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HEALTH INDICATORS 2024

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CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
LIST OF FIGURES	7
LIST OF TABLES	15
ACRONYMS	17
FOREWORD	17
CHAPTER I. POPULATION OF MONGOLIA	21
1.1 POPULATION AGE-SEX COMPOSITION	21
1.2 POPULATION DEPENDENCY	22
1.3 POPULATION DENSITY	23
1.5. AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY	26
CHAPTER II. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL AND UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE	29
2.1. POLICY DOCUMENTS	29
2.2. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL PERFORMANCE INDEX SCORE	29
2.3. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	32
2.3.1. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (SDG 3.1.1)	32
2.3.2. PROPORTION OF SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANCE (SDG 3.1.2)	34
2.3.3. ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATE (SDG 3.7.2)	35
2.3.4. UNDER FIVE MORTALITY (SDG 3.2.1)	38
2.3.5. NEONATAL MORTALITY (SDG 3.2.2)	40
2.4. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE	42
2.4.1. NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS PER 1000 UNINFECTED POPULATION (SDG 3.3.1)	42
2.4.2. TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE RATE (SDG 3.3.2)	44
2.5. NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE	46
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)	46
2.5.2. SUICIDE MORTALITY RATE /PER 100 000 POPULATION/ (SDG 3.4.2)	48
2.5.2. MORTALITY RATE DUE TO ROAD TRAFFIC INJURIES /PER 10 000 POPULATION/ (SDG 3.6.1)	50
2.6. UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE	51
2.6.1. COVERAGE RATE OF ESSENTIAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES (SDG 3.8.1)	51
2.7. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS INDICATORS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	52
2.7.1. MORTALITY RATE DUE TO INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AIR POLLUTION (SDG 3.9.1)	53
2.8. MORTALITY RATE DUE TO UNSAFE DRINKING WATER AND INADEQUATE SANITATION (SDG 3.9.2)	55
2.8.1. ASSESSMENT OF WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) IN HEALTHCARE FACILITIES	56
2.9 DEATH RATE DUE TO ACCIDENTAL POISONING AND EXPOSURE TO TOXIC SUBSTANCES (SDG 3.9.3)	59
CHAPTER III. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	63
3.1. MATERNAL HEALTH	63
3.1.1. ANTENATAL CARE AND PRENATAL MEDICAL CARE, SERVICE	63
3.1.2. LABOR AND DELIVERY OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES	64
3.1.3. PREGNANCY, DELIVERY, POSTPARTUM COMPLICATIONS	68
3.1.4. MATERNAL MORTALITY	70
3.2. CHILD HEALTH	72
3.2.1. LIVE BIRTHS	72
3.2.2. CHILD MORBIDITY	73

3.2.3. INFANT AND UNDER FIVE MORTALITY	76
3.3. ABORTION	77
3.4. MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS (MCM)	77
CHAPTER IV. MEDICAL CARE SERVICE	80
4.1. HEALTHCARE FACILITY	80
4.2. BED AVAILABILITY OF IN-PATIENT TREATMENT CARE AND SERVICE	80
4.3. CARE AND SERVICES AT FAMILY HEALTH CENTRES	83
4.4. SOUM AND VILLAGE HEALTH CENTERS MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	88
4.5. GENERAL HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS CARE SERVICES	91
4.6. REGIONAL DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES	97
4.7. CENTRAL HOSPITALS AND SPECIALIZED CENTRES MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES	101
4.8. PRIVATE HOSPITALS MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES	104
CHAPTER V. HUMAN RESOURES IN THE HEALTH SECTOR	109
5.1. HEALTHCARE SECTOR EMPLOYEES	109
5.2. HEALTH CARE WORKERS BY LOCATION	111
5.3. TRANSFER AND TURNOVER OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS	112
5.4. PHYSICIANS AND NURSES	113
5.5. PHYSICIAN TO NURSE RATIO	117
CHAPTER VI. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	121
6.1. POLICY DOCUMENT	121
6.2. INFECTIOUS DISEASES	121
6.3. RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS	123
6.3.1. VARICELLA	124
6.3.2. MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS	125
6.3.3. TUBERCULOSIS	126
6.3.4. TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AMONG CHILDREN	127
6.4. INTESTINAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES	128
6.4.1. SHIGELLOSIS	129
6.4.2. VIRAL HEPATITIS	130
6.5. SEXIALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS	132
6.5.1. COMMONLY REPORTED SEXIALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS	132
6.5.2. HIV INFECTION	136
6.6. ZOONOTIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES	137
CHAPTER VII. NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES	140
7.1. THE LEADING CAUSES OF THE POPULATION MORBIDITY	140
7.1.1. DESEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	144
7.1.2. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	148
7.2. CANCERS	157
7.2.1. LEADING CAUSES OF THE CANCER	158
7.2.2. CANCER AMONG CHILDREN	160
7.2.3. CANCER CONTROL	160
7.3. THE OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES OF INJURY	161
7.3.2. NEW CASES OF FALL INJURIES /W00-W19/	170
7.3.3. MORBIDITY CAUSED BY TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS /V01-V99/	176
7.4. LEADING CAUSES OF MORBIDITY IN INPATIENT CARE	180
7.6. SURGERY	185
CHAPTER VIII. POPULATION MORTALITY	188
8.1. THE LEADING CAUSES OF POPULATION MORTALITY	189
8.2. THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM MORTALITY	194
8.4. CANCER MORTALITY	201



8.5. MORTALITY DUE TO INJURIES, POISONING AND CERTAIN OTHER CONSEQUENCES OF EXTERNAL CAUSES	202
8.5.1. POPULATION MORTALITY DUE TO TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS	203
8.5.2. SUICIDE MORTALITY RATE	205
8.5.3. MORTALITY DUE TO OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES OF ACCIDENTAL INJURY	206
8.6. DIGESTIVE SYSTEM MORTALITY	207
8.7. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM MORTALITY	208
CHAPTER IX. BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICES	210
9.1. BLOOD DONOR RECRUITMENT, INCENTIVES, AND RECOGNITION	211
9.2. SUPPLY OF BLOOD AND BLOOD PRODUCTS	213
9.3. LABORATORY SERVICES IN THE BLOOD TRANSFUSION SECTOR	214
9.4. PRODUCTION AND USAGE OF BLOOD AND BLOOD PRODUCTS	215
9.5. ACTIVITIES OF BLOOD SUB- CENTERS	217
CHAPTER X. ORGAN, TISSUE AND CELL TRANSPLANTATION	220
10.1. ORGAN, TISSUE AND CELL TRANSPLANTATION SERVICE	221
10.2. MANAGEMENT OF BRAIN-DEAD DONOR FOR ORGAN, TISSUE AND CELL TRANSPLANTATION	222
10.3. WAITING LIST OF PEOPLE IN NEED OF ORGANS, TISSUES AND CELLS TRANSPLANTATION FROM BRAIN-DEAD DONOR	224
10.4. TRANSPLANTATION OF ORGANS, TISSUES AND CELLS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES	226
10.5. TRAINING OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS PARTICIPATING IN ORGAN, TISSUE AND CELL TRANSPLANTATION	227
CHAPTER XI. OPERATION OF THE DOCTOR APPOINTMENT CALL CENTER “1800-0119”	229
11.1 STRUCTURE OF TOTAL RECEIVED CALLS	230
11.2 STRUCTURE OF DOCTOR APPOINTMENT CALLS:	231
CHAPTER XII. HEALTH ECONOMICS	236
12.1. KEY INDICATORS OF HEALTH EXPENDITURE	236
12.1.1. TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE	236
12.1.2. SHARE OF CURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	238
12.1.3. CURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA	239
12.1.4. SHARE OF OUT-OF-POCKET HEALTH EXPENDITURE	240
12.2. CLASSIFICATION OF CURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE	241
12.2.1. SOURCES OF REVENUE OF HEALTHCARE FINANCING SCHEMES	241
12.2.2. TYPES OF REVENUE OF HEALTH CARE FINANCING SCHEMES	241
12.2.3. CLASSIFICATION OF HEALTHCARE FINANCING SCHEMES	242
12.2.4. HEALTH EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF SERVICE	244
12.2.5. HEALTH EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF SERVICE	245
12.2.6. CLASSIFICATION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS	246
12.2.7. HEALTH EXPENDITURE BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	247
CHAPTER XIII. INDICATORS OF PATHOLOGY SERVICES	249
13.1. INDICATORS OF HISTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS	249
13.1.1. CASES OF MALIGNANT TUMORS DIAGNOSED BY HISTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION	249
13.1.2. BENIGN TUMOR CASES DIAGNOSED THROUGH HISTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION	250
13.2. INDICATORS OF CYTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION	250
13.3. INDICATORS OF PATHOLOGICAL AUTOPSY EXAMINATIONS	251
13.4. PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS DISCREPANCY	252

CHAPTER XIV. HEALTH INDICATORS, LAST 10 YEARS	249
CHAPTER XV. HEALTH INDICATORS BY SHC	249
CHAPTER XVI. APPENDIX	249

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1.1. NUMBER OF POPULATION, ANNUAL GROWTH RATE, BY SELECTED YEARS	18
FIGURE 1.2. POPULATION PYRAMID, 2000, 2024	18
FIGURE 1.3. POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE, BY SELECTED YEARS.....	19
FIGURE 1.4. POPULATION DEPENDENCY RATIO, BY SELECTED YEARS	19
FIGURE 1.5. POPULATION DENSITY, BY PROVINCES AND ULAANBAATAR, 2024.....	20
FIGURE 1.6. LIFE EXPECTANCY, 2015-2024.....	22
FIGURE 2.1. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS PERFORMANCE INDEX, 2024.....	32
FIGURE 2.2. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, GLOBAL AVERAGE, COMPARED TO REGIONAL AVERAGE 2024	34
FIGURE 2.3. LIFE EXPECTANCY BY SEX, OVER THE SPECIFIC.....	34
FIGURE 2.4. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS (SDG 3.1.1)	35
FIGURE 2.5. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, PER 100 000 POPULATION, BY SELECTED YEARS	36
FIGURE 2.6. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, PER 100 000 POPULATION, BY SELECTED YEARS	36
FIGURE 2.7. PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS (SDG 3.1.2).....	37
FIGURE 2.8. ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATE FOR GIRLS AGED 15-19, PER 1,000 GIRLS.....	37
FIGURE 2.9. COMPARING THE ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATE WITH THE GLOBAL AND REGIONAL AVERAGES SDG 3.7.2	38
FIGURE 2.10. ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATE FOR GIRLS AGED 15-19, PER 1,000 GIRLS, BETWEEN 2015 TO 2024 .	38
FIGURE 2.11. ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATE FOR GIRLS AGED BY PROVINCES, 2024.....	39
FIGURE 2.12. COMPARING THE NATIONAL AVERAGE OF UNDER-5 MORTALITY RATES WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL AVERAGES	40
FIGURE 2.13. COMPARING THE UNDER-5 MORTALITY RATE WITH THE GLOBAL AND REGIONAL AVERAGES, PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (SDG: 3.2.1)	40
FIGURE 2.14. INFANT MORTALITY BY SEX, PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS, BETWEEN 2015 TO 2024.....	41
FIGURE 2.15. UNDER-5 MORTALITY BY SEX, PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN 2015 TO 2024.....	42
FIGURE 2.16. AVERAGE UNDER-5 MORTALITY RATE OVER THE PAST 10 YEAR, PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS BY PROVINCE.....	42
FIGURE 2.17. NEONATAL MORTALITY PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS	43
FIGURE 2.18. SDG: 3.2.2 COMPARING THE NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL AVERAGES.	43
FIGURE 2.19. NEWBORN MORTALITY OVER A 10-YEAR AVERAGE, PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS BY PROVINCES.	44
FIGURE 2.20. SDG 3.3.1. NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS PER 1000 UNINFECTED POPULATION	45
FIGURE 2.21. NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS, MORTALITY RATE, BY SELECTED YEARS	46
FIGURE 2.22. NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS.....	46
FIGURE 2.23. SDG INDICATOR 3.3.2 – TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE RATE (PER 100 000 POPULATION).....	47
FIGURE 2.24. TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION, 2015–2024	48
FIGURE 2.25. AVERAGE TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS, BY PROVINCE.....	48
FIGURE 2.26. SDG 3.4.1 MORTALITY RATE ATTRIBUTED TO CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE, CANCER, DIABETES, OR CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE, 30-70 AGED, 2021	49



FIGURE 2.27. MORTALITY RATE AMONG THE POPULATION AGED 30–70 FROM CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES, CANCER, DIABETES, AND CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASES, PER 10000 POPULATION IN THIS AGE GROUP, 2015–2024	50
FIGURE 2.28. SUICIDE MORTALITY RATE, PER 100 000 POPULATION	52
FIGURE 2.29. SDG 3.4.2 SUICIDE MORTALITY RATE, PER 100 000 POPULATION	53
FIGURE 2.30. SDG 3.4.2 SUICIDE MORTALITY RATE, PER 100 000 POPULATION BETWEEN 2015 TO 2024	53
FIGURE 2.31. SDG 3.6.1 MORTALITY RATE DUE TO ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, PER 10 000 POPULATION	54
FIGURE 2.32. MORTALITY RATE DUE TO ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, PER 100 000 POPULATION, BY SEX, 2015-2024	54
FIGURE 2.33. COVERAGE RATE OF ESSENTIAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES (3.8.1)	55
FIGURE 2.34. SDG 3.9.1 MORTALITY RATE DUE TO OUTDOOR AND INDOOR AIR POLLUTION	56
FIGURE 2.35. MORTALITY RATE DUE TO UNSAFE DRINKING WATER AND UNSANITARY, PER 100 000 PEOPLE , WHO ESTIMATES	59
FIGURE 2.36. MORTALITY RATES DUE TO UNSAFE DRINKING WATER AND UNSANITARY SANITATION, PER 100 000 PEOPLE, 2015-2024	60
FIGURE 2.37. LEVEL OF WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE SERVICES IN HEALTH FACILITIES IN MONGOLIA AND SOME SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES	64
FIGURE 2.38. ACCIDENTAL POISONING AND MORTALITY RATE DUE TO POISONING, PER 100 000 POPULATION	65
FIGURE 2.39. ACCIDENTAL POISONING AND MORTALITY RATE DUE TO POISONING, PER 100 000 POPULATION	66
FIGURE 3.1. PERCENTAGE OF ANEMIA PREVALENCE IN PREGNANT WOMEN, 2024	58
FIGURE 3.2. PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN WHO VISITED ANTENATAL CARE 6 OR MORE TIMES, BY PROVINCES, 2024	59
FIGURE 3.3. THE CRUDE BIRTH RATE PER 1000 PEOPLE BY PROVINCES, 2024	60
FIGURE 3.4. PERCENTAGE OF CESAREAN SECTIONS (C-SECTION), BY PROVINCES, 2024	61
FIGURE 3.5. PERCENTAGE OF C-SECTION BIRTH RATE, BY REGION, 2024	61
FIGURE 3.6. THE PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS ORIGINATING FROM RURAL AREAS WHO SEEK TO ACCESS CHILDBIRTH SERVICES IN ULAANBAATAR IN 2024	62
FIGURE 3.7. FERTILITY COEFFICIENT BY AGE GROUP, 2024	62
FIGURE 3.8. DELIVERY BY HEALTH FACILITY TYPE 2024	63
FIGURE 3.9. PREGNANCY, DELIVERY, POSTPARTUM COMPLICATIONS BY LOCATIONS, PERCENTAGE 2024	63
FIGURE 3.10. PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANCY ECLAMPSIA COMPLICATIONS BY PROVINCES, 2024	64
FIGURE 3.11. PERCENTAGE OF FAILURE TO PROGRESS IN LABOR IN TOTAL COMPLICATIONS DURING BIRTH, BY PROVINCES, 2024	64
FIGURE 3.12. PERCENTAGE OF HEMORRHAGE IN TOTAL POSTPARTUM COMPLICATIONS, BY PROVINCES, 2024	65
FIGURE 3.13. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE BY PROVINCES, 2024	66
FIGURE 3.14. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY REGION, 2024	67
FIGURE 3.15. STILLBIRTH RATE, PER 1000 TOTAL BIRTH, BY PROVINCES, 2024	68
FIGURE 3.16. NEONATAL MORBIDITY, PERCENTAGE OF LIVE BIRTHS, BY PROVINCES, 2024	68
FIGURE 4.1. NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024	76
FIGURE 4.2. AVERAGE OF BED UTILIZATION RATES FOR INPATIENT CARE, 2024	77
FIGURE 4.3. AVERAGE OF BED UTILIZATION RATES FOR INPATIENT CARE, BY WARDS, 2024	79
FIGURE 4.4. AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, 2024	79

FIGURE 4.5. NUMBER OF FHCS, 2015-2024	80
FIGURE 4.6. NUMBER PHYSICIANS AT FHCS, 2015-2024	80
FIGURE 4.7. NUMBER OF NURSES AT FHCS, 2015-2024	81
FIGURE 4.8. POPULATION HEALTH IN FHCS, 2024	81
FIGURE 4.9. INDICATORS OF OUTPATIENT AT FHCS, 2015-2024	82
FIGURE 4.10. TOTAL NUMBER OF OUTPATIENT VISITS, THOUSAND	82
FIGURE 4.11. PERCENTAGE OF PRENATAL CARE, 2015-2024	83
FIGURE 4.12. POPULATION HEALTH STATUS IN SHC, 2024	83
FIGURE 4.13. NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS AND NURSES IN SHC, 2015-2024	84
FIGURE 4.14. INDICATORS OF INPATIENT CARE IN SHC, 2015-2024	84
FIGURE 4.15. BED UTILIZATION RATES OF SHC, 2024	85
FIGURE 4.16. PERCENTAGE OF EARLY ANTENATAL CARE IN SHC, 2015-2024	85
FIGURE 4.17. INDICATORS OF OUTPATIENT CARE IN SHC, 2015-2024	86
FIGURE 4.18. MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE IN SHC, 2015-2024	86
FIGURE 4.19. NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS IN PROVINCE AND DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITALS, 2015-2024	87
FIGURE 4.20. NUMBER OF NURSES IN PROVINCE AND DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITALS, 2015-2024	87
FIGURE 4.21. NUMBER OF OUTPATIENTS IN PROVINCE AND DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITALS, 2015-2024	88
FIGURE 4.22. PERCENTAGE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICAL CHECK-UPS IN PROVINCE AND DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITALS, 2015-2024	88
FIGURE 4.23. MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE OF THE PROVINCE GENERAL HOSPITALS, 2015-2024...	89
FIGURE 4.24. INPATIENT CARE INDICATORS OF THE PROVINCE GENERAL HOSPITALS, 2015-2024	89
FIGURE 4.25. BED UTILIZATION RATES OF THE PROVINCE GENERAL HOSPITALS, 2024	90
FIGURE 4.26. BED UTILIZATION RATES OF THE DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITALS, 2024	90
FIGURE 4.27. AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITALS, 2024	91
FIGURE 4.28. INPATIENT CARE INDICATORS OF THE DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITALS, 2015-2024	91
FIGURE 4.29. CAUSES OF DEATHS OCCURRING WITHIN 24 HOURS OF ADMISSION IN PROVINCE GENERAL HOSPITALS, BY PERCENTAGE, 2024	92
FIGURE 4.30. CAUSES OF DEATHS OCCURRING WITHIN 24 HOURS OF ADMISSION IN DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITALS, BY PERCENTAGE, 2024	92
FIGURE 4.31. HUMAN RESOURCE INDICATORS AT THE REGIONAL DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTERS, 2015-2024	93
FIGURE 4.32. PHYSICIANS AT THE RDTCS, BY SPECIALIZATION AND PERCENTAGE, 2024	93
FIGURE 4.33. NURSES AT THE RDTCS, BY SPECIALIZATION AND PERCENTAGE, 2024	94
FIGURE 4.34. INPATIENT CARE INDICATORS OF THE REGIONAL DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTERS, 2015-2024	94
FIGURE 4.35. INPATIENTS, AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY AT THE RDTCS, BY PERCENTAGE, 2024	95
FIGURE 4.36. PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS WITHIN THE FIRST 24 HOURS OF THE ADMISSION TO THE REGIONAL DIAGNOSTIC AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, 2015-2024	95
FIGURE 4.37. NUMBER OF OUTPATIENT VISITS, 2015-2024	96
FIGURE 4.38. MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 2015-2024	96
FIGURE 4.39. NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS AND NURSES AT CENTRAL HOSPITALS AND SPECIALIZED CENTRES, 2015-2024	97
FIGURE 4.40. NUMBER OF INPATIENTS AND PERCENTAGE OF INPATIENTS FROM RURAL AREAS, 2015-2024	97



FIGURE 4.41. AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY AT CENTRAL HOSPITALS AND SPECIALIZED CENTRES, 2015-2024	97
FIGURE 4.42. PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS OCCURRING WITHIN 24 HOURS OF ADMISSION, 2015-2024.....	98
FIGURE 4.43. NUMBER OF OUTPATIENT VISITS, 2015-2024.....	98
FIGURE 4.44. NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND CLINICS, 2015-2024 OH	100
FIGURE 4.45. NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS OF PRIVATE HOSPITALS, 2015-2024.....	100
FIGURE 4.46. NUMBER OF INPATIENTS IN PRIVATE HOSPITALS, 2015-2024	101
FIGURE 4.47. NUMBER OF OUTPATIENT VISITS IN THOUSAND, 2015-2024	101
FIGURE 5.1. NUMBER OF HEALTHCARE EMPLOYEES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2014-2023.....	104
FIGURE 5.2. HEALTHCARE EMPLOYEES, BY PERCENTAGE, AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2024	105
FIGURE 5.3. NUMBER OF HEALTH EMPLOYEES, BY AGE GROUPS, 2024	105
FIGURE 5.4. THE RATE OF HEALTHCARE EMPLOYEES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY REGION, 2024	106
FIGURE 5.5. THE RATE OF HEALTHCARE EMPLOYEES, PER 10000 POPULATION, BY PROVINCES, 2024	106
FIGURE 5.6. HEALTHCARE EMPLOYEES, BY TYPE OF HOSPITALS, 2024.....	107
FIGURE 5.7. PHYSICIANS, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2024	108
FIGURE 5.8. THE RATE OF PHYSICIAN AND NURSES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY SELECTED YEARS	109
FIGURE 5.9. THE RATE OF PHYSICIANS, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY SPECIALIZATION	110
FIGURE 5.10. THE RATE OF PHYSICIANS, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY SPECIALIZATION	110
FIGURE 5.11. THE RATE OF PHYSICIANS, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY SPECIALIZATION, 2024	111
FIGURE 5.12. THE RATE OF PHYSICIANS, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY REGION, 2017-2024.....	112
FIGURE 5.13. THE RATE OF NURSES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY REGION, 2017-2024	112
FIGURE 5.14. MEDICAL DOCTOR TO NURSE RATIO, BY ASIA-PACIFIC COUNTRIES	113
FIGURE 5.15. PHYSICIAN TO NURSE RATIO, BY REGION, 2024.....	113
FIGURE 6.1. STRUCTURE BY INFECTIOUS DISEASES, BY PERCENT, 2024	117
FIGURE 6.3. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024	117
FIGURE 6.4. RESPIRATORY INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024	118
FIGURE 6.5. STRUCTURE BY RESPIRATORY INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PERCENT, 2024.....	118
FIGURE 6.6. RESPIRATORY INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY REGIONS, 2019-2024.....	119
FIGURE 6.7. VARICELLA, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024	120
FIGURE 6.8. NUMBER OF VARICELLA MORBIDITY, BY MONTH 2024.....	120
FIGURE 6.9. MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024	121
FIGURE 6.10. TUBERCULOSIS PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024	121
FIGURE 6.11. TUBERCULOSIS PER 10 000 POPULATION BY REGIONS, 2015-2024	122
FIGURE 6.12. TOTAL TUBERCULOSIS, CHILDREN'S TUBERCULOSIS BY PERCENT, 2015-2024	122
FIGURE 6.13. NUMBER OF INTESTINAL INFECTIOUS MORBIDITY, AND PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024.....	123
FIGURE 6.14. INTESTINAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY REGIONS, 2015-2024	123
FIGURE 6.15. NUMBER OF SHIGELLOSIS, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024.....	124
FIGURE 6.16. NUMBER OF SHIGELLOSIS, BY MONTH, 2024.....	124
FIGURE 6.17. NUMBER OF VIRAL HEPATITIS, BY TYPE, 2015-2024.....	125
FIGURE 6.18. TYPES OF VIRAL HEPATITIS (PERCENT), 2024	125
FIGURE 6.19. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS, PER 10 000 POPULATIONS, 2015-2024.....	126
FIGURE 6.20. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY TYPE, 2015-2024.....	127

FIGURE 6.21. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY REGION, 2015-2024.....	128
FIGURE 6.22. PERCENTAGE OF STI'S, OF ALL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, 2015-2024	129
FIGURE 6.23. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (PERCENTAGE), BY TYPE, 2015-2024	130
FIGURE 6.24. NUMBER OF HIV AND PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024	131
FIGURE 6.25. NUMBER OF ZOO NOTIC DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024.....	132
FIGURE 6.26. COMPOSITION OF ZOO NOTIC DISEASES (IN PERCENTAGE), 2024	132
FIGURE 7.1. INCIDENCE OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, PER 1000 PEOPLE	134
FIGURE 7.2. NUMBER OF THE POPULATION MORBIDITY, PER 10 000 PEOPLE, BY SEX, 2015-2024.....	135
FIGURE 7.3. THE LEADING 5 CAUSES OF POPULATION MORBIDITY, 2015-2024.....	136
FIGURE 7.4. THE PREVALENCE RATE OF DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY LOCATION, 2015-2024.....	139
FIGURE 7.5. THE PREVALENCE RATE OF DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY SEX, 2015-2024.....	140
FIGURE 7.6. THE PREVALENCE RATE OF DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM PER 10 000 POPULATION BY REGIONS, 2015, 2024	140
FIGURE 7.7. THE PREVALENCE RATE OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM'S DISEASES PER 10000 POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS, 2015, 2024	141
FIGURE 7.8. THE INCIDENCE OF RESPIRATORY DISEASES PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024	142
FIGURE 7.9. THE INCIDENCE RATE OF THE DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY LOCATION, 2014-2024	142
FIGURE 7.10 THE INCIDENCE RATE OF THE DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY SEX, 2015-2024.....	143
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, 2015, 2024.....	143
FIGURE 7.12. THE INCIDENCE RATE OF THE DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS, 2015, 2024	144
FIGURE 7.13. MORBIDITY RATE OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY SEX, 2015-2024.	145
FIGURE 7.14. STRUCTURE OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES RECORDED IN OUTPATIENT CLINICS, 2024	145
FIGURE 7.15. CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES REGISTERED IN OUTPATIENT CARE, BY LEADING CAUSES PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024	145
FIGURE 7.16. CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE, PREVALENCE BY AGE GROUP, 2024	146
FIGURE 7.17. THE INCIDENCE OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES, PER 10000 POPULATION, BY REGIONS, 2015 AND 2024.....	147
FIGURE 7.18. THE INCIDENCE OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES, PER 10000 POPULATION, BY LOCATION, 2015-2024	147
FIGURE 7.19. THE INCIDENCE OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS, 2015 AND 2024.....	148
FIGURE 7.20. HYPERTENSION, PER 10000 POPULATION, 2015-2024	149
FIGURE 7.21. THE INCIDENCE OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY REGIONS, 2015-2014	149
FIGURE 7.22. THE INCIDENCE RATE OF DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY SEX, 2015-2024.....	149
FIGURE 7.23. THE INCIDENCE RATE OF DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY NATIONAL, CAPITAL CITY, AND REGIONS 2015, 2024	149



FIGURE 7.24. THE INCIDENCE RATE OF DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS, 2015 AND 2024	150
FIGURE 7.25. CANCER INCIDENCE PROPOTIONS, BOTH SEXES, 2024	151
FIGURE 7.26. PREDOMINANT 10 TYPES OF CANCER, BY MORBIDITY RATE, AND BY SEX, PER 100 000 POPULATION, 2024	152
FIGURE 7.27. TYPES OF CANCER IN CHILDREN, BY PERCENTAGE, 0-19 YEARS OLD	152
FIGURE 7.28. CANCER CONTROL, BY PERCENTAGE, TOP FIVE TYPE, 2024.....	152
FIGURE 7.29. CANCER CONTROL, BY SURVIVED YEARS, 2024	153
FIGURE 7.30. PERCENTAGE OF CANCER-SURVIVORS UNDER CONTROL ABOVE 5 YEARS, BY PREDOMINANT LOCATION.....	154
FIGURE 7.31. NEW CASE OF INJURIES AND TRAUMA, PER 10 000 POPULATION	154
FIGURE 7.32. INCIDENCE OF INJURY, BY SEX, 2024.....	155
FIGURE 7.33. INCIDENCE OF INJURY, AGE GROUP, BY SEX 2024.....	155
FIGURE 7.34. NEW INJURY CASES BY AGE GROUP PER 10000 POPULATION	156
FIGURE 7.35. LOCATION OF INJURED ORGANS, BY GENDER, 2024	157
FIGURE 7.36. MORBIDITY CAUSED BY ACCIDENTS, BY QUARTER, MONTH AND PERCENTAGE	159
FIGURE 7.37. MORBIDITY CAUSED BY ACCIDENTS, BY REGISTERED AREAS	159
FIGURE 7.38. INJURY-RELATED MORBIDITY BY REGIONS, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2024	160
FIGURE 7.39. HOW MEDICAL CARE WAS RECEIVED, 2024	162
FIGURE 7.40. NEW CASES OF CAUSES OF FALLS IN 10 000 POPULATION BY YEAR	163
FIGURE 7.41. INJURIES CAUSED BY FALLS, BY SEX, 2024.....	163
FIGURE 7.42. NEW CASES OF FALLS, BY AGE GROUP, 2024	164
FIGURE 7.43. NEW CASES OF FALLS, BY JURISDICTION, 2024	167
FIGURE 7.44. CAUSES OF FALLS, INJURIES, LOCATION, PERCENTAGE, 2024	167
FIGURE 7.45. INCIDENCE AND INCIDENCE RATES OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 2024	168
FIGURE 7.46. CAUSES OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS BY SEX, 2024	168
FIGURE 7.47. TRANSPORT ACCIDENT AND INJURIES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2024	169
FIGURE 7.48. SEAT BELT USE, VEHICLE TYPE, PERCENTAGE, 2024	169
FIGURE 7.49. USE OF PROTECTIVE HELMETS, TYPE OF VEHICLE, PERCENTAGE, 2024	169
FIGURE 7.50. ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, PERCENTAGE, 2024	170
FIGURE 7.51. SEASON AND PERCENTAGE OF NEW TRAFFIC ACCIDENT CASES, 2024	170
FIGURE 7.52. TRANSPORT ACCIDENT BY REGISTERED MONTH, 2024	171
FIGURE 7.53. TRANSPORT ACCIDENT BY REGISTERED DAYS OF THE WEEK, 2024	171
FIGURE 7.54. TRANSPORT ACCIDENT BY REGISTERED REGION, 2024.....	172
FIGURE 7.55. CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE RATE AMONG INPATIENTS, PERCENTAGE PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024.....	175
FIGURE 7.56. PATTERNS OF REPORTED CARDIOVASCULAR MORBIDITY AMONG INPATIENTS, 2024.....	176
FIGURE 7.57. CEREBAL STROKE (HEMORRHAGIC, I60-I620 AMONG INPATIENTS, RATE PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024.....	177
FIGURE 8.1. CRUDE DEATH RATE, BY SEX, 2015-2024	181
FIGURE 8.3. CRUDE DEATH RATE, BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS, 2024	182
FIGURE 8.4. DEATH SEX RATIO, AGE GROUPS, 2024	182
FIGURE 8.5. PERCENTAGE OF MORTALITY, BY AGE GROUPS, 2024	183

FIGURE 8.6. CRUDE DEATH RATE, PER 1000 POPULATION, BY PROVINCES, 2024 GIS	183
FIGURE 8.7. LEADING CAUSES OF MORTALITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024.....	183
FIGURE 8.8. PERCENTAGE OF MEN AND WOMEN MORTALITY, BY AGE GROUPS, 2024.....	184
FIGURE 8.9. DEATH RATE FROM CAUSES OF CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM DISEASES, FROM TOTAL DEATHS, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY SEX, 2015-2024	186
FIGURE 8.10. THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM MORTALITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY REGION, 2024.....	187
FIGURE 8.11. DEATH RATE FROM CAUSES OF CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM DISEASES, FROM TOTAL DEATHS, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY PROVINCES, 2024 GIS.....	187
FIGURE 8.12. THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM MORTALITY, BY AGE GROUPS, 2024.....	188
FIGURE 8.13. ISCHEMIC HEART MORTALITY RATE, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY SEX, 2015-2024	188
FIGURE 8.14. PREVENTABLE CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE MORTALITY BY AGE, PERCENTAGE, 2024	189
FIGURE 8.15. DEATH RATE DUE TO STROKE AMONG THE POPULATION AGED 30-70 YEARS, PER 100 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024	191
FIGURE 8.16. MORTALITY RATES DUE TO ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE IN THE POPULATION AGED 25+ YEARS, PER 100 000 AGE-GROUPS, 2015-2024	192
FIGURE 8.17. DEATH RATE DUE TO STROKE AMONG THE POPULATION AGED 25+ YEARS, PER 100 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024	192
FIGURE 8.18. CANCER MORTALITY RATE, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY SEX, 2015-2024.....	193
FIGURE 8.19. LIVER CANCER MORTALITY RATE, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY SEX, 2015-2024.....	193
FIGURE 8.20. EXTERNAL CAUSES MORTALITY RATE, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY SEX, 2015-2024.....	195
FIGURE 8.21. TRAFFIC ACCIDENT MORTALITY RATE, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY SEX, 2015-2024	195
FIGURE 8.22. TRAFFIC ACCIDENT MORTALITY, BY AGE GROUPS, 2024	196
FIGURE 8.23. CAUSES OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENT MORTALITY, 2015-2024	196
FIGURE 8.24. SUICIDE MORTALITY RATE, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024.....	197
FIGURE 8.25. ALCOHOL POISONING MORTALITY RATE, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024	198
FIGURE 8.26. NUMBER OF OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES, 2024	198
FIGURE 8.27. PERCENTAGE OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM MORTALITY, 2015-2024	199
FIGURE 8.28. DIGESTIVE SYSTEM MORTALITY RATE, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024	199
FIGURE 8.29. LIVER CIRRHOSIS, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY SEX, 2015-2024.....	200
FIGURE 8.30. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM MORTALITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024	200
FIGURE 9.1. LOCATION OF THE BLOOD SUB- CENTER	202
FIGURE 9.3. NUMBER OF BLOOD COLLECTIONS 2014-2024, TREND TO 2030	204
FIGURE 9.4. THE TYPE OF BLOOD DONOR, 2014-2024.....	205
FIGURE 9.5. TYPES OF BLOOD COLLECTION , 2014-2024	205
FIGURE 9.6. EXCLUSION BASED ON TTIS 2014-2024	206
FIGURE 9.7. PRODUCTION OF BLOOD COMPONENTS BY THE BLOOD TRANSFUSION SECTOR, 2014–2024, WITH OUTLOOK FOR 2030	207
FIGURE 9.8. BLOOD AND BLOOD PRODUCT UTILIZATION IN THE BLOOD TRANSFUSION SECTOR, 2014–2024, WITH PROJECTIONS UNTIL 2030 (IN UNITS)".....	207
FIGURE 9.9. THE STRUCTURE OF BLOOD SUB-CENTERS.....	209
FIGURE 9.10. TOTAL BLOOD COLLECTED BY BLOOD SUB- CENTERS, 2014-2024	209
FIGURE 9.11. TOTAL BLOOD AND BLOOD PRODUCTION BY BLOOD SUB- CENTERS, 2014-2024.....	210



FIGURE 10.1. BRAIN DEATH IDENTIFICATION TEAM OPERATING THROUGHOUT MONGOLIA	223
FIGURE 10.2. NUMBER OF BRAIN DEATH DETERMINATION TEAMS INVOLVED IN IDENTIFYING DONORS WITH TOTAL BRAIN DEATH, 2018-2024.....	224
FIGURE 10.3. NUMBER OF ORGAN TRANSPLANTS FROM LIVING AND BRAIN-DEAD DONORS, 2006-2024	224
FIGURE 10.4. NUMBER OF PEOPLE ON THE WAITING LIST FOR LIVER TRANSPLANTATION, 2024	227
FIGURE 10.5. THE NUMBER OF CITIZENS WHO WERE REGISTERED AND RECEIVED A CERTIFICATE FOR ORGAN, TISSUE, AND CELL TRANSPLANT TREATMENT ABROAD, 2019-2024	227
FIGURE 11.1. CALL QUALITY INDICATOR, 2024 YEAR.....	230
FIGURE 11.2. TOTAL HANDLED CALLS, 2020-2024 YEARS.....	231
FIGURE 11.3. TOTAL CALLS SERVED, 2020-2024 YEARS	231
FIGURE 11.4. STRUCTURE OF DOCTOR APPOINTMENT SCHEDULING CALLS, 2020–2024.....	232
FIGURE 11.5. DOCTOR APPOINTMENT SCHEDULING BY SPECIALIZED HOSPITALS AND SPECIALIZED CENTERS, 2020–2024.....	232
FIGURE 11.6. DOCTOR APPOINTMENT SCHEDULING ‘BY DISTRICT HEALTH CENTER, 2020-2024’	233
FIGURE 11.7. DOCTOR'S EXAMINATION APPOINTMENT BY PROVINCE, 2021-2024.....	233
FIGURE 12.1. CURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE (BILLION MNT)	225
FIGURE 12.2. STRUCTURE OF TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE IN PERCENTAGE /AS OF 2023/	225
FIGURE 12.3. CURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE AS A SHARE OF GDP	227
FIGURE 12.4. GDP AND PER CAPITA HEALTH EXPENDITURE.....	228
FIGURE 12.5. THE SHARE OF OOP EXPENDITURE IN CURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE.....	229
FIGURE 12.6. RATIO OF FUNDING SOURCES IN CURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE	230
FIGURE 12.7. HEALTH CARE FINANCING SCHEMES BY TYPES OF REVENUE.....	230
FIGURE 12.8. HEALTH EXPENDITURE BY HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS	233
FIGURE 12.9. HEALTH EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF SERVICE (PERCENTAGE)	234
FIGURE 12.10. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY SUBCATEGORY (PERCENTAGE)	235
FIGURE 12.11. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY SUBCATEGORY (BILLION MNT)	235
FIGURE 12.12. HEALTH EXPENDITURE BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (PERCENTAGE)	236
FIGURE 13.1. HISTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, 2024.....	239
FIGURE 13.2. CERVICAL CYTOPATHOLOGY EXAMINATIONS BY NATIONWIDE, 2015–2024.....	241
FIGURE 13.3. CYTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS BY DIAGNOSIS TYPE,2024.....	241
FIGURE 13.4. PATHOLOGICAL AUTOPSY EXAMINATIONS BY NATIONWIDE, 2015-2014	242
FIGURE 13.5. PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS DISCREPANCY AND DISCREPANCY RATE BY PROVINCE, 2024.....	242

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1.1. NUMBER OF POPULATION AND SOME DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS BY PROVINCES, ULAANBAATAR CITY, 2024	22
TABLE 1.3. LIFE EXPECTANCY, BY REGION, PROVINCES AND THE CAPITAL, 2024.....	23
TABLE 2.1. INFANT AND UNDER-5 MORTALITY BY SELECTED YEARS	37
TABLE 2.3. NEWBORN AND PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE, 2015-2024.....	41
TABLE 2.4. TB INCIDENCE RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION, SELECTED YEARS	45
TABLE 2.5 . MORTALITY RATE OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE, CANCER, DIABETES OR CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE, 30-70 AGED, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024.....	48
TABLE 2.6. INDICATORS OF CAPACITY AND AVAILABILITY OF MEDICAL CARE, BY SELECTED YEARS.....	54
TABLE 2.7. MORTALITY RATES DUE TO INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AIR POLLUTION, ACCORDING TO WHO ESTIMATES	56
TABLE 2.8. MORTALITY RATES DUE TO INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AIR POLLUTION, BY HEALTH STATISTICS	56
TABLE 2.9. MORTALITY RATES DUE TO INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AIR POLLUTION, PER 100 000 POPULATION OF THAT AGE, 2015-2024	57
TABLE 2.10. LEVELS OF WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) SERVICES IN HEALTHCARE FACILITIES, IN PERCENTAGES, 2024	61
TABLE 3.1. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY AGE GROUPS, 2024.....	75
TABLE 3.3. NUMBER OF NEWBORNS BY REGION, 2024.....	76
TABLE 3.4. LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE MORBIDITY, BY PERCENTAGE (OUTPATIENT), 2024	78
TABLE 3.5. LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE MORBIDITY, BY PERCENTAGE (INPATIENT), 2024.....	79
TABLE 3.6. LEADING CAUSES OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT MORBIDITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS, 2024 (OUTPATIENT)	79
TABLE 3.7. LEADING CAUSES OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT MORBIDITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS, 2024 (INPATIENT)	80
TABLE 3.8. LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE MORTALITY, BY PERCENTAGE, 2024	81
TABLE 3.9. LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE MORTALITY, BY PERCENTAGE, 2024	81
TABLE 3.10. ABORTION BY HOSPITALS, 2024	82
TABLE 3.11. WOMEN UTILIZING MCM BY LOCATION, 2024	83
TABLE 4.1. NUMBER OF HEALTH FACILITIES, 2024	84
TABLE 4.2. SOME MEDICAL CARE INDICATORS OF THE CENTRAL HOSPITALS AND SPECIALIZED CENTERS, 2024.....	111
TABLE 4.3. SOME INDICATORS OF THE PRIVATE HOSPITALS, 2024	114
TABLE 6.1. RESPIRATORY INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2015-2024	131
TABLE 7.1. THE LEADING 5 CAUSES OF THE POPULATION MORBIDITY, BY LOCATION AND PERCENTAGE, 2015-2024	148
TABLE 7.3. THE LEADING 5 CAUSES OF THE POPULATION MORBIDITY, BY LOCATION, AGE AND SEX,	



PER 10 000 POPULATION 2024.....	149
TABLE 7.4. PERCENTAGE OF THE DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM PER 10000 POPULATION, SEX, 2015, 2024.....	153
TABLE 7.5. THE DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, BY PERCENTAGE, 2015 AND 2024	157
TABLE 7.6. CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES BY PROPORTION OF TOTAL CASES, 2015 AND 2024	162
TABLE 7.7. THE DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM, BY PERCENTAGE, 2015 AND 2024.....	166
TABLE 7.8. ESTIMATED CASES FOR MOST COMMON CANCERS, BY SEX, PERCENTAGE 2024.....	167
TABLE 7.9. TNM CLASSIFICATION OF CANCER, BY PERCENTAGE, 2024	169
TABLE 7.10. PERCENT OF ALCOHOL-RELATED INJURIES, 2022-2024	174
TABLE 7.11. CAUSES AND PERCENTAGE OF ACCIDENTS, 2020-2024	175
TABLE 7.12. DIAGNOSIS OF THE PEOPLE WITH INJURIES, IN PERCENTAGES	176
TABLE 7.13. THE DIAGNOSIS OF PEOPLE WITH INJURIES, BY TYPES AND CAUSES	177
TABLE 7.14. LEADING CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS, BY PROVINCE, 2024	179
TABLE 7.15. LEADING CAUSES OF NEW CASES DUE TO FALLS (%), 2024	184
TABLE 7.16. LEADING CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS, BY AGE GROUP, 2024	185
TABLE 7.17. INJURY LOCATION, PERCENTAGE, 2024	186
TABLE 7.18. PLACES WHERE ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS WERE REGISTERED, PERCENTAGE, INCIDENCE RATE, 2024.....	194
TABLE 7.19. TOP 5 CAUSES OF INPATIENT MORBIDITY, PER 10000 POPULATION, 2015-2024	195
TABLE 7.20. TOP 5 CAUSES OF INPATIENT MORBIDITY, 2024.....	196
TABLE 7.21. STRUCTURE AND PERCENTAGE OF COMMON INPATIENTS, 2015-2024	197
TABLE 7.22. DISEASES OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM, AS A PERCENTAGE, 2015-2024	199
TABLE 7.23. NUMBER OF SURGERIES PERFORMED IN HOSPITALS IN ULAANBAATAR, 2024.....	201
TABLE 7.24. MAJOR SURGERIES, BY TYPE, 2024	201
TABLE 8.1. LEADING CAUSES OF MORTALITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2024	206
TABLE 8.3. DEATH RATE OF STROKE, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2018-2024.....	210
TABLE 8.4. DEATH RATE OF HYPERTENSIVE DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2018-2024	211
TABLE 8.5. DEATH RATE OF ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2018-2024.....	211
TABLE 8.6. CAUSES OF MORTALITY, BY SEX AND PERCENT	215
TABLE 11.1. THE CALL QUALITY INDICATOR, 2023 YEAR.....	232
TABLE 11.2. STRUCTURE OF CALLS , 2020-2024 YEARS.....	233

ACRONYMS

WHO	World Health Organization
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
ICD	International Classification Of Diseases
ICD-9	International Classification of Diseases, 9th 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	Health Development Center
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CBRAG	Crude Birth Rate by Age Group
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
SBR	Specific Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate



FOREWORD

Based on official health sector statistics of Mongolia, we have developed the “Health Indicators 2024” compilation. This publication has been calculated and prepared in accordance with international methodologies and is intended for you—users of health data. The compilation provides an annual summary of key sector indicators, progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and benchmarks set by Mongolia’s long-term development policy, “Vision 2050.” It serves as a valuable resource for health policy development.

In recent years, Mongolia’s health sector statistics have been rapidly transitioning to more advanced, accessible, and digital formats. We are restructuring our organization and workforce to support this shift, with plans to further develop a Big Data ecosystem in the health sector and integrate it into research and analysis.

By 2024, the registration forms and information procedures used in the healthcare sector have been revised and aligned with the integrated information system, laying a strong foundation for the collection of high-quality, reliable data. Significant progress has also been made in digitizing the sector: preparations are underway to fully transition all information processing, transmission, and control activities to electronic platforms. The necessary infrastructure and legal framework have been established, marking a major step forward in the development of the health information system.

Among key health indicators, Mongolia’s average life expectancy in 2024 reached 71.8 years, an increase from the previous year. The life expectancy for women is 77.1 years, while for men it is 67.9 years, revealing a gender gap of 9.2 years. This disparity highlights inequalities in health outcomes and remains a concern for the sector.

Under the “Vision-2050” long-term development policy, Mongolia aims to reduce the infant mortality rate to 9.0 per 1,000 live births and the maternal mortality rate to 20.0 per 100 000 live births by 2025. As of 2024, the infant mortality rate stands at 12.2, and the maternal mortality rate at 22.5, indicating that targeted measures are still needed in the remaining period to reach these goals. On a positive note, the under-five mortality rate has improved, decreasing from 18.4 in 2014 to 15.2 in 2024.

Non-communicable diseases have become the leading health burden in Mongolia since the 1990s and continue to rise. According to WHO methodology, the probability of dying between ages 30 and 70 from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases is nearly twice the global average an alarming statistic that calls for urgent attention.

Access to and coverage of healthcare services have shown steady improvement in recent years. Currently, there are 113 people per hospital bed and 214 people per general practitioner. On average, 3 040 out of every 10 000 people are hospitalized annually, and each person makes 7.2 outpatient visits per year, reflecting growing demand and improved service utilization.

The “Health Indicators 2024” compilation provides a comprehensive overview of the health status of the Mongolian population and key sector metrics. It aims to support policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders with accurate, up-to-date information essential for evidence-based decision-making.

In addition, we are actively developing an electronic platform to increase access to information and ensure users can receive data anytime, anywhere. We welcome your feedback and

collaboration as we continue to advance digital transformation in the health sector.

We extend our sincere thanks to all stakeholders for their commitment to informed decision-making and wish you success in your efforts toward digital innovation and development in healthcare.

Regards,

DIRECTOR  B.NARANTUYA



CHAPTER I

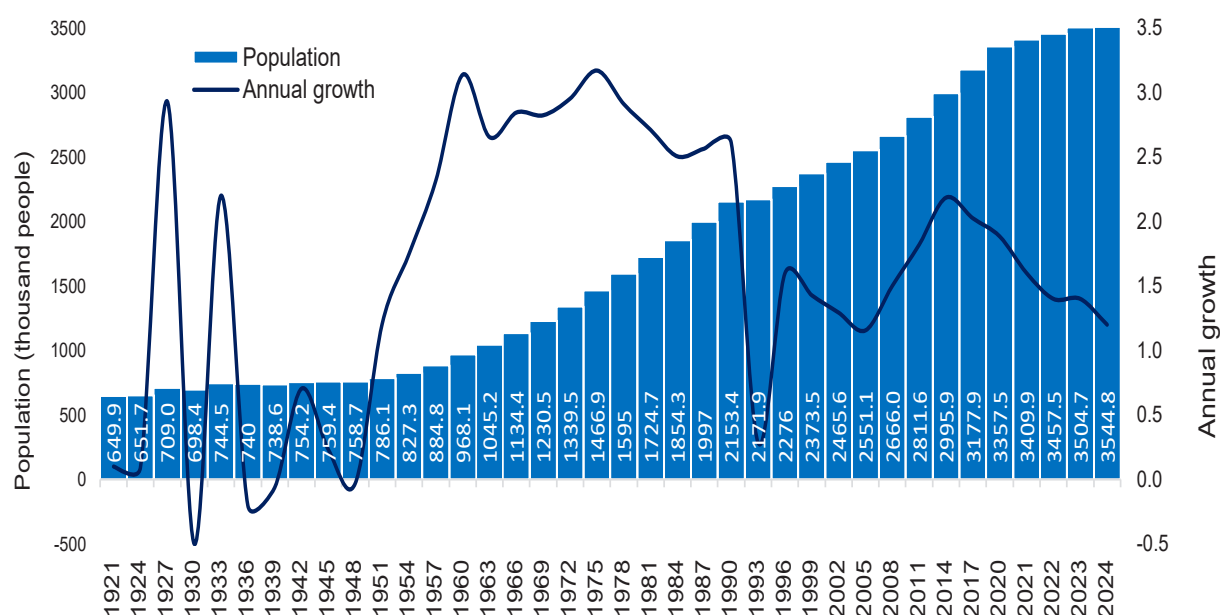
POPULATION OF MONGOLIA

CHAPTER I. POPULATION OF MONGOLIA

As of 2024, the population of Mongolia is expected to reach 3,544.8 million, an increase of 40.1 thousand people or 1.2% from the previous year. 71.2% of the population resides in urban areas, while 28.8% live in rural areas. In Ulaanbaatar, 1 768.2 thousand people, or 49.9% of the total population, are residing. 49.3% of the population are males and 50.7% are females, with a sex ratio of 97 males per 100 females. When viewed by age structure, children aged 15 and under comprise 31.6%, the population aged 15-64 makes up 62.9%, and those aged 65 and older account for 5.8%.

As of 2024, the number of households is 997.0 thousand, with 69.3 percent in urban areas and 30.7 percent in rural areas. In Ulaanbaatar, there are 475.1 thousand households, while the central region has 158.3 thousand, the western region has 112.1 thousand, the eastern region has 71.4 thousand, and the Khangai region has 180.1 thousand households, with an average of 3.6 people per household nationwide.

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 declining since 2015, and as of 2024, it is 1.2, which is a decrease of 0.2 from the previous year.

1.1. POPULATION AGE-SEX COMPOSITION

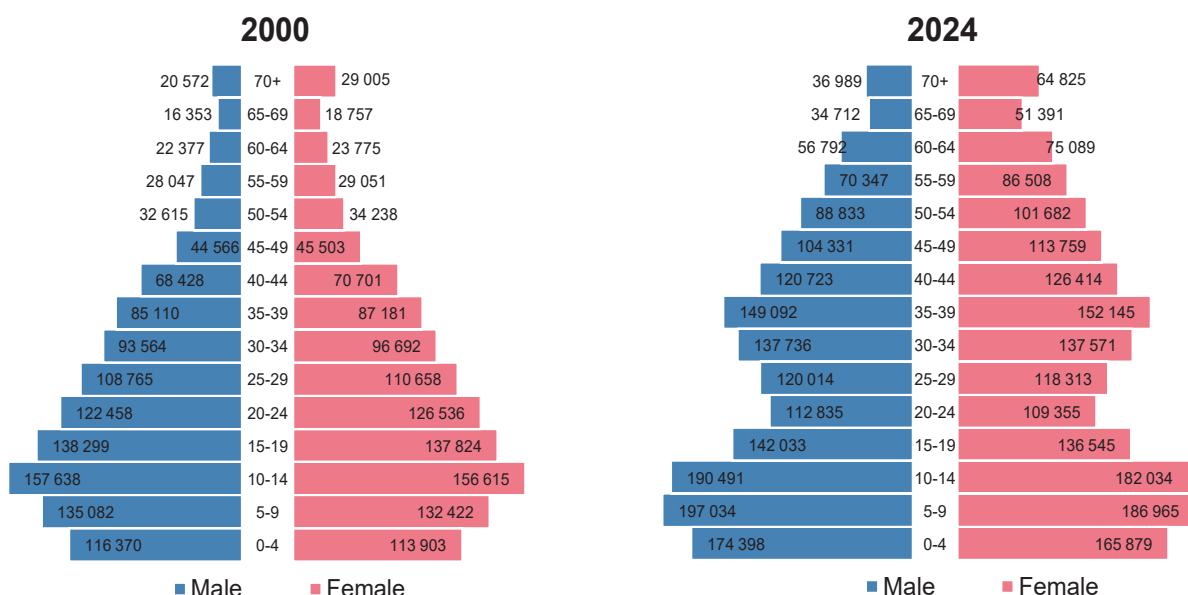
Population age-sex composition is a crucial indicator in demography, reflecting the distribution of age groups and genders within a population. This composition varies among countries and plays a significant role in shaping both current and future socio-economic issues within a nation.

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.

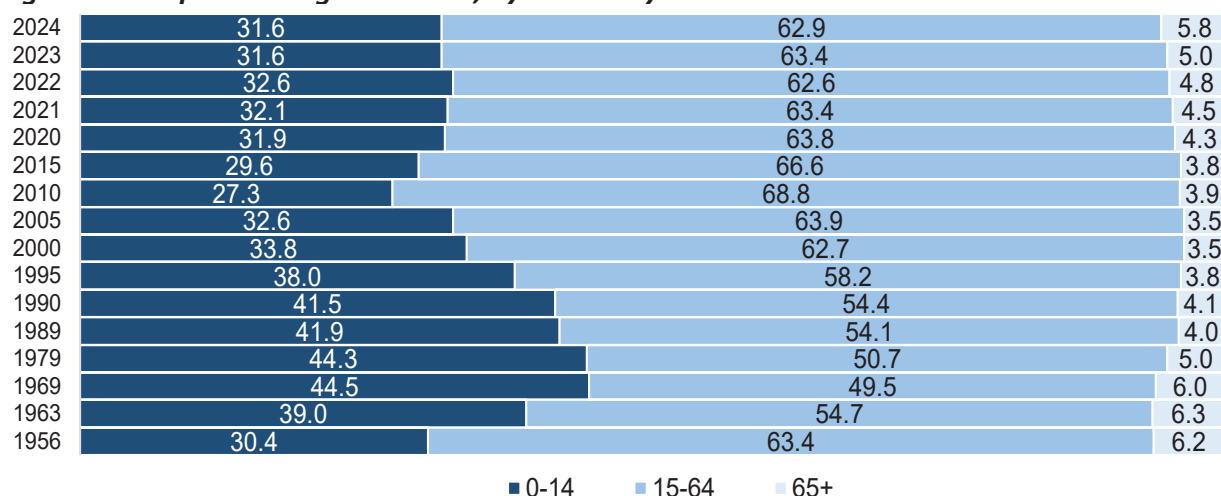
Figure 1.2. Population pyramid, 2000, 2024



Source: Statistical database- www.1212.mn

The population pyramid of 2024 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 2024, and this percentage has further decreased to 31.6 percent.

Figure 1.3. Population age structure, by selected years



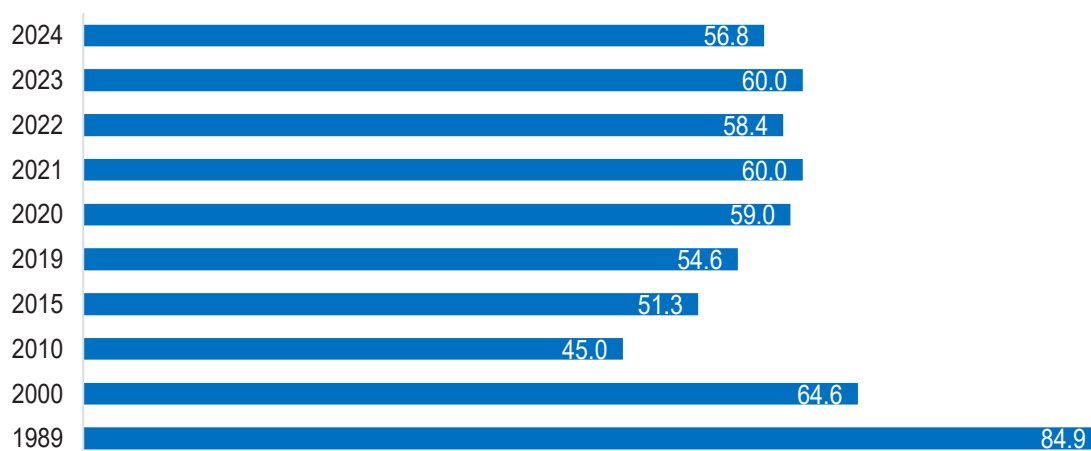
Source: Statistical database- www.1212.mn

1.2. POPULATION DEPENDENCY

In the early 1990s, the dependency ratio stood at 85 dependents per 100 working-age individuals. Since then, it saw a downward trend, decreasing from 2000 onwards in Mongolia. By 2024, the population dependency ratio stood at 56.8 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 17.1. (Figure 1.4).

Figure 1.4. Population dependency ratio, by selected years



Source: Statistical database- www.1212.mn

In provinces such as Tuv (108.7), Umnugovi (107.0), Dornod (102.4), Khentii (103.3), Bulgan (103.9), Dundgovi (101.6), Dornogovi (103.8), Selenge (103.2), Sukhbaatar (101.8), Uvs (101.2), Arkhangai (101.6), and Khovd (101.0), there are more than 100 males per 100 females. In contrast, in Ulaanbaatar city and other provinces, there are fewer than 100 males per 100 females.

1.3. POPULATION DENSITY

Compared to other countries, our country is among the most sparsely populated, with a population density of 2.3 persons per square kilometer in 2024. This represents an increase of 0.8 persons compared to the density recorded in 2000.

In Mongolia, population density—the number of people per square kilometer—is highest in Ulaanbaatar and Orkhon province. In 2024, Ulaanbaatar had a population density of 376.2, which is double the level recorded in 2000, and 7.1 people higher than the previous year. In Orkhon province, population density increased from 95.6 in 2000 to 139.9 in 2024, a rise of 44.3 people, and 1.8 people more than the previous year.

By administrative division, Ulaanbaatar city accounts for only 0.3% of the country's total land area but has the highest population density at 376.2. Population density varies across provinces depending on land area and population size. For instance, Orkhon and Darkhan-Uul have relatively high densities, ranging between 33.5 and 139.9. In contrast, some provinces such as Govi-Altai, Umnugovi, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Dornod, Bayankhongor, Sukhbaatar, and Zavkhan have the lowest densities, ranging from 0.4 to 0.9, meaning fewer than one person per square kilometer. The remaining provinces have population densities between 1.0 and 3.3.

For instance, population density is higher in Orkhon and Darkhan-Uul provinces, ranging be-



tween 33.1 and 138.1 people per square kilometer. Conversely, Govi-Altai, Umnugovi, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Dornod, Bayankhongor, Sukhbaatar, and Zavkhan provinces exhibit the lowest density, with fewer than one or 0.4 to 0.9 persons per square kilometer. The remaining provinces fall within a density range of 1.0 to 3.3 persons per square kilometer.

Figure 1.5. Population density, by aimags and Ulaanbaatar, 2024

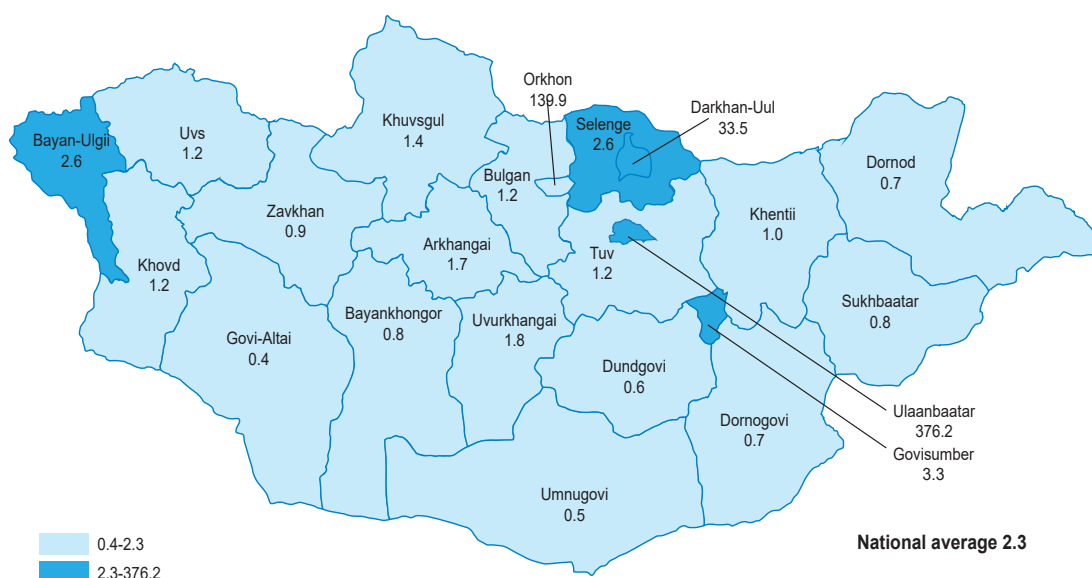


Table 1.1. Number of population and some demographic indicators by provinces, Ulaanbaatar city, 2024

Aimags and city	Population	Dependency ratio	Out of		Index ageing	Sex ratio
			Children	Elderly		
National average	3544835	56.8	48.5	8.3	17.1	96.0
Western region	422845	59.5	51.9	7.6	14.7	100.4
Bayan-Ulgii	118275	65.5	58.8	6.7	11.5	99.7
Govii-Altai	56523	53.4	45.3	8.1	17.9	100.9
Zavkhan	70719	53.6	44.5	9.1	20.5	99.2
Uvs	84911	59.7	52.7	7.1	13.5	101.2
Khovd	92417	61.0	53.4	7.7	14.3	101.0
Khangai region	602597	56.4	47.6	8.8	18.4	99.1
Arkhangai	91559	56.4	47.3	9.0	19.0	101.6
Bayankhongor	88029	57.9	50.2	7.8	15.5	97.4
Bulgan	60332	54.2	43.4	10.9	25.0	103.9
Orkhon	111890	57.2	48.5	8.7	18.0	96.2
Uvurkhangai	114351	56.5	47.7	8.9	18.6	99.1
Khuvsgul	136436	55.6	47.3	8.3	17.6	98.8
Central region	521667	57.1	47.9	9.2	19.2	102.9
Govisumber	18159	62.5	54.8	7.7	14.0	100.1
Darkhan-Uul	110544	60.1	50.2	9.9	19.7	95.6
Dornogovi	72097	55.4	47.6	7.8	16.3	103.8
Dundgovi	45900	56.6	45.9	10.7	23.3	101.6
Umnugovi	77370	56.8	50.0	6.8	13.6	107.0
Selenge	106042	54.6	45.3	9.3	20.6	103.2
Tuv	91555	57.3	46.4	10.9	23.5	108.7
Eastern region	229575	59.4	50.3	9.1	18.1	102.5
Dornod	84604	60.4	51.3	9.0	17.6	102.4
Sukhbaatar	65791	60.0	51.4	8.6	16.7	101.8
Khentii	79180	57.8	48.3	9.5	19.7	103.3
Ulaanbaatar	1768151	61.4	53.1	8.3	15.5	93.6

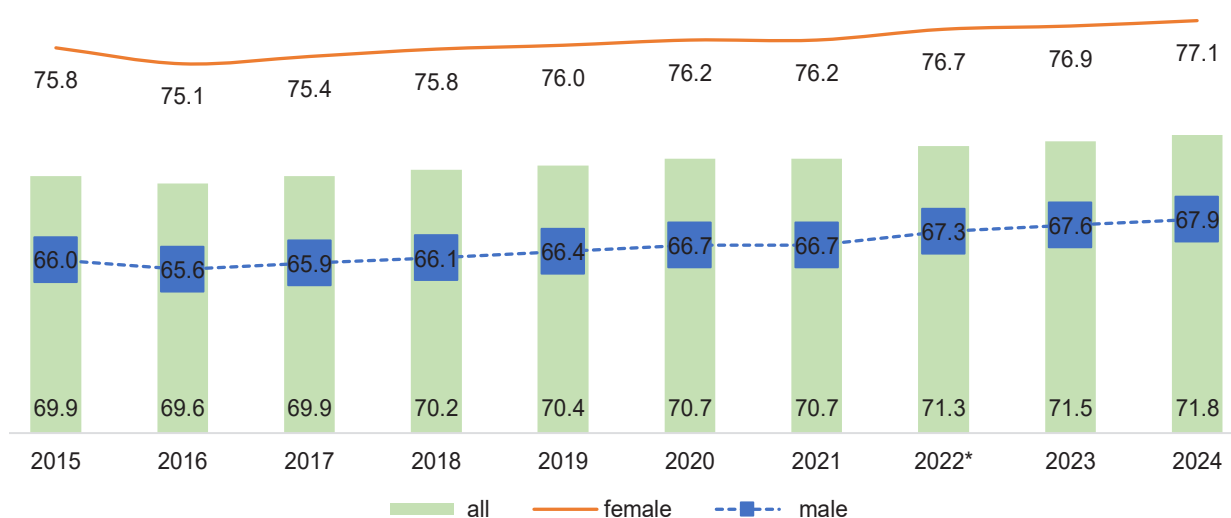
Source: Statistical database- www.1212.mn

1.4. AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY

“Life expectancy” stands as a primary determinant of an individual’s lifespan. By 2024, life expectancy at birth had reached 71.8 years, marking a 0.3-point increase compared to the previous year. Specifically, life expectancy for women stood at 77.1 years, while for men, it was 67.9 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 6.3 years, reaching 71.8 years in 2024.

Figure 1.6. Life expectancy, 2015-2024



* The National Statistics Office revised the life expectancy estimates for the year 2022.

When compared to the national average, Bayan-Ulgii and Sukhbaatar provinces exhibit the highest average life expectancy, with figures of 76.0, Bulgan with 75.0, and Khentii with 74.1. Conversely, Uvs, Dornod, Khuvsgul, and Darkhan-Uul provinces show a slightly lower average life expectancy, ranging from 0.1 to 3.2 years below the national average.

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.

By 2024, there are variations in average life expectancy among provinces, with the lowest levels observed in the following regions: Uvs in the Western region with 71.7 years, Darkhan-Uul in the Central region with 68.6, Selenge 71.7 years, and Dornod in the Eastern region with 71.3 years. Moreover, these provinces fall below the national average life expectancy.



Table 1.2. Life expectancy, by region, aimags and the Capital, 2024

Aimag and the Capital	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio
National average	71.77	67.92	77.10	9.2
Western region				
Bayan-Ulgii	76.00	72.94	78.42	5.5
Govi-Altai	73.14	68.38	77.30	8.9
Zavkhan	73.07	70.69	75.50	4.8
Uvs	71.70	67.41	74.99	7.6
Khovd	75.04	72.30	76.76	4.5
Khangai region				
Arkhangai	73.22	71.09	74.18	3.1
Bayankhongor	72.32	69.09	74.38	5.3
Bulgan	75.01	70.42	77.42	7.0
Orkhon	73.66	72.92	83.70	10.8
Uvurkhangai	72.67	70.73	74.93	4.2
khuvsgul	69.70	66.49	74.55	8.1
Central region				
Govisumber	74.11	72.17	77.30	5.1
Darkhan-Uul	68.60	64.23	74.44	10.2
Dornogovi	73.11	68.65	78.76	10.1
Dundgovi	75.78	72.52	80.50	8.0
Umnugovi	73.72	69.66	78.36	8.7
Selenge	71.68	67.17	78.06	10.9
Tuv	72.97	70.74	75.68	4.9
Eastern region				
Dornod	71.27	67.34	75.54	8.2
Sukhbaatar	75.89	70.69	80.82	10.1
Khentii	74.13	71.63	77.35	5.7
Ulaanbaatar	72.45	67.72	75.78	8.1

Source: Statistical database- www.1212.mn

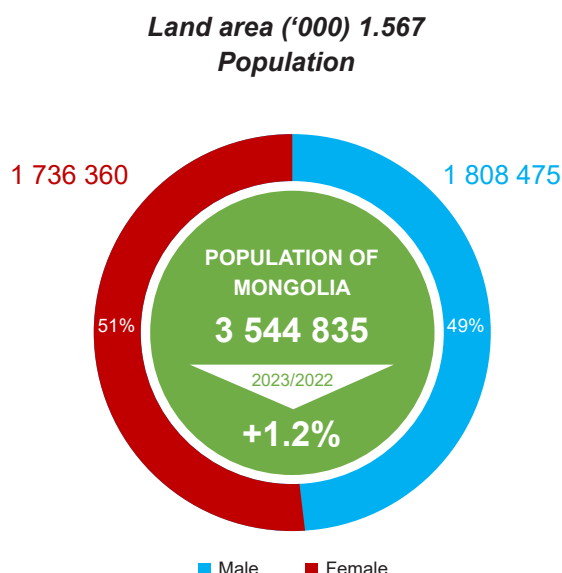


CHAPTER II.

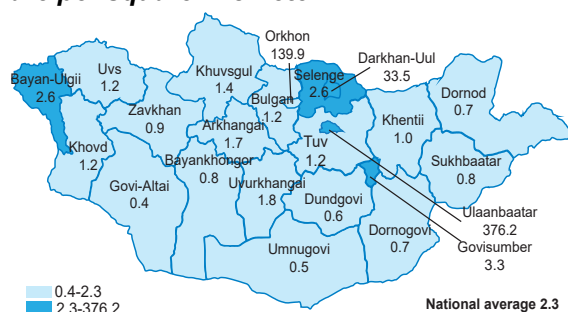
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

CHAPTER II. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL AND UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

2.1. POLICY DOCUMENT



Population density in 2024 is 2.3 persons per square kilometer



Total fertility rate 16.9
Crude death rate 5.2
Crude birth rate 2.5

1. "Vision-2050" Mongolia's long-term development policy (the Parliament decree № 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 (2020-2030) 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 digital services in healthcare and establish 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 main development direction for 2021-2025 (the Parliament decree № 23, 2020)

Objective 2.2: Make a reform for a quality, accessible, and effective health system.

3. "State Policy on Health" (Cabinet Resolution № 24, 2017)

Goal: 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

The United Nations and the World Bank annually assess the progress of member countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and calculate an evaluation index accordingly.

In 2024, the Sustainable Development Goals Index included a total of 125 indicators, of which 98 were globally standardized indicators. Among the 193 UN member states, the SDG implementation index reported scores for 167 countries. Finland ranked first with a score of 86.4, followed by Sweden with 85.7 and Denmark with 85.0. Guinea-Bissau was included and ranked in the index for the first time.

The world average score is 66.1, indicating improvement in implementation. However, many countries still lack adequate implementation.

























According to the SDG performance index, Mongolia ranked 99th with a score of 66.3. Compared to the previous year, its rank improved by 7, and it maintained the same level as the world average, with 2.0 scores.

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

Figure 2.1 Sustainable development goals performance index, 2024



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

SDG	SDGs health indicators	World average	Regional average	WHO estimation-Mongolia	Year	Score	Trend	National total 2024
SDG	Population life expectancy	73.3	77.4	70.1	2021			71.8
3.1.1	Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	223	44	39	2020			22.5
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	18	6	8	2022			7.5
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	38	12	13	2022			15.2
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence rate (per 100 000 population)	134	96	452	2022			65.3
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections among the uninfected population	0.19	0.07	0.01	2022			0.005
3.4.1	Probability of dying 30-70 years old person due to cardiovascular, cancer, diabetes and chronic diseases (%)	17.8	15.9	28.7	2019			(per 10000 people aged the 30-70) 41.3
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	9.2	9.4	18.5	2021			15.5
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 10 000 population)	16.7	15.2	12.4	2021			15.6
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls 15-19 years old)	41.3	16.9	21.1	2023			15.5
3.1.2	Proportion of skilled birth attendance	86	98	99.3	2023			99.9
3.8.1	Coverage index UHC	68	79	65	2021			-

Source: www.sdgindex.org**Note: Trends defined as follows.**





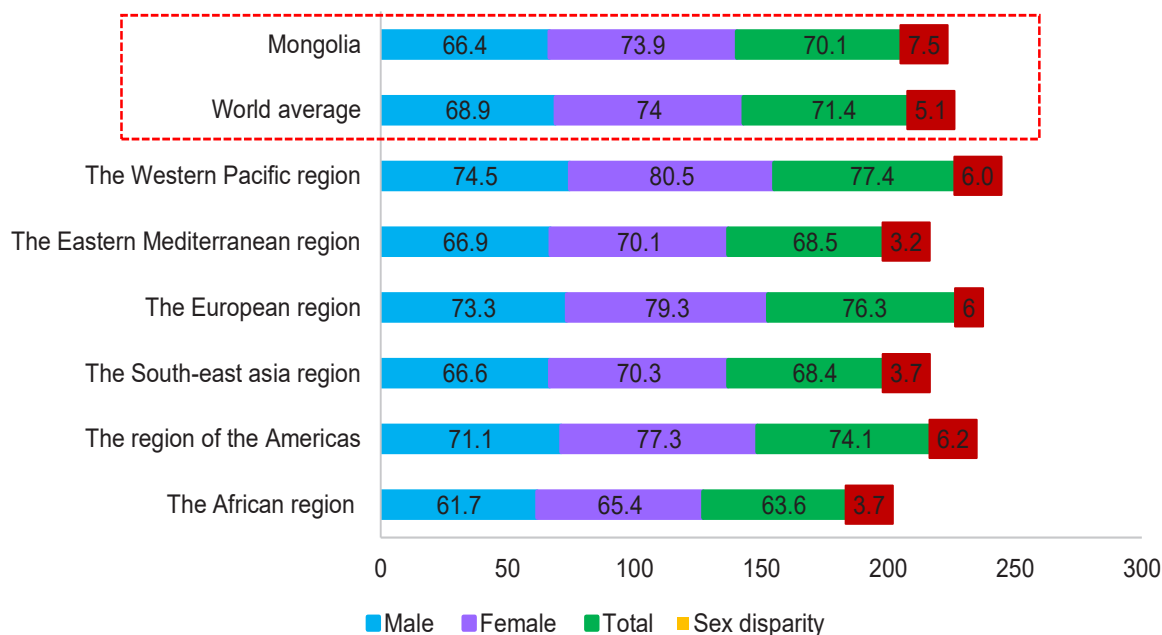
	The score is declining and needs to be improved
	The growth rate required to achieve the SDGs by 2030 is less than 50%
	Although the score has increased by more than 50%, it is not enough to reach the SDGs by 2030
	Sufficient to achieve the SDGs by 2030



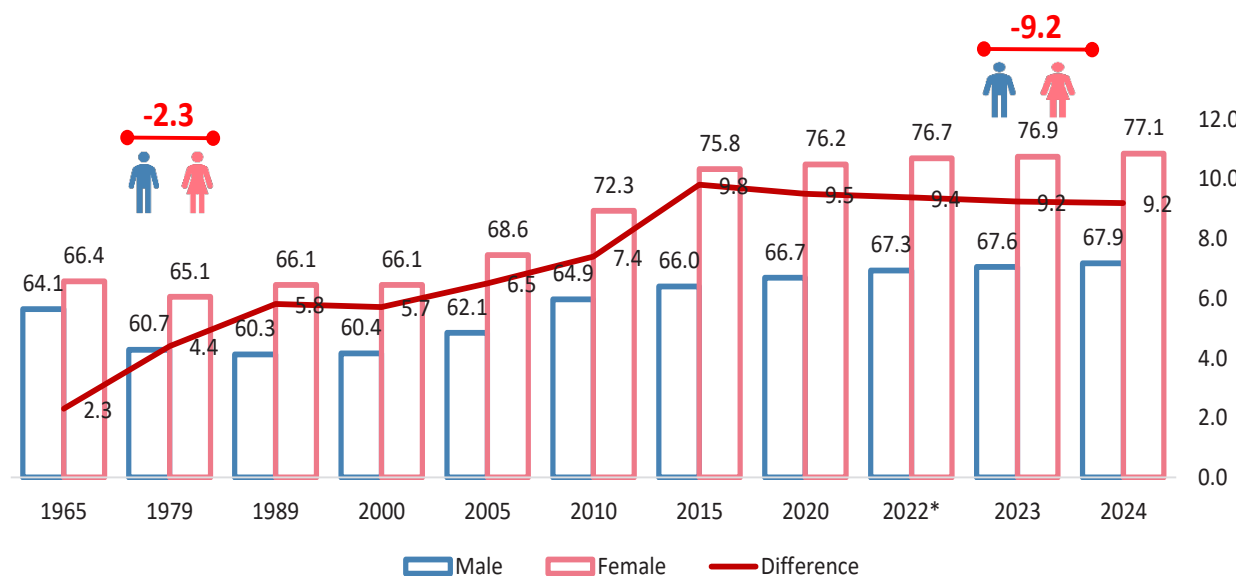
Figure 2.2. Life expectancy at birth, global average, compared to regional average, 2024



Source: World Health Statistics 2024

In 2021, the world average life expectancy disparity between males and females was 5.1 years, whereas in Mongolia, the disparity was 1.4 times higher, making it one of the highest disparities. According to the National Statistics Office, in 1965, life expectancy disparities between males and females in Mongolia were 2.3 years, which increased to 9.2 years by 2024, marking a difference of 6.9 years over this period.

Figure 2.3. Life expectancy by sex, over the specific



Source: National Statistics Office

2.3. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

2.3.1. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (SDG 3.1.1)

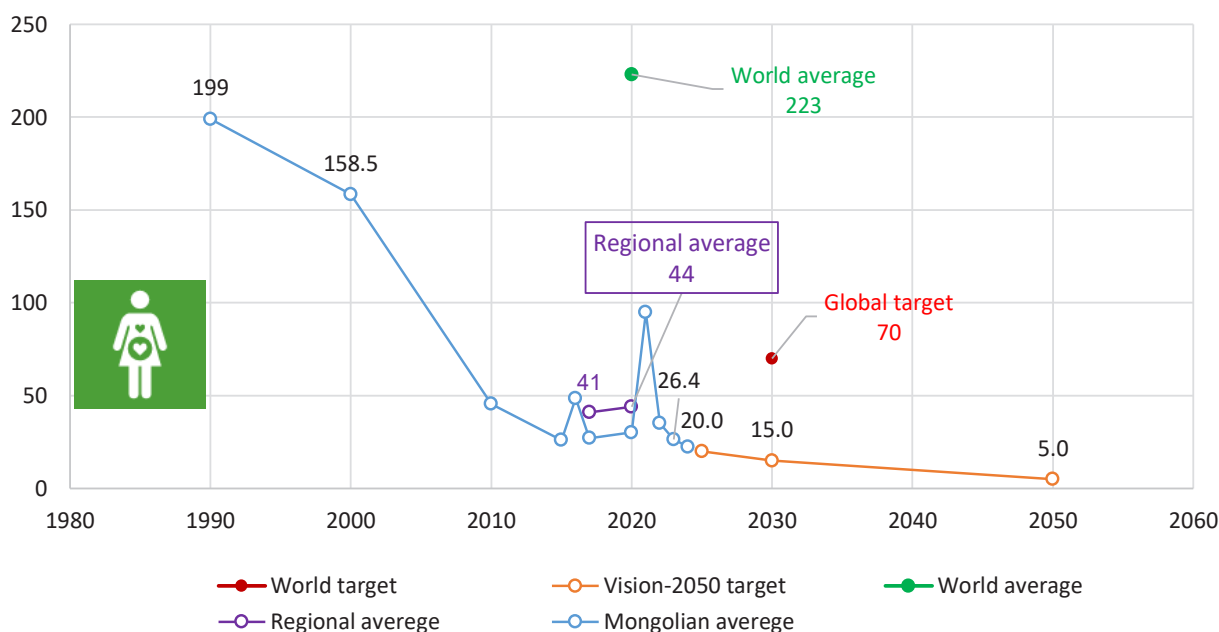
Sustainable Development Goal 3.1. Reduce the global maternal mortality rate to fewer than 70 deaths per 100 000 live births.

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



Source: World Health Statistics 2022: Annex 2-1

In 2024, there were 13 recorded maternal deaths, equating to a rate of 22.5 per 100 000 live births. This figure is 13.6 lower than the 10-year average and 3.9 lower than the preceding year.

Over the last decade, there has been a notable decline of 44.9 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 2.5 points higher than the targeted level for 2025.



Figure 2.5. Maternal mortality, per 100 000 live births, WHO estimates, 2020

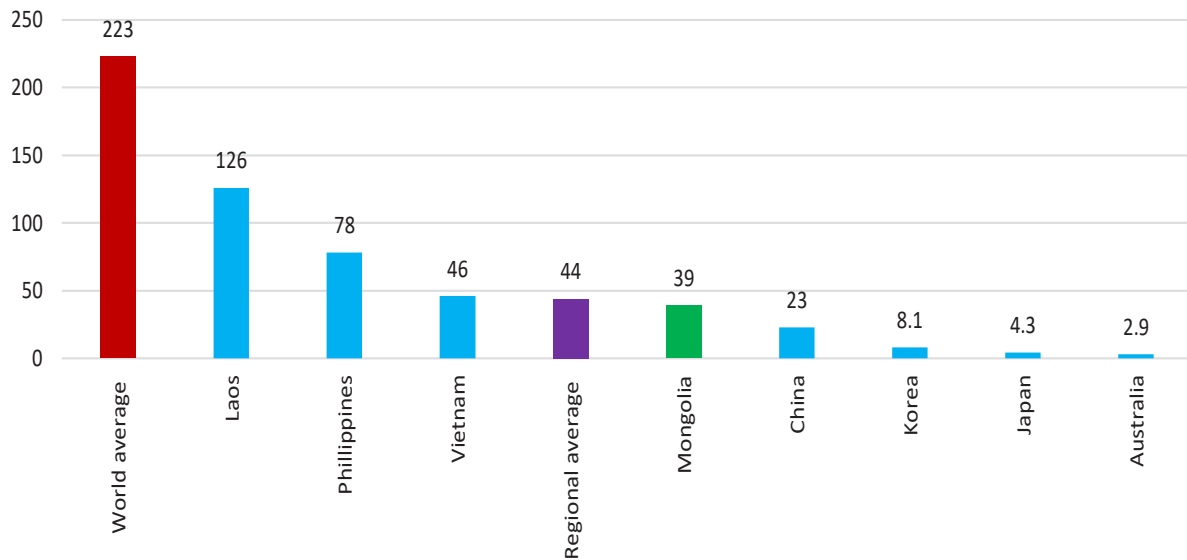
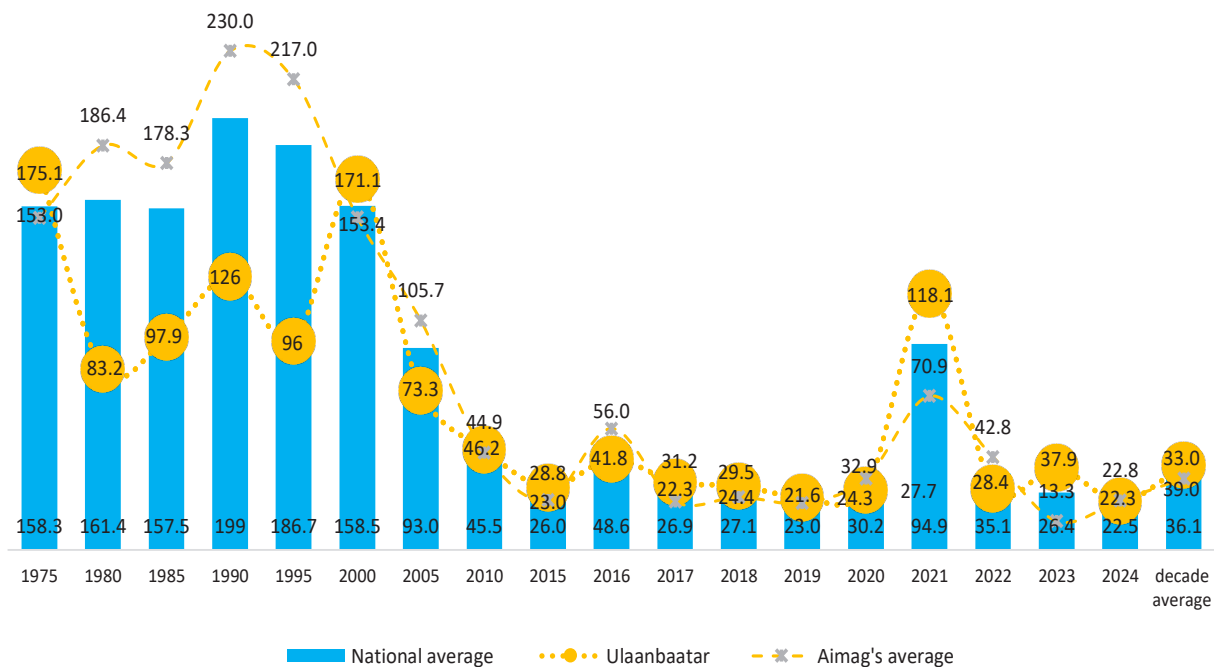


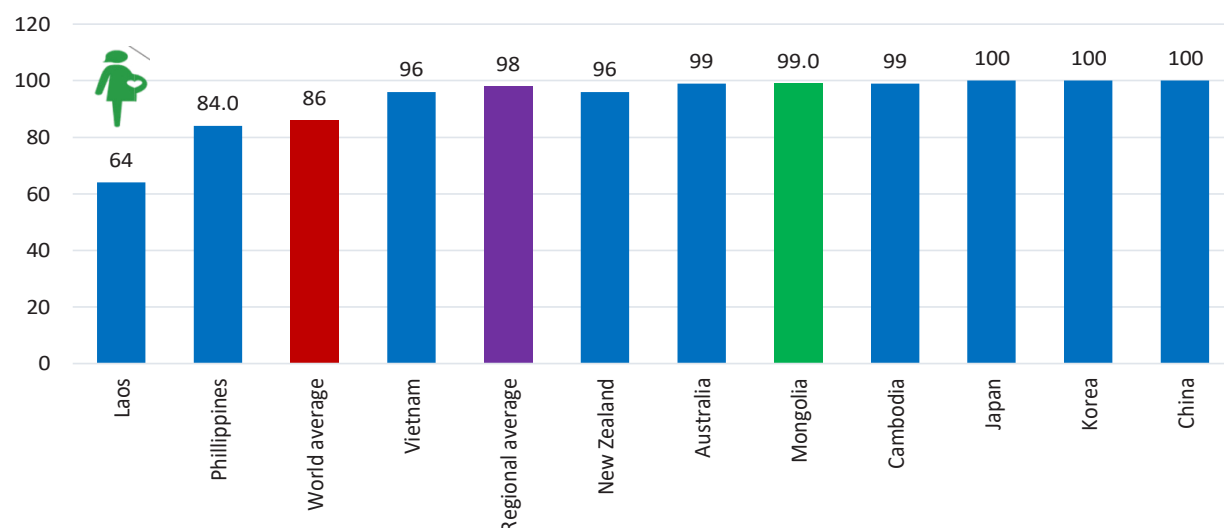
Figure 2.6. Maternal mortality rate, per 100 000 population, by selected years



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

In 2024, the proportion of skilled birth attendants stood at 99.9%, a figure that has remained stable over the past decade. This rate surpasses both the global and regional averages.

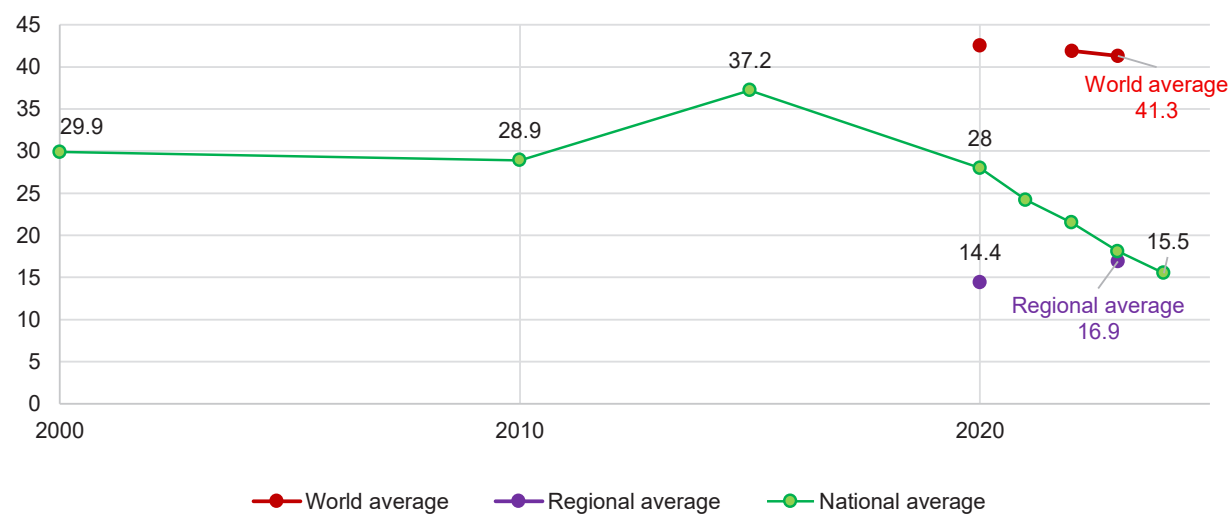
During the same year, 99.7% of mothers gave birth in hospitals, while 0.3% opted for home births. Among the 154 home births, 39 occurred without assistance or the presence of a licensed medical professional, representing a decrease of 30 cases or 43.5% compared to the previous year.

Figure 2.7. Proportion of births attended by medical professionals (SDG 3.1.2)

Source: World Health Statistics 2024: Annex 2-1

2.3.3. ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATE (SDG 3.7.2)

The adolescent birth rate was 64.5 per 1,000 girls in 2000, and by 2023, it had decreased to 41.3 per 1,000 girls. This trend indicates a global decline in the adolescent birth rate. However, the rates vary significantly by region. For example, in 2023, the African region had the highest rate at 97.9 per 1,000 girls, while the European region had the lowest rate at 13.1 per 1,000 girls.

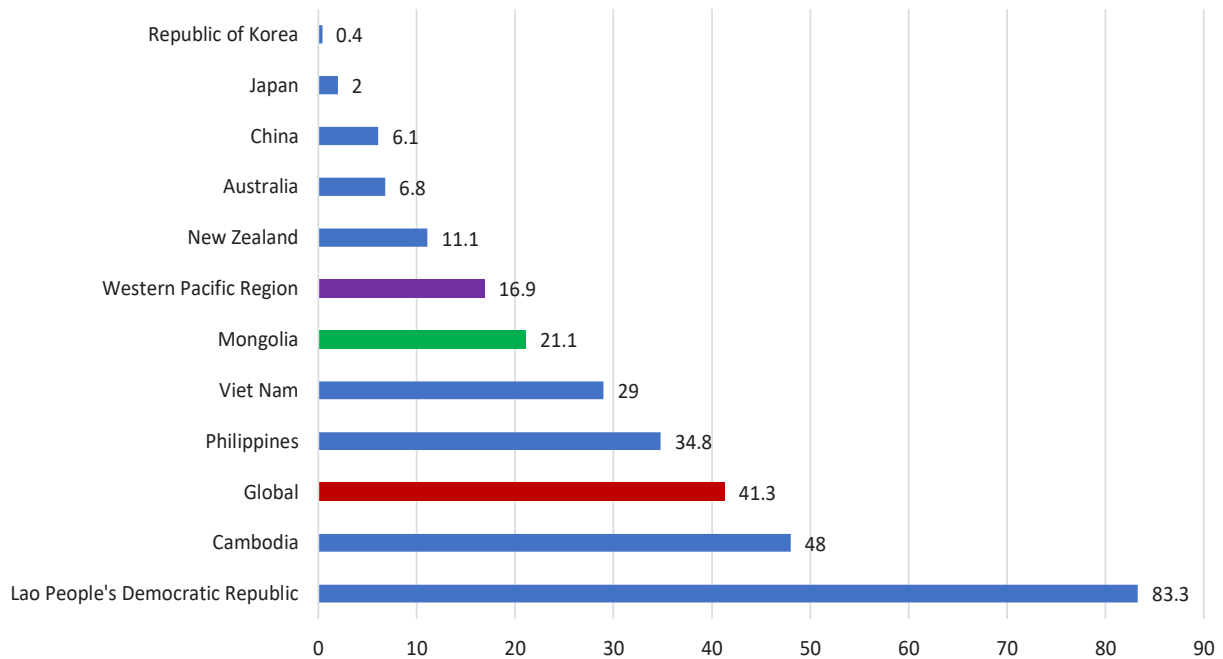
Figure 2.8 Adolescent birth rate for girls aged 15-19, per 1,000 girls.

Source: World Health Statistics 2023: Annex 2-2

According to 2023 WHO statistics, the birth rate among adolescent girls in Mongolia was 21.1 per 1,000 girls of the same age. This rate is 20.2 below the global average of 41.3 but 4.2 higher than the Western Pacific average of 16.9.



Figure 2.9. Comparing the adolescent birth rate with the global and regional averages SDG 3.7.2



Source: World Health Statistics 2024

According to health statistics, the birth rate among adolescent girls in 2024 was 15.5 per 1,000 women of the same age. This marks a decline of 12 from the average of the past 10 years and 2.6 from the previous year. In 2015, births to teenage girls comprised 5.5% of all births. However, by 2024, this proportion decreased to 3.4%, representing a decline of 0.9% from the average of the past decade.

Figure 2.10. Adolescent birth rate for girls aged 15-19, per 1,000 girls, between 2015 to 2024

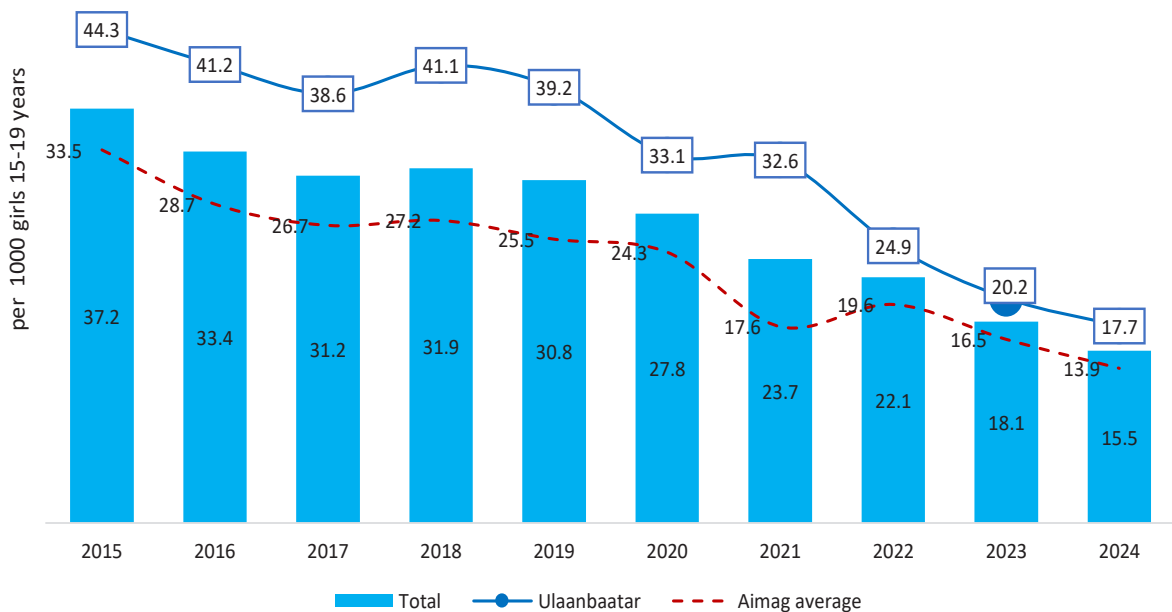
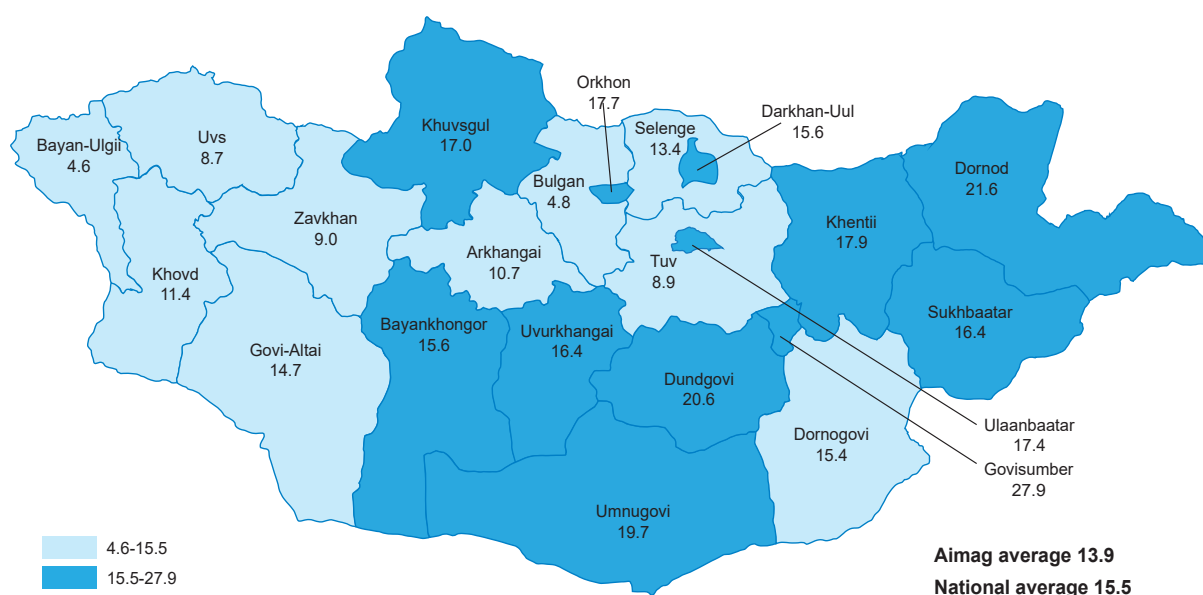
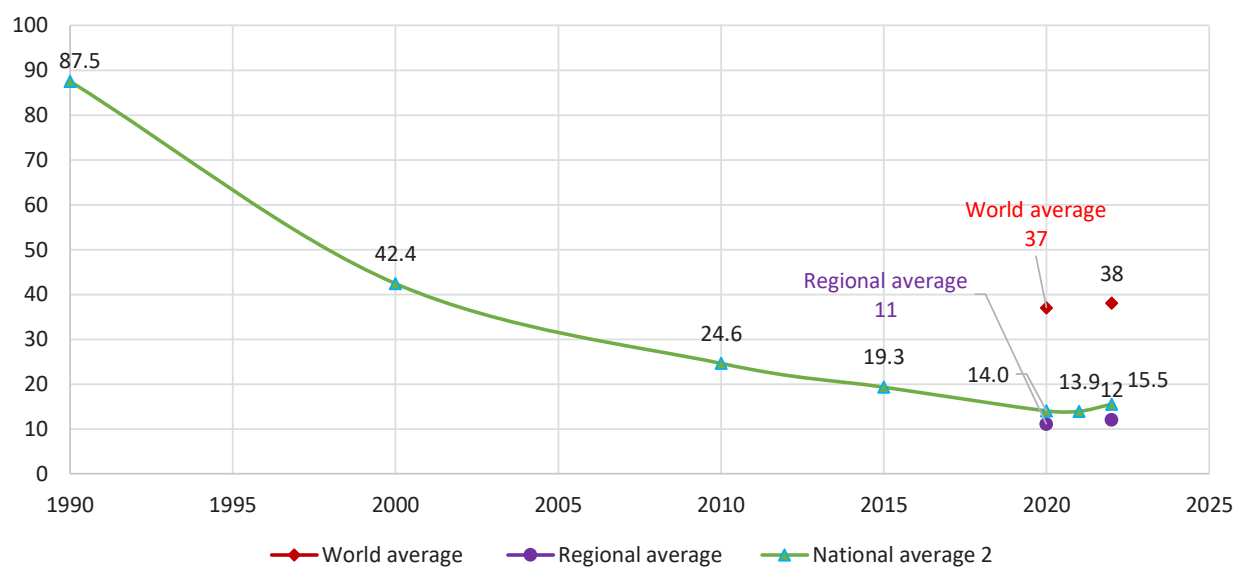


Figure 2.11. Adolescent birth rate, by province, 2024

2.3.4. UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE (SDG 3.2.1)

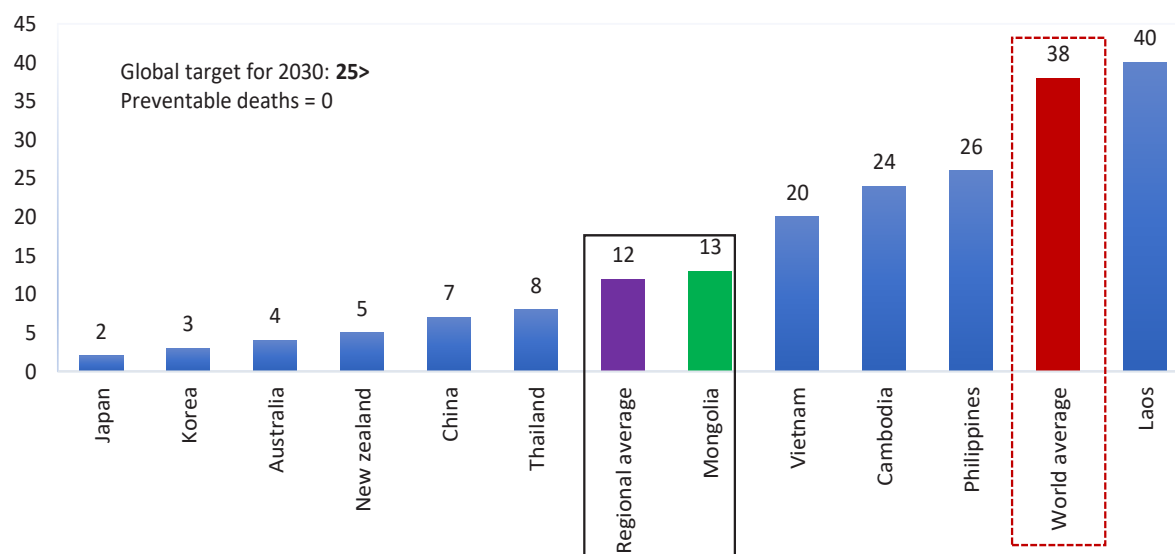
Sustainable Development Goal 3.2 aims to eliminate preventable deaths of infants and children under five years old by 2030. Specifically, the target is to reduce neonatal mortality to no more than 12 deaths per 1000 live births and under-five mortality to no more than 25 deaths per 1000 live births.

Figure 2.12. Comparing the national average of under-5 mortality rates with global and regional averages

According to the WHO's 2022 statistics, the under-five mortality rate was 13 per 1,000 live births. This rate is 25% lower than the global average of 38 and 1% higher than the Western Pacific average of 12.0.



Figure 2.13. Comparing the under-5 mortality rate with the global and regional averages, per 1000 live births (SDG: 3.2.1)



Source: World Health Statistics 2024

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.

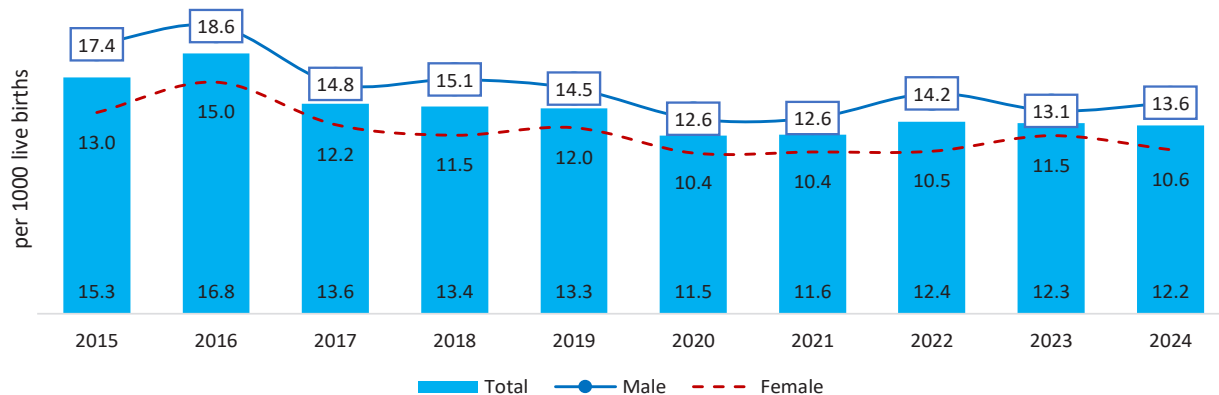
Table 2.2. Infant and under five mortality rate, by selected years

Indicator	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Infant mortality rate /per 1000 live births/										
Sex										
Male	-	-	21.3	17.4	12.6	12.6	14.2	13.1	13.6	
Female	-	-	17.3	13.0	10.4	10.4	10.5	11.5	10.6	
Location										
National average	63.4	31.23	19.4	15.3	13.7	11.6	12.4	12.3	12.2	9.0a
Ulaanbaatar	70.3	32.8	16.1	14.7	13.2	11.1	12.5	13.7	12.4	-
Provincial average	62.5	30.8	22.1	15.9	14.3	12.0	12.3	10.8	11.9	-
Under five mortality rate /per 1000 live births/										
Sex										
Male	-	-	26.4	20.7	17.7	15.0	18.1	16.1	16.8	
Female	-	-	22.7	15.7	14.5	12.7	12.9	13.6	13.4	
Location										
National average	87.5	42.4	24.6	18.3	14.0	13.9	15.5	14.9	15.2	-
Ulaanbaatar	99.9	42.4	20.6	17.3	13.4	13.1	14.9	15.7	14.9	-
Provincial average	94.4	42.5	28.0	19.2	14.6	14.7	16.2	14.1	15.5	-

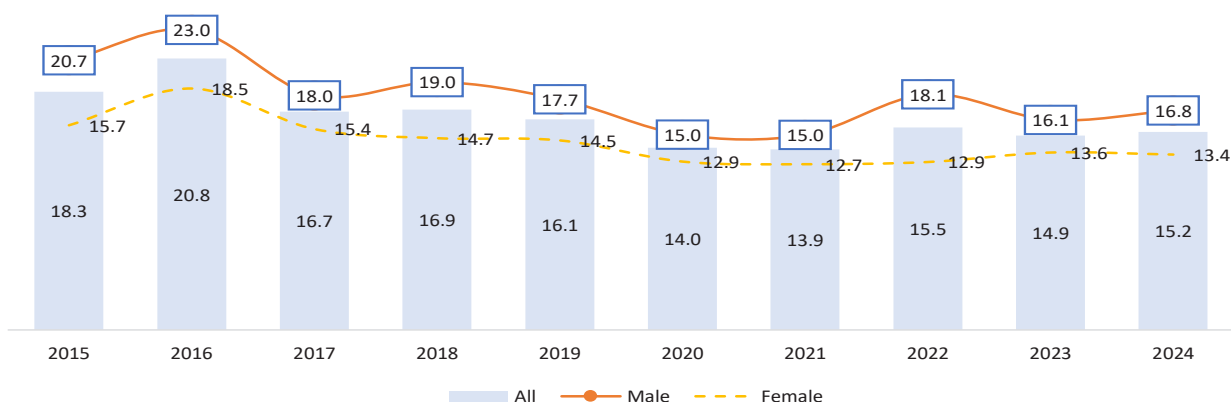
Source: Mongolia’s “Vision-2050” long-term development policy monitoring and evaluation criteria and achievement goals

According to health statistics, there were 702 cases of newborn mortality recorded in 2024, resulting in a rate of 12.2 per 1,000 live births. While this rate is lower than the 10-year average of 1.1, it is 0.1 higher than the previous year. The last 10-year average of newborn mortality (13.3) is notably 4.6 lower than the previous 10-year average (17.9).

