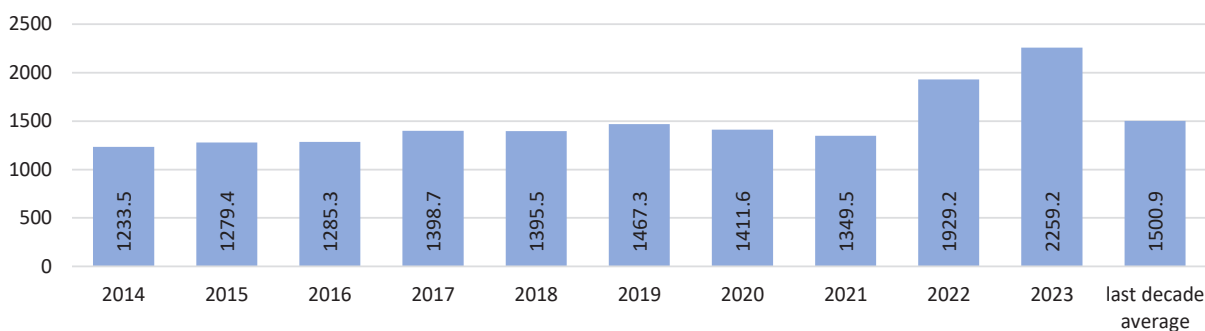
The average length of stay varies across departments, with the intensive care and resuscitation units at 23.8, psychiatric unit at 20.4, tuberculosis unit at 17.9, conventional treatment unit at 8.2, nephrology unit at 8.2, and pediatric unit at 8.0, showing a variance of 1.2-17.0 higher than the national average.

Figure 4.42. Percentage of deaths occurring within 24 hours of admission, 2014-2023



In 2023, specialized hospitals and central hospitals accounted for 2 110 (12.0%) of all recorded deaths, with 381 occurring within 24 hours of hospital arrival. Among these, 190 (49.9%) passed away within 8-24 hours of receiving medical care. Premature mortality stood at 18.1%, showing a decrease of 2.0% from the previous year and 2.1% lower than the 10-year average.

Figure 4.43. Number of outpatient visits, 2014-2023



In specialized hospitals and central hospitals, there were 2 259.2 thousand (9.8%) medical examinations conducted, marking an increase of 758.3 thousand compared to 2014 and 330.0 thousand compared to the previous year. Of these, 93.1% were due to illness, 3.3% were preventive examinations, 3.6% were active monitoring, and 0.01% involved house calls. Additionally, 8.5% of all patients came from the local area and utilized the website.

Table 4.3. Some medical care indicators of the specialized hospitals and centers, 2023

Name of specialized hospitals and centers	Number of outpatient visits	Number of inpatients	The average length of stay	Deaths within the first 24 hours of admission
First Central Hospital	349 557	24437.0	5.8	13.8
Second Central Hospital	176 097	14327.0	6.4	26.2
Third Central Hospital	282 317	24591.0	6.6	18.1
National Center for Maternal and Child Health	365 875	33197.5	6.5	15.8
National Cancer Research Center	169 593	11923.0	5.6	21.1
National Center for Communicable Diseases	105 967	14459.5	9.0	11.1
National Center for Traumatology	297 132	20307.0	7.8	22.3
National Dermatology Research Center	96 420	4600.5	7.9	0.0
National Center for Mental Health	78 202	9895.0	20.4	16.7
Central Children's Sanatorium	1 010	2368.0	8.8	0.0
Traditional Medicine Technology Center	11 849	6205.5	7.0	0.0
Mongolia-Japanese Training Hospi-tal	145 409	5429.5	5.1	12.0
National Center for Forensic Medicine	16 150	0	0	0.0
National Gerontology Center	36 531	0	0	0.0
National Maternity, Infants and Women Care Center	116 823	30071.0	6.7	33.3

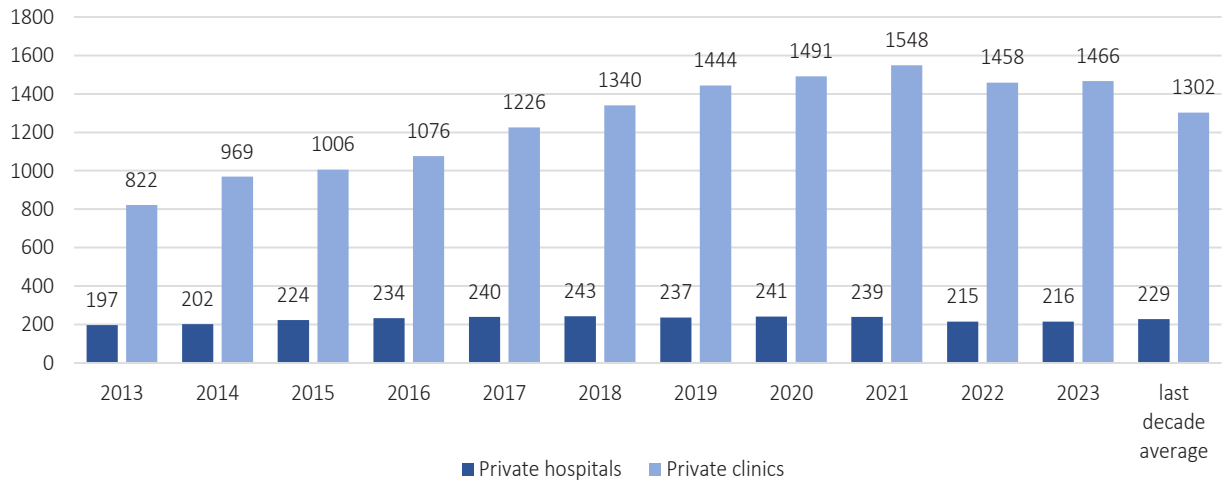


4.8. PRIVATE HOSPITALS HEALTH CARE AND SERVICES

As of 2023, private healthcare institutions operating nationwide comprise 51.5% private pharmacies, 32.6% private clinics, 9.1% drug supply organizations and pharmaceutical factories, 4.5% private hospitals with beds, and 2.3% sanatoriums and palliative care centers.

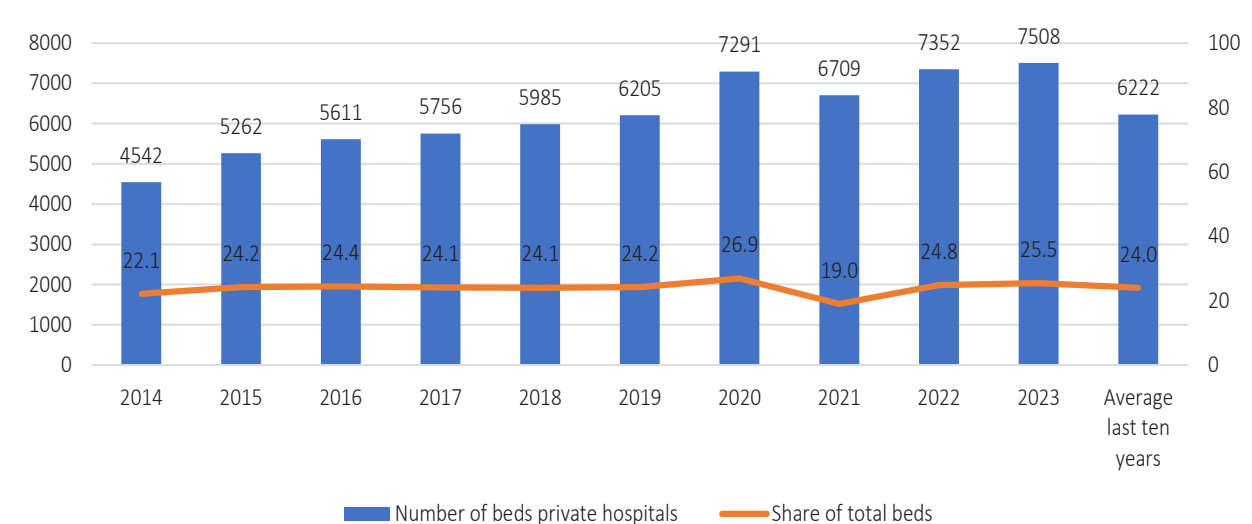
Among the total of 27 000 employees in these private healthcare institutions, 32.8% work in private clinics, 31.0% in private pharmacies, drug supply, and pharmaceutical factories, 26.9% in private hospitals with beds, and 9.3% in sanatoriums and palliative care centers.

Figure 4.44. Number of private hospitals and clinics, 2014-2023



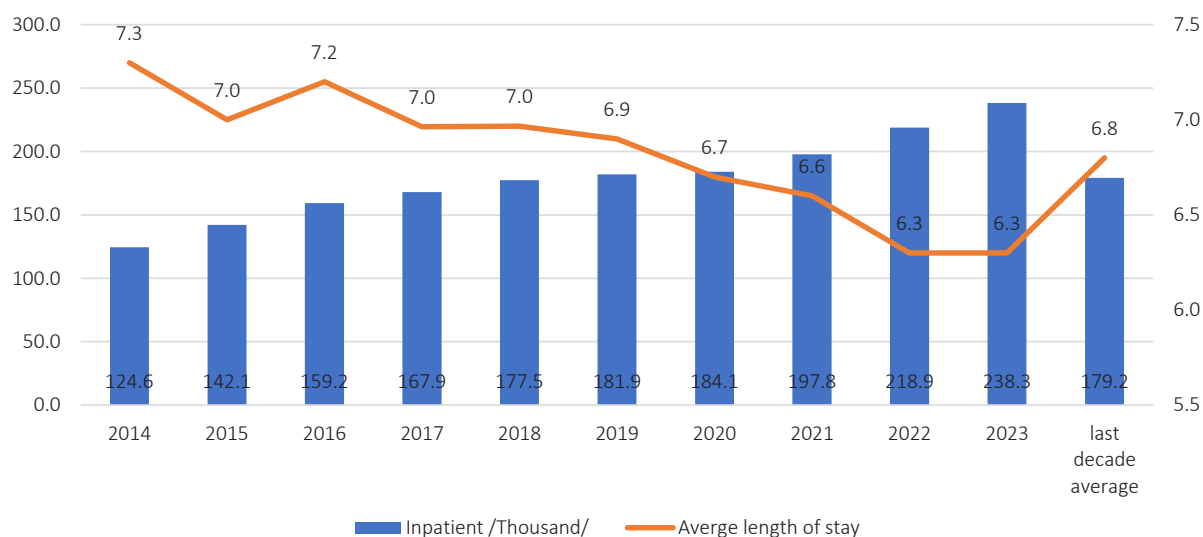
As of 2023, there are 216 private hospitals and 1,466 private clinics operating nationwide, catering to the healthcare needs of the population. The number of private hospitals decreased by 13 compared to the average of the last 10 years, while private clinics increased by 163. Of the private sector hospitals, 35.4% operate in rural areas, while 64.6% are located in Ulaanbaatar.

Figure 4.45. Number of hospital beds of private hospitals, 2014-2023



The number of inpatient treatment beds in private sector hospitals saw an increase of 2.9 thousand, rising from 4 542 in 2014 to 7 508 in 2023. This figure represents 25.5 percent of all hospital beds.

Figure 4.46. Number of inpatients in private hospitals, 2014-2023

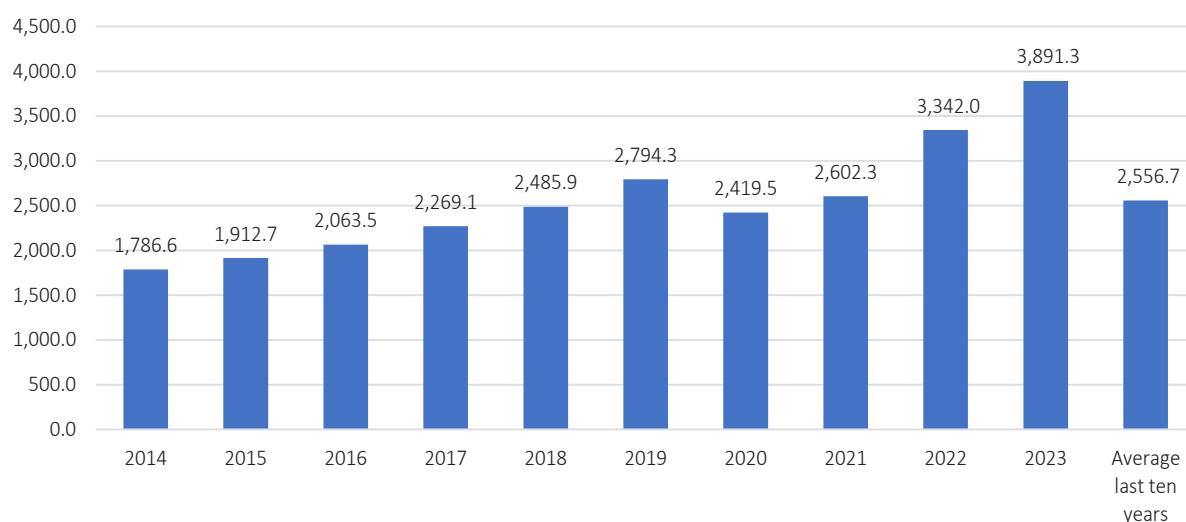


In private hospitals, 238.3 thousand individuals were hospitalized in 2023, marking an increase of 59.1 thousand compared to the average of the last 10 years and a substantial 113.7 thousand compared to the figures from 2014.

Despite this rise in admissions, the bed occupancy rate stood at 54.5 percent for the year, which is 12.0 percent lower than the national average. This suggests a relatively lower bed load, though it can vary across different hospitals.

Additionally, the average bed days decreased from 7.3 in 2014 to 6.3 in 2023. The bed turnover rate is 31.7, which is 3.9 lower than the national average.

Figure 4.47. Number of outpatient visits in thousand, 2014-2023



In 2023, the number of outpatients in private sector hospitals reached 3891.3 thousand (16.8%), marking an increase of 549.3 thousand compared to the previous year and a substantial 1334.6 thousand more than the average of the last 10 years. Among all examinations conducted, 92.8 percent were attributed to illnesses.



Table 4.4. Some indicators of the private hospitals, 2023

Indicators	Number of hospitals		Inpatient	
	Num	%	Num	%
5-8 beds	4	1.7	239.5	0.1
9-12 beds	24	10.2	8 805.5	3.7
13-19 beds	55	23.4	26 426	11.1
20-25 beds	47	20.0	39 453.5	16.6
26-39 beds	42	17.9	41 098.5	17.2
40-49 ортой	23	9.8	30 366	12.7
50 more than beds	40	17.0	91 906	38.6
Total	235	100.0	238 295	100.0

In the reporting year, 35.3 percent of private hospitals operated with fewer than 20 beds, while 37.9 percent had between 20 and 40 beds, and 26.8 percent had over 40 beds. There was a 27.8 percent decrease in the number of hospitals with fewer than 20 beds compared to 2014.



CHAPTER V.

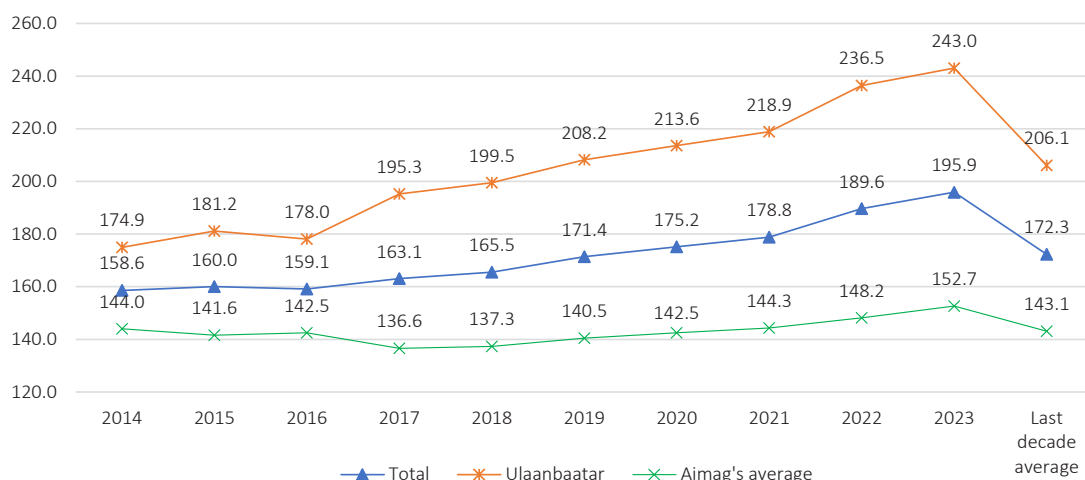
HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

CHAPTER V. HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

5.1 HEALTHCARE SECTOR EMPLOYEES

As of 2023, a collective of 66.3 thousand healthcare professionals is serving the 3.396.8 thousand residents of Mongolia. This marks an increase of 11.8 thousand employees compared to the average over the last decade, translating to a growth rate of 23.6 per 10 000 in population, and a rise of 6.3 compared to the preceding year. Notably, 92.5 percent of these employees hail from the health sector directly, while the remaining 7.5 percent represent healthcare workers from other sectors.

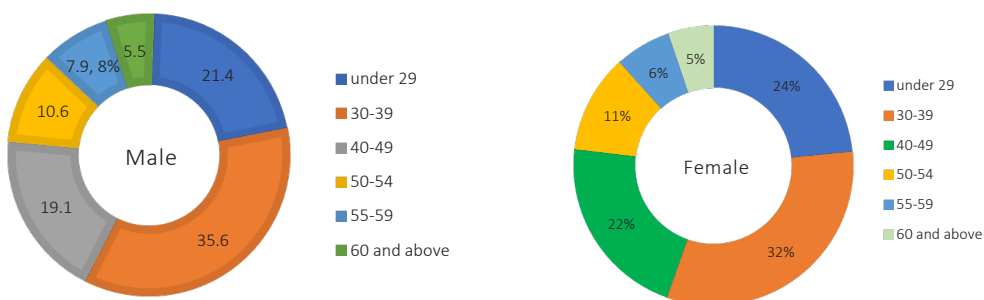
Figure 5.1. Number of healthcare employees, per 10 000 population, 2014-2023



The majority of healthcare workers, constituting 82.1%, are female, whereas 17.9% are male. In 2023, the female representation has increased by 0.7% compared to 2014. When examining healthcare workers by gender, the percentage of females in the western regional provinces is relatively lower than the national average, ranging from 75-81%. Conversely, the highest proportion of females is found in the Central and Khangai regional provinces.

Regarding age distribution, 23.1% of the total workforce is under 30 years old, 32.6% are aged between 30-39, 21.1% are aged 40-49, 11.3% are aged 50-54, 6.7% are aged 55-59, and 5.3% are over 60 years old. The breakdown of age groups by gender is illustrated in figure 5.2.

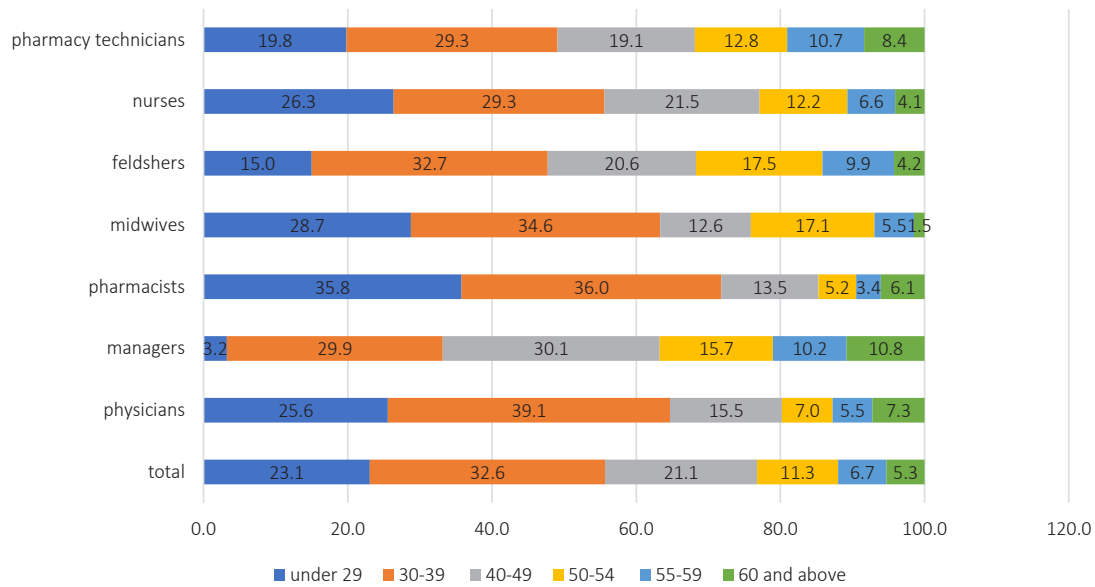
Figure 5.2. Healthcare employees, by percentage, age groups and sex, 2023



Age distribution varies among professions, with 28.7% of midwives, 35.8% of physicians, 26.3% of nurses, and 25.6% of general practitioners being under the age of 30.



Figure 5.3. Number of health employees, by age groups, 2023



Among health care workers, 1 573 individuals serve as health care managers, constituting 2.4% of the total workforce. Regarding age distribution, 3.2% are under 30 years old, 29.9% fall within the 30-39 age bracket, 30.1% are aged 40-49, 15.7% are between 50-54, 10.2% are aged 55-59, and 10.8% are over 60.

In terms of educational attainment, 21.3% of managers hold a master’s degree, with 1.9% acquiring their degree within the current year, while 5.9% possess a doctorate. Additionally, 8.6% are classified as senior professionals, with 6.3% holding senior positions.

Analyzing the distribution by profession, 22.6% of health workers are senior doctors, 21.9% are nurses, 6.2% are medical doctors, 3.3% are pharmacists, 2.5% are junior doctors, and 2.1% are laboratory technicians.

Furthermore, non-medical specialists in higher positions constitute 8.8% of the workforce, while IT specialists and medical equipment engineers account for 0.4%. Additionally, 19.3% of employees serve in other capacities such as cooks, drivers, and others.

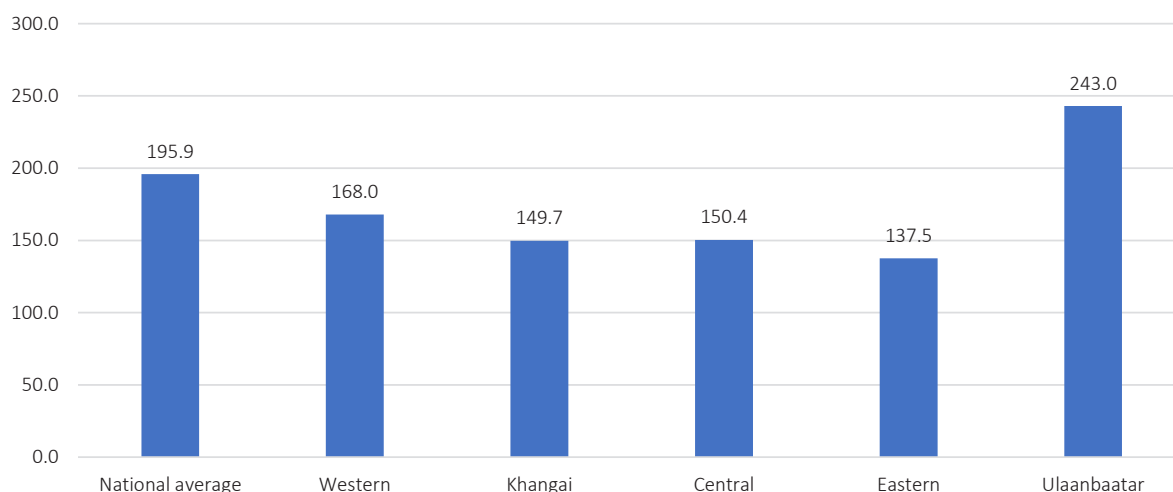
5.2 HEALTH CARE WORKERS BY LOCATION

When considering the distribution of health workers across different regions, it’s evident that 59.4% of all workers are stationed in Ulaanbaatar. Meanwhile, 13.7% are employed in the provinces of the Khangai region, 11.7% in the central region, 10.5% in the western region, and 4.8% in the provinces of the eastern region.

As of 2023, the density of health workers per 10 000 population stands at 195.9, marking an increase of 23.6 compared to the 10-year average and 6.3 compared to the previous year. Notably, this figure is 47.1 higher than the national average in Ulaanbaatar, whereas in other regions, it ranges from 27.9 to 58.4 below the national average.

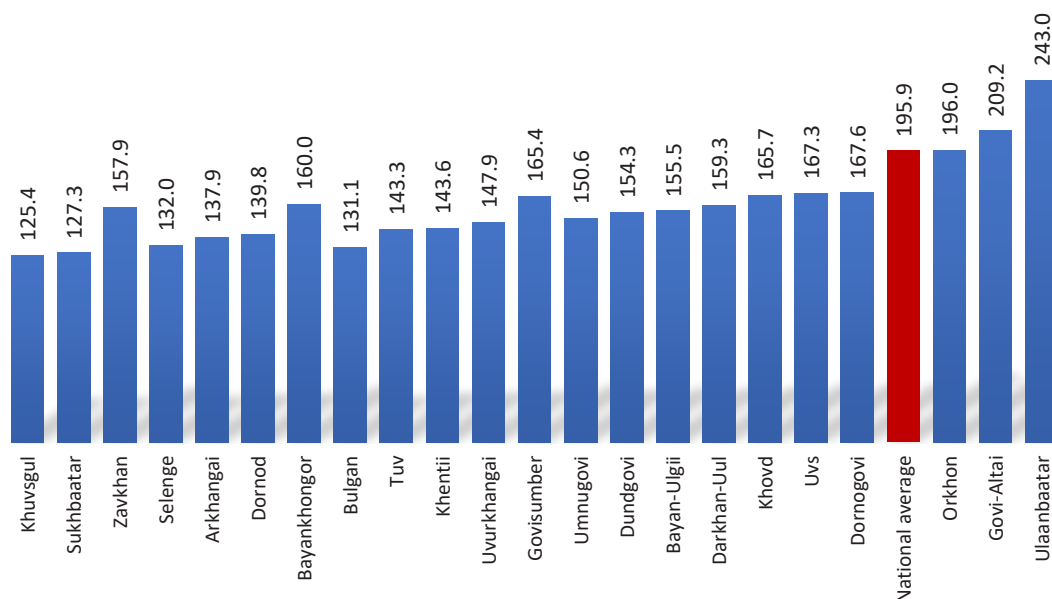
Analyzing the total number of employees by region, the highest density of workers per 10,000 population is observed in the Western region (168), followed by the Central region (150.4), the Khangai region (149.7), and the Eastern region with the lowest density at 137.5.

Figure 5.4. The rate of healthcare employees, per 10,000 population, by region, 2023



When examining the number of health workers per 10 000 population by province, Govi-Altai province stands out with a figure surpassing the national average. Conversely, other provinces typically range from 124 to 188 health workers per 10 000 population. Among these, Khuvsgul, Selenge, Sukhbaatar, Bulgan, Khentii, Arkhangai, Dornod, and Central provinces display either the lowest or highest concentration of health workers.

Figure 5.5 The rate of healthcare employees, per 10,000 population, by aimags, 2023

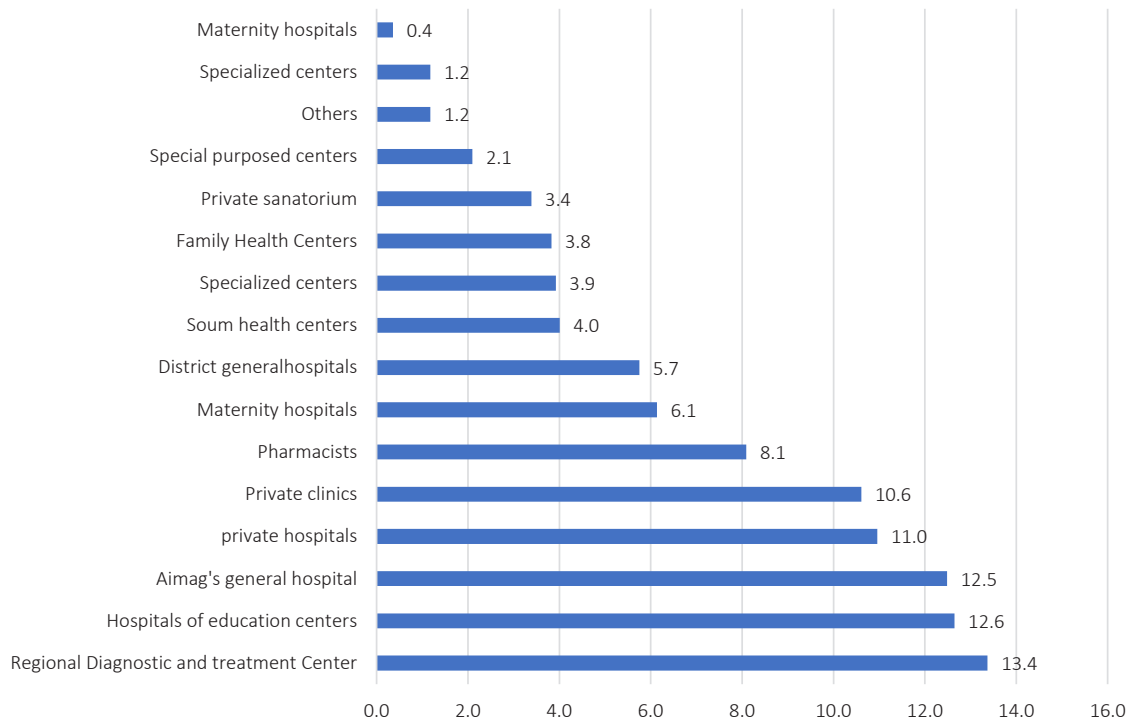


Among all healthcare employees, 59.2 percent are employed in state-owned health institutions, while 40.8 percent work in private health institutions.

When considering the type of hospital, 13.4 percent of all employees are found in private clinics, 12.6 percent in private pharmacies, drug supply organizations, and pharmaceutical factories each, 12.5 percent in soum and village health centers, 11 percent in private hospitals with beds, and 10.6 percent in specialized hospitals, making up the largest portion.



Figure 5.6 Healthcare employees, by type of hospitals, 2023



5.3 TRANSFER AND TURNOVER OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS

As of 2023, the migration report of healthcare workers indicates that 16 509 new individuals entered the country, marking a decrease of 1019 compared to the previous year.

Among these, 1801 individuals, or 10.9 percent, were employed after graduating from school during that year. Additionally, 69.8 percent were newly employed, 10.6 percent were transferred between healthcare institutions, and 8.7 percent returned to work after maternity or childcare leave.

During the same period, 13 583 individuals were excluded from employment, which represents a decrease of 699 compared to the previous year.

The reasons for dismissal include voluntary resignation by 59.1 percent of individuals, maternity or childcare leave for 15.0 percent, and transfer between health institutions for 9.0 percent. In 2023, 1,195 health workers received old-age pensions, accounting for 8.8 percent of those who were laid off.

Additionally, 0.4 percent passed away, 0.2 percent were diagnosed with work disability, and 7.5 percent were dismissed for other reasons.

5.4 PHYSICIANS AND NURSES

As of 2023, Mongolia has a total of 14 978 doctors providing medical care, resulting in a doctor-to-population ratio of 44.3 doctors per 10 000 individuals.

This represents an increase of 995 doctors compared to the average of the previous ten years, or 7.7 doctors per 10 000 population compared to the previous year.

Among these doctors, 11 568 are general practitioners, with 79 percent of them working in primary and specialized fields. Additionally, there are 1374 traditional medicine doctors and

2036 orthodontists. In terms of age distribution, 25.6 percent of all doctors are under 30 years old, 39.1 percent are aged 30-39, 15.5 percent are aged 40-49, 7.0 percent are aged 50-54, 5.5 percent are aged 55-59, and 7.3 percent are over 60 years old.

Furthermore, 2 704 doctors, comprising 18.1 percent of the total, hold master’s degrees, with 345 of them having obtained their degrees in the current year.

Additionally, 2.5 percent of doctors have earned doctorate degrees. In terms of professional level, 12.6 percent are senior doctors, 9.2 percent are leading doctors, and 2.3 percent are advisor doctors.

Figure 5.7 Physicians, by age groups and sex, 2023

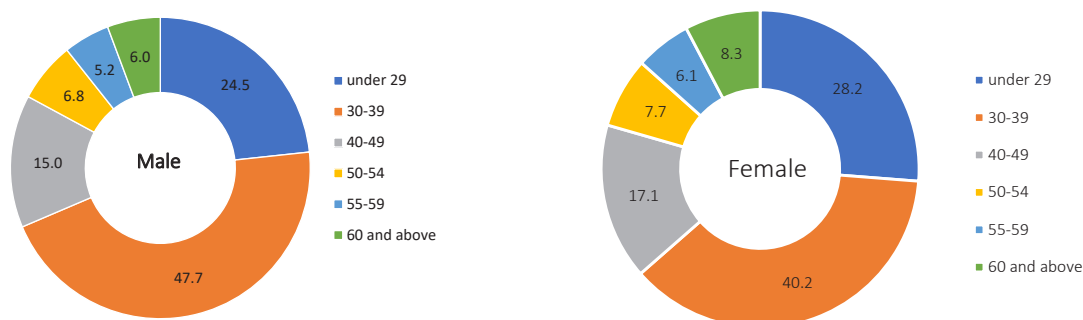
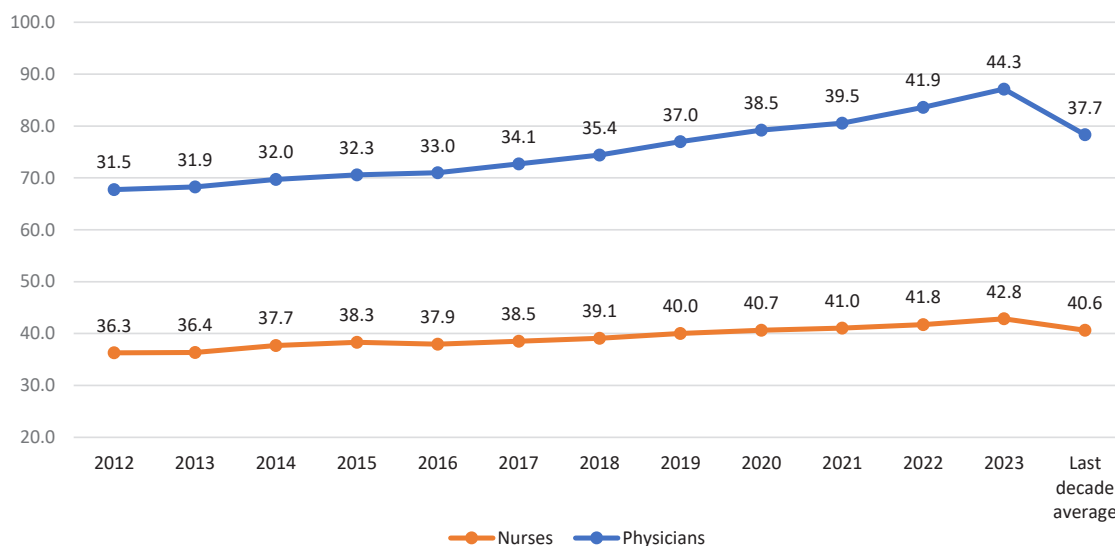


Figure 5.8 The rate of physician and nurses, per 10 000 population, by selected years



The number of internists per 10 000 population was 4.1 in 2000, declining to 2.8 in 2010, but has since increased to 4.3 in 2023.

In 2023, there are 3.0 surgeons and 2.8 obstetricians per 10 000 population, marking an increase of 1.8 and 0.8, respectively, compared to 2000. Additionally, there are 1.7 anesthesiologists and intensive care physicians, showing an increase of 1.1 since 2000 and 0.7 since 2010, respectively.



Figure 5.9 The rate of physicians, per 10 000 population, by specialization, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015-2023

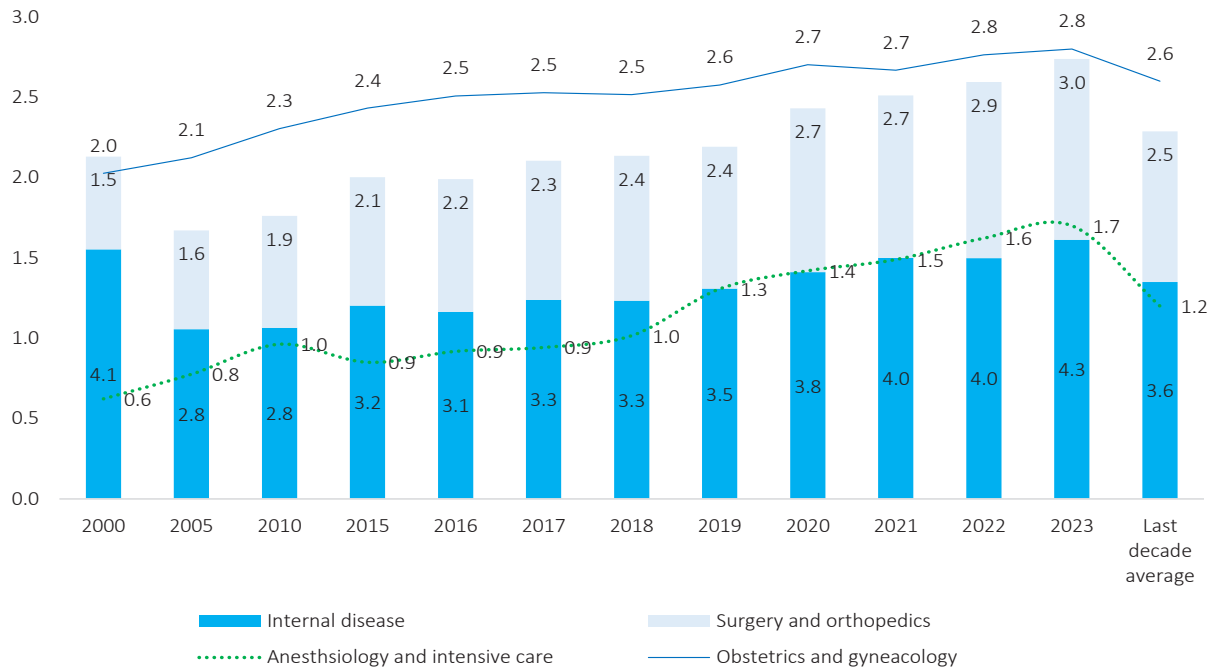
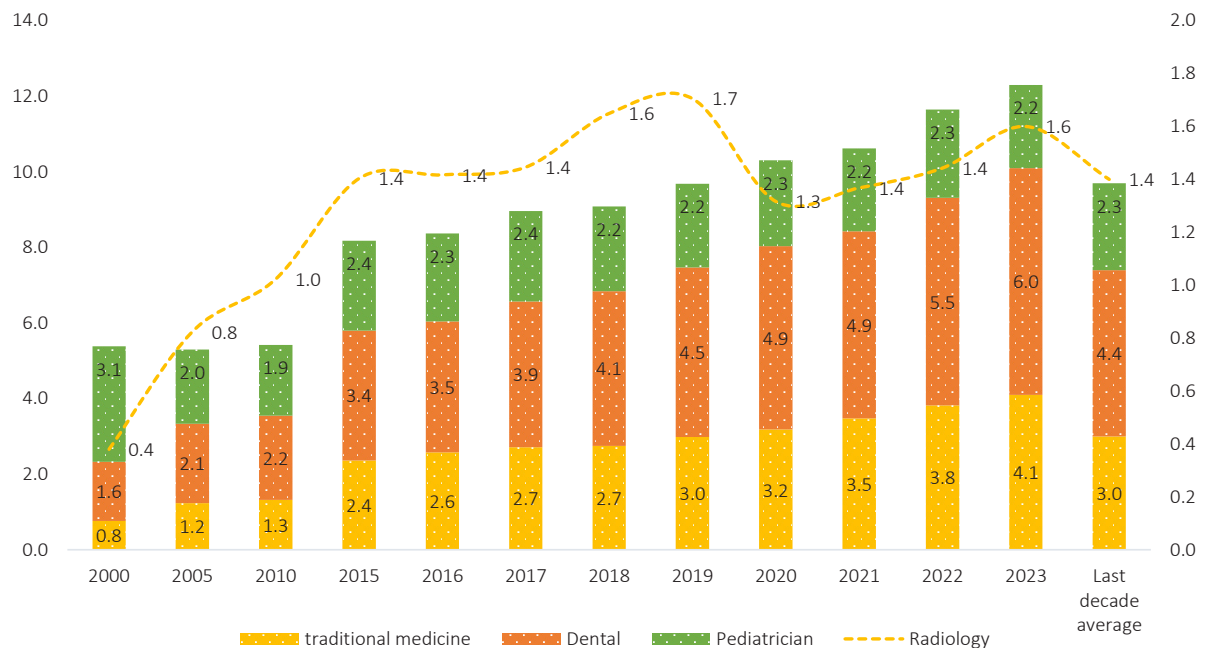
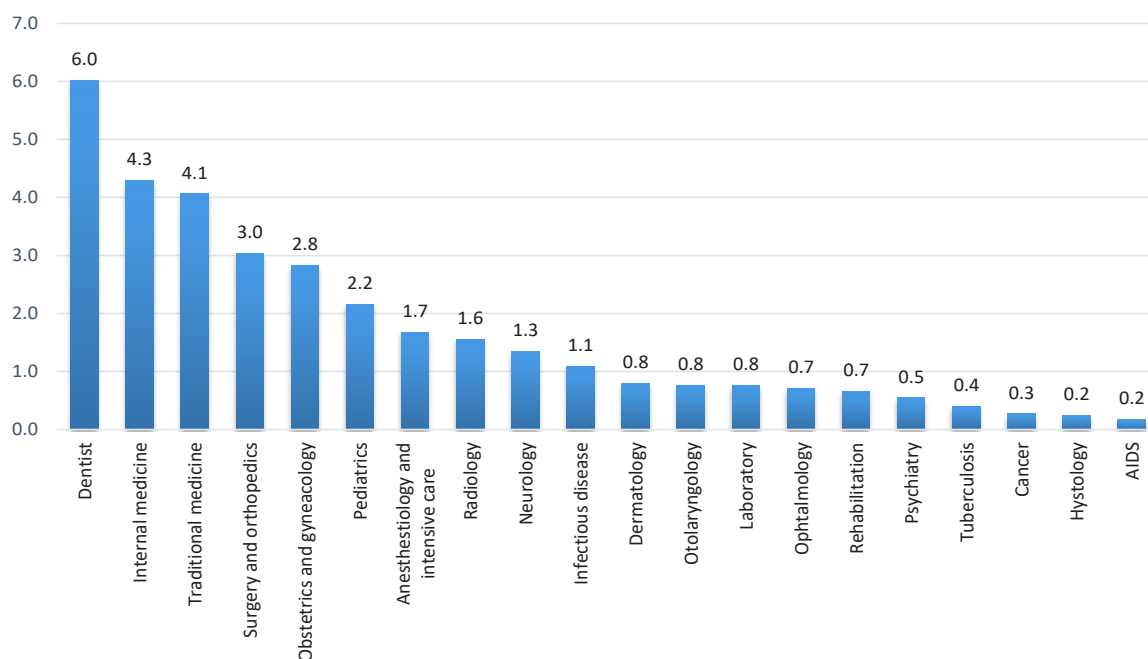


Figure 5.10 The rate of physicians, per 10 000 population, by specialization, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015-2023



As of 2023, there are 731 pediatricians in practice, equating to 6.7 pediatricians per 10,000 children. Additionally, there are 956 obstetricians and gynecologists, totaling 11.5 doctors per 10,000 women of reproductive age.

Figure 5.11 The rate of physicians, per 10 000 population, by specialization, 2023

When examining the distribution of doctors and nurses across different locations, there are notable differences. In rural areas, there are 29.0 doctors and 37.4 nurses per 10 000 population. In contrast, Ulaanbaatar boasts a higher density with 60.9 doctors and 48.8 nurses per 10 000 people, indicating a concentration of medical professionals in urban settings.

Particularly, in comparison to Ulaanbaatar, rural areas have significantly fewer surgeons, trauma and plastic surgeons, radiologists, and oral and maxillofacial surgeons, ranging from 2.2 to 3.9 times fewer.

The majority, 65.8%, of all doctors work in Ulaanbaatar, while the remaining 34.2% serve in provinces and localities.

The density of doctors per 10 000 population varies across regions, with 60.9 in Ulaanbaatar, exceeding the national average by 16.6. However, it is notably lower in other regions: 13.4 in the western region, 17.1 in the Khangai region, 13.2 in the central region, and 18.4 in the eastern region.

As of 2023, a total of 14 494 nurses provide nursing care services in Mongolia, translating to 42.8 nurses per 10 000 population. This represents an increase of 1,906 nurses per 10 000 population compared to the 10-year average and 547 compared to the previous year.

Regarding educational qualifications, 50.8% of nurses hold a bachelor's degree, 39.8% have a diploma, and 9.4% are assistant nurses.

Additionally, 15.4% have a senior degree, and 8.8% have a leading degree. In terms of age distribution, 26.3% of nurses are under 30 years old, 29.3% are aged 30-39, 21.5% are aged 40-49, 12.2% are aged 50-54, 6.6% are aged 55-59, and 4.1% are over 60 years old.



Figure 5.12 The rate of physicians, per 10 000 population, by region, 2017-2023

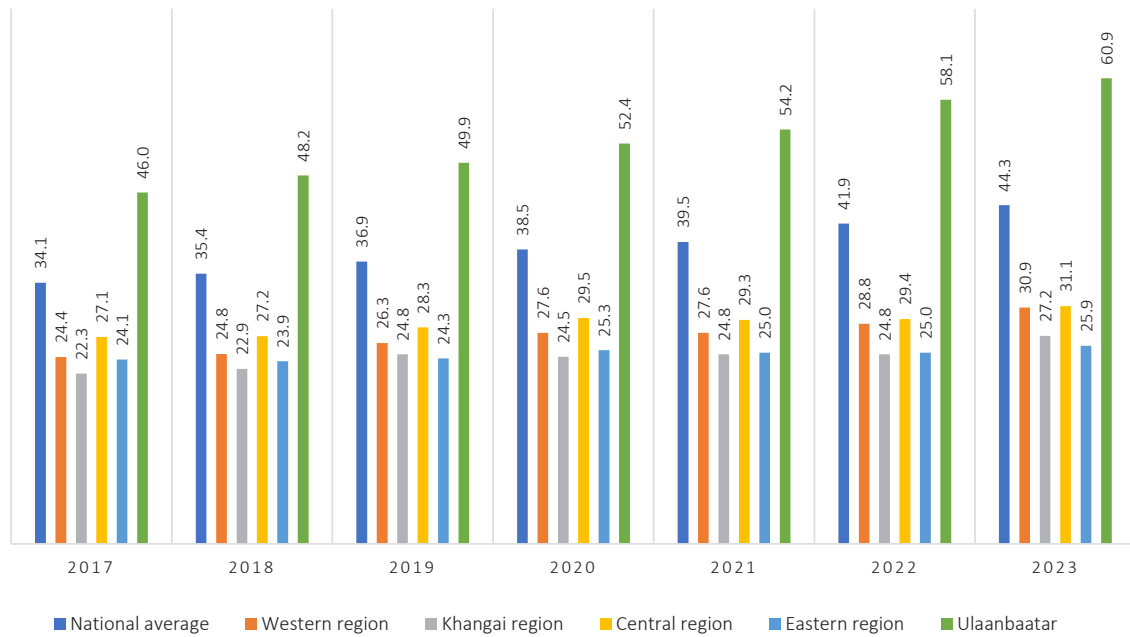
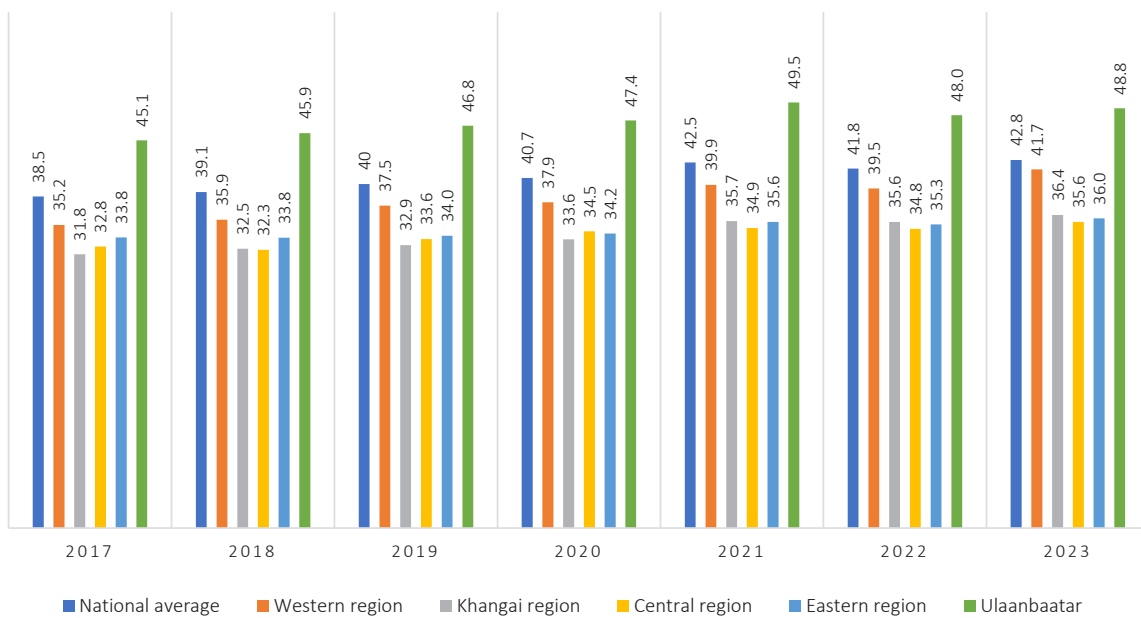


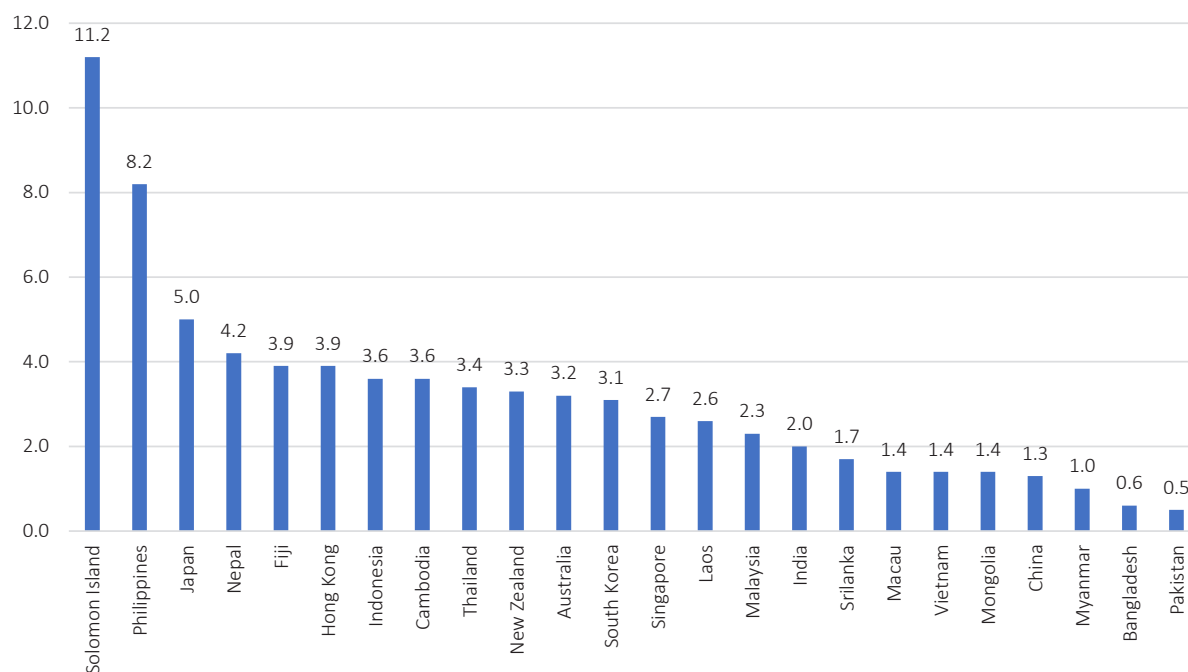
Figure 5.13. The rate of nurses, per 10 000 population, by region, 2017-2023



5.5. PHYSICIAN TO NURSE RATIO

In the Asia-Pacific region, the density of nurses per 1 000 population exhibits considerable variation, with high-income countries typically having an average of 10 nurses per 1 000 people. For instance, Japan has 12.2 nurses, New Zealand 11.9, Australia 11.7, and Mongolia also had 11.7 nurses per 1 000 population in 2023. However, as of the latest data, the current number of nurses per 1 000 population is 4.3. Figure 5.14 illustrates the doctor-nurse ratios for countries across the Asia-Pacific region as of 2020, providing insight into the distribution of healthcare professionals in these nations.

Figure 5.14. Medical doctor to nurse ratio, by Asia-Pacific countries



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2020; WHO GHO, 2020; National Data Sources (see Annex A).

As of 2023, the doctor-nurse ratio in Mongolia stands at 1 doctor for every 1 nurse at the national level. In Ulaanbaatar, the capital city, the ratio is 1 doctor for every 0.8 nurses, indicating a higher concentration of doctors relative to nurses. Conversely, at the provincial level, the ratio is 1 doctor for every 1.3 nurses, suggesting a relatively higher number of nurses compared to doctors. This represents a slight decrease of 0.1 in the ratio compared to the previous year.

The ratio of doctors to nurses varies across different provinces and regions. In Khangai, Western, and Eastern provinces, the ratio is 1 doctor for every 1.4 nurses, indicating a higher proportion of nurses relative to doctors. Meanwhile, in central provinces, the ratio stands at 1 doctor for every 1.2 nurses.

Figure 5.15. Physician to nurse ratio, by region, 2023

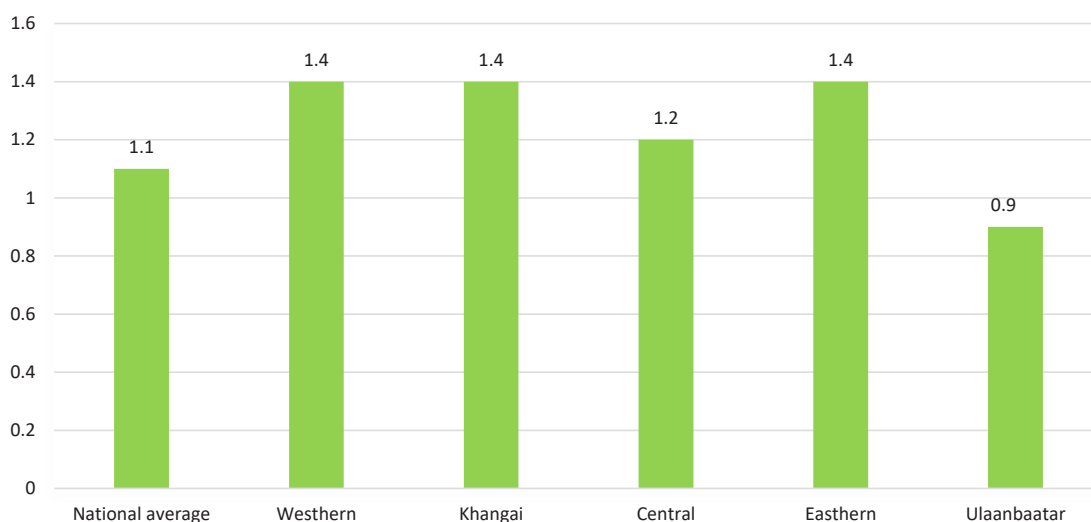


Table 5.1. Indicators of availability of doctors and nurses by region, province, and capital 2017-2023

Аймаг, нийслэл	Number of people per doctor										Number of people per nurse																	
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023							
National average	293	283	271	259	253	239	226	259	256	250	246	244	248	233	409	403	381	362	362	347	324	284	279	267	264	261	263	240
Western region	495	482	436	411	401	380	350	318	313	288	278	274	279	248	495	482	436	411	401	380	350	318	313	288	278	274	279	248
Bayan-Ulgii	305	300	313	282	284	277	269	225	227	217	227	219	219	224	305	300	313	282	284	277	269	225	227	217	227	219	219	224
Govi-Altai	395	408	399	395	395	409	368	263	258	254	259	260	260	238	395	408	399	395	395	409	368	263	258	254	259	260	260	238
Zavkhan	485	459	423	424	404	386	360	317	293	284	270	270	272	244	485	459	423	424	404	386	360	317	293	284	270	270	272	244
Uvs	374	368	334	311	327	298	281	289	292	280	276	272	274	238	374	368	334	311	327	298	281	289	292	280	276	272	274	238
Khovd	449	437	403	409	403	387	368	314	308	304	298	290	291	275	449	437	403	409	403	387	368	314	308	304	298	290	291	275
Khangaïn region	548	516	464	455	470	462	439	345	334	318	337	336	336	336	548	516	464	455	470	462	439	345	334	318	337	336	336	336
Arkhangai	461	435	414	437	462	426	392	294	295	288	304	297	297	277	461	435	414	437	462	426	392	294	295	288	304	297	297	277
Bayankhongor	505	558	459	418	451	542	477	317	324	299	271	290	290	295	505	558	459	418	451	542	477	317	324	299	271	290	290	295
Bulgan	313	298	278	296	271	241	234	242	235	250	249	244	245	209	313	298	278	296	271	241	234	242	235	250	249	244	245	209
Orkhon	445	438	406	393	399	384	347	350	350	332	307	283	283	287	445	438	406	393	399	384	347	350	350	332	307	283	283	287
Uvurkhangai	526	513	490	516	474	467	481	355	336	340	323	307	309	288	526	513	490	516	474	467	481	355	336	340	323	307	309	288
Khuvsgul	369	368	353	339	341	340	322	305	309	297	290	294	295	281	369	368	353	339	341	340	322	305	309	297	290	294	295	281
Central region	301	277	264	311	251	266	255	256	268	300	341	306	307	296	301	277	264	311	251	266	255	256	268	300	341	306	307	296
Govisumber	368	380	366	336	338	321	295	281	282	233	232	227	228	221	368	380	366	336	338	321	295	281	282	233	232	227	228	221
Darkhan-uul	304	285	280	259	268	278	265	265	276	295	260	286	287	283	304	285	280	259	268	278	265	265	276	295	260	286	287	283
Dornogovi	326	340	305	292	316	336	315	308	303	299	297	286	285	313	326	340	305	292	316	336	315	308	303	299	297	286	285	313
Dundgovi	342	342	306	300	293	301	293	369	358	366	344	376	383	332	342	342	306	300	293	301	293	369	358	366	344	376	383	332
Umnugovi	438	434	437	468	468	428	403	326	334	328	331	343	342	289	438	434	437	468	468	428	403	326	334	328	331	343	342	289
Selenge	430	437	437	382	395	405	389	317	326	315	307	301	301	306	430	437	437	382	395	405	389	317	326	315	307	301	301	306
Tuv	415	418	412	395	400	400	386	296	296	294	292	286	288	278	415	418	412	395	400	400	386	296	296	294	292	286	288	278
Eastern region	430	430	410	420	416	413	373	284	290	285	278	280	282	275	430	430	410	420	416	413	373	284	290	285	278	280	282	275
Dornod	397	395	430	388	407	415	431	282	279	284	278	268	271	279	397	395	430	388	407	415	431	282	279	284	278	268	271	279
Sukhbaatar	416	427	400	376	378	377	369	322	319	313	323	310	312	279	416	427	400	376	378	377	369	322	319	313	323	310	312	279
Khentii	218	208	201	191	184	172	164	222	218	214	211	210	216	205	218	208	201	191	184	172	164	222	218	214	211	210	216	205
Ulaanbaatar	218	208	201	191	184	172	164	222	218	214	211	210	216	205	218	208	201	191	184	172	164	222	218	214	211	210	216	205

Table 5.2. Physician to nurse ratio

Aimags/City	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Physicians	Nurses	Physicians	Nurses	Physicians	Nurses	Physicians	Nurses	Physicians	Nurses	Physicians	Nurses	Physicians	Nurses
National average	1.0	1.13	1.0	1.11	1.0	1.08	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Western region	1.0	1.44	1.0	1.44	1.0	1.43	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.4
Bayan-Ulgii	1.0	1.56	1.0	1.54	1.0	1.52	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4
Govii-Altai	1.0	1.36	1.0	1.32	1.0	1.44	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2
Zavkhan	1.0	1.50	1.0	1.58	1.0	1.57	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.5
Uvs	1.0	1.53	1.0	1.57	1.0	1.49	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5
Khovd	1.0	1.29	1.0	1.26	1.0	1.19	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2
Khangaian region	1.0	1.43	1.0	1.42	1.0	1.33	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3
Arkhangai	1.0	1.59	1.0	1.55	1.0	1.46	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3
Bayankhongor	1.0	1.57	1.0	1.48	1.0	1.44	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4
Bulgan	1.0	1.59	1.0	1.72	1.0	1.53	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.6
Orkhon	1.0	1.29	1.0	1.27	1.0	1.11	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Uvurkhangai	1.0	1.27	1.0	1.25	1.0	1.22	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2
Khuvsgul	1.0	1.48	1.0	1.53	1.0	1.44	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.7
Central region	1.0	1.21	1.0	1.19	1.0	1.19	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1
Govisumber	1.0	1.18	1.0	1.03	1.0	0.88	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Darkhan-uul	1.0	1.31	1.0	1.35	1.0	1.57	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3
Dornogovi	1.0	1.14	1.0	1.03	1.0	0.95	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Dundgovi	1.0	1.06	1.0	1.12	1.0	1.02	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Umnugovi	1.0	0.93	1.0	0.95	1.0	0.84	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9
Selenge	1.0	1.34	1.0	1.30	1.0	1.33	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4
Tuv	1.0	1.35	1.0	1.34	1.0	1.39	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3
Eastern region	1.0	1.40	1.0	1.41	1.0	1.40	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4
Dornod	1.0	1.51	1.0	1.48	1.0	1.44	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.4
Sukhbaatar	1.0	1.41	1.0	1.41	1.0	1.51	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5
Khentii	1.0	1.29	1.0	1.34	1.0	1.28	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3
Ulaanbaatar	1.0	0.98	1.0	0.95	1.0	0.94	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8

Table 5.3. Number of doctors and nurses per 10,000 population, by province and region, 2017-2023

Aimags/City	Physicians per 10,000 population							Nurses per 10,000 population						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 OH	2023
National average	34.1	35.4	36.9	38.5	39.5	41.9	44.3	38.5	39.1	40.0	40.7	42.5	41.8	42.8
Western region	24.4	24.8	26.3	27.6	27.6	28.8	30.9	35.2	35.9	37.5	37.9	39.9	39.5	41.7
Bayan-Ulgii	20.2	20.7	22.9	24.3	24.9	26.3	28.5	31.5	31.9	34.8	35.9	37.7	37.0	40.3
Govi-Altai	32.8	33.4	32.0	35.4	35.2	36.1	37.2	44.5	44.1	46.1	44.0	46.3	46.3	44.6
Zavkhan	25.3	24.5	25.1	25.3	25.3	24.5	27.1	38.1	38.7	39.4	38.6	38.5	38.5	42.0
Uvs	20.6	21.8	23.7	23.6	24.8	25.9	27.8	31.6	34.2	35.2	37.1	38.7	38.4	40.9
Khovd	26.8	27.2	29.9	32.2	30.6	33.6	35.6	34.6	34.2	35.7	36.3	40.5	40.1	42.0
Khangain region	22.3	22.9	24.8	24.5	24.8	25.8	27.2	31.8	32.5	32.9	33.6	35.7	35.6	36.4
Arkhangai	18.3	19.4	21.6	22.0	21.3	21.7	22.8	29.0	30.0	31.5	29.7	30.8	30.8	29.8
Bayankhongor	21.7	23.0	24.2	22.9	21.6	23.5	25.5	34.0	33.9	34.7	32.9	33.7	33.6	36.0
Bulgan	19.8	17.9	21.8	23.9	22.2	18.4	21.0	31.5	30.9	33.4	37.0	33.2	33.2	33.9
Orkhon	31.9	33.6	35.9	33.8	36.9	41.4	42.7	41.3	42.6	40.0	40.1	46.1	45.9	47.9
Uvurkhangai	22.5	22.8	24.6	25.5	25.0	26.0	28.8	28.6	28.6	30.2	32.6	33.8	33.8	34.9
Khuvsgul	19.0	19.5	20.4	19.4	21.1	21.4	20.8	28.2	29.8	29.4	30.9	35.3	35.1	34.8
Central region	27.1	27.2	28.3	29.5	29.3	29.4	31.1	32.8	32.3	33.6	34.5	34.9	34.8	35.6
Govisumber	33.2	36.1	37.9	32.2	39.8	37.6	39.3	39.0	37.3	33.3	29.3	32.1	32.0	33.7
Darkhan-Uul	27.2	26.3	27.3	29.7	29.6	31.2	33.9	35.6	35.5	43.0	43.1	45.1	44.9	45.2
Dornogovi	32.9	35.1	35.7	38.6	37.3	36.0	37.7	37.7	36.3	33.9	38.4	36.4	36.3	35.3
Dundgovi	30.7	29.4	32.8	34.3	31.6	29.8	31.7	32.4	33.0	33.5	33.6	29.3	29.3	31.9
Umnugovi	29.2	29.2	32.7	33.3	34.1	33.2	34.1	27.1	27.9	27.3	29.1	27.6	27.1	30.1
Selenge	22.8	23.0	22.9	21.4	21.4	23.3	24.8	30.6	29.9	30.4	30.2	32.9	32.9	34.6
Tuv	23.3	22.9	22.9	26.2	25.3	24.7	25.7	31.5	30.7	31.8	32.6	33.7	33.8	32.7
Eastern region	24.1	23.9	24.3	25.3	25.0	25.0	25.9	33.8	33.8	34.0	34.2	35.6	35.3	36.0
Dornod	23.3	23.2	24.4	23.8	24.0	24.2	26.8	35.2	34.5	35.1	36.0	37.1	36.9	36.3
Sukhbaatar	25.2	25.3	23.3	25.8	24.5	24.1	23.2	35.4	35.8	35.2	36.0	36.9	36.5	35.8
Khentii	24.1	23.4	25.0	26.6	26.5	26.5	27.1	31.0	31.4	32.0	30.9	32.9	32.7	35.8
Ulaanbaatar	46.0	48.2	49.9	52.4	54.2	58.1	60.9	45.1	45.9	46.8	47.4	49.5	48.0	48.8

Table 5.4. Number of physicians, by region and aimags, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015-2022

Aimags and city	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
National average	5875	5500	6498	6788	9563	10000	10576	11169	11788	12431	12970	13983	
Western region	680	644	651	606	862	923	971	1004	1065	1126	1143	1203	
Bayan-Ulgii	146	121	132	141	166	186	203	213	238	255	267	287	
Govi-Altai	126	114	132	112	172	177	187	193	185	205	206	211	
Zavkhan	153	139	115	103	161	182	181	178	182	184	186	180	
Uvs	133	147	145	129	169	170	169	181	197	197	210	221	
Khovd	122	123	127	121	194	208	231	239	263	285	274	304	
Khangai region	848	886	919	901	1183	1297	1313	1367	1483	1470	1506	1572	
Arkhangai	152	144	140	121	167	184	172	185	205	208	203	207	
Bayankhongor	112	114	122	107	159	174	187	202	213	203	194	211	
Bulgan	111	103	101	103	111	120	122	111	133	147	137	114	
Orhon	147	178	232	232	267	325	325	344	373	354	390	440	
Uvurkhangai	163	170	161	171	248	255	258	265	285	296	293	305	
Khuvsgul	163	177	163	167	231	239	249	260	274	262	289	295	
Central region	863	788	893	878	1220	1303	1347	1378	1438	1505	1512	1522	
Govisumber	0	24	37	33	56	52	57	63	66	57	72	68	
Darkhan-Uul	229	244	249	228	263	284	274	271	282	306	308	326	
Dornogovi	104	90	125	144	210	223	222	242	249	272	267	259	
Dundgovi	110	93	101	81	123	128	141	137	153	161	150	141	
Umnugovi	90	75	88	79	170	182	189	197	227	235	246	244	
Selenge	135	132	165	187	209	235	246	251	247	231	232	253	
Tuv	195	130	128	126	189	199	218	217	214	243	237	231	
Eastern region	359	332	355	330	464	491	516	525	539	568	570	574	
Dornod	129	133	139	123	169	174	183	188	200	197	202	205	
Sukhbaatar	101	90	100	96	140	152	153	157	146	164	159	158	
Khentii	129	109	116	111	155	165	180	180	193	207	209	211	
Ulaanbaatar	3125	2850	3680	4073	5834	5986	6429	6895	7263	7762	8239	9112	



CHAPTER VI

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

CHAPTER VI. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

6.1. POLICY DOCUMENT

According to Resolution No. 11 of 2017 by the Government of Mongolia, the national program “Infectious Disease Prevention and Control” was approved to increase the participation of other sectors in strengthening the ability to monitor and prevent infectious diseases, organize response measures during outbreaks in a flexible, quality, accessible, and prompt manner, and reduce the spread of infectious diseases by ensuring the financial stability of program implementation activities.

Per the order of the Minister of Health A/528 of 2022, the criteria for the measures “Combating and Preventing Infectious Diseases” in 2022 included:

- Reducing the prevalence of dysentery to 10 cases per 10 000 population
- Reducing registered cases of tuberculosis to 100 per 100 000 population
- Reducing the number of newborns born with congenital syphilis to 48.2 per 100,000 live births
- Reducing the prevalence of syphilis infection among pregnant women under 50 to less than 1.5 percent

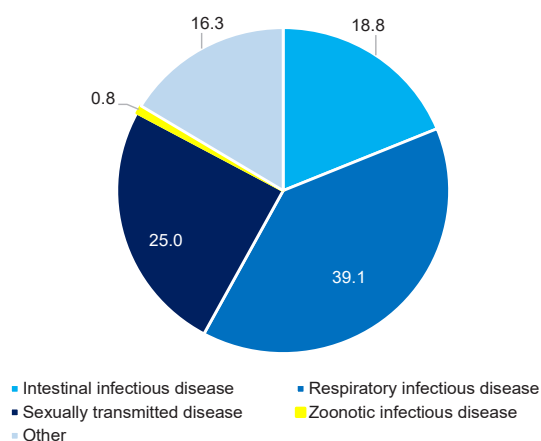
By 2023, the prevalence rates achieved were: Dysentery: 7.0 per 10 000 population, Tuberculosis: 70.6 per 100 000 population, Congenital syphilis births: 48.2 per 100 000 live births

The number of congenital syphilis births remains high, indicating ongoing challenges in reducing this particular infection.

6.2. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

As of 2023, a total of 41,000 cases of more than 30 types of infectious diseases have been registered nationwide, which corresponds to a rate of 121.4 per 10,000 population. Of these infectious diseases: 39.1 percent are respiratory infectious diseases, 25.0 percent are sexually transmitted diseases, 18.8 percent are intestinal infectious diseases, 0.8 percent are zoonotic infectious diseases, 16.3 percent are other infectious diseases

Figure 6.1. Structure by infectious diseases, by percent, 2023



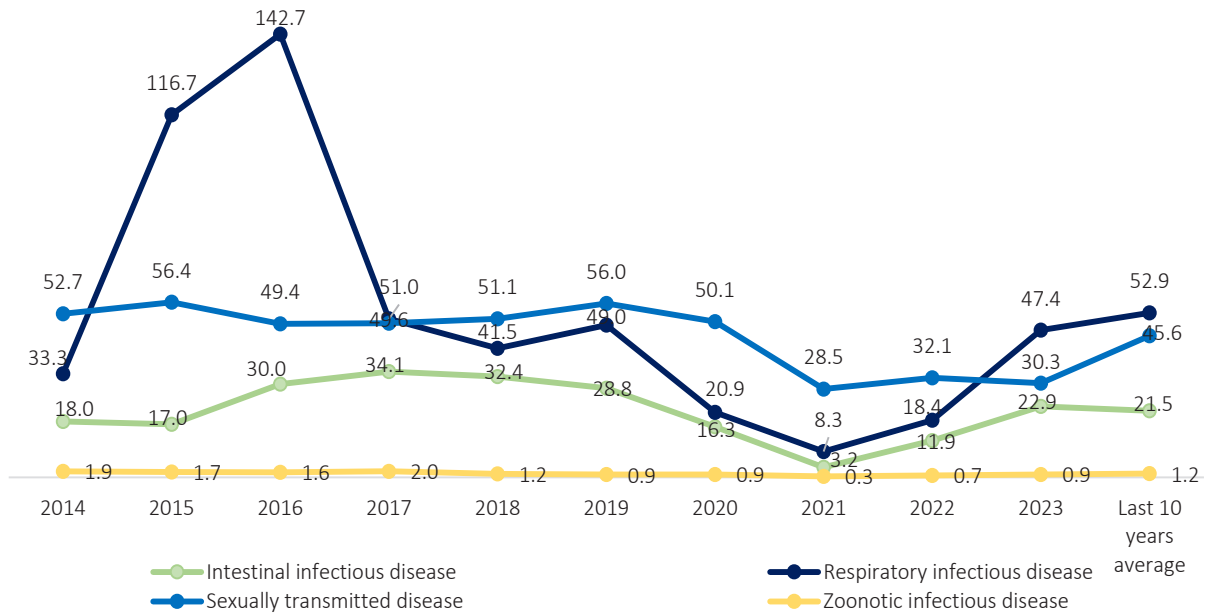
Among the confirmed infectious diseases (except for coronavirus infection (COVID-19)), sexually transmitted diseases accounted for 46.0 percent of all infectious diseases, which decreased by 17.1 percent and other infectious diseases by 0.7 percent from the previous year. Compared to the previous year, intestinal infectious diseases increased by 9.8 percent, respiratory infectious diseases by 7.9 percent, and zoonotic infectious diseases by 0.2 percent.

Compared to the previous year, intestinal infectious diseases increased by 48.8 percent, respiratory infectious diseases by 61.7 percent, and zoonotic infectious diseases by 31.2 percent, while sexually transmitted diseases decreased by 4.6 percent.



In terms of types of infectious diseases per 10,000 population, compared to the average of the last 10 years: Respiratory infectious diseases decreased by 5.5, Sexually transmitted diseases decreased by 15.3, Zoonotic infectious diseases decreased by 0.3, Intestinal infectious diseases increased by 1.4.

Figure 6.2. Infectious diseases, per 10 000 population, 2014-2023

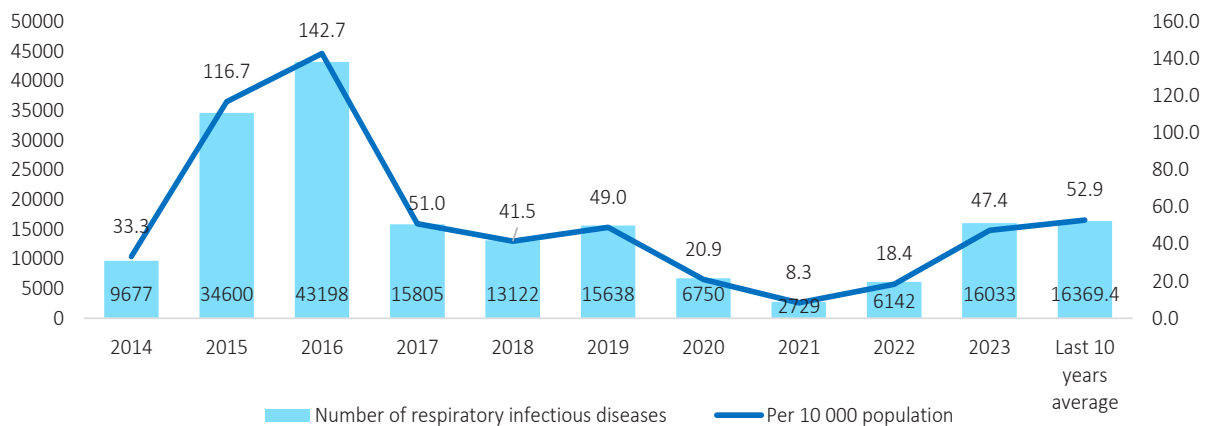


Compared to the previous year, respiratory infectious diseases increased by 29.0 per 10 000 population, intestinal infectious diseases by 11.0, and zoonotic infectious diseases by 0.2, while sexually transmitted diseases decreased by 1.8 per 10 000 population. In 2015 and 2016, there were 53 737 cases of rubella reported, which significantly increased the incidence of respiratory infections per 10,000 population during that time.

6.3. RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

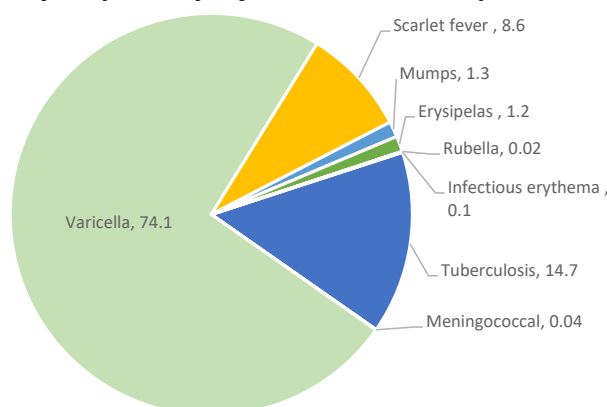
In 2023, there were 16,033 cases of 8 types of infectious respiratory diseases, including tuberculosis, chickenpox, measles, rubella, mumps, meningococcal infection, rubella, and erythema. These accounted for 39.1 percent of all infectious diseases.

Figure 6.3. Respiratory infectious diseases, per 10 000 population, 2014-2023



In the reporting year, the incidence of respiratory infections was 47.4 per 10,000 population, which is 5.5 less than the average of the last 10 years. Compared to the previous year, the incidence increased by 29.0 per 10,000 population. The largest increase was in smallpox, which saw a 2.4-fold increase.

Figure 6.4. Structure by respiratory infectious diseases, percent 2023



On average, during the last 10 years, rubella, chickenpox, and tuberculosis accounted for the majority of respiratory infections.

In the reporting year, smallpox accounted for 74.1 percent of cases, tuberculosis for 14.7 percent, rubella for 8.6 percent, mumps for 1.3 percent, measles for 1.2 percent, erythema for 0.1 percent, rubella for 0.01 percent, and meningococcal infections for 0.04 percent of respiratory infections.

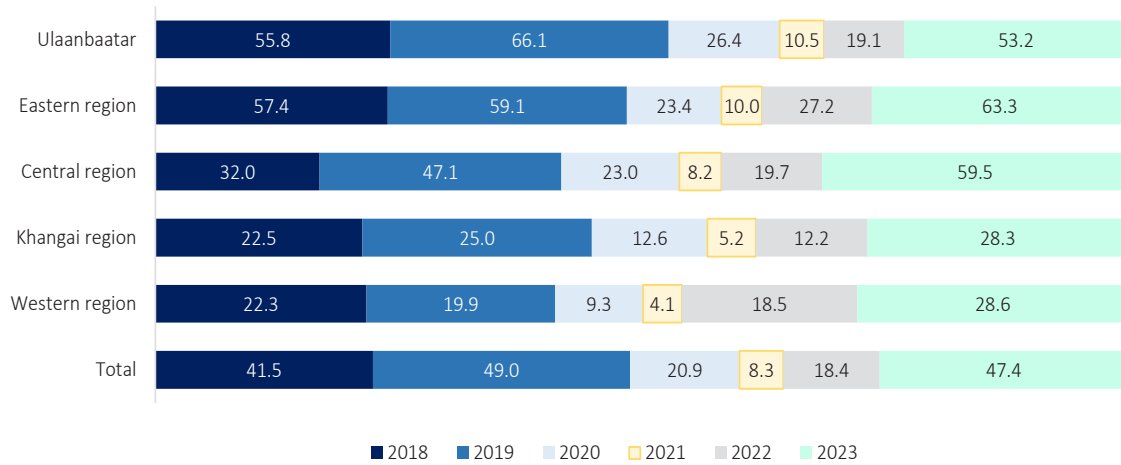
Table 6.1. Respiratory infectious diseases, per 10 000 population, 2014-2023

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Tuberculosis	14.5	14.4	13.4	12.2	11.1	11.4	10.4	7.1	7	7
Meningococcal	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
Varicella	16.1	19	22.6	31.1	25.7	33.4	8.9	0.9	10.4	35.1
Measles	0	79.16	100.01	0.05	0	0.01	0	0	0	0
Scarlet fever	1	2.5	4.6	5.8	2.9	2.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	4.1
Mumps	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.7	1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6
Erysipelas	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6
Infectious erythema	0.05	0.14	0.34	0.29	0.15	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.03
Rubella	0	0.17	0.16	0.04	0.01	0.02	0	0.01	0.02	0.01
Total	33.6	116.7	142.7	51	41.5	49	20.9	8.3	18.4	47.4

In 2023, compared to the average of the last 10 years, erythema infectiosum increased by 3.5, rubella by 3.3, infection by 1.6, tuberculosis by 1.4, mumps by 1.0, measles by 0.8, rubella by 0.6, and chicken pox by 0.5.



Figure 6.5. Respiratory infectious diseases, per 10 000 population, by regions, 2018-2023

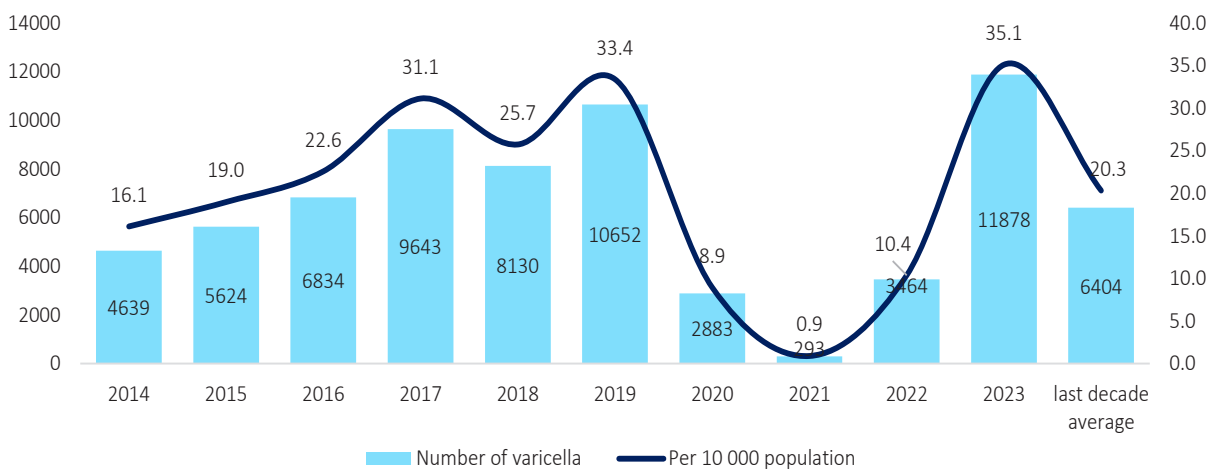


Infectious diseases registered in 2023 increased by 19.7 per 10,000 population compared to the average of the last 5 years (excluding COVID-19), and by 29.0 per 10,000 population from the previous year.

6.3.1. VARICELLA

In the reporting year, 11 878 cases of varicella were registered, which is 35.1 per 10 000 population. This is 5 474 cases less than the average of the last 10 years, and 8 414 cases or 3.4 times higher than the previous year.

Figure 6.6. Varicella, per 10 000 population, 2014-2023

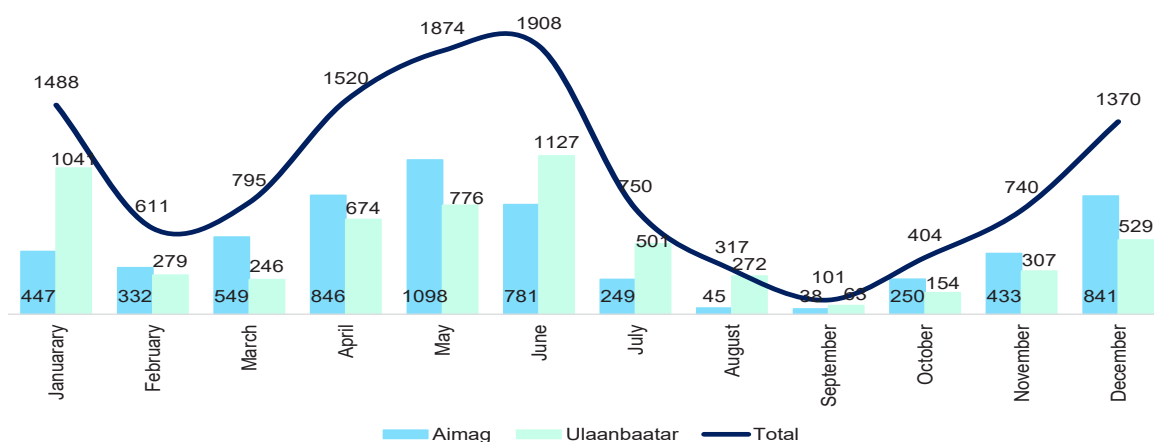


Of all cases of varicella, 50.8 percent were male and 49.2 percent were female. Regardless of gender, 39.0 percent were children under 5 years old, 35.2 percent were aged 5-9 years, and 13.1 percent were aged 10-14 years, accounting for 87.2 percent of cases.

Regarding diagnosis, 11 786 cases were diagnosed based on clinical symptoms, while 92 cases were confirmed by clinical laboratory tests.

In terms of social demographics, 52.2 percent of all patients were preschool children, 39.1 percent were schoolchildren, and 2.8 percent were students, totaling 94.1 percent of the total number of infections.

Figure 6.7. Number of varicella morbidity, by month 2023

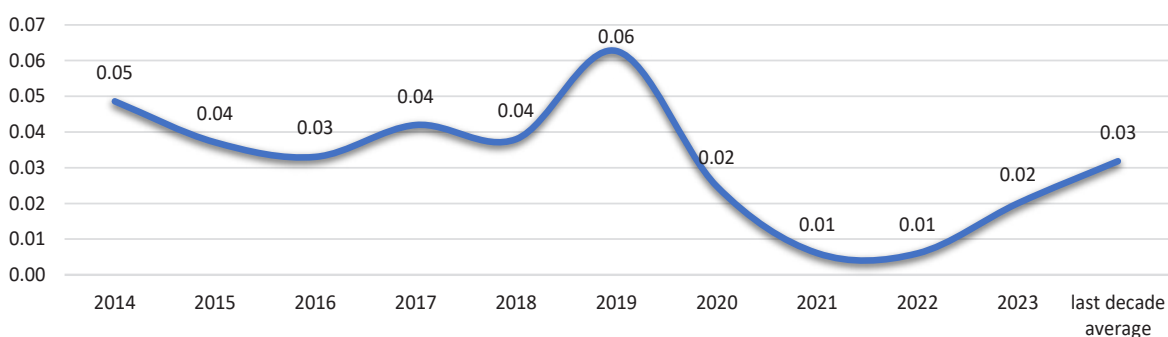


On average, 989.8 cases were registered per month nationwide. Higher-than-average cases were registered in January, April, May, June, and December. A high incidence of infection was recorded particularly in April through June. Notably, no deaths due to complications of chickenpox have been reported.

6.3.2 MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

According to nationally registered statistics on meningococcal infections, large-scale epidemics occurred in 1974 and 1994, with 14 to 19 cases per 10 000 population recorded. Over the last 10 years, an average of 10 cases per year was reported, which is 40% higher than this year's count. In the current year, only 6 cases were reported, with 3 cases each reported in Ulaanbaatar and Dornod provinces during the first quarter.

Figure 6.8. Meningococcal infection per 10 000 population, 2014-2023



6.3.3. TUBERCULOSIS

Mongolia is among the countries with the highest incidence of tuberculosis among the 37 countries in the Western Pacific Region of the World Health Organization. Following the global trend, Mongolia introduced the Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course (DOTS) strategy in 1996. Since then, new cases of tuberculosis have been on the rise until 2007, after which they started declining.

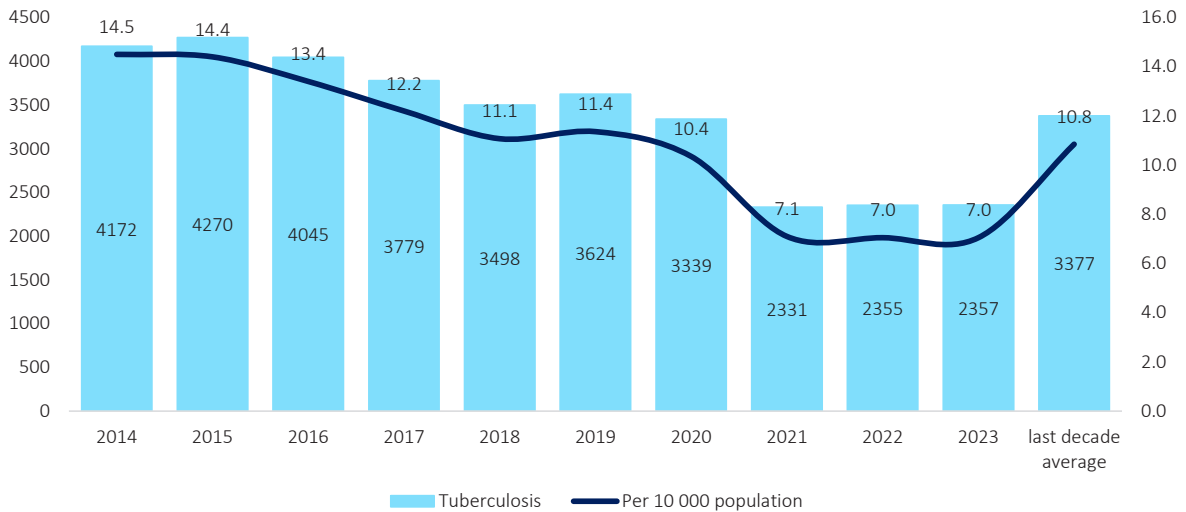
In 2023, the action plan “Combating and Preventing Infectious Diseases” was implemented with the goal of reducing new and recurrent tuberculosis cases to 100 or less per 100 000 population.



This year, 2 357 tuberculosis cases were registered, equivalent to 7.0 cases per 10 000 population. This figure is 1 020 cases fewer than the last 10-year average of 3.8 cases per 10 000 population, but there has been an increase of 2 cases from the previous year. Among the newly registered cases, 60.4% are male and 39.6% are female.

In terms of age distribution, 1.7% of the cases are children under 5 years old, 2.5% are aged 5-9 years, 2.6% are aged 10-14 years, and 5.9% are aged 15-19 years. Elderly individuals account for 17.4 percent of the cases.