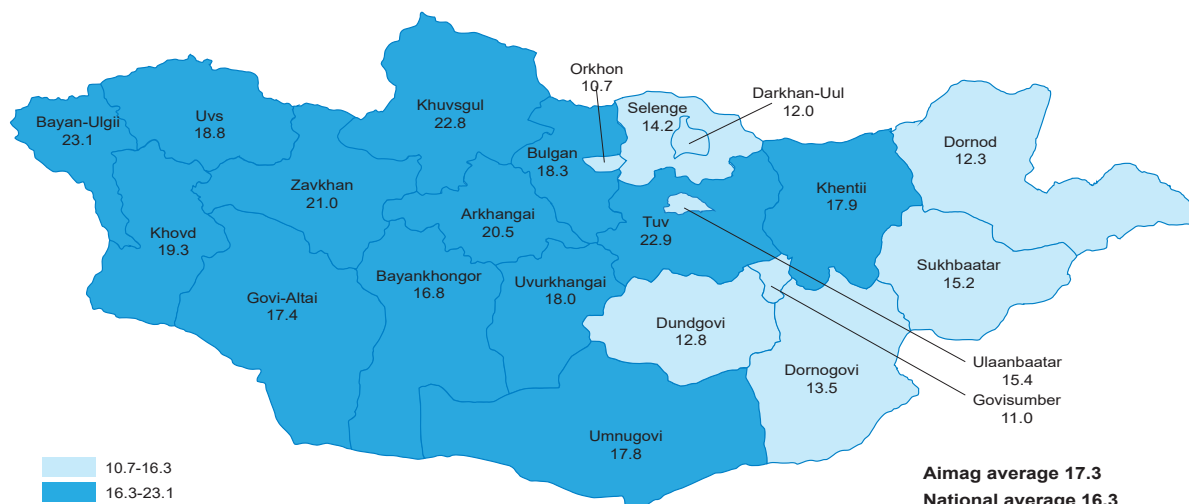
Neonatal mortality constitutes 61.4 % of all newborn deaths, with a neonatal mortality rate of 7.5 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 2.14. Infant mortality by sex, per 1000 live births, between 2015 to 2024

The under-five years old mortality rate in 2024 amounted to 877 cases, equating to a rate of 15.2 per 1,000 live births. This figure reflects a decrease of 1.1 from the 10-year average and a decrease of 0.2 from the previous year. Over the last decade, the average under-five years old mortality rate (16.3) has declined by 5.2 compared to the preceding 10-year average (21.5).

Figure 2.15. Under-5 mortality by sex, per 1000 live births between 2015 to 2024

When comparing the 10-year average (16.3) of under-5 mortality rates with provincial averages, Bayan-Ulgii province has a rate of 23.1, which is the highest among all provinces. This rate is 6.7 times higher than the national average and 5.8 times higher than the provincial average. Additionally, the average rates in Khuvsgul, Tuv, Zavkhan, Arkhangai, Khovd, Uvs, Uvurkhangaï, Govi-Altai, Umnugovi, and Khentii provinces are also higher than the national average.

Figure 2.16. Under-Five Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births — 10-Year Average by Province

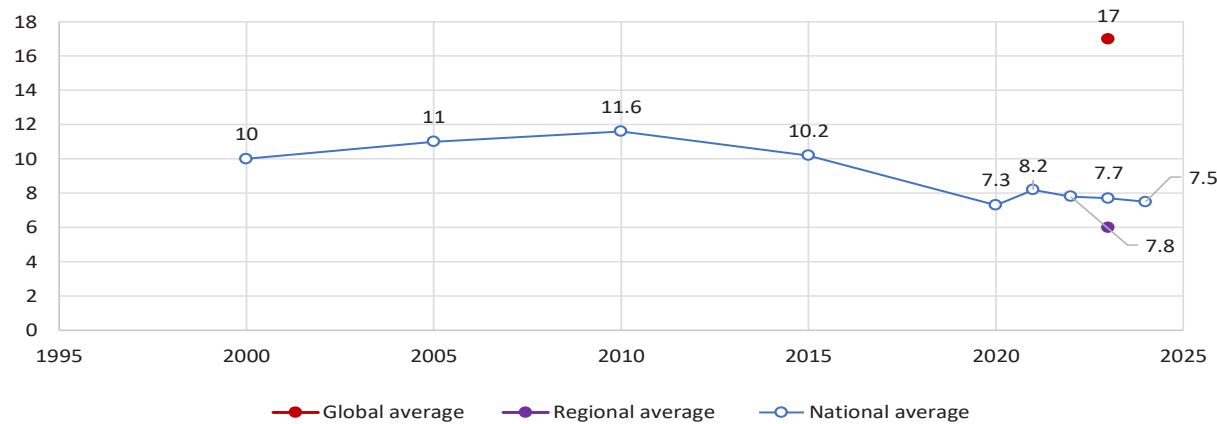


2.3.5. NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (SDG 3.2.2)

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

In 1990, global neonatal mortality was 37 per 1,000 births. By 2023, it had decreased to 17, representing a reduction of 53 percent. However, significant differences in rates still exist between countries and regions.

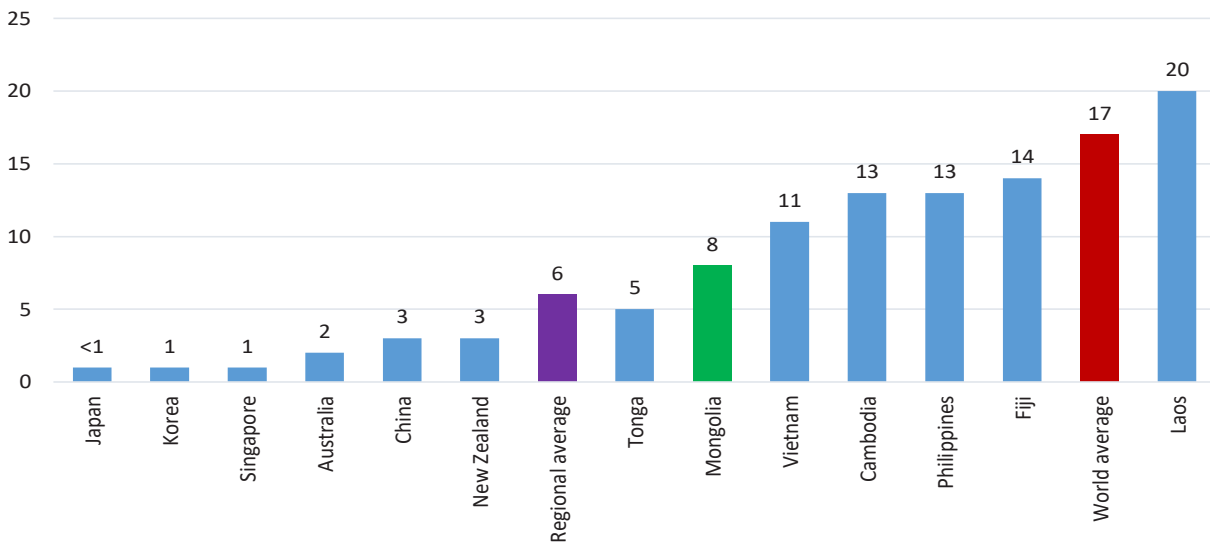
Figure 2.17. Neonatal mortality per 1000 live births



Source: World Health Statistics 2024

In 2022, the neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 8, according to WHO statistics. This figure is 9.0 lower than the global average and 2.0 higher than the rate in the Western Pacific region.

Figure 2.18. SDG: 3.2.2 Comparing the neonatal mortality rate with global and regional averages



Source: World Health Statistics 2024

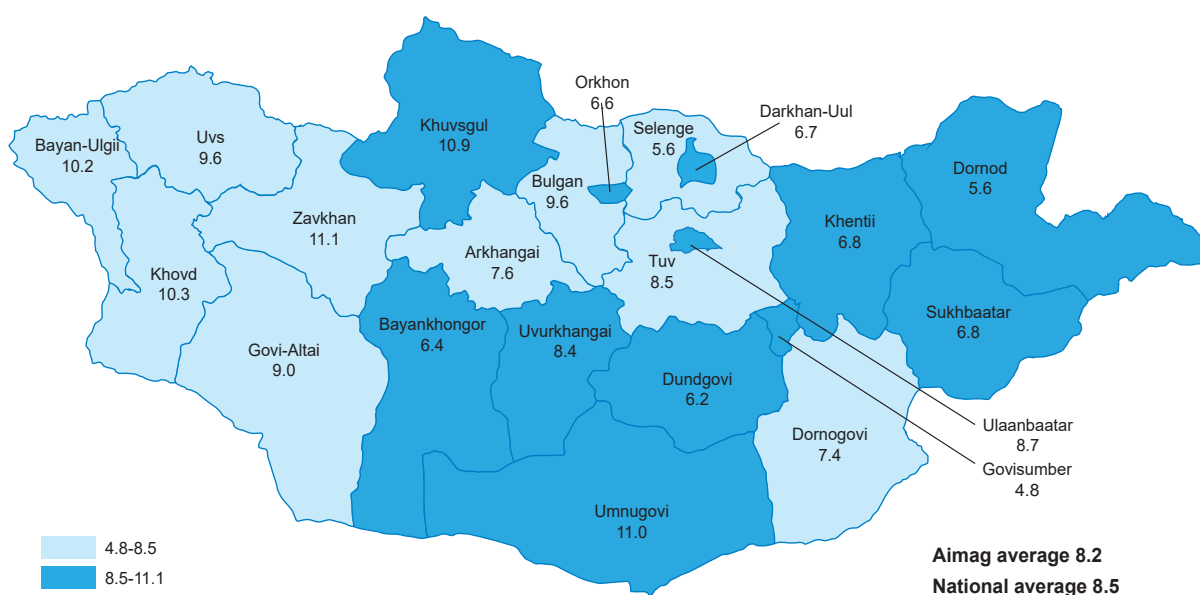
In Mongolia, the newborn mortality rate was 10.2 in 2015, and it decreased by 2.7 and became 7.5 in 2024. Among neonatal mortality cases, the proportion of early neonatal mortality is the highest, accounting for 65.7 percent. This represents a decrease of 15.3 percent compared to the proportion observed in 2015.

Table 2.3. Neonatal and perinatal mortality rate, 2014-2024

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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	7.3
Ulaanbaatar	10.4	10.4	9.3	8.9	9.2	8.0	8.3	7.9	7.8	8.5	7.6
National average	10.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.7	8.6	7.3	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.5
Male	11.2	11.6	10.5	9.8	9.9	9.4	8.7	8.9	9.3	8.9	8.7
Female	8.8	8.7	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.5	6.2	6.5	6.1
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	4.0
Ulaanbaatar	6.2	7.8	6.5	6.6	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.7	6.1	5.8
National average	6.4	6.8	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.0
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	9.0
Ulaanbaatar	14.7	15.6	13.2	12.9	12.8	11.4	11.6	12.2	11.4	11.9	10.6
National average	14.5	14.6	12.9	12.4	11.9	11.0	11.1	11.8	10.8	10.4	9.8

Over a 10-year average, the newborn mortality rate nationwide was recorded at 8.5 per 1 000 live births. In Zavkhan, however, this rate was significantly higher at 11.1, making it the highest in the country. This figure is 2.7 times above the national average and 2.9 times higher than the average in other provinces.

Additionally, the newborn mortality rates in Umnugovi, Khuvsgul, Bayn-Ulgii, Khovd, Uvs, Bulgan, Uvurkhangai, and Govi-Altai provinces were also higher than the national average.

Figure 2.19. Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1 000 Live Births — 10-Year Average by Province



2.4. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

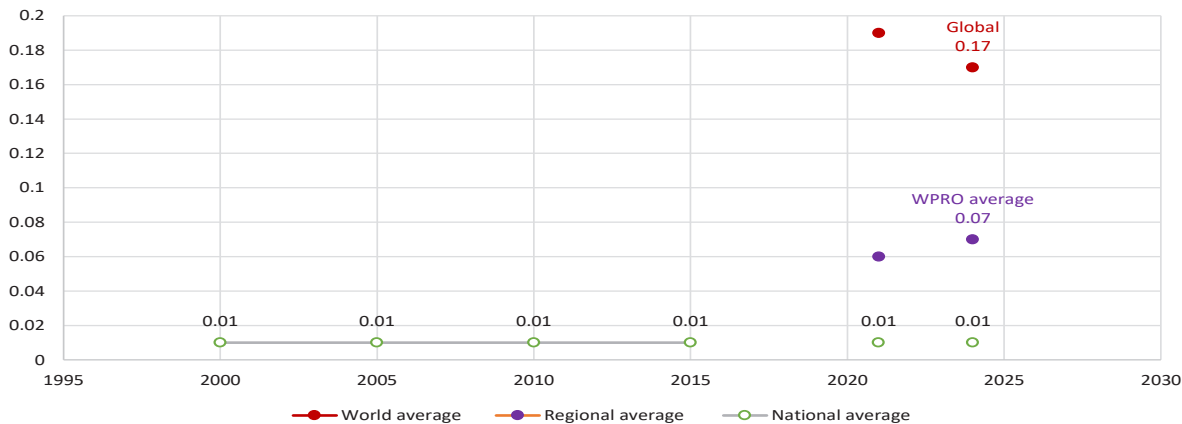
Communicable diseases encompass a diverse range of illnesses caused by pathogenic organisms, characterized by their ability to spread, follow a periodic course, and induce specific immunity. Various factors such as urbanization, rapid population growth, inappropriate antibiotic use, inadequate public 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 antibiotics and vaccines, as well as advancements in hygiene and sanitation practices.

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; however, the prevalence of STDs is higher. Additionally, there is low condom use among vulnerable groups and the general population. Our geographic location between two countries with high HIV infection rates, along with significant cross-border traffic, further complicates the situation.

According to estimates from the World Health Organization in 2022, there are approximately 39.0 million people living with HIV worldwide, including 1.5 million individuals who are under the age of 15. In Western Pacific countries, the rate of new HIV infections is 0.01, which is lower than the global average of 0.1. Specifically, in Mongolia, the incidence rate per 1,000 uninfected individuals is 0.01, significantly lower than the global average of 0.1 and 0.06 below the regional average.

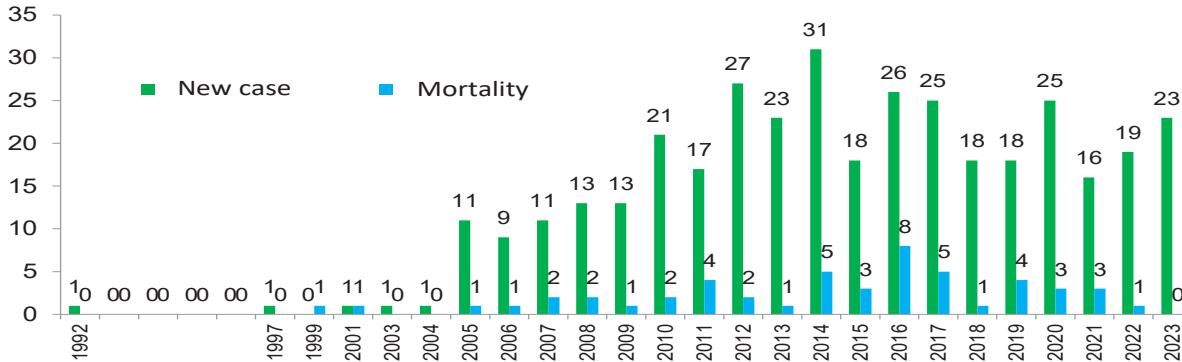
Figure 2.20. SDG 3.3.1. Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population



Source: World Health Statistics 2024

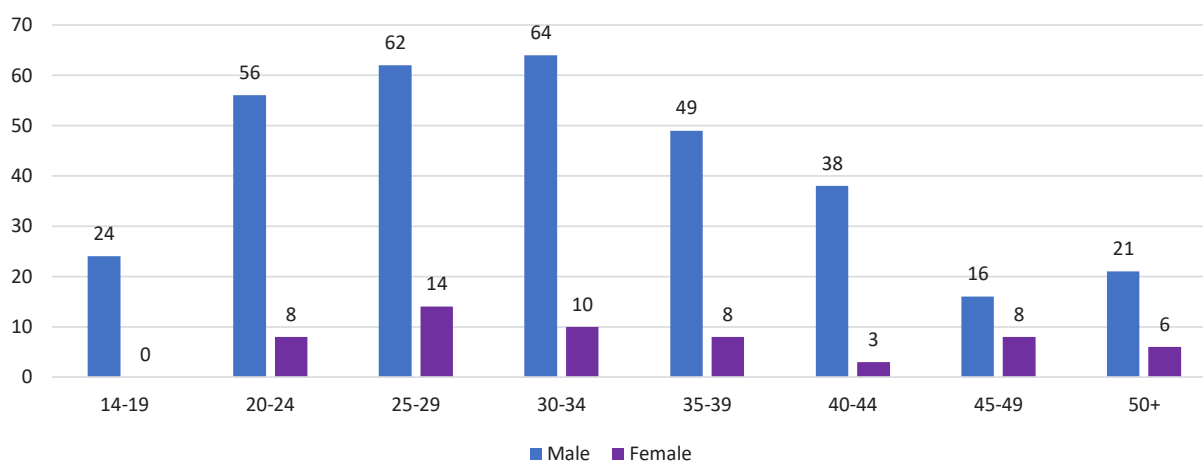
Since the first case of HIV/AIDS was registered in Mongolia in 1992, a total of 388 cases have been reported by the end of 2024, with 19 new cases registered during that year. Among the total cases, 51 individuals have passed away.

Figure 2.21. Number of new HIV infections, mortality rate, by selected years



Of all registered cases, 85.1% (or 330 cases) were male, 14.7% (or 57 cases) were women, and there was one case (0.3%) of unknown sex. 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 2.22. Number of new HIV infections by sex and age groups

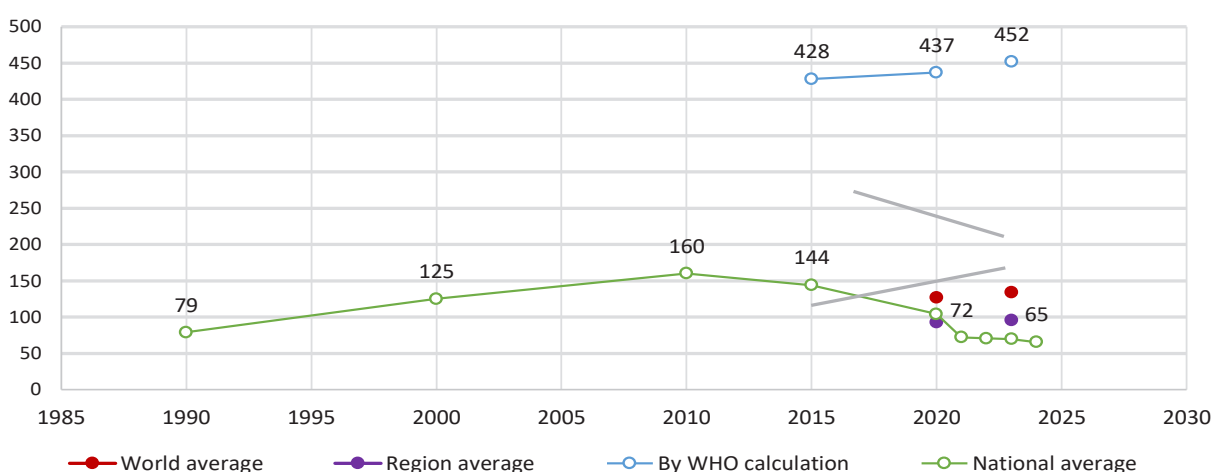


2.4.2. TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE RATE (SDG 3.3.2)

In 2023, the global incidence of tuberculosis (TB) was estimated at 134 new cases per 100 000 population, remaining at the same level as the previous year. Although this figure represents an 8.3% decrease since 2015, it is still insufficient to meet the World Health Organization (WHO)'s End TB Strategy target of a 50% reduction by 2025.

According to WHO's 2023 estimates, Mongolia ranks third in TB incidence among countries in the Western Pacific Region. The TB incidence rate in Mongolia is 452 cases per 100 000 population, which is 318 higher than the global average (134) and 356 higher than the regional average (98).

Figure 2.23. SDG Indicator 3.3.2 – Tuberculosis incidence rate (per 100 000 population)



Source: World Health Statistics 2024

Mongolia is considered a high-burden country for tuberculosis (TB), with an average of 3,183 cases reported annually over the past 10 years. As of 2024, 70.1% of these cases are pulmonary tuberculosis.

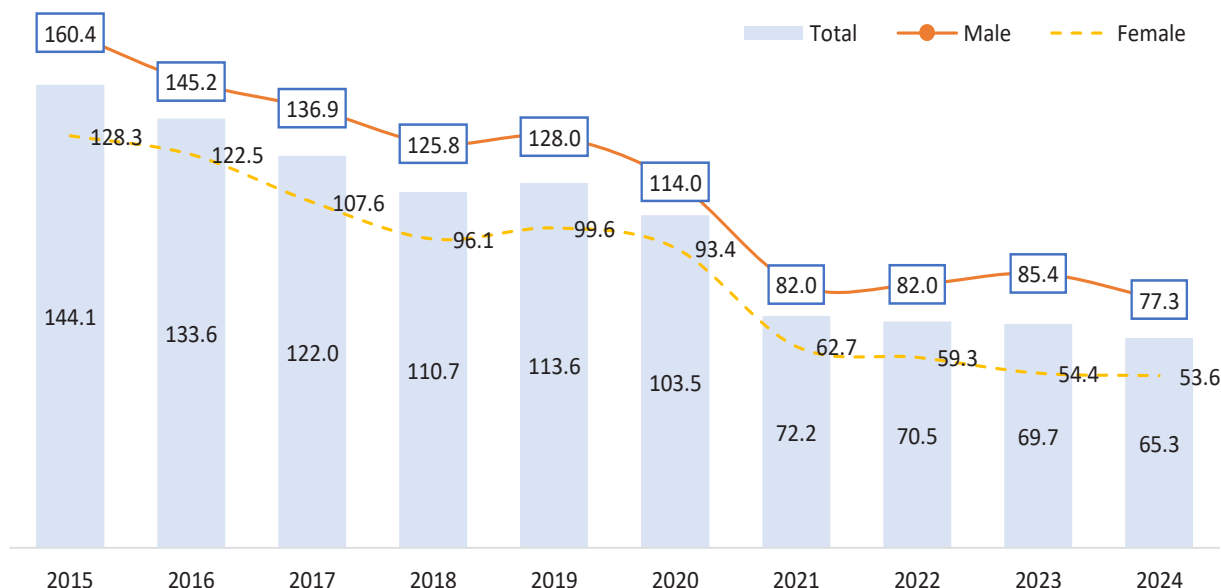


Table 2.4. Tuberculosis incidence rate (per 100 000 population), by selected years

Indicator	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2022	2023	2024
Tuberculosis incidence rate									
National average	79.0	125.0	178.0	154.0	144.1	103.5	70.5	69.7	65.3
Ulaanbaatar	84.0	155.0	244.0	189.0	183.7	138.8	88.4	89.9	78.1
Provincial average	63.0	99.0	123.0	136.0	105.4	73.5	54.7	53.4	53.2
Sex									
Male				174.5	160.4	114.0	82.0	85.4	77.3
Female				145.5	128.3	93.4	59.3	54.4	53.6
Tuberculosis death rate									
National average	4.8	3.2	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.0	2.7	1.9
Ulaanbaatar	5.4	2.5	3.3	4.4	5.4	4.0	2.6	4.0	2.3
Provincial average	3.9	2.0	4.3	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.5
Proportion of tuberculosis cases treated under DOTS									
National average	-	100/80	100/79	100/84.5	100/79.5	100/76.4	100/76.5	100/75.0	100/77.4
Ulaanbaatar	-	100/84	100/74	100/81.7	100/74.3	100/67.7	100/71.2	100/69.2	100/74.1
Provincial average	-	100/81	100/84	100/87.5	100/87.8	100/87.1	100/86.1	100/83.4	100/86.8

According to health statistics, the tuberculosis incidence rate in 2024 is estimated at 65.3 cases per 100 000 population. This represents a decrease of 34.7 cases per 100 000 compared to the 10-year average, and a reduction of 4.4 cases compared to the previous year.

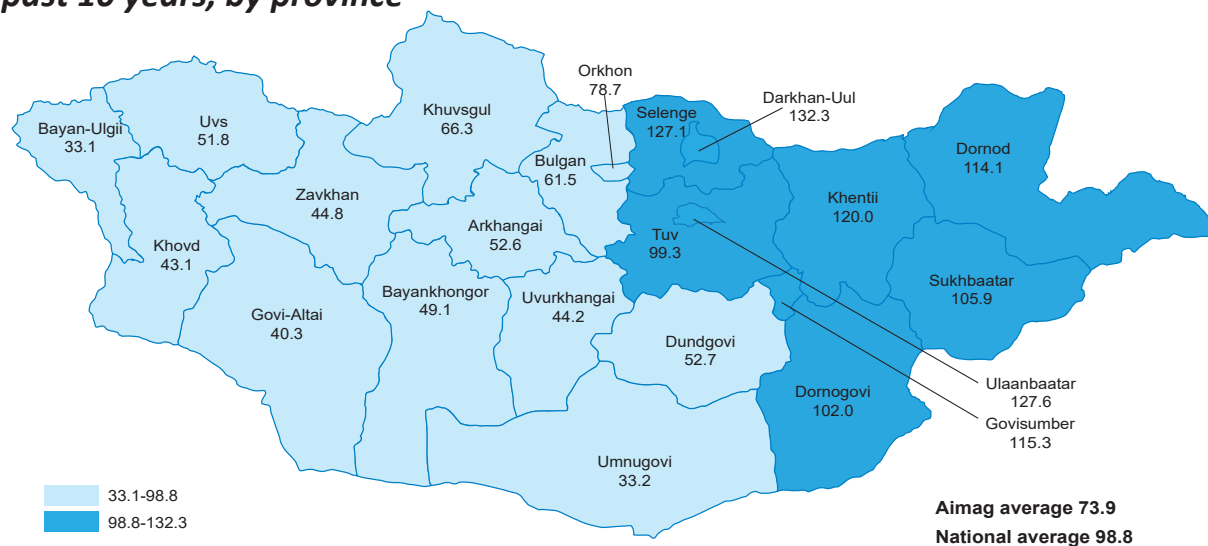
Figure 2.24. Tuberculosis incidence rate per 100 000 population, 2015–2024



When comparing the 10-year average tuberculosis (TB) incidence rate (98.8 per 100 000 population) by province, relatively higher rates are observed in the central and eastern regions of Mongolia. Darkhan-Uul province recorded the highest rate at 132.3, which is 33.5 times higher than the national average and 58.4 times higher than the average of all provinces.

In addition, the provinces of Ulaanbaatar, Selenge, Khentii, Govisumber, Dornod, Sukhbaatar, Dornogovi, and Tuv all recorded TB incidence rates that are 0.5 to 28.8 cases per 100 000 higher than the national average.

Figure 2.25. Average tuberculosis incidence rate per 100 000 population over the past 10 years, by province



2.5. NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

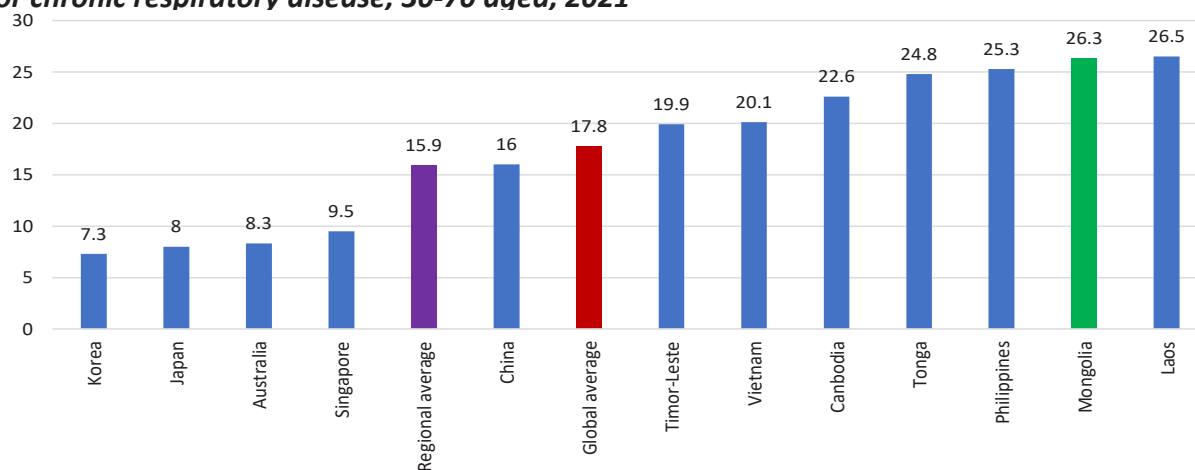
2.5.1. MORTALITY RATE ATTRIBUTED TO CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE, CANCER, DIABETES OR CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE /PER 10 000 POPULATION 30-70 AGED/ (SDG 3.4.1)

Globally, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) account for 74% of all deaths, claiming the lives of 41 million people each year. Among these, cardiovascular diseases (19 million), cancer (10 million), chronic respiratory diseases (4 million), and diabetes (1.6 million) are the four major causes, collectively contributing to over 80% of all NCD-related deaths.

Each year, more than 15 million people die between the ages of 30 and 69, and 85% of these premature deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries.

This situation presents a significant challenge for health systems worldwide and highlights the urgent need for focused action to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.4, which aims to reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases.

Figure 2.26. SDG 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, 30-70 aged, 2021



Source: World Health Statistics 2024



According to WHO estimates, the likelihood of mortality from the four major non-communicable diseases among Mongolian individuals aged 30-70 is 26.3, which is 8.5 times higher than the global average (17.8) and 10.4 times higher than the regional average (15.6).

Based on health statistics, in 2024, there were 6,405 reported deaths attributed to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases within the 30-70 age group, representing 35.4 percent of total mortality. The mortality rates for these diseases in 2024 were recorded at 59.7 per 10000 males and 24.2 per 10000 females

Figure 2.27. Mortality rate among the population aged 30–70 from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases, per 10000 population in this age group, 2015–2024

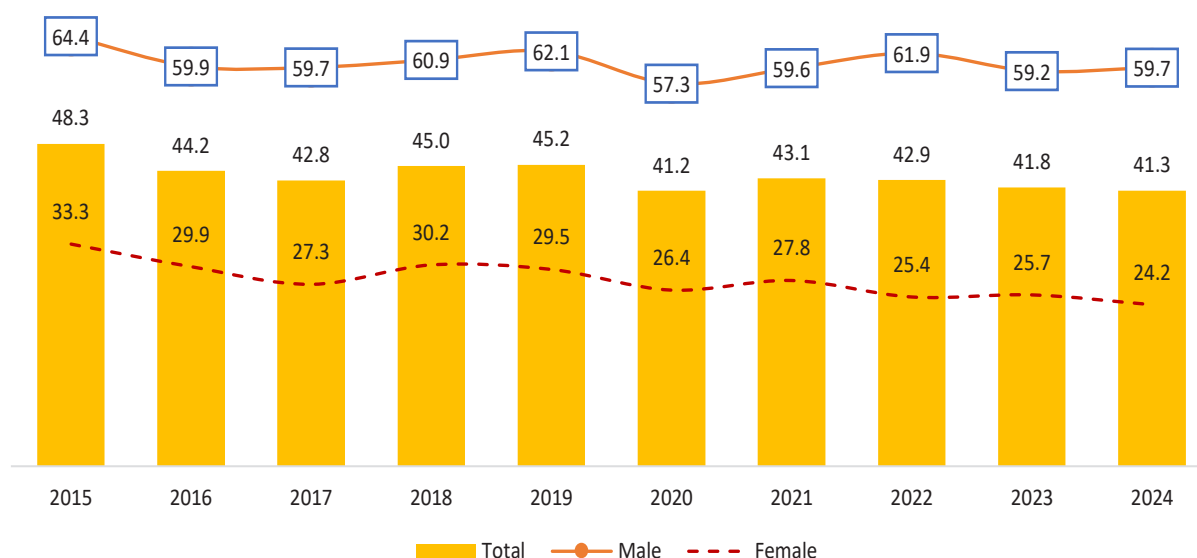


Table 2.5. Mortality rate of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, 30-70 aged, per 10 000 population, 2015-2024

Indicator	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Mortality rate of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, 30-70 aged								
Total	48.3	45.0	45.2	41.2	43.1	42.9	41.8	41.3
Male	64.4	60.9	62.1	57.3	59.6	61.9	59.2	59.7
Female	33.3	30.2	29.5	26.4	27.8	25.4	25.7	24.2
Mortality rate of cardiovascular disease, 30-70 aged								
Total	24.8	22.8	21.1	19.5	21.3	21.4	20.6	20.3
Male	34.9	33.0	31.4	29.3	31.6	32.9	31.1	31.8
Female	15.3	13.4	11.5	10.5	11.8	10.8	10.9	9.5
Mortality rate of cancer, 30-70 aged								
Total	21.3	19.9	21.5	19.4	18.7	18.4	18.4	17.9
Male	26.7	24.9	27.1	25.0	24.2	24.7	24.2	23.5
Female	16.4	15.3	16.3	14.2	13.6	12.5	13.1	12.7
Mortality rate of diabetes, 30-70 aged								
Total	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.6
Male	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.0
Female	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.3
Mortality rate of chronic respiratory disease, 30-70 aged								
Total	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5
Male	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.4
Female	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8

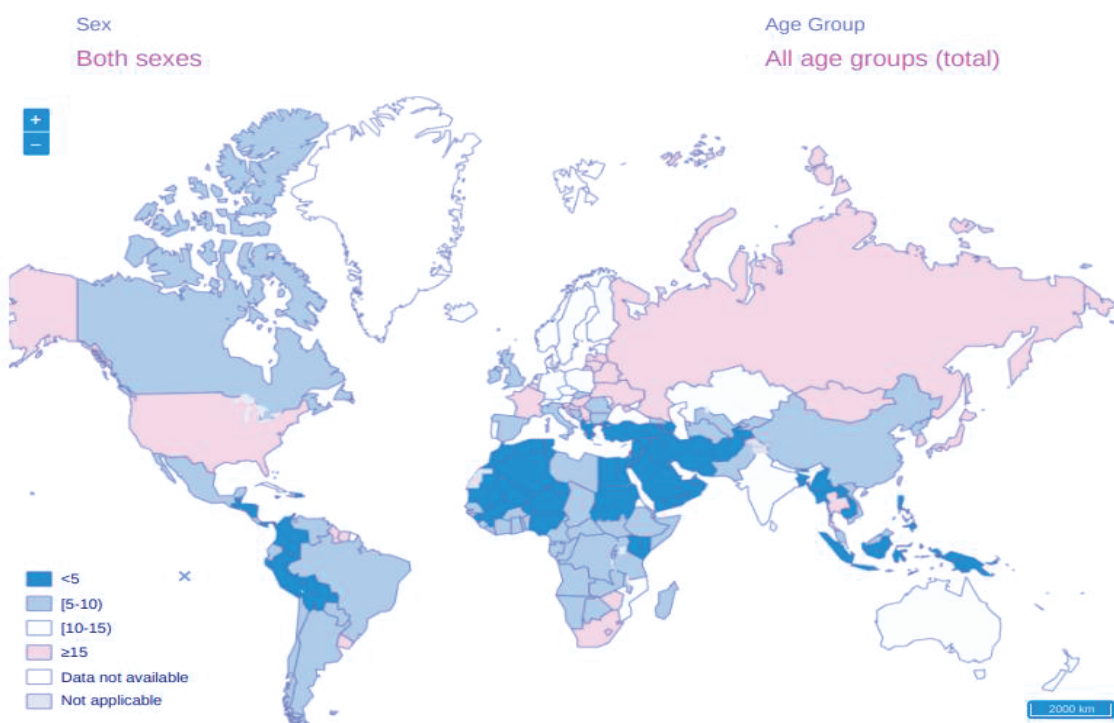
2.5.2. SUICIDE MORTALITY RATE /PER 100 000 POPULATION/ (SDG 3.4.2)

More than 720,000 people die by suicide every year worldwide, and for every suicide, there are an estimated 20 suicide attempts, highlighting that mental health is a global public health priority. Suicide can occur at any stage of life and in all regions, and as of 2021, it was the third leading cause of death among youth aged 15–29. Notably, 73% of all suicides occur in low- and middle-income countries.

Suicide is driven by multiple risk factors, with depression, harmful use of alcohol, and a history of previous suicide attempts being among the most significant. In addition, impulsive decisions during periods of emotional distress, the loss of a loved one, loneliness, discrimination, interpersonal conflict, financial hardship, chronic illness, and exposure to violence or conflict can all increase the risk of suicide.

Social stigma and discrimination related to mental health and suicide hinder people from seeking and receiving help. Suicide and suicide attempts not only affect individuals but also have wide-reaching impacts on families, communities, and societies. Therefore, improving access to mental health care and shifting public attitudes to reduce stigma remain critical priorities.

Figure 2.28. Suicide mortality rate, per 100 000 population

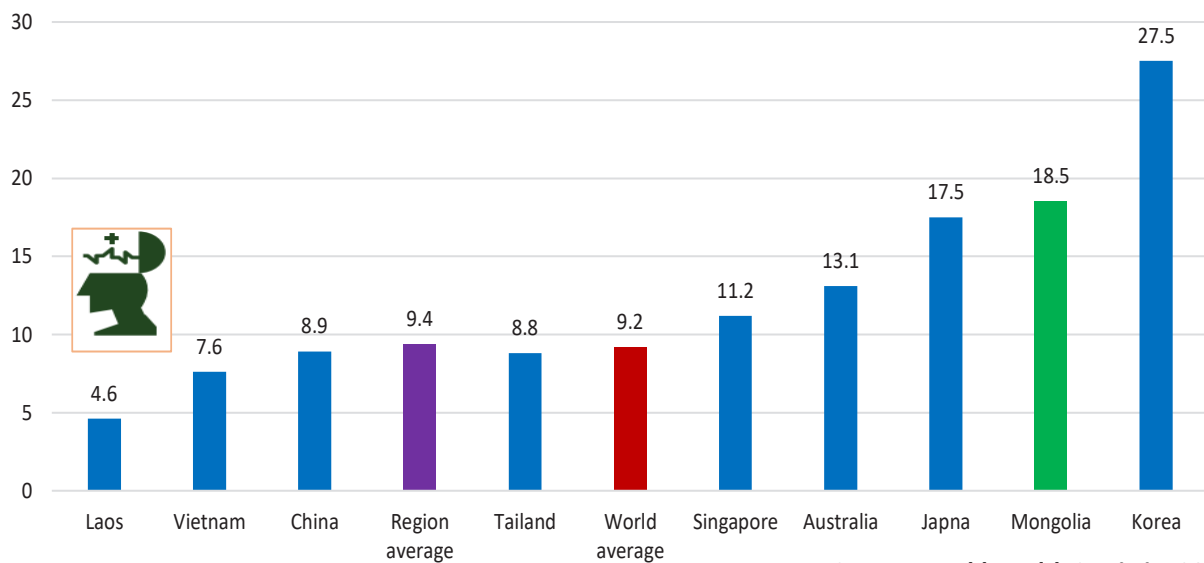


Source: World Health Statistics 2024

According to 2021 WHO statistics, the suicide rate among Mongolia's population stands at 18.5 per 100 000 population. This figure surpasses the global average by 9.3 (9.2) and exceeds the Western Pacific region's average by 9.1 (9.4). Notably, as of 2021, Mongolia ranks second in terms of suicide rates among countries in the Western Pacific region.



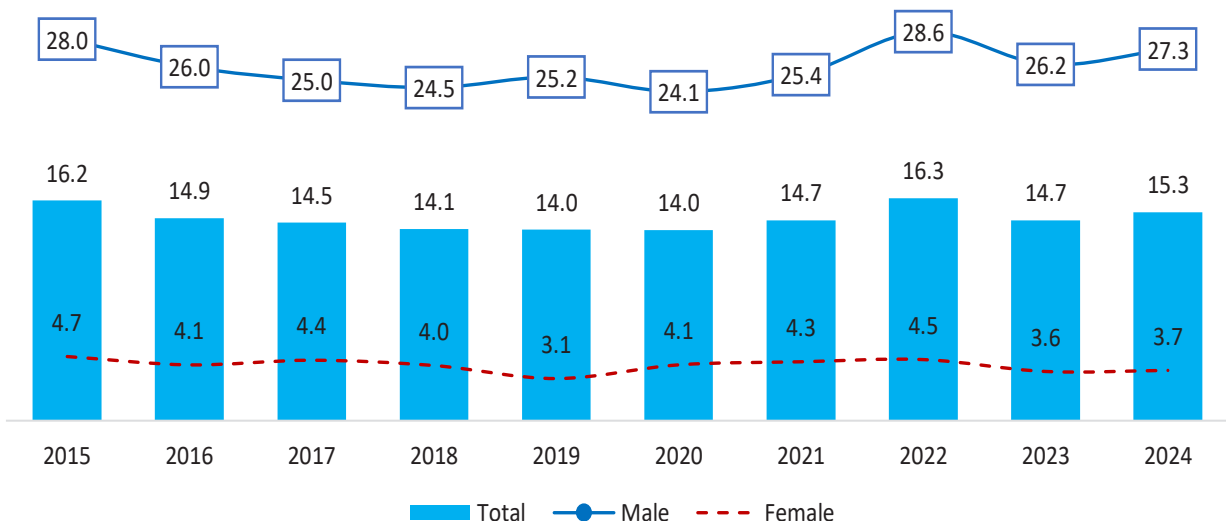
Figure 2.29. SDG 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate, per 100 000 population



Source: World Health Statistics 2024

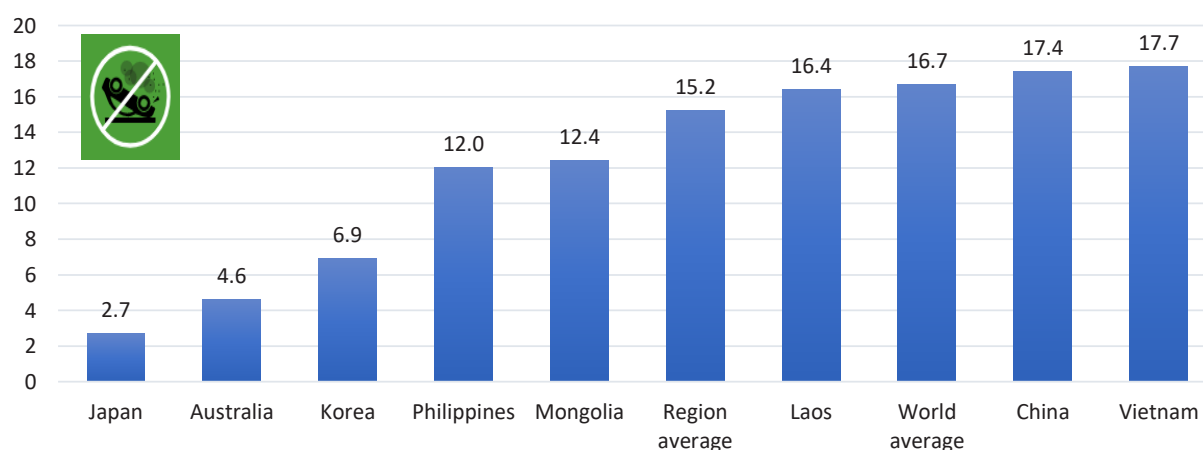
According to the 2024 health statistics, the suicide rate among Mongolia's population is 15.3 per 100 000 individuals. This marks an increase of 0.5 from the ten-year average and 0.6 from the previous year. Although suicides represent a small portion of total deaths, the distribution varies across age groups. In 2024, among all deaths: 27.4 percent of young people aged 20-24, 27.3 percent of those aged 25-29, and 23.4 percent of 15-19 year olds; likewise, 1 in 4 died by suicide.

Figure 2.30. SDG 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate, per 100 000 population between 2015 to 2024



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

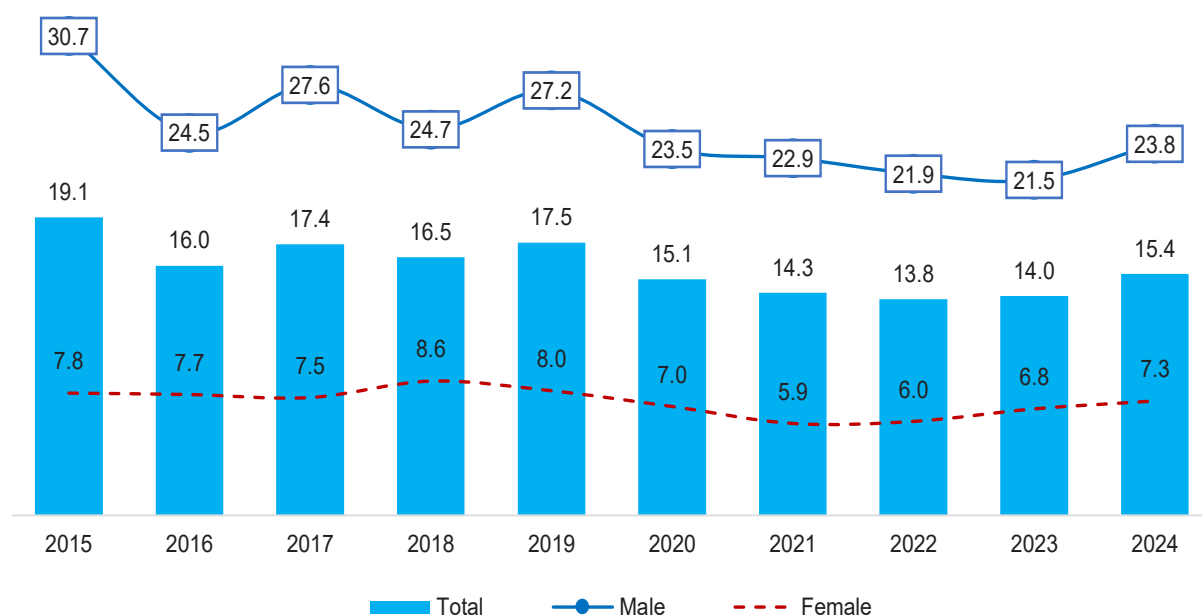
According to 2019 WHO statistics, the death rate resulting from road traffic accidents within Mongolia's population is 21.0 per 100 000 individuals. This figure exceeds the global average by 4.3 (which is 16.7) and surpasses the average of the Western Pacific region by 4.6 (which is 16.4).

Figure 2.31. SDG 3.6.1 Mortality rate due to road traffic accidents, per 10 000 population

Source: World Health Statistics 2024

In the 2024 health statistics, 528 deaths resulted from traffic accidents, with a mortality rate of 15.4 per 100 000 population. This marks a decrease of 0.4 from the ten-year average and a 1.2 increase 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.

The male population faces significantly higher risks, being twice as likely to die in other traffic accidents and 2.9 times more likely as pedestrians, and 31 times more likely as motorcycle passengers compared to females. Regarding age groups, in 2024, 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 2.32. Mortality rate due to road traffic accidents, per 100 000 population, by sex, 2015-2024



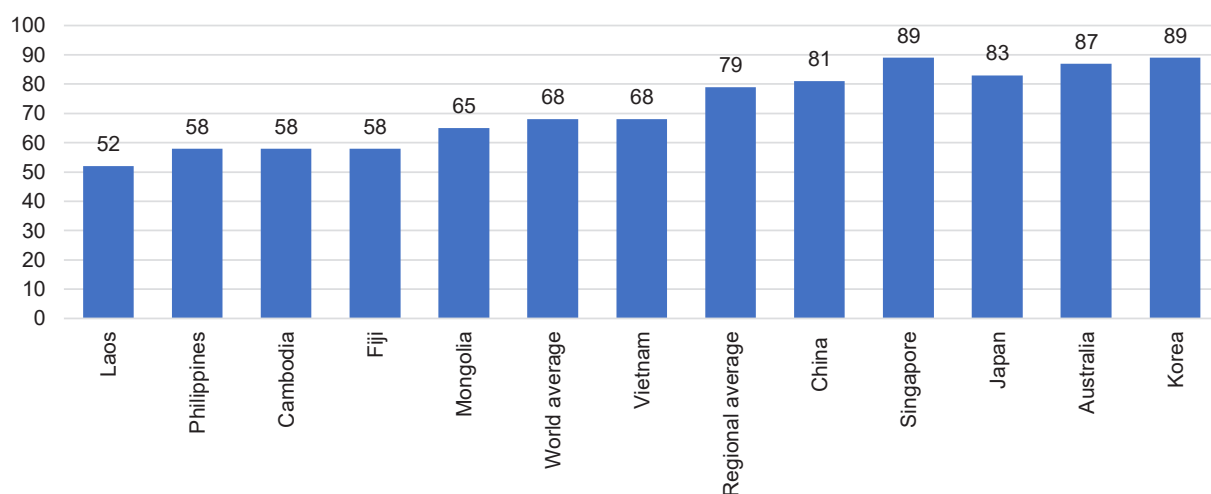
2.6. UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

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

The percentage of coverage of essential health care services is estimated by means 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 2.33 Coverage rate of essential health care services (3.8.1)



Source: World Health Statistics 2024

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.

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

Indicator		2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Inpatient beds*	total	16283	16653	16317	19982	25249	33501	27811	27570	28260
	per 10 000 population	67.5	65.4	59.2	66.0	78.3	102.1	83.3	81.5	82.7
Medical doctor	total	6498	6788	7497	9653	12431	12970	13983	14978	15973
	per 1000 population	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.7
Psychiatrist	total	98	129	130	127	171	174	184	184	197
	per 100 000 population	4.1	5.2	4.9	4.3	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.0	6.0
Surgeon	total	279	312	372	414	591	588	676	691	737
	per 100 000 population	11.6	12.2	13.5	13.7	18.3	17.9	20.2	20.4	21.6

*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

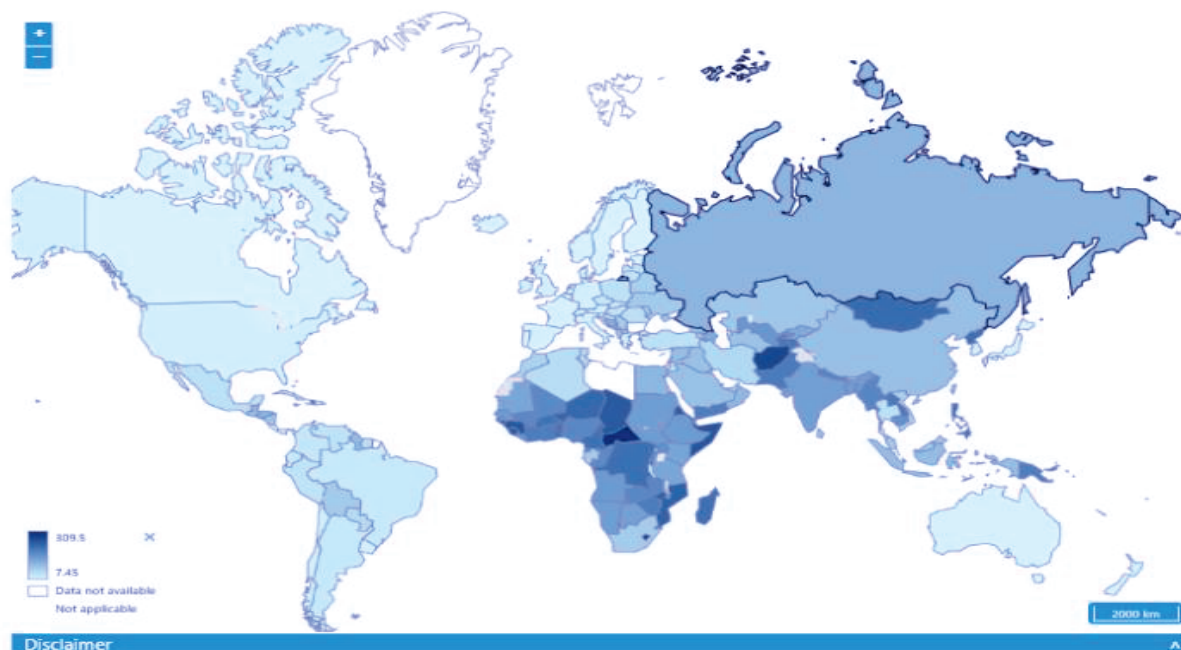
Sustainable Development Goal 3.9 aims to significantly reduce the number of deaths and diseases caused by hazardous chemicals, air, water, and soil pollution, as well as infections, by 2030. This goal is part of the broader objective of ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being at all levels, addressing 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 (PM_{2.5}) that exceed the levels recommended by the WHO.

According to 2021 estimates, air pollution—both outdoor and indoor—contributes to approximately 8.1 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 PM_{2.5} 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 outdoor and indoor 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 2024

Figure 2.34. SDG 3.9.1 Mortality rate due to outdoor and indoor air pollution



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 215 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.

Source: World Health Statistics, 2024



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	161	6	6	96	48	5
Female	89	3	1	51	31	3
Total	120	4	3	70	38	4
Estimated per 100 000 population of that age						
Male	285	10	15	159	90	10
Female	164	6	3	88	61	6
Total	215	8	8	118	73	8

Source: World Health Statistics, 2024

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 2024 health statistics, the mortality rate due to indoor and outdoor air pollution in Mongolia is 285.4 per 100 000 people of the same age group. This figure represents a decrease of 27.7 from the average rate over the past 10 years and a reduction of 8.5 from the previous year's rate.

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

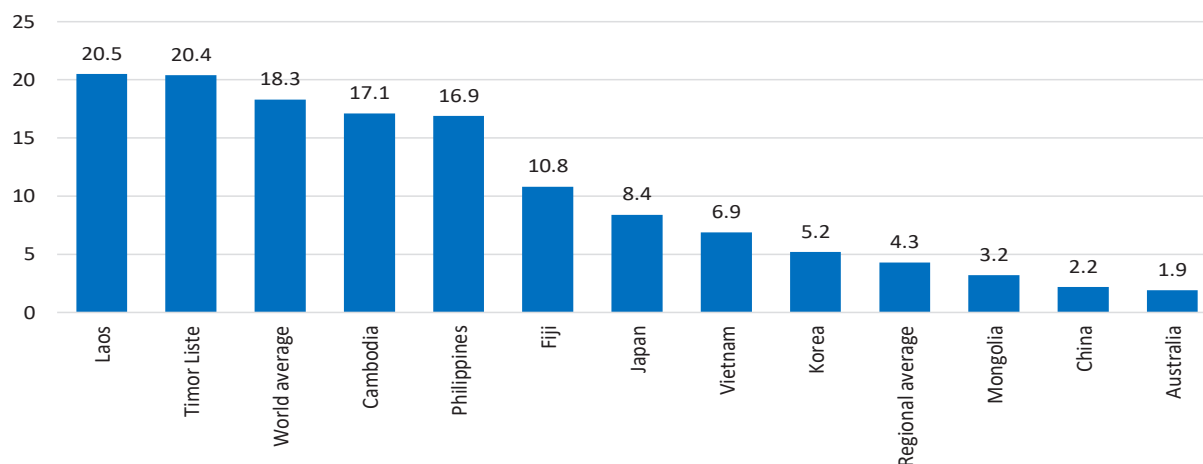
Gender	Total	Lower respiratory tract infection	Lung cancer	Cardiac ischemia	Stroke	COPD
Estimated per 100 000 population						
Male	205.77	17.91	23.19	89.57	65.31	9.79
Female	108.58	8.02	6.52	50.08	40.04	3.92
Total	156.50	12.90	14.74	69.55	52.50	6.81
Estimated per 100 000 population of that age						
Male	387.3	33.7	43.6	168.6	122.9	18.4
Female	192.2	14.2	11.5	88.6	70.9	6.9
Total	285.4	23.5	26.9	126.8	95.7	12.4

Table 2.9 Mortality rates due to indoor and outdoor air pollution, per 100 000 population of that age, 2015-2024

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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	285.4
Male	424.7	424.3	411.3	398.1	413.4	402.1	359.5	433.7	406.1	385.1	387.3
Female	270.4	265.8	251.0	221.9	249.5	231.1	202.4	262.0	224.7	210.4	192.2
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	26.9
Male	40.9	37.3	36.2	39.2	38.3	42.3	40.2	42.6	45.2	36.6	43.6
Female	10.6	8.8	7.7	8.5	9.8	11.3	9.5	9.2	9.8	9.5	11.5
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	126.8
Male	185.6	197.8	187.2	187.7	192.2	180.5	159.7	197.3	174.7	173.2	168.6
Female	117.2	125.7	112.0	100.9	118.1	106.9	90.6	130.0	109.9	100.4	88.6
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	95.7
Male	154.0	148.9	139.7	136.7	144.3	134.8	128.2	142.2	139.2	125.9	122.9
Female	113.4	107.1	100.7	91.2	99.0	88.0	82.6	87.0	80.2	77.6	70.9
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	12.4
Male	14.3	11.7	13.7	13.2	9.8	10.3	9.0	11.6	13.2	17.5	18.4
Female	9.2	7.3	8.0	5.0	4.7	6.1	6.1	6.6	5.9	6.1	6.9

2.8. 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 1.1 lower than the average for the Western Pacific region, which is 4.3.

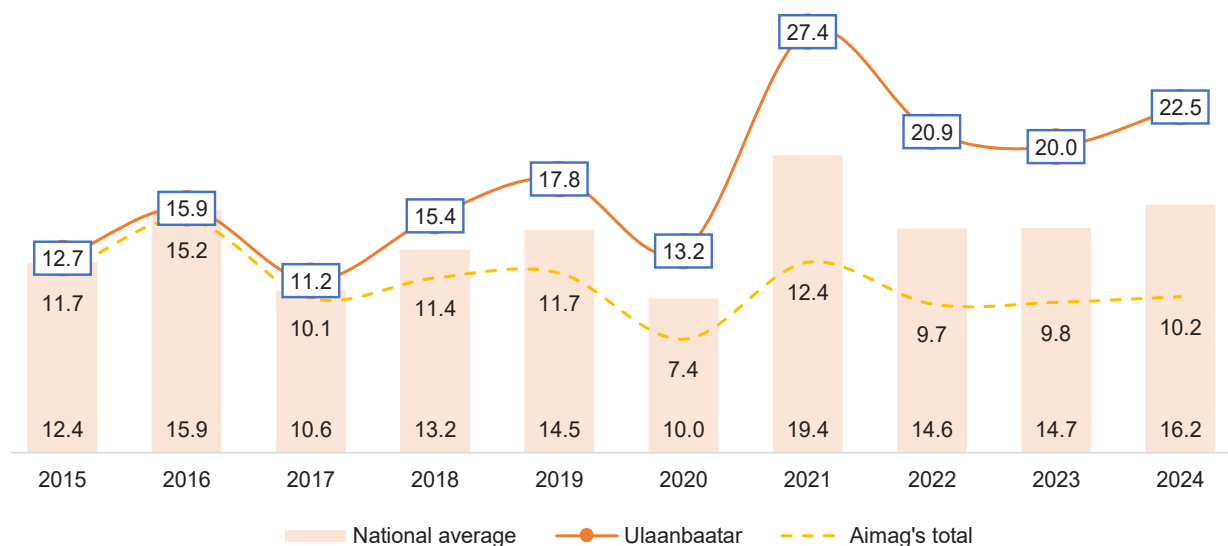
Figure 2.35. Mortality rate due to unsafe drinking water and unsanitary, per 100 000 people , WHO estimates

Source: World Health Statistics, 2024



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 A00, Acute infections: B76-B77, respiratory B79; infections: A01, Food A03, A04, A06-A09; Intestinal and nutritional deficiencies: E40-E46, J00-J22; Neonatal P23. These categories are used to assess the impact of unsafe water and sanitation on health outcomes according to international methodologies.

Figure 2.36. Mortality rates due to unsafe drinking water and unsanitary sanitation, per 100 000 people, 2015-2024



Source: World Health Statistics, 2024

2.8.1. ASSESSMENT OF WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) IN HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) service in healthcare facilities is major component to ensuring an infection prevention and control and patient safety, and maintaining high-quality care. The World Health Organization and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene provide reports on progress in water, sanitation, and hygiene service at health facilities in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6.

In 2023, with the support of the World Health Organization, the Ministry of Health, the National Center for Public Health, provinces' and capital city's Department of Health jointly assessed the coverage of water supply, sanitation, hygiene, waste management, and environmental cleaning services in 319 public and private health institutions operating in 21 provinces and 9 districts of Mongolia. The assessment used 2018 methodology developed by the WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program on Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene.

The results of this assessment are reported through the annual report of the WASH in health care facilities, which is produced annually by the Joint Monitoring Program. (https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/wash-documents/wash-coverage/jmp/jmp-2023_hcf_launch.pdf?sfvrsn=5281a01a_3&download=true).

Water supply, sanitation, hygiene, waste management, and environmental cleaning services in healthcare facilities are categorized into basic service, limited service and no services. (Table 1).

Table 2.10 JMP service ladders for monitoring WASH in HCF in the SDGs

	BASIC	LIMITED	NO SERVICES
WATER SUPPLY	Water is available on the premises from an improved source	Water is available from an improved source within 500 meters of the facility but does not meet all the criteria for a basic service	The facility either uses water from sources that are not protected or improved, or it has to obtain water from a source that is located beyond 500 meters from the facility or there may be no water source available
SANITATION FACILITY	Accessible improved sanitation facilities with at least one toilet for staff and at least one toilet for clients with special needs that is gender-segregated and include provisions for menstrual hygiene	Despite improved sanitation facilities, basic service requirements are not fully met (no staff toilets, or toilets with provision for menstrual hygiene, gender-segregated toilets or toilets for clients with special needs)	With unimproved sanitation facilities (simple pit latrines without stepping stone, cubicles, or soil lining)
HAND HYGIENE	Hand hygiene stations equipped with sinks, water, soap, and disinfectant are located within 5 meters of both healthcare rooms and restrooms.	Hand hygiene stations are located either within the healthcare service area or in the restroom.	Neither the healthcare service area nor the restroom has a hand hygiene station
WASTE MANAGEMENT	Waste is sorted and collected in at least three types of labeled bins. Infectious and sharp waste is treated and disposed of in a hygienic manner	Although sharp and infectious waste is correctly sorted, the processes for disinfecting and disposing of this waste are limited and do not fully meet basic service requirements	Sharp and infectious waste is not properly sorted, and there is no processing for sharp or infectious waste. The disposal methods used do not meet hygiene standards
ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING	The facility has established and approved cleaning procedures and guidelines tailored to its operations, and the cleaning staff have received appropriate training	Although the facility has cleaning procedures and guidelines, only some of the staff responsible for cleaning services have received training	The facility lacks cleaning procedures and guidelines, and none of the staff responsible for cleaning services have received training

To summarize the coverage of basic health care services provided by the health facilities included in the assessment:

- 88.1%, with water available from an improved water supply located on premises;
- 40.0%, with improved toilets which are usable, sex-separated, provide for menstrual hygiene management, separate for patients and staff, and accessible for people with limited mobility;
- 72.4%, with hand hygiene facilities at point of care with water and soap and/ or alcohol hand rub available and handwashing facilities within 5 meters of the toilets with water and soap available;
- 83.7%, with waste correctly segregated in the consultation area and infectious and sharps waste safely treated/disposed;



- 49.2%, with cleaning protocols available and where all staff responsible for cleaning have received training (Table 2).

Overall, 66.6% and 29.7% of healthcare facilities had basic and limited WASH service respectively. This indicator varies by geographical location, with 71% of health facilities in urban and province centers provided basic WASH services. But, 49% of rural or soum and village health centers provided basic WASH services, 40.9% provided limited services, and 12.5% were assessed with no services (Table 2.11).

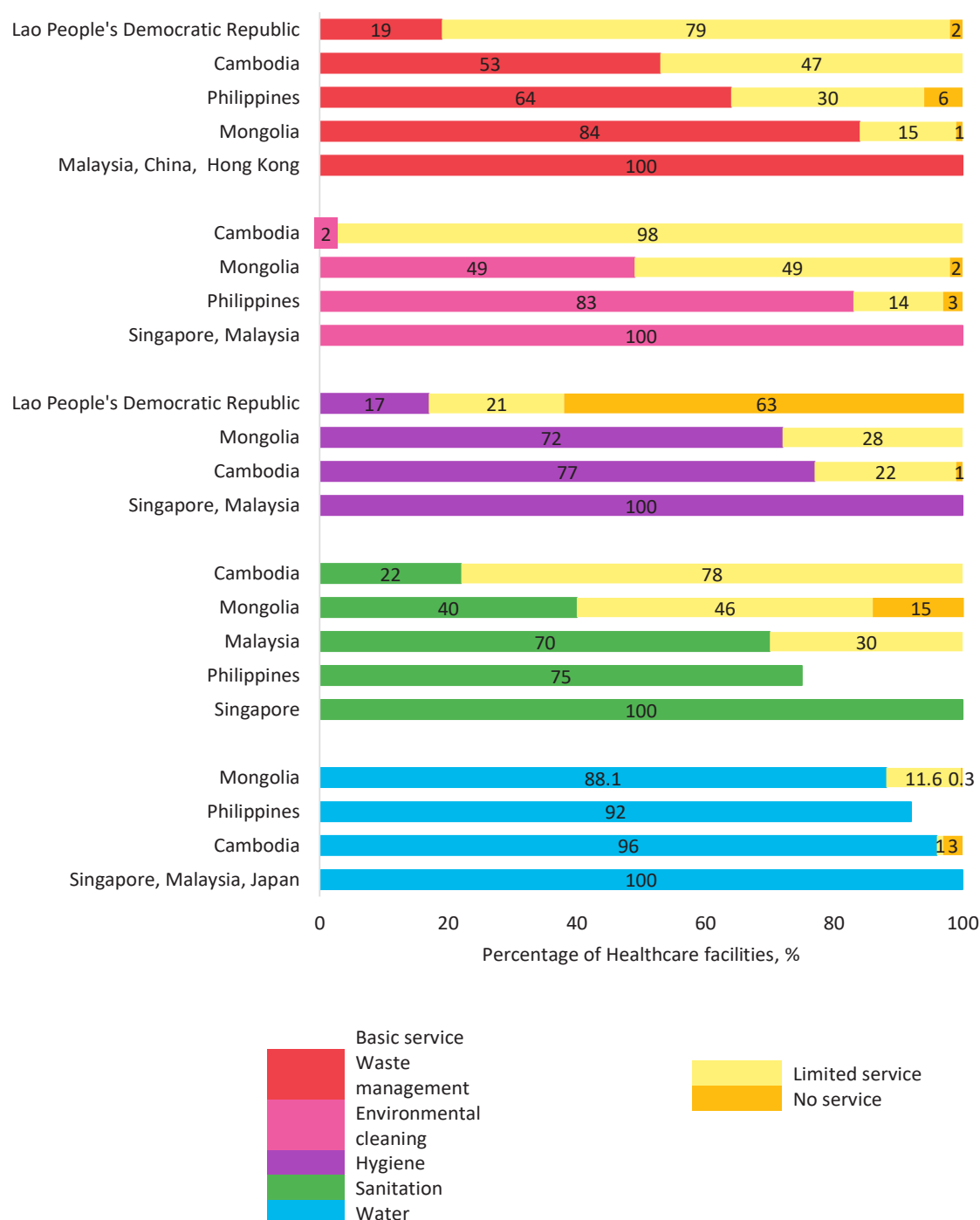
Table 2.11 Levels of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Services in Healthcare Facilities, in Percentages, 2024

Proportion of health facilities		National level	Urban	Rural	Hospital	Non-hospital	Public	Private
БҮГД		319	255	64	319	-	194	125
WATER SUPPLY	Basic service	88.1	93.3	67.2	99.7	-	83.0	96.0
	Limited service	11.6	6.7	31.3	11.6	-	16.5	4.0
	No service	0.3	0	1.6	0.3	-	0.5	0
SANITATION FACILITY	Improved sanitation facility	85.4	92.4	57.8	85.4	-	78.6	96.0
	An available improved sanitation facility	85.4	92.4	57.8	85.4	-	78.6	96.0
	Basic service	39.8	41.2	34.4	39.8	-	46.4	29.6
	Limited service	45.6	52.1	23.4	45.6	-	32.2	66.4
	No service	14.6	7.6	42.2	14.6	-	21.4	4.0
HAND HYGIENE	Hand hygiene station with water and soap or alcohol-based hand sanitizer available at the service point	93.4	95.3	85.9	93.4	-	91.8	96.0
	A handwashing sink with water and soap located within 5 meters of the toilet facility	75.5	83.5	43.8	75.5	-	69.6	84.8
	Basic service	72.4	79.6	43.8	72.4	-	66.0	82.4
	Limited service	27.6	20.4	56.3	27.6	-	34.0	17.6
WASTE	Proper waste segregation is practiced in the examination and treatment room	87.1	90.2	75.0	87.1	-	85.6	89.6
	Infectious/sharp waste is safely treated or disposed of	94.4	98.8	76.6	94.4	-	92.8	96.8
	Basic service	83.7	89.4	60.9	83.7	-	80.9	88.0
	Limited service	15.0	10.6	32.8	15.0	-	17.5	11.2
	No service	1.3	-	6.3	1.3	-	1.5	0.8
ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING	There are cleaning procedures and guidelines in place	70.2	71.4	65.6	70.2	-	75.3	62.4
	Cleaning service staff have received training	58.6	59.6	54.7	58.6	-	69.6	41.6
	Basic service	49.2	51.8	39.1	49.2	-	58.8	34.4
	Limited service	48.9	45.9	60.9	48.9	-	40.7	61.6
	No service	1.9	2.4	0	1.9	-	0.5	4.0
TOTAL	Basic service	66.6	71.1	49.1	69.0		67.0	66.1
	Limited service	29.7	27.1	40.9	29.7		28.2	32.2
	No service	4.5	3.3	12.5	4.5		6.0	2.2

Source: MoH, NCPH, WHO

Figure 1 compares the level of water, sanitation, hygiene, waste management, and environmental cleaning services in health care facilities across Western and Southeast Asian countries. It shows that basic service of hygiene and environmental cleaning is at very low level in health facilities in Mongolia.

Figure 2.37. Level of water, sanitation, and hygiene services in health facilities in Mongolia and some Southeast Asian countries



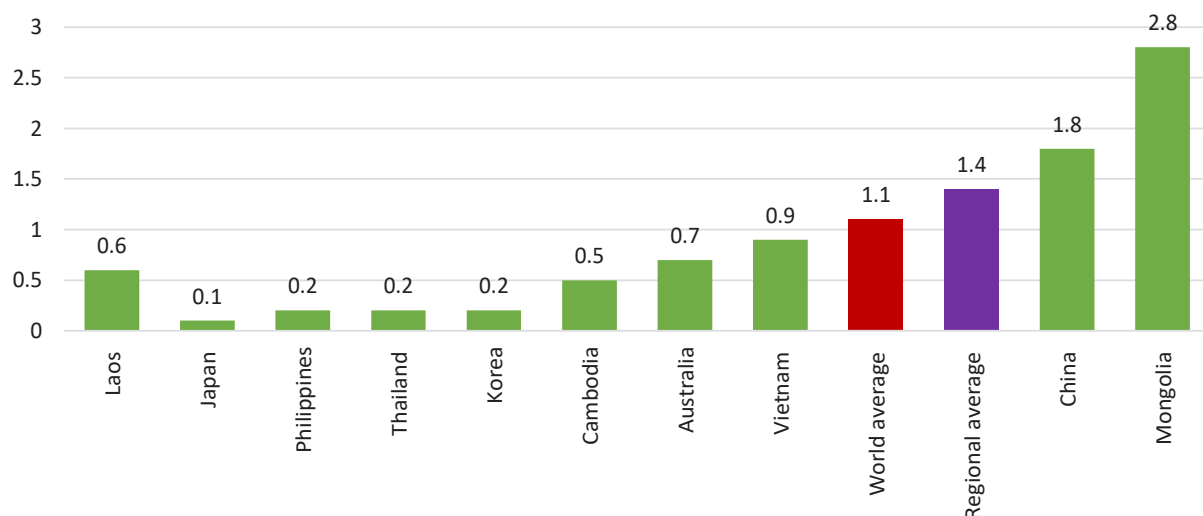
In the future, calculating these indicators annually to determine the level of water, sanitation, and hygiene services in health facilities and reporting them as core health indicators is essential to get actions for improving the quality of health care and achieving the sustainable development goals for universal health coverage.



2.9. 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.

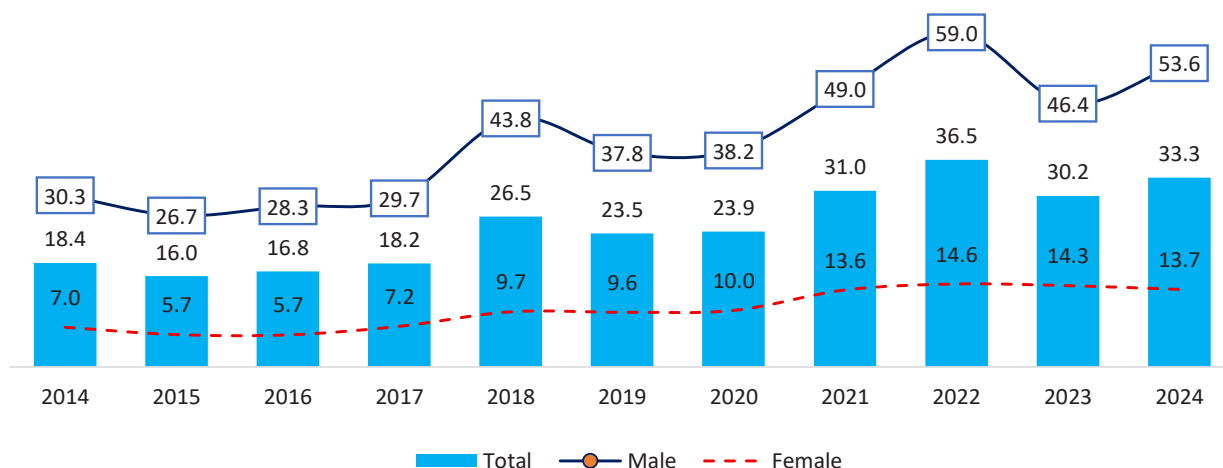
Figure 2.38. Accidental poisoning and mortality rate due to poisoning, per 100 000 population

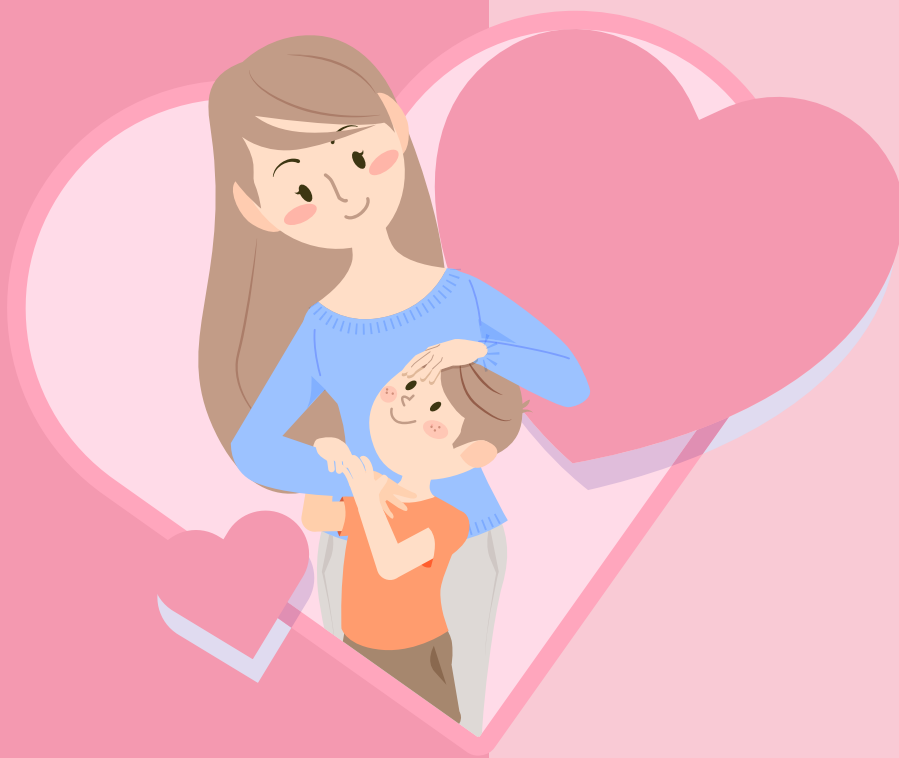


Source: World Health Statistics 2024

According to health statistics, deaths due to accidental poisoning and exposure to toxic substances were recorded using ICD-10 codes X40-X49. In 2024, there were 1140 registered cases of such deaths, resulting in a rate of 33.3 per 100 000 population. This represents an increase of 7.5 from the average rate over the past 10 years, 3.0 compared to the previous year. Among these deaths, 85.3% were caused by alcohol poisoning, which is the highest proportion. Additionally, 14.3% were due to poisoning from gas exposure, and 0.4% were from poisoning by medicinal substances.

Figure 2.39. Accidental poisoning and mortality rate due to poisoning, per 100 000 population





CHAPTER III

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

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3.1. MATERNAL HEALTH

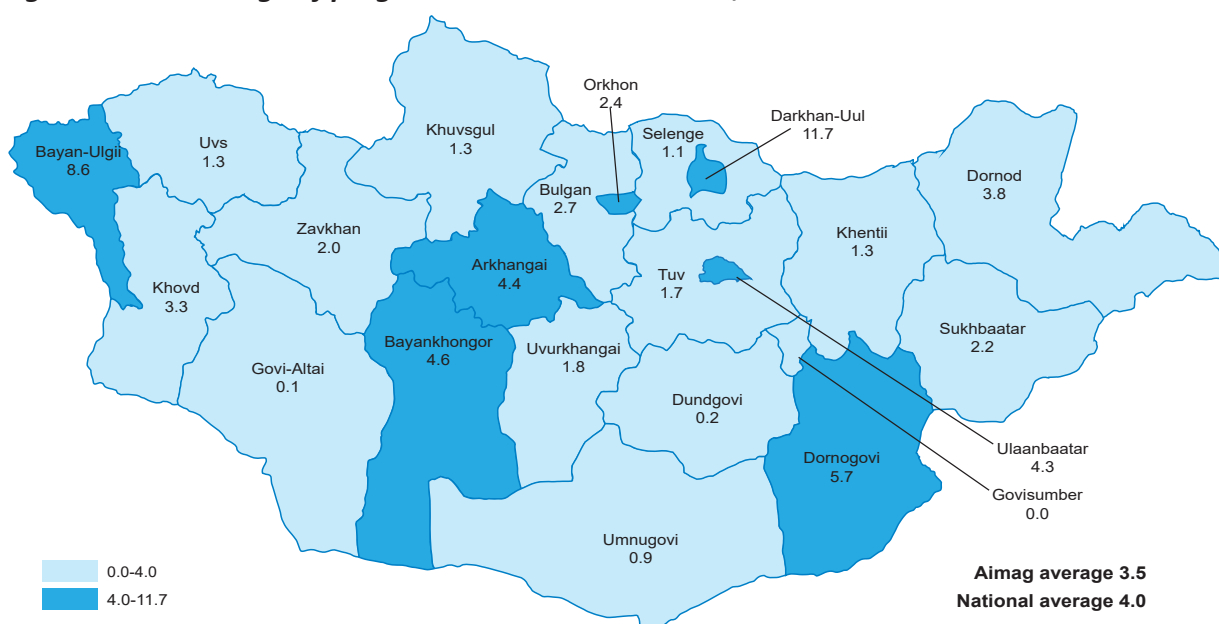
On December 9, 2021, the Minister of Health released document A/760, which details the "Maternal, Child, and Reproductive Health" action plan. This initiative, designed to span from 2021 to 2024, aims to enhance the quality of healthcare services and expand access to maternal, child, and reproductive health. By pursuing these objectives, the plan seeks to reduce morbidity and mortality rates among children significantly.

3.1.1. PRENATAL AND ANTENATAL CARE AND SERVICES

In 2024, 57,050 pregnant women received antenatal care services nationwide. Of these, 93.1% accessed care during early pregnancy, encompassing the first trimester. Meanwhile, 6.3% received care in the second trimester, and 0.7% sought assistance in late or third pregnancies. Early antenatal care services coverage stands at 92.6% in Ulaanbaatar and 93.6% in rural areas. Compared to the previous year, service coverage has increased by 1.0% in Ulaanbaatar and 0.6% in rural regions.

Recently, 97.7% of those who received antenatal care services were given a blood test, and among those tested, 0.4% were found to have anemia, which is an increase from 0.1% last year. Prevalence of anemia is 0.4%-7.7 % higher than the national average in Arkhangai, Bayn-Ulgii, Baynkhongor, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogovi, and Dornod provinces.

Figure 3.1 Percentage of pregnant women with anemia, 2024



A total participation rate of 98.7% was recorded among pregnant women who underwent the prenatal syphilis test. The overall syphilis prevalence was 1.6%. The rates in specific areas were as follows: Dornod 2.8%, Arkhangai 2.3%, Bayankhongor 1.8%, Tuv 1.7%, and Ulaanbaatar city 1.6%. These percentages range from 0.4% to 1.6% higher than the national average.

Gonorrhea screening reached 92.5% coverage among pregnant women, showing a 0.1% decrease from the previous year. The overall prevalence of gonorrhea among pregnant women was 0.1%. In the specific area among pregnant women, the following areas were 0.1-0.9% higher than the national average: Khuvsgul 1%, Bulgan 0.8%, Baynkhongor, Dornod, Umnugovi, Uvs



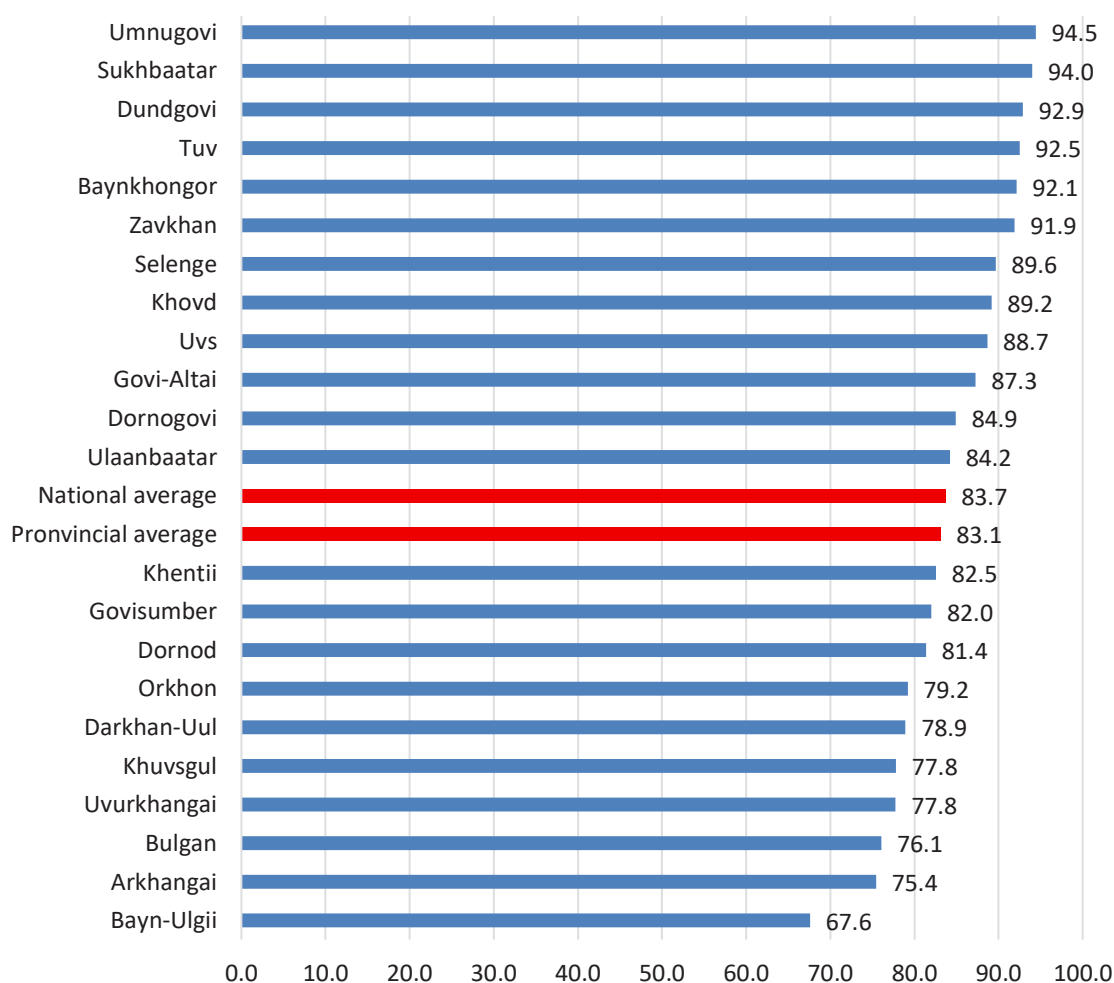
0.4%, Selenge 0.3%, and Orkhon 0.2%. The total participation rate for trichomoniasis testing was 92.6%, with 1.2% of pregnant women testing positive. In certain areas, the prevalence rates were 0.2% to 4.0% higher than the national average. Specifically, Bayankhongor had a prevalence rate of 5.2%, followed by Sukhbaatar at 2.3%, Selenge at 2.2%, Tuv at 1.9%, Darkhan-Uul at 1.8%, Orkhon at 1.9%, Umnugovi at 1.6%, Dornod at 1.4%, and Govisumber at 1.2%.

Out of the pregnant women who received antenatal care services, 246 cases, representing 0.4%, were found to have active tuberculosis.

In 2024, a total of 322 maternity waiting homes were operating nationwide. This included 298 in soum and town health centers, 18 in provincial health centers, and 6 in Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers (RDTCs).

Out of all maternity waiting homes, 99 or 30.7% were operating in designated buildings, while 69.3% (223) were located in hospitals. A total of 43,804 bed days were utilized, with an average length of stay at a maternity waiting home is 6.2 days. In 2024, 7 new maternity waiting homes were built, 37 buildings were renovated, and 57 buildings were furnished. Furthermore, 70.0% of the target population were accommodated in these maternity waiting homes.

Figure 3.2. Percentage of pregnant women who visied antenatal care 6 or more times, by provinces, 2024

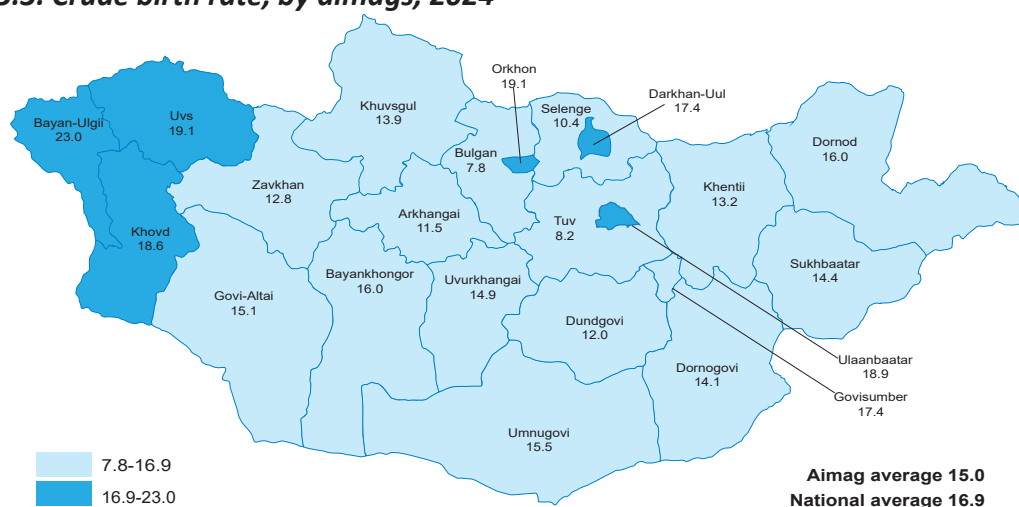


Among women who gave birth, 83.7% received antenatal care 6 or more times, an increase of 3.2% from the previous year.

3.1.2. Childbirth and Intrapartum Medical Care

In 2024, a total of 57319 mothers gave birth nationwide, indicating a decrease of 6596 cases compared to 2023, representing a decline of 10.3%. This decrease was observed across all provinces and in Ulaanbaatar, with births declining by 24-269 cases. The crude birth rate per 1000 people stands at 16.9 in the country. This rate exceeds the national average in Bayan-Ulgii (23.0), Orkhon (19.1), Uvs (19.1), Ulaanbaatar (18.9), Khovd (18.6), Darkhan-Uul (17.5) and Govisumber (17.4) provinces.

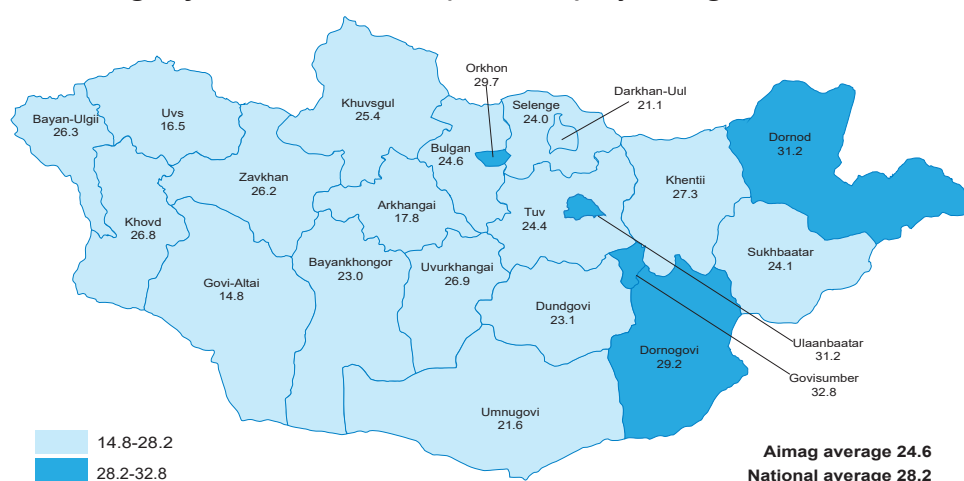
Figure 3.3. Crude birth rate, by aimags, 2024



In 2024, the distribution of total births by birthing facilities was as follows: 40.6% occurred in the National Center for Maternal and Child Health and Maternity Hospitals in Ulaanbaatar city, 27.9% in provincial central hospitals, 12.7% in Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers (RDTCs), 3.6% in soum, inter-soum, and village hospitals, 1.6% in District Public Health Centers, 3.6% in private hospitals, 8.4% in other hospitals, and 0.3% at home. Regarding the parity of births, 24.2% were first births, 73.5% were 2nd to 5th births, and 2.3% were more than 6th births. In terms of birth intervals, 6.9% of deliveries occurred within a 1-year interval, 16.5% within a 2-year interval, and 52.4% with 3 or more years between births.

The percentage of births delivered by skilled birth attendants is 99.9%. In 2024, 3.4% of births in Mongolia were to women under the age of 20, while 24.3% were to women over the age of 35. The fertility coefficient for that year was 71.2 births per 1,000 women of reproductive age.

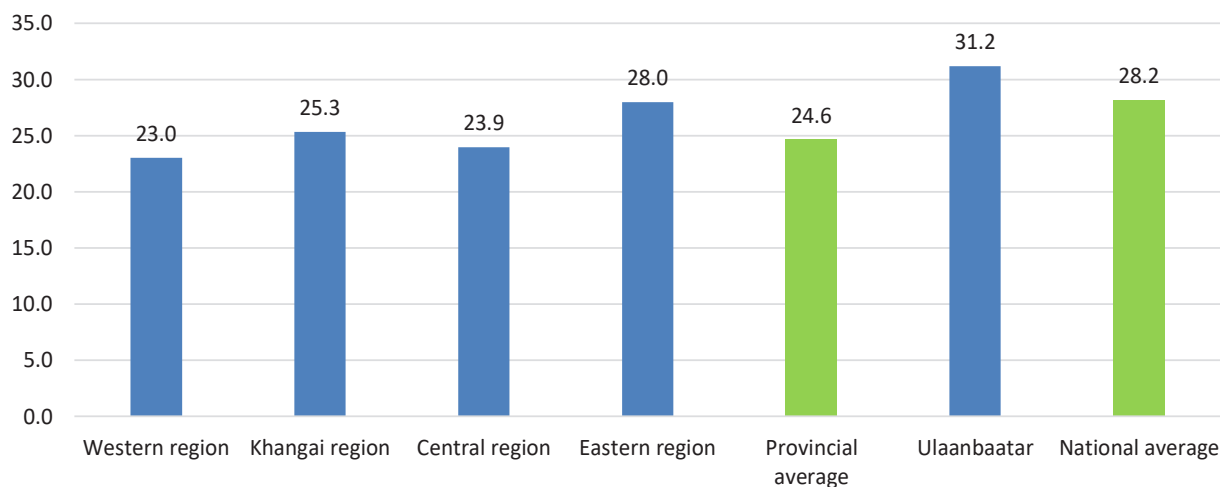
Figure 3.4. Percentage of cesarean sections (C-section), by aimags, 2024





WHO recommended that 15% of C-sections account for the total birth rate is acceptable. In 2024, the percentage of births by cesarean section (C-section) in Mongolia was estimated at 28.2%. This rate represents an increase of 0.3%, compared to the previous year. Regionally, the C-section rate was lower than the national average by 0.7-1.6% in the Western and Central regions. However, it was higher by 0.7-3.3% in the Khangai and Eastern regions. In Ulaanbaatar city, the C-section rate was 3.0% higher than the national average.

Figure 3.5. Percentage of cesarean sections (C-section), by regions, 2024



A total of 154 cases of home birth were recorded, compared to the previous year, which was 41 cases or 21.0% higher. Among home births, 57.8% were recorded in Ulaanbaatar and decreased by 4.2% from the previous year.

Additionally, a total of 39 birth cases were recorded as unattended by medical professionals, marking a decrease of 15.2% (7 cases) compared to the previous year. Moreover, 5939 mothers from the rural area gave birth in Ulaanbaatar hospitals, representing a decrease of 30 cases from the previous year. This accounts for 19.1% of births in Ulaanbaatar.

Figure 3.6. The percentage of mothers originating from rural areas who seek to access child-birth services in Ulaanbaatar in 2024.

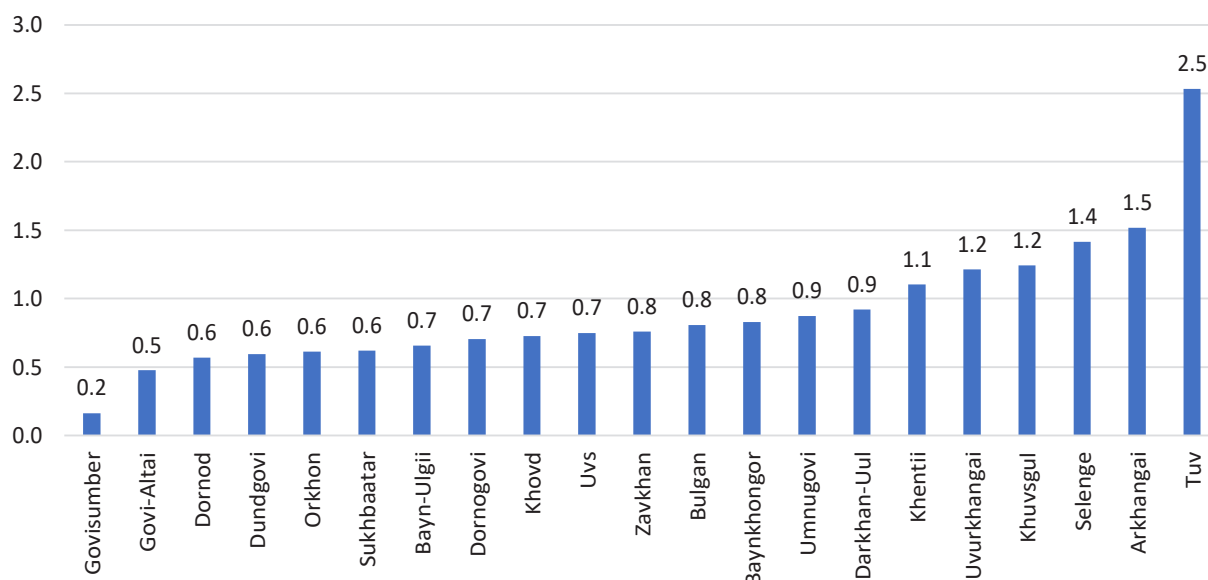
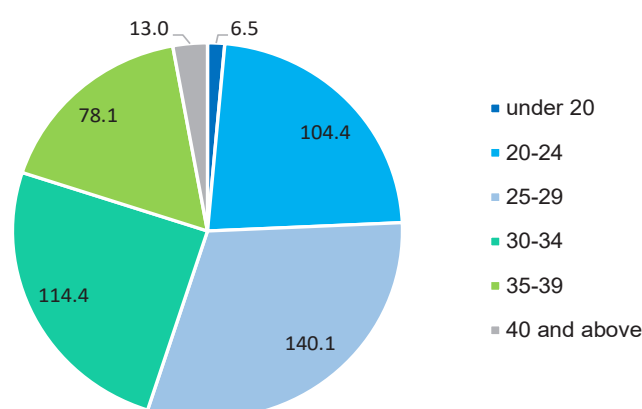
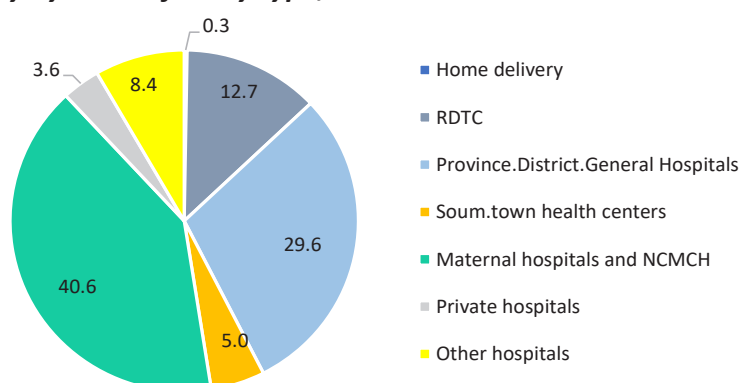


Figure 3.7. Fertility coefficient by age group, 2024

The total fertility rate is 2.5. Among 1,000 women aged 20-24, 104.4 give birth; for women aged 25-29, the rate is 140.1 per 1,000, and among women aged 30-34, the rate is 114.4 per 1,000.

Figure 3.8. Delivery by health facility type, 2024

In 2024, 85.4 percent of all mothers who gave birth attended postnatal check-ups with a family doctor, as scheduled. This is an increase of 4.0 percent compared to the previous year.

3.1.3. PREGNANCY, DELIVERY, POSTPARTUM COMPLICATIONS

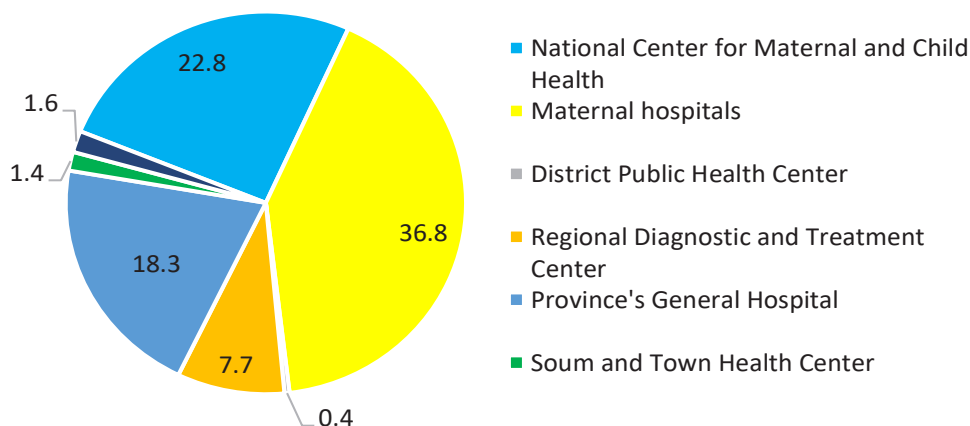
In 2024, a total of 47,818 cases of pregnancy, delivery, and postpartum complications were recorded, equivalent to 828.0 per 1 000 live births. These complications were categorized as follows:

- Pregnancy complication 48.0 percent
- Delivery complication 41.2 percent
- Postpartum complication 2.5 percent

Other complications not associated with pregnancy and delivery 8.3, respectively.

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.

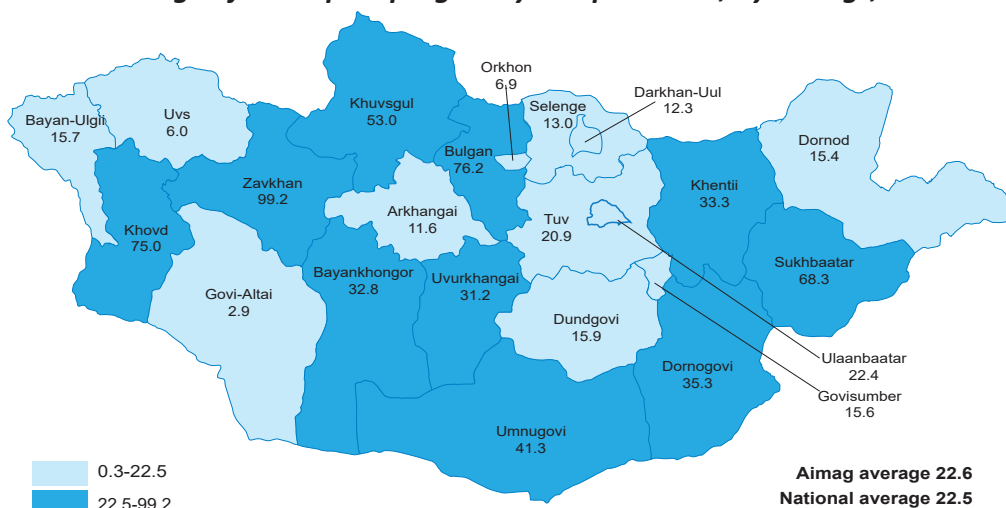
Figure 3.9. Pregnancy, delivery, postpartum complications by locations, percentage, 2024



There were 13 cases of congenital syphilis registered, marking a decrease of 18 cases from the previous year. These cases were reported in various areas as follows:

Ulaanbaatar 10, Sukhbaatar 1, Govi-Altai 1, Dornod 1 cases respectively. The decline in STD and syphilis cases among pregnant women suggests that early detection, treatment, and quality of care are improving.

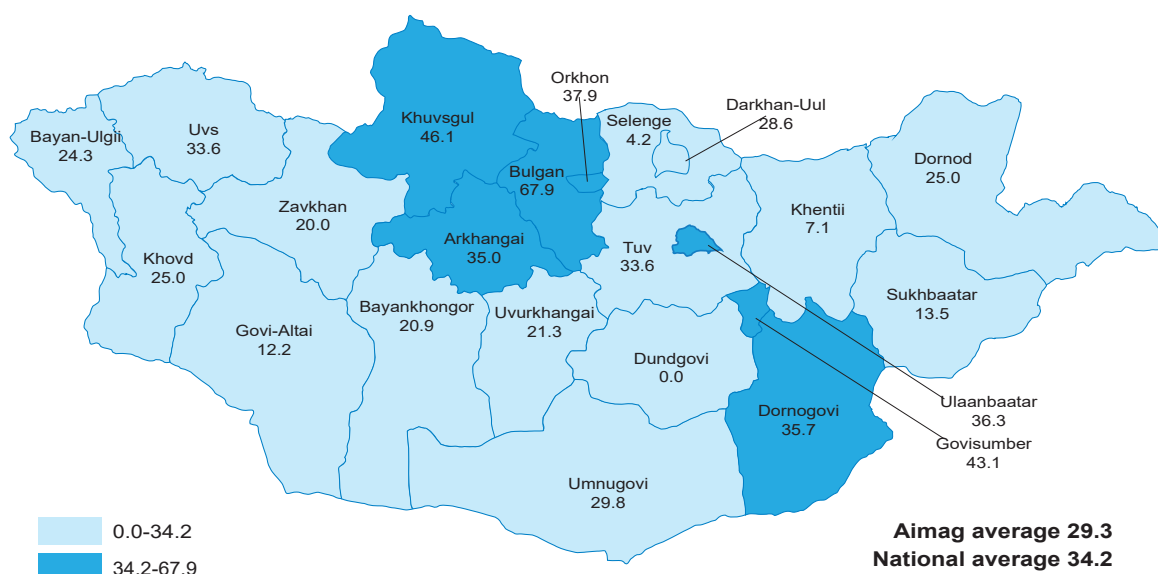
Figure 3.10. Percentage of eclampsia-pregnancy complications, by aimags, 2024



The percentage of pregnancy eclampsia complications was 8.7-76.7 percent higher than the national average in Zavkhan /99.2/, Bulgan /76.2/, Sukhbaatar /68.3/, Khuvsgul /53.0/, Umnugovi /41.3/, Dornogovi /35.3/, Khentii /33.3/, Bayankhongor /32.8/, Uvurkhangai /31.2/ and 1.6-19.6 percent lower than other provinces.

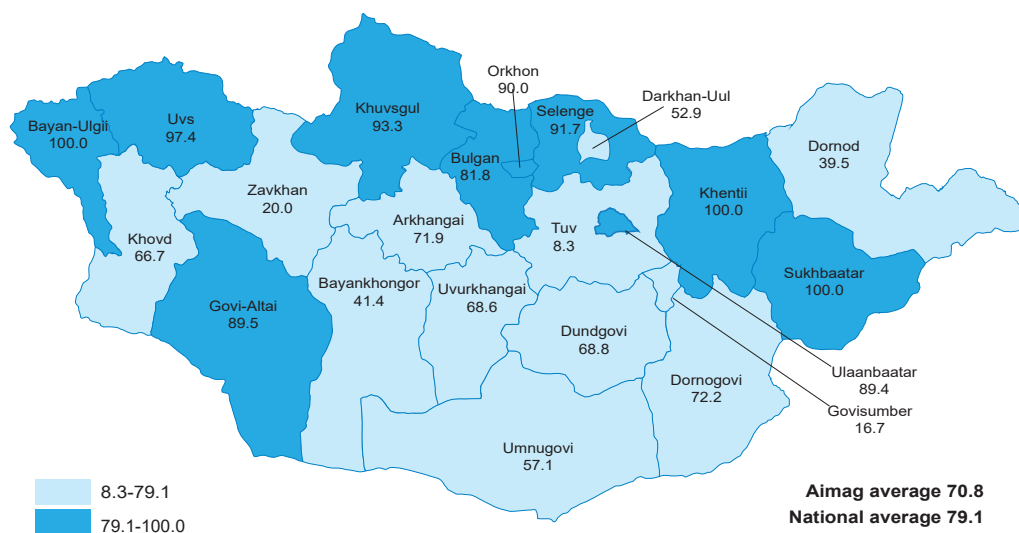
Among complications related to pregnancy, the percentages for pre-eclampsia and eclampsia were 22.3% and 0.2%, respectively. The rates of primary and secondary failure to progress in labor were 34.2%. Postpartum hemorrhage accounted for 79.1% of all postpartum complications.

Figure 3.11. Percentage of failure to progress in labor in total complications during birth, by provinces, 2024



The percentage of failure to progress in labor, among all birth complications, is highest in Bulgan at 67.9% and lowest in Selenge at 4.2%.

Figure 3.12. Percentage of hemorrhage in total postpartum complications, by provinces, 2024



Postpartum hemorrhage is more prevalent in the provinces of Arkhangai, Khentii, Uvs, Khuvsgul, Orkhon, Govi-Altai, Bayn-Ulgii, Selenge, and Sukhbaatar.

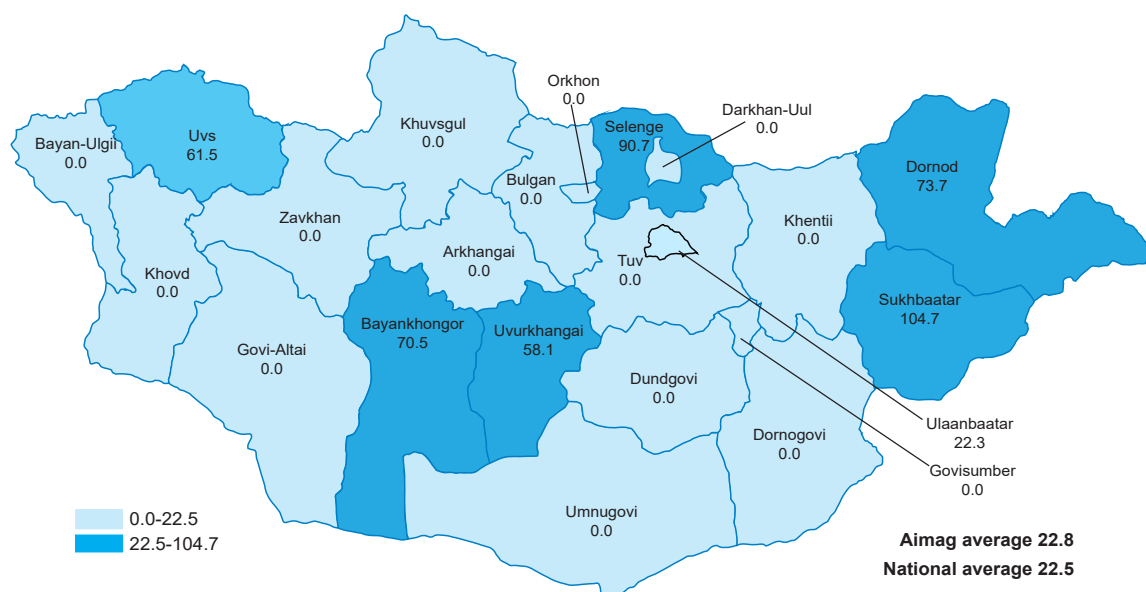
3.1.4. MATERNAL MORTALITY

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 2024, there were 13 recorded maternal mortality cases, resulting in a rate of 22.5 per 100 000 live births. This reflects a decrease of 4 cases or 3.9 per 100 000 live births compared to the previous year. Maternal deaths were recorded in several provinces, including Bayankhongor, Dornod, Uvurkhangai, Selenge, Uvs, and Sukhbaatar.

In hospitals, 84.6% of maternal deaths occurred, while 15.4% happened at home. Since 2015, there has been a decrease of 3.6 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births.

Figure 3.13. Maternal mortality rate by provinces, 2024



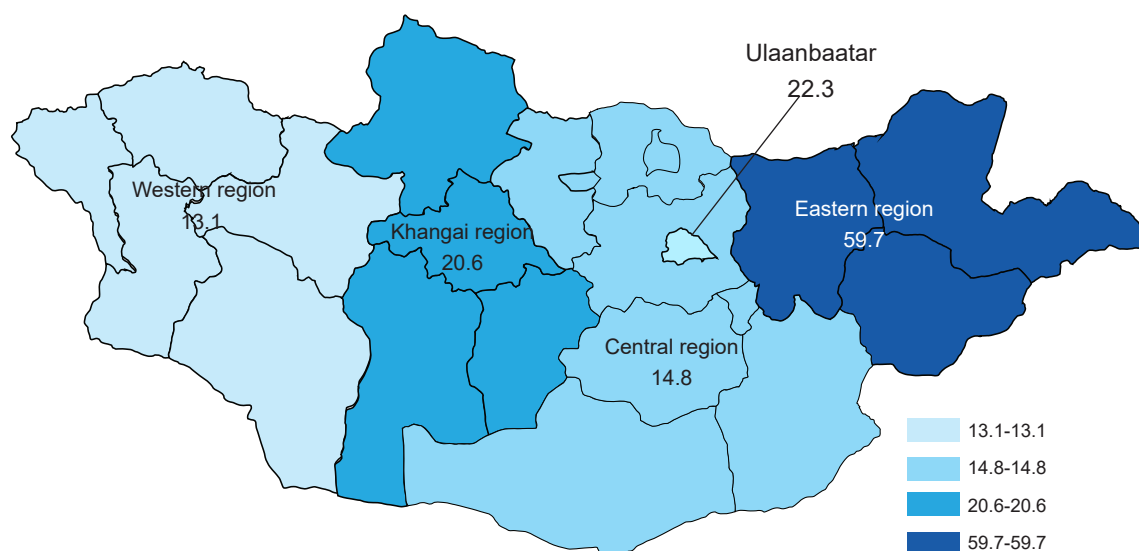
The educational levels of mothers in maternal death cases are categorized as follows: 30.8% had a higher education, 38.4% had a secondary education, 7.7% had vocational or technical education, and 23.1% had only a primary education. Regarding maternal deaths by occupation, the statistics are as follows: 53.8% of mothers were employed, 23.2% were herders, and 23.0% were unemployed.

Maternal deaths in Mongolia were documented across different types of hospitals. The distribution of these deaths was as follows: 15.3% occurred in the National Maternal and Child Health Department, 7.7% in maternity hospitals, 15.3% in regional diagnostic and treatment centers, 30.8% in provincial general hospitals, and 30.8% in other hospitals.

Table 3.1. Maternal mortality rate, per 100 000 live births, by age groups, 2024

By age groups	Percentage of births by C-section	Maternal mortality rate, 100 000 live births
Below 20	15	102.4
20-24	23	27.8
25-29	23	19.3
30-34	23	19.8
35-39	15	18.2
Above 40	0	0.0

The maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births was estimated at 102.4 among women under 20 years old, and 27.8 among women aged 20 to 24. These rates were higher than the country average by 5.3 to 79.9.

Figure 3.14. Maternal mortality rate, per 100 000 live births, by region, 2024

The maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births was lower than the national average in the Western and Central regions by 1.9-9.4, while in the Eastern region, it was higher than the national average by 37.2.

3.2. CHILD HEALTH

3.2.1 LIVE BIRTHS

Ensuring a newborn child is included in the appropriate health and social services within the first month of life will increase the chances of survival and promote normal growth and development and healthy growth. In 2024, 96.3% of newborns were breastfed within the first hour of life. This indicator was 1.5% lower than the national average in Ulaanbaatar city.

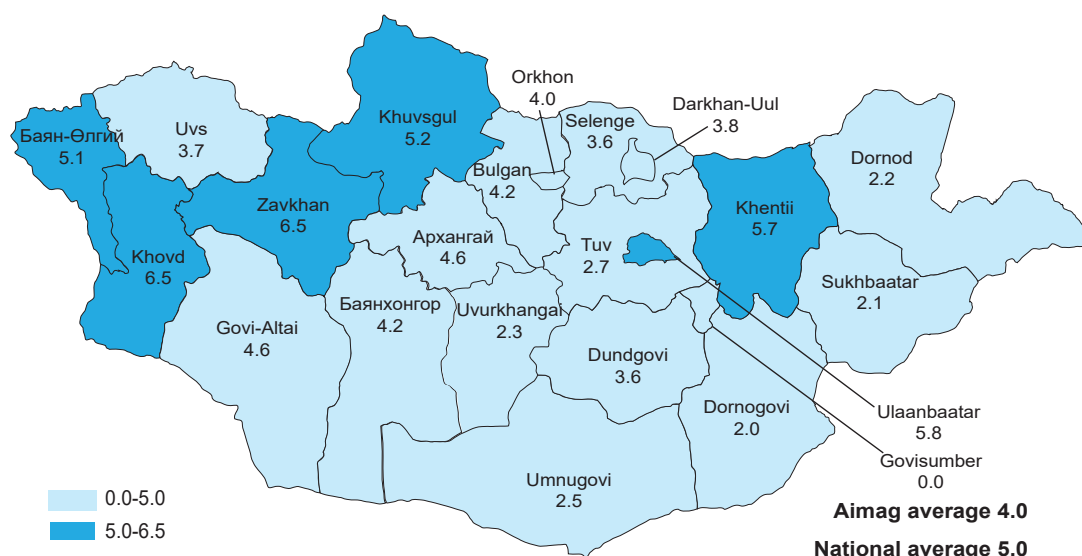
Table 3.2. Number of newborns, by region, 2024

Regions	Live births					Rate of stillbirth /per 1000/
	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio /per 100/	Proportion of low birth weight	
Western region	7635	3920	3715	105.5	4.0	6.2
Central region	6747	3506	3241	108.2	3.2	4.9
Khangai region	8602	4388	4214	104.1	4.3	4.2
Easter region	3352	1720	1632	105.4	3.4	5.7
Provincial total	26336	13534	12802	105.7	3.8	4.0
Ulaanbaatar	31420	16181	15239	106.2	5.2	5.8
National total	57756	29715	28041	106.0	4.6	5.0

There were 57 756 live births nationwide, reflecting a decrease of 6550 births, which is 10.2 per cent lower than the same period last year. Among all live births, 4.6 percent weighed less than 2500 grams. Additionally, there were 1 402 twins and 18 triplets born.

The number of stillbirths was 290, equivalent to 5.0 per 1 000 total births, representing a decrease of 54 cases, or 15.7 percent, compared to the previous year.

Figure 3.15. Stillbirth rate, per 1000 total birth, by provinces, 2024

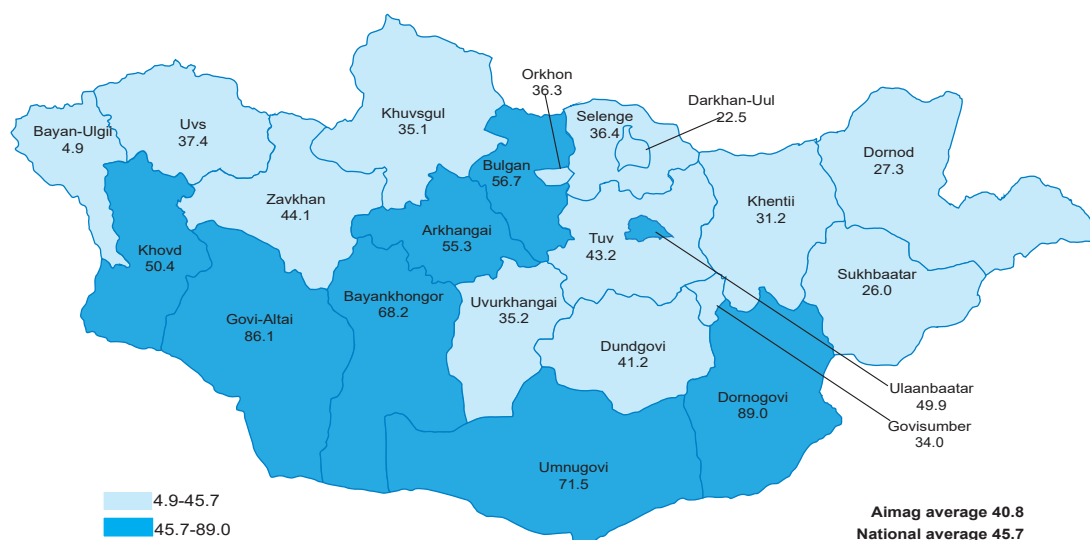


The stillbirth rate in Bayan-Ulgii, Zavkhan, Khovd, Khuvsgul, and Khentii provinces ranged from 5.1 to 6.5, higher than the national average by 0.1 to 1.5 cases per 1000 births. In the Western region, Zavkhan province recorded a stillbirth rate of 6.5 per 1000 births, surpassing the regional average by 0.3 per 1000 births. Conversely, the stillbirth rates in the Khangai and Central regions were lower than the national averages. Among stillbirths, 57.9% were males, resulting in a sex ratio at birth of 137.7. Additionally, 0.6 percent of all live births had congenital anomalies.

3.2.2. CHILD MORBIDITY

There were 27,157 cases of neonatal morbidity recorded, which accounted for 47.0 percent of live births and were 12.2 percent lower than the previous year.

Figure 3.16. Neonatal morbidity, percentage of live births, by provinces, 2024



Among perinatal disorders, fetal loss accounts for 1.8 percent, while neonatal jaundice represents 57.8 percent of cases. Among perinatal disorders, fetal loss accounts for 1.9 percent, while neonatal jaundice represents 48.6 percent of cases. Out of 8693 cases of congenital anomalies in children under one year of age registered in outpatient clinics, congenital anomalies of

the heart septum account for 38.5 percent, congenital anomalies of the hip for 36.2 percent, cleft lip and palate for 2.0 percent, congenital anomalies of the urinary system for 7.5 percent, and congenital anomalies of the circulatory system lead with 3.7 percent.

Table 3.3. Leading causes of infant and children under five morbidity, by percentage (Outpatient), 2024

	Infant		Under 5 children	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Respiratory system disease	22.2	59.7	34.8	60.6
Digestive system disease	6.2	7.9	17.1	16.6
Perinatal pathologies	16.8	5.6	0.0	0.0
Injury, poisoning, and external causes of disease	3.5	0.6	13.4	2.1
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disease	6.8	5.6	8.1	6.7
Ear and mastoid process disease	5.1	6.0	3.3	4.7
Nervous system disease	18.6	5.5	3.3	0.7

1st
 2nd
 3th

Table 3.4. Leading causes of infant and children under five morbidity, by percentage (Inpatient), 2024

	Infant		Under 5 children	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Respiratory system disease	51.2	65.0	66.0	74.7
Digestive system disease	12.9	8.9	11.4	7.0
Perinatal pathologies	24.7	17.2	0.0	0.0
Injury, poisoning, and external causes of disease	1.0	0.9	3.0	3.2
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disease	0.8	1.2	2.4	3.7
Congenital anomalies	1.7	0.1	1.7	0.2
Nervous system disease	2.0	3.7	2.0	1.8

1st
 2nd
 3th

In both Ulaanbaatar and rural regions, the primary causes of hospitalization among infants and children under five are respiratory illnesses, digestive disorders, and conditions related to the perinatal period.

Specifically, pneumonia accounts for 78.5 percent, acute bronchitis for 12.5 percent, and acute tonsillitis and laryngitis for 1.8 percent of respiratory system diseases among infants and children under five. Non-infectious diarrhea represents 21.8 percent of digestive system diseases.

Table 3.5. Leading causes of child and adolescent morbidity, per 10 000 population, by age groups, 2024 (Outpatient)

Leading causes	1-4 age	5-9 age	10-14 age	15-19 age
Respiratory system disease	5287.8	2444.2	1799.4	1401.0
Digestive system disease	1815.6	2281.4	1762.0	1719.8
Communicable and some parasitic disease	333.8	166.5	80.1	128.2
Injury, poisoning, and external causes of disease	777.3	573.3	892.3	957.1
Ear and mastoid process disease	439.1	305.1	230.2	167.9
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disease	794.4	500.2	588.0	735.6
Urinary and reproductive system disease	260.7	268.4	296.0	579.1
Eye and its related disease	312.3	328.7	317.1	281.2

1st
 2nd
 3th

Among adolescents, diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems are the leading causes of outpatient diseases. Acute bronchitis is the leading cause of disease per 10000 children aged 1-4 years, while cavities 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, 2024 (Inpatient)

Leading causes	1-4 age	5-9 age	10-14 age	15-19 age
Respiratory system disease	1799.2	492.3	393.1	279.7
Digestive system disease	257.0	94.8	99.4	125.0
Communicable and some parasitic disease	151.2	58.7	40.1	49.4
Injury, poisoning, and external causes of disease	80.1	58.2	79.5	95.0
Nervous system disease	49.5	39.9	61.2	95.3
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disease	76.0	47.5	71.0	90.7

1st 2nd 3th

Respiratory and digestive system diseases are the leading causes of inpatient admissions for children. Among children aged 1-4 years, non-infectious diarrhea and pneumonia are the leading causes of morbidity per 10000 children. Conversely, appendicitis is the leading cause of morbidity in 5-19 year-olds.

3.2.3. INFANT AND UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE

In 2024, nationwide, there were 702 recorded cases of infant mortality, amounting to 12.2 per 1 000 live births, which reflects a decrease of 0.1 from the previous year. Infant mortality accounts for 61.4 percent of all child mortality, with a rate of 7.5 per 1 000 live births. Out of the total infant mortality cases (431), 65.2 percent (281) occurred in the early period of infancy (0-6 days of life), and 34.8 percent (150) in the late period (7-28 days of life). Of all children who died under the age of one, 57.7 percent were male and 42.3 percent were female.

On the other hand, the total number of deaths under the age of five was 877, resulting in a rate of 15.2 per 1 000 live births. Compared to the previous year, there was an increase of 0.3 cases per 1 000 live births and 84 fewer cases. Specifically, there were 16.8 male and 13.4 female children per 1 000 live births. Children under 5 mortality per 1,000 live births is 0.7-11.5 cases higher than the national average in Tuv (26.7), Zavkhan (23.9), Arkhangai (23.3), Khuvsgul (22.1), Khentii (22.1), Bulgan (21.1), Umnugovi (19.2), Bayan-Ulgii (17.3), Govi-Altai (17.4), Uvs (17.8), Uvurkhangai (16.3), and Dornogovi (15.9) provinces.

Figure 3.17. Under five mortality rate, per 1 000 live births, 2024

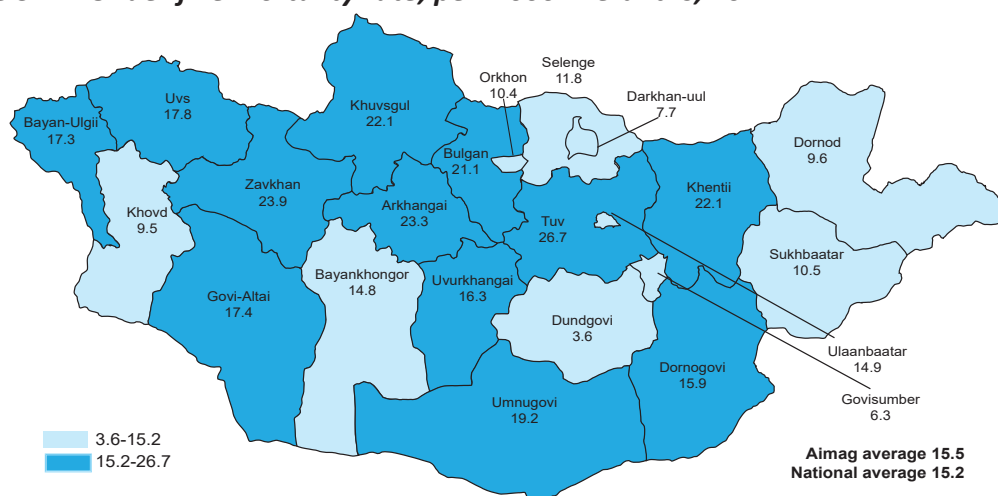


Table 3.7. Leading causes of infant and children under five mortality, by percentage, 2024

	Male	Female	Total
Early infancy mortality	176	105	281
Late infancy mortality	83	67	150
Infancy mortality	259	172	431
Children under 5 mortality	500	377	877
Total live births	29715	28041	57756

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

Table 3.8. Leading causes of infant and children under five mortality, by percentage, 2024

Leading causes	Infant		Under-five age	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Nervous system disease	1.3	2.6	3.2	4.2
Respiratory system disease	6.7	12.5	10.5	8.6
Perinatal disorders	59.9	52.7	35.3	57.0
Congenital anomalies, developmental issues, and chromosomal defects	21.9	11.8	9.0	23.0
Injury, poisoning, and external causes of disease	3.1	12.1	19.9	8.6

■ 1st ■ 2nd ■ 3th

Among children under five, 85.2 percent died from diseases, while 14.8 percent died from accidents and injuries. Of these, 75.1 percent died in hospitals, 19.5 percent died at home, and 5.4 percent died elsewhere.

3.3. ABORTION

The majority of women seeking an abortion do so due to unwanted pregnancies. In developing countries, around 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 2024, there were 12,676 recorded cases of abortion, with a ratio of 219.5 per 1000 live births and 15.1 abortions per 1000 women of reproductive age. This marks an increase of 479 cases or 4.0% compared to the previous year, equivalent to 29.8 abortions per 1000 live births. The abortion rate exceeded the country average by 6.2-179.5 per thousand in certain areas, namely Umnugovi (399.9), Darkhan-Uul (225.6), Dornogovi (331.3), and Ulaanbaatar (307.9). Abortions performed in private hospitals have increased by 732 cases or 26.0 percent compared to the last year. The late abortion rate per 1000 live births was 9.8.

The abortion rates by age group were as follows: 4.7% for women aged under 20 years, 60.0% for those aged 20-34 years, and 35.3% for those over 35 years old. Compared to the previous year, the abortion rate among women aged under 20 years had decreased by 0.3 percent.

The percentage of women undergoing abortion for the first time increased by 19.9% (345 cases) compared to the previous year, and 14.4% of women who had abortions had never given birth. A total of 25 cases with abortion complications were recorded. These complications included hemorrhage due to weakening of uterine contractility (96.0%) and other (4.0%).



Table 3.9. Abortion by hospitals, 2024

No	Hospitals	Abortion cases	Proportion
1	National Center for Maternal and Child Health	1306	10.3
2	Maternal hospitals	4832	38.1
3	District Public Health Centers	80	0.6
4	Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Center	675	5.3
5	Provincial General Hospitals	1495	11.8
6	Soum and Town Health Centers	61	0.5
7	Private hospitals	3538	27.9
8	Other hospitals	689	5.4
9	Total	12676	100

3.4. MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS (MCM)

By utilizing modern contraception effectively, we can prevent early and late pregnancies, space births appropriately, and limit the total number of children. This approach is crucial for the health of women and children.

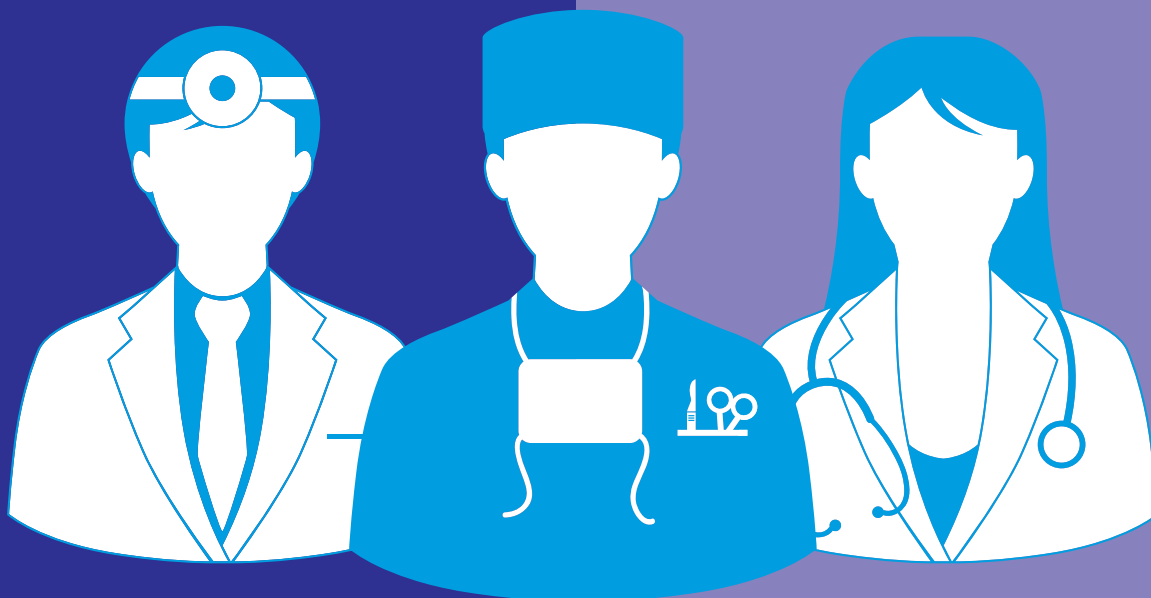
There are two types of methods in MCM: modern and traditional. The modern method includes intrauterine devices (IUD), female sterilization, vasectomy, injectables, oral pills, male and female condoms, diaphragm caps, and emergency contraception.

In 2024, 49.5% of women of reproductive age use some form of contraception.

In terms of contraceptive method usage, IUDs account for 26.7%, pills for 22.6%, condoms for 21.4%, injections for 9.1%, and other methods for 9.1%. Norplant is used by 6.2% of women, and cervical sterilization accounts for 2.9%. Among women using contraception, 20.5% have stopped using it, and 0.7% became pregnant.

Table 3.10. Women utilizing MCM by location, 2024

No	Location	Number of women utilizing MCM	Proportion
1	Family Health Center	294033	70.8
2	Soum and town Health Centers	115234	27.8
3	Provincial General Hospitals	2714	0.7
4	Private hospitals	459	0.1
5	Other	2813	0.7
6	Total	415253	100



CHAPTER IV

MEDICAL CARE SERVICE

CHAPTER IV. MEDICAL CARE SERVICE

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, 2024

Health care organizations		Aimag total	Ulaanbaatar total	National total
Family health center		76	151	227
Village health center		16	4	20
Soum health centers	Grade A	53	0	53
	Grade B	113	0	113
	Grade C	141	0	141
Soum general hospital		6	0	6
Province general hospital		16	0	16
District general hospital		0	4	4
District public health center, National public health institute		0	10	10
Regional diagnostic and treatment center		5	0	5
Specialized center		0	3	3
Specialized hospital		1	13	14
Maternity hospital		0	3	3
Ambulance center		0	1	1
Private clinic		508	1080	1588
Private hospital with beds		103	126	229
Sanatorium		47	44	91
Medicine supply company		82	60	142
Medicine manufacturer		0	0	0
Pharmacy		967	1150	2117
Special purpose hospital		21	6	27
Others		76	28	104
Total		2231	2683	4914

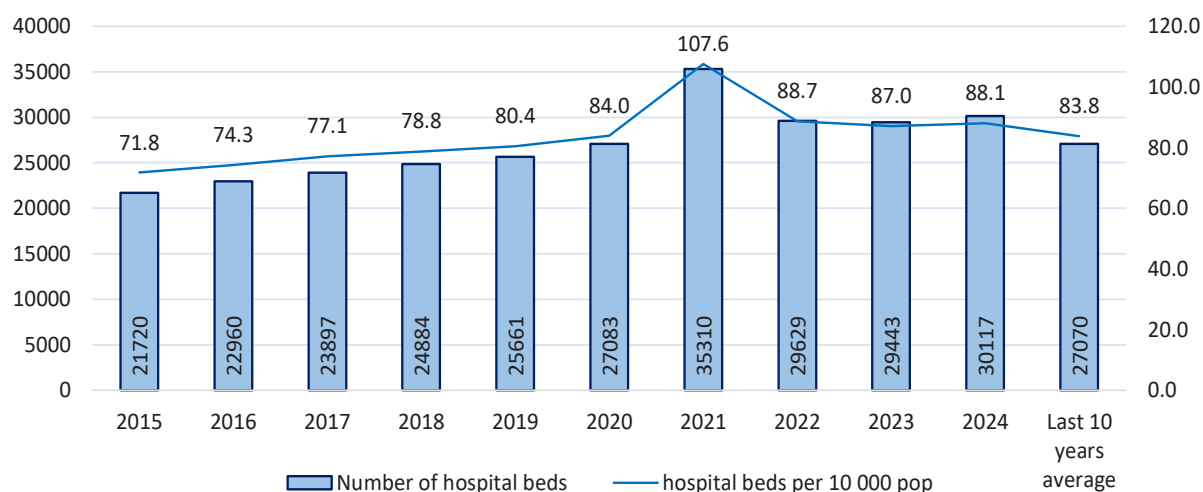
In 2024, a total of 4 914 health institutions that submitted statistical report, the breakdown is as follows: 14 specialized hospitals, 3 specialized centers, 5 regional diagnostic and treatment centers, 16 provincial general hospitals, 4 district general hospitals, 10 districts public health centers, 6 rural general hospitals, 227 family health centers, 307 soum health centers, 229 private hospitals and 1 588 private clinics.



4.2. BED AVAILABILITY OF IN-PATIENT TREATMENT CARE AND SERVICE

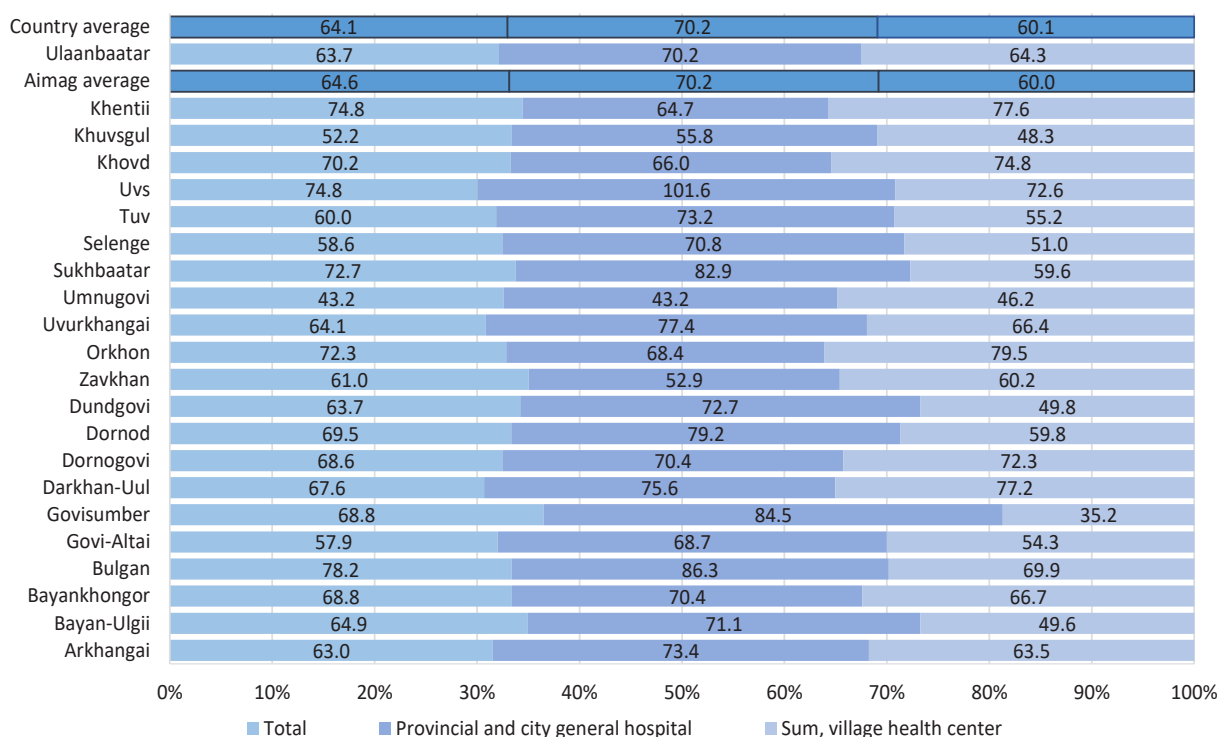
Nationwide, In 2024, 30 117 hospital beds for inpatient care were used, which is 3047 more than the average over the past 10 years. Of these, 72.8 percent were in state-owned health institutions, while 27.2 percent were in private hospitals.

Figure 4.1 Number of hospital beds, per 10 000 population, 2015-2024



In the reporting year, there were an average of 88.1 inpatient care beds per 10 000 populations, an increase of 4.3 over the last 10 years.

Figure 4.2. Average of bed utilization rates for inpatient care, 2024



In 2024, the national average of bed occupancy rates for inpatient care was 64.1%. By type of health care facility, the occupancy rate was as follows: 78.9 in specialized hospitals, 71.9 in provincial general hospitals, 66.3 in regional diagnostic and treatment centers, 70.2 in Ulaanbaatar district general hospitals, and 60.1 in soum village health centers. 48.0 percent in private hospitals, and 70.1 percent in other hospitals, respectively.

Table 4.2. Percentage of hospital beds, by wards, 2024

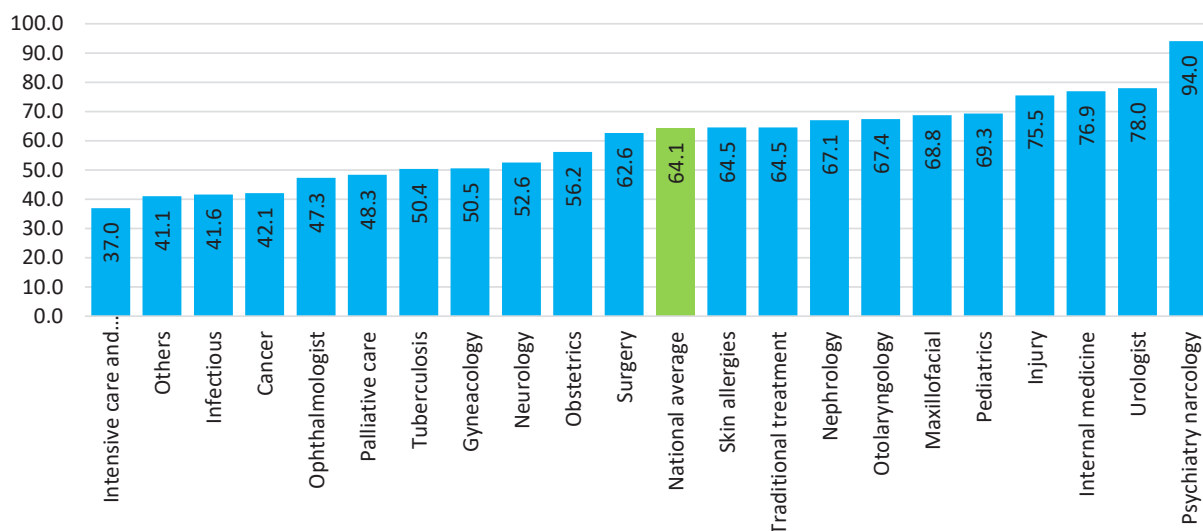
No	Inpatient care and service beds	Specialized hospital	Regional diagnostic and treatment center	Province general hospital	District general hospital	Soum, village hospital	Private hospital	Other hospitals	Total
1	Internal medicine	12.3	9.4	15.4	29.2	44.4	32.9	14.9	25.1
2	Surgery	9.0	6.6	8.0	8.5	3.2	9.3	6.6	7.6
3	Obstetrics	11.7	9.6	9.8	1.5	10.8	1.0	0.7	6.2
4	Gynecology	4.4	6.1	5.7	0.3	3.1	7.6	10.2	5.5
5	Pediatric	6.6	12.4	14.0	31.8	23.0	3.5	22.2	13.7
6	Infectious	6.7	5.6	4.9	0.6	9.1	0.0	0.0	3.7
7	Skin allergies	2.7	2.0	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	1.2
8	Tuberculosis	4.9	3.3	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7
9	Neurology	3.2	5.8	7.8	11.7	0.8	23.2	6.0	10.2
10	Psychiatric	12.2	5.9	4.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	3.3
11	Injury	10.9	6.1	4.2	1.3	0.1	1.5	4.0	3.8
12	Nephrology	2.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6
13	Urology	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
14	Intensive care and resuscitation	3.0	2.0	1.9	3.5	0.3	0.6	2.5	1.7
15	Ophthalmologist	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.6
16	Otorhinolaryngology	2.0	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.0
17	Maxillofacial	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
18	Cancer	2.1	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8
19	Traditional treatment	0.6	4.6	6.0	4.2	1.5	12.1	18.9	7.0
20	Palliative care	1.0	2.7	2.1	4.2	0.2	1.9	0.2	1.6
21	Others	0.6	10.4	4.7	2.5	3.0	2.8	11.4	4.0
22	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

When examining the distributions of inpatient care beds across healthcare institutions nation-wide by department, internal medicine beds constitute the largest share at 25.1%, while maxillofacial beds represent the smallest share at 0.3%. Internal medicine beds make up 12.3, obstetrics beds 11.7, psychiatrics beds 12.2 percent is highest in specialized hospitals.

In provincial general hospitals, soum village hospitals, private hospitals, the proportion of inpatient beds varies between 15.4 and 44.4.

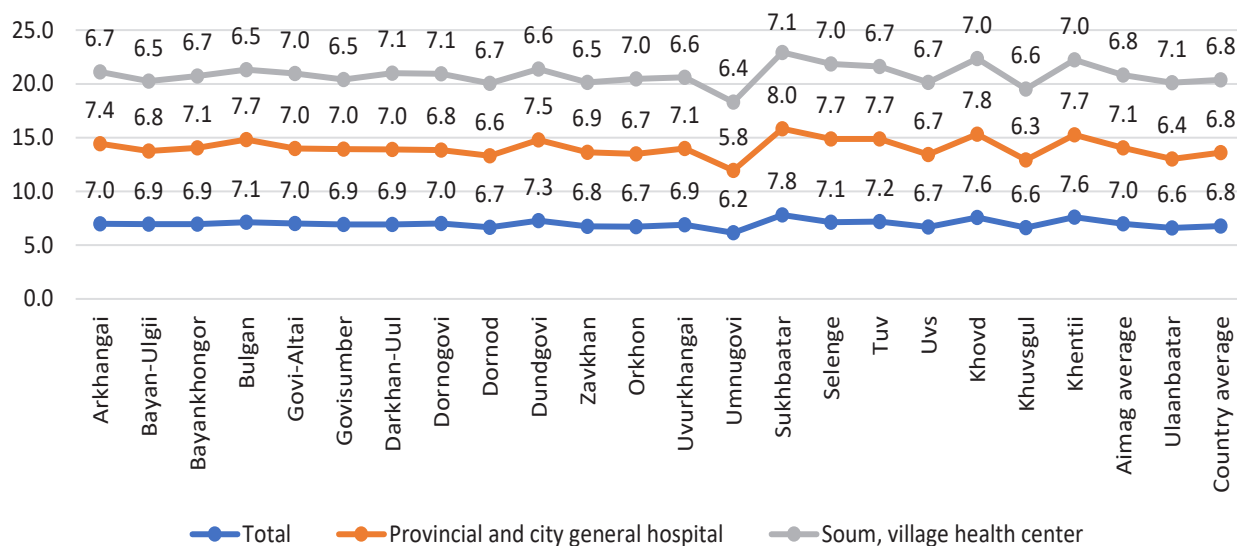


Figure 4.3. Average of bed utilization rates for inpatient care, by wards, 2024



The percentage of beds used in inpatient care is 0.4-29.9 higher than the national average in the departments of skin allergies, traditional medicine, nephrology, otolaryngology, maxillofacial, pediatrics, injury, internal medicine, urologist, psychiatry narcology.

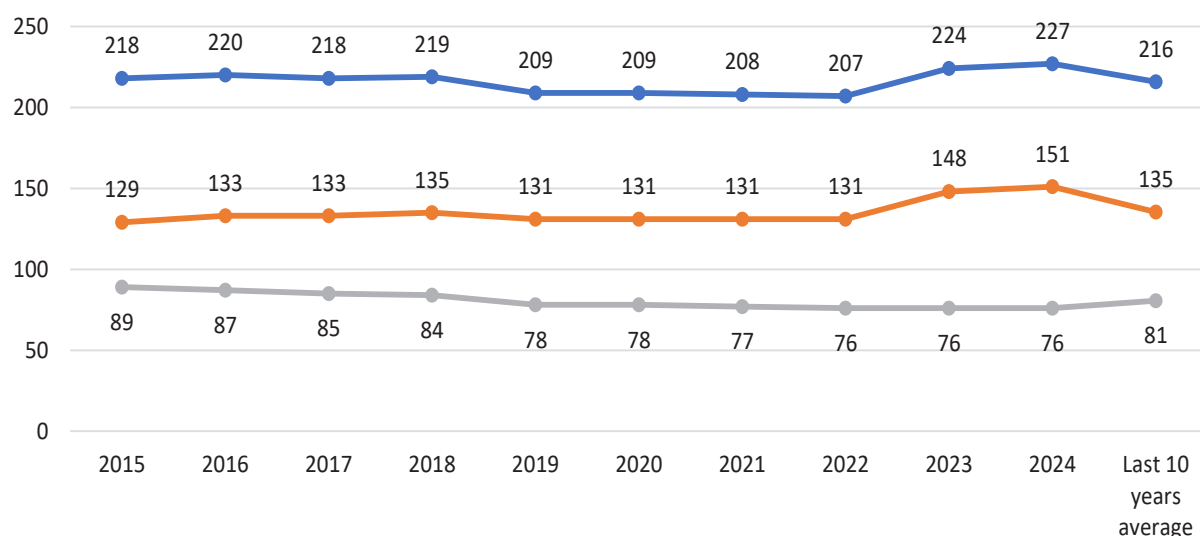
Figure 4.4. Average length of stay, 2024



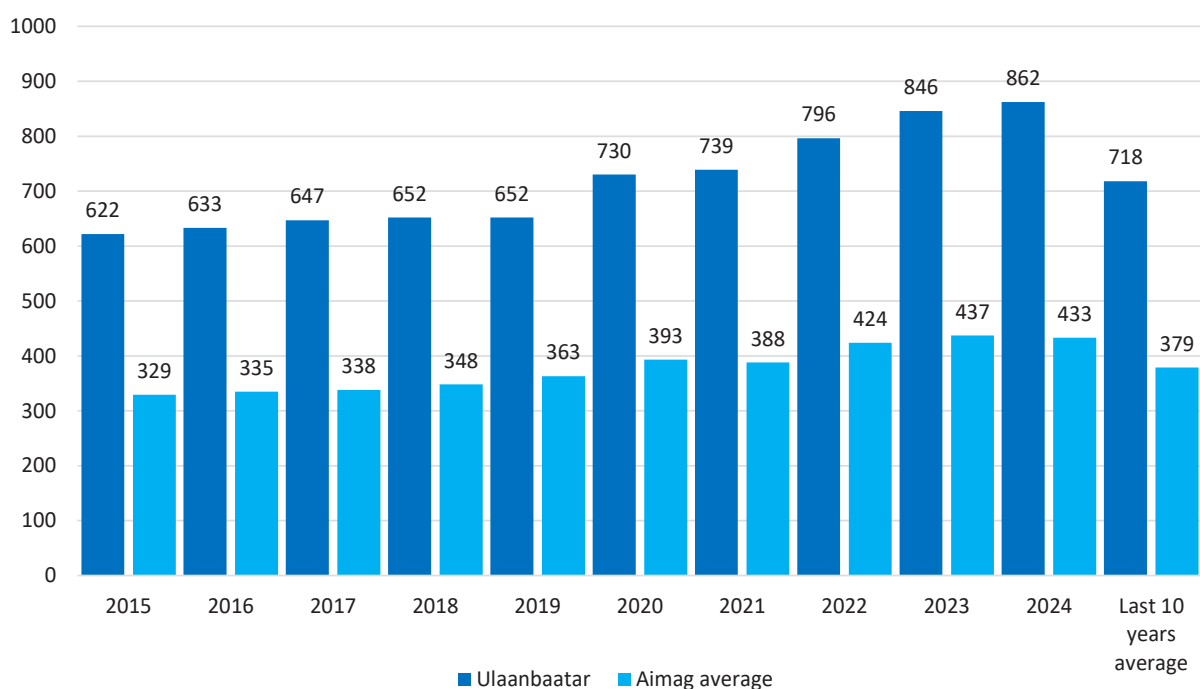
The average number of bed days for inpatients are 6.8 nationwide, 6.6 in Ulaanbaatar, and 7.0 in the provinces.

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, 2015-2024

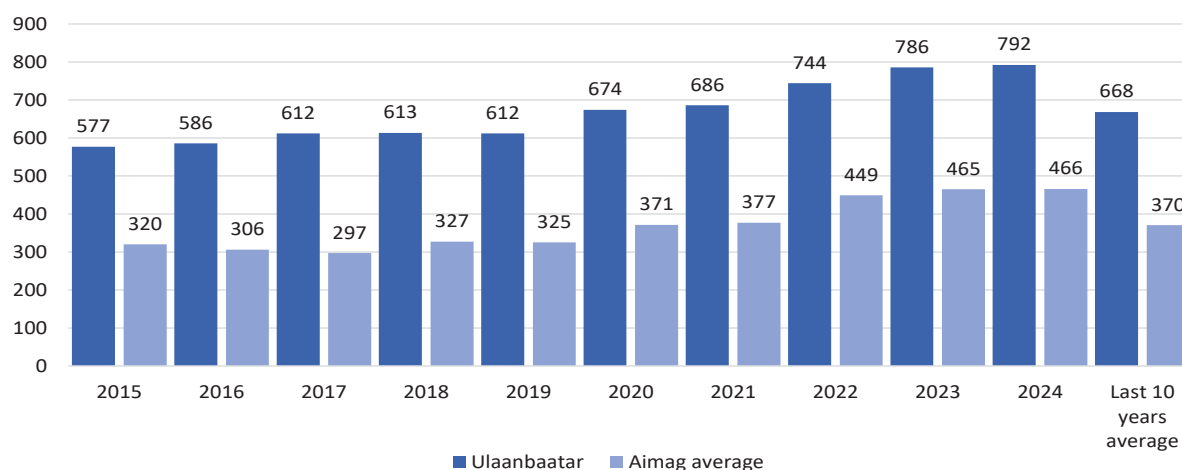
As of 2024, 227 FHCs operating nationwide, with 151 FHCs in Ulaanbaatar and 76 FHCs in 21 provinces. Nationwide, in 2024, there are a total of 69 702 health workers, with 3 867 of them employed in FHCs. Among the staff in FHCs, 1 295 or 33.5% are general practitioners, 1 258 or 32.5% are nurses, 4.6% are public health specialists, and 29.4% are other workers. The doctor-nurse ratio in FHCs is 1.0:1.0.

Figure 4.6. Number physicians at FHCs, 2015-2024

The number of doctors working in the FHCs has increased by 198 doctors compared to the average of the last 10 years and by 12 doctors compared to the previous year.

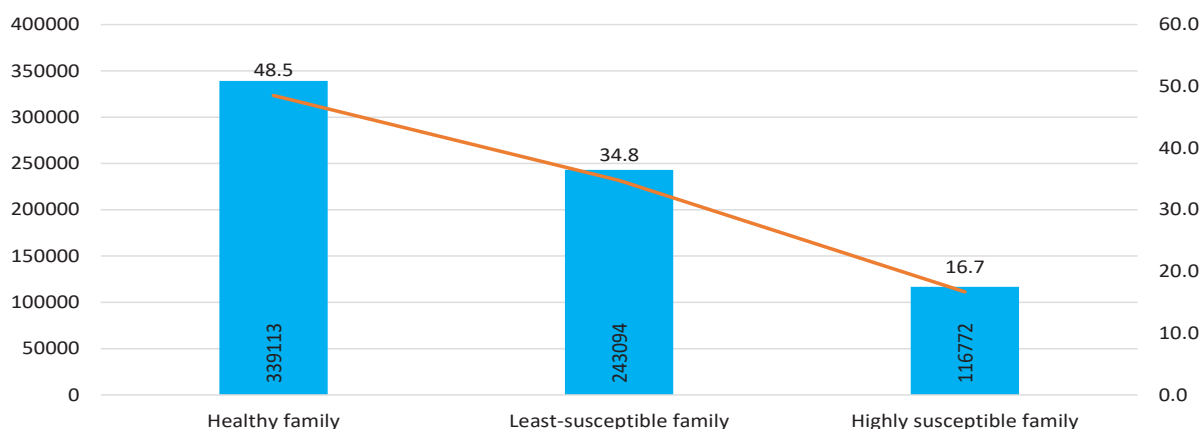


Figure 4.7. Number of nurses at FHCs, 2015-2024



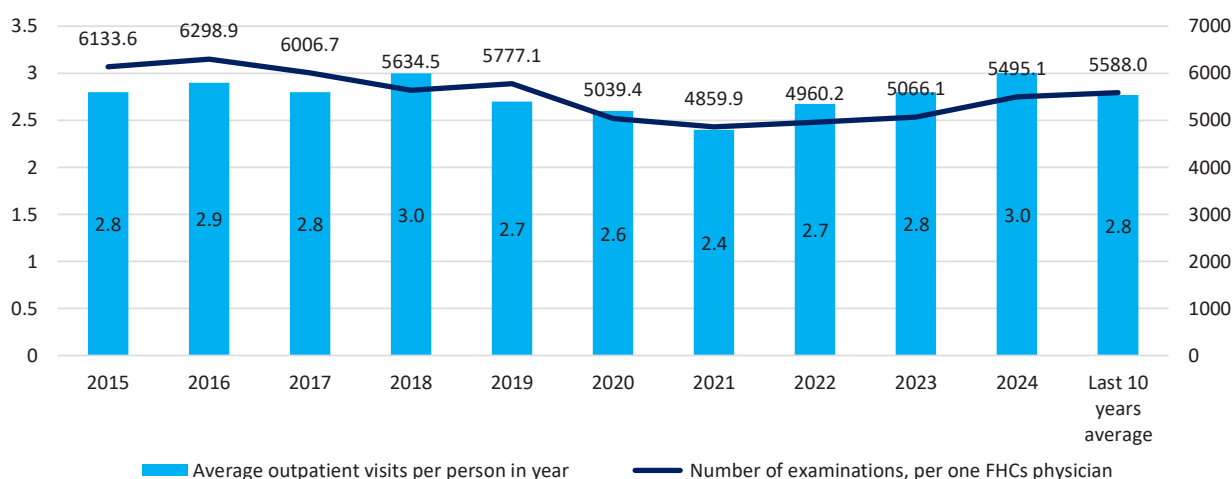
The number of nurses working in the FHCs has increased by 220 nurses compared to the average of the last 10 years and by 7 nurses compared to the previous year.

Figure 4.8. Population health in FHCs, 2024



As of 2024, there are 227 family health centers serving 698 979 households, categorized as follows: 339 113 households, or 48.5%, are classified as healthy households; 243 094 households, or 34.8%, are considered less susceptible to disease; 116 772 households, or 16.7%, are deemed susceptible to disease.

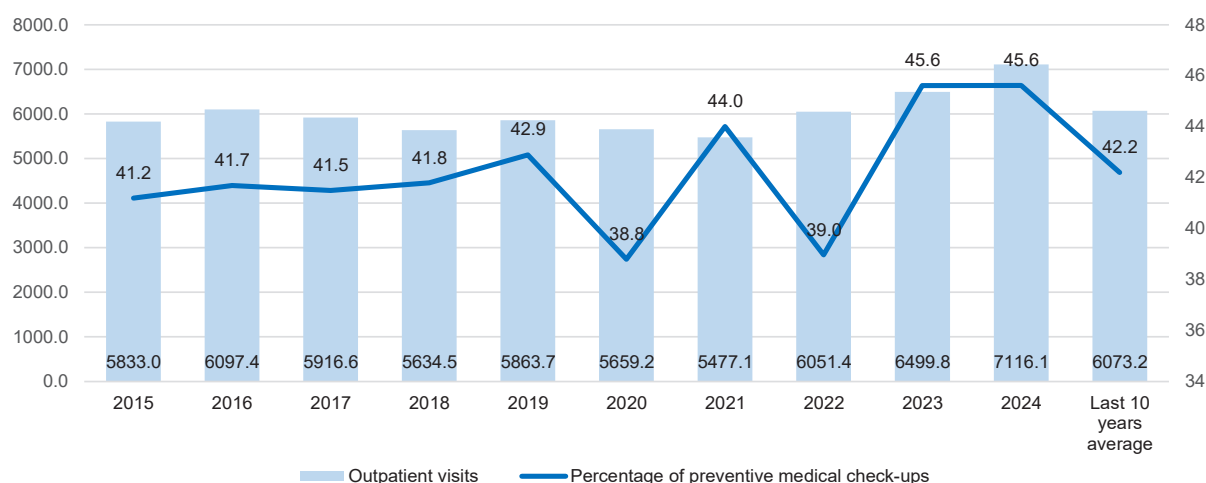
Figure 4.9. Indicators of outpatient at FHCs, 2015-2024



In 2024, family health centers conducted 7.1 million examinations, with each citizen receiving healthcare services an average of 3.0 times a year.

Compared to the 10-year average, total examinations increased by 1101.2 thousand, and compared to the previous year, they increased by 616.3 thousand.

Figure 4.10. Total number of outpatient visits, thousand



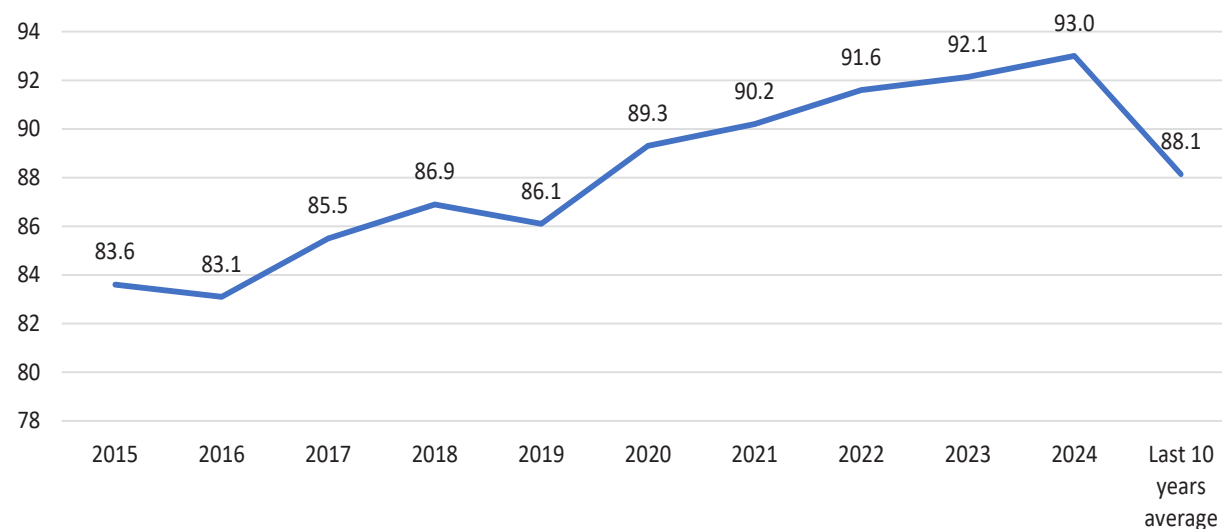
Preventive check-ups account for 45.6% of all visits to family doctors. By location, the figure is 45.7% in Ulaanbaatar and 45.4% in rural areas. The total number of preventive examinations increased by 3.4 percent compared to the average of the last 10 years.

As of 2024, the percentage of active supervision of children under one year of age is 80.0 percent nationwide, with 72.6 percent in Ulaanbaatar and 95.3 percent in local areas.

In 2024, 0.2 percent of children under the age of five who were monitored at the family health center were thin, 0.1 percent were underweight, and 0.1 percent were stunted. The leading cause of disease was acute upper respiratory tract infection, accounting for 60.0 percent.

As of 2024, 42,287 women were newly monitored for antenatal care at the family health center, with 93.0 percent included in early care. The number of new mothers enrolled in prenatal care decreased by 2 384 compared to the previous year.

Figure 4.11. Percentage of prenatal care, 2015-2024





4.4. SOUM AND VILLAGE HEALTH CENTERS MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

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

According to the 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.

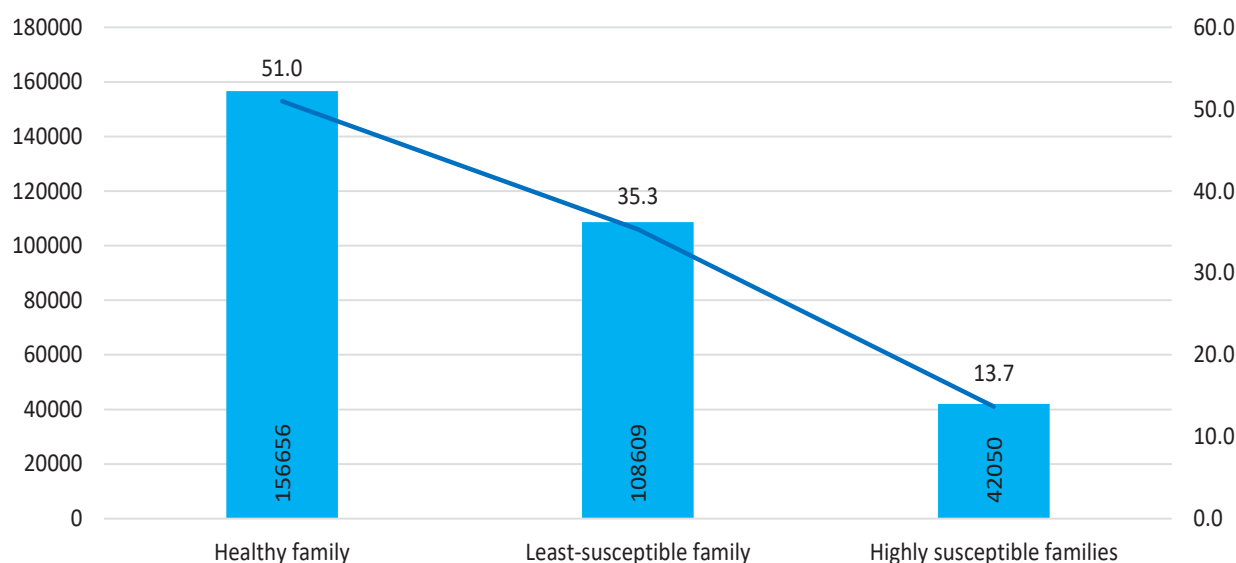
Category A: Includes SHCs with the capacity to provide at least four basic specialty care services to the population of neighboring soums, in addition to providing primary care to their own population.

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 2024, there are 53 Category A health centers, 113 Category B health centers, 141 Category C health centers, and 6 general hospitals in soums.

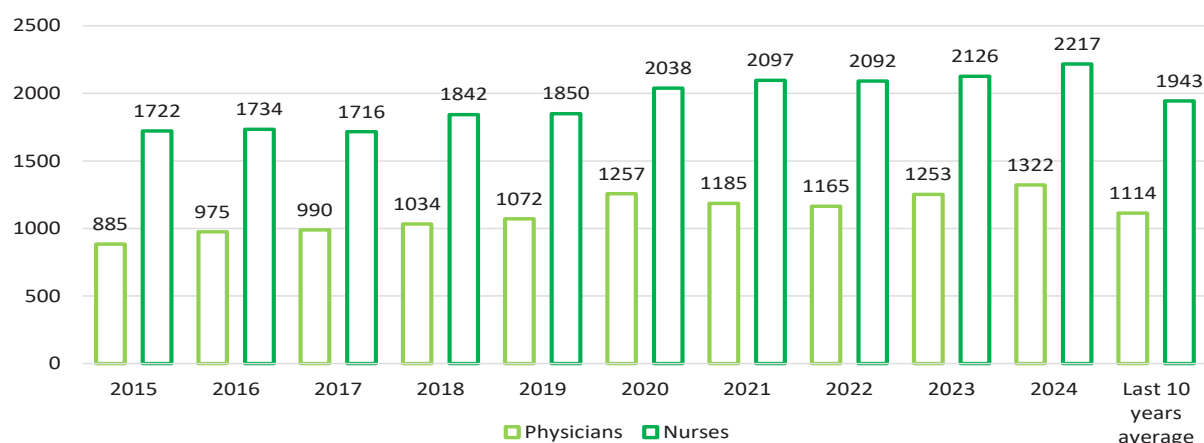
Figure 4.12. Population health status in SHC, 2024



As of 2024, 337 Soum and Village Health Centers provide healthcare services to 307 315 households. Of these, 156 656 households (51.0 percent) are healthy, 108 609 households (35.3 percent) are low-risk, and 42 050 households (13.7 percent) are susceptible to disease.

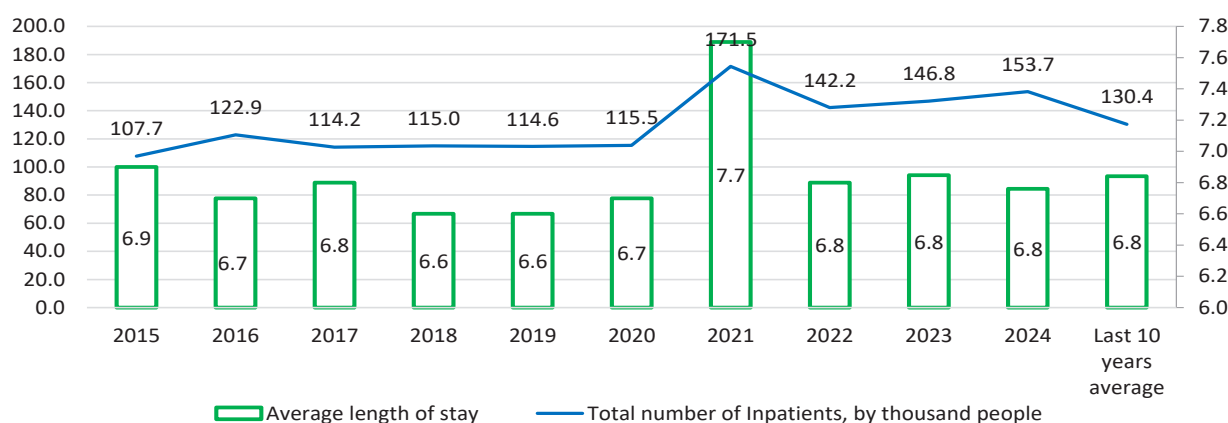
A total of 8 443 workers provide healthcare services in Soum and Village Health Centers and Soum General Hospitals. Of these workers, 20.3 percent are in A-level health centers, 31.6 percent in B-level health centers, 34.4 percent in C-level health centers, 4.8 percent in village health centers, 8.4 percent in soum health centers, and 0.5 percent in the field of team doctors.

The workforce composition as of 2024 includes 1 322 senior doctors (15.7 percent of the total workforce), 2 217 nurses (26.3 percent), 802 junior doctors (9.5 percent), 360 midwives (4.3 percent), and 136 pharmacists (1.6 percent).

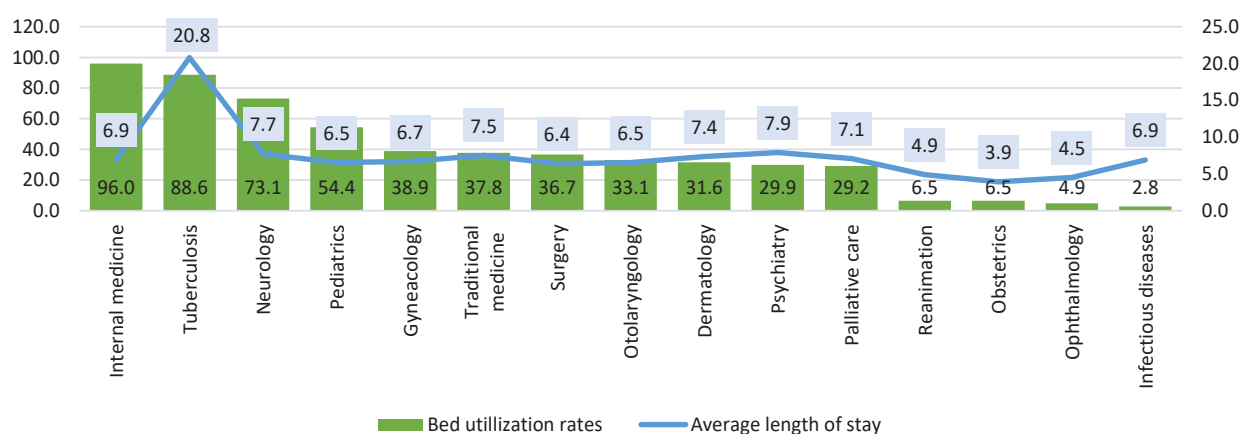
Figure 4.13. Number of physicians and nurses in SHC, 2014-2024

As of 2024, 15.7 percent of all hospital beds are allocated to Soum and Village Health Centers and Soum General Hospitals, an increase of 150 beds from the previous year.

A total of 153.7 thousand people were hospitalized in SHCs and Soum General Hospitals. In 2024, the number of inpatients increased by 23.3 thousand compared to the 10-year average and by 6.8 thousand compared to the previous year.

Figure 4.14. Indicators of inpatient care in SHC, 2015-2024

The bed utilization rates in internal medicine, tuberculosis, neurology and pediatrics departments range from 54.4% to 96.0%. The average length of stay in these departments varies from 6.5 to 20.8 days.

Figure 4.15. Bed utilization rates of SHC, 2024

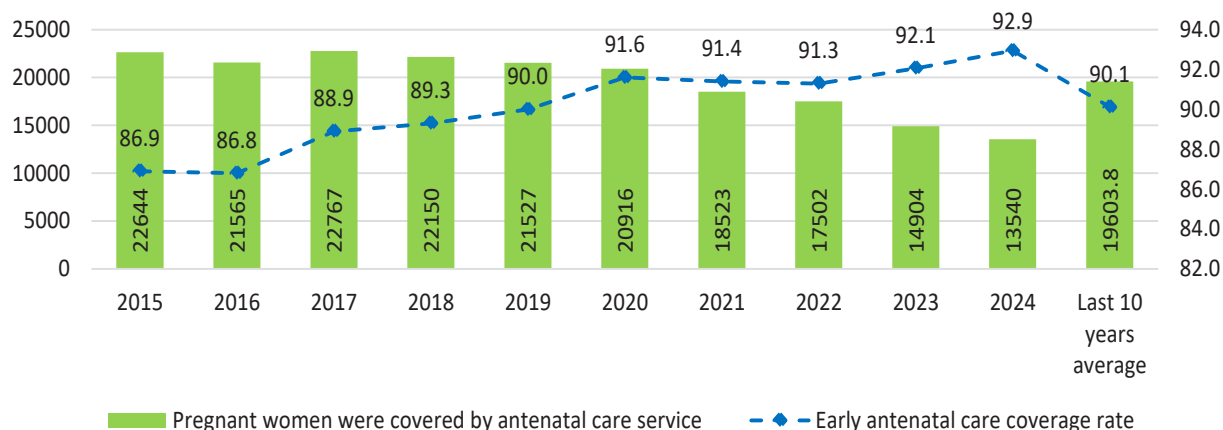


Soum and Village Health Centers play a key role in implementing Universal Health Coverage and the Sustainable Development Goals to improve population health. Their primary health care services package includes maternal and child health care, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable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

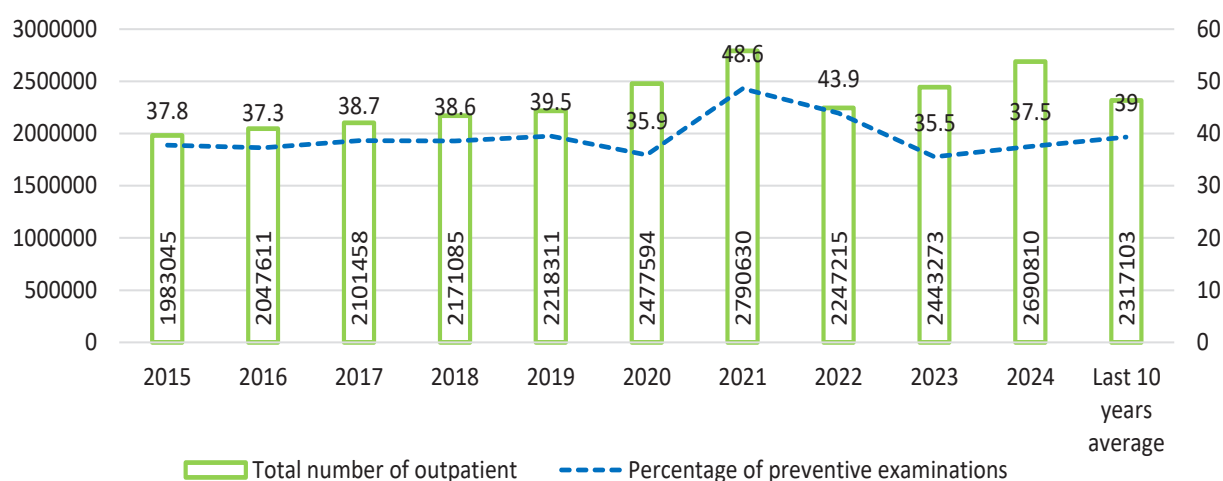
In 2024, early pregnancy control at the level of Sum and village health centers reached 92.9 percent, which is 2.8 percent higher than the average of the last 10 years and has increased by 0.9 percent from the previous year.

Figure 4.16. Percentage of early antenatal care in SHC, 2015-2024



As of 2024, 2.7 million examinations were performed at Soum and village health centers, with an average of 2.5 visits per citizen. The number of doctor visits increased by 373.7 thousand compared to the 10-year average and by 247.5 thousand compared to the previous year. Of the total examinations, 37.5 percent were preventive, 7.8 percent involved active monitoring, 41.7 percent were outpatient examinations due to illness, and 13.0 percent were home examinations.

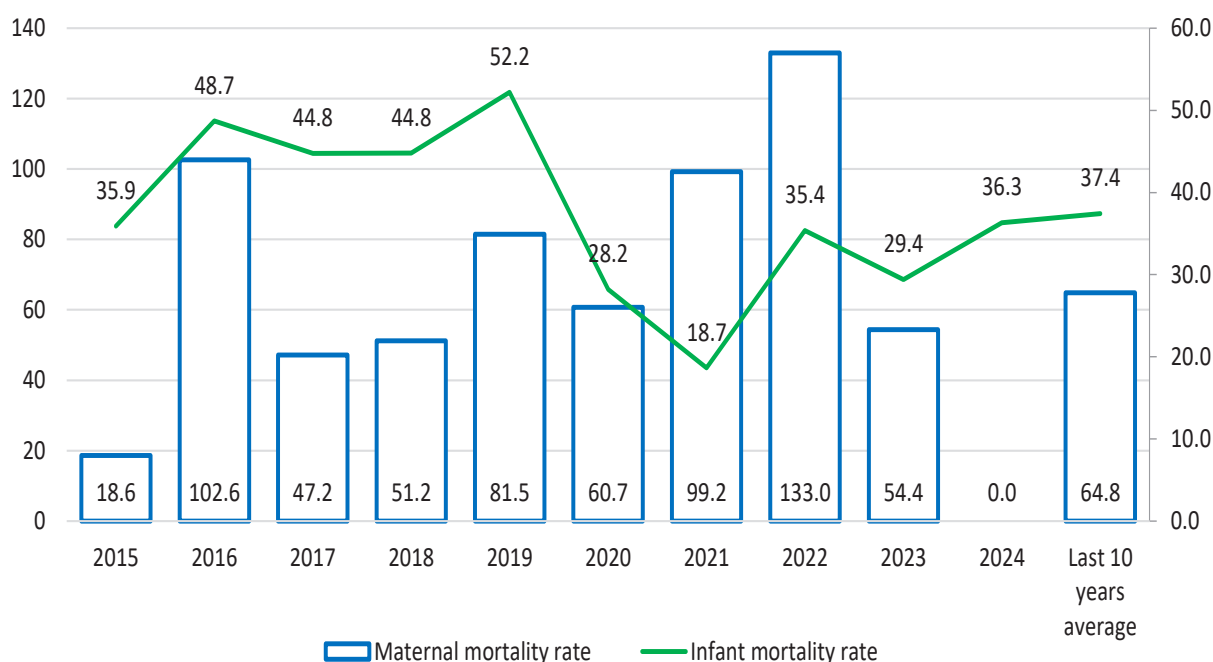
Figure 4.17. Indicators of outpatient care in SHC, 2015-2024



In 2024, Soum and Village Health Centers no cases of maternal mortality were recorded.

The infant mortality rate was 105, or 36.3 per 1 000 live births. Although this rate is 24.1 higher than the national average, it is 1.1 lower than the 10-year average and 6.9 lower than the previous year.

Figure 4.18. Maternal and infant mortality rate in SHC, 2015-2024



As of 2024, there are 42 089 people under disability control at SHCs and Soum General Hospital. The distribution of disabilities is as follows: 33.1 percent were congenital, 52.8 percent resulted from common diseases, 1.4 percent from occupational diseases, 3.5 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, 9.4 percent are children aged 0-17, 72.2 percent are working-age citizens, and 18.4 percent are pensioners.

Employment status shows that 24.9 percent are employed, while 67.9 percent are not employed.

4.5. GENERAL HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS CARE SERVICES

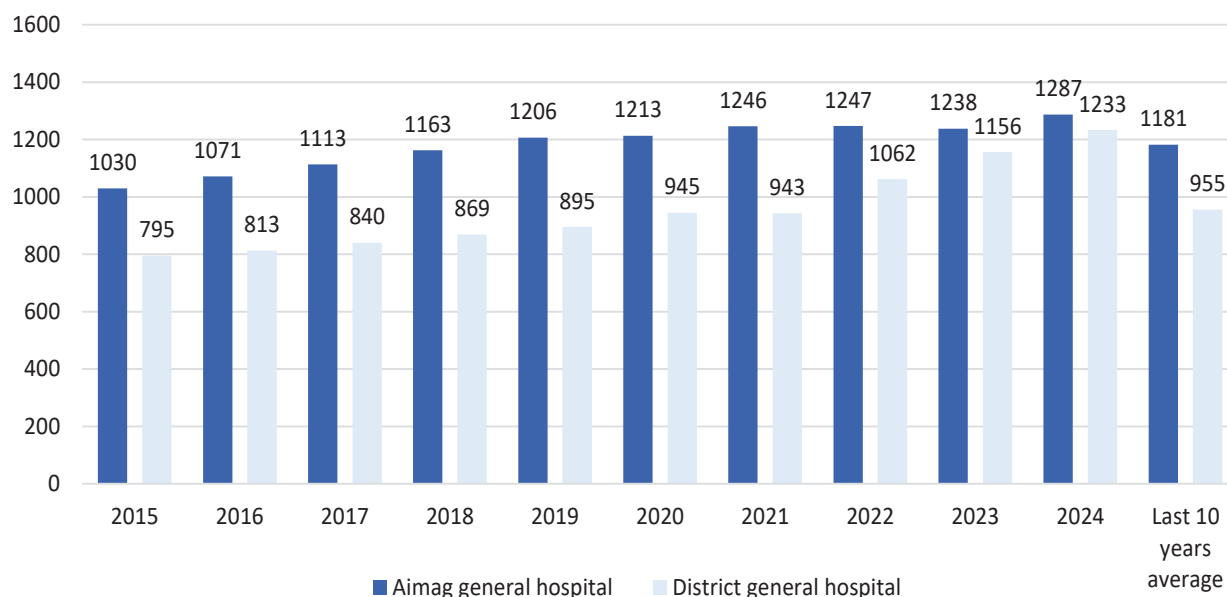
The General Hospital provides medical care and services to the population in at least seven areas: internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics, gynecology, general surgery, dental care, neurology, and infectious diseases. These services are offered in both outpatient and inpatient settings. Based on service 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 2024, the general hospitals in 16 provinces employ a total of 1 287 doctors and 1 979 nurses, amounting to 5 486 healthcare workers in total.

In Ulaanbaatar, the 14 district general hospitals and public health centers employ 1 233 doctors and 1 197 nurses, totaling 4 270 healthcare workers.

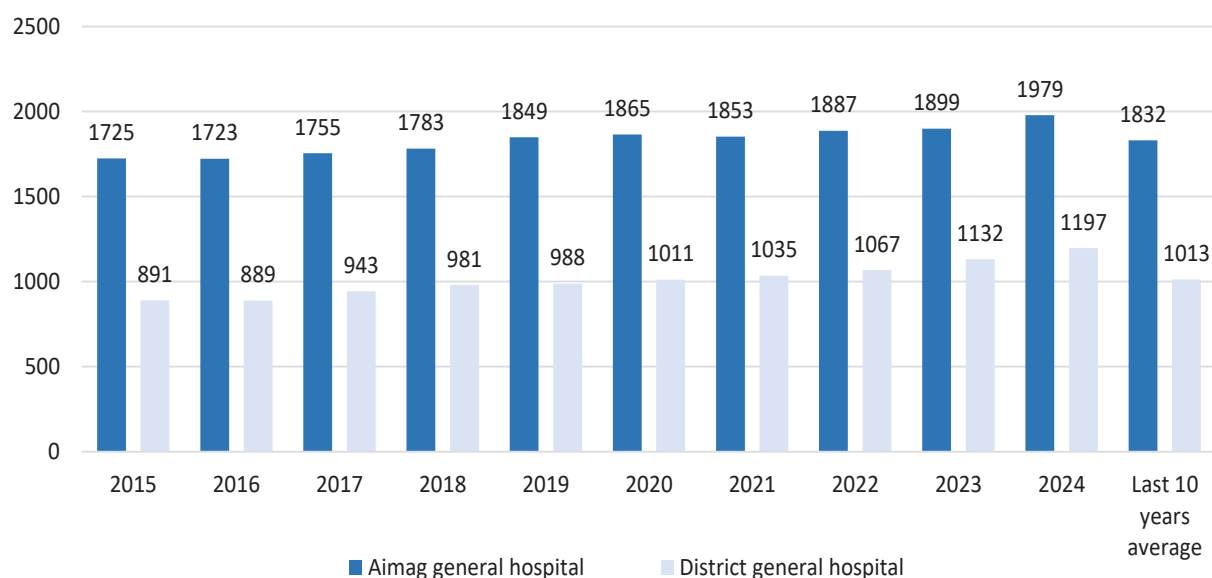


Figure 4.19. Number of physicians in province and district general hospitals, 2015-2024



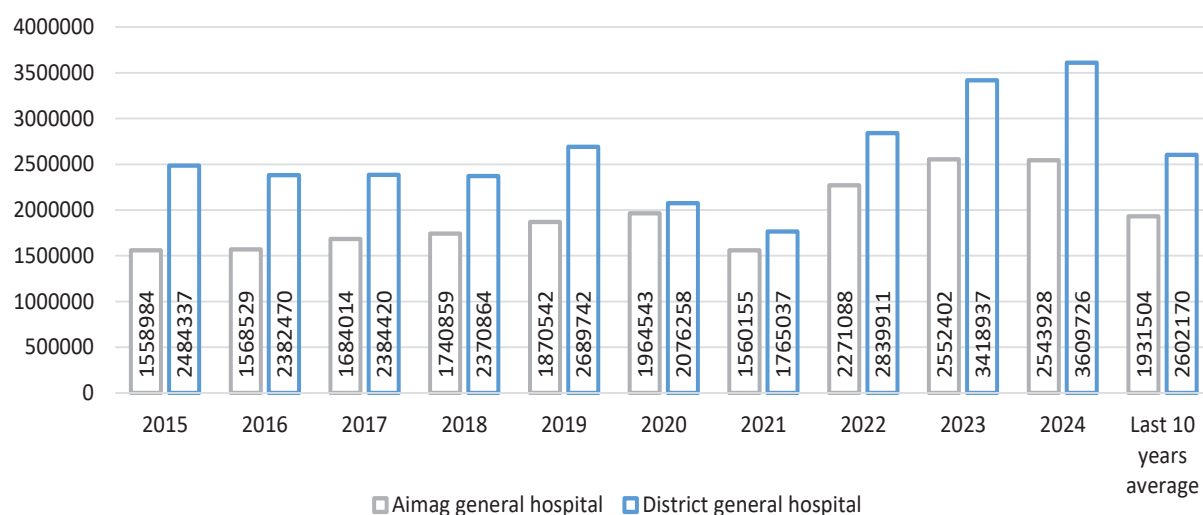
In 2024, provincial general hospitals will employ 1 979 nurses, an increase of 147 from the 10-year average and 80 more than the previous year. The doctor-to-nurse ratio stands at 1:1.5 in provincial general hospitals and 1:1.0 in district general hospitals.

Figure 4.20. Number of nurses in province and district general hospitals, 2015-2024

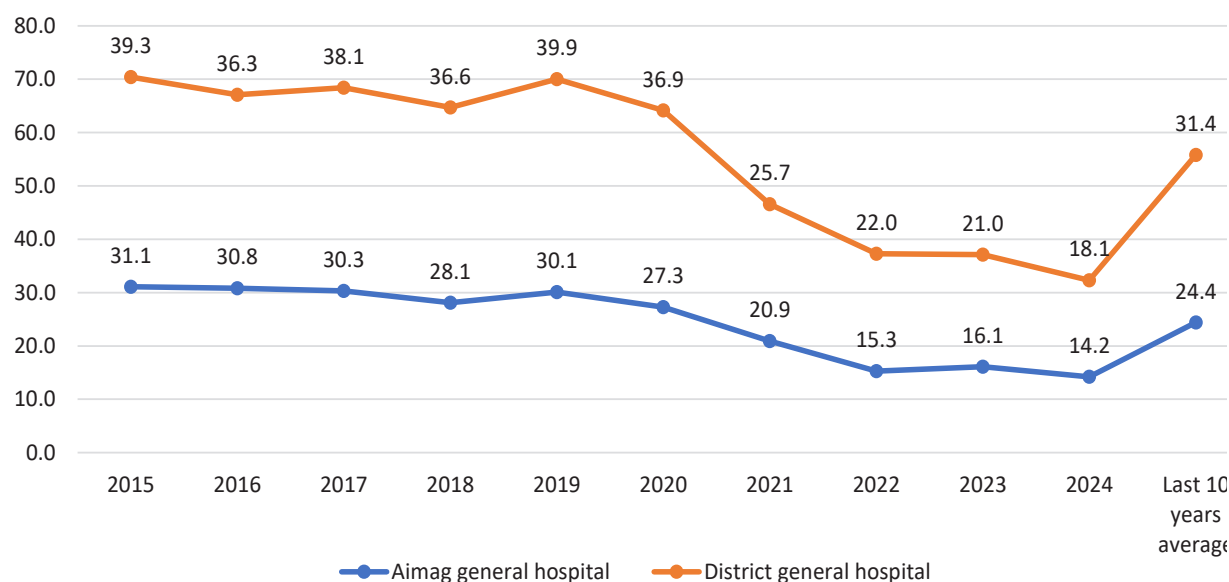


In 2024, there were 2.5 million outpatient visits at the provincial general hospital level, constituting 10.4 percent of all medical examinations, and 3.6 million at the district general hospital level, accounting for 14.7 percent of all examinations. Of these, at the provincial general hospital, the majority 76.7 percent of outpatients sought care due to illness, while 8.6 percent came for active follow-up examinations.

Similarly, at the district general hospital and health center outpatients, the majority 70.3 percent of clients visited due to illness, 11.3 percent for active follow-up examinations, and 0.3 percent for home examinations.

Figure 4.21. Number of outpatients in province and district general hospitals, 2015-2024

As of 2024, the percentage of preventive examinations at the provincial general hospital level stands at 14.2, marking an increase of 10.2 percent compared to the average of the last 10 years, but showing a slight increase of 1.9 percent from the previous year. Similarly, at the district general hospital level, the proportion is 18.1, reflecting a decline of 13.3 percent from the 10-year average and a decrease of 2.9 percent from the previous year.

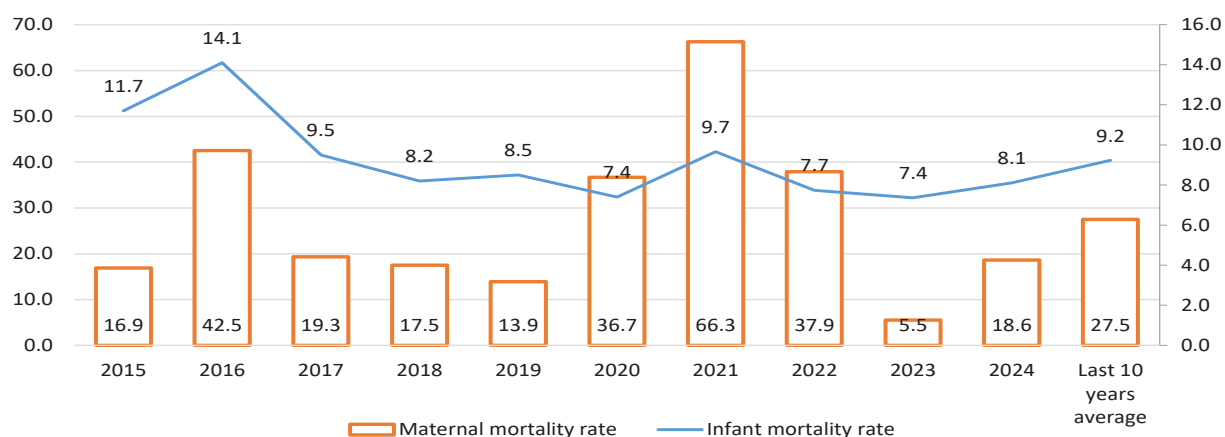
Figure 4.22. Percentage of preventive medical check-ups in province and district general hospitals, 2015-2024

In 2024, one case of maternal mortality was reported in the provincial general hospital, resulting in a rate of 18.6 per 100 000 live births. This figure is 18.6 lower than the average of the last 10 years and represents an increase of 13.1 compared to the previous year.

Regarding infant mortality, the rate recorded in the provincial general hospital for 2024 is 8.1, indicating an increase of 0.7 compared to the previous year and a reduction of 1.1 compared to the average of the last 10 years.



Figure 4.23. Maternal and infant mortality rate of the province general hospitals, 2015-2024



Provincial general hospitals represent 15.2 percent of all hospital beds, totaling 4 582 beds in 2024.

During the same year, a total of 155.4 thousand individuals were admitted to provincial general hospitals, constituting 14.9 percent of all hospital inpatients. The bed occupancy rate for 2024 stands at 66.2, which is 2.1 percent higher than the national average. The average number of bed days is 7.1.

Figure 4.24. Inpatient care indicators of the province general hospitals, 2015-2024

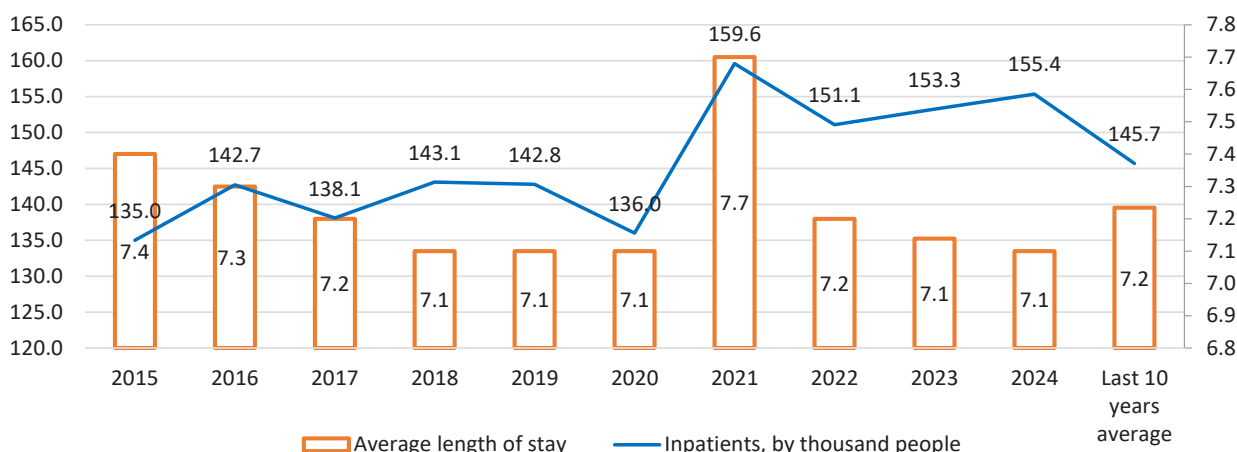
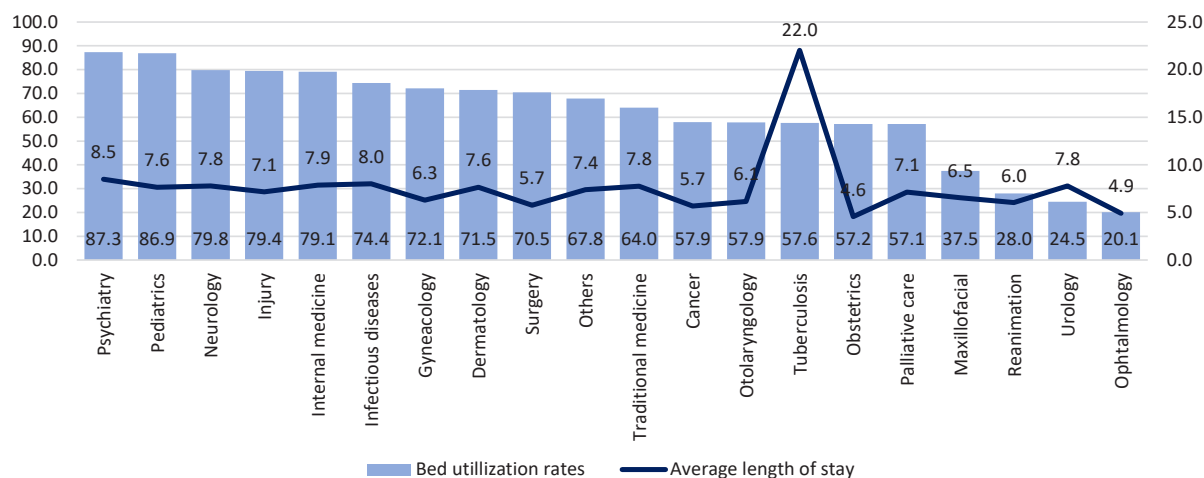


Figure 4.25. Bed utilization rates of the province general hospitals, 2024



In 2024, the collective count of hospital beds within district general hospitals will reach 2 585, making up 8.6% of the overall hospital bed capacity. The bed occupancy rate for the same year is recorded at 80.1, marking an 16.0% 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 0.2 lower than the ten-year average.

Figure 4.26. Bed utilization rates of the district general hospitals, 2024

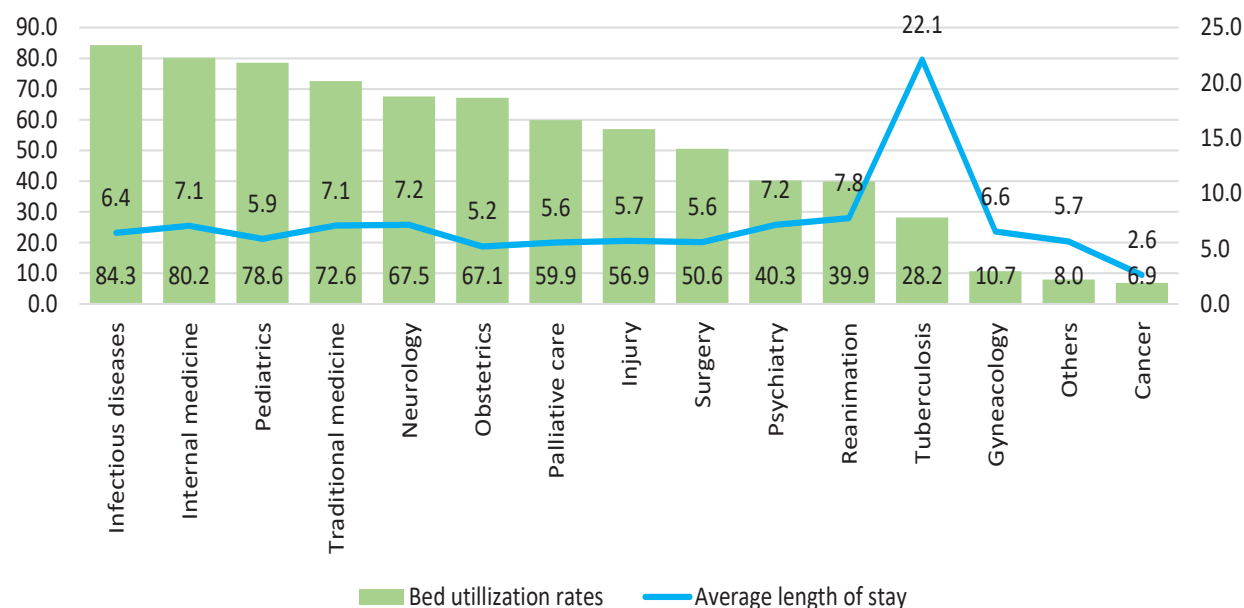
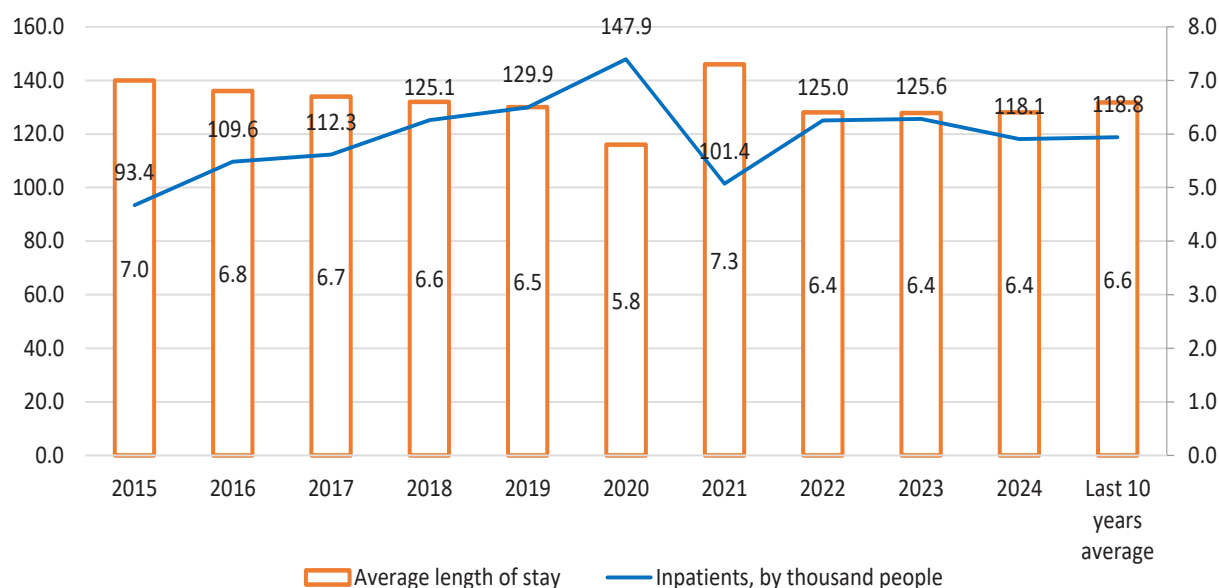


Figure 4.27. Average length of stay in district general hospitals, 2024



In 2024, provincial general hospitals reported 1045 cases of death, with 28.2% occurring within days of hospitalization. This figure represents a decrease of 2.5% compared to the ten-year average and a 0.1% decline from the previous year.

Similarly, among the 984 deaths recorded in district general hospitals, 17.6% occurred within days of admission. This percentage is 2.1% lower than the previous year and 6.2% lower than the ten-year average.



Figure 4.28. Inpatient care indicators of the district general hospitals, 2015-2024

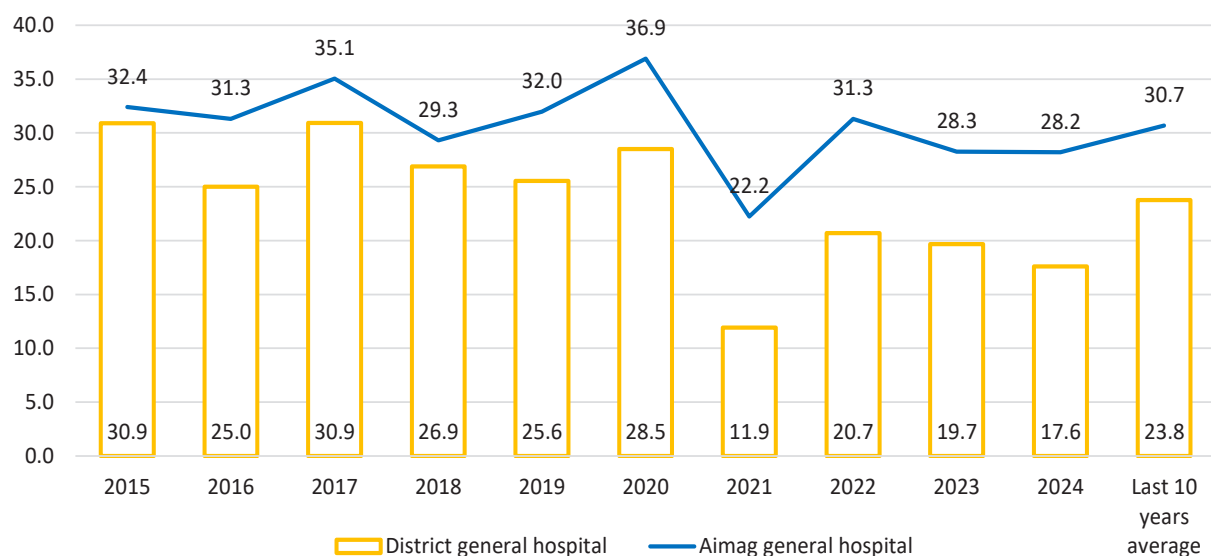


Figure 4.29. Causes of deaths occurring within 24 hours of admission in province general hospitals, by percentage, 2024

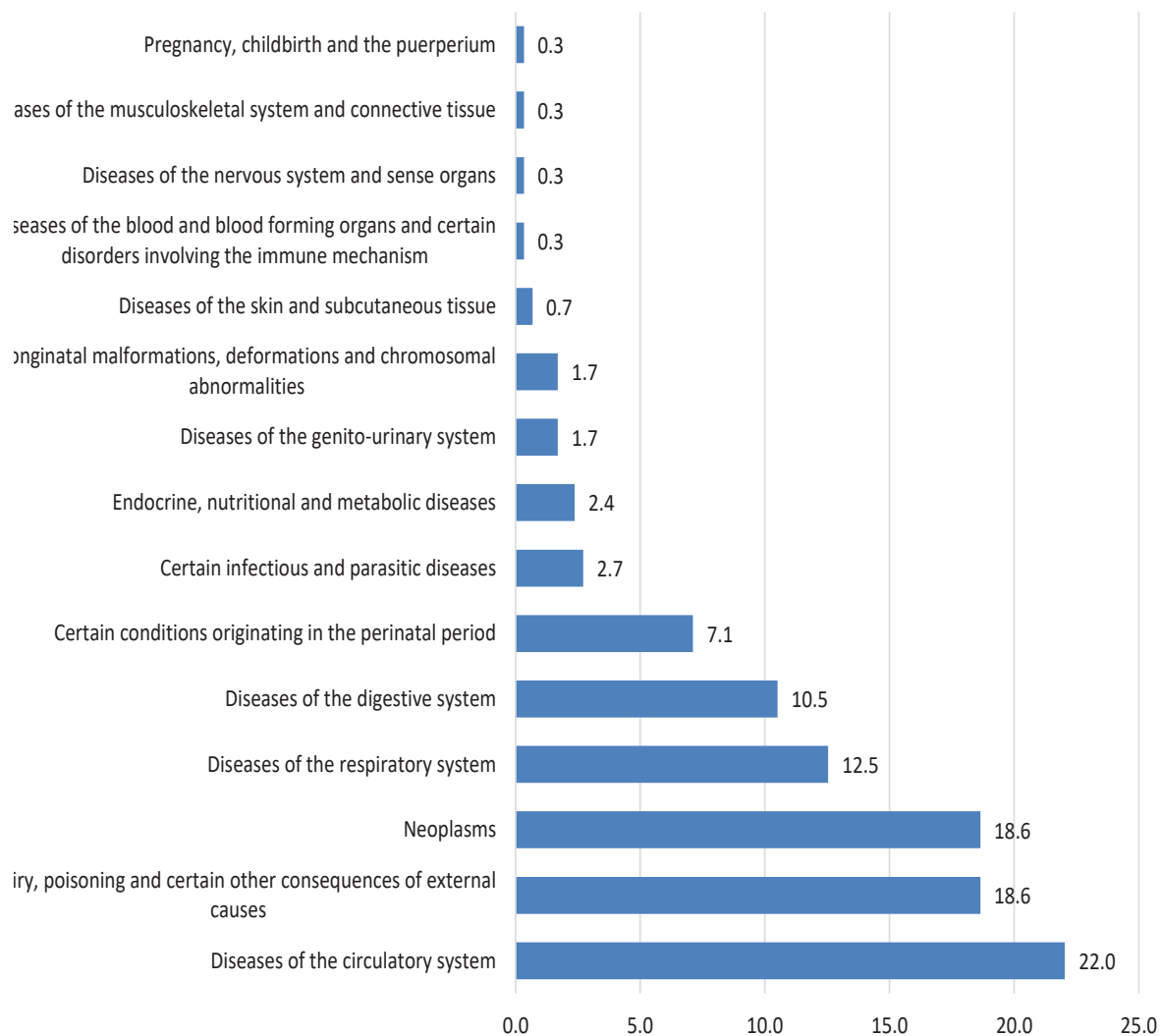
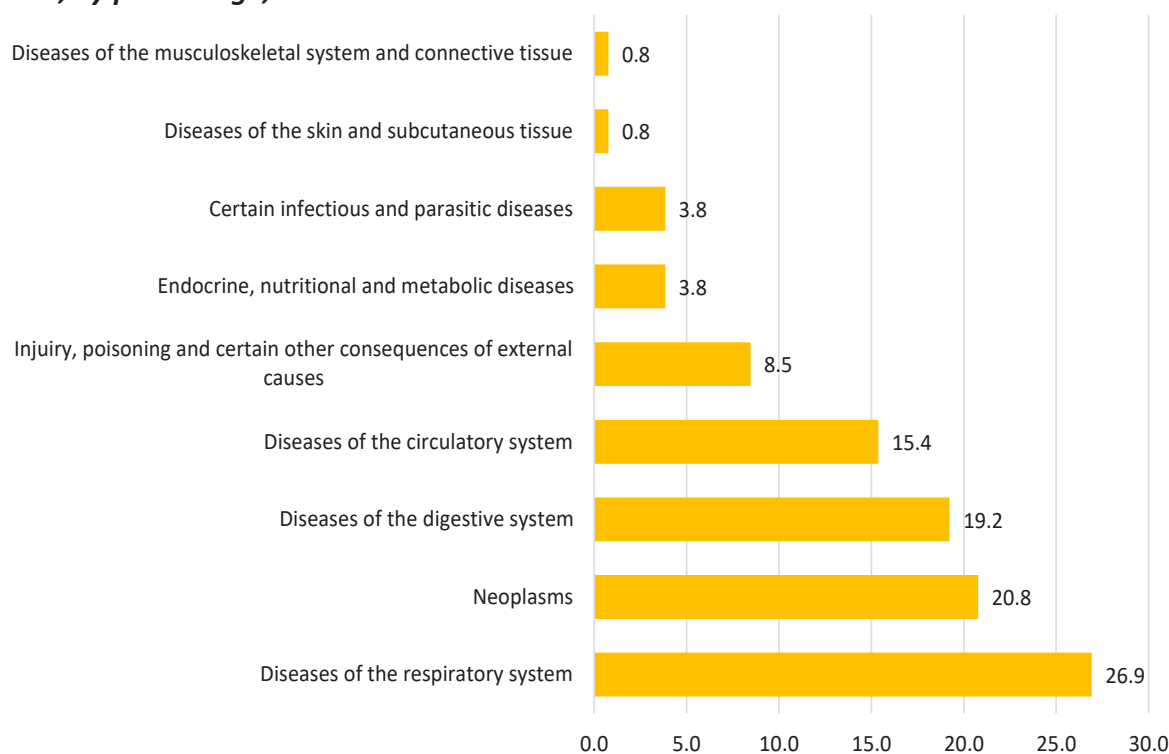


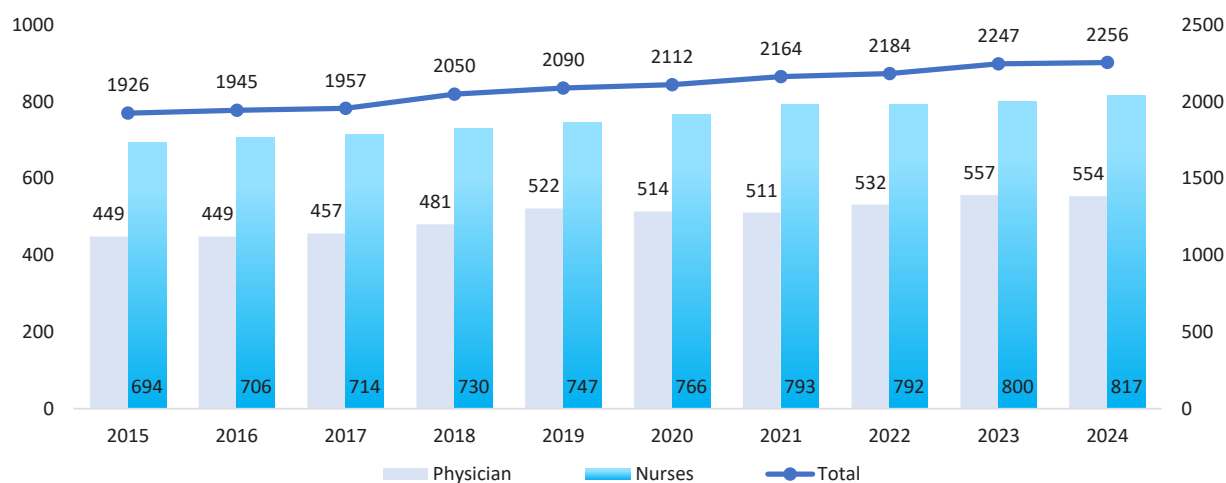
Figure 4.30. Causes of deaths occurring within 24 hours of admission in district general hospitals, by percentage, 2024



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 regional population, offering professional consultations to other healthcare institutions, and facilitating training programs.

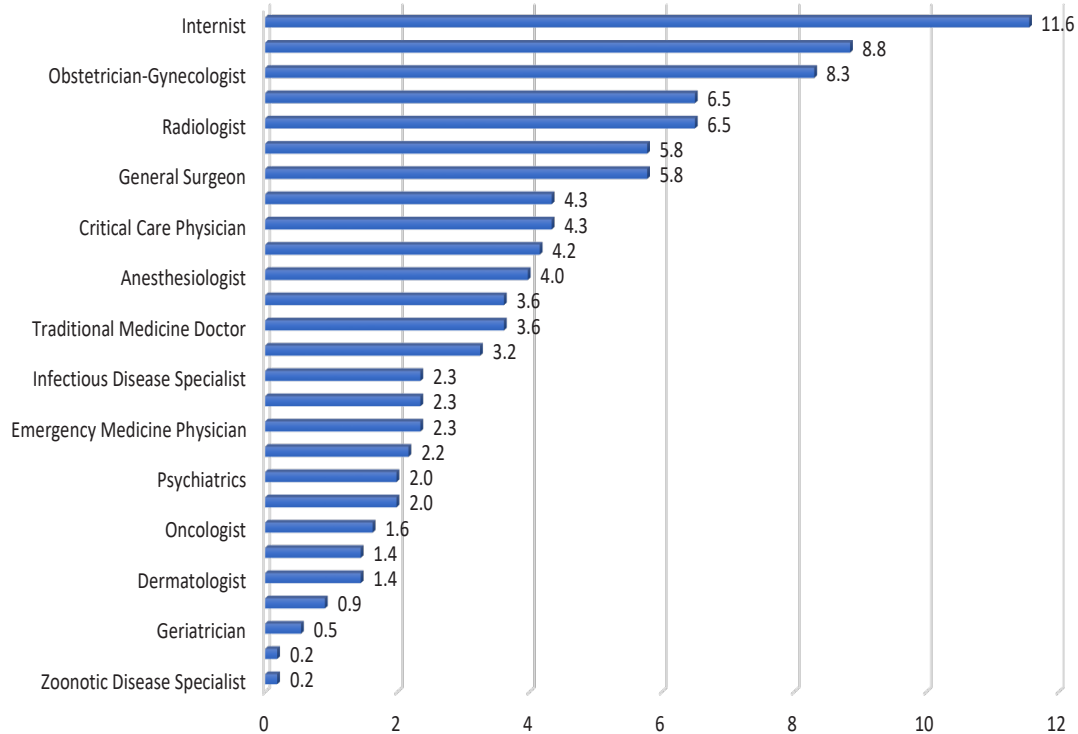
Figure 4.31. Human resource indicators at the Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers, 2015-2024



In 2024, 2 256 medical professionals, comprising 554 doctors (24.6%), 817 nurses (36.2%), and 304 other medical specialists (13.5%) worked at the RDTC. This represents a 17.1% increase in the overall workforce compared to 2015, with a 23.4% rise in doctors and a 17.7% increase in nurses.