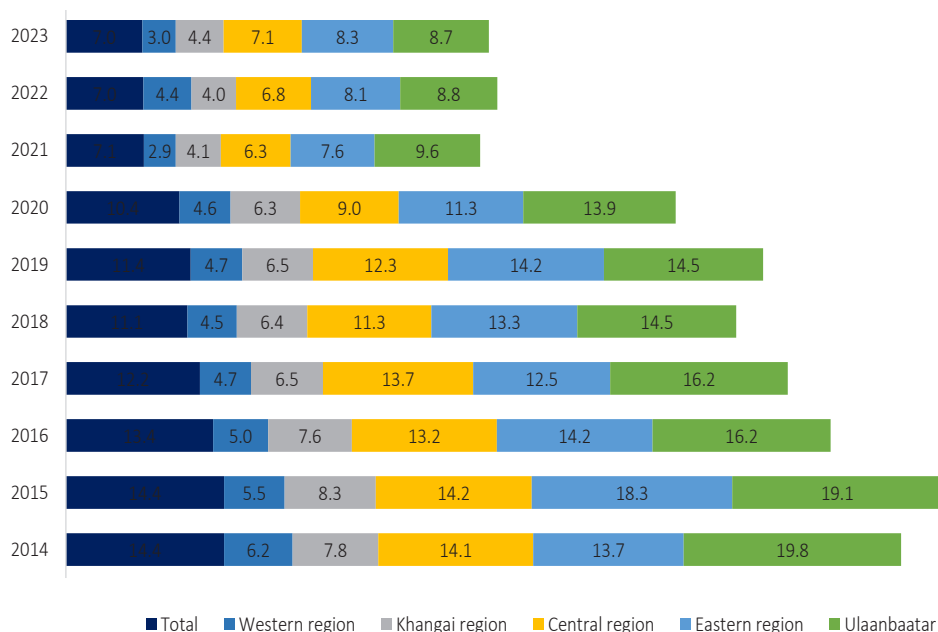
Figure 6.9. Tuberculosis per 10 000 population, 2014-2023



A total of 142 deaths from tuberculosis were recorded among treatment-controlled patients, marking an increase of 34 cases compared to the previous year.

Regarding the structure of the disease: 83 (58.5%) died from respiratory tuberculosis, 8 (5.6%) died from non-respiratory tuberculosis, 51 (35.9%) died from diseases of other organ systems.

Figure 6.10. Tuberculosis per 10 000 population, by regions, 2014-2023



When the incidence of tuberculosis is analyzed by location, the rate of cases per 10 000 population in the West and Khangai regions is lower than the national average by 2.6 to 4.0. Specifically, it is 0.1 in the Central region, 1.3 in the Eastern region, and 1.7 in Ulaanbaatar.

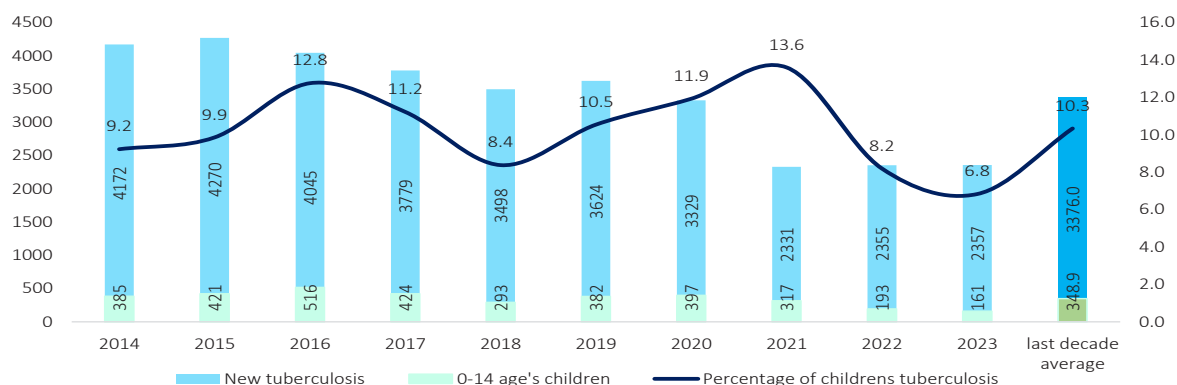
Since 2014, there has been a decrease in tuberculosis incidence rates across various regions: Ulaanbaatar has decreased by 11.1, Central region by 7.0, Eastern region by 5.4, Khangai region by 3.4, Western region by 3.2.

Of the new tuberculosis cases reported, 1,410 (59.8%) were in Ulaanbaatar and 947 (40.2%) were in other regions. Among these cases, 70.9% were pulmonary tuberculosis, while 29.1% were non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

6.3.4. TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AMONG CHILDREN

In the last 10 years, on average, 348.9 new cases of tuberculosis were reported among children annually, constituting 10.3% of all tuberculosis infections. In 2016, there were 516 children registered with tuberculosis, whereas in 2023, this number decreased to 161 cases.

Figure 6.11. Total tuberculosis, children's tuberculosis by percent, 2014-2023

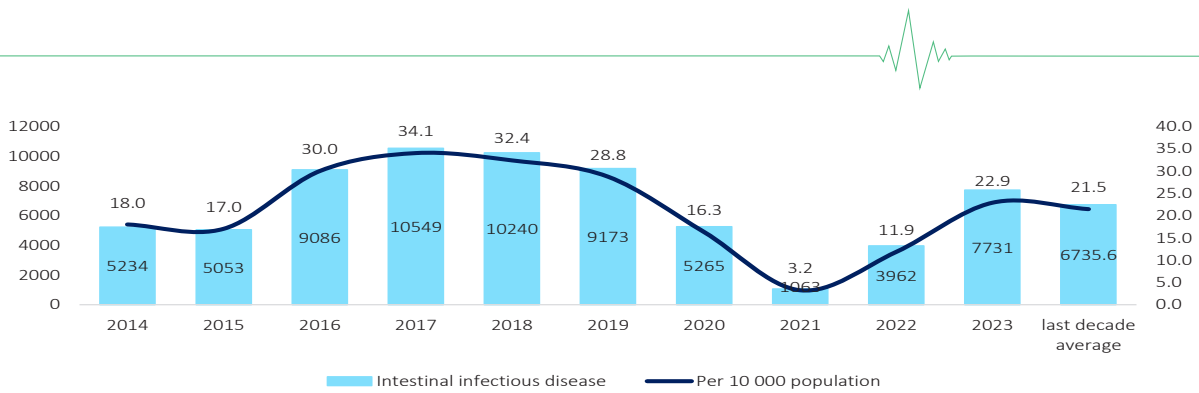


This year, 161 children under the age of 15 were diagnosed with tuberculosis, constituting 6.8% of all cases. This figure represents a decrease of 19.9% compared to last year and is 1.2 times lower than the average of the last 10 years. Among these cases, 82.0% were diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis.

6.4. INTESTINAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES

On average, 6 735.6 cases of intestinal infectious diseases were registered nationwide in the last 10 years, equivalent to 21.5 cases per 10 000 population. The majority of intestinal infections during this period were dysentery, hand, foot and mouth disease, and other bacterial food poisoning cases. In 2023, however, there were 7 731 reported cases, marking an increase of 995 cases compared to the 10-year average.

Figure 6.12. Number of intestinal infectious morbidity, and per 10 000 population, 2014-2023



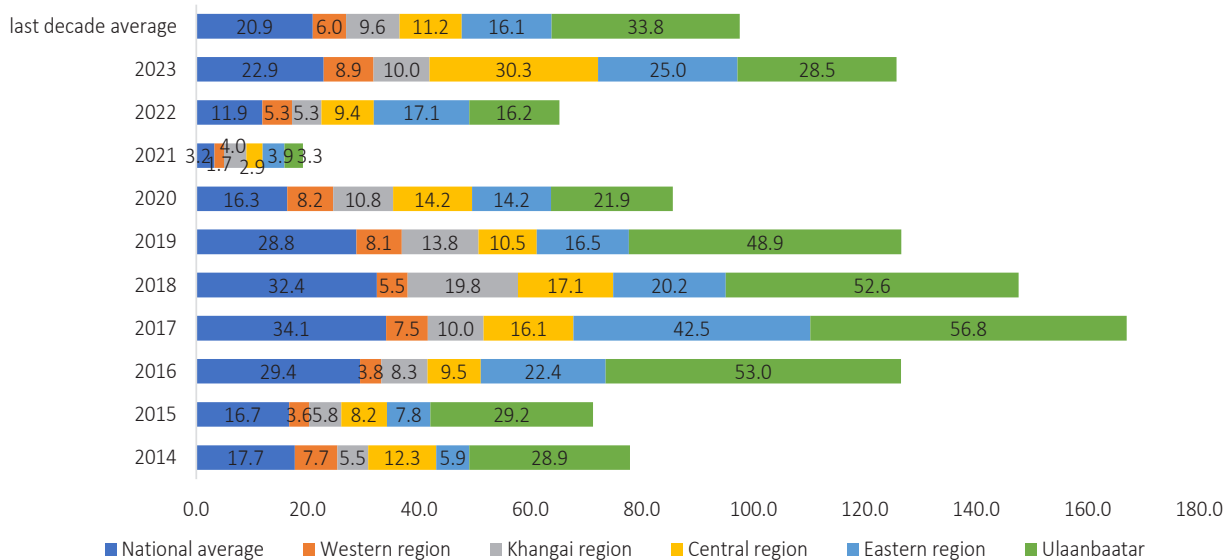
In 2023, nationwide, 6 types of intestinal infections (dysentery, food-borne bacterial poisoning, salmonellosis, diarrhea, hand, foot, and mouth disease, acute hepatitis A) were registered, with a rate of 22.9 cases per 10 000 population.

This rate remained the same as the previous year but increased by 11.0 compared to the 10-year average. Intestinal infectious diseases accounted for 18.8 percent of all infectious diseases.

Among all intestinal infections recorded nationwide, 54.5 percent were hand, foot, and mouth disease, 31.2 percent were dysentery, 6.3 percent were diarrheal infections, 4.5 percent were salmonellosis, 3.4 percent were bacterial food poisoning, and 0.03 percent were viral HPA.

When comparing the incidence of intestinal infectious diseases by region, Ulaanbaatar city had 5.7 cases per 10 000 population, the Central region had 7.4 cases, and the Eastern region had 2.2 cases, respectively, higher than the national average. The West region had 13.8 cases, and the Khangai region had 12.8 cases, respectively.

Figure 6.13. Intestinal infectious diseases per 10 000 population, by regions, 2014-2023



In comparison to the average of the last 10 years, Ulaanbaatar has decreased by 5.2 cases per 10000 population. Conversely, the Khangai region increased by 0.5, the Western region by 2.0, the Eastern region by 8.9, and the Central region by 19.1 cases per 10 000 population, respectively.

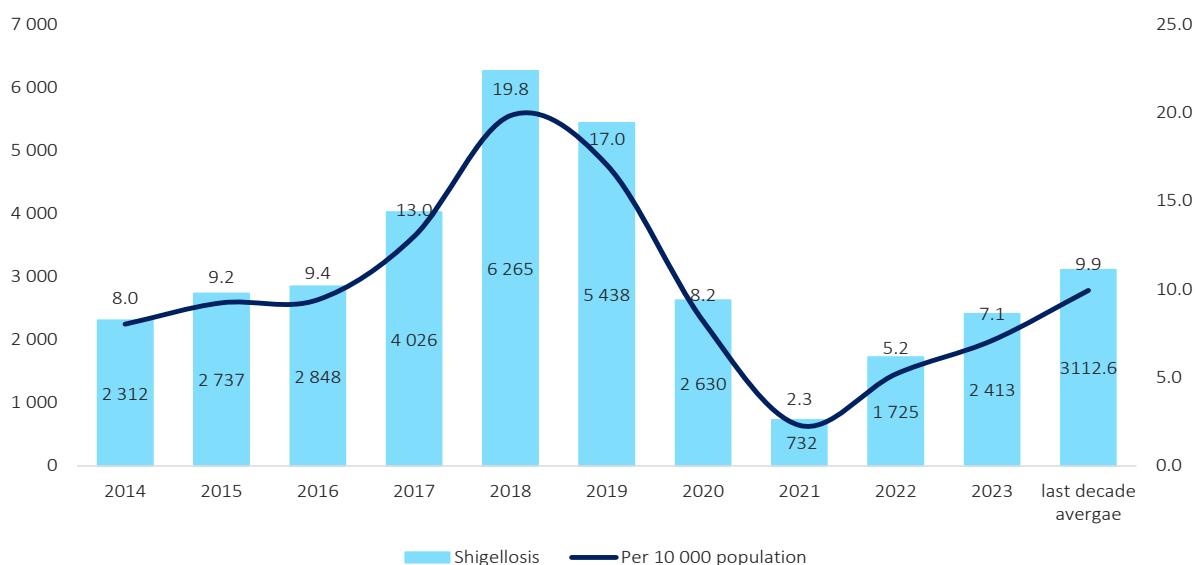
6.4.1. SHIGELLOSIS

In 2023, nationwide, 2 413 cases of dysentery were registered, amounting to 7.1 cases per 10000

population. Dysentery cases accounted for 31.2 percent of all intestinal infectious diseases.

This represents a decrease of 700 cases or 2.8 per 10 000 population compared to the 10-year average. However, it marks an increase of 688 cases or 1.9 per 10 000 population compared to the previous year.

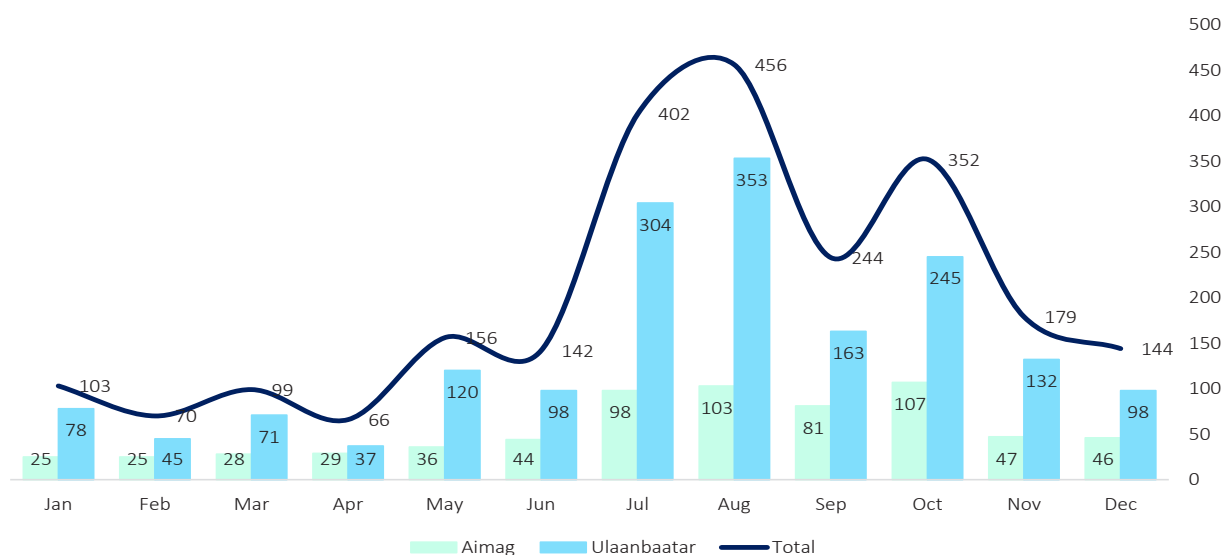
Figure 6.14. Number of shigellosis, per 10 000 population, 2014-2023



Among shigellosis cases, 48.4 percent are in men and 51.6 percent in women. Regarding age distribution, 54.2 percent are children under 5 years old, 18.6 percent are aged 5-9 years, and 4.8 percent are aged 10-14 years. In terms of diagnosis, 2 113 cases were diagnosed based on clinical symptoms, while 300 cases were confirmed by clinical laboratory tests.

Socially, 8.7 percent of all patients are infants under the age of 1 or staying at home, 51.6 percent are kindergarten children, and 19.6 percent are school students, the majority of which make up 79.9 percent.

Figure 6.15. Number of shigellosis, by month, 2023

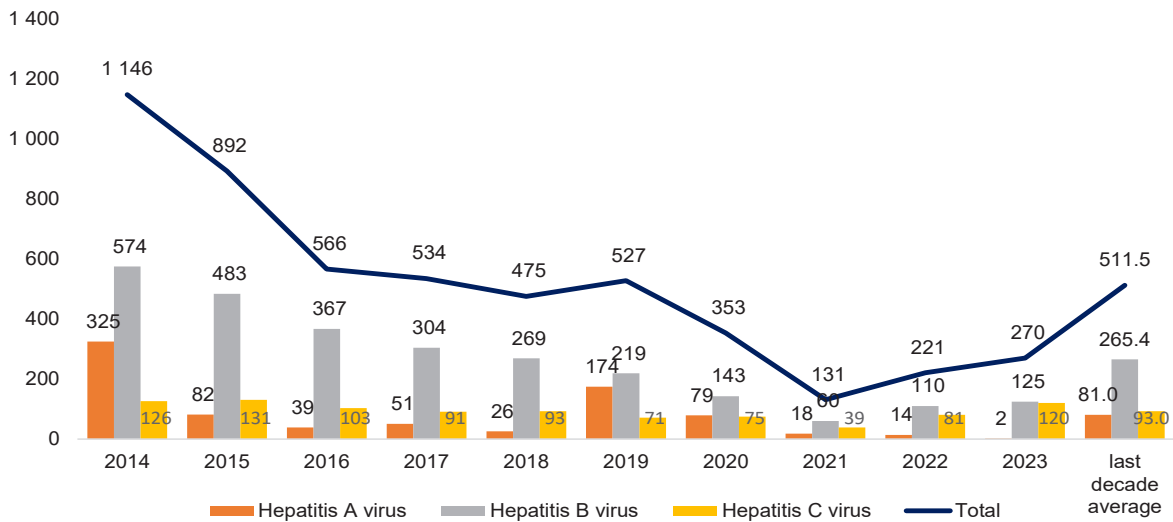




6.4.2. VIRAL HEPATITIS

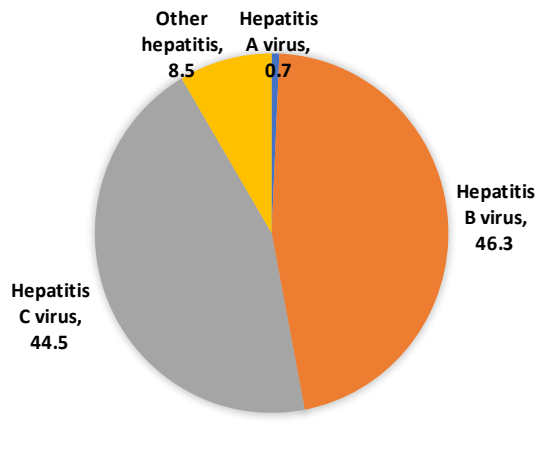
As of 2023, 270 cases of acute hepatitis virus infection have been registered nationwide, equating to 0.8 cases per 10 000 population. Compared to last year, there were 49 additional cases, resulting in an increase of 0.1 case per 10 000 population.

Figure 6.16. Number of viral hepatitis, by type, 2014-2023



In the last decade, the incidence of acute hepatitis virus infection at the national level was highest in 2014, with a rate of 4.0 cases per 10 000 population, and has been steadily decreasing since 2016. As of 2023, the breakdown of hepatitis virus infections is as follows: hepatitis A virus infection accounts for 0.7% of all cases, hepatitis B virus infection for 46.3%, hepatitis C virus infection for 44.5%, and other hepatitis virus infections for 8.5%.

Figure 6.17. Types of viral hepatitis (percent), 2023



In 2023, 54.1% of acute hepatitis virus infection cases were male, and 45.9% were female.

Age distribution showed that 30.4% of the cases were individuals aged 20-29 years, and 32.6% were aged 30-39 years.

Outpatient services diagnosed 88.9% of all infections, and there were 8 reported deaths due to viral hepatitis infection.

Regarding the social breakdown of the cases, 33.0% were employed individuals, 22.2% were unemployed, 10.0% were pensioners, 7.4% were herders, and 8.1% were students.

6.5. SEXIALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

In the past decade, Mongolia has averaged 14 279 cases of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) annually, which translates to an incidence rate of 45.5 per 10 000 population.

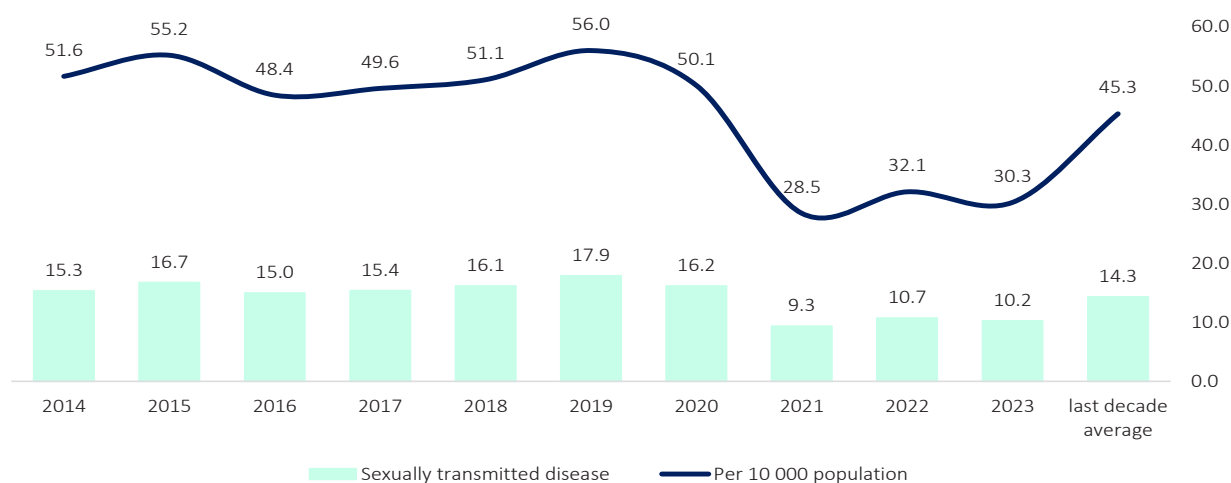
However, in 2023, there were a total of 10 245 reported cases, indicating a significant reduction.

This represents a rate of 30.5 per 10 000 population, which is 15.0 cases per 10 000 population

less than the 10-year average.

Additionally, the number of cases in 2023 was 473 fewer than the previous year. This trend suggests an overall decline in the incidence of STIs in Mongolia over recent years.

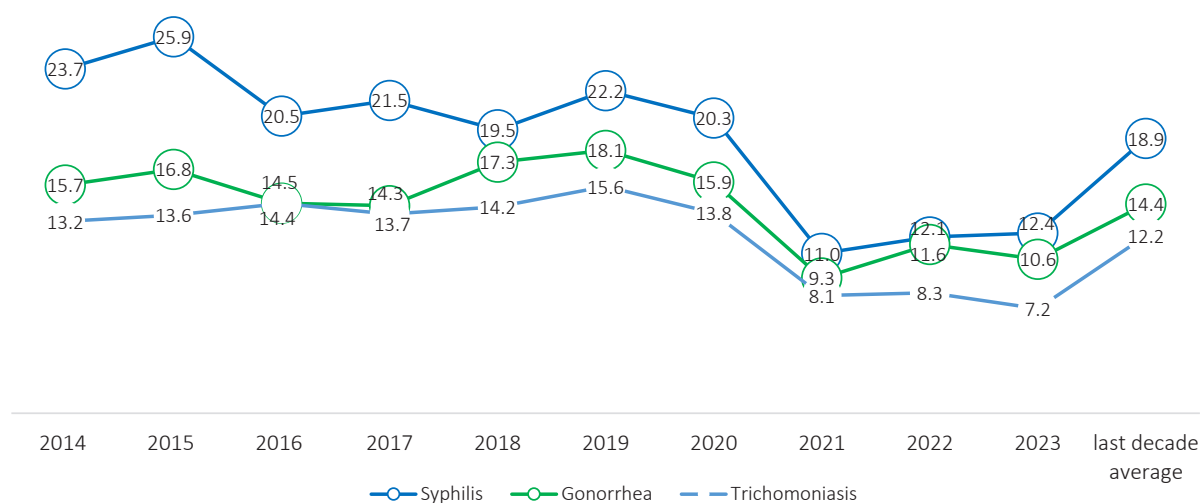
Figure 6.18. Sexually transmitted infections, per 10 000 population, 2014-2023



6.5.1. COMMONLY REPORTED SEXIALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Over the past decade, Mongolia has seen an average of 5,912 cases of syphilis annually, with an incidence rate of 18.9 per 10,000 population. In 2023, there were 4,206 registered cases of syphilis, which is 1,706 cases fewer than the 10-year average but an increase of 154 cases from the previous year. In the same year, 60,623 new women participated in antenatal care, with 98.8% undergoing syphilis testing. Of these, 1.6% were diagnosed with syphilis, which is 0.1 percentage points higher than the target set by the “Infectious Disease Control and Prevention” measure. This indicates both a significant level of screening in antenatal care and a slight increase in syphilis detection among pregnant women compared to established goals.

Figure 6.19. Sexually transmitted infections per 10 000 population, by type, 2014-2023



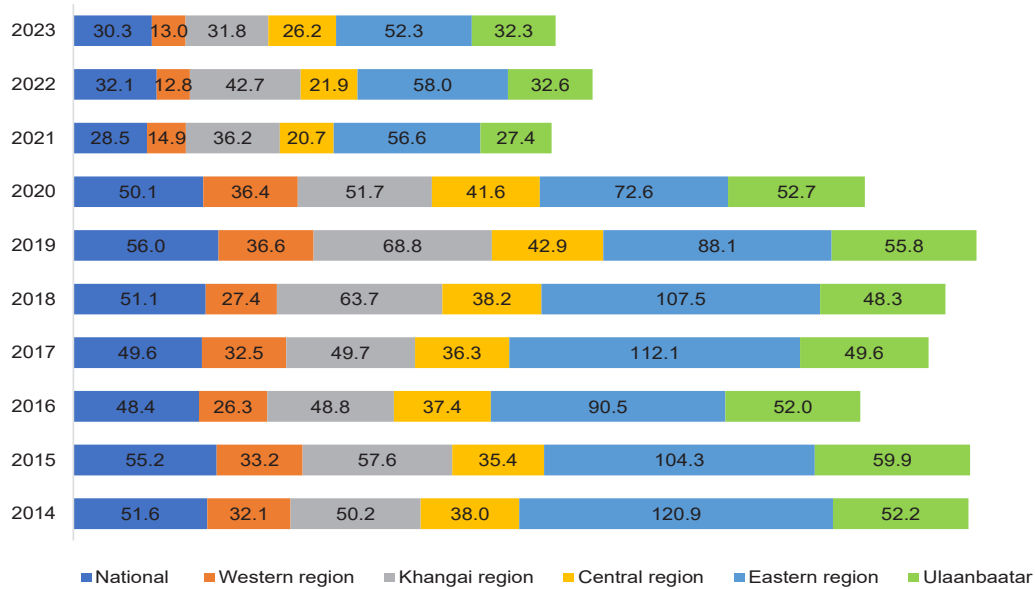
In 2023, the incidence rates of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) per 10,000 population in Mongolia were as follows: Syphilis: 6.5, which represents an increase of 0.3 from the previous year. Gonorrhea: 3.8, a decrease of 1.0 from the previous year. Trichomoniasis: 5.0, a decrease



of 1.1 from the previous year.

These figures highlight the trends in the prevalence of different STIs, showing a slight increase in syphilis cases while both gonorrhoea and trichomoniasis have decreased compared to the previous year.

Figure 6.20. Sexually transmitted infections per 10 000 population, by region, 2014-2023

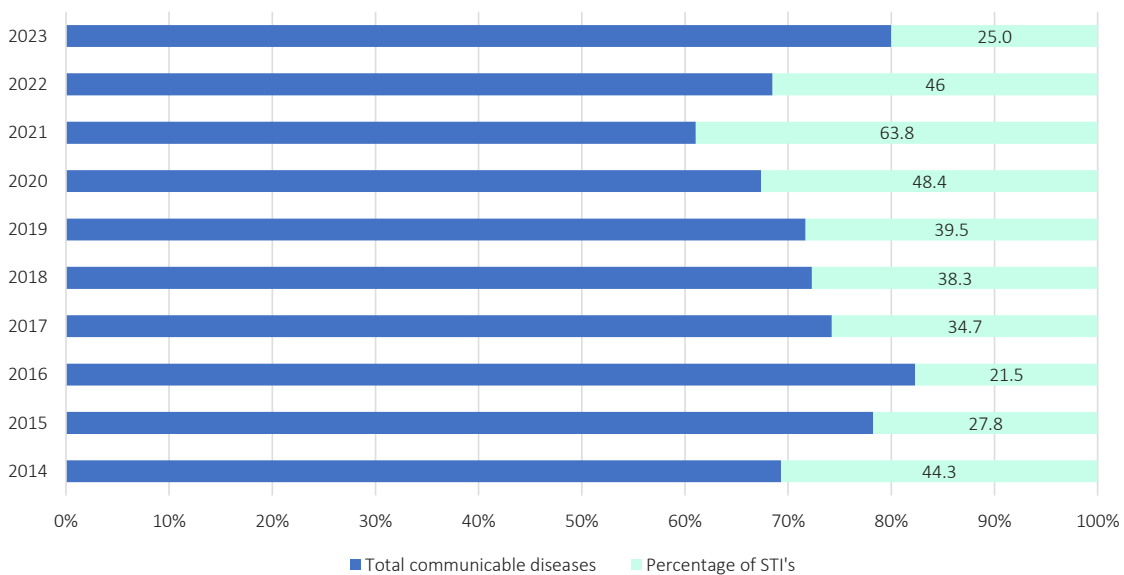


Over the past decade, the regional incidence rates of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) per 10,000 population in Mongolia have varied significantly: Eastern region: 34.0, Khangai region: 18.3, Ulaanbaatar: 14.0, Western region: 13.5, Central region: 7.7

The average rate of STIs over the last 10 years is 36.0 per 10,000 population. In 2023, STIs accounted for 24.9% of all registered infectious diseases in the country.

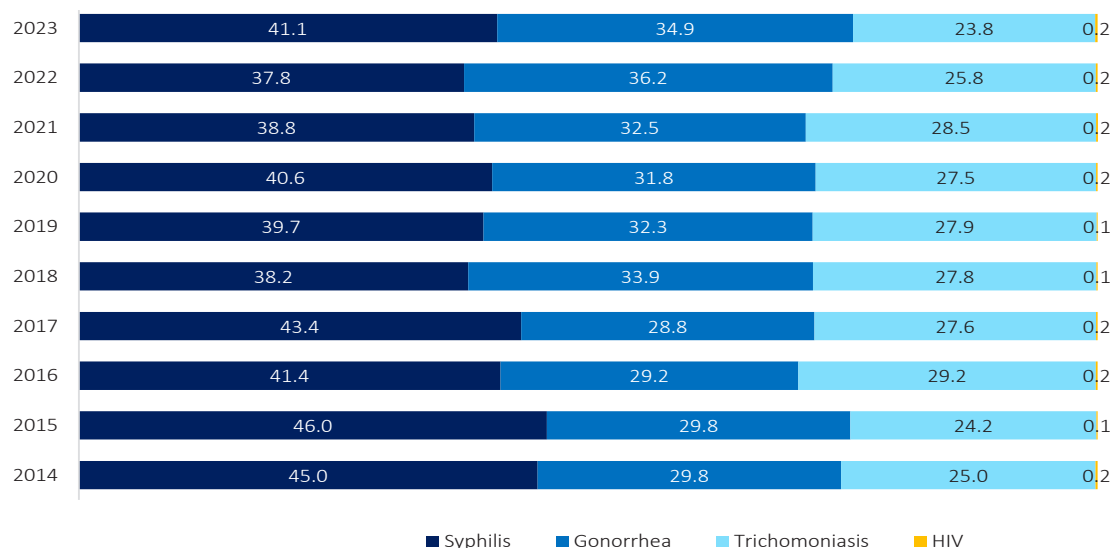
This indicates a notable portion of the infectious disease burden is due to STIs, though the proportion has decreased compared to the 10-year average.

Figure 6.21. Percentage of STI's, of all communicable diseases, 2014-2023



According to the types of sexually transmitted diseases, in the last 10 years, gonococcal infection accounted for 36.9-38.4 percent of all sexually transmitted infections in 2011-2012, and syphilis infection accounted for 37.8-46.0 percent in 2014-2023.

Figure 6.22. Sexually transmitted diseases (percentage), by type, 2014-2023

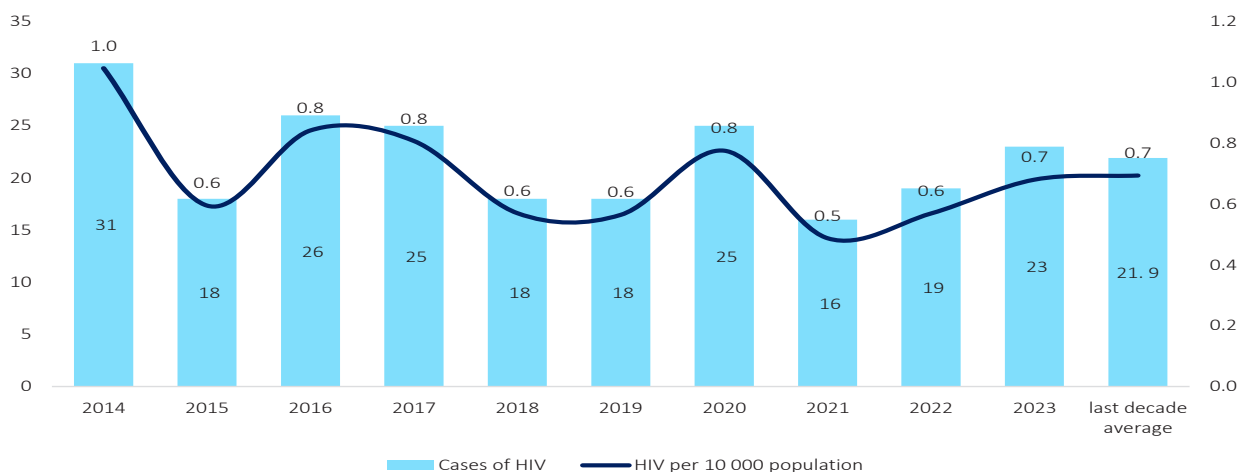


In 2023, there was a slight increase in sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in Mongolia. Syphilis cases increased by 0.1 percentage points, trichomoniasis cases by 2.9 percentage points, and gonorrhoea cases by 3.0 percentage points. Additionally, 31 cases of congenital syphilis were reported nationwide, an increase of 11 cases compared to the previous year. Locally, 1 case each was reported in Arkhangai, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogobi, Orkhon, Uvurkhangai, Sukhbaatar, Khuvsgul and Zavkhan provinces, and 19 cases were reported in Ulaanbaatar city.

6.5.2. HIV INFECTION

The prevalence of HIV among the Mongolian population is less than 0.1%, and the prevalence of HIV in vulnerable groups of people is less than 5%, which makes Mongolia the country with low risk in population and high-risk in vulnerable groups. Ever since the first registered case of HIV/AIDS in Mongolia in 1992, there have been a total of 346 cases registered by the end of 2022, of which 19 were newly registered in 2022. Of the 346 registered cases, 51 have died. As of today, 31 children were born from 20 infected mothers, 11 of which were repeated births, and all the children were born without HIV/AIDS infection.

Figure 6.23. Number of HIV and per 10 000 population, 2014-2023





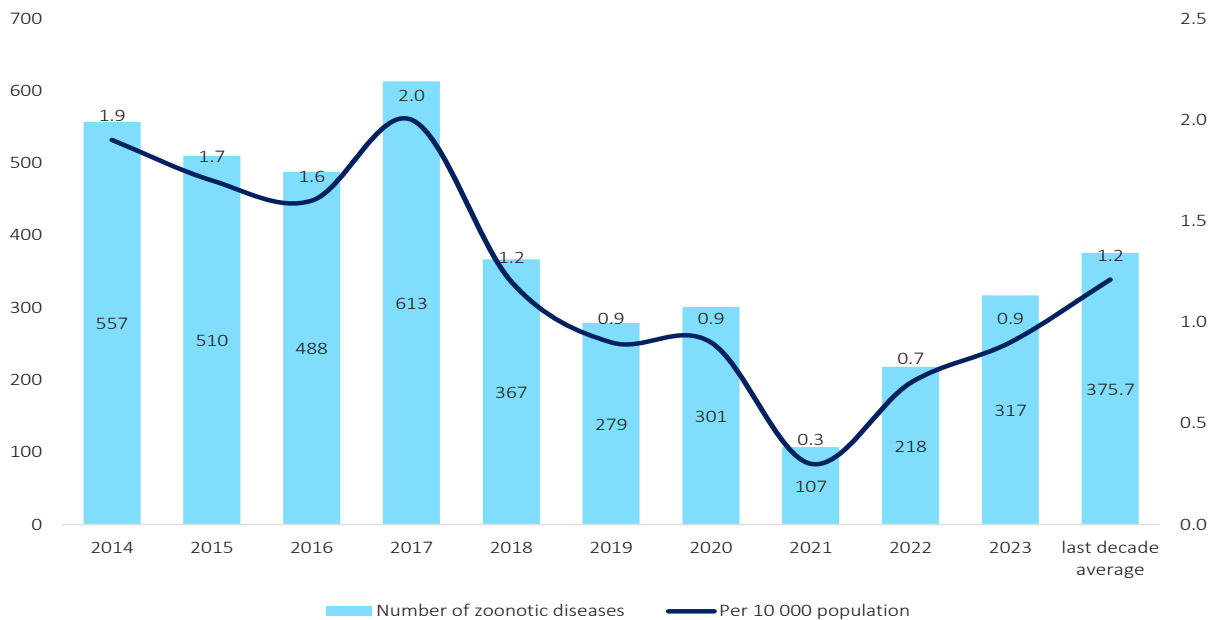
6.6. ZONOTIC DISEASES

Over the past decade, zoonotic infectious diseases in Mongolia have shown varied trends. On average, 375.7 cases were registered annually, with tick-borne diseases accounting for 57.1% of these cases. Despite this average, recent years have seen a rise in tick-borne diseases such as marmot plague, anthrax, and rabies, alongside an increased risk of imported diseases like malaria, Ebola, Zika, and dengue fever.

Recent Trends and Data for 2023: Anthrax: Human cases have decreased, with only 1-3 cases reported annually. Malaria: There have been 22 cases of transmitted malaria reported.

Zoonotic Infectious Diseases in 2023: Total Registered Cases: 317 cases, which translates to a rate of 0.9 per 10 000 population. Comparison to 10-Year Average: This represents a decrease of 58.7 cases or 0.3 per 10 000 population less than the 10-year average. Overall, while some zoonotic diseases have shown a downward trend, the risk of both existing and emerging zoonotic diseases remains a public health concern in Mongolia.

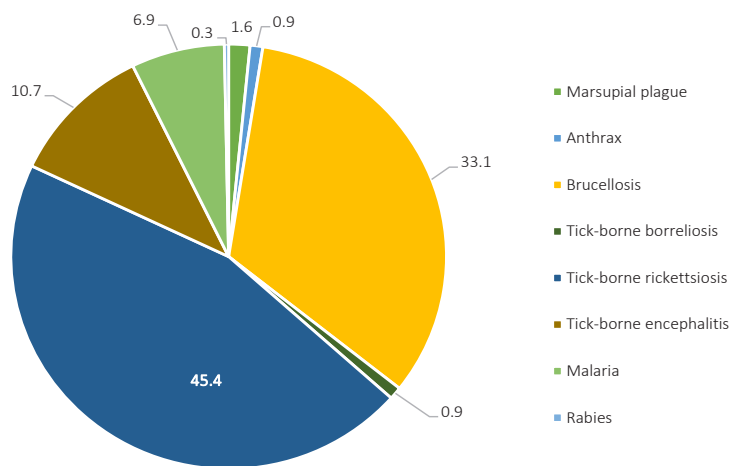
Figure 6.24. Number of zoonotic diseases, per 10 000 population, 2014-2023



In 2023, Mongolia's zoonotic infectious diseases presented a diverse range of cases, with tick-borne and other zoonotic infections making up significant proportions of the reported cases.

The distribution of these diseases is as follows: 45.4 percent of tick-borne rickettsiosis, 33.1 percent of brucellosis, 10.7 percent of tick-borne encephalitis, 6.9 percent of malaria, 1.6 percent of marsupial plague, 0.9 percent of tick-borne borreliosis, 0.9 percent of anthrax, and 0.3 percent of rabies accounted for 45.4 percent of zoonotic infectious diseases.

Figure 6.25. Composition of zoonotic diseases (in percentage), 2023





CHAPTER VII

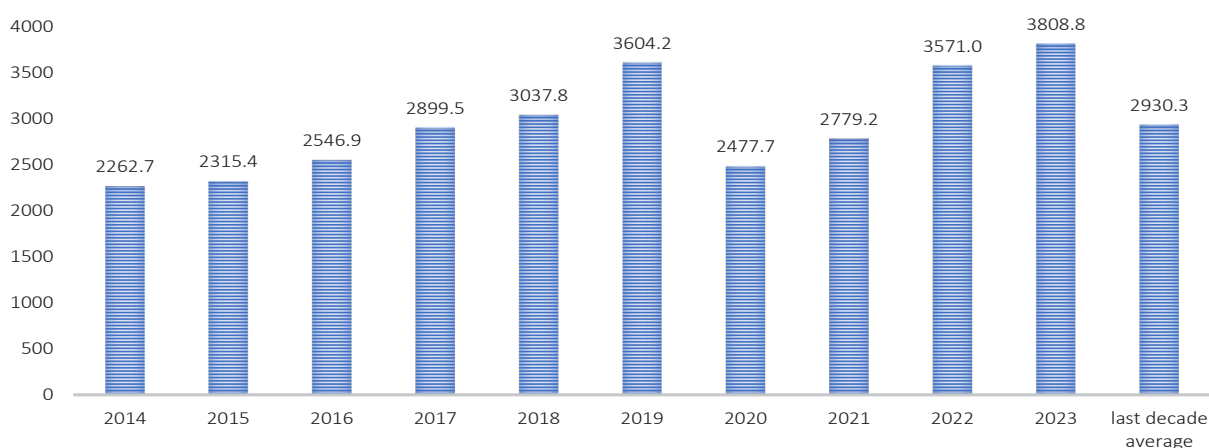
NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES

CHAPTER VII. NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES

In Mongolia, over the last 30 years, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) have become increasingly prevalent, and the mortality rate associated with these conditions is rising. These diseases, which can often be prevented, detected early, and treated, are significantly influenced by behavioral and social factors. The leading causes of NCDs in Mongolia include diseases of the digestive, respiratory, cardiovascular, and urinary systems. These conditions tend to become chronic, are frequently diagnosed at late stages, and require costly care and services, leading to substantial financial risks for individuals and the healthcare system.

In 2023, the number of morbidity cases in the country will reach 3.8 million, double the previous figure. This represents an increase of 1546.1 million from 2014 and 237.8 thousand from the previous year.

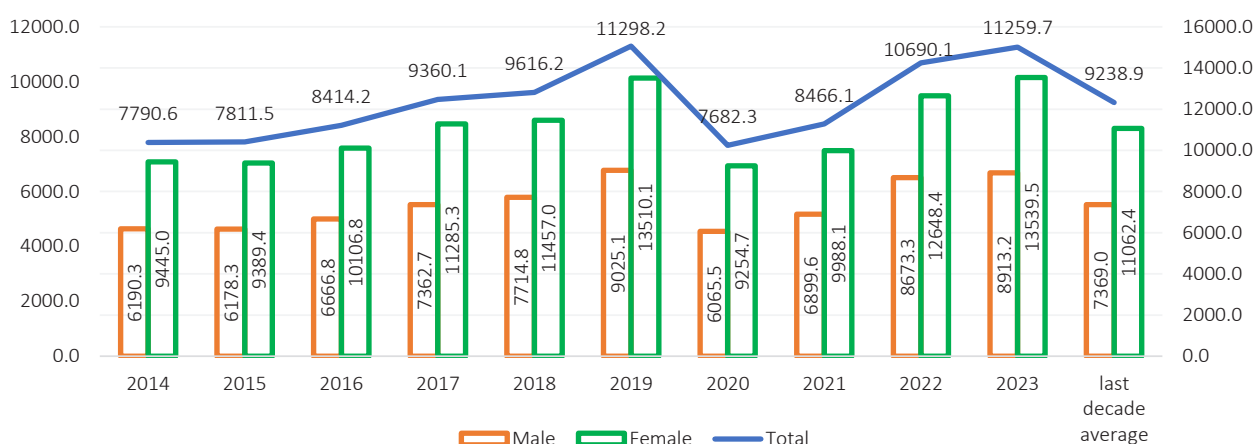
Figure 7.1. Incidence of non-communicable diseases, per 1000 people



7.1. THE LEADING CAUSES OF THE POPULATION MORBIDITY

In 2023, the morbidity per 10 000 people (doubled) will be 11259.7, which is 2020.8 more than the average of the last 10 years, and 569.6 more than the previous year. In that year, 8 913.2 per 10 000 men and 13539.5 per 10 000 women were registered.

Figure 7.2. Number of the population morbidity, per 10 000 people, by sex, 2014-2023



As of 2023, the most 5 leading cases of population morbidity, per 10 000 population:

- Diseases of the digestive system 2083.1
- Diseases of the respiratory system 1930.8



- Diseases of the circulatory system 1376.9
- Diseases of the genitourinary system 1150.3
- Trauma, poisoning and other specific diseases of external causes 764.7

Figure 7.3. The leading 5 causes of population morbidity, 2014-2023

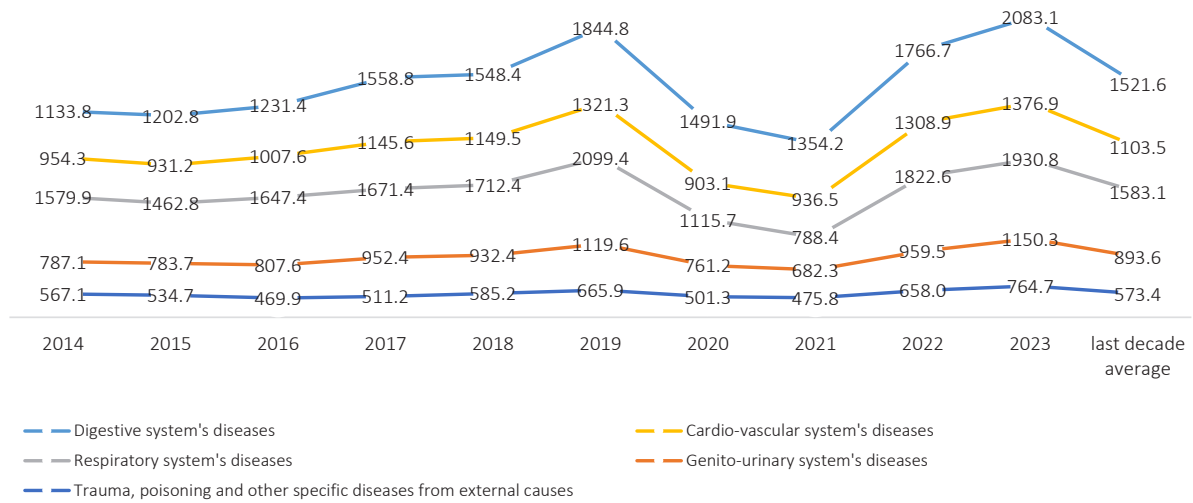


Table 7.1. The leading 5 causes of the population morbidity, by location and percentage, 2014-2023

Country wide	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Diseases of the digestive system	14.9	15.7	14.9	16.7	16.1	16.3	17.8	16.0	16.5	18.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	20.7	19.1	20.0	17.9	17.8	18.6	13.8	9.3	17.0	17.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	12.5	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.7	12.3	11.1	12.2	12.2
Diseases of the genitourinary system	10.3	10.2	9.8	10.2	9.7	9.9	10.6	8.1	8.9	10.2
Trauma, poisoning and other specific diseases of external causes	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	7.4	5.3	5.1	6.8
Others	35.7	36.5	36.9	36.8	37.9	36.9	38.1	50.3	40.1	35.2
Ulaanbaatar	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Diseases of the digestive system	12.8	13.6	13.2	15.4	14.4	14.9	16.7	15.0	15.3	16.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	19.7	17.2	17.7	14.2	14.3	15.2	10.7	7.9	11.6	13.2
Diseases of the circulatory system	11.2	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.0	10.4	10.6	9.8	10.5	11.2
Diseases of the genitourinary system	8.5	8.9	8.6	9.3	8.7	9.3	9.8	7.4	8.8	10.1
Trauma, poisoning and other specific diseases of external causes	10.5	10.3	8.3	8.0	9.4	9.1	8.7	9.1	10.0	10.8
Others	37.3	39.4	41.4	42.3	43.2	41.2	43.5	50.8	43.7	38.1

In the reporting year, the leading causes of population diseases varied by location. The number of respiratory system diseases per 10 000 population was 1958.4 in Ulaanbaatar and 2197.5 in local areas, an increase of 424.6 and 198.8, respectively, compared to the previous year.

Diseases of the digestive system were 1560.9 in Ulaanbaatar and 2270.2 in local areas, with increases of 13.3 and 229.3, respectively, from the previous year.

Cardiovascular diseases were reported at 1326.0 per 10 000 population in Ulaanbaatar and 1423.6 in local areas, which increased by 23.8 and 119.9, respectively, compared to the previous year.

Genitourinary system diseases were 1193.2 in Ulaanbaatar and 1111.0 in local areas, reflecting increases of 182.1 and 197.1, respectively, from the previous year.

Injury, poisoning, and other specific diseases caused by external factors were 1273.8 in Ulaanbaatar and 297.5 in local areas, with increases of 70.4 and 128.7, respectively, compared to the previous year.

The outpatient incidence rate per 10,000 female population is 1.6 times higher than that of males. When considering the causes of illness, accidents are 1.4 times more common in men than in women. However, for other leading causes of diseases, men experience these conditions 1.1 to 2.9 times less frequently compared to women.

Table 7.2. The leading 5 causes of the population morbidity, by location, age and sex, per 10 000 population 2023

Indicators	Total	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the circulatory system	Diseases of the genitourinary system	Trauma, poisoning and other specific diseases of external causes
Sex						
Male	8913.2	1600.6	1848.8	1018.2	574.9	905.8
Female	13539.5	2551.8	2010.4	1725.4	1709.4	627.5
Age group						
Male						
Under 20	8944.8	1719.6	3239.8	74.7	328.0	914.5
20-44	5838.4	1046.9	740.7	545.0	460.6	978.5
45-65	11954.1	2069.8	970.6	2792.5	938.3	788.7
65 and above	23277.9	3371.8	1836.2	7032.9	2529.5	678.4
Female						
Under 20	8825.4	1978.1	3084.3	80.6	389.5	565.9
20-44	12072.3	2258.8	1182.2	955.0	2570.2	598.6
45-65	20607.8	3664.6	1515.2	4198.7	2456.2	730.6
65 and above	28025.6	4137.4	1818.2	8286.5	2409.2	838.7
Location						
Ulaanbaatar	11801.6	1958.4	1560.9	1326.0	1193.2	1273.8
Country wide	10762.6	2197.5	2270.2	1423.6	1111.0	297.5
Regions						
Western region	12941.1	2901.2	2106.0	1798.4	1481.8	346.5
Khangai region	9290.6	1790.2	1818.0	1450.9	1105.1	258.9
Central region	10662.2	2123.4	2676.9	1152.5	946.9	351.8
Eastern region	10916.1	2161.2	2845.1	1280.7	823.3	188.9
National total	11 259.7	2083.1	1930.8	1376.9	1150.3	764.7



Considering the 3 causes for leading population diseases by region:

Western region

-Diseases of the digestive system	2901.2
-Diseases of the circulatory system	1798.4
-Diseases of the respiratory system	2106.0

Khangai region

-Diseases of the respiratory system	1818.0
-Diseases of the digestive system	1790.2
-Diseases of the circulatory system	1450.9

Central and Eastern region

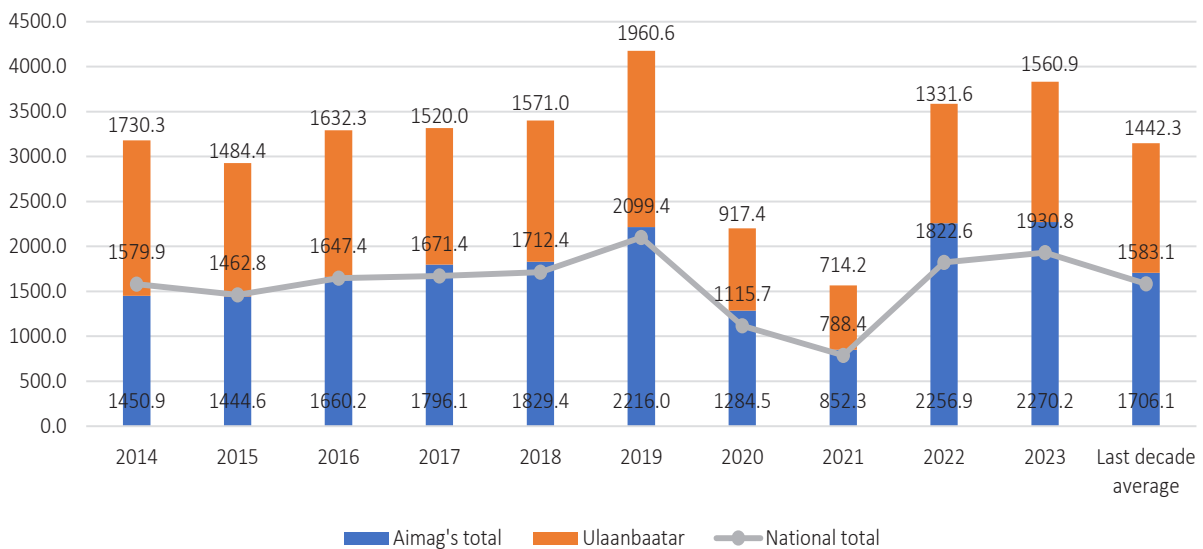
-Diseases of the respiratory system	2676.9 and 2845.1
-Diseases of the digestive system	2123.4 and 2161.2
-Diseases of the circulatory system	1152.5 and 1280.7 respectively.

Additionally, diseases of the respiratory system in the Western, Central, and Eastern regions, diseases of the genitourinary system in the Western region, and diseases of the cardiovascular system in the Western and Khangai regions are higher than the national average.

7.1.1. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

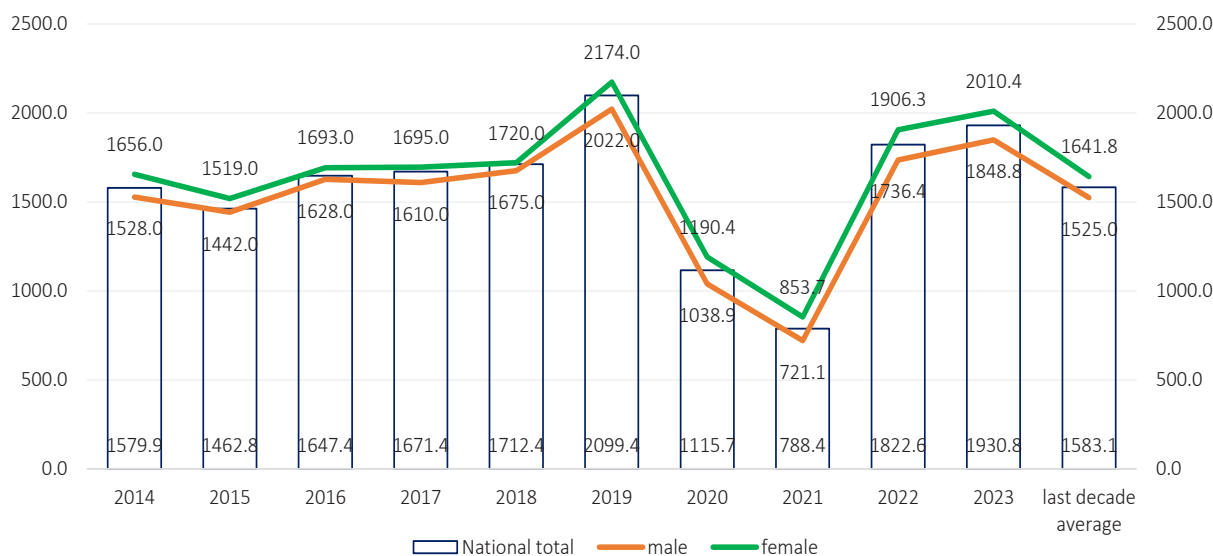
Nationwide, the incidence of respiratory system diseases (per 10 000 population) reached 1930.8 in 2023, an increase of 347.7 compared to the average of the last decade and 108.2 from the previous year.

Figure 7.4. The prevalence rate of diseases of the respiratory system per 10 000 population, by location, 2014 -2023



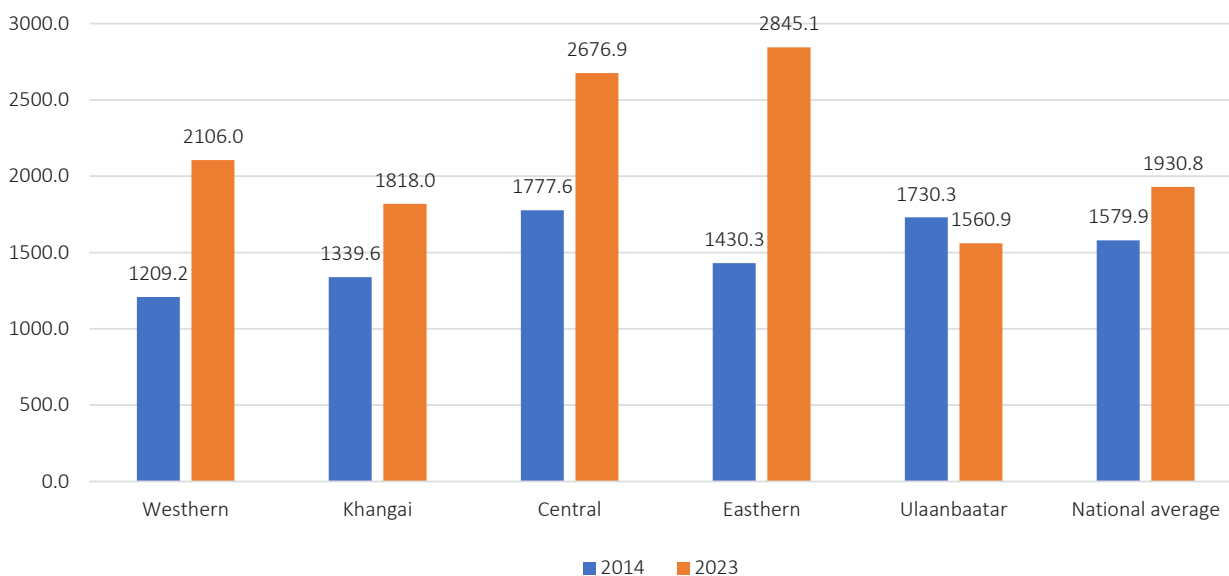
According to the location, the number of diseases per 10 000 population in rural areas is 2270.2, which is 564.1 more than the average of the last 10 years. In Ulaanbaatar, this number has increased by 118.6, reaching 1560.9.

Figure 7.5. The prevalence rate of diseases of the respiratory system per 10 000 population, by sex, 2014-2023



When examining respiratory system diseases by gender, the incidence is 1848.8 per 10 000 men, which is 323.8 higher than the last 10-year average, and 2010.4 per 10 000 women, which is 368.6 higher than the 10-year average.

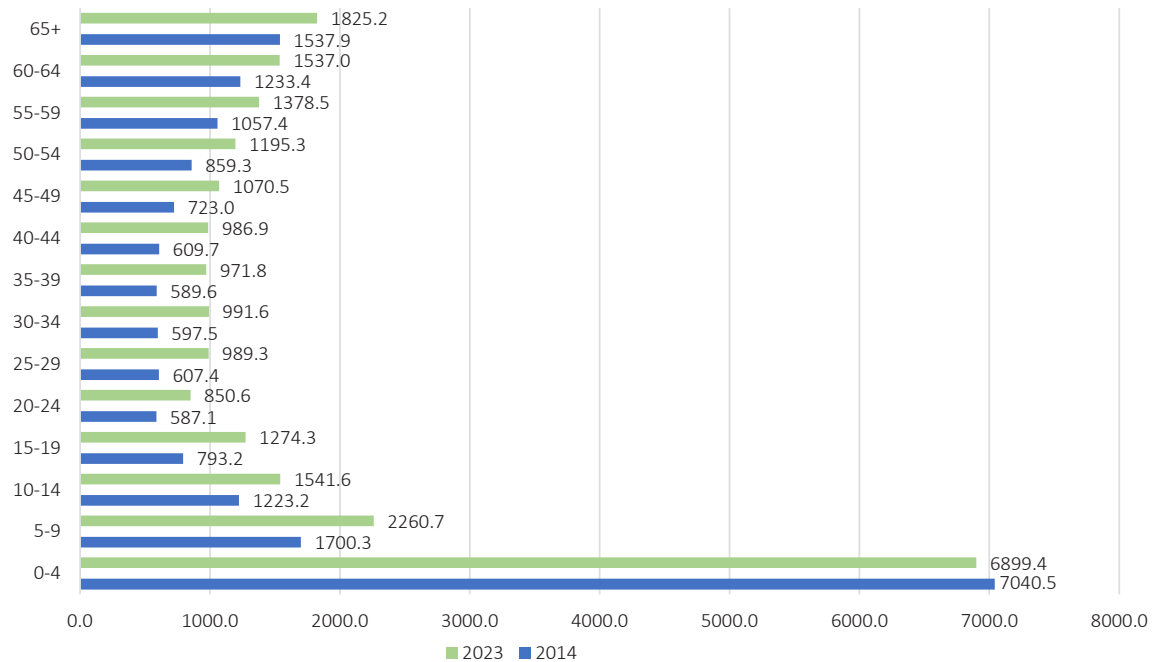
Figure 7.6. The prevalence rate of diseases of the respiratory system per 10 000 population by regions, 2014, 2023



When the rate of respiratory diseases is shown by geographic location, the incidence per 10,000 population in 2023 is highest in the Eastern region.



Figure 7.7. The prevalence rate of respiratory system's diseases per 10,000 population, by age groups, 2014, 2023



Compared to 2014, the morbidity of the respiratory system increased uniformly across all age groups. In 2023, children under 5 years of age have the highest incidence, accounting for 38.4% of all respiratory diseases. By age group, compared to the previous year, the incidence among children under 5 increased by 1.0 times, and the incidence among the population over 65 years has increased by 0.9 times.

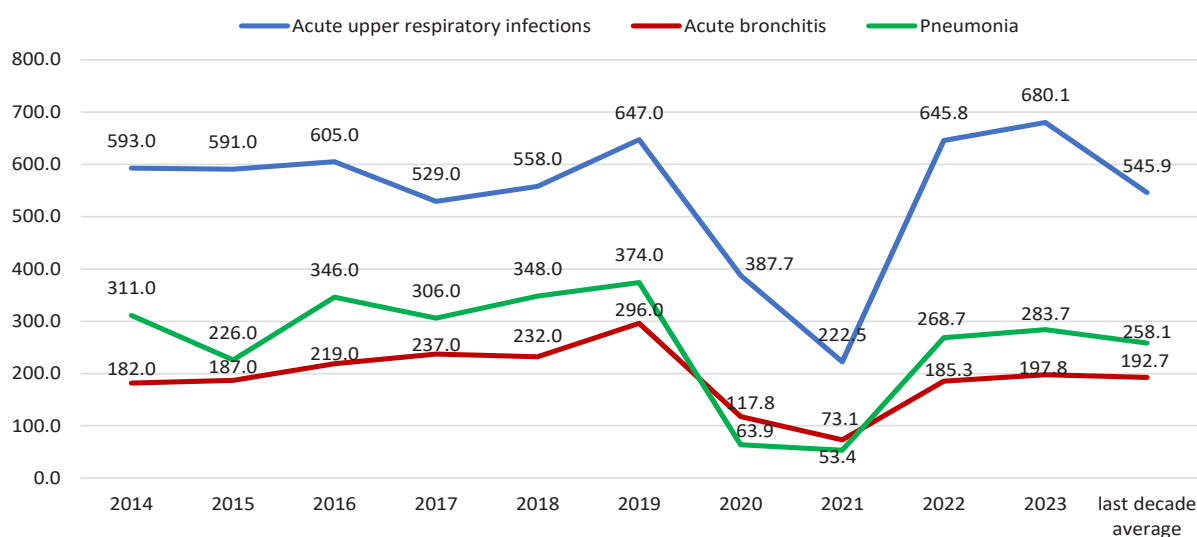
Table 7.3. Percentage of the diseases of the respiratory system per 10000 population, sex, 2014, 2023

The leading diseases	2014			2023		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Acute upper respiratory infections	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.3	34.2	35.2
Influenza	13.2	14.0	13.6	7.9	7.4	7.3
Pneumonia	20.8	17.8	19.2	10.7	9.9	10.2
Acute bronchitis	12.1	10.5	11.2	16.0	13.6	14.7
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	5.6	6.6	6.1	7.7	9.1	8.4
Others	11.8	14.6	13.4	22.0	25.8	24.2

In the spectrum of respiratory system ailments, acute infections of the upper respiratory tract lead with a prevalence of 35.2 percent, marking a 1.3 percent increase from 2014. As of 2023, the breakdown stands at 14.7 percent for acute bronchitis, 10.2 percent for pneumonia, 7.3 percent for influenza and flu-like diseases, 8.4 percent for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and 24.1 percent for other diseases.

Compared to 2014, there has been a 6.3 percent increase in flu and flu-like diseases, a 9.0 percent rise in pneumonia cases, a 3.5 percent uptick in acute bronchitis occurrences, and a 2.3 percent growth in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease instances. As of 2023, acute upper respiratory infections and pneumonia were more prevalent among men.

Figure 7.8. The incidence of respiratory diseases per 10 000 population, 2014-2023



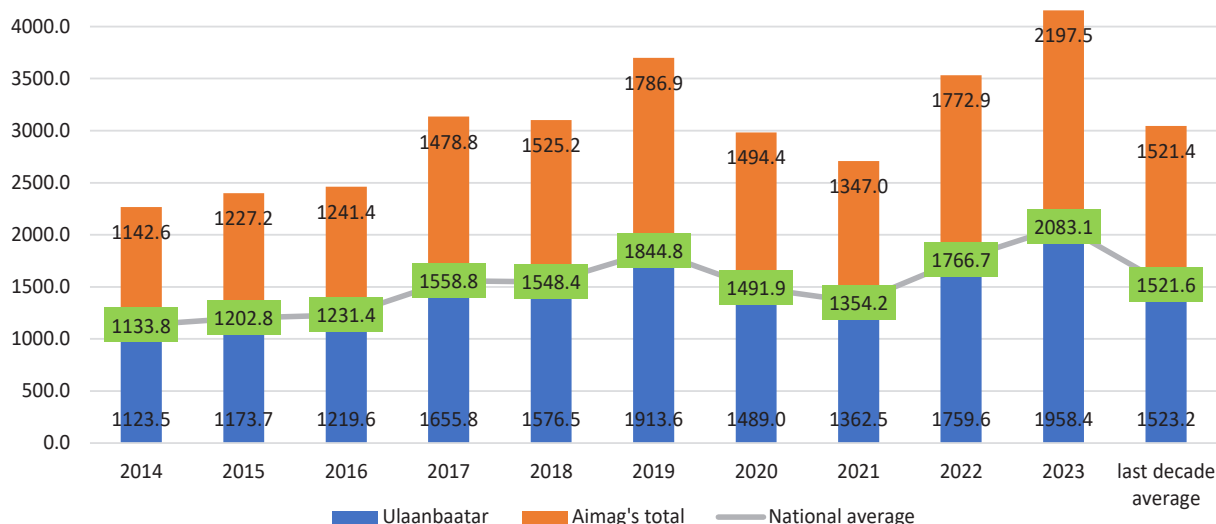
Compared to the average of the last 10 years, the incidence of acute upper respiratory tract infections increased by 134.2 per 10 000 population, pneumonia increased by 5.1, and acute bronchitis increased by 25.6.

Compared to 2022, the incidence of acute upper respiratory tract infections increased by 34.3, pneumonia increased by 12.5, and acute bronchitis increased by 15.0, respectively.

7.1.2. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

The incidence of digestive system diseases per 10 000 population in the country is 2083.1, constituting 18.5 percent of the total number of diseases. This figure has increased by 561.5 compared to the average of the last 10 years and by 316.4 compared to the previous year.

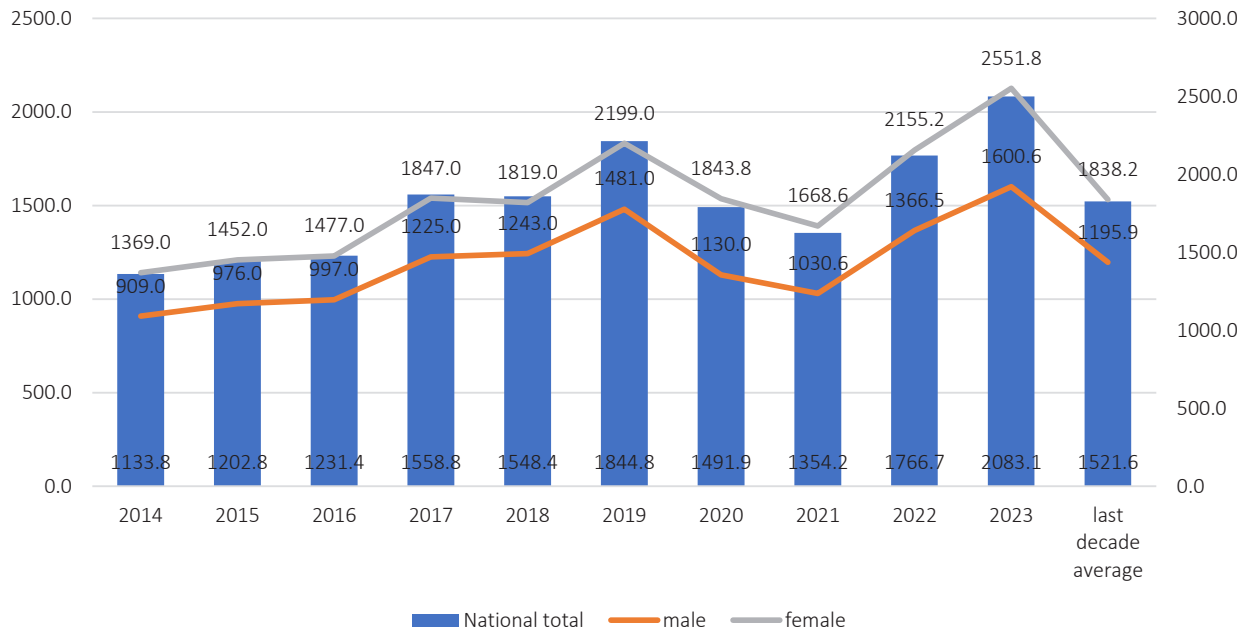
Figure 7.9. The incidence rate of the diseases of the digestive system, per 10 000 population, by location, 2014-2023



Taking location into account, the incidence of digestive system diseases increased by 435.2 in Ulaanbaatar and by 676.1 in rural areas compared to the average of the last 10 years.

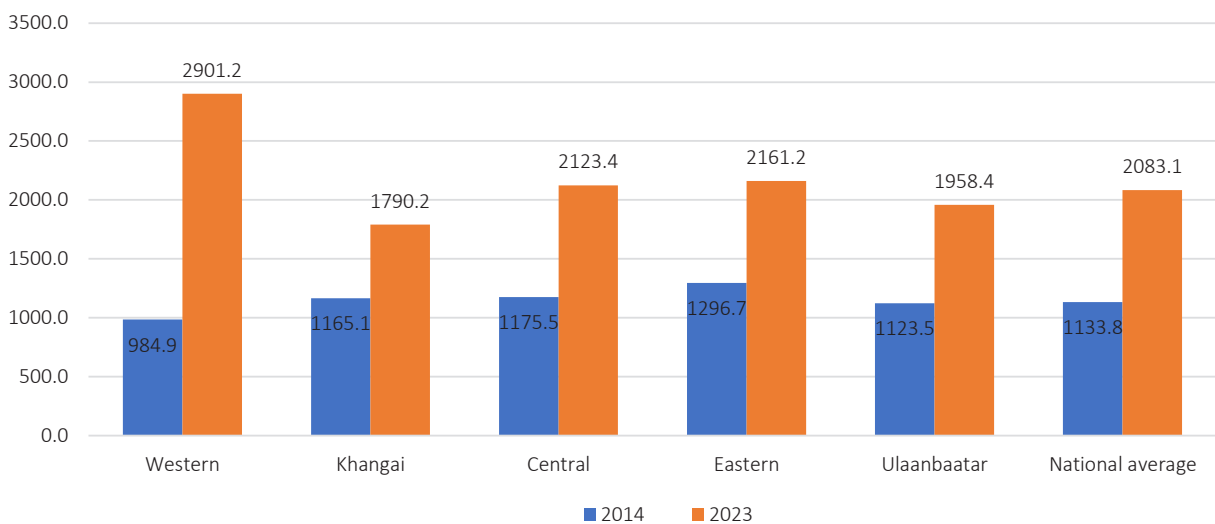


Figure 7.10. The incidence rate of the diseases of the digestive system, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2014-2023



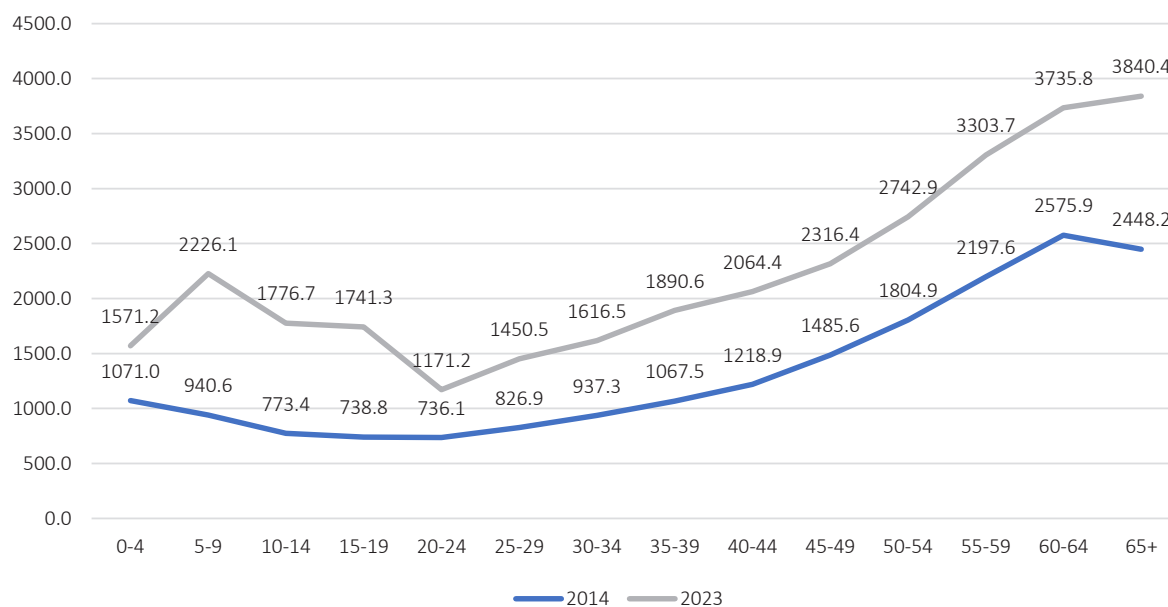
The morbidity of the digestive system reached 1600.6 per 10 000 male population, representing an increase of 404.8 from the 10-year average and 234.1 compared to the previous year. However, it is 2551.8 per 10 000 female population, indicating an increase of 713.6 from the 10-year average and 396.6 from the previous year.

Figure 7.11. The incidence rate of the diseases of the digestive system, per 10 000 population, by national, the capital city, and regions the, 2014, 2023



In 2023, the provinces of the Western region exhibited the highest incidence of digestive system diseases per 10 000 population, reaching 2901.2. This marks a 2.9-fold increase compared to 2014. Conversely, the provinces of the Eastern region experienced the lowest growth, with the incidence rate increasing by 1.5 times.

Figure 7.12. The incidence rate of the diseases of the digestive system, per 10 000 population, by age groups, 2014, 2023



Upon comparing the morbidity of the digestive system by age group in 2014 and 2023, it is evident that the incidence has increased across all age groups. In 2023, the incidence reached 3840.4 in the age group over 65, marking an increase of 1392.2 from 2014 and 360.5 compared to the previous year.

Table 7.4 The diseases of the digestive system, by percentage, 2014 and 2023

Leading diseases	2014			2023		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Oral cavity, salivary glands, and jaws	30.2	35.0	33.1	47.8	47.8	47.8
Esophagus, stomach, and duodenum	17.5	19.9	19.0	17.6	20.1	19.2
Liver diseases	16.1	13.7	14.6	8.0	7.0	7.4
Gallbladder, biliary tract, and pancreas	12.5	17.1	15.3	11.2	15.4	13.8
Non-infectious enteritis and colitis	10.9	6.6	8.3	6.1	3.7	4.6
Appendicitis	6.2	4.8	5.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Others	6.6	2.9	4.4	8.1	4.9	6.1

In 2023, diseases of the oral cavity, salivary glands, and jaws are predominant, constituting 47.8 percent of all digestive system diseases, marking a 2.6 percent increase from the previous year. Esophagus, stomach, and upper intestine diseases account for 19.2 percent, gall bladder, biliary tract, and pancreas diseases for 13.8 percent, liver diseases for 7.4 percent, non-infectious enteritis and colitis for 4.6 percent, and appendicitis diseases for 1.1 percent.

Compared to 2014, diseases of the oral cavity, salivary glands, and jaws have increased by 14.7 percent, while diseases of the esophagus, stomach, and upper intestine have increased by 0.2 percent. Liver diseases have increased by 7.2 percent, diseases of the gallbladder, biliary tract, and pancreas have increased by 1.5 percent, and non-infectious enteritis and colitis have decreased by 3.7 percent.

Regarding gender distribution in 2023, appendicitis, non-infectious enteritis and colitis, and liver disease are more prevalent among men.



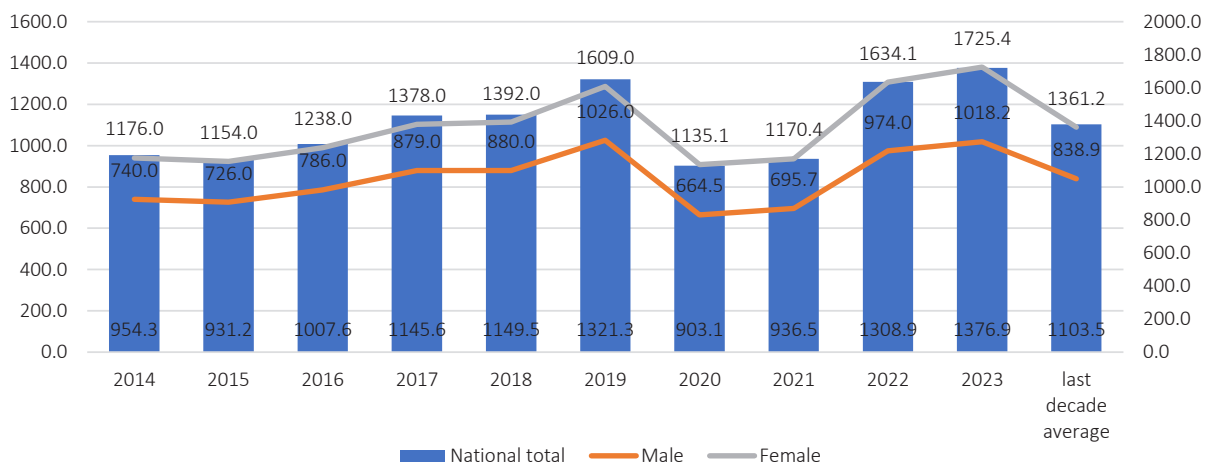
7.1.3. DISEASES OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

Diseases of the cardiovascular system have been the leading cause of death and the third most common cause of morbidity among the Mongolian population for the past 30 years.

Cardiovascular diseases recorded in outpatients account for 12.2 percent of the total diseases recorded among the population, a decrease of 0.3 percent compared to 2014.

On average, 1109.4 cases per 10 000 people have been reported over the last 10 years. By 2023, cardiovascular disease is projected to reach 1376.9 cases per 10 000 population, an increase of 267.5 from the 10-year average and 68.0 from the previous year. By location, the number of cases per 10 000 population in rural areas is 1423.6, which is 294.4 more than the 10-year average. In Ulaanbaatar, the number is 1326.0, an increase of 238.6 from the 10-year average.

Figure 7.13. Morbidity rate of cardiovascular diseases, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2014-2023



According to the structure of cardiovascular diseases recorded in outpatients, arterial hypertension is the most commonly reported condition. Primary hypertension accounts for 15.7 percent, other forms of hypertension account for 29.3 percent, making the total incidence of hypertension 45 percent. Ischemic heart disease accounts for 19.3 percent of all cases.

Figure 7.14. Structure of cardiovascular diseases recorded in outpatient clinics, 2023

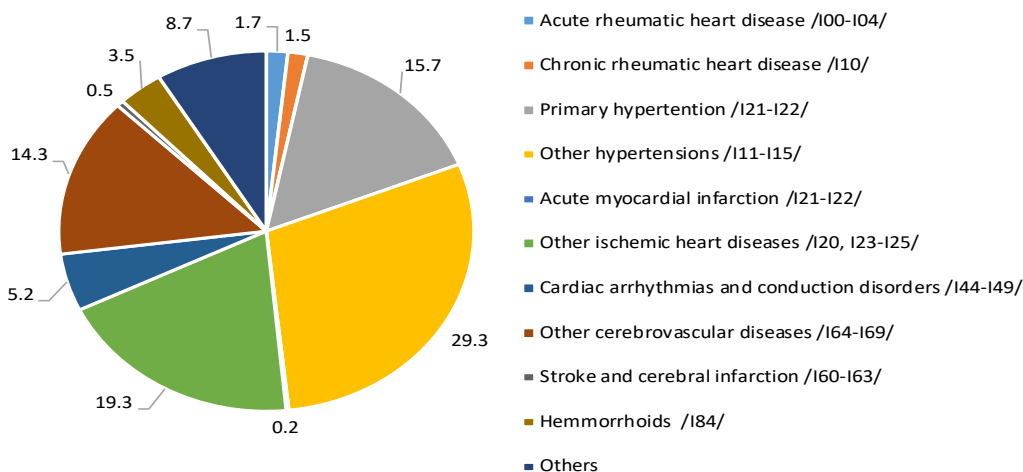
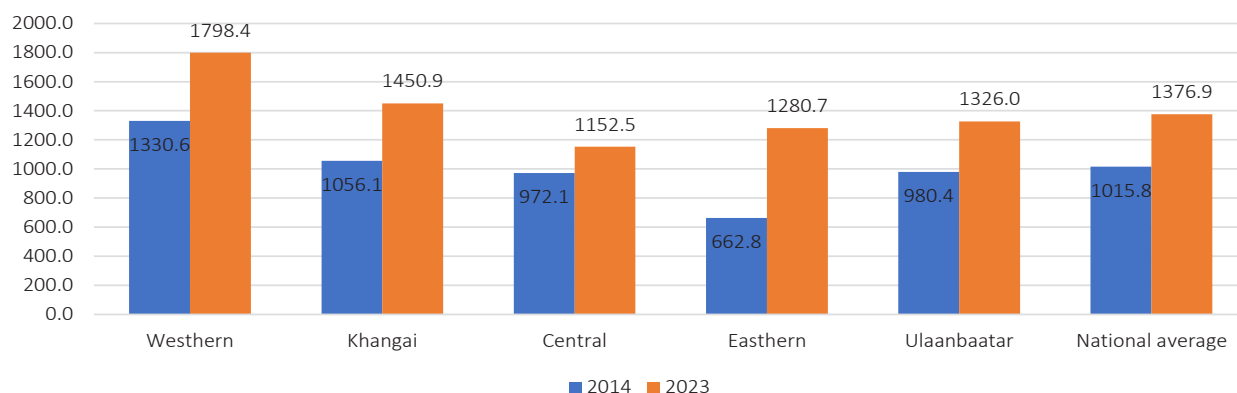


Table 7.5 Cardiovascular diseases registered in outpatient care, by leading causes per 10 000 population, 2014-2023

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Hypertension, (I11-I15) per 10 000 population										
total	112.9	121.1	153.8	213.3	267.3	299.4	251.6	285.2	415.7	403.6
male	237.1	245.0	257.0	249.2	219.9	254.1	155.1	133.9	162.7	147.5
female	425.7	437.5	460.5	448.9	399.3	458.8	293.3	259.8	313.8	283.8
Primary hypertension, (I10) per 10 000 population										
total	333.6	342.9	360.4	350.9	311.1	357.8	225.2	197.8	239.3	216.6
male	237.1	245.0	257.0	249.2	219.9	254.1	155.1	133.9	162.7	147.5
female	425.7	437.5	460.5	448.9	399.3	458.8	293.3	259.8	313.8	283.8
Heart ischemic diseases (I20, I23-I25), per 10 000 population										
total	224.6	201.1	211.0	252.3	234.2	265.4	180.7	192.9	260.3	266.3
male	190.5	171.0	180.5	217.3	204.1	229.3	149.9	160.7	218.4	224.4
female	257.3	230.2	240.7	286.0	263.4	300.5	210.7	224.3	300.9	306.9
Cerebrovascular diseases (I64-I69), per 10 000 population										
total	84.8	93.5	110.1	103.6	124.7	151.5	87.2	89.6	142.1	197.3
male	74.1	79.3	90.5	88.7	102.0	122.0	65.7	68.5	107.1	136.5
female	94.9	107.2	129.0	117.9	146.7	180.2	108.2	110.1	176.1	256.4
Cardiac arrhythmias and conduction disorders (I44-I49), per 10 000 population										
total	4.3	4.4	6.6	11.9	12.8	22.8	19.8	29.8	50.3	71.0
male	3.6	3.7	5.7	9.8	10.9	18.2	14.5	21.1	37.7	50.8
female	5.0	5.0	7.5	13.9	14.6	27.2	24.8	38.2	62.6	90.6

When examining the rate of cardiovascular disease by gender, the rate in women is relatively higher. As of 2023, the rate for men has increased to 1018.2 cases per 10 000, which is 179.3 more than the average of the last 10 years. For women, the rate has risen to 1725.4 cases per 10 000, an increase of 364.2 from the 10-year average.

As of 2023, when examining cardiovascular diseases by geographical location, the rate per 10,000 population is higher than the national average (1376.9) by 421.5 in the West region, by 74.1 in the Khangai region, and by 96.1-224.4 in the Central and Eastern regions. In Ulaanbaatar, the rate is 1326.0, an increase of 119.9 compared to the previous year.

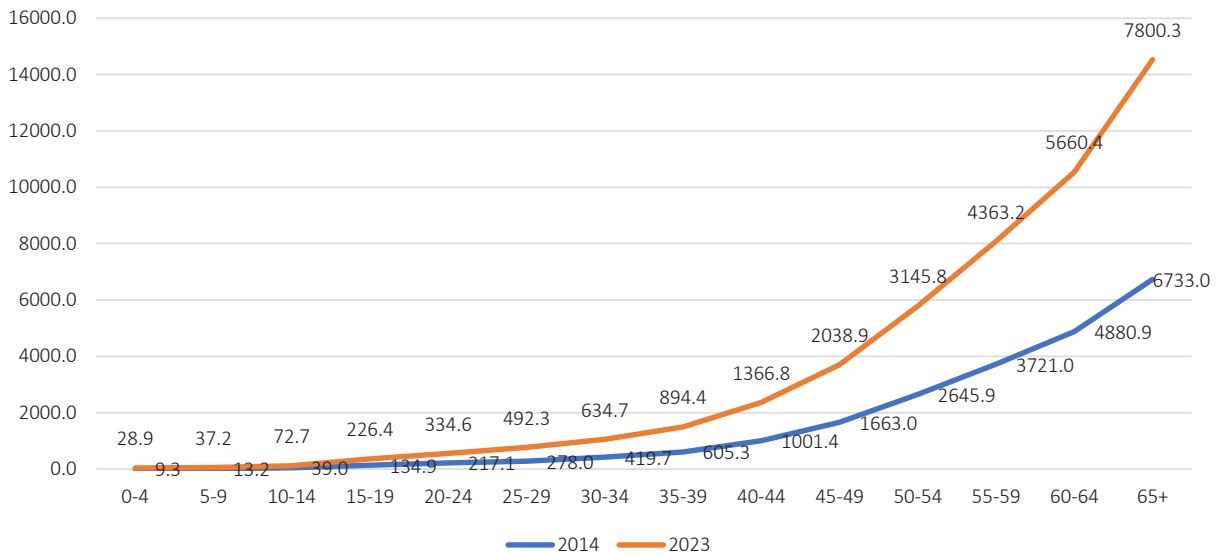
Figure 7.16. The incidence of cardiovascular diseases, per 10000 population, by regions, 2014 and 2023

When comparing the prevalence of cardiovascular diseases by age group between 2014 and 2023, there has been an increase across all age groups. Specifically, in 2023, the incidence



rate for individuals over 65 years old rose to 7,800.3 per 100,000 population. This represents an increase of 1,067.2 from 2014 and an additional rise of 212.0 compared to the previous year.

Figure 7.17. The incidence of cardiovascular diseases, per 10 000 population, by age groups, 2014 and 2023



Changes in the human organ system are influenced by various atmospheric substances, either individually or collectively.

Among these, PM2.5 and PM10 particles have a negative effect on all systems. When the concentration of PM2.5 particles exceeds the tolerance level, it contributes to diseases of the respiratory system, tumors, cardiovascular system, and reproductive system.

Cardiovascular diseases have multiple causes, including external and internal environmental factors and individual behavioral factors.

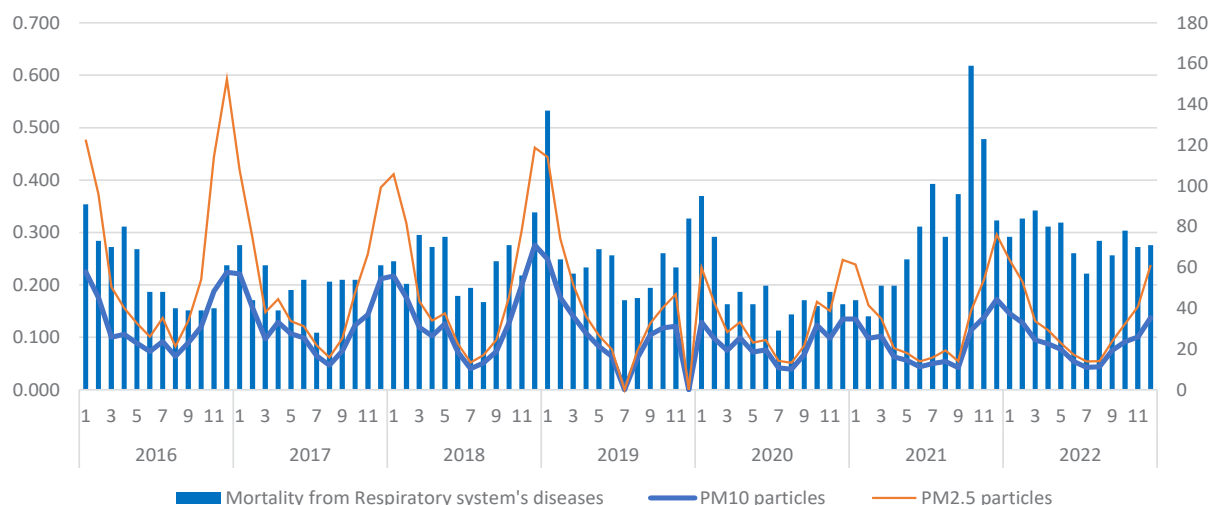
The figure below illustrates the relationship between cardiovascular disease and the levels of PM2.5 and PM10 particles in the external environment of Ulaanbaatar city. The amount of PM2.5 particles in Ulaanbaatar is highest in January each year, over the past five years. This level is 11.5 times higher than Mongolia's acceptable standard and 23 times higher than the World Health Organization's recommendation.