Figure 4.32. Physicians at the RDTCs, by specialization and percentage, 2024



In the RDTC, 11.6 percent of doctors specialize as internists, while 8.8 percent are pediatricians, and 8.3 percent are obstetricians and gynecologists.

Figure 4.33. Nurses at the RDTCs, by specialization and percentage, 2024

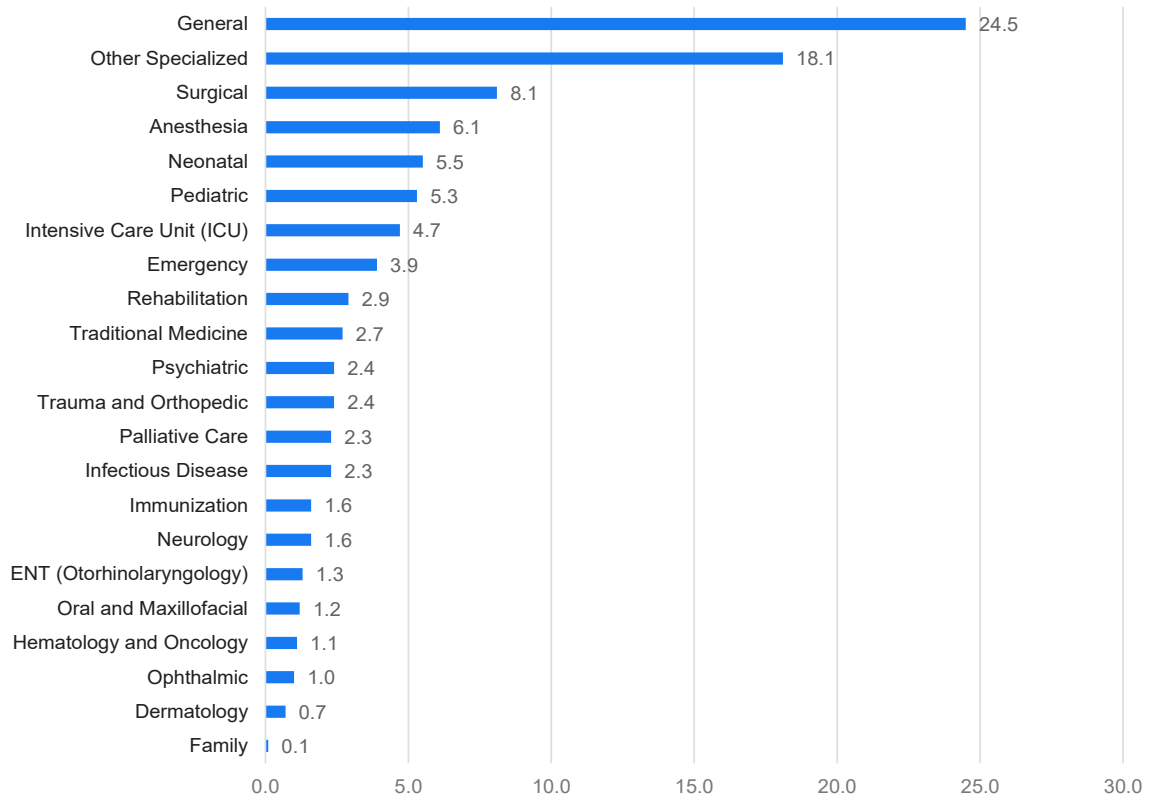
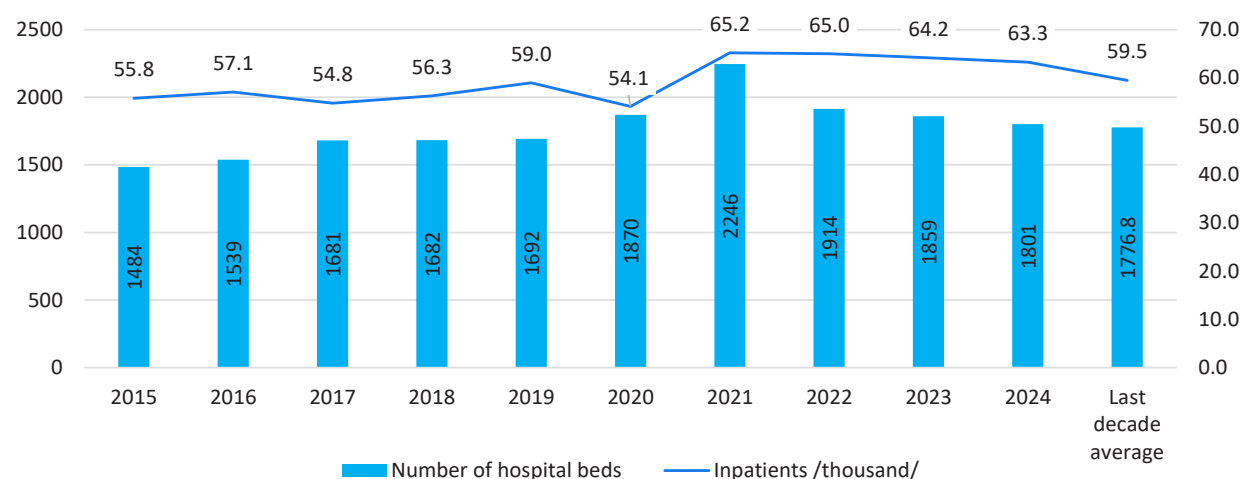
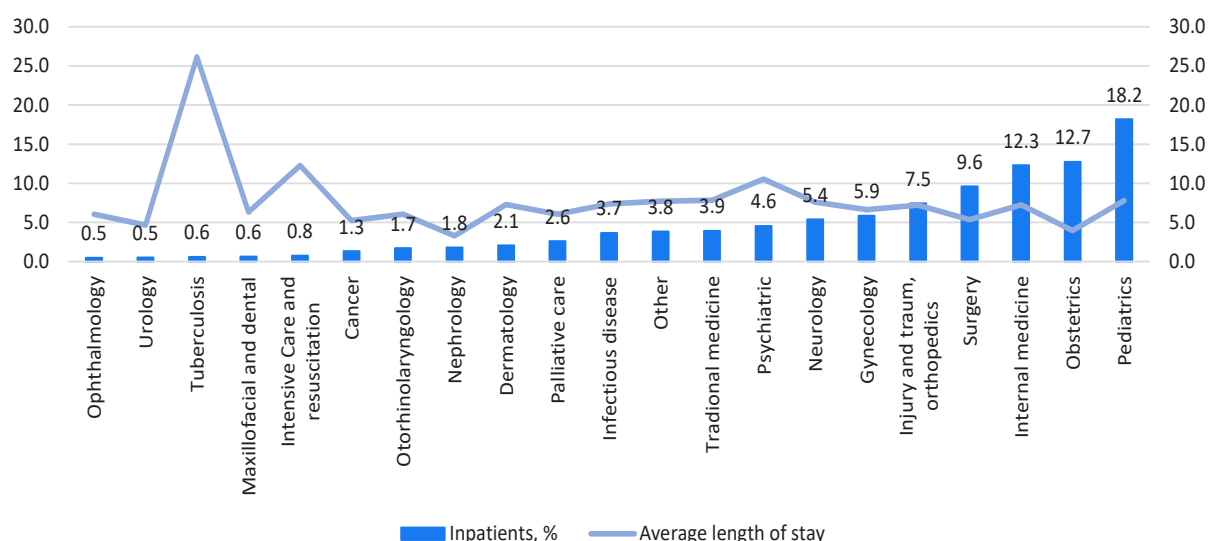


Figure 4.34. Inpatient care indicators of the Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers, 2015-2024

In 2024, RDTCS utilized 1 801 beds, constituting 6.0% of total hospital beds, marking a decrease of 58 beds (3.1%) compared to the previous year. During that period, 63.3 thousand individuals were hospitalized, representing 6.1% of all hospitalized patients. The bed occupancy rate at the RDTCS stood at 66.3%, which is 2.2% higher than the national average.

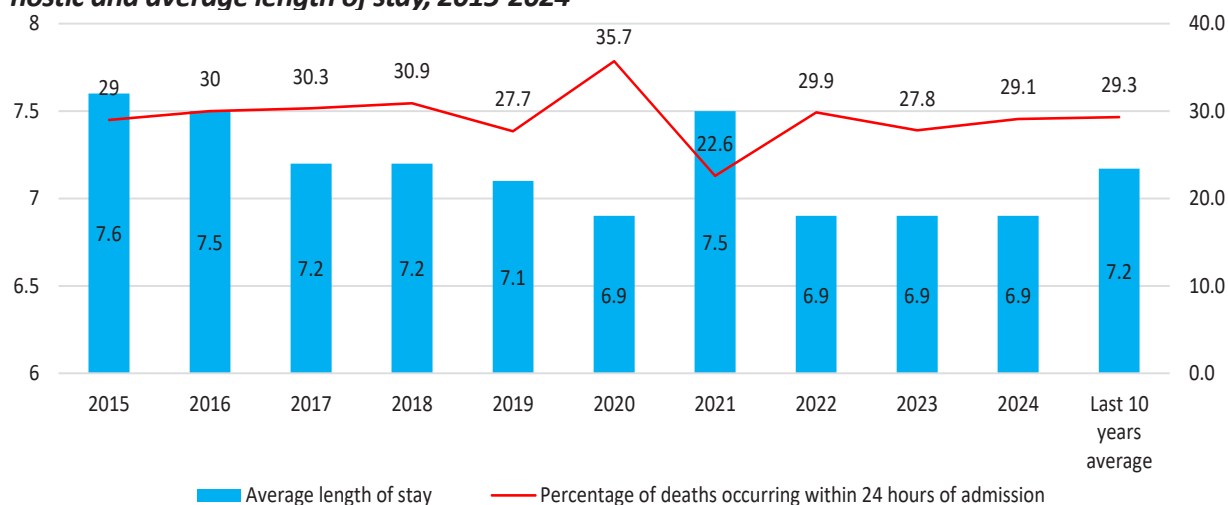
Figure 4.35. Inpatients, average length of stay at the RDTCS, by percentage, 2024

In 2024, the pediatrics' ward, OBGYN, internal medicine, surgery, and orthopedic departments collectively accounted for the majority of inpatients at the RDTC, with proportions of 18.2%, 12.7%, 12.3%, 9.6%, and 7.5%, respectively. The average number of bed days in the RDTC in 2024 was 6.9, with variations ranging from 0.3 to 19.3 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 11 547 surgical services provided at the RDTCS, 2 091 (18.1%) were cesarean sections for fetal removal, 1 343 (11.6%) were appendectomies, 1 336 (11.6%) were incisions of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, 1 227 (10.6%) were gallbladder biliary tract surgeries, and 1 223 (10.6%) were fracture and dislocation surgeries, marking the leading procedures.

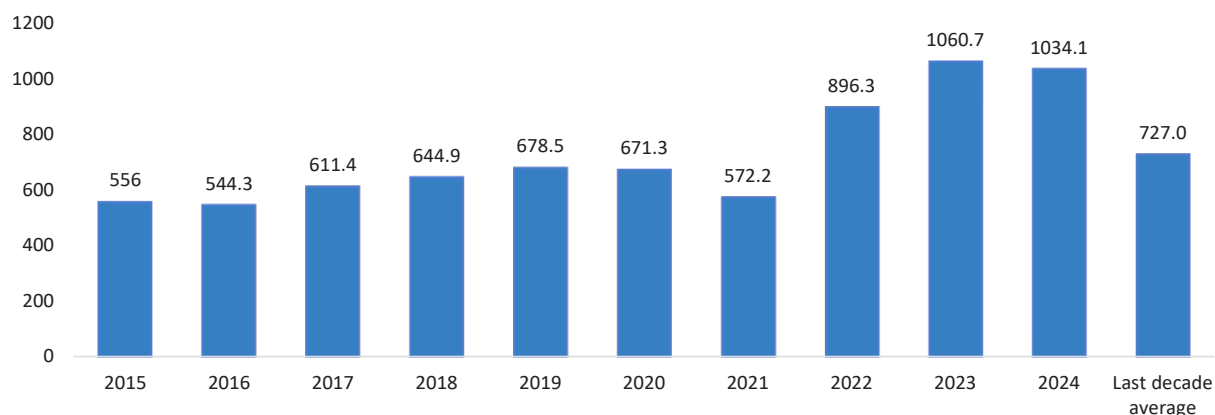


Figure 4.36. Percentage of deaths within the first 24 hours of the admission to the Regional Diagnostic and average length of stay, 2015-2024



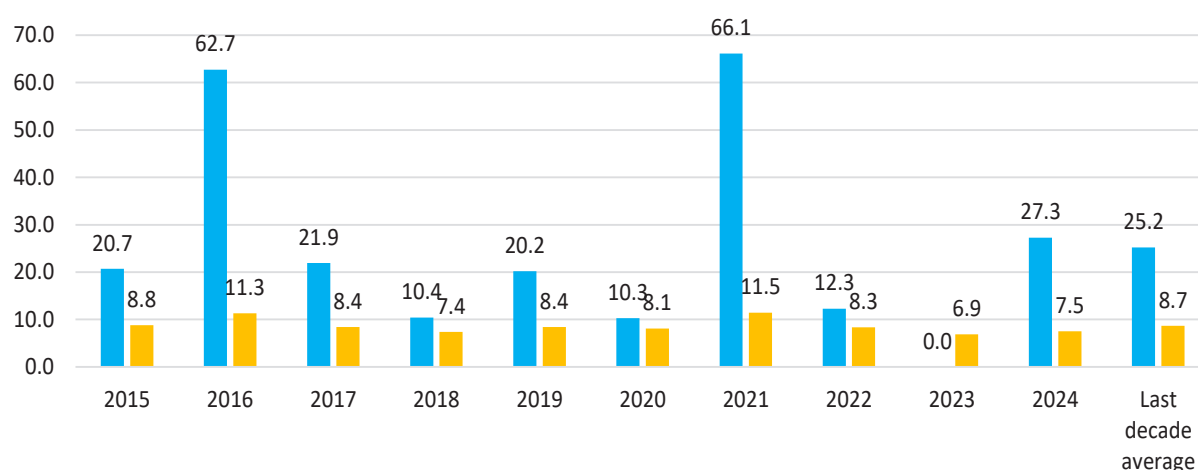
In 2024, there were 381 (2.1%) recorded deaths in regional diagnostic and treatment centers, among which 111 (29.1%) occurred within 24 hours of arrival at the hospital. Within this timeframe, 53 (47.7%) percent of deaths happened between 8 to 24 hours after receiving medical assistance. The premature death rate stands at 29.1%, marking an increase of 1.3% from the previous year and 0.2% lower than the average of the last 10 years.

Figure 4.37. Number of outpatient visits, 2015-2024



In 2024, the number of outpatients in RTDCs reached 1034.1 thousand, marking a significant increase of 307.1 thousand compared to the average of the last 10 years and a decrease of 26.6 thousand compared to the previous year. Outpatient examinations constituted 76.8 percent of total examinations, with preventive examinations accounting for 14.0 percent and active control examinations for 8.6 percent. Additionally, 3.0 percent of customers were from the regional provinces or were referred through the patient referral system.

Of the 87 442 individuals who received treatment at the RTDC's emergency department, 66.5 percent were aged 16 years and older, 17.7 percent were between 0 and 5 years old, and 15.7 percent were children aged 5-16 years old. Furthermore, 84.3 percent of the patients arrived at the emergency department independently, 8.0 percent arrived by ambulance, 5.9 percent were transferred from other hospitals, and 1.8 percent were referred from outpatient clinics. Notably, 58.2 percent of clients received treatment and diagnosis within 1-3 hours, while 19.6 percent were attended to within 3-12 hours, and only 22.2 percent waited up to 24 hours at the RTDC's emergency department.

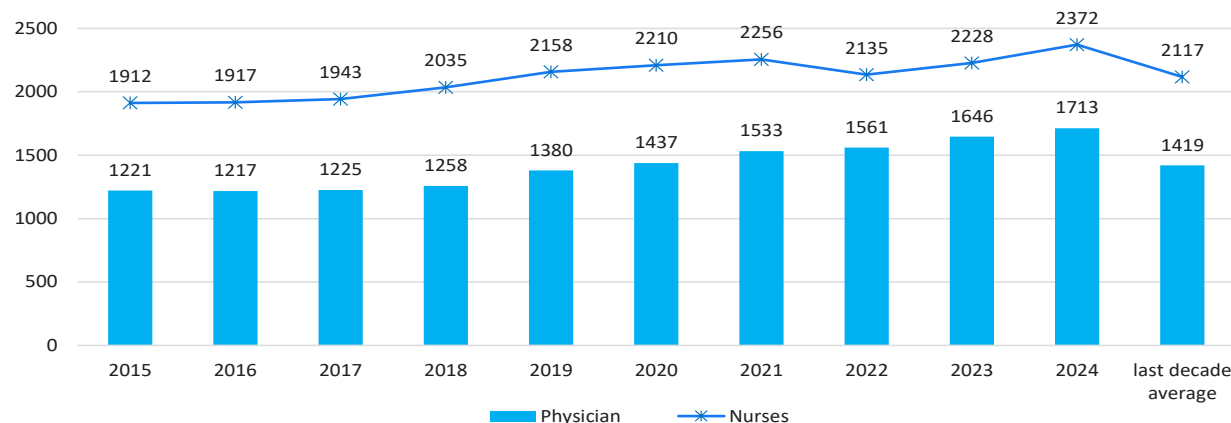
Figure 4.38. Maternal and infant mortality rates, 2015-2024

In 2024, RTDCs recorded the birth of 7 329 live babies, among which 152 births were twins, while 24 cases of stillbirth. Of the nursing mothers, 2 091 (28.8%) underwent surgical deliveries, 6 cases involved obstetric forceps, and 1422 cases were assisted by vacuum extraction. Notably, there were two cases recorded of maternal mortality, which is 27.3 per 100 000 live births. This is 6.6 higher than in 2015 and 2.1 higher than the 10-years average. However, 55 cases of infant mortality were reported, resulting in a rate of 7.5 per 1 000 live births. This mark is 1.2 lower than the last 10 years and 0.6 higher than the from the previous year.

4.7. CENTRAL HOSPITALS AND SPECIALIZED CENTRES MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

Central hospitals specializing in multi-specialty 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.

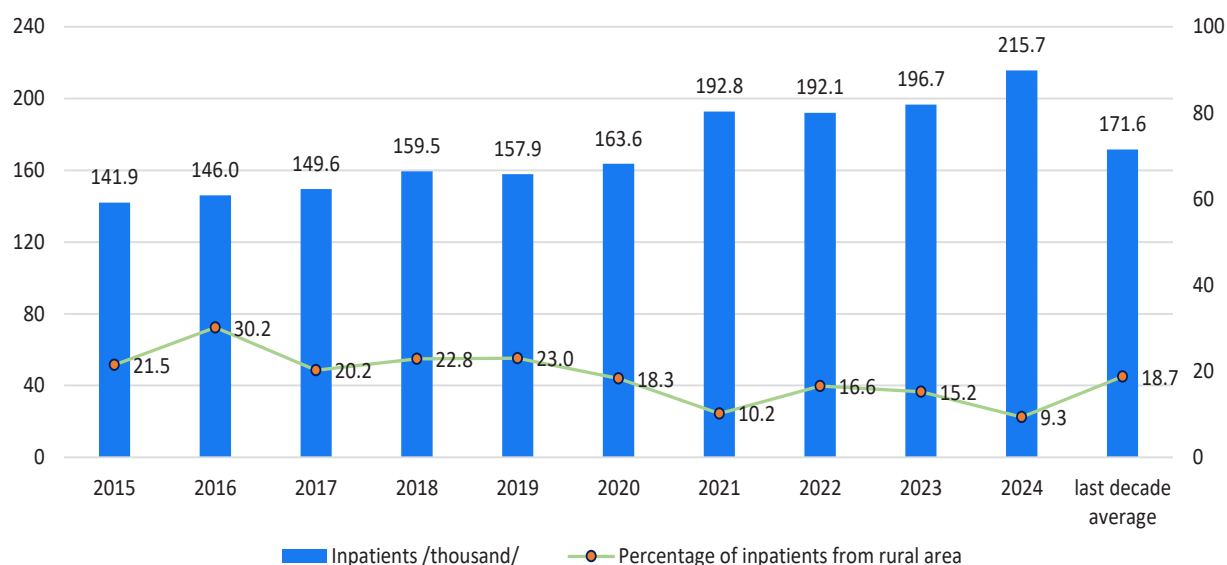
Specialized centers, on the other hand, focus on providing medical care and services tailored to their specific specialty. This includes outpatient and inpatient treatment, consultations, training, and research. Additionally, they offer expertise and methods to other healthcare institutions as needed.

Figure 4.39. Number of physicians and nurses at central hospitals and specialized centres, 2015-2024

In 2024, among the 7 523 doctors and medical specialists employed in specialized hospitals and central hospitals, 1 713 doctors (22.8%), 2 372 nurses (31.5%), and 762 (10.1%) other employees with medical professional and technical education were employed.



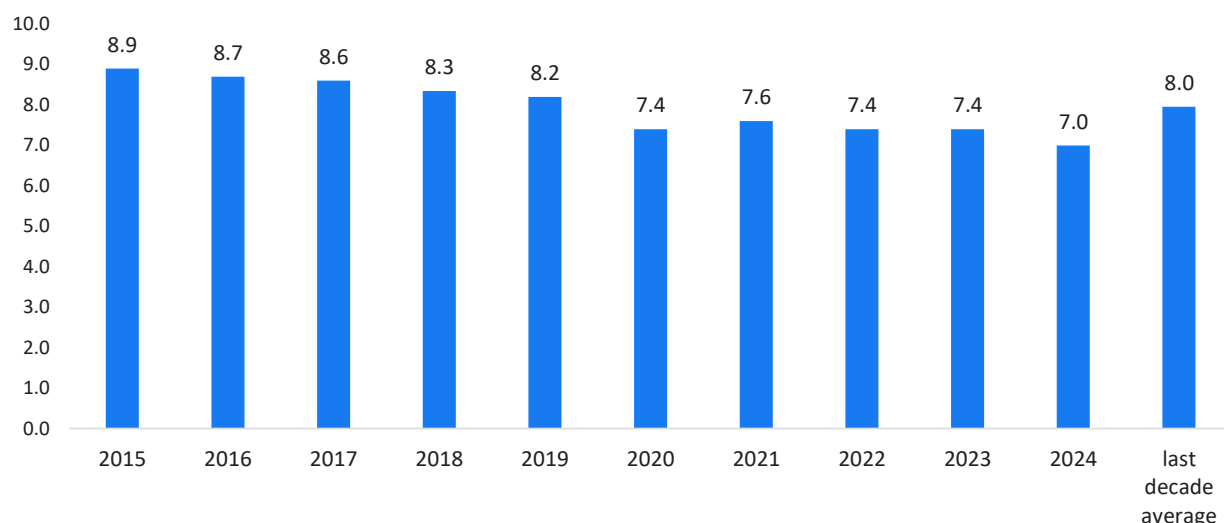
Figure 4.40. Number of inpatients and percentage of inpatients from rural areas, 2015-2024



In 2024, 5 257 (17.5%) of the total hospital beds were designated for specialized hospitals and central hospitals. Throughout the year, 215.7 thousand individuals were hospitalized, marking an increase of 44.1 thousand over the ten-year average and 19.0 thousand over the previous year.

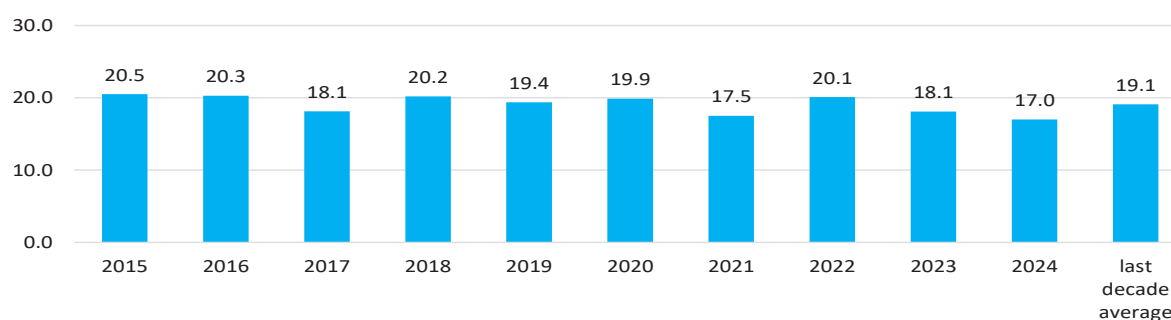
Of the average 171.6 thousand individuals admitted to specialized hospitals and central hospitals over the last decade, 18.7% hailed from rural areas. However, in 2024, there was a 2.3% decrease in rural area inpatients compared to 2015.

Figure 4.41. Average length of stay at central hospitals and specialized centres, 2015-2024

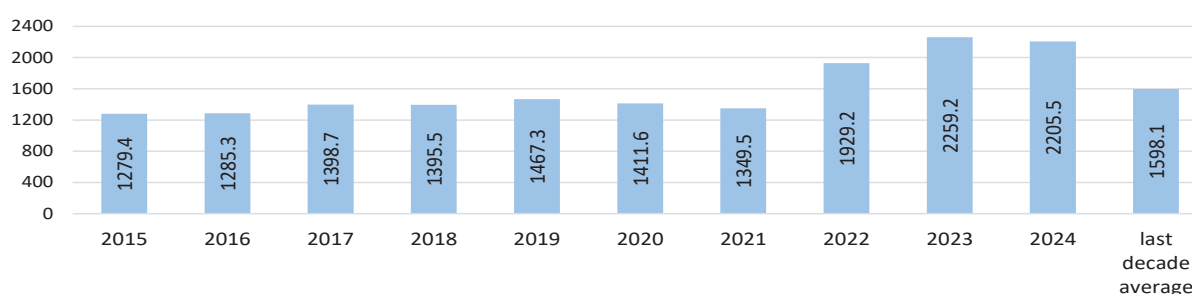


In 2024, the bed occupancy rate of specialized hospitals and central hospitals stood at 78.9, marking a 14.8% increase over the national average. The average length of stay per bed-day is 7.0, representing a decrease of 1.0 compared to the ten-year average 0.4 over the previous year.

The average length of stay varies across departments, with the intensive care units at 26.3, the tuberculosis unit at 21.6, psychiatric unit at 15.7, pediatric unit at 9.1, traditional care unit at 8.6, and nephrology unit at 8.6, showing a variance of 1.8-19.5 higher than the national average.

Figure 4.42. Percentage of deaths occurring within 24 hours of admission, 2015-2024

In 2024, specialized hospitals and central hospitals accounted for 1 980 (10.9%) of all recorded deaths, with 337 occurring within 24 hours of hospital arrival. Among these, 167 (49.6%) passed away within 8-24 hours of receiving medical care. Premature mortality stood at 17.0%, showing a decrease of 1.1% from the previous year and 2.1% lower than the 10-year average.

Figure 4.43. Number of outpatient visits, 2015-2024

In specialized hospitals and central hospitals, there were 2 205.5 thousand (9.0%) medical examinations conducted, marking an increase of 926.1 thousand compared to 2015 and 53.7 thousand compared to the previous year. Of these, 92.9% were due to illness, 3.4% were preventive examinations, and 3.8% were active monitoring. Additionally, 1.4% 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, 2024

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	323511	24068.5	5.7	12.8
Second Central Hospital	190295	14808.0	6.3	24.1
Third Central Hospital	243363	23098.0	6.5	15.6
National Center for Maternal and Child Health	315538	34174.5	6.5	3.3
National Cancer Research Center	149881	11364.0	5.8	20.0
National Center for Communicable Diseases	106446	13624.0	9.4	5.3
National Center for Traumatology and Orthopedics Research Center	281795	22825.0	7.9	24.2
National Dermatology Research Center	92443	4846.0	7.7	0.0
National Center for Mental Health	78824	10949.0	19.2	0.0
Central Children's Sanatorium	851	2540.0	8.0	0.0
Traditional Medicine Technology Center	13319	6339.0	7.0	0.0
Mongolia-Japanese Hospital	171136	5631.5	4.9	13.3
National Center for Forensic Medicine	17814	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Gerontology Center	26747	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Maternity, Infants and Women Care Center - 2	167332	30974.0	6.5	8.3
MNUMS General Hospital	35741	1599.0	6.2	0.0

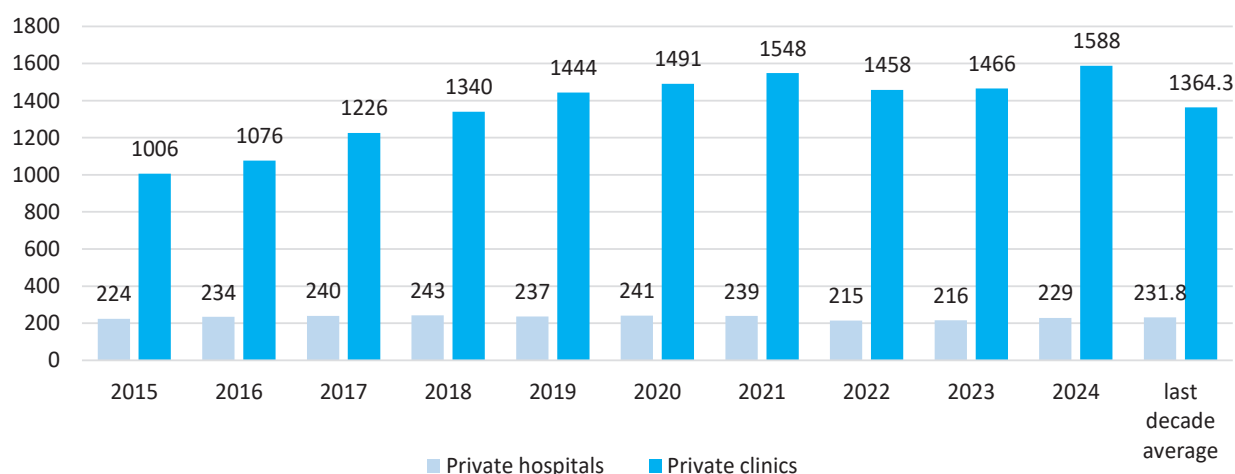


4.8. PRIVATE HOSPITALS HEALTH CARE AND SERVICES

As of 2024, private healthcare institutions operating nationwide comprise 50.8% private pharmacies, 38.1% private clinics, 3.4% drug supply organizations and pharmaceutical factories, 5.5% private hospitals with beds, and 2.3% sanatoriums and palliative care centers.

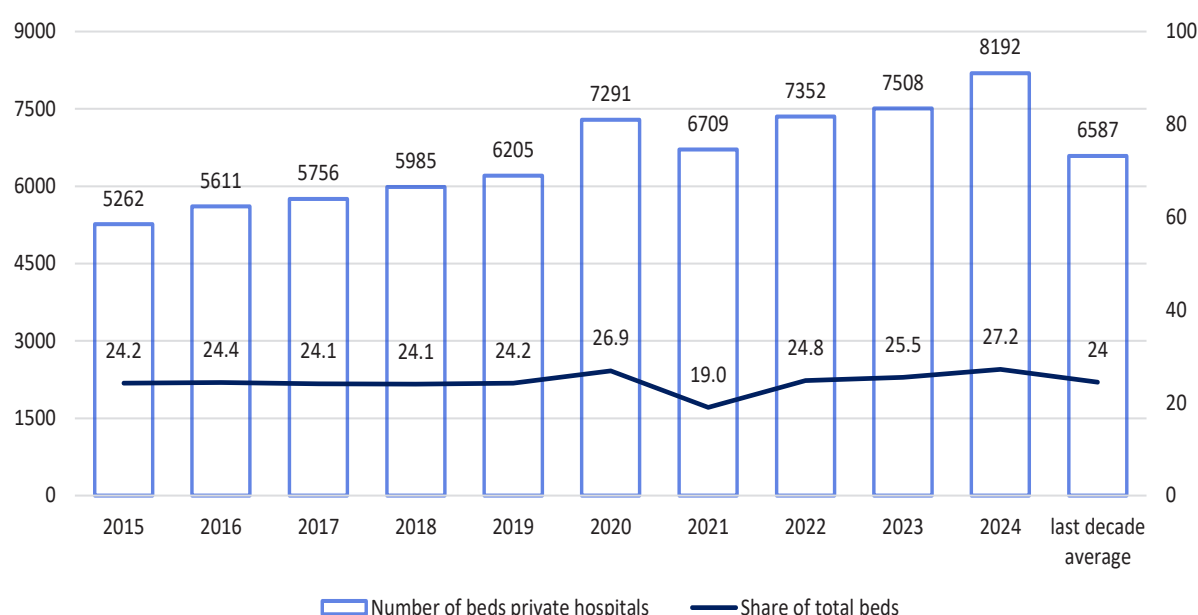
Among the total of 29 000 employees in these private healthcare institutions, 32.9% work in private clinics, 31.8% in private pharmacies, drug supply, and pharmaceutical factories, 26.8% in private hospitals with beds, and 8.5% in sanatoriums and palliative care centers.

Figure 4.44. Number of private hospitals and clinics, 2015-2024

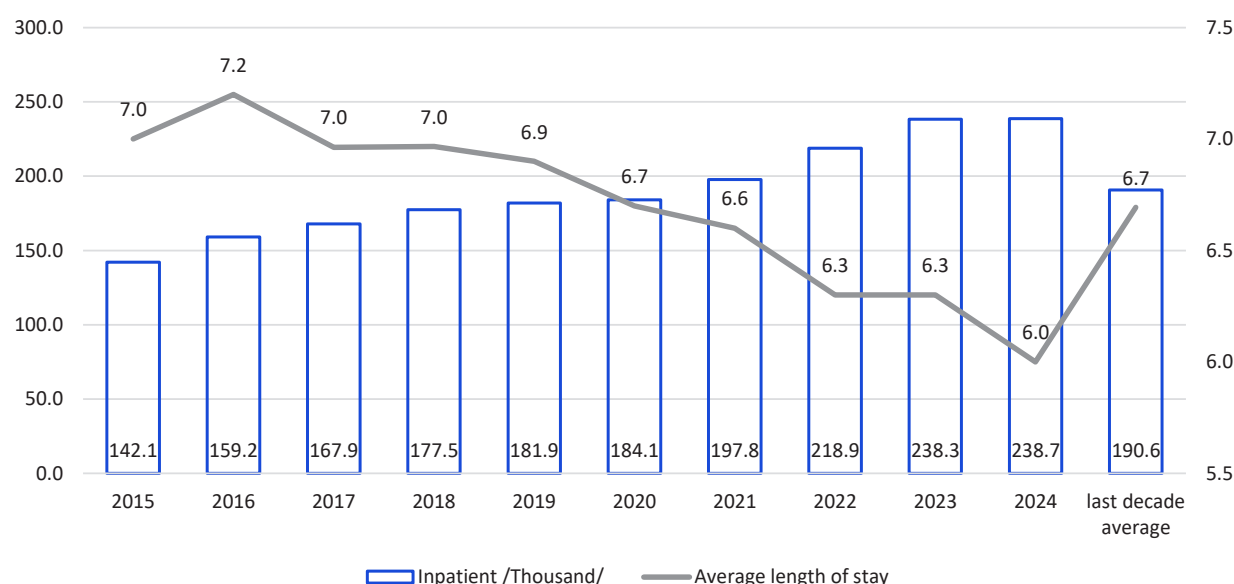


As of 2024, there are 229 private hospitals and 1 588 private clinics operating nationwide, catering to the healthcare needs of the population. The number of private hospitals decreased by 2.8 compared to the average of the last 10 years, while private clinics increased by 223.7. Of the private sector hospitals, 33.6% operate in rural areas, while 66.4% are located in Ulaanbaatar.

Figure 4.45. Number of hospital beds of private hospitals, 2015-2024



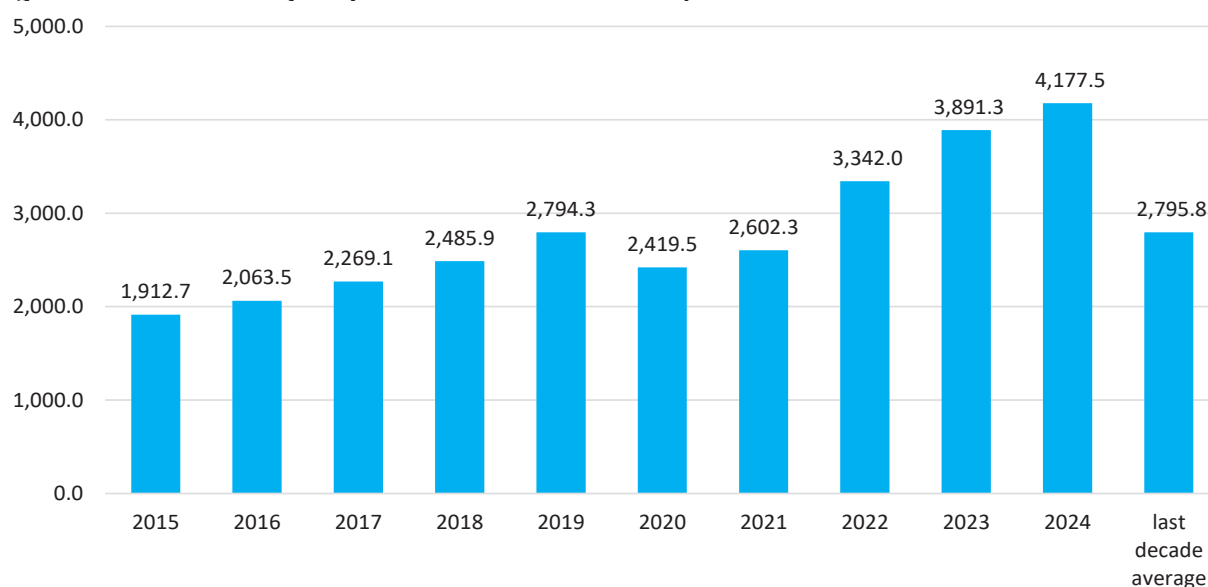
The number of inpatient treatment beds in private sector hospitals saw an increase of 2.9 thousand, rising from 5 262 in 2015 to 8 192 in 2024. This figure represents 27.2 percent of all hospital beds.

Figure 4.46. Number of inpatients in private hospitals, 2015-2024

In private hospitals, 238.7 thousand individuals were hospitalized in 2024, marking an increase of 48.1 thousand compared to the average of the last 10 years and a substantial 96.6 thousand compared to the figures from 2015.

Despite this rise in admissions, the bed occupancy rate stood at 48.0 percent for the year, which is 16.1 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 7.0 in 2015 to 6.0 in 2024. The bed turn-over rate is 29.1, which is 5.6 lower than the national average.

Figure 4.47. Number of outpatient visits in thousand, 2015-2024

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. Indicator of bed capacity in private hospitals

Indicators	Number of hospitals		Inpatient	
	Num	%	Num	%
5-8 beds	6	2.6	253.5	0.1
9-12 beds	22	9.6	8620.5	3.6
13-19 beds	52	22.7	24204.5	10.1
20-25 beds	45	19.7	37099.5	15.5
26-39 beds	43	18.8	42276	17.7
40-49 beds	25	10.9	31858.5	13.3
50 more than beds	36	15.7	94409.5	39.5
Total	229	100.0	238722	100.0

In the reporting year, 34.9 percent of private hospitals operated with fewer than 20 beds, while 38.4 percent had between 20 and 40 beds, and 26.6 percent had over 40 beds. There was a 13.3 percent decrease in the number of hospitals with fewer than 20 beds compared to 2015.



CHAPTER V.

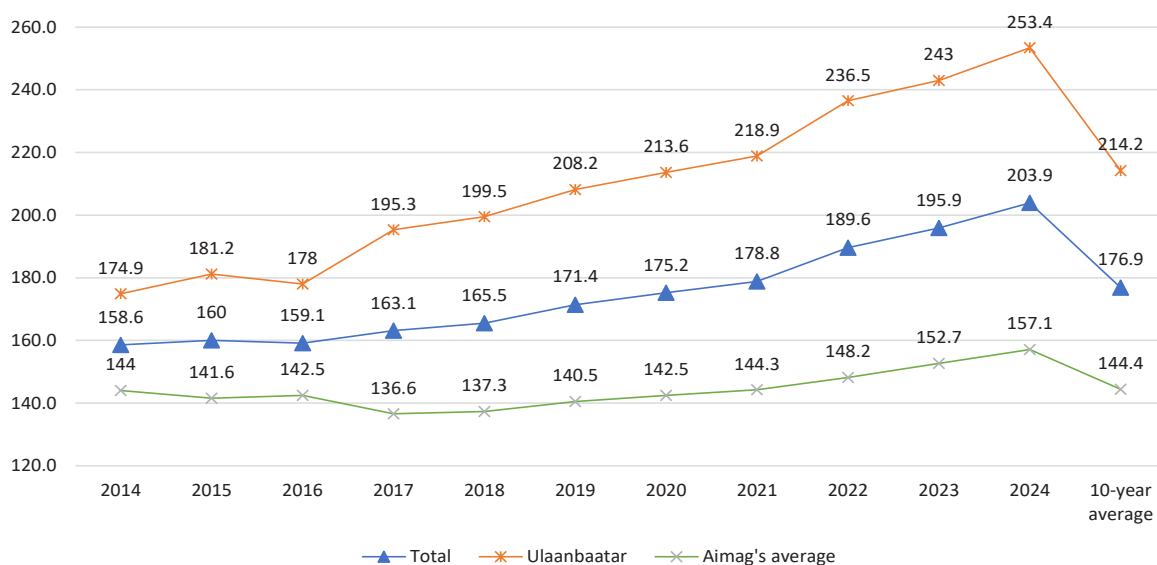
HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

CHAPTER V. HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

5.1 HEALTHCARE SECTOR EMPLOYEES

As of 2024, a total of 69.7 thousand health sector workers are providing medical services to 3441.6 thousand residents of Mongolia. Compared to the 10-year average, the total number of workers has increased by 15.3 thousand, or by 27.0 per 10 000 population. Compared to the previous year, this represents an increase of 8.0 per 10 000 population. Of the total workforce, 92.5% are employed directly in the health sector, while 7.5% are health workers operating in other sectors.

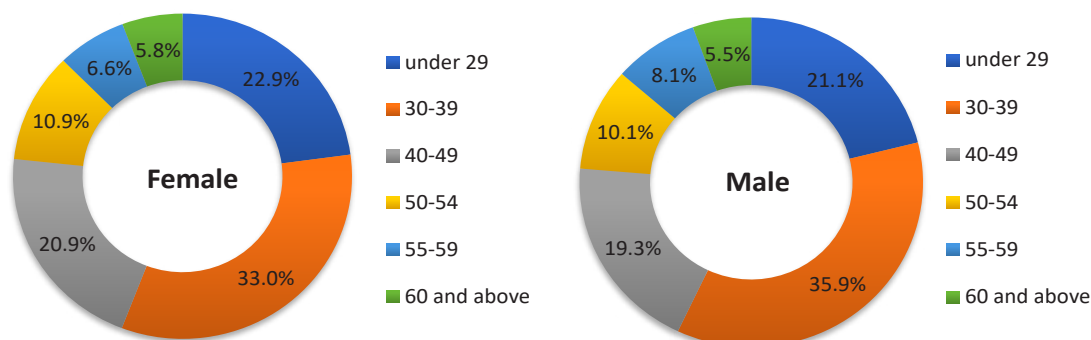
Figure 5.1. Number of healthcare employees, per 10 000 population, 2015-2024



The majority of healthcare workers, constituting 82.1%, are female, whereas 17.9% are male. In 2024, the female representation has increased by 0.4% compared to 2015. 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, 22.6% of the total workforce is under 30 years old, 33.5% are aged between 30-39, 20.6% are aged 40-49, 10.8% are aged 50-54, 5.7% 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.

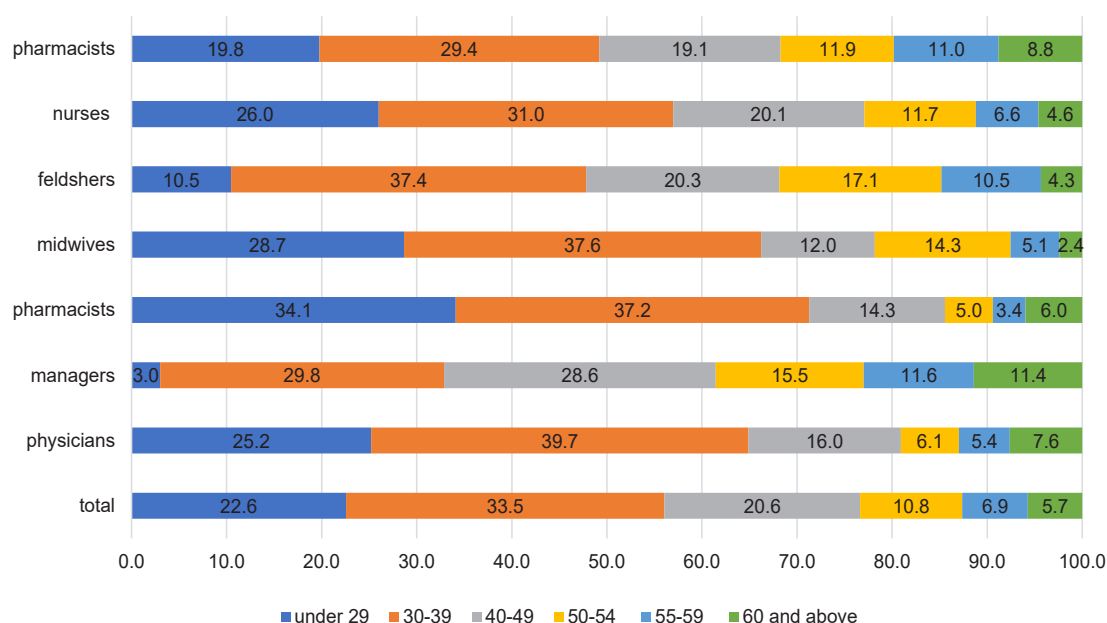
Figure 5.2. Healthcare employees, by percentage, age groups and sex, 2024



Age distribution varies among professions, with 28.7% of midwives, 34.1% of physicians, 26.0% of nurses, and 25.2% of general practitioners being under the age of 30.



Figure 5.3. Number of health employees, by age groups, 2024



Among health care workers, 1692 individuals serve as health care managers, constituting 2.4% of the total workforce. Regarding age distribution, 3.0% are under 30 years old, 29.8% fall within the 30-39 age bracket, 28.6% are aged 40-49, 15.5% are between 50-54, 11.6% are aged 55-59, and 11.4% are over 60. In terms of educational attainment, 18.7% of managers hold a master's degree, with 8.8% acquiring their degree within the current year, while 6.9% possess a doctorate. Additionally, 7.8% are classified as senior professionals, with 5.0% holding senior positions.

Analyzing the distribution by profession, 22.9% of health workers are senior doctors, 21.7% are nurses, 6.4% are medical doctors, 3.3% are pharmacists, 2.3% are junior doctors, and 2.1% are laboratory technicians.

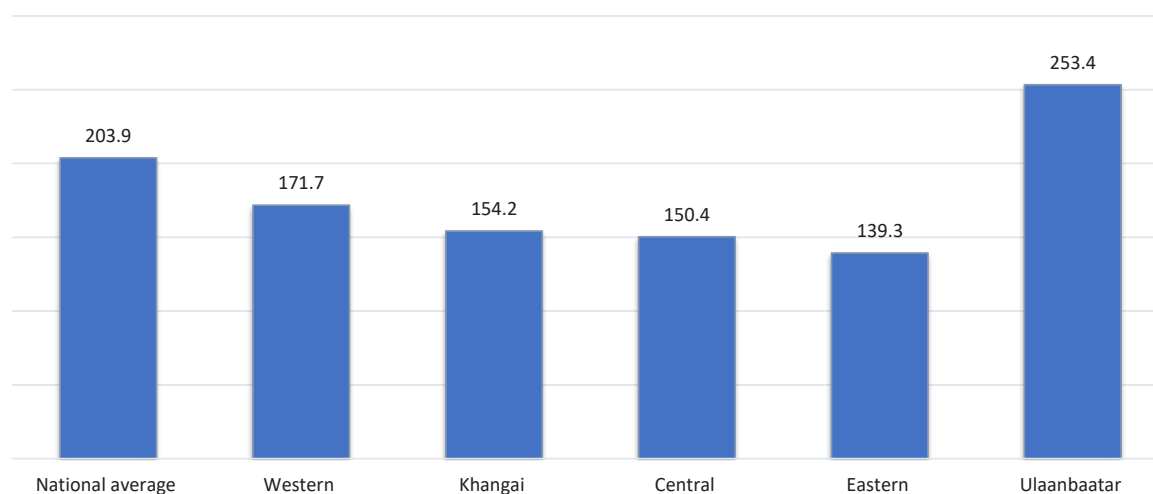
Furthermore, non-medical specialists in higher positions constitute 8.6% of the workforce, while IT specialists and medical equipment engineers account for 0.4%. Additionally, 18.7% of employees serve in other capacities such as cooks, drivers, and others.

5.2 HEALTHCARE EMPLOYEES BY LOCATION

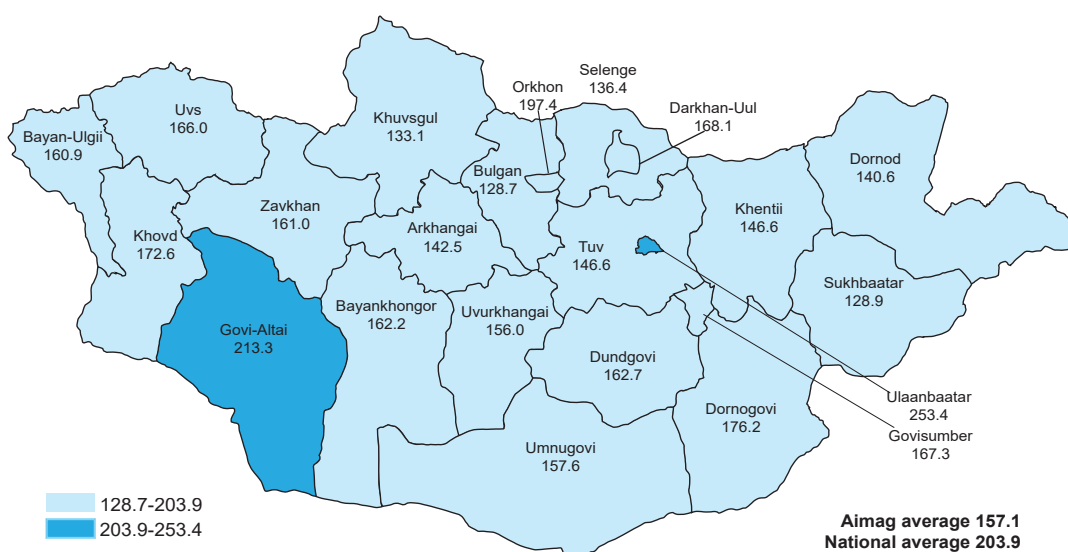
When considering the distribution of health workers across different regions, it's evident that 60.3% of all workers are stationed in Ulaanbaatar. Meanwhile, 13.3% are employed in the provinces of the Khangai region, 11.6% in the central region, 10.2% in the western region, and 4.6% in the provinces of the eastern region.

As of 2024, the density of health workers per 10 000 population stands at 203.9, marking an increase of 27.0 compared to the 10-year average and 8.0 compared to the previous year.

Notably, this figure is 49.5 higher than the national average in Ulaanbaatar, whereas in other regions, it ranges from 32.2 to 64.6 below the national average. Analyzing the total number of employees by region, the highest density of workers per 10000 population is observed in the Western region (171.7), followed by the Central region (150.4), the Khangai region (154.2), and the Eastern region with the lowest density at 139.3.

Figure 5.4. The rate of healthcare employees, per 10 000 population, by region, 2024

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 128 to 197 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.

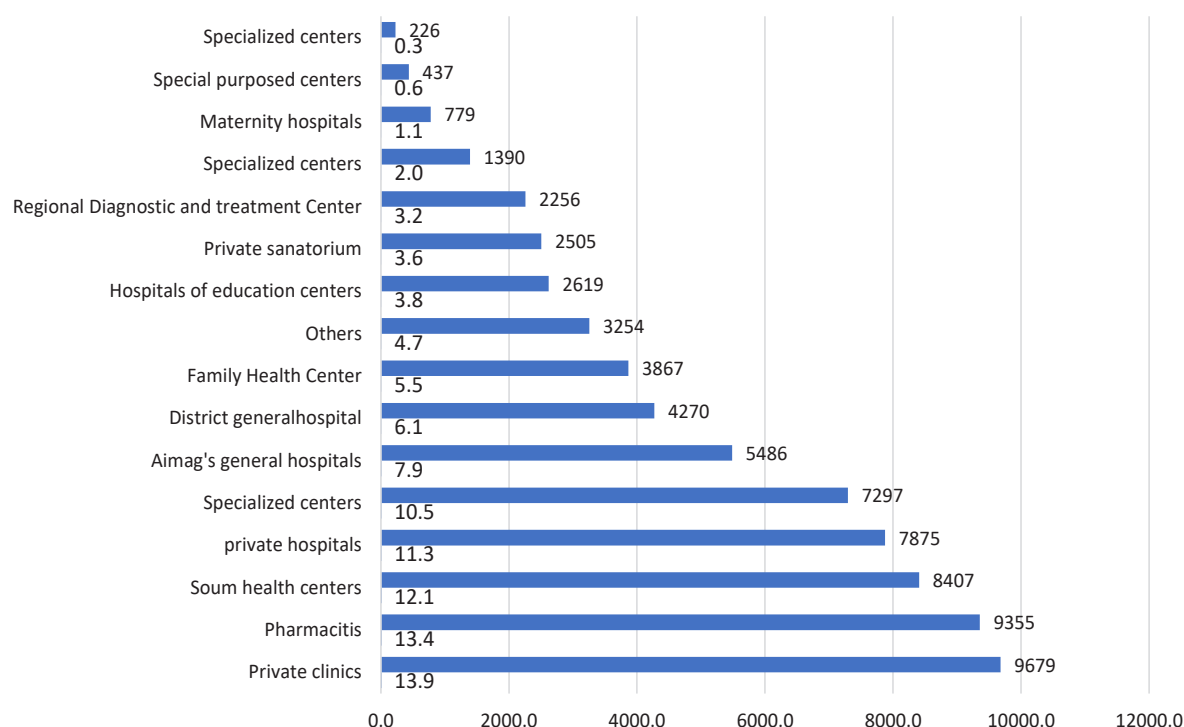
Figure 5.5. The rate of healthcare employees, per 10 000 population, by provinces, 2024

Among all healthcare employees, 57.8 percent are employed in state-owned health institutions, while 42.2 percent work in private health institutions.

When considering the type of hospital, 13.9 percent of all employees are found in private clinics, 13.4 percent in private pharmacies, drug supply organizations, and pharmaceutical factories each, 12.1 percent in soum and village health centers, 11.3 percent in private hospitals with beds, and 10.5 percent in specialized hospitals, making up the largest portion.



Figure 5.6. Healthcare employees, by type of hospitals, 2024



5.3. TRANSFER AND TURNOVER OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS

As of 2024, the migration report of healthcare workers indicates that 16 974 new individuals entered the country, marking a decrease of 465 compared to the previous year. Among these, 1849 individuals, or 10.9 percent, were employed after graduating from school during that year. Additionally, 67.5 percent were newly employed, 12.5 percent were transferred between healthcare institutions, and 9.0 percent returned to work after maternity or childcare leave.

During the same period, 13 538 individuals were excluded from employment, which represents a decrease of 45 compared to the previous year. The reasons for dismissal include voluntary resignation by 57.2 percent of individuals, maternity or childcare leave for 14.6 percent, and transfer between health institutions for 13.5 percent. In 2024, 1,196 health workers received old-age pensions, accounting for 8.1 percent of those who were laid off. Additionally, 0.5 percent passed away, 0.1 percent were diagnosed with work disability, and 6.0 percent were dismissed for other reasons.

5.4 PHYSICIANS AND NURSES

As of 2024, Mongolia has a total of 15973 doctors providing medical care, resulting in a doctor-to-population ratio of 46.7 doctors per 10 000 individuals. This represents an increase of 3630 doctors compared to the average of the previous ten years, or 8.2 doctors per 10 000 population compared to the previous year.

Among these doctors, 10 000 are general practitioners, with 79 percent of them working in primary and specialized fields. Additionally, there are 1374 traditional medicine doctors and 2194 orthodontists. In terms of age distribution, 25.2 percent of all doctors are under 30 years old, 39.7 percent are aged 30-39, 16.0 percent are aged 40-49, 6.1 percent are aged 50-54, 5.4 percent are aged 55-59, and 7.6 percent are over 60 years old.

Furthermore, 2866 doctors, comprising 17.9 percent of the total, hold master's degrees, with

366 of them having obtained their degrees in the current year. Additionally, 2.8 percent of doctors have earned doctorate degrees. In terms of professional level, 12.7 percent are senior doctors, 8.5 percent are leading doctors, and 2.3 percent are advisor doctor.

Figure 5.7. Physicians, by age groups and sex, 2024

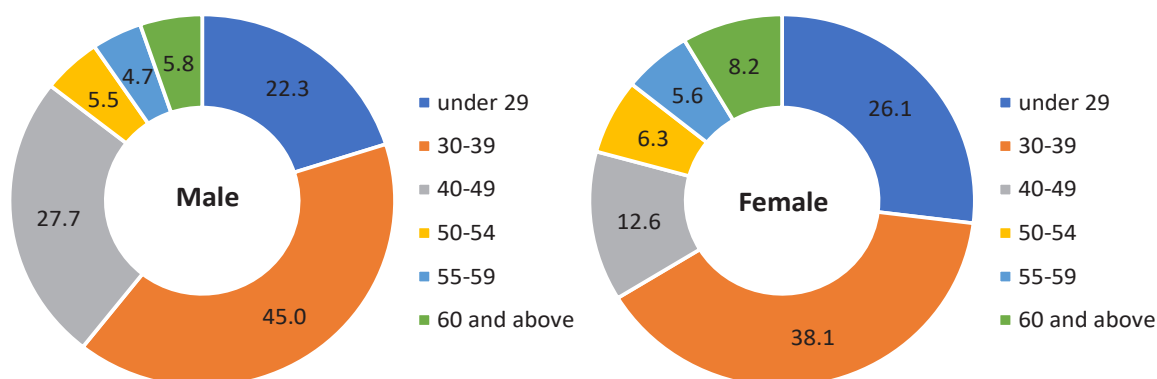
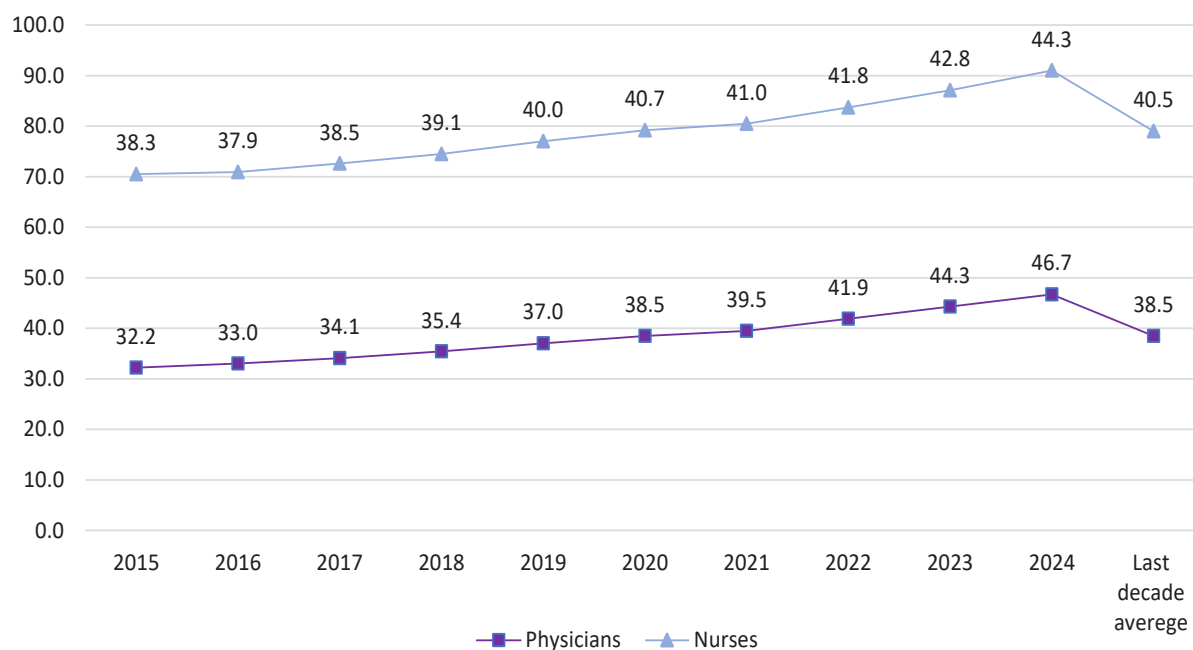


Figure 5.8. The rate of physician and nurses, per 10 000 population, by selected years



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 2024.

In 2024, there are 3.2 surgeons and 3.0 obstetricians per 10 000 population, marking an increase of 1.7 and 1.0, respectively, compared to 2000. Additionally, there are 1.8 anesthesiologists and intensive care physicians, showing an increase of 1.2 since 2000 and 0.8 since 2010, respectively.



Figure 5.9. The rate of physicians, per 10 000 population, by specialization

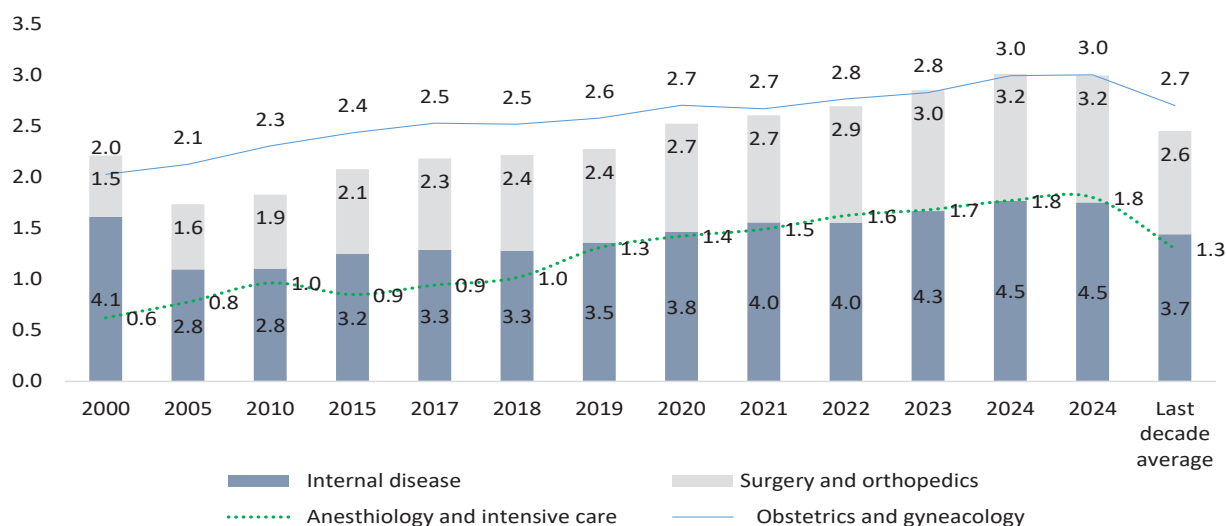
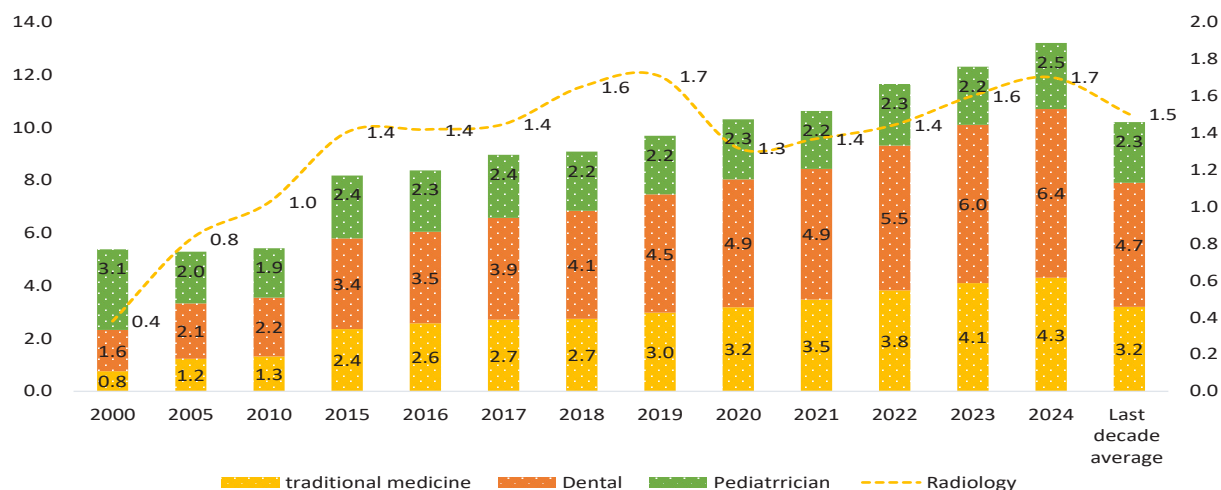
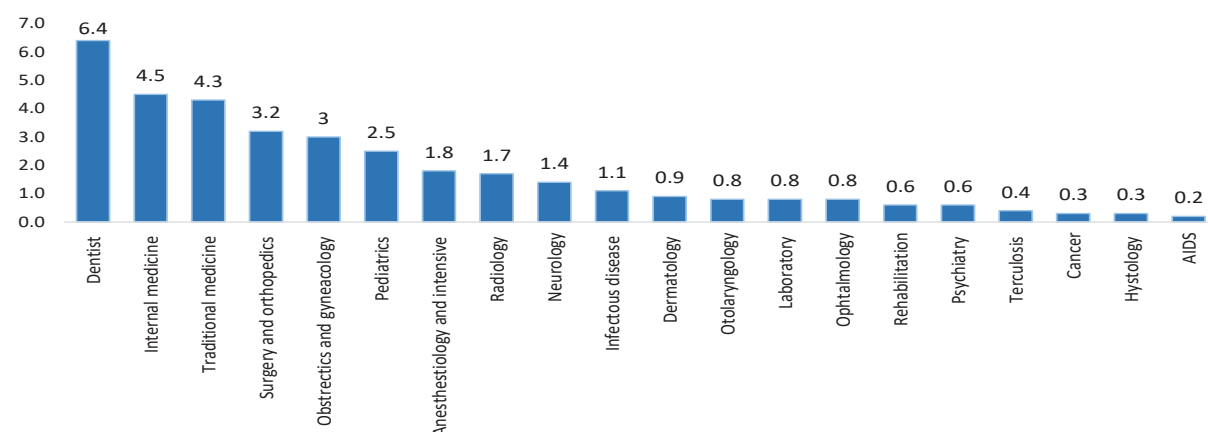


Figure 5.10. The rate of physicians, per 10 000 population, by specialization



As of 2024, there are 866 pediatricians in practice, equating to 7.9 pediatricians per 10000 children. Additionally, there are 1023 obstetricians and gynecologists, totaling 12.1 doctors per 10000 women of reproductive age.

Figure 5.11. The rate of physicians, per 10 000 population, by specialization, 2024



When examining the distribution of doctors and nurses across different locations, there are notable differences. In rural areas, there are 30.4 doctors and 38.8 nurses per 10 000 population. In contrast, Ulaanbaatar boasts a higher density with 64.0 doctors and 50.2 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 2.3 to 3.6 times fewer.

The majority, 66.5 %, of all doctors work in Ulaanbaatar, while the remaining 33.5% serve in provinces and localities. The density of doctors per 10 000 population varies across regions, with 64.0 in Ulaanbaatar, exceeding the national average by 17.3. However, it is notably lower in other regions: 14.9 in the western region, 17.8 in the Khangai region, 13.8 in the central region, and 20.5 in the eastern region.

As of 2024, a total of 15152 nurses provide nursing care services in Mongolia, translating to 44.3 nurses per 10 000 population.

This represents an increase of 2144 nurses per 10 000 population compared to the 10-year average and 658 compared to the previous year.

Regarding educational qualifications, 52.6% of nurses hold a bachelor's degree, 37.5% have a diploma, and 9.9% are assistant nurses. Additionally, 15.3% have a senior degree, and 8.1% have a leading degree. In terms of age distribution, 26.0% of nurses are under 30 years old, 31% are aged 30-39, 20.1% are aged 40-49, 11.7% are aged 50-54, 6.6% are aged 55-59, and 4.6 % are over 60 years old.

Figure 5.12. The rate of physicians, per 10 000 population, by region, 2017-2024

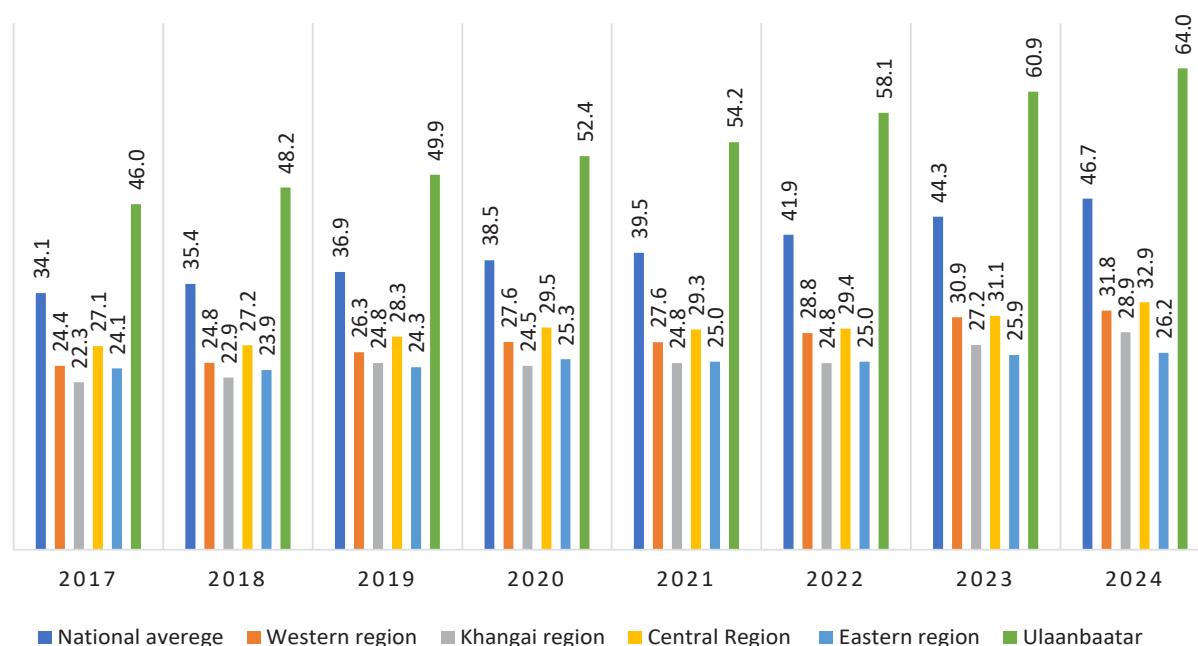
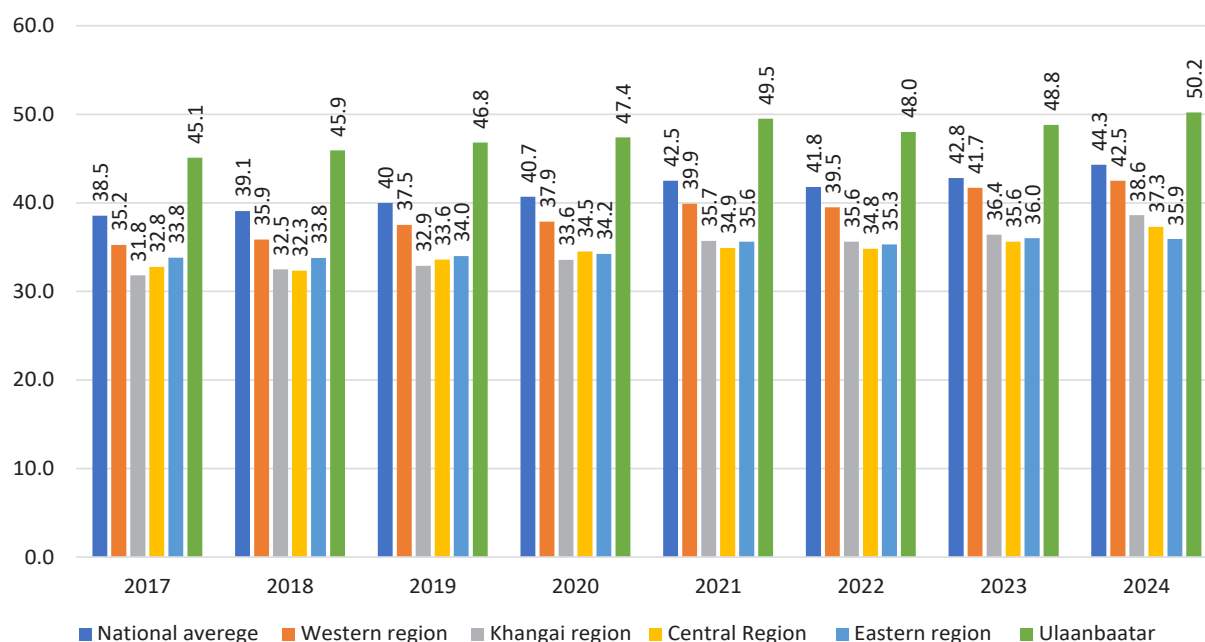




Figure 5.13. The rate of nurses, per 10 000 population, by region, 2017-2024

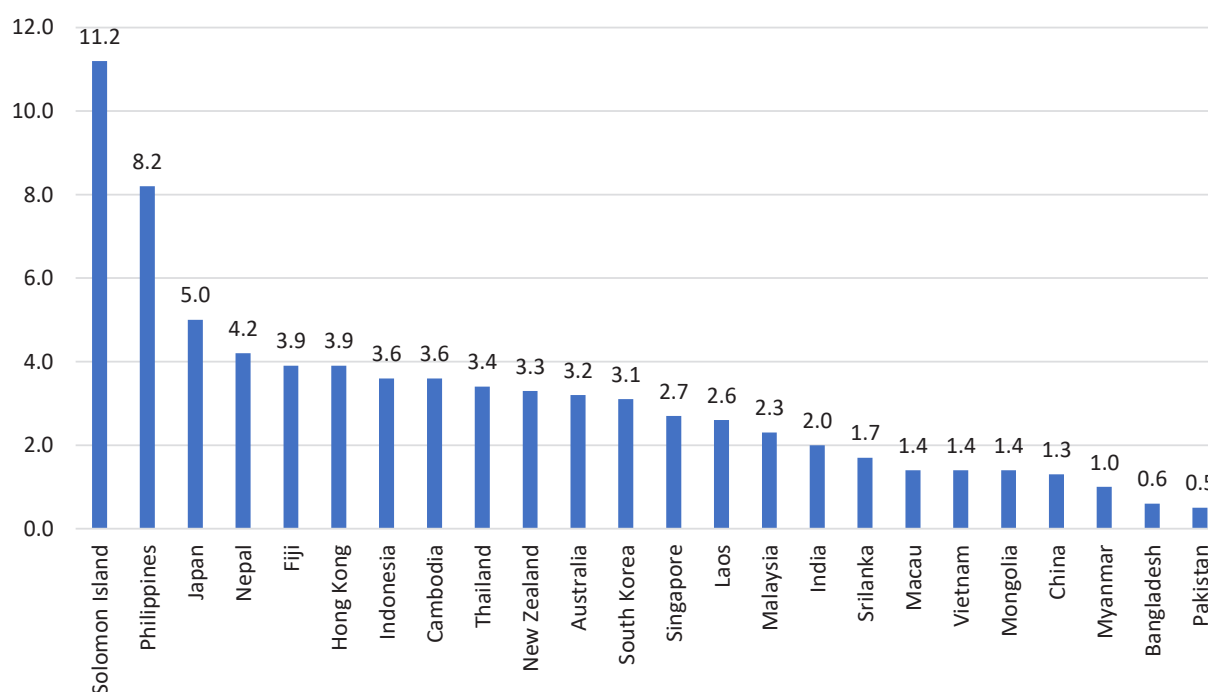


5.5. PHYSICIAN TO NURSE RATIO

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 4.3 nurses per 1 000 population in 2024.

The doctor-to-nurse ratio in Asia-Pacific countries as of 2020 is shown in Figure 5.14.

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 2024, the doctor-to-nurse ratio at the national level in our country is 1:0.9, in Ulaanbaatar city it is 1:0.8, and at the provincial level it is 1:1.3. Compared to the previous year, the national average has decreased by 0.1. The doctor-to-nurse ratio varies by province and region: in the Khangai, Western, and Eastern regions it ranges from 1:1.3 to 1.4, while in the Central region provinces it is 1:1.1.

Figure 5.15. Physician to nurse ratio, by region, 2024

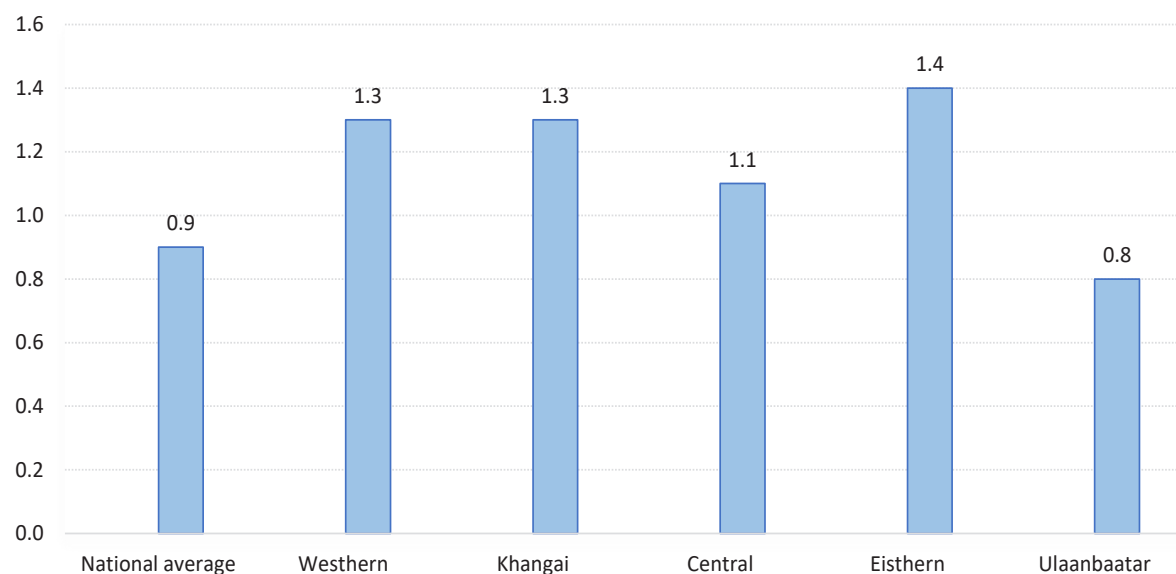




Table 5.1. Indicators of availability of doctors and nurses by region, province, and capital 2018-2024

Aimags/City	Number of people per doctor								Number of people per nurse							
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
National average	283	271	259	253	239	226	214		246	250	246	244	248	233	226	
Western region	403	381	362	362	347	324	315		264	267	264	261	263	240	235	
Bayan-Ulgii	482	436	411	401	380	350	332		278	288	278	274	279	248	240	
Govi-Altai	300	313	282	284	277	269	265		227	217	227	219	219	224	216	
Zavkhan	408	399	395	395	409	368	373		258	254	259	260	260	238	235	
Uvs	459	423	424	404	386	360	358		293	284	270	270	272	244	245	
Khovd	368	334	311	327	298	281	268		292	280	276	272	274	238	234	
Khangan region	437	403	409	403	387	368	346		308	304	298	290	291	275	259	
Arkhangai	516	464	455	470	462	439	403		334	318	337	336	336	336	310	
Bayankhongor	435	414	437	462	426	392	380		295	288	304	297	297	277	260	
Bulgan	558	459	418	451	542	477	486		324	299	271	290	290	295	287	
Orkhon	298	278	296	271	241	234	223		235	250	249	244	245	209	207	
Uvurkhangai	438	406	393	399	384	347	320		350	332	307	283	283	287	264	
Khuvsgul	513	490	516	474	467	481	438		336	340	323	307	309	288	264	
Central region	368	353	339	341	340	322	304		309	297	290	294	295	281	268	
Govisumber	277	264	311	251	266	255	260		268	300	341	306	307	296	285	
Darkhan-uul	380	366	336	338	321	295	278		282	233	232	227	228	221	211	
Dornogovi	285	280	259	268	278	265	248		276	295	260	286	287	283	254	
Dundgovi	340	305	292	316	336	315	288		303	299	297	286	285	313	300	
Umnugovi	342	306	300	293	301	293	284		358	366	344	376	383	332	312	
Selenge	434	437	468	468	428	403	393		334	328	331	343	342	289	278	
Tuv	437	437	382	395	405	389	355		326	315	307	301	301	306	307	
Eastern region	418	412	395	400	400	386	382		296	294	292	286	288	278	279	
Dornod	430	410	420	416	413	373	367		290	285	278	280	282	275	270	
Sukhbaatar	395	430	388	407	415	431	408		279	284	278	268	271	279	284	
Khentii	427	400	376	378	377	369	378		319	313	323	310	312	279	284	
Ulaanbaatar	208	201	191	184	172	164	156		218	214	211	210	216	205	199	

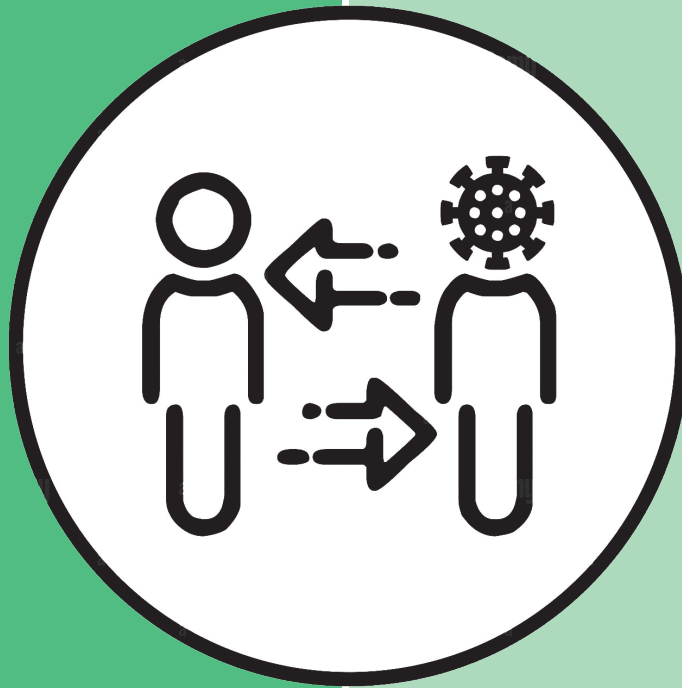
Table 5.2. Physician to nurse ratio

Aimag/City	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Physicians	Nurses	Physicians	Nurses	Physicians	Nurses	Physicians	Nurses	Physicians	Nurses	Physicians	Nurses	Physicians	Nurses
National average	1.0	1.11	1.0	1.08	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Western region	1.0	1.44	1.0	1.43	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3
Bayan-Ulgii	1.0	1.54	1.0	1.52	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4
Govi-Altai	1.0	1.32	1.0	1.44	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2
Zavkhan	1.0	1.58	1.0	1.57	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.6
Uvs	1.0	1.57	1.0	1.49	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5
Khovd	1.0	1.26	1.0	1.19	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1
Khangain region	1.0	1.42	1.0	1.33	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3
Arkhangai	1.0	1.55	1.0	1.46	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3
Bayankhongor	1.0	1.48	1.0	1.44	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.5
Bulgan	1.0	1.72	1.0	1.53	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.7
Orkhon	1.0	1.27	1.0	1.11	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Uvurkhangai	1.0	1.25	1.0	1.22	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2
Khuvsgul	1.0	1.53	1.0	1.44	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.7
Central region	1.0	1.19	1.0	1.19	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Govisumber	1.0	1.03	1.0	0.88	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Darkhan-uul	1.0	1.35	1.0	1.57	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3
Dornogovi	1.0	1.03	1.0	0.95	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Dundgovi	1.0	1.12	1.0	1.02	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Umnugovi	1.0	0.95	1.0	0.84	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Selenge	1.0	1.30	1.0	1.33	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4
Tuv	1.0	1.34	1.0	1.39	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2
Eastern region	1.0	1.41	1.0	1.40	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4
Dornod	1.0	1.48	1.0	1.44	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4
Sukhbaatar	1.0	1.41	1.0	1.51	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.4
Khentii	1.0	1.34	1.0	1.28	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3
Ulaanbaatar	1.0	0.95	1.0	0.94	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8



Table 5.3. Number of doctors and nurses per 10000 population, by province and region, 2018-2024

Aimags/City	Physicians per 10 000 population							Nurses per 10 000 population						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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
Khanganin 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



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:

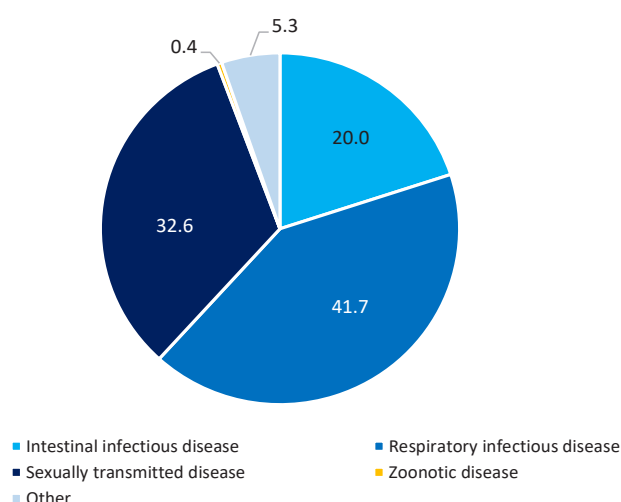
- Reducing the prevalence of dysentery to 6 cases per 10 000 population
- Reducing registered cases of tuberculosis to 130 per 100 000 population
- Reducing the number of newborns born with congenital syphilis to 50 per 100 000 live births
- Reducing the prevalence of syphilis infection among pregnant women under 50 to less than 1.5 percent

By 2024, the prevalence rates achieved were: Dysentery: 8.7 per 10 000 population, Tuberculosis: 65.3 per 100 000 population, Congenital syphilis births: 22.5 per 100 000 live births The number of congenital syphilis births, prevalence of syphilis infection among pregnant women 1.5 percent.

6.2. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

As of 2024, a total of 37,312 cases of more than 30 types of infectious diseases have been registered nationwide, which corresponds to a rate of 109.1 per 10000 population. Of these infectious diseases: 41.7 percent are respiratory infectious diseases, 32.6 percent are sexually transmitted diseases, 20.0 percent are intestinal infectious diseases, 0.4 percent are zoonotic infectious diseases, 5.3 percent are other infectious diseases

Figure 6.1. Structure by infectious diseases, 2024

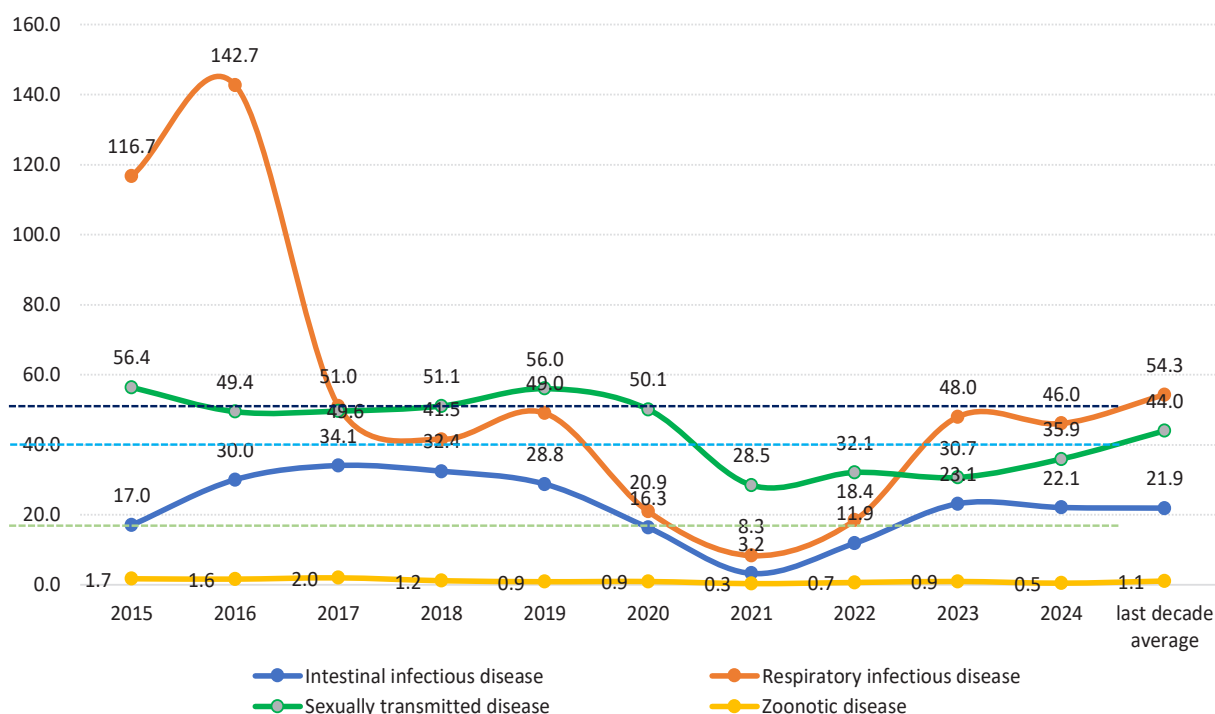


Compared to the previous year, intestinal infectious diseases decreased by 3.6 percent, respiratory infectious diseases by 2.9 percent, and zoonotic infectious diseases by 1 times higher than, while sexually transmitted diseases increased by 15.7 percent.

In terms of types of infectious diseases per 10000 population, compared to the average of the last 10 years: Respiratory infectious diseases decreased by 8.6, Sexually transmitted diseases decreased by 8.4, Zoonotic infectious diseases decreased by 0.6, Intestinal infectious diseases at the same level.



Figure 6.2. Infectious diseases, per 10 000 population, 2015-2024

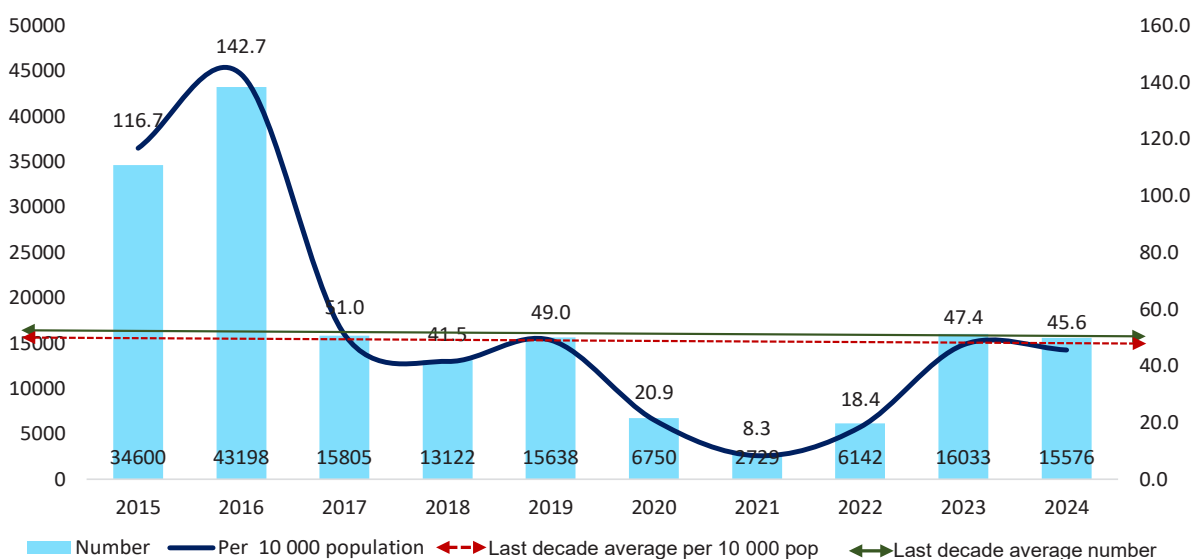


Compared to the previous year, respiratory infectious diseases decreased by 2.0 per 10 000 population, intestinal infectious diseases by 1.1, and zoonotic infectious diseases by 0.5, while sexually transmitted diseases increased by 5.3 per 10 000 population. In 2015 and 2016, there were 53 737 cases of rubella reported, which significantly increased the incidence of respiratory infections per 10000 population during that time.

6.3. RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

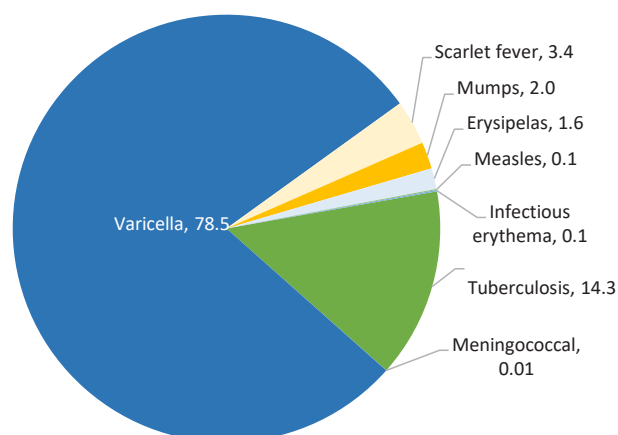
In 2024, there were 15,576 cases of 8 types of infectious respiratory diseases, including tuberculosis, chickenpox, measles, rubella, mumps, meningococcal infection, rubella, and erythema. These accounted for 41.7 percent of all infectious diseases.

Figure 6.3. Respiratory infectious diseases, per 10 000 population, 2015-2024



In the reporting year, the incidence of respiratory infections was 45.6 per 10000 population, which is 8.6 less than the average of the last 10 years. Compared to the previous year, the incidence increased by 1.8 per 10000 population.

Figure 6.4. Structure by respiratory infectious diseases, percent, 2024



On average, during the last 10 years, rubella, chickenpox, and tuberculosis accounted for the majority of respiratory infections. In the reporting year, varicella accounted for 78.5 percent of cases, tuberculosis for 14.3 percent, scarlet fever for 3.4 percent, mumps for 2.0 percent, erysipelas for 1.6 percent, measles for 0.1 percent, erythema for 0.1 percent, and meningococcal infections for 0.01 percent of respiratory infections.

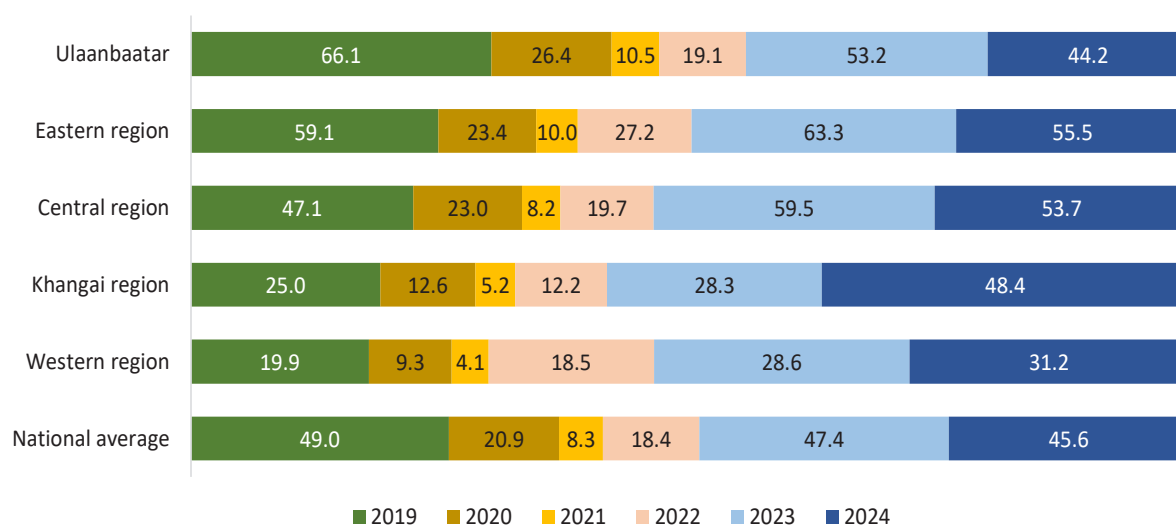
Table 6.1. Respiratory infectious diseases, per 10 000 population, 2015-2024

Indicators	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tuberculosis	14.4	13.4	12.2	11.1	11.4	10.4	7.1	7	7	6.5
Meningococcal	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Varicella	19	22.6	31.1	25.7	33.4	8.9	0.9	10.4	35.1	35.8
Measles	79.16	100.01	0.05	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0.04
Scarlet fever	2.5	4.6	5.8	2.9	2.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	4.1	1.5
Mumps	0.8	1.1	0.7	1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9
Erysipelas	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7
Erythema	0.14	0.34	0.29	0.15	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.05
Rubella	0.17	0.16	0.04	0.01	0.02	0	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
Total	116.7	142.7	51	41.5	49	20.9	8.3	18.4	47.4	45.6

In 2024, compared to the average of the last 10 years, varicella infections increased by 13.5, mumps by 0.3, and erysipelas by 0.2, while tuberculosis decreased by 3.5, mumps by 0.3, measles by 17.9, scarlet fever by 1.0, erythema by 0.1, and meningococcal by 0.02.



Figure 6.5. Respiratory infectious diseases, per 10 000 population, by regions, 2019-2024

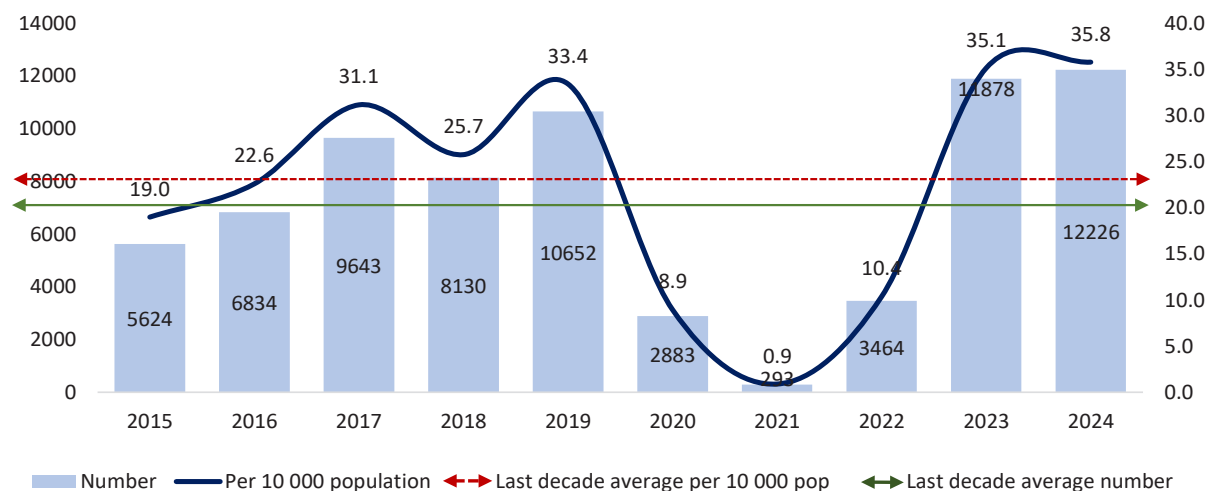


Infectious diseases registered in 2024 increased by 14.0 per 10000 population compared to the average of the last 5 years (excluding COVID-19), and decreased by 1.8 per 10000 population from the previous year.

6.3.1 VARICELLA

In the reporting year, 12 226 cases of varicella were registered, which is 35.8 per 10 000 population. This is 5 063.3 cases (increased by 13.5 per 10 000 population) less than the average of the last 10 years, and 348 cases (increased by 0.6 per 10 000 population) the previous year.

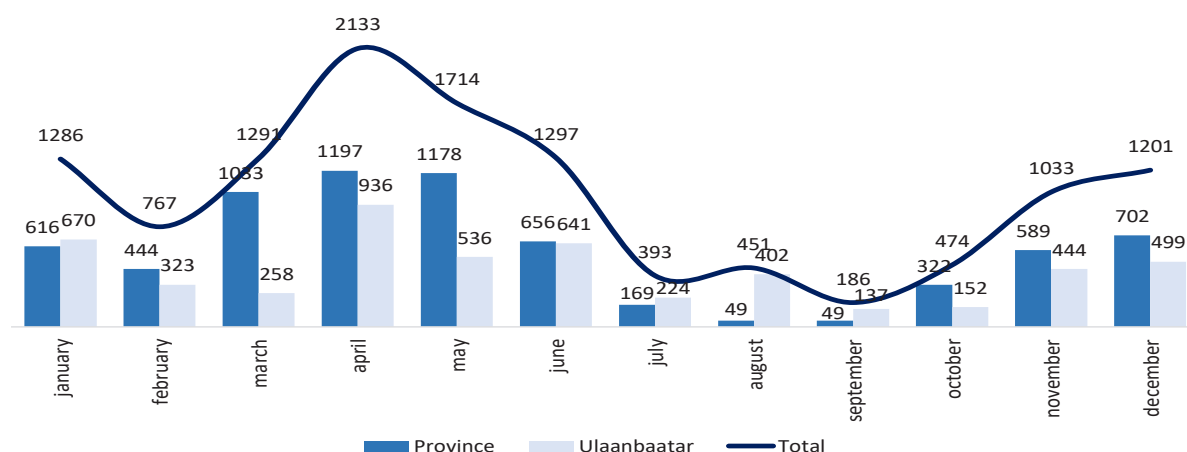
Figure 6.6. Varicella, per 10 000 population, 2015-2024



Of all cases of varicella, 50.5 percent were male and 49.5 percent were female. Regardless of gender, 33.0 percent were children under 5 years old, 34.3 percent were aged 5-9 years, and 15.2 percent were aged 10-14 years, accounting for 82.5 percent of cases.

Regarding diagnosis, 12 124 cases were diagnosed based on clinical symptoms, while 102 cases were confirmed by clinical laboratory tests.

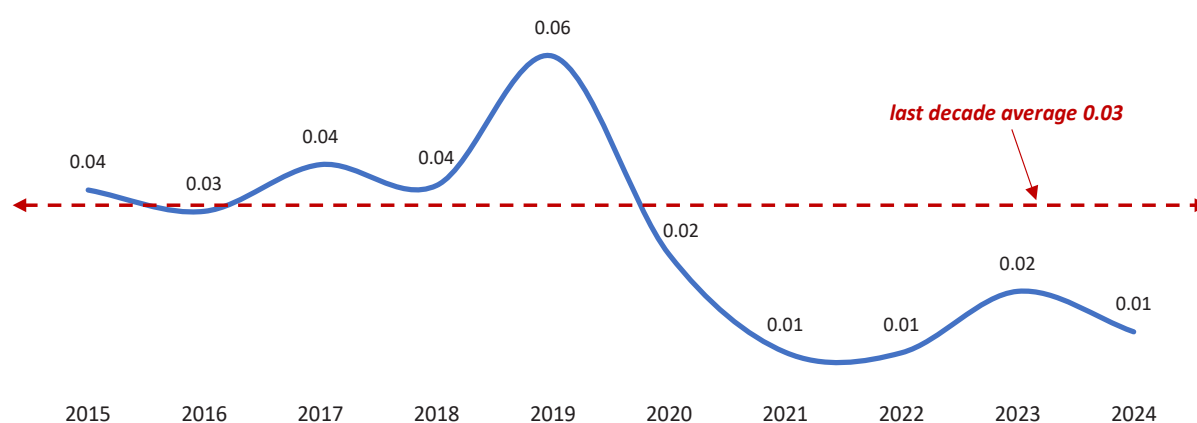
In terms of social demographics, 47.3 percent of all patients were preschool children, 44.1 percent were schoolchildren, and 1.4 percent were students, totaling 92.7 percent of the total number of infections.

Figure 6.7. Number of varicella morbidity, by month, 2024

On average, 1018.8 cases were registered per month nationwide. Higher-than-average cases were registered in January, March, April, May, June, November, and December. A high incidence of infection was recorded particularly in March 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 9 cases per year was reported, which is 78% higher than this year's count. Although it has been steadily declining since 1995, it increased slightly in 2007 to 0.6 cases per 10000 people. In the current year, 2 cases were with cases reported in Ulaanbaatar the December.

Figure 6.8. Meningococcal infection per 10 000 population, 2015-2024

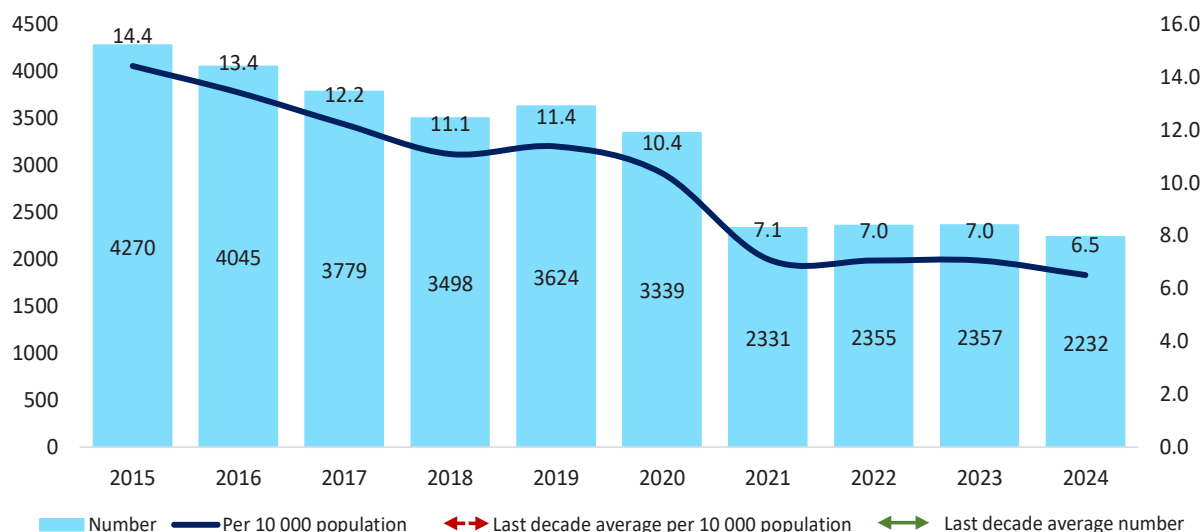
6.3.3. TUBERCULOSIS

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.



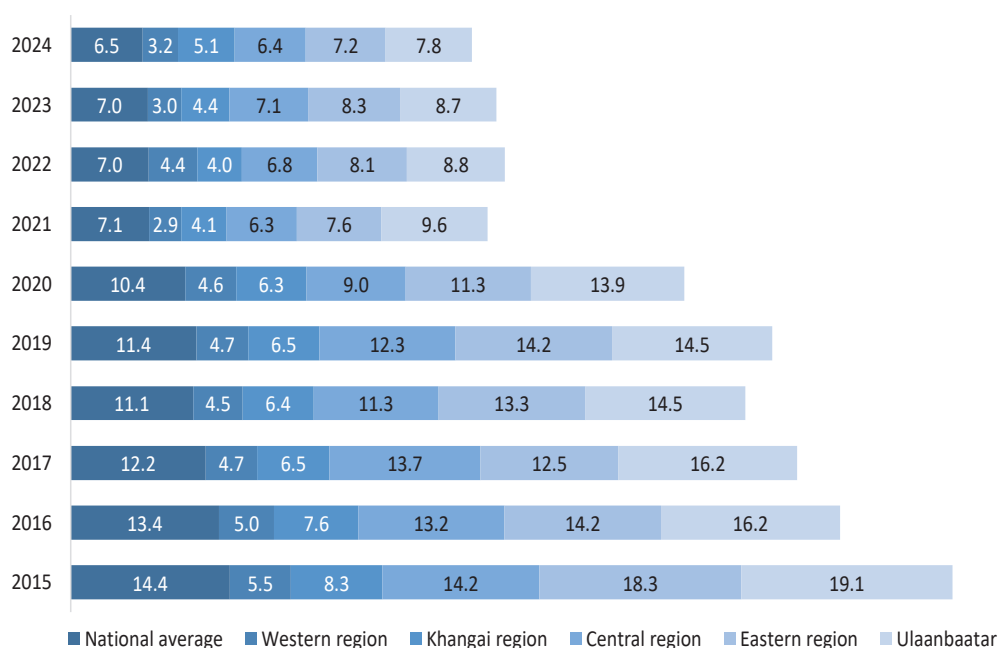
In 2024, the action plan “Combating and Preventing Infectious Diseases” was implemented with the goal of reducing new and recurrent tuberculosis cases to 100 or less per 100 000 population. This year, 2 232 tuberculosis cases were registered, equivalent to 6.5 cases per 10 000 population. This figure is 951 cases fewer than the last 10-year average of 3.5 cases per 10 000 population, there has been a decrease of 25 cases from the previous year. Among the newly registered cases, 58.4% are male and 41.6% are female. In terms of age distribution, 1.8% of the cases are children under 5 years old, 2.0% are aged 5-9 years, 3.3% are aged 10-14 years, and 6.8% are aged 15-19 years. Elderly individuals account for 17.2 percent of the cases.

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



A total of 115 deaths from tuberculosis were recorded among treatment-controlled patients, marking an increase of 27 cases compared to the previous year. Regarding the structure of the disease: 58 (50.4%) died from respiratory tuberculosis, 6 (5.2%) died from non-respiratory tuberculosis, 51 (44.3%) 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 Western region by 3.3, Khangai region by 1.4, and Central region by 0.1 is lower than the national average. But increased by 0.7 in the Eastern region, 1.3 in Ulaanbaatar.

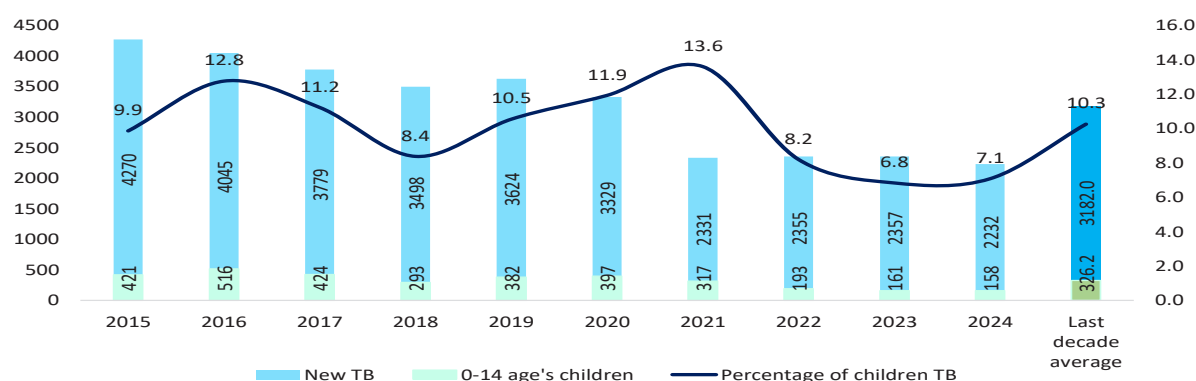
Since 2015, there has been a decrease in tuberculosis incidence rates across various regions: Ulaanbaatar has decreased by 11.3, Western region by 11.1, Central region by 7.0, Eastern region by 3.3, Khangai region by 3.2.

Of the new tuberculosis cases reported, 1,296 (58.1%) were in Ulaanbaatar and 936 (41.9%) were in other regions. Among these cases, 70.1% were pulmonary tuberculosis, while 29.9% were non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

6.3.4. TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AMONG CHILDREN

In the last 10 years, on average, 326.2 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 2024, this number decreased to 158 cases.

Figure 6.11. Total tuberculosis, children's tuberculosis by percent, 2015-2024

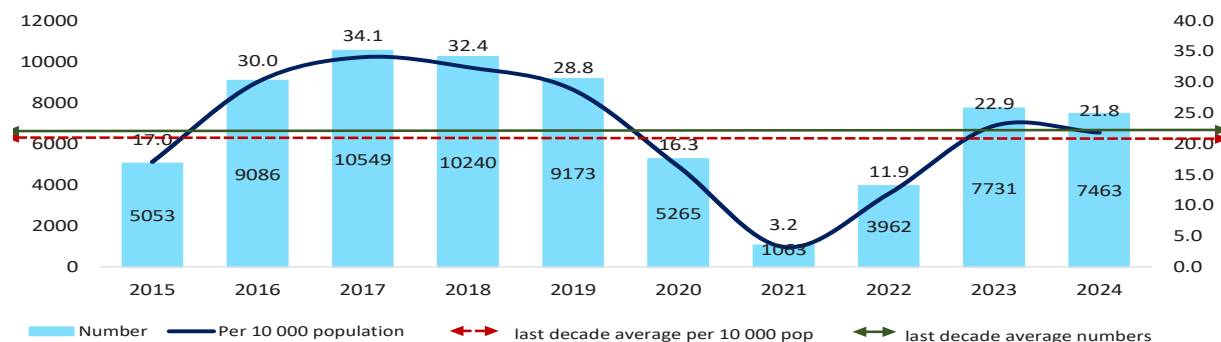


This year, 158 children under the age of 15 were diagnosed with tuberculosis, constituting 7.1% of all cases. This figure represents a decrease of 1.3% compared to last year and is 1.2 times lower than the average of the last 10 years. Among these cases, 77.8% were diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis.

6.4. INTESTINAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES

On average, 6 958.5 cases of intestinal infectious diseases were registered nationwide in the last 10 years, equivalent to 21.8 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 2024, however, there were 7 463 reported cases, marking an increase of 504.5 cases compared to the 10-Last decade average.

Figure 6.12. Number of intestinal infectious morbidity, and per 10 000 population, 2015-2024



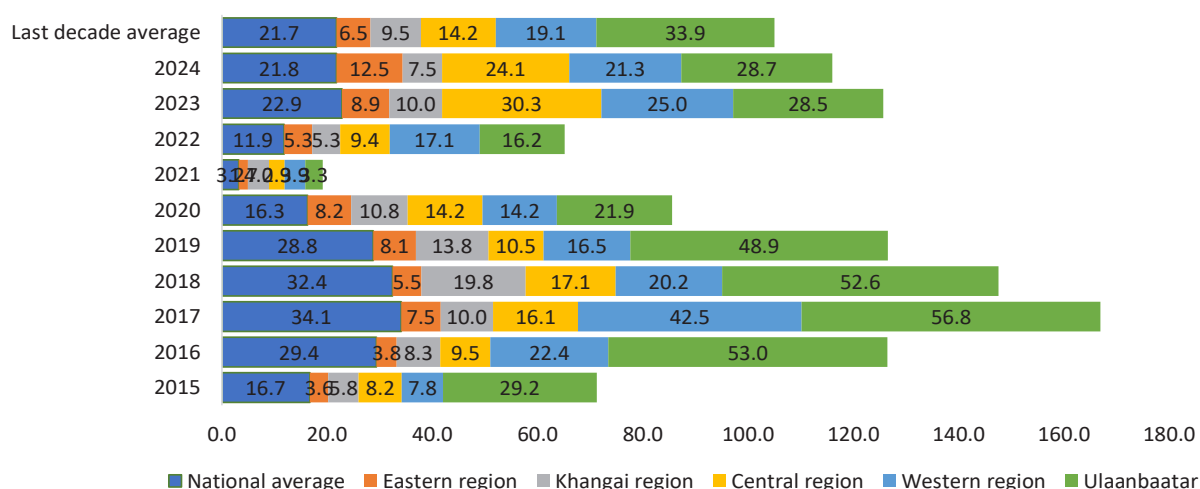


In 2024, nationwide, 6 types of intestinal infections (shigellosis, food-borne bacterial poisoning, salmonellosis, diarrhea, hand, foot, and mouth disease, acute hepatitis A) were registered, with a rate of 21.8 cases per 10 000 population. This rate decreased 1.1 the previous year. Intestinal infectious diseases accounted for 20.0 percent of all infectious diseases.

Among all intestinal infections recorded nationwide, 39.7 percent were shigellosis, 36.0 percent were hand, foot, and mouth disease, 11.0 percent were salmonellosis, 8.6 percent were bacterial food poisoning, 4.7 percent were diarrheal infections, and 0.03 percent were viral HPA.

When comparing the incidence of intestinal infectious diseases by region, Ulaanbaatar city had 5.2 cases per 10 000 population, and the Central region had 2.3 cases, respectively, higher than the national average. The Eastern region had 0.5 cases, Western region had 9.3 cases, and the Khangai region had 14.3 cases, respectively, lower than the national average.

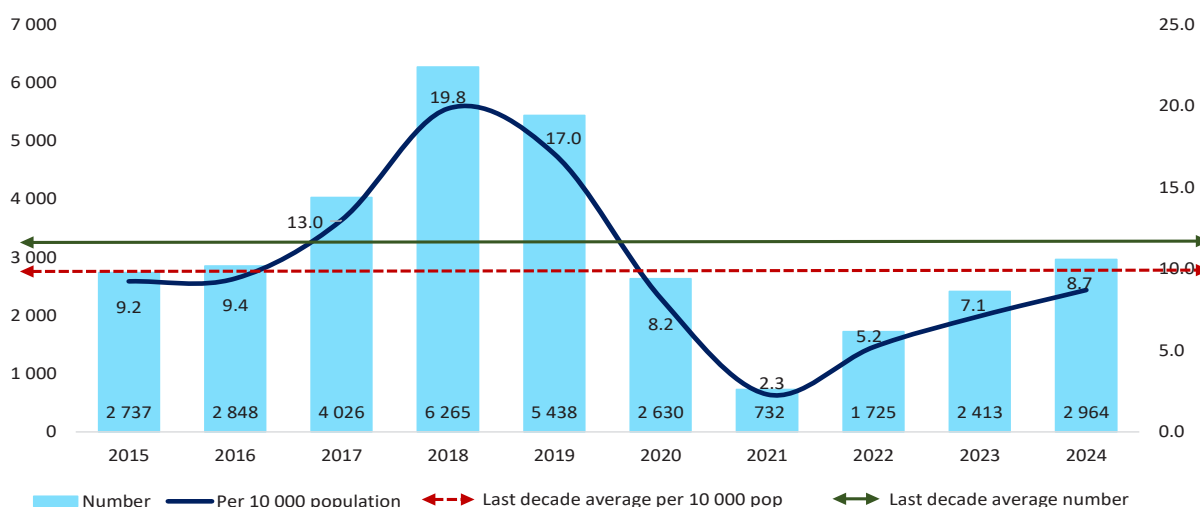
Figure 6.13. Intestinal infectious diseases per 10 000 population, by regions, 2015-2024



6.4.1. SHIGELLOSIS

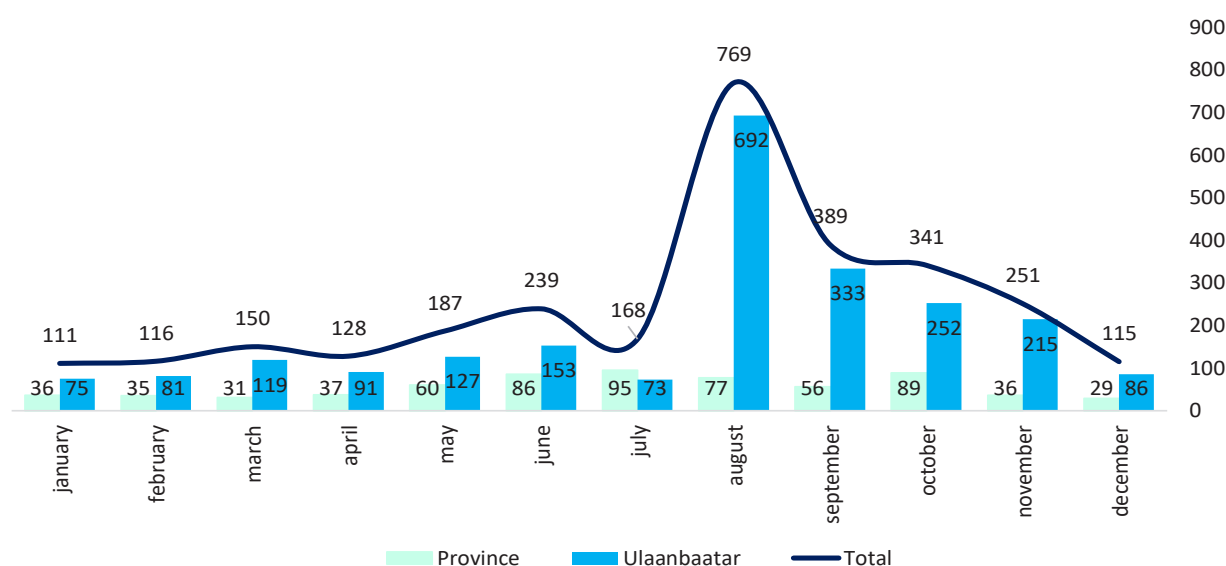
In 2024, nationwide, 2 964 cases of dysentery were registered, amounting to 8.7 cases per 10 000 population. Shigellosis cases accounted for 39.7 percent of all intestinal infectious diseases. This represents a decrease of 213.8 cases or 1.3 per 10 000 population compared to the 10-year average. However, it marks an increase of 551 cases or 1.6 per 10 000 population compared to the previous year.

Figure 6.14. Number of shigellosis, per 10 000 population, 2015-2024



Among shigellosis cases, 50.9 percent are in men and 49.1 percent in women. Regarding age distribution, 48.4 percent are children under 5 years old, 21.6 percent are aged 5-9 years, and 6.0 percent are aged 10-14 years. In terms of diagnosis, 2 616 (88.3%) cases were diagnosed based on clinical symptoms, while 348 (11.7%) cases were confirmed by clinical laboratory tests. Socially, 17.9 percent of all patients are infants under the age of 1 or staying at home, 38.6 percent are kindergarten children, and 22.2 percent are school students, the majority of which make up 78.7 percent.

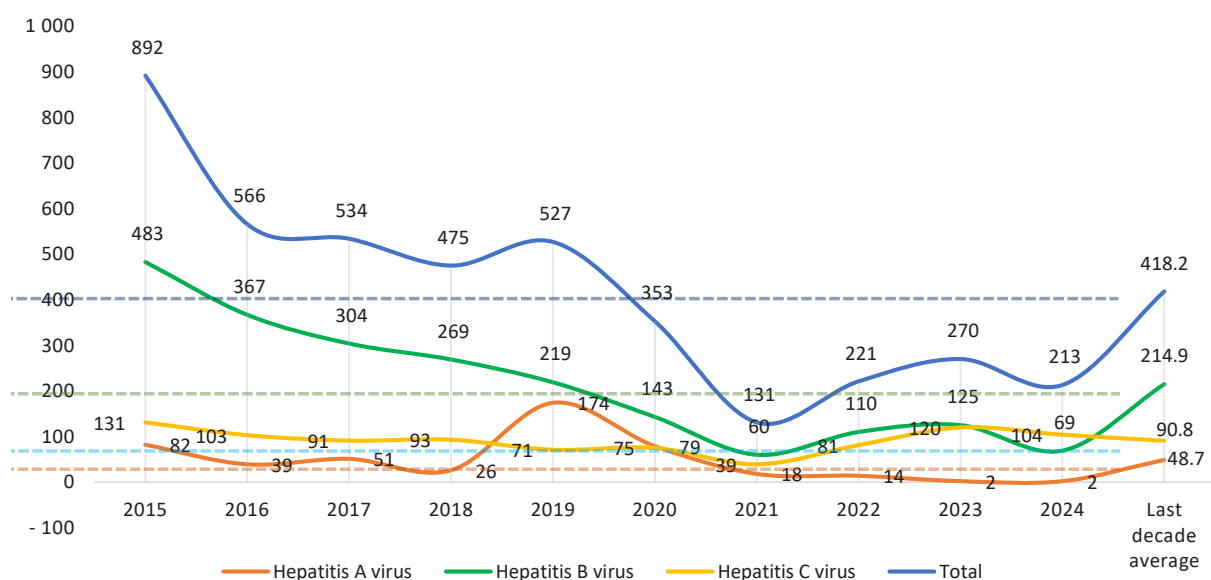
Figure 6.15. Number of shigellosis, by month, 2024



6.4.2. VIRAL HEPATITIS

As of 2024, 213 cases of acute hepatitis virus infection have been registered nationwide, equating to 0.6 cases per 10 000 population. Compared to last year, decreased 57 cases (0.2 per 10 000 population).

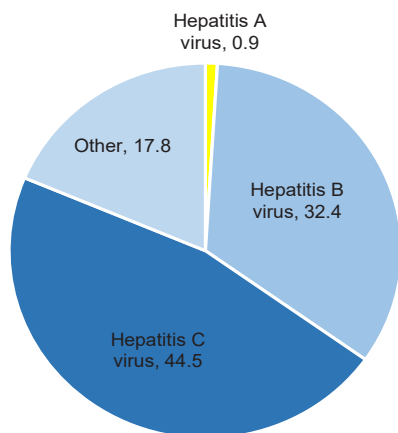
Figure 6.16. Number of viral hepatitis, by type, 2015-2024





In the last decade, the incidence of acute hepatitis virus infection at the national level was highest in 2015, with a rate of 3.0 cases per 10 000 population, and has been steadily decreasing since 2016. As of 2024, the breakdown of hepatitis virus infections is as follows: hepatitis A virus infection accounts for 0.9% of all cases, hepatitis B virus infection for 32.4%, hepatitis C virus infection for 44.5%, and other hepatitis virus infections for 17.8%.

Figure 6.17. Types of viral hepatitis (percent), 2024



In 2024, 52.6% of acute hepatitis virus infection cases were male, and 47.4% were female.

Age distribution showed that 28.1% of the were individuals aged 20-29 years, and 23.3% were aged 30-39 years.

Outpatient services diagnosed 95.3% of all infections, and there were 2 reported deaths due to viral hepatitis infection.

Regarding the social breakdown of the cases, 30.5% were employed individuals, 16.9% were unemployed, 8.0% were pensioners, 4.7% were herders, and 8.5% were students.

6.5. SEXIALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

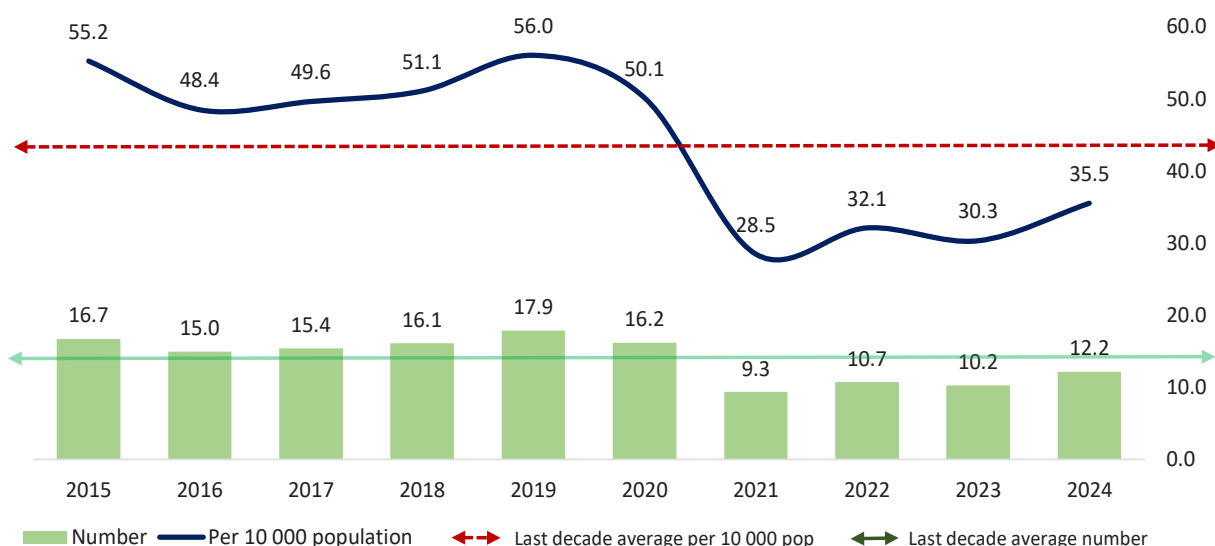
In the past decade, Mongolia has averaged 13 964 cases of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) annually, which translates to an incidence rate of 43.7 per 10 000 population.

However, in 2024, there were a total of 12 152 reported cases, indicating a significant reduction.

This represents a rate of 35.5 per 10 000 population, which is 8.2 cases decreased 10-year average.

Additionally, the number of cases in 2024 was 1 907 higher than the previous year. This trend suggests an overall incline in the incidence of STIs in Mongolia over recent years.

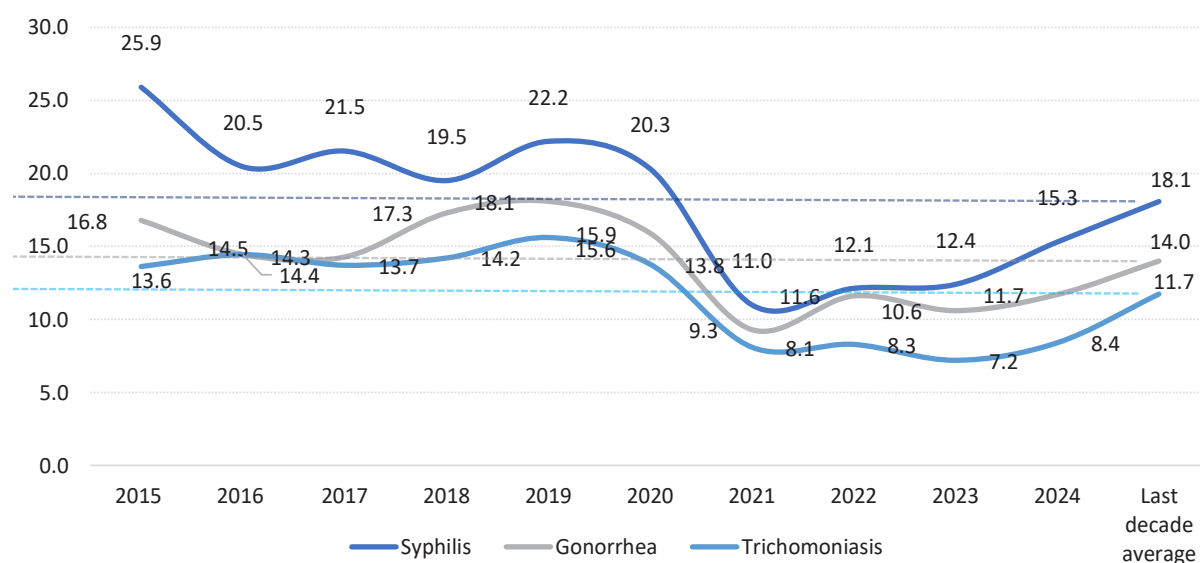
Figure 6.18. Sexually transmitted infections, per 10 000 populations, 2015-2024



6.5.1. COMMONLY REPORTED SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

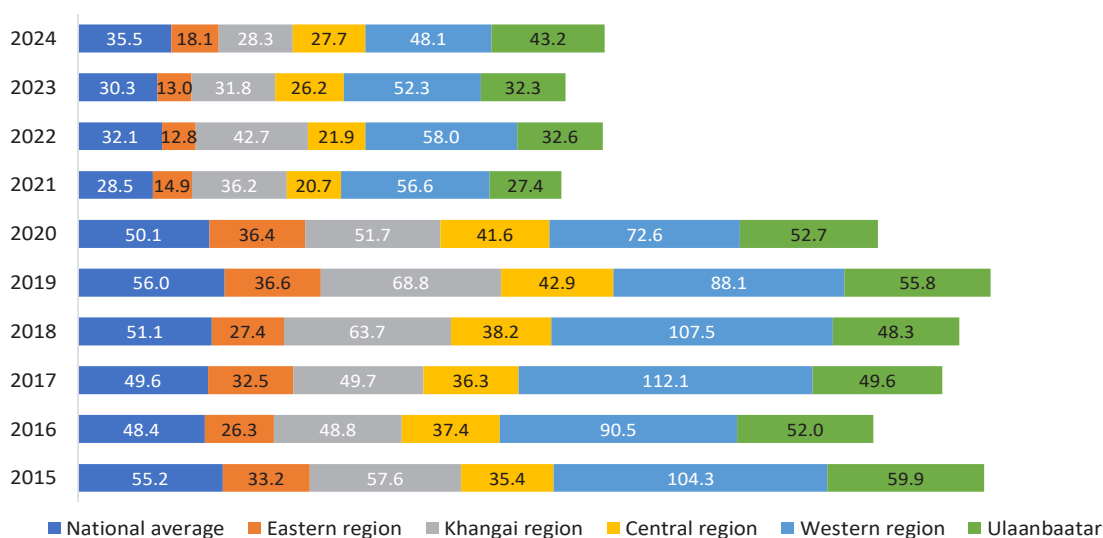
Over the past decade, Mongolia has seen an average of 5,748 cases of syphilis annually, with an incidence rate of 18.1 per 10000 population. In 2024, there were 5,247 registered cases of syphilis, which is 501 cases fewer than the 10-year average but an increase of 1 041 cases from the previous year. In the same year, 57,050 new women participated in antenatal care, with 99.0% undergoing syphilis testing. Of these, 1.3% were diagnosed with syphilis, which is 0.2 percentage points lower 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, 2015-2024



In 2024, the incidence rates of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) per 10000 population in Mongolia were as follows: Syphilis which represents a decrease of 2.8, Gonorrhea of 2.3, Trichomoniasis 3.3 from the last decade average year. Which increase of Syphilis 2.9, Gonorrhea of 1.1, Trichomoniasis 2.2 from the previous year.

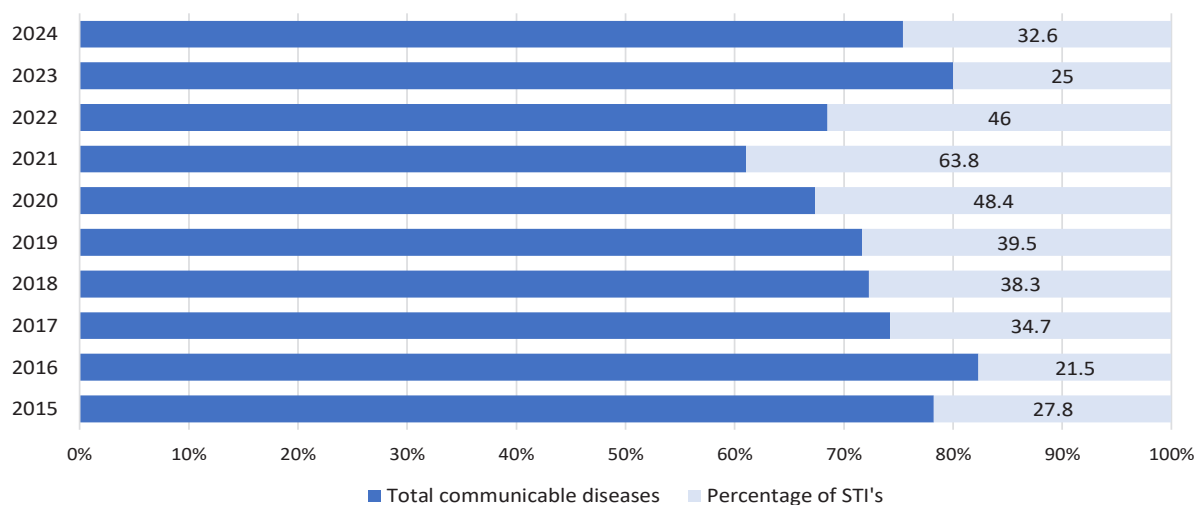
Figure 6.20. Sexually transmitted infections per 10 000 population, by region, 2015-2024





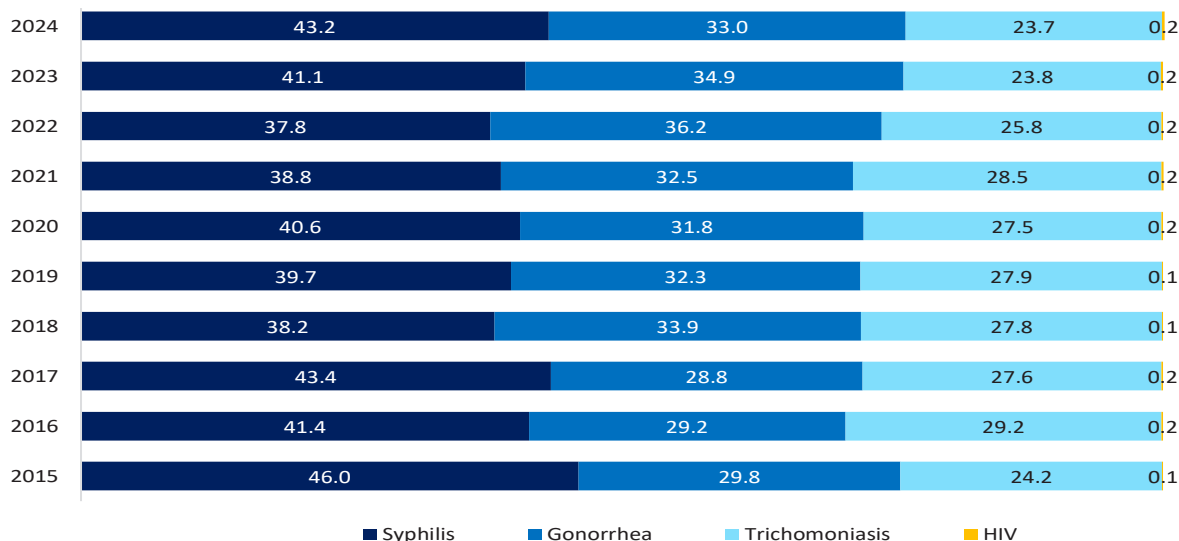
Over the past decade, the regional incidence rates of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) per 10000 population in Mongolia have varied significantly. A decrease Eastern region of 30.9, Khangai region of 19.6, Ulaanbaatar of 2.2, Western region of 7.0, Central region of 5.2. The average rate of STIs over the last 10 years is 37.8 per 10000 population. In 2024, STIs accounted for 32.6% 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, 2015-2024



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 2015-2024.

Figure 6.22. Sexually transmitted diseases (percentage), by type, 2015-2024

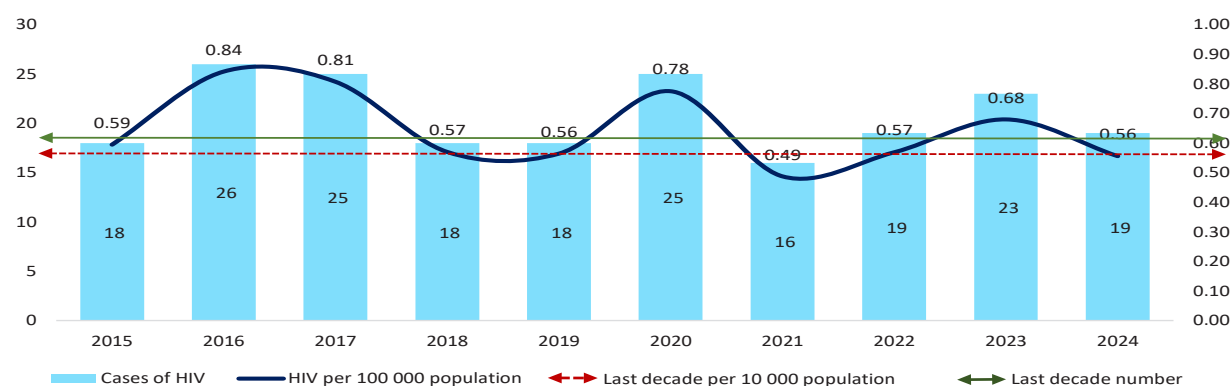


In 2024, there was a slight increase in sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in Mongolia. Syphilis cases by higher 0.1 percentage points, and gonorrhea cases by higher 0.8, trichomoniasis 0.8 percentage points less to the last decade average. Additionally, 13 cases of congenital syphilis were reported nationwide, a decrease of 18 cases compared to the previous year. Locally, 1 case each was reported in Gobi-Altai, Dornod, and Sukhbaatar provinces, and 10 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 388 cases registered by the end of 2024, of which 19 were newly registered in 2024. Last decade average year 20.7 per 10 000 population. Of the 388 registered cases, 51 have died.

Figure 6.23. Number of HIV and per 10 000 population, 2015-2024



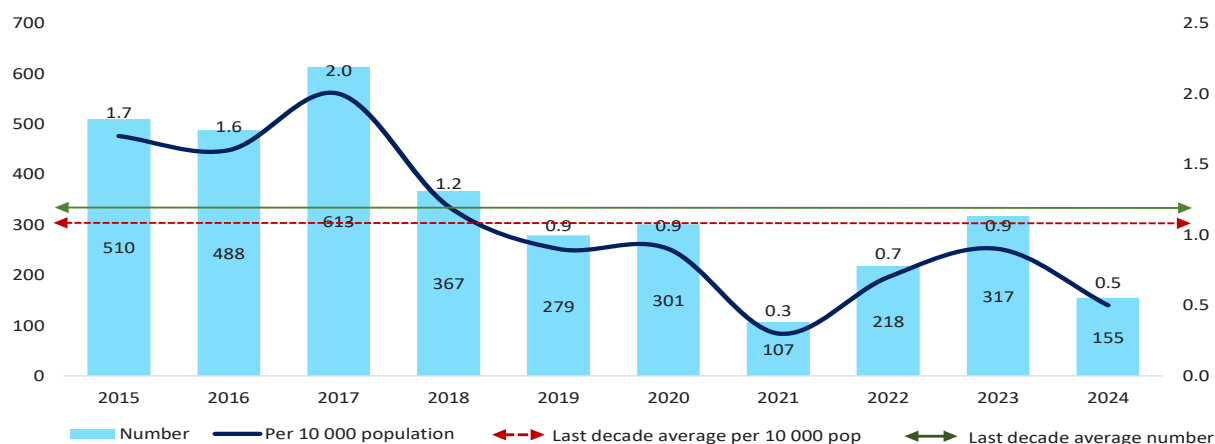
6.6. Zoonotic Infectious Disease

Over the past decade, zoonotic infectious diseases in Mongolia have shown varied trends. On average, 335.5 cases were registered annually, with tick-borne diseases accounting for 63.7% 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 2024: Anthrax: Human cases have decreased, with only 1-3 cases reported annually. Malaria: There have been 6 cases of transmitted malaria reported.

Zoonotic Infectious Diseases in 2024: Total Registered Cases: 155 cases, which translates to a rate of 0.5 per 10 000 population. A decrease of 180.5 cases or 0.6 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.

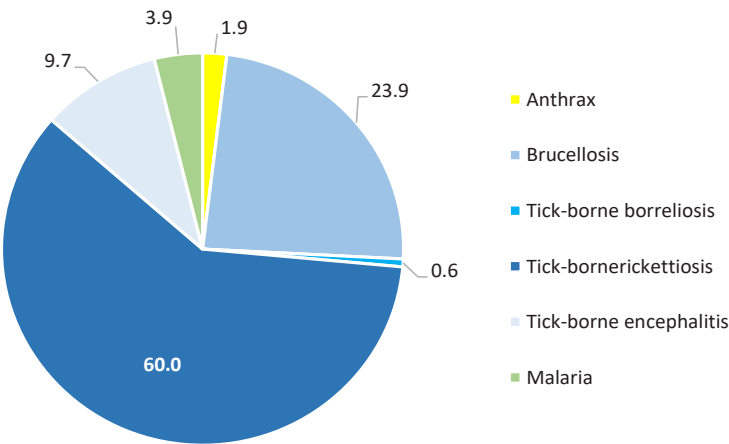
Figure 6.24. Number of zoonotic infectious diseases, per 10 000 population, 2015-2024

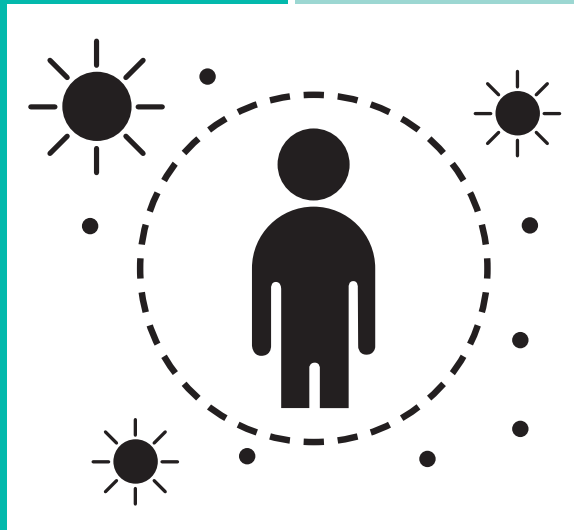




In 2024, Mongolia’s zoonotic infectious diseases presented a diverse range of cases, with tick-borne and other zoonotic infections making up significant proportions of the reported cases. The distribution of these diseases is as follows: 60.0 percent of tickborne rickettsiosis, 23.9 percent of brucellosis, 9.7 percent of tick-borne encephalitis, 3.9 percent of malaria, 0.6 percent of tickborne borreliosis, and 1.9 percent of anthrax of zoonotic infectious diseases.

Figure 6.25. Composition of zoonotic infectious diseases (in percentage), 2024





CHAPTER VII

NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES

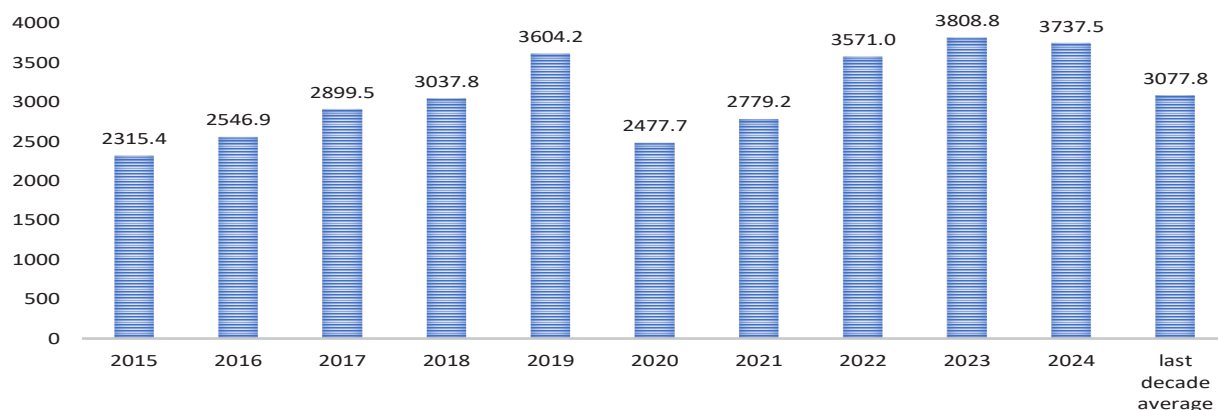
CHAPTER VII. NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Non-communicable diseases are largely influenced by human behavior and social determinants, and they are often preventable or can be effectively managed if detected early.

In Mongolia, the pattern of population morbidity was predominantly infectious diseases before 1990. However, since the 1990s, an epidemiological transition has occurred, with a marked increase in the prevalence of non-communicable diseases and related mortality.

In 2024, the number of morbidity cases in the country will reach 3.7 million, double the previous figure. This represents an increase of 1422.1 million from 2015 and 71.3 thousand from the previous year.

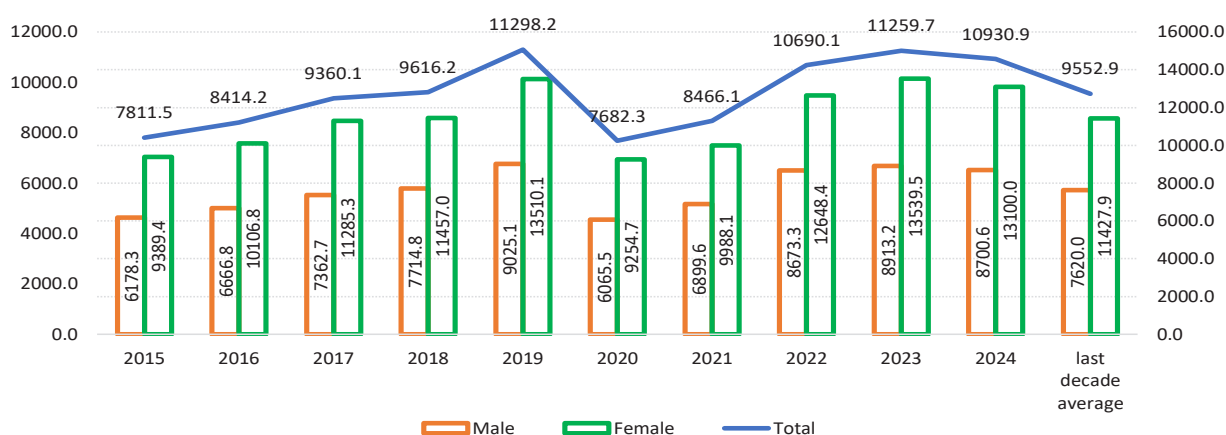
Figure 7.1. Incidence of non-communicable diseases, per 1000 people



7.1 THE LEADING CAUSES OF THE POPULATION MORBIDITY

In 2024, the morbidity per 10 000 people (doubled) will be 10930.9, which is an increase of 1378.0 compared to the average of the last 10 years, and a decrease of 328.8 from the previous year. In that year, 8 700.6 per 10 000 men and 13100.0 per 10 000 women were registered.

Figure 7.2 Number of the population morbidity, per 10 000 people, by sex, 2015-2024



As of 2024, the most 5 leading cases of population morbidity, per 10 000 population:

- Diseases of the digestive system	2010.0
- Diseases of the respiratory system	1848.9
- Diseases of the circulatory system	1340.9
- Diseases of the genitourinary system	1088.9
- Trauma, poisoning and other specific diseases of external causes	820.1

Figure 7.3. The leading 5 causes of population morbidity, 2015-2024

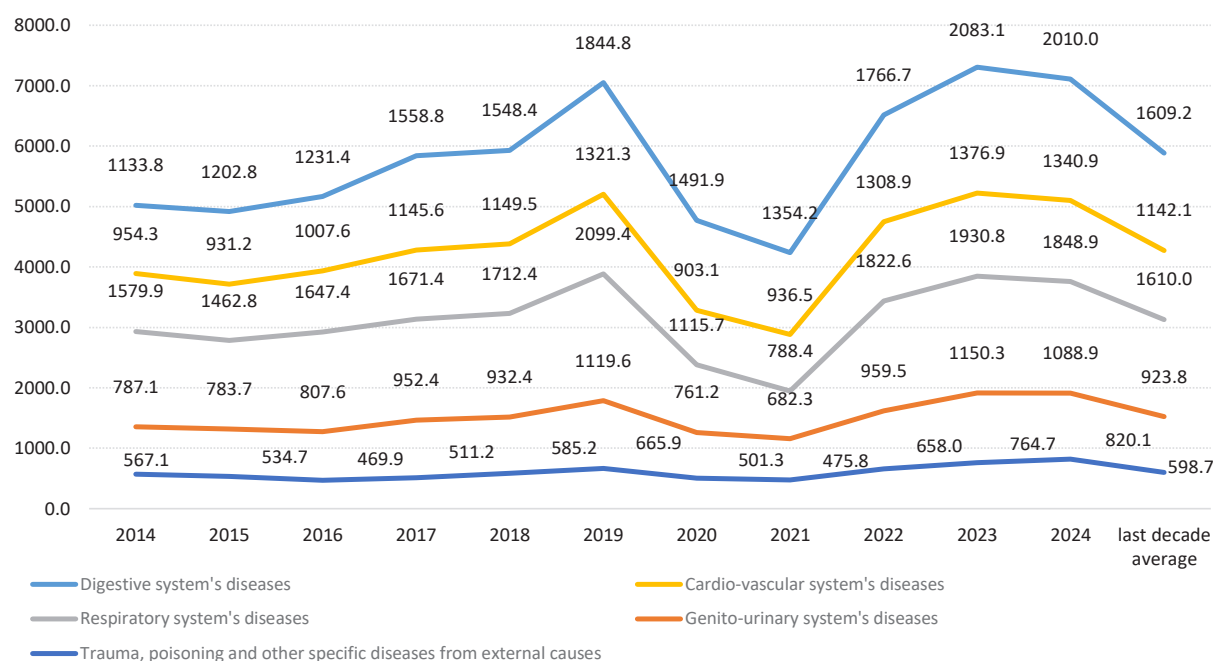


Table 7.1. The leading 5 causes of the population morbidity, by location and percentage, 2015-2024

Country wide	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Diseases of the digestive system	19.1	20.0	17.9	17.8	18.6	13.8	9.3	17	17.1	16.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	15.7	14.9	16.7	16.1	16.3	17.8	16.0	16.5	18.5	18.4
Diseases of the circulatory system	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.7	12.3	11.1	12.2	12.2	12.3
Diseases of the genitourinary system	10.2	9.8	10.2	9.7	9.9	10.6	8.1	8.9	10.2	10.0
Trauma, poisoning and other specific diseases of external causes	7.0	5.7	5.5	6.1	5.9	6.5	5.6	6.2	6.8	7.5
Others	36.5	36.9	36.8	37.9	36.9	38.1	50.3	40.1	35.2	35.0
Ulaanbaatar	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Diseases of the digestive system	17.2	17.7	14.2	14.3	15.2	10.7	7.9	11.6	13.2	12.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	13.6	13.2	15.4	14.4	14.9	16.7	15.0	15.3	16.6	16.3
Diseases of the circulatory system	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.0	10.4	10.6	9.8	10.5	11.2	10.7
Diseases of the genitourinary system	8.9	8.6	9.3	8.7	9.3	9.8	7.4	8.8	10.1	10.4
Trauma, poisoning and other specific diseases of external causes	10.3	8.3	8.0	9.4	9.1	8.7	9.1	10	10.8	11.7
Others	39.4	41.4	42.3	43.2	41.2	43.5	50.8	43.7	38.1	38.3

In the reporting year, the leading causes of population diseases varied by location. The number of digestive system diseases per 10 000 population was 1870.0 in Ulaanbaatar and 2141.5 in local areas, a decrease of 88.1 and 55.8, respectively, compared to the previous year.

Diseases of the respiratory system were 1445.0 in Ulaanbaatar and 2229.6 in local areas, with decreases of 115.9 and 40.6, respectively, from the previous year.

Cardiovascular diseases were reported at 1226.6 per 10 000 population in Ulaanbaatar a decrease of 99.4 compared to the previous year, while in the local areas it was 1448.6, an increase of 25.0 from previous year.

Genitourinary system diseases were 1194.2 in Ulaanbaatar and 989.7 in local areas, reflecting decreases of 1.0 and 121.3, 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 68.4 and 30.4, respectively, compared to the previous year.

The outpatient incidence rate per 10000 female population is 1.5 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 0.7 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 2024

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	8700.6	1577.6	1753.0	1003.6	548.9	971.4
Female	13100.0	2430.5	1942.1	1668.9	1614.2	673.0
Age group						
Male						
Under 20	8725.8	1790.6	3078.3	72.3	356.7	1136.0
20-44	5852.5	1049.5	692.5	568.0	381.3	858.8
45-65	11429.0	1872.5	929.0	2705.2	875.8	879.4
65 and above	21025.4	2751.6	1604.2	6360.5	2441.7	740.9
Female						
Under 20	8602.2	2033.6	2954.3	76.3	361.0	566.3
20-44	12195.0	2210.8	1190.6	997.9	2509.1	652.6
45-65	19134.7	3229.7	1449.0	3926.9	2241.2	825.3
65 and above	25279.1	3407.1	1610.6	7496.1	2163.4	925.9
Location						
Ulaanbaatar	11481.1	1870.3	1445.0	1226.6	1194.2	1342.2
Country wide	10412.2	2141.7	2229.6	1448.6	989.7	327.9
Regions						
Western region	11972.4	2773.2	1942.4	1713.1	1300.7	364.2
Khangai region	8557.1	1792.8	1688.1	1443.8	878.8	295.9
Central region	11335.9	2100.8	2786.4	1378.9	932.1	402.1
Eastern region	10373.1	2005.1	2915.0	1140.1	847.2	179.6
National total	10930.9	2010.0	1848.9	1340.9	1088.9	820.1



Considering the 3 causes for leading population diseases by region:

Western region

- Diseases of the digestive system	2773.2
- Diseases of the circulatory system	1942.4
- Diseases of the respiratory system	1713.1

Khangai region

- Diseases of the respiratory system	1792.8
- Diseases of the digestive system	1688.1
- Diseases of the circulatory system	1443.8

Central and Eastern region

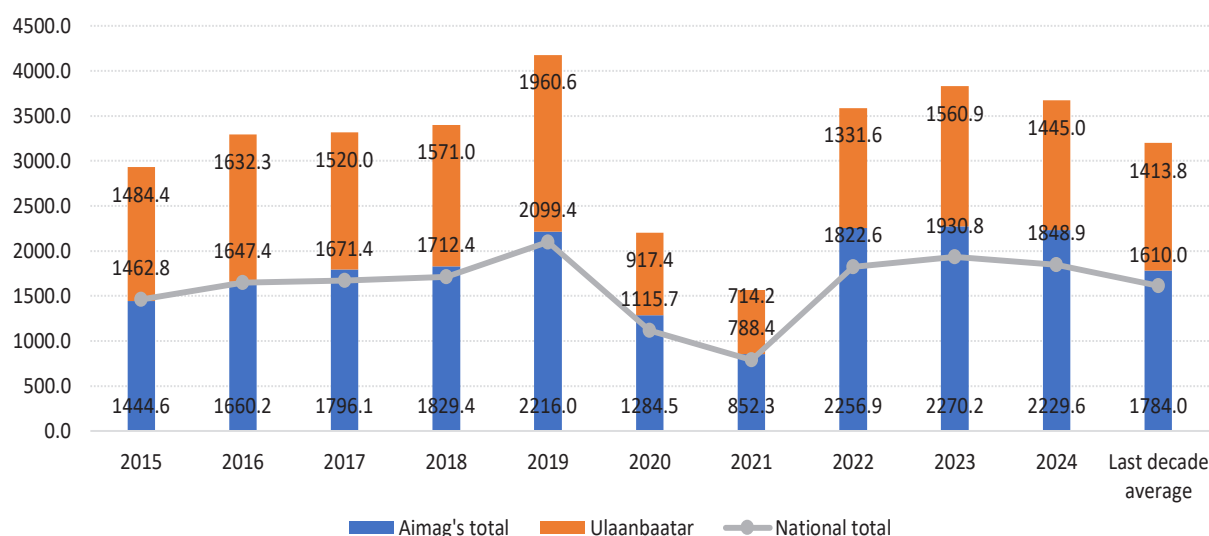
- Diseases of the respiratory system	2786.4 and 2915.0
- Diseases of the digestive system	2100.8 and 2005.1
- Diseases of the circulatory system	1378.9 and 1140.1 respectively

Additionally, diseases of the respiratory and digestive 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, Central and Khangai regions are higher than the national average.

7.1.1 DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

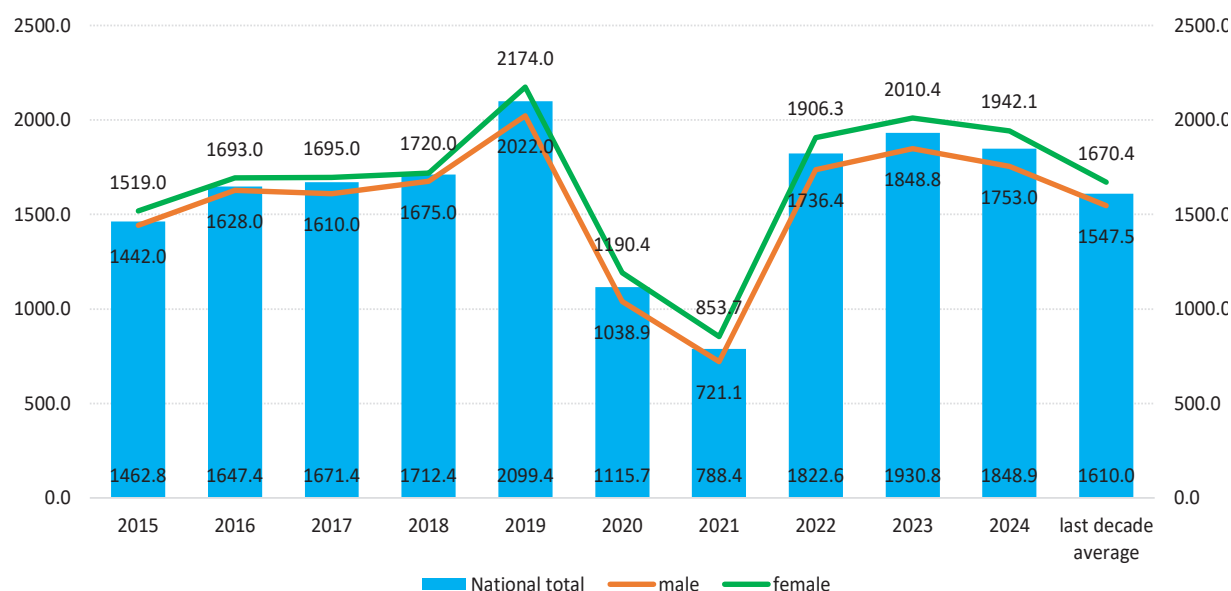
Nationwide, the incidence of respiratory system diseases (per 10 000 population) reached 1848.9 in 2024, an increase of 238.9 compared to the average of the last decade and a decrease 81.9 from the previous year.

Figure 7.4 The prevalence rate of diseases of the respiratory system per 10 000 population, by location, 2015 -2024



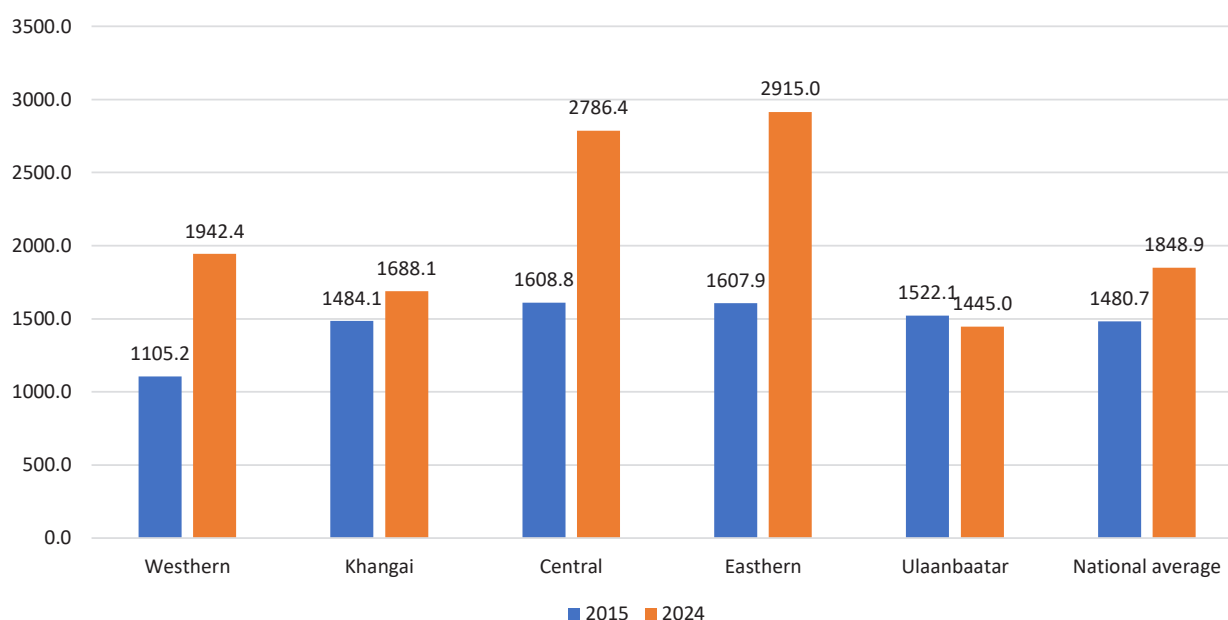
According to the location, the number of diseases per 10 000 population in rural areas is 2229.6, which is 445.6 more than the average of the last 10 years. In Ulaanbaatar, this number has increased by 31.3, reaching 1445.0.

Figure 7.5. The prevalence rate of diseases of the respiratory system per 10 000 population, by sex, 2015-2024



When examining respiratory system diseases by gender, the incidence is 1753.0 per 10 000 men, which is 205.5 higher than the last 10-year average, and 1942.1 per 10 000 women, which is 271.7 higher than the 10-year average.

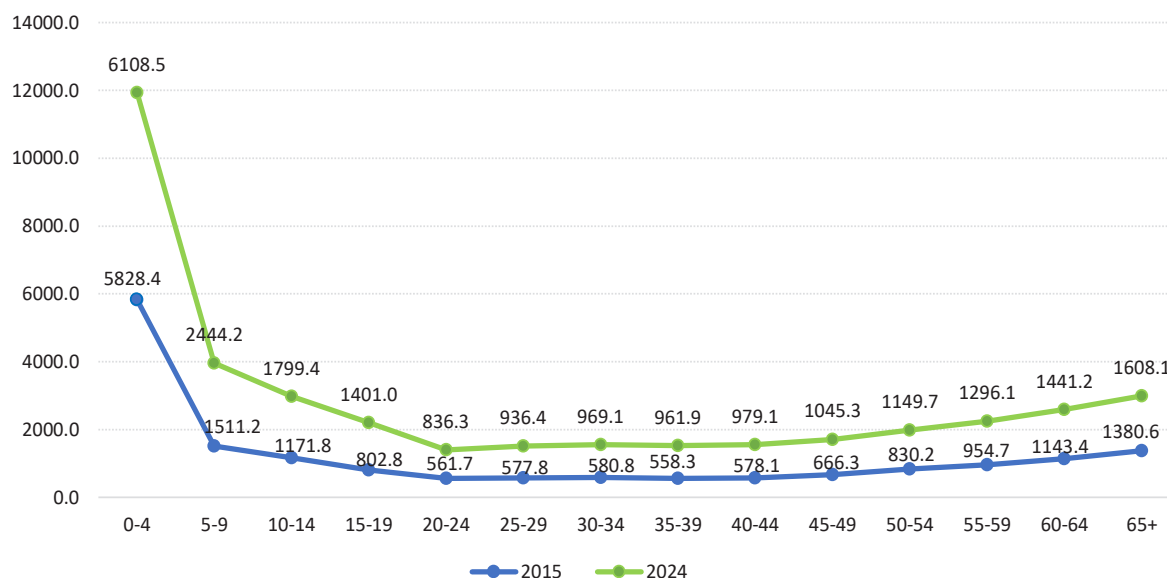
Figure 7.6. The prevalence rate of diseases of the respiratory system per 10 000 population by regions, 2015, 2024



When the rate of respiratory diseases is shown by geographic location, the incidence per 10 000 population in 2024 is highest in the Central region.



Figure 7.7 The prevalence rate of respiratory system's diseases per 10 000 population, by age groups, 2015, 2024



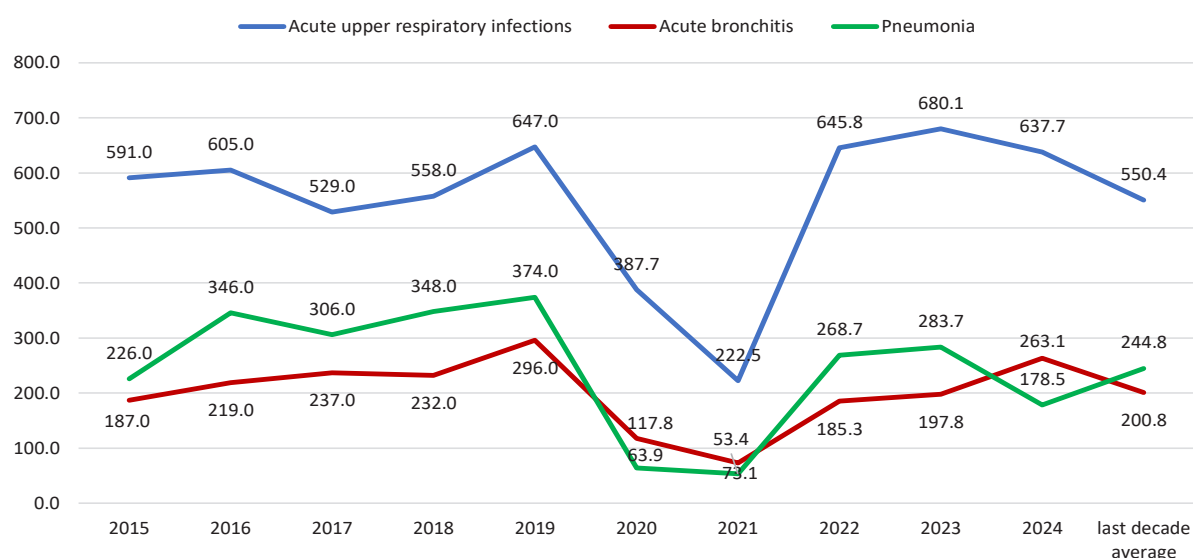
In comparison with 2015, the incidence rate of respiratory diseases increased by 1.0 to 1.7 times across all age groups. In 2024, the highest proportion of cases was observed among children aged 5–9 years, accounting for 15.0% of the total reported cases. Compared to 2023, the incidence showed a uniform decrease of approximately 1.0 to 1.1 times across all age groups.

Table 7.3. Percentage of the diseases of the respiratory system, sex, 2015, 2024

The leading diseases	2015			2024		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Acute upper respiratory infections	35.9	33.3	34.5	39.8	39.3	39.5
Influenza	9.0	9.4	9.2	11.7	12.3	12.0
Pneumonia	9.9	9.5	9.7	16.4	13.9	15.1
Acute bronchitis	15.7	13.0	14.2	13.7	11.5	12.5
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	7.7	9.3	8.5	5.6	6.6	6.1
Others	21.9	25.7	23.9	12.8	16.4	14.6

In respiratory diseases, acute upper respiratory tract infections were the leading cause, accounting for 39.5% of all cases—an increase of 5.0 percentage points compared to 2015. As of 2024, acute bronchitis accounted for 12.5%, pneumonia for 15.1%, influenza and influenza-like illnesses for 12.0%, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) for 6.1%, while other respiratory diseases made up 14.6% of the total.

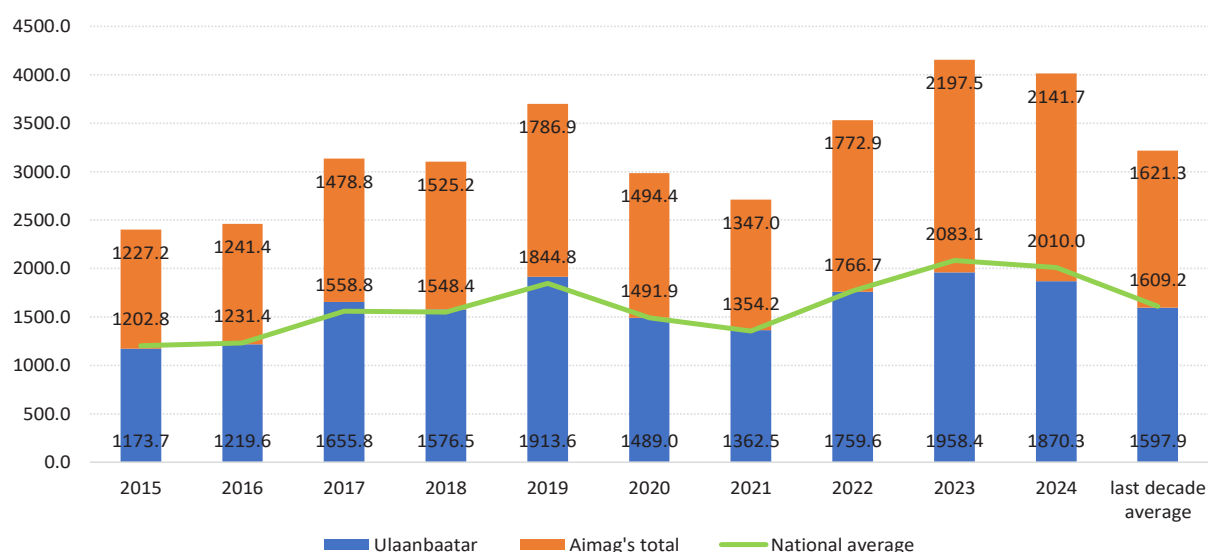
Compared to 2015: Influenza and influenza-like illnesses increased by 2.8 percentage points, Pneumonia increased by 5.4 percentage points, While acute bronchitis decreased by 1.7 percentage points, And COPD decreased by 2.4 percentage points. In 2024, acute upper respiratory tract infections and pneumonia were more commonly reported among males.

Figure 7.8. The incidence of respiratory diseases per 10 000 population, 2015-2024

Compared to the 10-year average, the incidence of acute upper respiratory tract infections increased by 87.3 per 10000 population, and acute bronchitis increased by 62.3, while pneumonia decreased by 66.3 per 10000 population. Compared to the previous year, acute upper respiratory tract infections decreased by 42.4, pneumonia decreased by 105.2, and acute bronchitis increased by 65.3 per 10000 population.

7.1.2. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

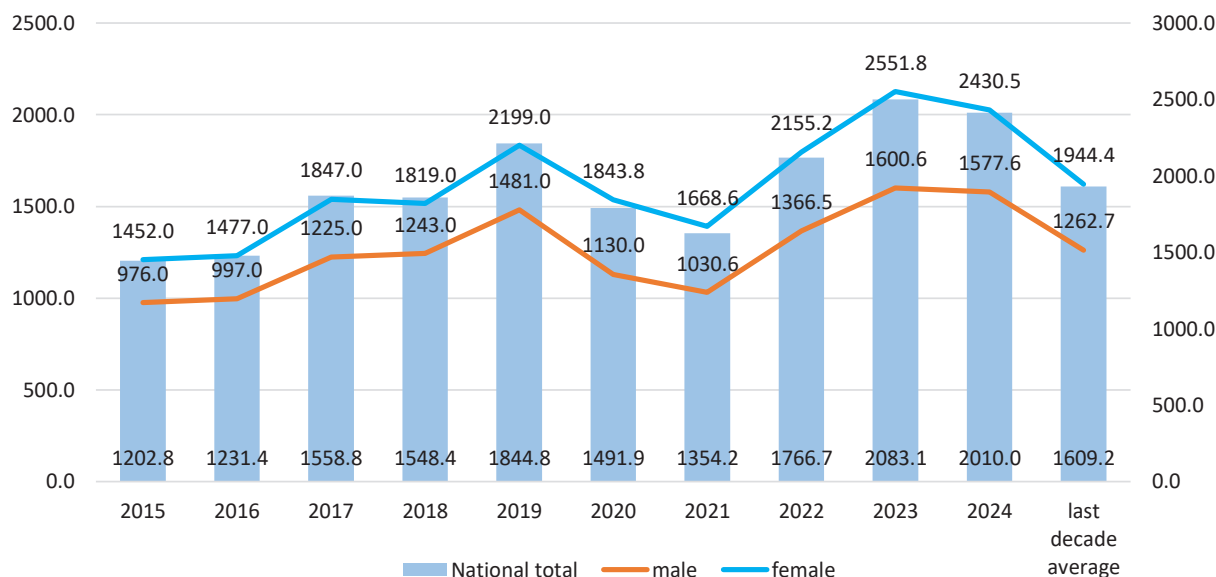
The incidence of digestive system diseases per 10 000 population in the country is 2010.0, constituting 18.4 percent of the total number of diseases. This figure has increased by 400.8 compared to the average of the last 10 years and decreased by 73.1 compared to the previous year.

Figure 7.9. The incidence rate of the diseases of the digestive system, per 10 000 population, by location, 2015-2024

Taking location into account, the incidence of digestive system diseases decreased by 414.0 in Ulaanbaatar and by 383.9 in rural areas compared to the average of the last 10 years.

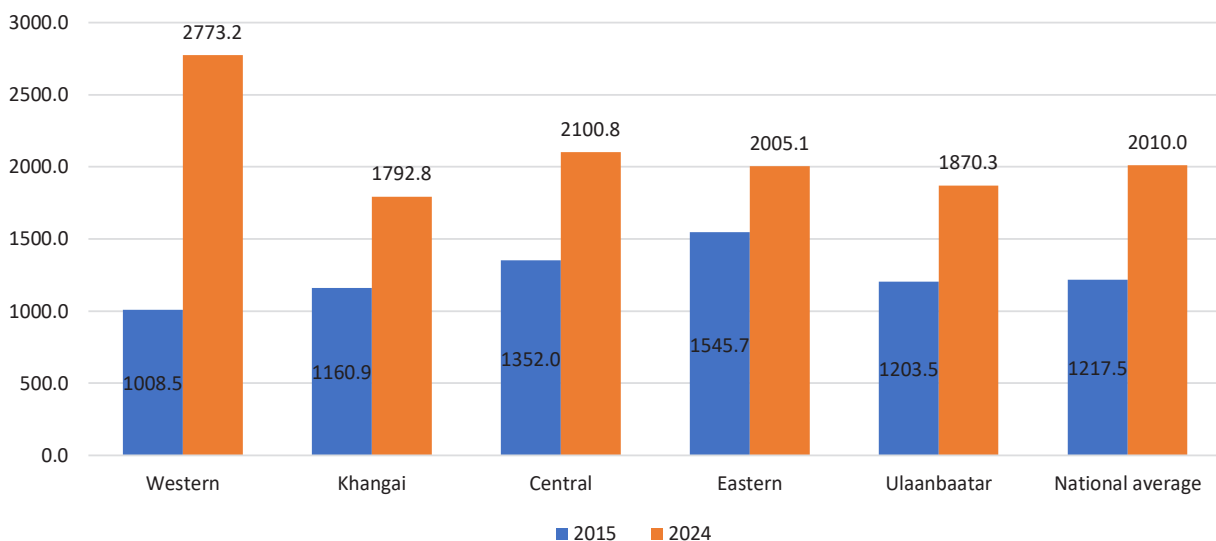


Figure 7.10. The incidence rate of the diseases of the digestive system, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2015-2024

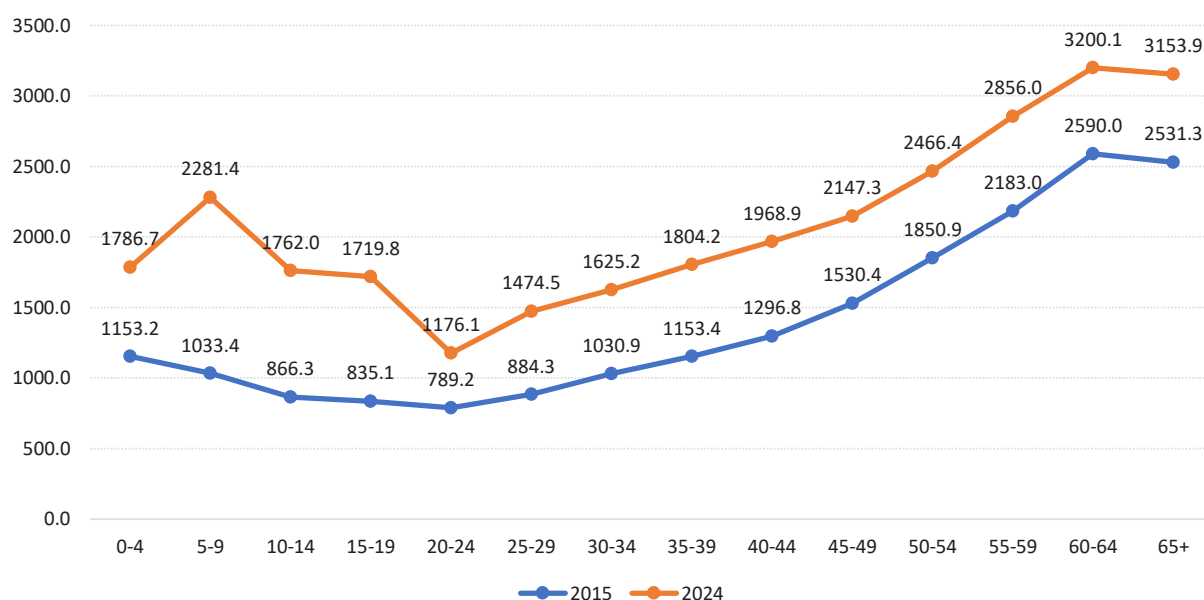


The incidence rate of digestive system diseases among males was 1 577.6 per 10000 population, which is an increase of 314.9 compared to the 10-year average, but a decrease of 23.0 compared to the previous year. Among females, the incidence was 2 430.5 per 10000 population, reflecting an increase of 486.1 compared to the 10-year average and a decrease of 121.4 compared to the previous year.

Figure 7.11. The incidence rate of the diseases of the digestive system, per 10 000 population, by regions, 2015, 2024



In 2024, the provinces of the Western region exhibited the highest incidence of digestive system diseases per 10 000 population, reaching 2 773.2. This marks a 2.7 fold increase compared to 2015. 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 digestive system, per 10 000 population, by age groups, 2015, 2024

When comparing the incidence of digestive system diseases by age group between 2015 and 2024, an increase is observed across all age groups. In 2024, the highest incidence was recorded in the 60–64 age group, reaching 3 200.1 cases per 10000 population—an increase of 610.0 compared to 2015, but a decrease of 535.7 compared to the previous year.

Table 7.4. The diseases of the digestive system, by percentage, 2015 and 2024

Leading diseases	2015			2024		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Oral cavity, salivary glands, and jaws	33.4	38.9	36.7	45.4	44.8	45.0
Esophagus, stomach, and duodenum	15.9	17.7	17.0	16.9	20.3	19.0
Liver diseases	14.8	13.2	13.8	7.6	6.5	6.9
Gallbladder, biliary tract, and pancreas	11.4	15.8	14.0	12.0	16.6	14.8
Non-infectious enteritis and colitis	12.3	7.3	9.2	6.1	3.9	4.7
Appendicitis	5.7	4.3	4.9	1.2	1.1	0.7
Others	6.5	2.8	4.2	10.9	6.9	8.9

The composition of digestive system diseases in 2024 shows that diseases of the oral cavity, salivary glands, and jaw accounted for 45.0% of cases, representing a decrease of 2.0 percentage points compared to the previous year. Diseases of the esophagus, stomach, and upper intestine accounted for 19.0%, diseases of the gallbladder, bile ducts, and pancreas for 14.8%, liver diseases for 6.6%, non-infectious enteritis and colitis for 4.7%, and appendicitis for 0.7%.

Compared to 2015, in 2024:

Diseases of the oral cavity, salivary glands, and jaw increased by 8.3 percentage points,

Diseases of the esophagus, stomach, and upper intestine increased by 2.0 percentage points,

Diseases of the gallbladder, bile ducts, and pancreas increased by 0.8 percentage points,

While liver diseases decreased by 6.9 percentage points,



And non-infectious enteritis and colitis decreased by 4.5 percentage points.

By gender, in 2024, appendicitis, non-infectious enteritis and colitis, and liver diseases were more prevalent among males.

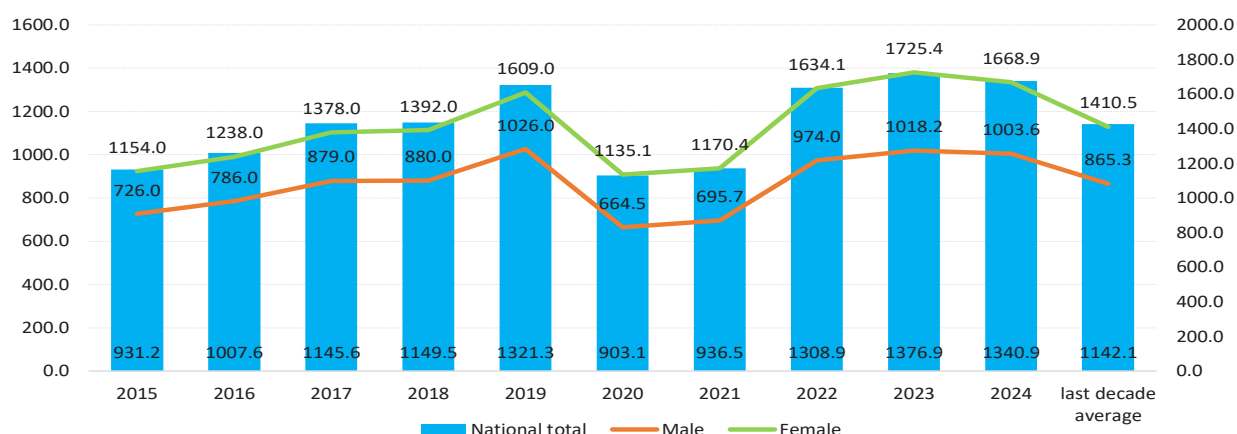
7.1.3. DISEASES OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

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 12.3 percent of the total diseases recorded among the population, an increase of 2.8 percent compared to 2015.

On average, 1142.1 cases per 10 000 people have been reported over the last 10 years. By 2024, cardiovascular disease is projected to reach 1340.9 cases per 10 000 population, an increase of 198.7 from the 10-year average and 36.0 from the previous year. By location, the number of cases per 10 000 population in rural areas is 1448.6, which is 267.9 more than the 10-year average. In Ulaanbaatar, the number is 1226.6, an increase of 127.8 from the 10-year average.

Figure 7.13. Morbidity rate of cardiovascular diseases, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2015-2024



According to the structure of cardiovascular diseases recorded in outpatients, arterial hypertension is the most commonly reported condition. Primary hypertension accounts for 10.9 percent, other forms of hypertension account for 35.0 percent, making the total incidence of hypertension 45.9 percent. Ischemic heart disease accounts for 15.9 percent of all cases.

Figure 7.14 The incidence of cardiovascular diseases, per 10 000 population, by location, 2015-2024

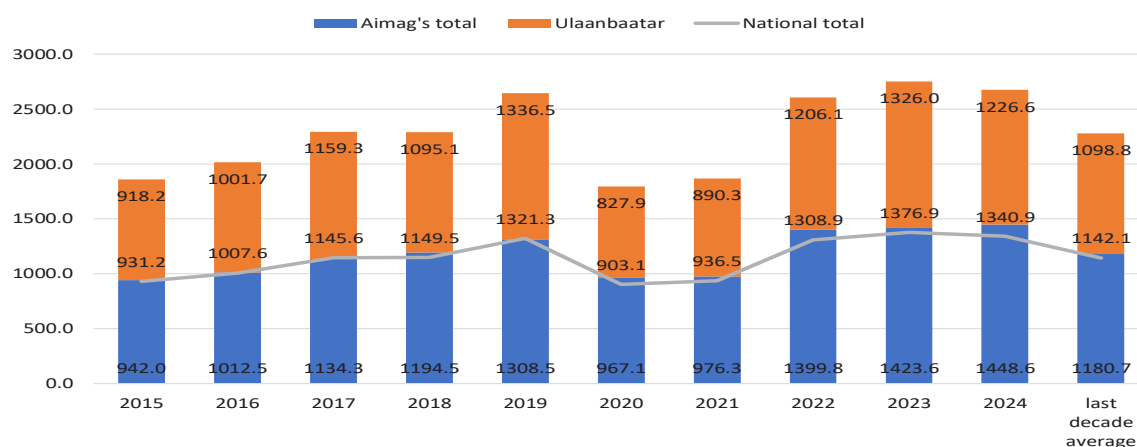
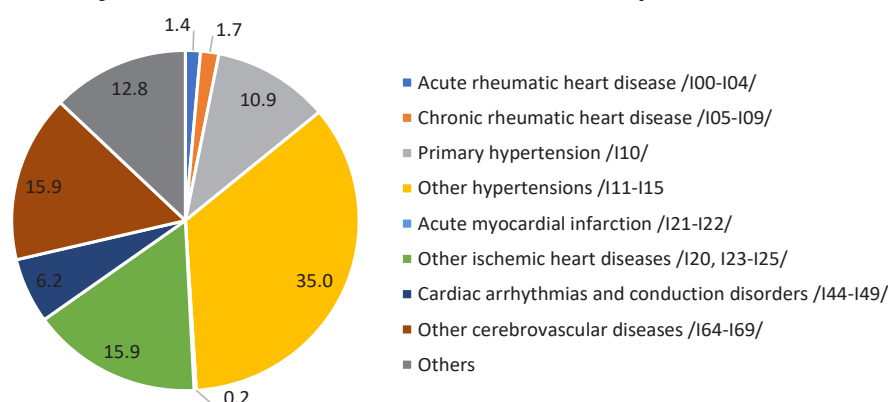


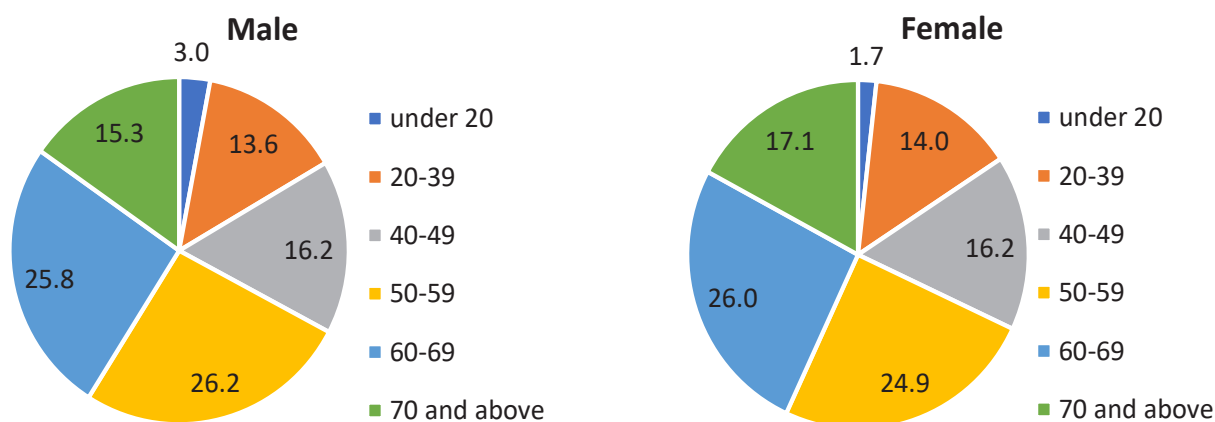
Figure 7.15 Structure of cardiovascular diseases recorded in outpatient clinics, 2024**Table 7.5 Cardiovascular diseases registered in outpatient care, by leading causes per 10 000 population, 2015-2024**

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hypertension, (I11-I15) per 10 000 population										
total	121.1	153.8	213.3	267.3	299.4	251.6	285.2	415.7	403.6	469.6
male	245.0	257.0	249.2	219.9	254.1	155.1	133.9	162.7	147.5	322.7
female	437.5	460.5	448.9	399.3	458.8	293.3	259.8	313.8	283.8	612.4
Primary hypertension, (I10) per 10 000 population										
total	342.9	360.4	350.9	311.1	357.8	225.2	197.8	239.3	216.6	145.6
male	245.0	257.0	249.2	219.9	254.1	155.1	133.9	162.7	147.5	104.6
female	437.5	460.5	448.9	399.3	458.8	293.3	259.8	313.8	283.8	185.4
Heart ischemic diseases (I20, I23-I25), per 10 000 population										
total	201.1	211.0	252.3	234.2	265.4	180.7	192.9	260.3	266.3	213.2
male	171.0	180.5	217.3	204.1	229.3	149.9	160.7	218.4	224.4	183.6
female	230.2	240.7	286.0	263.4	300.5	210.7	224.3	300.9	306.9	242.0
Cerebrovascular diseases (I64-I69), per 10 000 population										
total	93.5	110.1	103.6	124.7	151.5	87.2	89.6	142.1	197.3	213.2
male	79.3	90.5	88.7	102.0	122.0	65.7	68.5	107.1	136.5	150.5
female	107.2	129.0	117.9	146.7	180.2	108.2	110.1	176.1	256.4	274.2
Cardiac arrhythmias and conduction disorders (I44-I49), per 10 000 population										
total	4.4	6.6	11.9	12.8	22.8	19.8	29.8	50.3	71.0	83.3
male	3.7	5.7	9.8	10.9	18.2	14.5	21.1	37.7	50.8	57.0
female	5.0	7.5	13.9	14.6	27.2	24.8	38.2	62.6	90.6	108.9

When examining the rate of cardiovascular disease by gender, the rate in women is relatively higher. As of 2024, the rate for men has increased to 1003.6 cases per 10 000, which is 138.3 more than the average of the last 10 years. For women, the rate has risen to 1668.9 cases per 10 000, an increase of 258.4 from the 10-year average.

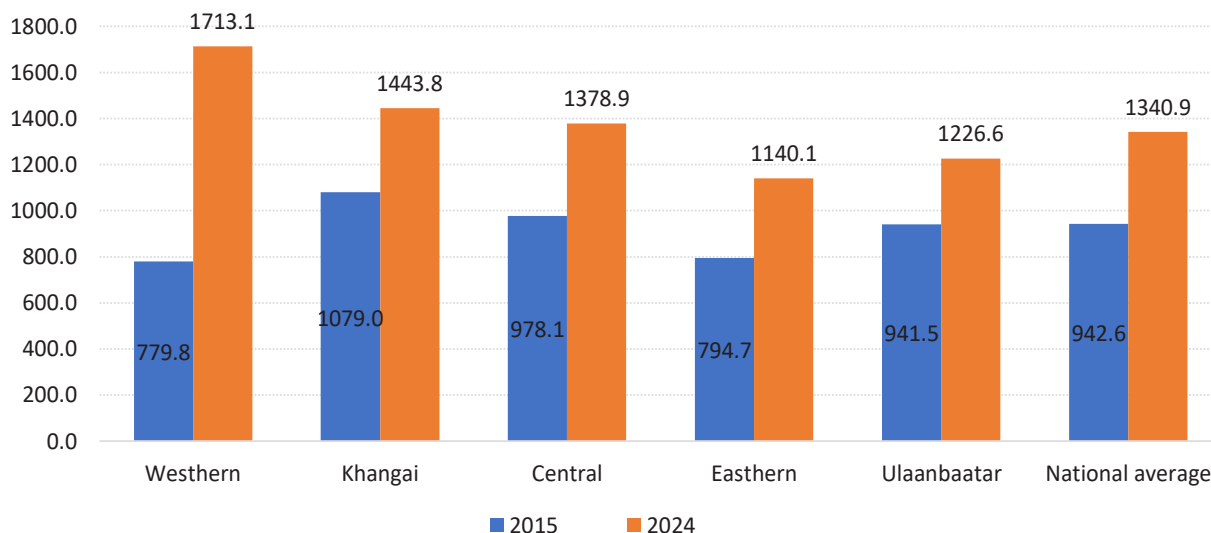


Figure 7.16 Cardiovascular disease, prevalence by age group, 2024

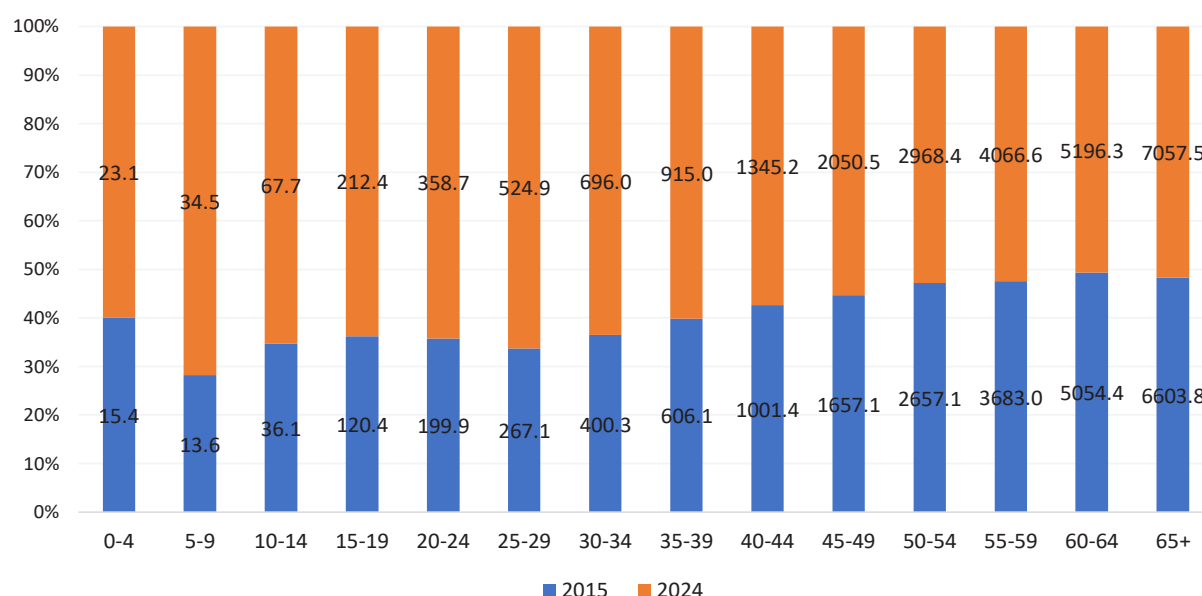


As of 2024, when examining cardiovascular diseases by geographical location, the rate per 10000 population is higher than the national average (1340.9) by 372.3 in the West region, by 103.0 in the Khangai region, and by 38.0-200.8 in the Central and Eastern regions. In Ulaanbaatar, the rate is 1226.0, a decrease of 99.4 compared to the previous year.

Figure 7.17 The incidence of cardiovascular diseases, per 10000 population, by regions, 2015 and 2024



When comparing the incidence rate of cardiovascular diseases by age group in 2015 and 2024, an increase is observed across all age groups. In 2024, the highest incidence was recorded among those aged 65 and over, reaching 7 057.5 cases — an increase of 453.7 compared to 2015, but a decrease of 742.8 compared to the previous year.

Figure 7.18. The incidence of cardiovascular diseases, per 10 000 population, by age groups, 2015 and 2024

In terms of the structure of cardiovascular diseases in 2024, hypertension accounted for 45.9%, ischemic heart disease 15.9%, cerebrovascular disease 16.4%, diseases of the veins, lymphatic vessels, and lymph nodes 6.2%, rheumatic heart disease 1.7%, diseases of the arteries, arterioles, and capillaries 1.3%, and other cardiovascular diseases 12.5%.

When broken down by gender, rheumatic heart disease, cerebrovascular diseases, and hypertension were more prevalent among women, while ischemic heart disease, diseases of the arteries, arterioles, and capillaries, diseases of the veins and lymphatic vessels and nodes, and other cardiovascular diseases were more common among men.

Table 7.6. Cardiovascular Diseases by Proportion of Total Cases, 2015 and 2024

Leading diseases	2015			2024		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary hypertension	44.5	51.5	48.8	42.6	47.8	45.9
Heart ischemic diseases	23.3	19.8	21.1	18.3	14.5	15.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	14.4	11.2	12.4	15.8	16.8	16.4
Diseases of the veins, lymphatic vessels and nodes	5.5	4.6	4.9	6.3	6.1	6.2
Rheumatic heart disease /I00-I04/	2.7	3.8	3.4	1.3	2.0	1.7
Diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.3
Others	8.0	7.6	7.7	14.2	11.5	12.5

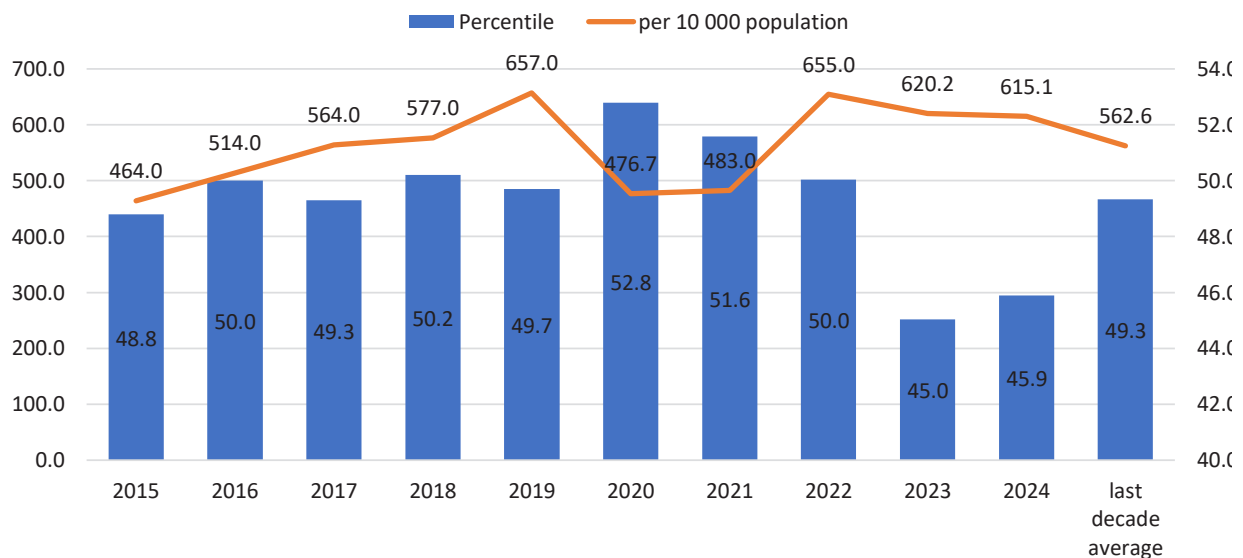
Hypertension accounts for 45.9% of all cardiovascular diseases, followed by ischemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease, each making up 15.9%, indicating that these are the most prevalent conditions.



When examining hypertension by age group:

- individuals under 40 years old account for 11.8%,
- those aged 40–49 account for 18.8%,
- those aged 50–59 account for 28.8%,
- those aged 60–69 account for 26.2%,
- and those aged 70 and above account for 14.8%

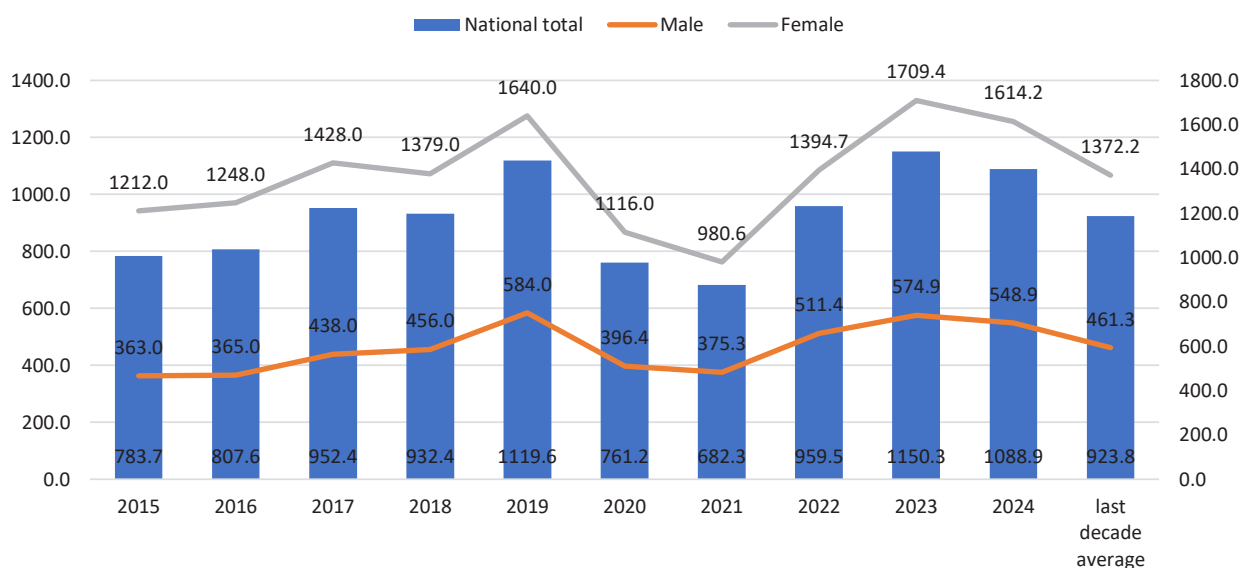
Figure 7.19 Hypertension, per 10000 population, 2015-2024



7.1.4 DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM

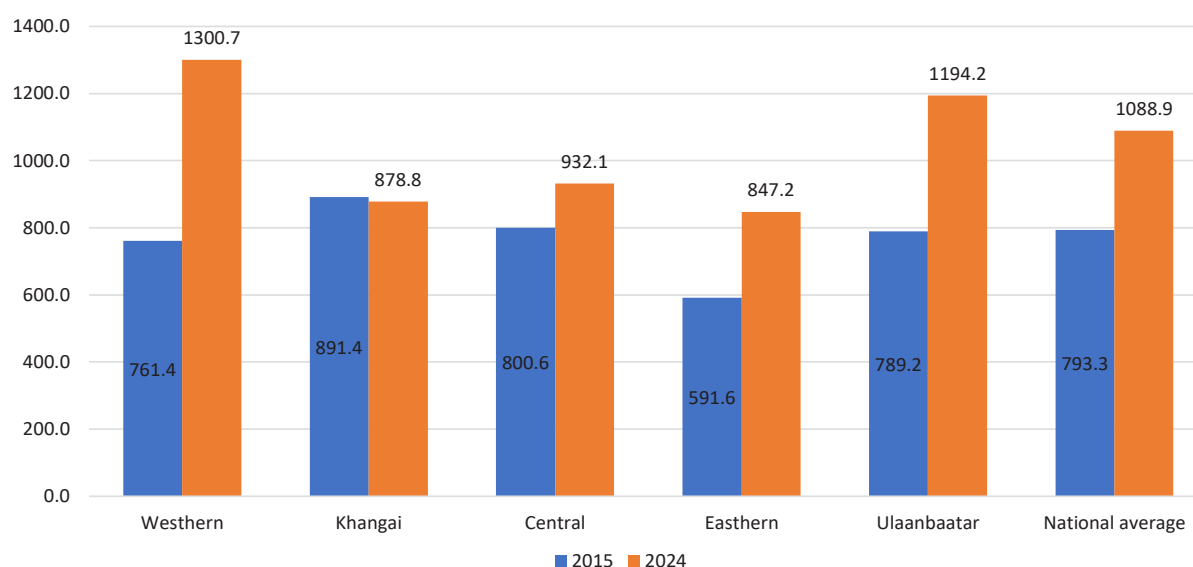
The number of diseases of the genitourinary system (per 10 000 population) reached 1088.9, in 2024, increased by 165.1 from the average the last ten years and 61.4 from the previous year. Diseases of the genitourinary system account for 10.0 percent of all diseases of the population.

Figure 7.20 The incidence rate of diseases of the genitourinary system, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2015-2024



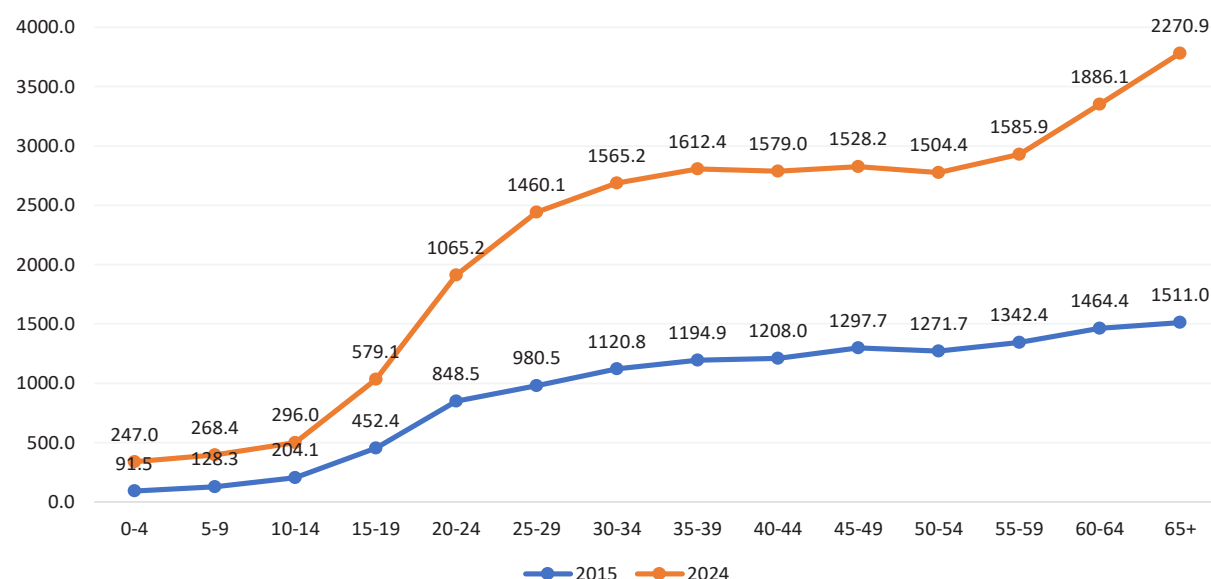
For men, the rate was 548.9 per 10 000 population, an increase of 87.7 from the 10-year average and 25.9 from the previous year. For women, the rate was 1 614.2 per 10 000 population, which was 242.0 higher than the 10-year average and 95.3 higher than the previous year.

Figure 7.21 The incidence rate of diseases of the genitourinary system, per 10 000 population, by national, capital city, and regions 2015, 2024



When examining the incidence of genitourinary diseases by geographic region in 2024, the Western region reported a rate 211.7 higher than the national average of 1 088.9 cases per 10 000 population. In contrast, the incidence in the Khangai, Central, and Eastern regions was below the national average. However, compared to 2015, the incidence increased by 131.6 cases per 10 000 in the Central region and by 255.6 in the Eastern region.

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 2024 compared to 2015. The highest morbidity rate was 2 270.9 per 10 000 population in the age group over 65, an increase of 759.9 from 2015.



Table 7.7 The diseases of the genitourinary system, by percentage, 2015 and 2024

Leading diseases	2015			2024		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Renal tubulointerstitial diseases	67.7	55.0	57.9	37.7	36.0	36.4
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs		20.4	15.8		25.4	19.1
Noninflammatory disorders of female genital tract		11.4	8.9		13.4	10.1
Glomerular diseases	7.8	3.8	4.7	3.8	1.5	2.1
Disorders of breast	0.4	4.0	3.2	0.6	5.5	4.3
Cystitis	1.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	4.2	3.7
Diseases of male genital organs	15.4	0.0	3.5	35.1	0.0	8.7
Other disorders of kidney and ureter	2.4	1.2	1.5	11.5	10.9	11.0
Urolithiasis	1.6	0.5	0.8	3.4	1.3	1.9
Renal failure	3.2	0.9	1.4	5.6	1.8	2.7

In 2024, among genitourinary diseases, renal tubulo-interstitial diseases lead with 36.4%, followed by inflammatory diseases of the female pelvic organs at 19.1%, female genital non-inflammatory diseases at 10.1%, other urinary system diseases at 11.0%, male genital diseases at 8.7%, breast diseases at 4.3%, renal glomerular diseases at 2.1%, kidney failure at 2.7%, urolithiasis at 1.9%, and cystitis at 3.7%.

As of 2024, renal tubulo-interstitial diseases have decreased by 21.5% and renal glomerular diseases by 2.6% compared to 2015. Conversely, urolithiasis increased by 0.8% and kidney failure by 1.3%. In terms of gender, glomerular diseases decreased by 4.0% and tubulo-interstitial diseases decreased by 30.0% in men since 2015. Additionally, as of 2024, there are more reported cases of glomerular disease, urolithiasis, and kidney failure in men.

7.2 CANCERS

According to WHO statistics, in 2022, 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 2024, 8 169 new cases of cancer were registered in Mongolia. The distribution of cancer morbidity by predominant location includes liver cancer at 28.9%, stomach cancer at 16.2%, lung cancer at 6.7%, cervical cancer at 6.4%, and colorectal cancer at 5.1%. These cancers account for 63.3% of all cancer cases in Mongolia.

Among men, the top five cancers are of the liver, stomach, lung colorectal, and esophagus. Among women, the top five are liver, stomach, cervical, breast, and colon cancers. Liver cancer has the highest morbidity rate, with 77.4 cases per 100 000 men and 61.1 per 100 000 women. In 2024, 36.6% of the 10 most common cancers in Mongolia were diagnosed at an early stage, while 63.4% were diagnosed at a late stage. Additionally, 148 new cases of cancer were registered in children aged 0-19 years. Leukemia accounts for 37.8% of these cases, brain and nerve cancers 17.6%, bone and cartilage cancers 9.5%, kidney 4.1%, Non-Hodgkin lymphoma 3.4% and other types 25%.

In 2024, there were 32 096 cases of cancer under control in Mongolia, including 608 children aged 0-19 years (1.8%). Of those under cancer control, 42.7% have been living for five years or more.

7.2.1 LEADING CAUSES OF THE CANCER

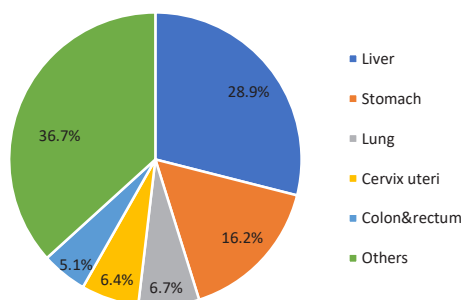
According to the 2024 cancer report, 8 169 new cancer cases were diagnosed in Mongolia, including 4 085 men and 4 084 women. Of these, 53.9% were diagnosed in rural areas, while 46.1% were diagnosed in Ulaanbaatar. Among the new cases, 2 364 were liver cancer, with 55.2% of these cases occurring in men and 44.7% in women, accounting for 28.9% of all cancers diagnosed.

Table 7.8 Estimated cases for most common cancers, by sex, percentage, 2024

№	Cancer			Male			Female		
	Location	N	%	Location	N	%	Location	N	%
1	Liver	2364	28.9	Liver	1305	32.0	Liver	1059	25.9
2	Stomach	1326	16.2	Stomach	904	22.1	Cervix uteri	521	12.8
3	Lung & bronchus	549	6.7	Lung & bronchus	418	10.2	Stomach	422	10.3
4	Cervix uteri	521	6.4	Colon&rectum	206	5.0	Breast	399	9.8
5	Colon&rectum	413	5.1	Esophagus	205	5.0	Colon&rectum	207	5.1
6	Others	2996	36.7	Others	1046	25.6	Others	1477	36.2
National average		8169			4084(49.9)			4085(50.1)	

Source: NCC

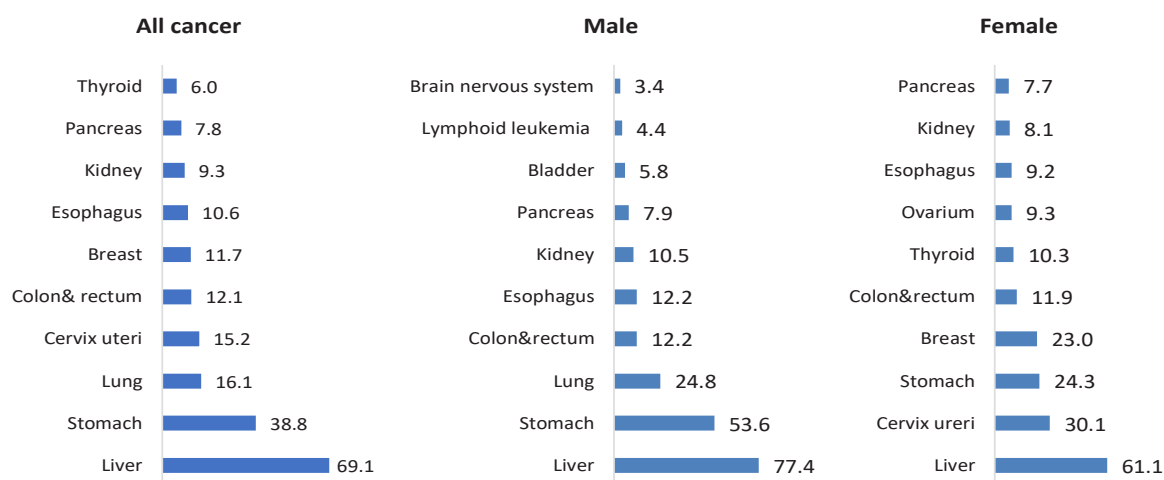
Figure 7.23. Cancer Incidence proportions, 2024



Source: NCC

The cancer morbidity rate in Mongolia is 238.9 cases per 100 000 population, with a rate of 242.3 for men and 235.7 for women. Specifically, the morbidity rate of liver cancer is 77.4 cases per 100 000 for the male population and 61.1 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, 2024



Source: National Cancer Center



Per 100 000 male population, there are 53.6 cases of stomach cancer, 24.8 cases of lung cancer, 12.2 cases of colon cancer, and 12.2 cases of esophageal cancer. For the female population, per 100 000, there are 30.1 cases of cervix cancer, 24.3 cases of stomach cancer, 23.0 cases of breast cancer, and 11.9 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 2024, 36.3% of the top 10 cancers registered were diagnosed at an early stage, while 63.7% were diagnosed at a late stage. Among the predominant cancers, late-stage diagnoses were most common for lung and bronchus cancers (88.5%), pancreatic cancer (79.5%), and esophageal cancer (78.6%). In contrast thyroid cancer (70.7%), breast cancer (65.8%), cervical cancer (60.1%), and kidney cancer (61.0%) were more frequently diagnosed at an early stage.