In 2022, the concentration of fine particulate matter in the air of Ulaanbaatar exceeded Mongolia's standard acceptable level on 297 days. The number of days with excessive particulate matter concentration has been increasing continuously over the last five years.

Cardiovascular diseases, including high blood pressure, were observed to be more prevalent in the summer or the hotter months in Ulaanbaatar.

These cases were 200-800 higher in the months following those with the highest air pollution compared to other months.

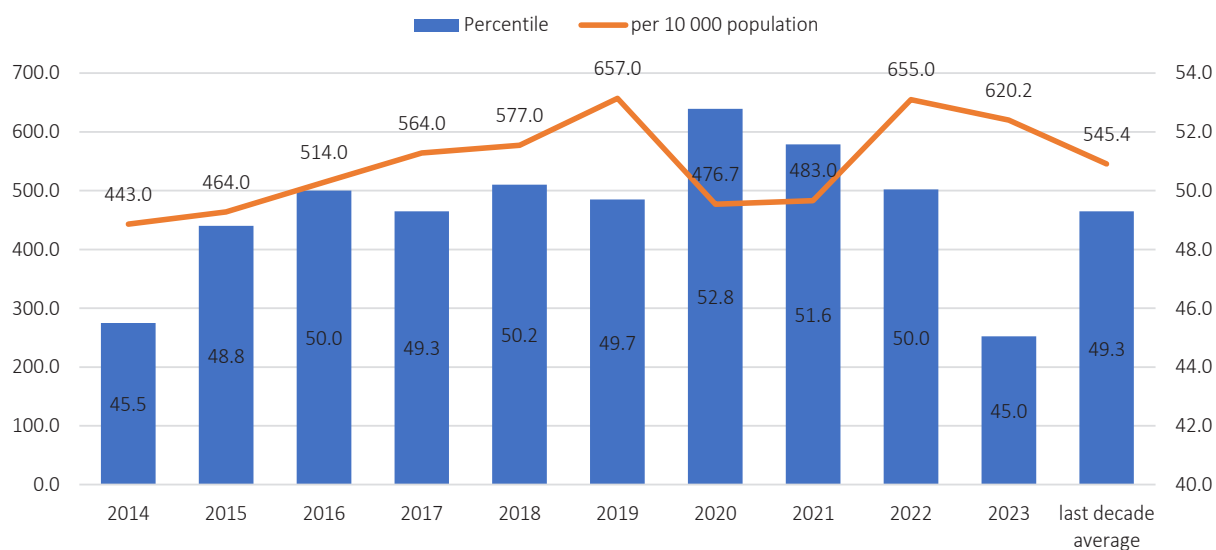
Figure 7.18. Cardiovascular system diseases, indicators compared to PM 10 and PM2.5 particle measurements, by country, 2016-2022, by year and month



Arterial hypertension constitutes 45.0% of cardiovascular system diseases, while cardiac ischemia accounts for 19.3% and cerebrovascular disease represents 14.9%.

In terms of age distribution, high blood pressure is observed as follows: 8.4% in individuals under 40 years old, 15.0% in those aged 40-49, 28.2% in individuals aged 50-59, 29.7% in those aged 60-69, 18.7% in individuals over 70 years old.

Figure 7.19. Hypertension, per 10000 population, 2014-2023

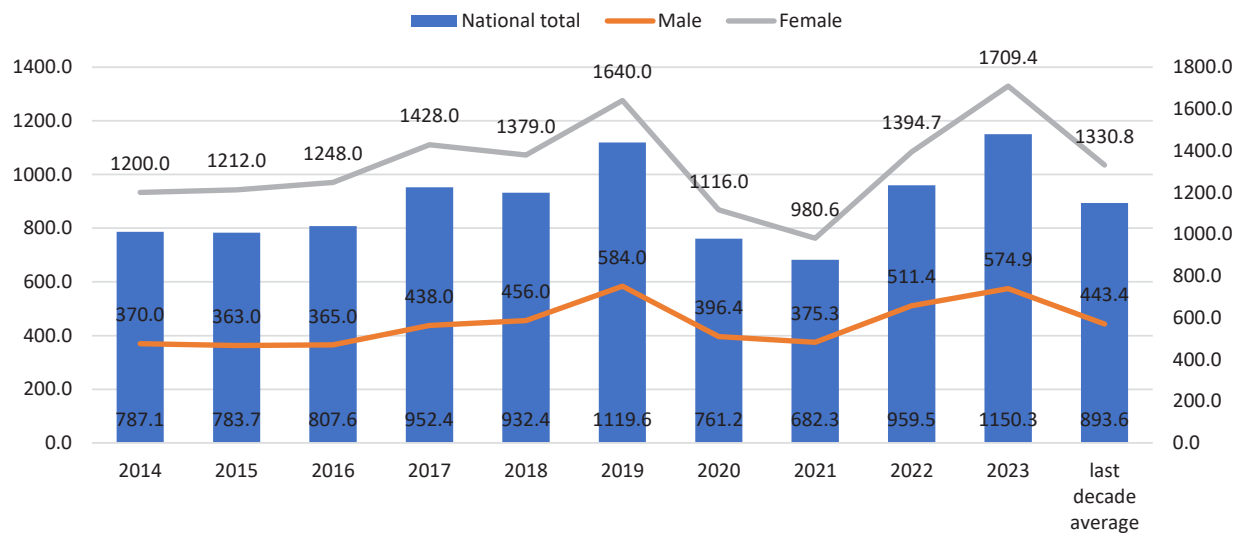


7.1.4. DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM

The number of diseases of the genitourinary system (per 10 000 population) reached 1150.3, in 2023, increased by 256.9 from the average the last ten years and 190.8 from the previous year. Diseases of the genitourinary system account for 10.2 percent of all diseases of the population.

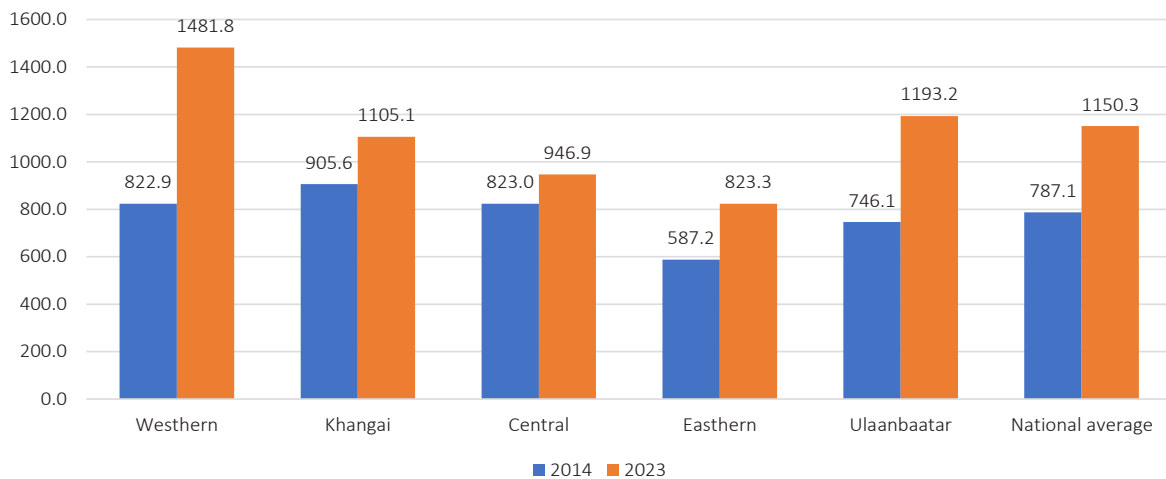


Figure 7.20. The incidence rate of diseases of the genitourinary system, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2014-2023



For men, the rate was 574.9 per 10 000 population, an increase of 131.5 from the 10-year average and 63.5 from the previous year. For women, the rate was 1709.4 per 10,000 population, which was 378.7 higher than the 10-year average and 314.7 higher than the previous year.

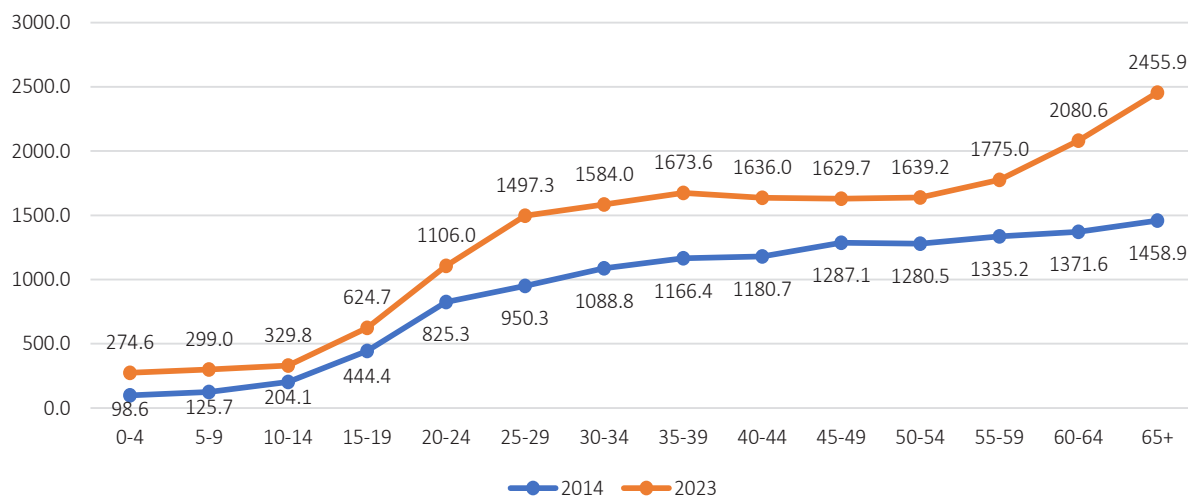
Figure 7.21. The incidence rate of diseases of the genitourinary system, per 10 000 population, by national, capital city, and regions 2014, 2023



As of 2023, the incidence of genitourinary diseases in the West region is 331.5 per 10,000 population higher than the national average of 1150.3. In contrast, it is lower by 45.2 per 10,000 population compared to the national average in the Khangai region.

The incidence rate in the Central and Eastern regions is also lower than the national average. Compared to 2014, the rate in the Central region decreased by 123.9 per 10 000 population, while in the Eastern region, it increased by 236.1.

Figure 7.22. The incidence rate of diseases of the genitourinary system, per 10 000 population, by age groups, 2014 and 2023



The morbidity of the genitourinary system increased across all age groups in 2023 compared to 2014. The highest morbidity rate was 2455.9 per 10,000 population in the age group over 65, an increase of 997.0 from 2014.

Table 7.6. The diseases of the genitourinary system, by percentage, 2014 and 2023

Leading diseases	2014			2023		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Renal tubulointerstitial diseases	67.8	55.5	58.3	43.1	39.6	40.4
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs	0.0	19.6	15.1	0.0	24.4	18.4
Noninflammatory disorders of female genital tract	0.0	11.2	8.7	0.0	12.1	9.2
Glomerular diseases	10.4	6.0	7.0	4.0	1.7	2.3
Disorders of breast	0.3	3.2	2.5	0.4	5.7	4.4
Cystitis	1.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.1	3.7
Diseases of male genital organs	13.5	0.0	3.1	30.8	0.0	7.6
Other disorders of kidney and ureter	2.0	0.9	1.1	10.0	9.2	9.4
Urolithiasis	1.6	0.5	0.8	3.3	1.3	1.8
Renal failure	2.8	0.7	1.2	6.0	1.9	2.8

In 2023, among genitourinary diseases, renal tubulo-interstitial diseases lead with 40.4%, followed by inflammatory diseases of the female pelvic organs at 18.4%, female genital non-inflammatory diseases at 9.2%, other urinary system diseases at 9.4%, male genital diseases at 7.6%, breast diseases at 4.4%, renal glomerular diseases at 2.3%, kidney failure at 2.8%, urolithiasis at 1.8%, and cystitis at 3.7%.

As of 2023, renal tubulo-interstitial diseases have decreased by 17.9% and renal glomerular diseases by 4.7% compared to 2014. Conversely, urolithiasis increased by 1.0% and kidney failure by 1.6%. In terms of gender, glomerular diseases decreased by 6.4% and tubulo-interstitial diseases decreased by 24.7% in men since 2014. Additionally, as of 2023, there are more reported cases of glomerular disease, urolithiasis, and kidney failure in men.



7.2. CANCERS

According to WHO statistics, in 2023, over 19.9 million people were diagnosed with cancer and 9.7 million people died of cancer-related causes. Mongolia leads the world in cancer mortality and liver cancer morbidity.

The most common cancer sites globally are breast, prostate, lung, colon, and cervical cancers.

In 2023, 7 244 new cases of cancer were registered in Mongolia. The distribution of cancer morbidity by predominant location includes liver cancer at 32.8%, stomach cancer at 17.4%, lung cancer at 6.5%, esophageal cancer at 4.9%, and cervical cancer at 5.9%. These cancers account for 67.5% of all cancer cases in Mongolia.

Among men, the top five cancers are of the liver, stomach, lung, esophagus, and colon/rectum. Among women, the top five are liver, stomach, cervical, breast, and colon cancers. Liver cancer has the highest morbidity rate, with 80.3 cases per 100 000 men and 60.3 per 100 000 women.

In 2023, 34.6% of the 10 most common cancers in Mongolia were diagnosed at an early stage, while 65.4% were diagnosed at a late stage. Additionally, 125 new cases of cancer were registered in children aged 0-19 years. Leukemia accounts for 44.8% of these cases, brain and nerve cancers 20%, bone and cartilage cancers 4%, kidney 4%, Non-Hodgkin lymphoma 3.2% and other types 24%.

In 2023, there were 28 855 cases of cancer under control in Mongolia, including 776 children aged 0-19 years (2.6%). Of those under cancer control, 43.3% have been living for five years or more.

7.2.1. LEADING CAUSES OF THE CANCER

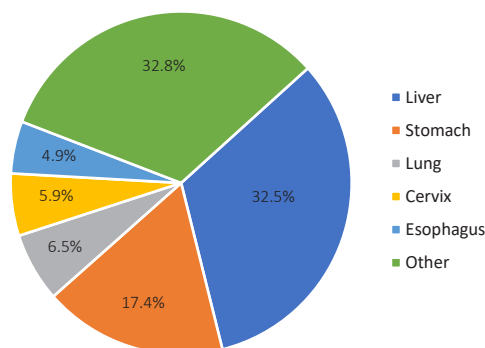
According to the 2023 cancer report, 7 244 new cancer cases were diagnosed in Mongolia, including 3 745 men and 3 499 women. Of these, 59.3% were diagnosed in rural areas, while 40.7% were diagnosed in Ulaanbaatar. Among the new cases, 2 373 were liver cancer, with 56.4% of these cases occurring in men and 43.6% in women, accounting for 32.8% of all cancers diagnosed.

Table 7.7. Ten predominant locations of cancer, by sex, 2023

No	Cancer			Male			Female		
	Location	N	%	Location	N	%	Location	N	%
1	Liver	2373	32.8	Liver	1338	35.7	Liver	1035	29.6
2	Stomach	1259	17.4	Stomach	860	23	Cervix uteri	425	12.1
3	Lung and bronchial tubes	473	6.5	Lung and bronchial tubes	382	10.2	Stomach	399	11.4
4	Esophagus	357	4.9	Esophagus	216	5.8	Breast	342	9.8
5	Cervix uteri	425	5.9	Cervix uteri	146	3.9	Colorectal	172	4.9
6	Other positions	2357	32.5	Other positions	803	21.4	Other positions	1126	32.2
National average		7244			3745(51.7)			3499(48.3)	

Source: NCC

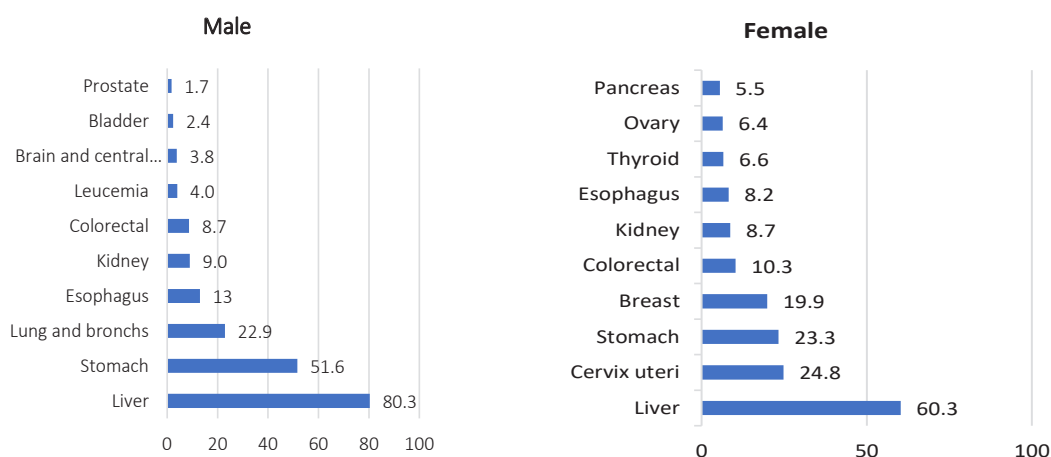
Figure 7.23. Types of cancer, by percentage, 2023



Source: NCC

The cancer morbidity rate in Mongolia is 214.1 cases per 100 000 population, with a rate of 224.7 for men and 203.9 for women. Specifically, the morbidity rate of liver cancer is 80.3 cases per 100000 for the male population and 60.3 cases per 100 000 for the female population.

Figure 7.24. Predominant 10 types of cancer, by morbidity rate, and by sex, per 100 000 population, 2023



Source: National Cancer Center

Per 100,000 male population, there are 51.6 cases of stomach cancer, 22.9 cases of lung cancer, 13.0 cases of esophageal cancer, and 9 cases of kidney cancer. For the female population, per 100000, there are 23.3 cases of cervix cancer, 24.8 cases of stomach cancer, 19.9 cases of cervical cancer, and 10.3 cases of colorectal cancer.

A CANCER DIAGNOSIS AT ONSET, BY TNM STAGES:

Internationally, cancers of any location other than those originating in the blood, glands, brain, and nerves are staged according to the TNM classification. In this system, stages 1 and 2 are considered early-stage cancer, while stages 3 and 4 are considered late-stage cancer.

In 2023, 34.6% of the top 10 cancers registered were diagnosed at an early stage, while 65.4% were diagnosed at a late stage. Among the predominant cancers, late-stage diagnoses were most common for lung and bronchus cancers (89.4%), pancreatic cancer (85%), and esophageal cancer (74.2%). In contrast, kidney cancer (67.5%), breast cancer (66%), and cervical cancer (52.9%) were more frequently diagnosed at an early stage.



Table 7.8. TNM Classification of cancer, by percentage, 2023

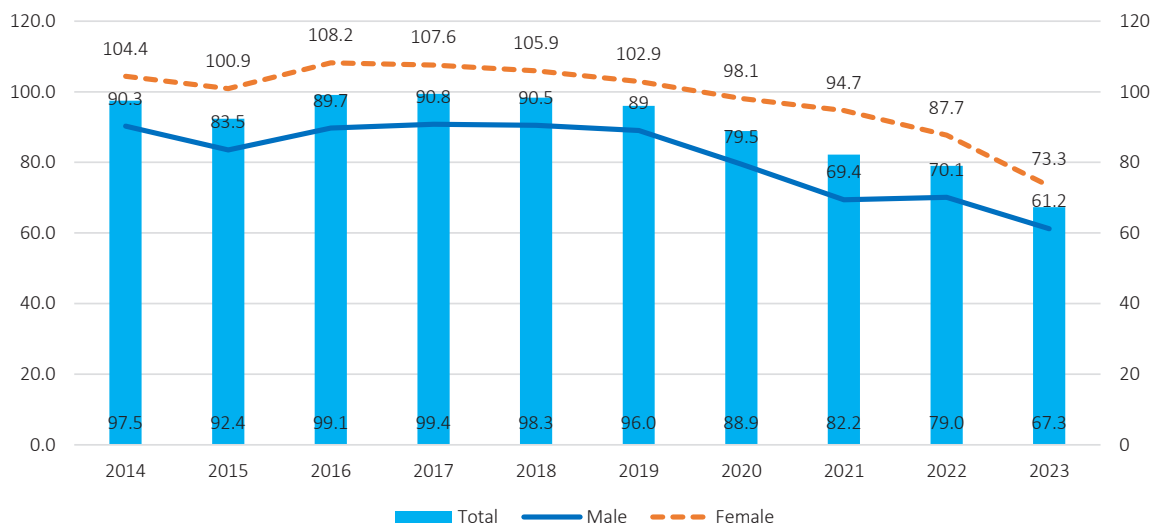
No	Cancer location	In situ	I	II	III	IV
1	Liver	0	5	24.9	38.1	32
2	Stomach	0.8	12	20.3	40.2	26.8
3	Lung and bronchial tubes	0	1.9	8.7	40.2	49.3
4	Esophagus	0	7.8	17.9	41.7	32.5
5	Cervix uteri	9.6	12.9	30.4	37.9	9.2
6	Colon and rectus	2.6	17.4	45.9	24.4	9.6
7	Breast	0	3.8	20.6	43.8	31.1
8	Kidney	0	44.1	23.4	25.4	7.1
9	Pancreas	0	1	14.1	37.9	47.1
10	Total	0.9	9.8	23.9	37.1	28.4

Source: National cancer center

7.2.2. CANCER AMONG CHILDREN

In Mongolia, during 2023, there were 125 new cancer cases registered among children and adolescents aged 0-19 years. Of these cases, 59.2% (74) were boys and 40.8% (51) were girls. The leading cause of cancer in this age group was leukemia, followed by cancers of the brain, nerve, cartilage, kidney, and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Figure 7.25. Types of cancer in children, by percentage, 0-19 years old

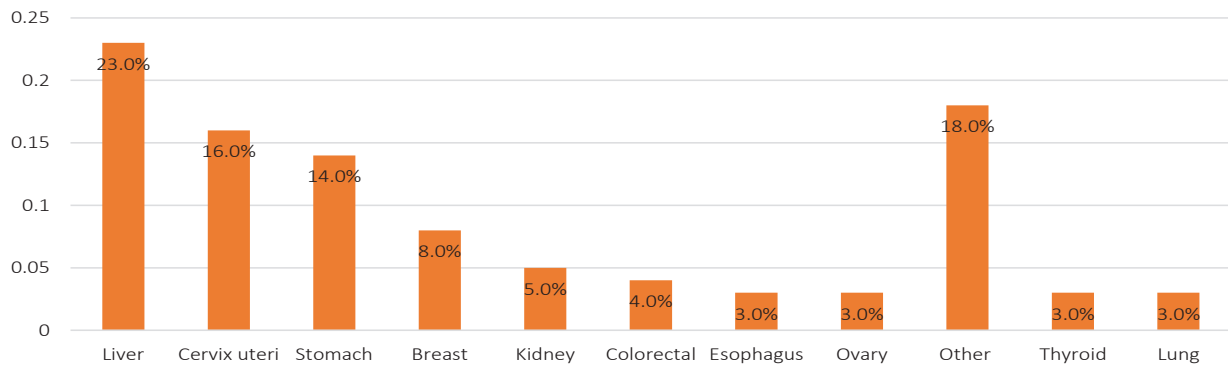


Source: National Cancer Center

7.2.3. CANCER CONTROL

In Mongolia, as of 2023, 28 855 people are under medical monitoring due to cancer. Among them, 37.3% (10 754) are men and 62.7% (18 101) are women. Additionally, 776 children aged 0-19 are being monitored for cancer, with 53.8% (418) being boys and 46.2% (358) being girls.

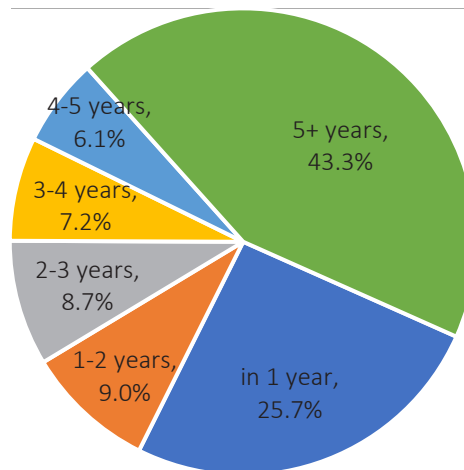
Figure 7.26. Cancer control, by percentage, 2023



Source: National Cancer Center

Upon estimating the time from the first diagnosis of cancer to being monitored in years of living, 25% within 1 year, 1-2 years 10%, 2-3 years 8%, 3-4 years 7%, 4-5 years 7%, more than 5 accounting for 43% respectively.

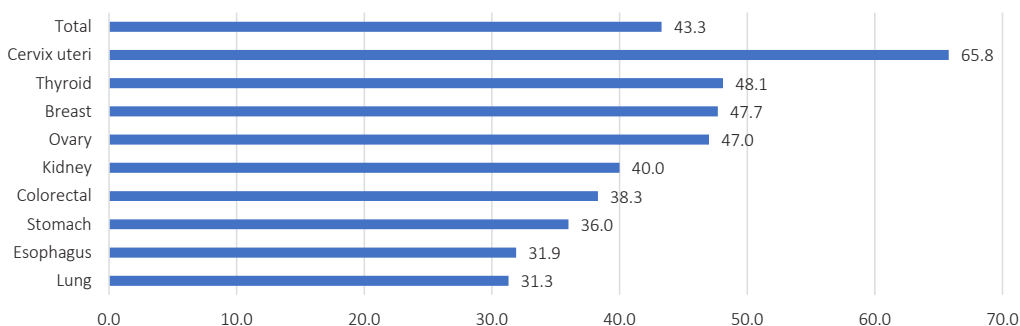
Figure 7.27. Cancer control, by survived years, 2023



When considering the percentage of survival 5 years or more after cancer control for the predominant locations of cancers, cervical cancer shows a survival rate of 65.8%, which is higher than other location cancers.

Source: National Cancer Center

Figure 7.28. Percentage of cancer-survivors under control above 5 years, by predominant location



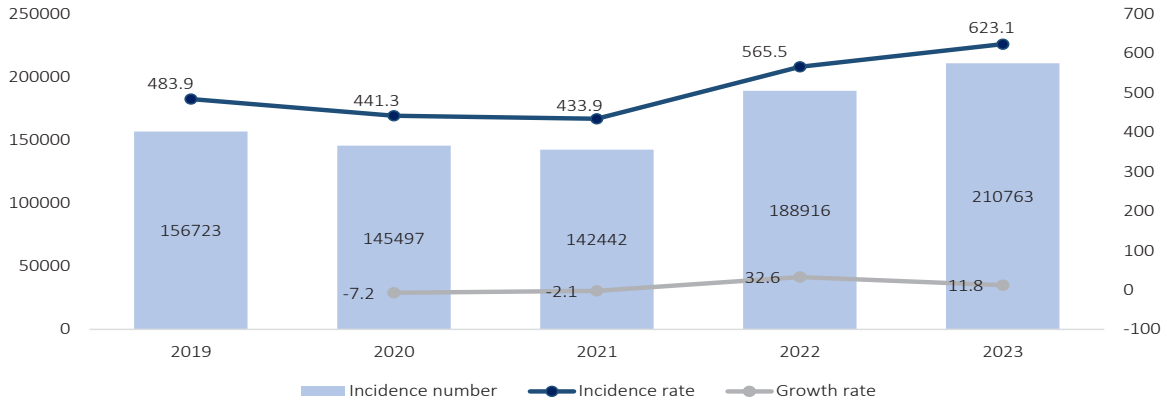
Source: National Cancer Center



7.3. THE OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES OF INJURY

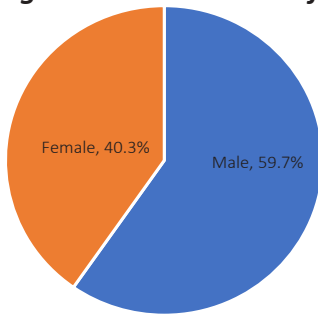
In 2023, Mongolia registered 210 763 new accidents, equivalent to 623.1 per 10 000 population, marking an increase of 11.6 promile from the previous year.

Figure 7.29. New cases of injuries and trauma, per 10 000 population, 2019-2023



Source: National Cancer Center

Figure 7.30. Incidence of injury, by sex, 2023

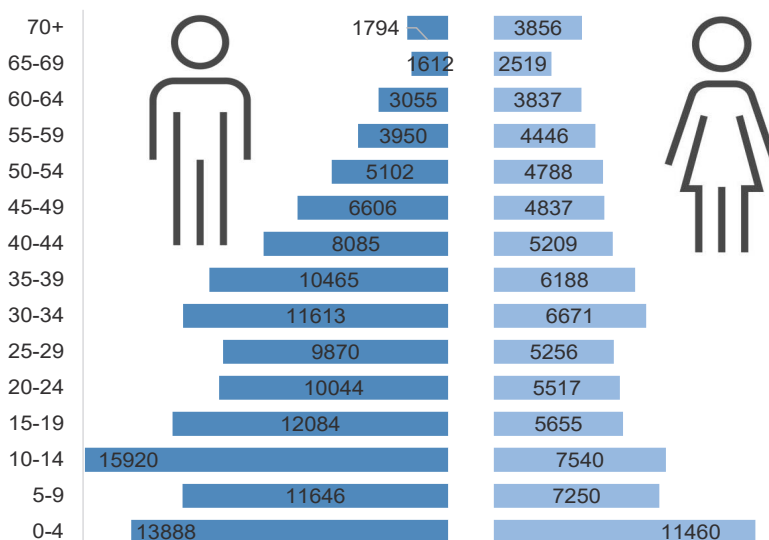


In 2023, 59.7% of all reported accidents involved men, while 40.3% involved women. Put differently, out of every 10 new accidents, 6 are caused by men and 4 by women.

Source: National Cancer Center

The highest number of new accident cases is observed among both men and women under the age of 5, accounting for 11.1% for men and 13.5% for women. Conversely, the lowest number of new accident cases is recorded in the age group of 65-69, constituting 2.0% for both genders.

Figure 7.31. Incidence of injury, age group, by sex, 2023



Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

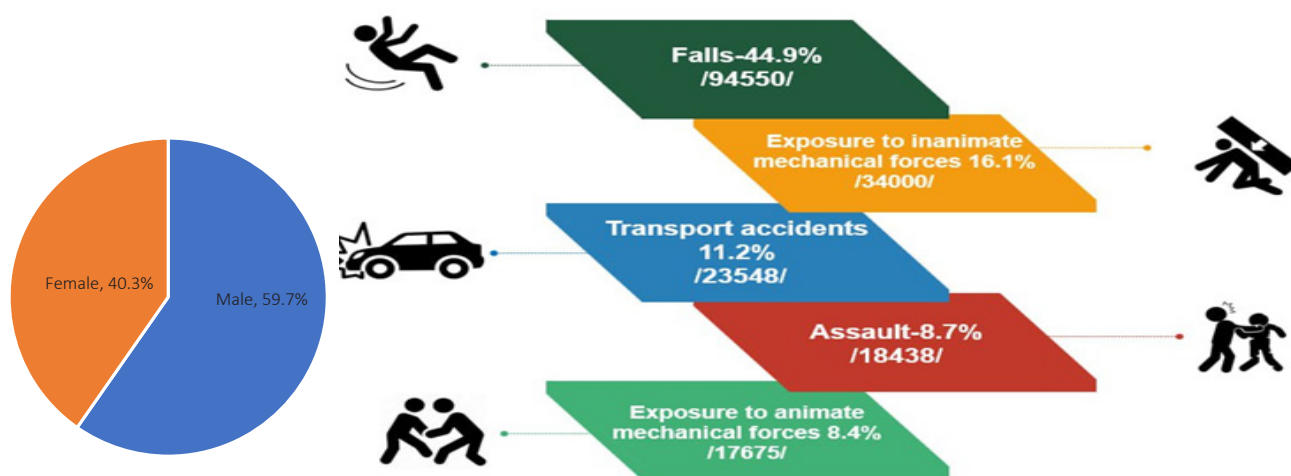
Each year, an average of 20,000 people are injured due to alcohol consumption, which represents more than 10% of the total number of injuries for that year. In 2023, 10.0% of all new accidents were alcohol-related.

Table 7.9. Percent of alcohol-related injuries, 2021-2023

Indicator	2021		2022		2023	
	Absolute number	Percentage	Absolute number	Percentage	Absolute number	Percentage
New cases of injury	142442		188916		210763	
Alcohol was consumed from it	12751	9.0	21808	11.5	23216	11.0

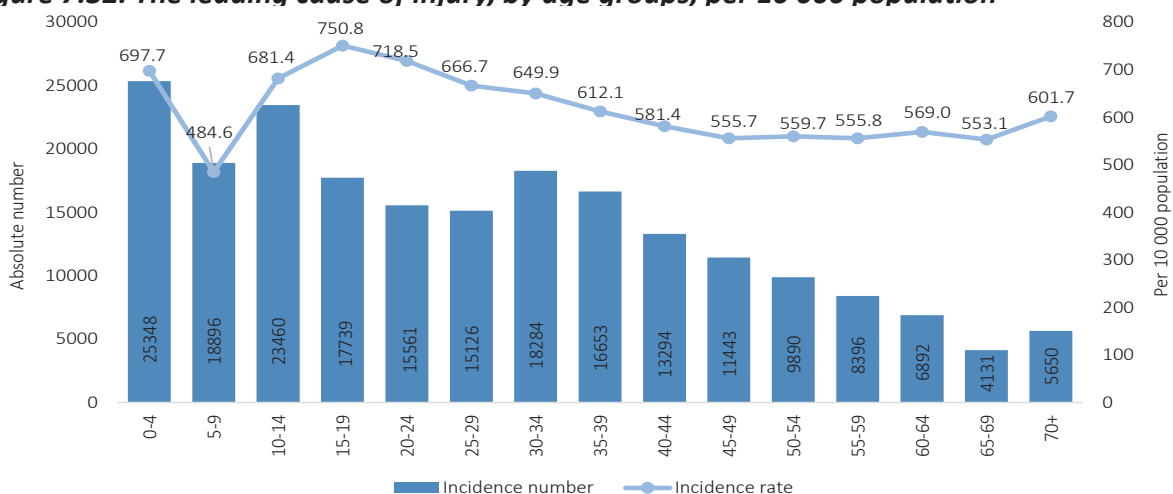
Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

7.3.1. LEADING CAUSES OF THE ACCIDENTS AND INJURY



The number of injury cases and the incidence rate per 10 000 people are higher in the 0-4 age group compared to other age groups.

Figure 7.32. The leading cause of injury, by age groups, per 10 000 population



Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

From 2019 to 2023, falls accounted for 43.1% of new injury cases, making it the leading cause. Following falls, the next leading causes were non-inanimate mechanical force exposure, traffic



accidents, violence, mechanical force exposure, and burns.

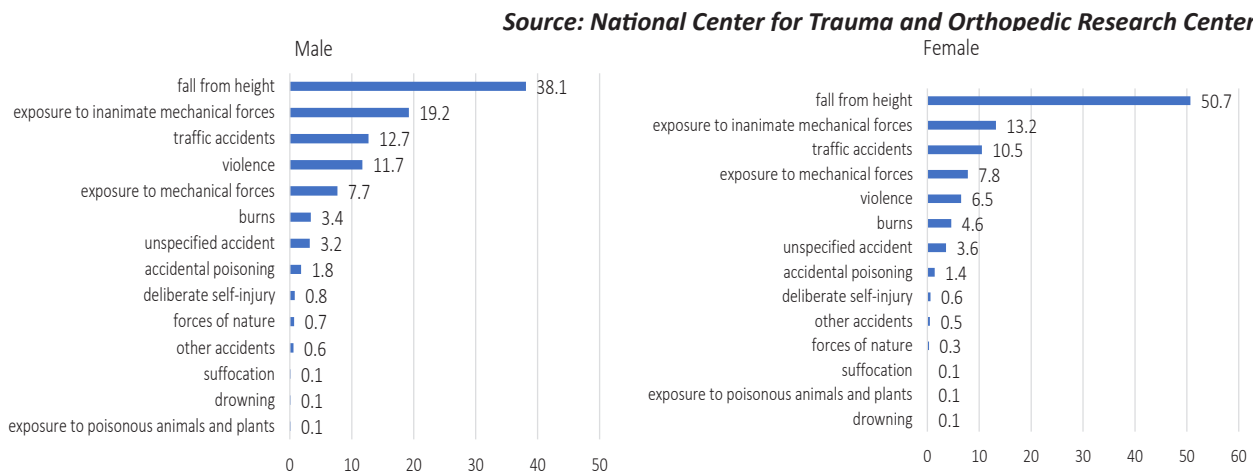
Table 7.10. Causes and percentage of accidents, 2019-2023

Cause of injury		TT	Injured year by percentage					Average %
ICD-10	Unintentional injury		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
W00-W19	Falls	364087	41.2	41.6	42.0	44.8	44.9	43.1
W20-W49	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces	141790	17.0	17.7	17.5	16.1	16.1	16.8
V01-V99	Transport accidents	99917	13.4	12.6	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.8
W50-W64	Exposure to animate mechanical forces	65238	6.9	7.1	7.7	8.2	8.4	7.7
W85-X19	Electricity/Fire/Burns	32442	4.3	4.7	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.8
Y10-Y34	Event of undetermined intent	28269	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4
X40-X49	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances	13688	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6
X50-X59	Other unintentional injuries	4892	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
X30-X39	Exposure to forces of nature	4224	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
W75-W84	Other accidental threats to breathing	1095	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
W65-W74	Accidental drowning and submersion	634	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
X20-X29	Contact with venomous animals and plants	573	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Θ0YA-10	Accidents caused by intentional acts							
X85-Y09	Violence	81355	11.3	9.7	9.7	9.2	8.8	9.6
X60-X84	Deliberate self-injury	6137	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7

Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

When examining the causes of accidents by gender, the percentage of most causes is higher among men. However, the percentage of accidents involving falls, burns, and unknown causes of injuries is higher among women than among men.

Figure 7.33. Location of injured organs, by gender, 2023



Among the injured cases, 23.0% were diagnosed with head injuries, 32.0% with upper limb injuries, and 25.8% with lower limb injuries.

Table 7.11. Diagnosis of the people with injuries, in percentages

Injury to the body regions	Incidence number	Percentages
Injuries to the head S00-S09	48362	23.0
Injuries to the neck S10-S19	1860	0.9
Injuries to the thorax S20-S29	11968	5.7
Injuries to the abdomen, lower back, lumbar spine and pelvis S30-S39	11049	5.2
Injuries to the shoulder and upper arm S40-S49	11452	5.4
Injuries to the elbow and forearm S50-S59	29596	14.0
Injuries to the wrist and hand S60-S69	26521	12.6
Injuries to the hip and thigh S70-S79	7221	3.4
Injuries to the knee and lower leg S80-S89	21030	10.0
Injuries to the ankle and foot S90-S99	26130	12.4
Injuries involving multiple body regions T00-T09	521	0.3
Burns and corrosions T20-T32	7134	3.4
Frostbite T33-T35	728	0.4
Injuries to unspecified part of trunk, limb or body region T10-T14	258	0.1
Effects of foreign body entering through natural orifice T15-T19	1393	0.7
Poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances T36-T50	316	0.2
Toxic effects of substances chiefly nonmedicinal as to source T51-T65	3643	1.7
Other and unspecified effects of external causes T66-T78	1196	0.6
Sequelae of injuries, of poisoning and of other consequences of external causes T90-T99	385	0.2

Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

In analyzing the leading causes of injury, the most commonly damaged organs are as follows:

- Road Traffic Accidents: Soft tissue and intracranial injuries are the most prevalent.
- Falls: Soft tissue injuries are most common.
- Exposure to Non-Life and Life Mechanical Forces: Soft tissue injuries are frequently observed.
- Violent Causes: Wounds are the primary type of injury.

These patterns highlight the types of injuries most commonly associated with each cause of accident or violence.

Table 7.12. The diagnosis of people with injuries, by types and causes

Causes	Injury diagnosis				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Transport accidents V00-V99	Soft tissue injury 31.8%	Intracranial and ocular injury 28.1%	Fracture 22.8%	Open wound 8.3%	Dislocation, sprain 3.9%
Falls W00-W19	Soft tissue injury 42.4%	Fracture 27.3%	Dislocation, sprain 12.6%	Wound 8.7	Intracranial and ocular injury 7.6%
Exposure to inanimate me- chanical forces W20-W49	Open wound 43.4%	Soft tissue injury 28.8%	Fracture 12.3%	Intracranial and ocular injury 5.4%	Foreign body entering through natural orifice 3.7%
Exposure to ani- mate mechanical forces W50-W64	Open wound 35.3%	Soft tissue injury 25.2%	Dislocation, sprain 21.5%	Fracture 12.2%	Intracranial and ocular injury 4.8%
Assault X85-Y09	Open wound 30.8%	Intracranial and ocular injury 25.3%	Soft tissue injury 22.4%	Fracture 17.3%	Dislocation, sprain 1.3%

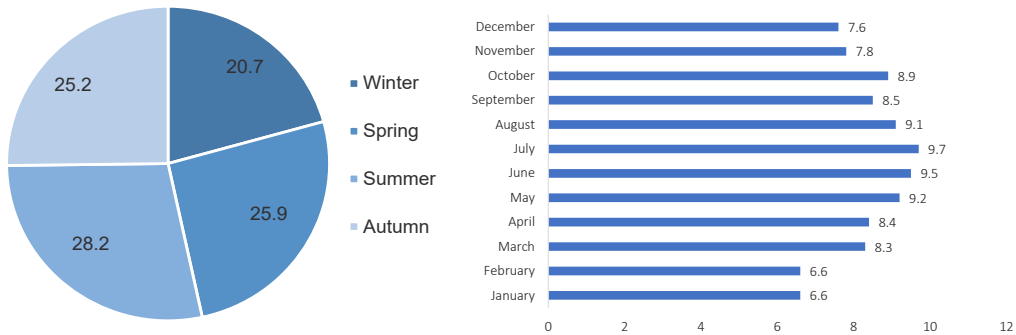
In 2023, the distribution of new accidents by season was as follows: summer 28.2%, spring 25.9%, Autumn 25.2%, Winter 20.7%.

The highest number of accident-related illnesses was recorded in May, June, and July, account-



ing for 28.4% of cases. Conversely, the lowest number of accident-related illnesses occurred in January and February, representing 13.2% of cases.

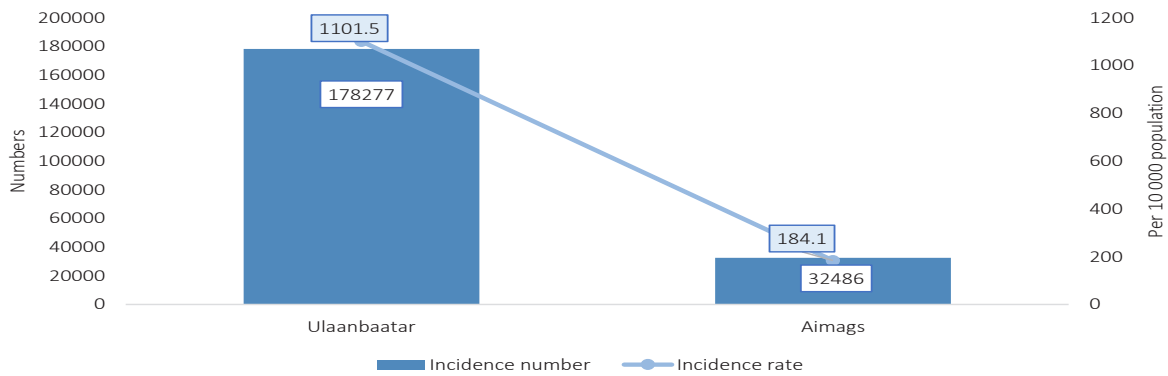
Figure 7.34. Morbidity caused by accidents, by quarter, month and percentage



Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

In 2023, 178 277 cases (84.6% of the total) were registered in the capital, while 32 486 cases (15.4% of the total) were registered in local areas. This means that 1,101.5 out of 10 000 people in the capital and 184.1 out of 10,000 people in local areas were injured.

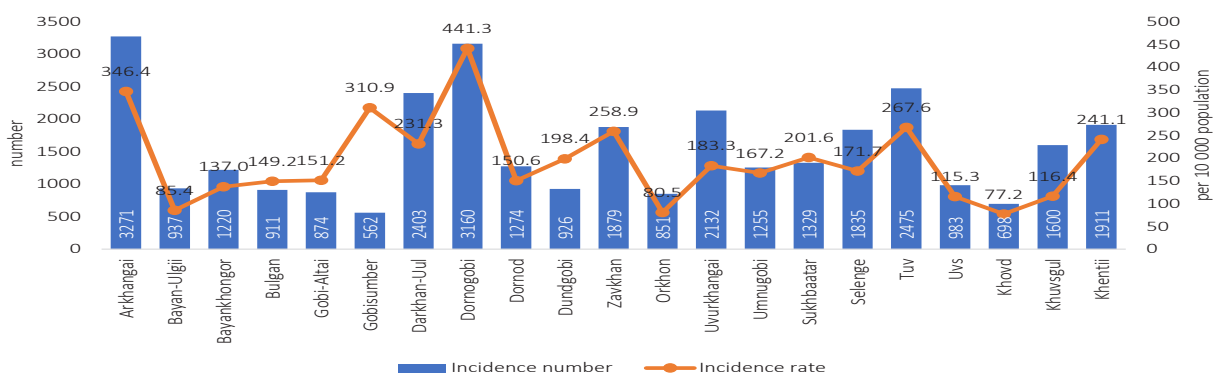
Figure 7.35. Morbidity caused by accidents, by registered areas



Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

In 2023, the provinces with the highest number of accidents are Arkhangai, Dornogovi, Tuv, Darkhan-Uul, and Uvurkhangai. However, when considering the rate of accidents per 10,000 inhabitants, the highest rates are observed in Dornogovi, Arkhangai, Govisumber, Tuv, and Zavkhan provinces. In contrast, Orkhon and Khovd provinces have the lowest accident rates per 10,000 inhabitants.

Figure 7.36. Injury-related morbidity by regions, per 10 000 population, 2023



Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

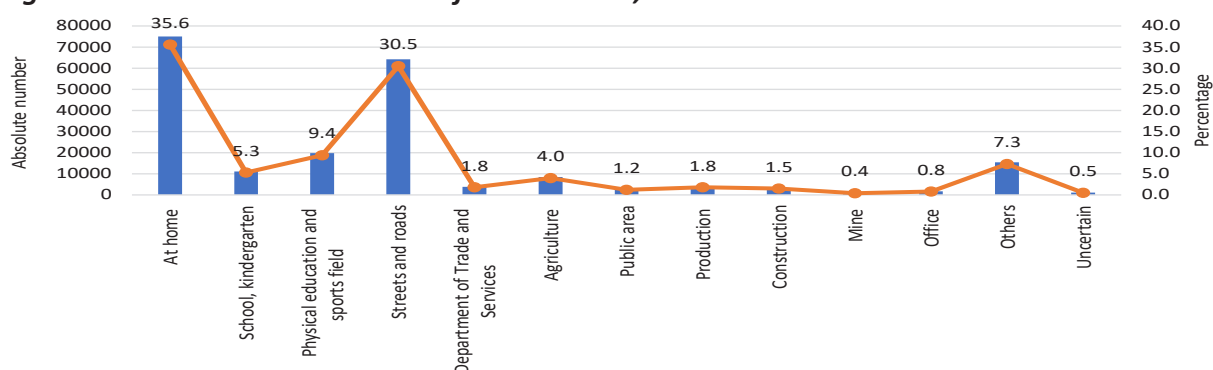
In Dundgov, Tuv, and Uvs provinces, road traffic accidents are the leading causes of accidents, while mechanical forces are the leading causes in Umnogovi. However, road traffic accidents are the second most common cause after falls in other provinces.

Table 7.13. Leading causes of accidents, by province, 2023

Referred provinces	5 leading causes of injuries				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Arkhangai	Falls 25.0%	Transport accident 23.7%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 17.2%	Assault 11.9%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 9.3%
Bayan-Ulgii	Falls 42.9%	Transport accident 23.9%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 12.7%	Assault 6.8%	Burns 4.6%
Bayankhongor	Falls 30.3%	Transport accident 24.7%	Accidental poisoning 15.7%	Assault 9.3%	Амьгүй м/х өртөх 7.0%
Bulgan	Falls 29.0%	Transport accident 28.8%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 16.4%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 7.2%	Burns 6.3%
Govi-Altai	Falls 27.4%	Transport accident 23.5%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 14.9%	Assault 11.9%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 8.9%
Govisumber	Falls 26.0%	Transport accident 25.3%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 17.4%	Assault 13.9%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 9.3%
Darkhan-Uul	Falls 34.9%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 19.9%	Assault 18.2%	Transport accident 15.7%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 4.2%
Dornogovi	Falls 35.5%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 22.0%	Transport accident 17.0%	Assault 12.5%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 4.4%
Dornod	Falls 38.4%	Transport accident 18.9%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 19.0%	Assault 9.0%	Burns 7.0%
Dundgovi	Transport accident 36.7%	Falls 21.1%	Assault 15.1%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 10.4%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 6.9%
Zavkhan	Falls 29.9%	Transport accident 24.0%	Assault 15.5%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 14.8%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 8.6%
Orkhon	Falls 46.3%	Transport accident 19.9%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 13.3%	Burns 6.5%	Assault 5.5%
Uvurkhangai	Falls 31.9%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 30.3%	Transport accident 15.2%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 6.8%	Assault 5.4%
Umnugovi	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 35.5%	Transport accident 20.8%	Falls 16.9%	Assault 13.6%	Burns 5.7%
Sukhbaatar	Falls 31.4%	Transport accident 26.9%	Assault 11.7%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 8.4%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 7.2%
Selenge	Falls 25.4%	Transport accident 20.9%	Assault 18.2%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 16.6%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 6.3%
Tuv	Transport accident 32.7%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 15.6%	Falls 21.8%	Assault 11.4%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 6.6%
Uvs	Transport accident 29.8%	Falls 23.9%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 16.5%	Assault 9.3%	Burns 7.9%
Khovd	Falls 40.8%	Transport accident 28.7%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 9.2%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 5.9%	Burns 5.6%
Khuvsgul	Falls 28.6%	Transport accident 24.6%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 17.0%	Assault 13.5%	Burns 5.0%
Khentii	Falls 27.4%	Transport accident 21.7%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 17.5%	Assault 14.2%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 8.0%

According to the location of accidents: 35.6% of injuries occurred at home, 30.5% occurred on the street. The remaining injuries took place in various locations including sports fields, playgrounds, rural areas, public and commercial service areas, construction sites, industrial settings, and mines.

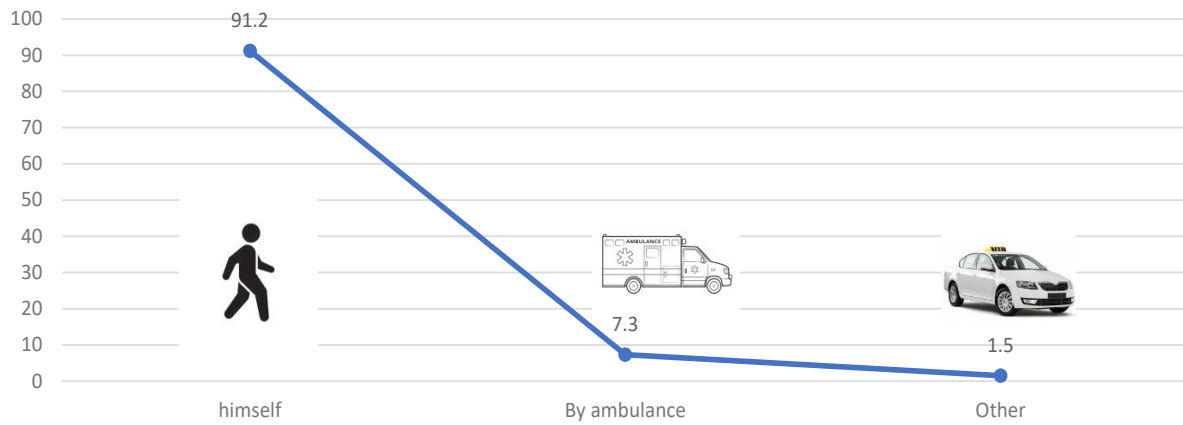
Figure 7.37. Location at the time of the accident, 2023





91.2% of all cases came to the hospital by themselves, 7.3% by ambulance, and 1.5% by taxi or other means.

Figure 7.38. How medical care was received, 2023

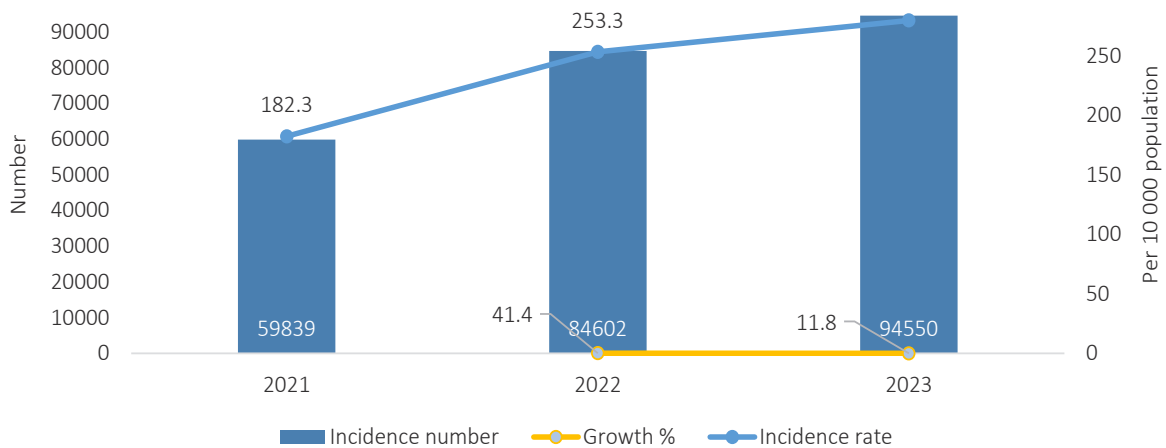


Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

7.3.2. NEW CASES OF FALL INJURIES /W00-W19/

In 2023, 94,550 fall-related injuries were reported, marking an increase of 11.8% compared to the previous year. Calculating the number of cases relative to the population, 279.5 out of 10,000 people received healthcare for that reason.

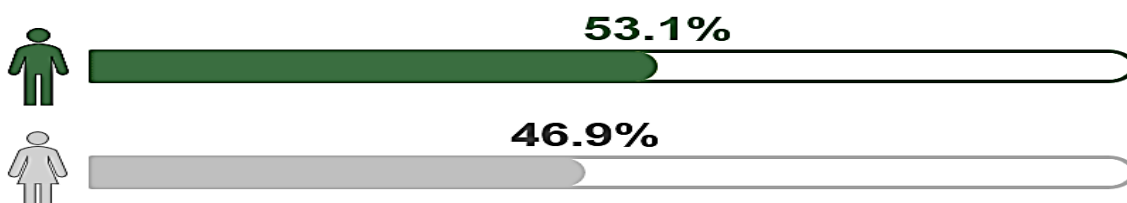
Figure 7.39. New cases of causes of falls in 10 000 population by year



Source: Office for Statistic and Surveillance Research of NCTO

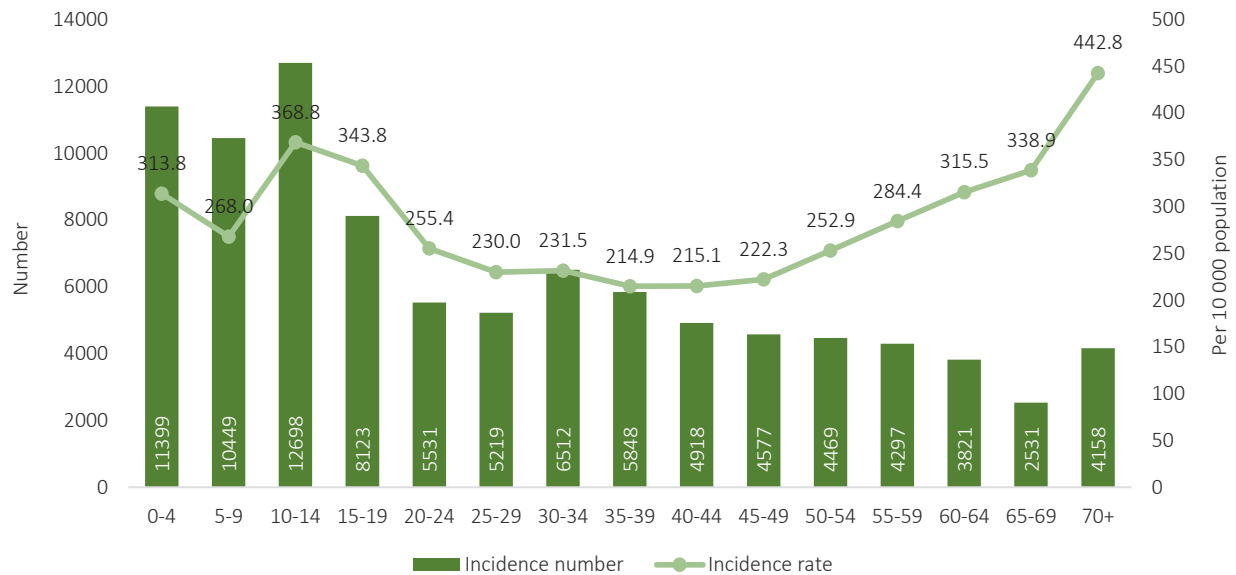
When looking at accidents caused by falls by gender, 53.1% were men and 46.9% were women.

Figure 7.40. Injuries caused by falls, by sex, 2023



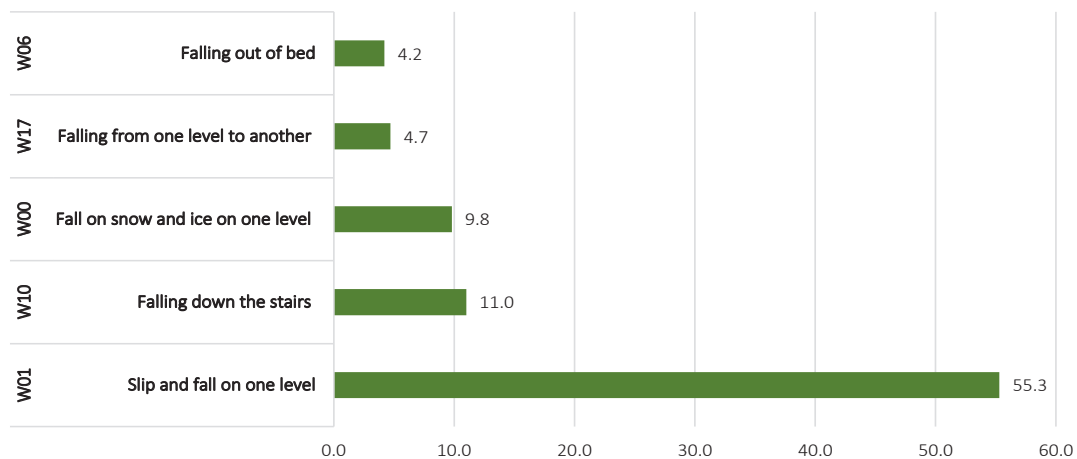
When considering the age group, the number of cases in the 10-14 age group is higher than in other age groups, totaling 12 698 cases. However, when considering the number of cases per 10000 population, the highest number of cases is in the over 70 age group, with 442.8 per 10000 people of that age being injured due to falls.

Figure 7.41. New cases of falls, by age group, 2023



When categorized by ICD-10, the top five causes of falls are identified, with W01, which refers to slipping or tripping on the same level, being the most prevalent, accounting for 55.3% of cases.

Figure 7.42. Causes of fall, in percent, 2023



Among the most frequent types of falls, slips and trips on the same level are the leading causes across all age groups. Specifically, for children aged 0-9 and adults aged 70 and older, these types of falls are particularly common. Additionally, sledding injuries have increased in recent years and now rank among the top four causes of falls in children aged 5-9.



Table 7.13. Leading causes of accidents, by province, 2023

Насны бүлэг	Уналтын шалтгаант өвчлөлийн тэргүүлэх шалтгаан				
	I	II	III	IV	V
0-4	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 47.3%	Fall involving bed 23.0%	Fall involving chair 5.6%	Fall involving playground equipment 5.2%	Other fall from one level to another 4.7%
5-9	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 50.0%	Fall involving playground equipment 15.3%	Fall on and from stairs and steps 6.9%	Fall involving ice-skates, skis, roller-skates or skateboards 6.0%	Fall involving bed 5.8%
10-14	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 60.3%	Fall on and from stairs and steps 7.9%	Fall involving playground equipment 7.8%	Fall on same level involving ice and snow 6.5%	Other fall on same level due to collision with, or pushing by, another person 5.7%
15-19	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 64.3%	Fall on and from stairs and steps 8.8%	Fall on same level involving ice and snow 7.4%	Other fall on same level due to collision with, or pushing by, another person 6.4%	Fall involving playground equipment 3.7%
20-24	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 57.2%	Fall on and from stairs and steps 14.3%	Fall on same level involving ice and snow 10.4%	Other fall on same level due to collision with, or pushing by, another person 4.7%	Other fall from one level to another 4.4%
25-29	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 56.5%	Fall on and from stairs and steps 15.1%	Fall on same level involving ice and snow 10.6%	Other fall from one level to another 5.1%	Other fall on same level due to collision with, or pushing by, another person 4.3%
30-34	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 54.6%	Fall on and from stairs and steps 16.3%	Fall on same level involving ice and snow 12.4%	Other fall from one level to another 6.1%	Other fall on same level due to collision with, or pushing by, another person 2.9%
35-39	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 52.7%	Fall on and from stairs and steps 16.5%	Fall on same level involving ice and snow 13.7%	Other fall from one level to another 7.0%	Other fall on same level due to collision with, or pushing by, another person 2.5%
40-44	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 51.7%	Fall on and from stairs and steps 16.6%	Fall on same level involving ice and snow 15.2%	Other fall from one level to another 7.5%	Fall from, out of or through building or structure 1.9%
45-49	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 51.9%	Fall on same level involving ice and snow 16.3%	Fall on and from stairs and steps 16.2%	Other fall from one level to another 7.1%	Fall involving chair 2.0%
50-54	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 53.4%	Fall on same level involving ice and snow 17.7%	Fall on and from stairs and steps 14.7%	Other fall from one level to another 6.2%	Fall involving chair 2.5%
55-59	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 53.3%	Fall on same level involving ice and snow 20.1%	Fall on and from stairs and steps 14.5%	Other fall from one level to another 5.0%	Fall involving chair 2.3%
60-64	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 57.4%	Fall on same level involving ice and snow 18.8%	Fall on and from stairs and steps 11.9%	Other fall from one level to another 4.1%	Fall involving chair 3.4%
65-69	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 60.1%	Fall on same level involving ice and snow 17.7%	Fall on and from stairs and steps 11.3%	Fall involving chair 4.0%	Other fall from one level to another 2.8%
70+	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 66.6%	Fall on same level involving ice and snow 11.3%	Fall on and from stairs and steps 8.2%	Fall involving bed 5.0%	Fall involving chair 4.7%

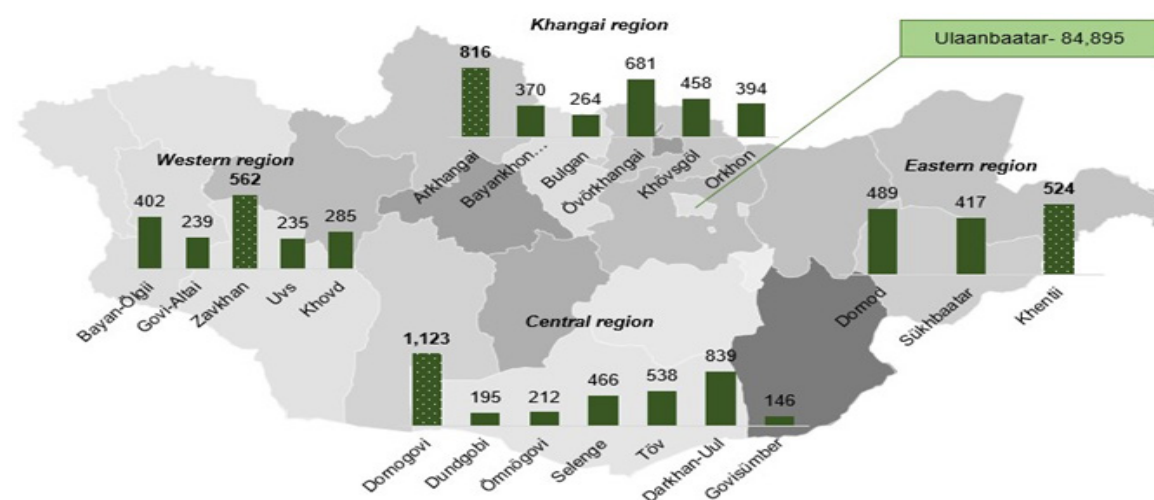
In 2023, the distribution of fall injury cases by location is as follows: Ankle and foot injuries: 20.2% (19,059 cases), Elbow and forearm injuries: 18.1% (17,069 cases), Brain injuries: 16.8% (15,864 cases), Knee and shin injuries: 13.6% (12,833 cases). These are the leading types of injuries diagnosed from falls.

Table 7.15. Injury location, percentage, 2023

Injury to the body regions	2023	
	Incidence number	Percentages
Injuries to the ankle and foot S90-S99	19,059	20.2
Injuries to the elbow and forearm S50-S59	17,069	18.1
Injuries to the head S00-S09	15,864	16.8
Injuries to the knee and lower leg S80-S89	12,833	13.6
Injuries to the wrist and hand S60-S69/	7,017	7.4
Injuries to the shoulder and upper arm S40-S49	6,457	6.8
Injuries to the abdomen, lower back, lumbar spine and pelvis S30-S39	6,050	6.4
Injuries to the thorax S20-S29	5,600	5.9
Injuries to the hip and thigh S70-S79	3,766	4.0
Injuries to the neck S10-S19	540	0.6
Injuries involving multiple body regions T00-T09	146	0.2
Others /T79-T88/	99	0.1
Injuries to unspecified part of trunk, limb or body region T10-T14	50	0.1
Нийт	94550	100

In 2023, 89.8% of new fall injury cases were registered in the capital. This means that 9 out of 10 individuals who received care for fall-related injuries were reported in the capital, while only 1 in 10 cases occurred in local areas. The number of new fall-related injury cases is higher in the Central region compared to other regions. Additionally, Dornogovi region reports a higher incidence of fall-related injuries than the average for other regions.

Figure 7.43. New cases of falls, by jurisdiction, 2023

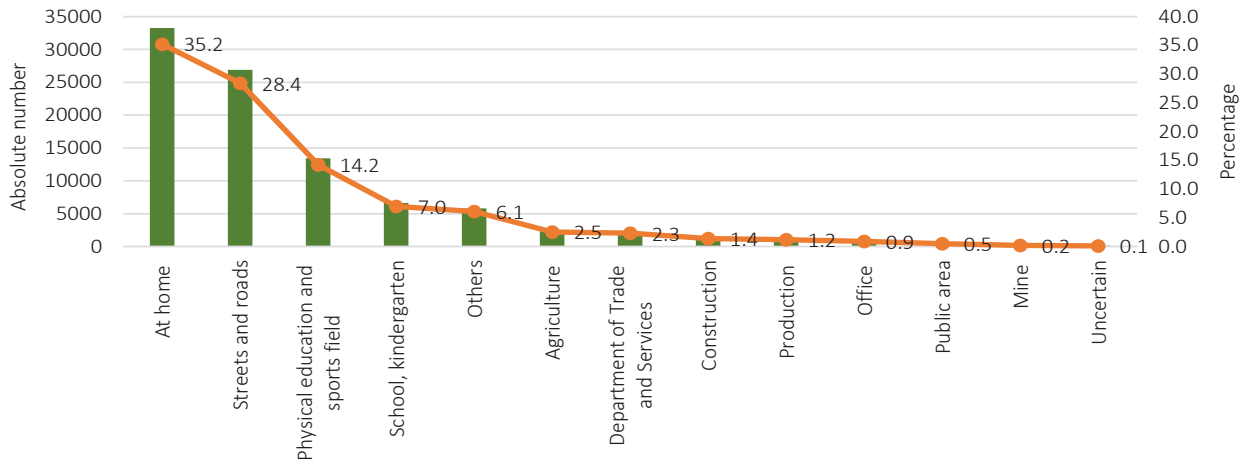


Source: Office for Statistic and Surveillance Research of NCTO

When analyzing the locations of fall-related accidents, it is most commonly reported that the falls occurred at home or in the yard. However, a significant number of fall injuries also happen in public spaces such as the street, sports halls, schools, and kindergartens.



Figure 7.44. Causes of falls, injuries, location, percentage, 2023

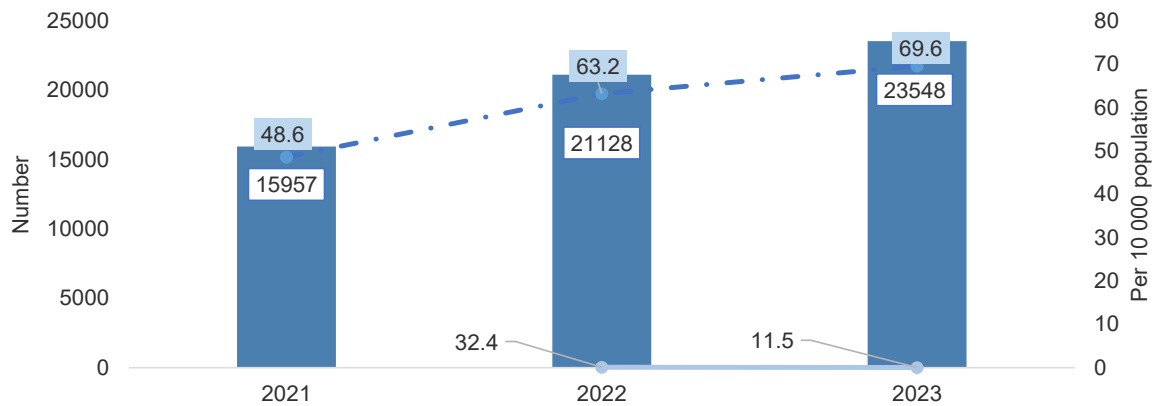


Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

7.3.3. MORBIDITY CAUSED BY TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS /V01-V99/

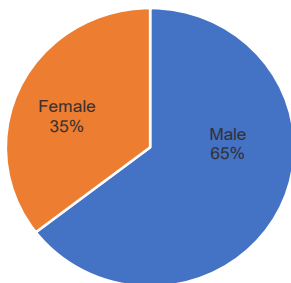
In 2023, there were 23,548 new cases of traffic accidents, marking an 11.5% increase compared to the previous year. Traffic accidents remain one of the leading causes of injury, with 69.6 out of every 10,000 people in Mongolia affected by such incidents.

Figure 7.45. Incidence and incidence rates of road traffic accidents, 2023



Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

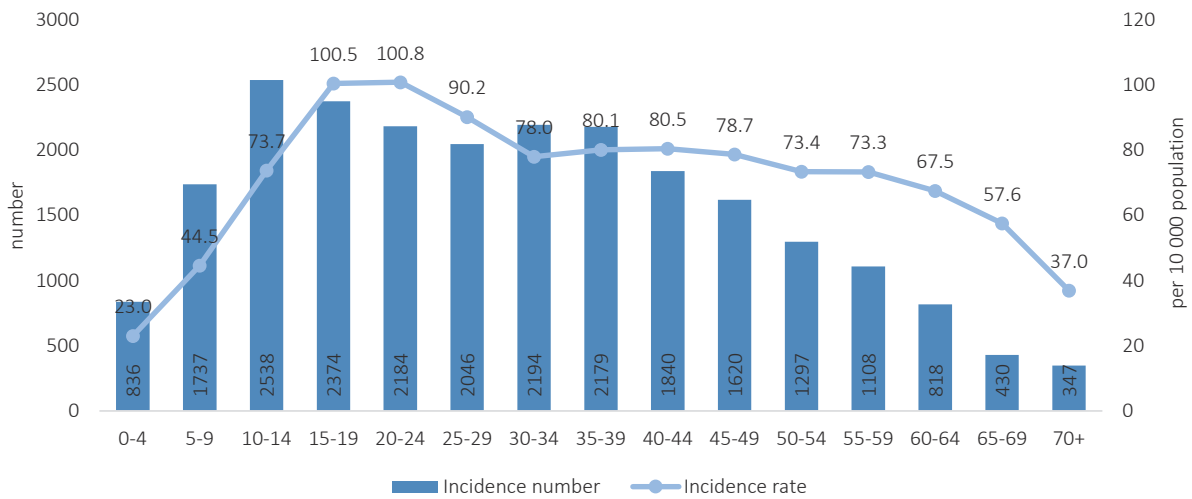
Figure 7.46. Causes of traffic accidents by sex, 2023



In 2023, In this year, 64.6% (15,204) of road traffic accident cases involved men, while 35.4% (8,346) involved women.

In 2023, there were 2 538 cases of road traffic accident injuries in the age group of 10-14 years. However, the incidence rate was higher in the age group of 20-24 years than in other age groups. Specifically, 100.8 out of 10 000 individuals aged 20-24 were injured in a traffic accident.

Figure 7.47. Transport accident and injuries, per 10 000 population, 2019-2022



In 23.7% of road traffic accidents while driving a passenger car, and 18.2% of road accidents involving trucks, it is reported that seat belts were worn, 39.5% of road accidents involving trucks, 3.8% of road accidents involving motorcycles, 8.7% of road accidents involving bicycles, and 3.8% of road accidents involving bicycles.

Figure 7.48. Seat belt use, vehicle type, percentage, 2023

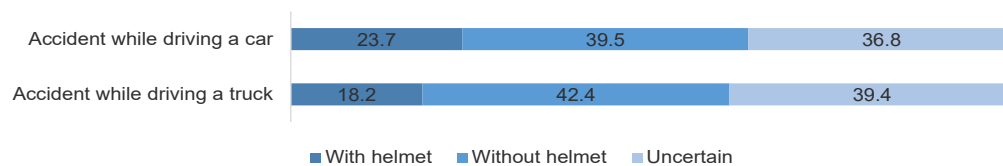
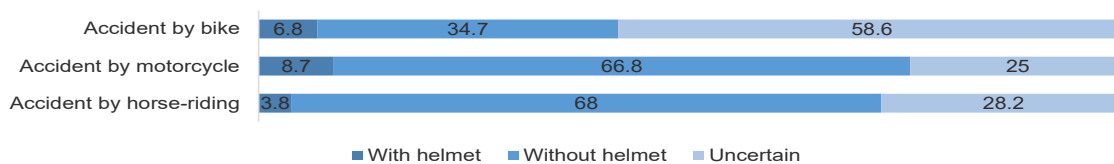
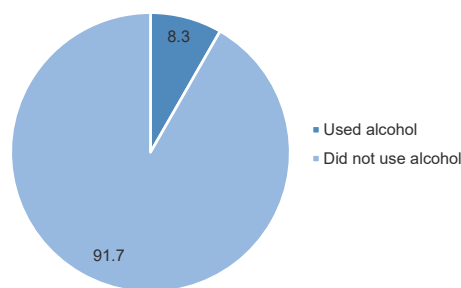


Figure 7.49. Use of protective helmets, type of vehicle, percentage, 2023



8.3% of all cases involved in traffic accidents were related to alcohol consumption.

Figure 7.50. Alcohol consumption, percentage, 2023

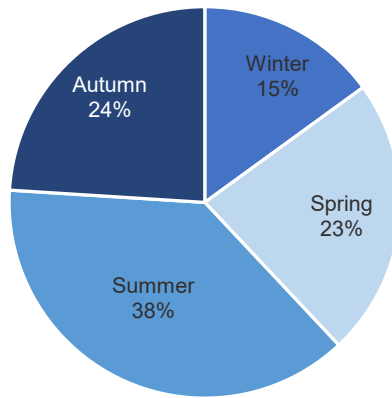


Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

Road traffic accidents are one of the causes of accidents that vary according to the season, with 38% of new cases occurring in summer.

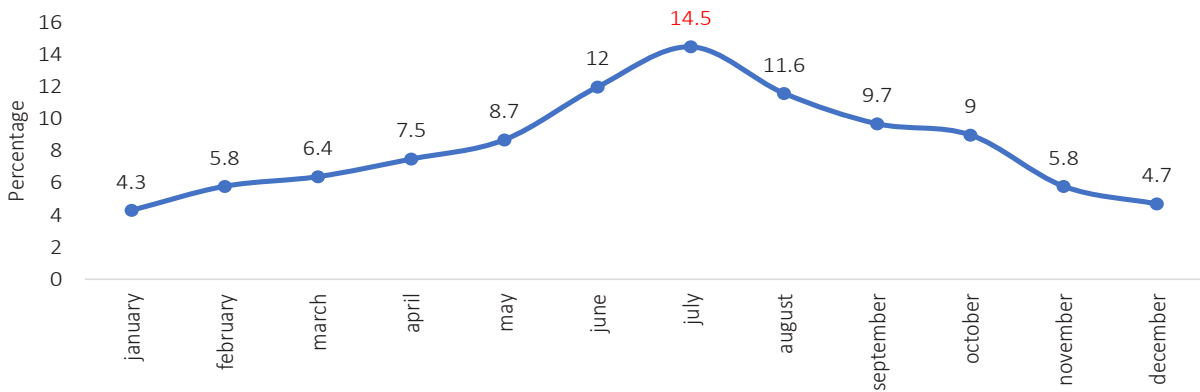


Figure 7.51. Season and percentage of new traffic accident cases, 2023



In that year, the number of hospitalizations due to traffic accidents was higher in July (14.5%) compared to other months.

Figure 7.52. The number of new cases of traffic accidents in the month of 2023, in percentage



Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

In 2023, Monday (15.8%) of the week due to road traffic accidents was relatively high, and Thursday (13.4%) was the lowest.

Figure 7.53. Morbidity caused by traffic accidents by jurisdiction

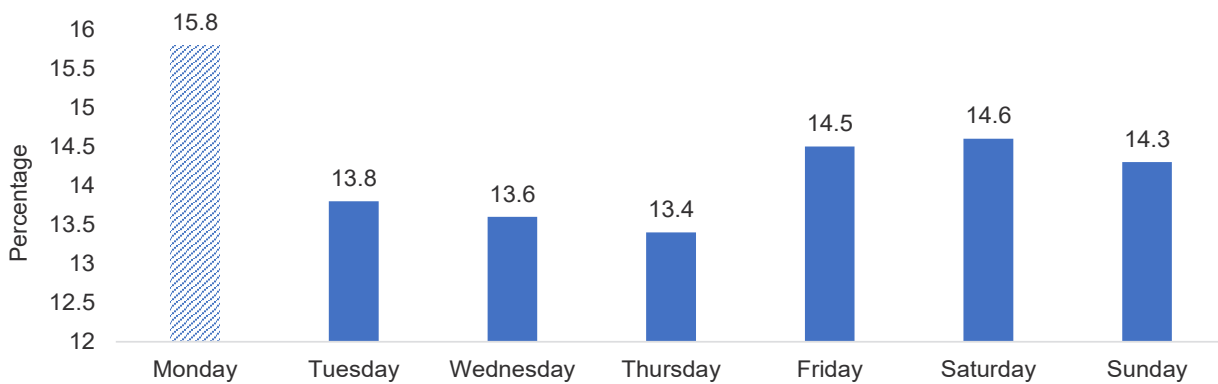
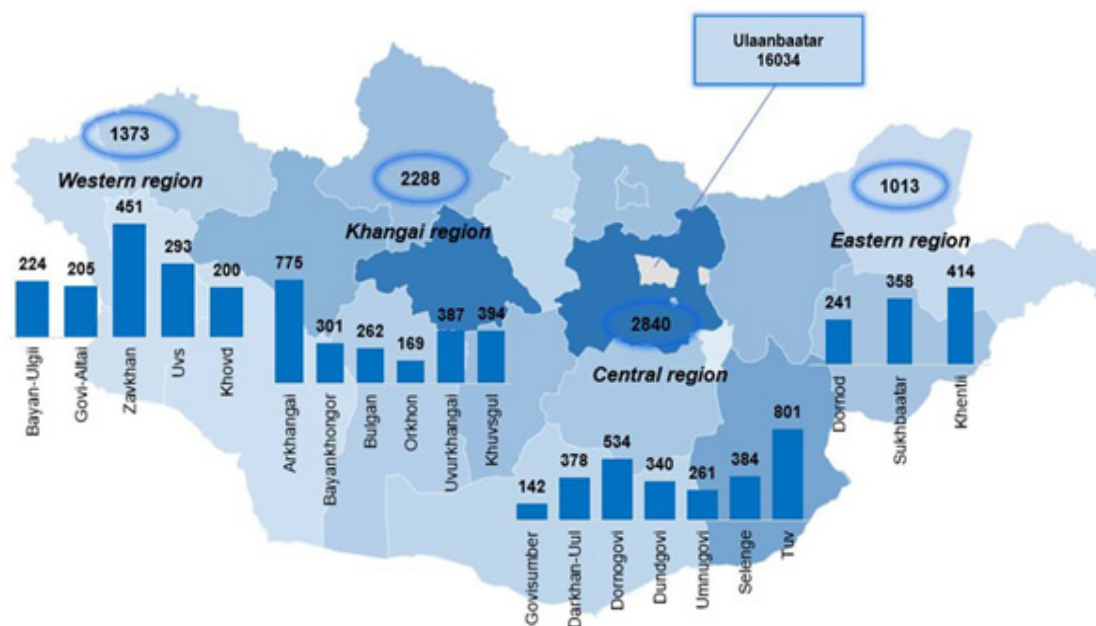


Figure 7.54. Week days of traffic accident, 2023



Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

In 2023, 68.1% of all traffic accident cases were registered in the capital, while 31.9% were in local areas. The rate of cases in the capital is twice as high as in local areas.

Table 7.16. Places where road traffic accidents were registered, percentage, incidence rate, 2023

Reported locations	New cause		Incidence rate
	Incidence number	Percentages	
Capital	16034	68.1%	99.1
Province	7514	31.9%	42.6

According to jurisdictions, the highest number of cases were recorded in Central province with 801 (3.4%) and Arkhangai province with 776 (3.3%), followed by Govsumber province with 142 (0.6%) and Orkhon province with 169 (0.7%). When considering the region, the Central region has a high incidence of the disease with 2 840 (37.8%).

Эрэгтэйчүүдийн хувьд осол гэмтлийн шалтгаанд зам тээврийн осол 64.2%, амьгүй механик хүчинд өртөх гэмтэл 68.3% байгаа бөгөөд, мөн усанд живсэн тохиолдлын 80.3%, байгалийн хүчинд өртсөн тохиолдлын 81.2%, халдлагад өртсөн тохиолдлын 71.1% нь буюу 10 хүн тутмын 7-8 тохиолдлыг эзэлж байна.

7.4. LEADING CAUSES OF MORBIDITY IN INPATIENT CARE

By 2023, the top 5 causes of hospitalization per 10,000 population:

- Respiratory system’s diseases 513.3
- Cardiovascular system’s diseases 401.8
- Digestive system’s diseases 342.7
- Kidney and Urinary system’s diseases 260.3
- Nervous system’s diseases 208.9



Table 7.17. Top 5 causes of inpatient morbidity, per 10,000 population, 2014-2023

Morbidity causes	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	10 жилийн дундаж
Respiratory system's diseases	424.0	353.0	465.0	432.0	466.0	478.0	298.0	160.6	508.0	513.3	409.8
Cardiovascular system's diseases	393.0	392.0	407.0	412.0	422.0	427.0	365.0	262.9	365.0	401.8	384.8
Digestive system's diseases	331.0	338.0	339.0	333.0	341.0	342.0	341.0	262.0	327.0	342.7	329.7
Kidney and Urinary system's diseases	309.0	307.0	312.0	316.0	320.0	328.0	323.0	239.8	276.0	260.3	299.1
Nervous system's diseases	173.0	190.0	198.0	211.0	215.0	226.0	229.0	140.9	186.0	208.9	197.8

Note: 2014-2020 population averages have changed, so estimates of cardiovascular disease have changed.

This year, the incidence of diseases of the respiratory system is 513.3 per 10,000 population, which is 103.5 higher than the 10-year average and 5.3 more than last year. Diseases of the cardiovascular system are at 401.8 per 10,000 population, representing an increase of 17.0 compared to the 10-year average and 36.8 more than last year.

Additionally, diseases of the digestive system have increased by 13.0 per 10,000 population, diseases of the nervous system have risen by 11.1 per 10,000 population, diseases of the genitourinary system have decreased by 38.8 per 10,000 population.

Table 7.18. Top 5 causes of inpatient morbidity, 2023

Indicator	Total morbidity	Respiratory system	Cardiovascular system	Digestive system	Kidney and urinary system	Nervous system
Gender						
male	2371.3	533.2	340.3	308.8	143.1	156.0
female	3774.1	494.0	461.5	375.7	374.1	260.2
Age group						
male						
under 20	1752.4	983.4	14.1	180.4	47.0	70.3
20-44	1515.5	145.0	152.8	261.9	127.5	145.0
45-64	4043.0	255.3	928.0	569.2	270.4	292.5
65 and over	9071.5	775.7	2765.3	874.5	700.3	516.0
female						
under 20	1648.4	889.0	12.9	161.1	63.0	68.2
20-44	3896.6	172.0	177.7	259.4	501.2	223.4
45-64	5468.5	283.0	1048.2	731.8	595.5	523.8
65 and over	10721.2	623.8	2985.1	1211.3	834.8	797.4
Location						
local	3588.3	595.6	419.8	439.0	253.9	224.4
rural	2619.1	437.8	385.2	254.3	266.2	194.6
Region						
Western	2924.9	436.6	472.3	315.0	321.7	249.2
Khangai	2578.7	408.8	438.7	259.2	278.1	156.8
Tuv	2473.3	471.1	306.8	205.3	236.5	174.1
Eastern	2498.5	441.7	262.9	241.7	201.1	241.5
National average	3082.8	513.3	401.8	342.7	260.3	208.9

Hospitalization rates are: 2,371.3 per 10,000 for the male population; 3,774.1 per 10,000 for the female population. This indicates that women are hospitalized approximately 1.6 times more than men. In terms of regional distribution, the Western region has the highest total incidence

rate, at 2,924.9 per 10,000 population, which is lower than the national average by 157.9.

Regarding disease distribution: Respiratory system diseases are most commonly recorded in the Central region. Digestive system, cardiovascular, nervous, and genitourinary system diseases are predominantly recorded in the Western region.

Table 7.19. Structure and percentage of common inpatients, 2014-2023

ICD 10	Top causes	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	decade average
Kidney and urinary system's diseases	Inflammation of the renal tubules (N10-N16)	64.1	63.6	63.0	63.1	62.9	63.1	59.3	63.1	57.4	55.8	61.5
Respiratory system's diseases	Pneumonia (J12-J18)	51.3	44.0	52.4	49.1	51.8	51.4	43.9	37.9	58.3	58.4	49.9
Digestive system's diseases	Liver disease (K70-K77)	27.8	26.9	26.0	25.5	23.2	23.6	19.6	18.3	21.9	22.6	23.5
	Appendicitis (K35-K38)	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.2	11.3	11.1	10.7	12.8	10.3	8.7	11.6
	Gallbladder disorders (K80-K81)	13.6	13.2	13.4	13.5	14.3	13.8	14.9	14.4	14.5	12.8	13.8
Cardiovascular system's diseases	Hypertension (I10-I15)	38.5	40.2	39.7	40.1	40.2	41.3	34.9	24.6	27.4	29.0	35.6
	Cardiac ischemia (I20, I23-I25)	24.6	23.6	24.3	24.1	23.3	22.5	24.4	31.3	21.6	16.8	23.6
Nervous system's diseases	Nerve, nerve root and plexus disorders (G50-G59)	27.7	34.8	36.4	37.2	38.9	40.4	40.7	31.9	29.4	28.8	34.6
	Epilepsia (G40-G41)	11.4	11.1	10.6	9.5	9.5	7.9	6.9	8.6	8.0	8.4	9.2

As of 2023, the top causes of illness among hospitalized patients are as follows:

- 55.8% of hospitalizations were due to diseases of the genitourinary system.
- 58.4% of those with respiratory system diseases were hospitalized due to pneumonia.
- 58.4% of hospitalizations for inflammatory diseases involved the renal tubules.
- 22.6% of hospitalized patients had diseases of the digestive system.
- 29.0% of those with cardiovascular system diseases were hospitalized due to hypertension.
- 16.8% of cardiovascular patients were hospitalized due to ischemic heart disease.

These figures highlight the prevalence of these conditions among hospitalized patients.

In 2014, pneumonia accounted for 51.3% of hospitalizations due to respiratory system diseases. This percentage decreased to 44.0% in 2015. However, by 2023, the proportion of pneumonia-related hospitalizations increased by 0.1% compared to the previous year, 2022.

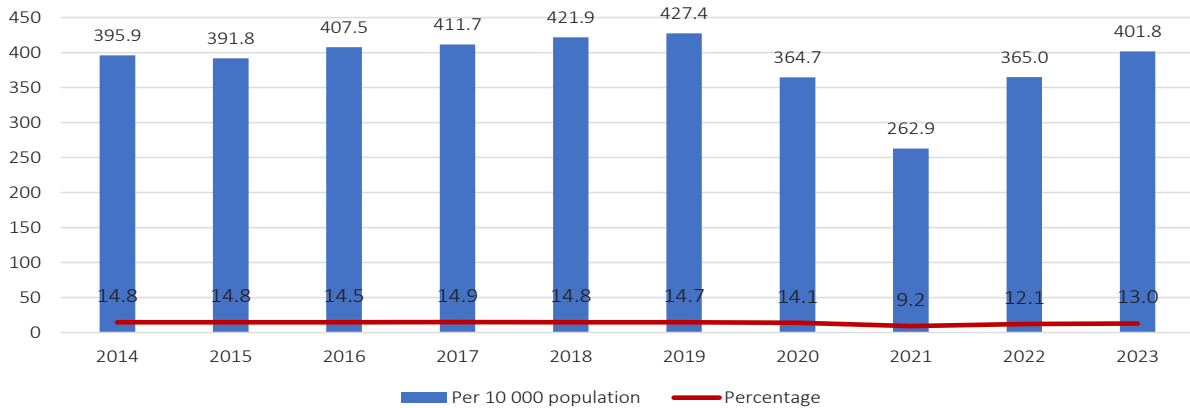
In 2014, liver diseases accounted for 27.8% of diseases of the digestive system, while gall bladder diseases made up 13.6%. By 2023, the proportion of liver diseases had decreased to 22.6%, whereas gall bladder diseases had increased to 12.8%.



In 2014, hypertension accounted for 38.5% of all cardiovascular hospitalizations. By 2023, this proportion had decreased to 29.0%.

In 2023, cardiovascular diseases account for 13.0% of all inpatient cases, representing a decrease of 1.3% compared to 2014. The incidence of cardiovascular diseases is 401.8 per 10,000 population, with 340.3 per 10,000 for men and 461.5 per 10,000 for women. Regionally, the incidence is 385.2 per 10,000 population in local areas and 419.8 per 10,000 in Ulaanbaatar.

Figure 7.55. Cardiovascular disease rate among inpatients, percentage per 10,000 population, 2014-2023



Among inpatients with cardiovascular diseases, the structure of the reported conditions is as follows: Arterial hypertension is the most commonly reported condition.

Primary hypertension accounts for 3.1%.

Other types of hypertension make up 25.8%.

Combined, hypertension constitutes 29% of the total cardiovascular diseases.

Stroke accounts for 25.6% of cardiovascular disease cases.

Ischemic heart disease represents 16.8% of the total number of cardiovascular cases.

Figure 7.56. Patterns of reported cardiovascular morbidity among inpatients, 2023

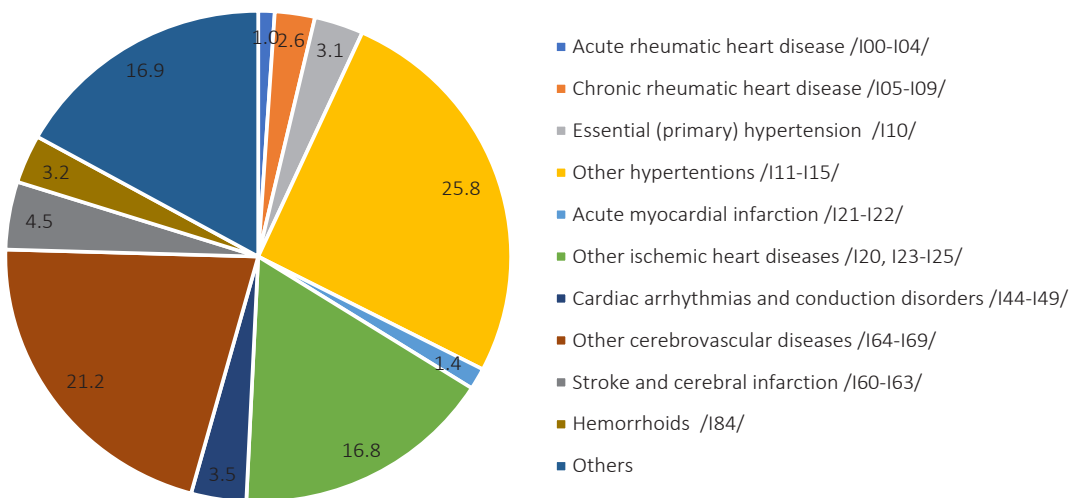


Table 7.20. Diseases of the cardiovascular system, as a percentage, 2014-2023

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Hypertention rate, (I11-I15) per 10 000 population										
total	26.9	26.2	28.3	34.1	40.7	41.4	27.4	22.7	56.4	71.0
male	47.8	46.0	51.0	62.2	69.9	71.8	49.4	41.9	107.8	135.7
female	37.6	36.3	39.8	48.4	55.5	56.8	38.5	32.4	82.5	103.8
Primary hypertention rate, (I10) 10 000 хүн амд										
total	86.3	91.0	91.3	86.7	84.2	89.8	67.9	24.3	14.0	9.8
male	141.9	150.5	151.8	145.5	143.3	149.3	109.0	40.1	21.0	15.4
female	114.8	121.2	122.0	116.6	114.2	119.9	88.7	32.3	17.5	12.6
Ischemiac heart diseases rate (I20, I23-I25), 10 000 хүн амд										
total	90.3	83.5	89.7	90.8	90.5	89.0	79.5	69.4	70.1	61.2
male	104.4	100.9	108.2	107.6	105.9	102.9	98.1	94.7	87.7	73.3
female	97.5	92.4	99.1	99.4	98.3	96.0	88.9	82.2	79.0	67.3
Cerebrovascular diseases rate(I64-I69), 10 000 хүн амд										
total	47.3	47.4	48.9	48.2	54.2	58.1	52.9	34.4	54.3	66.8
male	57.9	60.5	64.5	65.9	76.4	79.8	76.1	51.8	88.3	102.9
female	52.7	54.0	56.8	57.2	65.4	69.1	64.7	43.2	71.6	85.1
Other and unspecified premature depolarization (I44-I49), 10 000 хүн амд										
total	1.18	1.50	2.16	2.64	3.22	3.72	5.02	3.99	9.56	11.64
male	1.37	1.88	2.54	3.01	3.54	4.34	6.74	5.96	14.46	16.62
female	1.28	1.69	2.35	2.83	3.38	4.03	5.89	4.99	12.05	14.16

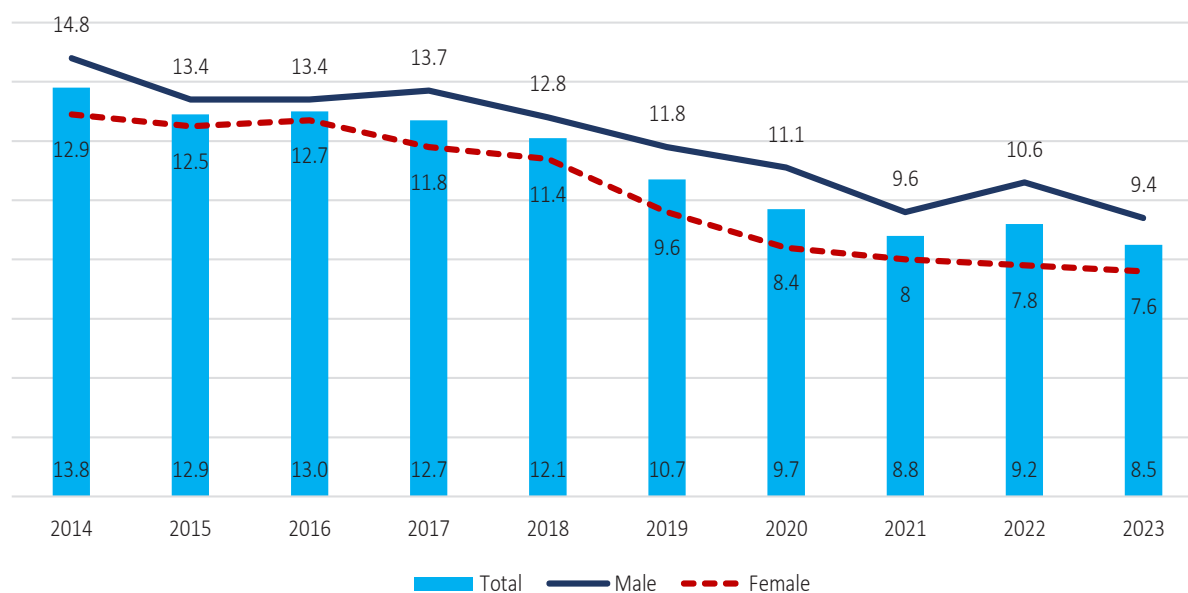
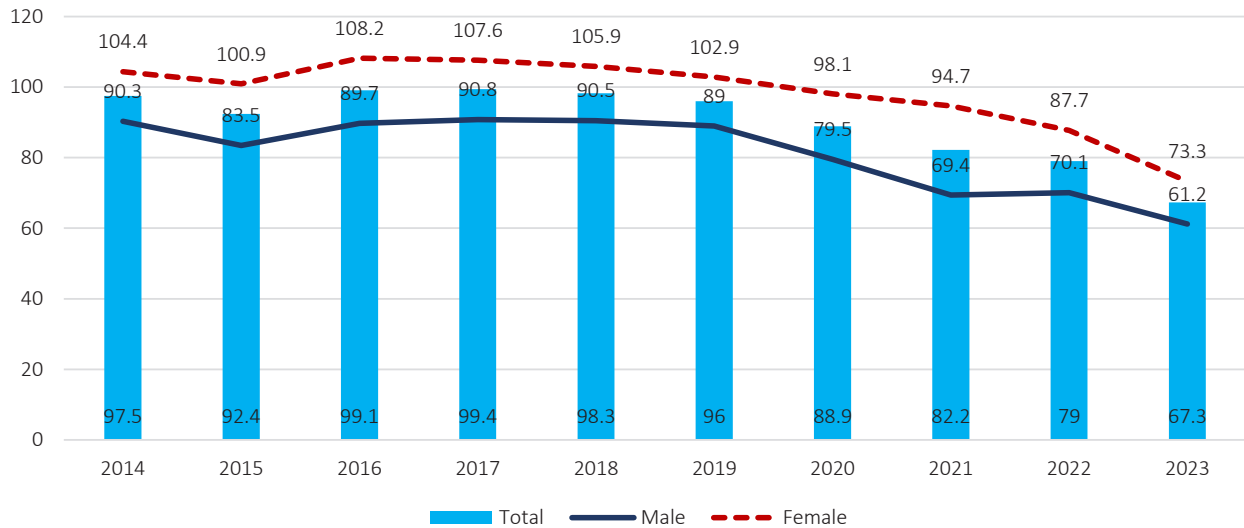
Figure 7.57. Cerebral stroke (hemorrhagic, I60-I62) among inpatients, rate per 10,000 population, 2014-2023



Figure 7.58. Stroke reported among inpatients (without bleeding, I63-I64), percentage per 10,000 population, 2014-2023



7.5. SURGERY

In 2023, a total of 212,397 patients underwent surgery nationwide. Of these:

- 80.0% were operated on in Ulaanbaatar.
- 20.0% were operated on in rural areas.

Among all surgeries:

- 10.7% were laparoscopic procedures.
- 0.2% were repeat surgeries.

The postoperative complication rate was 1.4%, and the mortality rate was 0.3%.

Table 7.21. Number of surgeries performed in hospitals in Ulaanbaatar, 2023

Hospital name	Number of people who underwent surgery		From this		Surgical difficulty	Mortality
	Total	from this: under 15	Laparoscopic surgery	Repeated surgery		
First Central Hospital	9.1	0.1	31.8	26.2	19.1	19.6
Second Central Hospital	3.1	0.0	11.2	3.0	8.9	9.2
Third Central Hospital	5.7	0.7	1.3	4.1	6.2	11.7
National Center for Maternal and Child Health	7.5	26.8	1.3	24.0	10.3	0.9
National Center for Communicable Diseases	0.4	0.2	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0
National Cancer Center	2.4	0.0	1.2	7.2	38.8	7.1
National Trauma and Orthopedic Center	8.4	9.1	2.0	3.3	2.6	43.8
Mongolia-Japan Хүызшэйл	1.9	0.6	5.3	0.0	4.0	0.0
National Second Center of Maternal and Child	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central hospital of MNUMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private hospitals under the MoH	10.5	2.6	21.7	4.1	1.6	2.0
Ulaanbaatar Health Department	50.7	59.4	23.8	22.4	8.5	5.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7.22. Major surgeries, by type, 2023

Surgery name	Number of people who underwent surgery		From this		Surgical difficulty	Mortality
	Total	from this: under 15	Laparoscopic surgery	Repeated surgery		
Operations on the nervous system	1.5	0.5	0.0	5.4	0.6	24.0
Operations on the endocrine gland system	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.0
Eye surgeries	5.8	4.0	5.8	0.9	0.2	0.0
Ear surgeries	1.0	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0
Nose, mouth and pharynx operations	29.3	57.2	3.7	11.4	0.2	0.5
Operations performed on the respiratory system	0.7	0.3	0.4	5.2	0.4	4.6
Operations on the cardiovascular system	3.4	1.1	2.9	2.4	1.2	7.4
Operations on the blood and lymphatic system	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Operations on the digestive system	19.1	13.0	58.5	53.8	11.2	39.4
Operations on the urinary system	1.8	0.7	8.5	2.6	0.4	2.5
Operations on the male genital organs	1.7	3.4	2.3	1.3	0.3	0.5
Operations on the female genital organs	9.4	0.3	9.3	2.2	45.8	2.8
Obstetric procedures	7.9	0.0	0.1	5.0	37.9	0.0
Operations on the bone and musculoskeletal system	12.1	10.7	7.6	5.8	0.9	7.9
Operations on the external organ systems	5.7	6.7	0.0	3.0	0.5	9.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

CHAPTER VIII

POPULATION MORTALITY

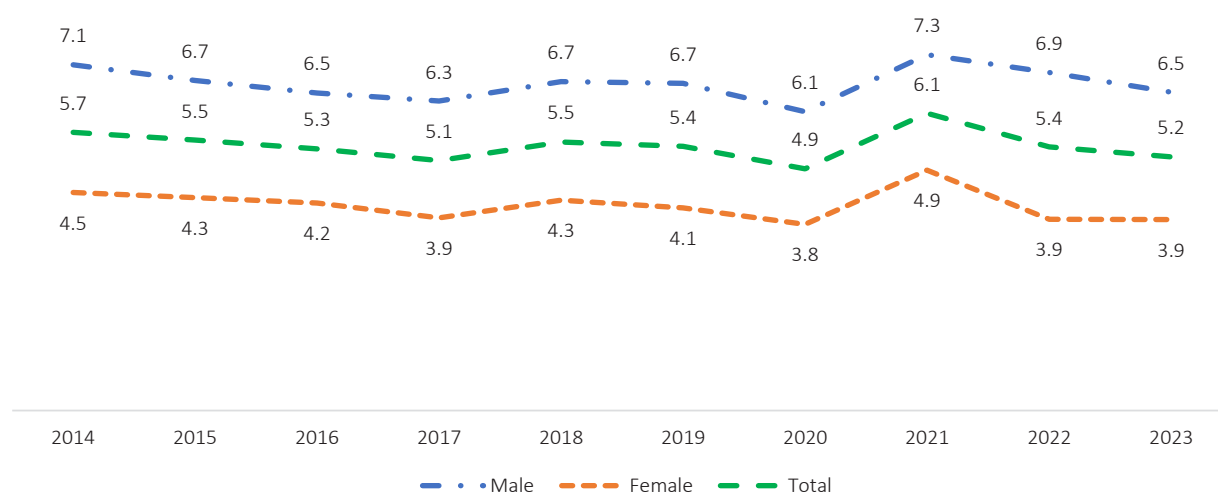
CHAPTER 8 POPULATION MORTALITY

Before 1990, respiratory system diseases were the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in Mongolia. However, since 1990, cardiovascular diseases have consistently become the leading cause, with their incidence steadily increasing. Mortality due to cardiovascular diseases was 7.1 percent in the 1950s, rising to 23.4 percent in 1985, 30.8 percent in 1995, and 33 percent in 2023. The majority of these deaths are attributed to hypertension, myocardial infarction, and stroke.

8.1. THE LEADING CAUSES OF POPULATION MORTALITY

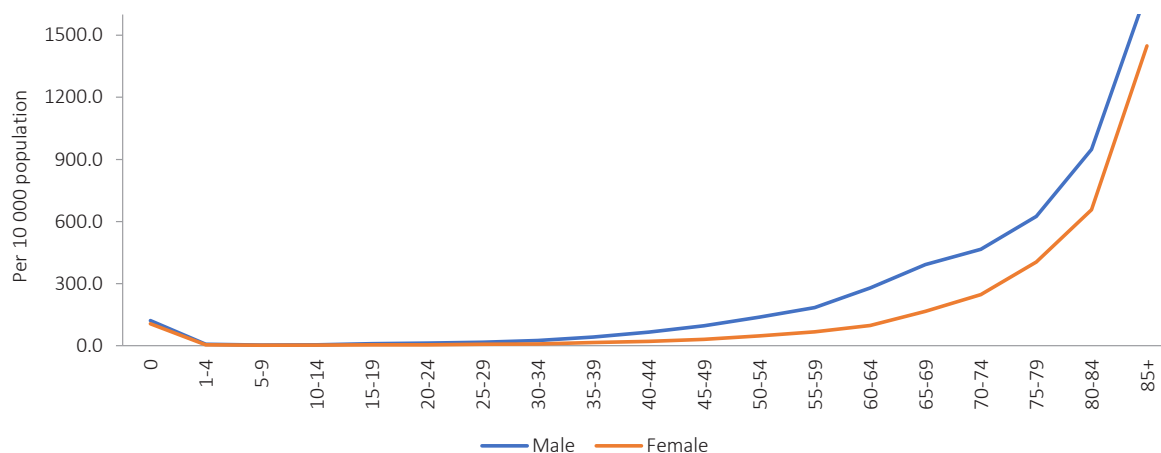
In the past decade, Mongolia has witnessed an average of 17 thousand deaths annually, with 60.7% affecting men and 39.3% affecting women. Among the leading causes, cardiovascular diseases (33.1%), cancers (24.5%), and accidents and external causes (16.6%) predominate. The proportion of male deaths continues to rise. In 2023, the death toll reached 17.5 thousand, marking a 2.7% increase from the 10-year average and a 2.5% decrease from the previous year. The overall mortality rate stands at 5.2, with 6.6 per 1 000 males and 3.9 per 1,000 females.

Figure 8.1. The population mortality, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2014-2023



The Age-specific death rates (ASDR) serve as a crucial indicator of mortality, revealing a decline for each gender as of 2023. Given the relatively low infant mortality rate in our country, the graph exhibits a characteristic «J» shape. Additionally, mortality rates for males remain elevated across all age groups.

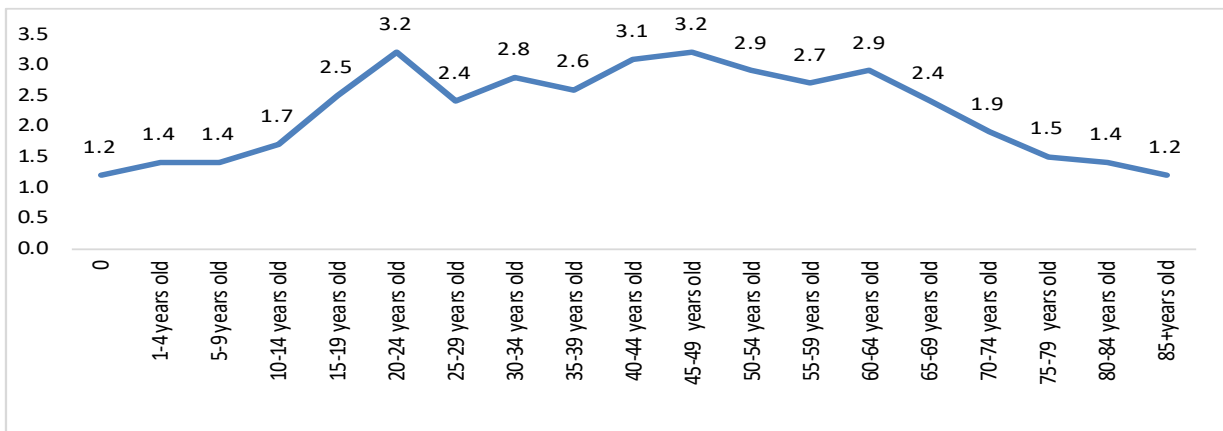
Figure 8.2. Age-specific death rates, by sex, 2023





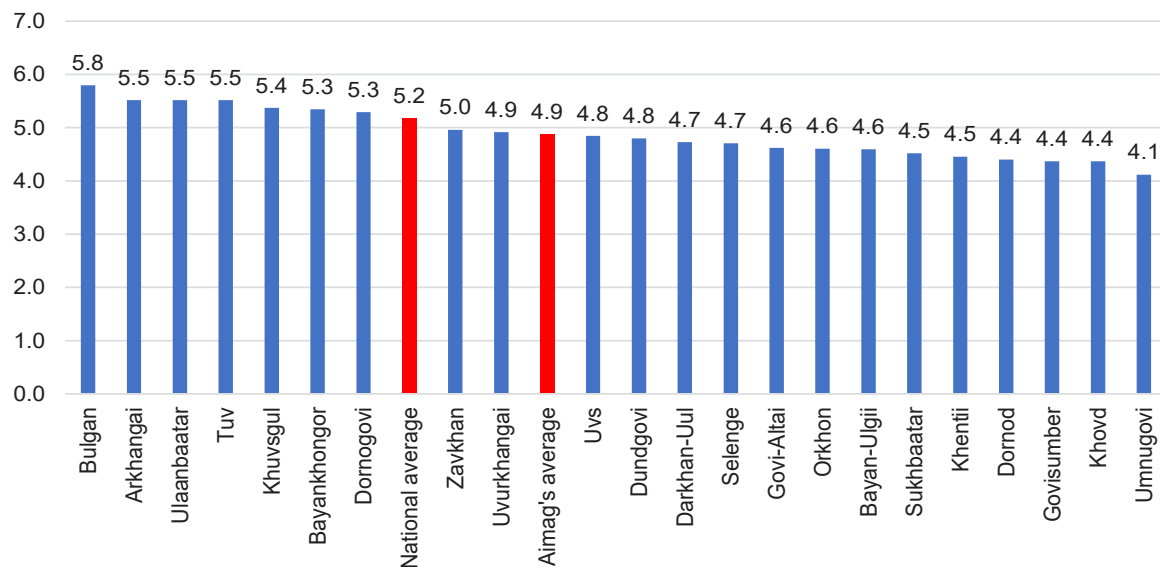
As of 2023, the sex ratio of the death rate for each age group peaks at 20-24 and 45-49 years of age, standing at 3.2. In the reported year, there were a total of 175 registered cases in the 20-24 age group, with 134 being men and 41 women. Similarly, the 45-49 age group saw 1253 cases, comprising 937 men and 316 women. When compared to every 10,000 male population aged 20-24, there were 12.2 male and 3.8 female deaths, while in the 45-49 age group, the figures were 93.7 male and 29.8 female deaths. Notably, injury, poisoning, and other diseases of external causes contribute to the highest percentage of male deaths.

Figure 8.3. The sex ratio in the mortality rate, 2023



In the 40-44 age group, the sex ratio stands at 3.1, indicating that the mortality rate for men in this age bracket surpasses that of women in any other age group. When scrutinizing the causes of death, men in this age range exhibit 3.8-6 times higher rates of cardiovascular diseases, accidents, and external causes compared to women. Notably, alcohol poisoning, suicide, and traffic accidents are among the most prevalent causes. Furthermore, men aged 40-49 face a threefold higher risk of succumbing to cardiovascular disease than women, with heart attacks and strokes ranking as the primary culprits. Reflecting on the primary causes of death in our population, respiratory system diseases held sway until 1990, after which cardiovascular system diseases have dominated since 1992.

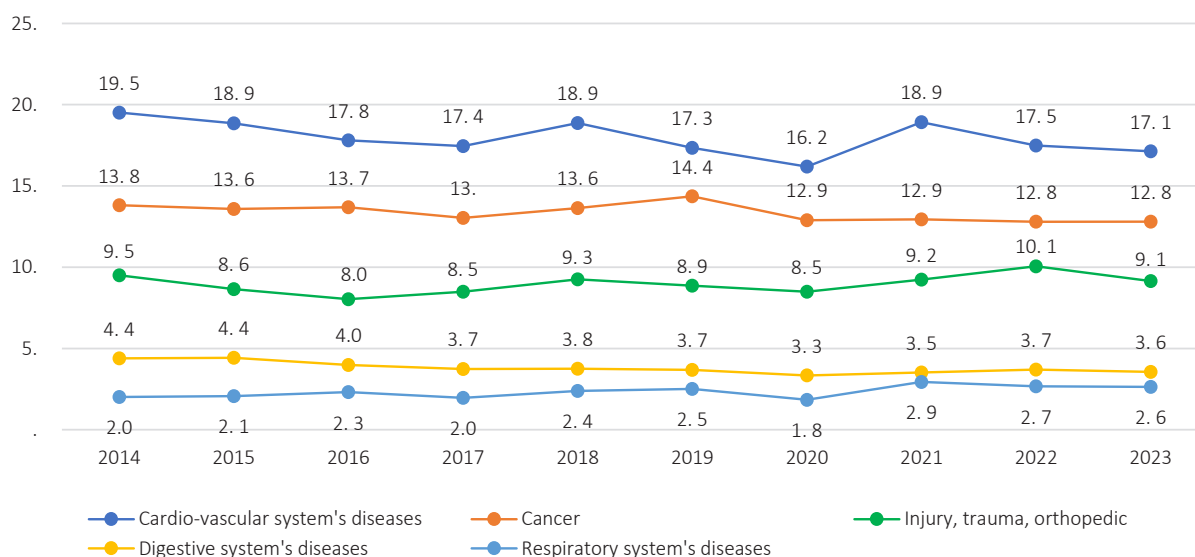
Figure 8.4. Total mortality rate, by province, 2023



The leading causes of mortality per 10 000 population are as follows: cardiovascular system diseases account for 17.1 deaths, cancer for 12.8 deaths, accidents and external causes for

9.1 deaths, digestive system disorders for 3.6 deaths, and respiratory system disorders for 2.6 deaths.

Figure 8.5. Leading causes of mortality, per 10 000 population, 2014-2023



When examining mortality by age group, it was found that 44.5% of men and 76.7% of women passed away at retirement age, while 48.4% of men and 15.1% of women died during their working years. The mortality rate among working-age men is 3.2 times higher compared to women.

Figure 8.6. Percentage of men and women mortality, by age groups, 2023

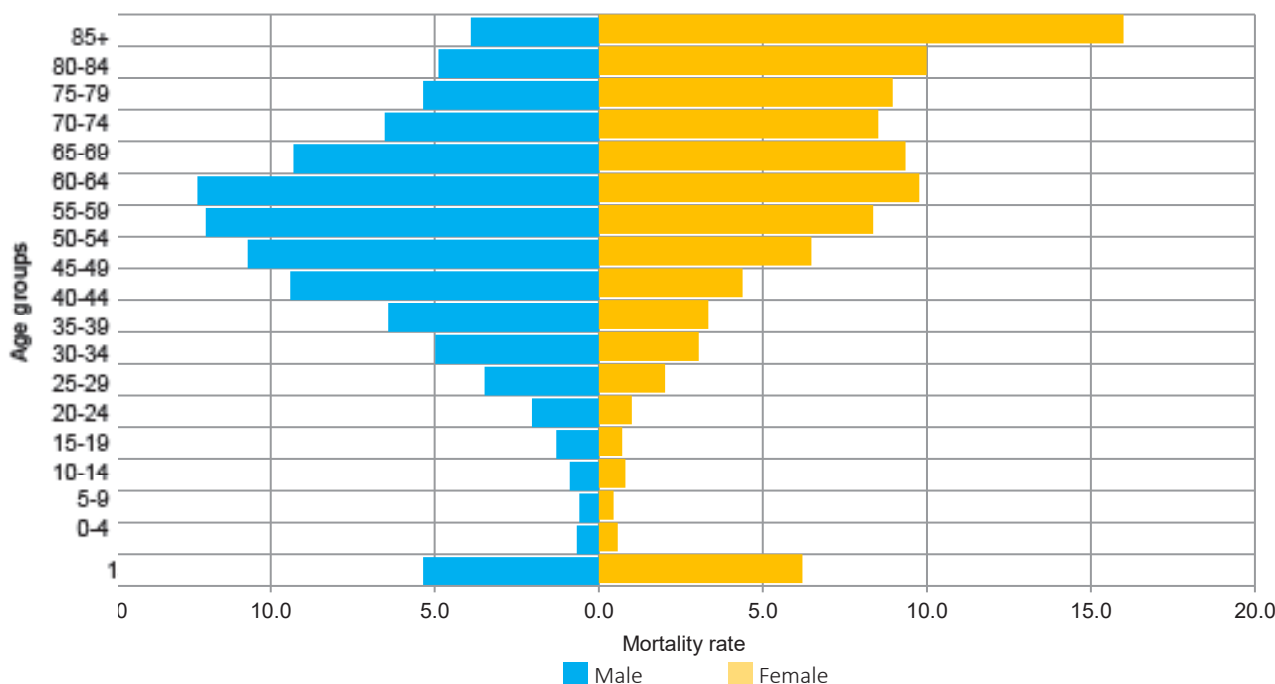




Table 8.1. Leading causes of mortality, per 10 000 population, 2022

Indicators	Total mortality	Diseases of the cardiovascular system	Cancer	Injuries and external causes	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the respiratory system
Sex						
Male	65.0	20.9	14.8	14.6	4.1	3.3
Female	39.0	13.5	10.9	3.9	3.1	2.0
Age groups						
Male						
Under 20	11.2	0.2	0.5	3.0	0.2	0.9
20-44	31.7	5.4	2.5	16.6	3.1	1.1
45-65	153.0	49.9	40.5	34.2	11.3	6.5
65 and above	529.4	248.1	159.8	23.9	19.3	34.7
Female						
Under 20	8.4	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.7
20-44	11.4	1.9	2.0	4.3	1.0	0.4
45-65	54.8	15.4	18.8	7.1	5.9	2.2
65 and above	342.3	159.1	102.4	5.2	24.4	18.8
Location						
Urban	55.2	15.5	12.6	11.5	4.4	3.1
Rural	48.8	18.6	12.7	7.0	2.8	2.2
Region						
Western	46.6	19.4	12.9	5.1	1.8	1.3
Khangai	52.1	21.7	13.2	6.8	2.5	2.0
Central	48.5	16.7	12.0	8.1	3.5	3.1
Eastern	44.5	13.1	13.3	8.2	3.3	2.3
National average	51.8	17.1	12.8	9.1	3.6	2.6

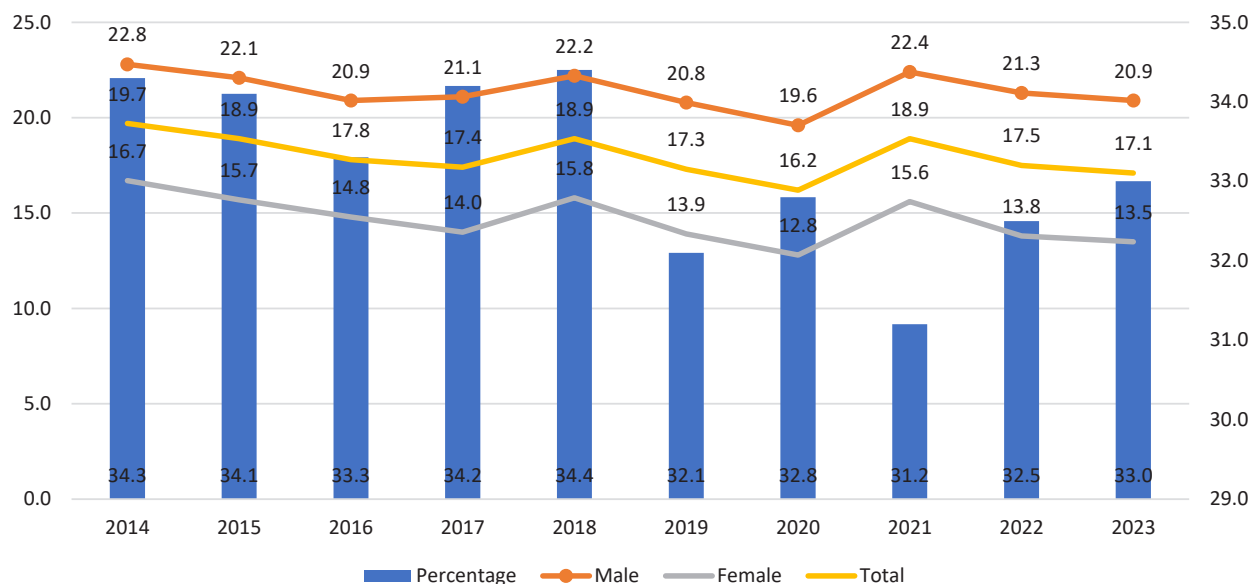
8.2. THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM MORTALITY

Each year, 5500-6000 people die from cardiovascular disease, making it the leading cause of death in the population. Of those who die from cardiovascular diseases, 60.0% are men and 40.0% are women.

The majority of cardiovascular disease cases include ischemic heart disease, stroke, other cardiovascular system diseases, and heart attacks, with men being more affected than women in each category.

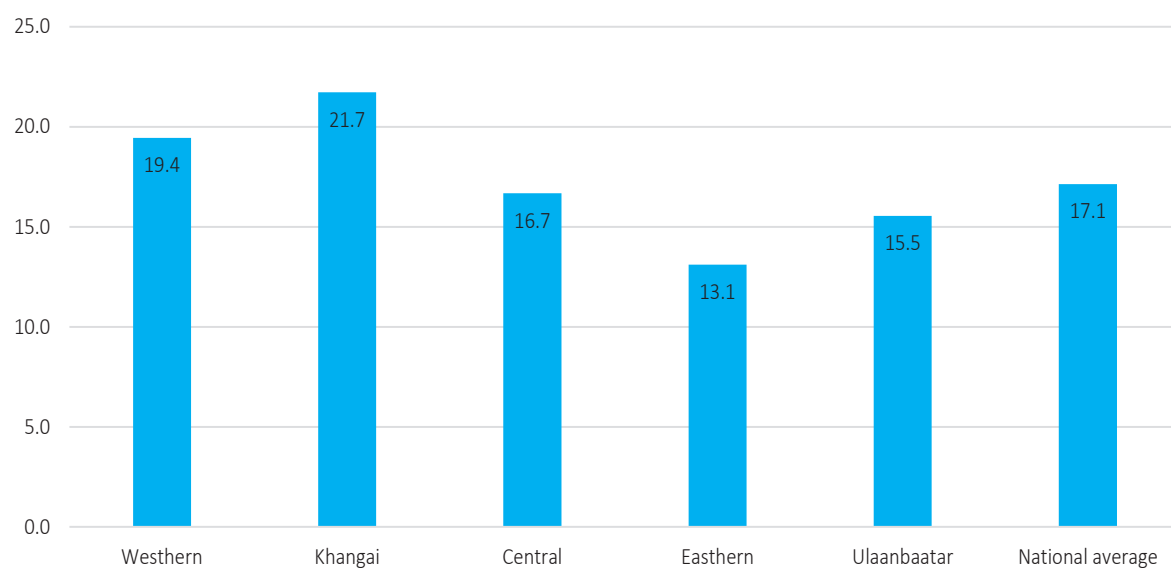
Regarding age, men tend to die at a younger age than women, with the majority of male deaths occurring over the age of 45 and the majority of female deaths occurring over the age of 60. Additionally, 53.1% of men and 19.8% of women who died from cardiovascular diseases were of working age. The mortality rate due to cardiovascular diseases is 20.9 per 10000 male population and 13.5 per 10000 female population, accounting for 33% of all deaths.

Figure 8.7. Death rate from causes of cardiovascular system diseases, from total deaths, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2014-2023



The death rate due to cardiovascular diseases is 21.7 per 10,000 population in the provinces of the Khangai region and 19.4 per 10,000 population in the provinces of the Western region, both of which are higher than the national average. However, this rate is lower than the national average in the provinces of the Eastern and Central regions and in Ulaanbaatar.

Figure 8.8. The circulatory system mortality, per 10 000 population, by region, 2023



By province, the death rates due to cardiovascular diseases per 10 000 population are higher than the national average in the following areas: Bulgan (26.2), Khuvsgul (24.3), Dundgov (21.9), Bayan-Olgii (21.6), Arkhangai (20.4), Overhangai (21.7), Tuv (21.2), Zavkhan (20.8), Orkhon (20.0) Govi-Altai 19.6, Selenge 19.0, Uvs 18.9, Bayankhongor 18.2 are higher than the national average.



Figure 8.9. Deaths due to diseases of the cardiovascular system, per 10 000 population, by province, 2023

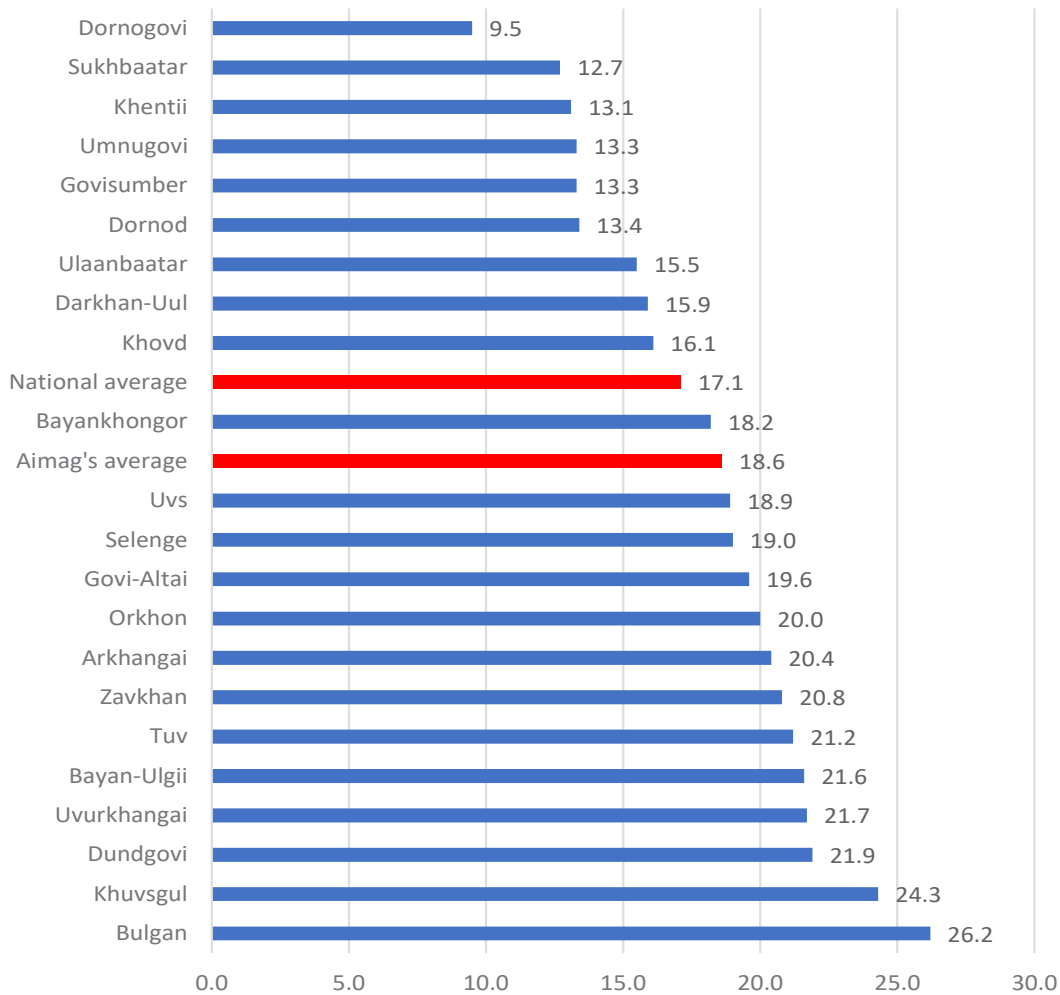
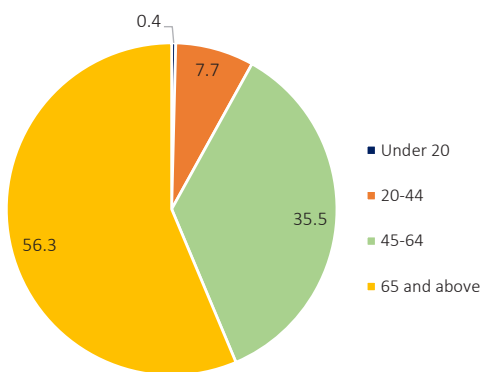


Figure 8.10. The circulatory system mortality, by age groups, 2023

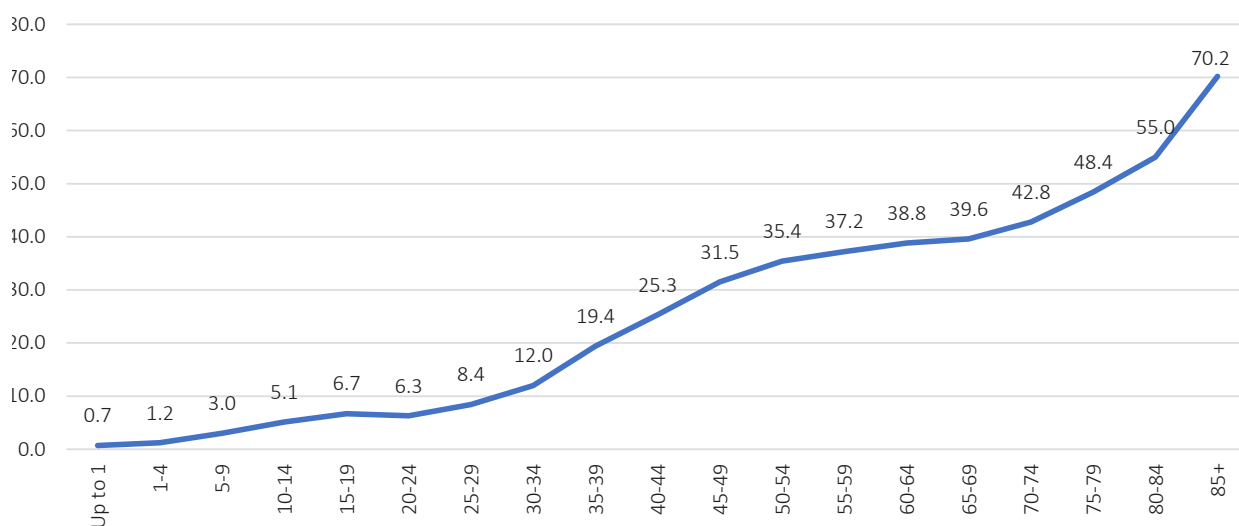
In the realm of cardiovascular disease mortality, a striking 91.9% of fatalities occur in individuals aged over 45 years, constituting 43.1% attributable to ischemic heart disease and 19.7% to stroke among all cardiovascular diseases. Ulaanbaatar shoulders a significant burden, with 43.4% of cardiovascular disease-related deaths recorded in the city.



In the latest reporting period, a total of 2 496 individuals succumbed to cardiovascular diseases, marking it as the primary cause of mortality among the population. This figure represents a decrease of 26 fatalities compared to the 10-year average and a decline of 75 deaths from the preceding year.

With mortality rates standing at 9.2 per 10 000 male population and 5.7 per 10,000 female population, the incidence among males is 1.6 times higher than that among females. Higher in males than females.

Figure 8.11. Preventable cardiovascular disease mortality by age, percentage, 2023



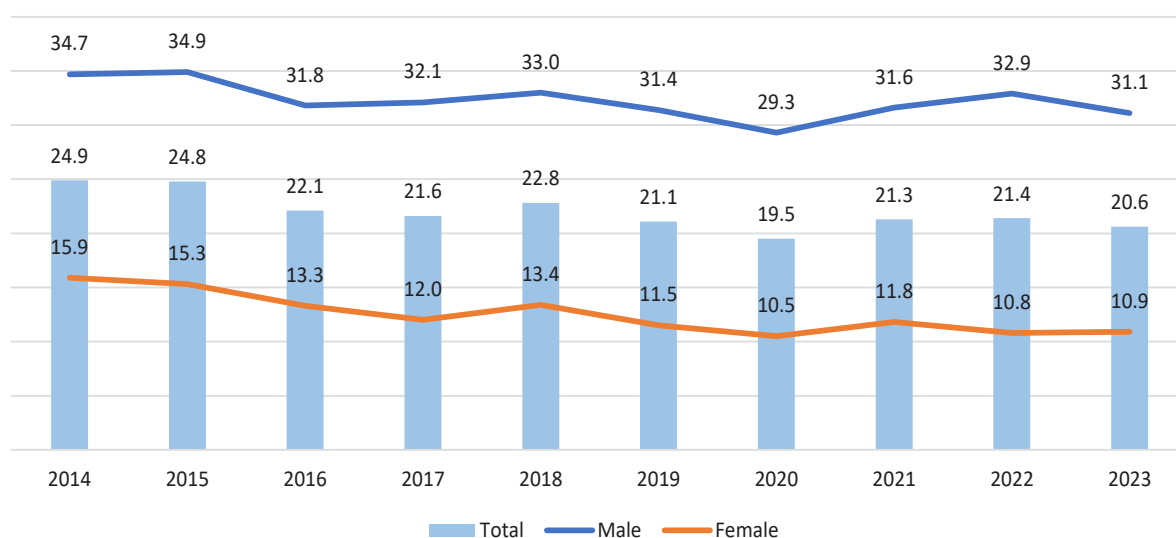
8.3. MORTALITY FROM CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE INCLUDED IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

One of the Sustainable Development Goals’ indicators for non-communicable disease risk factors measures mortality from four leading causes: cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease among the population aged 30-70.

According to health statistics, in 2023, 6 312 deaths due to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases were recorded in the 30-70 age group, accounting for 35.1 percent of all deaths. As of 2023, the mortality rate from these diseases is 59.2 per 10000 men and 25.7 per 10,000 women.

Among the population aged 30-70, there were 3,113 deaths due to cardiovascular diseases, equating to 20.6 per 10 000 people in that age group, which is a decrease of 1.3 from the average of the last 10 years. Comparing this indicator by gender, the mortality rate is three times higher in men than in women.

Figure 8.12. Cardiovascular diseases among population aged 30-70, per 10 000 population of the same age, 2014-2023





In the Sustainable Development Goals, the death rate due to indoor and outdoor air pollution is measured by comparing the death rate from ischemic heart disease and stroke per 100,000 people among the population aged 25 and older.

According to the health statistics of 2023, the causes of death due to indoor and outdoor air pollution, specifically ischemic heart disease and stroke, were compared to the cases registered among the population aged 25 and above per 100,000 people of the same age.

Figure 8.13. Mortality rates due to ischemic heart disease in the population aged 30-70, per 100 000 age-groups, 2014-2023

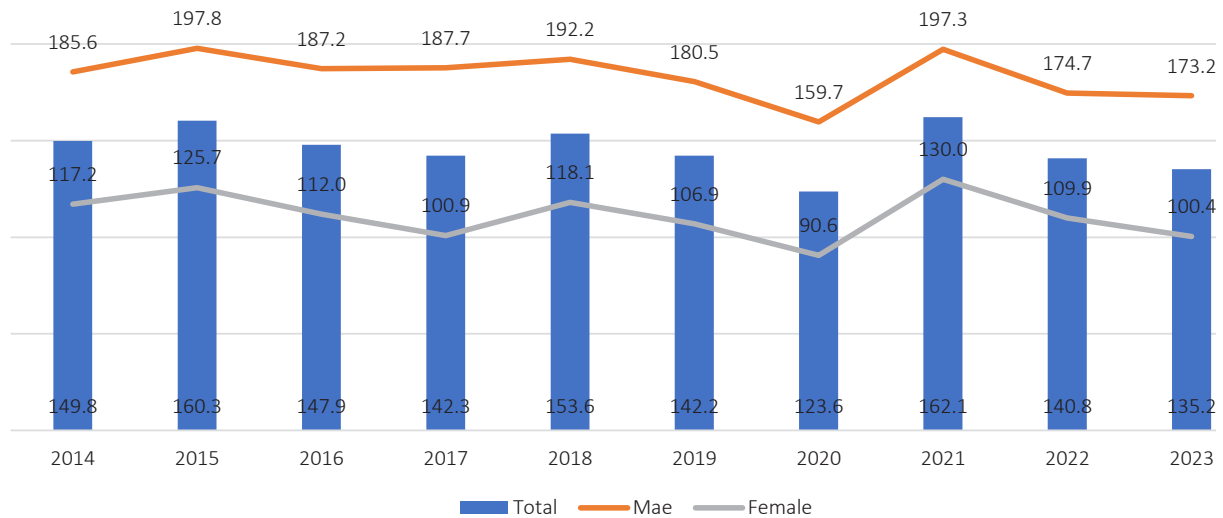
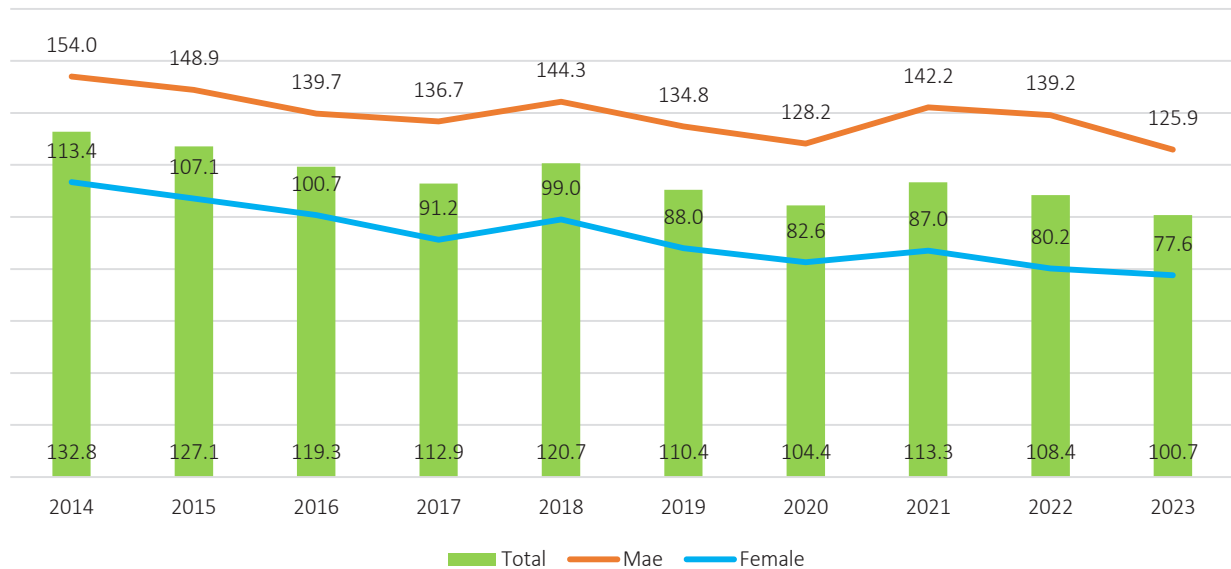


Figure 8.14. Death rate due to stroke among the population aged 30-70 years, per 100 000 population, 2014-2023



Stroke and heart attack are the leading causes of death from cardiovascular diseases. In 2014, strokes accounted for 31.8% of these deaths, while heart attacks made up 42.5%. By 2023, the proportion of deaths due to strokes had decreased to 19.8%, whereas deaths due to heart attacks had risen slightly to 43.0%.

Table 8.2. Mortality rate due to cardiovascular diseases, by leading causes, per 10 000 people, 2014-2023

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Subarachnoid stroke, (I60) per 10 000 population										
Total	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Male	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
Female	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Stroke (I61, I62) per 10,000 population										
Total	5.6	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.1	2.5
Male	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.5	3.8	4.4	3.9	3.0
Female	4.9	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.0
Тархины шигдээс, инфаркт /I63/, 10 000 хүн амд										
Total	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Male	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
Female	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Incidence rate of other cerebrovascular diseases (I64-I69), per 10,000 population										
Total	47.3	47.4	48.9	48.2	54.2	58.1	52.9	34.4	54.3	66.8
Male	57.9	60.5	64.5	65.9	76.4	79.8	76.1	51.8	88.3	102.9
Female	52.7	54.0	56.8	57.2	65.4	69.1	64.7	43.2	71.6	85.1
Ischemic heart disease /I20, I24, I25/, per 10,000 population										
Total	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.8	5.5	4.7	6.6	5.5	5.4
Male	6.5	6.9	6.1	6.0	6.5	6.4	5.6	7.3	6.2	6.4
Female	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.3	5.1	4.7	3.9	5.9	4.9	4.5
Зүрхний цочмог шигдээс /I21, I22, I23/, 10 000 хүнд										
Total	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.0
Male	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.8
Female	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2

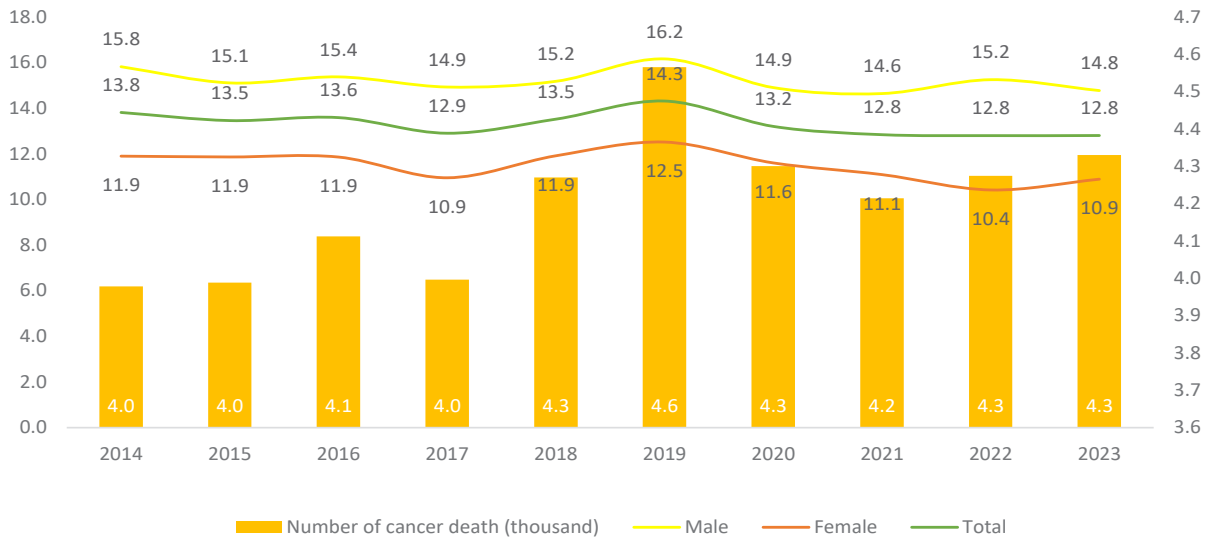
8.4. CANCER MORTALITY

Cancer-related fatalities have consistently ranked as the second leading cause of death since 1990, with men comprising 56.9% of these mortalities, indicating a higher susceptibility and mortality rate compared to women. The overwhelming majority of individuals succumbing to cancer 95.0% are over the age of 40.



In 2023, cancer-related deaths are projected to make up 24.7% of all recorded fatalities, with a mortality rate of 14.8 per 10,000 among males and 10.9 per 10,000 among females. The mortality rates show a gender disparity, with 56.9% of deaths occurring in males compared to 43.1% in females, translating to a male-to-female ratio of 1.3. Among the various cancer types, liver and bile duct cancer, stomach cancer, and tracheal (bronchial) and lung cancers are responsible for the majority of deaths.

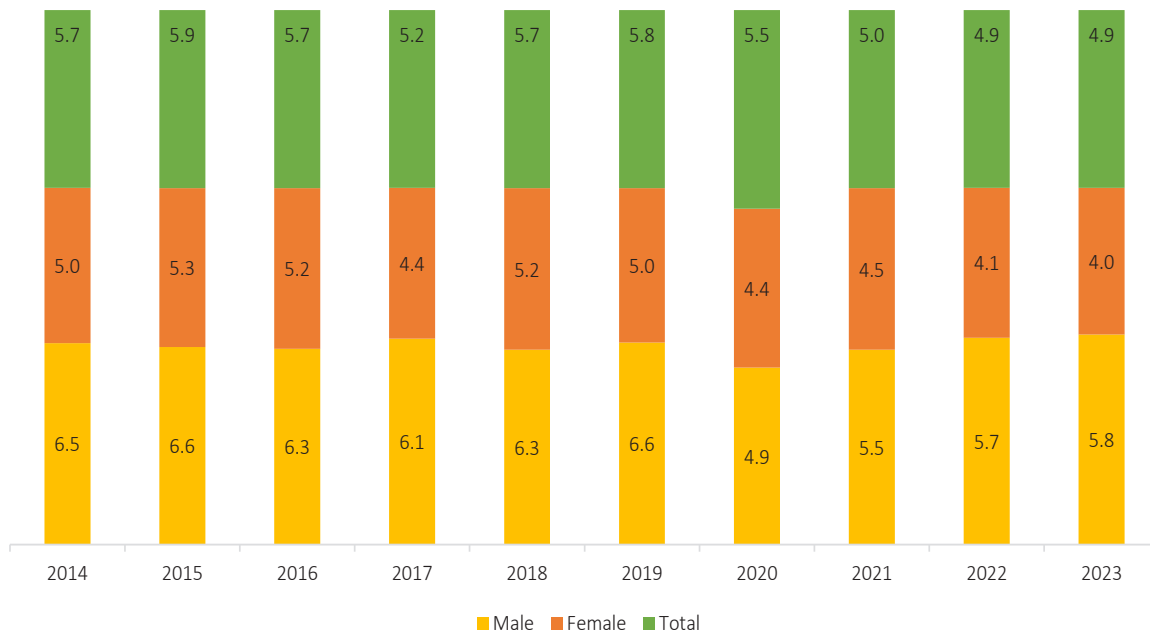
Figure 8.15. Cancer mortality rate, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2014-2023



Among men, liver, stomach, lung, bronchus, esophagus, and colon cancers are the top five causes of death, while among women, liver, stomach, cervix, esophagus, lung, and bronchus cancers are the leading causes of death.

Liver disease remains the primary cause of mortality attributed to liver cancer in both men and women.

Figure 8.16. Liver cancer mortality rate, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2014-2023



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

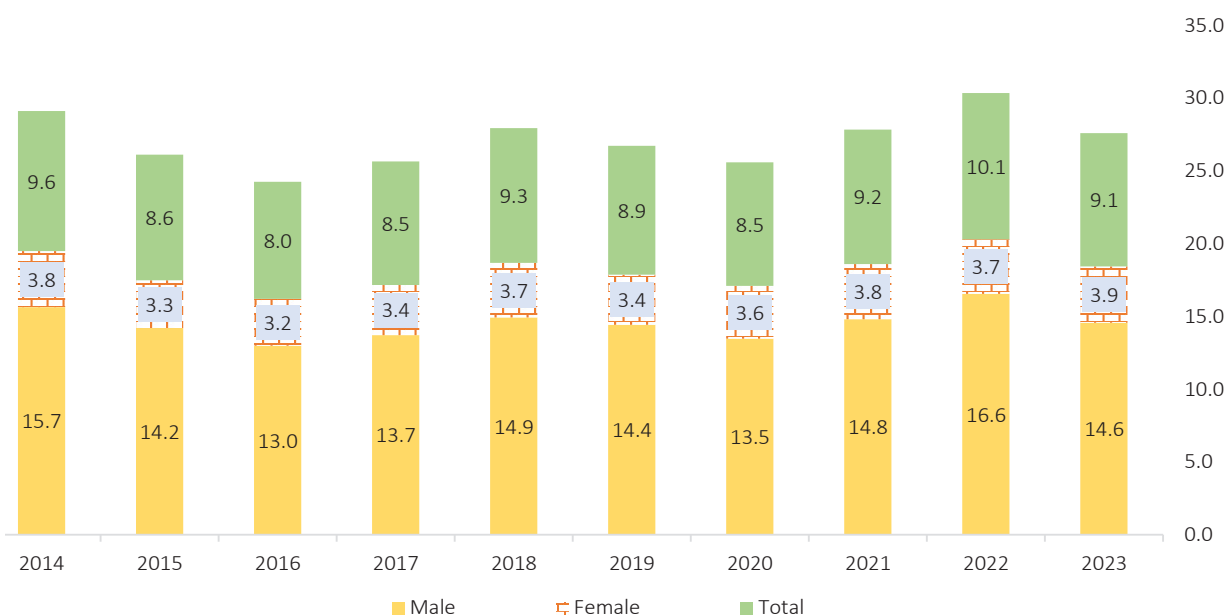
Mortality due to injuries, poisoning, and certain other consequences of external causes remains the third leading cause of death in Mongolia, accounting for 17.6 percent of all deaths in 2023. This category includes fatalities resulting from traffic accidents, suicides, industrial accidents, homicides, other accidents, and unexplained causes. In each of these instances, males are more likely to die than females.

Table 8.3. Causes of mortality, by sex and selected years

Causes	2010		2015		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
Disease	81.6	97.2	78.9	92.5	77.9	90.5	79.6	92.3	75.6	90.4	84.8	93.7
Other accident	11.3	4.6	9.3	3.7	11.5	5.5	11.4	5.1	14.1	6.2	5.3	2.8
Road accident	3.8	1.8	4.6	1.8	3.8	1.8	3.1	1.2	3.2	1.5	3.3	1.7
Suicide	3.9	1.1	4.2	1.1	4.0	1.1	3.5	0.9	4.1	1.1	4.0	0.9
Homecide	2.3	1.0	2.0	0.7	1.7	0.7	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.6
Unexplained	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.2
Occupational accident	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0

In 2023, over 60 percent of deaths among children and youth aged 10-35 were attributed to injuries and external causes. Specifically, approximately 59 percent of deaths among children aged 15-19 were due to injuries and external causes. Moreover, 53.3 percent of children aged 10-14, 68.6 percent of young people aged 20-24, and 58.4 percent of young people aged 25-29 succumbed to external causes.

Figure 8.17. External causes mortality rate, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2014-2023

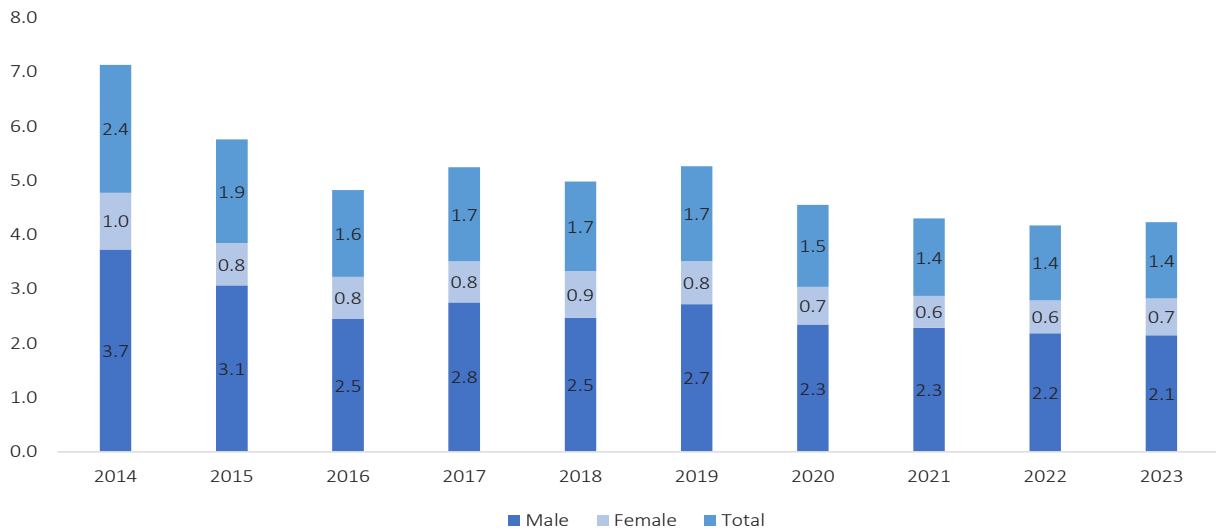




8.5.1. POPULATION MORTALITY DUE TO TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS

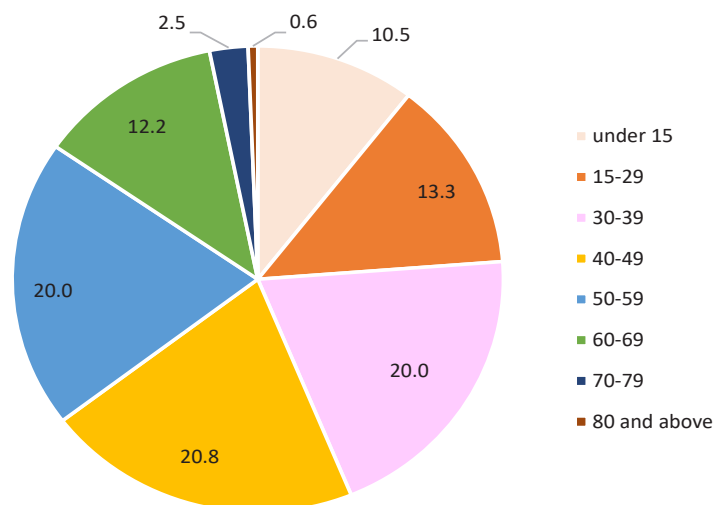
In 2023, transport accidents accounted for 15.3 percent of injury accidents and external causes of death. Over the last decade, an average of 524 deaths were reported due to transport accidents. In the same year, the number of deaths resulting from transport accidents was 475, representing a decrease of 49 cases compared to the average of the last decade and an increase of 13 cases compared to the previous year. Males were three times more likely to die in traffic accidents than females.

Figure 8.18. Traffic accident mortality rate, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2014-2023



Among deaths caused by transport accidents in 2023, other and unspecified transport accidents accounted for 52.4%, motorcycle rider injuries in transport accidents for 20.2%, and pedestrians injured in transport accidents for 26.7%. When examining the gender distribution of deaths resulting from transport accidents, males were two times more likely to experience other and unspecified transport accidents, 31 times more likely to be motorcycle riders injured in transport accidents, and 2.9 times more likely to be pedestrians injured in transport accidents compared to females.

Figure 8.19. Traffic accident mortality, by age groups, 2023

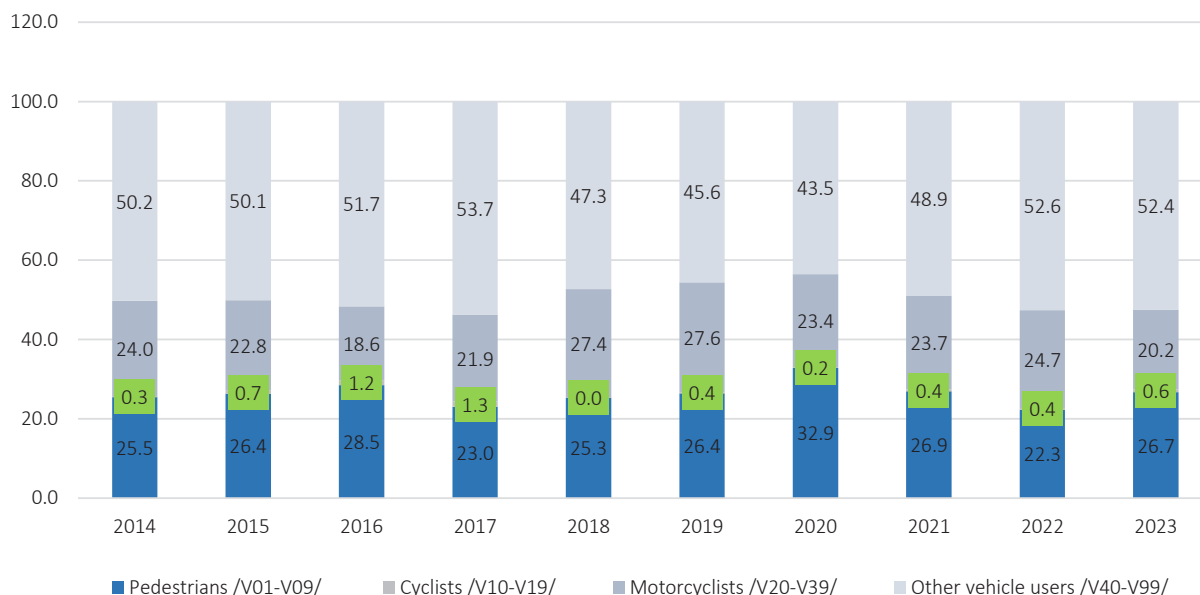


In 2023, the distribution of certain outcomes or conditions by age group was as follows:

- Children under 15 years old: 10.5%
- Ages 15-29 years: 13.3%
- Ages 30-39 years: 20.0%
- Ages 40-49 years: 20.8%
- Ages 50-59 years: 20.0%

This distribution indicates a significant presence in the age categories of 30-39, 40-49, and 50-59 years old.

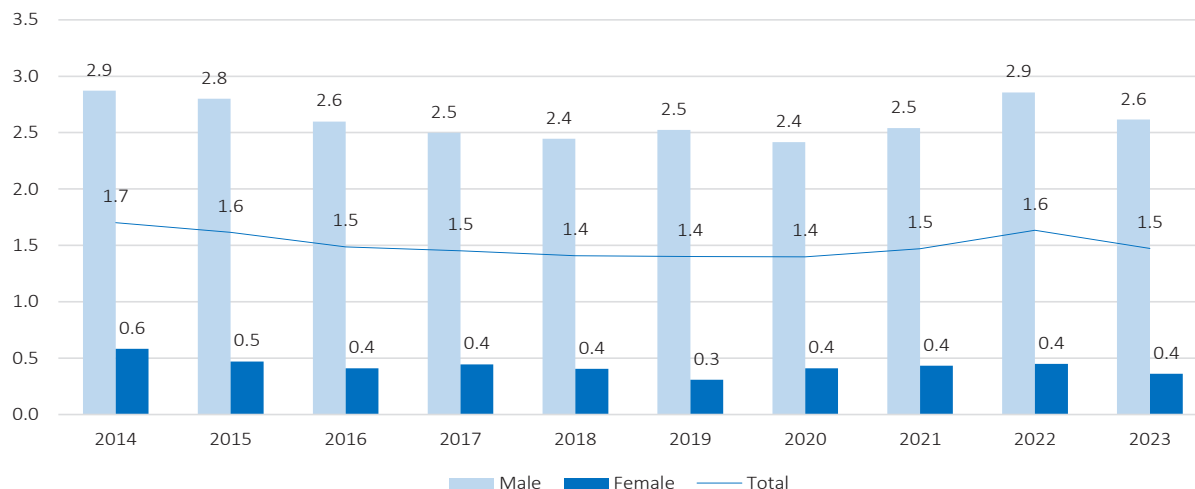
Figure 8.20. Causes of traffic accident mortality, 2014-2023



8.5.2. SUICIDE MORTALITY RATE

In 2023, there were 498 reported suicides, surpassing the average of the last 10 years by 24 cases and the previous year by 48 cases. The corresponding mortality rate is 1.5 per 10 000 population.

Figure 8.21. Suicide mortality rate, per 10 000 population, 2014-2023





8.5.3. MORTALITY DUE TO OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES OF ACCIDENTAL INJURY

Mortality resulting from alcohol poisoning contributed to 50.1 percent of deaths attributed to other accidents, while accidents involving water, fire, and natural forces constituted 21.6 percent.

Other accidents encompass instances such as alcohol poisoning, exposure to natural elements, drowning, suffocation, accidental poisoning or exposure to gases and vapors, falls from buildings or heights, and encounters with inanimate mechanical forces. Men are disproportionately affected in all categories of these accidents, comprising 70-80% of cases involving alcohol poisoning, exposure to natural forces, and encounters with inanimate mechanical forces.

Figure 8.22. Alcohol poisoning mortality rate, per 10 000 population, 2014-2023

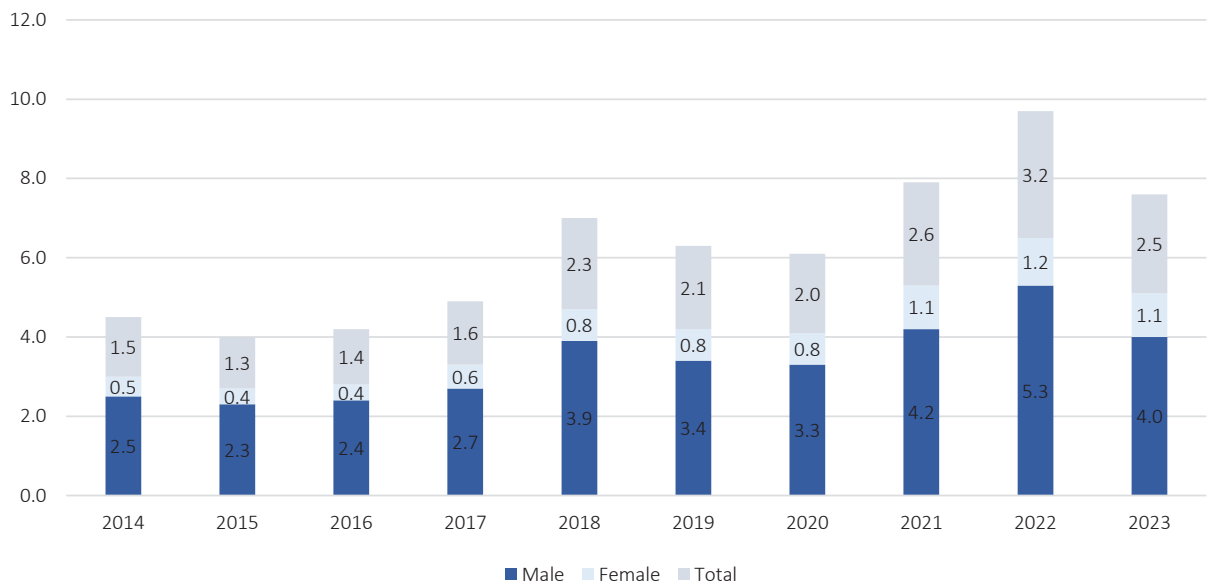
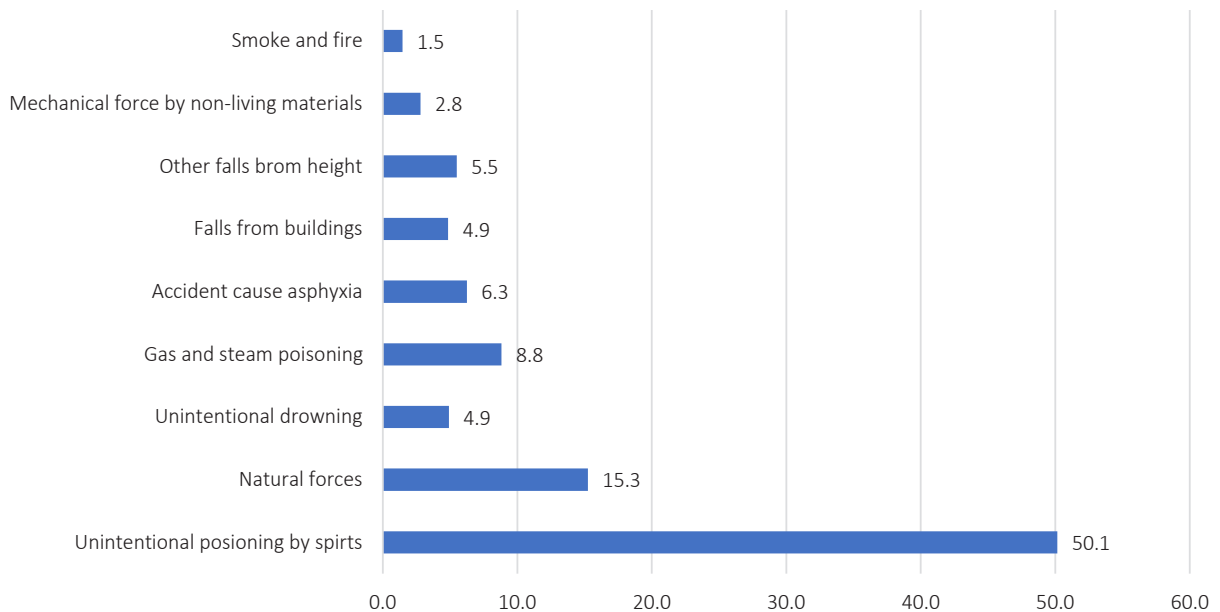


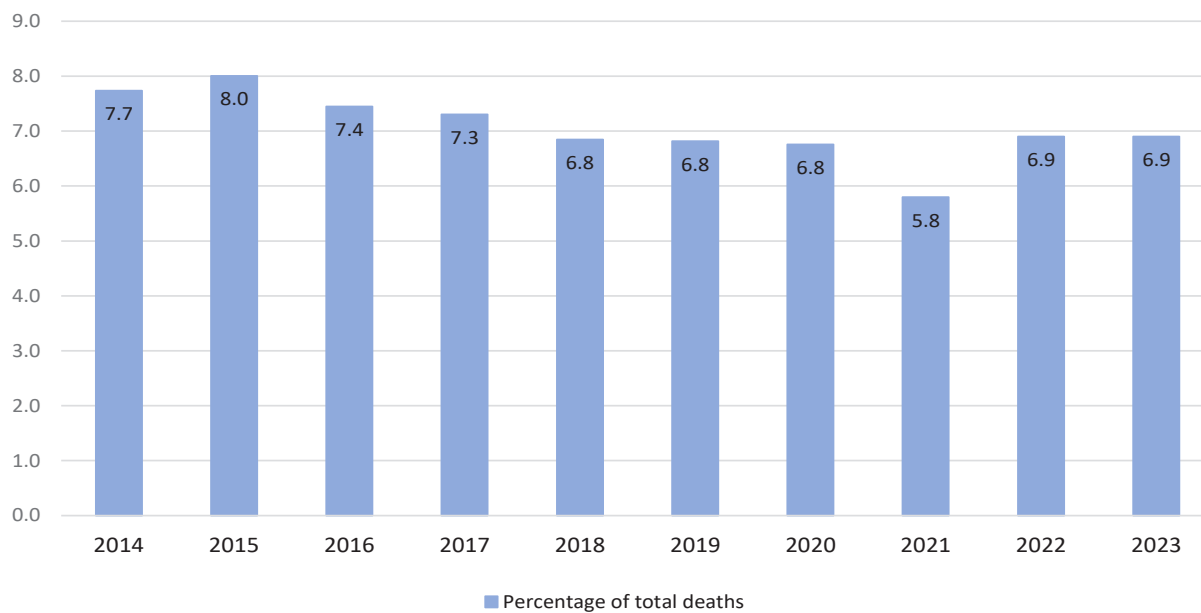
Figure 8.23. Number of other external causes, 2023



8.6. DIGESTIVE SYSTEM MORTALITY

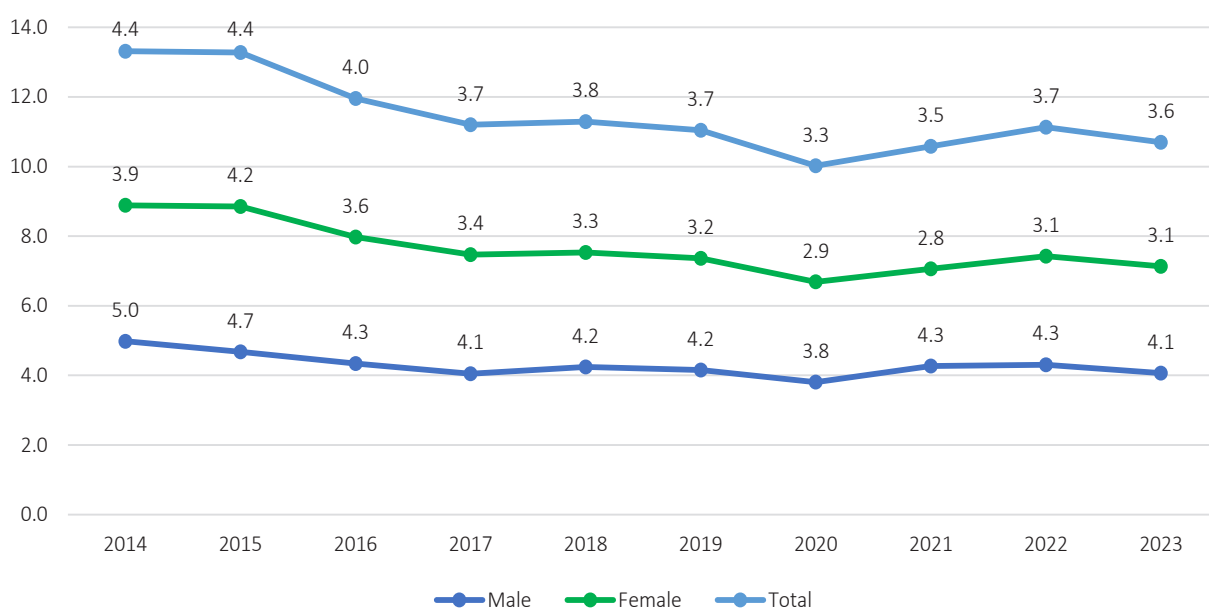
Deaths attributed to diseases of the digestive system comprised 7.7 percent of all deaths in 2014, totaling 1,204 cases or 6.9 percent in 2023. Over the last decade, an average of 1,197 cases were reported annually. In 2023, there was a marginal increase of 7 cases from the 10-year average and a decrease of 33 cases compared to the previous year.

Figure 8.24. Number of digestive system mortality, 2014-2023



The fourth leading cause of mortality in the population, diseases of the digestive system, accounts for 56.3% of deaths among men and 43.7% among women.

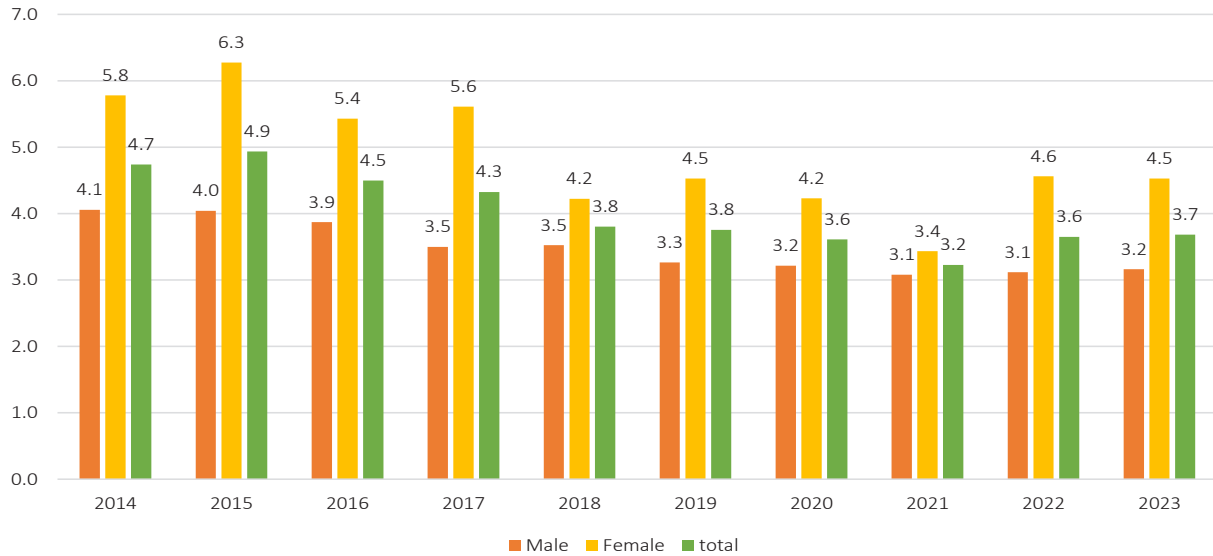
Figure 8.25. Digestive system mortality rate, per 10 000 population, 2014-2023





Among deaths attributed to the digestive system, 53.7% are attributed to liver cirrhosis and fibrosis. In terms of age distribution, individuals aged 35-65 accounted for 67% of these deaths, with men outnumbering women in this category.

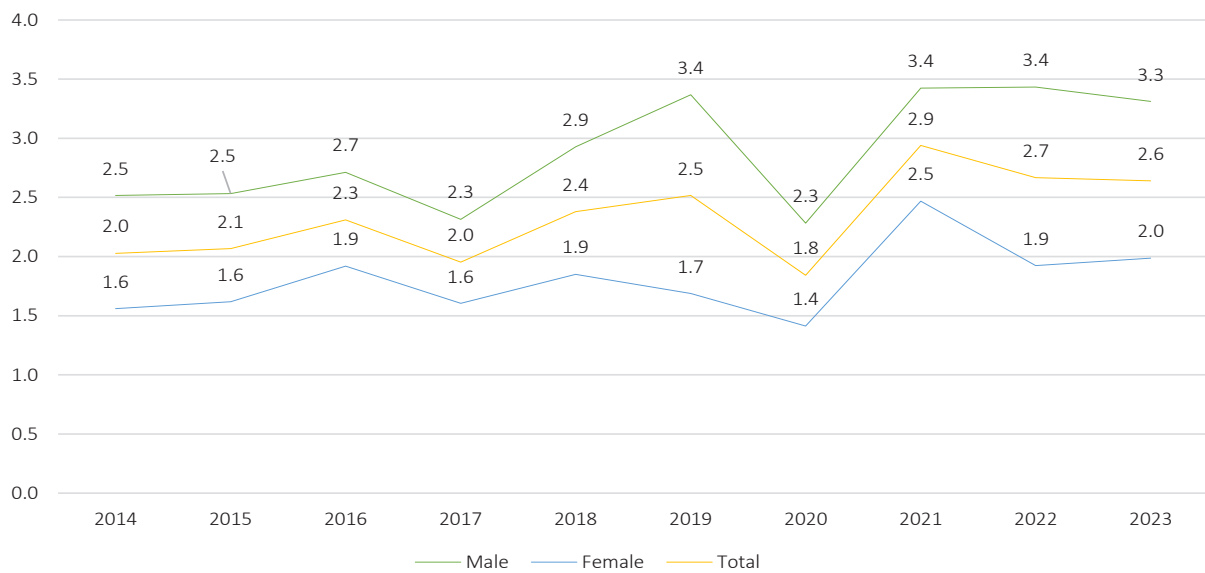
Figure 8.26. Number of liver cirrhosis, 2014-2023



8.7. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM MORTALITY

In 2023, there were 893 recorded cases of mortality attributed to respiratory system diseases nationwide. This marked an increase of 153 cases compared to the average of the last 10 years but a decrease of 2 cases compared to the previous year. Among these fatalities, 61.8% were men and 38.2% were women.

Figure 8.27. Respiratory system mortality rate, per 10 000 population, 2014-2023



The mortality rate attributed to respiratory system diseases has risen from 2.0 in 2014 to 2.6 per 10 000 population in 2023. Pneumonia-related fatalities constitute 50.6% of all deaths associated with respiratory system diseases as of 2023.



CHAPTER IX.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

CHAPTER 9. BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

With the introduction of new technologies in the field of transfusion research, the quality of operations is improving year by year. For example, over the past 10 years, total blood collection in the country has increased by 62.4 percent, the total production of blood products has increased by 1.8 times, the storage capacity of blood products has increased fivefold, and the rate of infection through blood transfusion has decreased by 6.8 percent.

As of 2023, 74 percent of all blood donors in Mongolia are under the age of 40, but the proportion of active donors (ages 24-45) in the population is projected to decrease by half, raising concerns about the continuity of blood product reserves and supply. According to our calculations, the demand for blood and blood products will continue to increase annually until 2035.

The strategic goals and objectives set forth in policy documents such as the WHO’s “Framework for Making Safe, Effective, and Quality Guaranteed Health Care Accessible to All 2020-2023,” Mongolia’s Law on Development Policy Planning and Its Management, “Vision-2050” Mongolia’s Long-Term Development Policy, and the “2023-2026 Strategic Plan of the National Blood Transfusion Research Center,” along with the five-year development direction of Mongolia for 2021-2025 and the Government of Mongolia’s action plan for 2020-2024, have all been approved.

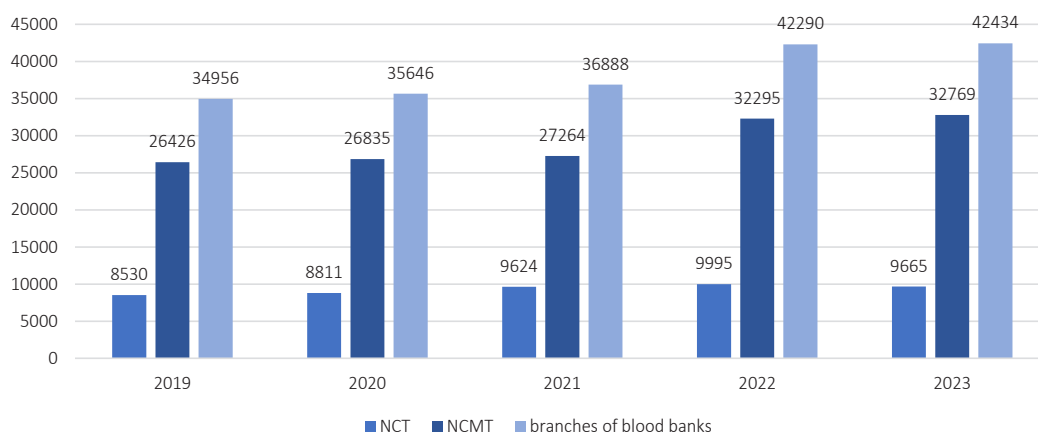
There are a total of five fixed blood collection centers in Ulaanbaatar, including two in remote districts, as well as 21 regional blood centers and 24 blood branch centers across three districts.

9.1. SUPPLY OF BLOOD AND BLOOD PRODUCTS

In 2023, Mongolia’s Department of Blood Transfusion will provide 100% safe and high-quality blood and blood products to health institutions across the country.

Over the last five years, the total number of blood collections in the country has increased by 21.4 percent, from 34 956 in 2019 to 42 434 in 2023. Of the total blood collected, 32 769 units (77.2%) are allocated to the Central Blood Center, and 9 665 units (22.8%) to the Blood Branch Centers (Figure 1).

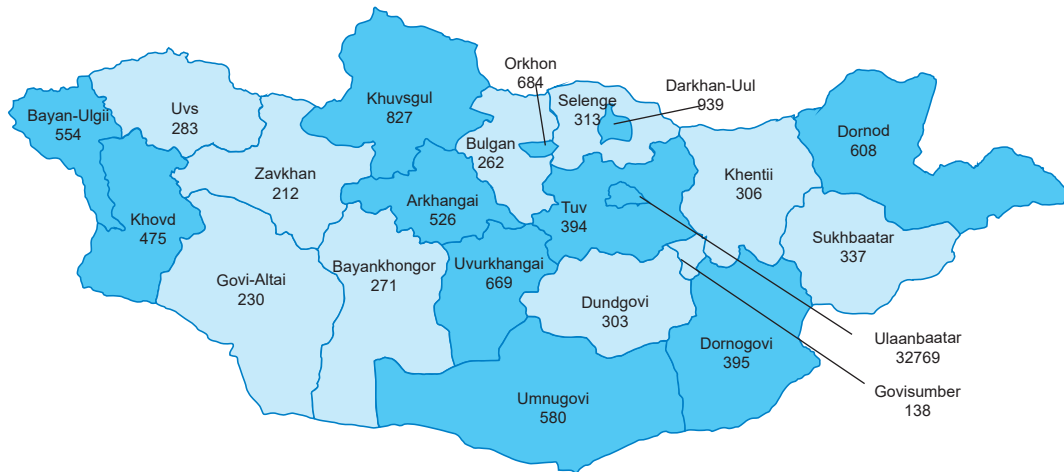
Figure 9.1. Number of blood collections, 2019-2023



Considering the geographical location, the number of blood collections as of 2023 was relatively high in Khuvsgul (827), Darkhan-Uul (939), Orkhon (684), and Uvorkhangai (669) provinces. In contrast, Govi-Altai (230), Zavkhan (212), and Govsumber (138) provinces have relatively lower numbers of blood collections compared to other provinces (Figure 9.2).