Table 7.9. TNM Classification of cancer, by percentage, 2024

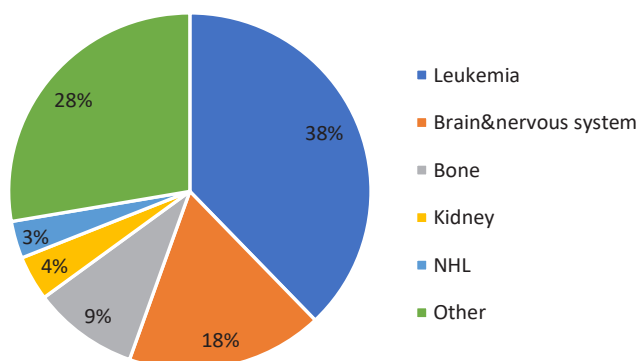
No	Cancer location	In situ	I	II	III	IV
1	Liver	0.0	6.7	23.0	33.8	36.5
2	Stomach	0.8	14.0	21.0	34.8	29.6
3	Lung	0.0	2.6	8.9	39.5	49.0
4	Cervix uteri	14.0	17.7	28.4	32.6	7.3
5	Colon&rectum	0.0	7.7	17.5	44.4	30.4
6	Breast	4.7	18.7	42.4	23.7	10.5
7	Esophagus	0.3	7.4	13.7	44.0	34.6
8	Kidney	0.0	38.7	22.2	24.1	14.9
9	Pancreas	0.0	4.1	16.4	36.6	42.9
10	Thyroid	0.0	39.5	31.2	21.5	7.8
All cancer sites		1.4	12.3	22.6	34.1	29.6

Source: National cancer center

7.2.2 CANCER AMONG CHILDREN

In Mongolia, during 2024, there were 148 new cancer cases registered among children and adolescents aged 0-19 years. Of these cases, 57.4% (85) were boys and 42.6% (63) 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.

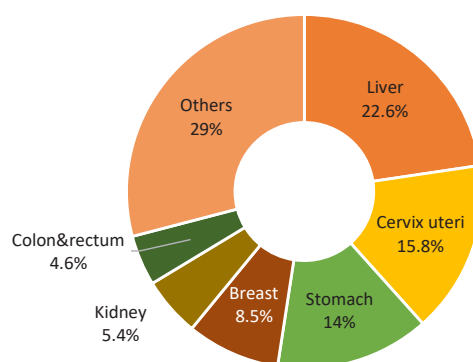
Figure 7.25 Types of cancer in children, by percentage, 0-19 years old



Source: National Cancer Center

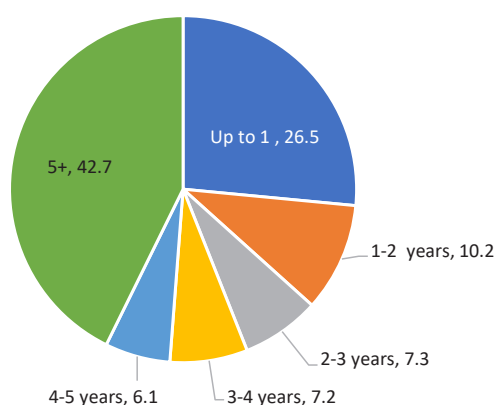
7.2.3 CANCER CONTROL

In Mongolia, as of 2024, 32 096 people are under medical monitoring due to cancer. Among them, 37.3% (10 754) are men and 62.7% (18 101) are women. Additionally, 608 children aged 0-19 are being monitored for cancer, with 57.8% (352) being boys and 42.2% (256) being girls.

Figure 7.26 Cancer control, by percentage, top five type, 2024

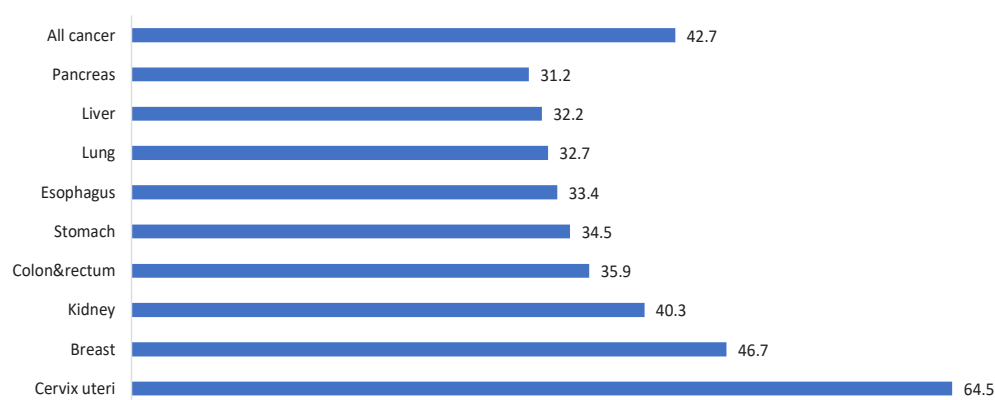
Source: National Cancer Center

Upon estimating the time from the first diagnosis of cancer to being monitored in years of living, 26.5% within 1 year, 1-2 years 10%, 2-3 years 7%, 3-4 years 7.2%, 4-5 years 6.1%, more than 5 accounting for 42.7% respectively.

Figure 7.27. Cancer control, by survived years, 2024

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 64.5%, which is higher than other location cancers.

Source: National Cancer Center

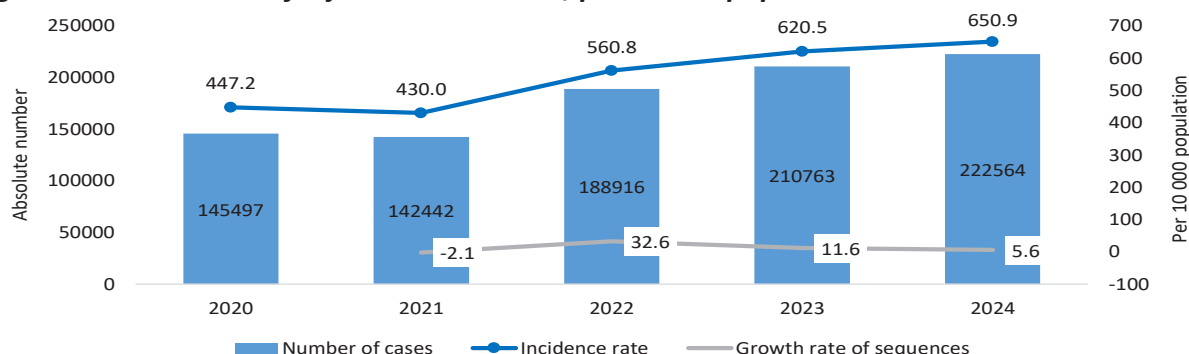
Figure 7.28. Percentage of cancer-survivors under control above 5 years, by predominant location

Source: National Cancer Center

7.3 THE OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES OF INJURY

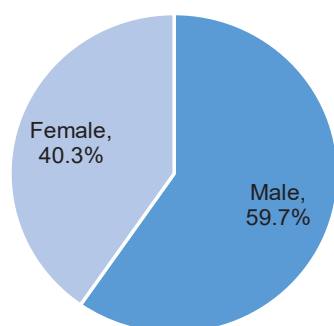
Over the past five years in Mongolia, the incidence of injuries and trauma-related morbidity has increased 1.5 times between 2020 and 2024. In 2024, the number of cases rose by 5.6% compared to the previous year, making it the year with the highest recorded incidence. As of 2024, the incidence rate reached 650.9 cases per 10000 population.

Figure 7.29. New case of injuries and trauma, per 10 000 population



Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

Figure 7.30. Incidence of injury, by sex, 2024



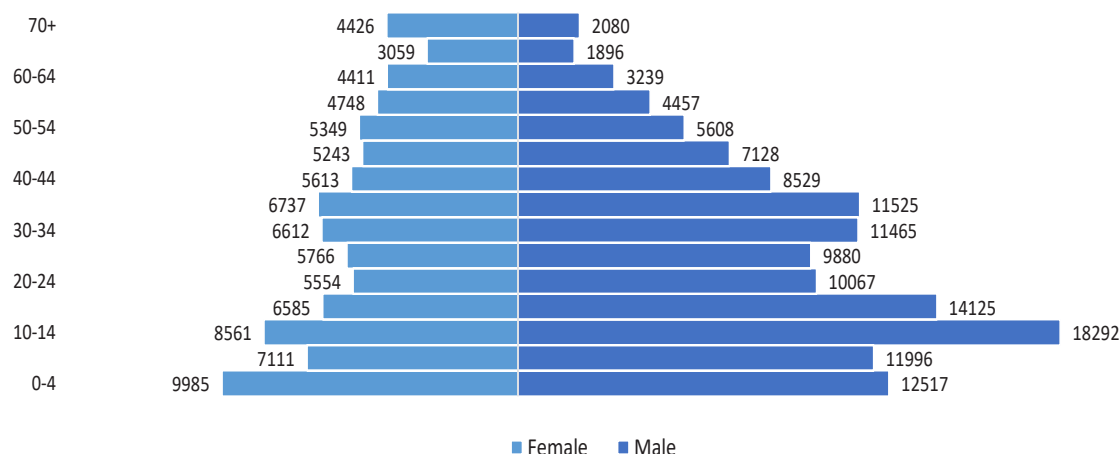
In 2024, 59.7% of all reported accidents involved men, while 40.3% involved women. Put differently, out of every 10 new accidents, 6 are caused by men and 4 by women.

In 2024, the highest number of new injury cases was recorded among males aged 10–14 and females aged 0–4, while the lowest incidence was observed in the 65–69 age group, accounting for only 2.0% of the total cases.

Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

The number of new cases of injuries was highest for both males and females in the age group 0-4 (11.1% for males and 13.5% for females), while the lowest was recorded in the age group 65-69 (2.0%).

Figure 7.31. Incidence of injury, age group, by sex, 2024



Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

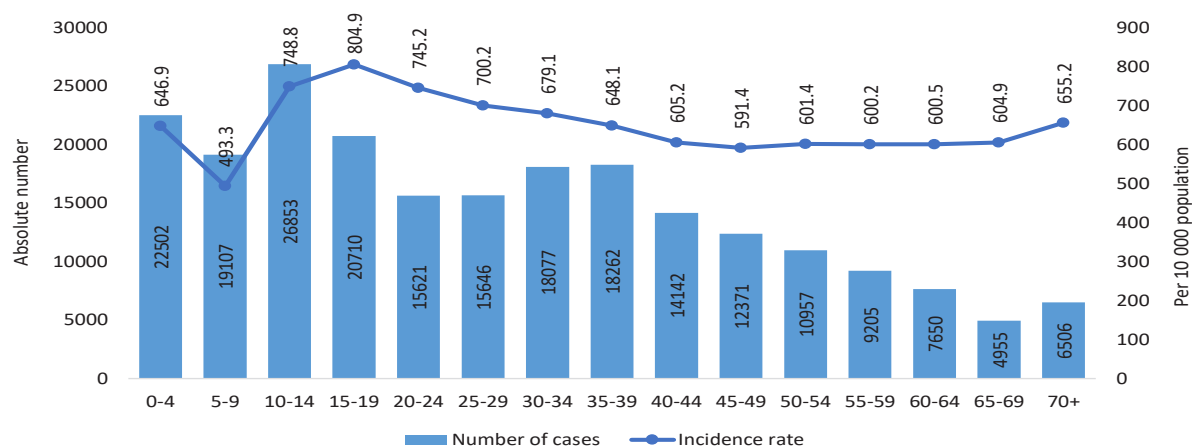
Table 7.10. Percent of alcohol-related injuries, 2022-2024

Indicator	2022		2023		2024	
	Absolute number	Percentage	Absolute number	Percentage	Absolute number	Percentage
New cases of injury	188916	100	210763	100	222564	100
Alcohol was consumed from it	21808	11.5	21808	10.3	21626	9.7

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 9%-11% of the total number of injuries for that year.

Although the highest number of new injury cases in 2024 was recorded among those aged 10–14, the incidence rate per 10000 population was highest among the 15–19 age group compared to other age groups.

Figure 7.32. New Injury Cases by Age Group per 10000 Population

Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

Between 2020 and 2024, 43.3% of newly registered injury cases were caused by falls. Other leading causes included exposure to inanimate mechanical forces, road traffic accidents, violence, exposure to animate mechanical forces, and burns.

Table 7.11. Causes and percentage of accidents, 2020-2024

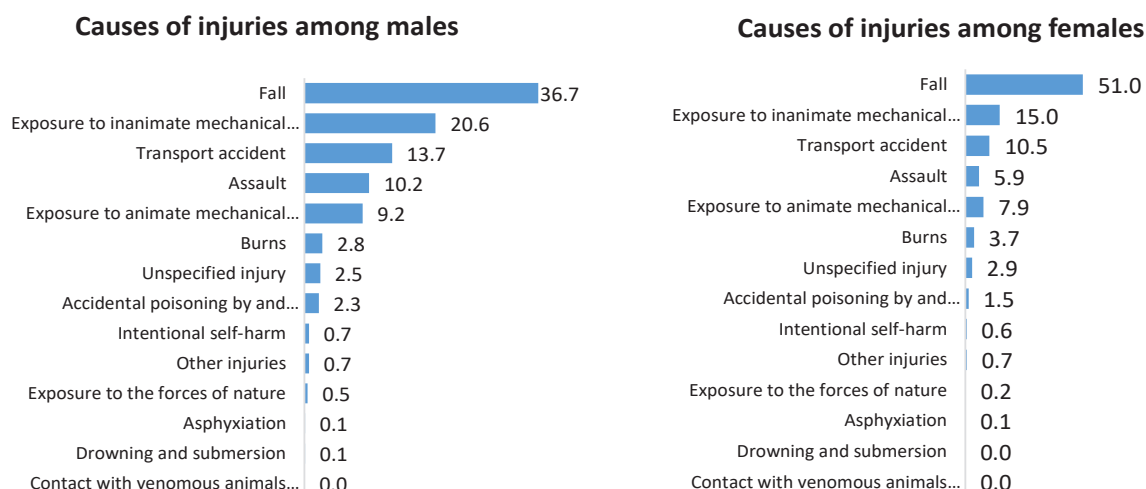
Cause of injury		Number	Year of injury, percentage					Average %
ICD-10	Unintentional injuries		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
W00-W19	Fall	394 038	60 524	59,839	84,602	94,550	94,523	43.3
W20-W49	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces	155,932	25,802	24,963	30,386	34,000	40,781	17.1
V01-V99	Transport accident	106,599	18,306	15,957	21,128	23,548	27,660	11.7
W50-W64	Exposure to animate mechanical forces	73,587	10,297	10,945	15,455	17,675	19,215	8.1
W85-X19	Burns	32,829	6,764	5,637	6,333	7,004	7,091	3.6
Y10-Y34	Unspecified injury	29,660	4,952	5,051	6,455	7,301	5,901	3.3
X40-X49	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances	16,159	2,034	2,845	3,109	3,857	4,314	1.8
X50-X59	Other injuries	5,943	606	1,002	1,310	1,446	1,579	0.7
X30-X39	Exposure to the forces of nature	4,214	532	701	999	1,132	850	0.5
W75-W84	Asphyxiation	1,101	212	192	236	245	216	0.1
W65-W74	Drowning and submersion	649	150	147	112	106	134	0.1
X20-X29	Contact with venomous animals and plants	550	73	112	115	180	70	0.1
ICD-10 Intentional injuries								
X85-Y09	Assault	82 444	14 173	13,780	17,284	18,438	18,769	9.1
X60-X84	Intentional self-harm	6 477	1,072	1,271	1,392	1,281	1,461	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, 2024



Among the injured cases, 22.2% were diagnosed with head injuries, 22.1% with upper limb injuries, and 12.0% with lower limb injuries.

Table 7.12. Diagnosis of the people with injuries, in percentages

Bodily injury location	Number of cases	Percentage
Head injury S00-S09	49461	22.2
Neck injury S10-S19	28647	12.9
Chest injury S20-S29	29461	13.2
Abdominal injury S30-S39	28737	12.9
Injuries to the shoulder and upper arm S40-S49	23734	10.7
Elbow and forearm injury S50-S59	13048	5.9
Wrist and hand injury S60-S69	12434	5.6
Injuries to the hip and thigh S70-S79	11993	5.4
Ankle and foot injuries S90-S99	7571	3.4
Knee and lower leg injury S80-S89	7125	3.2
Injuries involving multiple body regions T00-T09	4130	1.9
Burns T20-T32	1825	0.8
Injury of unspecified parts T10-T14	1190	0.5
Effects of foreign body entering through natural orifice T15-T19	1139	0.5
Complications T79-T88	646	0.3
Harmful effects of non-medicinal substances T51-T65	543	0.2
Other unspecified effects T66-T78	416	0.2
Frostbite T33-T35	171	0.1
Poisoning by drugs, medications and biological substances T36-T50	293	0.1

Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

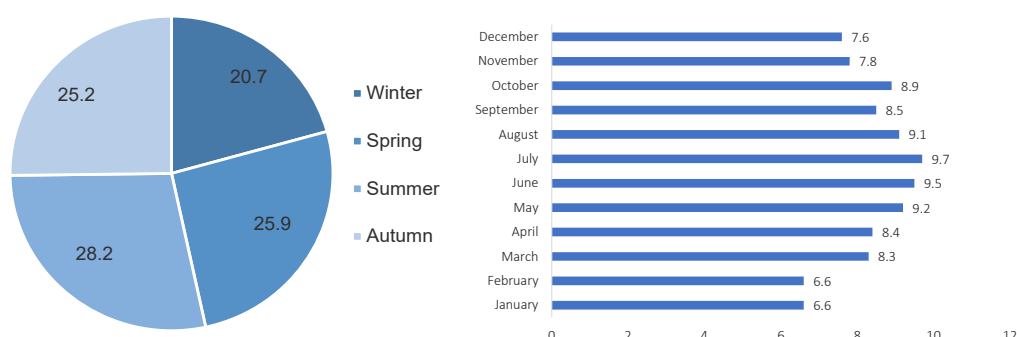
An analysis of the leading causes of injury by affected body part shows that soft tissue injuries and intracranial trauma were most common in cases of road traffic accidents. In cases of falls, soft tissue injuries predominated. Injuries resulting from exposure to inanimate or animate mechanical forces, as well as those caused by violence, were most commonly diagnosed as open wounds.

Table 7.13. The diagnosis of people with injuries, by types and causes, 2024

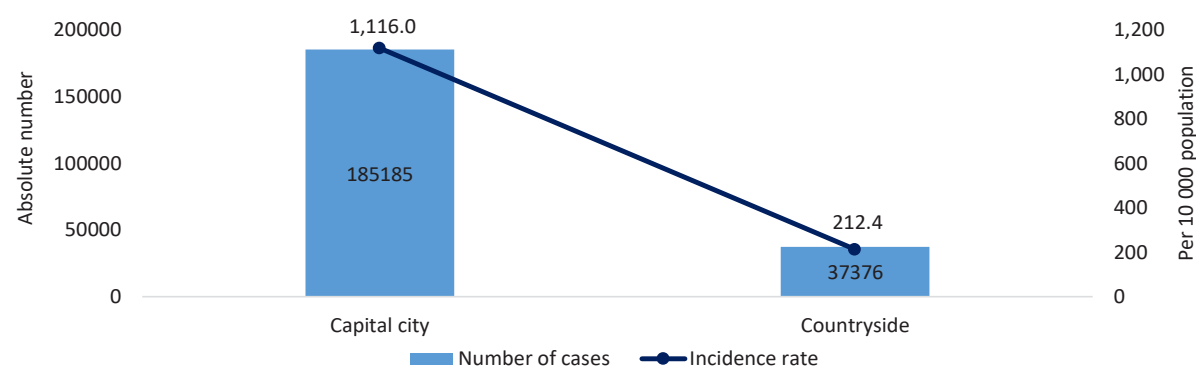
Cause of injury	Site of injury				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Transport accident (V01-V99)	Soft tissue injury 28.0%	Intracranial injury 25.9%	Fracture 25.3%	Wound 10.2%	Sprains and strains 5.4%
Fall (W00-W19)	Soft tissue injury 36.5%	Fracture 30.7%	Sprains and strains 15.8%	Wound 7.9%	Intracranial injury 7.5%
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces (W20-W49)	Wound 44.0%	Soft tissue injury 25.2%	Fracture 15.2%	Intracranial injury 6.0%	Sprains and strains 2.8%
Exposure to animate mechanical forces (W50-W64)	Wound 31.8%	Soft tissue injury 27.9%	Sprains and strains 17.0%	Fracture 16.7%	Intracranial injury 5.4%
Assault (X85-Y09)	Wound 31.9%	Intracranial injury 26.2%	Fracture 18.6%	Soft tissue injury 18.6%	Sprains and strains 1.6%

In 2024, the distribution of new accidents by season was as follows: summer 26.9%, spring 26.5%, Autumn 25.1%, Winter 21.5%.

The highest number of accident-related illnesses was recorded in May, June, and July, accounting for 27.6% of cases. Conversely, the lowest number of accident-related illnesses occurred in January and February, representing 14.2% of cases.

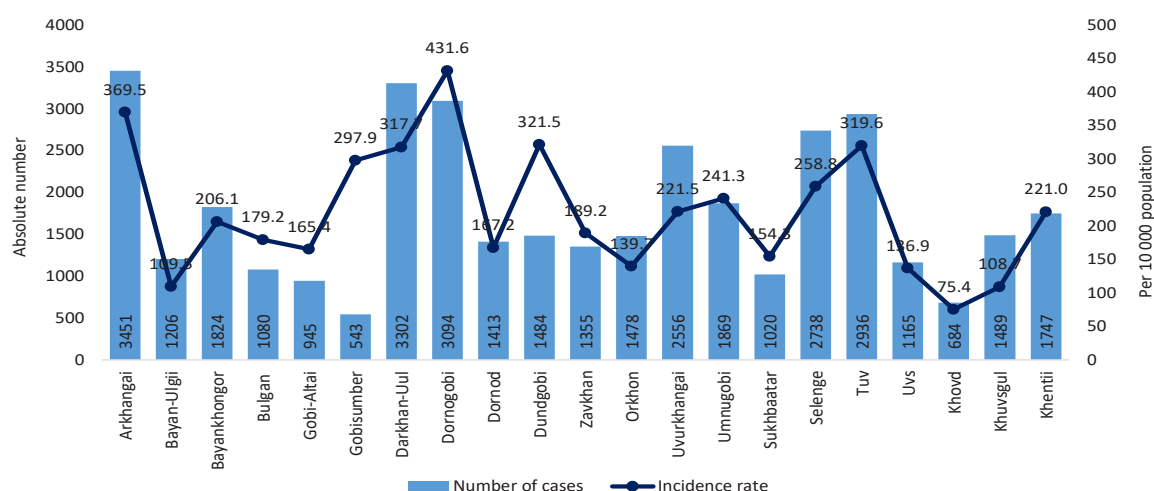
Figure 7.34. Morbidity caused by accidents, by quarter, month and percentage

Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center In 2024, 83.2% of all reported injury cases occurred in the capital city, while 16.8% were recorded in rural areas. In terms of incidence rate per 10 000 population, the rate was 1 116.0 in the capital and 212.4 in rural areas.

Figure 7.35. Morbidity caused by accidents, by registered areas

In 2024, the provinces with the highest number of accidents are Arkhangai, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogovi, Tuv and Selenge. However, when considering the rate of accidents per 10 000 inhabitants, the highest rates are observed in Dornogovi, Arkhangai, Darkhan-Uul, Tuv, and Dundgovi provinces. In contrast, Khovd provinces have the lowest accident rates per 10 000 inhabitants.

Figure 7.36. Injury-related morbidity by regions, per 10 000 population, 2024



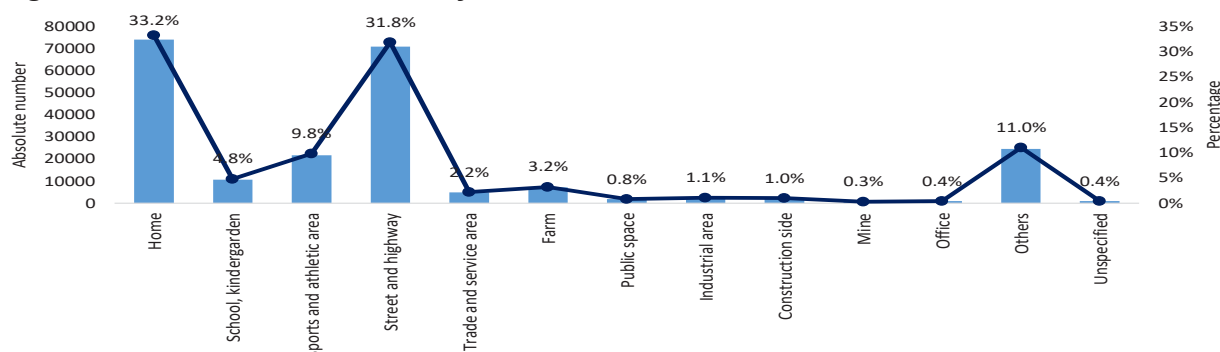
In the past year, road traffic accidents were the leading cause of injuries in Bulgan, Gobi-Altai, Zavkhan, Tuv, Khovd, and Govisumber provinces. In the remaining provinces, falls were the primary cause, while in Umnugovi province, injuries caused by exposure to inanimate mechanical forces were the most common.

Table 7.14. Leading causes of accidents, by province, 2024

Reported provinces	5 leading causes of injuries				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Arkhangai	Fall 25.4%	Transport accident 25.3%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 16.7%	Assault 11.1%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 9.1%
Bayan-Ulgii	Fall 45.5%	Transport accident 19.7%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 15.8%	Burn 5.5%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 4.6%
Bayankhongor	Fall 32.2%	Transport accident 20.0%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 13.5%	Poisoning 11.7%	Assault 9.6%
Bulgan	Transport accident 28.5%	Fall 28.4%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 14.9%	Assault 9.1%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 8.5%
Gobi-Altai	Transport accident 26.1%	Fall 24.3%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 20.8%	Assault 14.2%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 5.8%
Govisumber	Transport accident 38.9%	Fall 20.8%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 14.9%	Assault 10.5%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 7.6%
Darkhan-Uul	Fall 35.3%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 21.3%	Transport accident 17.1%	Assault 14.2%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 5.2%
Dornogovi	Fall 32.3%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 20.7%	Transport accident 18.6%	Assault 12.5%	Burn 4.2%
Dornod	Fall 35.7%	Transport accident 17.9%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 17.3%	Assault 8.5%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 8.1%
Dundgovi	Fall 32.1%	Transport accident 22.4%	Assault 14.5%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 14.4%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 6.6%
Zavkhan	Transport accident 27.0%	Fall 24.9%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 15.0%	Assault 15.0%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 9.3%
Orkhon	Fall 53.1%	Transport accident 18.2%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 11.9%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 6.5%	Assault 5.4%
Uvurkhangai	Fall 33.1%	Transport accident 25.0%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 20.2%	Assault 7.6%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 6.1%
Umnugovi	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 28.9%	Transport accident 22.2%	Fall 21.7%	Assault 13.6%	Burn 5.6%
Sukhbaatar	Fall 32.5%	Transport accident 27.2%	Assault 11.6%	Poisoning 8.1%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 7.6%
Selenge	Fall 23.3%	Transport accident 21.5%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 18.1%	Assault 18.1%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 5.9%
Tuv	Transport accident 26.5%	Fall 24.3%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 18.3%	Assault 9.9%	Poisoning 7.7%
Uvs	Fall 32.6%	Fall 22.2%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 17.9%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 6.4%	Assault 6.2%
Khovd	Transport accident 33.3%	Fall 30.4%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 11.1%	Assault 6.7%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 6.6%
Khuvsgul	Fall 25.7%	Transport accident 25.3%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 16.6%	Assault 13.6%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 5.9%
Khentii	Fall 30.1%	Transport accident 22.2%	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 20.7%	Assault 11.5%	Exposure to animate mechanical forces 6.0%

According to the location of accidents: 33.2% of injuries occurred at home, 31.8% 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.

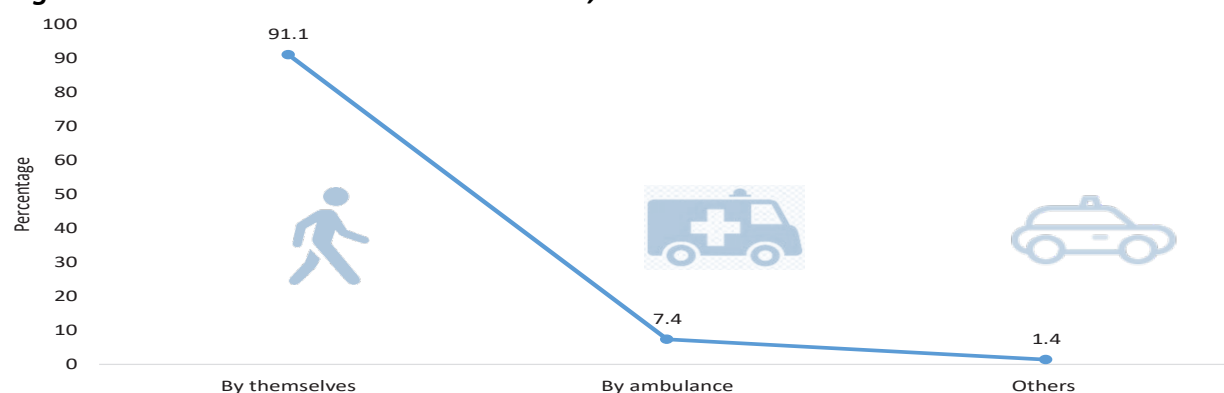
Figure 7.37. Location at the time of the accident, 2024



Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

91.1% of all cases came to the hospital by themselves, 7.4% by ambulance, and 1.4% by taxi or other means.

Figure 7.38. How medical care was received, 2024

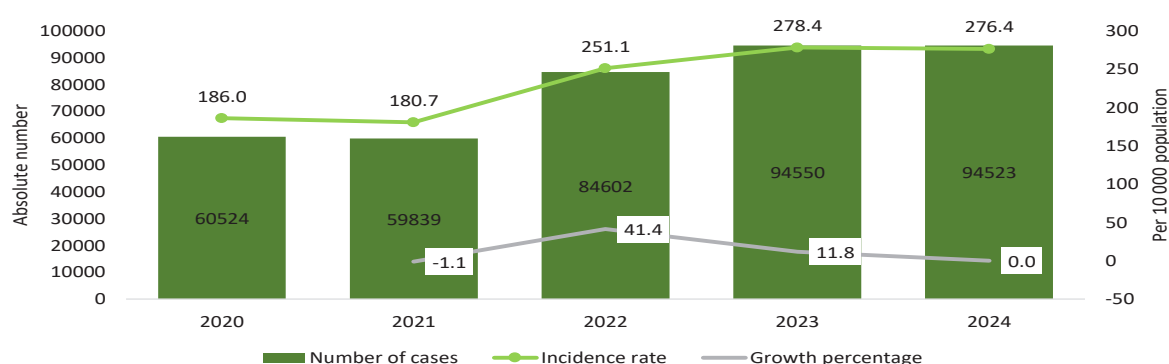


Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

7.3.1. LEADING CAUSES OF THE ACCIDENTS AND INJURY /W00-W19/

In 2024, 94 523 fall-related injuries were reported. Calculating the number of cases relative to the population, 276.4 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

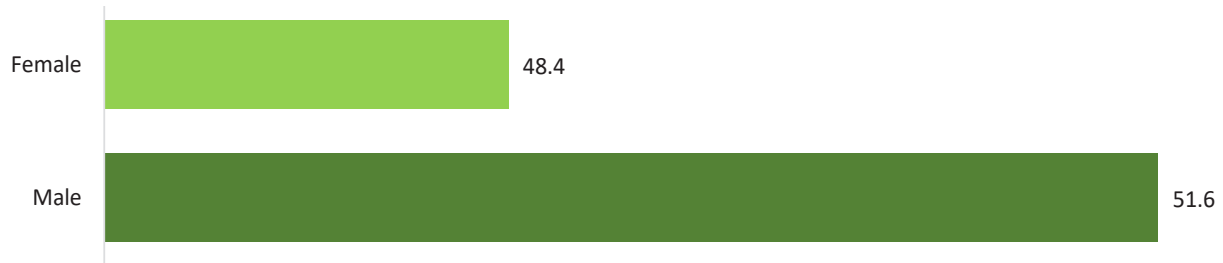


Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center



When looking at accidents caused by falls by gender, 51.6% were men and 48.4% were women.

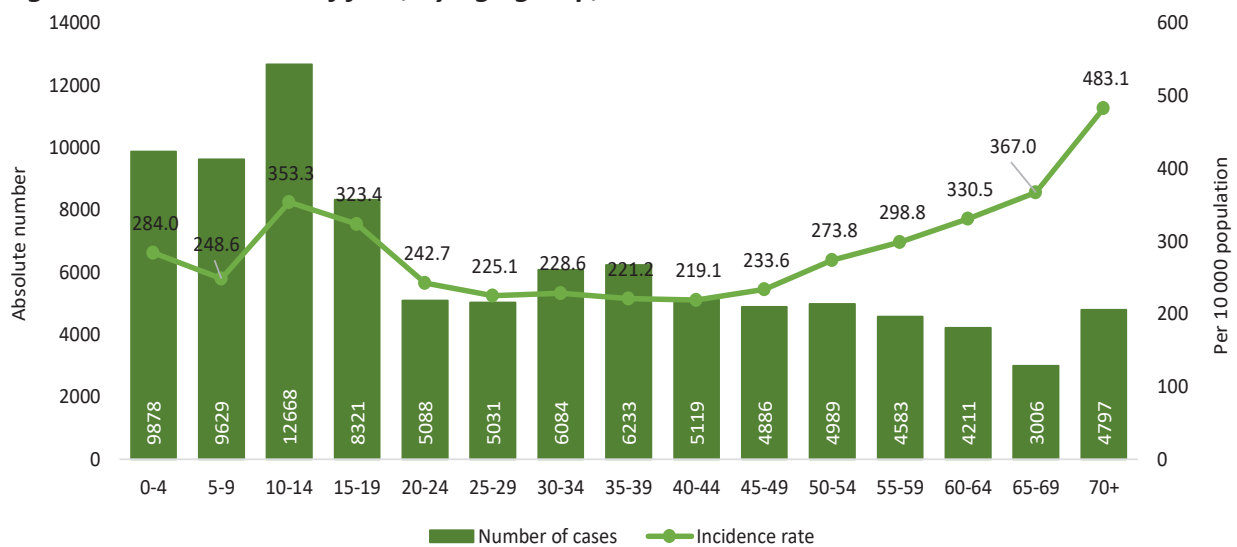
Figure 7.40. Injuries caused by falls, by sex, 2024



Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

When considering the age group, the number of cases in the 10-14 age group is higher than in other age groups, totaling 12 688 cases. However, when considering the number of cases per 10000 population, the highest number of cases is in the over 70 age group, with 483.1 per 10000 people of that age being injured due to falls.

Figure 7.41. New cases of falls, by age group, 2024



Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

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. Leading causes of new cases due to falls (%), 2024

Year	The 5 leading causes of falls				
	I	II	III	IV	V
2024	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 54.1%	Fall on same level involving snow and ice 11.8%	Fall from stairs and steps 11.4%	Fall from one level to another 5.1%	Fall involving playground and sports field 4.3%

Among all types of falls, slipping, tripping, or stumbling on the same level is the most common cause across all age groups. However, among children aged 0–4 years, falling from a bed is also relatively frequent. Other common causes include falling from stairs or steps, and slipping on snow or ice.

Table 7.15. Leading causes of accidents, by province, 2023

Age group	Leading cause of injury due to falls				
	I	II	III	IV	V
0-4	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 44.5%	Fall from bed 24.7%	Fall from chair 6.3%	Fall involving playground and sports field 6.1%	Fall from one level to another 5.4%
5-9	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 46.3%	Fall involving playground and sports field 20.6%	Fall from stairs and steps 7.3%	Fall from bed 5.6%	Fall from one level to another 5.0%
10-14	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 59.9%	Fall from stairs and steps 9.4%	Fall involving playground and sports field 8.2%	Fall on same level involving snow and ice 8.0%	Fall from collision with, or pushing by another person 4.4%
15-19	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 66.1%	Fall from stairs and steps 10.3%	Fall on same level involving snow and ice 8.7%	Fall from collision with, or pushing by another person 3.5%	Fall from one level to another 3.2%
20-24	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 56.3%	Fall from stairs and steps 16.0%	Fall on same level involving snow and ice 11.4%	Fall from one level to another 4.4%	Fall from collision with, or pushing by another person 2.9%
25-29	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 54.8%	Fall from stairs and steps 16.2%	Fall on same level involving snow and ice 13.8%	Fall from one level to another 5.6%	Fall from collision with, or pushing by another person 2.0%
30-34	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 53.1%	Fall from stairs and steps 15.7%	Fall on same level involving snow and ice 15.3%	Fall from one level to another 6.3%	Fall from building or structure 1.8%
35-39	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 51.7%	Fall from stairs and steps 15.7%	Fall on same level involving snow and ice 15.6%	Fall from one level to another 7.9%	Fall from building or structure 1.8%
40-44	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 50.1%	Fall on same level involving snow and ice 16.4%	Fall from stairs and steps 15.8%	Fall from one level to another 8.4%	Fall from building or structure 2.4%
45-49	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 49.1%	Fall on same level involving snow and ice 19.3%	Fall from stairs and steps 14.7%	Fall from one level to another 8.3%	Fall from building or structure 2.1%
50-54	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 51.1%	Fall on same level involving snow and ice 20.5%	Fall from stairs and steps 13.8%	Fall from one level to another 7.1%	Fall from chair 2.1%
55-59	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 52.5%	Fall on same level involving snow and ice 22.0%	Fall from stairs and steps 13.0%	Fall from one level to another 5.6%	Fall from chair 2.3%
60-64	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 55.7%	Fall on same level involving snow and ice 21.6%	Fall from stairs and steps 11.4%	Fall from one level to another 4.2%	Fall from chair 3.0%
65-69	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 60.0%	Fall on same level involving snow and ice 19.3%	Fall from stairs and steps 10.9%	Fall from chair 3.8%	Fall from one level to another 2.5%
70+	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling 64.7%	Fall on same level involving snow and ice 13.2%	Fall from stairs and steps 9.8%	Fall from bed 4.9%	Fall from chair 3.9%

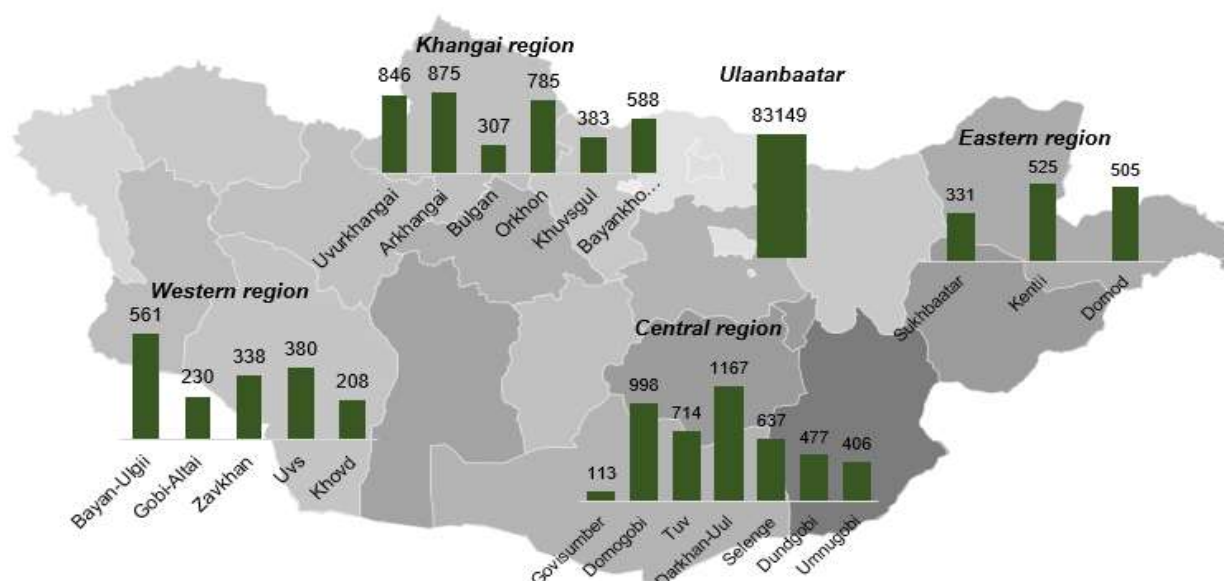
In 2024, the distribution of fall injury cases by location is as follows: Ankle and foot injuries: 21.0% (19 866 cases), Elbow and forearm injuries: 17.3% (16 309 cases), Brain injuries 14.6% (13 842 cases), Knee and shin injuries: 15.0% (14 163 cases). These are the leading types of injuries diagnosed from falls.

Table 7.16. Injury location, percentage, 2024

Injury to the body regions	2024	
	Incidence number	Percentages
Head injury	13842	14.6
Neck injury	490	0.5
Chest injury	5952	6.3
Abdominal injury	6474	6.8
Shoulder and upper arm injuries	6690	7.1
Elbow and forearm injuries	16309	17.3
Wrist and hand injury	6618	7.0
Hip and thigh injury	3811	4.0
Knee and lower leg injury	14163	15.0
Ankle and foot injuries	19866	21.0
Injuries involving multiple parts of the body	87	0.1
Injury of unspecified parts	22	0.0
Other unspecified effects	6	0.0
Complications	193	0.2
Total	94523	100.0

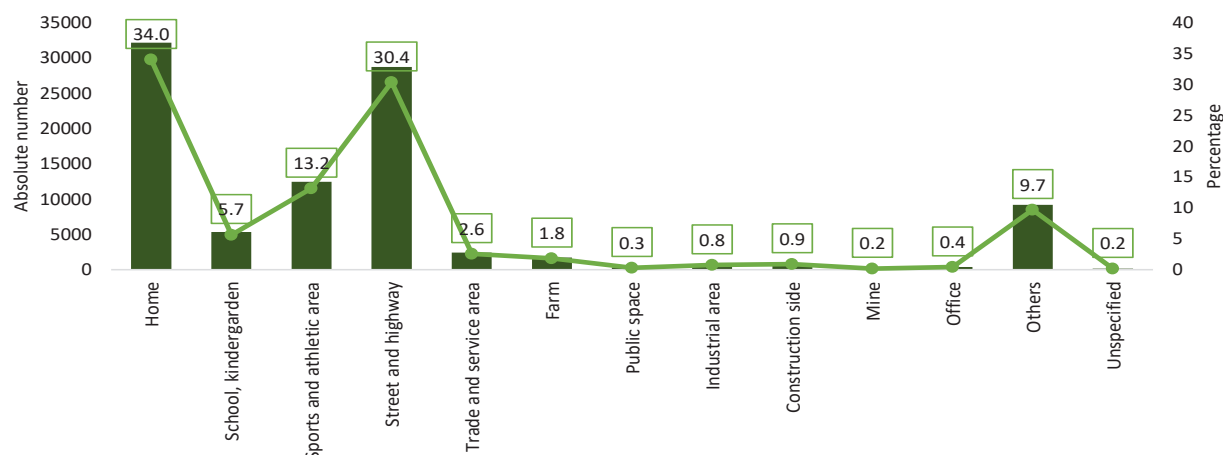
In 2024, 88.0% of new fall injury cases were registered in the capital. This means that 9 out of 10 individuals who received care for fall-related injuries were reported in the capital, while only 1 in 10 cases occurred in local areas. The number of new fall-related injury cases is higher in the Central 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, 2024



Source: Office for Statistic and Surveillance Research of NCTO

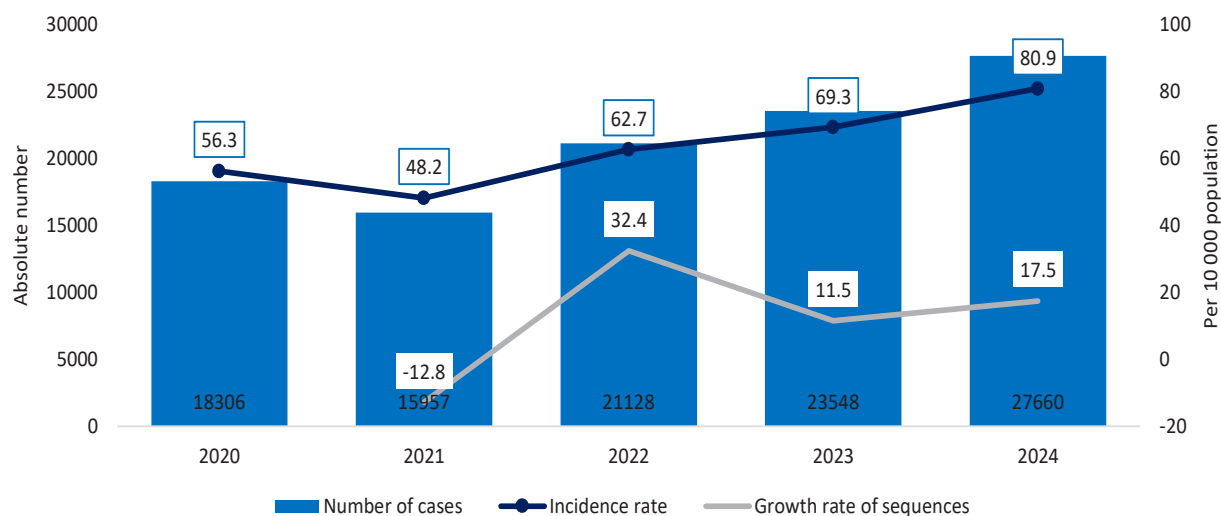
When analyzing the locations of fall-related accidents, it is most commonly reported that the falls occurred at home or in the yard. However, a significant number of fall injuries also happen in public spaces such as the street, sports halls, schools, and kindergartens.

Figure 7.44. Causes of falls, injuries, location, percentage, 2024

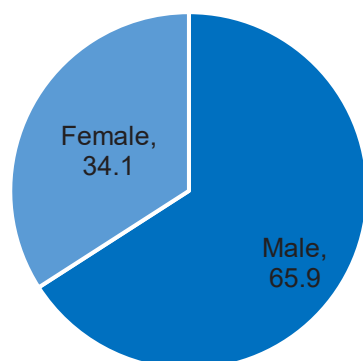
Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

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

In 2024, there were 27 660 new cases of traffic accidents, marking an 17.5% increase compared to the previous year. Traffic accidents remain one of the leading causes of injury, with 80.9 out of every 10 000 people in Mongolia affected by such incidents.

Figure 7.45. Incidence and incidence rates of road traffic accidents, 2024

Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

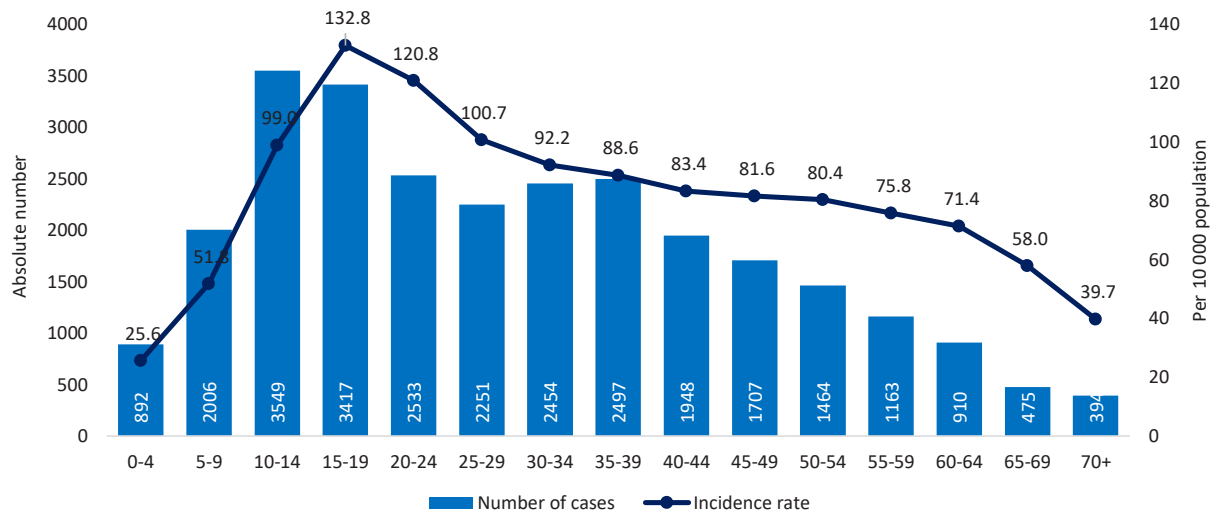
Figure 7.46. Causes of traffic accidents by sex, 2024

In 2024, In this year, 65.9% (18 320) of road traffic accident cases involved men, while 34.1% (9 430) involved women. involved men, while 35.4% (8,346) involved women.

In 2024, there were 3 549 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 15-19 years than in other age groups. Specifically, 132.8 out of 10 000 individuals aged 15-19 were injured in a traffic accident.

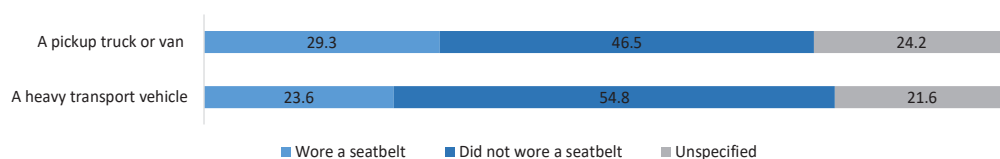


Figure 7.47. Transport accident and injuries, per 10 000 population, 2024



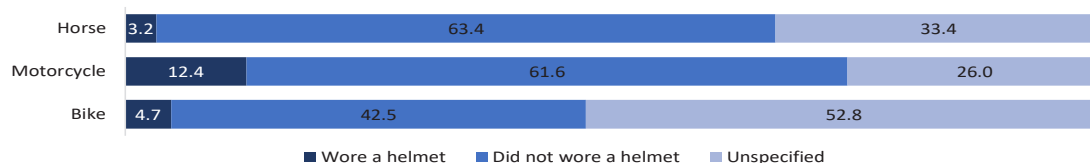
In 29.3% of road traffic accidents while driving a passenger car, and 23.6% of road accidents involving trucks, it is reported that seat belts were worn, 3.2% of road accidents involving motorcycles, 12.4% of road accidents involving bicycles, and 4.7% of road accidents involving bicycles.

Figure 7.48. Seat belt use, vehicle type, percentage, 2024



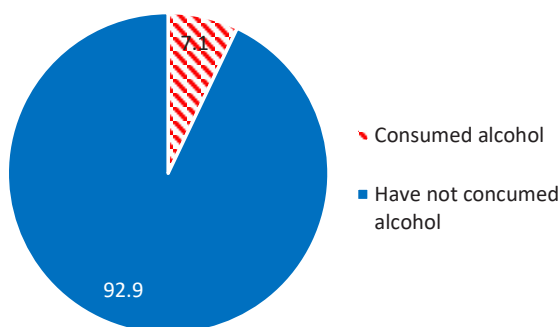
Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

Figure 7.49. Use of protective helmets, type of vehicle, percentage, 2024



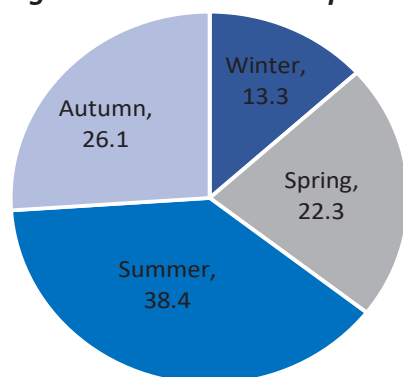
7.1% of all cases involved in traffic accidents were related to alcohol consumption.

Figure 7.50. Alcohol consumption, percentage, 2024



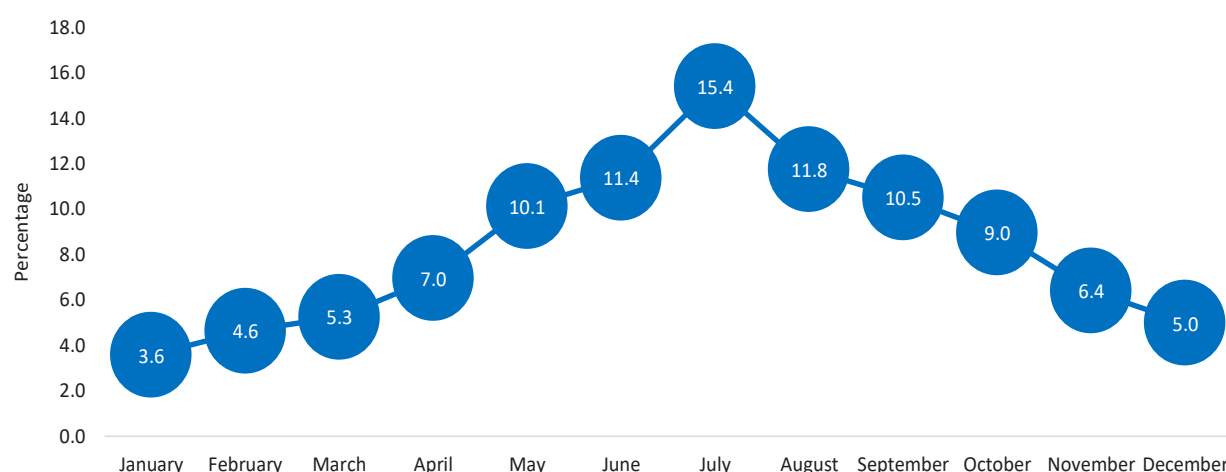
One of the causes of injuries showing seasonal variation is road traffic accidents. In 2024, 39% of new cases caused by road traffic accidents occurred during the summer season, while the lowest proportion was observed in winter.

Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

Figure 7.51. Season and percentage of new traffic accident cases, 2024

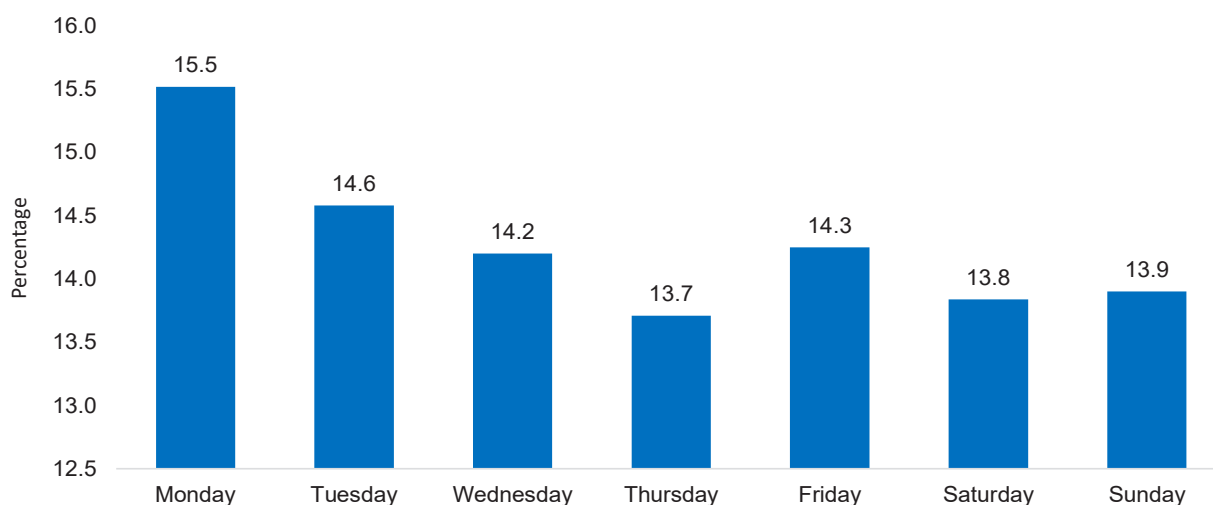
In the reporting year, the number of hospital visits due to road traffic accidents was highest in July (15.4%) compared to other months.

Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

Figure 7.52. The number of new cases of traffic accidents in the month of 2024, in percentage

Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

In 2024, Monday (15.5%) of the week due to road traffic accidents was relatively high, and Thursday (13.7%) was the lowest.

Figure 7.53. Transport accident by registered days of the week, 2024

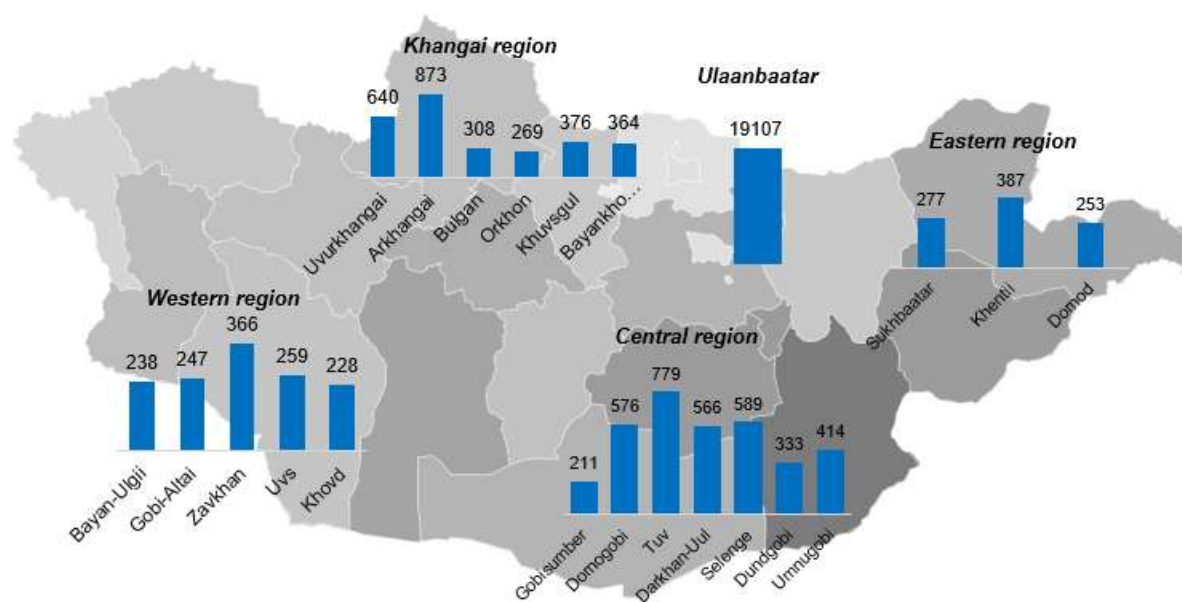
In 2024, 69.1% of all traffic accident cases were registered in the capital, while 30.9% were in local areas. The rate of cases in the capital is twice as high as in local areas.

Table 7.17. Places where road traffic accidents were registered, percentage, incidence rate, 2024

Reported locations	New cause		Incidence rate
	Incidence number	Percentages	
Capital	19107	69.1%	115.1
Province	8553	30.9%	48.6

The incidence of road traffic accident-related injuries is highest in Arkhangai and Tuv provinces, and lowest in Govisumber province. Additionally, the Central region shows a higher incidence compared to other regions.

Figure 7.54. Transport accident by registered region, 2024



Source: National Center for Trauma and Orthopedic Research Center

7.4. LEADING CAUSES OF MORBIDITY IN INPATIENT CARE

By 2024, the top 5 causes of hospitalization per 10 000 population:

- Respiratory system's diseases 501.7
- Cardiovascular system's diseases 403.0
- Digestive system's diseases 331.0
- Kidney and Urinary system's diseases 231.2
- Nervous system's diseases 186.1

Table 7.18. Top 5 Causes of Hospitalization per 10 000 Population, 2015–2024

Morbidity causes	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	decade average
Respiratory system's diseases	353.0	465.0	432.0	466.0	478.0	298.0	160.6	508.0	513.3	501.7	417.6
Cardiovascular system's diseases	392.0	407.0	412.0	422.0	427.0	365.0	262.9	365.0	401.8	403.0	385.8
Digestive system's diseases	338.0	339.0	333.0	341.0	342.0	341.0	262.0	327.0	342.7	331.0	329.7
Kidney and Urinary system's diseases	307.0	312.0	316.0	320.0	328.0	323.0	239.8	276.0	260.3	231.2	291.3
Nervous system's diseases	190.0	198.0	211.0	215.0	226.0	229.0	140.9	186.0	208.9	186.1	199.1

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 501.7 per 10000 population, which is 84.1 higher than the 10-year average and lower 11.6 more than last year. Diseases of the cardiovascular system are at 403.0 per 10000 population, representing an increase of 17.2 compared to the 10-year average and 1.2 more than last year.

Compared to the 10-year average, diseases of the digestive system increased by 1.4, while diseases of the nervous system decreased by 60.2 and diseases of the genitourinary system decreased by 13.0, respectively.

Hospitalization rates are: 2375.2 per 10000 for the male population; 3687.7 per 10000 for the female population. This indicates that women are hospitalized approximately 1.5 times more than men. In terms of regional distribution, the Western region has the highest total incidence rate, at 2940.2 per 10000 population, which is lower than the national average by 100.4.

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

Table 7.19. Top 5 Causes of Hospitalization, 2024

Indicator	Total morbidity	Respiratory system	Cardiovascular system	Digestive system	Kidney and urinary system	Nervous system
Gender						
male	2375.2	518.4	342.9	305.6	134.4	141.1
female	3687.7	485.5	461.4	355.8	325.3	229.8
Age group						
male						
under 20	1732.9	938.3	12.5	183.7	50.6	68.1
20–44	1513.9	148.7	156.1	256.4	110.7	129.6
45–64	4010.7	264.8	915.2	551.6	249.5	254.5
65 and over	8882.5	730.6	2665.0	833.1	650.2	453.6
female						
under 20	1620.1	856.8	12.6	163.1	56.6	65.8
20–44	3830.1	181.5	192.8	249.1	444.1	196.9
45–64	5192.5	279.1	1005.1	649.9	496.2	439.4
65 and over	10333.7	599.9	2833.0	1132.5	723.8	707.6
Location						
local	3447.9	537.8	397.9	410.4	227.0	185.8
rural	2656.5	467.7	407.7	256.2	235.1	186.4
Region						
Western	2940.2	457.4	500.0	308.1	287.6	242.8
Khangai	2582.5	410.6	474.5	260.8	258.3	137.6
Tuv	2531.5	516.1	319.8	207.7	195.1	168.9
Eastern	2617.9	527.2	263.5	259.3	169.3	251.2
National average	3040.6	501.7	403.0	331.0	231.2	186.1



Table 7.20. Structure and percentage of common inpatients, 2015-2024

ICD 10	Top causes	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	decade average
Kidney and urinary system's diseases	Inflammation of the renal tubules (N10-N16)	63.6	63.0	63.1	62.9	63.1	59.3	63.1	57.4	55.8	55.6	60.7
Respiratory system's diseases	Pneumonia(J12-J18)	44.0	52.4	49.1	51.8	51.4	43.9	37.9	58.3	58.4	61.5	50.9
Digestive system's diseases	Liver disease(K70-K77)	26.9	26.0	25.5	23.2	23.6	19.6	18.3	21.9	22.6	22.9	23.0
	Appendicitis (K35-K38)	13.1	12.6	12.2	11.3	11.1	10.7	12.8	10.3	8.7	8.4	11.1
	Gallbladder disorders (K80-K81)	13.2	13.4	13.5	14.3	13.8	14.9	14.4	14.5	12.8	11.7	13.7
Cardio-vascular system's diseases	Hypertension(I10-I15)	40.2	39.7	40.1	40.2	41.3	34.9	24.6	27.4	29.0	29.0	34.6
	Cardiac ischemia (I20, I23-I25)	23.6	24.3	24.1	23.3	22.5	24.4	31.3	21.6	16.8	12.5	22.4
Nervous system's diseases	Nerve, nerve root and plexus disorders(G50-G59)	34.8	36.4	37.2	38.9	40.4	40.7	31.9	29.4	28.8	27.9	34.6
	Epilepsia(G40-G41)	11.1	10.6	9.5	9.5	7.9	6.9	8.6	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.9

As of 2024, among the top five leading causes of hospitalization, the following diseases are predominant: Among patients hospitalized for genitourinary system diseases, 55.6% were due to inflammatory diseases of the renal tubules. Within respiratory system diseases, 61.5% of hospitalizations were due to pneumonia. For digestive system diseases, 22.9% were due to liver disorders. Among cardiovascular diseases, 29.0% of patients were hospitalized due to hypertension, and 12.5% due to ischemic heart disease, indicating that these conditions remain prevalent in the population.

In 2015, pneumonia accounted for 44.0% of hospitalizations due to respiratory system diseases. This figure rose to 58.4% in 2023, and further increased by 3.1 percentage points in 2024, reaching 61.5%.

In 2015, within digestive system diseases, 26.9% of hospitalizations were due to liver disorders, and 13.2% due to gallbladder diseases. In 2024, these proportions declined to 22.9% and 11.7%, respectively.

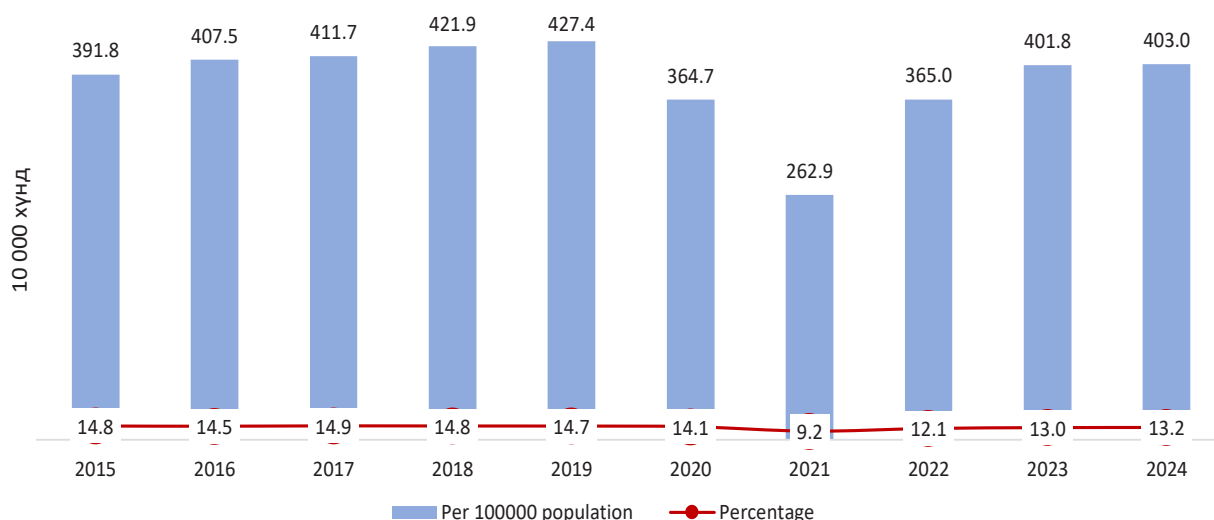
Hypertension, which accounted for 40.2% of cardiovascular-related hospitalizations in 2015, decreased to 29.0% in 2024.

Cardiovascular diseases overall represented 13.2% of all hospitalizations in 2024, which is 1.6 percentage points lower compared to 2015. The cardiovascular disease prevalence in 2024 was 403.0 per 10000 population, with a rate of 342.9 per 10000 males and 461.4 per 10000 females. By location, the prevalence was 407.7 per 10000 in rural areas and 397.9 per 10000 in Ulaanbaatar.

7.4.1 Cardiovascular Diseases Among Inpatients

Cardiovascular diseases accounted for 13.2% of all inpatient cases, representing a 1.6 percentage point decrease compared to 2015. As of 2024, the cardiovascular morbidity rate was 403.0 per 10 000 population, with 342.9 per 10 000 males and 461.4 per 10 000 females. By location, the morbidity rate was 407.7 per 10 000 population in rural areas and 397.9 in Ulaanbaatar.

Figure 7.55. Cardiovascular disease rate among inpatients, percentage per 10 000 population, 2015-2024



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 2.0%.

Other types of hypertension make up 26.9%.

Combined, hypertension constitutes 28.9% of the total cardiovascular diseases.

Stroke accounts for 4.5% of cardiovascular disease cases.

Ischemic heart disease represents 12.5% of the total number of cardiovascular cases.

Figure 7.56. Patterns of reported cardiovascular morbidity among inpatients, 2024

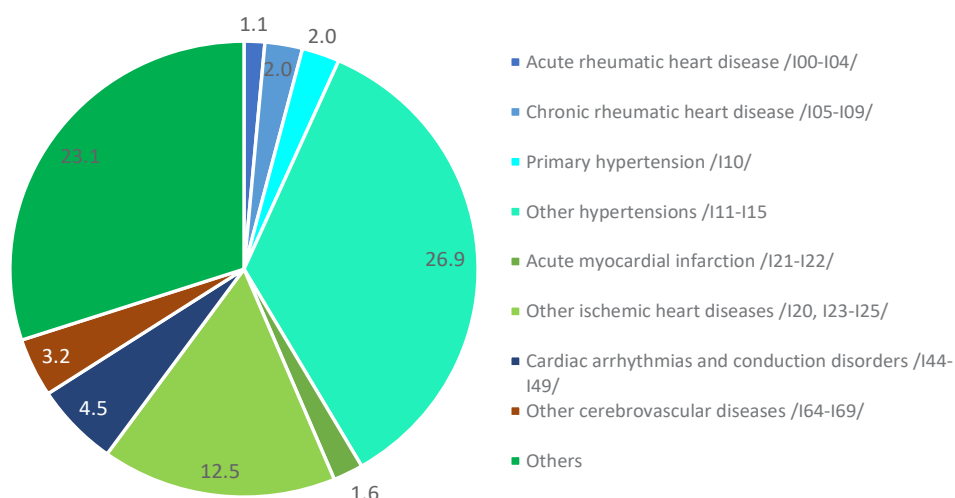
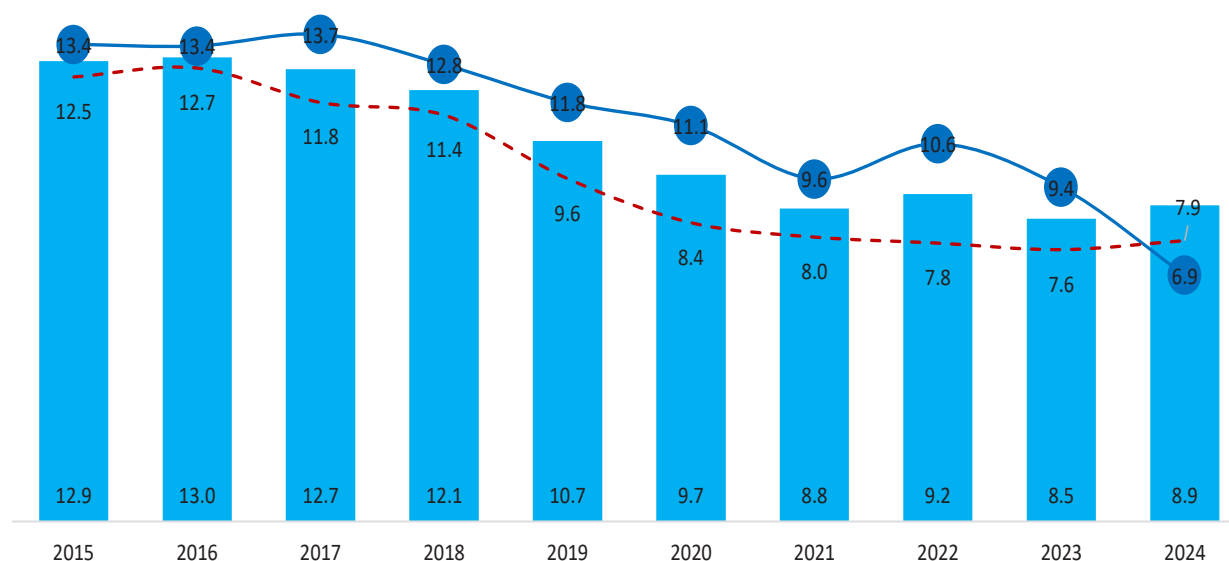




Table 7.21. Diseases of the cardiovascular system, as a percentage, 2015-2024

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hypertention rate, (I11-I15) per 10 000 population										
total	26.2	28.3	34.1	40.7	41.4	27.4	22.7	56.4	71.0	74.8
male	46.0	51.0	62.2	69.9	71.8	49.4	41.9	107.8	135.7	141.4
female	36.3	39.8	48.4	55.5	56.8	38.5	32.4	82.5	103.8	108.6
Primary hypertension rate, (I10) 10 000 population										
total	91.0	91.3	86.7	84.2	89.8	67.9	24.3	14.0	9.8	6.6
male	150.5	151.8	145.5	143.3	149.3	109.0	40.1	21.0	15.4	9.8
female	121.2	122.0	116.6	114.2	119.9	88.7	32.3	17.5	12.6	8.2
Ischemiac heart diseases rate (I20, I23-I25), 10 000 population										
total	83.5	89.7	90.8	90.5	89.0	79.5	69.4	70.1	61.2	47.6
male	100.9	108.2	107.6	105.9	102.9	98.1	94.7	87.7	73.3	53.0
female	92.4	99.1	99.4	98.3	96.0	88.9	82.2	79.0	67.3	50.3
Cerebrovascular diseases rate(I64-I69), 10 000 population										
total	47.4	48.9	48.2	54.2	58.1	52.9	34.4	54.3	66.8	73.2
male	60.5	64.5	65.9	76.4	79.8	76.1	51.8	88.3	102.9	112.6
female	54.0	56.8	57.2	65.4	69.1	64.7	43.2	71.6	85.1	93.2
Other and unspecified premature depolarization (I44-I49), 10 000 population										
total	1.50	2.16	2.64	3.22	3.72	5.02	3.99	9.56	11.64	14.6
male	1.88	2.54	3.01	3.54	4.34	6.74	5.96	14.46	16.62	21.7
female	1.69	2.35	2.83	3.38	4.03	5.89	4.99	12.05	14.16	18.2

Figure 7.57. Cerebral stroke (hemorrhagic, I60-I62 among inpatients, rate per 10 000 population, 2015-2024



7.5. SURGERY

In 2024, a total of 213 021 patients underwent surgery nationwide. Of these:- 79.7% were operated on in Ulaanbaatar.- 20.3% were operated on in rural areas.

Among all surgeries:

-10.7% were laparoscopic procedures.

-0.2% were repeat surgeries.

The postoperative complication rate was 0.2%, and the mortality rate was 0.2%.

Table 7.22. Number of surgeries performed in hospitals in Ulaanbaatar, 2024

Hospital name	Number of people who underwent surgery		From this		Surgical difficulty	Mortality
	Total	from this: under 15	Laparo-scopic surgery	Repeated surgery		
First Central Hospital	8.9	0.1	32.8	18.6	19.1	21.7
Second Central Hospital	3.1	0.0	10.0	9.0	4.6	0.7
Third Central Hospital	5.9	1.0	1.0	4.0	2.7	12.3
National Center for Maternal and Child Health	7.8	30.9	1.5	19.4	10.1	1.1
National Center for Communicable Diseases	2.4	0.0	0.8	5.9	30.2	8.5
National Cancer Center	0.4	0.2	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.0
National Trauma and Orthopedic Center	9.4	11.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	48.0
Mongolia-Japan hospital	2.0	0.7	10.4	2.1	15.0	0.0
National Second Center of Maternal and Child	2.7	4.7	0.4	0.3	8.2	0.0
Central hospital of MNUMS	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private hospitals under the MoH	13.7	5.0	15.0	21.0	3.5	1.1
Ulaanbaatar Health Department	43.7	46.1	25.3	14.1	4.1	6.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7.23. Major surgeries, by type, 2024

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	1.6	0.8	0.1	3.8	2.9	25.2
Operations on the endocrine gland system	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.0
Eye surgeries	6.5	4.1	4.3	7.3	0.5	0.2
Ear surgeries	1.0	2.4	0.7	2.0	1.2	0.0
Nose, mouth and pharynx operations	23.3	48.1	2.8	3.1	8.2	0.2
Operations performed on the respiratory system	0.7	0.4	0.4	2.7	2.4	5.9
Operations on the cardiovascular system	4.0	1.3	3.6	3.1	1.2	7.4
Operations on the blood and lymphatic system	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8
Operations on the digestive system	18.8	13.9	57.2	46.6	61.5	38.3
Operations on the urinary system	2.0	0.8	8.8	3.8	3.6	2.5
Operations on the male genital organs	1.9	5.0	3.3	1.8	1.2	0.2
Operations on the female genital organs	10.5	0.3	9.5	2.4	1.7	0.0
Obstetric procedures	7.8	0.0	0.0	5.3	6.7	0.0
musculoskeletal system	14.4	13.1	9.0	10.2	5.8	8.0
Operations on the external organ systems	6.7	9.6	0.0	7.3	2.2	11.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

CHAPTER VIII

POPULATION MORTALITY

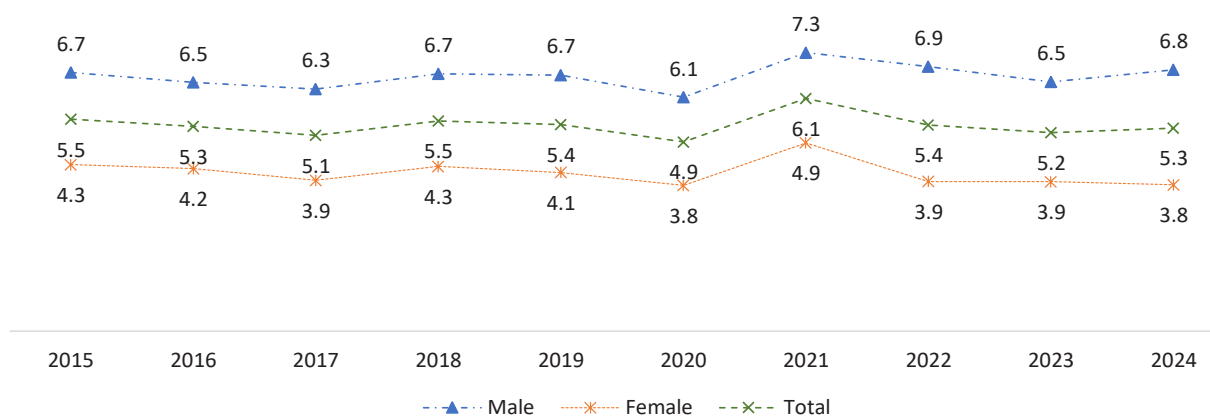
CHAPTER VIII. POPULATION MORTALITY

Before 1990, diseases of the respiratory system were the leading cause of morbidity and mortality of the population in Mongolia, but after 1990, diseases caused by cardiovascular causes have been consistently leading and increasing. Mortality due to cardiovascular diseases was 7.1 percent in the 1950s, 23.4 percent in 1985, 30.8 percent in 1995, and 31.9 percent in 2024. The majority of deaths due to cardiovascular diseases are hypertension, myocardial infarction, and stroke.

8.1. THE LEADING CAUSES OF POPULATION MORTALITY

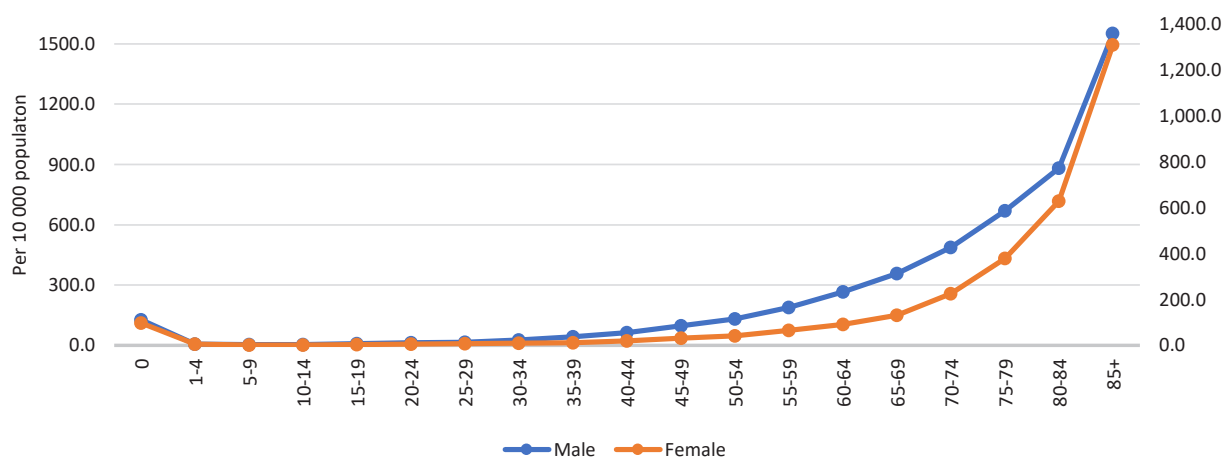
In the past decade, Mongolia has witnessed an average of 17 thousand deaths annually, with 61.0% affecting men and 39.0% affecting women. Among the leading causes, cardiovascular diseases (31.9%), cancers (25.0%), and accidents and external causes (18.6%) predominate. The proportion of male deaths continues to rise. In 2024, the death toll reached 18.1 thousand, marking a 3.4% increase from the 10-year average. The overall mortality rate stands at 5.3, with 6.8 per 1 000 males and 3.8 per 1,000 females.

Figure 8.1. Crude Death Rate by Sex, 2015–2024



One of the indicators of mortality is the Age-specific death rates (ASDR), which provides a decline of the ASDR for each gender as of 2019. As the infant mortality rate is not high in our country, one can see that the image below is “J” shaped. The mortality rates for males also high in all age groups.

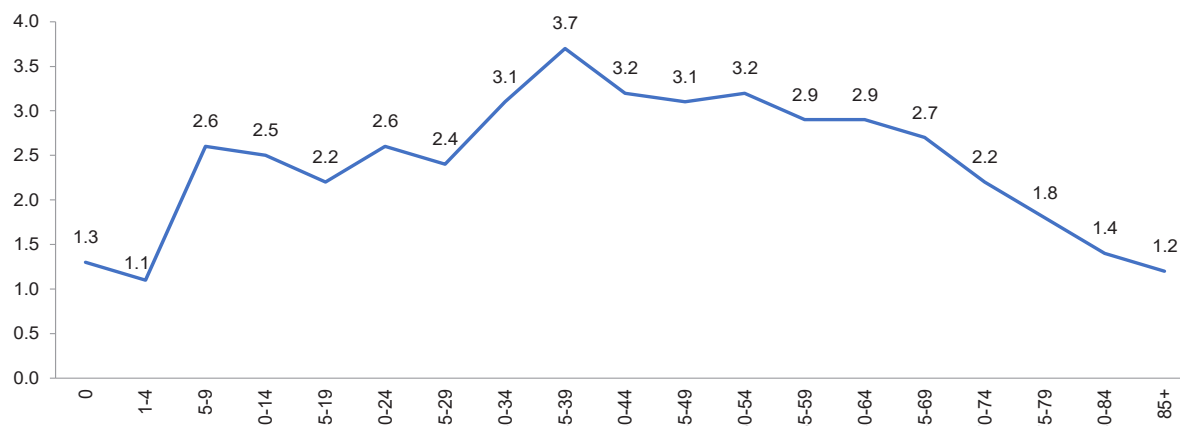
Figure 8.2. Crude death rate, by sex and age groups, 2024





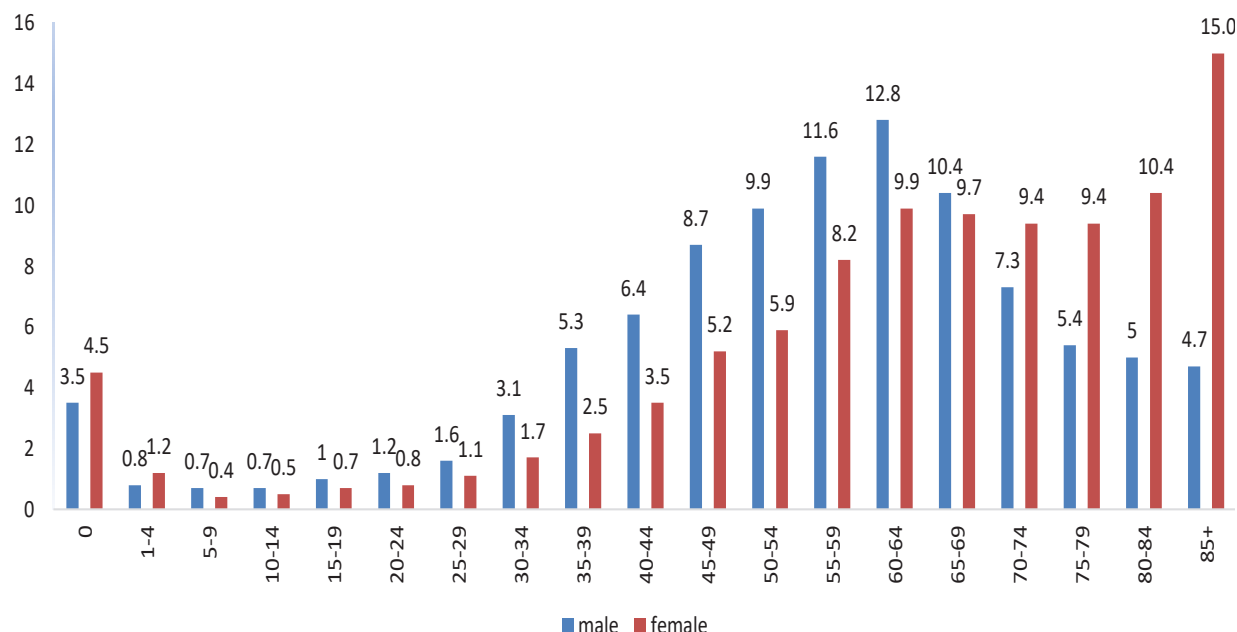
As of 2024, the sex ratio of the death rate for each age group peaks at 35-39 years of age, standing at 3.7. In the reported year, there were a total of 773 registered cases in the 35-39 age group, with 608 being men and 165 women. When compared to every 10000 male population aged 35-39, there were 43.1 male and 11.7 female deaths.

Figure 8.3. Death sex ratio by age groups, 2024

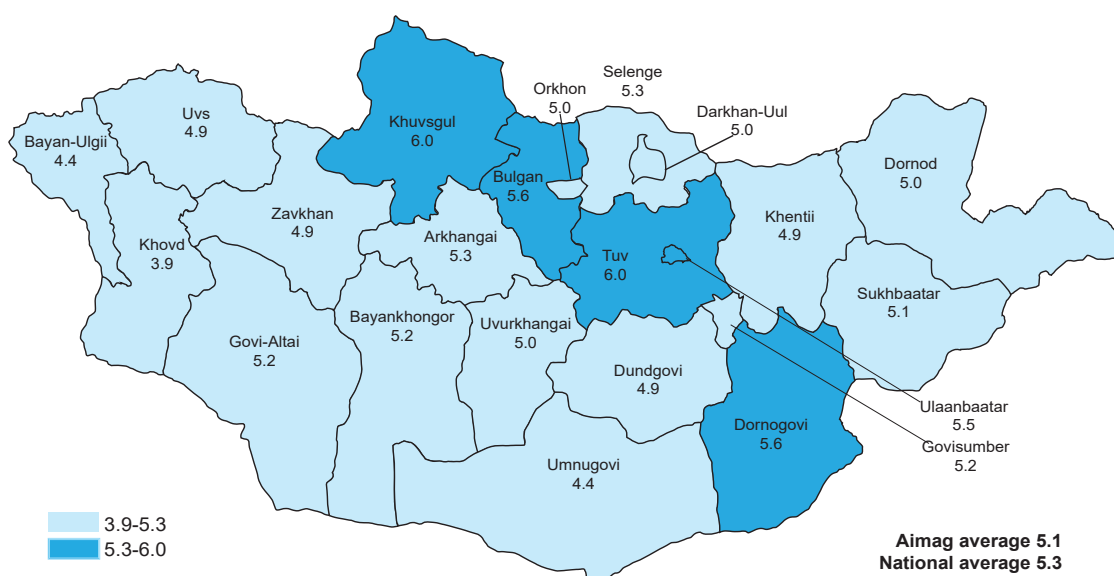


In the 40-44, 50-54 age group, the sex ratio stands at 3.2, indicating that the mortality rate for men in this age bracket surpasses that of women in any other age group. When scrutinizing the causes of death, men in this age range exhibit 3.6-5.4 times higher rates of cardiovascular diseases, accidents, and external causes compared to women.

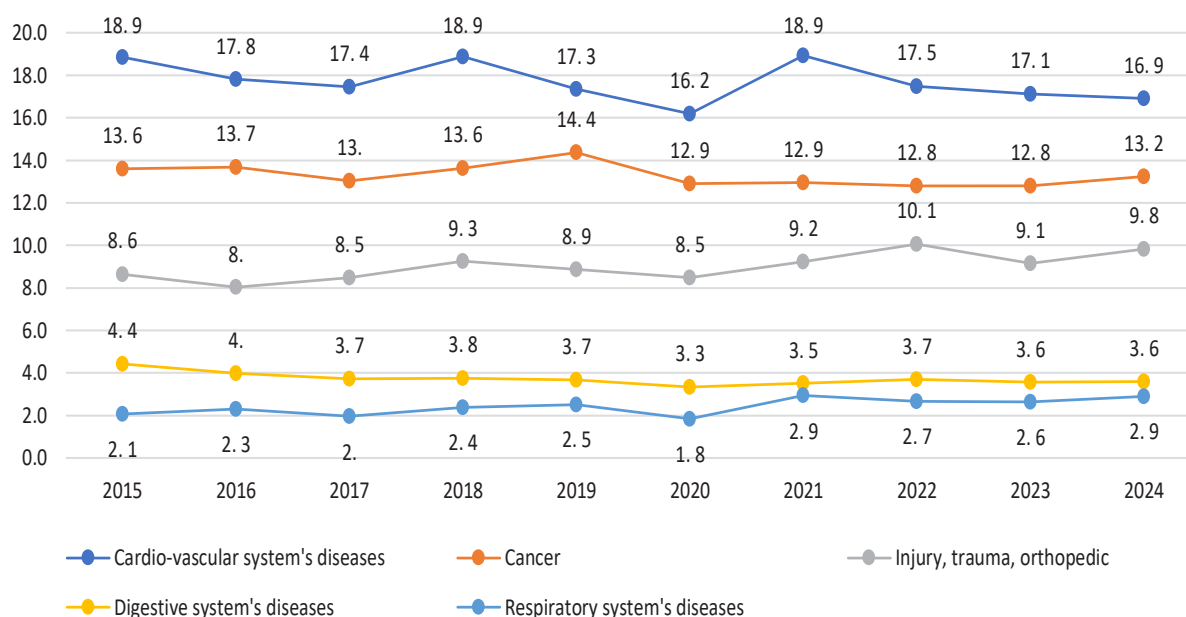
Figure 8.4. Percentage of mortality by age groups, 2024



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. Total mortality rate, per 1000 people, by province, 2024

The leading causes of mortality per 10 000 population are as follows: cardiovascular system diseases account for 16.9 deaths, cancer for 13.2 deaths, accidents and external causes for 9.8 deaths, digestive system disorders for 3.6 deaths, and respiratory system disorders for 2.9 deaths.

Figure 8.6. Leading causes of mortality, per 10 000 population, 2015-2024

When examining mortality by age group, it was found that 45.6% of men and 72.0% of women passed away at retirement age, while 47.7% of men and 20.7% of women died during their working years. The mortality rate among working-age men is 2.3 times higher compared to women.



Figure 8.7. Percentage of men and women mortality, by age groups, 2024

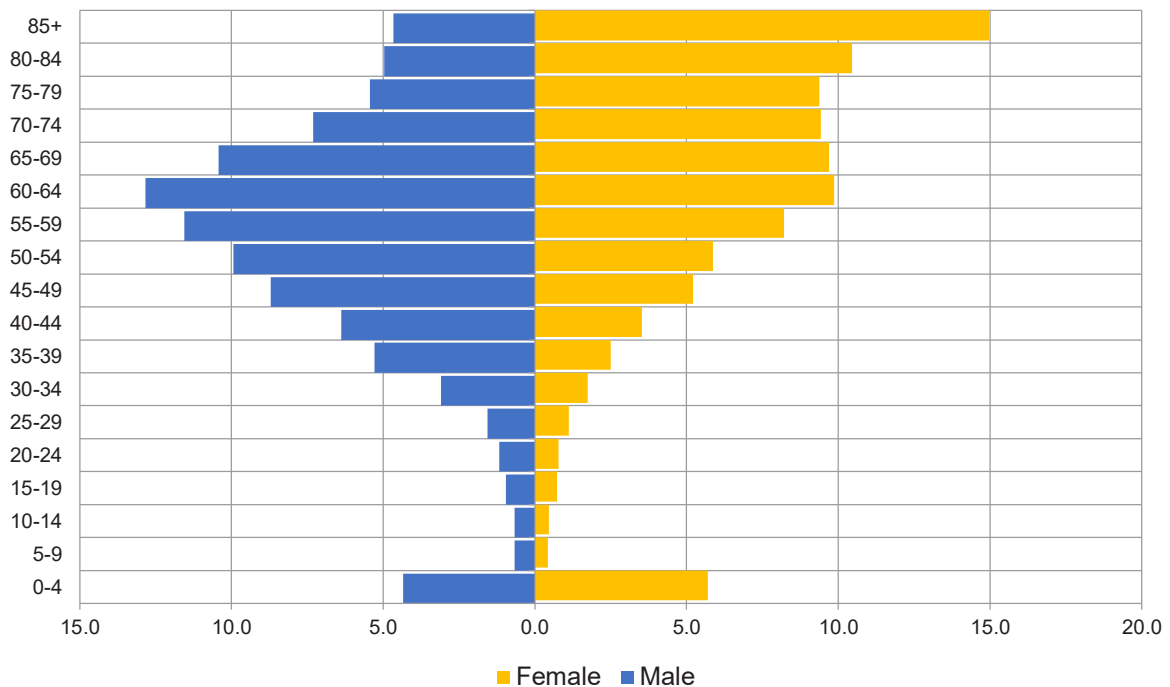


Table 8.1. Leading causes of mortality, per 10 000 population, 2024

Indicators	Total mor- tality	Diseases of the cardiovascular system	Cancer	Injuries and external causes	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the respiratory system
Sex						
Male	68.2	21.3	15.6	16.0	4.1	3.9
Female	38.2	12.6	11.0	3.8	3.0	2.0
Age groups						
Male						
Under 20	11.1	0.2	0.6	3.3	0.2	0.9
20-44	33.0	5.2	2.3	18.6	3.1	1.3
45-65	157.4	50.9	39.2	36.4	11.3	8.3
65 and above	538.9	237.9	173.2	27.1	20.6	36.0
Female						
Under 20	7.3	0.2	0.4	1.8	0.2	0.6
20-44	10.6	1.5	1.7	4.0	1.2	0.4
45-65	53.9	14.0	18.9	6.9	5.5	2.1
65 and above	320.6	142.5	98.3	5.4	21.7	17.9
Location						
Urban	55.3	15.8	12.5	12.0	4.2	3.5
Rural	50.8	18.0	14.0	7.8	3.0	2.4
Region						
Western	45.9	16.9	14.0	6.1	2.1	1.4
Khangai	53.4	20.3	14.0	7.9	2.6	2.3
Central	52.0	17.7	13.5	8.3	4.0	3.1
Eastern	49.9	14.5	14.9	9.7	3.0	2.5
National average	53.0	16.9	13.2	9.8	3.6	2.9

8.2. THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM MORTALITY

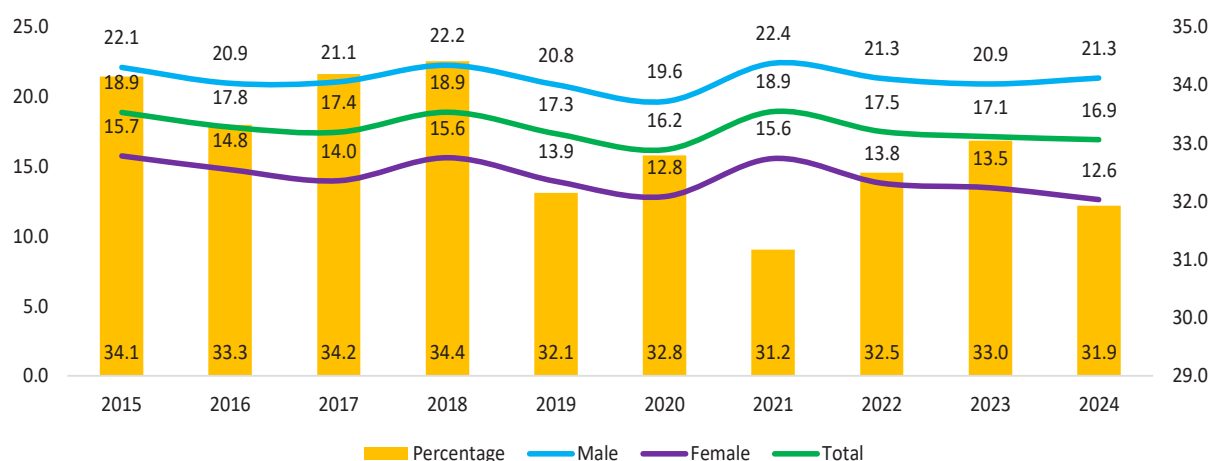
Each year, 5500-6000 people die from cardiovascular disease, making it the leading cause of death in the population. Of those who die from cardiovascular diseases, 62.2% are men and 37.8% are women.

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.

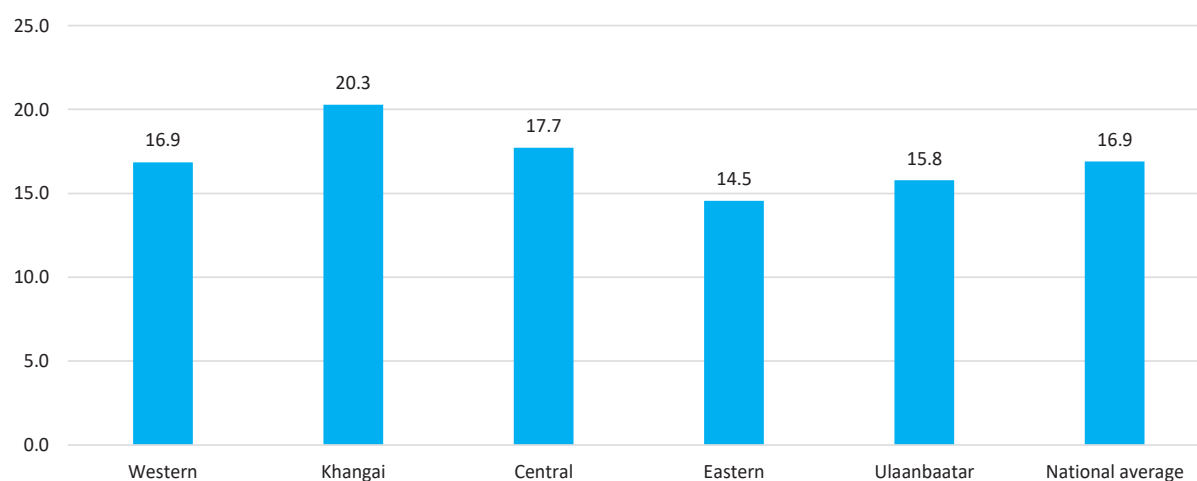
Additionally, 37.9% of men and 12.3% of women who died from cardiovascular diseases were of working age. The mortality rate due to cardiovascular diseases is 21.3 per 10000 male population and 12.6 per 10000 female population.

Figure 8.8. Death rate from causes of cardiovascular system diseases, from total deaths, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2015-2024



The death rate due to cardiovascular diseases is 20.3 per 10000 population in the provinces of the Khangai region and 17.7 per 10000 population in the provinces of the Central 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 region and in Ulaanbaatar.

Figure 8.9. The circulatory system mortality, per 10 000 population, by region, 2024





By province, the death rates due to cardiovascular diseases per 10 000 population are higher than the national average in the following areas: Dundgovi (23.6), Khuvsgul (23.6), Tuv (23.0), Bulgan (21.3), Arkhangai (20.4), Zavkhan (20.4), Selenge (19.6), Uvurkhangai (19.5), Govi-Altai (19.1), Bayankhongor (18.5), Bayan-Ulgii (17.9), Orkhon (17.5), Darkhan-Uul (17.2) are higher than the national average.

Figure 8. 10. Cardiovascular Disease Mortality per 10 000 Population by Province, 2024

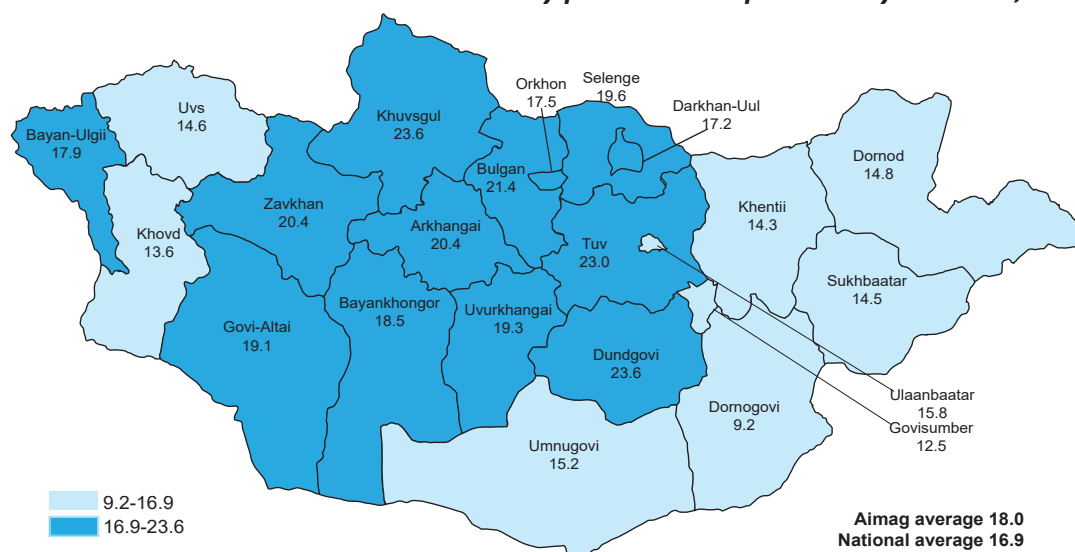
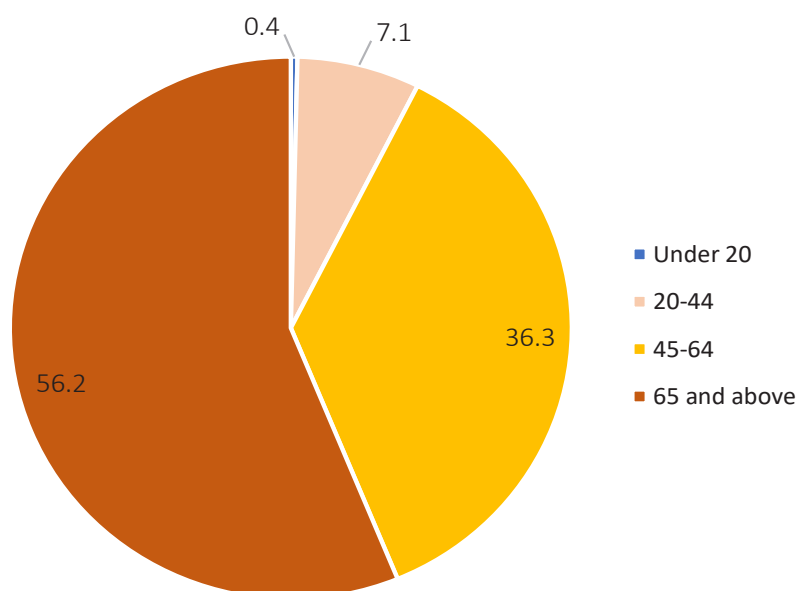


Figure 8.11. The circulatory system mortality, by age groups, 2024



In the realm of cardiovascular disease mortality, a striking 92.5% of fatalities occur in individuals aged over 45 years, constituting 41.3% attributable to ischemic heart disease and 18.2% to stroke among all cardiovascular diseases. Ulaanbaatar shoulders a significant burden, with 45.3% of cardiovascular disease-related deaths recorded in the city.

In the latest reporting period, a total of 2 389 individuals succumbed to cardiovascular diseases, marking it as the primary cause of mortality among the population. This figure represents a decrease of 131 fatalities compared to the 10-year average and a decline of 107 deaths from the preceding year.

With mortality rates standing at 9.0 per 10 000 male population and 5.0 per 10000 female population, the incidence among males is 1.8 times higher than that among females. higher in males than females.