Figure 9.2. Number of blood collections, by aimags, 2023



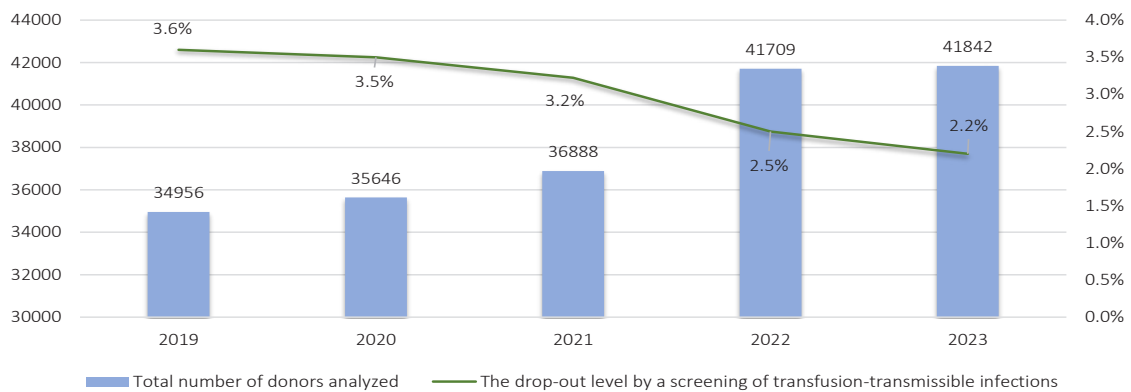
In recent years, as a result of regular blood donation preservation and popularization events organized at the national level, the share of regular donors among all donors has been increasing year by year. Increasing the proportion of regular donors is crucial for ensuring the quality and safety of blood and blood products and for creating a continuous supply.

In 2019, regular donors constituted 53 percent of all blood donors. By 2023, this share had increased by 11 percent, reaching 64 percent.

Additionally, 66.1 percent of the total blood collection was collected at stationary centers, while 33.9 percent was collected via mobile units. In 2021, the proportion of blood collected at permanent centers was 72.5 percent, which decreased to 70.3 percent in 2022 and further to 66.3 percent in 2023.

Regarding blood collection by age group, 18-24-year-olds account for 28.6 percent, 25-44-year-olds account for 47.0 percent, and donors over 45 years old account for 24.4 percent. Of all blood donors, 54.0 percent are men and 46.0 percent are women, with male donor activity increasing by 0.3 percent compared to the previous year.

Figure 9.3. Percent of drop-out of donors by the screening of transfusion-transmissible infections, 2019-2023



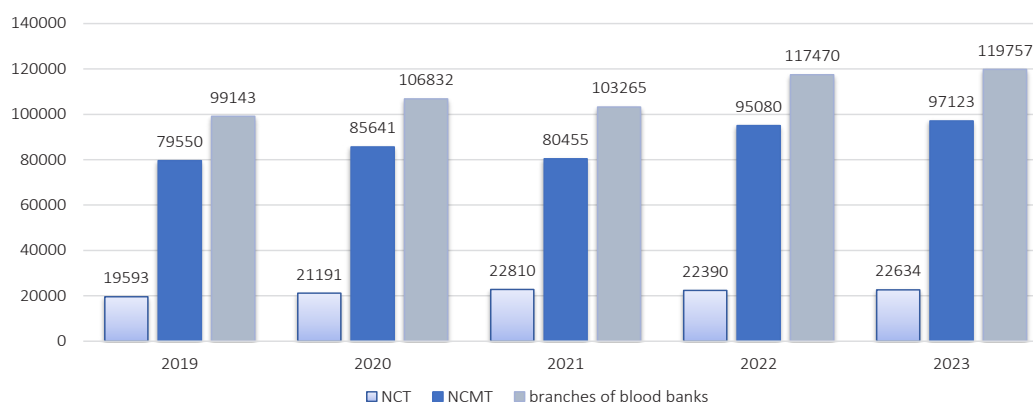
All blood donor samples are tested for hepatitis B and C, syphilis, and HIV, and the rejection rate due to transfusion-transmitted infections is steadily decreasing each year. In 2019, the exclusion

rate for transfusion-transmitted infections was 3.6 percent, and by 2023, it had decreased by 1.6 times to 2.2 percent.

9.2. BLOOD AND BLOOD PRODUCTS PRODUCTION

In 2015, the NTCM produced 15 types of blood and blood products. Due to the gradual introduction of technical and technological updates, 34 types were produced in 2020. In 2021, the production expanded to include plasma containing anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies. Following the introduction of pathogen-inactivated plasma, the total number of blood and blood products increased to 36 types. Over the last five years, the nationwide production of blood and blood products has also seen significant growth. In 2019, 99,143 units of blood and blood products were produced, increasing to 119,757 units in 2023—a total increase of 20.8 percent. Of these, 97,123 units (81%) are allocated to the NTCM, while 22,634 units (19%) are allocated to the Blood Branch Centers.

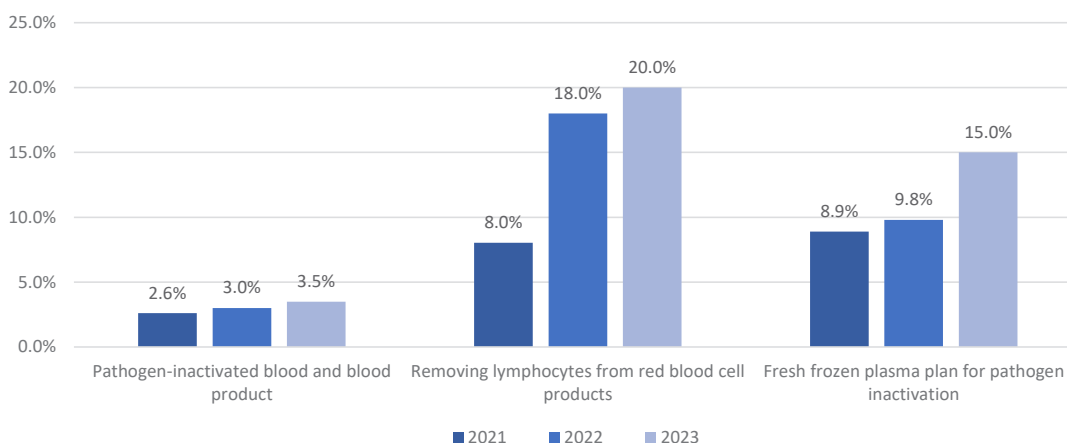
Figure 9.4. Production of blood and blood products, 2019-2023



Additionally, with the introduction of modern technologies such as X-ray irradiation of blood and blood products, freezing of red blood cells, and pathogen inactivation of products, we will continue to enhance our production capabilities.

We will focus on producing leukoreduced red blood cell products, pathogen-inactivated platelet concentrates, and pathogen-inactivated fresh frozen plasma. Our goal is to increase the share of these advanced products in 2023. (Figure 9.5)

Figure 9.5 Institutionalization of new technology in the production of blood and blood products, 2021-2023





9.3. BLOOD QUALITY AND SAFETY

In 2023, the NCTM implemented three international standards. That year, it became the implementing organization for the Integrated Management System during the third repeated verification of the MNS ISO 9001:2016 standard for the Quality Management System and the approval audit of the ISO 45001:2018 standard for the Occupational Health and Safety Management System (HEMAB). As part of this work, the policies, objectives, and manuals for the integrated management system were newly developed and approved.

CHAPTER X.
ORGAN, TISSUE AND CELL
TRANSPLANTATION

CHAPTER 10. ORGAN, TISSUE AND CELL TRANSPLANTATION

The Donor Law of Mongolia was initially approved in 2000, and subsequently revised in 2012 and 2018, with further amendments made in 2022. As per the revised approval, the Cell, Tissue, and Organ Transplant Coordination Office within the Health Development Center was established, staffed by six individuals.

This department is responsible for overseeing cell, tissue, and organ transplantation activities, ensuring they are carried out in a unified manner according to regulatory standards set by the Minister of Health in 2018 and 2019. It follows established guidelines and methods for kidney, liver, bone marrow, and pancreas transplants.

10.1. ORGAN, TISSUE AND CELL TRANSPLANTATION SERVICE

In our country, 9 medical institutions provide organ, tissue, and cell transplant surgeries. These include:

- First Central Hospital: Kidney, liver, bone marrow stem cell, blood vessel, and tendon transplant surgeries.
- National Cancer Center: Liver transplant services.
- National Maternal and Child Health Center: Liver and sperm transplant surgeries.
- Gegeen Melmii Hospital: Corneal transplant surgeries.
- »CLWH» IVF Transplantation Center: IVF support and services.
- »RMC» IVF Transplant Service: IVF services.
- »Uojinmed» Fertilization Center: Fertilization support and services.
- »Unimed International» Hospital: Insemination care and services.
- »Healthy Four Seasons» Hospital: Stem cell transplant services.

Additionally, the Pancreas Transplantation Team at the First National Tuv Hospital and the National Heart Transplantation Team, in collaboration with the Third National Tuv Hospital, are being established and are in the preparatory stages.

Table 10.1. Transplanted kidney, liver, and bone marrow stem cell surgery, 2014-2023, in percent

Indicator		1996-2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Liver	FCHM	Living donor	3.1	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.1	4.0	10.2	9.8	8.9	12.4	19.1	22.7
		Brain-dead donor	-	-	-	-	14.3	-	-	28.7	21.4	21.4	7.1	7.1
	NCC	Living donor	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	8.0	7.1	8.0	26.8	43.8
		Brain-dead donor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.4	9.0	36.4	9.1	9.1
Kidney	FCHM	Living donor	19.7	4.2	6.3	5.3	5.6	6.3	8.2	6.3	8.2	4.9	12.7	12.3
		Brain-dead donor	17.0	-	-	-	8.5	-	4.3	23.4	12.8	17.0	8.5	8.5
Bone marrow stem cell	FCHM	Auto	-	-	3.2	3.2	6.5	9.7	22.6	19.3	12.9	-	16.1	6.5
		Auto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-

Between 1996 and 2023, Mongolia provided a total of 824 organ, tissue, and cell transplant surgeries. Of these, 84.1% were organ transplants, 3.8% were bone marrow and stem cell transplants, and 12.1% were corneal and ligament transplants. Among organ transplants, 47.7% were



kidney transplants, and 52.3% were liver transplants.

Internationally, the outcomes of organ, tissue, and cell transplantation are typically measured over 1, 3, 5, and 10 years. In Mongolia, the quality of life and treatment outcomes following these procedures are reported to be more effective than the global average and comparable to results achieved in highly developed countries.

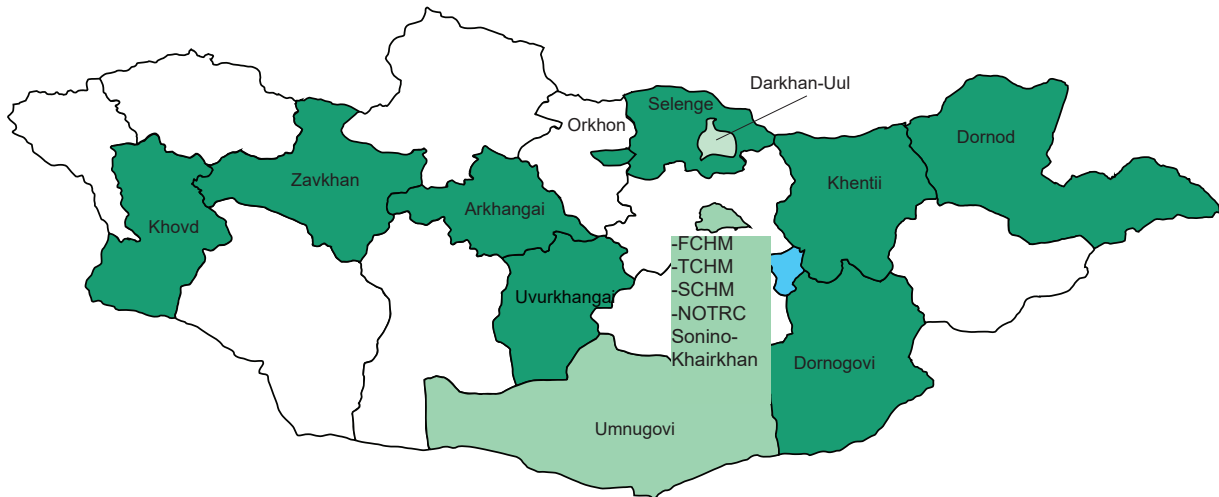
Table 10.2. Survival rate of organ, tissue, and cell transplantation care and services, in percent, 1996-2023

Name of Hospital	Name of Transplant	1 year	3 year	10 year
First Central Hospital of Mongolia	Liver transplantation	91.9	90.9	-
	Kidney transplantation	98.2	90.4	75.2
	Bone marrow, stem cell transplantation	100.0	100.0	-
National Cancer Center	Liver transplantation	90.1	84.7	-

10.2. MANAGEMENT OF BRAIN-DEAD DONOR FOR ORGAN, TISSUE AND CELL TRANSPLANTATION

Since 2008, the detection, management, and organ transplantation of brain-dead donors have been conducted in Mongolia. The process of determining brain death adheres to the MNS4621:2008 standard. By the end of 2023, the Brain Death Determination Team was operational in 16 health institutions, supported by the establishment of the Regulatory Department of Cells, Tissues, and Organs Transplantation.

Figure 10. 1 Brain death identification team operating throughout Mongolia



In 2018, the first brain death determination team was established. By 2019, there were 3 teams, increasing to 5 teams in 2020, and 7 teams in 2021. In 2023, the number of brain death determination teams doubled. On average, each team consists of 9.7 medical professionals. The Brain Death Determination Team with the largest number, comprising 15 medical specialists, operates at the Third State Central Hospital, while the team with the smallest number, consisting of 5 medical specialists, is based at the Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Center of the Eastern Province.

Figure 10.2. Number of Brain Death Determination Teams involved in identifying donors with total brain death, 2018-2023

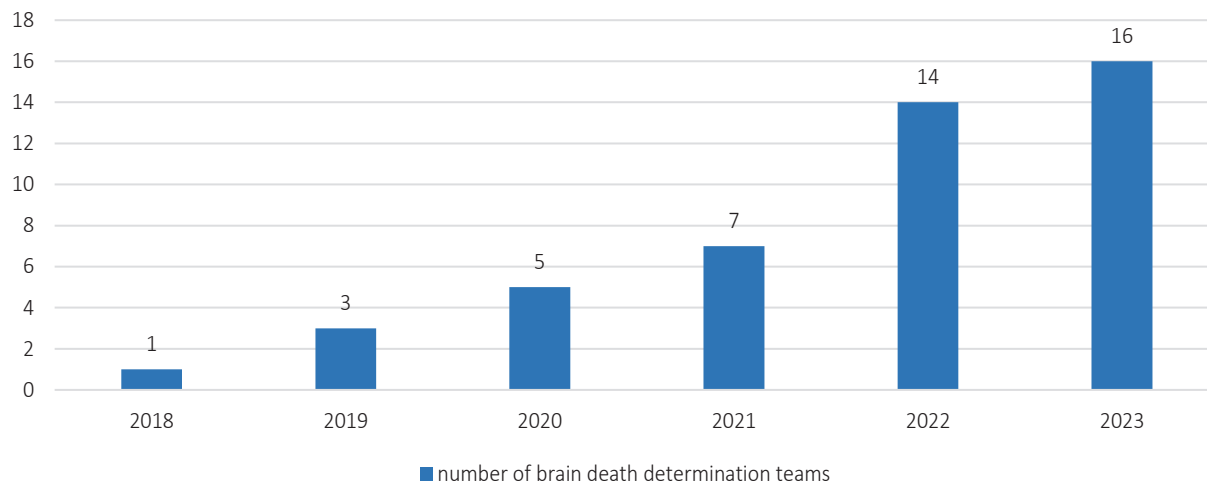
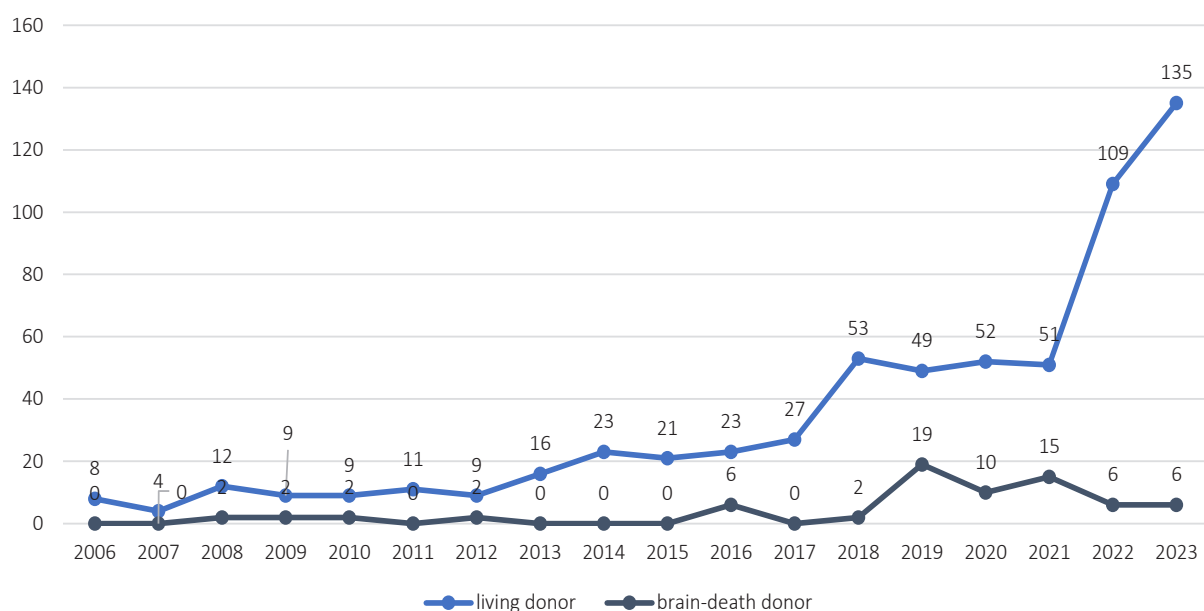


Figure 10.3. Number of organ transplants from living and brain-dead donors, 2006-2023



Pursuant to the Order of the Minister of Health No. A/198 of 2023, the Cell, Tissue, and Organ Transplantation Regulatory Office organizes meetings with the families of potential donors whose brain death has been confirmed by the Brain Death Determination Team, requesting consent for organ donation. Consent from three family members is required for a brain-dead donor. Since 2018, out of 410 screenings, 223 brain-dead potential donors have been identified. Meetings with 53 families have been held, and consent has been obtained from 27 families (51.0 percent).

Of these, 24 individuals became actual donors, resulting in the successful transplantation of 31 kidneys and 21 livers, saving 52 lives. Additionally, 150 people received tendon transplants, improving their quality of life.



Table 10.3. Statistics of brain-dead donor activity, 2019-2023

No	Activities/year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Number of Information from Donor hospitals	132	1077	990	1128	725	2534
2	Number of Visits at donor hospital	10	152	90	78	80	25
3	Number of Detected brain death donors	3	69	41	50	60	36
4	Number of Possible donors unmatched criteria	37	39	29	30	35	25
5	Number of Criteria matched Possible donors	1	18	10	11	13	11
6	Number of family meetings	1	18	10	11	13	11
7	Number of Refused family	0	10	6	5	5	8
8	Number of Family give a consent	1	8	6	8	4	3
9	Number of actual donors	1	8	5	7	3	2
10	Number of total transplants	2	19	10	15	6	6

In 2023, there were 36 identified brain-dead donors in Mongolia. Out of these, 11 were deemed eligible for organ donation, but 8 families refused the donation. Three families agreed to proceed, resulting in organ transplants for 6 individuals.

10.3. WAITING LIST OF PEOPLE IN NEED OF ORGANS, TISSUES AND CELLS TRANSPLANTATION FROM BRAIN-DEAD DONOR

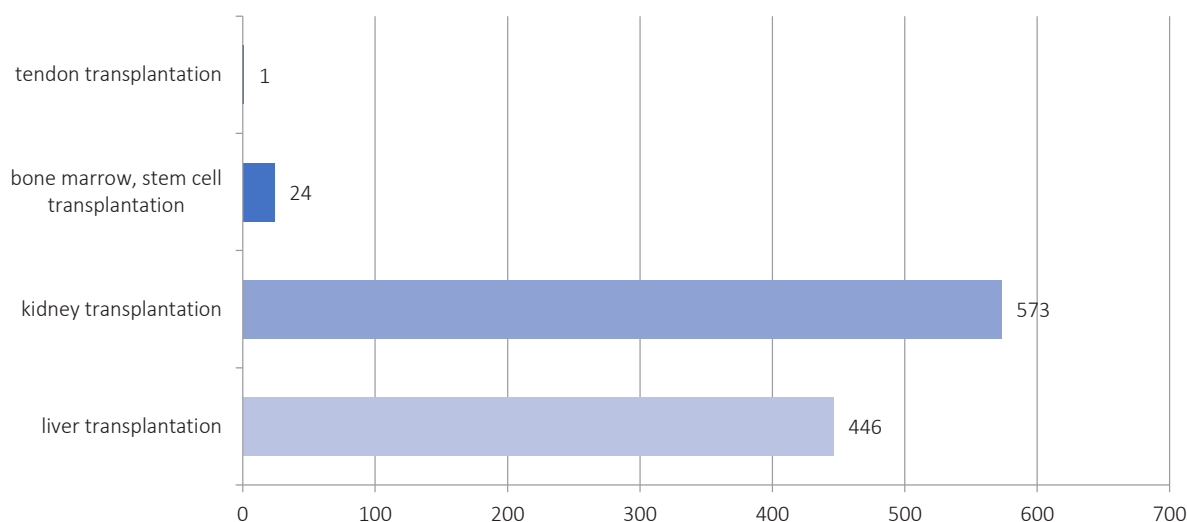
The unified registry of organ, tissue, and cell transplant operations tracks the number of health institutions performing these procedures at the national level and reviews and manages the overall results.

At the beginning of 2023, 958 citizens were on the waiting list for organ, tissue, and cell transplantation from brain-dead donors, with 255 new citizens registered during the year. Of these, 15.1 percent were removed from the waiting list due to receiving transplants from living or brain-dead donors, and 0.2 percent died during this period. By the end of 2023, there were a total of 1 044 citizens on the waiting list.

The causes for these transplant needs are as follows:

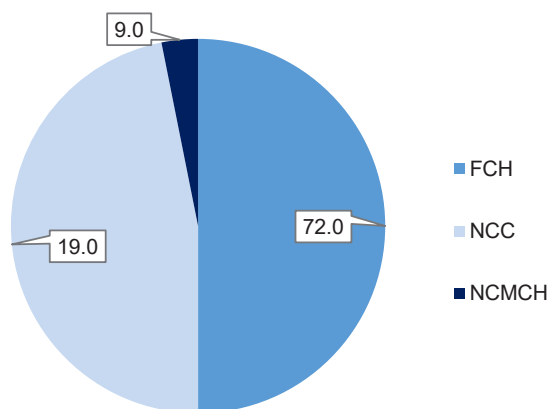
- 54.9 percent of citizens required kidney transplants due to diseases of the genitourinary system, which is the fourth leading cause of disease in the population.
- Liver transplantation needs are due to liver cirrhosis, liver tumors, and congenital obstruction of the common bile duct caused by the hepatitis virus, accounting for 42.7 percent of transplant needs.
- 2.2 percent of citizens required bone marrow and stem cell transplants due to leukemia.
- 0.2 percent needed tendon transplants.

Figure 10.4. Number of people on the waiting list for organ, tissue and cell transplantation, 2023



As of the end of 2023, there are 446 patients registered on the waiting list for liver transplantation from brain-dead donors. Among these cases: 50.0% are caused by hepatitis B and C infections, 46.9% are due to primary liver tumors, 3.1% are due to congenital obstruction of the common bile duct in children.

Figure 10.5. Number of people on the waiting list for liver transplantation, 2023



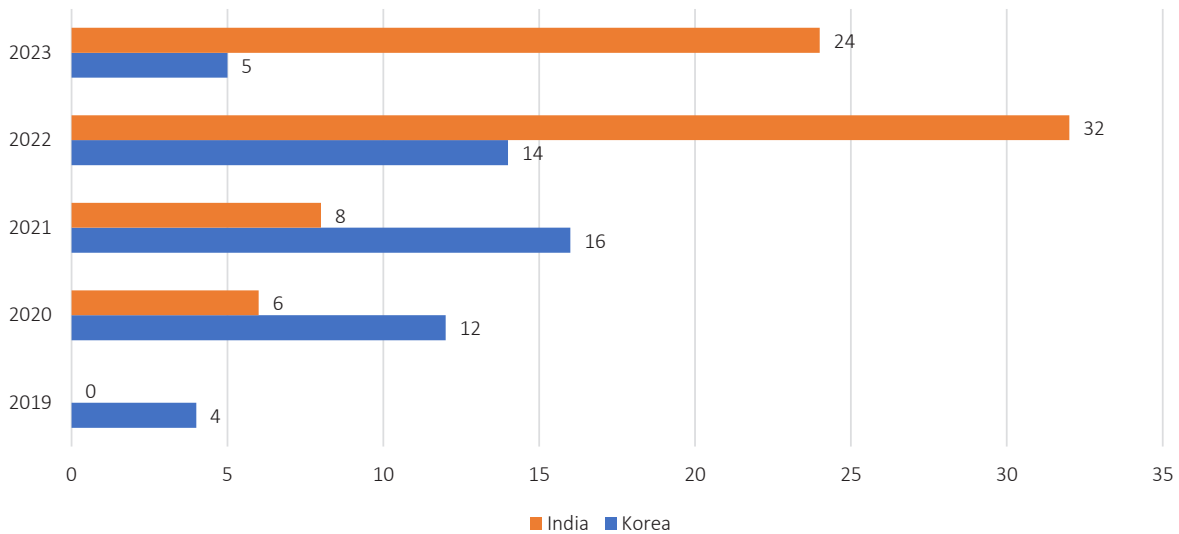
10.4. TRANSPLANTATION OF ORGANS, TISSUES AND CELLS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The Organ, Tissue, and Cell Transplant Regulatory Office submits certificates to the embassy of the relevant country, verifying and registering the donor relationship of citizens who are going to undergo transplant treatment abroad.

In 2023, a total of 29 citizens received certificates to undergo organ, tissue, and cell transplant treatment in a foreign country. Of these, 82.7 percent went to the Republic of Korea, and 17.3 percent went to the People’s Republic of China.

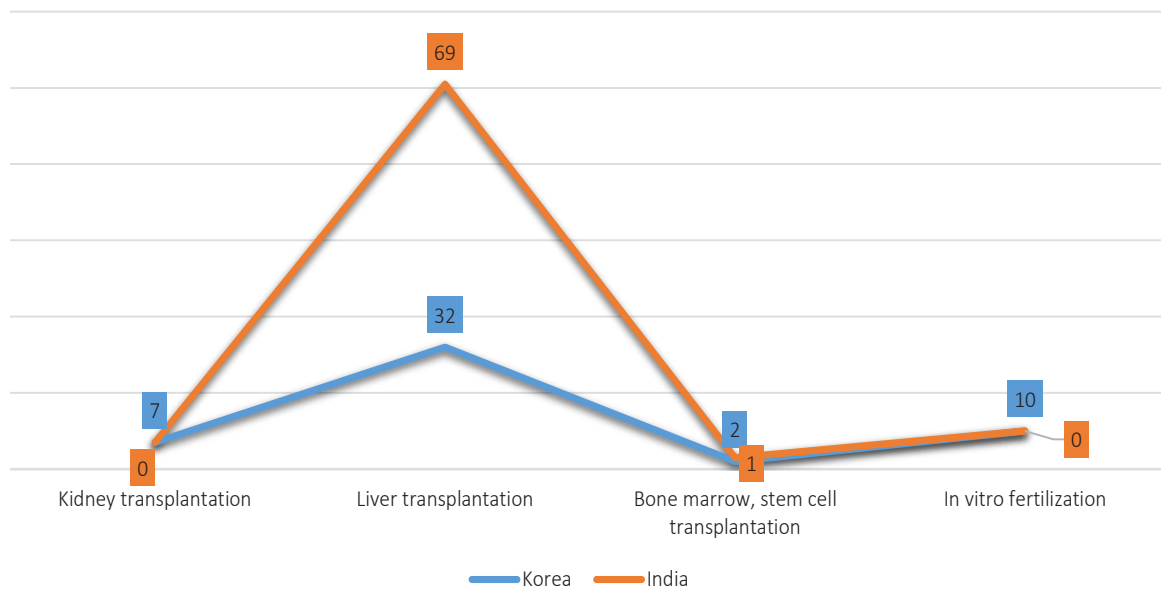


Figure 10.6. The number of citizens who were registered and received a certificate for organ, tissue, and cell transplant treatment abroad, 2019-2023



Between 2019 and 2023, a total of 121 citizens received certificates for organ, tissue, and cell transplantation in the Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China. Among these, the largest number, comprising 83.4 percent, received certificates for liver transplantation abroad.

Figure 10.7. Citizens who went abroad for organ transplant treatment, 2019-2023



10.5. TRAINING OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS PARTICIPATING IN ORGAN, TISSUE AND CELL TRANSPLANTATION

Training on cell, tissue and organ transplantation is regularly organized in cooperation with the World Organ Transplantation Association, South Korea, Turkey, Spain, Australia, France, and the United States.

Table 10.4. Number of doctors and specialists trained in cell and organ transplantation CME, 2019-2023

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Foreign training	35	23	4	26	36	16
Local training	400	2020	600	250	650	310
Total	435	2043	604	276	686	326

In 2018, a total of 435 individuals participated in training sessions focused on organ, tissue, and cell transplantation. This number significantly increased to 2 043 participants in 2019. However, in 2020 and 2021, the number of participants decreased compared to 2019 due to the implementation of curfews during the Covid-19 epidemic and the mobilization of doctors to address the crisis.

In 2022, following the lifting of curfews and the return to normal conditions, international trainings and seminars resumed. Medical specialists attended these training programs, which ranged from 3 days to 30 days in duration. These specialists, who received training abroad, played a crucial role in enhancing medical care services by acquiring new diagnostic and treatment technologies and improving their knowledge and skills in the latest management practices introduced that year.

Internally, from 2018 to 2023, collaborative efforts have been made to promote public awareness and foster a comprehensive understanding of “Donor, Organ, Tissue, and Cell Transplantation” among medical specialists in health institutions and students of medical universities. Over this period, a total of 4 230 doctors, medical specialists, and medical university students from more than 30 institutions participated in these training initiatives.



1800-0119

CALL PHONE

CHAPTER XI.

“1800-0119” CALL CENTER SERVICE

CHAPTER 11. “1800-0119” CALL CENTER SERVICE

The call center “1800-0119” of the Call Management Department of the Health Development Center was established in 2020 to provide citizens with a quick and easy way to make appointments for outpatient care at the capital’s district health centers, nationwide specialized hospitals, and special specialty centers. It has been operating since September 1, 2020.

The Call Coordination Office is cooperating with a total of 37 health institutions. It includes:

- Specialized Center, Central Hospital /7/,
- District Health Center, General Hospital /8/,
- Provincial General Hospital, Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Center/20/,
- Rural General Hospital /2/

The call center receives an average of 3 500 to 6 000 calls per day, with each agent handling around 200 to 300 calls daily. On average, each call takes about 2 to 3 minutes to address. Our target is to achieve a quick response rate of 80 percent or higher to citizens’ calls. By 2023, we have successfully provided services meeting this standard, with a response rate of 77.2 percent.

The quality indicators for measuring the efficiency of citizens’ calls to the hotline are described as follows:

- Efficiency Quality Standard: This indicator measures the percentage of total calls received that were successfully served, reflecting the overall quality of the service provided.

- Service Level Standard: This standard evaluates how quickly calls are answered, with an emphasis on receiving calls within 20 seconds and providing service without making citizens wait.

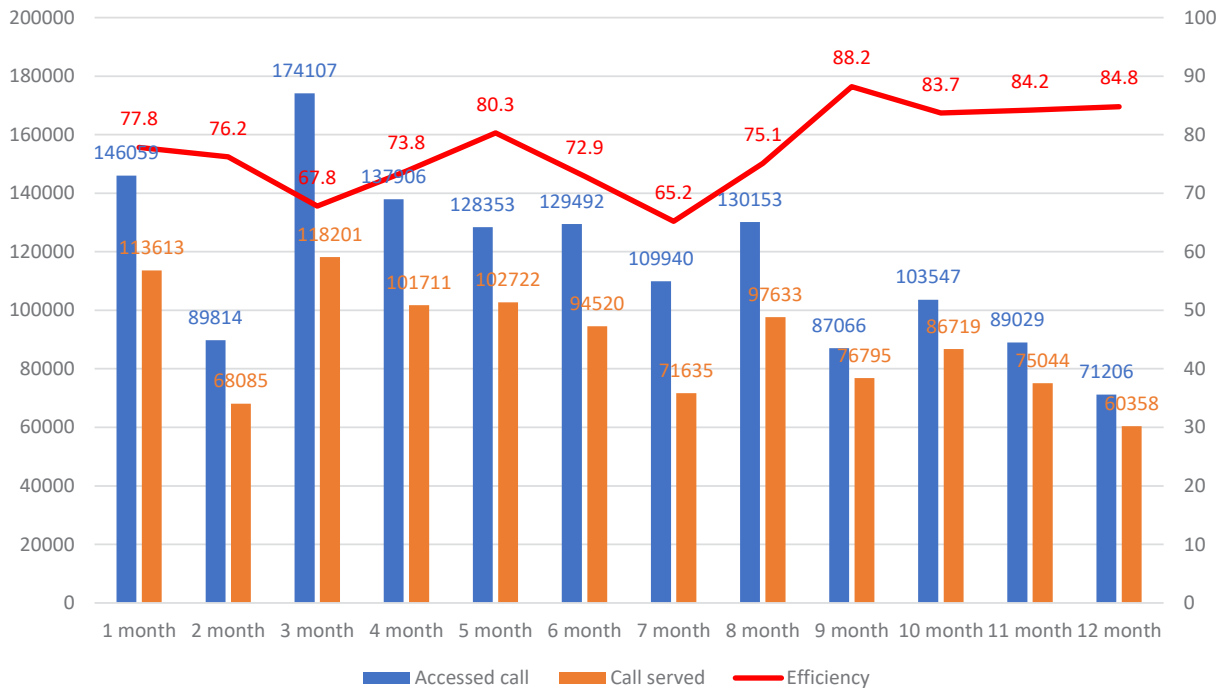
In 2023, the hotline received a total of 1,383,098 calls, of which 1,067,403 were successfully served. The call quality indicator for that year was 77.2%, marking a significant improvement of 24% from the previous year’s indicator of 50.4%.

Table 11.1. Call quality indicator, 2023

Call quality indicators /in total days/			Objective	Performance
Efficiency	Eff=	Call served	≥80%	77.2%
		Addressed call		
Service level	SL=	Received call in 20 sec	≥80%	-
		Addressed call		



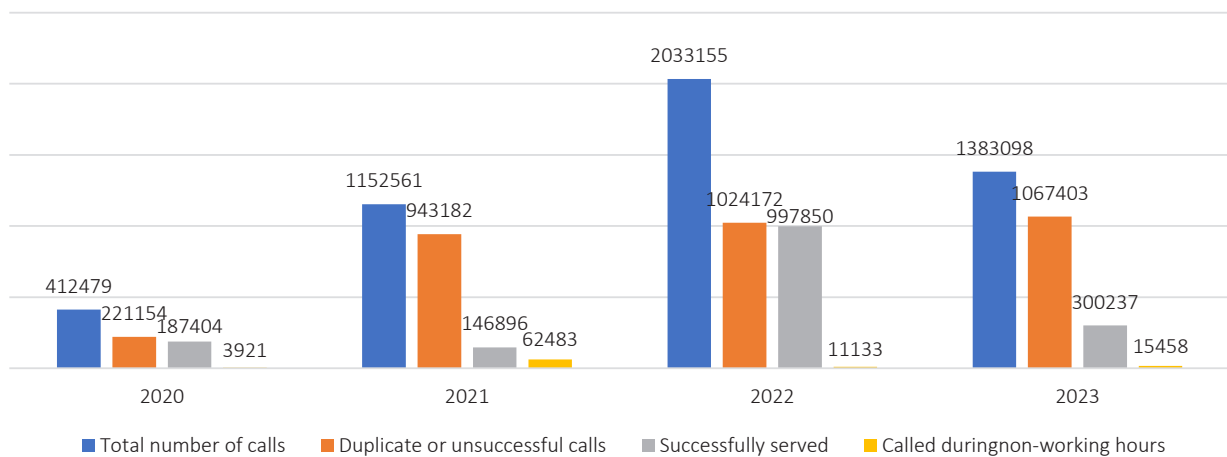
Figure 11.1. Call quality indicator, 2023



11.1. TOTAL CALLS RECEIVED

As of 2023, a total of 1 383 098 calls were made to the 1800-0119 special number. Compared to the call structure in 2022, the number of calls received decreased by 650 057 or 31.9%, and the number of successful calls increased by 4.1%.

Figure 11.2. By call structure, 2020-2022



As of 2023, successful calls accounted for 1 067 403, or 77.2% of the total. Duplicate or unsuccessful calls made up 300 237, or 21.7%, while calls received during non-working hours totaled 15 458, or 1.1%.

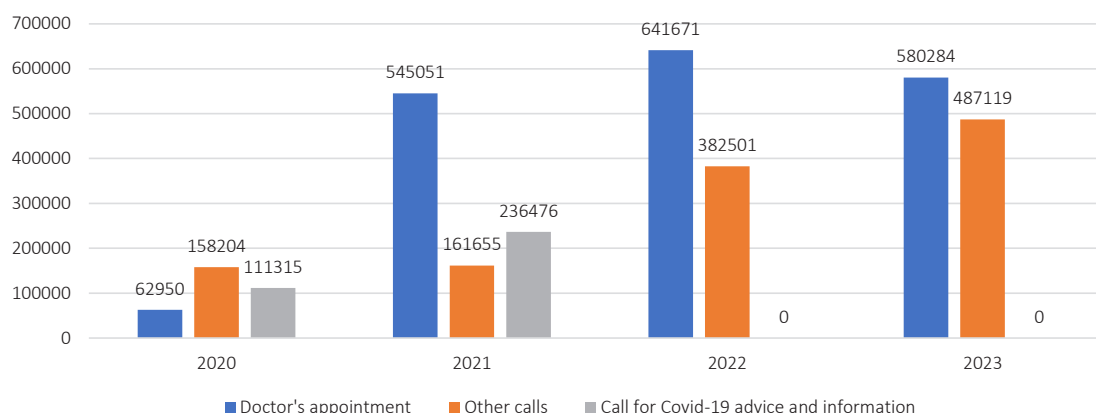
Table 11.2. By call structure, 2020-2023

Type of call	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total number of calls:	412479	1152561	2033155	1383098
Successfully served	221154 /53.6%/	943182 /81.8%/	1024172 /50.4%/	1067403 /77.2%/
Duplicate or un-successful calls	187404 /45.4%/	146896 /12.8%/	997850 /49.1%/	300237 /21.7%/
Called during non-working hours	3921 /1.0%/	62483 /5.4%/	11133 /0.5%/	15458 /1.1%/

In 2023, 1 383 098 successful calls from the total number of calls are compared:

- Doctor’s appointment 580284 (54.36%),
- Other calls 487119 (45.63%) respectively.

Figure 11.3. By total successful call structure, 2020-2023 year



11.2. DOCTOR’S APPOINTMENT CALL STRUCTURE

“The time a client waits to receive medical care and services is one of the main criteria for measuring whether the health system can meet the needs,” as defined by the World Health Organization. In 2017, the “Expectations of Ambulatory Care Services and Some Factors Affecting Research” concluded that the high prevalence of disease and the fact that one doctor sees more clients and conducts more examinations than the norm are the main factors contributing to delays in some referral hospitals.

Clients can access specialized central hospitals in the capital, district hospitals, general hospitals, provincial general hospitals, and BOEs in four ways: in person, via the “1800-0119” hotline, for repeated examinations directly from the doctor, or online through the e-Mongolia unified electronic service portal.

The special “Doctor’s Examination Appointment” hotline, 1800-0119, has handled a total of 580,284 calls for doctor’s examination appointments. Breaking this down: Central hospitals and specialized centers: 154 190 appointments (26.6%) District health centers: 379110 appointments (65.3%) Provincial health centers and hospitals: 46 984 appointments (8.1%) (Figure 11.4)



Figure 11.4 Doctor's examination appointment by call, 2020-2023

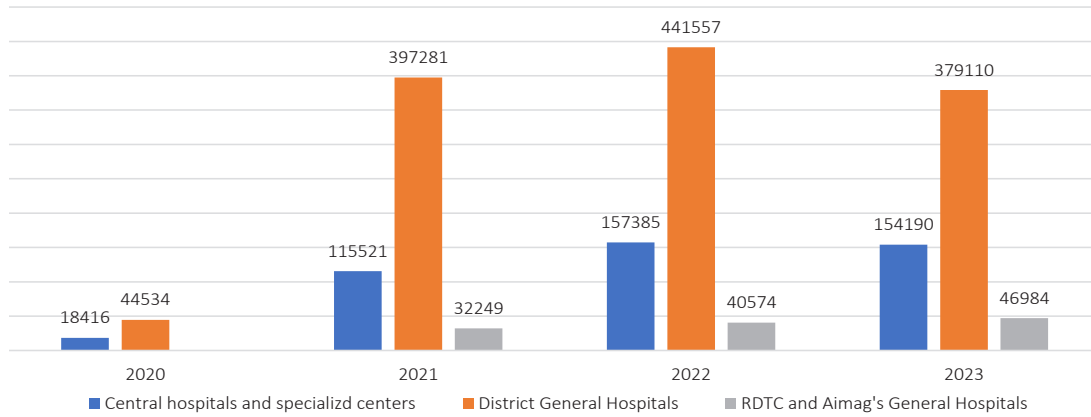


Figure 11.5 Doctor's examination appointment of Specialist center, specialist central hospitals, 2020-2023

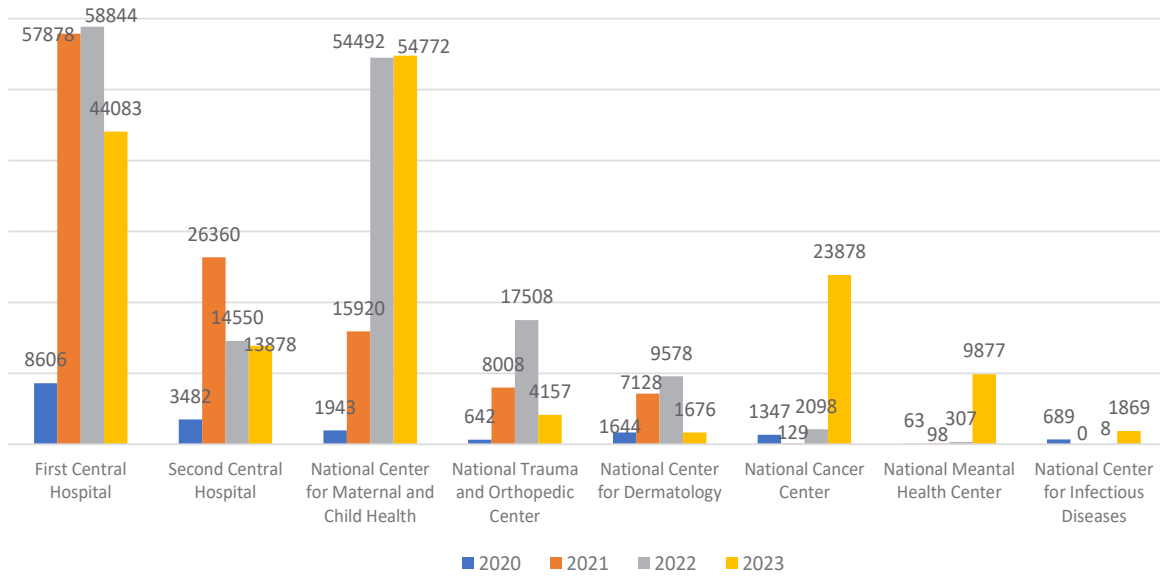
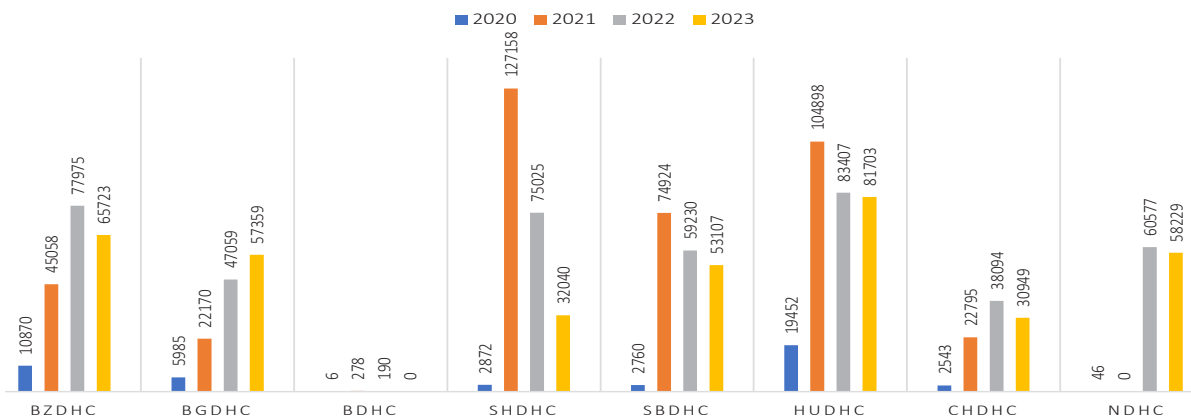
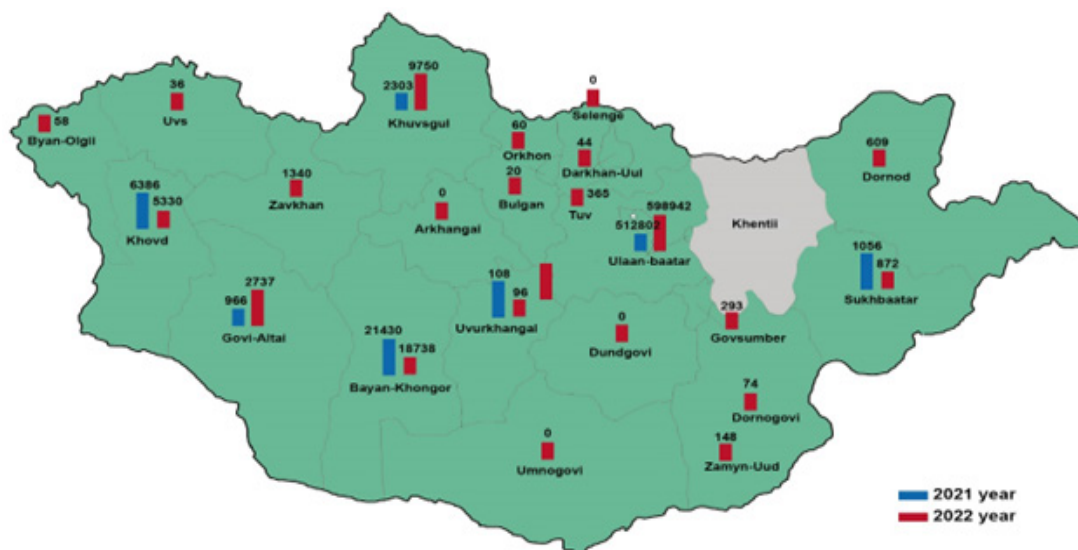


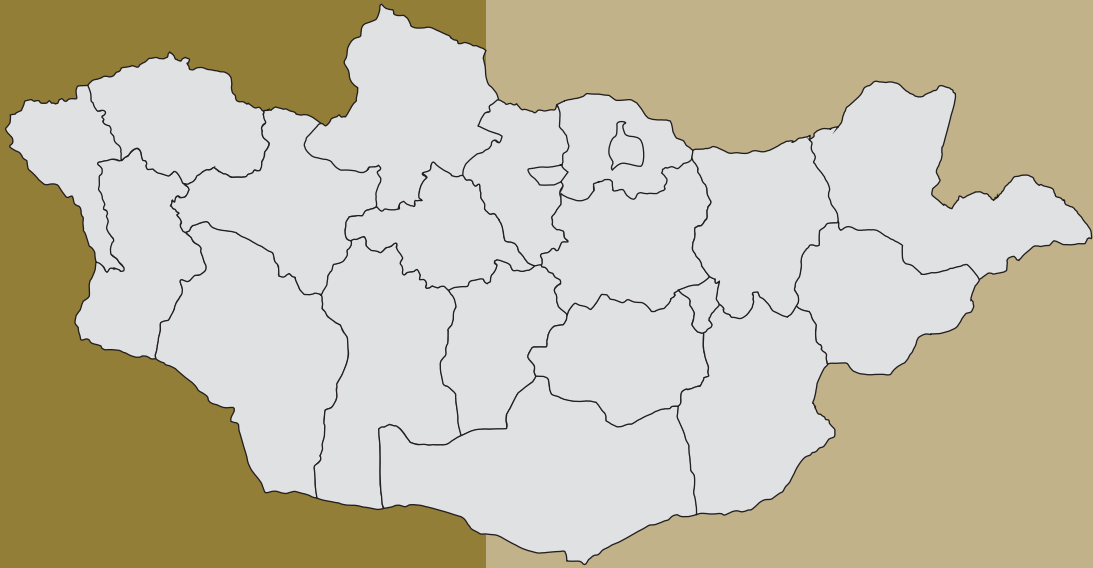
Figure 11.6. Doctor's examination appointment of District Health Center and General Hospital, 2020-2023 year



In 2022, the Call Coordination Office will provide the 1800-0119 special number “Doctor’s appointment” call service to 11 provincial general hospitals / Arkhangai, Bayan-Olgii, Dundgovi, Selenge, Zavkhan, Darkhan-Uul, Bulgan, Govsumber, Dornogovi, Tuv, Uvs, 3 provincial RDTCs (Umnogovi, Orkhon, Dornod), rural general hospitals of 2 provinces (Mandal Sum-Selenge province, Zamyn-Uud Sum-Dornogovi province) and Nalaikh district have introduced and making it 17 institutions.

Figure 11.7. Doctor’s examination appointment of Provincial General Hospital, RDTCs Hospital, 2020-2022 year





CHAPTER XII.

HEALTH ECONOMICS

CHAPTER XII. HEALTH ECONOMICS

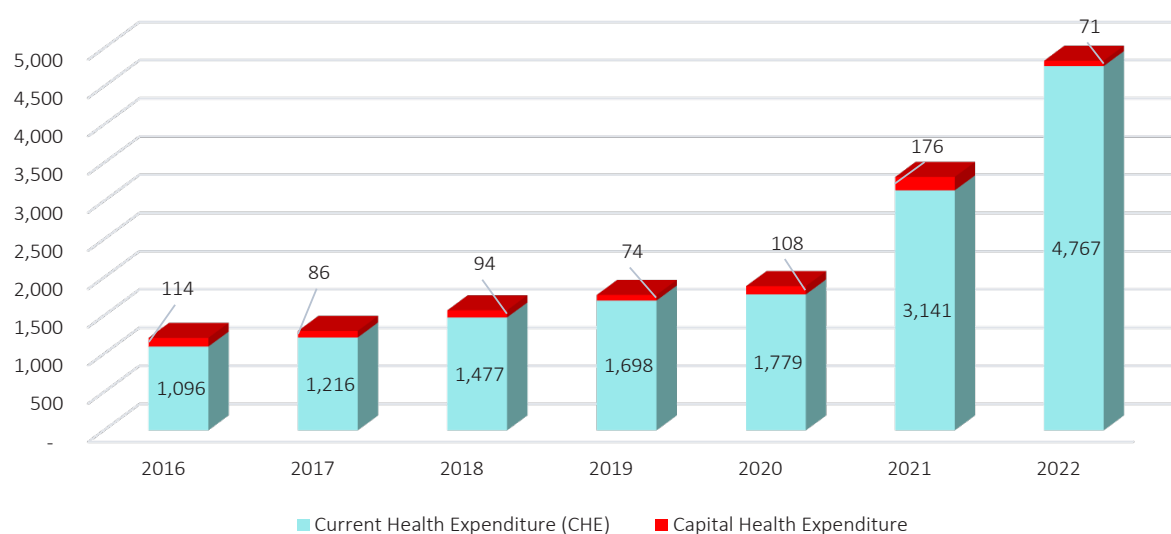
Up until 2021, this chapter was compiled based on the performance report of the budget portfolio manager and the health insurance fund's income and expenditure data. Beginning with this edition, the indicators of the "National Health Accounts" (NHA) are now presented in T-2 mode, following the international "System of Health Accounts 2011" methodology.

12.1. KEY INDICATORS OF HEALTHCARE COSTS

12.1.1 TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE

Due to the demographic and socio-economic conditions of Mongolia, healthcare costs have been steadily increasing, with an average annual growth of 10 percent from 2016 to 2020. However, due to health sector reforms, the spread of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, and the subsequent economic crisis and inflation in 2021, healthcare costs increased by 1.6 times, reaching 3.1 trillion MNT. In 2022, these costs further increased by 1.5 times, reaching 4.7 trillion MNT.

Figure 12.1. Current Health Expenditure (billion MNT)



Source: NHA database

From 2016 to 2020, state-owned health care institutions accounted for an average of 43 percent of total healthcare expenditure, and private sector healthcare institutions accounted for 36 percent.

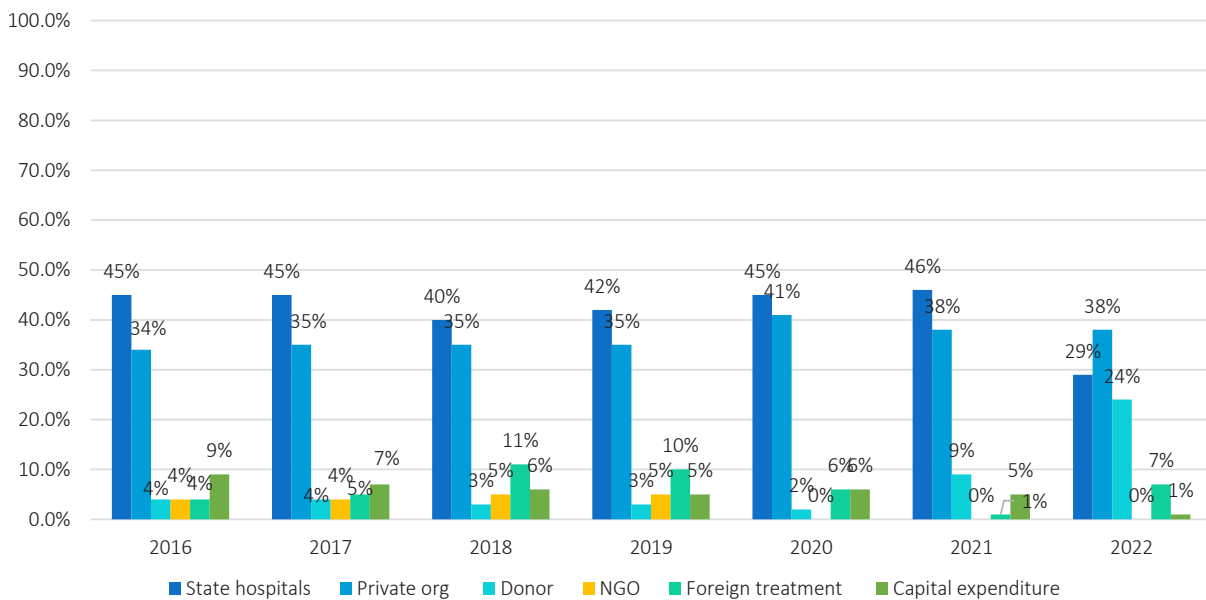
However, in 2021-2022, the share of both state-owned and private sector healthcare institutions reached 38 percent each. In the future, the proportion of expenses for state-owned health care institutions within the total health care costs will decrease, while the proportion for private health care institutions will increase.

During 2016-2020, the cost of medical expenses sought abroad accounted for about 7 percent of the total health expenditure, and decreased to 1 percent due to the pandemic in 2021, but increased to 7 percent or by 343.7 billion MNT in 2022.

From 2016 to 2020, the proportion of projects and programs funded by donor organizations in the health sector accounted for an average of 3 percent of the total health expenditure. However, it has increased to an average of 17 percent during 2021-2022



Figure 12.2. Structure of total health expenditure by percentage



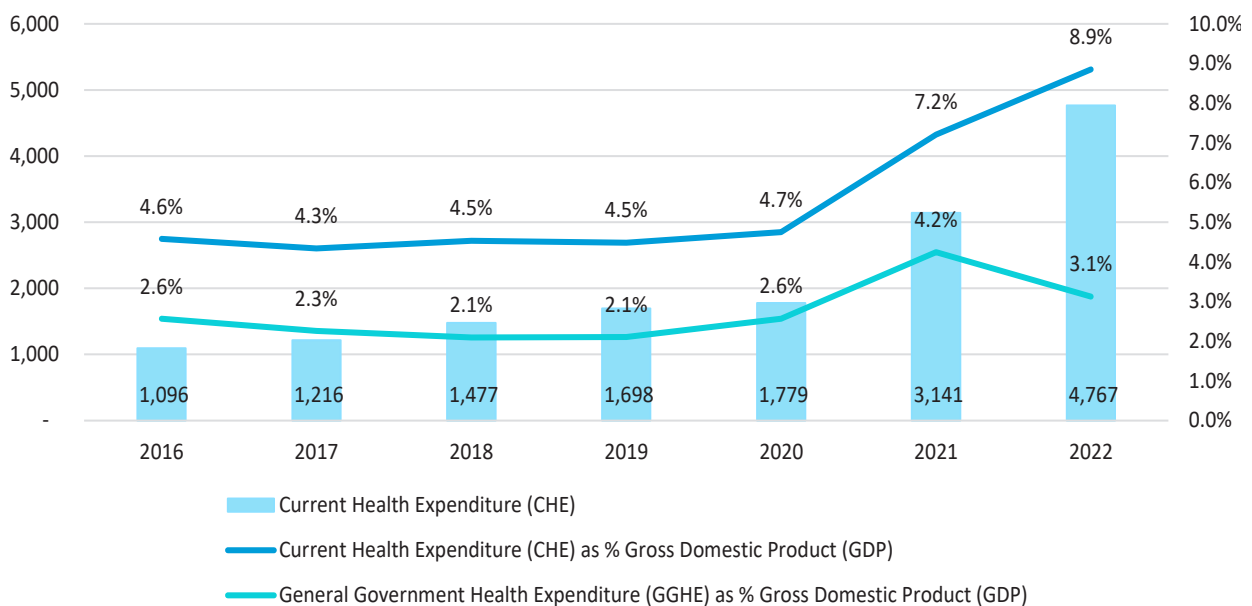
Source: NHA database

12.1.2. SHARE OF CURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

The share of current health expenditure (CHE) in the gross domestic product (GDP) averaged 4.5 percent, fluctuating between 4.3 and 4.7 percent between 2016-2020. It then surged by 2.5 percent to reach 7.2 percent in 2021, and further increased to 8.9 percent in 2022.

The share of general government spending in gross domestic product accounted for 2.1-2.6 percent during 2016-2020, and increased to 4.2 percent in 2021, but decreased by 1.1 percent and reached 3.1 percent in 2022.

Figure 12.3. Current health expenditure and share of GDP

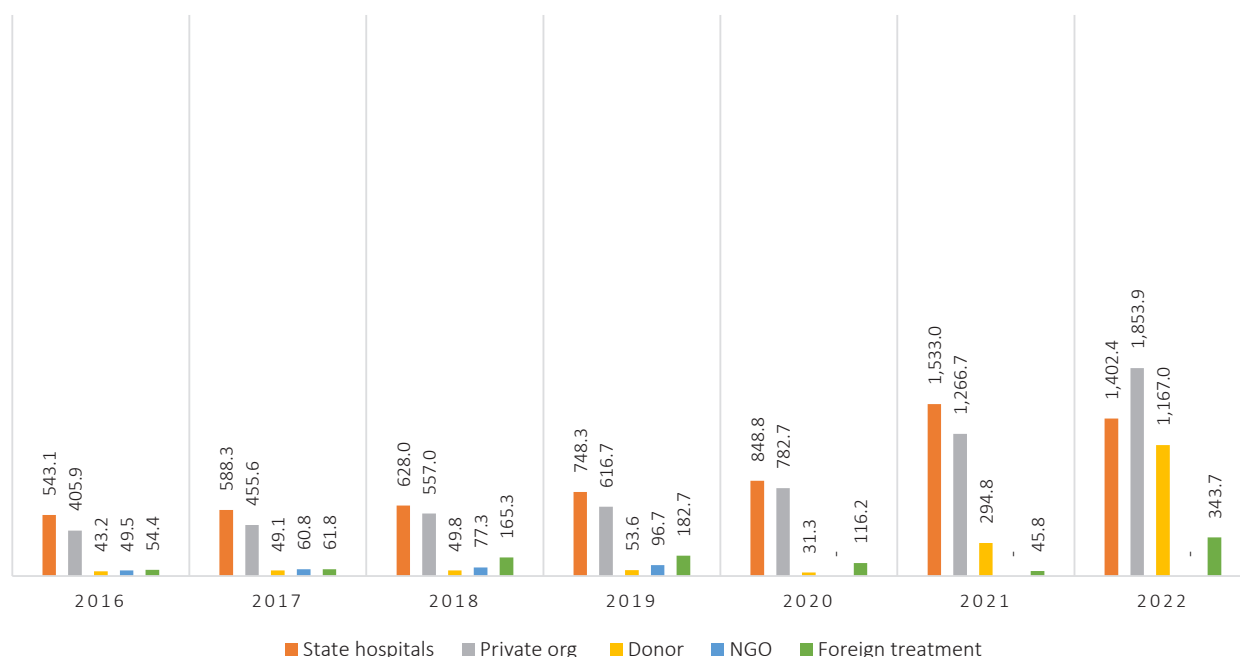


Source: NHA database, CHD

¹The World Health Organization recommends a ratio of at least 5.0.

In 2021, current health expenditure increased by 77 percent compared to the previous year, with costs for public hospitals increasing by 1.8 times, those for private healthcare institutions by 1.6 times, and expenses for donor organizations rising by 9.4 times due to the pandemic. The primary impact of the rise in expenses at state hospitals was a 2.5-fold increase in the cost of medical equipment and a 1.3-fold increase in wages and salaries. In 2022, current health expenditure increased by 52 percent compared to the previous year, driven by a 1.5-fold increase in expenses at private sector health institutions and a 4.0-fold increase in expenses from donor organizations. The increase in expenditure at private healthcare institutions can be attributed to the expansion in the number of institutions and the volume of reports received in that year.

Figure 12.4. Current health expenditure, billion MNT



Source: NHA database; CHD

Table 12.1. CHE and GDP and their annual growth

Year	CHE		GDP		Share of CHE in GDP
	Amount (billion MNT)	Growth rate	Amount (billion MNT)	Growth rate	
2016	1,096	-	23,931.3	-	-
2017	1,216	11	28,010.7	17	4.3
2018	1,477	22	32,582.6	16	4.5
2019	1,698	15	37,839.2	16	4.5
2020	1,779	5	37,453.3	-1	4.7
2021	3,141	77	43,555.5	16	7.2
2022	4,767	52	45,851.6	24	8.9

Source: NSO, NHA database

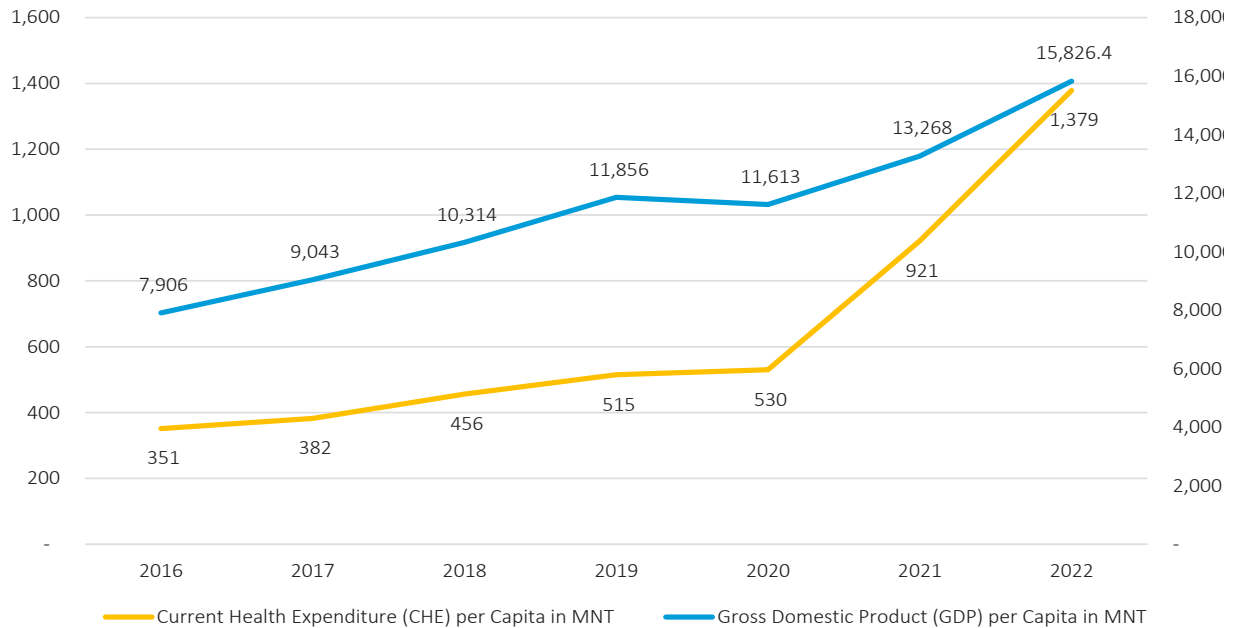
12.1.3. CURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA

Health expenditure per capita rose from 351 thousand MNT in 2016 to 1.37 million MNT in 2022. From 2016 to 2020, the growth remained relatively constant or directly related with the growth of GDP per capita. In 2021, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, health expenditure per capita surged by 74 percent from the previous year, and in 2022, this growth was sustained and increased



by 50 percent from the previous year.

Figure 12.5. GDP and Per Capita Health Expenditure



Source: NSO, NHA database, CHD

Table 12.2. Health expenditure per capita

Year	Health expenditure per capita			GDP per capita		Per capita GDP as a percentage of GDP per capita
	Amount (thousand MNT)	Growth rate	American dollars	Amount (thousand MNT)	Growth rate	
2016	351	-	164	7,906	-	-
2017	382	9	157	9,043	14	4.2
2018	456	19	185	10,314	14	4.4
2019	515	13	194	11,856	15	4.3
2020	530	3	188	11,613	-2	4.6
2021	921	74	310	13,268	14	6.9
2022	1,379	50	438	15,826	19	8.7

Source: NSO, NHA database

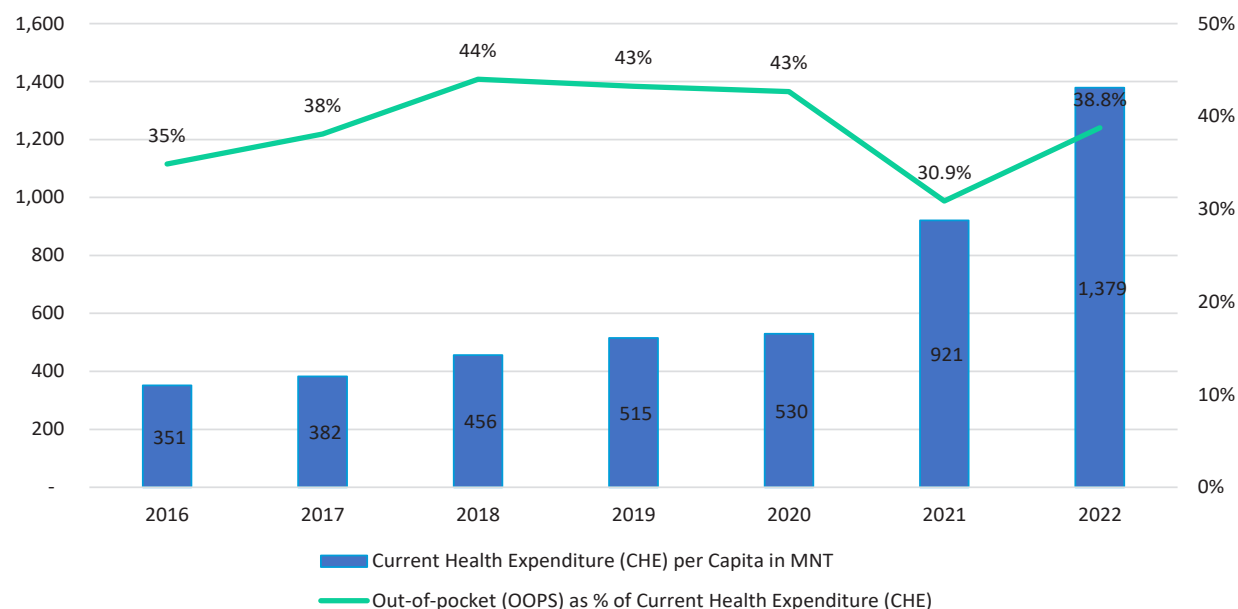
12.1.4. SHARE OF OUT-OF-POCKET HEALTH EXPENDITURE

From 2016 to 2018, the share of out-of-pocket health expenditure increased every year, remaining constant at 43 percent in 2019-2020. However, in 2021, it decreased by 12 percent to 31 percent and rebounded to 38.8 in 2022.

In other words, current health expenditure per capita in 2021 was 921 thousand MNT, out of which 30.9 percent, or 284 thousand MNT were paid out of pocket by individuals.

In 2022, health expenditure per capita was 1,379 thousand MNT, out of which 38.8 percent, or 535 thousand MNT were paid OOP by individuals.

Figure 12.6. Share of Out-of-Pocket Health Care Per Capita



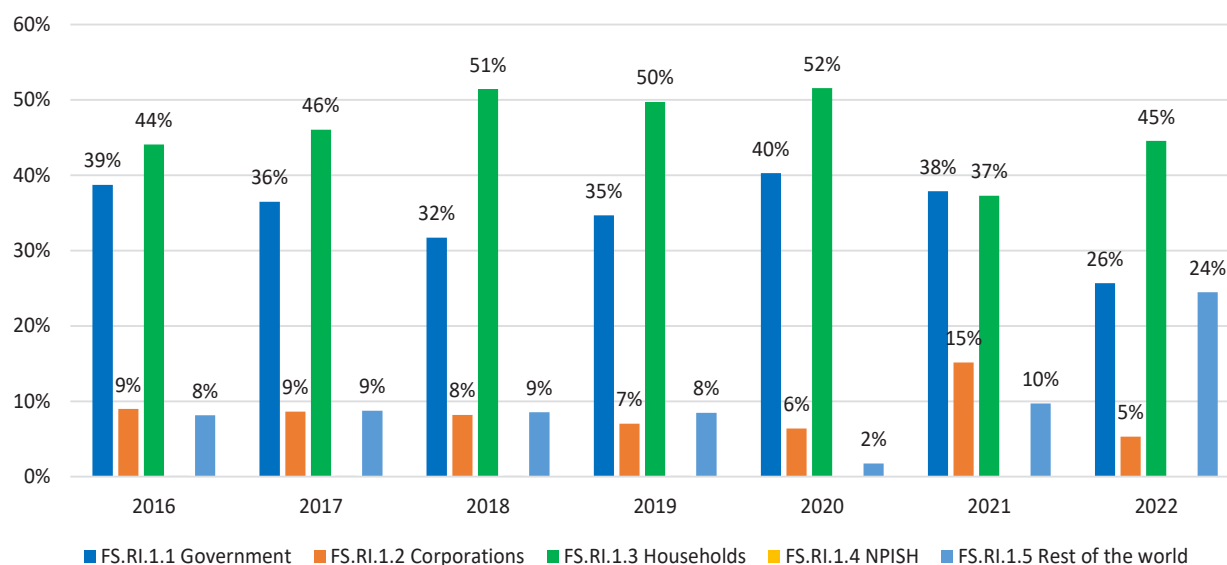
12.2. CLASSIFICATION OF CURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE

12.2.1. SOURCES OF REVENUE OF HEALTHCARE FINANCING SCHEMES

Health expenditure by funding sources from 2016-2022: on an average, 35 percent of total health expenditure comes from the state budget/government, 9 percent from corporate funding, 46 percent from payments made by individuals and households, and 10 percent from donor non-governmental organizations.

Regarding the funding sources, in 2022 government funding surged by 2.9 times to reach 1,223.7 billion MNT, payments made by individuals and households increased by 4.4 times to 2,123.7 billion MNT, and corporate funding rose by 2.6 times to 252.3 billion MNT in comparison with 2016.

Figure 12.7. Current health expenditure by funding sources



Source: NHA database, CHD



Table 12.3. Healthcare services funding sources

Year	By source of income (billions of MNT)					By source of income /percentage/				
	Government	Corporations	Households and individuals	Donors	NGO	Government	Corporations	Household and individual	Donors	NGO
2016	424	98	483	89	1	38.7	9.0	44.1	8.1	0.1
2017	443	105	560	106	1	36.5	8.6	46.1	8.7	0.1
2018	468	121	760	126	2	31.7	8.2	51.4	8.5	0.1
2019	589	119	844	144	2	34.7	7.0	49.7	8.5	0.1
2020	717	114	917	31	-	40.3	6.4	51.6	1.8	-
2021	1,190	475	1,171	305	-	37.9	15.1	37.3	9.7	-
2022	1,224	252	2,124	1,167	-	25.7	5.3	44.6	24.5	-

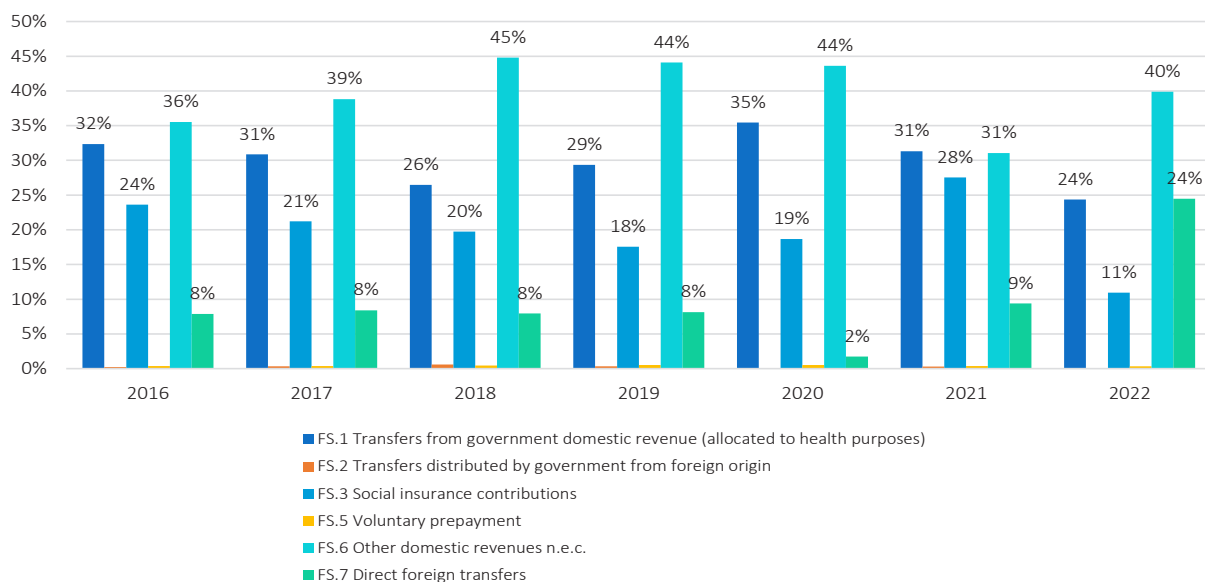
Source: NHA database

12.2.2. TYPES OF REVENUE OF HEALTH CARE FINANCING SCHEMES

Types of revenue of health care financing schemes from 2016 to 2022: on average, 40 percent of total health expenditure originated from other internal income/direct payments from individuals and households, 24 percent from government internal transfers or government subsidy transfers for certain healthcare services, 20 percent from social insurance contributions or transfers from the social health insurance fund, and 10 percent from foreign transfers.

From 2016 to 2019, funding from donors remained relatively stable, accounting for 8 percent of revenue. However, it decreased by 6 percent to 2 percent in 2020, then increased to 9 percent in 2021, and surged to 24 percent in 2022. The increase in transfers from domestic government revenue allocated for health purposes as a portion of the healthcare financing scheme, reaching 35.4 percent in 2020 compared to previous years, may be attributed to adjustments made in the allocation of health expenses from the state budget in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, the portion of transfers from the state budget increased by 176 billion MNT from the previous year, but the percentage of total health expenses decreased to 24.3 percent.

Figure 12.8. Health care financing schemes by type of revenue



Source: NHA database, CHD

²This category shows the mechanism by which health care funding is transferred.

Table 12.4. Classification of health care financing schemes (billions of MNT)

Indicators	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Transfers from government domestic revenue (allocated for health purposes)	32.3	30.9	26.5	29.3	35.4	31.3	24.3
Transfers distributed by government from foreign origin	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Social insurance contributions	23.6	21.2	19.7	17.6	18.7	27.6	11.0
Voluntary prepayment	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Other internal revenue	35.5	38.8	44.8	44.1	43.6	31.0	39.9
Direct foreign transfer	7.9	8.4	7.9	8.1	1.8	9.4	24.5

Source: NHA database

12.2.3 CLASSIFICATION OF HEALTHCARE FINANCING SCHEMES

From 2016 to 2020, the financing of healthcare services in Mongolia was distributed as follows: the state budget provided 31%, the health insurance fund contributed 20%, individual household payments accounted for 41%, and voluntary and external funding made up 8%.

In 2021, after transitioning to a single-buyer system, the funding structure changed significantly. The state budget's contribution decreased to 13%, while the health insurance fund's share increased to 46%. Individual household payments were reduced to 31%, and foreign funding accounted for 9%.

By 2022, the state budget's share further declined to 4%, the health insurance fund covered 32%, individual household payments accounted for 39%, and foreign sources increased their contribution to 24%.

Figure 12.9. Health Care Financing Schemes by Percentage

Source: NHA database, CHD

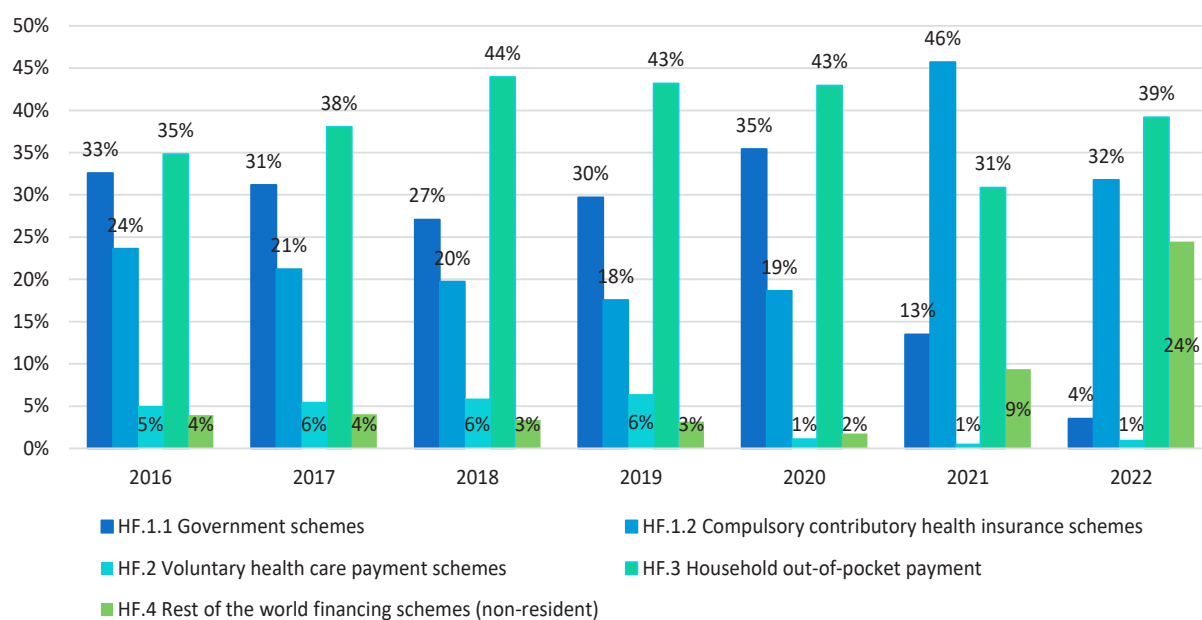




Table 12.5. Classification of health care financing schemes (billions of MNT)

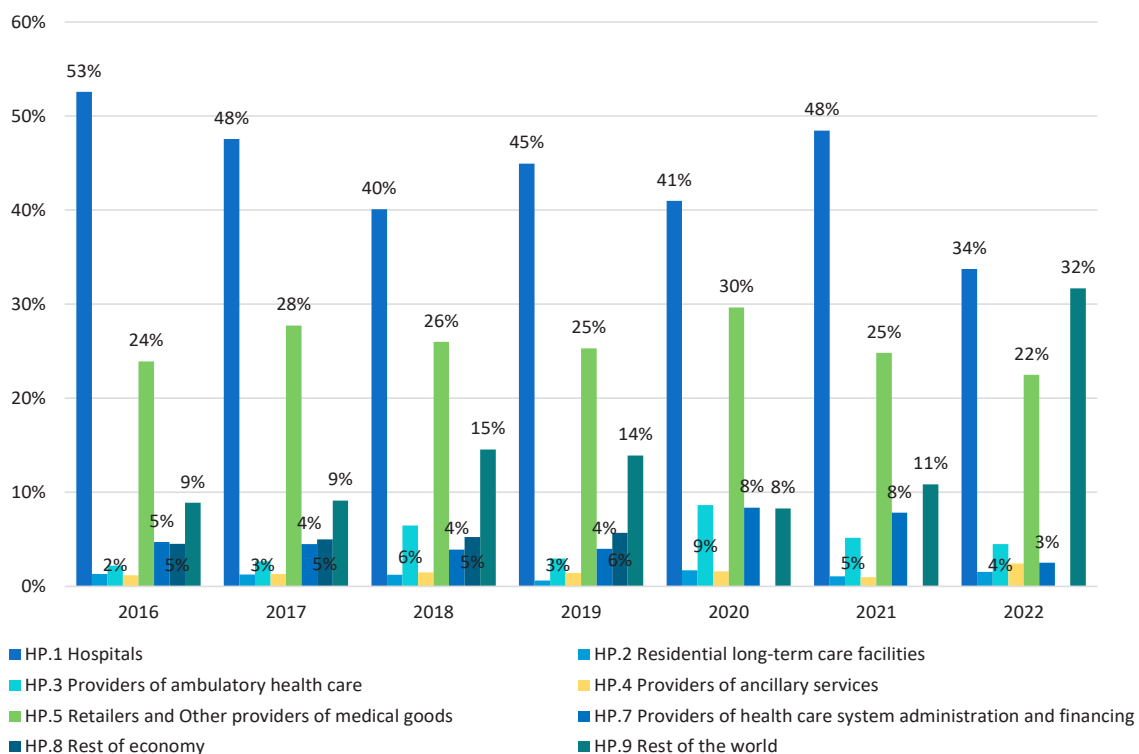
DESCRIPTION	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Government schemes and compulsory contributory health care financing schemes	616.2	636.9	691.5	802.3	962.3	1,858.9	1,682.5
Government schemes	357.2	379.1	400.0	504.2	630.4	423.2	168.1
Compulsory contributory health insurance schemes	259.0	257.8	291.5	298.1	331.9	1,413.7	1514.4
Voluntary health care payment schemes	55.0	67.0	87.0	108.9	21.5	17.2	49.3
Voluntary health insurance schemes	5.0	5.6	9.0	11.5	20.9	17.2	20.7
NPISH financing schemes (including development agencies)	49.5	60.8	77.3	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unspecified voluntary health care payment schemes (n.e.c.)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	28.5
Household out-of-pocket payment	381.6	462.5	649.2	733.2	763.9	969.5	1,867.9
Rest of the world financing schemes (non-resident)	43.2	49.1	49.8	53.6	31.3	294.8	1,167

Source: NHA database

12.2.4. HEALTH EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF SERVICE

Health expenditure by type of services from 2016 to 2022 averages as follows: 46 percent of the total health expenditure is allocated in hospitals with all types of beds, 26 percent in retailers and other providers of medical goods, 6 percent in providers of health care system administration and financing, 5 percent in providers of ambulatory care, 2 percent in providers of ancillary services, 1 percent in residential long-term care facilities such as rehabilitation centers and springs, and the remaining 11 percent by foreign organizations (donor organizations and individuals who have received treatment in foreign countries).

Figure 12.10. Current health expenditure by health care providers

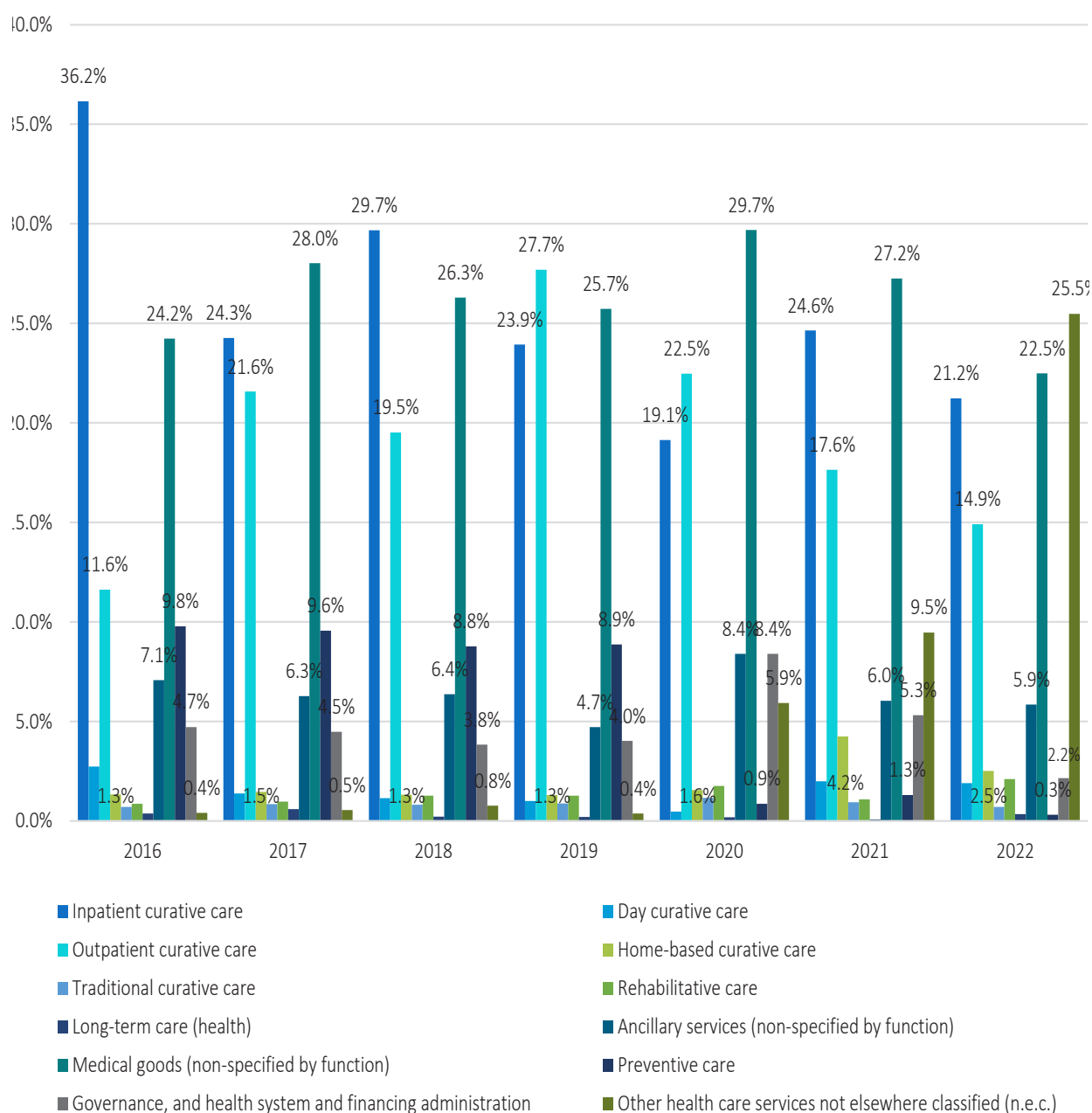


Source: NHA database, CHD

12.2.5. HEALTH EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF SERVICE

Health expenditure by type of service during 2016–2022 averages as follows: 25.6 percent of the total health expenditure is allocated for inpatient curative care, 26.2 percent for medical goods (drugs, medical devices and equipment), 19.3 percent for outpatient curative care, 6.4 percent for ancillary activities such as radiology, laboratory and emergency care, 5.6 percent for preventive care, 4.7 percent for governance, health system and financing administration, 1.5 percent for day curative care, 2.0 percent for home-based curative care, 1.3 percent for rehabilitative care, and 0.9 percent for traditional curative care.

Figure 12.11. Health expenditure by type of service (percentage)



Source: NHA database, CHD



Table 12.6. Health care service by type of service (billions of MNT)

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Inpatient curative care	395.4	295.1	438.4	404.9	340.1	768.0	1011.9
Day curative care	29.9	16.8	17.0	17.1	8.3	62.0	90.4
Outpatient curative care	127.1	262.3	288.4	468.7	399.2	549.7	710.5
Home-based curative care	14.7	17.8	19.5	22.1	27.6	132.1	119.8
Traditional curative care	7.8	10.4	12.1	14.8	20.8	29.5	33.6
Rehabilitative care	9.4	11.8	18.8	21.6	31.3	33.6	100.6
Long-term care (health)	4.1	7.2	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.5	16.7
Ancillary services (non-specified by function)	77.3	76.2	94.1	79.7	149.2	188.4	278.9
Medical goods (non-specified by function)	265.0	340.6	388.4	435.4	527.5	849.3	1,071.9
Preventive care	107.0	116.2	129.7	150.1	15.3	40.7	14.9
Governance, and health system and financing administration	51.6	54.5	56.7	68.0	149.1	165.9	102.5
Other health care services not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	4.4	6.7	11.3	6.3	105.2	295.2	1,214.7

Source: NHA database

12.2.6. CLASSIFICATION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

Note that the capital expenditure is calculated using the investment data from the state budget and does not include investments made by donor country projects and programs or investments in private health institutions.

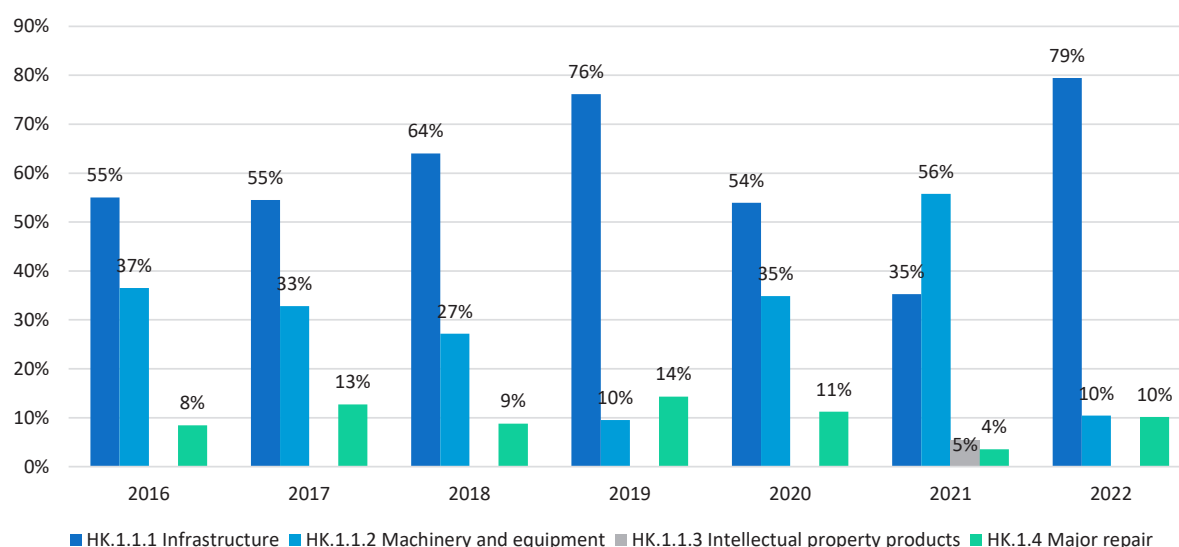
From 2016 to 2022, a total of 735.3 billion MNT was allocated to capital expenditure. Of this amount, 63 percent was spent on buildings, 37 percent on machinery and equipment, and 10 percent on major repairs.

The proportion of spending on infrastructure or buildings as a percentage of capital expenditure declined from 2019 to 2021, although the total spending remained relatively stable. Conversely, expenditures on machinery and equipment exhibited a steady increase during the same period.

On average, major repairs constituted approximately 9% of capital expenditure, with the amount decreasing from 9.6 billion MNT in 2016 to 6.3 billion MNT in 2021. In 2022, capital expenditures amounted to 72.9 billion MNT, marking a 58.6% decrease from the previous year.

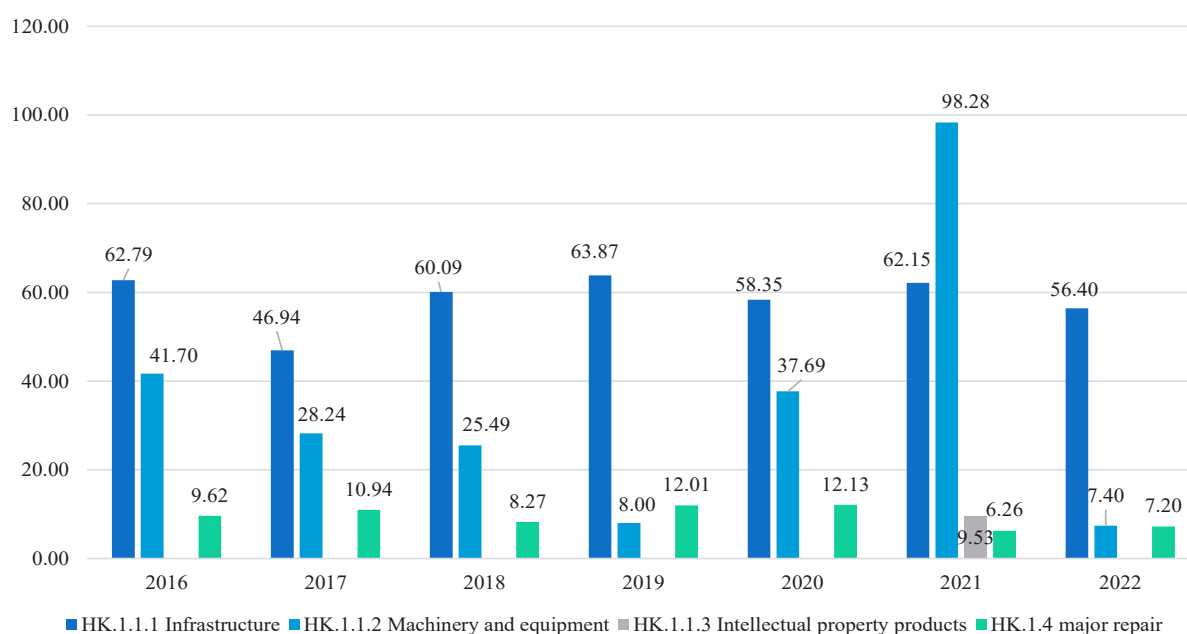
The proportion of capital expenditure in total expenditure averaged 6 percent from 2016 to 2022. However, this percentage has steadily declined over the years, reaching from 10 percent to 1.

Figure 12.12. Capital expenditure by subcategory (percentage)



Source: NHA database, CHD

Figure 12.13. Capital expenditure by subcategory (billion MNT)



Source: NHA database, CHD

Capital expenditure by subcategory in 2021, 35 percent or 62.2 billion MNT were spent on infrastructure/buildings, 4 percent or 6.3 billion MNT were spent on major repairs, and 56 percent or 98.3 billion MNT were spent on machinery and equipment. Capital expenditures were made for 57 buildings and structures for hospitals and health centers throughout Mongolia (87 percent or 36 buildings to be transferred, 17% or 21 new buildings).

In 2021, capital expenditure was distributed across subcategories as follows: 35 percent, equivalent to 62.2 billion MNT, was allocated to infrastructure or buildings, 4 percent, or 6.3 billion MNT, was designated for major repairs, and 56 percent, or 98.3 billion MNT, was invested in machinery and equipment. These capital expenditures facilitated the development of 57 buildings and structures for hospitals and health centers across Mongolia (87 percent, or 36 buildings, were to be transferred, while 13 percent, or 21 new buildings, were constructed).



In 2022, capital expenditure amounted to MNT 71.0 billion, with 79% allocated for buildings and 20% for major repairs and equipment. Further details regarding the costs of machinery and equipment, as well as major repairs, s available in Appendix 2 of the current year’s “Budget Law.”

Table 12.7. Capital expenditure by subcategory (billions of MNT)

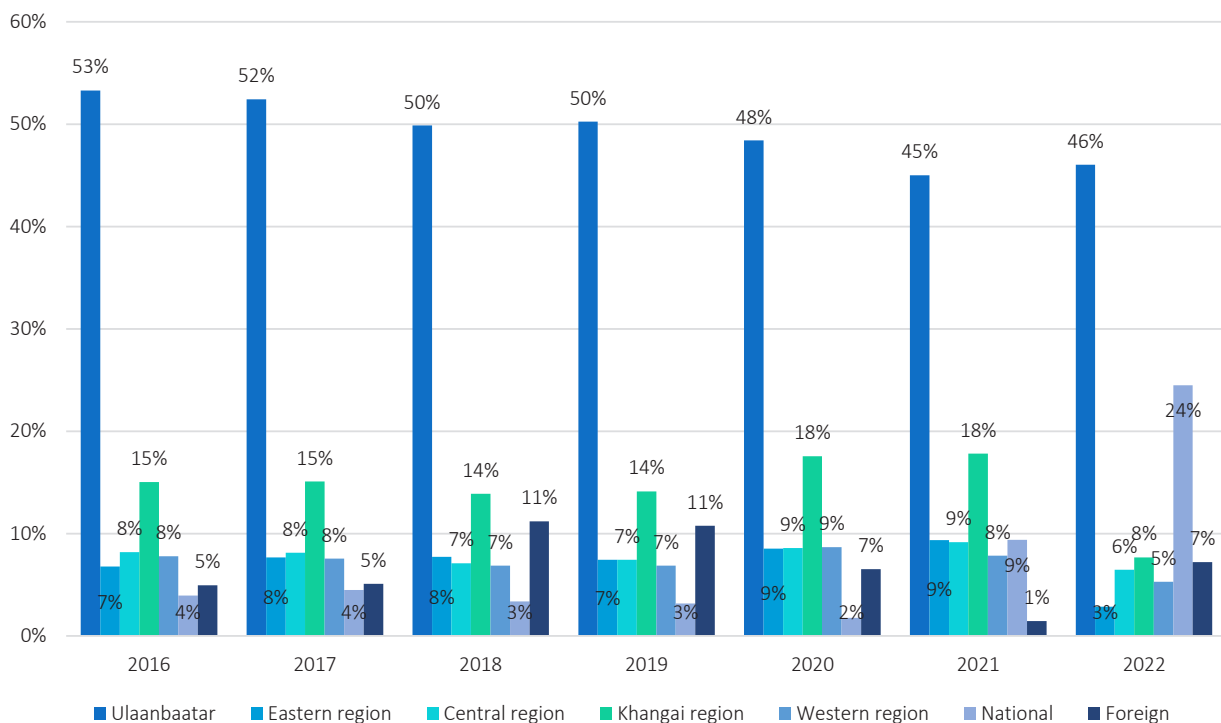
Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Gross capital formation	114.10	86.13	93.85	83.88	108.16	176.22	71.0
Gross fixed capital formation	104.48	75.19	85.58	71.87	96.03	169.96	63.8
Infrastructure	62.79	46.94	60.09	63.87	58.35	62.15	56.4
Machinery and equipment	41.70	28.24	25.49	8.00	37.69	98.28	7.4
Intellectual property products						9.53	
major repair	9.62	10.94	8.27	12.01	12.13	6.26	7.2

Source: NHA database

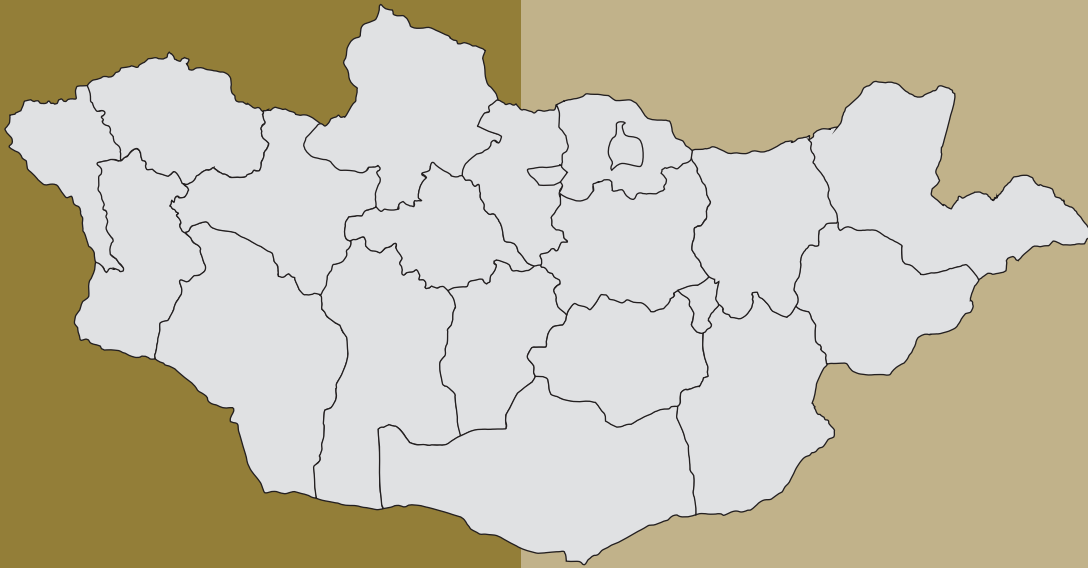
12.2.7. HEALTH EXPENDITURE BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Health expenditure by geographical location from 2016 to 2022 averages as follows: 49 percent of current health expenses are allocated in Ulaanbaatar, 7 percent in the eastern region, 8 percent in the central region, 14 percent in the Khangai region, 7 percent in the western region, 7 percent in foreign countries, and the remaining 7 percent represents nationally spent (unclassified) amounts

Figure 12.14. Current health expenditure by geographic location (percentage)



Source: NHA database, CHD



CHAPTER 13

HEALTH INDICATORS, LAST 10 YEARS

Maternal mortality rate, /Per 100 000 live births/

№	Aimag and city	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Arkhangai	45.9	0.0	102.2	0.0	115.1	58.5	122.0	242.4	0.0	0.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	35.9	72.2	35.3	35.1	0.0	0.0	174.6	68.3	72.1	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	137.4	46.9	101.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.8	59.6	0.0
4	Bulgan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Gobi-Altai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.7
6	Gobi-Sumber	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	40.2	0.0	83.1	0.0	0.0	136.7	0.0	0.0
8	Dornogobi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.4	68.6	80.0	93.1
9	Dornod	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.9	0.0	167.6	0.0	0.0
10	Dundgobi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Zavkhan	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.2	0.0	0.0
12	Orkhon	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.7	0.0	0.0
13	Uvurkhangai	0.0	36.3	74.8	0.0	0.0	38.4	41.2	45.3	50.3	0.0
14	Umnugobi	69.4	66.4	212.9	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Sukhbaatar	0.0	0.0	158.5	78.4	0.0	77.5	0.0	0.0	90.1	82.4
16	Selenge	0.0	51.1	108.9	0.0	58.6	56.2	0.0	123.2	0.0	0.0
17	Tuv	0.0	78.5	82.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	177.1	125.0	0.0
18	Uvs	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.3
19	Khovd	86.2	0.0	90.1	45.2	127.4	43.8	44.0	147.4	110.8	0.0
20	Khuvsgul	30.1	32.0	101.2	0.0	34.7	70.6	73.3	37.7	130.5	0.0
21	Khentii	0.0	61.2	0.0	69.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.0	0.0
22	Aimag average	25.0	23.0	56.0	22.3	24.4	21.6	32.9	70.9	42.8	13.3
23	Ulaanbaatar	35.9	28.8	41.8	31.2	29.5	24.3	27.7	118.1	28.4	37.9
24	National average	30.6	26.0	48.6	26.9	27.1	23.0	30.2	94.9	35.1	26.4

Infant mortality rate, /Per 1000 live births/

Aimag and city	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1 Arkhangai	13.3	14.1	18.9	16.8	19.6	15.2	13.4	9.7	13.4	10.6
2 Bayan-Ulgii	23.7	24.9	27.9	13.3	17.8	20.7	16.4	16.4	14.4	17.7
3 Bayankhongor	15.1	14.1	23.9	15.5	11.6	12.8	8.8	8.6	9.5	8.0
4 Bulgan	20.8	17.2	13.8	10.8	16.6	18.3	14.5	14.3	14.7	18.3
5 Gobi-Altai	24.5	13.1	16.2	16.4	16.3	14.6	8.5	17.7	13.4	11.2
6 Gobi-Sumber	6.1	13.5	15.6	7.2	2.1	11.7	6.8	2.1	10.6	8.7
7 Darkhan-Uul	7.0	10.2	12.5	10.6	10.8	7.5	9.3	9.6	10.5	7.9
8 Dornogobi	13.4	12.3	14.6	12.8	11.7	7.4	8.9	8.9	9.6	11.2
9 Dornod	9.6	7.6	11.1	13.4	4.1	7.3	15.5	7.8	8.2	5.3
10 Dundgobi	16.9	7.0	16.8	9.1	7.7	7.4	7.8	14.0	11.8	10.1
11 Zavkhan	23.5	25.8	15.5	16.6	13.3	16.1	13.9	19.5	11.9	14.1
12 Orkhon	14.5	12.2	12.6	5.0	6.5	8.3	8.6	12.3	6.5	8.1
13 Uvurkhangai	12.7	14.2	20.6	16.1	15.0	14.6	8.2	10.9	14.6	14.2
14 Umnugobi	20.1	16.6	19.2	16.1	14.8	21.3	11.9	11.0	15.1	10.0
15 Sukhbaatar	20.3	18.6	22.2	17.3	10.7	10.1	7.4	5.1	8.1	4.9
16 Selenge	6.4	8.2	14.7	11.0	10.6	9.6	8.5	10.5	9.7	13.0
17 Tuv	16.5	13.3	20.5	10.0	18.3	15.4	11.2	15.1	21.3	12.7
18 Uvs	18.8	20.4	21.6	18.7	14.1	13.6	13.8	10.2	13.7	8.6
19 Khovd	19.4	20.8	18.9	16.7	14.9	18.0	11.9	18.2	15.5	12.2
20 Khuvsgul	16.0	22.4	28.3	22.0	18.0	18.0	13.6	13.6	16.1	10.6
21 Khentii	15.3	17.1	15.3	19.4	11.6	16.0	8.2	9.8	12.3	8.5
22 Aimag average	15.7	15.9	18.8	14.5	13.1	13.8	11.2	12.0	12.3	10.8
23 Ulaanbaatar	15.0	14.7	15.0	12.7	13.6	12.9	11.8	11.1	12.5	13.7
24 National average	15.3	15.3	16.8	13.6	13.4	13.3	11.5	11.6	12.4	12.3

Perinatal mortality rate, /Per 1000 births/

No	Aimags and city	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Arkhangai	13.2	9.7	12.7	10.5	13.2	7.0	7.9	7.2	11.9	11.3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	18.5	16.9	16.8	13.2	12.2	11.0	10.8	14.2	11.5	11.0
3	Bayankhongor	17.7	14.0	10.6	11.4	9.1	9.5	9.2	6.4	7.7	6.2
4	Bulgan	13.8	16.1	12.5	7.2	16.5	14.3	17.0	10.7	11.7	11.6
5	Gobi-Altai	22.7	9.2	15.2	14.7	13.1	12.4	9.9	15.3	8.6	13.1
6	Gobi-Sumber	8.1	8.9	6.6	4.8	2.1	13.9	0.0	4.2	10.5	8.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	7.7	9.4	8.4	9.3	9.9	10.0	11.1	9.5	11.4	9.4
8	Dornogobi	10.7	9.7	11.1	14.3	11.6	8.1	9.5	5.5	4.8	13.0
9	Dornod	13.5	8.6	10.1	13.3	6.6	7.2	7.5	13.3	10.6	9.2
10	Dundgobi	13.6	4.0	16.7	9.0	5.5	8.4	5.6	9.3	13.2	4.3
11	Zavkhan	14.8	17.6	10.5	16.5	9.1	15.3	9.4	15.7	5.5	11.4
12	Orkhon	14.4	13.3	11.4	8.9	8.3	8.3	8.6	13.4	8.2	8.0
13	Uvurkhangai	12.6	11.6	10.8	11.1	12.8	9.6	8.2	9.0	13.5	9.1
14	Umnugobi	18.6	17.1	13.4	14.5	12.2	18.2	11.8	12.7	11.9	11.4
15	Sukhbaatar	13.4	16.4	13.4	11.7	9.1	9.2	10.3	7.2	7.2	3.3
16	Selenge	9.3	8.1	7.1	7.0	7.6	10.6	12.0	10.4	6.7	10.7
17	Tuv	9.7	18.6	21.1	9.2	10.4	18.0	8.3	19.3	13.6	8.8
18	Uvs	15.9	14.9	14.1	15.6	9.4	8.9	12.2	13.9	12.4	7.4
19	Khovd	15.5	19.3	15.2	15.7	14.3	10.9	9.6	12.2	9.9	3.7
20	Khuvsgul	17.3	18.1	16.8	12.9	14.2	11.2	13.5	14.2	10.8	5.5
21	Khentii	15.8	12.8	8.5	11.0	10.9	8.9	6.9	7.9	10.7	7.0
22	Aimags average	14.3	13.4	12.6	11.9	10.8	10.6	9.9	11.4	10.2	8.6
23	Ulaanbaatar	14.7	15.6	13.2	12.9	12.8	11.4	12.2	12.1	11.4	11.9
24	National average	14.5	14.6	12.9	12.4	11.9	11.0	11.1	11.8	10.8	10.4

Under five mortality rates, /Per 1000 live births/

No	Aimags and city	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Arkhangai	18.3	18.0	27.6	20.5	25.3	21.7	18.9	13.3	18.6	15.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	26.5	31.4	32.1	17.9	25.0	25.1	19.9	18.4	20.9	22.2
3	Bayankhongor	19.7	18.3	30.0	18.0	18.8	17.6	13.2	11.3	12.5	10.5
4	Bulgan	23.8	19.2	16.1	13.2	22.9	21.0	15.8	14.3	22.1	20.0
5	Gobi-Altai	26.9	15.5	20.4	19.7	19.4	19.0	9.2	21.6	20.1	12.2
6	Gobi-Sumber	6.1	15.7	20.0	14.4	6.4	11.7	11.3	2.1	13.2	8.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	8.4	12.1	15.3	12.8	13.7	9.6	12.5	10.9	13.5	10.4
8	Dornogobi	19.5	12.3	16.7	13.6	16.0	12.5	10.3	12.3	13.6	13.0
9	Dornod	13.1	10.2	15.4	18.1	6.6	10.4	19.5	10.1	12.0	8.6
10	Dundgobi	20.0	10.0	21.0	15.9	13.2	9.5	10.0	15.2	11.8	14.5
11	Zavkhan	26.6	28.2	19.0	17.3	20.3	21.3	19.0	24.8	16.4	17.6
12	Orkhon	16.2	15.2	14.5	5.4	9.5	10.6	10.2	13.9	6.9	9.4
13	Uvurkhangai	16.0	18.9	28.4	20.2	19.1	17.7	9.9	13.1	16.6	17.8
14	Umnugobi	26.4	19.9	24.1	20.0	16.1	24.9	14.3	12.2	17.5	10.7
15	Sukhbaatar	24.8	22.9	27.7	20.4	16.1	13.2	12.6	5.8	11.7	9.1
16	Selenge	8.9	11.8	19.1	15.1	12.3	12.4	12.7	14.8	15.7	16.8
17	Tuv	17.2	17.3	30.4	17.5	26.2	20.9	20.5	21.3	30.0	21.5
18	Uvs	23.0	23.4	27.0	22.1	19.9	17.8	15.8	11.8	18.5	12.6
19	Khovd	24.1	23.3	23.4	22.2	19.1	21.5	15.4	21.1	20.5	13.8
20	Khuvsgul	19.3	27.5	32.4	26.3	23.6	22.6	17.2	18.1	17.8	16.5
21	Khentii	18.3	18.4	23.2	24.9	15.1	20.4	13.3	13.1	16.2	12.4
22	Aimags average	19.0	19.2	23.7	18.1	17.7	17.6	14.6	14.7	16.2	14.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	17.8	17.3	18.2	15.4	16.1	14.9	13.4	13.1	14.9	15.7
24	National average	18.4	18.3	20.8	16.7	16.9	16.1	14.0	13.9	15.5	14.9

Communicable disease, /Per 10000 population/

№	Aimags and city	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Arkhangai	62.6	64.1	159.7	53.3	61.2	55.6	37.7	1371.8	594.6	77.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	40.7	65.5	61.8	33.1	30.5	38.9	29.4	1074.1	218.1	36.9
3	Bayankhongor	142.5	183.1	268.8	134.3	167.2	183.1	149.8	2070.0	912.8	108.8
4	Bulgan	73.4	68.5	125.5	80.0	56.6	88.7	85.6	1967.2	515.8	53.2
5	Gobi-Altai	88.1	75.8	171.7	140.0	83.8	71.2	49.9	2258.5	1147.4	86.2
6	Gobi-Sumber	106.1	74.5	176.7	141.6	150.7	95.4	40.1	3097.3	1447.2	162.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	101.0	77.3	313.8	93.0	114.2	148.0	96.4	1268.0	229.6	139.4
8	Dornogobi	134.6	139.8	266.9	105.3	108.1	160.6	129.6	2883.2	1282.8	230.8
9	Dornod	334.5	337.8	337.1	381.2	354.5	268.6	194.8	2398.4	1029.4	313.7
10	Dundgobi	91.0	125.3	144.7	110.5	89.0	87.3	65.6	2650.0	772.2	91.5
11	Zavkhan	66.7	75.2	112.8	65.4	63.6	97.8	88.2	1656.4	926.5	72.9
12	Orkhon	68.5	104.2	138.6	66.8	84.9	87.8	62.8	1138.0	457.2	101.3
13	Uvurkhangai	57.7	81.2	196.0	99.2	88.0	77.3	48.9	1511.7	498.7	73.4
14	Umnugobi	82.7	155.9	158.6	115.8	96.8	106.3	127.8	2502.9	2728.4	220.7
15	Sukhbaatar	102.4	142.5	218.3	216.1	110.9	154.5	80.0	2230.0	819.5	117.6
16	Selenge	81.7	84.9	174.0	72.9	73.5	67.6	90.4	1431.8	742.1	154.7
17	Tuv	57.0	136.6	133.5	88.9	70.4	76.6	60.6	1778.8	853.6	130.9
18	Uvs	64.8	109.8	88.3	88.0	74.3	75.3	73.3	1740.8	633.1	64.4
19	Khovd	71.8	102.7	146.0	61.8	72.8	85.7	61.8	2241.4	943.2	67.3
20	Khuvsgul	120.1	151.2	172.8	119.5	184.4	170.0	102.7	1427.5	403.3	87.8
21	Khentii	98.8	142.0	157.4	95.0	84.3	69.0	57.0	1901.5	632.3	65.6
22	Aimag average	95.4	118.7	177.5	106.8	105.1	108.4	83.3	1795.9	768.7	113.6
23	Ulaanbaatar	136.0	295.9	287.7	190.2	164.4	181.5	127.2	1706.6	1206.0	129.9
24	National average	114.4	200.5	227.8	144.9	132.4	141.8	103.5	1754.6	973.9	121.4

Health care workers, /Per 10000 population/

No	Aimags and city	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Arkhangai	134.3	135.6	134.7	129.9	132.4	135.2	135.7	132.8	137.0	137.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	123.9	122.1	121.5	125.1	128.4	139.3	143.9	146.5	150.1	155.6
3	Bayankhongor	146.5	139.8	138.2	135.7	136.7	145.9	139.7	137.3	145.2	160.0
4	Bulgan	138.1	127.5	126.8	125.3	123.1	134.4	143.1	133.2	130.8	131.1
5	Gobi-Altai	195.9	190.5	195.9	192.8	189.4	190.6	196.7	198.7	207.4	209.2
6	Gobi-Sumber	168.5	160.2	148.3	152.6	159.9	155.7	156.8	168.7	163.6	165.4
7	Darkhan-Uul	131.8	136.7	138.6	137.8	135.1	133.0	141.8	152.6	156.2	159.3
8	Dornogobi	149.9	150.6	158.2	165.4	167.0	158.0	172.5	168.1	168.3	167.6
9	Dornod	139.6	136.3	132.7	131.0	129.9	129.8	131.2	134.5	137.9	139.8
10	Dundgobi	169.9	157.9	156.7	154.3	152.8	156.8	152.2	157.4	148.6	154.3
11	Zavkhan	177.4	168.1	158.3	155.7	154.1	157.6	156.1	155.7	151.7	157.9
12	Orkhon	135.3	133.0	150.3	148.7	155.3	157.3	161.6	173.0	188.9	196.0
13	Uvurkhangai	125.0	123.6	123.6	125.4	124.7	131.8	137.4	141.3	143.8	147.9
14	Umnugobi	118.7	128.1	132.0	126.5	136.8	141.7	138.9	141.8	143.4	150.6
15	Sukhbaatar	136.7	136.2	133.6	128.9	129.7	129.6	132.9	131.5	130.5	127.3
16	Selenge	112.6	112.6	116.9	121.8	119.2	126.0	117.0	116.4	129.7	132.0
17	Tuv	145.3	135.2	139.5	143.4	139.4	140.4	147.0	146.3	138.9	143.3
18	Uvs	148.5	146.4	141.2	133.8	137.8	141.1	144.6	146.9	157.2	167.3
19	Khovd	134.9	134.1	138.8	141.5	141.5	149.4	152.3	152.7	159.6	165.7
20	Khuvsgul	122.6	119.7	117.0	115.7	118.9	115.7	115.0	118.8	124.0	125.4
21	Khentii	146.2	140.6	139.2	135.7	133.8	136.4	133.1	132.0	134.0	143.6
22	Aimags average	138.7	136.2	137.2	136.6	137.3	140.5	142.5	144.3	148.2	152.7
23	Ulaanbaatar	174.9	181.2	178.0	195.3	199.5	208.2	213.6	218.9	236.5	243.0
24	National average	155.4	156.7	156.0	163.1	165.5	171.4	175.2	178.8	189.6	195.9

Physicians, /Per 10000 population/

№	Aimags and city	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Arkhangai	17.9	18.0	19.9	18.3	19.4	21.6	22.0	21.3	21.7	22.8
2	Bayan-Ulgii	16.6	17.0	18.6	20.2	20.7	22.9	24.3	24.9	26.3	28.6
3	Bayankhongor	20.4	19.0	20.6	21.7	23.0	24.2	22.9	21.6	23.5	25.5
4	Bulgan	18.4	18.4	19.9	19.8	17.9	21.8	23.9	22.2	18.4	21.0
5	Gobi-Altai	29.3	30.5	31.4	32.8	33.4	32.0	35.4	35.2	36.1	37.2
6	Gobi-Sumber	37.6	34.4	31.1	33.2	36.1	37.9	32.2	39.8	37.6	39.3
7	Darkhan-Uul	25.3	26.2	28.0	27.2	26.3	27.3	29.7	29.6	31.2	33.9
8	Dornogobi	31.0	32.5	33.9	32.9	35.1	35.7	38.6	37.3	36.0	37.7
9	Dornod	23.2	22.3	22.6	23.3	23.2	24.4	23.8	24.0	24.2	26.8
10	Dundgobi	27.2	27.7	28.7	30.7	29.4	32.8	34.3	31.6	29.8	31.7
11	Zavkhan	22.8	23.1	25.9	25.3	24.5	25.1	25.3	25.3	24.5	27.1
12	Orkhon	27.5	27.4	32.1	31.9	33.6	35.9	33.8	36.9	41.4	42.7
13	Uvurkhangai	20.3	22.0	22.6	22.5	22.8	24.6	25.5	25.0	26.0	28.8
14	Umnugobi	25.1	28.0	29.1	29.2	29.2	32.7	33.3	34.1	33.2	34.1
15	Sukhbaatar	21.9	24.0	25.6	25.2	25.3	23.3	25.8	24.5	24.1	23.2
16	Selenge	18.1	19.7	22.0	22.8	23.0	22.9	21.4	21.4	23.3	24.8
17	Tuv	20.9	20.9	21.9	23.3	22.9	22.9	26.2	25.3	24.7	25.7
18	Uvs	19.1	21.6	21.0	20.6	21.8	23.7	23.6	24.8	25.9	27.8
19	Khovd	22.2	23.5	24.8	26.8	27.2	29.9	32.2	30.6	33.6	35.6
20	Khuvsgul	17.7	18.2	18.6	19.0	19.5	20.4	19.4	21.1	21.4	20.8
21	Khentii	21.8	21.6	22.6	24.1	23.4	25.0	26.6	26.5	26.5	27.1
22	Aimag average	22.0	22.6	24.0	24.4	24.7	26.1	26.8	26.8	27.5	29.0
23	Ulaanbaatar	42.4	42.3	42.2	46.0	48.2	49.9	52.4	54.2	58.1	60.9
24	National average	31.4	31.6	32.4	34.1	35.4	37.0	38.5	39.5	41.9	44.3

Nurses, /Per 10000 population/

No	Aimag and city	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Arkhangai	30.2	29.5	29.8	29.0	30.0	31.5	29.7	29.7	30.8	29.8
2	Bayan-Ulgii	30.2	30.4	30.7	31.5	31.9	34.8	35.9	36.5	37.0	40.2
3	Bayankhongor	36.8	35.0	34.6	34.0	33.9	34.7	32.9	33.7	33.6	36.0
4	Bulgan	35.8	32.9	32.2	31.5	30.9	33.4	37.0	34.5	33.2	33.9
5	Gobi-Altai	44.3	43.6	44.9	44.5	44.1	46.1	44.0	45.6	46.3	44.6
6	Gobi-Sumber	42.1	37.4	37.1	39.0	37.3	33.3	29.3	32.6	32.0	33.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	37.5	39.7	36.6	35.6	35.5	43.0	43.1	44.0	44.9	45.2
8	Dornogobi	31.3	32.2	34.3	37.7	36.3	33.9	38.4	35.0	36.3	35.3
9	Dornod	36.5	35.6	35.6	35.2	34.5	35.1	36.0	35.7	36.9	36.3
10	Dundgobi	37.0	35.6	34.1	32.4	33.0	33.5	33.6	35.0	29.3	31.9
11	Zavkhan	38.7	39.2	39.9	38.1	38.7	39.4	38.6	38.5	38.5	42.0
12	Orkhon	36.2	36.3	41.3	41.3	42.6	40.0	40.1	40.9	45.9	47.9
13	Uvurkhangai	29.1	28.7	29.1	28.6	28.6	30.2	32.6	35.4	33.8	34.9
14	Umnugobi	26.8	27.9	29.0	27.1	27.9	27.3	29.1	26.6	27.1	30.1
15	Sukhbaatar	36.7	36.6	36.0	35.4	35.8	35.2	36.0	37.4	36.5	35.8
16	Selenge	26.9	27.5	27.7	30.6	29.9	30.4	30.2	29.2	32.9	34.6
17	Tuv	33.5	31.1	32.4	31.5	30.7	31.8	32.6	33.2	33.8	32.7
18	Uvs	36.2	34.4	34.6	31.6	34.2	35.2	37.1	37.0	38.4	40.9
19	Khovd	34.4	33.5	33.7	34.6	34.2	35.7	36.3	36.8	40.1	42.0
20	Khuvsgul	28.5	28.6	27.9	28.2	29.8	29.4	30.9	32.6	35.1	34.8
21	Khentii	34.0	33.7	32.4	31.0	31.4	32.0	30.9	32.3	32.7	35.8
22	Aimag average	33.5	33.1	33.4	33.1	33.4	34.3	34.9	35.3	36.3	37.4
23	Ulaanbaatar	40.9	42.8	41.6	45.1	45.9	46.8	47.4	47.7	48.0	48.8
24	National average	36.9	37.5	37.2	38.5	39.1	40.0	40.7	41.0	41.8	42.8

Number of hospital beds, /Per 10000 population/

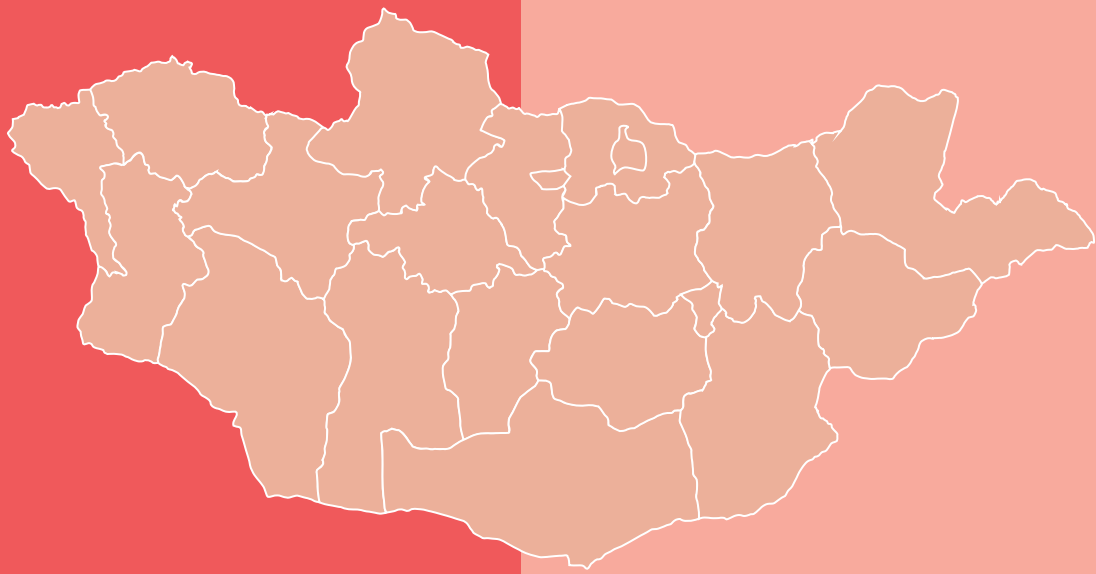
№	Aimag and city	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Arkhangai	57.2	55.2	56.0	55.0	54.3	54.6	58.2	161.4	57.7	62.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	70.5	68.9	72.7	77.1	76.9	76.1	90.5	88.3	89.1	92.6
3	Bayankhongor	57.8	57.1	62.2	63.4	67.3	67.1	74.8	214.3	76.8	77.6
4	Bulgan	57.7	55.1	62.3	60.4	60.7	61.6	58.3	158.1	53.9	50.6
5	Gobi-Altai	68.1	66.4	77.8	78.7	78.6	81.4	83.1	83.9	83.1	85.3
6	Gobi-Sumber	55.7	64.5	70.6	72.2	71.1	70.1	75.6	159.8	93.9	97.4
7	Darkhan-Uul	66.0	67.1	73.2	73.6	73.9	73.9	75.2	51.8	52.6	52.8
8	Dornogobi	62.8	62.6	66.5	68.8	71.3	72.6	74.1	79.9	79.8	81.5
9	Dornod	58.3	56.4	69.8	69.9	68.8	67.4	68.5	41.8	41.5	43.5
10	Dundgobi	55.6	51.1	67.5	65.5	66.3	66.3	74.7	279.1	133.4	135.6
11	Zavkhan	66.4	71.2	81.7	82.1	78.8	76.1	92.6	180.0	85.9	87.2
12	Orkhon	62.7	61.4	64.2	63.4	70.8	83.1	85.5	85.1	85.4	89.0
13	Uvurkhangai	63.7	60.7	63.5	72.7	71.7	74.0	80.3	137.2	90.0	89.7
14	Umnugobi	69.1	73.5	71.4	102.5	99.3	100.1	98.5	208.2	102.3	102.2
15	Sukhbaatar	66.0	62.7	61.4	66.7	67.1	73.6	86.3	84.6	80.1	80.4
16	Selenge	59.3	58.4	66.2	65.7	73.5	77.8	75.4	76.4	75.8	82.2
17	Tuv	59.2	57.7	57.4	53.8	53.5	55.1	60.8	136.7	61.9	61.1
18	Uvs	68.8	69.0	70.5	67.2	70.7	70.7	73.0	67.8	65.3	65.9
19	Khovd	70.5	67.6	67.4	66.8	64.0	68.8	86.2	92.1	93.8	90.7
20	Khuvsgul	54.8	60.2	61.2	59.7	67.0	65.6	66.1	67.4	72.4	73.6
21	Khentii	58.4	60.2	67.5	63.0	63.6	63.3	71.7	129.9	73.9	76.0
22	Aimag average	62.4	62.1	66.6	68.1	69.6	71.2	76.3	113.3	77.8	79.2
23	Ulaanbaatar	77.6	83.2	83.4	88.1	89.8	91.4	92.9	100.9	101.1	95.6
24	National average	69.4	71.8	74.3	77.1	78.8	80.4	84.0	107.6	88.7	87.0

Inpatients, /Per 10000 population/

No	Aimag and city	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Arkhangai	2319.9	2052.7	2255.0	2128.3	2179.0	2038.6	2041.8	2528.8	2044.7	1978.1
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2831.9	2793.4	2916.3	2724.3	2642.4	2753.0	2556.4	2829.4	2881.9	3183.0
3	Bayankhongor	2481.0	2280.9	2442.3	2308.3	2380.4	2625.2	2688.9	3438.1	2909.4	2831.3
4	Bulgan	2075.7	1931.3	2039.9	1919.0	2028.2	1950.0	1773.4	2500.2	1801.1	2048.2
5	Gobi-Altai	2669.5	2562.2	2586.3	2517.4	2464.9	2350.3	2298.9	3225.5	2413.7	2526.5
6	Gobi-Sumber	3399.9	2804.2	3003.5	2826.4	2948.3	2780.5	2461.9	3982.2	3301.0	3634.5
7	Darkhan-Uul	2891.5	2818.1	3010.9	2976.8	3018.8	2975.7	2713.3	3443.3	3032.8	2929.4
8	Dornogobi	2220.0	2103.9	2415.8	2381.9	2453.7	2493.1	2390.4	2876.7	2692.7	2702.4
9	Dornod	2327.0	2238.1	2528.0	2416.5	2368.2	2329.1	2166.9	2830.1	2309.1	2396.5
10	Dundgobi	2662.7	2271.0	2548.0	2403.5	2385.9	2321.1	2158.9	2837.1	2232.2	2197.6
11	Zavkhan	2485.0	2339.3	2457.3	2279.4	2371.1	2409.1	2302.6	2783.9	2673.6	2877.8
12	Orkhon	2124.9	2073.9	2197.5	2248.2	2451.7	2634.7	2451.8	3469.8	3607.3	3592.4
13	Uvurkhangai	2206.7	2076.2	2241.1	2111.6	2114.1	2160.8	2003.9	2386.9	2405.9	2668.5
14	Umnugobi	1877.3	2008.9	2174.1	2105.9	2236.1	2273.4	2182.0	2552.4	2523.2	2393.7
15	Sukhbaatar	2342.6	2167.6	2242.6	2168.3	2187.5	2190.5	2125.5	2479.9	2338.8	2516.6
16	Selenge	2029.8	1935.6	2196.7	2105.7	2132.0	2172.3	1825.2	2202.2	2202.4	2407.8
17	Tuv	1812.8	1615.5	1826.9	1663.9	1640.7	1662.6	1448.6	2071.3	1813.5	1835.9
18	Uvs	2663.9	2401.1	2592.1	2635.7	2529.1	2493.5	2273.7	2560.4	2668.5	2636.4
19	Khovd	2958.2	2773.8	2758.1	2647.7	2701.0	2588.8	2692.5	2944.4	3155.7	3176.1
20	Khuvsgul	2200.2	2149.3	2280.2	2139.7	2233.6	2251.0	2100.7	2380.6	2171.1	2207.4
21	Khentii	2376.5	2147.9	2297.8	2085.4	2159.2	2248.2	2198.8	2978.0	2633.4	2592.4
22	Aimag average	2378.2	2242.0	2406.7	2302.3	2340.8	2359.2	2224.4	2764.8	2553.5	2619.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	2872.1	3012.2	3151.6	3307.7	3479.6	3558.3	3026.3	2945.0	3528.9	3588.3
24	National average	2606.1	2593.1	2748.8	2756.4	2856.7	2906.8	2593.0	2848.2	3011.3	3082.8

Outpatient morbidity, /Per 10000 population/

No	Aimag and city	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Arkhangai	7996.4	7977.1	9203.9	10178.0	9686.9	10094.1	7902.2	7254.7	9650.7	11003.4
2	Bayan-Ulgii	5155.5	4711.8	4573.3	5408.8	6040.1	8582.6	5436.4	8292.9	9186.2	12212.6
3	Bayankhongor	9639.1	9644.5	9799.2	10745.8	12146.8	12803.5	9373.1	8915.7	9510.0	9477.2
4	Bulgan	7309.8	8042.1	8347.8	10707.1	9119.7	10038.1	4660.3	10144.8	12846.4	15015.8
5	Gobi-Altai	6592.9	5646.5	6819.7	7442.8	8198.2	12127.1	10010.5	9546.5	11363.3	11227.9
6	Gobi-Sumber	6743.4	6415.0	6337.6	6338.3	6770.8	5910.9	2540.8	5421.9	6136.2	4275.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	8668.3	7998.5	8334.3	8945.2	8779.5	9854.2	4242.9	4797.8	5603.3	6409.8
8	Dornogobi	7232.2	7821.0	9302.9	13795.3	13643.6	15268.8	12312.4	13060.3	15386.5	16148.2
9	Dornod	6779.5	8009.9	7419.5	7837.1	7736.5	8080.6	4823.5	8032.0	11281.8	12143.0
10	Dundgobi	6064.3	5392.2	6353.6	5926.6	7403.3	9705.7	7450.5	7686.9	8986.6	11442.8
11	Zavkhan	5501.9	5559.1	6545.3	8723.5	9295.7	10288.9	8351.4	9749.0	15630.5	16844.0
12	Orkhon	4496.2	5813.7	6556.9	5959.4	5075.3	8105.1	5776.6	6386.3	7483.4	7344.7
13	Uvurkhangai	6982.1	6691.5	7129.5	7804.1	7334.2	8181.9	4906.4	5200.4	6401.9	5322.1
14	Umnugobi	8094.4	9652.7	11227.6	10970.7	11884.0	13863.9	11509.4	10362.9	16055.1	14609.4
15	Sukhbaatar	5508.2	7832.5	7876.5	7478.0	7417.0	9009.5	5902.1	6158.2	7057.6	7235.3
16	Selenge	4950.3	4543.7	4661.9	5046.2	5291.5	6320.3	4011.8	4888.3	6598.3	7463.5
17	Tuv	7923.9	8298.5	9053.2	9041.8	10587.1	12726.8	9076.1	8081.7	11543.7	12539.2
18	Uvs	6938.8	7439.0	7853.6	8278.3	8990.5	10157.6	8106.3	9755.4	11607.0	11116.5
19	Khovd	5459.2	5566.8	5913.1	7297.1	9417.6	9640.4	7350.4	9566.9	9281.9	13507.0
20	Khuvsgul	5911.4	5542.4	6498.2	8001.0	7998.7	9481.1	7050.8	7166.2	10153.1	10305.2
21	Khentii	6348.9	6016.5	7039.9	7298.4	7692.8	10033.1	7414.0	9543.1	11899.2	12668.1
22	Aimag average	6658.7	6816.5	7392.0	8198.5	8508.6	9963.1	7013.4	7934.1	10002.9	10762.6
23	Ulaanbaatar	8770.3	8644.1	9250.5	10770.4	10953.7	12886.3	8468.5	9083.6	11467.1	11801.6
24	National average	7633.2	7649.5	8245.4	9360.1	9616.2	11298.2	7682.3	8466.1	10690.1	11259.7



CHAPTER 14

HEALTH INDICATORS BY SHC

PHYSICIAN AND NURSE, BY REGION, 2022, 2023

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	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
NATIONAL AVERAGE	3340454	3382710	13983	14979	239	226	13947	14493	240	233	1	1	23861	24830	2	2
WESTERN REGION	417110	415682	1203	1285	347	323	1649	1733	253	240	1	1	3118	3178	3	2
ZAVKHAN	73579	72576	180	197	409	368	283	305	260	238	2	2	541	555	3	3
ULIASTAI	16544	16332	107	116	155	141	143	160	116	102	1	1	231	247	2	2
ALDARKHAAN	3010	2938	3	3	1003	979	6	5	502	588	2	2	14	11	5	4
ASGAT	1022	978	0	1	0	978	5	4	204	244	0	4	9	9	0	9
BAYANTES	2653	2601	3	2	884	1300	6	6	442	433	2	3	14	13	5	7
BAYANKHAIRKHAN	1762	1724	2	2	881	862	5	5	352	345	3	3	11	12	6	6
DURVULJIN	2270	2259	2	1	1135	2259	5	5	454	452	3	5	13	12	7	12
ZAVKHANMANDAL	1104	1088	2	2	552	544	3	3	368	363	2	2	9	9	5	5
IDER	2528	2505	3	3	843	835	5	6	506	418	2	2	11	13	4	4
IKH-UUL	6569	6565	3	6	2190	1094	6	6	1095	1094	2	1	18	17	6	3
NUMRUG	1953	1935	2	1	976	1935	3	5	651	387	2	5	9	12	5	12
OTGON	2585	2545	2	2	1292	1273	6	5	431	509	3	3	15	15	8	8
SANTMARGATS	1571	1547	2	2	785	773	5	5	314	309	3	3	11	10	6	5
SONGINO	1534	1526	2	1	767	1526	5	5	307	305	3	5	11	11	6	11
TOSONTSENGEL	9540	9509	23	31	415	307	26	30	367	317	1	1	39	40	2	1
TUDEVTEI	1917	1876	5	5	383	375	7	7	274	268	1	1	15	15	3	3
TELMEN	2916	2889	2	3	1458	963	6	6	486	482	3	2	14	14	7	5
TES	2926	2842	2	1	1463	2842	6	6	488	474	3	6	15	15	8	15
URGAMAL	1330	1289	2	2	665	644	5	5	266	258	3	3	11	11	6	6
TSAGAANKHAIKHAN	1394	1349	2	2	697	674	4	5	349	270	2	3	10	11	5	6
TSAGAANCHULUUT	1282	1249	2	2	641	625	5	5	256	250	3	3	11	10	6	5
TSETSEN-UUL	1622	1568	2	1	811	1568	5	5	324	314	3	5	13	13	7	13
SHILUUSTEI	1773	1738	5	4	355	435	6	6	295	290	1	2	13	12	3	3
ERDENEKHAIRKHAN	1733	1717	1	2	1733	858	5	5	347	343	5	3	12	12	12	6
YARUU	2049	2013	1	2	2049	1006	5	5	410	403	5	3	12	11	12	6
GOVI-ALTAI	58496	57793	211	215	277	269	271	258	216	224	1	1	525	517	2	2
ESUNBULAG	18934	18955	170	177	111	107	186	172	102	110	1	1	327	318	2	2
ALTAI	2073	1999	2	2	1036	999	4	4	518	500	2	2	8	9	4	5
BAYAN-UUL	3064	3037	5	4	613	759	6	6	511	506	1	2	14	15	3	4
BIGER	2257	2229	5	4	451	557	5	6	451	372	1	2	14	15	3	4
BUGAT	2211	2171	2	2	1105	1086	5	5	442	434	3	3	12	13	6	7
DARVI	1768	1753	2	3	884	584	5	5	354	351	3	2	11	11	6	4
DELGER	3180	3115	2	3	1590	1038	7	7	454	445	4	2	12	13	6	4
JARGALAN	1855	1813	2	2	928	907	4	4	464	453	2	2	10	9	5	5
TAISHIR	1644	1610	2	2	822	805	4	4	411	402	2	2	9	10	5	5

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	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
A																
TONHIL	2243	2214	2	1	1121	2214	5	4	449	553	3	4	14	11	7	11
TURUG	2040	1967	4	2	510	983	6	5	340	393	2	3	12	11	3	6
KHALIUN	2441	2388	1	2	2441	1194	5	5	488	478	5	3	12	11	12	6
HUHMORIT	2330	2299	2	1	1165	2299	6	6	388	383	3	6	13	13	7	13
TSOGT	3521	3423	2	2	1761	1711	4	4	880	856	2	2	11	11	6	6
TSEEL	2269	2212	2	2	1134	1106	5	6	454	369	3	3	10	11	5	6
CHANDMANI	2317	2288	3	3	772	763	5	6	463	381	2	2	13	14	4	5
SHARGA	2022	2020	1	2	2022	1010	4	4	506	505	4	2	12	11	12	6
ERDENE	2332	2304	2	1	1166	2304	5	5	466	461	3	5	11	11	6	11
BAYAN-UJGII	109138	109683	287	314	380	349	404	441	270	249	1	1	742	776	3	2
ULGII	40138	40764	228	249	176	164	295	321	136	127	1	1	499	535	2	2
ALTAI	4361	4329	3	4	1454	1082	6	8	727	541	2	2	15	17	5	4
ALTANTSUGTS	2903	2932	2	3	1452	977	6	6	484	489	3	2	14	13	7	4
BAYANNUUR	5003	5032	5	7	1001	719	9	10	556	503	2	1	17	17	3	2
BUGAT	4058	4145	3	3	1353	1382	8	8	507	518	3	3	16	14	5	5
BULGAN	5150	4860	5	5	1030	972	8	10	644	486	2	2	19	21	4	4
BUYANT	2873	2867	4	4	718	717	7	9	410	319	2	2	14	15	4	4
DELUUN	7597	7522	9	8	844	940	10	10	760	752	1	1	28	27	3	3
NOGOONNUUR	8277	8331	7	6	1182	1389	12	13	690	641	2	2	25	24	4	4
SAGSAI	5469	5548	3	5	1823	1110	10	10	547	555	3	2	20	20	7	4
TOLBO	4388	4431	5	6	878	738	9	10	488	443	2	2	18	18	4	3
ULAANKHUS	8965	8967	6	5	1494	1793	13	14	690	641	2	3	31	30	5	6
TSENGEL	9958	9958	7	9	1423	1106	11	12	905	830	2	1	26	25	4	3
KHOVD	90502	90404	304	322	298	281	363	380	249	238	1	1	681	669	2	2
JARGALANT	32322	33172	242	254	134	131	265	275	122	121	1	1	458	451	2	2
ALTAI	3391	3348	5	4	678	837	5	6	678	558	1	2	12	13	2	3
BULGAN	10084	10083	15	21	672	480	12	21	840	480	1	1	33	35	2	2
BUYANT	3803	3750	3	3	1268	1250	6	5	634	750	2	2	13	10	4	3
DARVI	3032	2998	2	2	1516	1499	5	6	606	500	3	3	14	15	7	8
DURGUN	3077	2951	2	2	1538	1476	5	4	615	738	3	2	10	9	5	5
DUUT	1896	1826	2	1	948	1826	4	3	474	609	2	3	9	8	5	8
ZEREG	3359	3333	4	5	840	667	6	6	560	555	2	1	11	12	3	2
MANKHAN	4297	4259	4	5	1074	852	7	7	614	608	2	1	15	13	4	3
MUNKHHAIRKHAN	2166	2083	3	6	722	347	6	6	361	347	2	1	13	11	4	2
MUST	3162	3078	2	1	1581	3078	6	5	527	616	3	5	14	12	7	12
MYANGAD	3760	3742	3	2	1253	1871	7	7	537	535	2	4	13	15	4	8

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	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
A																
UENCH	3916	3777	4	4	979	944	7	7	559	540	2	2	15	15	4	4
KHOVD	3535	3410	3	2	1178	1705	6	6	589	568	2	3	14	11	5	6
TSETSEG	3226	3256	4	4	807	814	6	6	538	543	2	2	13	13	3	3
Chandmani	3079	3012	3	3	1026	1004	5	5	616	602	2	2	13	15	4	5
ERDENEBUREN	2401	2330	3	3	800	777	5	5	480	466	2	2	11	11	4	4
Uvs	85396	85227	221	237	386	360	328	349	260	244	1	1	629	661	3	3
ULAANGOM	33065	33474	162	174	204	192	215	232	154	144	1	1	370	399	2	2
BARUUNTURUUN	2777	2716	5	4	555	679	8	9	347	302	2	2	12	15	2	4
BUHMURUN	2302	2260	2	3	1151	753	5	4	460	565	3	1	13	12	7	4
DAVST	1582	1539	3	3	527	513	6	6	264	257	2	2	11	10	4	3
ZAVKHAN	1903	1867	2	3	952	622	7	7	272	267	4	2	13	13	7	4
ZUUNGOVI	2893	2865	2	3	1447	955	5	6	579	477	3	2	16	17	8	6
ZUUNKHANGAI	2400	2386	3	3	800	795	5	6	480	398	2	2	12	14	4	5
MALCHIN	2467	2442	2	3	1234	814	5	5	493	488	3	2	14	13	7	4
NARANBULAG	4383	4348	3	4	1461	1087	6	6	731	725	2	2	11	12	4	3
ULGI	2493	2460	2	2	1246	1230	5	7	499	351	3	4	14	16	7	8
UMNUGOVI	4775	4751	6	6	796	792	7	7	682	679	1	1	16	14	3	2
UNDURKHANGAI	3236	3216	5	3	647	1072	8	9	404	357	2	3	19	19	4	6
SAGIL	2510	2492	3	3	837	831	5	5	502	498	2	2	14	17	5	6
TARIALAN	4096	4076	4	4	1024	1019	5	5	819	815	1	1	16	15	4	4
TURGEN	2090	2079	3	4	697	520	6	6	348	346	2	2	13	13	4	3
TES	5197	5106	5	6	1039	851	12	12	433	426	2	2	25	24	5	4
KHOVD	2551	2513	2	2	1275	1257	6	5	425	503	3	3	11	11	6	6
Hyargas	2563	2542	3	4	854	636	6	6	427	424	2	2	15	14	5	4
Tsagaan Khaikhan	2116	2098	4	3	529	699	6	6	353	350	2	2	14	13	4	4
KHANGAIN REGION	608358	604092	1572	1643	387	368	2167	2200	281	275	1	1	3958	3975	3	2
ORKHON	106188	105750	440	452	241	234	487	507	218	209	1	1	792	842	2	2
BAYAN-UNDUR	102724	102395	436	448	236	229	482	503	213	204	1	1	781	831	2	2
JARGALANT	3464	3355	4	4	866	839	5	4	693	839	1	1	11	11	3	3
UVURKHANGAI	117175	116332	305	335	384	347	396	406	296	287	1	1	733	719	2	2
ARVAIKHEER	35165	36254	216	239	163	152	283	286	124	127	1	1	490	459	2	2
BARUUN-BAYAN-UL-AAN	2695	2577	1	2	2695	1288	5	6	539	429	5	3	11	11	11	6
BAT-ULZII	7638	7615	6	8	1273	952	6	6	1273	1269	1	1	16	19	3	2
BAYANGOL	3736	3612	4	5	934	722	4	4	934	903	1	1	11	14	3	3
BAYAN-UNDUR	3536	3423	3	3	1179	1141	4	4	884	856	1	1	13	12	4	4
BOGD	5719	5527	6	7	953	790	6	6	953	921	1	1	17	16	3	2
BURD	2884	2793	1	2	2884	1396	4	4	721	698	4	2	10	10	10	5
GUCHIN-US	2139	2089	3	2	713	1045	4	4	535	522	1	2	10	10	3	5
ZUIL	2756	2671	4	4	689	668	4	3	689	890	1	1	11	10	3	3

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	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
A																
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	3790	3664	2	3	1895	1221	4	5	947	733	2	2	9	10	5	3
NARIIN TEEL	3579	3440	4	8	895	430	3	8	1193	430	1	1	8	15	2	2
ULZIIT	2299	2204	1	2	2299	1102	4	4	575	551	4	2	9	9	9	5
SANT	3436	3300	3	1	1145	3300	4	4	859	825	1	4	12	11	4	11
TARAGT	3308	3180	3	2	1103	1590	6	5	551	636	2	3	13	9	4	5
TUGRUG	2667	2580	2	2	1334	1290	5	4	533	645	3	2	10	11	5	6
UYANGA	9434	9305	9	8	1048	1163	15	10	629	931	2	1	19	18	2	2
KHAIRKHANDULAAN	3479	3415	2	2	1740	1707	4	4	870	854	2	2	11	12	6	6
Kharkhorin	12165	12039	28	31	434	388	24	29	507	415	1	1	38	44	1	1
KHUJIRT	6755	6648	7	4	965	1662	7	10	965	665	1	3	15	19	2	5
BULGAN	61828	61077	114	128	542	477	205	207	302	295	2	2	383	385	3	3
BULGAN	12814	12664	78	83	182	182	115	112	111	113	1	1	203	197	3	2
BAYAN-AGT	3370	3341	1	3	1084	1084	5	6	674	557	5	2	13	14	13	5
BAYANUUUR	1868	1882	2	2	914	914	6	6	311	314	3	3	10	10	5	5
BUGAT	2173	2161	2	2	1099	1099	5	5	435	432	3	3	10	9	5	5
BUREGKHANGAI	2926	2937	3	4	1436	1436	4	5	731	587	1	1	8	11	3	3
GURVANBULAG	3277	3248	3	2	1645	1645	7	5	468	650	2	3	15	12	5	6
DASHINCHILEN	3029	2947	2	2	1003	1003	6	8	505	368	3	4	13	14	7	7
MOGOD	2674	2647	1	2	1356	1356	6	6	446	441	6	3	12	13	12	7
ORKHON	3375	3339	0	3	1739	1739	5	5	675	668	0	2	11	10	0	3
RASHAANT	3203	3167	4	4	1084	1084	5	5	641	633	1	1	10	10	3	3
SAIKHAN	3569	3490	1	3	1781	1781	6	7	595	499	6	2	12	13	12	4
SELENGE	3343	3317	2	3	1114	1114	8	8	418	415	4	3	13	14	7	5
TESHIG	3595	3558	2	3	1780	1780	9	10	399	356	5	3	16	17	8	6
KHANGAL	4536	4446	1	1	2330	2330	2	2	2268	2223	2	2	6	6	6	6
KHISHIG-UNDUR	3039	2939	4	4	630	630	6	7	506	420	2	2	13	15	3	4
KHUTAG-UNDUR	5043	4998	8	7	721	721	10	10	504	500	1	1	18	20	2	3
BAYANKHONGOR	89809	89071	211	227	426	392	302	321	297	277	1	1	599	606	3	3
BAYANKHONGOR	32560	32750	161	174	202	188	199	214	164	153	1	1	358	382	2	2
BAATSAGAAN	3222	3120	3	3	1074	1040	6	5	537	624	2	2	13	12	4	4
BAYANBULAG	1775	1748	2	2	888	874	5	6	355	291	3	3	11	11	6	6
BAYANGOVI	3075	3046	2	2	1537	1523	5	4	615	761	3	2	11	10	6	5
BAYANLIG	3814	3757	4	4	953	939	7	7	545	537	2	2	13	14	3	4
BAYAN-OVOO	2576	2496	2	3	1288	832	5	4	515	624	3	1	8	6	4	2
BAYAN-UNDUR	2597	2533	1	1	2597	2533	4	6	649	422	4	6	18	11	18	11

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	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
A																
BAYANTSAGAAN	3553	3491	3	3	1184	1164	6	6	592	582	2	2	12	11	4	4
BOGD	3093	3024	4	5	773	605	7	7	442	432	2	1	18	17	5	3
BUMBUGUR	3384	3336	2	3	1692	1112	7	6	483	556	4	2	15	14	8	5
BUUTSAGAAN	3703	3665	4	4	926	916	5	6	741	611	1	2	13	13	3	3
GALUUT	4208	4189	4	4	1052	1047	7	7	601	598	2	2	15	14	4	4
GURVANBULAG	2304	2265	1	1	2304	2265	7	7	329	324	7	7	14	14	14	14
JARGALANT	2936	2874	3	3	979	958	6	7	489	411	2	2	13	11	4	4
JINST	2242	2184	3	3	747	728	4	5	561	437	1	2	9	9	3	3
ZAG	2136	2103	2	3	1068	701	5	6	427	351	3	2	10	12	5	4
ULZIIT	3906	3860	2	2	1953	1930	4	5	977	772	2	3	14	14	7	7
KHUREEMARAL	1759	1710	2	2	880	855	6	5	293	342	3	3	13	9	7	5
SHINEJINST	2538	2564	3	2	846	1282	4	4	635	641	1	2	10	10	3	5
ERDENETSOGT	4432	4361	3	3	1477	1454	3	4	1477	1090	1	1	11	12	4	4
ARKHANGAI	95560	94435	207	215	462	439	294	281	325	336	1	1	555	538	3	3
ERDENEBULGAN	21726	21595	147	147	148	147	175	161	124	134	1	1	320	308	2	2
BATTSENGEL	3782	3735	4	3	946	1245	5	6	756	622	1	2	12	13	3	4
BULGAN	2827	2826	1	1	2827	2826	6	6	471	471	6	6	11	10	11	10
JARGALANT	4399	4381	4	5	1100	876	6	6	733	730	2	1	13	13	3	3
IKHITAMIR	5698	5618	4	4	1424	1405	4	4	1424	1405	1	1	11	10	3	3
UGIINUUR	3119	3091	2	2	1560	1545	7	7	446	442	4	4	14	14	7	7
ULZIIT	3426	3357	3	3	1142	1119	8	9	428	373	3	3	12	13	4	4
UNDUR-ULAAN	5878	5810	3	3	1959	1937	11	12	534	484	4	4	15	17	5	6
TARIAT	5022	4988	8	8	628	624	9	7	558	713	1	1	17	14	2	2
TUVSHRUULEH	2930	2854	2	4	1465	713	6	6	488	476	3	2	7	7	4	2
KHAIRKHAN	3697	3638	4	4	924	910	5	7	739	520	1	2	12	14	3	4
KHANGAI	3266	3189	3	3	1089	1063	5	5	653	638	2	2	14	14	5	5
KHASHAAT	3192	3099	3	3	1064	1033	8	7	399	443	3	2	12	11	4	4
KHOTONT	4388	4300	3	5	1463	860	5	5	878	860	2	1	13	12	4	2
TSAKHIR	2481	2460	3	3	827	820	5	5	496	492	2	2	12	11	4	4
TSENKHER	6103	6063	3	4	2034	1516	7	8	872	758	2	2	15	16	5	4
TSETSERLEG	3799	3745	1	4	3799	936	6	7	633	535	6	2	13	13	13	3
CHULUUT	4193	4156	3	3	1398	1385	7	7	599	594	2	2	15	15	5	5
ERDENEMANDAL	5639	5534	6	6	940	922	9	6	627	922	2	1	17	13	3	2
KHUVSUGUL	137799	137427	295	286	467	481	483	478	285	288	2	2	896	885	3	3
MURUN	42639	42883	226	216	189	199	285	281	150	153	1	1	517	506	2	2
ALAG-ERDENE	7045	7016	2	1	3523	7016	6	9	1174	780	3	9	13	16	7	16
ARBULAG	4154	4125	2	2	2077	2063	9	10	462	413	5	5	16	16	8	8
BAYANZURKH	4075	4058	3	3	1358	1353	9	9	453	451	3	3	15	16	5	5
BURENTOGTOKH	4396	4380	2	2	2198	2190	7	7	628	626	4	4	15	17	8	9
GALT	5532	5480	6	5	922	1096	10	9	553	609	2	2	17	15	3	3



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	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	A															
JARGALANT	5515	5458	2	4	2758	1365	10	11	552	496	5	3	21	22	11	6
IKH-UUL	4211	4173	3	3	1404	1391	10	8	421	522	3	3	20	17	7	6
RASHAANT	3830	3794	4	4	958	948	9	9	426	422	2	2	16	15	4	4
RENCHINLKHUMBE	4880	4856	5	3	976	1619	9	8	542	607	2	3	20	20	4	7
TARIALAN	6292	6263	6	6	1049	1044	12	13	524	482	2	2	21	23	4	4
TOSONTSENGEL	4481	4435	1	2	4481	2218	8	9	560	493	8	5	16	17	16	9
TUMURBULAG	4417	4384	3	3	1472	1461	9	9	491	487	3	3	16	15	5	5
TUNEL	4365	4343	2	4	2182	1086	7	6	624	724	4	2	16	16	8	4
ULAAN-UUL	4337	4322	6	4	723	1080	9	9	482	480	2	2	20	20	3	5
KHANKH	2861	2855	2	1	1431	2855	7	5	409	571	4	5	11	9	6	9
TSAGAANUUR	2049	2044	2	2	1024	1022	8	7	256	292	4	4	13	11	7	6
TSAGAAN-UUL	5918	5901	5	6	1184	983	12	11	493	536	2	2	23	25	5	4
TSAGAAN-UUR	2692	2676	2	2	1346	1338	7	8	385	334	4	4	15	16	8	8
TSETSERLEG	4640	4588	4	4	1160	1147	8	8	580	574	2	2	20	20	5	5
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	3163	3159	2	2	1582	1580	10	10	316	316	5	5	17	18	9	9
SHINE-IDER	3167	3125	4	3	792	1042	11	12	288	260	3	4	21	21	5	7
ERDENEBULGAN	3146	3114	1	4	3146	778	11	10	286	311	11	3	17	14	17	4
CENTRAL REGION	517520	514644	1522	1600	340	322	1800	1831	288	281	1	1	3166	3183	2	2
TUV	93612	92484	231	238	405	389	316	302	296	306	1	1	532	518	2	2
ZUUNMOD	17264	17215	166	163	104	106	197	180	88	96	1	1	284	275	2	2
ALTANBULAG	3286	3213	2	2	1643	1606	5	5	657	643	3	3	8	9	4	5
ARGALANT	1607	1577	2	3	803	526	4	4	402	394	2	1	9	7	5	2
ARKHUST	1330	1290	2	2	665	645	5	4	266	323	3	2	8	7	4	4
BATSUMBER	7062	7116	3	4	2354	1779	4	6	1766	1186	1	2	10	11	3	3
BAYAN	2012	1953	3	3	671	651	3	4	671	488	1	1	4	5	1	2
BAYANDELGER	1597	1587	2	2	799	794	3	3	532	529	2	2	6	5	3	3
BAYANJARGALAN	1637	1813	0	0	0	0	5	5	327	363	0	0	10	11	0	0
BAYAN-UNJUUL	2183	2111	1	1	2183	2111	4	4	546	528	4	4	9	9	9	9
BAYANKHANGAI	1402	1390	2	3	701	463	4	4	351	348	2	1	8	8	4	3
BAYANTSAGAAN	1863	1850	1	1	1863	1850	4	4	466	463	4	4	8	8	8	8
BAYANTSOGT	1700	1741	2	2	850	871	5	5	340	348	3	3	10	9	5	5
BAYANCHANDMANI	4200	4099	5	5	840	820	5	5	840	820	1	1	11	9	2	2
BORNUUR	4957	4860	3	5	1652	972	5	7	991	694	2	1	11	12	4	2
BUREN	2951	2901	1	1	2951	2901	3	4	984	725	3	4	9	10	9	10
DELGERKHAAN	1818	1781	2	1	909	1781	5	5	364	356	3	5	8	10	4	10
JARGALANT	6738	6604	3	5	2246	1321	5	6	1348	1101	2	1	13	14	4	3
ZAAMAR	5837	5708	6	9	973	634	9	8	649	713	2	1	18	14	3	2
LUN	2507	2480	3	2	836	1240	4	5	627	496	1	3	9	11	3	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	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
A																
MUNGUNMORIT	2234	2179	1	1	2234	2179	5	4	447	545	5	4	10	10	8	8
UNDUR-SHIREET	2029	1992	2	4	1015	498	5	4	406	498	3	1	10	7	5	2
SUMBER	1717	1682	2	2	859	841	4	4	429	421	2	2	7	7	4	4
SERGELEN	2044	1999	2	3	1022	666	4	3	511	666	2	1	10	9	5	3
UGTAALTS Aidam	2619	2538	2	1	1310	2538	5	5	524	508	3	5	11	10	6	10
TSEEL	2640	2604	2	3	1320	868	5	4	528	651	3	1	11	9	6	3
ERDENE	3920	3818	4	4	980	954	4	4	980	954	1	1	8	10	2	3
ERDENESANT	4464	4387	7	6	638	731	5	6	893	731	1	1	12	14	2	2
GOVISUMBER	18098	18077	68	71	266	255	58	61	312	296	1	1	109	111	2	2
SUMBER	13164	13218	63	65	209	203	48	50	274	264	1	1	93	94	1	1
BAYANTAL	1168	1133	3	3	389	378	4	5	292	227	1	2	6	8	2	3
SHIVEEGOVI	3766	3727	2	3	1883	1242	6	6	628	621	3	2	10	9	5	3
SELENGE	108393	106865	253	265	428	403	357	370	304	289	1	1	652	664	3	3
SUKHBAATAR	22187	21716	164	171	135	127	214	224	104	97	1	1	417	419	3	2
ALTANBULAG	4723	4635	3	3	1574	1545	3	5	1574	927	1	2	9	10	3	3
BARUUNBUREN	3106	3095	2	3	1553	1032	5	4	621	774	3	1	6	6	3	2
BAYANGOL	5699	5585	6	6	950	931	7	7	814	798	1	1	13	12	2	2
ERUU	7070	7045	2	3	3535	2348	6	6	1178	1174	3	2	11	11	6	4
JAVKHLANT	2043	2032	2	3	1022	677	4	3	511	677	2	1	7	7	4	2
ZUUNBUREN	2985	2951	3	2	995	1475	4	4	746	738	1	2	7	8	2	4
MANDAL	26947	26679	47	49	573	544	66	66	408	404	1	1	90	95	2	2
ORKHON	2271	2239	2	1	1136	2239	5	5	454	448	3	5	10	10	5	10
ORKHONTUUL	3801	3724	1	1	3801	3724	5	4	760	931	5	4	8	9	8	9
SAIKHAN	9308	9210	8	10	1164	921	12	15	776	614	2	2	26	28	3	3
SANT	2147	2084	1	1	2147	2084	4	5	537	417	4	5	7	9	7	9
TUSHIG	1897	1889	2	3	949	630	3	3	632	630	2	1	6	6	3	2
KHUDER	2507	2884	2	2	1254	1442	5	6	501	481	3	3	10	11	5	6
KHUSHAAT	2477	2070	1	2	2477	1035	4	3	619	690	4	2	7	5	7	3
TSAGAANUUR	5172	5021	4	4	1293	1255	5	4	1034	1255	1	1	10	9	3	2
SHAAMAR	4057	4008	3	1	1352	4008	5	6	811	668	2	6	8	9	3	9
DORNOGOVI	71963	71613	259	270	278	265	261	253	276	283	1	1	474	458	2	2
SAINSHAND	27751	28146	194	199	143	141	182	179	152	157	1	1	335	324	2	2
AIRAG	3568	3463	4	3	892	1154	4	5	892	693	1	2	7	9	2	3
ALTANSHIREE	1459	1703	3	4	486	426	5	5	292	341	2	1	9	10	3	3
DALANJARGALAN	2949	2839	3	3	983	946	6	5	492	568	2	2	10	7	3	2
DELGEREKH	1930	1937	4	4	482	484	5	4	386	484	1	1	8	7	2	2
ZAMIIN-UUD	18790	18384	36	39	522	471	24	25	783	735	1	1	44	47	1	1
IKHKHET	2077	2070	2	1	1039	2070	5	4	415	518	3	4	9	8	5	8



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	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
A																
MANDAKH	1543	1530	2	3	772	510	2	2	772	765	1	1	3	4	2	1
URGUN	2144	2079	1	2	2144	1039	4	3	536	693	4	2	11	8	11	4
SAIKHANDULAAN	1408	1400	1	3	1408	467	5	5	282	280	5	2	7	6	7	2
ULAANBADRAKH	1512	1479	3	4	504	370	3	4	504	370	1	1	5	6	2	2
KHATANBULAG	2930	2814	3	4	977	704	5	5	586	938	2	1	9	8	3	2
KHUVSUGUL	1517	1481	1	1	1517	1481	4	5	379	296	4	5	5	6	5	6
ERDENE	2386	2293	2	0	1193	0	7	4	341	573	4	0	12	8	6	0
DARKHAN-UUL	104644	103895	326	352	321	295	470	470	223	221	1	1	729	720	2	2
DARKHAN	87696	87509	309	336	284	260	446	447	197	196	1	1	687	679	2	2
ORKHON	3298	3182	5	5	660	636	7	5	471	636	1	1	11	9	2	2
KHONGOR	5919	5704	6	5	987	1141	5	6	1184	951	1	1	10	12	2	2
SHARIIN GOL	7732	7501	6	6	1289	1250	12	12	644	625	2	2	21	20	4	3
UMNUGOVI	73441	75046	244	256	301	293	199	226	369	332	1	1	407	435	2	2
DALANZADGAD	29250	30623	169	184	173	166	129	144	227	213	1	1	283	294	2	2
BAYANDALAI	2066	1998	3	2	689	999	4	5	517	400	1	3	7	6	2	3
BAYAN-OVOO	1811	1709	5	5	362	342	5	4	362	427	1	1	8	7	2	1
BULGAN	2038	1959	2	2	1019	979	2	2	1019	979	1	1	4	4	2	2
GURVANTES	5300	5295	6	5	883	1059	5	6	1060	882	1	1	12	12	2	2
MANDAL-OVOO	1614	1551	3	3	538	517	4	3	403	517	1	1	6	7	2	2
MANLAI	2690	2610	5	4	538	653	6	6	448	435	1	2	9	10	2	3
NOYON	1374	1339	10	5	137	268	6	6	229	223	1	1	11	11	1	2
NOMGON	2480	2347	3	3	827	782	3	6	827	391	1	2	6	9	2	3
SEVREI	1991	1887	1	2	1991	944	5	6	398	315	5	3	9	9	9	5
KHANBOGD	8469	8737	16	19	529	460	10	13	847	672	1	1	15	20	1	1
KHANKHONGOR	2002	1931	3	4	667	483	3	6	667	322	1	2	5	9	2	2
KHURMEN	1556	1503	2	2	778	752	4	4	389	376	2	2	6	6	3	3
TSOGT-OVOO	1930	1888	3	2	643	944	4	5	483	378	1	3	8	11	3	6
TSOGTTSETSII	8874	9672	13	14	683	691	9	10	986	967	1	1	18	20	1	1
DUNDEGOVI	47371	46665	141	148	336	315	139	149	341	313	1	1	263	277	2	2
SAINTSAGAAN	16593	16829	101	111	164	152	79	86	210	196	1	1	145	159	1	1
ADAATSAG	2770	2670	5	3	554	890	4	4	693	668	1	1	8	8	2	3
BAYANJARGALAN	1307	1268	2	2	653	634	4	4	327	317	2	2	7	8	4	4
GOVI-UGTAAL	1484	1426	3	2	495	713	5	6	297	238	2	3	9	11	3	6
GURVANSIIKHAN	2137	2076	3	2	712	1038	4	5	534	415	1	3	9	9	3	5
DELGERKHANGAI	2254	2192	3	3	751	731	4	3	563	731	1	1	8	6	3	2
DELGERTSOGT	1617	1536	3	1	539	1536	4	6	404	256	1	6	7	10	2	10

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	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
A																
DEREN	2141	2113	2	3	1071	704	4	4	535	528	2	1	9	8	5	3
LUUS	1899	1842	3	4	633	460	6	6	316	307	2	2	9	10	3	3
ULZIIT	2329	2241	2	2	1164	1120	3	4	776	560	2	2	7	7	4	4
UNDURSHIL	1433	1424	2	3	717	475	4	5	358	285	2	2	8	9	4	3
SAIKHAN-OVOO	2152	2088	3	3	717	696	1	3	2152	696	0	1	6	7	2	2
KHULD	2345	2243	1	1	2345	2243	5	5	469	449	5	5	8	9	8	9
TSAGAANDELGER	1012	988	1	2	1012	494	5	2	202	494	5	1	7	3	7	2
ERDENEDALAI	5901	5732	7	6	843	955	7	6	843	955	1	1	16	13	2	2
EASTERN REGION	229672	229735	574	595	400	386	811	827	283	278	1	1	1350	1354	2	2
DORNOD	84613	84568	205	227	413	373	312	307	271	275	2	1	512	505	2	2
KHERLEN	47212	47394	169	188	279	252	236	238	200	199	1	1	371	370	2	2
BAYANDUN	3186	3119	2	2	1593	1560	6	6	531	520	3	3	12	13	6	7
BAYANTUMEN	2894	2961	4	3	724	987	7	7	413	423	2	2	11	12	3	4
BAYAN-UUL	4811	4782	5	5	962	956	8	6	601	797	2	1	14	12	3	2
BULGAN	2123	2145	2	2	1062	1072	5	5	425	429	3	3	10	10	5	5
GURVANZAGAL	1556	1540	1	2	1556	770	3	4	519	385	3	2	7	8	7	4
DASHBALBAR	3617	3640	5	4	723	910	11	9	329	404	2	2	16	14	3	4
MATAD	3154	3148	3	1	1051	3148	2	4	1577	787	1	4	7	8	2	8
SERGELEN	2066	2042	1	1	2066	2042	5	4	413	510	5	4	8	7	8	7
KHALKHGOL	3536	3421	5	8	707	428	9	8	393	428	2	1	14	12	3	2
KHULUNBUJR	1950	1939	2	2	975	970	5	4	390	485	3	2	9	9	5	5
TSAGAAN-OVOO	3896	3885	3	5	1299	777	5	3	779	1295	2	1	11	10	4	2
CHOIBALSAN	2718	2646	2	2	1359	1323	3	4	906	662	2	2	7	8	4	4
CHULUUNKHO-ROOT	1898	1909	1	2	1898	955	7	5	271	382	7	3	15	12	15	6
SUKHBAATAR	65528	65912	158	153	415	431	239	236	274	279	2	2	405	389	3	3
BARUUN-URT	23523	24135	120	107	196	226	134	134	176	180	1	1	226	205	2	2
ASGAT	1969	1947	1	4	1969	487	5	7	394	278	5	2	12	14	12	4
BAYANDELGER	5102	5046	7	8	729	631	10	12	510	420	1	2	19	23	3	3
DARIGANGA	3219	3224	4	5	805	645	9	10	358	322	2	2	15	16	4	3
MUNKHHAAN	4999	4987	5	6	1000	831	14	13	357	384	3	2	20	20	4	3
NARAN	1682	1674	1	1	1682	1674	5	5	336	335	5	5	10	10	10	10
ONGON	3796	3716	5	4	759	929	13	11	292	338	3	3	22	19	4	5
SUKHBAATAR	3611	3663	3	2	1204	1831	9	10	401	366	3	5	16	19	5	10
TUVSHINSHIREE	3443	3445	2	3	1722	1148	9	8	383	431	5	3	14	15	7	5
TUMENTSOGT	2537	2493	2	3	1269	831	8	6	317	416	4	2	13	12	7	4
UULBAYAN	2892	2834	2	3	1446	945	8	7	361	405	4	2	13	11	7	4
KHALZAN	1787	1732	2	2	894	866	6	6	298	289	3	3	11	11	6	6
ERDENETSAGAAN	6970	7018	4	5	1742	1404	9	7	774	1003	2	1	14	14	4	3



AIMAG, SOJM	Number of population		Physician		Persons per physician		Nurses		Persons per nurse		Physician to nurse ratio		Midlevel medical personnel		Midlevel medical personnel per physician	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
A	79532	79256	211	215	377	369	260	284	306	279	1	1	433	460	2	2
KHENTII	24267	24394	146	147	166	166	160	186	152	131	1	1	270	303	2	2
KHERLEN	5737	5703	4	4	1434	1426	5	6	1147	951	1	2	10	9	3	2
BATNOROV	2392	2347	3	3	797	782	5	5	478	469	2	2	8	8	3	3
BATSHIREET	2558	2588	3	2	853	1294	5	4	512	647	2	2	9	8	3	4
BAYAN-ADRAGA	1782	1770	3	3	594	590	4	5	445	354	1	2	6	7	2	2
BAYANMUNKH	2014	2000	5	2	403	1000	5	6	403	333	1	3	8	10	2	5
BAYAN-OVOO	2508	2467	2	1	1254	2467	5	5	502	493	3	5	10	9	5	9
BAYANKHUTAG	4159	4176	8	10	520	418	7	8	594	522	1	1	13	12	2	1
BINDER	2243	2217	1	1	2243	2217	6	5	374	443	6	5	11	8	11	8
GALSHIR	3199	3157	4	5	800	631	5	4	640	789	1	1	7	5	2	1
DADAL	2110	2113	3	3	703	704	4	4	528	528	1	1	7	7	2	2
DARKHAN	2498	2463	3	1	833	2463	5	4	500	616	2	4	9	7	3	7
DELGERKHAAN	2275	2227	4	4	569	557	5	5	455	445	1	1	7	7	2	2
JARGALTKHAAN	1949	1911	3	2	650	955	4	5	487	382	1	3	7	7	2	4
MURUN	2842	2903	2	4	1421	726	6	5	474	581	3	1	9	11	5	3
NOROVLIN	5930	5867	5	4	1186	1467	7	8	847	733	1	2	11	12	2	3
UMNUDELGER	2153	2104	2	2	1077	1052	5	3	431	701	3	2	6	6	3	3
TSENKHERMANDAL	8919	8854	10	17	892	521	17	16	525	553	2	1	25	24	3	1
BOR-UNDUR	1567794	1618558	9112	9856	172	164	7520	7902	208	205	1	1	12269	13140	1	1

MATERNAL AND CHILD DEATH, BY REGION, 2022, 2023

AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS			INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS						UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS					
	2022		2023	2022		2023		2022		2023		2022		2023	
	Total	Female	Total	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
NATIONAL AVERAGE	35.1	26.4	23.7	12.4	10.5	12.3	11.5	15.5	12.9	14.9	13.6	14.1	13.5	11.2	11.2
WESTERN REGION	47.6	23.7	0.0	14.1	13.3	13.4	12.0	19.6	18.2	16.6	14.1	14.1	13.5	11.2	11.2
ZAVKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	10.5	14.1	13.5	16.4	14.0	17.6	13.5	13.5	11.2	11.2	11.2
ULIATAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	5.6	11.8	11.2	13.3	11.3	11.8	11.2	11.8	11.2	11.2	11.2
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	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	0.0	0.0
BAYANTES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANKHAIRKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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	0.0	0.0
ZAVKHANMANDAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IDER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IKH-UUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	176.5	250.0	95.2	83.3	176.5	250.0	142.9	83.3	142.9	83.3	83.3	83.3
NUMRUG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTGON	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0
SONGINO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	750.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOSONTSENDEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	6.1	10.1	14.9	6.2	6.1	10.1	14.9	10.1	14.9	14.9	14.9
TUDEVTEI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TELMEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
URGAMAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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	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	0.0	0.0
TSETSEN-UUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHILUUSTEI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENEKHAIRKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GOVI-ALTAI	0.0	101.7	101.7	13.4	10.8	11.2	4.4	20.1	19.4	12.2	4.4	12.2	4.4	4.4	4.4
ESUNBULAG	0.0	106.4	106.4	12.1	6.8	10.6	4.6	17.1	13.6	10.6	4.6	10.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
ALTAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-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	0.0	0.0	0.0
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	0.0	0.0
BUGAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DARVI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DELGER	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	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	0.0	0.0



AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS			INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS			UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS		
	2022		2023	2022		2023	2022		2023
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	
TAISHIR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
TONHIL	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	90.9	
KHALIUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
HUHMORIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
TSOGT	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	
TSEEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	
CHANDMANI	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	
ERDENE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
BAYAN-ULGII	72.1	0.0	14.4	14.2	17.5	17.5	20.9	22.2	
ULGII	81.6	0.0	9.8	8.8	14.2	13.3	13.1	14.6	
ALTAI	0.0	0.0	181.8	76.9	142.9	250.0	181.8	285.7	
ALTANTSUGTS	0.0	0.0	71.4	111.1	100.0	200.0	71.4	100.0	
BAYANNUUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.5	0.0	30.3	87.0	
BUGAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	76.9	76.9	29.0	0.0	115.4	29.0	
BUYANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2000.0	0.0	0.0	3000.0	
DELUUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	41.7	40.0	17.5	
NOGOONNUUR	0.0	0.0	58.8	52.6	0.0	0.0	88.2	105.3	
SAGSAI	0.0	0.0	33.3	62.5	0.0	0.0	33.3	80.0	
TOLBO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	62.5	0.0	33.3	
ULAANKHUS	0.0	0.0	22.2	47.6	28.6	0.0	66.7	85.7	
TSENGEL	0.0	0.0	80.6	120.0	50.5	35.7	145.2	60.6	
KHOVD	110.8	0.0	15.5	16.9	12.2	10.5	20.5	13.8	
JARGALANT	62.5	0.0	15.0	16.8	9.6	6.0	15.6	9.6	
ALTAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	8.1	
BUYANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	333.3	3000.0	333.3	
DARVI	0.0	0.0	111.1	142.9	0.0	0.0	111.1	142.9	
DURGUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	
DUUT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
ZEREG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.8	0.0	
MANKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.6	0.0	83.3	47.6	
MUNKHHAIRKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	285.7	
MUST	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	
MYANGAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	250.0	0.0	166.7	
UENCH	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	
KHOVD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
TSETSEG	5882.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.6	76.9	0.0	52.6	

AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS		INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS		UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	CHANDMANI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENEBUUREN	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
Uvs	0.0	57.3	13.7	11.3	18.5	16.3
ULAANGOM	0.0	62.9	9.3	9.7	10.6	11.1
BARUUNTURUUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUHMURUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DAVST	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	250.0	0.0
ZAVKHAN	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
ZUUNGOVI	0.0	0.0	111.1	125.0	111.1	125.0
ZUUNKHANGAI	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
NARANBULAG	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	2000.0	166.7
ULGI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UMNUGOVI	0.0	0.0	34.5	0.0	69.0	83.3
UNDURKHANGAI	0.0	0.0	37.0	0.0	74.1	0.0
SAGIL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TARIALAN	0.0	0.0	83.3	76.9	83.3	76.9
TURGEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	181.8	500.0
KHOVD	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
HYARGAS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSAGAANKHAIKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHANGAIN REGION	48.6	0.0	12.1	11.8	14.7	13.6
ORKHON	0.0	0.0	6.5	5.6	6.9	6.5
BAYAN-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	6.1	4.6	6.5	5.6
JARGALANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UVURKHANGAI	50.3	0.0	14.6	13.7	16.6	14.8
ARVAIKHEER	0.0	0.0	12.6	10.7	13.9	12.0
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAT-ULZII	0.0	0.0	43.5	37.0	65.2	37.0
BAYANGOL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BOGD	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.0	20.4	0.0
BURD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GUCHIN-UJS	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
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAH	100000.0	0.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
NARIIN TEEL	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



AIMAG, SOJIM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS		INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS		UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
SANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TARAGT	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	1000.0
TUGRUG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UYANGA	0.0	0.0	55.6	166.7	55.6	166.7
KHAIRKHANDULAAN	0.0	0.0	250.0	333.3	250.0	333.3
KHARKHORIN	0.0	0.0	12.7	7.9	16.9	12.0
KHUJIRT	0.0	0.0	0.0	285.7	0.0	571.4
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	14.7	18.3	22.1	20.0
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	7.2	9.9	8.9	9.9
BAYAN-AGT	0.0	0.0	83.3	100.0	83.3	100.0
BAYANNUUR	0.0	0.0	142.9	333.3	142.9	333.3
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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DASHINCHILEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0
MOGOD	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	500.0	1000.0
ORKHON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RASHAANT	0.0	0.0	71.4	0.0	71.4	0.0
SAIKHAN	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	200.0	0.0
SELENGE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TESHIG	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.7	100.0	41.7
KHANGAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHISHIG-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHUTAG-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	29.4
BAYANKHONGOR	59.6	0.0	9.5	8.0	12.5	10.5
BAYANKHONGOR	62.8	0.0	5.7	7.1	7.5	9.1
BAATSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANBULAG	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	333.3	0.0
BAYANGOVI	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
BAYANLIG	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	0.0	125.0
BAYAN-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	333.3	250.0
BAYANTSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BOGD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUMBUGUR	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	500.0	0.0
BUUTSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GALUUT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GURVANBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0
JARGALANT	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	500.0	1000.0
Jinst	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0

AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS		INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS		UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
KHANKH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSAGAANUUR	0.0	0.0	1000.0	200.0	1000.0	400.0
TSAGAAN-UUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	117.6	66.7	117.6
TSAGAAN-UUR	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	76.9	0.0
TSETSERLEG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHINE-IDER	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
ERDENEBUGAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CENTRAL REGION	26.0	13.1	12.2	10.4	16.1	13.4
TUV	125.0	0.0	21.3	12.7	30.0	21.5
ZUUNMOD	142.7	0.0	11.4	3.0	11.4	7.5
ALTANBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0
ARGALANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ARKHUST	0.0	0.0	500.0	250.0	500.0	250.0
BATSUMBER	0.0	0.0	27.8	37.7	83.3	37.7
BAYAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANDELGER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANJARGALAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	1000.0
BAYAN-UUNJUUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
BAYANKHANGAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANTSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANTSOGT	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
BAYANCHANDMANI	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	500.0	0.0
BORNUUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	71.4
BUREN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DELGERKHAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JARGALANT	0.0	0.0	500.0	250.0	1000.0	500.0
ZAAMAR	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	500.0	1000.0
LUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MUNGUMORIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNDUR-SHIREET	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
SUMBER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SERGELEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UGTAALTSIDAM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSEEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0
ERDENE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENESANT	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	142.9	125.0
GOVISUMBER	0.0	0.0	10.6	8.7	13.2	8.7
						5.9
						7.9

AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS		INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS		UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	SUMBER	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.8	8.0
BAYANTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHIVEGOVI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
SELENGE	0.0	0.0	9.7	13.0	15.7	12.2
SUKHBAATAR	0.0	0.0	11.8	11.3	16.2	15.6
ALTANBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BARUUNBUREN	0.0	0.0	250.0	1000.0	500.0	2000.0
BAYANGOL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0
ERUU	0.0	0.0	166.7	666.7	333.3	1000.0
JAVKHLANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
ZUUNBUREN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANDAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	5.7
ORKHON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ORKHONTUUL	0.0	0.0	1000.0	2000.0	1000.0	2000.0
SAIKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	0.0	21.3
SANT	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
KHUDER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHUSHAAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0
TSAGAANNUUR	0.0	0.0	500.0	333.3	500.0	333.3
SHAAMAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DORNOGОВI	80.0	93.1	9.6	11.2	13.6	8.1
SAINSHAND	0.0	0.0	5.9	10.3	10.8	10.3
AIRAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0
ALTANSHIREE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DALANJARGALAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DELGEREKH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZAMIIN-UUD	0.0	1123.6	22.4	22.5	22.4	33.7
IKHKHET	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANDAKH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
URGUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAIKHANDULAA	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
KHATANBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHUVSGUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENE	5000.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	500.0	0.0
DARKHAN-UUL	0.0	0.0	10.5	8.2	13.5	11.3
DARKHAN	0.0	0.0	9.0	7.2	12.0	9.4
ORKHON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHONGOR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHARIIN GOL	0.0	0.0	666.7	2000.0	666.7	1000.0
UMNUGOVI	0.0	0.0	15.1	9.8	17.5	13.1
				10.0	2000.0	10.7
						8.5



AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS		INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS		UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS					
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023				
	DALANZADGAD	0.0	0.0	9.8	7.2	6.1	5.2	10.7	7.2	7.0
BAYANDALAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0
BAYAN-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GURVANTES	0.0	0.0	300.0	200.0	133.3	142.9	400.0	400.0	133.3	142.9
MANDAL-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANLAI	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0
SEVREI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHANBOGD	0.0	0.0	57.7	0.0	29.0	27.0	57.7	0.0	29.0	27.0
KHANKHONGOR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHURMEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSOGT-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSOGTTSETSII	0.0	0.0	25.6	111.1	7.9	15.4	51.3	222.2	7.9	15.4
DUNDEOVI	0.0	0.0	11.8	2.8	10.1	5.7	11.8	2.8	14.5	8.6
SAINTSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	10.7	6.1	6.2	0.0	12.2	9.1
ADAATSAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANJARGALAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GOVI-UJTAAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GURVANSIIKHAN	0.0	0.0	1000.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0
DELGERKHANGAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DELGERTSOGT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEREN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	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	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNDURSHIL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAIKHAN-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHULD	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	0.0
EASTERN REGION	50.1	24.9	9.5	6.5	6.2	7.8	13.3	10.1	10.0	11.4
DORNOD	0.0	0.0	8.2	5.2	5.3	5.5	12.0	7.8	8.6	9.7
KHERLEN	0.0	0.0	7.2	4.1	4.7	4.2	10.4	5.4	6.7	5.7
BAYANDUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANTUMEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-UJUL	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	400.0	666.7
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	0.0	0.0
DASHBALBAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MATAD	0.0	0.0	142.9	166.7	0.0	0.0	285.7	333.3	0.0	0.0

HOSPITAL BED OCCUPANCY, BY REGION, 2022, 2023

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BEDS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
NATIONAL AVERAGE	232.5	242.7	63.7	66.5	34.2	35.6	112.7	114.9	6.8	6.8
WESTERN REGION	235.7	244.0	64.6	66.9	33.5	34.6	119.3	118.0	7.0	7.1
ZAVKHAN	218.5	228.5	59.9	62.6	31.3	33.1	116.4	114.7	7.0	6.9
ULIASTAI	234.2	246.2	64.2	67.5	32.4	34.7	46.2	46.9	7.2	7.1
ALDARKHAAN	204.0	265.5	55.9	72.7	30.5	37.4	501.6	489.6	6.7	7.1
ASGAT	148.2	213.3	40.6	58.4	24.5	33.7	170.3	162.9	6.0	6.3
BAYANTES	319.4	146.2	87.5	40.0	47.1	21.3	294.7	200.0	6.8	6.9
BAYANKHAIRKHAN	193.9	247.0	53.1	67.7	36.3	46.0	251.7	246.2	5.3	5.4
DURVULJIN	236.3	103.0	64.7	28.2	34.1	15.9	324.3	225.9	6.9	6.5
ZAVKHANMANDAL	237.4	177.1	65.0	48.5	32.0	26.5	137.9	108.8	7.4	6.7
IDER	279.5	268.0	76.6	73.4	41.8	41.7	315.9	313.1	6.7	6.4
IKH-UUL	268.1	324.5	73.5	88.9	40.3	50.0	410.5	437.6	6.7	6.5
NUMRUG	247.9	198.7	67.9	54.4	36.1	29.6	278.9	276.4	6.9	6.7
OTGON	122.9	179.3	33.7	49.1	19.4	23.7	323.1	231.4	6.3	7.6
SANTMARGATS	88.8	135.6	24.3	37.1	12.3	13.5	196.3	220.9	7.2	10.0
SONGINO	117.0	291.7	32.1	79.9	20.9	39.7	219.1	218.0	5.6	7.3
TOSONTSENDEL	181.5	205.6	49.7	56.3	28.1	33.3	103.7	113.2	6.5	6.2
TUDEVTEI	110.7	161.1	30.3	44.1	17.8	23.8	106.5	104.2	6.2	6.8
TELMEEN	316.7	217.4	86.8	59.6	51.6	32.3	416.5	288.9	6.1	6.7
TES	240.7	293.4	65.9	80.4	32.8	42.5	325.1	315.8	7.3	6.9
URGAMAL	169.4	220.3	46.4	60.4	28.7	24.5	189.9	184.1	5.9	9.0
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	265.3	180.4	72.7	49.4	38.6	29.1	199.1	168.6	6.9	6.2
TSAGAANCHULUUT	300.7	237.1	82.4	65.0	41.7	33.6	183.1	156.1	7.2	7.1
TSETSEN-UUL	178.6	301.9	48.9	82.7	27.1	39.5	231.6	224.0	6.6	7.6
SHILUUSTEI	153.3	174.9	42.0	47.9	22.7	25.7	177.3	158.0	6.8	6.8
ERDENEKHAIRKHAN	221.0	132.8	60.5	36.4	27.0	19.6	247.5	171.7	8.2	6.8
YARUU	172.8	180.7	47.4	49.5	24.3	26.3	341.4	335.4	7.1	6.9
Govt-ALTAI	212.5	213.4	58.2	58.5	29.2	29.9	120.4	117.2	7.3	7.1
ESUNBULAG	215.5	230.1	59.0	63.0	30.8	32.1	62.9	61.5	7.0	7.2
ALTAI	362.6	238.4	99.3	65.3	41.5	27.8	207.3	199.9	8.7	8.6
BAYAN-UUL	210.3	164.3	57.6	45.0	25.5	22.0	204.3	202.4	8.3	7.5
BIGER	113.3	121.4	31.1	33.3	15.5	17.8	150.4	148.6	7.3	6.8
BUGAT	262.5	223.8	71.9	61.3	34.0	31.3	221.1	217.1	7.7	7.2
DARVI	205.1	214.6	56.2	58.8	29.5	31.2	176.8	175.3	7.0	6.9
DELGER	231.0	217.4	63.3	59.6	27.1	26.5	318.0	311.5	8.5	8.2
JARGALAN	222.6	217.3	61.0	59.5	28.3	31.0	185.5	181.3	7.9	7.0
TAISHIR	158.2	199.2	43.3	54.6	24.0	28.0	164.4	161.0	6.6	7.1

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BEDS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	TONHIL	265.8	236.5	72.8	64.8	39.0	32.3	224.3	221.4	6.8
TUGRUG	127.1	148.3	34.8	40.6	17.1	20.7	136.0	131.1	7.4	7.2
KHALIUN	148.7	84.7	40.7	23.2	17.7	11.5	244.1	238.8	8.4	7.4
HUH MORIT	202.8	154.9	55.6	42.4	28.9	22.8	233.0	229.9	7.0	6.8
TSOGT	172.9	125.2	47.4	34.3	25.4	18.6	352.1	342.3	6.8	6.7
TSEEL	337.2	248.9	92.4	68.2	46.3	35.2	226.9	221.2	7.3	7.1
CHANDMANI	184.0	286.0	50.4	78.4	30.2	44.1	231.7	228.8	6.1	6.5
SHARGA	196.5	175.4	53.8	48.1	26.4	25.7	202.2	202.0	7.4	6.8
ERDENE	213.6	162.0	58.5	44.4	35.9	26.9	233.2	230.4	5.9	6.0
BAYAN-ULGII	221.5	241.0	60.7	66.0	32.4	34.4	112.3	108.0	6.8	7.0
ULGII	248.0	256.4	67.9	70.3	35.3	36.1	57.6	55.0	7.0	7.1
ALTAI	221.7	243.3	60.7	66.7	36.2	38.4	242.3	240.5	6.1	6.3
ALTANTSUGTS	277.0	457.9	75.9	125.5	41.8	67.1	241.9	244.3	6.6	6.8
BAYANNUUR	166.7	207.1	45.7	56.7	27.7	32.0	217.5	218.8	6.0	6.5
BUGAT	172.5	232.0	47.3	63.6	25.9	32.6	312.2	318.8	6.7	7.1
BULGAN	118.3	182.8	32.4	50.1	22.4	28.9	223.9	211.3	5.3	6.3
BUYANT	206.8	293.3	56.7	80.3	31.5	39.3	239.4	238.9	6.6	7.5
DELUUN	132.5	146.7	36.3	40.2	21.5	22.3	245.1	242.6	6.2	6.6
NOGOONNUUR	108.3	176.5	29.7	48.4	17.2	26.1	250.8	252.5	6.3	6.8
SAGSAI	128.4	129.5	35.2	35.5	22.0	20.2	237.8	241.2	5.8	6.4
TOLBO	187.4	270.3	51.3	74.1	30.6	39.7	258.1	260.6	6.1	6.8
ULAANKHUS	154.2	119.2	42.2	32.7	26.0	19.3	256.1	256.2	5.9	6.2
TSENGEL	133.0	210.0	36.4	57.5	21.9	31.3	284.5	284.5	6.1	6.7
KHOVD	253.3	260.3	69.4	71.3	33.8	35.1	106.6	110.2	7.5	7.4
JARGALANT	240.4	249.2	65.9	68.3	31.6	33.0	51.4	55.9	7.6	7.6
ALTAI	215.2	232.7	58.9	63.8	32.7	36.3	260.8	257.5	6.6	6.4
BULGAN	328.7	371.8	90.0	101.9	41.1	50.2	201.7	201.7	8.0	7.4
BUYANT	291.5	359.9	79.9	98.6	40.8	52.5	380.3	375.0	7.2	6.9
DARVI	316.9	240.9	86.8	66.0	48.0	36.2	275.6	272.5	6.6	6.6
DURGUN	316.1	298.9	86.6	81.9	47.1	44.8	307.7	227.0	6.7	6.7
DUUT	209.4	306.9	57.4	84.1	31.2	39.4	237.0	228.3	6.7	7.8
ZEREG	326.2	304.2	89.4	83.3	47.8	43.5	258.4	238.0	6.8	7.0
MANKHAN	262.7	215.1	72.0	58.9	40.1	31.5	286.4	283.9	6.5	6.8
MUNKHHAIRKHAN	273.0	213.5	74.8	58.5	38.5	31.6	216.6	189.4	7.1	6.7
MUST	206.6	274.2	56.6	75.1	28.6	37.5	225.8	219.8	7.2	7.3
MYANGAD	319.7	295.1	87.6	80.8	47.0	39.8	376.0	340.1	6.8	7.4
UENCH	234.3	259.8	64.2	71.2	34.3	35.8	326.3	269.8	6.8	7.3
KHOVD	267.9	153.9	73.4	42.2	29.5	21.0	321.4	310.0	9.1	7.3
TSETSEG	329.6	260.7	90.3	71.4	45.8	38.8	322.6	296.0	7.2	6.7
CHANDMANI	434.4	337.0	119.0	92.3	56.5	46.4	236.8	273.8	7.7	7.3



AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BEDS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	ERDENEUREN	163.9	261.4	44.9	71.6	23.6	37.9	240.1	233.0	7.0
Uvs	273.5	270.1	74.9	74.0	41.0	40.1	153.0	151.6	6.7	6.7
ULAANGOM	280.5	275.8	76.8	75.6	42.4	41.0	96.4	97.6	6.6	6.7
BARUUNTURUUN	239.3	248.4	65.5	68.1	36.3	36.7	173.6	159.8	6.6	6.8
BUHMURUN	358.4	349.2	98.2	95.7	50.8	52.3	209.3	205.4	7.1	6.7
DAVST	286.1	385.8	78.4	105.7	41.4	55.6	175.8	171.0	6.9	6.9
ZAVKHAN	184.4	216.3	50.5	59.3	27.2	31.9	190.3	207.4	6.8	6.8
ZUUNGOVI	245.2	280.7	67.2	76.9	38.5	41.8	263.0	260.4	6.4	6.7
ZUUNKHANGAI	278.7	289.5	76.4	79.3	41.5	44.0	218.1	216.9	6.7	6.6
MALCHIN	269.1	247.9	73.7	67.9	41.6	38.6	246.7	244.2	6.5	6.4
NARANBULAG	221.1	136.8	60.6	37.5	31.3	20.0	398.5	395.3	7.1	6.9
ULGI	336.7	279.7	92.3	76.6	46.9	39.1	226.6	223.6	7.2	7.1
UMNUGOVI	247.8	241.3	67.9	66.1	38.1	36.5	298.4	279.5	6.5	6.6
UNDURKHANGAI	239.0	254.0	65.5	69.6	36.1	37.8	202.2	189.2	6.6	6.7
SAGIL	391.6	280.2	107.3	76.8	56.3	39.3	278.9	226.5	7.0	7.1
TARIALAN	212.5	164.5	58.2	45.1	31.1	24.5	372.4	370.5	6.8	6.7
TURGEN	311.7	289.8	85.4	79.4	45.4	42.9	190.0	189.0	6.9	6.8
TES	227.4	249.3	62.3	68.3	34.8	35.3	259.8	255.3	6.5	7.1
KHOVD	242.4	245.8	66.4	67.3	37.3	38.4	255.1	251.3	6.5	6.4
HYARGAS	211.9	269.6	58.1	73.9	31.6	40.6	233.0	231.1	6.7	6.6
TSAGAANKHAIKHAN	293.9	317.8	80.5	87.1	40.5	46.3	192.3	190.7	7.2	6.9
KHANGAIN REGION	232.4	234.5	63.7	64.3	34.0	34.1	134.2	131.6	6.8	6.9
ORKHON	280.1	274.3	76.7	75.2	42.3	40.5	117.1	112.4	6.6	6.8
BAYAN-UNDUR	280.8	274.6	76.9	75.2	42.4	40.6	114.5	110.2	6.6	6.8
JARGALANT	216.7	257.1	59.4	70.4	31.5	37.1	346.4	279.6	6.9	6.9
UVURKHANGAI	186.1	209.5	51.0	57.4	26.9	29.9	111.2	111.4	6.9	7.0
ARVAIKHEER	195.4	211.5	53.5	58.0	27.9	29.4	57.4	58.2	7.0	7.2
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAH	150.6	170.1	41.3	46.6	21.9	23.2	192.5	184.0	6.9	7.3
BAT-ULZII	136.7	215.5	37.5	59.0	22.9	33.0	177.6	304.6	6.0	6.5
BAYANGOL	208.9	271.5	57.2	74.4	24.1	31.5	186.8	240.8	8.7	8.6
BAYAN-UNDUR	115.7	133.9	31.7	36.7	17.3	19.4	235.7	228.2	6.7	6.9
BOGD	148.3	160.5	40.6	44.0	24.5	25.2	238.3	230.3	6.0	6.4
BURD	135.3	202.2	37.1	55.4	22.0	30.2	192.3	186.2	6.1	6.7
GUCHIN-US	199.6	194.6	54.7	53.3	28.9	29.4	152.8	149.2	6.9	6.6
ZUIL	106.2	137.0	29.1	37.5	14.9	19.3	114.8	111.3	7.1	7.1
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAH	167.4	228.6	45.9	62.6	25.3	37.4	315.8	305.3	6.6	6.1
NARIIN TEEL	188.0	191.6	51.5	52.5	25.8	29.9	143.1	137.6	7.3	6.4
ULZIIT	148.2	397.9	40.6	109.0	21.3	53.2	143.7	137.8	7.0	7.5

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BEDS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	SANT	132.3	141.8	36.2	38.9	21.4	20.8	202.1	194.1	6.2
TARAGT	133.7	147.3	36.6	40.3	21.9	21.8	236.3	212.0	6.1	6.7
TUGRUG	145.7	186.0	39.9	51.0	19.9	27.0	177.8	172.0	7.3	6.9
UYANGA	143.5	169.0	39.3	46.3	20.9	22.8	235.8	232.6	6.9	7.4
KHAIRKHANDULAAN	126.1	102.5	34.5	28.1	17.8	16.1	158.1	155.2	7.1	6.4
KHARKHORIN	298.0	319.3	81.6	87.5	43.6	49.7	162.2	160.5	6.8	6.4
KHUJIRT	146.5	154.6	40.1	42.3	21.5	23.3	187.6	174.9	6.8	6.6
BULGAN	242.9	290.0	66.6	79.5	33.6	40.7	185.7	197.7	7.2	7.1
BULGAN	299.0	313.5	81.9	85.9	39.4	41.0	78.6	74.9	7.6	7.7
BAYAN-AGT	245.5	367.4	67.3	100.7	38.0	56.6	306.3	417.6	6.5	6.5
BAYANNUUR	223.0	248.8	61.1	68.2	34.5	39.3	311.3	313.6	6.5	6.3
BUGAT	267.3	285.2	73.2	78.1	38.2	41.4	362.2	432.2	7.0	6.9
BUREGKHANGAI	115.7	231.8	31.7	63.5	17.6	35.2	266.0	267.0	6.6	6.6
GURVANBULAG	293.5	256.4	80.4	70.3	37.2	35.5	297.9	360.8	7.9	7.2
DASHINCHILEN	167.5	296.1	45.9	81.1	24.4	42.9	275.3	421.0	6.9	6.9
MOGOD	158.9	312.1	43.5	85.5	25.6	49.6	243.0	378.1	6.2	6.3
ORKHON	167.6	243.4	45.9	66.7	24.4	35.4	337.5	417.4	6.9	6.9
RASHAANT	132.8	294.6	36.4	80.7	23.2	50.4	291.2	395.8	5.7	5.8
SAIKHAN	260.4	198.7	71.3	54.4	46.6	42.9	324.4	290.8	5.6	4.6
SELENGE	167.1	345.7	45.8	94.7	22.7	51.2	303.9	473.8	7.4	6.8
TESHIG	219.5	280.0	60.1	76.7	33.0	41.4	326.8	444.7	6.7	6.8
KHANGAL	261.2	672.0	71.6	184.1	35.3	89.8	755.9	1111.5	7.4	7.5
KHISHIG-UNDUR	126.8	201.8	34.8	55.3	17.0	29.3	159.9	154.7	7.5	6.9
KHUTAG-UNDUR	175.1	180.4	48.0	49.4	25.6	28.0	210.1	238.0	6.8	6.4
BAYANKHONGOR	266.2	257.3	72.9	70.5	38.1	36.6	130.2	128.9	7.0	7.0
BAYANKHONGOR	247.0	262.3	67.7	71.9	35.8	36.8	69.4	69.7	6.9	7.1
BAATSAGAAN	246.6	247.6	67.6	67.8	31.7	32.6	230.1	222.9	7.8	7.6
BAYANBULAG	547.0	331.8	149.9	90.9	71.1	49.1	221.9	218.5	7.7	6.8
BAYANGOVI	218.9	178.7	60.0	49.0	30.9	24.8	279.5	276.9	7.1	7.2
BAYANLIG	186.4	155.6	51.1	42.6	24.8	21.1	238.3	234.8	7.5	7.4
BAYAN-OVOO	239.1	217.6	65.5	59.6	34.4	31.6	286.2	277.3	6.9	6.9
BAYAN-UNDUR	205.8	190.5	56.4	52.2	27.2	26.3	259.7	253.3	7.6	7.3
BAYANTSAGAAN	242.4	231.5	66.4	63.4	36.1	33.3	273.3	268.5	6.7	6.9
BOGD	403.5	353.8	110.5	96.9	57.3	52.8	237.9	232.6	7.0	6.7
BUMBUGUR	355.0	231.8	97.3	63.5	51.9	34.5	282.0	278.0	6.8	6.7
BUUTSAGAAN	590.0	270.7	161.6	74.2	73.3	39.4	308.5	305.4	8.1	6.9
GALUUT	269.0	257.9	73.7	70.7	39.6	39.6	247.5	246.4	6.8	6.5
GURVANBULAG	381.5	202.1	104.5	55.4	54.5	29.5	230.4	226.5	7.0	6.9
JARGALANT	279.4	242.8	76.5	66.5	44.0	41.1	225.8	221.0	6.4	5.9
JINST	254.6	186.6	69.8	51.1	23.9	28.4	280.3	272.9	10.7	6.6



AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BEDS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	ZAG	497.5	468.5	136.3	128.4	77.6	73.2	213.6	210.3	6.4
ULZIIT	268.8	256.8	73.6	70.3	37.7	37.0	325.5	321.7	7.1	6.9
KHUREEMARAL	412.8	361.3	113.1	99.0	56.9	51.8	219.9	213.8	7.3	7.0
SHINEJINST	240.2	236.8	65.8	64.9	36.9	36.2	253.8	256.4	6.5	6.5
ERDENETSOGT	180.5	156.8	49.4	43.0	26.4	22.2	295.4	290.7	6.8	7.1
ARKHANGAI	245.5	217.1	67.3	59.5	35.5	31.6	173.4	159.0	6.9	6.9
ERDENEBULGAN	243.0	220.3	66.6	60.3	34.4	31.5	62.4	60.7	7.1	7.0
BATTSENGEL	194.8	245.9	53.4	67.4	29.9	35.1	420.2	311.2	6.5	7.0
BULGAN	323.1	210.4	88.5	57.7	51.7	30.5	403.8	314.0	6.2	6.9
JARGALANT	221.8	166.7	60.8	45.7	31.2	25.2	399.9	337.0	7.1	6.6
IKHTAMIR	215.1	195.5	58.9	53.6	28.8	27.5	438.3	374.5	7.5	7.1
UGINUUR	364.5	324.1	99.9	88.8	46.9	45.2	311.9	281.0	7.8	7.2
ULZIIT	320.7	382.5	87.9	104.8	43.3	55.3	311.5	305.1	7.4	6.9
UNDUR-ULAAN	273.6	193.3	75.0	53.0	43.1	30.1	452.1	387.3	6.4	6.4
TARIAT	203.3	170.0	55.7	46.6	34.1	27.3	239.1	207.8	6.0	6.2
TUVSHRUULEH	182.8	262.8	50.1	72.0	26.7	37.4	325.5	317.1	6.9	7.0
KHAIRKHAN	176.7	189.1	48.4	51.8	27.6	30.5	336.0	303.2	6.4	6.2
KHANGAI	228.3	197.6	62.6	54.1	36.7	32.8	362.8	289.9	6.2	6.0
KHASHAAT	235.0	171.3	64.4	46.9	33.7	25.6	354.6	281.7	7.0	6.7
KHOTONT	246.2	202.8	67.5	55.6	38.4	29.8	438.8	330.7	6.4	6.8
TSAKHIR	402.9	216.9	110.4	59.4	66.7	37.7	354.4	307.5	6.0	5.8
TSENKHER	302.2	180.7	82.8	49.5	43.8	26.7	469.4	404.2	6.9	6.8
TSETSERLEG	307.1	234.1	84.1	64.1	43.8	34.5	379.9	312.1	7.0	6.8
CHULUUT	286.9	249.7	78.6	68.4	46.3	37.7	465.9	319.7	6.2	6.6
ERDENEMANDAL	181.7	168.0	49.8	46.0	28.1	24.6	268.5	230.6	6.5	6.8
KHUVSGUL	203.9	201.1	55.9	55.1	30.3	30.0	138.2	135.9	6.7	6.7
MURUN	212.3	209.3	58.2	57.4	31.1	31.0	63.4	62.8	6.8	6.7
ALAG-ERDENE	255.5	198.4	70.0	54.3	37.5	30.4	880.6	876.9	6.8	6.5
ARBULAG	213.8	145.8	58.6	39.9	39.2	27.6	415.4	412.5	5.5	5.3
BAYANZURKH	185.6	183.9	50.8	50.4	36.3	32.9	271.7	270.5	5.1	5.6
BURENTOGTOKH	218.4	269.6	59.8	73.9	33.9	41.9	549.4	547.5	6.4	6.4
GALT	157.5	170.6	43.1	46.7	22.8	25.0	251.4	238.3	6.9	6.8
JARGALANT	176.9	187.8	48.5	51.5	27.2	27.3	290.3	287.3	6.5	6.9
IKH-UUL	178.9	162.2	49.0	44.4	28.8	24.9	233.9	231.8	6.2	6.5
RASHAANT	191.3	192.6	52.4	52.8	29.6	29.4	273.6	271.0	6.5	6.6
RENCHINKHUMBE	167.0	127.8	45.8	35.0	25.0	19.9	232.4	231.2	6.7	6.4
TARIALAN	229.5	205.7	62.9	56.4	34.0	30.6	273.5	261.0	6.8	6.7
TOSONTSENGEL	346.4	216.9	94.9	59.4	44.2	27.3	497.9	443.5	7.8	7.9
TUMURBULAG	96.3	264.4	26.4	72.4	16.4	40.8	368.1	365.3	5.9	6.5

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BEDS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	TUNEL	326.0	294.2	89.3	80.6	48.1	44.2	545.6	482.5	6.8
ULAAN-UUL	178.4	199.8	48.9	54.7	28.0	29.2	240.9	240.1	6.4	6.8
KHANKH	120.9	126.0	33.1	34.5	19.3	20.4	190.7	190.3	6.3	6.2
TSAGAANUUUR	123.9	199.4	33.9	54.6	18.4	28.7	227.6	227.1	6.7	7.0
TSAGAAN-UUL	206.3	173.5	56.5	47.5	32.1	27.2	348.1	347.1	6.4	6.4
TSAGAAN-UUR	264.0	191.1	72.3	52.3	35.9	27.5	207.0	205.8	7.3	7.0
TSETSERLEG	192.8	134.7	52.8	36.9	26.5	19.3	232.0	229.4	7.3	7.0
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	175.6	214.7	48.1	58.8	28.7	32.3	225.9	225.6	6.1	6.7
SHINE-IDER	127.0	179.6	34.8	49.2	20.4	26.6	175.9	173.6	6.2	6.7
ERDENEBULGAN	122.2	153.4	33.5	42.0	19.0	23.8	242.0	239.5	6.4	6.4
CENTRAL REGION	222.3	214.9	60.9	58.9	31.4	30.9	127.2	124.1	7.1	7.0
TUV	215.9	222.2	59.1	60.9	29.5	30.3	161.7	163.7	7.3	7.3
ZUUNMOD	267.2	252.3	73.2	69.1	34.4	32.6	67.7	65.5	7.8	7.7
ALTANBULAG	224.5	257.9	61.5	70.7	26.7	36.1	298.7	292.0	8.4	7.1
ARGALANT	230.5	211.9	63.2	58.0	32.8	32.3	200.8	197.1	7.0	6.6
ARKHUST	154.1	172.3	42.2	47.2	20.8	27.5	166.2	161.3	7.4	6.3
BATSUMBER	138.2	137.3	37.9	37.6	20.9	22.3	282.5	284.6	6.6	6.2
BAYAN	166.4	184.3	45.6	50.5	23.1	25.1	287.4	279.0	7.2	7.4
BAYANDELGER	149.0	160.5	40.8	44.0	21.5	22.4	199.6	198.4	6.9	7.2
BAYANJARGALAN	157.3	158.8	43.1	43.5	29.6	21.1	204.6	226.6	5.3	7.5
BAYAN-UUNJUUL	171.3	156.6	46.9	42.9	23.1	23.4	218.3	234.6	7.4	6.7
BAYANKHANGAI	223.4	144.5	61.2	39.6	37.0	20.3	175.3	173.8	6.0	7.1
BAYANTSAGAAN	153.1	179.4	42.0	49.1	23.1	25.8	232.8	231.3	6.6	6.9
BAYANTSOGT	223.1	173.0	61.1	47.4	32.1	26.8	212.5	217.6	6.9	6.5
BAYANCHANDMANI	141.6	181.3	38.8	49.7	21.6	25.6	280.0	273.3	6.6	7.1
BORNUUR	203.8	165.0	55.8	45.2	30.3	28.4	275.4	270.0	6.7	5.8
BUREN	135.1	177.9	37.0	48.7	22.4	25.5	295.1	263.7	6.0	7.0
DELGERKHAAN	93.4	127.0	25.6	34.8	11.8	17.4	227.2	222.6	7.9	7.3
JARGALANT	142.1	246.8	38.9	67.6	21.4	30.8	292.9	287.1	6.6	8.0
ZAAMAR	142.6	185.2	39.1	50.7	21.0	26.3	201.3	219.5	6.8	7.1
LUN	244.6	153.7	67.0	42.1	35.2	22.5	250.7	248.0	6.9	6.8
MUNGUUMORIT	223.8	226.6	61.3	62.1	35.5	34.9	279.3	272.3	6.3	6.5
UNDUR-SHIREET	245.5	315.0	67.3	86.3	35.8	44.4	253.6	249.0	6.9	7.1
SUMBER	96.0	332.0	26.3	91.0	15.1	54.6	63.6	210.3	6.4	6.1
SERGELEN	229.3	293.1	62.8	80.3	27.4	39.1	255.4	249.9	8.4	7.5
UGTAALTSAIDAM	202.9	224.4	55.6	61.5	30.1	27.8	261.9	253.8	6.7	8.1
TSEEL	225.4	246.4	61.8	67.5	35.2	35.2	264.0	260.4	6.4	7.0
ERDENE	201.2	147.5	55.1	40.4	27.4	20.8	261.3	254.5	7.3	7.1
ERDENESANT	282.4	227.8	77.4	62.4	40.6	32.5	279.0	274.2	7.0	7.0
GOVISUMBER	250.5	267.0	68.6	73.1	35.4	37.6	106.5	102.7	7.1	7.1



AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate			PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY			BED TURNOVER RATE			PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BEDS			AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY		
	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
SUMBER	253.3	317.9	317.9	69.4	87.1	87.1	36.0	44.6	44.6	90.2	100.9	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.1
BAYANTAL	184.7	91.6	91.6	50.6	25.1	25.1	21.7	11.8	11.8	116.8	56.6	8.5	7.8	8.5	7.8
SHIVEGOVI	268.2	140.7	140.7	73.5	38.5	38.5	39.1	21.7	21.7	269.0	149.1	6.9	6.5	6.9	6.5
SELENGE	211.6	208.0	208.0	58.0	57.0	57.0	29.1	29.4	29.4	131.9	121.7	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.1
SUKHBAATAR	253.0	232.7	232.7	69.3	63.7	63.7	33.8	32.9	32.9	56.3	51.6	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.1
ALTANBULAG	205.3	216.3	216.3	56.2	59.3	59.3	27.8	30.5	30.5	363.3	309.0	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.1
BARUUNBUREN	148.9	126.5	126.5	40.8	34.7	34.7	26.1	21.9	21.9	221.9	206.3	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8
BAYANGOL	282.8	186.9	186.9	77.5	51.2	51.2	44.1	27.8	27.8	407.0	349.1	6.4	6.7	6.4	6.7
ERUU	220.3	118.1	118.1	60.4	32.4	32.4	31.6	16.2	16.2	505.0	391.4	7.0	7.3	7.0	7.3
JAVKHLANT	207.2	227.8	227.8	56.8	62.4	62.4	30.5	32.0	32.0	185.7	156.3	6.8	7.1	6.8	7.1
ZUUNBUREN	117.7	152.6	152.6	32.3	41.8	41.8	17.0	21.5	21.5	199.0	210.8	6.9	7.1	6.9	7.1
MANDAL	216.6	234.9	234.9	59.4	64.3	64.3	29.9	32.3	32.3	144.9	142.7	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.3
ORKHON	79.5	41.9	41.9	21.8	11.5	11.5	12.2	5.4	5.4	189.3	149.3	6.5	7.7	6.5	7.7
ORKHONTUUL	139.2	121.4	121.4	38.1	33.2	33.2	19.7	17.9	17.9	380.1	266.0	7.1	6.8	7.1	6.8
SAIKHAN	85.3	142.7	142.7	23.4	39.1	39.1	12.4	20.7	20.7	155.1	148.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
SANT	111.6	92.4	92.4	30.6	25.3	25.3	17.0	13.5	13.5	178.9	148.8	6.6	6.9	6.6	6.9
TUSHIG	126.1	117.6	117.6	34.5	32.2	32.2	15.9	17.3	17.3	189.7	145.3	7.9	6.8	7.9	6.8
KHUDER	146.8	208.3	208.3	40.2	57.1	57.1	22.6	27.6	27.6	192.8	192.2	6.5	7.5	6.5	7.5
KHUSHAAT	68.1	108.6	108.6	18.7	29.7	29.7	10.2	15.2	15.2	206.4	147.9	6.7	7.2	6.7	7.2
TSAGAANUIUR	164.6	217.3	217.3	45.1	59.5	59.5	26.1	32.8	32.8	258.6	264.2	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.6
SHAAMAR	169.9	199.4	199.4	46.6	54.6	54.6	24.8	29.3	29.3	338.0	308.3	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8
DORNOGOVI	250.2	249.3	249.3	68.5	68.3	68.3	35.5	35.4	35.4	130.8	130.4	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0
SAINSHAND	258.2	242.3	242.3	70.7	66.4	66.4	36.9	34.7	34.7	78.0	79.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
AIRAG	209.5	192.4	192.4	57.4	52.7	52.7	26.9	24.2	24.2	237.9	230.8	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.0
ALTANSHIREE	213.5	212.4	212.4	58.5	58.2	58.2	32.0	32.1	32.1	182.4	212.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6
DALANJARGALAN	186.9	236.5	236.5	51.2	64.8	64.8	25.0	32.7	32.7	294.9	258.0	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.2
DELGEREKH	235.1	269.1	269.1	64.4	73.7	73.7	29.3	35.1	35.1	241.2	242.1	8.0	7.7	8.0	7.7
ZAMIIN-UUD	296.6	331.5	331.5	81.2	90.8	90.8	41.6	46.5	46.5	229.1	224.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
IKHKHET	224.5	210.8	210.8	61.5	57.8	57.8	32.9	30.5	30.5	188.8	188.2	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9
MANDAKH	200.6	248.4	248.4	54.9	68.1	68.1	26.7	34.8	34.8	171.4	169.9	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.1
URGUN	178.3	166.5	166.5	48.8	45.6	45.6	22.1	23.8	23.8	268.0	259.8	8.1	7.0	8.1	7.0
SAIKHANDULAAAN	198.3	266.1	266.1	54.3	72.9	72.9	27.4	38.4	38.4	201.1	200.0	7.2	6.9	7.2	6.9
ULAANBADRAKH	195.3	195.5	195.5	53.5	53.6	53.6	25.0	25.3	25.3	188.9	184.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.7
KHATANBULAG	111.2	144.7	144.7	30.5	39.7	39.7	20.1	24.5	24.5	266.4	255.8	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.9
KHUVSUGUL	122.9	184.6	184.6	33.7	50.6	50.6	16.6	25.9	25.9	189.6	211.5	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.1
ERDENE	214.2	237.0	237.0	58.7	64.9	64.9	32.9	33.5	33.5	265.1	254.8	6.5	7.1	6.5	7.1
DARKHAN-UUL	261.7	248.2	248.2	71.7	68.0	68.0	37.9	36.3	36.3	124.0	123.2	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8
DARKHAN	258.1	248.6	248.6	70.7	68.1	68.1	37.5	36.5	36.5	111.9	111.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8
ORKHON	268.8	177.5	177.5	73.6	48.6	48.6	37.2	25.7	25.7	253.7	244.7	7.2	6.9	7.2	6.9
KHONGOR	309.4	257.1	257.1	84.8	70.4	70.4	44.2	36.9	36.9	422.8	407.4	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate			PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY			BED TURNOVER RATE			PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BEDS			AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY		
	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	SHARIIN GOL	322.8	261.1	261.1	88.4	71.5	71.5	44.1	37.3	37.3	234.3	227.3	7.3	7.0	7.3
UMNUGOVI	165.6	149.8	149.8	45.4	41.0	41.0	24.8	23.5	23.5	97.8	97.8	6.7	6.4	6.7	6.4
DALANZADGAD	158.5	141.5	141.5	43.4	38.8	38.8	23.8	22.8	22.8	55.4	56.3	6.7	6.2	6.7	6.2
BAYANDALAI	211.4	173.8	173.8	57.9	47.6	47.6	27.0	22.7	22.7	172.2	166.5	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.7
BAYAN-OVOO	200.4	264.3	264.3	54.9	72.4	72.4	27.4	37.9	37.9	150.9	142.4	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.0
BULGAN	121.1	93.3	93.3	33.2	25.6	25.6	18.7	14.1	14.1	203.8	195.9	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.6
GURVANTES	172.6	155.2	155.2	47.3	42.5	42.5	29.1	27.3	27.3	311.7	311.4	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.7
MANDAL-OVOO	171.1	140.2	140.2	46.9	38.4	38.4	25.2	20.8	20.8	179.3	172.3	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7
MANLAI	217.7	169.8	169.8	59.6	46.5	46.5	28.1	23.2	23.2	224.2	217.5	7.8	7.3	7.8	7.3
NOYON	264.7	132.1	132.1	72.5	36.2	36.2	32.8	19.4	19.4	98.1	95.6	8.1	6.8	8.1	6.8
NOMGON	127.8	144.4	144.4	35.0	39.6	39.6	19.5	22.5	22.5	225.5	213.4	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4
SEVREI	107.4	132.5	132.5	29.4	36.3	36.3	17.8	23.8	23.8	165.9	157.3	6.1	5.6	6.1	5.6
KHANBOGD	202.4	156.9	156.9	55.4	43.0	43.0	31.9	26.7	26.7	228.9	236.1	6.4	5.9	6.4	5.9
KHANKHONGOR	254.4	426.8	426.8	69.7	116.9	116.9	34.8	30.6	30.6	222.4	214.5	7.3	14.0	7.3	14.0
KHURMIEN	124.1	194.7	194.7	34.0	53.3	53.3	16.8	27.7	27.7	155.6	150.3	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.0
TSOGT-OVOO	180.1	123.2	123.2	49.3	33.7	33.7	31.9	24.1	24.1	148.5	145.2	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.1
TSOGTSETSIH	170.7	168.3	168.3	46.8	46.1	46.1	25.9	27.3	27.3	197.2	214.9	6.6	6.2	6.6	6.2
DUNDGOVI	226.7	203.9	203.9	62.1	55.9	55.9	30.2	28.1	28.1	135.0	126.8	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.3
SAINTSAGAAN	261.4	228.5	228.5	71.6	62.6	62.6	33.6	30.5	30.5	74.1	69.8	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.5
ADAATSAG	221.5	137.5	137.5	60.7	37.7	37.7	31.3	20.2	20.2	230.8	242.7	7.1	6.8	7.1	6.8
BAYANJARGALAN	176.1	194.2	194.2	48.3	53.2	53.2	28.9	30.0	30.0	163.3	211.3	6.1	6.5	6.1	6.5
GOVI-UJTAAL	57.4	136.9	136.9	15.7	37.5	37.5	8.4	20.5	20.5	114.1	142.6	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7
GURVANSHAIKHAN	84.1	100.6	100.6	23.1	27.6	27.6	12.4	15.3	15.3	305.2	259.5	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.6
DELGERKHANGAI	232.5	194.2	194.2	63.7	53.2	53.2	34.1	32.1	32.1	281.7	243.6	6.8	6.1	6.8	6.1
DELGERTSOGT	240.0	213.0	213.0	65.8	58.4	58.4	38.0	31.6	31.6	231.0	256.0	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.7
DEREN	193.4	135.1	135.1	53.0	37.0	37.0	28.4	19.1	19.1	267.6	234.7	6.8	7.1	6.8	7.1
LUUS	246.4	204.3	204.3	67.5	56.0	56.0	33.7	29.1	29.1	271.2	263.1	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.0
ULZIIT	119.1	128.3	128.3	32.6	35.2	35.2	15.6	16.3	16.3	258.7	248.9	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.9
UNDURSHIL	267.6	271.1	271.1	73.3	74.3	74.3	42.3	40.4	40.4	204.7	203.4	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.7
SAIKHAN-OVOO	98.1	95.0	95.0	26.9	26.0	26.0	12.1	13.8	13.8	269.0	261.0	8.1	6.9	8.1	6.9
KHULD	206.6	79.2	79.2	56.6	21.7	21.7	29.1	12.0	12.0	293.1	224.3	7.1	6.6	7.1	6.6
TSAGAANDELGER	206.2	226.4	226.4	56.5	62.0	62.0	32.0	35.6	35.6	168.6	197.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
ERDENEDALAI	113.8	168.8	168.8	31.2	46.2	46.2	15.8	24.8	24.8	310.6	260.5	7.2	6.8	7.2	6.8
EASTERN REGION	248.5	246.8	246.8	68.1	67.6	67.6	33.2	33.7	33.7	136.1	133.9	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.3
DORNOD	243.2	239.6	239.6	66.6	65.6	65.6	34.2	35.0	35.0	147.4	144.8	7.1	6.9	7.1	6.9
KHERLEN	248.6	246.7	246.7	68.1	67.6	67.6	34.6	35.9	35.9	105.4	107.2	7.2	6.9	7.2	6.9
BAYANDUN	218.8	248.5	248.5	59.9	68.1	68.1	30.2	35.0	35.0	265.5	259.9	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.1
BAYANTUMEN	311.7	210.7	210.7	85.4	57.7	57.7	43.3	30.1	30.1	413.4	269.2	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.0
BAYAN-UUL	191.5	176.9	176.9	52.5	48.5	48.5	26.9	24.9	24.9	320.7	239.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
BULGAN	247.2	130.0	130.0	67.7	35.6	35.6	35.0	19.2	19.2	353.8	214.5	7.1	6.8	7.1	6.8
GURVANZAGAL	285.5	232.1	232.1	78.2	63.6	63.6	45.2	39.3	39.3	259.3	192.4	6.3	5.9	6.3	5.9
DASHBALBAR	297.6	359.1	359.1	81.5	98.4	98.4	43.2	53.3	53.3	301.4	303.3	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.7
MATAD	213.9	222.6	222.6	58.6	61.0	61.0	32.1	30.7	30.7	350.4	349.7	6.7	7.3	6.7	7.3



AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BEDS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
SERGELEN	161.8	96.9	44.3	26.5	23.9	14.3	258.3	255.2	6.8	6.8
KHALKHGOL	197.8	216.8	54.2	59.4	29.5	31.5	272.0	285.0	6.7	6.9
KHULUNBUIR	187.4	194.1	51.4	53.2	27.6	27.7	216.6	215.4	6.8	7.0
TSAGAAN-OVOO	213.5	198.9	54.5	54.5	35.0	33.1	354.1	298.8	6.1	6.0
CHOIBALSAN	215.3	195.3	59.0	53.5	32.3	28.3	339.7	330.8	6.7	6.9
CHULUUNKHOROOT	223.1	329.1	61.1	90.2	31.1	47.5	189.8	190.9	7.2	6.9
SUKHBAATAR	233.2	244.9	63.9	67.1	29.3	31.5	124.8	124.4	8.0	7.8
BARUUN-URT	254.8	273.9	69.8	75.0	30.8	34.4	69.8	69.0	8.3	8.0
ASGAT	328.3	258.3	89.9	70.8	48.2	36.6	196.9	194.7	6.8	7.1
BAYANDELGER	211.4	241.4	57.9	66.1	28.1	34.6	283.4	280.3	7.5	7.0
DARIGANGA	164.7	235.5	45.1	64.5	25.1	31.9	161.0	201.5	6.6	7.4
MUNKIKHAAN	215.0	185.4	58.9	50.8	27.0	22.0	238.0	237.5	8.0	8.4
NARAN	210.3	95.1	57.6	26.1	31.2	13.2	168.2	167.4	6.7	7.2
ONGON	140.5	104.0	38.5	28.5	20.6	14.9	158.2	154.8	6.8	7.0
SUKHBAATAR	236.1	271.9	64.7	74.5	31.3	39.3	240.7	244.2	7.5	6.9
TUVSHINSHIREE	144.6	146.8	39.6	40.2	18.1	17.0	229.5	229.7	8.0	8.6
TUMENTSOGT	215.9	224.0	59.2	61.4	31.6	33.5	211.4	207.8	6.8	6.7
UULBAYAN	103.9	132.4	28.5	36.3	15.7	19.3	160.6	202.4	6.6	6.9
KHALZAN	204.6	227.4	56.1	62.3	24.6	25.9	178.7	173.2	8.3	8.8
ERDENETSAGAAN	265.9	186.1	72.9	51.0	33.8	28.6	464.6	467.9	7.9	6.5
KHENTII	267.4	255.3	73.3	70.0	35.8	34.3	135.3	131.7	7.5	7.4
KHERLEN	258.5	245.1	70.8	67.2	33.6	31.7	62.9	61.0	7.7	7.7
BATNOROV	306.2	342.7	83.9	93.9	46.0	51.4	637.4	633.7	6.7	6.7
BATSHIREET	391.5	244.3	107.3	66.9	50.8	34.8	298.9	293.4	7.7	7.0
BAYAN-ADRAGA	317.1	226.0	86.9	61.9	43.1	33.3	319.8	323.4	7.4	6.8
BAYANMUNKH	231.0	275.4	63.3	75.4	33.8	40.0	222.7	221.3	6.8	6.9
BAYAN-OVOO	217.5	248.1	59.6	68.0	31.6	35.8	251.8	250.0	6.9	6.9
BAYANKHUTAG	279.1	401.1	76.5	109.9	33.4	54.8	313.5	308.3	8.4	7.3
BINDER	222.6	257.4	61.0	70.5	32.2	37.2	244.6	245.6	6.9	6.9
GALSHIR	320.9	285.3	87.9	78.2	45.4	36.3	280.3	277.1	7.1	7.9
DADAL	419.4	261.1	114.9	71.5	55.5	38.9	399.8	394.6	7.6	6.7
DARKHAN	247.9	241.9	67.9	66.3	37.0	34.9	301.4	301.8	6.7	6.9
DELGERKHAAN	297.5	250.3	81.5	68.6	44.9	36.8	312.3	307.8	6.6	6.8
JARGALTKHAAN	304.9	242.9	83.5	66.5	44.3	36.9	284.3	278.3	6.9	6.6
MURUN	168.5	181.0	46.2	49.6	25.3	26.1	243.6	238.8	6.7	6.9
NOROVLIN	250.5	371.5	68.6	101.8	37.4	52.9	355.3	362.9	6.7	7.0
UMNUDELGER	238.9	264.5	65.4	72.5	35.0	40.3	348.8	345.1	6.8	6.6
TSENKHERMANDAL	152.4	222.6	41.7	61.0	22.3	32.5	269.1	262.9	6.8	6.9
BOR-UNDUR	327.4	291.8	89.7	79.9	44.6	41.2	159.3	158.1	7.3	7.1
ULAANBAATAR	232.8	251.9	63.8	69.0	35.2	37.8	98.9	104.6	6.6	6.7

ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE, BY REGION, 2022, 2023

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	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
NATIONAL AVERAGE	91.6	92.2	99.9	99.9	77.7	80.5
WESTERN REGION	90.9	94.0	99.9	100.0	84.3	77.7
ZAVKHAN	89.2	93.1	100.0	99.9	88.3	85.8
ULIATAI	84.2	90.2	100.0	99.9	88.7	87.0
ALDARKHAAN	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASGAT	84.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANTES	97.4	91.7	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
BAYANKHAIRKHAN	95.7	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DURVULJIN	100.0	95.7	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
ZAVKHANMANDAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IDER	66.7	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
IKH-UUL	96.0	93.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.2
NUMRUG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
OTGON	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
SANTMARGATS	96.4	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SONGINO	92.0	94.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
TOSONTSENGEL	71.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	86.6	83.3
TUDEVTEI	100.0	96.3	100.0	100.0	94.4	100.0
TELMEN	100.0	97.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
URGAMAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
TSAGAANCHULUUT	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
TSETSEN-UUL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SHILUUSTEI	82.4	83.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENEKHAIRKHAN	78.6	93.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
YARUU	93.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	50.0
GOVI-ALTAI	89.3	94.0	99.4	99.8	66.2	80.0
ESUNBULAG	88.1	93.6	99.6	99.9	65.7	79.9
ALTAI	100.0	97.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYAN-UUL	95.7	94.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BIGER	95.2	92.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BUGAT	76.1	85.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DARVI	68.8	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DELGER	86.2	95.8	50.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
JARGALAN	92.6	93.8	100.0	100.0	33.3	0.0
TAISHIR	90.0	84.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



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	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	TONHIL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TUGRUG	96.4	87.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
KHALIUN	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HUHMORIT	93.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSOGT	78.8	95.2	83.3	66.7	16.7	0.0
TSEEL	91.4	97.3	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
CHANDMANI	90.3	90.9	100.0	100.0	66.7	71.4
SHARGA	92.9	87.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
ERDENE	92.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
BAYAN-UJGII	89.1	93.1	100.0	100.0	91.3	72.0
ULGII	92.3	96.3	100.0	100.0	91.9	68.7
ALTAI	92.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.9	77.8
ALTANTSUGTS	89.6	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANNUUR	92.3	87.5	100.0	100.0	72.7	90.9
BUGAT	90.7	87.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BULGAN	85.2	89.9	100.0	100.0	65.4	91.0
BUYANT	75.0	83.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0
DELUUN	93.8	96.7	100.0	100.0	96.0	98.2
NOGOONUUR	70.9	95.8	100.0	100.0	94.1	95.5
SAGSAI	81.1	82.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOLBO	89.1	91.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ULAANKHUS	90.8	92.9	100.0	100.0	97.9	100.0
TSENGEL	85.8	86.3	100.0	100.0	73.8	84.0
KHOVD	90.8	93.3	99.9	100.0	94.3	93.2
JARGALANT	93.0	94.4	100.0	100.0	94.8	93.5
ALTAI	93.4	89.7	66.7	100.0	100.0	0.0
BULGAN	77.8	86.2	100.0	100.0	91.3	91.1
BUYANT	86.0	89.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.3
DARVI	87.3	89.4	100.0	100.0	70.0	86.7
DURGUN	100.0	93.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
DUUT	94.9	93.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
ZEREG	85.7	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.3
MANKHAN	97.1	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.5
MUNKHHAIRKHAN	82.9	95.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MUST	90.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MYANGAD	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UENCH	75.4	76.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHOVD	94.7	90.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSETSEG	84.9	97.1	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		
	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2023
	CHANDMANI	97.8	94.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ERDENEBOUREN	84.4	95.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Uvs	96.1	96.6	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	70.5	63.4	63.4
ULAANGOM	96.9	96.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	68.4	60.4	60.4
BARUUNTURUUN	98.2	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BUHMURUN	97.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DAVST	85.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	0.0	0.0
ZAVKHAN	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
ZUUNGOVI	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZUUNKHANGAI	100.0	94.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MALCHIN	98.1	90.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	40.0	62.5	62.5
NARANBULAG	96.1	96.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	83.3	83.3
ULGII	94.3	95.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	70.0	100.0	100.0
UMNUGOVI	90.6	93.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.8	87.1	87.1
UNDURKHANGAI	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.3	100.0	100.0
SAGIL	92.3	88.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	66.7
TARIALAN	93.8	93.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	100.0
TURGEN	83.9	93.8	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
TES	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	95.0
KHOVD	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0
HYARGAS	93.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSAGAANKHAIKHAN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHANGAIN REGION	92.1	93.3	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	71.6	74.5	74.5
ORKHON	96.4	98.5	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	56.0	61.2	61.2
BAYAN-UNDUR	96.4	98.6	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	56.0	61.2	61.2
JARGALANT	100.0	93.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	66.7	66.7
UVURKHANGAI	93.5	93.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	73.1	72.5	72.5
ARVAIKHEER	95.0	93.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.8	67.8
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	76.7	97.4	100.0	100.0	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7
BAT-ULZII	93.8	94.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8	87.0	87.0
BAYANGOL	94.1	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYAN-UNDUR	94.6	97.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	66.7
Bogd	93.6	94.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BURD	91.2	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0
GUCHIN-US	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZUUL	92.3	88.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	76.5	85.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	40.0	40.0
NARIIN TEEL	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ULZIIT	86.4	94.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
SANT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TARAGT	90.7	60.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

AIMAG, SOUM	Percentage of early antenatal care		PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL		PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS HAD PREGNANCY CONTROL VISIT AT LEAST 6 TIMES DURING THEIR PREGNANCY	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	TUGRUG	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UYANGA	97.9	95.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHAIRKHANDULAAN	93.8	94.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHARKHORIN	91.3	92.7	100.0	100.0	91.6	92.8
KHUJIRT	83.7	79.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7
BULGAN	92.1	95.1	99.7	100.0	76.1	78.9
BULGAN	88.9	96.4	99.6	100.0	73.0	76.5
BAYAN-AGT	100.0	97.2	100.0	100.0	91.7	100.0
BAYANNUUR	84.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BUGAT	88.9	92.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUREGKHANGAI	89.8	89.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GURVANBULAG	96.0	96.6	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0
DASHINCHILEN	87.2	91.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0
MOGOD	86.2	78.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ORKHON	100.0	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RASHAANT	95.7	93.9	100.0	100.0	92.9	87.5
SAIKHAN	97.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0
SELENGE	97.4	92.3	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0
TESHIG	92.9	94.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHANGAL	87.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHISHIG-UNDUR	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0
KHUTAG-UNDUR	94.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.3	91.4
BAYANKHONGOR	91.4	92.0	99.9	99.9	86.9	93.1
BAYANKHONGOR	90.4	93.1	99.9	99.9	87.1	92.9
BAATSAGAAN	97.6	95.6	100.0	100.0	80.0	92.9
BAYANBULAG	92.9	96.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
BAYANGOVI	97.3	97.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANLIG	93.7	86.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5
BAYAN-OVOO	95.7	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-UNDUR	91.4	87.2	100.0	100.0	33.3	100.0
BAYANTSAGAAN	88.5	89.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BOGD	94.6	93.9	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0
BUMBUGUR	94.3	91.2	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
BUUTSAGAAN	88.1	85.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GALUUT	91.5	92.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GURVANBULAG	95.2	93.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
JARGALANT	100.0	94.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
JINST	92.5	93.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZAG	85.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
ULZIIT	97.8	93.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHUREEMARAL	95.7	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SHINEJINST	75.0	88.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
ERDENETSOGT	90.3	88.7	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
ARKHANGAI	90.3	88.5	99.9	99.8	75.9	79.6
ERDENEBUGLAN	92.1	86.4	100.0	99.8	72.6	77.8
BATTSENGEL	88.6	93.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
BULGAN	92.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
JARGALANT	89.2	82.8	66.7	100.0	0.0	100.0
IKHTAMIR	84.7	83.1	100.0	80.0	0.0	40.0
UGIINUUR	91.1	87.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ULZIIT	94.5	93.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDUR-ULAAN	93.9	94.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TARIAT	96.3	94.6	100.0	100.0	87.7	95.9
TUVSHRUULEH	83.9	95.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHAIRKHAN	94.6	96.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5
KHANGAI	88.2	91.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHASHAAT	85.7	81.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
KHOTONT	84.3	85.7	100.0	100.0	75.0	75.0
TSAKHIR	80.5	84.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3
TSENKHER	77.5	67.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSETSERLEG	93.2	91.4	100.0	100.0	50.0	40.0
CHULUUT	97.3	96.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ERDENEMANDAL	88.6	94.8	100.0	100.0	97.8	100.0
KHUVSGUL	89.5	92.8	99.8	99.9	71.1	72.1
MURUN	87.3	92.4	99.8	99.9	68.0	69.2
ALAG-ERDENE	90.0	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.4
ARBULAG	86.5	94.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0
BAYANZURKH	84.5	90.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BURENTOGTOKH	79.4	85.4	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
GALT	90.2	95.9	100.0	100.0	91.3	93.8
JARGALANT	91.8	93.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0
IKH-UUL	92.6	97.7	100.0	100.0	96.6	100.0
RASHAANT	95.1	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RENCHINLKHUMBE	89.9	86.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.9
TARIALAN	90.7	95.5	100.0	100.0	96.2	100.0
TSONTSENDEL	90.5	90.7	100.0	100.0	94.4	90.5
TUMURBULAG	91.4	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TUNEL	96.8	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.7



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	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	ULAAN-UUL	90.5	97.0	100.0	100.0	78.6
KHANKH	97.9	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7
TSAGAANNUUR	94.3	79.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
TSAGAAN-UUL	88.1	92.6	100.0	100.0	93.3	100.0
TSAGAAN-UUR	98.0	97.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSETSERLEG	91.4	93.3	100.0	100.0	83.3	90.0
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	94.5	92.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3
SHINE-IDER	89.5	97.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
ERDENEBULGAN	91.8	91.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
CENTRAL REGION	91.6	92.1	99.8	100.0	82.2	87.3
TUV	92.9	92.6	99.7	100.0	67.9	91.3
ZUUNMOD	86.4	92.2	99.9	100.0	65.5	91.8
ALTANBULAG	96.9	82.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ARGALANT	76.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
ARKHUST	97.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
BATSUMBER	93.6	96.6	100.0	100.0	94.4	88.7
BAYAN	80.0	81.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
BAYANDELGER	94.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
BAYANJARGALAN	100.0	95.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYAN-UUNJUUL	92.9	87.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
BAYANKHANGAI	95.8	91.7	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
BAYANTSAGAAN	91.7	93.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
BAYANTSOGT	100.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANCHANDMANI	94.7	88.9	100.0	100.0	25.0	50.0
BORNUUR	98.2	83.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BUREN	96.0	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0
DELGERKHAAN	100.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
JARGALANT	91.8	85.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0
ZAAMAR	98.9	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LUN	97.4	89.2	100.0	100.0	66.7	85.7
MUNGUNMORIT	100.0	96.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0
UNDUR-SHIREET	95.8	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0
SUMBER	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SERGELEN	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UGTAALTSAMDAM	100.0	93.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
TSEEL	87.5	97.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
ERDENE	87.7	89.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENESANT	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

AIMAG, SOUM	Percentage of early antenatal care		PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL		PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS HAD PREGNANCY CONTROL VISIT AT LEAST 6 TIMES DURING THEIR PREGNANCY	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	90.0	92.8	100.0	100.0	87.1	90.0
GOVJSUMBER	91.2	94.4	100.0	100.0	87.1	90.0
SUMBER	93.8	92.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
BAYANTAL	85.1	86.8	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
SHIVEGOVI	88.8	89.9	99.9	99.9	83.9	87.9
SELENGE	87.3	88.7	99.9	100.0	79.1	87.1
SUKHBAATAR	87.9	94.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALTANBULAG	90.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BARUUNBUREN	85.7	77.4	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
BAYANGOL	94.0	94.9	100.0	100.0	66.7	9.1
ERUU	96.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
JAVKHLANT	78.4	91.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
ZUUNBUREN	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	90.8	92.8
MANDAL	96.7	93.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ORKHON	100.0	82.4	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0
ORKHONTUUL	91.6	90.0	100.0	100.0	81.7	74.5
SAIKHAN	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SANT	91.7	93.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0
TUSHIG	95.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.8	100.0
KHUDER	96.0	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHUSHAAT	89.5	90.7	100.0	100.0	33.3	80.0
TSAGAANUUUR	77.8	87.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
SHAAMAR	91.2	91.0	99.8	99.9	85.7	85.8
DORNOGОВI	94.0	93.0	99.8	100.0	85.3	85.6
SAINSHAND	96.4	91.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
AIRAG	86.7	88.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
ALTANSHIREE	96.9	97.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0
DALANJARGALAN	91.9	95.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
DELGEREKH	83.4	84.7	100.0	100.0	87.8	92.3
ZAMIIN-UUD	96.3	85.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
IKHKHET	96.0	93.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANDAKH	83.3	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
URGUN	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAIKHANDULAAN	100.0	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULAANBADRAKH	83.3	87.5	100.0	0.0	66.7	0.0
KHATANBULAG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHUVSГUL	91.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
ERDENE	94.8	96.7	99.6	100.0	75.6	77.9
DARKHAN-UUL	95.2	96.8	99.6	100.0	75.6	77.9
DARKHAN	94.6	93.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ORKHON	96.2	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHONGOR	84.0	96.8	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
SHARIIN GOL	89.8	89.9	100.0	99.9	93.2	96.1
Ummugovi	85.8	89.4	100.0	100.0	94.0	97.4
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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	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	BAYANDALAI	93.8	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYAN-OVOO	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
BULGAN	88.2	76.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0
GURVANTES	91.2	89.2	100.0	100.0	80.0	93.3
MANDAL-OVOO	94.7	90.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
MANLAI	100.0	91.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
NOYON	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
NOMGON	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEVREI	97.6	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHANBOGD	93.4	96.3	100.0	100.0	88.5	98.6
KHANKHONGOR	86.7	83.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
KHURMEN	100.0	96.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tsogt-Ovoo	94.7	76.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tsogttsetsii	91.1	85.2	100.0	99.2	79.5	85.8
DUNDGOVI	93.6	91.3	99.7	100.0	85.7	92.2
SAINTSAGAAN	93.8	90.3	99.7	100.0	85.9	93.0
ADAATSAG	97.2	96.4	100.0	100.0	33.3	100.0
BAYANJARGALAN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GOVI-UGTAAL	100.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	33.3	25.0
GURVANSIIKHAN	96.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	66.7	0.0
DELGERKHANGAI	86.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DELGERTSOGT	92.9	82.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEREN	85.7	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
LUUS	95.0	90.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULZIIT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDURSHIL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0
SAIKHAN-OVOO	100.0	81.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
KHULD	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
TSAGAANDELGER	66.7	60.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ERDENEDALAI	92.3	90.6	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
EASTERN REGION	90.8	92.2	99.9	99.9	80.0	85.2
DORNOD	93.2	94.1	99.9	99.9	76.8	84.2
KHERLEN	92.3	93.3	99.9	99.9	76.5	84.2
BAYANDUN	93.9	97.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANTUMEN	93.9	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-UJUL	98.8	98.2	100.0	100.0	62.5	80.0
BULGAN	95.7	93.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
GURVANZAGAL	88.5	86.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
DASHBALBAR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7	88.9

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	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
MATAD	90.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	75.0
SERGELEN	78.6	90.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
KHALKHGOL	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
KHULUNBUIR	100.0	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSAGAAN-OVOO	93.2	91.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
CHOIBALSAN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
CHULUUNKHOROOT	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SUKHBAATAR	88.5	88.4	99.9	99.9	94.8	97.0
BARUUN-UURT	85.0	87.7	100.0	100.0	95.3	97.8
ASGAT	96.1	90.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANDELGER	90.4	91.6	100.0	100.0	33.3	100.0
DARIGANGA	89.8	87.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
MUNKHHAAN	93.1	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NARAN	85.3	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ONGON	92.9	89.2	100.0	100.0	85.7	33.3
SUKHBAATAR	82.6	78.5	100.0	100.0	80.0	83.3
TUVSHINSHIREE	90.7	87.3	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
TUMENTSOGT	90.7	92.1	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
UULBAYAN	82.9	90.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
KHALZAN	96.7	93.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
ERDENETSAGAAN	92.4	85.7	100.0	100.0	93.1	83.3
KHENTII	90.3	93.2	99.9	99.9	71.2	75.1
KHERLEN	86.7	91.7	99.9	99.9	68.7	70.7
BATNOROV	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9	100.0
BATSHIREET	94.3	88.5	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
BAYAN-ADRAGA	96.4	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANMUNKH	100.0	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYAN-OVOO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANKHUTAG	80.8	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BINDER	95.5	93.7	100.0	100.0	90.5	100.0
GALSHIR	97.0	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
DADAL	100.0	90.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DARKHAN	87.9	93.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
DELGERKHAAN	96.4	93.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
JARGALKHAAN	96.2	96.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MURUN	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NOROVLIN	91.8	96.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UMNUDELGER	95.7	97.1	100.0	100.0	95.2	93.9
T-SENKHERMANDAL	100.0	83.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
BOR-UNDUR	83.8	96.7	100.0	100.0	84.0	94.7
ULANBAATAR	91.7	91.6	99.9	99.9	76.7	80.8

OUTPATIENTS, BY REGION, 2022, 2023

AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients		NUMBER OF CHECK-UPS		PERCENTAGE OF CHECK-UPS		Number of outpatients per physicians		Average outpatient visits per person per year	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	NATIONAL AVERAGE	20430880	23164288	5027301	5809493	24.6	25.1	1461	1546	6
WESTERN REGION	1918266	2038094	421007	468885	21.9	23.0	1595	1586	5	5
ZAVKHAN	313278	360036	65539	87794	20.9	24.4	1740	1828	4	5.0
ULIASTAI	178791	221104	35826	55838	20.0	25.3	1671	1906	11	14
ALDARKHAAN	4709	5535	979	1200	20.8	21.7	1570	1845	2	2
ASGAT	1344	929	592	216	44.0	23.3	0	929	1	1
BAYANTES	5683	4158	2104	728	37.0	17.5	1894	2079	2	2
BAYANKHAIRKHAN	1833	3623	381	701	20.8	19.3	917	1812	1	2
DURVULJIN	1997	1648	510	629	25.5	38.2	999	1648	1	1
ZAVKHANMANDAL	2711	2173	965	847	35.6	39.0	1356	1087	2	2
IDER	2206	3433	295	207	13.4	6.0	735	1144	1	1
IKH-UUL	16438	12543	4576	3294	27.8	26.3	5479	2091	3	2
NUMRUG	4886	4070	2799	1686	57.3	41.4	2443	4070	3	2
OTGON	4188	4616	1290	1528	30.8	33.1	2094	2308	2	2
SANTMARGATS	2016	1487	841	567	41.7	38.1	1008	744	1	1
SONGONO	3217	3922	1093	1836	34.0	46.8	1609	3922	2	3
TOSONTSENGEL	54225	61290	4995	8467	9.2	13.8	2358	1977	6	6
TUDEVTEI	4481	3599	1092	1233	24.4	34.3	896	720	2	2
TELMEN	5002	5878	2199	2262	44.0	38.5	2501	1959	2	2
TES	4508	4554	1183	1725	26.2	37.9	2254	4554	2	2
URGAMAL	2696	3067	451	1273	16.7	41.5	1348	1534	2	2
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	1492	1126	261	170	17.5	15.1	746	563	1	1
TSAGAANCHULUUT	1400	2356	148	445	10.6	18.9	700	1178	1	2
TSETSEN-UUL	2638	2321	652	471	24.7	20.3	1319	2321	2	1
SHILUUSTEI	2321	2451	766	766	25.9	31.3	464	613	1	1
ERDENEKHAIRKHAN	2516	1935	619	773	24.6	39.9	2516	968	1	1
YARUU	1980	2218	1086	932	54.8	42.0	1980	1109	1	1
GOVI-ALTAI	274757	287883	67606	70471	24.6	24.5	1302	1339	5	5
ESUNBULAG	214791	226444	49895	51412	23.2	22.7	1263	1279	11	12
ALTAI	3769	2778	1972	1099	52.3	39.6	1885	1389	2	1
BAYAN-UUL	5258	3971	2027	1197	38.6	30.1	1052	993	2	1
BIGER	4590	4303	977	620	21.3	14.4	918	1076	2	2
BUGAT	3706	4407	1320	2440	35.6	55.4	1853	2204	2	2
DARVI	3417	2878	608	682	17.8	23.7	1709	959	2	2
DELGER	3656	3364	508	553	13.9	16.4	1828	1121	1	1
JARGALAN	2904	4188	708	2229	24.4	53.2	1452	2094	2	2

AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients			NUMBER OF CHECK-UPS		PERCENTAGE OF CHECK-UPS		Number of outpatients per physicians		Average outpatient visits per person per year	
	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
TAISHIR	2301	2363	581	508	581	22.1	24.6	1151	1182	1	1
TONHIL	4525	4960	1849	1640	1849	36.2	37.3	2263	4960	2	2
TUGRUG	2967	4059	1905	917	1905	30.9	46.9	742	2030	1	2
KHALIUN	1875	1496	317	649	317	34.6	21.2	1875	748	1	1
HUHMORIT	3827	4014	715	389	715	10.2	17.8	1914	4014	2	2
TSOGT	3019	3369	503	1208	503	40.0	14.9	1510	1685	1	1
TSEEL	3892	5033	1660	1640	1660	42.1	33.0	1946	2517	2	2
CHANDMANI	5100	5217	1079	1184	1079	23.2	20.7	1700	1739	2	2
SHARGA	2247	2466	857	668	857	29.7	34.8	2247	1233	1	1
ERDENE	2913	2573	773	788	773	27.1	30.0	1457	2573	1	1
BAYAN-UJGII	473539	486152	99226	99355	99226	21.0	20.4	1650	1548	4	4
ULGII	317740	355378	66312	62565	66312	19.7	18.7	1394	1427	8	9
ALTAI	15876	13418	4532	4491	4532	28.3	33.8	5292	3355	4	3
ALTANTSUGTS	7988	5859	1758	2384	1758	29.8	30.0	3994	1953	3	2
BAYANUUUR	13261	10523	2196	2981	2196	22.5	20.9	2652	1503	3	2
BUGAT	8553	8088	2506	2291	2506	26.8	31.0	2851	2696	2	2
BULGAN	7330	7041	981	1019	981	13.9	13.9	1466	1408	1	1
BUYANT	7603	3607	277	1578	277	20.8	7.7	1901	902	3	1
DELUUN	15099	9283	937	2328	937	15.4	10.1	1678	1160	2	1
NOGOONUUUR	11062	13491	4090	2927	4090	26.5	30.3	1580	2249	1	2
SAGSAI	14584	12761	1995	2992	1995	20.5	15.6	4861	2552	3	2
TOLBO	12453	7710	2646	3281	2646	26.3	34.3	2491	1285	3	2
ULAANKHUS	15221	12644	3048	4187	3048	27.5	24.1	2537	2529	2	1
TSENDEL	26769	26349	7948	6331	7948	23.7	30.2	3824	2928	3	3
KHOVD	466547	501250	114107	100809	114107	21.6	22.8	1535	1557	5	6
JARGALANT	363373	387975	86475	79363	86475	21.8	22.3	1502	1527	11	12
ALTAI	4253	6858	2701	1056	2701	24.8	39.4	851	1715	1	2
BULGAN	32217	36703	2705	1401	2705	4.3	7.4	2148	1748	3	4
BUYANT	3646	3152	553	1482	553	40.6	17.5	1215	1051	1	1
DARVI	6466	7141	1835	1224	1835	18.9	25.7	3233	3571	2	2
DURGUN	4246	5155	1268	1160	1268	27.3	24.6	2123	2578	1	2
DUUT	1971	2198	551	310	551	15.7	25.1	986	2198	1	1
ZEREG	2761	2873	564	657	564	23.8	19.6	690	575	1	1
MANKHAN	7849	12759	6609	2492	6609	31.7	51.8	1962	2552	2	3
MUNKHHAIRKHAN	5379	7251	2014	1783	2014	33.1	27.8	1793	1209	2	3
MUST	5031	3497	928	2241	928	44.5	26.5	2516	3497	2	1
MYANGAD	5310	4105	1880	1880	1930	35.4	47.0	1770	2053	1	1
UENCH	6648	6346	1579	2175	1579	32.7	24.9	1662	1587	2	2
KHOVD	3769	2415	661	935	661	24.8	27.4	1256	1208	1	1
TSETSEG	5093	3112	526	943	526	18.5	16.9	1273	778	2	1



AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients			NUMBER OF CHECK-UPS			PERCENTAGE OF CHECK-UPS			Number of outpatients per physicians			Average outpatient visits per person per year		
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	
CHANDMANI	5074	8135	464	2718	9.1	33.4	1691	2712	2	2	2	3			
ERDENEBUREN	3461	1575	1243	490	35.9	31.1	1154	525	1	1	1	1			
Uvs	390145	402773	87698	97287	22.5	24.2	1765	1699	5	5	5	5			
ULAANGOM	261625	277746	49874	58772	19.1	21.2	1615	1596	8	8	8	8			
BARUUNTURUUN	9311	7549	3214	2690	34.5	35.6	1862	1887	3	3	3	3			
BUHMURUN	5828	5816	1692	2789	29.0	48.0	2914	1939	3	3	3	3			
DAVST	3998	4048	1043	1305	26.1	32.2	1333	1349	3	3	3	3			
ZAVKHAN	5519	4932	1070	1653	19.4	33.5	2760	1644	3	3	3	3			
ZUUNGOVI	9696	9054	2137	2491	22.0	27.5	4848	3018	3	3	3	3			
ZUUNKHANGAI	7835	7373	2566	2186	32.8	29.6	2612	2458	3	3	3	3			
MALCHIN	4258	2864	1693	410	39.8	14.3	2129	955	2	2	2	1			
NARANBULAG	5673	6969	1632	2390	28.8	34.3	1891	1742	1	1	2	2			
ULGII	5934	5142	623	1469	10.5	28.6	2967	2571	2	2	2	2			
UMNUGOVI	11540	10242	2650	1324	23.0	12.9	1923	1707	2	2	2	2			
UNDURKHANGAI	9785	11346	4068	5465	41.6	48.2	1957	3782	3	3	3	4			
SAGIL	8790	8184	2001	2231	22.8	27.3	2930	2728	4	4	3	3			
TARIALAN	10018	8201	2599	2347	25.9	28.6	2505	2050	2	2	2	2			
TURGEN	3005	3810	437	1095	14.5	28.7	1002	953	1	1	2	2			
TES	11260	11570	4615	4000	41.0	34.6	2252	1928	2	2	2	2			
KHOVD	3682	3502	1039	517	28.2	14.8	1841	1751	1	1	1	1			
HYARGAS	6698	9325	2744	2654	41.0	28.5	2233	2331	3	3	3	4			
TSAGAANKHAIKHAN	5690	5100	2001	1499	35.2	29.4	1423	1700	3	3	2	2			
KHANGAIN REGION	2515653	2824907	779645	934818	31.0	33.1	1600	1719	4	4	5	5			
ORKHON	683342	734897	245983	250246	36.0	34.1	1553	1626	6	6	7	7			
BAYAN-UNDUR	673147	724493	241709	245548	35.9	33.9	1544	1617	7	7	7	7			
JARGALANT	10195	10404	4274	4698	41.9	45.2	2549	2601	3	3	3	3			
UVURKHANGAI	426513	511162	90879	135001	21.3	26.4	1398	1526	4	4	4	4			
ARVAIKHEER	274245	358111	56714	99230	20.7	27.7	1270	1498	8	8	10	10			
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAAN	2098	2807	954	555	45.5	19.8	2098	1404	1	1	1	1			
BAT-ULZII	11013	7909	3016	1931	27.4	24.4	1836	989	1	1	1	1			
BAYANGOL	5568	4942	943	1326	16.9	26.8	1392	988	1	1	1	1			
BAYAN-UNDUR	5575	4651	1747	1753	31.3	37.7	1858	1550	2	2	1	1			
BOGD	5141	5080	1325	1834	25.8	36.1	857	726	1	1	1	1			
BURD	2784	2365	587	881	21.1	37.3	2784	1183	1	1	1	1			
GUCHIN-US	1804	1311	526	322	29.2	24.6	601	656	1	1	1	1			
ZUIL	2529	2556	760	715	30.1	28.0	632	639	1	1	1	1			
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAAN	6402	4711	2314	1854	36.1	39.4	3201	1570	2	2	2	2			
NARIIN TEEL	7955	6316	3034	1793	38.1	28.4	1989	790	2	2	2	2			

AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients			NUMBER OF CHECK-UPS			PERCENTAGE OF CHECK-UPS			Number of outpatients per physicians			Average outpatient visits per person per year		
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	
ULZIIT	2143	2010	737	554	34.4	27.6	2143	1005	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SANT	3154	2962	774	714	24.5	24.1	1051	2962	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TARAGT	3864	4947	1498	1952	38.8	39.5	1288	2474	1	2	2	2	2	2	
TUGRUG	6586	4645	1739	1120	26.4	24.1	3293	2323	2	2	2	2	2	2	
UYANGA	11894	13098	4074	5586	34.3	42.6	1322	1637	1	1	1	1	1	1	
KHAIRKHANDULAAN	3394	4160	705	1254	20.8	30.1	1697	2080	1	1	1	1	1	1	
KHARKHORIN	57844	66094	6882	8914	11.9	13.5	2066	2132	5	5	5	5	5	5	
KHUJIRT	12520	12487	2550	2713	20.4	21.7	1789	3122	2	2	2	2	2	2	
BULGAN	204974	249541	48600	55006	23.7	22.0	1798	1950	3	4	3	4	3	4	
BULGAN	133877	172199	23337	28477	17.4	16.5	1716	2075	10	14	10	14	10	14	
BAYAN-AGT	5991	5641	2875	2359	48.0	41.8	5991	1880	2	2	2	2	2	2	
BAYANUUUR	3328	4268	1127	1142	33.9	26.8	1664	2134	2	2	2	2	2	2	
BUGAT	2660	2555	1162	832	43.7	32.6	1330	1278	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BUREGKHANGAI	4577	6008	2153	2603	47.0	43.3	1526	1502	2	2	2	2	2	2	
GURVANBULAG	3829	3661	1185	619	30.9	16.9	1276	1831	1	1	1	1	1	1	
DASHINCHILEN	4779	4614	1371	2342	28.7	50.8	2390	2307	2	2	2	2	2	2	
MOGOD	4473	5469	1387	1694	31.0	31.0	4473	2735	2	2	2	2	2	2	
ORKHON	3907	4209	1627	1876	41.6	44.6	0	1403	1	1	1	1	1	1	
RASHAANT	2983	3113	1311	1185	43.9	38.1	746	778	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SAIKHAN	4529	5248	1003	1254	22.1	23.9	4529	1749	1	2	1	2	1	2	
SELENGE	5365	5747	2496	1892	46.5	32.9	2683	1916	2	2	2	2	2	2	
TESHIG	3009	3118	1040	609	34.6	19.5	1505	1039	1	1	1	1	1	1	
KHANGAL	2943	2570	1232	967	41.9	37.6	2943	2570	1	1	1	1	1	1	
KHISHIG-UNDUR	6319	7919	2085	2487	33.0	31.4	1580	1980	2	3	2	3	2	3	
KHUTAG-UNDUR	12405	13202	3209	4668	25.9	35.4	1551	1886	2	3	2	3	2	3	
BAYANKHONGOR	303295	337297	78819	106836	26.0	31.7	1437	1486	3	4	3	4	3	4	
BAYANKHONGOR	208503	247926	45459	72655	21.8	29.3	1295	1425	6	8	6	8	6	8	
BAATSAGAAN	5315	5037	1656	1726	31.2	34.3	1772	1679	2	2	2	2	2	2	
BAYANBULAG	3792	3492	1528	1281	40.3	36.7	1896	1746	2	2	2	2	2	2	
BAYANGOVI	4348	4457	1574	1767	36.2	39.6	2174	2229	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BAYANLIG	5754	4787	2434	2511	42.3	52.5	1439	1197	2	1	2	1	2	1	
BAYAN-OVOO	5391	4852	820	820	15.2	16.9	2696	1617	2	2	2	2	2	2	
BAYAN-UNDUR	3430	2047	825	325	24.1	15.9	3430	2047	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BAYANTSAGAAN	6072	4021	1878	1557	30.9	38.7	2024	1340	2	1	2	1	2	1	
BOGD	6187	6064	2368	2405	38.3	39.7	1547	1213	2	2	2	2	2	2	
BUMBUGUR	6764	7604	2384	4451	35.2	58.5	3382	2535	2	2	2	2	2	2	
BUUTSAGAAN	4896	4485	852	721	17.4	16.1	1224	1121	1	1	1	1	1	1	
GALUUT	5662	5080	2252	1985	39.8	39.1	1416	1270	1	1	1	1	1	1	
GURVANBULAG	3191	3251	1212	1209	38.0	37.2	3191	3251	1	1	1	1	1	1	
JARGALANT	5963	6961	2565	2938	43.0	42.2	1988	2320	2	2	2	2	2	2	
JINST	5000	4926	1649	2156	33.0	43.8	1667	1642	2	2	2	2	2	2	
ZAG	3156	3450	1147	1039	36.3	30.1	1578	1150	1	2	1	2	1	2	



AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients			NUMBER OF CHECK-UPS			PERCENTAGE OF CHECK-UPS			Number of outpatients per physicians			Average outpatient visits per person per year		
	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
ULZIIT	4920	4195	1579	1893	1579	37.6	38.5	37.6	2460	2098	1	1			
KHUREEMARAL	6952	6246	2257	2340	2257	36.1	33.7	36.1	3476	3123	4	4			
SHINEJINST	3810	2595	648	1737	648	25.0	45.6	25.0	1270	1298	2	1			
ERDENETSOGT	4189	5821	2806	2246	2806	48.2	53.6	48.2	1396	1940	1	1			
ARKHANGAI	360099	372264	129853	124457	129853	34.6	34.6	34.9	1740	1731	4	4			
ERDENEBULGAN	198236	222741	55302	50481	55302	24.8	25.5	24.8	1349	1515	9	10			
BATTSENGEL	10573	8556	3366	4739	3366	39.3	44.8	39.3	2643	2852	3	2			
BULGAN	6146	7875	3326	3251	3326	42.2	52.9	42.2	6146	7875	2	3			
JARGALANT	10466	11483	4712	2864	4712	41.0	27.4	41.0	2617	2297	2	3			
IKHTAMIR	8140	5523	2260	3657	2260	40.9	44.9	40.9	2035	1381	1	1			
UGIINUUR	5313	6156	4059	2881	4059	65.9	54.2	65.9	2657	3078	2	2			
ULZIIT	10626	9185	5198	6118	5198	56.6	57.6	56.6	3542	3062	3	3			
UNDUR-UJLAAN	12381	13020	7249	5153	7249	55.7	41.6	55.7	4127	4340	2	2			
TARIAT	17394	13612	4324	4633	4324	31.8	26.6	31.8	2174	1702	3	3			
TUVSHRUULEH	4421	3857	2016	1762	2016	52.3	39.9	52.3	2211	964	2	1			
KHAIRKHAN	6029	8055	3955	2433	3955	49.1	40.4	49.1	1507	2014	2	2			
KHANGAI	6353	5961	3758	3464	3758	63.0	54.5	63.0	2118	1987	2	2			
KHASHAAT	8980	8307	4300	4403	4300	51.8	49.0	51.8	2993	2769	3	3			
KHOTONT	8254	7370	4830	5759	4830	65.5	69.8	65.5	2751	1474	2	2			
TSAKHIR	9026	8391	4582	5047	4582	54.6	55.9	54.6	3009	2797	4	3			
TSENKHER	7140	5000	2913	3813	2913	58.3	53.4	58.3	2380	1250	1	1			
TSETSERLEG	11706	11792	5458	5087	5458	46.3	43.5	46.3	11706	2948	3	3			
CHULUUT	9121	8293	3981	4716	3981	48.0	51.7	48.0	3040	2764	2	2			
ERDENEMANDAL	9794	7087	4264	4196	4264	60.2	42.8	60.2	1632	1181	2	1			
KHUVSGUL	537430	619746	257876	190907	257876	41.6	35.5	41.6	1822	2167	4	5			
MURUN	337337	402639	134542	89270	134542	33.4	26.5	33.4	1493	1864	8	9			
ALAG-ERDENE	9389	10010	6889	7082	6889	68.8	75.4	68.8	4695	10010	1	1			
ARBULAG	5513	4266	1110	1714	1110	26.0	31.1	26.0	2757	2133	1	1			
BAYANZURKH	4769	7096	3598	1877	3598	50.7	39.4	50.7	1590	2365	1	2			
BURENTOGTOKH	9177	8531	4419	5761	4419	51.8	62.8	51.8	4589	4266	2	2			
GALT	11044	16721	9118	5430	9118	54.5	49.2	54.5	1841	3344	2	3			
JARGALANT	17484	17401	12699	11243	12699	73.0	64.3	73.0	8742	4350	3	3			
IKH-UJUL	9209	8696	4684	4655	4684	53.9	50.5	53.9	3070	2899	2	2			
RASHAANT	9998	12137	8665	4556	8665	71.4	45.6	71.4	2500	3034	3	3			
RENCHINKHUMBE	12428	12400	6738	7909	6738	54.3	63.6	54.3	2486	4133	3	3			
TARIALAN	15997	26780	18862	11132	18862	70.4	69.6	70.4	2666	4463	3	4			
TOSONTSENGEL	10726	20808	13418	4845	13418	64.5	45.2	64.5	10726	10404	2	5			
TUMURBULAG	3858	2695	645	1262	645	23.9	32.7	23.9	1286	898	1	1			
TUNEL	5724	6797	2822	2316	2822	41.5	40.5	41.5	2862	1699	1	2			

AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients			NUMBER OF CHECK-UPS		PERCENTAGE OF CHECK-UPS		Number of outpatients per physicians		Average outpatient visits per person per year	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	
ULAAN-UUL	7828	5028	2397	791	30.6	15.7	1305	1257	2	1	
KHANKH	2512	1850	485	126	19.3	6.8	1256	1850	1	1	
TSAGAANUUR	3185	3453	1730	1975	54.3	57.2	1593	1727	2	2	
TSAGAAN-UUL	17891	11743	6290	4917	35.2	41.9	3578	1957	3	2	
TSAGAAN-UUR	3785	4581	1926	2198	50.9	48.0	1893	2291	1	2	
TSETSERLEG	11700	8326	4213	3176	36.0	38.1	2925	2082	3	2	
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	9285	10762	4926	6475	53.1	60.2	4643	5381	3	3	
SHINE-IDER	13644	12694	7499	8322	55.0	65.6	3411	4231	4	4	
ERDENEBUGAN	4947	4332	2389	1687	48.3	38.9	4947	1083	2	1	
CENTRAL REGION	2565154	2847353	660901	787814	25.8	27.7	1685	1780	5	6	
TUV	340139	371976	117645	123110	34.6	33.1	1472	1563	4	4	
ZUUNMOD	186177	231116	37563	47042	20.2	20.4	1122	1418	11	13	
ALTANBULAG	5388	5781	1751	2748	32.5	47.5	2694	2891	2	2	
ARGALANT	3341	3110	2257	2084	67.6	67.0	1671	1037	2	2	
ARKHUST	3379	3209	2042	2034	60.4	63.4	1690	1605	3	2	
BATSUMBER	15330	15003	6455	5793	42.1	38.6	5110	3751	2	2	
BAYAN	4155	4351	1938	2503	46.6	57.5	1385	1450	2	2	
BAYANDELGER	3320	2861	1450	1476	43.7	51.6	1660	1431	2	2	
BAYANJARGALAN	1797	1595	1113	1114	61.9	69.8	0	0	1	1	
BAYAN-UUNJUUL	1422	1559	881	1017	62.0	65.2	1422	1559	1	1	
BAYANKHANGAI	3436	3736	2282	2527	66.4	67.6	1718	1245	2	3	
BAYANTSAGAAN	2562	2127	1054	1152	41.1	54.2	2562	2127	1	1	
BAYANTSOGT	3572	2431	2171	1254	60.8	51.6	1786	1216	2	1	
BAYANCHANDMANI	8092	6974	3894	2686	48.1	38.5	1618	1395	2	2	
BORNUUR	8419	7558	3624	3977	43.0	52.6	2806	1512	2	2	
BUREN	5832	5063	3835	3206	65.8	63.3	5832	5063	2	2	
DELGERKHAAN	5022	2706	2842	1546	56.6	57.1	2511	2706	3	2	
JARGALANT	15312	12065	6656	5769	43.5	47.8	5104	2413	2	2	
ZAAMAR	13792	11098	9732	8114	70.6	73.1	2299	1233	2	2	
LUN	4989	4140	2994	2645	60.0	63.9	1663	2070	2	2	
MUNGUMORIT	5731	4496	2942	2196	51.3	48.8	5731	4496	3	2	
UNDUR-SHIREET	3213	3312	1622	2184	50.5	65.9	1607	828	2	2	
SUMBER	4390	4944	2539	2964	57.8	60.0	2195	2472	3	3	
SERGELEN	5339	5315	3383	3030	63.4	57.0	2670	1772	3	3	
UGTAALTSAIDAM	6315	5157	3447	2849	54.6	55.2	3158	5157	2	2	
TSEEL	5072	4873	1984	1982	39.1	40.7	2536	1624	2	2	
ERDENE	5642	5849	2908	3658	51.5	62.5	1411	1462	1	2	
ERDENESANT	9100	11547	4286	5560	47.1	48.2	1300	1925	2	3	
GOVISUMBER	132236	142272	26203	22561	19.8	15.9	1945	2004	7	8	
SUMBER	122876	132143	22671	19923	18.5	15.1	1950	2033	9	10	