Figure 8.12. Ischemic heart mortality rate, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2015-2024

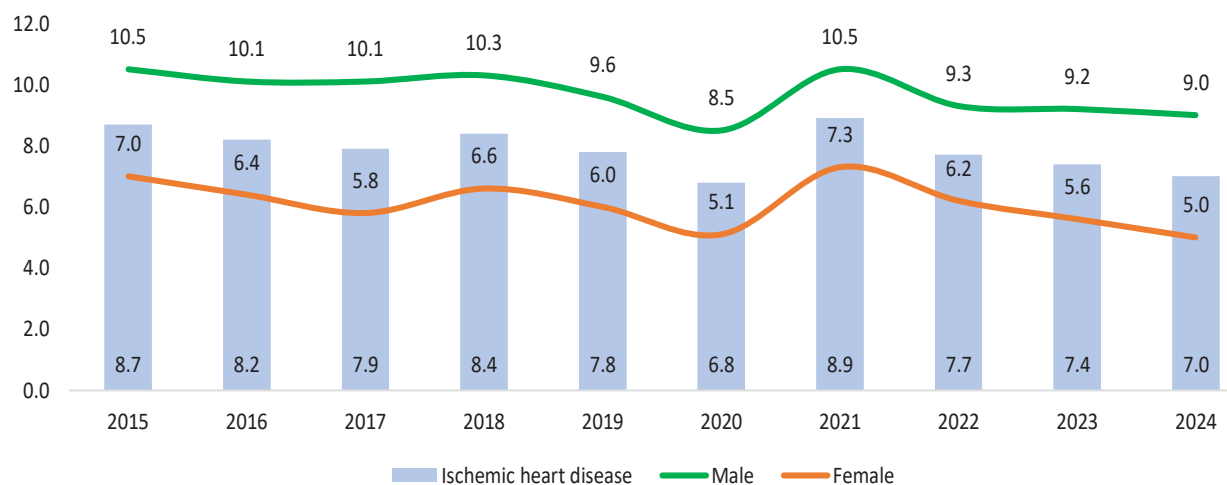
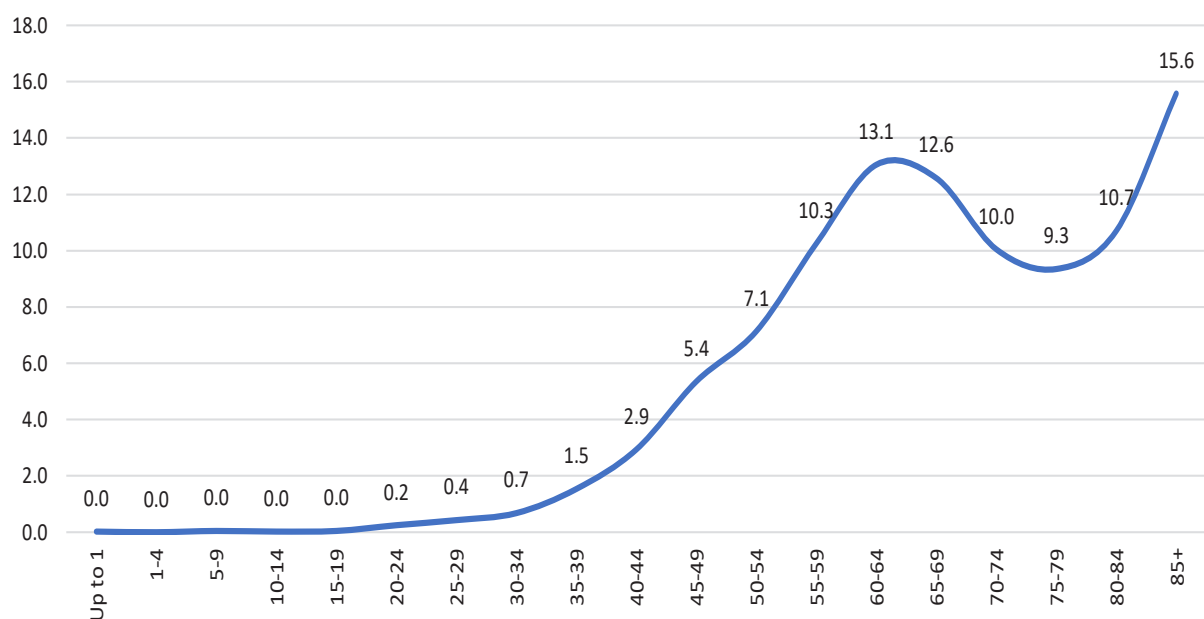


Figure 8.13. Preventable cardiovascular disease mortality by age, percentage, 2024



**Table 8.2. Death rate of stroke, per 10 000 population, 2018-2024**

Stroke							
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total mortality	5.24	4.52	3.97	4.28	4.03	3.42	3.10
Under 20	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
20-44	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9
45-64	15.0	12.4	10.6	10.6	10.8	8.7	8.2
65 and above	48.9	41.8	37.4	39.9	34.4	28.4	23.6
Male	6.06	5.33	4.72	5.26	5.07	4.10	3.96
Under 20	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-44	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4
45-64	20.4	16.8	15.0	14.2	16.1	12.6	11.9
65 and above	60.2	52.0	46.1	58.0	43.9	36.0	31.8
Female	4.45	3.73	3.25	3.32	3.03	2.75	2.27
Under 20	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
20-44	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
45-64	10.4	8.7	6.8	7.5	6.2	5.4	4.9
65 and above	41.6	35.2	31.8	28.3	28.2	23.7	18.4

Table 8.3. Death rate of hypertensive diseases, per 10 000 population, 2018-2024

Hypertensive diseases							
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total mortality	0.59	0.47	0.42	0.76	0.46	0.48	0.67
Under 20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-64	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
65 and above	10.7	8.6	7.1	12.1	8.1	8.3	10.7
Male	0.55	0.45	0.46	0.71	0.48	0.47	0.68
Under 20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-44	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
45-64	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.0
65 and above	12.2	9.4	9.1	11.8	8.5	9.7	12.1
Female	0.63	0.49	0.37	0.80	0.44	0.48	0.65
Under 20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-64	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2
65 and above	9.8	8.1	5.8	12.3	7.8	7.4	9.9

Table 8.4. Death rate of ischemic heart diseases, per 10 000 population, 2018-2024

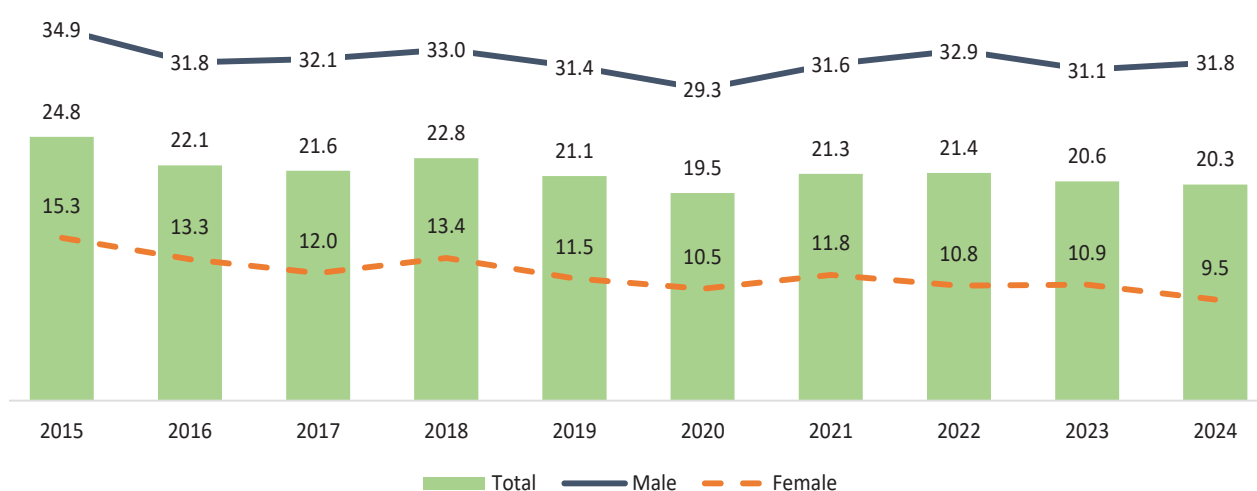
Ischemic heart disease							
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total mortality	8.44	7.75	6.78	8.89	7.83	7.47	7.06
Under 20	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-44	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9
45-64	15.3	13.7	11.3	13.4	13.4	12.5	12.0
65 and above	124.2	112.3	97.2	130.7	107.6	99.1	88.1
Male	10.30	9.56	8.49	10.49	9.41	9.29	9.11
Under 20	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
20-44	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6
45-64	25.8	23.4	19.8	22.7	22.5	21.7	21.1
65 and above	152.5	141.0	124.2	159.9	130.6	129.8	118.4
Female	6.64	5.99	5.11	7.34	6.29	5.68	5.07
Under 20	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-44	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3
45-64	6.2	5.3	3.9	5.3	5.6	4.7	3.9
65 and above	105.7	93.7	79.9	112.0	92.8	80.3	69.0

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 2024, 6 405 deaths due to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases were recorded in the 30-70 age group, accounting for 35.4 percent of all deaths. As of 2024, the mortality rate from these diseases is 60.3 per 10 000 men and 24.5 per 10 000 women.

Among the population aged 30-70, there were 3,141 deaths due to cardiovascular diseases, equating to 20.3 per 10 000 people in that age group, which is a decrease of 0.3 from the average the last 10 years. Comparing this indicator by gender, the mortality rate is three times higher in men than in women.

Figure 8.14. Death rate due to stroke among the population aged 30-70 years, per 100 000 population, 2015-2024



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 2024, 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 8.15. Mortality rates due to ischemic heart disease in the population aged above 25 years, per 100 000 age-groups, 2015-2024

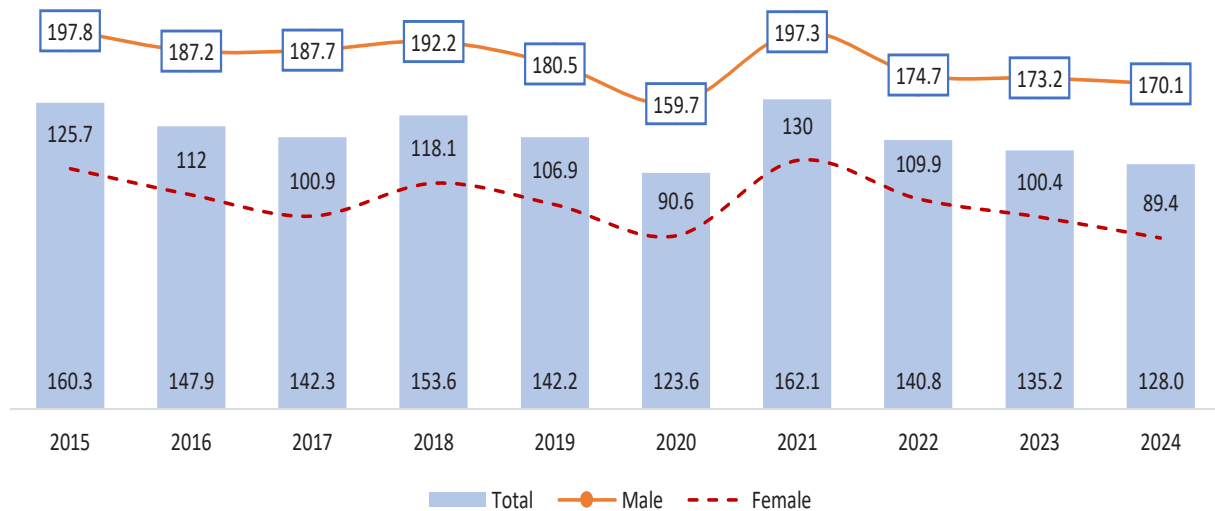
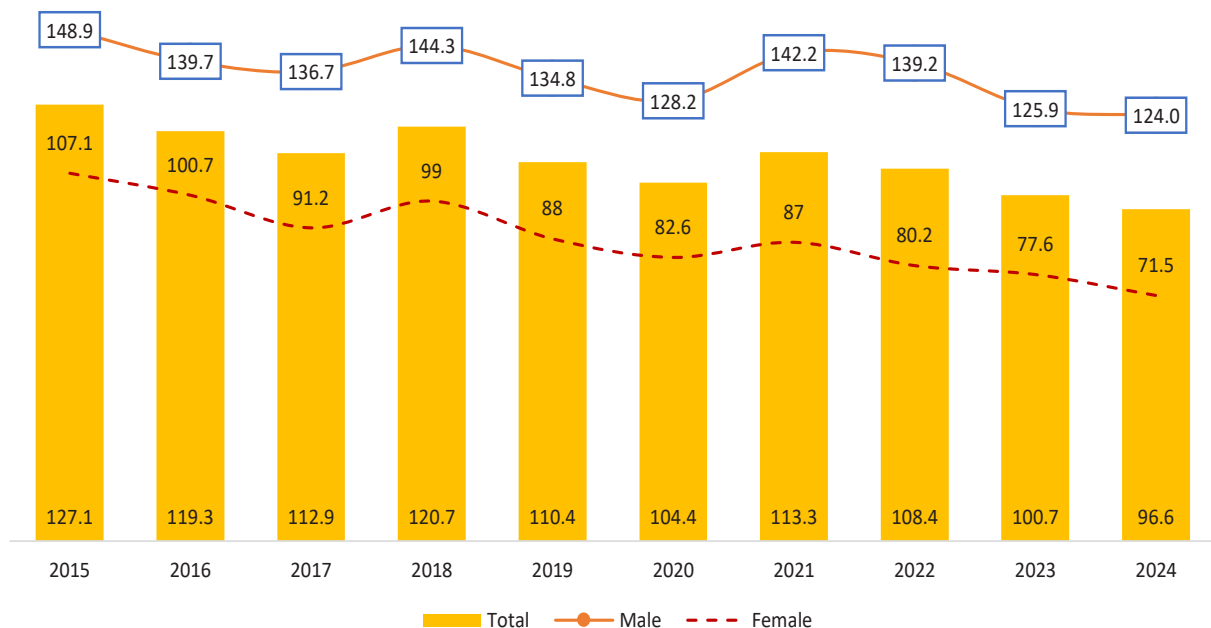


Figure 8.16. Death rate due to stroke among the population aged 25+ years, per 100 000 population, 2015-2024



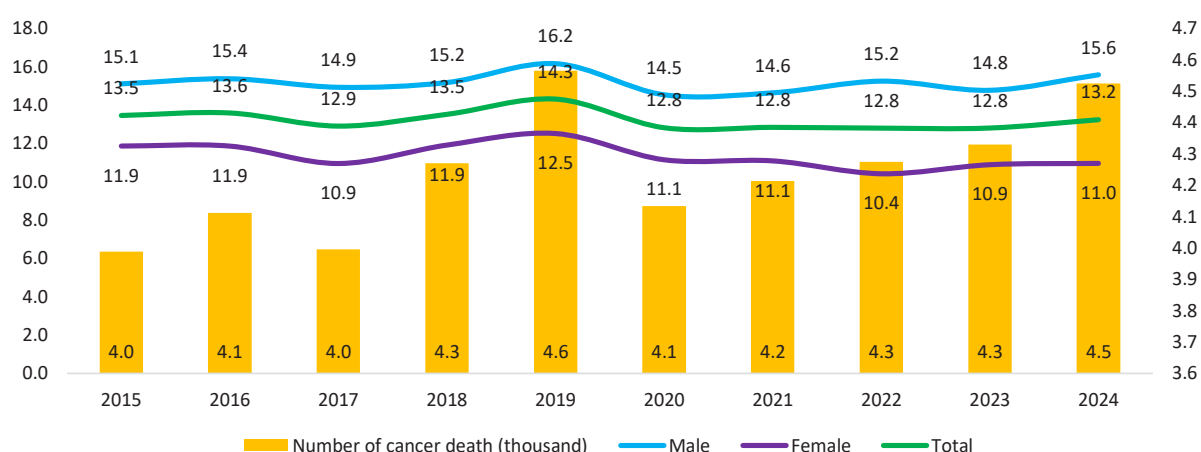
Stroke and heart attack are the leading causes of death from cardiovascular diseases. In 2014, strokes accounted for 31.8% of these deaths, while heart attacks made up 42.5%. By 2024, strokes accounted for 31.1% of these deaths, while heart attacks made up 41.3%.

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 2024, cancer-related deaths are projected to make up 25.0% of all recorded fatalities, with a mortality rate of 15.6 per 10000 among males and 11.0 per 10000 among females. The mortality rates show a gender disparity, with 58.0% of deaths occurring in males compared to 42.0% in females, translating to a male-to-female ratio of 1.4. 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.

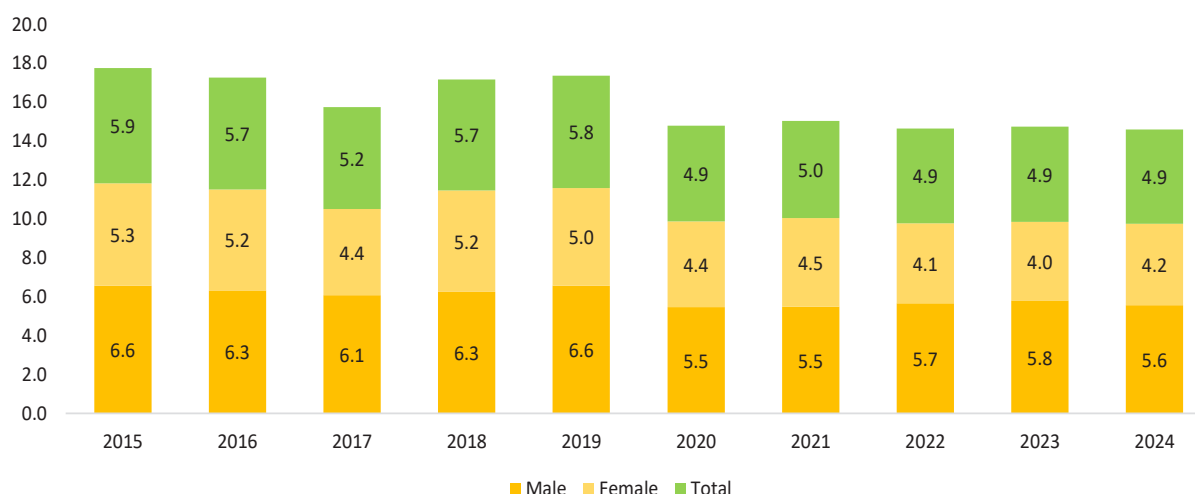
Figure 8.17. Cancer mortality rate, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2015-2024



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 8.18. Liver cancer mortality rate, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2015-2024





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

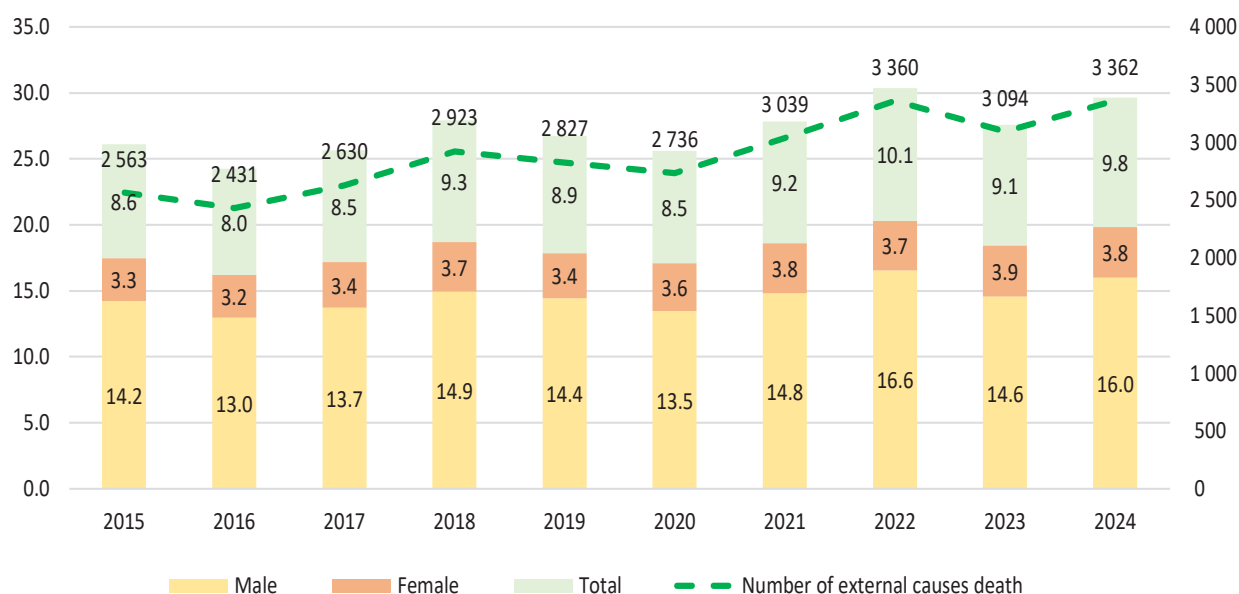
Mortality due to injuries, poisoning, and certain other consequences of external causes remains the third leading cause of death in Mongolia, accounting for 18.6 percent of all deaths in 2024. This category includes fatalities resulting from traffic accidents, suicides, industrial accidents, homicides, other accidents, and unexplained causes. In each of these instances, males are more likely to die than females.

Table 8.5. Causes of mortality, by sex and percent

Causes	2010		2015		2019		2020		2022		2023		2024	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
Disease	81.6	97.2	78.9	92.5	75.6	90.4	75.6	90.4	79.6	92.3	75.6	90.4	76.6	90.0
Other accident	11.3	4.6	9.3	3.7	14.1	6.2	14.1	6.2	11.4	5.1	14.1	6.2	12.8	6.3
Road accident	3.8	1.8	4.6	1.8	3.2	1.5	3.2	1.5	3.1	1.2	3.2	1.5	3.5	1.9
Suicide	3.9	1.1	4.2	1.1	4.1	1.1	4.1	1.1	3.5	0.9	4.1	1.1	4.0	1.0
Homeicide	2.3	1.0	2.0	0.7	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.7	0.6
Unexplained	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.3
Occupational accident	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0

In 2024, over 62.6 percent of deaths among children and youth aged 10-34 were attributed to injuries and external causes. Specifically, approximately 64.3 percent of deaths among children aged 15-19 were due to injuries and external causes. Moreover, 58.3 percent of children aged 10-14, 68.3 percent of young people aged 20-24, and 64.0 percent of young people aged succumbed to external causes.

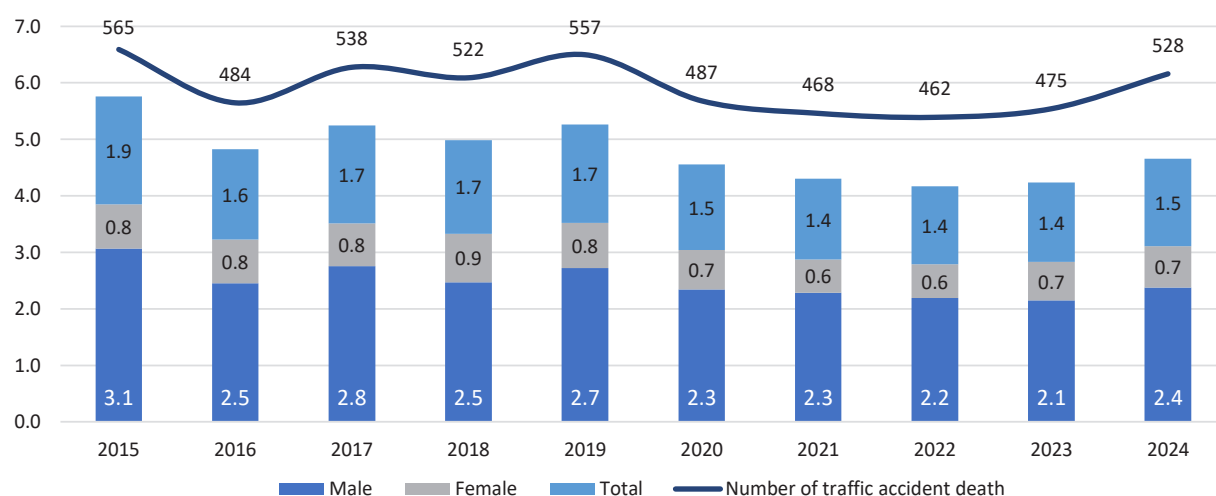
Figure 8.19. External causes mortality rate, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2015-2024



8.5.1. POPULATION MORTALITY DUE TO TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS

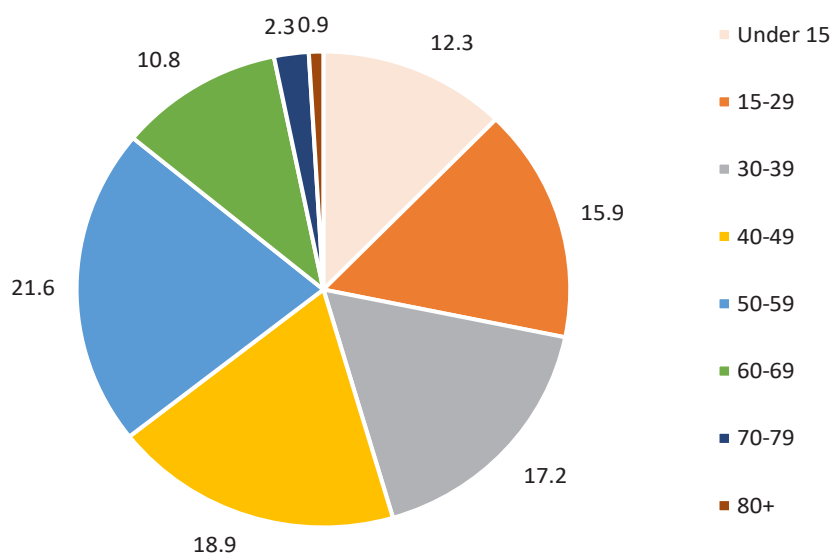
In 2024, transport accidents accounted for 15.7 percent of injury accidents and external causes of death. Over the last decade, an average of 509 deaths were reported due to transport accidents. In the same year, the number of deaths resulting from transport accidents was 528, representing a increase of 19 cases compared to the average of the last decade and an increase of 53 cases compared to the previous year. Males were three times more likely to die in traffic accidents than females.

Figure 8.20. Traffic accident mortality rate, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2015-2024



Among deaths caused by transport accidents in 2024, other and unspecified transport accidents accounted for 55.9%, motorcycle rider injuries in transport accidents for 18.8%, and pedestrians injured in transport accidents for 24.6%. When examining the gender distribution of deaths resulting from transport accidents, males were two times more likely to experience other and unspecified transport accidents, 98 times more likely to be motorcycle riders injured in transport accidents, and 2.3 times more likely to be pedestrians injured in transport accidents compared to females.

Figure 8.21. Traffic accident mortality, by age groups, 2024

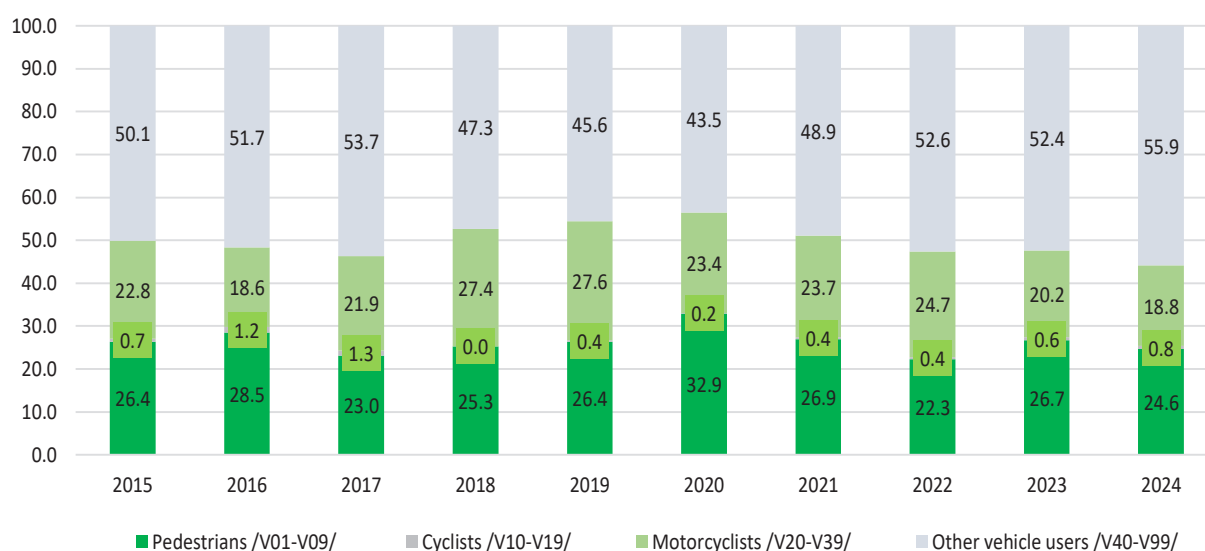




In 2024, the distribution of certain outcomes or conditions by age group was as follows:

- Children under 15 years old: 12.3%
- Ages 15-29 years: 15.9%
- Ages 30-39 years: 17.2%
- Ages 40-49 years: 18.9%
- Ages 50-59 years: 21.6%

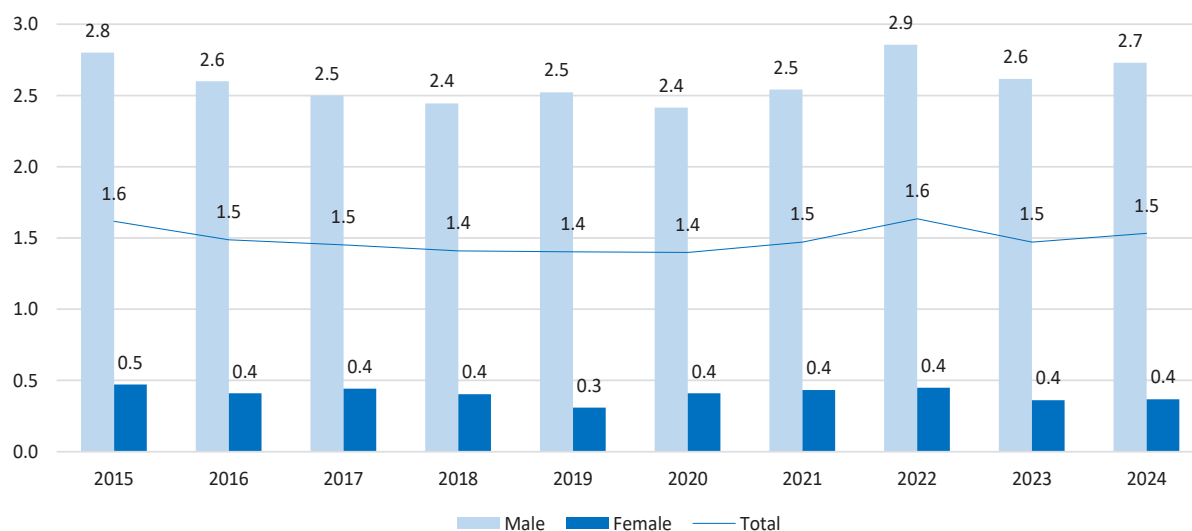
Figure 8.22. Causes of traffic accident mortality, 2015-2024



8.5.2. SUICIDE MORTALITY RATE

In 2024, there were 524 reported suicides, decrease of 47 cases compared to the average of the last decade and an increase of 26 cases compared to the previous year. The corresponding mortality rate is 1.5 per 10 000 population.

Figure 8.23. Suicide mortality rate, per 10 000 population, 2015-2024



8.5.3. MORTALITY DUE TO OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES OF ACCIDENTAL INJURY

Mortality resulting from alcohol poisoning contributed to 53.0 percent of deaths attributed to other accidents, while accidents involving water, fire, and natural forces constituted 28.7 per cent.

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 79-86% of cases involving alcohol poisoning, exposure to natural forces, and encounters with inanimate mechanical forces.

Figure 8.24. Alcohol poisoning mortality rate, per 10 000 population, 2015-2024

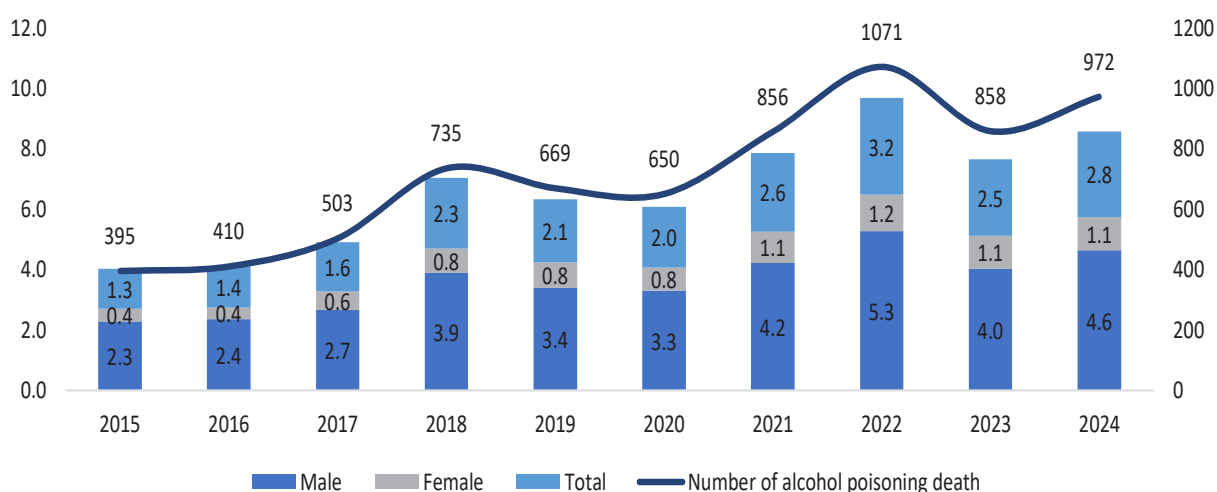
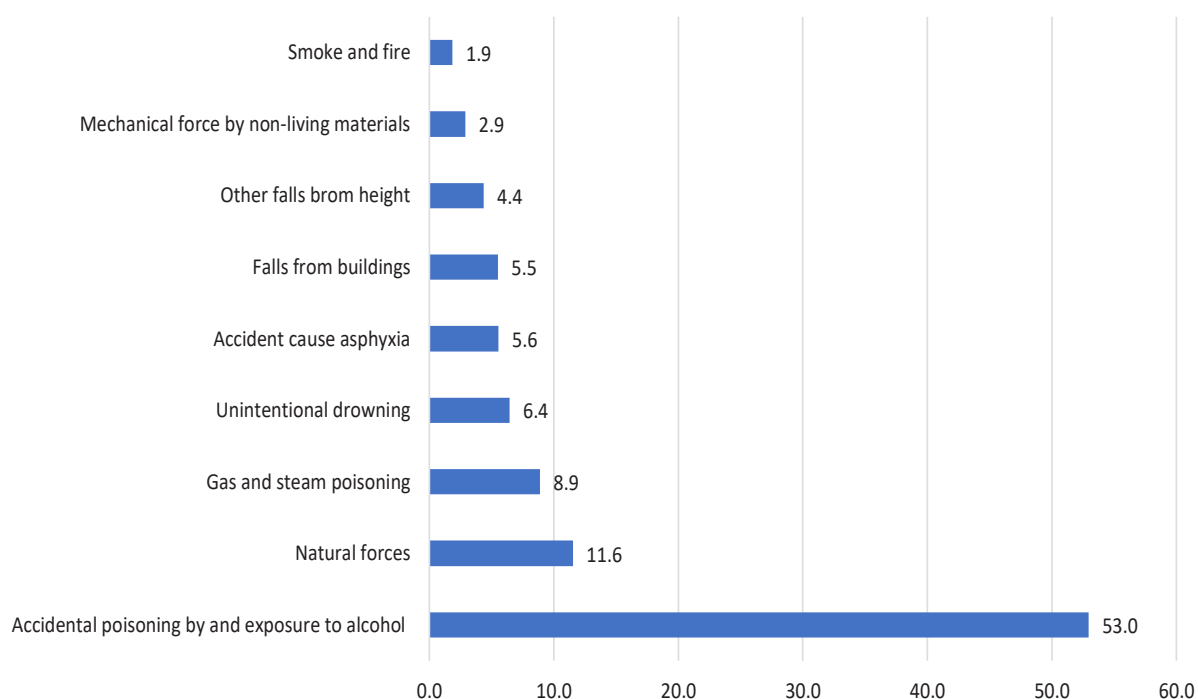


Figure 8.25. Number of other external causes, 2024

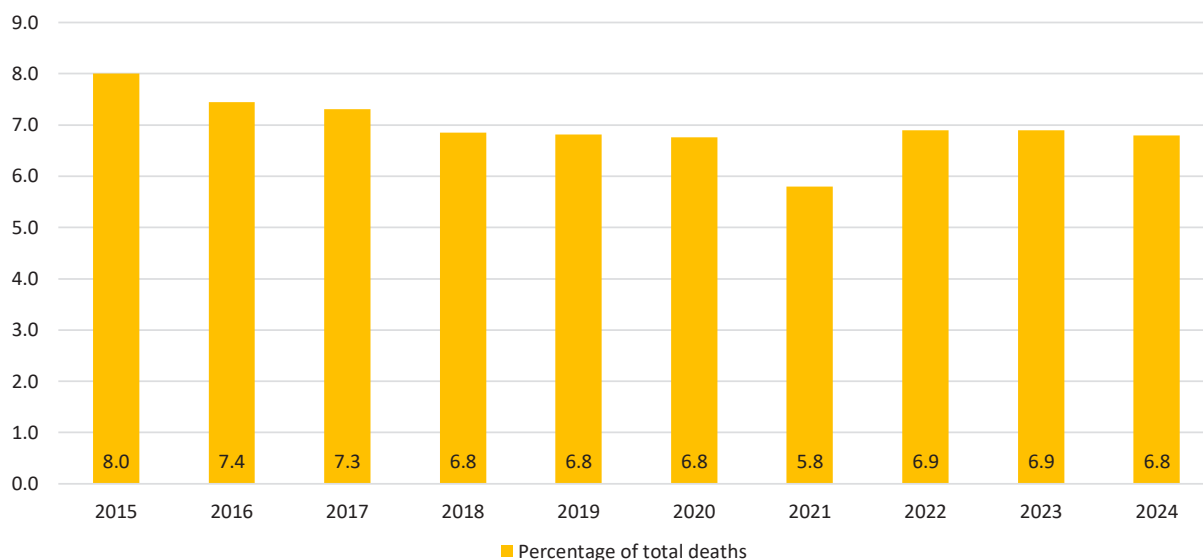




8.6. DIGESTIVE SYSTEM MORTALITY

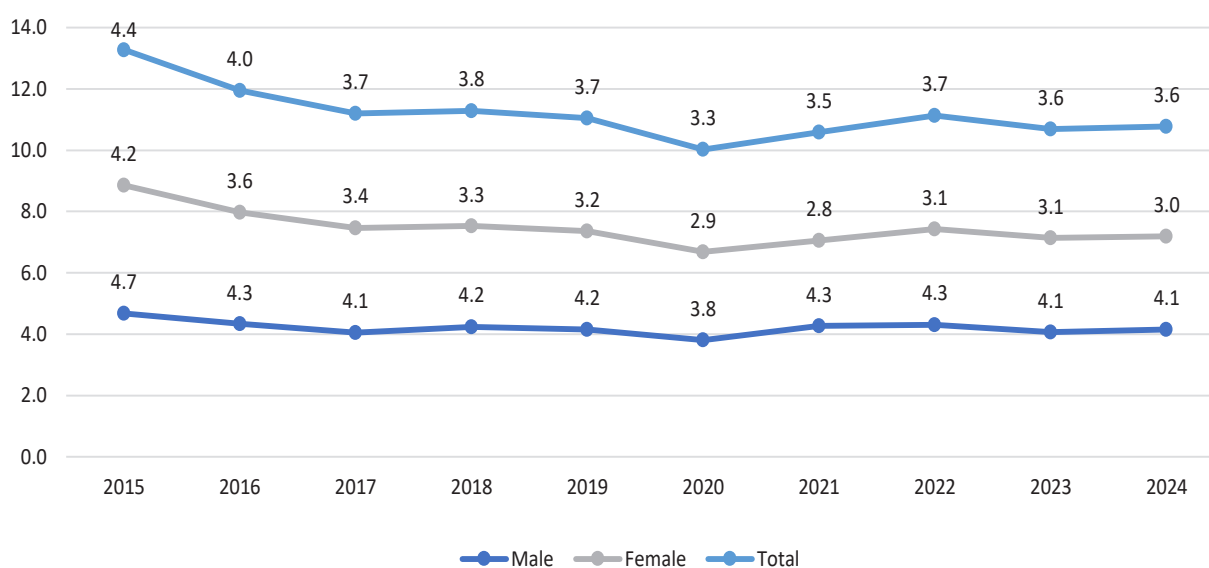
Deaths attributed to diseases of the digestive system comprised 7.7 percent of all deaths in 2014, totaling 1,227 cases or 6.8 percent in 2024. Over the last decade, an average of 1,192 cases were reported annually. In 2024, there was a marginal increase of 35 cases from the 10-year average and increase of 23 cases compared to the previous year.

Figure 8.26. Percentage of digestive system mortality, 2015-2024

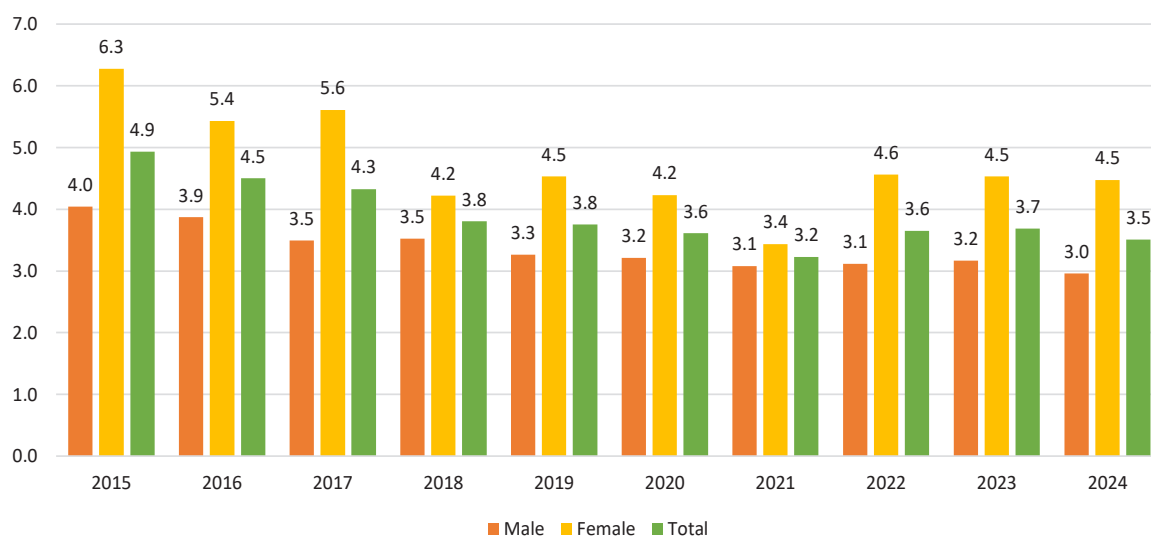


The fourth leading cause of mortality in the population, 57.0% of deaths due to diseases of the digestive system are men and 43.0% are women.

Figure 8.27. Digestive system mortality rate, per 10 000 population, 2015-2024

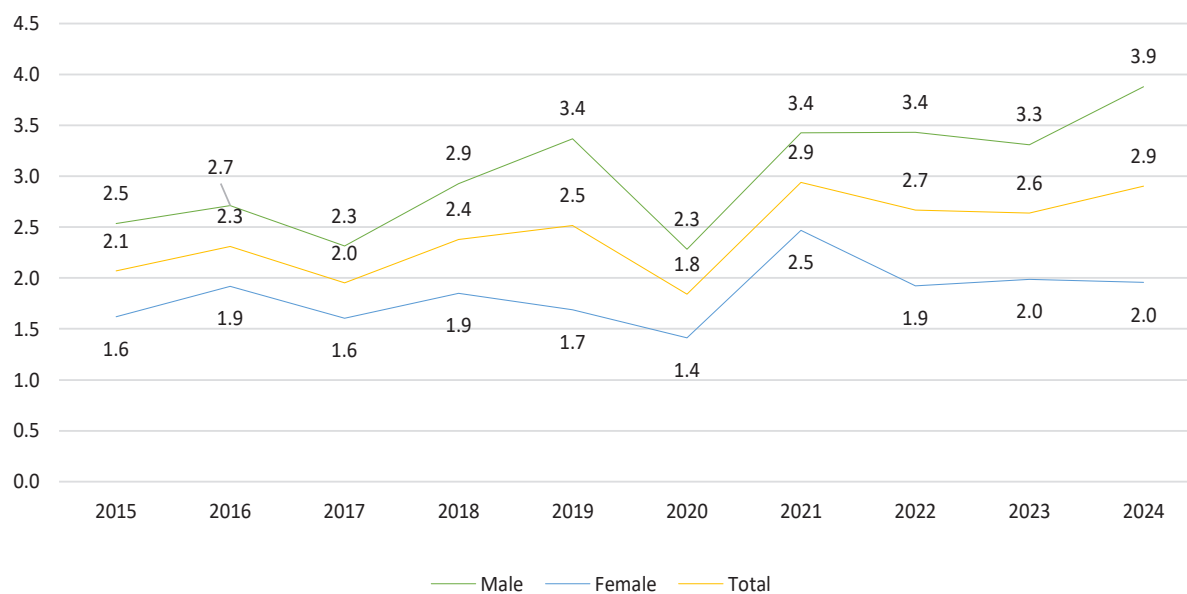


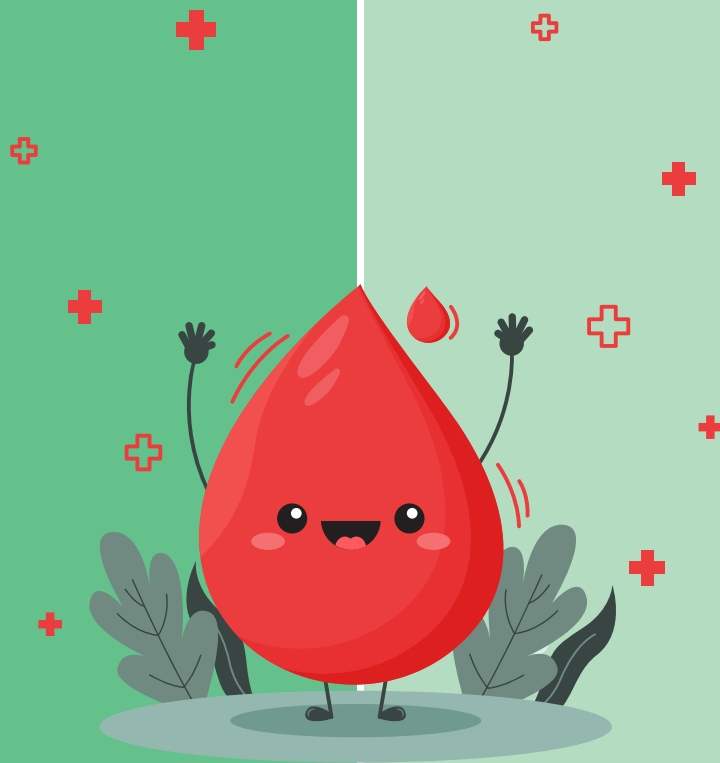
Among deaths attributed to the digestive system, 51.8% are attributed to liver cirrhosis and fibrosis. In terms of age distribution, individuals aged 35-69 accounted for 75.6% of these deaths, with men outnumbering women in this category.

Figure 8.28. Liver cirrhosis, per 10 000 population, by sex, 2015-2024

8.7. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM MORTALITY

In 2024, there were 993 recorded cases of mortality attributed to respiratory system diseases nationwide. This marked an increase of 212 cases compared to the average of the last 10 years but a increase of 100 cases compared to the previous year. Among these fatalities, 65.9% were men and 34.1% were women.

Figure 8.29. Respiratory system mortality, per 10 000 population, 2015-2024



CHAPTER IX.

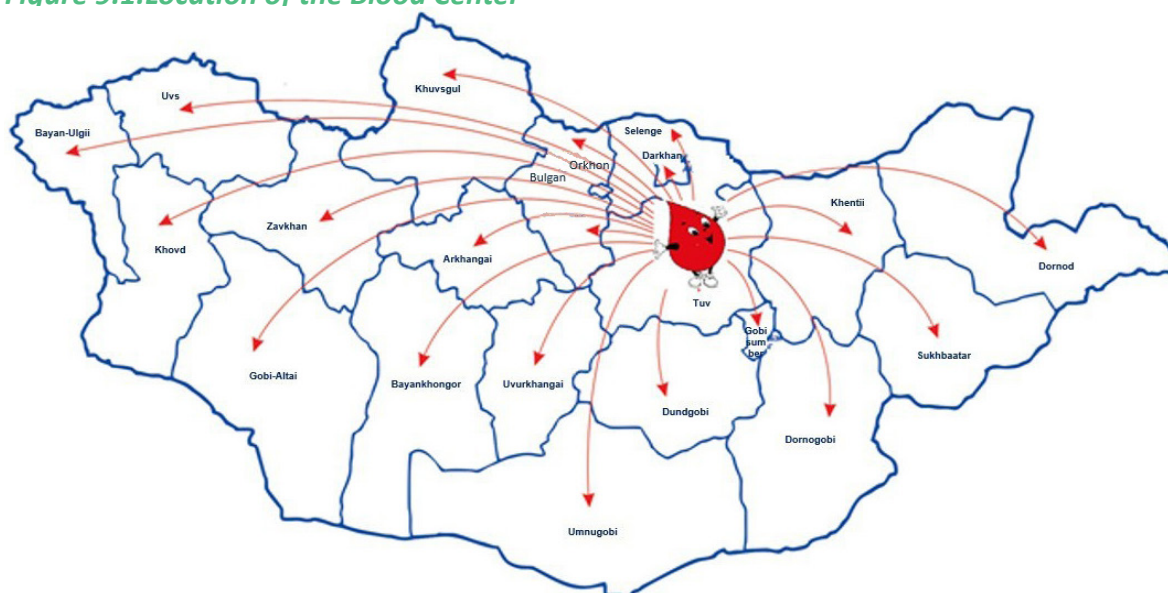
BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

CHAPTER 9. BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

In alignment with the objectives outlined in key policy documents such as the WHO's "Action Framework to Advance Universal Access to Safe, Effective and Quality-Assured Blood and Blood Components 2020–2023," the Law on Development Policy and Planning and Its Governance of Mongolia, Mongolia's long-term development policy "Vision-2050," the Five-Year Main Development Guidelines of Mongolia for 2021–2025, the Law on Donors, and the Government of Mongolia's Action Plan for 2020–2024, the National Strategic Plan of the National Center for Blood Transfusion for 2023–2026 has been developed, approved, and is currently being implemented.

The National Center for Blood Transfusion (NCBT) operates five fixed blood collection centers in Ulaanbaatar, including two in remote districts, and 24 Blood Branch Centers (BBCs) in 21 provinces and 3 soums across the country. The NCBT ensures the nationwide supply and safety of blood and blood components (BBCs).

Figure 9.1. Location of the Blood Center



The National Center for Blood Transfusion (NCBT) is a specialized healthcare institution (specialized professional center) responsible for organizing nationwide activities related to blood donor recruitment, blood collection, testing and production of blood and blood components, ensuring quality and safety, implementing a hemovigilance system, and providing specialized transfusion-related medical services. It also develops standards, guidelines, and methodological recommendations; offers professional consultations and evaluations; trains and prepares transfusion medicine professionals; and coordinates national-level research and analysis in the field of transfusion medicine.

Additionally, the NCBT became the first specialized professional center to successfully undergo accreditation for the technology and quality standards of healthcare services in 2014. It is recognized as a "First Healthcare Institution" implementing for three international ISO standards.

9.1. SUPPLY OF BLOOD AND BLOOD PRODUCTS

Following the approaches and recommendations of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the International



Society of Blood Transfusion (ISBT), Mongolia’s Blood Service has joined the voluntary non-re-munerated donor system since 1994. By 2016, the proportion of family and replacement donors had reached zero (0%), achieving a full transition to 100% voluntary, non-remunerated blood donation.



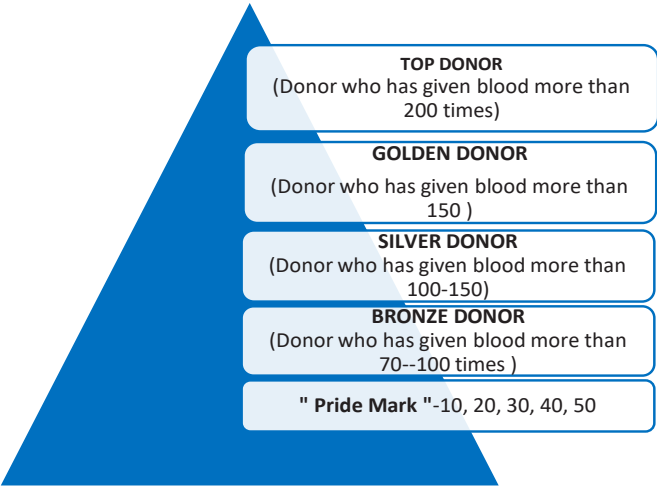
Since 2003, “World Blood Donor Day” has been commemorated annually on June 14 under a common theme set by the World Health Organization and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Mongolia observes this day nationwide as a tradition, organizing a wide range of regular activities to honor and express gratitude to blood donors.

Since 2015, the “Donate Blood on the 3rd of Every Month” campaign has been organized on the 3rd day of each month in collaboration with government and non-government organizations, as well as universities and higher education institutions.

Since 2017, the “National Blood Donation Day” has been observed annually on January 3, in collaboration with the Mongolian Red Cross Society, as well as government and non-government organizations.

On the occasion of World Blood Donor Day, based on Article 34.1 of the Constitution of Mongolia, article 9.1 of the Law on the President of Mongolia, and Clause 3.4.1 of the National Security Concept of Mongolia, individuals who have donated blood 120 times or more are annually awarded the “Medal of Honest” by Presidential Decree on June 14—World Blood Donor Day. (Presidential Decree No. 169, dated June 14, 2021).

Since 2016, the National Center for Blood Transfusion has recognized and rewarded regular blood donors based on the number of donations they have made.

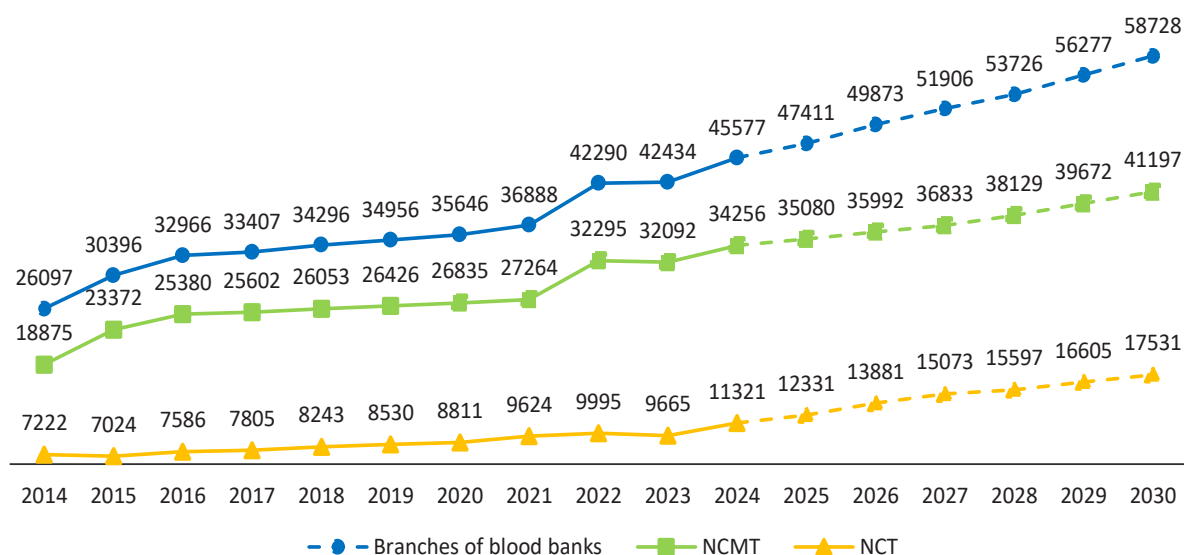


In recent years, due to the consistent implementation of donor retention and recognition activities nationwide, the proportion of regular blood donors among all donors has been increasing. This rise in regular donors is critically important for ensuring the quality and safety of blood and blood components (BBCs), as well as for maintaining a sustainable and uninterrupted blood supply.

9.2. SUPPLY OF BLOOD AND BLOOD PRODUCTS

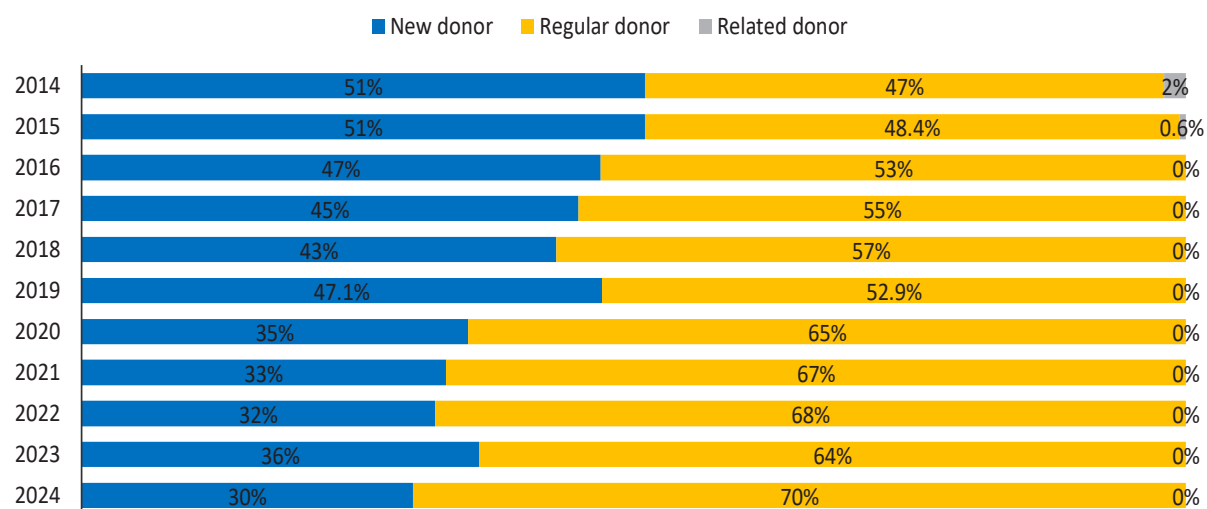
The total blood collection in the transfusion sector increased from 26,097 units in 2014 to 45,577 units in 2024, representing a 1.7-fold growth. By 2030, the volume is projected to reach 58,728 units, which is 2.2 times higher compared to 2014 and 1.3 times higher compared to 2024.

Figure 9.2. Number of blood collections 2014-2024, trend to 2030



When examined by donor type, the proportion of regular donors among all donors was 47% in 2014, which increased to 70% in 2024, showing a growth of 23%. Since 2016, the proportion of family and replacement donors has reached zero (0%), with a complete transition to 100% voluntary, non-remunerated donors.

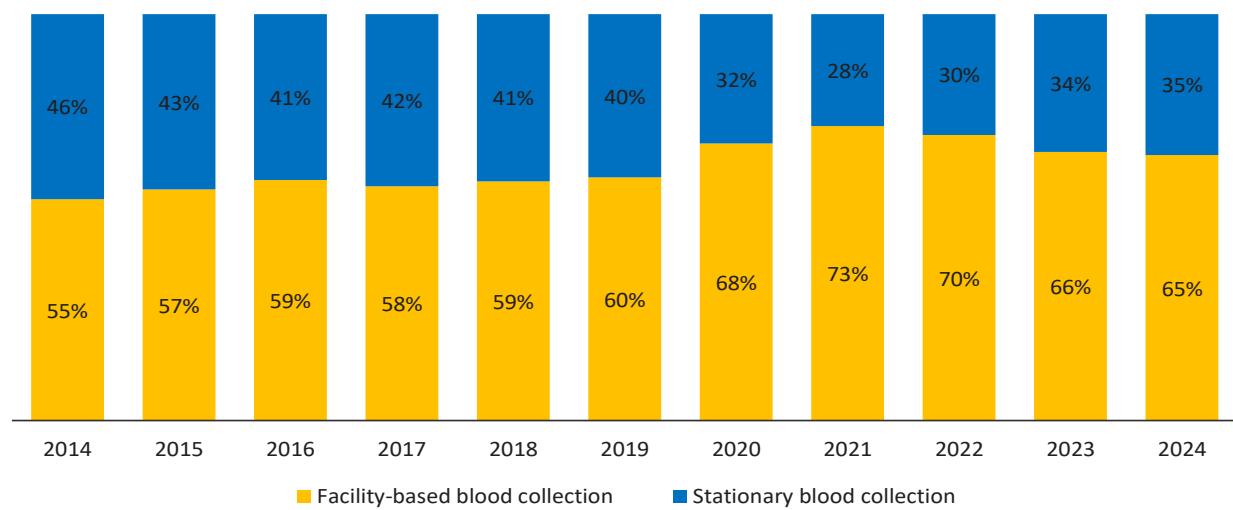
Figure 9.3. The type of blood donor, 2014-2024



In 2014, fixed-site blood collections accounted for 55% of the total blood collected, which increased to 65% in 2024, showing a 10% growth. The rise in the number of donors visiting fixed centers to donate blood is directly related to the increased knowledge and positive attitude of blood donors.



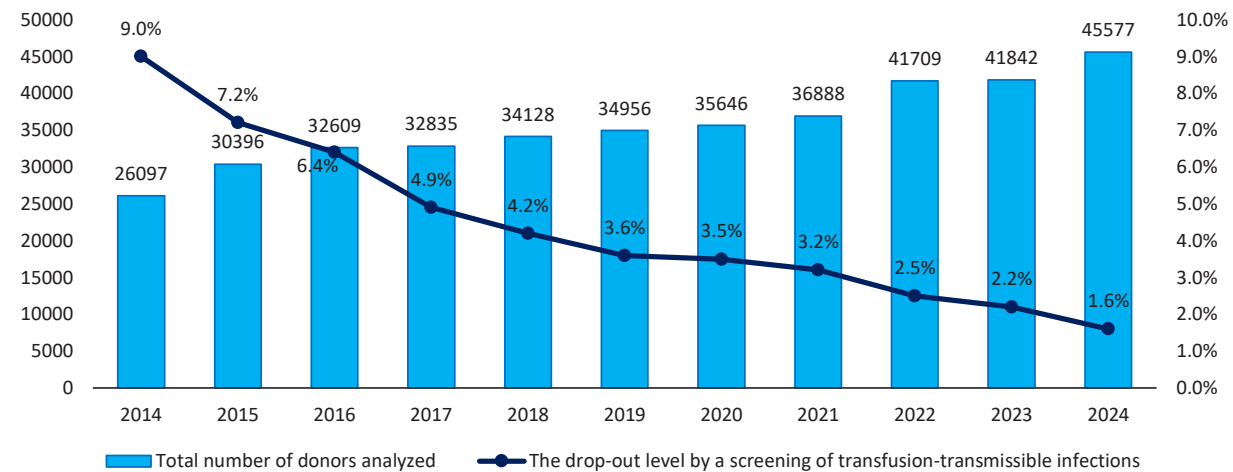
Figure 9.4. Types of blood collection , 2014-2024



9.3. LABORATORY SERVICES IN THE BLOOD TRANSFUSION SECTOR

In 2011, the World Health Organization recommended the installation of the fully automated Cobas S201 PCR analyzer from the German company Roche for use in blood services. From 2012, this technology was fully implemented (100%) for testing transfusion-transmissible infections (TTIs). The Central Laboratory Department of the National Center for Blood Transfusion was first time accredited in 2015 according to the MNS ISO 15189:2008 standard for medical laboratory quality and competence, becoming the second laboratory nationwide to meet this standard. Testing for TTIs—including Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, syphilis, and HIV—is performed 100% on samples from blood donors. The discard rate due to TTIs was 9% in 2014 but decreased to 1.6% in 2024, showing a 5.6-fold reduction.

Figure 9.5. Exclusion based on TTIs 2014-2024

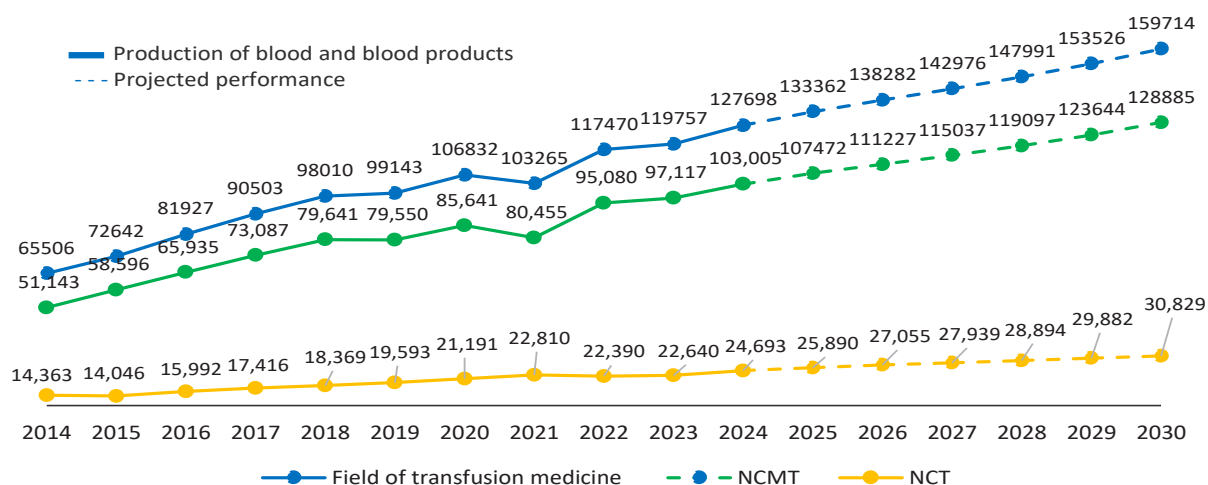


9.3. LABORATORY SERVICES IN THE BLOOD TRANSFUSION SECTOR

In 2015, the National Center for Blood Transfusion produced 15 types of blood and blood products, while in 2024, it produces 36 types. With the equipment upgrades, the production of frozen fresh plasma has increased 3.4 times over the past 10 years, cryoprecipitate production has increased 2.4 times, platelet concentrate production 13 times, and washed red blood cells production 2.7 times. In 2014, the total production of BBPs was 65,500 units, which increased to 127 600 units in 2024, representing a 1.9-fold increase. The production is projected to reach

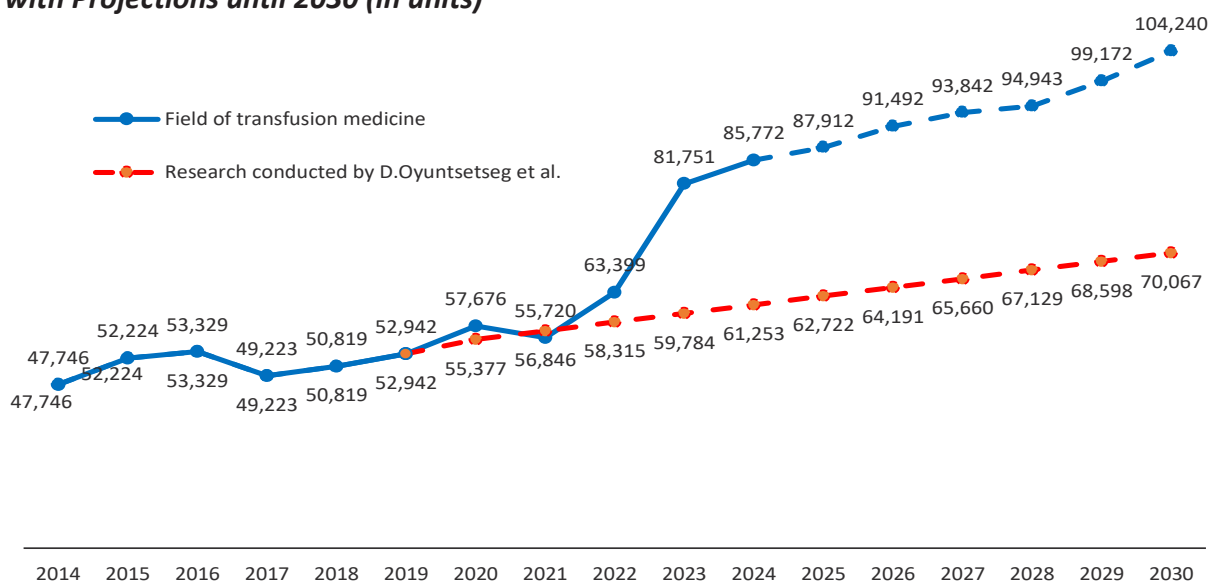
159,700 units by 2030, which is 2.4 times higher compared to 2014 and 1.3 times higher compared to 2024. As of 2024, 100,005 units (78%) of total BBPs were produced by the NCTM, while 24 693 units (22%) were produced by Blood sub-centers.

Figure 9.6. Production of blood components by the Blood Transfusion Sector, 2014–2024, with outlook for 2030



Intercept Blood System, pathogen reduction has been implemented in over 100 blood services across 20 countries worldwide. The newly introduced pathogen inactivation technology at the National Center for Blood Transfusion has the advantage of completely inactivating enveloped and non-enveloped viruses, Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, protozoa, and spirochetes present in blood and blood components. The consumption of BBCs increased from 47 746 units in 2014 to 85 772 units in 2024, representing a 1.8-fold growth. According to a 2019 study by D.Oyuntsetseg and colleagues, the total consumption of BBCs was projected to reach 70 067 units by 2030. However, due to factors such as the prevalence of diseases in the population and the increased number of organ transplant surgeries, the projection based on the 2014–2024 performance now estimates a consumption of 104 240 units by 2030.

Figure 9.7. Blood and blood product utilization in the blood transfusion sector, 2014–2024, with Projections until 2030 (in units)



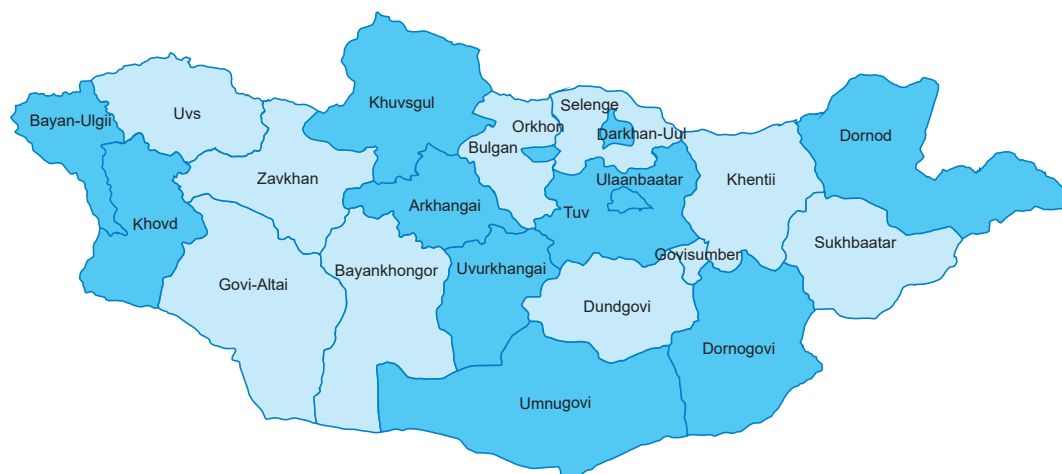
When examined by age group, 50.5% of total blood and blood product users are between the ages of 36 and 65. From 2014 to 2024, 48.1% of BBP orders were placed by central hospitals, 30.4% by specialized professional centers, 12.7% by provincial and district general hospitals, and 8.8% by private sector hospitals.



9.5 ACTIVITIES OF BLOOD SUB- CENTERS

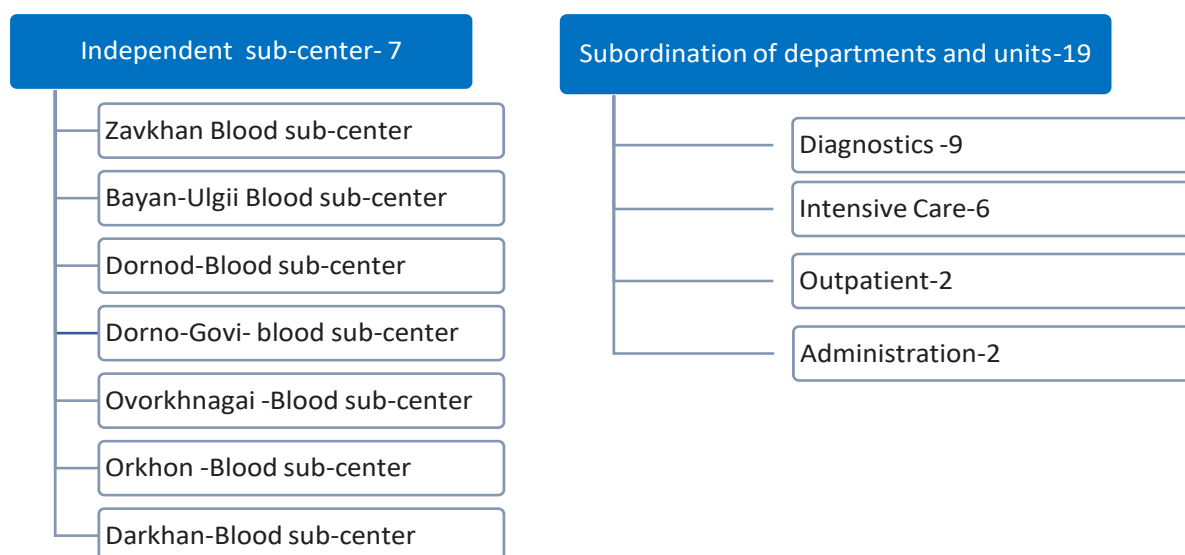
Blood sub-centers consist of a total of 26 centers located across 2 remote districts in Ulaanbaatar city, 21 provinces, and 3 soums (districts) in the countryside. These centers are responsible for organizing and managing blood donor education and promotion, donor recruitment and retention, blood collection, preparation and supply of blood and blood products, as well as ensuring blood safety within their respective jurisdictions.

According to a 2024 survey, a total of 7 blood sub- centers operate independently. The other

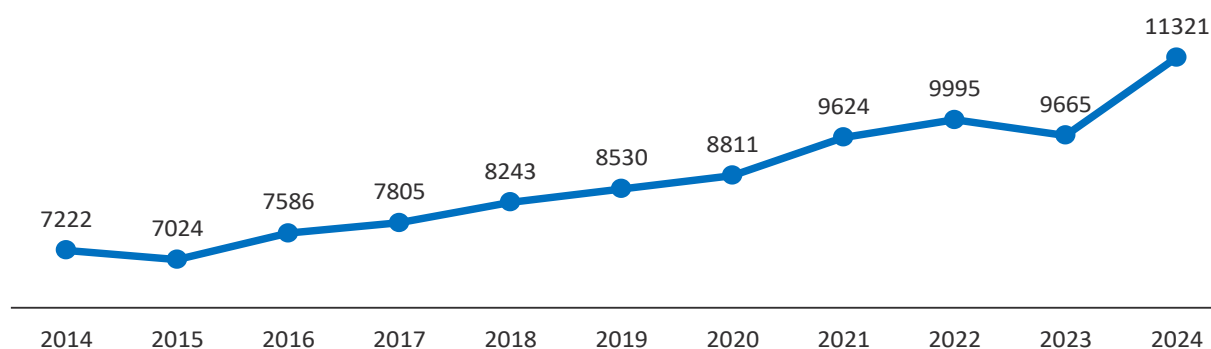


19 sub-center function as departments or units under pathology, intensive care, outpatient services, and administration.

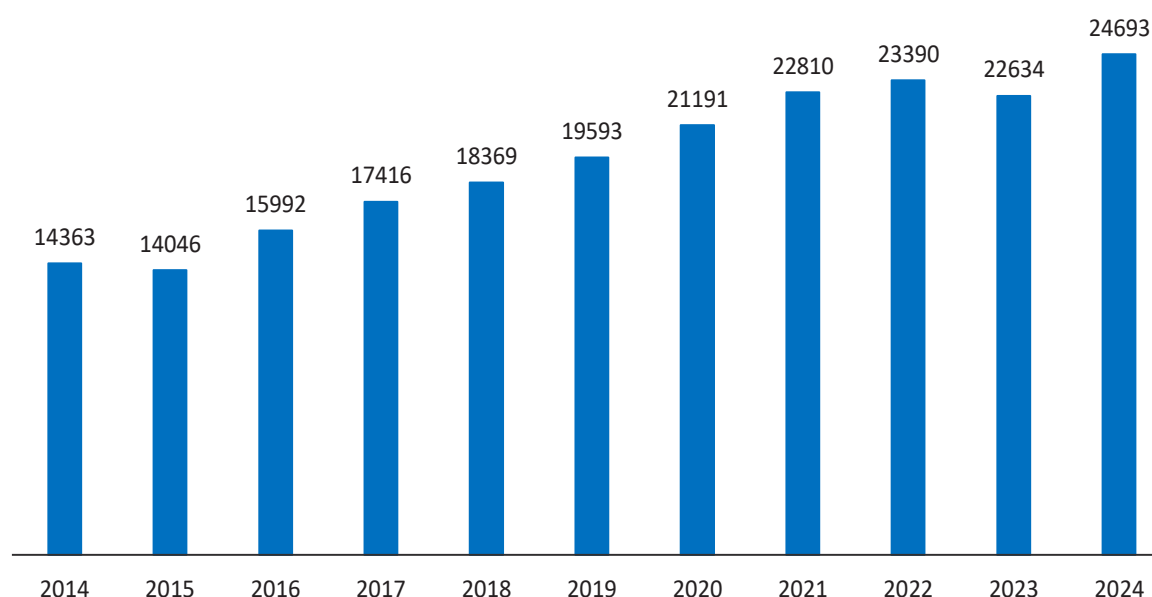
Figure 9.8. The structure of blood sub-centers



The total blood collection by blood sub-centers was 7 222 in 2014 and increased to 11,321 in 2024, showing a 57% growth.

Figure 9.9. Total blood collected by blood sub- centers, 2014-2024

As of 2024, Blood sub- centers produce 8 to 11 types of blood and blood products. Over the past 10 years, the total BBP production by blood sub-centers increased from 14,363 units in 2014 to 24,693 units in 2024, representing a 72% growth.

Figure 9.10. Total blood and blood production by blood sub- centers, 2014-2024



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 Regulatory Department of Organ Transplantation within the Health Development Center was established, staffed by five 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, 2019 and 2023. 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 transplant surgeries and IVF.
- Gegeen Melmii Hospital: Corneal transplant surgeries.
- “CLWH” IVF Transplantation Center: IVF support and services.
- “RMC” IVF Transplant Service: IVF services.
- “Ujinmed” 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 Central Hospital and the National Heart Transplantation Team, in collaboration with the Third State Central Hospital, are being established and are in the preparatory stages.

Table 10.1. Transplanted kidney, liver, and bone marrow stem cell surgery, 1996-2024, in percent

Indicator			1996-2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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	18.9
		Brain-dead donor	-	-	-	-	14.3	-	-	28.7	21.4	21.4	7.1	7.1	17.6
	NCC	Living donor	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	8.0	7.1	8.0	26.8	43.8	31.3
		Brain-dead donor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.4	9.0	36.4	9.1	9.1	8.3
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	50.0
		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	12.3
		Auto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		17.5



Between 1996 and 2024, Mongolia provided a total of 994 organ, tissue, and cell transplant surgeries. Of these, 85.7% were organ transplants, 3.6% were bone marrow and stem cell transplants, and 10.7% were corneal and ligament transplants. Among organ transplants, 47.7% were kidney transplants, and 55.7% 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.

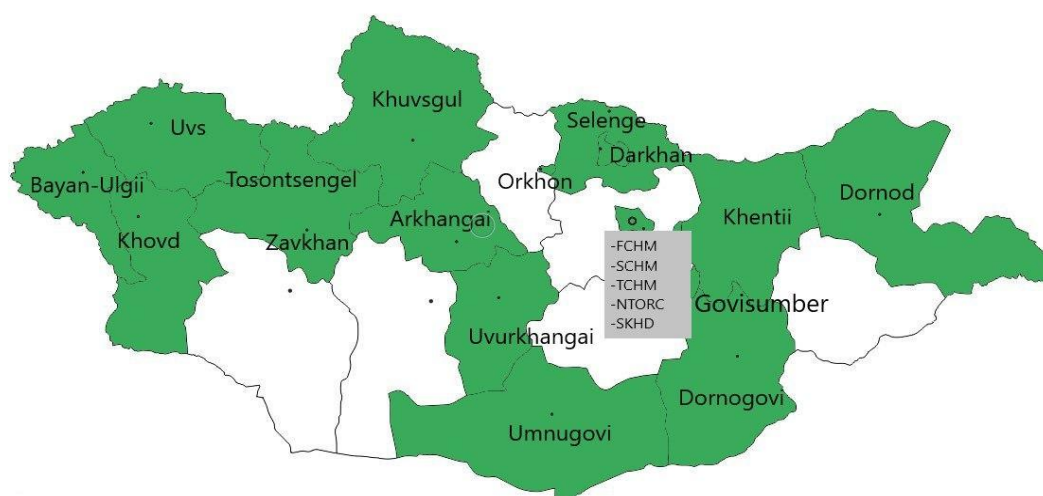
Table 10.2. Survival rate of organ, tissue, and cell transplantation care and services, 1996-2024, in percent

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 2024, the Brain Death Determination Team was operational in 21 health institutions, supported by the establishment of the Regulatory Department of Organ 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 2024, 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, 2018-2024

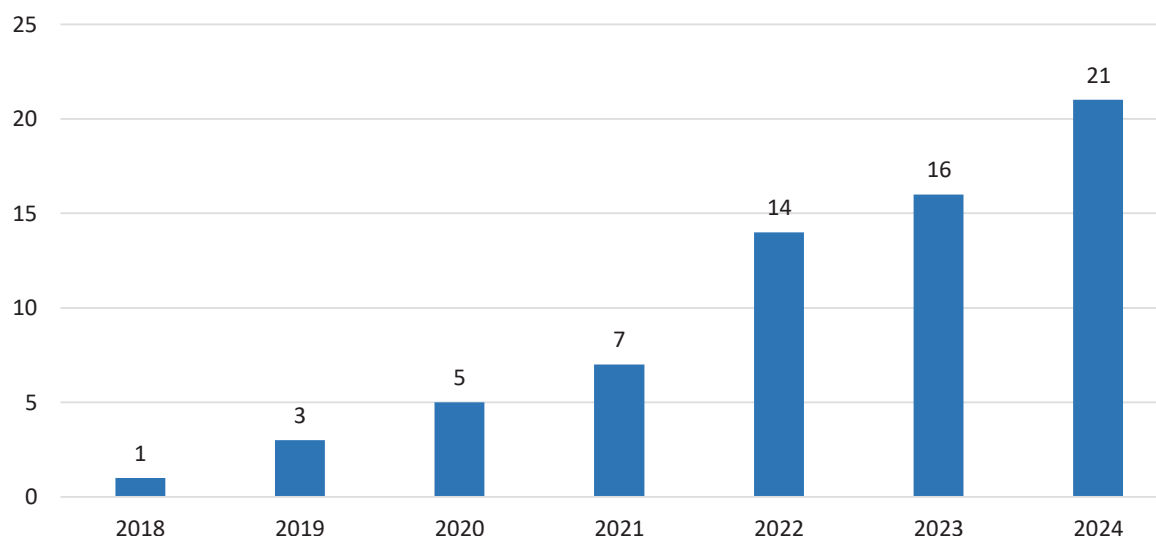
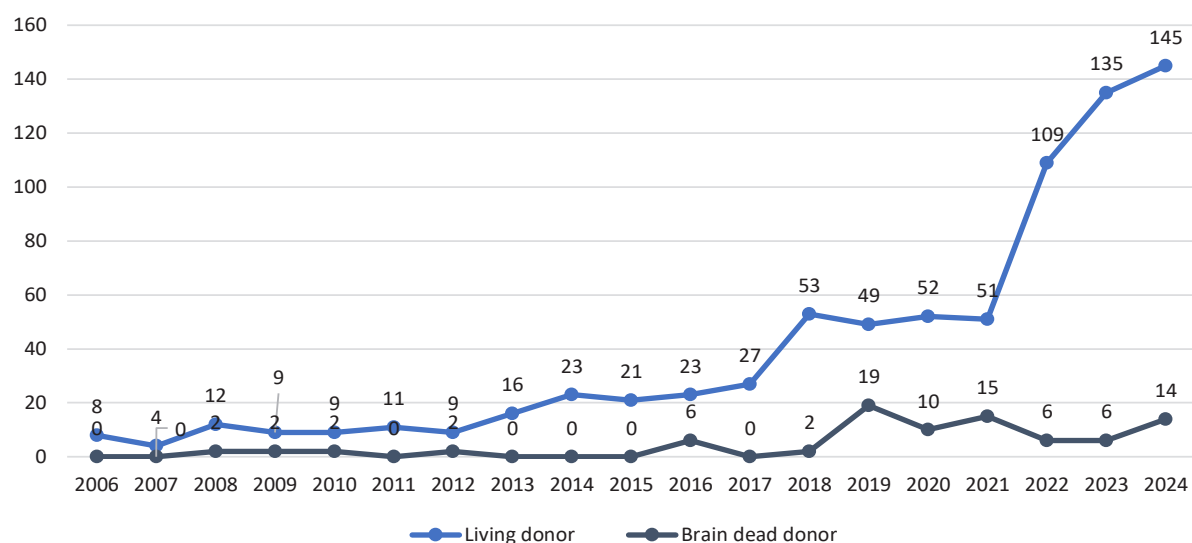


Figure 10.3. Number of organ transplants from living and brain-dead donors, 2006-2024



Pursuant to the Order of the Minister of Health No. A/198 of 2023, the Regulatory Department of Organ Transplantation 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 479 screenings, 292 brain-dead potential donors have been identified. Meetings with 72 families have been held, and consent has been obtained from 37 families (51.0 percent).

Of these, 31 individuals became actual donors, resulting in the successful transplantation of 45 kidneys and 27 livers, saving 72 lives. Additionally, more than 170 people received tendon transplants, improving their quality of life.



Table 10.3. Statistics of brain-dead donor activity, 2018-2024

No	Activities/year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Number of Information from Donor hospitals	132	1077	990	1128	725	2534	7227
2	Number of Visits at donor hospital	10	152	90	78	80	25	35
3	Number of Detected brain death donors	3	69	41	50	60	36	33
4	Number of Possible donors unmatched criteria	37	39	29	30	35	25	22
5	Number of Criteria matched Possible donors	1	18	10	11	13	11	11
6	Number of family meetings	1	18	10	11	13	11	11
7	Number of Refused family	0	10	6	5	5	8	5
8	Number of Family give a consent	1	8	6	8	4	3	6
9	Number of actual donors	1	8	5	7	3	2	5
10	Number of total transplants	2	19	10	15	6	6	14

In 2024, there were 37 identified brain-dead donors in Mongolia. Out of these, 31 were deemed eligible for organ donation, but 35 families refused the donation. Three families agreed to proceed, resulting in organ transplants for 6 individuals.

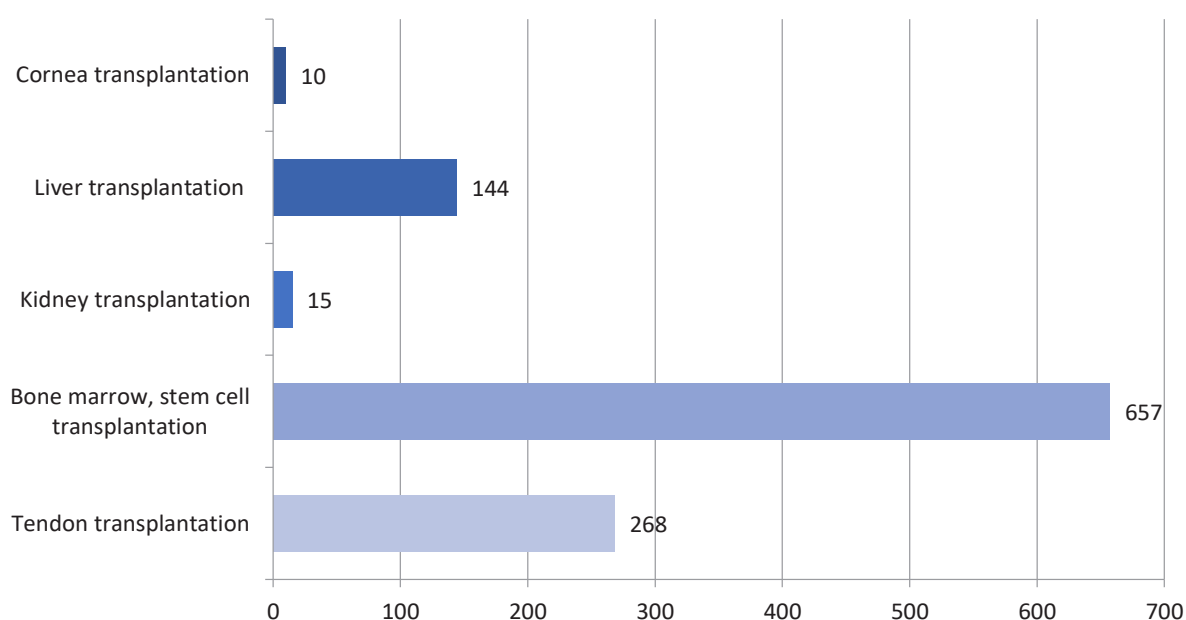
10.3. WAITING LIST OF PEOPLE IN NEED OF ORGANS, TISSUES AND CELLS TRANSPLANTATION FROM BRAIN-DEAD DONOR

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.

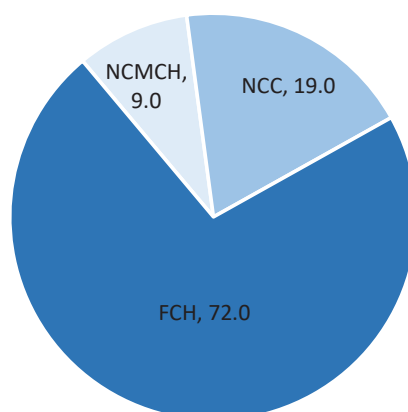
At the beginning of 2024, 1052 citizens were on the waiting list for organ, tissue, and cell transplantation from brain-dead donors, with 274 new citizens registered during the year. Of these, 13.5 percent were removed from the waiting list due to receiving transplants from living or brain-dead donors, and 4.0 percent died during this period. By the end of 2024, there were a total of 1 094 citizens on the waiting list.

The causes for these transplant needs are as follows:

- 60.1 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 24.5 percent of transplant needs.
- 1.4 percent of citizens required bone marrow and stem cell transplants due to leukemia.
- 14.0 percent needed tendon transplants.

Figure 10.4. Number of people on the waiting list for organ, tissue and cell transplantation, 2024

As of the end of 2024, there are 268 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, 2024

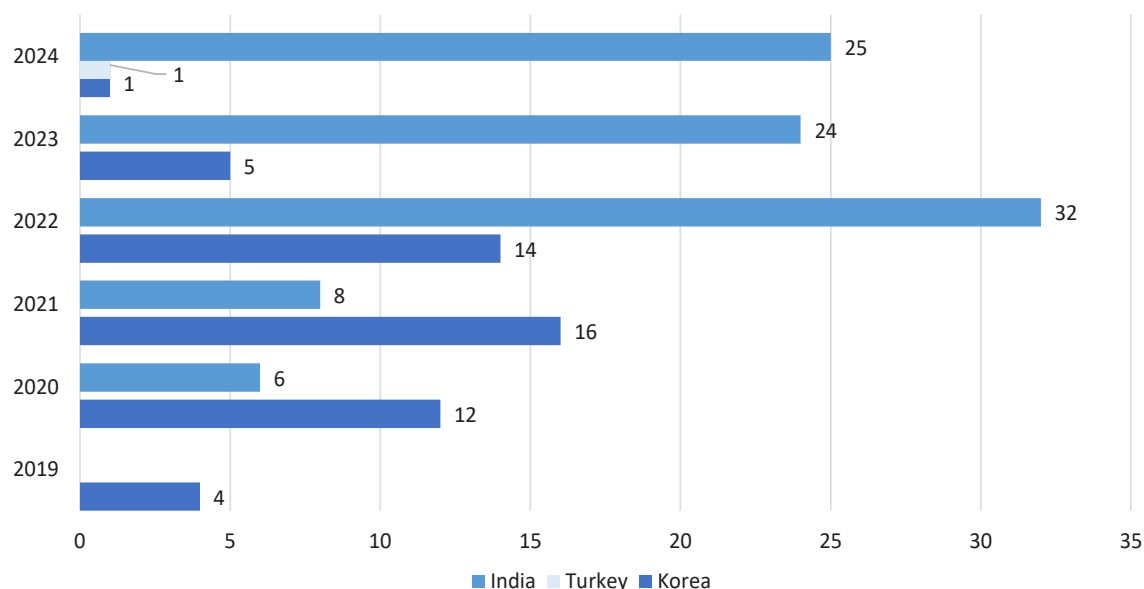
10.4. TRANSPLANTATION OF ORGANS, TISSUES AND CELLS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The Regulatory Department of Organ Transplantation 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 2024, a total of 27 citizens received certificates to undergo organ, tissue, and cell transplant treatment in a foreign country. Of these, 92.5 percent went to Republic of India, 3.75 percent went to the Republic of Korea, and 3.75 percent went to the Republic of Turkey.

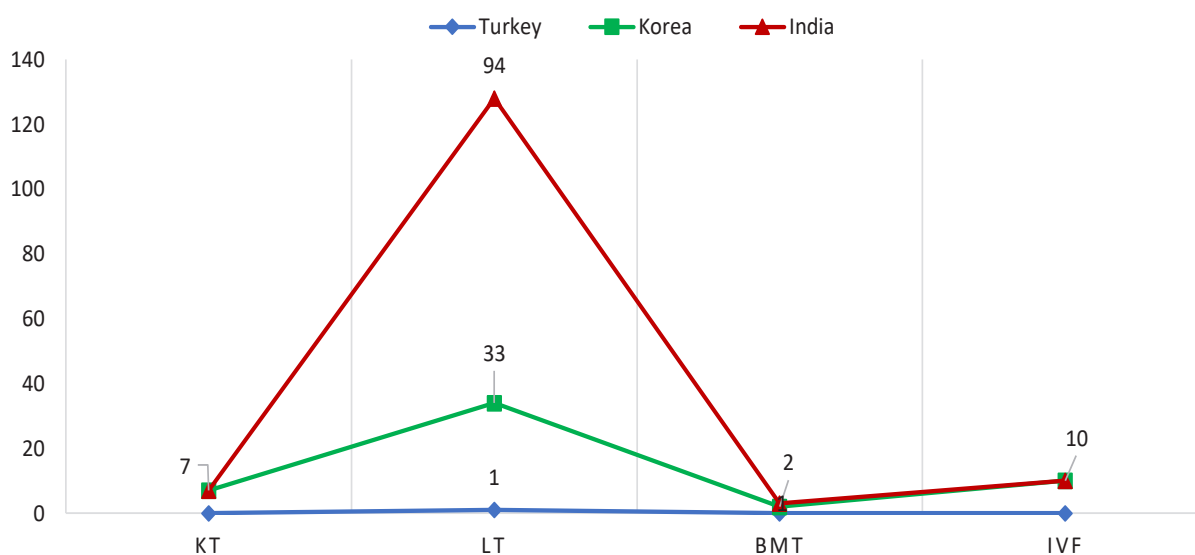


Figure 10.6. The number of citizens who were registered and received a certificate for organ, tissue, and cell transplant treatment abroad, 2019-2024



Between 2019 and 2024, a total of 148 citizens received certificates for organ, tissue, and cell transplantation in the Republic of Korea, Republic of Türkiye and Republic of India. Among these, the largest number, comprising 85.5 percent, received certificates for liver transplantation abroad.

Figure 10.7. Citizens who went abroad for organ transplant treatment, 2019-2024



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, 2019-2024

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Foreign training	35	23	4	26	36	16	10
Local training	400	2020	600	250	650	310	630
Total	435	2043	604	276	686	326	640

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 2024, 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 4 360 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. OPERATION OF THE DOCTOR APPOINTMENT CALL CENTER “1800-0119”

The special phone number “1800-0119” for doctor appointment scheduling at the Second State Central Hospital was established in September 2020. It was created to reduce the early morning crowds, long queues, repeated visits, and inconveniences that occurred when people came in person to district health centers in the capital city and specialized or specialized medical centers nationwide to book outpatient doctor appointments. The service has been operating for its fifth year, providing centralized management and prompt service.

In 2024, the 1800-0119 call center cooperated with a total of 38 health institutions, including:

- Specialized centers and specialized medical centers: 7
- District Health Centers and General Hospitals: 8
- Provincial General Hospitals and Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Center: 21
- Rural General Hospitals: 2

The call center service is staffed by 30 experienced electronic registrars from specialized centers, specialized medical centers, and district health centers. On average, it receives 3,500 to 6,000 calls daily, with each call operator handling around 200 to 300 calls per day. The average duration per call is approximately 2 to 3 minutes.

As of 2024, the call center received a total of 1,393,642 calls, of which 998,992 calls were successfully serviced. The call quality indicator reached 71.7%, which is a 5.5% decrease compared to the previous year’s quality indicator of 77.2%.

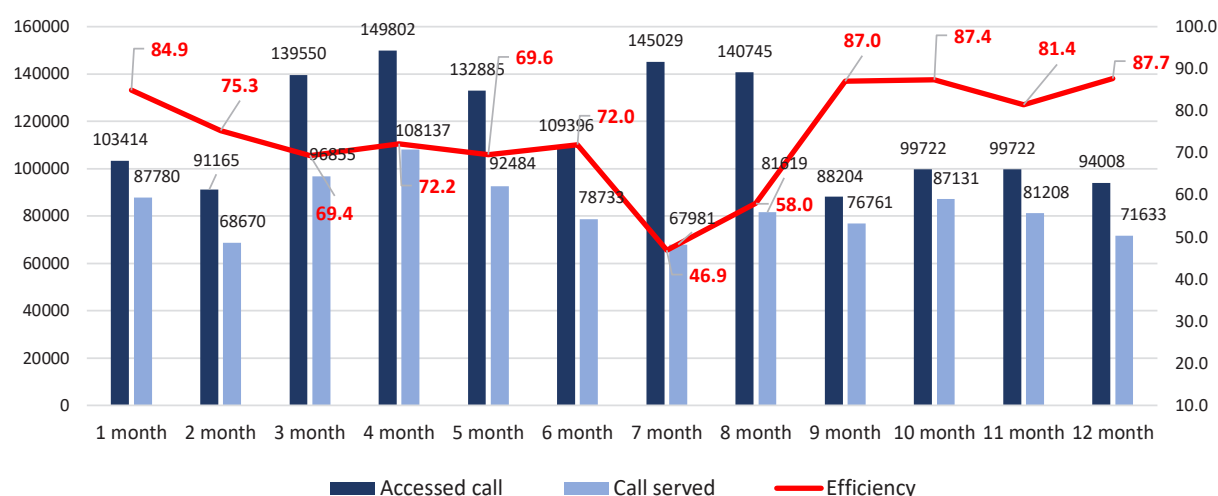
Table 11.1. Call quality indicator, 2024

Call quality indicators /in total days/			Objective	Performance
Efficiency	Eff=	Call served	≥80%	71.7%
		Addressed call		
Service level	SL=	Received call in 20 sec	≥80%	--
		Addressed call		

* Efficiency quality standard indicates the percentage of total received calls that were answered and handled.

Service Level standard indicates the proportion of calls answered within 20 seconds, reflecting service without waiting time for citizens.

Figure 11.1. Call quality indicator, 2024

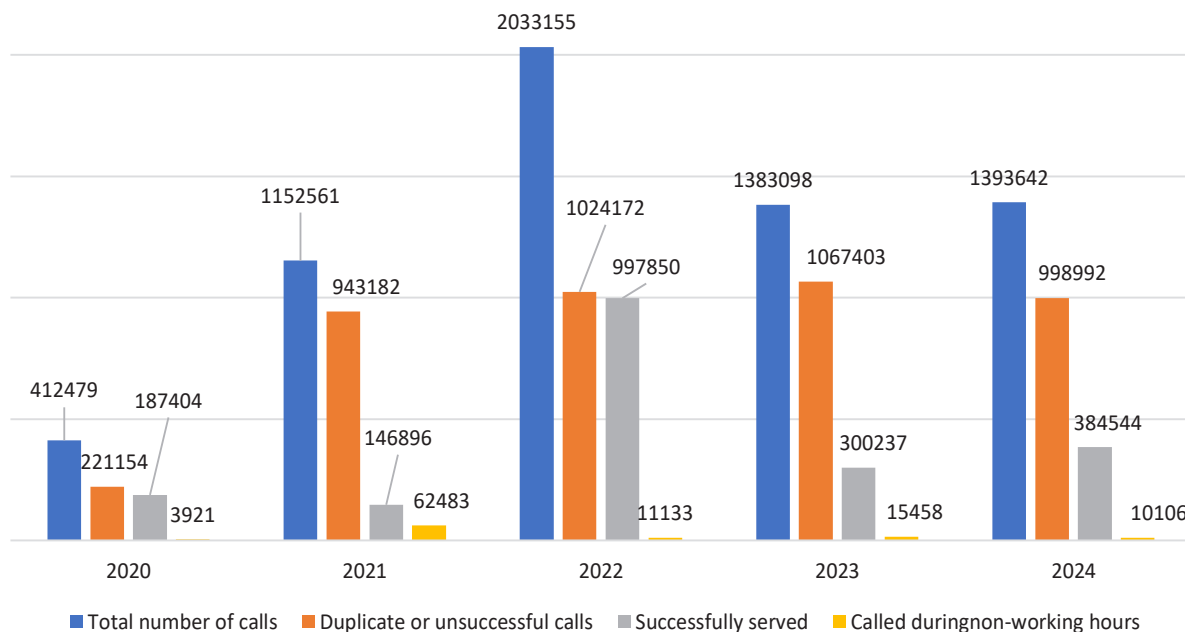




11.1. STRUCTURE OF TOTAL RECEIVED CALLS

As of 2024, the special phone number 1800-0119 received a total of 1,393,642 calls. Compared to 2023, the total number of calls increased by 10,544 calls (0.8%), while the number of successfully handled calls decreased by 68,411 calls (6.4%).

Figure 11.2. Total handled calls, 2020-2024 years

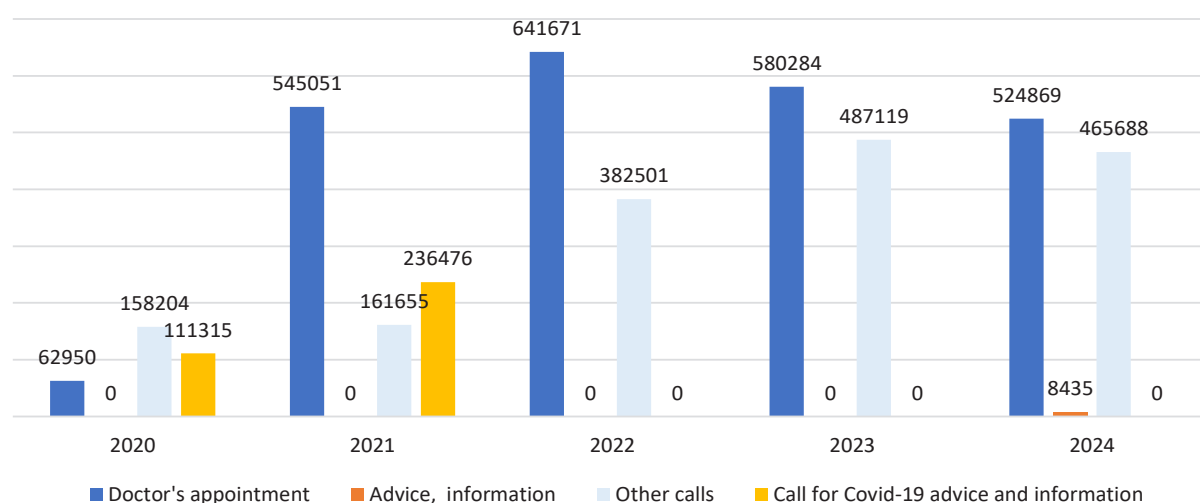


As of 2024, out of the total received calls, 998,992 calls (71.7%) were successful, 384,544 calls (27.6%) were repeated or unsuccessful, and 10,106 calls (0.7%) were made outside of working hours.

Table 11.2. Structure of calls, 2020-2024 years

Type of call	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total number of calls:	412479	1152561	2033155	1383098	1393642
Successfully served	221154 /53.6%/	943182 /81.8%/	1024172 /50.4%/	1067403 /77.2%/	998992 /71.7%/
Duplicate or un-successful calls	187404 /45.4%/	146896 /12.8%/	997850 /49.1%/	300237 /21.7%/	384544 /27.6%/
Called during non-working hours	3921 /1.0%/	62483 /5.4%/	11133 /0.5%/	15458 /1.1%/	10106 /0.7%/

Out of the total 998,992 successful calls, the breakdown is as follows: Doctor appointment scheduling: 524,869 calls (52.54%) Other calls: 465,688 calls (46.62%), Consultations and information: 8,435 calls (0.84%)

Figure 11.3. Total Calls Served, 2020-2024 years

11.2. STRUCTURE OF DOCTOR APPOINTMENT CALLS:

The World Health Organization defines “the waiting time for patients to receive medical care and services” as one of the key indicators to measure whether the health system meets the needs of the population. A 2017 study on “Waiting times for outpatient services and factors influencing them” found that high disease prevalence, doctors exceeding their patient quota, and an increased number of consultations are the main causes of waiting times in some referral hospitals.

Patients at specialized and specialized professional central hospitals in the capital city, district health centers, general hospitals, provincial general hospitals, and regional diagnostic and treatment centers receive outpatient doctor consultations in four ways: by visiting in person, calling the “1800-0119” hotline, direct referral by a doctor for a follow-up visit, or by making an appointment online through the unified e-service portal (e-Mongolia).

The special hotline “1800-0119” for “Doctor Appointment Scheduling” handled a total of 524,869 calls to schedule doctor appointments. Breaking down these calls: Central hospitals and specialized centers accounted for 162,475 calls (30.9%), District health centers accounted for 312,286 calls (59.4%), Provincial general hospitals and regional diagnostic and treatment center hospitals accounted for 50,108 calls (9.7%).