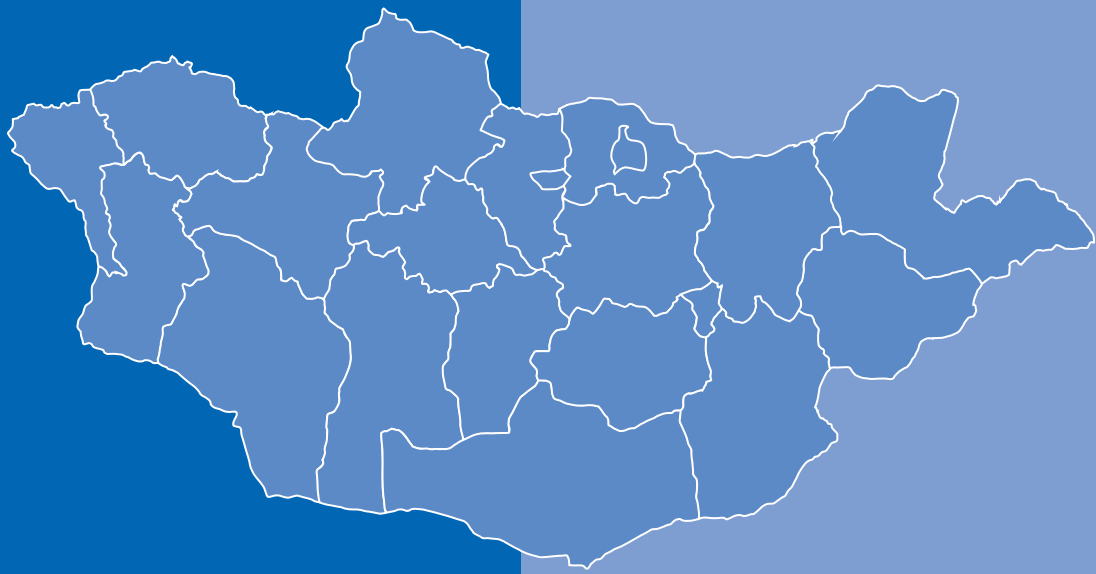


AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients			NUMBER OF CHECK-UPS			PERCENTAGE OF CHECK-UPS			Number of outpatients per physicians			Average outpatient visits per person per year		
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	
BAYANTAL	3446	3654	1793	1294	52.0	35.4	1149	1218	3	3	3	3	3	3	
SHIVEGOVI	5914	6475	1739	1344	29.4	20.8	2957	2158	2	2	2	2	2	2	
SELENGE	431362	526521	100756	151530	23.4	28.8	1705	1987	4	5	4	5	4	5	
SUKHBAATAR	260477	304133	57219	81616	22.0	26.8	1588	1779	12	14	12	14	12	14	
ALTANBULAG	4842	6515	1081	1984	22.3	30.5	1614	2172	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARUUNBUREN	2484	2859	513	575	20.7	20.1	1242	953	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BAYANGOL	9199	10068	2863	3017	31.1	30.0	1533	1678	2	2	2	2	2	2	
ERUU	3273	3910	627	949	19.2	24.3	1637	1303	0	1	0	1	0	1	
JAVKHLANT	3287	3460	1710	1542	52.0	44.6	1644	1153	2	2	2	2	2	2	
ZUUNBUREN	3091	8266	667	5992	21.6	72.5	1030	4133	1	3	1	3	1	3	
MANDAL	94078	134972	18507	41212	19.7	30.5	2002	2755	3	5	3	5	3	5	
ORKHON	4118	3431	991	1274	24.1	37.1	2059	3431	2	2	2	2	2	2	
ORKHONTUUL	4236	2315	1667	814	39.4	35.2	4236	2315	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SAIKHAN	19535	20655	7506	5421	38.4	26.2	2442	2066	2	2	2	2	2	2	
SANT	3924	3601	1844	1852	47.0	51.4	3924	3601	2	2	2	2	2	2	
TUSHIG	3095	2989	1408	1111	45.5	37.2	1548	996	2	2	2	2	2	2	
KHUDER	3806	3834	1083	731	28.5	19.1	1903	1917	2	1	2	1	2	1	
KHUSHAAT	3166	5250	1285	1558	40.6	29.7	3166	2625	1	3	1	3	1	3	
TSAGAANNUUR	6245	7170	929	1252	14.9	17.5	1561	1793	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SHAAMAR	2506	3093	856	630	34.2	20.4	835	3093	1	1	1	1	1	1	
DORNOGOVI	443580	505048	115068	133184	25.9	26.4	1713	1871	6	7	6	7	6	7	
SAINSHAND	291898	342021	66874	83725	22.9	24.5	1505	1719	11	12	11	12	11	12	
AIRAG	18193	12645	8065	5084	44.3	40.2	4548	4215	5	4	5	4	5	4	
ALTANSHIREE	4057	4061	1816	1759	44.8	43.3	1352	1015	3	2	3	2	3	2	
DALANJARGALAN	8145	6240	1844	1255	22.6	20.1	2715	2080	3	2	3	2	3	2	
DELGEREKH	6764	6031	3610	2797	53.4	46.4	1691	1508	4	3	4	3	4	3	
ZAMIN-UUD	65188	90147	13831	20660	21.2	22.9	1811	2311	3	5	3	5	3	5	
IKHKHET	5951	6542	1599	3061	26.9	46.8	2976	6542	3	3	3	3	3	3	
MANDAKH	8767	8055	3074	2764	35.1	34.3	4384	2685	6	5	6	5	6	5	
URGUN	7761	6557	3167	2979	40.8	45.4	7761	3279	4	3	4	3	4	3	
SAIKHANDULAAN	5352	3501	2218	1428	41.4	40.8	5352	1167	4	3	4	3	4	3	
ULAANBADRAKH	5312	3742	2391	1591	45.0	42.5	1771	936	4	3	4	3	4	3	
KHATANBULAG	6450	5644	3240	2664	50.2	47.2	2150	1411	2	2	2	2	2	2	
KHUVSGUL	2757	2457	1200	996	43.5	40.5	2757	2457	2	2	2	2	2	2	
ERDENE	6985	7405	2139	2421	30.6	32.7	3493	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	
DARKHAN-UUL	697277	717983	192421	211411	27.6	29.4	2139	2040	7	7	7	7	7	7	
DARKHAN	657566	666462	174185	186457	26.5	28.0	2128	1984	7	8	7	8	7	8	
ORKHON	7056	6614	1638	1886	23.2	28.5	1411	1323	2	2	2	2	2	2	
KHONGOR	12728	16185	6961	7389	54.7	45.7	2121	3237	2	3	2	3	2	3	
SHARIIN GOL	19927	28722	9637	15679	48.4	54.6	3321	4787	3	4	3	4	3	4	

AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients			NUMBER OF CHECK-UPS			PERCENTAGE OF CHECK-UPS			Number of outpatients per physicians			Average outpatient visits per person per year		
	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
UMNUGOVI	360720	406005	76133	104032	77820	25.6	21.1	25.2	1478	1586	5	5	5	5	10
DALANZADGAD	256992	308867	49174	77820	1419	19.1	19.1	25.2	1521	1679	9	9	9	9	10
BAYANDALAI	4904	5676	1032	1419	1434	21.0	21.0	25.0	1635	2838	2	2	2	2	3
BAYAN-OVOO	3637	3176	1457	1434	739	40.1	40.1	45.2	727	635	2	2	2	2	2
BULGAN	1645	1849	495	739	505	30.1	30.1	40.0	823	925	1	1	1	1	1
GURVANTES	9445	5137	2258	505	623	23.9	23.9	9.8	1574	1027	2	2	2	2	1
MANDAL-OVOO	1928	1881	334	623	2314	17.3	17.3	33.1	643	627	1	1	1	1	1
MANLAI	7690	6572	2569	2314	3796	33.4	33.4	35.2	1538	1643	3	3	3	3	3
NOYON	12793	7641	6087	3796	581	47.6	47.6	49.7	1279	1528	9	9	9	9	6
NOMGON	4184	2235	1375	581	1867	32.9	32.9	26.0	1395	745	2	2	2	2	1
SEVREI	4625	3517	2090	1867	4460	45.2	45.2	53.1	4625	1759	2	2	2	2	2
KHANBOGD	19672	24838	2774	4460	956	18.0	14.1	18.0	1230	1307	2	2	2	2	3
KHANKHONGOR	4467	3002	1982	956	1615	31.8	44.4	31.8	1489	751	2	2	2	2	2
KHURMEN	3094	4024	319	1615	1079	40.1	10.3	40.1	1547	2012	2	2	2	2	3
TSOGT-OVOO	4442	3673	1469	1079	4824	29.4	33.1	29.4	1481	1837	2	2	2	2	2
TSOGTSETSI	21202	23917	2718	4824	32675	20.2	12.8	20.2	1631	1708	2	2	2	2	2
DUNDGOVI	159840	177548	32675	41986	27052	20.4	20.4	23.6	1134	1200	3	3	3	3	4
SAINTSAGAAN	125932	141023	19428	27052	1279	15.4	15.4	19.2	1247	1270	8	8	8	8	8
ADAATSAG	2972	2994	1501	1279	610	42.7	50.5	42.7	594	998	1	1	1	1	1
BAYANJARGALAN	1379	1679	610	722	725	43.0	44.2	43.0	690	840	1	1	1	1	1
GOVI-UGTAAL	2275	2642	672	725	908	27.4	29.5	27.4	758	1321	2	2	2	2	2
GURVANSIIKHAN	1579	2583	410	908	664	35.2	26.0	35.2	526	1292	1	1	1	1	1
DELGERKHANGAI	1874	1982	531	664	259	28.3	28.3	33.5	625	661	1	1	1	1	1
DELGERTSOGT	2304	1441	482	259	640	18.0	20.9	18.0	768	1441	1	1	1	1	1
DEREN	2339	2069	544	640	1687	30.9	23.3	30.9	1170	690	1	1	1	1	1
LUUS	3040	2629	2029	1687	469	64.2	66.7	64.2	1013	657	2	2	2	2	1
ULZIIT	1428	2389	469	959	580	40.1	32.8	40.1	714	1195	1	1	1	1	1
UNDURSHIL	3667	2142	1524	580	156	27.1	41.6	27.1	1834	714	3	3	3	3	2
SAIKHAN-OVOO	1003	781	133	156	518	20.0	13.3	20.0	334	260	0	0	0	0	0
KHULD	1054	952	428	518	479	54.4	40.6	54.4	1054	952	0	0	0	0	0
TSAGAANDELGER	868	1004	367	479	5358	47.7	42.3	47.7	868	502	1	1	1	1	1
ERDENEDALAI	8126	11238	3547	5358	311256	43.7	43.7	47.7	1161	1873	1	1	1	1	2
EASTERN REGION	1058314	1155297	281517	149133	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.9	1844	1942	5	5	5	5	5
DORNOD	450928	494400	134202	149133	29.8	29.8	29.8	30.2	2200	2178	5	5	5	5	6
KHERLEN	367161	415842	102567	117650	27.9	27.9	27.9	28.3	2173	2212	8	8	8	8	9
BAYANDUN	9472	9148	2730	3962	2815	28.8	28.8	43.3	4736	4574	3	3	3	3	3
BAYANTUMEN	5342	5097	2861	2815	3323	55.2	53.6	55.2	1336	1699	2	2	2	2	2
BAYAN-UUL	12297	9789	4192	3323	1631	33.9	34.1	33.9	2459	1958	3	3	3	3	2
BULGAN	4618	4785	1846	1631	1090	34.1	40.0	34.1	2309	2393	2	2	2	2	2
GURVANZAGAL	4313	3495	1266	1090	2362	31.2	29.1	31.2	4313	1748	3	3	3	3	2
DASHBALBAR	7608	7742	3180	2362	1743	30.5	41.8	30.5	1522	1936	2	2	2	2	2
MATAD	5379	4931	1743	1962	1241	39.8	32.4	39.8	1793	4931	2	2	2	2	2
SERGELEN	2805	2702	1241	1059	39.2	44.2	44.2	39.2	2805	2702	1	1	1	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		
	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
KHALKHGOL	9393	7630	3418	3866	3418	44.8	41.2	44.8	1879	954	3	3	2	2	
KHULUNBUIR	5899	5822	2780	2552	2780	47.7	43.3	47.7	2950	2911	3	3	3	3	
TSAGAAN-OVOO	8040	8578	4049	3203	4049	47.2	39.8	47.2	2680	1716	2	2	2	2	
CHOIBALSAN	4019	3784	1781	1483	1781	47.1	36.9	47.1	2010	1892	1	1	1	1	
CHULUUNKHOROOT	4582	5055	1251	1482	1251	24.7	32.3	24.7	4582	2528	2	2	3	3	
SUKHBAATAR	265545	275344	66650	72496	66650	24.2	27.3	24.2	1681	1800	4	4	4	4	
BARUUN-URT	182429	199117	39059	41568	39059	19.6	22.8	19.6	1520	1861	8	8	8	8	
ASGAT	4540	3805	1766	2267	1766	46.4	49.9	46.4	4540	951	2	2	2	2	
BAYANDELGER	10617	10106	3860	4859	3860	38.2	45.8	38.2	1517	1263	2	2	2	2	
DARIGANGA	6899	7809	2298	2360	2298	29.4	34.2	29.4	1725	1562	2	2	2	2	
MUNKHKAHAN	7571	7528	3259	2514	3259	43.3	33.2	43.3	1514	1255	2	2	2	2	
NARAN	3054	2119	471	1609	471	22.2	52.7	22.2	3054	2119	2	2	1	1	
ONGON	10374	9678	2269	3409	2269	23.4	32.9	23.4	2075	2420	3	3	3	3	
SUKHBAATAR	7822	8244	4278	2589	4278	51.9	33.1	51.9	2607	4122	2	2	2	2	
TUVSHINSHIREE	6207	8101	3114	2087	3114	38.4	33.6	38.4	3104	2700	2	2	2	2	
TUMIENTSOGT	5810	6138	1770	1597	1770	28.8	27.5	28.8	2905	2046	2	2	2	2	
UULBAYAN	3624	3497	1368	1368	1421	40.6	37.7	40.6	1812	1166	1	1	1	1	
KHALZAN	4314	3589	1846	1948	1846	51.4	45.2	51.4	2157	1795	2	2	2	2	
ERDENETSAGAAN	12284	5613	1239	4321	1239	22.1	35.2	22.1	3071	1123	2	2	1	1	
KHENTII	341841	385553	95473	74819	95473	24.8	21.9	24.8	1620	1793	4	4	5	5	
KHERLEN	214395	247625	56699	45676	56699	22.9	21.3	22.9	1468	1685	9	9	10	10	
BATNOROV	6134	5480	2944	2956	2944	53.7	48.2	53.7	1534	1370	1	1	1	1	
BATSHIREET	9980	9112	3265	3194	3265	35.8	32.0	35.8	3327	3037	4	4	4	4	
BAYAN-ADRAGA	2370	2917	556	375	556	19.1	15.8	19.1	790	1459	1	1	1	1	
BAYANMUNKH	6599	8054	2558	2259	2558	31.8	34.2	31.8	2200	2685	4	4	5	5	
BAYAN-OVOO	2560	5377	3214	704	3214	59.8	27.5	59.8	512	2689	1	1	3	3	
BAYANKHUTAG	2490	3551	1616	859	1616	45.5	34.5	45.5	1245	3551	1	1	1	1	
BINDER	11328	11177	5161	4777	5161	46.2	42.2	46.2	1416	1118	3	3	3	3	
GALSHIR	6622	4050	1735	1890	1735	42.8	28.5	42.8	6622	4050	3	3	2	2	
DADAL	3894	3843	999	999	311	8.1	25.7	8.1	974	769	1	1	1	1	
DARKHAN	2948	3219	799	1000	799	24.8	33.9	24.8	983	1073	1	1	2	2	
DELGERKHAAN	3989	4634	2593	673	2593	56.0	16.9	56.0	1330	4634	2	2	2	2	
JARGALTKHAAN	5938	6188	1097	1088	1097	17.7	18.3	17.7	1485	1547	3	3	3	3	
MURUN	2834	3529	1066	648	1066	30.2	22.9	30.2	945	1765	1	1	2	2	
NOROVLIN	7390	10073	3427	1654	3427	34.0	22.4	34.0	3695	2518	3	3	3	3	
UMNUDELGER	9577	9652	5092	2694	5092	52.8	28.1	52.8	1915	2413	2	2	2	2	
TSENKHERMANDAL	2404	2635	524	342	524	19.9	14.2	19.9	1202	1318	1	1	1	1	
BOR-UNDUR	40389	44437	2816	3031	2816	6.3	7.5	6.3	4039	2614	5	5	5	5	
ULAANBAATAR	12373493	14298637	3306720	2884231	3306720	23.1	23.3	23.1	1358	1451	8	8	9	9	



CHAPTER 15

APPENDIX

MAIN HEALTH INDICATORS, 2023

№	Aimags and city	Population, 2023	Per 10,000 population								Number of persons per hospital bed	Number of persons per physician	Number of nursing personnel per physician	Average outpatient visits per person per year	Per 1000 population			Under 5 mortality rate	
			Hospital beds	Physicians	Nurses	Midwife	Nurse	Medical professional and technical education, all other employees	All health workers	Crude birth rate					Crude death rate	Population growth rate	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	per 1000 under 5 children	per 1000 live births
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Arkhangai	92,343	62.9	22.8	29.8	4.6	7.8	41.3	137.9	159.0	439.2	1.3	3.9	13.98	5.52	8.5	10.6	2.2	15.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	116,615	92.6	28.5	40.3	3.6	12.6	54.2	155.5	108.0	350.4	1.4	4.4	24.68	4.60	20.1	17.7	4.2	22.2
3	Bayankhongor	88,166	77.6	25.5	36.0	4.0	10.6	50.6	160.0	128.9	392.4	1.4	3.8	18.14	5.34	12.8	8.0	1.8	10.5
4	Bulgan	60,535	50.6	21.0	33.9	3.9	10.3	45.7	131.1	197.7	477.2	1.6	4.1	9.82	5.80	4.0	18.3	2.1	20.0
5	Gobi-Altai	56,752	85.3	37.2	44.6	6.4	13.8	64.9	209.2	117.2	268.8	1.2	5.0	17.01	4.62	12.4	11.2	2.0	12.2
6	Gobi-Sumber	18042	97.4	39.3	33.7	3.3	5.5	49.8	165.4	102.7	254.6	0.9	7.9	18.97	4.37	14.6	8.7	1.5	8.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	109236	81.1	33.9	45.2	3.7	1.0	62.8	159.3	123.2	295.2	1.3	6.9	19.41	4.73	14.7	7.9	2.0	10.4
8	Dornogobi	71,517	76.7	37.7	35.3	3.4	4.7	54.9	167.6	130.4	265.2	0.9	7.1	15.00	5.29	9.7	11.2	2.0	13.0
9	Dornod	84,053	69.1	26.8	36.3	4.0	4.6	48.7	139.8	144.8	372.5	1.4	5.8	17.90	4.40	13.5	5.3	1.5	8.6
10	Dundgobi	46,092	78.9	31.7	31.9	4.1	6.0	45.2	154.3	126.8	315.3	1.0	3.8	14.83	4.80	10.0	10.1	2.1	14.5
11	Zavkhan	71,126	87.2	27.1	42.0	5.0	9.6	57.7	157.9	114.7	368.4	1.5	5.0	15.64	4.96	10.7	14.1	2.9	17.6
12	Orkhon	110440	89.0	42.7	47.9	4.3	6.0	66.4	196.0	112.4	234.0	1.1	6.9	21.13	4.61	16.5	8.1	2.0	9.4
13	Uvurkhangai	114,630	89.7	28.8	34.9	4.8	8.6	46.3	147.9	111.4	347.3	1.2	4.4	16.93	4.92	12.0	14.2	2.9	17.8
14	Umnugobi	75,198	102.2	34.1	30.1	4.4	6.1	41.8	150.6	97.8	293.1	0.9	5.4	18.62	4.12	14.5	10.0	1.7	10.7
15	Sukhbaatar	65,696	80.4	23.2	35.8	2.4	8.2	46.1	127.3	124.4	430.8	1.5	4.2	18.40	4.52	13.9	4.9	1.5	9.1
16	Selenge	106,691	82.2	24.8	34.6	4.8	6.9	47.8	132.0	121.7	403.3	1.4	4.9	12.23	4.71	7.5	13.0	2.2	16.8
17	Tuv	91,451	61.1	25.7	32.7	3.8	5.5	43.9	143.3	163.7	388.6	1.3	4.0	8.54	5.51	3.0	12.7	1.9	21.5
18	Uvs	83,914	65.9	27.8	40.9	4.2	14.2	56.0	167.3	151.6	359.6	1.5	4.7	20.49	4.85	15.6	8.6	2.3	12.6
19	Khovd	91,457	90.7	35.6	42.0	5.2	13.1	53.4	165.7	110.2	280.8	1.2	5.5	20.85	4.37	16.5	12.2	2.5	13.8
20	Khuvsgul	136,845	73.6	20.8	34.8	5.1	10.9	45.7	125.4	135.9	480.5	1.7	4.5	15.86	5.37	10.5	10.6	2.6	16.5
21	Khentii	79,094	76.0	27.1	35.8	4.4	2.9	47.2	143.6	131.7	368.6	1.3	4.9	16.24	4.45	11.8	8.5	1.9	12.4
22	Aimag average	1769893	79.2	29.0	37.4	4.3	8.2	51.0	152.7	126.2	344.4	1.3	5.0	17.01	4.88	12.1	10.8	2.3	14.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	1734848	95.6	60.9	48.8	2.5	1.3	74.9	243.0	104.6	164.2	0.8	8.8	21.19	5.52	15.7	13.7	3.1	15.7
24	Country average	3504741	87.0	44.3	42.8	3.4	4.9	62.4	195.9	114.9	225.8	1.0	6.8	19.01	5.18	13.8	12.3	2.7	14.9



DEATHS BY CAUSES AND SEX, 2023

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	5794	17.13	3484	20.90	2310	13.46
Neoplasms	4330	12.80	2462	14.77	1868	10.89
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	3094	9.15	2427	14.56	667	3.89
Diseases of the digestive system	1204	3.56	678	4.07	526	3.07
Diseases of the respiratory system	893	2.64	552	3.31	341	1.99
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	461	1.36	267	1.60	194	1.13
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	334	0.99	220	1.32	114	0.66
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	256	0.76	167	1.00	89	0.52
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	351	1.04	185	1.11	166	0.97
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	163	0.48	82	0.49	81	0.47
Others	653	1.93	318	1.91	335	1.95
Total	17533	51.83	10842	65.04	6691	39.00

FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH (BY AIMAG), 2023

№	Aimags, 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	20.4	14.7	10.8	2.3	1.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	21.6	9.2	4.2	1.2	1.2
3	Bayankhongor	18.2	12.3	6.6	4.5	2.1
4	Bulgan	26.2	14.2	8.8	1.6	1.8
5	Gobi-Altai	19.6	14.7	7.1	1.7	0.3
6	Gobi-Sumber	13.3	8.3	11.1	3.9	1.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	15.9	14.6	5.8	3.8	1.6
8	Dornogobi	9.5	10.6	11.9	5.6	7.8
9	Dornod	13.4	13.5	7.1	3.8	2.6
10	Dundgobi	21.9	14.4	4.7	1.3	2.8
11	Zavkhan	20.8	13.4	4.5	2.3	1.8
12	Orkhon	20.0	11.6	4.3	2.2	2.1
13	Uvurkhangai	21.7	10.7	5.5	2.7	2.2
14	Umnugobi	13.3	10.4	5.6	4.3	2.7
15	Sukhbaatar	12.7	12.0	8.0	3.0	2.4
16	Selenge	19.0	10.9	6.7	3.2	2.2
17	Tuv	21.2	12.3	12.5	2.4	3.1
18	Uvs	18.9	15.8	6.3	2.2	1.8
19	Khovd	16.1	13.3	4.3	1.9	1.4
20	Khuvsgul	24.3	15.5	6.3	2.0	1.9
21	Khentii	13.1	14.1	9.5	3.0	1.8
22	Aimag average	18.6	12.8	7.0	2.8	2.2
23	Ulaanbaatar	15.5	12.8	11.5	4.4	3.1
24	Country average	17.1	12.8	9.1	3.6	2.6



INFANT MORTALITY, 2023

No	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	11.3	7.5	4.5	3.8	0.8
2	Bayan-Ulgii	11.0	5.9	12.6	5.2	7.4
3	Bayankhongor	6.2	3.1	5.0	3.1	1.9
4	Bulgan	11.6	5.0	11.7	6.7	5.0
5	Gobi-Altai	13.1	7.1	7.1	6.1	1.0
6	Gobi-Sumber	8.7	0.0	8.7	8.7	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	9.4	4.9	4.5	4.5	0.0
8	Dornogobi	13.0	5.6	9.3	7.4	1.9
9	Dornod	9.2	6.6	3.3	2.6	0.7
10	Dundgobi	4.3	0.0	10.1	4.3	5.8
11	Zavkhan	11.4	3.5	11.5	7.9	3.5
12	Orkhon	8.0	4.0	5.4	4.0	1.3
13	Uvurkhangai	9.1	2.5	10.2	6.6	3.6
14	Umnugobi	11.4	7.8	5.7	3.6	2.1
15	Sukhbaatar	3.3	3.3	1.6	0.0	1.6
16	Selenge	10.7	4.6	7.7	6.1	1.5
17	Tuv	8.8	3.8	8.9	5.1	3.8
18	Uvs	7.4	5.1	5.2	2.3	2.9
19	Khovd	3.7	1.6	8.0	2.1	5.8
20	Khuvsgul	5.5	3.2	4.1	2.3	1.8
21	Khentii	7.0	3.9	3.9	3.1	0.8
22	Aimags average	8.6	4.4	6.9	4.2	2.7
23	Ulaanbaatar	11.9	6.1	8.5	5.8	2.6
24	Country average	10.4	5.3	7.7	5.1	2.6

**REGISTERED REPORTABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION,
(2019-2023)**

Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	Per 10000 population				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salmonella infections	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.0
Shigellosis	16.8	8.0	2.2	5.1	7.1
Tuberculosis	11.2	10.1	6.9	6.9	7.0
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anthrax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brucellosis	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Scarlet fever	2.9	0.8	0.1	0.4	4.1
Meningococcal infection	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Varicella	32.9	8.7	0.9	10.2	35.1
Measles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubella	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Viral hepatitis	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.8
Viral hepatitis A	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Viral hepatitis B	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Viral hepatitis C	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Mumps	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6
Mycoses	5.9	10.3	4.3	6.1	4.4
Syphilis	21.9	19.9	10.8	11.9	12.4
Gonococcal infection	17.8	15.6	9.1	11.4	10.6
Trichomoniasis	15.4	13.5	7.9	8.1	7.2



PREVALENCE, INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, 2023

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	1426	4.22	215	67	148	0.64	0.40	0.86	80	48	32	0.24	0.29	0.19
Oesophagus	2	1140	3.37	357	216	141	1.06	1.30	0.82	275	154	121	0.81	0.92	0.71
Stomach	3	4749	14.04	1259	860	399	3.72	5.16	2.33	746	505	241	2.21	3.03	1.40
Colon	4	1192	3.52	262	117	145	0.77	0.70	0.85	156	68	88	0.46	0.41	0.51
Rectus and anus	5	383	1.13	74	35	39	0.22	0.21	0.23	59	26	33	0.17	0.16	0.19
Liver	6	8427	24.91	2373	1338	1035	7.02	8.03	6.03	1711	987	724	5.06	5.92	4.22
Pancreas	7	529	1.56	206	111	95	0.61	0.67	0.55	179	104	75	0.53	0.62	0.44
Other in digestive organs	8	155	0.46	50	25	25	0.15	0.15	0.15	36	19	17	0.11	0.11	0.10
Larynx	9	188	0.56	26	21	5	0.08	0.13	0.03	23	20	3	0.07	0.12	0.02
Trachea	10	84	0.25	15	13	2	0.04	0.08	0.01	13	12	1	0.04	0.07	0.01
Lung	11	1127	3.33	473	382	91	1.40	2.29	0.53	398	312	86	1.18	1.87	0.50
Other in the respiratory system	12	71	0.21	17	11	6	0.05	0.07	0.03	14	7	7	0.04	0.04	0.04
Bone and articular cartilage	13	311	0.92	43	25	18	0.13	0.15	0.10	27	15	12	0.08	0.09	0.07
Skin	14	428	1.27	59	21	38	0.17	0.13	0.22	37	15	22	0.11	0.09	0.13
Mesothelial and soft tissue	15	363	1.07	81	44	37	0.24	0.26	0.22	31	15	16	0.09	0.09	0.09
Breast	16	2538	7.50	344	2	342	1.02	0.01	1.99	90	2	88	0.27	0.01	0.51
Cervix uteri	17	4896	14.47	425		425	1.26	0.00	2.48	160		160	0.47	0.00	0.93
Uterus	18	352	1.04	36		36	0.11	0.00	0.21	16		16	0.05	0.00	0.09
Ovary	19	791	2.34	109		109	0.32	0.00	0.64	66		66	0.20	0.00	0.38
Other female genital organs	20	194	0.57	17		17	0.05	0.00	0.10	12		12	0.04	0.00	0.07
Male genital organs	21	373	1.10	49	49		0.14	0.29	0.00	34	34		0.10	0.20	0.00
Cyst	22	328	0.97	53	40	13	0.16	0.24	0.08	28	21	7	0.08	0.13	0.04
Urology, nephrology	23	1616	4.78	300	150	150	0.89	0.90	0.87	62	38	24	0.18	0.23	0.14
Other urinary organs	24	14	0.04	5	4	1	0.01	0.02	0.01	3	3		0.01	0.02	0.00
Ophthalmology	25	107	0.32	4	3	1	0.01	0.02	0.01	3	2	1	0.01	0.01	0.01
Brain	26	547	1.62	118	63	55	0.35	0.38	0.32	93	54	39	0.27	0.32	0.23
Luekaemia	27	931	2.75	190	105	85	0.56	0.63	0.50	133	67	66	0.39	0.40	0.38
Other	28	331	0.98	84	43	41	0.25	0.26	0.24	71	44	27	0.21	0.26	0.16
Total	29	33591	99.30	7244	3745	3499	21.41	22.47	20.39	4556	2572	1984	13.47	15.43	11.56

* Source: National Center for Cancer, 2023 report.

**PREVALENCE, INCIDENCE AND DEATHS OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS,
2023 (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	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Arkhangai	960	101.7	267	158	109	28.3	33.3	23.2	152	98	54	16.1	20.7	11.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	699	63.7	169	87	82	15.4	0.6	14.9	112	56	56	10.2	10.2	10.2
3	Bayankhongor	667	74.9	173	87	86	19.4	19.8	19.1	124	65	59	13.9	14.8	13.1
4	Bulgan	720	117.9	232	121	111	38.0	38.9	37.1	111	70	41	18.2	22.5	13.7
5	Gobi-Altai	728	126.0	162	93	69	28.0	32.1	24.0	101	58	43	17.5	20.0	14.9
6	Gobi-Sumber	140	77.4	30	14	16	16.6	15.5	17.6	18	8	10	10.0	8.9	11.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	1317	126.8	287	147	140	27.6	28.9	26.4	176	100	76	16.9	19.7	14.3
8	Dornogobi	615	85.9	151	72	79	21.1	19.8	22.4	91	52	39	12.7	14.3	11.0
9	Dornod	918	108.6	211	107	104	25.0	25.0	24.9	147	83	64	17.4	19.4	15.3
10	Dundgobi	438	93.9	73	43	30	15.6	18.3	12.9	74	46	28	15.9	19.6	12.1
11	Zavkhan	909	125.2	189	105	84	26.0	29.0	23.1	109	59	50	15.0	16.3	13.7
12	Orkhon	1453	137.4	250	132	118	23.6	25.4	21.9	140	82	58	13.2	15.8	10.8
13	Uvurkhangai	1298	111.6	297	143	154	25.5	24.7	26.3	155	84	71	13.3	14.5	12.1
14	Umnugobi	690	91.9	151	72	79	20.1	18.9	21.4	91	55	36	12.1	14.4	9.8
15	Sukhbaatar	660	100.1	146	80	66	22.2	24.1	20.1	97	51	46	14.7	15.4	14.0
16	Selenge	1438	134.6	254	144	110	23.8	26.5	20.9	170	98	72	15.9	18.1	13.7
17	Tuv	1122	121.3	220	112	108	23.8	23.5	24.1	163	98	65	17.6	20.5	14.5
18	Uvs	876	102.8	250	138	112	29.3	32.2	26.5	160	96	64	18.8	22.4	15.1
19	Khovd	913	101.0	209	120	89	23.1	26.5	19.7	137	84	53	15.2	18.5	11.8
20	Khuvsgul	1229	89.4	312	171	141	22.7	25.0	20.4	237	137	100	17.2	20.1	14.5
21	Khentii	979	123.5	262	133	129	33.1	33.1	33.0	133	76	57	16.8	18.9	14.6
22	Aimag average	18769	106.4	4295	2279	2016	24.3	25.8	22.9	2698	1556	1142	15.3	17.6	13.0
23	Ulaanbaatar	14822	91.6	2949	1466	1483	18.2	18.7	17.7	1858	1016	842	11.5	13.0	10.1
24	Country average	33591	99.3	7244	3745	3499	21.4	22.5	20.4	4556	2572	1984	13.5	15.4	11.6

* Source: National Center for Cancer, 2023 report.

MAIN 5 CAUSES OF THE OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY, 2023

№	Aimags and city	10 000 хүн амд																	
		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					
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
1	Arkhangai	2130.5	1991.5	2270.7	2063.4	1645.0	2485.8	1480.1	674.0	2293.7	1261.9	920.0	1607.1	670.3	842.4	496.6			
2	Bayan-Ulgii	1522.0	1348.7	1694.7	2710.6	1989.2	3429.4	1629.7	892.4	2364.3	1900.6	1523.0	2276.7	172.4	224.0	121.0			
3	Bayankhongor	2158.2	2060.1	2253.6	1493.4	1161.7	1816.3	1069.6	518.0	1606.5	1099.9	731.3	1458.7	151.0	214.4	89.3			
4	Bulgan	2479.2	2301.1	2664.3	3438.3	2517.3	4395.8	1769.2	1065.4	2501.0	3577.1	2555.5	4639.2	395.7	465.8	322.9			
5	Gobi-Altai	1647.1	1595.1	1699.5	2834.1	2066.4	3607.4	1223.2	635.5	1815.2	1149.1	873.7	1426.5	761.0	847.5	673.8			
6	Gobi-Sumber	1061.0	978.4	1143.0	563.1	382.0	742.9	374.5	149.9	597.4	705.9	538.6	871.9	299.8	437.6	163.1			
7	Darkhan-Uul	1924.7	1944.1	1906.2	1199.1	955.5	1432.5	313.3	133.6	485.5	409.2	349.5	466.3	225.5	293.7	160.2			
8	Dornogobi	4411.9	4204.4	4625.1	3458.0	2700.6	4236.3	1377.8	511.7	2267.8	1588.0	1193.6	1993.2	429.4	580.0	274.6			
9	Dornod	2900.4	2833.0	2969.3	3229.0	2471.8	4003.8	758.7	427.7	1097.4	953.3	698.9	1213.6	145.2	190.8	98.6			
10	Dundgobi	2297.2	2089.4	2507.7	2881.6	2204.0	3567.9	1185.5	427.2	1953.5	1121.0	765.7	1480.7	419.8	539.6	298.5			
11	Zavkhan	3000.2	2859.0	3140.4	3928.0	2944.5	4904.8	1886.7	791.7	2974.2	2582.4	1873.2	3286.7	718.1	886.6	550.9			
12	Orkhon	1543.5	1472.3	1612.3	1357.3	1095.1	1610.3	896.1	550.8	1229.3	825.0	639.8	1003.7	83.5	107.0	60.8			
13	Uvurkhangai	1051.0	994.1	1107.2	907.6	688.2	1124.6	741.5	282.1	1195.9	562.5	412.8	710.7	268.6	328.3	209.6			
14	Umnugobi	3972.0	3762.8	4188.4	3106.5	2459.8	3775.7	1340.4	787.9	1912.1	1260.6	1025.0	1504.3	161.6	246.6	73.8			
15	Sukhbaatar	2540.8	2366.3	2717.3	1100.1	873.3	1329.5	396.0	233.9	559.9	630.2	493.1	769.0	193.6	271.6	114.7			
16	Selenge	1487.2	1417.1	1559.5	1338.4	1010.5	1676.6	795.2	390.9	1212.1	961.9	705.0	1226.7	316.4	366.3	265.0			
17	Tuv	3009.9	2752.1	3284.5	2160.3	1637.6	2717.0	1172.7	505.9	1883.0	1885.7	1201.3	2614.7	604.8	716.6	485.6			
18	Uvs	2245.6	2164.6	2327.8	2213.7	1630.7	2804.4	970.8	561.4	1385.5	1452.5	1030.8	1879.7	109.0	143.2	74.4			
19	Khovd	2258.4	2091.7	2426.0	2998.9	2283.9	3717.6	1624.2	591.3	2662.5	1786.0	1285.0	2289.6	218.5	260.1	176.6			
20	Khuvsgul	1949.6	1868.3	2030.0	2142.7	1562.1	2716.2	1043.8	576.7	1505.3	2097.1	1481.4	2705.4	111.9	147.0	77.2			
21	Khentii	3039.0	2861.7	3221.1	1904.3	1431.8	2389.4	1247.5	584.1	1928.4	2171.1	1609.9	2747.1	231.7	316.1	145.0			
22	Aimag average	2270.2	2153.6	2387.5	2197.5	1673.6	2724.3	1111.0	543.4	1681.7	1423.6	1042.4	1806.8	297.5	374.5	220.2			
23	Ulaanbaatar	1560.9	1504.4	1613.8	1958.4	1518.1	2370.4	1193.2	610.4	1738.6	1325.9	990.8	1639.6	1273.8	1506.5	1056.1			
24	Country average	1930.8	1848.9	2010.5	2083.1	1600.6	2551.8	1150.3	574.9	1709.4	1376.9	1018.2	1725.3	764.7	905.8	627.5			

OUTPATIENT AND INPATIENT MORBIDITY, 2023

№	ICD-10	Outpatient morbidity			Inpatient morbidity		
		Incidence	Per 10000 population	Percentage	Incidence	Per 10000 population	Percentage
1	Diseases of the respiratory system	653146	1930.84	17.1	173638	513.31	16.7
2	Diseases of the digestive system	704652	2083.10	18.5	115925	342.70	11.1
3	Diseases of the circulatory system	465748	1376.85	12.2	135909	401.78	13.0
4	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	389126	1150.34	10.2	88054	260.31	8.4
5	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	258666	764.67	6.8	40327	119.22	3.9
6	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	216176	639.06	5.7	70652	208.86	6.8
7	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	214835	635.10	5.6	24772	73.23	2.4
8	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	187715	554.92	4.9	14857	43.92	1.4
9	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	193495	572.01	5.1	63869	188.81	6.1
10	Other	525281	1552.84	13.8	314832	930.71	30.2
11	Total	3808840	11259.7	100.0	1042835	3082.84	100.0



ANTENATAL HEALTH CARE COVERAGE, 2023

№	Aimags and city	ANC coverage			Percentage of pregnant women who attended to ANC 6 and	Percentage of pregnant women with anaemia	Percentage of teenage pregnancy	Percentage of pregnancies above 35 age
		Early ANC coverage	At the age of 4-6 months	Late ANC coverage				
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arkhangai	88.5	10.2	1.4	79.6	8.9	3.4	20.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	93.1	6.8	0.2	72.0	3.0	0.5	20.1
3	Bayankhongor	92.0	7.0	1.0	93.1	1.1	3.9	21.2
4	Bulgan	95.1	4.5	0.4	78.9	1.0	2.7	27.3
5	Gobi-Altai	94.0	5.9	0.1	80.0	5.7	3.4	21.5
6	Gobi-Sumber	92.8	6.1	1.1	90.0	13.1	5.3	27.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	96.7	3.2	0.2	77.9	2.4	6.7	21.4
8	Dornogobi	91.0	7.7	1.2	85.8	2.2	4.7	27.1
9	Dornod	94.1	5.7	0.2	84.2	0.5	4.1	24.8
10	Dundgobi	91.3	7.7	0.9	92.2	2.6	3.9	22.6
11	Zavkhan	93.1	6.7	0.2	85.8	5.3	1.7	25.2
12	Orkhon	98.5	1.4	0.1	61.2	2.7	2.4	24.1
13	Uvurkhangai	93.0	6.3	0.7	72.5	1.5	5.1	22.2
14	Umnugobi	89.9	9.0	1.1	96.1	2.0	4.3	21.9
15	Sukhbaatar	88.4	10.8	0.8	97.0	1.0	4.6	21.8
16	Selenge	89.9	9.0	1.0	87.9	1.9	3.5	25.3
17	Tuv	92.6	6.9	0.5	91.3	2.2	1.8	27.0
18	Uvs	96.6	3.1	0.3	63.4	6.8	1.5	21.8
19	Khovd	93.3	6.2	0.5	93.2	1.6	1.9	18.2
20	Khuvsgul	92.8	6.6	0.5	72.1	1.5	4.0	21.4
21	Khentii	93.2	6.2	0.6	75.1	3.8	4.1	23.5
22	Aimags average	93.0	6.5	0.6	80.1	4.1	3.4	22.7
23	Ulaanbaatar	91.6	7.5	0.9	80.8	3.9	3.7	24.1
24	Country average	92.2	7.0	0.7	80.5	4.4	3.6	23.4

CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE /CPR/, 2023

№	Aimag, city	Percent of women in the RAG using contraceptives	Out of them					
			Pills	Injectables	Norplant	Condom	IUD	Sterilization
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arkhangai	42.0	20.2	10.1	4.1	11.5	37.5	4.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	41.4	21.1	17.9	2.0	23.0	28.6	1.7
3	Bayankhongor	56.1	12.5	5.6	4.0	8.3	62.4	4.1
4	Bulgan	37.1	24.5	7.1	4.7	15.3	43.6	2.6
5	Gobi-Altai	58.3	18.6	10.9	8.7	11.8	44.6	2.3
6	Gobi-Sumber	42.9	31.9	15.2	6.9	15.5	14.8	4.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	73.8	27.2	19.9	6.4	20.1	15.2	1.1
8	Dornogobi	61.6	23.7	6.2	8.8	18.0	30.5	2.1
9	Dornod	61.1	16.0	9.7	8.7	14.0	41.0	4.7
10	Dundgobi	54.6	21.4	13.4	5.9	22.6	30.4	2.3
11	Zavkhan	50.1	17.9	17.6	3.7	13.2	37.9	2.6
12	Orkhon	60.8	19.6	9.9	3.5	31.3	29.7	2.1
13	Uvurkhangai	58.8	20.2	6.8	5.5	17.1	42.7	3.6
14	Umnugobi	60.8	21.5	17.7	9.5	20.5	19.7	8.7
15	Sukhbaatar	55.9	8.6	5.9	2.7	4.6	71.3	6.6
16	Selenge	55.3	18.9	14.4	9.7	17.5	27.9	5.8
17	Tuv	44.6	23.3	10.7	5.2	23.3	31.2	2.1
18	Uvs	37.0	22.4	12.1	10.8	15.1	27.3	2.2
19	Khovd	42.9	19.6	18.0	5.9	23.2	20.8	5.8
20	Khuvsgul	61.0	14.3	10.3	7.3	9.4	44.6	4.9
21	Khentii	32.6	23.8	11.0	4.8	14.4	42.3	2.6
22	Aimag average	52.7	19.6	11.9	6.2	16.9	35.7	3.7
23	Ulaanbaatar	52.7	17.2	7.0	4.6	38.2	16.8	1.4
24	Country average	52.7	18.5	9.5	5.4	27.4	26.4	2.6



ABORTION, 2023

№	Aimag, city	Abortion		Total	Abortion by age				Late abortion	
		Per 1000 women aged 15-49	Per 1000 live births		Under 20 age		above 35 age		Abs number	Per 1000 live births
					Abs number	%	Abs. number	%		
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Arkhangai	6.0	103.8	137	3	2.2	49	35.8	5	3.8
2	Bayan-Ulgii	5.4	54.3	147	0	0.0	62	42.2		0.0
3	Bayankhongor	3.8	52.0	84	9	10.7	32	38.1	12	7.4
4	Bulgan	4.0	91.7	55	10	18.2	21	38.2	17	28.3
5	Gobi-Altai	3.1	45.8	45	10	22.2	17	37.8	4	4.1
6	Gobi-Sumber	4.4	55.4	19	0	0.0	4	21.1		0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	19.7	242.9	490	19	3.9	171	34.9		0.0
8	Dornogobi	20.5	335.2	360	27	7.5	99	27.5	2	1.9
9	Dornod	8.8	114.3	173	9	5.2	84	48.6	5	3.3
10	Dundgobi	11.3	180.6	125	6	4.8	41	32.8		0.0
11	Zavkhan	0.6	9.7	11	2	18.2	3	27.3	2	1.8
12	Orkhon	8.4	94.9	212	11	5.2	69	32.5	5	2.2
13	Uvurkhangai	5.8	83.3	164	9	5.5	54	32.9	15	7.6
14	Umnugobi	22.9	299.9	419	28	6.7	144	34.4		0.0
15	Sukhbaatar	7.0	90.7	110	5	4.5	29	26.4	1	0.8
16	Selenge	1.3	25.2	33	7	21.2	9	27.3	5	3.8
17	Tuv	3.0	77.2	61	2	3.3	28	45.9	10	12.7
18	Uvs	12.0	140.3	245	5	2.0	122	49.8	8	4.6
19	Khovd	2.0	23.3	44	9	20.5	18	40.9		0.0
20	Khuvsgul	0.8	12.4	27	11	40.7	10	37.0	13	6.0
21	Khentii	3.7	52.8	68	5	7.4	21	30.9	13	10.1
22	Aimag average	7.2	100.9	3029	187	6.2	1087	35.9	117	3.9
23	Ulaanbaatar	22.3	267.3	9168	424	4.6	2816	30.7	315	9.2
24	Country average	14.6	189.7	12197	611	5.0	3903	32.0	432	6.7

MATERNAL CARE DURING DELIVERY OR CHILDBIRTH (BY AIMAG), 2023

№	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	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Arkhangai	86.7	0.0	13.0	0.3	0.2	3.0	17.9	4.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	85.8	0.0	14.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	18.8	5.4
3	Bayankhongor	95.3	0.0	4.4	0.4	0.1	4.6	16.7	4.5
4	Bulgan	83.4	0.0	16.4	0.2	0.0	4.2	21.9	2.8
5	Gobi-Altai	95.4	0.0	4.3	0.3	0.2	5.1	19.8	4.4
6	Gobi-Sumber	99.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	5.9	22.6	2.9
7	Darkhan-Uul	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.7	23.2	2.4
8	Dornogobi	90.4	0.0	9.5	0.1	0.1	4.8	21.2	2.5
9	Dornod	97.9	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.1	3.9	24.5	2.8
10	Dundgobi	94.9	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	17.9	2.7
11	Zavkhan	59.6	0.0	40.3	0.1	0.1	3.2	18.5	3.7
12	Orkhon	99.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	2.4	22.6	4.1
13	Uvurkhangai	81.1	0.0	18.7	0.2	0.0	4.0	21.2	4.8
14	Umnugobi	82.2	0.0	17.6	0.1	0.1	4.4	19.4	3.2
15	Sukhbaatar	95.8	0.0	3.9	0.3	0.1	4.2	23.4	3.1
16	Selenge	52.8	0.0	46.8	0.3	0.1	3.4	24.2	3.3
17	Tuv	84.3	0.0	15.6	0.1	0.0	4.0	26.3	2.4
18	Uvs	90.9	0.0	8.9	0.2	0.0	1.8	19.5	3.3
19	Khovd	87.9	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	18.6	3.0
20	Khuvsgul	87.2	0.0	12.3	0.5	0.1	5.6	18.6	2.9
21	Khentii	80.8	0.0	18.9	0.2	0.1	5.0	20.7	2.6
22	Aimags average	87.5	0.0	12.3	0.2	0.1	3.6	20.6	3.6
23	Ulaanbaatar	93.6	6.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	3.0	25.0	5.0
24	Country average	90.7	3.2	5.7	0.3	0.1	3.3	22.9	4.4



IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE FOR INFANTS, 2023

№	Aimag and city	Covered percentage			
		Penta vaccine	POL 3	Hepatitis A	CT non-toxic diphtheria and tetanus
A	B	1	2	3	4
1	Arkhangai	97.7	93.6	93.9	73.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	95.0	94.8	94.8	86.3
3	Bayankhongor	98.0	97.6	97.6	68.9
4	Bulgan	94.9	92.5	92.5	56.9
5	Gobi-Altai	95.9	96.3	96.3	74.1
6	Gobi-Sumber	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.8
7	Darkhan-Uul	99.8	99.9	99.9	94.3
8	Dornogobi	97.0	94.2	92.4	69.4
9	Dornod	98.7	98.8	98.8	81.7
10	Dundgobi	98.4	88.6	88.6	60.2
11	Zavkhan	97.8	97.4	97.4	63.8
12	Orkhon	99.8	99.5	99.5	100.0
13	Uvurkhangai	98.7	97.6	97.6	67.5
14	Umnugobi	99.6	99.9	99.9	72.0
15	Sukhbaatar	98.4	97.5	97.1	75.3
16	Selenge	100.0	100.0	100.0	67.1
17	Tuv	95.7	95.1	95.1	66.9
18	Uvs	96.3	97.2	97.2	66.5
19	Khovd	98.3	97.8	97.8	69.7
20	Khuvsgul	92.9	98.4	98.4	82.1
21	Khentii	98.2	95.8	95.8	73.8
22	Aimag average	97.5	97.1	97.0	74.9
23	Ulaanbaatar	95.3	94.3	94.1	77.2
24	Country average	96.5	95.8	95.6	76.0

HEALTH HUMAN RESOURCE, 2023

Healthcare organization	No	Physicians			Pharmacists	Midwife	Bags feeders	Junior team doctor	Occupational therapist	Movement therapist	Other therapists	Registration Officer	Total	Out of			Medical professional and technical education, all other employees						Health managers	Public health specialists	Statisticians	Bio-medical expert	Formalation technology specialist	Medical Equipment Engineer	Other top deals	Other workers	All workers							
		Physicians	Traditional medical practitioners	Dentist										Diplom	Bakalavr	Attendant	Dental technician	Lab technicians	X-ray diagnostic	Other techn-icians	Midlevel phar-macist	Other midlevel personels									Dental technician	Lab technicians	X-ray diagnostic	Other techn-icians	Midlevel phar-macist	Other midlevel personels	Health managers	Public health specialists
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					
Department of team doctor		1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	21	19				
Family Health Center		2	1283	1115	168	0	43	46	10	0	4	65	1251	589	613	49	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	127	175	12	6	5	1	145	608	3810	3354				
Village Health Center		3	64	50	12	2	1	13	6	1	0	14	95	43	45	7	1	12	1	0	7	0	3	11	3	0	2	1	30	104	366	285						
A rankings		4	287	216	40	31	12	69	204	165	0	39	423	196	200	27	1	52	0	1	26	18	5	26	4	4	0	0	72	447	1686	1352						
B rankings		5	364	291	52	21	19	111	309	255	0	84	674	334	296	44	0	99	2	0	48	41	5	37	2	1	0	0	134	706	2634	2149						
C rankings		6	349	286	53	10	20	129	292	252	0	113	738	316	389	33	0	104	0	0	48	30	4	50	4	0	0	0	170	831	2879	2317						
Rural General Hospital		7	188	164	10	14	7	32	14	5	0	2	5	187	96	77	14	2	22	6	4	7	4	7	3	3	6	1	22	161	687	580						
Provincial General Hospital		8	1238	1139	38	61	41	183	91	0	7	2	36	1899	1023	765	111	4	194	47	34	42	41	41	31	14	14	33	27	195	1152	5362	4494					
District General Hospital		9	396	373	12	11	21	7	8	0	1	4	0	18	430	229	119	82	0	31	11	15	5	22	17	4	5	10	9	88	276	1379	1137					
Provincial Public Health Center		10	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	23	22						
District Public Health Center		11	760	679	33	48	36	52	34	0	10	3	36	702	310	329	63	2	101	31	5	11	18	87	126	8	24	21	12	175	442	2688	2303					
Regional diagnostic and treatment center		12	557	506	17	34	30	102	25	0	8	1	18	800	384	347	69	6	77	25	10	6	28	24	10	5	5	13	13	75	414	2247	1905					
Special professional center		13	39	39	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	22	10	12	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	15	8	17	3	6	4	4	56	32	238	174					
Specialized hospital		14	1598	1565	19	14	132	122	24	0	12	41	39	2206	1289	634	283	3	194	108	41	16	67	93	131	15	37	44	64	503	1553	7029	5718					
Maternal hospital		15	175	172	3	0	10	144	9	0	0	4	151	47	57	47	0	16	1	2	0	9	14	22	2	4	5	4	45	164	779	693						
Ambulance center		16	158	158	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	21	8	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	60	140	409	186					
Rehabilitation Center		17	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	4					
Clinic /country/ Clinic /private/		18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Private Hospital		19	3814	1884	259	1671	26	21	69	3	4	22	53	112	1572	750	558	264	210	157	101	80	6	737	309	58	23	120	15	43	505	827	8861	7333				
Nursing		20	2071	1716	306	49	118	63	44	1	2	40	45	76	1821	1019	653	149	11	169	112	34	43	231	185	61	36	67	46	52	680	1290	2261	5901				
Center for relief and care		21	406	225	179	2	1	44	0	7	27	24	22	391	125	212	54	0	1	3	1	67	74	13	2	2	1	5	246	889	2241	1712						
Nursing Center		22	83	83	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	76	53	19	4	0	5	13	3	1	0	7	3	2	0	2	4	44	45	294	221						
MOH, HDC		23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Department of Health (province, capital)		24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Drug supply organization		25	24	22	2	0	5	0	9	0	0	17	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	74	277	12	1	16	6	227	148	820	605						
Pharmaceutical factory		26	39	36	0	3	357	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	143	4	89	1	0	5	4	16	259	403	1326	980					
Pharmacy		27	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	8	17	11					
Other		28	32	25	6	1	3206	1	3	1	0	5	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	5	1753	390	162	0	0	1	4	1	332	1148	7038	6285						
All employees of health sector organizations		30	14111	10854	1258	1999	4063	1104	1261	695	29	175	147	713	13671	6902	5443	1326	246	466	242	2185	1745	1402	1186	159	329	252	268	4239	12081	61265	50586					
Special hospital		31	373	334	22	17	20	0	22	0	0	5	1	22	468	253	194	21	2	30	17	11	32	35	16	6	4	6	8	72	234	1389	1048					
Health institutions under the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports, senior doctors and junior doctors		32	238	156	69	13	19	49	277	0	5	1	3	133	90	38	5	3	10	4	0	5	9	106	14	4	26	14	1	1424	315	2656	2015					
Health institutions under the Ministry of Labor and Social Security		33	55	47	7	1	1	0	4	0	6	2	1	47	24	17	6	0	3	1	1	2	25	11	4	0	2	1	58	51	280	211						
Railway General Hospital		34	102	92	6	4	7	0	35	0	2	1	1	132	73	59	0	0	11	2	2	1	4	5	1	4	1	2	19	111	443	399						
Others (mines, factories, offices, professional inspection offices, etc.)		35	99	85	12	2	4	9	54	0	0	1	43	23	20	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	13	1	0	0	0	1	3	233	177						
All other health workers		36	867	714	116	37	51	58	392	0	6	20	5	28	823	463	328	32	5	57	24	14	19	45	171	59	16	34	12	1574	714	6001	3850					
Total		37	14978	11568	1374	2036	4114	1162	1653	695	35	195	152	741	14494	7365	5771	1358	251	1407	490	256	2204	1790	1673	1245	175	363	275	280	5813	12795	66266	54436				



PHYSICIANS, BY SPECIALTIES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2023

No	Aimag/city	Total	by type of qualification																								Traditional medicine doctor													
			Human doctor - Total	General Practitioners	Anatomy Study	Dermatologist	Traumatologist	Internist	Facilitation	X-ray diagnostic	General Expertise	Zoonotic	Neurologist	Surgeon	Pediatric	Anesthesiologist	Pediatric	Elderly	Ophthalmologist	Family doctor	Tuberculosis	Psychiatrist and neurologist	Rehabilitation	Oncologist	Dermatologist	Infectiologist	Venerologist	Pediatric	Neonatal perinatal	Otorhinolaryngologist	Medical pathologist (laboratory)	Obstetrics and gynecologist	Emergency Medicine	Pediatric	Emergency services	Pediatric	Other	Dentist		
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	
1	Arkhangai	22.8	17.5	3.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	3.6	1.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	28.5	24.3	8.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	3.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	2.2	2.0	
3	Bayankhongor	25.5	18.9	6.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.4	2.2	
4	Bulgan	21.0	16.0	7.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.8	
5	Gobi-Altai	37.2	32.9	9.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	3.3	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	2.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.0	3.5	1.7	2.6	
6	Gobi-Sumber	39.3	33.2	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.7	3.3	2.8	
7	Darkhan-Uul	33.9	25.7	3.1	0.0	0.4	0.8	3.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.7	2.7	5.5	
8	Dornogobi	37.7	32.8	11.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.4	2.5	0.4	0.7	1.0	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.0	2.1	2.1	2.8	
9	Dornod	26.8	21.9	7.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	2.5	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.0	3.0	
10	Dundgobi	31.7	26.8	15.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.9	3.0
11	Zavkhan	27.1	21.8	5.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	2.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	2.9	2.5	
12	Orkhon	42.7	32.1	9.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	4.7	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.8	0.4	0.9	0.7	2.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	4.7	6.0	
13	Uvurkhangai	28.8	19.5	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.9	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	6.6	2.7	
14	Umnugobi	34.1	26.1	7.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	2.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	3.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	4.0	4.0	
15	Sukhbaatar	23.2	20.9	5.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	2.3	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.6	
16	Selenge	24.8	19.2	6.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.3	2.3	
17	Tuv	25.7	20.2	8.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.6	0.9	
18	Uvs	27.8	21.2	7.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.5	3.1	
19	Khovd	35.6	29.0	7.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	3.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.0	1.8	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	2.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.4	3.3	3.3	
20	Khuvsgul	20.8	14.9	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	3.9	2.0	
21	Khentii	27.1	21.1	6.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.8	2.3	
22	Almag average	29.0	22.8	7.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	2.6	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.0	3.4	2.8	
23	Ulaanbaatar	60.9	46.6	7.1	0.3	1.2	1.6	6.2	0.3	2.3	0.5	0.0	1.9	3.1	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	2.4	0.4	1.2	1.0	3.9	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	3.4	4.7	9.5	
24	Country average	44.3	34.2	7.1	0.2	0.7	1.0	4.3	0.2	1.6	0.3	0.1	1.3	2.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	2.2	0.4	0.8	2.8	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	2.1	4.1	6.0		

NURSES, BY SPECIALTIES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2023

№	Aimag/city	Nurses - Total	Out of																			Total						
			Dermatologist	Traumatologist	Neurologist	Anaesthesiologist	Surgeon	Ophthalmologist	Family	Psychiatrist	Rehabilitation	Oncologist	Allergy	Infectiologist	Immunization	Pediatric	Infants	Facilitation	Otorhinolaryngologist	Mother and child	Intensive treatment		Emergency Medicine	Other	General Practitioners	Traditional medicine nurses	Dentist	
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	
1	Arkhangai	13.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	15.1	1.0	0.2	29.8	
2	Bayan-Ulgii	13.7	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.8	24.8	1.3	0.5	40.3	
3	Bayankhongor	17.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.7	2.8	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.0	2.7	16.8	1.5	0.3	36.0	
4	Bulgan	9.7	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	22.6	1.5	0.2	33.9	
5	Gobi-Altai	28.2	0.2	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	3.3	4.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.2	7.4	13.3	2.4	0.7	44.6	
6	Gobi-Sumber	21.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.2	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.1	2.2	3.3	11.1	1.1	0.0	33.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	25.8	0.1	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.2	2.2	1.9	2.3	0.2	0.0	1.5	1.0	3.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.4	13.3	3.9	2.3	45.2	
8	Dornogobi	23.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.0	1.1	2.9	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.4	6.0	10.9	1.0	0.3	35.3	
9	Dornod	17.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.4	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	4.4	18.2	0.6	0.2	36.3	
10	Dundgobi	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	2.6	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.9	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.6	2.1	17.4	0.2	0.2	31.9	
11	Zavkhan	26.5	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.8	3.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.7	0.4	1.2	3.6	3.0	1.9	1.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	2.3	1.9	12.7	1.8	1.1	42.0	
12	Orkhon	26.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.6	2.4	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.7	0.1	0.4	1.3	1.1	7.8	16.0	4.1	1.7	47.9	
13	Uvurkhangai	16.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	2.1	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.0	4.6	15.6	2.1	0.5	34.9	
14	Umnugobi	18.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	2.5	2.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.8	4.4	10.5	0.7	0.8	30.1	
15	Sukhbaatar	21.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	2.0	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.9	7.4	13.0	0.6	0.5	35.8	
16	Selenge	18.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.7	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.8	2.2	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	3.9	13.8	2.2	0.7	34.6	
17	Tuv	12.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	2.2	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	18.1	2.2	0.2	32.7	
18	Uvs	20.7	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.9	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.3	3.4	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.6	1.6	17.1	2.7	0.5	40.9	
19	Khovd	22.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.5	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.3	1.7	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.2	1.4	3.9	17.1	1.5	0.6	42.0	
20	Khovsgul	12.9	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.9	2.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.7	20.1	1.4	0.4	34.8	
21	Khentii	14.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	2.6	1.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.1	19.9	1.4	0.4	35.8	
22	Aimag average	18.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	2.1	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.0	3.3	16.5	1.8	0.6	37.4	
23	Ulaanbaatar	30.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.9	4.5	0.5	2.4	0.6	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.9	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.1	1.4	8.2	15.4	1.1	1.7	48.8	
24	Country average	24.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.5	3.1	0.3	1.4	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.7	1.5	1.9	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.4	1.2	5.6	16.0	1.4	1.1	42.8	

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN HOSPITAL, BY BED SPECIALITIES, 2023

№	Aimag/city	By type																			Total		
		Internal medicine	Surgery	Obstetric	Gynaecology	Pediatrics	Infectious	Dermatology	Tuberculosis	Neurology	Psychiatry and narcology	Traumatology	Nephrology	Urology	Reanimation	Ophthalmology	Otolaryngology	Stomatology	Oncology	Traditional medicine		Unspecialized	Other
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	7.2	6.1	3.9	7.2	6.7	7.9	0.0	16.5	8.8	9.4	5.7	0.0	0.0	3.8	7.1	7.1	6.3	7.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	6.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	7.3	6.0	4.1	5.0	6.6	8.9	7.7	41.0	8.1	8.7	7.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	7.6	6.8	6.9	3.9	8.6	9.4	7.9	7.0
3	Bayankhongor	7.0	6.2	5.9	5.6	7.7	9.0	7.2	16.6	7.2	8.2	8.3	0.0	0.0	7.6	7.4	4.9	5.6	6.1	7.3	0.0	6.9	7.0
4	Bulgan	6.9	6.4	5.7	6.6	7.1	7.7	8.6	13.2	9.3	9.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	4.0	10.0	6.8	6.4	7.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
5	Gobi-Altai	7.4	6.0	4.3	5.8	7.3	7.4	9.3	21.2	8.7	10.5	7.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	4.7	7.2	5.4	0.0	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.1
6	Gobi-Sumber	7.2	6.9	5.7	6.5	6.9	7.5	7.1	16.5	7.0	7.4	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	7.5	7.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	7.3	4.5	3.5	5.0	7.1	7.5	7.2	30.3	7.1	9.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	4.4	5.9	5.7	2.8	6.9	6.7	8.6	6.8
8	Dornogobi	7.7	5.0	4.0	4.7	7.2	8.3	0.0	34.7	8.0	8.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	6.8	0.0	7.0
9	Dornod	7.1	4.9	4.5	5.8	6.8	7.6	7.8	46.3	7.2	9.2	7.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	7.4	7.1	0.0	6.3	7.0	0.0	1.7	6.9
10	Dundgobi	7.6	5.7	4.7	4.6	8.2	8.3	8.2	27.3	8.5	7.9	6.6	0.0	0.0	8.8	6.2	4.8	7.2	0.0	7.8	7.6	0.0	7.3
11	Zavkhan	7.1	4.4	5.1	6.5	7.2	7.5	7.8	18.3	7.5	8.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	7.8	3.1	4.3	7.1	0.0	7.2	6.8	0.0	6.9
12	Orkhon	7.0	4.7	4.7	6.3	7.2	7.0	0.0	47.0	6.6	10.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.8
13	Uvurkhangai	7.1	6.3	2.9	7.7	7.2	8.3	7.3	24.2	7.4	8.8	8.6	0.0	0.0	16.0	7.0	6.6	7.2	5.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.0
14	Urmugobi	7.0	5.5	3.1	4.8	6.6	7.2	7.0	16.7	7.3	6.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	3.6	5.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	7.0	6.8	4.3	6.4
15	Sukhbaatar	7.9	6.3	3.6	7.5	7.9	8.4	8.8	20.0	9.0	8.8	7.7	0.0	6.2	4.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	8.6	8.3	0.0	8.6	7.8
16	Selenge	7.1	6.7	3.8	5.6	7.4	7.2	7.4	38.7	7.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.1	7.0	10.3	7.1
17	Tuv	7.1	7.0	5.9	7.5	6.9	8.4	8.3	29.1	7.4	7.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	11.9	5.8	6.8	6.0	7.7	7.0	6.6	0.0	7.3
18	Uvs	7.0	5.6	4.1	6.0	7.4	8.8	7.3	14.9	7.2	8.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	4.4	3.6	3.3	6.1	5.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	6.7
19	Khovd	7.9	5.6	3.5	7.7	6.9	8.2	7.7	12.4	8.3	10.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	2.4	7.4	5.8	0.0	7.6	5.8	8.8	7.4
20	Khuvsgul	7.0	5.5	2.6	6.3	6.9	7.2	7.3	41.6	7.4	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	6.4	0.0	4.3	7.3	0.0	12.0	6.7
21	Khentii	7.2	6.6	5.7	8.7	7.0	9.8	8.2	21.7	8.6	8.3	8.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	7.6	0.0	6.5	7.6	7.5	8.0	7.4
22	Aimag average	7.2	5.7	4.2	6.2	7.1	7.9	7.7	24.1	7.6	9.1	7.4	0.0	6.2	7.2	6.5	6.2	6.6	5.9	7.3	7.0	7.5	7.0
23	Ulaanbaatar	6.4	6.0	4.6	6.3	6.6	7.3	7.5	20.9	7.3	17.0	7.5	8.0	5.4	14.3	2.4	5.5	4.8	2.5	6.9	6.3	10.9	6.7
24	Country average	6.8	5.9	4.5	6.2	6.9	7.6	7.6	22.4	7.4	13.6	7.5	8.0	5.4	12.1	3.0	5.7	5.3	3.5	7.2	6.5	9.1	6.8

UTILIZATION OF HOSPITAL BEDS, 2023

№	Aimag/city	Total				Aimag, city general hospitals				Rural and 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	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Arkhangai	217.1	59.5	6.9	31.6	220.3	60.3	7.0	31.5	212.4	58.2	6.7	31.8
2	Bayan-Ulgii	241.0	66.0	7.0	34.4	259.6	71.1	7.1	36.5	194.4	53.3	6.7	29.2
3	Bayankhongor	257.3	70.5	7.0	36.6	262.1	71.8	7.1	36.8	247.7	67.9	6.8	36.4
4	Bulgan	290.0	79.5	7.1	40.7	312.9	85.7	7.7	40.6	265.4	72.7	6.5	40.7
5	Gobi-Altai	213.4	58.5	7.1	29.9	233.5	64.0	7.2	32.5	184.3	50.5	7.1	26.0
6	Gobi-Sumber	267.0	73.1	7.1	37.6	317.9	87.1	7.1	44.6	118.8	32.6	6.9	17.3
7	Darkhan-Uul	248.2	68.0	6.8	36.3	248.6	68.1	6.8	36.5	242.1	66.3	7.0	34.7
8	Dornogobi	249.3	68.3	7.0	35.4	244.3	66.9	7.0	35.1	257.3	70.5	7.2	35.9
9	Dornod	239.6	65.6	6.9	35.0	246.7	67.6	6.9	35.9	217.4	59.6	6.8	32.0
10	Dundgobi	203.9	55.9	7.3	28.1	228.5	62.6	7.5	30.5	157.3	43.1	6.7	23.3
11	Zavkhan	228.5	62.6	6.9	33.1	246.2	67.5	7.1	34.7	207.0	56.7	6.6	31.2
12	Orkhon	274.3	75.2	6.8	40.5	274.6	75.2	6.8	40.6	257.1	70.4	6.9	37.1
13	Uvurkhangai	209.5	57.4	7.0	29.9	211.5	58.0	7.2	29.4	206.4	56.5	6.8	30.5
14	Umnugobi	149.8	41.0	6.4	23.5	141.5	38.8	6.2	22.8	170.1	46.6	6.7	25.5
15	Sukhbaatar	244.9	67.1	7.8	31.5	273.9	75.0	8.0	34.4	188.5	51.6	7.3	25.9
16	Selenge	208.0	57.0	7.1	29.4	250.0	68.5	7.1	35.3	181.5	49.7	7.1	25.7
17	Tuv	222.2	60.9	7.3	30.3	252.3	69.1	7.7	32.6	195.9	53.7	6.9	28.2
18	Uvs	270.1	74.0	6.7	40.1	275.8	75.6	6.7	41.0	261.3	71.6	6.8	38.6
19	Khovd	260.3	71.3	7.4	35.1	249.2	68.3	7.6	33.0	289.2	79.2	7.1	40.7
20	Khuvsgul	201.1	55.1	6.7	30.0	210.4	57.6	6.8	31.1	182.9	50.1	6.6	27.9
21	Khentii	255.3	70.0	7.4	34.3	247.8	67.9	7.8	31.7	266.5	73.0	7.0	38.2
22	Aimags average	232.6	63.7	7.0	33.2	243.0	66.6	7.1	34.3	212.0	58.1	6.8	31.0
23	Ulaanbaatar	251.9	69.0	6.7	37.8	252.1	69.1	6.7	37.8	193.2	52.9	6.9	28.2
24	Country average	242.7	66.5	6.8	35.6	248.7	68.1	6.8	36.5	211.8	58.0	6.8	30.9

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS, BY SPECIALITIES, PER 10000 POPULATION, 2023

№	Aimags/ciy	By type																			Total		
		Internal medicine	Surgery	Obstetric	Gynaecology	Pediatrics	Infectious	Dermatology	Tuberculosis	Neurology	Psychiatry and nar-cology	Traumatology	Nephrology	Urology	Reanimation	Ophthalmology	Otolaryngology	Stomatology	Oncology	Traditional medicine		Unspecialized	Other
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	26.7	2.9	6.9	3.9	9.7	3.4	0.0	0.7	3.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	62.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	31.0	5.5	7.0	3.6	10.1	2.5	1.0	1.0	5.7	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.5	5.2	1.4	11.0	92.6
3	Bayankhongor	22.1	3.8	9.0	3.6	11.7	3.9	1.1	0.7	3.7	2.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	1.1	5.3	0.0	5.3	77.6
4	Bulgan	15.4	2.6	6.2	2.1	8.5	4.4	0.8	1.1	2.9	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.3	50.6
5	Gobi-Altai	29.4	5.2	6.9	3.8	11.4	6.1	1.2	1.4	4.3	1.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	5.2	2.1	1.7	85.3
6	Gobi-Sumber	32.6	7.7	4.4	5.5	14.4	6.6	2.2	1.7	7.7	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.6	2.8	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.3	97.4
7	Darkhan-Uul	22.0	3.4	4.2	2.0	9.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	5.5	3.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.7	0.4	0.3	15.4	1.9	1.9	81.1
8	Dornogobi	20.2	5.0	6.1	3.6	12.8	3.5	0.1	1.5	8.1	1.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.4	1.7	1.7	76.7
9	Dornod	20.2	3.3	7.9	1.4	9.2	3.8	1.4	3.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	69.1
10	Dundgobi	28.3	3.0	8.6	3.0	13.3	5.6	0.4	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.4	1.9	1.1	78.9
11	Zavkhan	26.7	4.8	7.9	3.2	13.2	6.1	2.2	1.4	5.4	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	9.0	1.7	0.7	87.2
12	Orkhon	27.8	4.1	6.7	2.8	5.6	3.8	0.0	1.7	9.4	3.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.8	1.7	89.0
13	Uvurkhangai	27.2	4.6	5.8	5.5	14.9	4.3	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	16.5	0.9	1.3	89.7
14	Umnugobi	22.4	5.1	6.5	5.5	11.1	4.9	0.4	1.1	6.8	2.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	14.1	0.0	17.1	102.2
15	Sukhbaatar	19.6	3.2	4.9	6.2	12.9	5.2	0.6	1.8	3.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	5.5	0.9	9.6	80.4
16	Selenge	31.6	3.6	5.1	3.8	15.3	4.0	0.6	2.8	4.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	6.0	0.3	2.9	82.2
17	Tuv	18.8	2.2	5.7	3.7	10.7	5.5	1.1	2.2	4.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	2.2	0.4	0.5	61.1
18	Uvs	23.6	3.1	7.7	2.7	11.5	3.9	1.2	1.3	2.3	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	65.9
19	Khovd	22.3	5.3	6.1	4.4	11.7	4.4	2.7	1.2	8.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.0	7.0	1.3	8.2	90.7
20	Khuvsgul	26.4	3.9	4.7	2.9	11.9	3.5	0.5	0.9	3.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	4.7	0.0	7.9	73.6
21	Khentii	17.9	6.1	7.7	2.9	11.6	5.6	0.8	1.5	3.3	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	10.2	1.6	0.8	76.0
22	Aimag average	24.4	4.1	6.4	3.6	11.3	4.2	0.9	1.5	4.6	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	7.3	0.8	3.8	79.2
23	Ulaanbaatar	32.9	7.1	4.6	3.7	12.0	2.6	1.3	1.6	5.2	3.9	5.1	0.9	0.6	2.1	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.7	4.2	1.7	3.1	95.6
24	Country average	28.5	5.5	5.5	3.6	11.6	3.4	1.1	1.5	4.9	2.8	3.4	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.6	5.8	1.2	3.5	87.0



HEALTH FACILITIES BY LOCATION, 2023

№	Aimag/city	Soum Health Center			Village Health Center	Family Health Center	Department of team doctor	District Public Health Center	Provincial Public Health Center	District General Hospital	Rural General Hospital	Provincial General Hospital	Special diagnostic and treatment center	Special professional center	Specialized Hospital	Maternal hospital	Ambulance center	Rehabilitation Center	Clinic /country/	Clinic /private/	Private Hospital	Nursing	Center for relief and care	Nursing Center	MOH, HDC	Department of Health (province, capital)	Drug supply organization	Pharmaceutical factory	Pharmacy	Other	All employees of health sector organizations	Special hospital	Health institutions under the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports, senior doctors and junior doctors	Health institutions under the Ministry of Labor and Social Security	Railway General Hospital	Others (mines, factories, offices, professional inspection offices, etc.)	All other health workers	Total	
		A rankings	B rankings	C rankings																																			
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	
1	Arkhangai	0	3	0	2	7	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	5	5	3	0	0	1	3	0	56	2	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106
2	Bayan-Ulgii	0	4	1	4	4	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	7	7	2	0	0	1	5	0	65	7	129	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	133
3	Bayankhongor	0	4	1	3	5	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	8	8	3	0	0	1	5	0	48	4	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126
4	Bulgan	0	2	1	2	7	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	1	2	0	37	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
5	Gobi-Altai	0	3	2	4	5	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	23	3	3	3	0	0	1	4	0	37	2	97	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	100	
6	Gobi-Sumber	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	12	0	25	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	26	
7	Darkhan-Uul	0	5	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	11	5	5	0	0	1	6	0	60	0	146	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	147	
8	Dornogobi	0	4	0	2	8	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	4	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	50	2	112	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	116	
9	Dornod	0	3	0	3	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	28	4	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	37	1	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
10	Dundgobi	0	2	0	2	3	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	18	8	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
11	Zavkhan	0	3	0	4	11	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1	3	0	0	0	1	4	0	34	4	92	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	94
12	Orkhon	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	51	12	1	0	0	0	1	9	0	81	0	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166
13	Uvurkhangai	1	4	0	4	3	10	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	29	8	7	0	0	0	1	3	0	80	2	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154
14	Umnugobi	0	3	0	3	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	38	5	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	60	1	129	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	132	
15	Sukhbaatar	0	2	0	2	4	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	9	1	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
16	Selenge	0	5	6	3	7	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	5	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	35	1	96	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	101	
17	Tuv	0	1	0	1	6	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	19	2	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
18	Uvs	0	4	0	4	7	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	54	1	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118
19	Khovd	0	6	0	2	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	6	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	46	3	103	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	107	
20	Khuvsgul	2	5	1	4	10	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	12	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	66	1	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	
21	Khentii	0	4	4	3	4	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	51	2	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	
22	Aimag average	3	76	16	53	113	141	6	16	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	494	102	52	0	0	0	21	79	0	955	44	2179	23	3	0	1	0	0	27	2206		
23	Ulaanbaatar	0	148	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	10	0	3	13	3	1	0	972	114	45	4	0	2	1	48	1	1142	9	2524	6	6	3	1	0	16	2540		
24	Country average	3	224	20	53	113	141	6	16	4	1	10	5	3	14	3	1	1	1466	216	97	4	0	2	22	127	1	2097	53	4703	29	9	3	2	0	43	4746		

PATHOLOGIC ANATOMY DIFFERENCE IN DIAGNOSIS, 2023

No	Aimags/city	No. of deaths	The number of autopsies	Percentage of autopsies	No. of difference in main diagnosis	Percentage of difference in main diagnosis
A	B	1	2	3	4	5
1	Arkhangai	51	24	59.3%	1	3.1%
2	Bayan-Ulgii	58	21	43.9%	5	19.2%
3	Bayankhongor	65	38	68.1%	11	26.2%
4	Bulgan	20	8	59.1%	0	0.0%
5	Gobi-Altai	26	20	87.5%	0	0.0%
6	Gobi-Sumber	24	3	33.3%	0	0.0%
7	Darkhan-Uul	182	49	38.5%	1	1.7%
8	Dornogobi	57	29	55.0%	7	21.9%
9	Dornod	86	37	57.6%	3	7.0%
10	Dundgobi	38	14	50.0%	5	35.7%
11	Zavkhan	44	9	34.1%	2	18.2%
12	Orkhon	105	49	61.4%	7	12.1%
13	Uvurkhangai	68	37	61.1%	5	12.2%
14	Umnugobi	10	5	69.2%	1	12.5%
15	Sukhbaatar	38	22	73.2%	6	24.0%
16	Selenge	40	19	51.2%	0	0.0%
17	Tuv	71	34	50.7%	3	8.3%
18	Uvs	37	21	68.2%	4	14.3%
19	Khovd	38	21	67.5%	2	8.7%
20	Khuvsgul	85	31	49.5%	0	0.0%
21	Khentii	68	16	46.6%	0	0.0%
22	Aimags average	1211	507	53.9%	63	10.6%
23	Ulaanbaatar	3648	1624	55.3%	92	5.0%
24	Country average	4859	2131	55.0%	155	6.4%

POST OPERATIONAL COMPLICATIONS AND DEATHS, 2023

No	Aimags/city	Number of surgery	Percentage of complications	Percentage of deaths
A	B	1	2	3
1	Arkhangai	1495	0.3	0.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2610	0.0	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	2458	0.0	0.0
4	Bulgan	922	0.1	0.0
5	Gobi-Altai	1321	0.3	0.2
6	Gobi-Sumber	407	0.0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	3441	0.0	0.0
8	Dornogobi	2363	0.0	0.0
9	Dornod	2819	0.1	0.1
10	Dundgobi	941	0.0	0.0
11	Zavkhan	1417	0.0	0.0
12	Orkhon	4907	0.2	0.0
13	Uvurkhangai	3156	0.4	0.2
14	Umnugobi	1718	0.1	0.0
15	Sukhbaatar	1206	0.7	0.1
16	Selenge	1353	0.0	0.0
17	Tuv	1333	0.4	0.0
18	Uvs	1853	0.1	0.0
19	Khovd	2506	0.1	0.0
20	Khuvsgul	2424	0.1	0.1
21	Khentii	1822	0.0	0.4
22	Aimags average	42472	0.1	0.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	169925	1.7	0.3
24	Country average	212397	1.4	0.3

INPATIENT MORBIDITY PER 10000 POPULATION, 2023

№	Aimags/city	Total	Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism																			XXIII. Disease diagnosed with traditional medicine /TM/		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		20	21
1	Arkhangai	2069.1	56.9	42.5	17.5	32.7	41.4	118.9	3.3	4.3	323.7	322.3	190.0	38.9	129.7	312.9	255.8	6.8	2.6	0.2	48.2	6.7	3.9	18.8
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2867.5	48.1	57.1	39.8	31.5	34.6	227.7	33.1	15.8	596.1	436.2	344.9	70.3	298.4	338.4	422.7	10.1	19.3	1.1	55.6	3.2	0.0	99.0
3	Bayankhongor	2933.5	48.7	71.7	10.2	66.5	86.6	243.6	60.5	15.3	403.4	391.6	305.1	102.5	145.2	383.2	278.1	18.3	6.4	0.0	53.4	4.0	4.0	132.9
4	Bulgan	1823.3	74.5	42.9	7.2	44.0	62.9	108.6	0.5	4.1	441.7	345.5	146.2	56.6	53.0	285.5	194.2	13.3	1.5	0.0	66.6	6.2	0.3	92.8
5	Gobi-Altai	2443.1	83.9	72.0	9.7	47.6	51.9	159.4	4.7	11.8	348.7	249.5	260.6	112.8	63.3	303.3	298.1	86.9	5.7	1.6	117.1	5.7	8.8	223.4
6	Gobi-Sumber	3304.8	185.9	35.4	16.6	47.0	51.4	166.5	1.1	8.9	366.8	974.7	335.2	169.3	465.8	289.9	381.1	32.1	0.0	5.0	100.7	0.0	1.1	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	3054.6	105.1	56.3	11.8	64.8	141.3	246.8	7.9	11.5	366.7	409.2	251.6	71.2	275.5	220.2	282.6	25.8	1.9	0.2	95.4	19.6	3.2	260.8
8	Domogobi	2705.8	81.5	65.2	5.9	36.0	40.8	268.0	9.9	4.7	309.9	561.6	251.5	67.3	184.7	163.5	287.7	27.9	2.4	0.0	94.8	3.8	4.9	230.4
9	Domogobi	2310.3	96.5	71.3	9.8	22.1	79.3	67.6	39.6	5.1	254.4	384.7	271.4	98.3	73.8	157.2	288.9	21.6	4.3	1.3	80.4	17.7	2.6	148.8
10	Dundgobi	2265.9	14.8	31.7	11.6	38.8	16.1	69.4	4.5	9.4	270.7	456.9	251.6	55.3	107.8	223.1	278.2	9.9	1.7	0.0	66.0	5.6	1.5	273.2
11	Zavkhan	2710.6	102.4	52.6	9.4	41.6	84.1	386.6	4.1	12.7	404.8	394.5	272.8	142.2	174.6	392.6	304.9	22.0	2.6	1.1	48.5	0.0	1.5	22.2
12	Orkhon	3622.2	79.3	62.0	6.4	72.2	105.6	165.6	15.5	29.7	633.6	583.1	345.8	41.7	240.8	169.5	326.4	46.1	5.1	0.0	107.8	17.6	7.5	551.1
13	Uvurkhangai	2423.3	39.5	30.2	10.1	28.7	48.2	176.0	11.6	7.9	380.0	417.8	320.7	96.5	95.3	267.3	275.9	38.4	4.3	1.4	87.0	46.7	2.9	282.0
14	Umnugobi	2469.3	44.6	27.3	15.5	66.2	44.5	172.8	6.4	2.4	290.6	400.2	203.3	66.6	332.2	202.1	334.2	30.4	1.3	0.0	87.9	0.0	12.1	52.9
15	Sukhbaatar	2325.2	113.6	46.3	12.0	40.7	91.5	283.4	11.4	4.1	282.7	465.0	197.1	73.3	212.6	242.1	321.8	3.8	2.7	0.6	100.9	6.5	4.6	0.0
16	Selenge	2233.9	50.6	76.0	12.4	89.6	43.6	145.9	0.0	7.5	292.3	510.1	167.3	49.3	89.0	298.3	263.9	16.9	0.6	0.0	42.6	1.1	1.2	249.5
17	Tuv	1835.6	60.8	33.2	3.7	37.2	55.0	107.8	2.1	2.6	273.6	392.1	114.5	73.7	76.3	263.8	167.5	9.9	1.7	0.0	38.6	5.2	5.0	111.6
18	Uvs	2673.8	82.8	76.5	7.7	28.5	39.9	230.4	16.8	4.3	439.1	481.8	291.9	81.0	92.5	313.2	308.7	14.9	5.7	0.0	86.1	0.0	8.3	26.2
19	Khovd	3159.2	68.4	85.0	12.4	43.3	68.7	239.9	15.7	19.0	486.5	548.1	369.1	114.4	376.6	264.5	294.3	47.1	5.8	1.9	96.2	7.2	7.4	4.6
20	Khuvsgul	2176.9	58.7	32.4	10.1	32.9	39.5	124.9	11.7	6.5	438.8	381.4	208.3	40.3	93.1	275.3	241.4	21.0	4.9	0.7	57.1	35.9	1.4	91.0
21	Khentii	2642.6	116.0	57.9	7.1	39.1	72.9	392.0	0.4	19.1	255.6	483.1	247.2	91.6	250.8	213.7	252.2	12.6	1.9	0.0	70.3	6.9	1.9	0.0
22	Aimag average	2565.9	71.5	54.2	12.0	55.1	63.0	194.6	13.6	10.2	385.2	437.8	254.3	76.3	173.3	266.2	285.4	24.0	4.4	0.6	74.0	11.7	4.0	147.8
23	Ulaanbaatar	3418.2	61.2	199.0	10.3	74.7	100.4	224.4	77.0	14.6	419.8	595.6	439.0	69.9	205.7	253.9	415.8	39.4	18.8	4.0	168.5	21.9	7.0	167.5
24	Country average	2973.7	66.6	123.5	11.2	64.5	80.9	208.9	43.9	12.3	401.8	513.3	342.7	73.2	188.8	260.3	347.8	31.4	11.3	2.2	119.2	16.6	5.4	157.2



OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY (PER 10 000 POPULATION), 2023

No	Aimag and city	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
				Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	Neoplasms	Diseases of blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanisms	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	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	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	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	Preliminary category of new diseases unknown to cause /U00-U49/	Disease diagnosed with traditional medicine / TM/
A	B	1	11003.4	66.3	119.8	59.8	290.9	156.0	481.5	339.6	323.9	1261.9	2130.5	2063.4	472.1	596.0	1480.1	94.2	25.6	33.9	1.7	670.3	12.0	323.9
1	Arkhangai		12212.6	35.8	124.8	143.8	304.5	50.3	804.7	667.2	508.9	1900.6	1522.0	2710.6	522.6	714.0	1629.7	133.2	18.2	82.7	40.3	172.4	0.7	125.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii		9477.2	114.2	171.2	23.6	175.0	225.7	617.5	435.4	261.9	1099.9	2158.2	1493.4	404.1	498.5	1069.6	21.0	59.1	95.4	12.2	151.0	22.8	367.6
3	Bayankhongor		15015.8	51.1	140.3	30.0	237.4	45.8	538.2	513.1	229.1	3577.1	2479.2	3438.3	496.8	451.4	1769.2	73.0	42.4	23.4	0.2	395.7	2.5	481.7
4	Bulgan		11227.9	66.4	220.3	26.3	383.1	174.9	662.9	491.9	295.5	1149.1	1647.1	2834.1	588.7	303.5	1223.2	190.7	33.0	67.7	16.6	761.0	21.6	70.3
5	Gobi-Altai		4275.0	159.3	28.8	1.7	97.9	92.4	116.2	157.1	123.9	705.9	1061.0	563.1	207.4	247.8	374.5	2.8	27.7	3.9	1.1	299.8	2.8	0.0
6	Gobi-Sumber		6409.8	113.8	57.6	10.5	230.9	98.8	242.6	738.8	233.5	409.2	1924.7	1199.1	449.4	93.5	313.3	3.4	2.6	5.7	0.5	225.5	25.7	30.9
7	Darkhan-Uul		16148.2	196.1	56.1	16.5	231.5	78.9	1045.6	687.4	593.0	1588.0	4411.9	3458.0	878.6	861.9	1377.8	22.2	88.8	49.9	0.0	429.4	34.8	41.8
8	Dornogobi		12143.0	278.8	19.5	32.4	422.1	97.1	384.8	797.1	463.4	953.3	2900.4	3229.0	727.1	641.3	758.7	132.1	25.7	49.0	7.4	145.2	42.8	35.7
9	Dundgobi		11442.8	65.4	50.4	26.6	347.6	120.0	578.8	696.2	367.7	1121.0	2297.2	2881.6	553.7	481.9	1185.5	42.0	26.1	40.5	0.6	419.8	26.1	114.0
10	Dundgobi		16844.0	69.0	129.8	37.6	375.3	243.5	1030.9	717.7	269.0	2582.4	3000.2	3928.0	675.4	525.8	1886.7	136.4	69.3	217.3	6.5	718.1	4.0	220.9
11	Zavkhan		7344.7	99.6	123.9	17.8	320.9	56.1	329.2	469.9	222.6	825.0	1543.5	1357.3	437.4	438.1	896.1	95.0	4.0	9.4	2.4	83.5	1.7	11.5
12	Orkhon		5322.1	67.7	96.4	8.4	51.4	60.9	271.2	477.7	102.4	562.5	1051.0	907.6	331.8	201.1	741.5	30.5	6.0	18.9	12.2	268.6	5.8	48.6
13	Uvurkhangai		14609.4	179.9	109.4	39.0	366.2	71.7	891.7	726.5	480.6	1260.6	3972.0	3106.5	711.0	491.0	1340.4	133.4	133.4	25.9	0.0	161.6	45.2	363.5
14	Umnugobi		7235.3	118.3	41.0	23.8	138.2	130.3	514.5	260.7	149.1	630.2	2540.8	1100.1	585.9	308.3	396.0	9.7	36.0	27.8	9.3	193.6	21.7	0.0
15	Sukhbaatar		7463.5	61.0	50.4	18.7	266.2	48.2	296.7	352.7	312.3	961.9	1487.2	1338.4	413.3	298.9	795.2	25.9	21.8	3.1	0.0	316.4	93.7	301.4
16	Selenge		12539.2	119.9	77.7	27.9	272.5	201.1	557.9	646.6	286.3	1885.7	3009.9	2160.3	618.7	692.4	1172.7	76.6	24.1	30.5	0.1	604.8	14.5	58.8
17	Tuv		11116.5	54.0	85.4	21.0	272.4	94.1	1074.5	807.5	428.9	1452.5	2245.6	2131.7	673.6	468.2	970.8	15.1	21.5	82.4	16.1	109.0	10.2	0.0
18	Uvs		13507.0	61.4	113.2	67.0	504.4	96.9	765.1	516.2	611.7	1786.0	2258.4	2998.9	630.5	787.2	1624.2	192.4	43.7	109.8	49.4	218.5	5.9	66.3
19	Khovd		10305.2	104.6	178.4	42.8	166.3	65.4	818.0	495.2	189.4	2097.1	1949.6	2142.7	330.7	434.2	1043.8	19.4	34.9	45.1	32.2	111.9	3.3	0.0
20	Khuvsgul		12668.1	52.6	178.7	32.0	235.4	233.8	938.6	379.4	316.6	2171.1	3039.0	1904.3	627.6	983.1	1247.5	0.0	30.5	52.6	0.5	231.7	13.0	0.0
21	Khentii		10762.6	98.5	107.4	36.3	269.3	111.9	620.4	551.4	323.0	1423.6	2270.2	2197.5	532.7	502.5	1111.0	68.8	34.5	50.8	11.6	297.5	19.8	124.1
22	Aimag average		11801.6	135.6	345.6	80.7	492.9	99.3	659.4	558.8	281.1	1325.9	1560.9	1958.4	746.7	647.8	1193.2	164.0	75.8	106.1	16.8	1273.8	9.1	69.4
23	Ulaanbaatar		11259.7	116.3	221.4	57.6	376.3	105.9	639.1	554.9	303.0	1376.8	1930.8	2083.1	635.1	572.0	1150.3	114.3	54.3	77.2	14.1	764.7	14.7	97.9
24	Country average																							