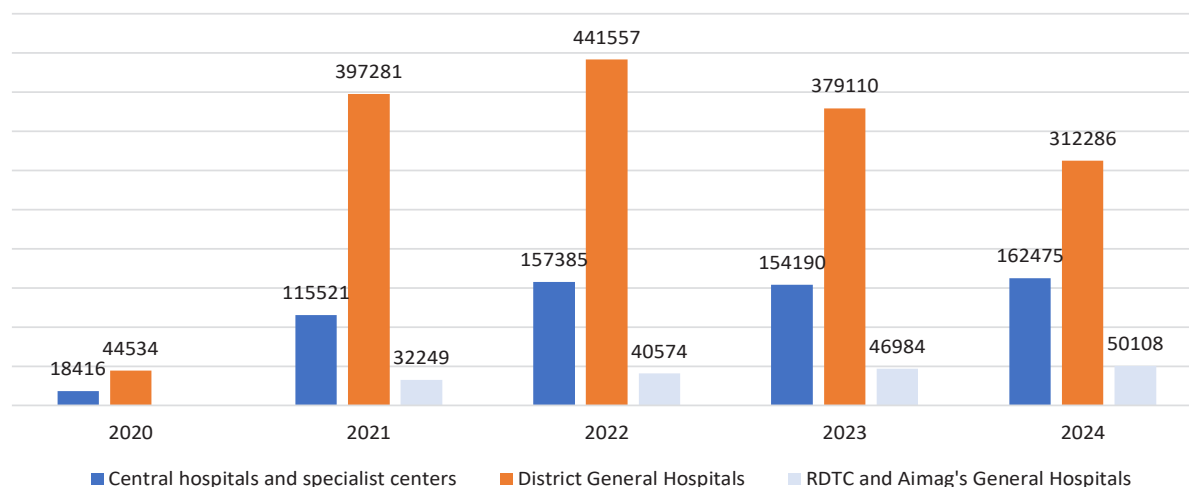
Figure 11.4 Structure of Doctor Appointment Scheduling Calls, 2020–2024



Figure 11.5 Doctor Appointment Scheduling by Specialized Hospitals and Specialized Centers, 2020–2024

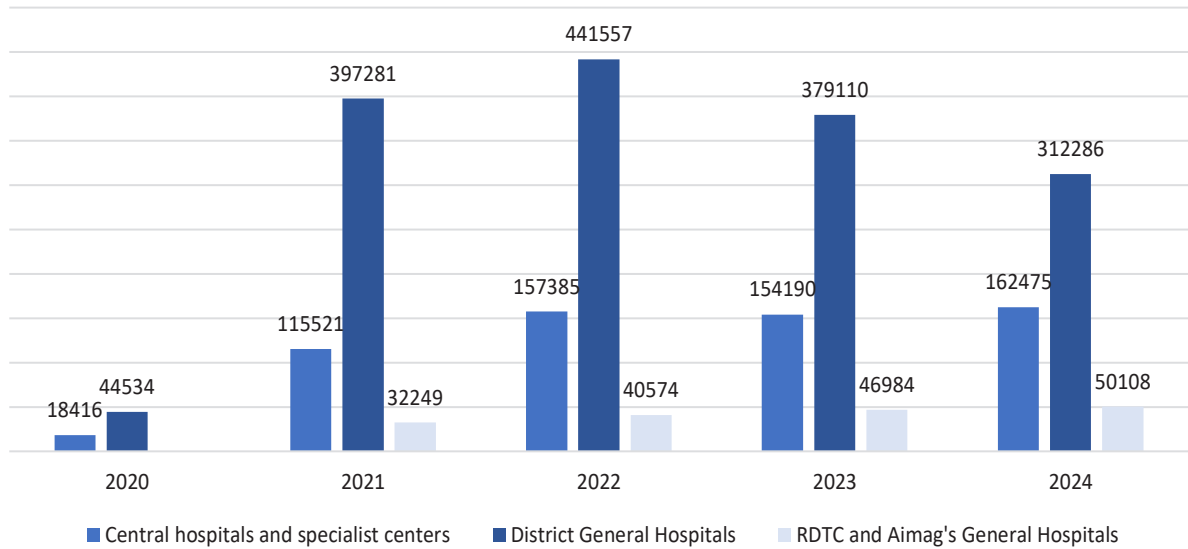
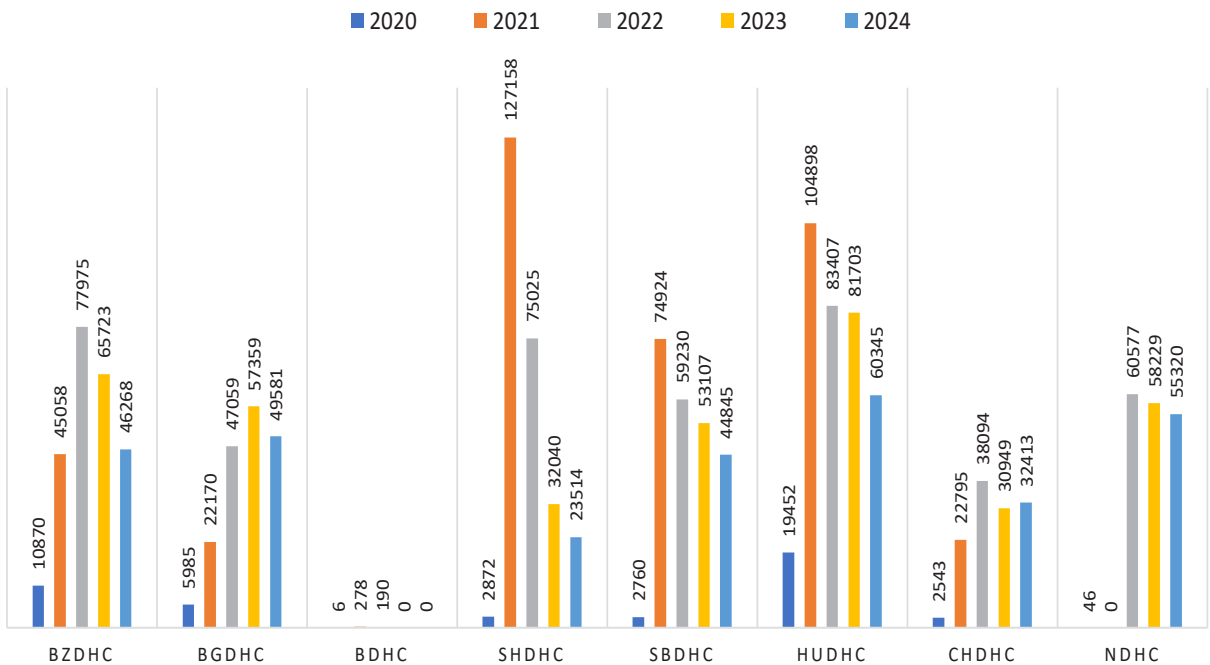
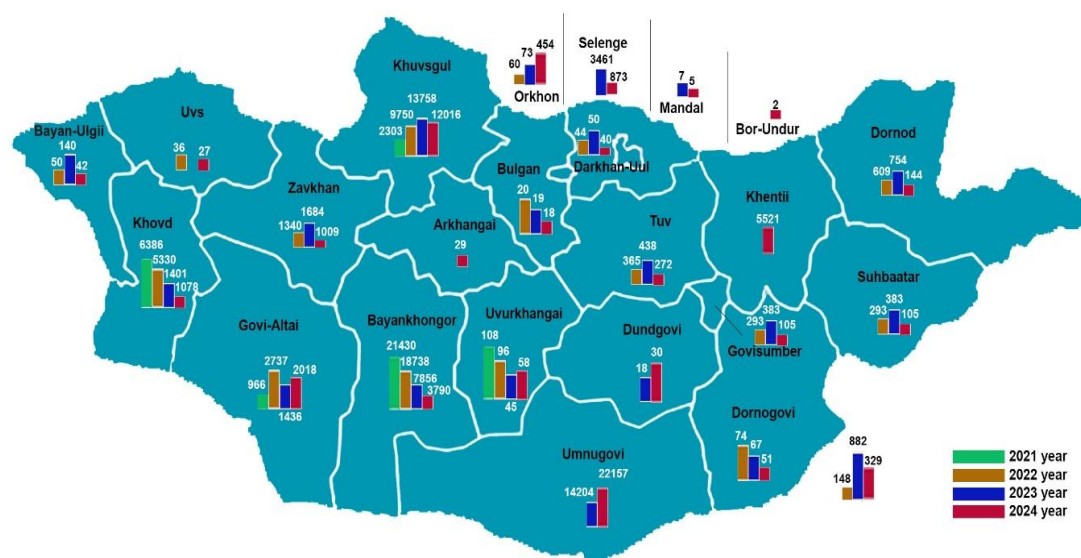
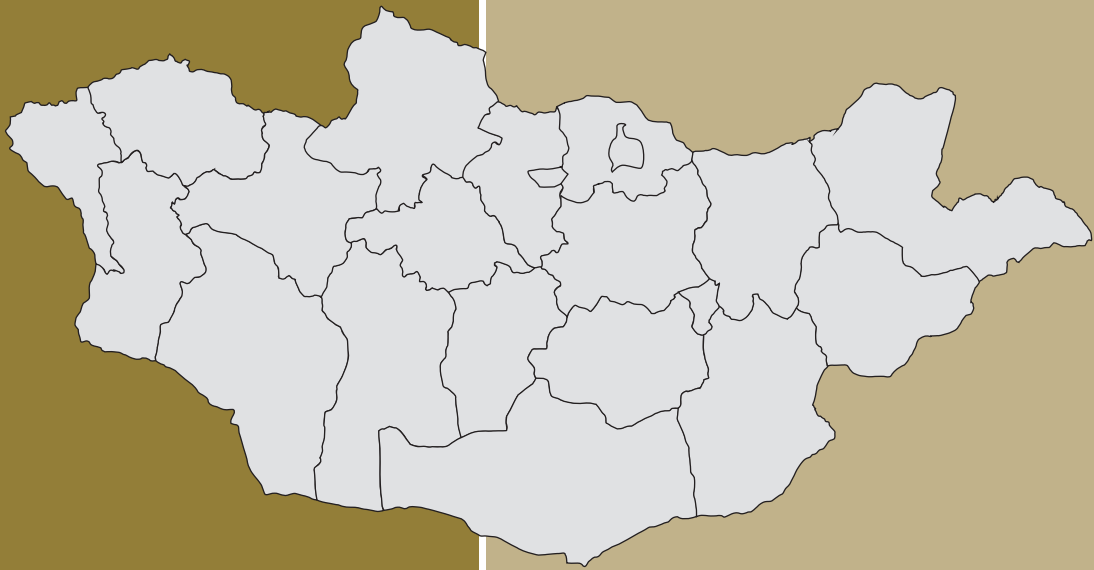


Figure 11.6. Doctor Appointment Scheduling 'By District Health Center, 2020-2024



In 2024, the Dispatch Coordination Office collaborated with a total of 23 rural health institutions to provide the "Doctor's Appointment Scheduling" call service through the special phone number 1800-0119.

Figure 11.7. Doctor's examination appointment by province, 2021-2024



CHAPTER XII.

HEALTH ECONOMICS

CHAPTER XII. HEALTH ECONOMICS

This chapter was developed based on the results of National Health Accounts of Mongolia in 2023. The calculation followed the System of Health Accounts 2011 (SHA 2011), an international standard methodology developed by the WHO and OECD, with T-2 mode.

12.1. KEY INDICATORS OF HEALTH EXPENDITURE

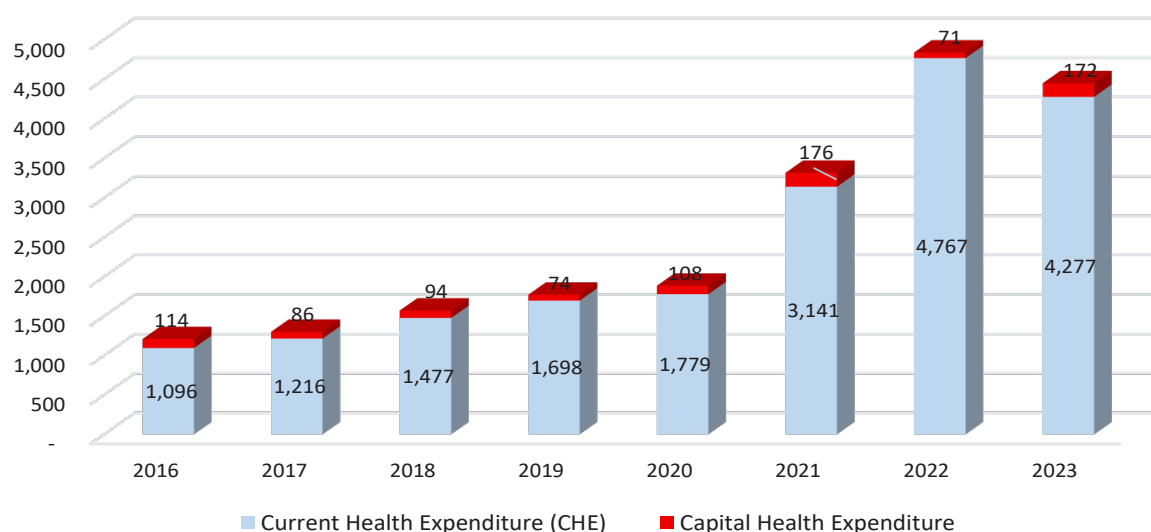
12.1.1 TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE

In 2023, total health expenditure decreased by 8% compared to the previous year, reaching 4.5 trillion MNT. Current health expenditure decreased by 10%, amounting to 4.3 trillion MNT.

In 2023, expenses in public hospitals increased by 3%, and expenses in private health institutions increased by 4%. Meanwhile, the costs for citizens receiving treatment abroad increased by 1.6 times, and investment-related expenditures rose by 2.4.

However, spending on projects and programs implemented by donor organizations decreased sevenfold compared to the previous year. This decline was mainly due to reduced expenditures on COVID-19 vaccination and related research, which significantly contributed to the overall decrease in health expenditures.

Figure 12.1. Current Health Expenditure (billion MNT)



Source: NHA database

From 2016 to 2020, state-owned hospitals accounted for an average of 43 percent of total healthcare expenditures, and private sector healthcare institutions accounted for 36 percent. However, in 2021-2022, the share of state-owned and private-sector healthcare institutions reached 38 percent each. In 2023, the share of expenditure by public health institutions decreased to 34 percent, while the share of spending by private health institutions increased to 45 percent.

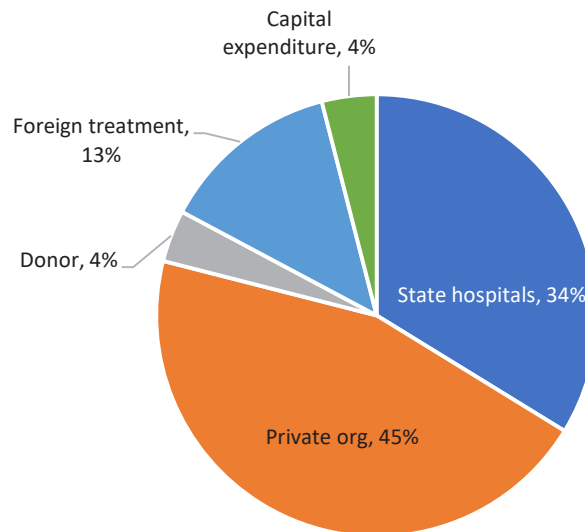
Future trend indicates that the proportion of public healthcare expenses in total healthcare expenditure will decrease, while the proportion of private healthcare expenses is expected to increase.

During 2016-2020, the cost of medical expenses sought abroad accounted for about 7 percent of the total health expenditure. In 2021, it decreased to 1 percent due to the pandemic, but in 2022, it increased to 7 percent or 343.7 billion MNT. In 2023, the indicator increased by 1.6 times compared to the previous year, reaching 565 billion MNT.



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, in 2021-2022, this proportion increased to an average of 17 percent. In 2023, due to the reasons above, this indicator declined and reached 162 billion MNT.

Figure 12.2. Structure Of Total Health Expenditure in Percentage /as of 2023/

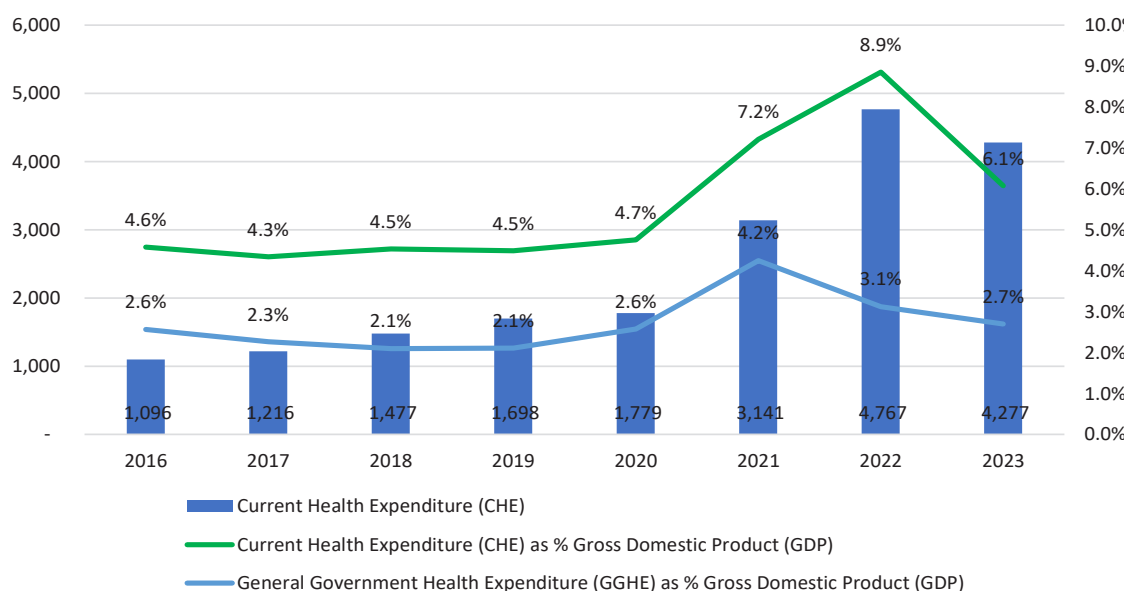


Source: NHA database

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 and 2020. In 2021, this indicator increased by 2.5 percentage points to 7.2 percent, followed by a further rise to 8.9 percent in 2022. However, in 2023, it declined by 2.8 percentage points, reaching 6.1 percent.

Figure 12.3. Current Health Expenditure as a percentage of GDP and General Government Health expenditure as a share of GDP



e: NHA database, CHD

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. However, it decreased by 0.4 percent and reached 2.7 percent in 2023.

Table 12.1. CHE and GDP and their annual growth

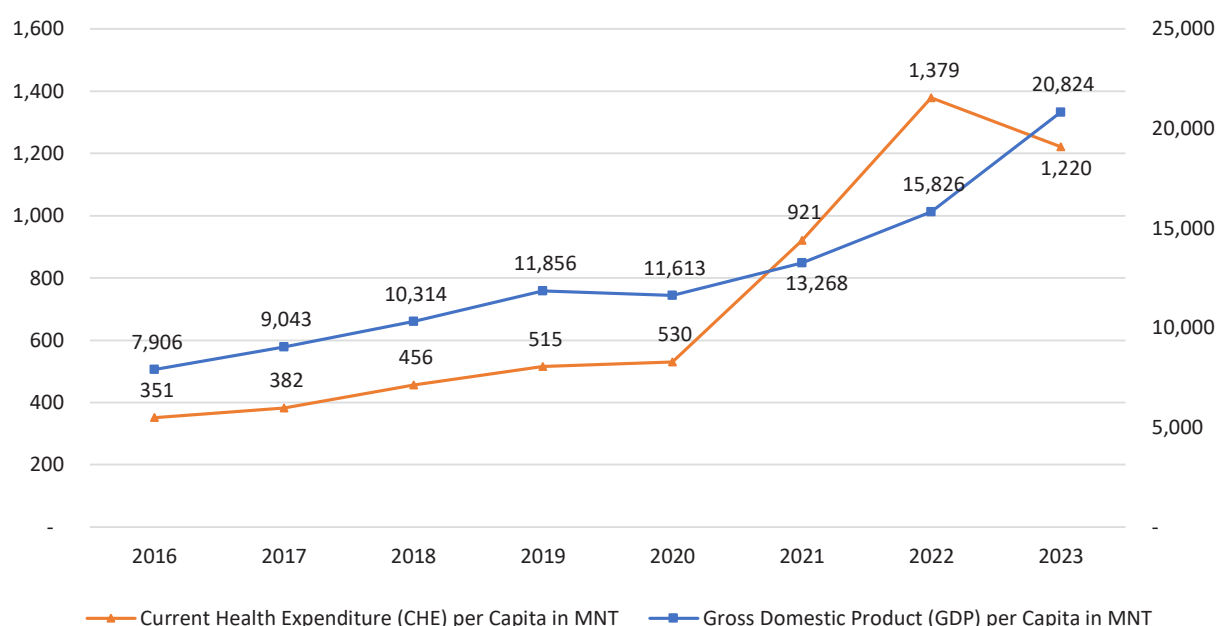
Year	CHE		GDP		Share of CHE in GDP
	Amount (billion MNT)	Growth rate	Amount (billion MNT)	Growth rate	
2016	1,096	-	23,931.3	-	-
2017	1,216	11	28,010.7	17	4.3
2018	1,477	22	32,582.6	16	4.5
2019	1,698	15	37,839.2	16	4.5
2020	1,779	5	37,453.3	-1	4.7
2021	3,141	77	43,555.5	16	7.2
2022	4,767	52	45,851.6	24	8.9
2023	4,277	-10	70,441.5	31	6.1
Average growth					
2016-2020		10		12	
2016-2023		24		17	

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. However, in 2023, it decreased by 159 thousand MNT compared to the previous year, amounting to 1.22 million MNT. From 2016 to 2020, the growth remained relatively constant or directly related to GDP per capita growth. In 2021, due to 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 prior year. In 2023, the indicator showed a 12 percent decrease compared to the previous year.

Figure 12.4. GDP and Per Capita Health Expenditure



Source: NSO, NHA database, CHD



Table 12.2. Health expenditure per capita

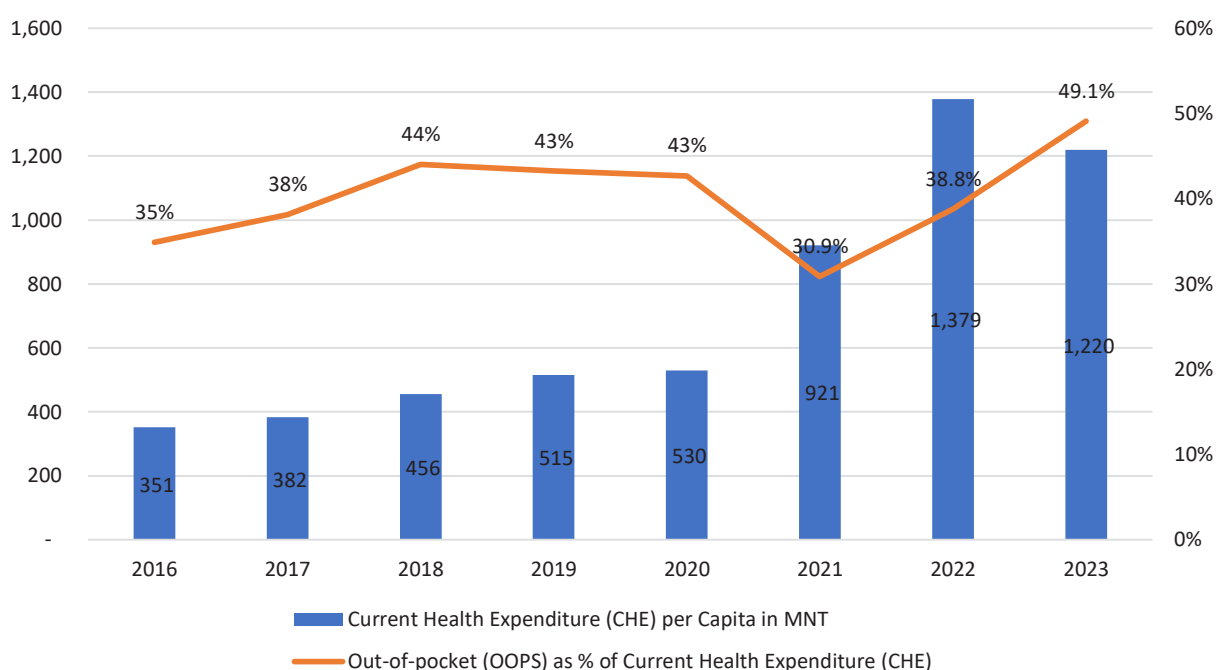
Year	Health expenditure per capita			GDP per capita		Per capita GDP as a percentage of GDP per capita
	Amount (thousand MNT)	Growth rate	American dollars	Amount (thousand MNT)	Growth rate	
2016	351	-	164	7,906	-	-
2017	382	9	157	9,043	14	4.2
2018	456	19	185	10,314	14	4.4
2019	515	13	194	11,856	15	4.3
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
2023	1,220	-12	352	20,824	32	5.9
Average Growth						
2016-2020		10			10	
2016-2023		22			15	

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 yearly, remaining 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, 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, the average health spending per person was 1,379 thousand MNT, with individuals contributing 38.9% or 535 thousand MNT directly. Fast forward to 2023, and while total spending per capita decreased to 1,220 thousand MNT, personal contributions rose to 49.1% or 599 thousand MNT.

Figure 12.5 The Share Of OOP Expenditure in Current Health Expenditure



Source: NHA database

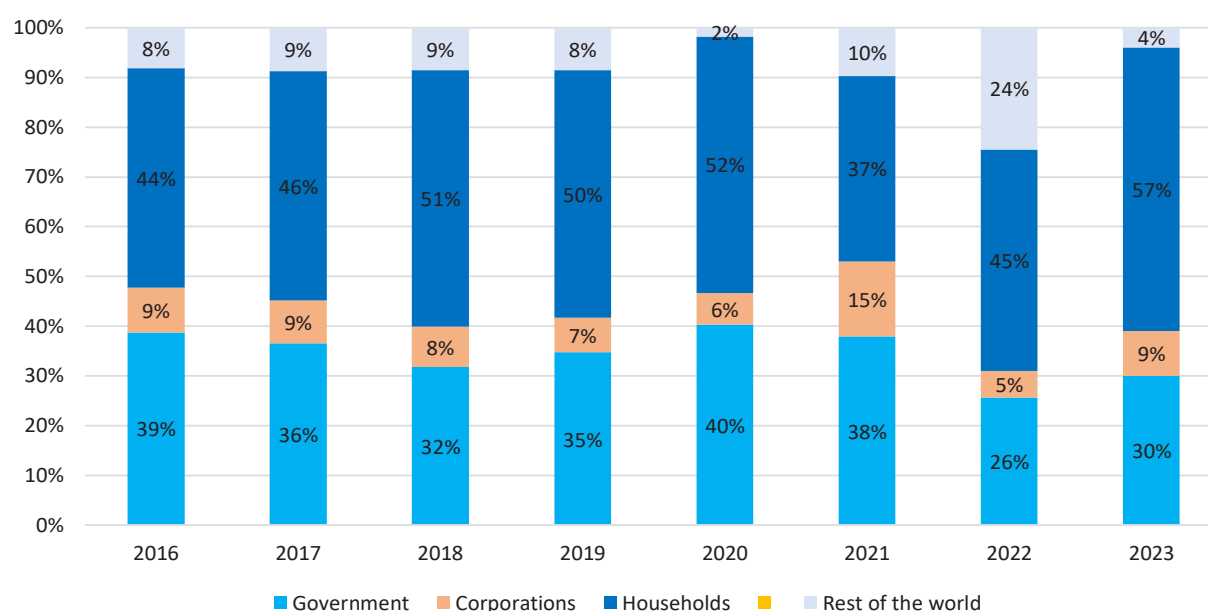
12.2. CLASSIFICATION OF CURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE

12.2.1. SOURCES OF REVENUE OF HEALTHCARE FINANCING SCHEMES

Health expenditure by funding sources from 2016-2023: On average, 35 percent of total health expenditures come from the state budget/government, 8 percent from corporate funding, 46 percent from payments made by individuals and households, and 11 percent from donor non-governmental organizations.

Regarding the funding sources, in 2023, government funding surged by 3 times to reach 1,283.4 billion MNT, payments made by individuals and households increased by 5 times to 2,454.5 billion MNT, and corporate funding rose by 3.8 times to 376.9 billion MNT in comparison with 2016. This reflects disparities in the growth rates of funding sources for health expenditure across households, individuals, and the government budget amidst the overall year-on-year increase in health spending.

Figure 12.6. Ratio of funding sources in current health expenditure



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	-
2023	1,283	376	2,454	162	-		30.0	8.8	57.4	3.8

Source: NHA database

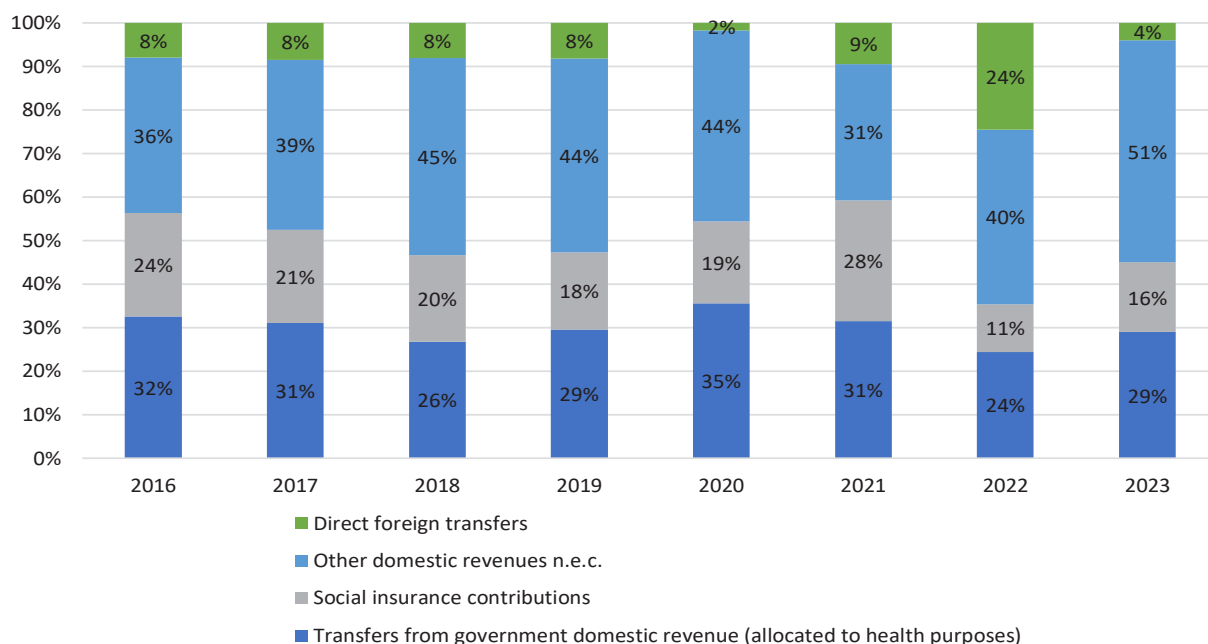


12.2.2. TYPES OF REVENUE OF HEALTH CARE FINANCING SCHEMES

Types of revenue of health care financing schemes from 2016 to 2023: on average, 41 percent of total health expenditure originated from other internal income/direct payments from individuals and households, 31 percent from government internal transfers or government subsidy transfers for certain healthcare services, 18 percent from social insurance contributions or transfers from the social health insurance fund, and 9 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, increased to 9 percent in 2021, and surged to 24 percent in 2022. In 2023, the share of this indicator decreased compared to the previous year, reaching 4 percent.

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 allocating health expenses from the state budget in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2023, the portion of transfers from the state budget increased by 11.5 billion MNT from the previous year, but the percentage of total health expenses increased to 29 percent.

Figure 12.7. Health care financing schemes by type of revenue



Source: NHA database, CHD

Table 12.4. Classification of health care financing schemes (billions of MNT)

Indicators	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Transfers from government domestic revenue (allocated for health purposes)	32.3	30.9	26.5	29.3	35.4	31.3	24.3	28.8
Transfers distributed by government from foreign origin	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Social insurance contributions	23.6	21.2	19.7	17.6	18.7	27.6	11.0	16.1
Voluntary prepayment	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0
Other internal revenue	35.5	38.8	44.8	44.1	43.6	31.0	39.9	51.4
Direct foreign transfer	7.9	8.4	7.9	8.1	1.8	9.4	24.5	3.8

Source: NHA database

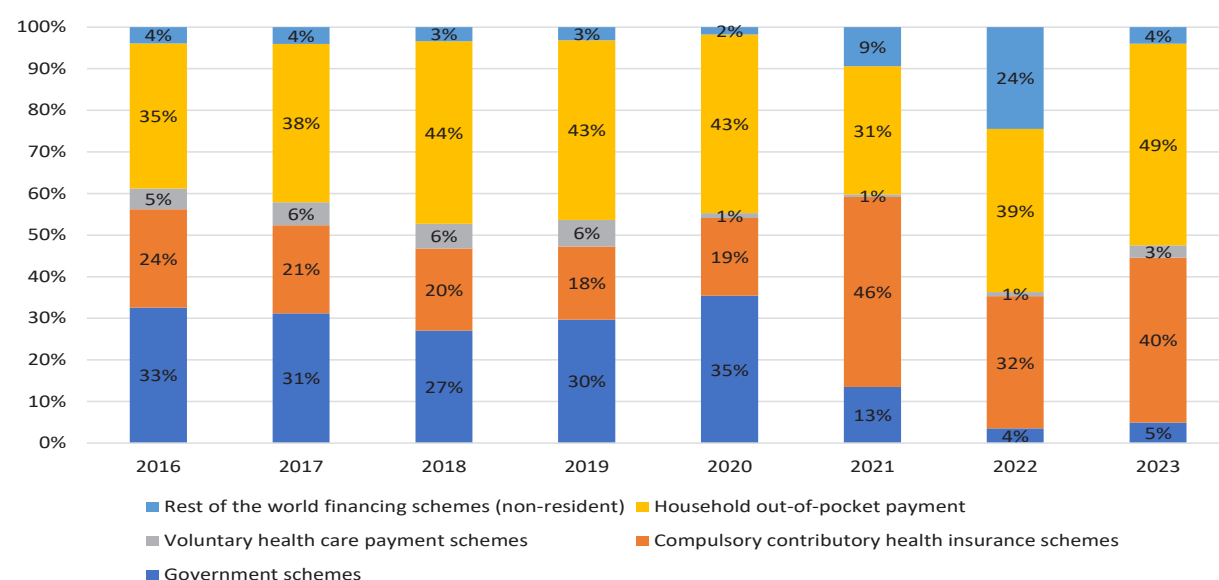
12.2.3 CLASSIFICATION OF HEALTHCARE FINANCING SCHEMES

From 2016 to 2023, on average, the health care financing system is categorized as follows: 50% is funded through government schemes and compulsory contributory health insurance schemes, 40% comes from individual and household payments, and 10% is derived from voluntary health care payments and rest of the world financing schemes.

Government schemes have played a significant role in financing healthcare services, with their share being 35 percent in 2020. However, with the introduction of the single-purchaser system, this share decreased to 13 percent in 2021 and further declined to 3-4 percent in 2022-2023. (The government began transferring the budget to the health insurance fund.)

On the contrary, the financing of the health insurance fund increased from 19 percent in 2020 to 46 percent in 2021, 32 percent in 2022, and 40 percent in 2023. Household and individual payments increased by an average of 22 percent per year from 2016 to 2021, and their share in healthcare expenses increased to 35-43 percent from 2016 to 2020. From 2021 to 2023, they increased by 31-49 percent from the previous year and doubled in monetary terms.

Figure 12.8. 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	2023
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	1,919.4
Government schemes	357.2	379.1	400.0	504.2	630.4	423.2	168.1	211.7
Compulsory contributory health insurance schemes	259.0	257.8	291.5	298.1	331.9	1,413.7	1514.4	1,707.6
Voluntary health care payments schemes	55.0	67.0	87.0	108.9	21.5	17.2	49.3	108.7
Voluntary health insurance schemes	5.0	5.6	9.0	11.5	20.9	17.2	20.7	26.8
NPISH financing schemes	49.5	60.8	77.3	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unspecified voluntary health care payment scheme	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	28.5	0.0
Household and individual payments	381.6	462.5	649.2	733.2	763.9	969.5	1,867.9	2,086.8
Rest of the world financing scheme (non resident)	43.2	49.1	49.8	53.6	31.3	294.8	1,167	162.4

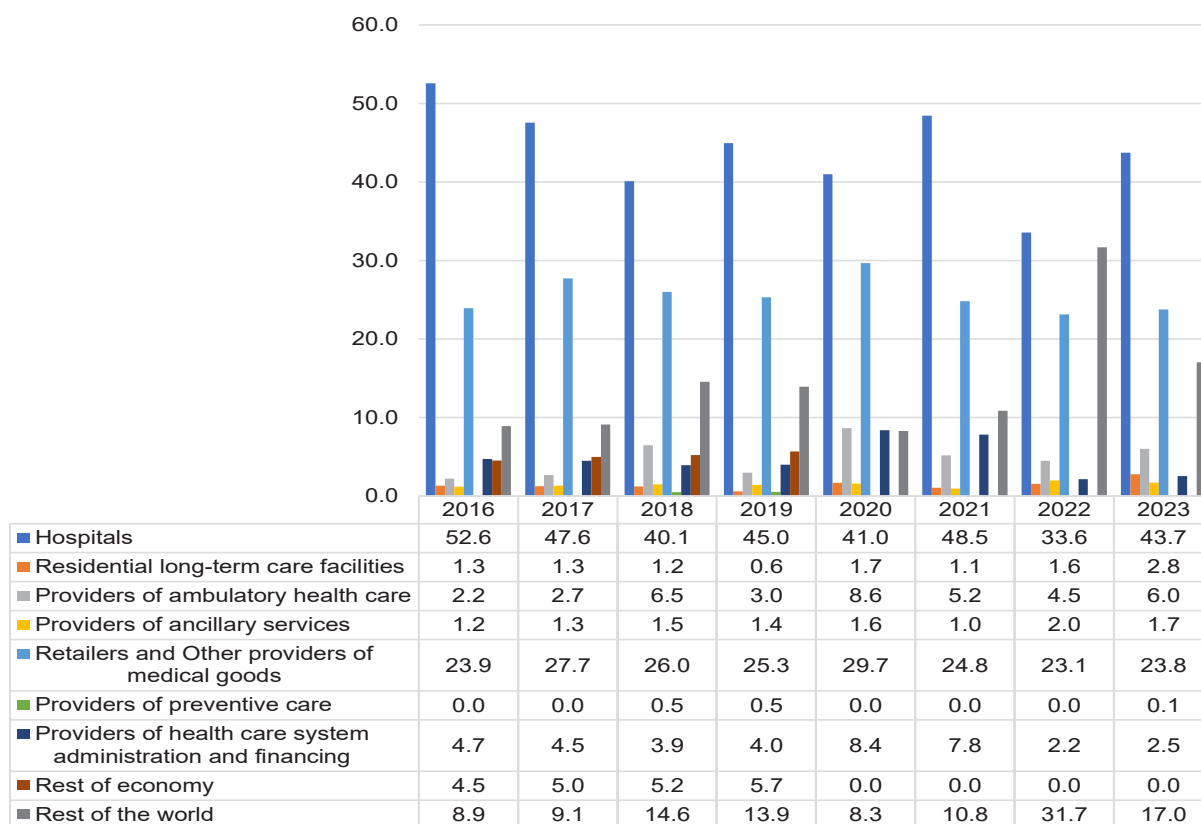
Source: NHA database



12.2.4. HEALTH EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF SERVICE

Health expenditure by type of services from 2016 to 2023 averages as follows: 44 percent of the total health expenditure is allocated in hospitals with all types of beds, 25.5 percent in retailers and other providers of medical goods, 4.8 percent in providers of health care system administration and financing, 4.8 percent in providers of ambulatory care, 1.9 percent in providers of ancillary services, 1.4 percent in residential long-term care facilities such as rehabilitation centers and springs, and the remaining 14.3 percent by foreign organizations (donor organizations and individuals who have received treatment in foreign countries).

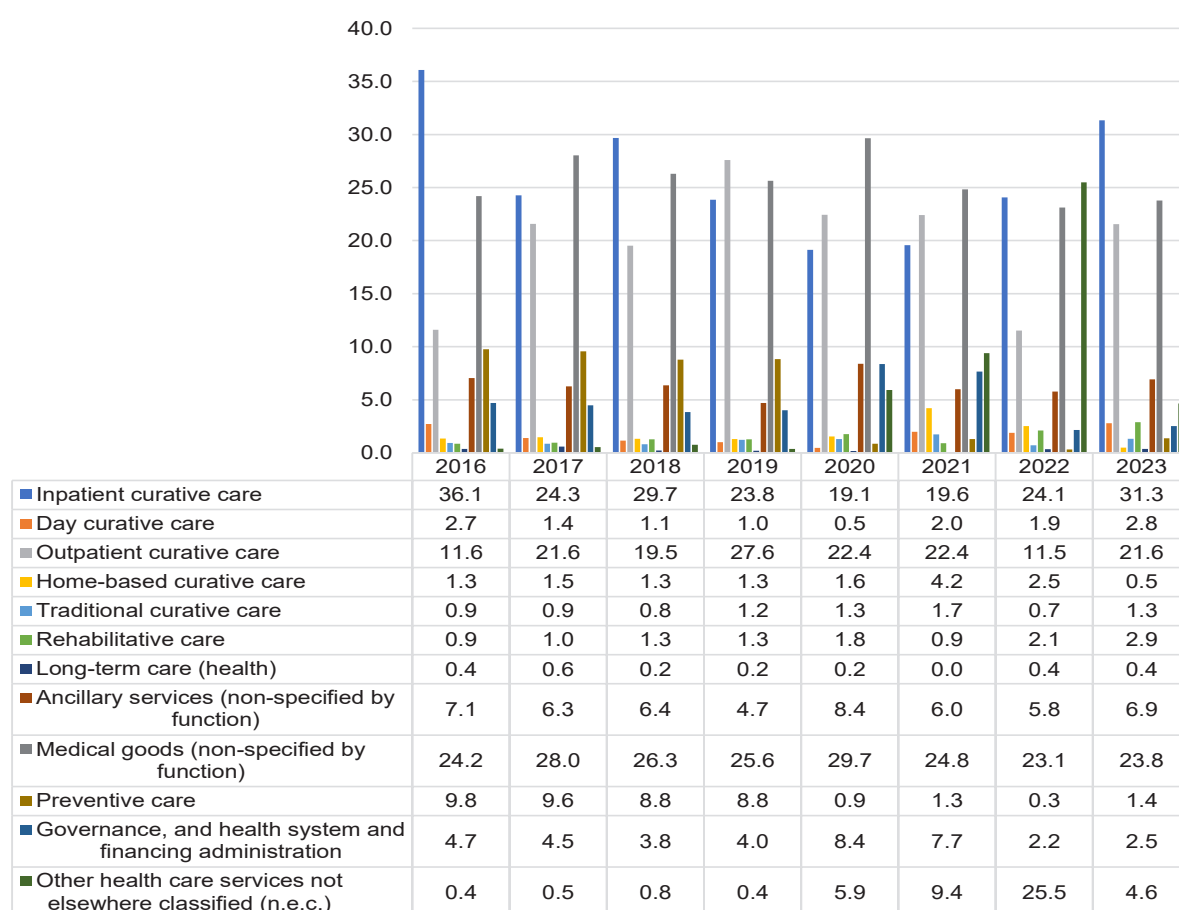
Figure 12.9. Health expenditure by healthcare providers



Source: NHA database

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 12.10. Health expenditure by type of service (percentage)

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.

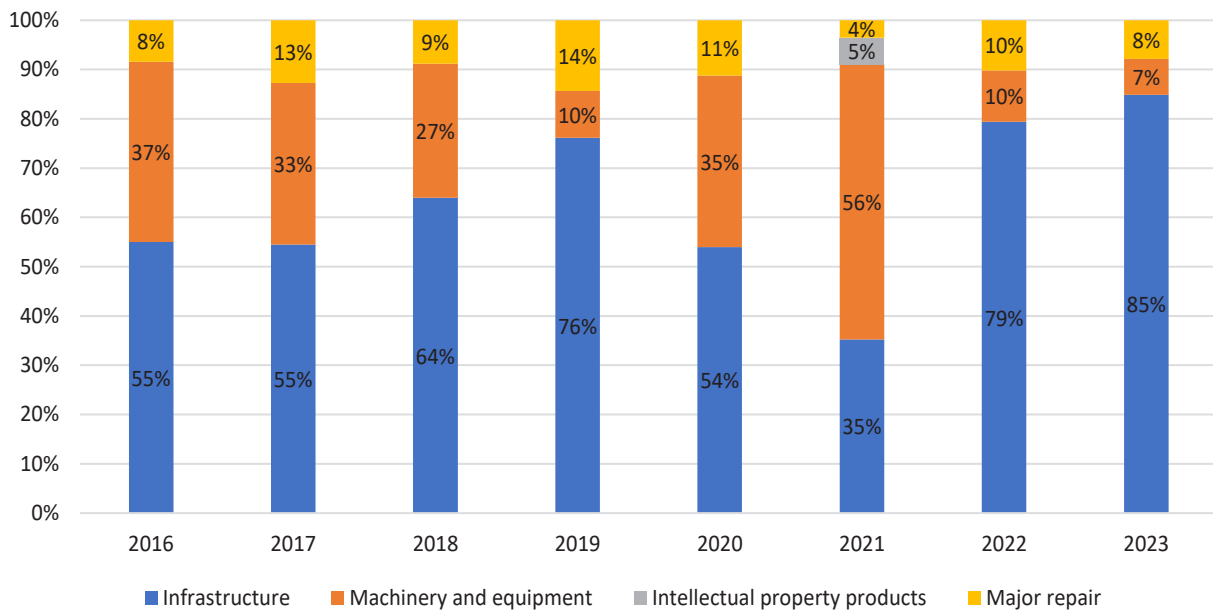
From 2016 to 2022, a total of 735.3 billion MNT was allocated to capital expenditure. Of this amount, 63 percent was spent on buildings, 37 percent on machinery and equipment, and 10 percent on major repairs.

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.



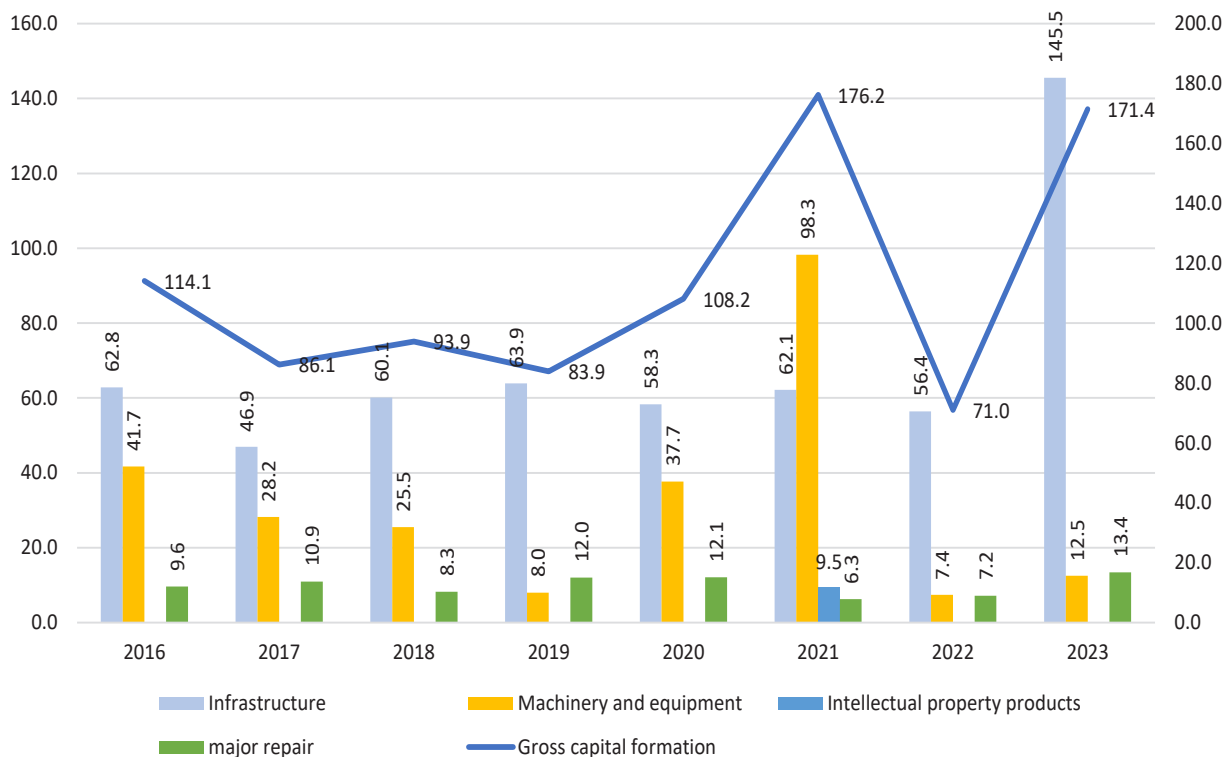
Figure 12.11 Capital expenditure by subcategory (percentage)



Source: NHA database

In 2023, capital expenditure amounted to MNT 171.4 billion, with 85% allocated for buildings and 15% for major repairs and equipment. Further details regarding the costs of machinery and equipment, as well as major repairs are available in Appendix 2 of the current year's "Budget Law".

Figure 12.12. Capital expenditure by subcategory (billion MNT)

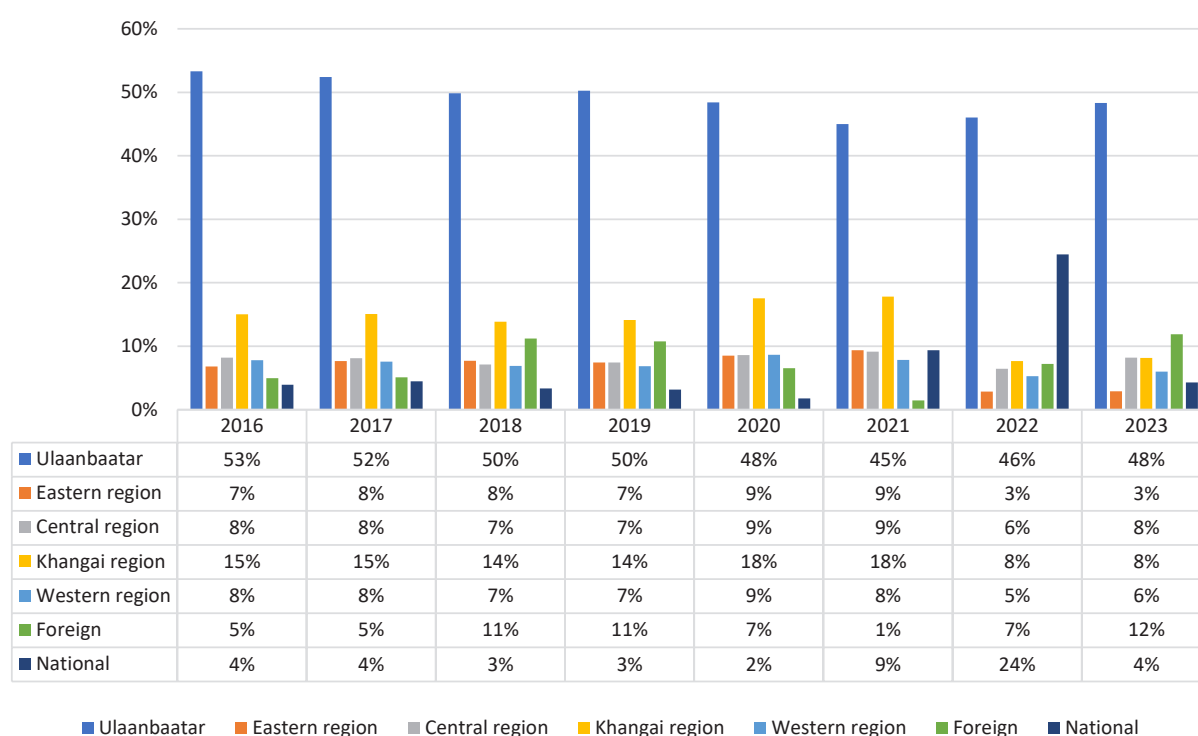


12.2.7. HEALTH EXPENDITURE BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

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, and 7 percent in foreign countries, and the remaining 7 percent represents nationally spent (unclassified) amounts.

In 2023, health expenditure increased compared to the previous year by 2.3 percent in Ulaanbaatar, 1.7 percent in the Central region, 0.7 percent in the Western region, 0.5 percent in the Khangai region, and 0.1 percent in the Eastern region.

Figure 12.13. Health expenditure by geographic location (percentage)



Source: NHA database

CHAPTER 13

INDICATORS OF PATHOLOGY SERVICES

CHAPTER XIII. INDICATORS OF PATHOLOGY SERVICES

Pathology services are provided in accordance with MNS ISO 9001:2016, the standard procedure for pathology services MNS 7015:2023, and the "Procedure for Conducting Pathology Examinations" and "Procedure for Conducting Histopathological Examinations of Fresh Specimens," approved by the Minister of Health's Order No. A/447 dated December 18, 2023. The aim is to improve the quality and accessibility of pathology services, regularly conduct internal and external quality assessments, and continuously carry out postgraduate training.

To confirm diagnoses of biopsy analysis, differentiate diagnoses, and detect infections, 15 types of histochemical tests are conducted. For distinguishing malignant and benign tumors in both children and adults, identifying tumor tissue origin and prognosis, and developing treatment plans, immunohistochemical testing is performed using more than 70 markers to confirm primary and final diagnoses.

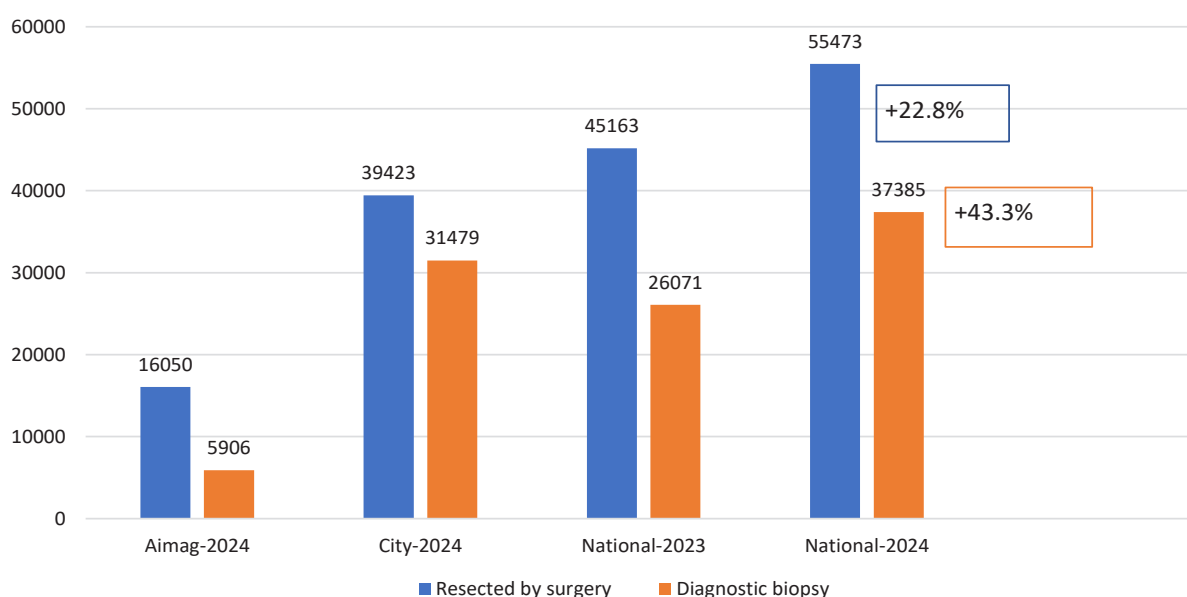
Using telepathology services, electronic consultations are regularly held with anatomical pathologists and expert consultants from Japan to confirm diagnoses, which is of great importance in preventing financial burdens and inconveniences for citizens. According to Article 33, Clause 33.1 of the Health Law, which states, "Pathological examination shall be conducted on the deceased body to determine the cause of death and whether the disease diagnosis was correctly established," pathology examinations are conducted to identify diagnostic discrepancies and shortcomings in medical care services.

In accordance with Order No. A/550 issued by the Minister of Health of Mongolia in 2022, in cases of maternal mortality, a specialized anatomical pathologist is appointed by the referral center to conduct examinations and issue diagnoses and conclusions. Pathology examinations help prevent recurrence of such cases and contribute to policy decisions aimed at eliminating delays.

13.1. INDICATORS OF HISTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Nationwide, compared to the previous year, examinations of histopathological examination obtained through surgical removal have increased by 22.8%, and examinations of biopsy analysis taken for diagnostic purposes have increased by 43.3%.

Figure 13.1 Histopathological examination, 2024





13.1.1. CASES OF MALIGNANT TUMORS DIAGNOSED BY HISTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

In 2024, among malignant tumors diagnosed by biopsy examination, the most common locations were as follows: stomach cancer accounted for 17.9% overall; cervical cancer accounted for 18.8% among women; and stomach cancer accounted for 11.4% among men.

Table 13.1. Cases of common cancers diagnosed by biopsy, 2024

№	Type of cancer	Number	Percent-age	Women			Man		
				Type of cancer	Num-ber	Percent-age	Type of cancer	Number	Percent-age
1	Stomach	1101	17.9	Cervix uteri	638	18.8	Stomach	715	11.4
2	Liver	794	12.9	Breast	599	17.7	Liver	422	15.3
3	Cervix uteri	645	10.5	Stomach	386	11.4	Esophagus	277	10.0
4	Breast	607	9.8	Liver	372	10.9	Kidney	221	8.0
5	Esophagus	382	6.2	Colon	127	3.7	Colon	181	6.5
6	Colon	308	5.0	Esophagus	105	3.1	Lung	171	6.2
Total		6142	100	Total	3384	100	Total	2758	100

13.1.2. BENIGN TUMOR CASES DIAGNOSED THROUGH HISTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

In 2024, among benign tumors diagnosed by biopsy examination, the most common types were: benign adipose (fat) tumors at 11.4%; ovarian tumors at 5.3% among women; and benign thyroid tumors at 4.7% among men.

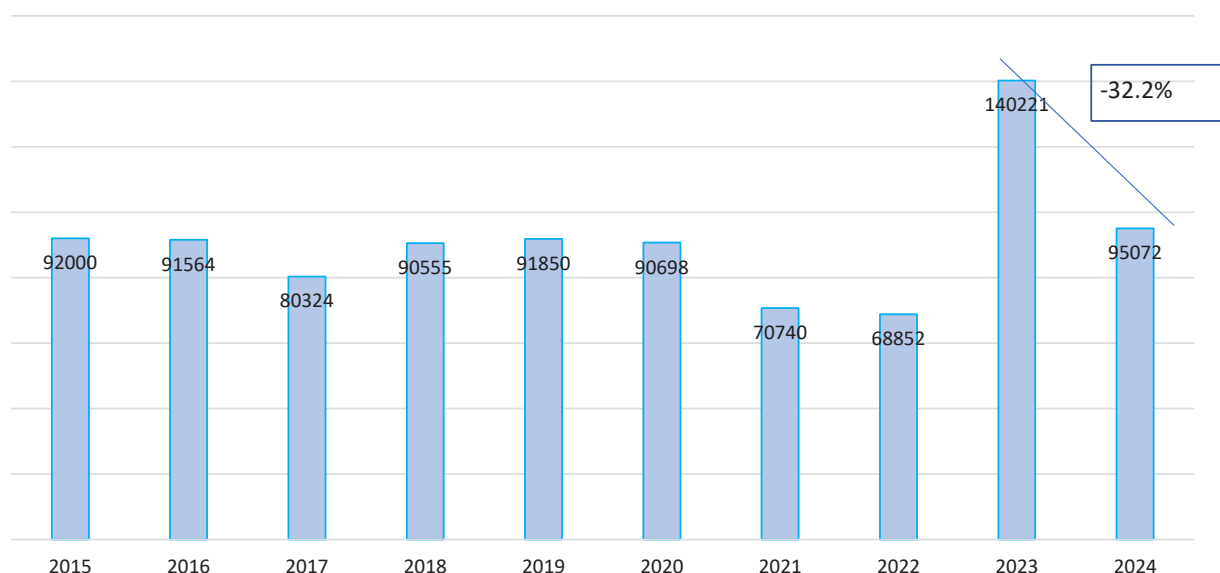
Table 13.2. Cases of common benign tumors through biopsy, by province, 2024

№	Type of cancer	Number	Per-cent-age	Women			Man		
				Type of cancer	Number	Per-cent-age	Type of cancer	Num-ber	Percent-age
1	Lipoma	1025	11.4%	Lipoma	553	10.0	Lipoma	472	13.5
2	Ovary tumor	474	5.2%	Ovary tumor	295	5.3	Thyroid gland	166	4.7
3	Thyroid gland	423	4.7%	Thyroid gland	257	4.6	Stomach	199	5.7
4	Stomach	354	3.9%	Cervix uteri	186	3.3	Skin	192	5.5
5	Skin	328	3.6%	Blood vessel	161	2.9	Esophagus	112	3.2
6	Esophagus	246	2.7%	Stomach	155	2.8	Connective and other soft tissues	101	2.9
Total		8967	100	Total	5495	100	Total	3472	100

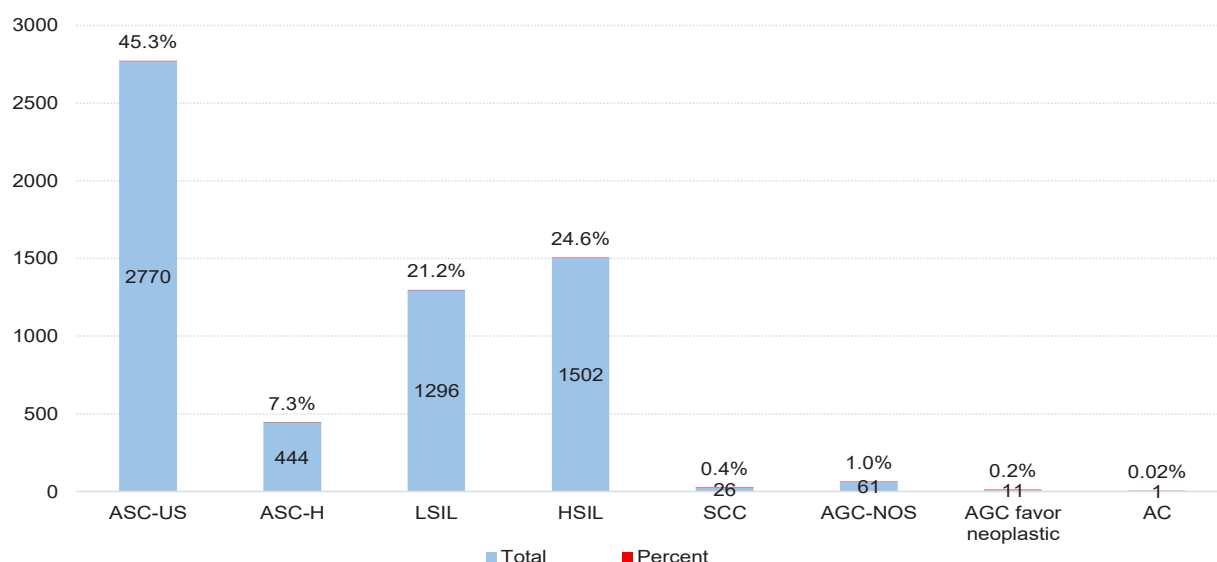
13.2. INDICATORS OF CYTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

In 2024, a total of 99,370 cytopathology examinations were performed, of which 95,072 were on women (cervical samples) and 4,298 were on non-female patients.

Compared to the previous year, cytopathology examinations of the cervix decreased by 32.2%. The number of target-age individuals participating in cervical cancer early detection screening remained stable from 2015 to 2022, but showed a relative increase in 2023. This is related to the approval and implementation of the Minister of Health's Order No. A/139 in 2022, titled "Procedure for organizing population-based preventive and early detection examinations, tests, and diagnoses for common infectious and non-communicable diseases based on age, gender, and health risk," which came into effect on May 1, 2022.

Figure 13.2. Cervical cytopathology examinations by nationwide, 2015–2024

In 2024, nationwide, a total of 87,731 tests (92.2%) were negative, 1,230 tests (1.2%) did not meet the requirements, and 6,111 tests (6.4%) were diagnosed with precancerous lesions. The distribution of precancerous lesion diagnoses is as follows: ASC-US: 2,771 cases (45.3%), ASC-H: 444 cases (7.2%), LSIL: 1,296 cases (21.2%), HSIL: 1,502 cases (24.5%), SCC: 26 cases (0.4%), AGC-NOS: 61 cases (0.9%), AGC-favor neoplastic: 11 cases (0.1%), Adenocarcinoma: 1 case (0.01%)

Figure 13.3. Cytopathological Examinations by Diagnosis Type, 2024

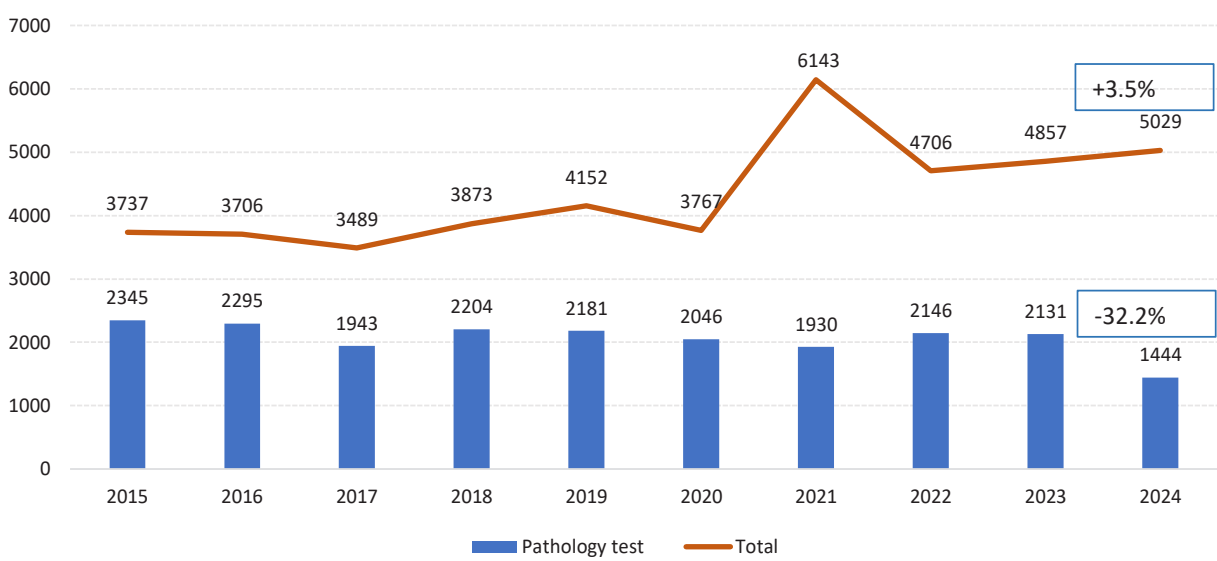
13.3. INDICATORS OF PATHOLOGICAL AUTOPSY EXAMINATIONS

Over the past 10 years, pathological examinations have been conducted in 55% of registered deaths nationwide. In 2024, while the mortality rate increased by 3.4%, pathological examinations were performed in 36.2% of registered deaths, representing a 16.2% decrease compared to the previous year. This decline in the proportion of pathological autopsy examinations is related to the provision in the Minister of Health's Order No. A/447 dated December 18,



2023, which restricts certain pathological examinations.

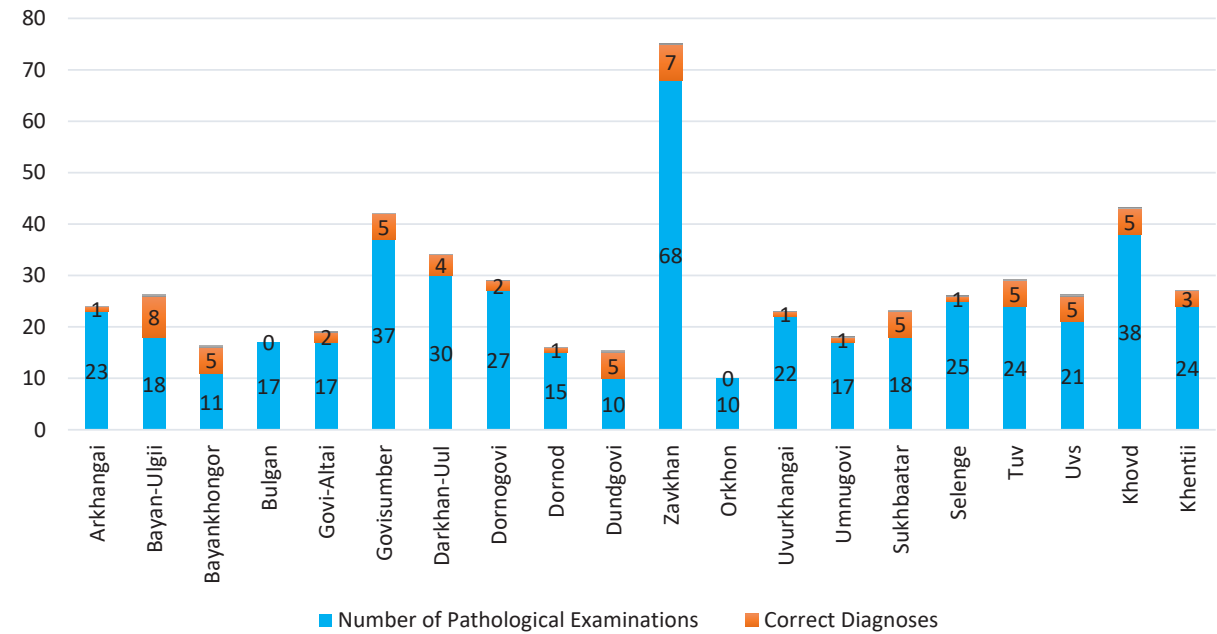
Figure 13.4. Pathological autopsy examinations by nationwide, 2015-2024

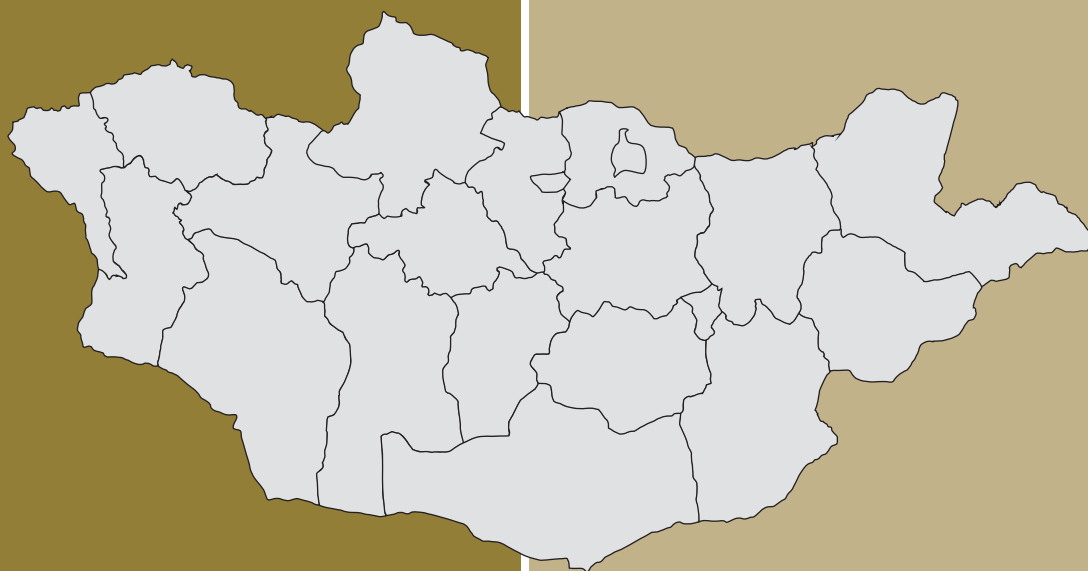


13.4. PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS DISCREPANCY

In 2024, discrepancies in the primary diagnosis were found in 13% of cases where pathological autopsy examinations were performed.

Figure 13.5. Primary diagnosis discrepancy and discrepancy rate by province, 2024





CHAPTER 14

HEALTH INDICATORS, LAST 10 YEARS

Maternal mortality rate, /Per 100 000 live births/

No	Aimag and city	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Arkhangai	0.0	102.2	0.0	115.1	58.5	122.0	242.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	72.2	35.3	35.1	0.0	0.0	174.6	68.3	72.1	0.0	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	46.9	101.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.8	59.6	0.0	70.5
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	101.7	0.0
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	40.2	0.0	83.1	0.0	0.0	136.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Dornogobi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.4	68.6	80.0	93.1	0.0
9	Dornod	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.9	0.0	167.6	0.0	0.0	73.7
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	150.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Orkhon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Uvurkhangai	36.3	74.8	0.0	0.0	38.4	41.2	45.3	50.3	0.0	58.1
14	Umnugobi	66.4	212.9	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Sukhbaatar	0.0	158.5	78.4	0.0	77.5	0.0	0.0	90.1	82.4	104.7
16	Selenge	51.1	108.9	0.0	58.6	56.2	0.0	123.2	0.0	0.0	90.7
17	Tuv	78.5	82.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	177.1	125.0	0.0	0.0
18	Uvs	0.0	0.0	49.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.3	61.5
19	Khovd	0.0	90.1	45.2	127.4	43.8	44.0	147.4	110.8	0.0	0.0
20	Khuvsgul	32.0	101.2	0.0	34.7	70.6	73.3	37.7	130.5	0.0	0.0
21	Khentii	61.2	0.0	69.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.0	0.0	0.0
22	Aimag average	23.0	56.0	22.3	24.4	21.6	32.9	70.9	42.8	13.3	22.8
23	Ulaanbaatar	28.8	41.8	31.2	29.5	24.3	27.7	118.1	28.4	37.9	22.3
24	National average	26.0	48.6	26.9	27.1	23.0	30.2	94.9	35.1	26.4	22.5

Infant mortality rate, /Per 1000 live births/

	Aimag and city	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Arkhangai	14.1	18.9	16.8	19.6	15.2	13.4	9.7	13.4	10.6	18.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	24.9	27.9	13.3	17.8	20.7	16.4	16.4	14.4	17.7	12.2
3	Bayankhongor	14.1	23.9	15.5	11.6	12.8	8.8	8.6	9.5	8.0	12.0
4	Bulgan	17.2	13.8	10.8	16.6	18.3	14.5	14.3	14.7	18.3	10.6
5	Gobi-Altai	13.1	16.2	16.4	16.3	14.6	8.5	17.7	13.4	11.2	13.9
6	Gobi-Sumber	13.5	15.6	7.2	2.1	11.7	6.8	2.1	10.6	8.7	3.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	10.2	12.5	10.6	10.8	7.5	9.3	9.6	10.5	7.9	6.6
8	Dornogobi	12.3	14.6	12.8	11.7	7.4	8.9	8.9	9.6	11.2	10.9
9	Dornod	7.6	11.1	13.4	4.1	7.3	15.5	7.8	8.2	5.3	5.9
10	Dundgobi	7.0	16.8	9.1	7.7	7.4	7.8	14.0	11.8	10.1	1.8
11	Zavkhan	25.8	15.5	16.6	13.3	16.1	13.9	19.5	11.9	14.1	17.4
12	Orkhon	12.2	12.6	5.0	6.5	8.3	8.6	12.3	6.5	8.1	9.9
13	Uvurkhangai	14.2	20.6	16.1	15.0	14.6	8.2	10.9	14.6	14.2	12.8
14	Umnugobi	16.6	19.2	16.1	14.8	21.3	11.9	11.0	15.1	10.0	17.5
15	Sukhbaatar	18.6	22.2	17.3	10.7	10.1	7.4	5.1	8.1	4.9	7.3
16	Selenge	8.2	14.7	11.0	10.6	9.6	8.5	10.5	9.7	13.0	7.3
17	Tuv	13.3	20.5	10.0	18.3	15.4	11.2	15.1	21.3	12.7	20.0
18	Uvs	20.4	21.6	18.7	14.1	13.6	13.8	10.2	13.7	8.6	14.8
19	Khovd	20.8	18.9	16.7	14.9	18.0	11.9	18.2	15.5	12.2	6.5
20	Khuvsgul	22.4	28.3	22.0	18.0	18.0	13.6	13.6	16.1	10.6	17.9
21	Khentii	17.1	15.3	19.4	11.6	16.0	8.2	9.8	12.3	8.5	16.3
22	Aimag average	15.9	18.8	14.5	13.1	13.8	11.2	12.0	12.3	10.8	11.9
23	Ulaanbaatar	14.7	15.0	12.7	13.6	12.9	11.8	11.1	12.5	13.7	12.4
24	National average	15.3	16.8	13.6	13.4	13.3	11.5	11.6	12.4	12.3	12.2

Perinatal mortality rate, /Per 1000 births/

No	Aimags and city	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Arkhangai	9.7	12.7	10.5	13.2	7.0	7.9	7.2	11.9	11.3	11.1
2	Bayan-Ulgii	16.9	16.8	13.2	12.2	11.0	10.8	14.2	11.5	11.0	9.8
3	Bayankhongor	14.0	10.6	11.4	9.1	9.5	9.2	6.4	7.7	6.2	5.6
4	Bulgan	16.1	12.5	7.2	16.5	14.3	17.0	10.7	11.7	11.6	6.3
5	Gobi-Altai	9.2	15.2	14.7	13.1	12.4	9.9	15.3	8.6	13.1	5.8
6	Gobi-Sumber	8.9	6.6	4.8	2.1	13.9	0.0	4.2	10.5	8.7	3.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	9.4	8.4	9.3	9.9	10.0	11.1	9.5	11.4	9.4	8.8
8	Dornogobi	9.7	11.1	14.3	11.6	8.1	9.5	5.5	4.8	13.0	7.9
9	Dornod	8.6	10.1	13.3	6.6	7.2	7.5	13.3	10.6	9.2	4.4
10	Dundgobi	4.0	16.7	9.0	5.5	8.4	5.6	9.3	13.2	4.3	5.4
11	Zavkhan	17.6	10.5	16.5	9.1	15.3	9.4	15.7	5.5	11.4	11.9
12	Orkhon	13.3	11.4	8.9	8.3	8.3	8.6	13.4	8.2	8.0	12.3
13	Uvurkhangai	11.6	10.8	11.1	12.8	9.6	8.2	9.0	13.5	9.1	7.5
14	Umnugobi	17.1	13.4	14.5	12.2	18.2	11.8	12.7	11.9	11.4	12.5
15	Sukhbaatar	16.4	13.4	11.7	9.1	9.2	10.3	7.2	7.2	3.3	5.2
16	Selenge	8.1	7.1	7.0	7.6	10.6	12.0	10.4	6.7	10.7	5.4
17	Tuv	18.6	21.1	9.2	10.4	18.0	8.3	19.3	13.6	8.8	9.3
18	Uvs	14.9	14.1	15.6	9.4	8.9	12.2	13.9	12.4	7.4	9.8
19	Khovd	19.3	15.2	15.7	14.3	10.9	9.6	12.2	9.9	3.7	8.8
20	Khuvsdul	18.1	16.8	12.9	14.2	11.2	13.5	14.2	10.8	5.5	12.6
21	Khentii	12.8	8.5	11.0	10.9	8.9	6.9	7.9	10.7	7.0	12.4
22	Aimag average	13.4	12.6	11.9	10.8	10.6	9.9	11.4	10.2	8.6	9.0
23	Ulaanbaatar	15.6	13.2	12.9	12.8	11.4	12.2	12.1	11.4	11.9	10.6
24	National average	14.6	12.9	12.4	11.9	11.0	11.1	11.8	10.8	10.4	9.8



Under five mortality rates, /Per 1000 live births/

No	Aimags and city	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Arkhangai	18.0	27.6	20.5	25.3	21.7	18.9	13.3	18.6	15.9	23.3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	31.4	32.1	17.9	25.0	25.1	19.9	18.4	20.9	22.2	17.3
3	Bayankhongor	18.3	30.0	18.0	18.8	17.6	13.2	11.3	12.5	10.5	14.8
4	Bulgan	19.2	16.1	13.2	22.9	21.0	15.8	14.3	22.1	20.0	21.1
5	Gobi-Altai	15.5	20.4	19.7	19.4	19.0	9.2	21.6	20.1	12.2	17.4
6	Gobi-Sumber	15.7	20.0	14.4	6.4	11.7	11.3	2.1	13.2	8.7	6.3
7	Darkhan-Uul	12.1	15.3	12.8	13.7	9.6	12.5	10.9	13.5	10.4	7.7
8	Dornogobi	12.3	16.7	13.6	16.0	12.5	10.3	12.3	13.6	13.0	15.9
9	Dornod	10.2	15.4	18.1	6.6	10.4	19.5	10.1	12.0	8.6	9.6
10	Dundgobi	10.0	21.0	15.9	13.2	9.5	10.0	15.2	11.8	14.5	3.6
11	Zavkhan	28.2	19.0	17.3	20.3	21.3	19.0	24.8	16.4	17.6	23.9
12	Orkhon	15.2	14.5	5.4	9.5	10.6	10.2	13.9	6.9	9.4	10.4
13	Uvurkhangai	18.9	28.4	20.2	19.1	17.7	9.9	13.1	16.6	17.8	16.3
14	Umnugobi	19.9	24.1	20.0	16.1	24.9	14.3	12.2	17.5	10.7	19.2
15	Sukhbaatar	22.9	27.7	20.4	16.1	13.2	12.6	5.8	11.7	9.1	10.5
16	Selenge	11.8	19.1	15.1	12.3	12.4	12.7	14.8	15.7	16.8	11.8
17	Tuv	17.3	30.4	17.5	26.2	20.9	20.5	21.3	30.0	21.5	26.7
18	Uvs	23.4	27.0	22.1	19.9	17.8	15.8	11.8	18.5	12.6	17.8
19	Khovd	23.3	23.4	22.2	19.1	21.5	15.4	21.1	20.5	13.8	9.5
20	Khuvsugul	27.5	32.4	26.3	23.6	22.6	17.2	18.1	17.8	16.5	22.1
21	Khentii	18.4	23.2	24.9	15.1	20.4	13.3	13.1	16.2	12.4	22.1
22	Aimag average	19.2	23.7	18.1	17.7	17.6	14.6	14.7	16.2	14.1	15.5
23	Ulaanbaatar	17.3	18.2	15.4	16.1	14.9	13.4	13.1	14.9	15.7	14.9
24	National average	18.3	20.8	16.7	16.9	16.1	14.0	13.9	15.5	14.9	15.2

Communicable disease, /Per 10000 population/

№	Aimag and city	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Arkhangai	64.1	159.7	53.3	61.2	55.6	37.7	1371.8	594.6	77.2	91.6
2	Bayan-Ulgii	65.5	61.8	33.1	30.5	38.9	29.4	1074.1	218.1	36.9	52.8
3	Bayankhongor	183.1	268.8	134.3	167.2	183.1	149.8	2070.0	912.8	108.8	141.7
4	Bulgan	68.5	125.5	80.0	56.6	88.7	85.6	1967.2	515.8	53.2	60.5
5	Gobi-Altai	75.8	171.7	140.0	83.8	71.2	49.9	2258.5	1147.4	86.2	109.7
6	Gobi-Sumber	74.5	176.7	141.6	150.7	95.4	40.1	3097.3	1447.2	162.1	98.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	77.3	313.8	93.0	114.2	148.0	96.4	1268.0	229.6	139.4	120.1
8	Dornogobi	139.8	266.9	105.3	108.1	160.6	129.6	2883.2	1282.8	230.8	136.3
9	Dornod	337.8	337.1	381.2	354.5	268.6	194.8	2398.4	1029.4	313.7	233.6
10	Dundgobi	125.3	144.7	110.5	89.0	87.3	65.6	2650.0	772.2	91.5	65.0
11	Zavkhan	75.2	112.8	65.4	63.6	97.8	88.2	1656.4	926.5	72.9	58.4
12	Orkhon	104.2	138.6	66.8	84.9	87.8	62.8	1138.0	457.2	101.3	72.7
13	Uvurkhangai	81.2	196.0	99.2	88.0	77.3	48.9	1511.7	498.7	73.4	70.0
14	Umnugobi	155.9	158.6	115.8	96.8	106.3	127.8	2502.9	2728.4	220.7	192.9
15	Sukhbaatar	142.5	218.3	216.1	110.9	154.5	80.0	2230.0	819.5	117.6	78.7
16	Selenge	84.9	174.0	72.9	73.5	67.6	90.4	1431.8	742.1	154.7	49.7
17	Tuv	136.6	133.5	88.9	70.4	76.6	60.6	1778.8	853.6	130.9	124.9
18	Uvs	109.8	88.3	88.0	74.3	75.3	73.3	1740.8	633.1	64.4	62.8
19	Khovd	102.7	146.0	61.8	72.8	85.7	61.8	2241.4	943.2	67.3	74.8
20	Khuvsgul	151.2	172.8	119.5	184.4	170.0	102.7	1427.5	403.3	87.8	104.0
21	Khentii	142.0	157.4	95.0	84.3	69.0	57.0	1901.5	632.3	65.6	56.7
22	Aimag average	118.7	177.5	106.8	105.1	108.4	83.3	1795.9	768.7	113.6	97.3
23	Ulaanbaatar	295.9	287.7	190.2	164.4	181.5	127.2	1706.6	1206.0	129.9	121.6
24	National average	200.5	227.8	144.9	132.4	141.8	103.5	1754.6	973.9	121.4	109.1

Health care workers, /Per 10000 population/

No	Aimags and city	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Arkhangai	135.6	134.7	129.9	132.4	135.2	135.7	132.8	137.0	137.9	142.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	122.1	121.5	125.1	128.4	139.3	143.9	146.5	150.1	155.6	160.9
3	Bayankhongor	139.8	138.2	135.7	136.7	145.9	139.7	137.3	145.2	160.0	162.2
4	Bulgan	127.5	126.8	125.3	123.1	134.4	143.1	133.2	130.8	131.1	128.7
5	Gobi-Altai	190.5	195.9	192.8	189.4	190.6	196.7	198.7	207.4	209.2	213.3
6	Gobi-Sumber	160.2	148.3	152.6	159.9	155.7	156.8	168.7	163.6	165.4	167.3
7	Darkhan-Uul	136.7	138.6	137.8	135.1	133.0	141.8	152.6	156.2	159.3	168.1
8	Dornogobi	150.6	158.2	165.4	167.0	158.0	172.5	168.1	168.3	167.6	176.2
9	Dornod	136.3	132.7	131.0	129.9	129.8	131.2	134.5	137.9	139.8	140.6
10	Dundgobi	157.9	156.7	154.3	152.8	156.8	152.2	157.4	148.6	154.3	162.7
11	Zavkhan	168.1	158.3	155.7	154.1	157.6	156.1	155.7	151.7	157.9	161.0
12	Orkhon	133.0	150.3	148.7	155.3	157.3	161.6	173.0	188.9	196.0	197.4
13	Uvurkhangai	123.6	123.6	125.4	124.7	131.8	137.4	141.3	143.8	147.9	156.0
14	Umnugobi	128.1	132.0	126.5	136.8	141.7	138.9	141.8	143.4	150.6	157.8
15	Sukhbaatar	136.2	133.6	128.9	129.7	129.6	132.9	131.5	130.5	127.3	128.9
16	Selenge	112.6	116.9	121.8	119.2	126.0	117.0	116.4	129.7	132.0	136.4
17	Tuv	135.2	139.5	143.4	139.4	140.4	147.0	146.3	138.9	143.3	146.6
18	Uvs	146.4	141.2	133.8	137.8	141.1	144.6	146.9	157.2	167.3	166.0
19	Khovd	134.1	138.8	141.5	141.5	149.4	152.3	152.7	159.6	165.7	172.6
20	Khuvsgul	119.7	117.0	115.7	118.9	115.7	115.0	118.8	124.0	125.4	133.1
21	Khentii	140.6	139.2	135.7	133.8	136.4	133.1	132.0	134.0	143.6	146.6
22	Aimag average	136.2	137.2	136.6	137.3	140.5	142.5	144.3	148.2	152.7	157.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	181.2	178.0	195.3	199.5	208.2	213.6	218.9	236.5	243.0	253.4
24	National average	156.7	156.0	163.1	165.5	171.4	175.2	178.8	189.6	195.9	203.9

Physicians, /Per 10000 population/

No	Aimags and city	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Arkhangai	18.0	19.9	18.3	19.4	21.6	22.0	21.3	21.7	22.8	24.8
2	Bayan-Ulgii	17.0	18.6	20.2	20.7	22.9	24.3	24.9	26.3	28.6	30.1
3	Bayankhongor	19.0	20.6	21.7	23.0	24.2	22.9	21.6	23.5	25.5	26.3
4	Bulgan	18.4	19.9	19.8	17.9	21.8	23.9	22.2	18.4	21.0	20.6
5	Gobi-Altai	30.5	31.4	32.8	33.4	32.0	35.4	35.2	36.1	37.2	37.8
6	Gobi-Sumber	34.4	31.1	33.2	36.1	37.9	32.2	39.8	37.6	39.3	38.4
7	Darkhan-Uul	26.2	28.0	27.2	26.3	27.3	29.7	29.6	31.2	33.9	36.0
8	Dornogobi	32.5	33.9	32.9	35.1	35.7	38.6	37.3	36.0	37.7	40.3
9	Dornod	22.3	22.6	23.3	23.2	24.4	23.8	24.0	24.2	26.8	27.2
10	Dundgobi	27.7	28.7	30.7	29.4	32.8	34.3	31.6	29.8	31.7	34.7
11	Zavkhan	23.1	25.9	25.3	24.5	25.1	25.3	25.3	24.5	27.1	26.8
12	Orkhon	27.4	32.1	31.9	33.6	35.9	33.8	36.9	41.4	42.7	44.8
13	Uvurkhangai	22.0	22.6	22.5	22.8	24.6	25.5	25.0	26.0	28.8	31.3
14	Umnugobi	28.0	29.1	29.2	29.2	32.7	33.3	34.1	33.2	34.1	35.2
15	Sukhbaatar	24.0	25.6	25.2	25.3	23.3	25.8	24.5	24.1	23.2	24.5
16	Selenge	19.7	22.0	22.8	23.0	22.9	21.4	21.4	23.3	24.8	25.4
17	Tuv	20.9	21.9	23.3	22.9	22.9	26.2	25.3	24.7	25.7	28.2
18	Uvs	21.6	21.0	20.6	21.8	23.7	23.6	24.8	25.9	27.8	28.0
19	Khovd	23.5	24.8	26.8	27.2	29.9	32.2	30.6	33.6	35.6	37.4
20	Khuvsgul	18.2	18.6	19.0	19.5	20.4	19.4	21.1	21.4	20.8	22.9
21	Khentii	21.6	22.6	24.1	23.4	25.0	26.6	26.5	26.5	27.1	26.4
22	Aimag average	22.6	24.0	24.4	24.7	26.1	26.8	26.8	27.5	29.0	30.4
23	Ulaanbaatar	42.3	42.2	46.0	48.2	49.9	52.4	54.2	58.1	60.9	64.0
24	National average	31.6	32.4	34.1	35.4	37.0	38.5	39.5	41.9	44.3	46.7

Nurses, /Per 10000 population/

Nº	Aimag and city	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Arkhangai	29.5	29.8	29.0	30.0	31.5	29.7	29.7	30.8	29.8	32.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	30.4	30.7	31.5	31.9	34.8	35.9	36.5	37.0	40.2	41.7
3	Bayankhongor	35.0	34.6	34.0	33.9	34.7	32.9	33.7	33.6	36.0	38.4
4	Bulgan	32.9	32.2	31.5	30.9	33.4	37.0	34.5	33.2	33.9	34.8
5	Gobi-Altai	43.6	44.9	44.5	44.1	46.1	44.0	45.6	46.3	44.6	46.4
6	Gobi-Sumber	37.4	37.1	39.0	37.3	33.3	29.3	32.6	32.0	33.7	35.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	39.7	36.6	35.6	35.5	43.0	43.1	44.0	44.9	45.2	47.3
8	Dornogobi	32.2	34.3	37.7	36.3	33.9	38.4	35.0	36.3	35.3	39.3
9	Dornod	35.6	35.6	35.2	34.5	35.1	36.0	35.7	36.9	36.3	37.0
10	Dundgobi	35.6	34.1	32.4	33.0	33.5	33.6	35.0	29.3	31.9	33.4
11	Zavkhan	39.2	39.9	38.1	38.7	39.4	38.6	38.5	38.5	42.0	42.6
12	Orkhon	36.3	41.3	41.3	42.6	40.0	40.1	40.9	45.9	47.9	48.4
13	Uvurkhangai	28.7	29.1	28.6	28.6	30.2	32.6	35.4	33.8	34.9	37.9
14	Umnugobi	27.9	29.0	27.1	27.9	27.3	29.1	26.6	27.1	30.1	32.0
15	Sukhbaatar	36.6	36.0	35.4	35.8	35.2	36.0	37.4	36.5	35.8	35.2
16	Selenge	27.5	27.7	30.6	29.9	30.4	30.2	29.2	32.9	34.6	35.9
17	Tuv	31.1	32.4	31.5	30.7	31.8	32.6	33.2	33.8	32.7	32.5
18	Uvs	34.4	34.6	31.6	34.2	35.2	37.1	37.0	38.4	40.9	40.8
19	Khovd	33.5	33.7	34.6	34.2	35.7	36.3	36.8	40.1	42.0	42.8
20	Khuvsgul	28.6	27.9	28.2	29.8	29.4	30.9	32.6	35.1	34.8	37.8
21	Khentii	33.7	32.4	31.0	31.4	32.0	30.9	32.3	32.7	35.8	35.2
22	Aimag average	33.1	33.4	33.1	33.4	34.3	34.9	35.3	36.3	37.4	38.8
23	Ulaanbaatar	42.8	41.6	45.1	45.9	46.8	47.4	47.7	48.0	48.8	50.2
24	National average	37.5	37.2	38.5	39.1	40.0	40.7	41.0	41.8	42.8	44.3

Number of hospital beds, /Per 10000 population/

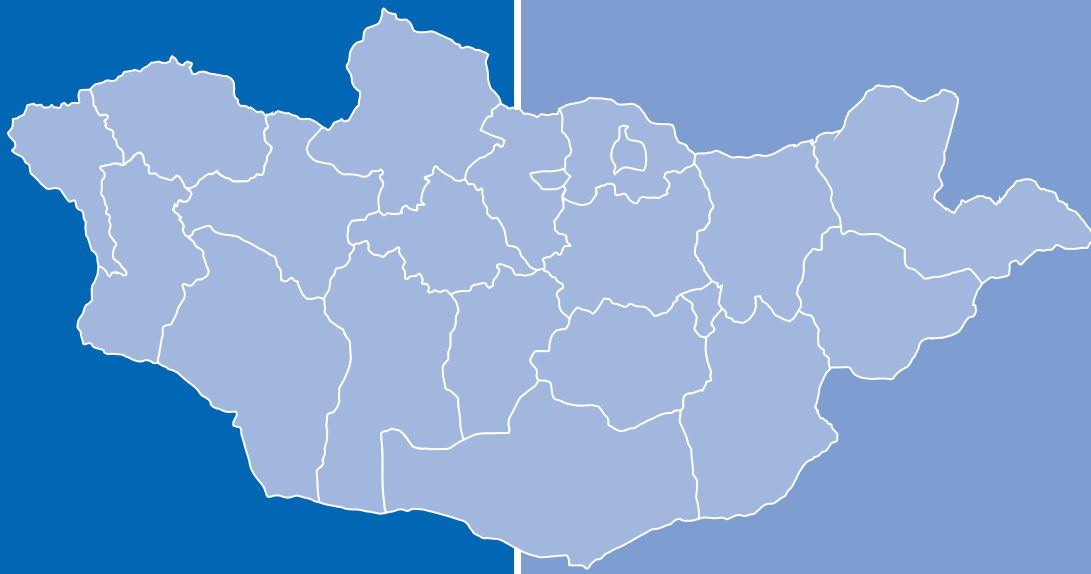
№	Aimag and city	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Arkhangai	55.2	56.0	55.0	54.3	54.6	58.2	161.4	57.7	62.9	63.6
2	Bayan-Ulgii	68.9	72.7	77.1	76.9	76.1	90.5	88.3	89.1	92.6	90.5
3	Bayankhongor	57.1	62.2	63.4	67.3	67.1	74.8	214.3	76.8	77.6	78.4
4	Bulgan	55.1	62.3	60.4	60.7	61.6	58.3	158.1	53.9	50.6	50.6
5	Gobi-Altai	66.4	77.8	78.7	78.6	81.4	83.1	83.9	83.1	85.3	88.9
6	Gobi-Sumber	64.5	70.6	72.2	71.1	70.1	75.6	159.8	93.9	97.4	96.5
7	Darkhan-Uul	67.1	73.2	73.6	73.9	73.9	75.2	51.8	52.6	52.8	81.1
8	Dornogobi	62.6	66.5	68.8	71.3	72.6	74.1	79.9	79.8	81.5	77.1
9	Dornod	56.4	69.8	69.9	68.8	67.4	68.5	41.8	41.5	43.5	63.8
10	Dundgobi	51.1	67.5	65.5	66.3	66.3	74.7	279.1	133.4	135.6	75.8
11	Zavkhan	71.2	81.7	82.1	78.8	76.1	92.6	180.0	85.9	87.2	88.0
12	Orkhon	61.4	64.2	63.4	70.8	83.1	85.5	85.1	85.4	89.0	89.0
13	Uvurkhangai	60.7	63.5	72.7	71.7	74.0	80.3	137.2	90.0	89.7	79.6
14	Umnugobi	73.5	71.4	102.5	99.3	100.1	98.5	208.2	102.3	102.2	93.7
15	Sukhbaatar	62.7	61.4	66.7	67.1	73.6	86.3	84.6	80.1	80.4	80.3
16	Selenge	58.4	66.2	65.7	73.5	77.8	75.4	76.4	75.8	82.2	82.1
17	Tuv	57.7	57.4	53.8	53.5	55.1	60.8	136.7	61.9	61.1	66.5
18	Uvs	69.0	70.5	67.2	70.7	70.7	73.0	67.8	65.3	65.9	66.4
19	Khovd	67.6	67.4	66.8	64.0	68.8	86.2	92.1	93.8	90.7	93.3
20	Khuvsgul	60.2	61.2	59.7	67.0	65.6	66.1	67.4	72.4	73.6	76.7
21	Khentii	60.2	67.5	63.0	63.6	63.3	71.7	129.9	73.9	76.0	76.1
22	Aimag average	62.1	66.6	68.1	69.6	71.2	76.3	113.3	77.8	79.2	78.7
23	Ulaanbaatar	83.2	83.4	88.1	89.8	91.4	92.9	100.9	101.1	95.6	98.0
24	National average	71.8	74.3	77.1	78.8	80.4	84.0	107.6	88.7	87.0	88.1

Inpatients, /Per 10000 population/

No	Aimag and city	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Arkhangai	2052.7	2255.0	2128.3	2179.0	2038.6	2041.8	2528.8	2044.7	1978.1	2088.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2793.4	2916.3	2724.3	2642.4	2753.0	2556.4	2829.4	2881.9	3183.0	3093.5
3	Bayankhongor	2280.9	2442.3	2308.3	2380.4	2625.2	2688.9	3438.1	2909.4	2831.3	2829.3
4	Bulgan	1931.3	2039.9	1919.0	2028.2	1950.0	1773.4	2500.2	1801.1	2048.2	2024.1
5	Gobi-Altai	2562.2	2586.3	2517.4	2464.9	2350.3	2298.9	3225.5	2413.7	2526.5	2685.6
6	Gobi-Sumber	2804.2	3003.5	2826.4	2948.3	2780.5	2461.9	3982.2	3301.0	3634.5	3494.6
7	Darkhan-Uul	2818.1	3010.9	2976.8	3018.8	2975.7	2713.3	3443.3	3032.8	2929.4	2890.8
8	Dornogobi	2103.9	2415.8	2381.9	2453.7	2493.1	2390.4	2876.7	2692.7	2702.4	2738.4
9	Dornod	2238.1	2528.0	2416.5	2368.2	2329.1	2166.9	2830.1	2309.1	2396.5	2421.0
10	Dundgobi	2271.0	2548.0	2403.5	2385.9	2321.1	2158.9	2837.1	2232.2	2197.6	2418.2
11	Zavkhan	2339.3	2457.3	2279.4	2371.1	2409.1	2302.6	2783.9	2673.6	2877.8	2909.1
12	Orkhon	2073.9	2197.5	2248.2	2451.7	2634.7	2451.8	3469.8	3607.3	3592.4	3488.3
13	Uvurkhangai	2076.2	2241.1	2111.6	2114.1	2160.8	2003.9	2386.9	2405.9	2668.5	2705.4
14	Umnugobi	2008.9	2174.1	2105.9	2236.1	2273.4	2182.0	2552.4	2523.2	2393.7	2398.2
15	Sukhbaatar	2167.6	2242.6	2168.3	2187.5	2190.5	2125.5	2479.9	2338.8	2516.6	2727.5
16	Selenge	1935.6	2196.7	2105.7	2132.0	2172.3	1825.2	2202.2	2202.4	2407.8	2464.2
17	Tuv	1615.5	1826.9	1663.9	1640.7	1662.6	1448.6	2071.3	1813.5	1835.9	2019.4
18	Uvs	2401.1	2592.1	2635.7	2529.1	2493.5	2273.7	2560.4	2668.5	2636.4	2702.7
19	Khovd	2773.8	2758.1	2647.7	2701.0	2588.8	2692.5	2944.4	3155.7	3176.1	3161.8
20	Khuvsul	2149.3	2280.2	2139.7	2233.6	2251.0	2100.7	2380.6	2171.1	2207.4	2202.2
21	Khentii	2147.9	2297.8	2085.4	2159.2	2248.2	2198.8	2978.0	2633.4	2592.4	2736.9
22	Aimag average	2242.0	2406.7	2302.3	2340.8	2359.2	2224.4	2764.8	2553.5	2619.1	2656.5
23	Ulaanbaatar	3012.2	3151.6	3307.7	3479.6	3558.3	3026.3	2945.0	3528.9	3588.3	3447.9
24	National average	2593.1	2748.8	2756.4	2856.7	2906.8	2593.0	2848.2	3011.3	3082.8	3040.6

Outpatient morbidity, /Per 10000 population/

No	Aimag and city	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Arkhangai	7977.1	9203.9	10178.0	9686.9	10094.1	7902.2	7254.7	9650.7	11003.4	10824.1
2	Bayan-Ulgii	4711.8	4573.3	5408.8	6040.1	8582.6	5436.4	8292.9	9186.2	12212.6	11249.9
3	Bayankhongor	9644.5	9799.2	10745.8	12146.8	12803.5	9373.1	8915.7	9510.0	9477.2	10300.5
4	Bulgan	8042.1	8347.8	10707.1	9119.7	10038.1	4660.3	10144.8	12846.4	15015.8	16681.2
5	Gobi-Altai	5646.5	6819.7	7442.8	8198.2	12127.1	10010.5	9546.5	11363.3	11227.9	10895.4
6	Gobi-Sumber	6415.0	6337.6	6338.3	6770.8	5910.9	2540.8	5421.9	6136.2	4275.0	3198.9
7	Darkhan-Uul	7998.5	8334.3	8945.2	8779.5	9854.2	4242.9	4797.8	5603.3	6409.8	8570.8
8	Dornogobi	7821.0	9302.9	13795.3	13643.6	15268.8	12312.4	13060.3	15386.5	16148.2	16129.0
9	Dornod	8009.9	7419.5	7837.1	7736.5	8080.6	4823.5	8032.0	11281.8	12143.0	11416.1
10	Dundgobi	5392.2	6353.6	5926.6	7403.3	9705.7	7450.5	7686.9	8986.6	11442.8	10760.4
11	Zavkhan	5559.1	6545.3	8723.5	9295.7	10288.9	8351.4	9749.0	15630.5	16844.0	15147.9
12	Orkhon	5813.7	6556.9	5959.4	5075.3	8105.1	5776.6	6386.3	7483.4	7344.7	6228.3
13	Uvurkhangai	6691.5	7129.5	7804.1	7334.2	8181.9	4906.4	5200.4	6401.9	5322.1	4162.0
14	Umnugobi	9652.7	11227.6	10970.7	11884.0	13863.9	11509.4	10362.9	16055.1	14609.4	13220.6
15	Sukhbaatar	7832.5	7876.5	7478.0	7417.0	9009.5	5902.1	6158.2	7057.6	7235.3	7104.5
16	Selenge	4543.7	4661.9	5046.2	5291.5	6320.3	4011.8	4888.3	6598.3	7463.5	8548.3
17	Tuv	8298.5	9053.2	9041.8	10587.1	12726.8	9076.1	8081.7	11543.7	12539.2	14249.0
18	Uvs	7439.0	7853.6	8278.3	8990.5	10157.6	8106.3	9755.4	11607.0	11116.5	9461.5
19	Khovd	5566.8	5913.1	7297.1	9417.6	9640.4	7350.4	9566.9	9281.9	13507.0	13377.1
20	Khuvsugul	5542.4	6498.2	8001.0	7998.7	9481.1	7050.8	7166.2	10153.1	10305.2	7811.2
21	Khentii	6016.5	7039.9	7298.4	7692.8	10033.1	7414.0	9543.1	11899.2	12668.1	11990.7
22	Aimag average	6816.5	7392.0	8198.5	8508.6	9963.1	7013.4	7934.1	10002.9	10762.6	10412.2
23	Ulaanbaatar	8644.1	9250.5	10770.4	10953.7	12886.3	8468.5	9083.6	11467.1	11801.6	11481.1
24	National average	7649.5	8245.4	9360.1	9616.2	11298.2	7682.3	8466.1	10690.1	11259.7	10930.9



CHAPTER 15

HEALTH INDICATORS BY SHC

PHYSICIAN AND NURSE, BY REGION, 2023, 2024

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	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
NATIONAL AVERAGE	3382710	3419193	14978	15973	226	214	14494	15152	233	226	1	1	24830	26215	2	2
WESTERN REGION	415682	414640	1284	1317	324	315	1734	1764	240	235	1	1	3178	3230	2	2
ZAVKHAN	72576	71600	197	192	368	373	305	305	238	235	2	2	555	551	3	3
ULIASTAI	16332	16136	116	116	141	139	160	160	102	101	1	1	247	245	2	2
ALDARKHAAN	2938	2915	3	1	979	2915	5	6	588	486	2	6	11	13	4	13
ASGAT	978	945	1	1	978	945	4	5	244	189	4	5	9	10	9	10
BAYANTES	2601	2549	2	1	1300	2549	6	6	433	425	3	6	13	13	7	13
BAYANKHAIRKHAN	1724	1695	2	1	862	1695	5	4	345	424	3	4	12	9	6	9
DURVULJIN	2259	2262	1	2	2259	1131	5	5	452	452	5	3	12	12	12	6
ZAVKHANMANDAL	1088	1073	2	3	544	358	3	2	363	537	2	1	9	8	5	3
IDER	2505	2469	3	3	835	823	6	6	418	411	2	2	13	13	4	4
IKH-UUL	6565	6529	6	5	1094	1306	6	6	1094	1088	1	1	17	17	3	3
NUMRUG	1935	1927	1	2	1935	964	5	5	387	385	5	3	12	12	12	6
OTGON	2545	2478	2	1	1273	2478	5	5	509	496	3	5	15	15	8	15
SANTMARGATS	1547	1512	2	1	773	1512	5	4	309	378	3	4	10	8	5	8
SONGINO	1526	1527	1	1	1526	1527	5	6	305	254	5	6	11	12	11	12
TOSONTSENGEL	9509	9456	31	29	307	326	30	32	317	295	1	1	40	41	1	1
TUDEVTEI	1876	1845	5	6	375	307	7	7	268	264	1	1	15	15	3	3
TELMEI	2889	2873	3	1	963	2873	6	6	482	479	2	6	14	14	5	14
TES	2842	2768	1	3	2842	923	6	6	474	461	6	2	15	15	15	5
URGAMAL	1289	1250	2	4	644	313	5	4	258	313	3	1	11	10	6	3
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	1349	1322	2	2	674	661	5	4	270	331	3	2	11	11	6	6
TSAGAANCHULUUT	1249	1218	2	1	625	1218	5	5	250	244	3	5	10	11	5	11
TSETSEN-UUL	1568	1501	1	1	1568	1501	5	5	314	300	5	5	13	12	13	12
SHILUUSTEI	1738	1715	4	4	435	429	6	6	290	286	2	2	12	12	3	3
ERDENEKHAIRKHAN	1717	1697	2	2	858	849	5	5	343	339	3	3	12	11	6	6
YARUU	2013	1944	2	1	1006	1944	5	5	403	389	3	5	11	12	6	12
GOVI-ALTAI	57793	57139	215	216	269	265	258	265	224	216	1	1	517	525	2	2
ESUNBULAG	18955	18895	177	177	107	107	172	177	110	107	1	1	318	319	2	2
ALTAI	1999	1929	2	2	999	965	4	3	500	643	2	2	9	9	5	5
BAYAN-UUL	3037	3026	4	5	759	605	6	6	506	504	2	1	15	15	4	3
BIGER	2229	2207	4	1	557	2207	6	6	372	368	2	6	15	15	4	15
BUGAT	2171	2138	2	3	1086	713	5	5	434	428	3	2	13	11	7	4



AIMAG, SOUM	Number of population		Physician		Persons per phy- sician		Nurses		Persons per nurse		Physician to nurse ratio		Midlevel medical personnel		Midlevel medical personnel per physician	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
A	1753	1734	3	3	584	578	5	5	351	347	2	2	11	12	4	4
DARVI	3115	3052	3	2	1038	1526	7	7	445	436	2	4	13	13	4	7
DELGER	1813	1773	2	2	907	886	4	4	453	443	2	2	9	10	5	5
JARGALAN	1610	1576	2	2	805	788	4	4	402	394	2	2	10	9	5	5
TAISHIR	2214	2173	1	1	2214	2173	4	6	553	362	4	6	11	15	11	15
TONHIL	1967	1945	2	3	983	648	5	5	393	389	3	2	11	11	6	4
TUGRUG	2388	2354	2	2	1194	1177	5	5	478	471	3	3	11	11	6	6
KHALIUN	2299	2275	1	2	2299	1137	6	5	383	455	6	3	13	13	13	7
HUHMORIT	3423	3335	2	2	1711	1668	4	4	856	834	2	2	11	13	6	7
TSEEL	2212	2183	2	2	1106	1092	6	6	369	364	3	3	11	11	6	6
CHANDMANI	2288	2270	3	3	763	757	6	7	381	324	2	2	14	15	5	5
SHARGA	2020	2010	2	2	1010	1005	4	4	505	502	2	2	11	12	6	6
ERDENE	2304	2269	1	2	2304	1134	5	6	461	378	5	3	11	11	11	6
BAYAN-ULGII	109683	110133	313	332	350	332	442	459	249	240	1	1	776	811	2	2
ULGII	40764	41512	248	267	164	155	322	328	127	127	1	1	535	559	2	2
ALTAI	4329	4289	4	4	1082	1072	8	10	541	429	2	3	17	18	4	5
ALTANTSUGTS	2932	2948	3	3	977	983	6	9	489	328	2	3	13	17	4	6
BAYANNUUR	5032	5041	7	7	719	720	10	10	503	504	1	1	17	17	2	2
BUGAT	4145	4222	3	3	1382	1407	8	8	518	528	3	3	14	15	5	5
BULGAN	4860	4546	5	5	972	909	10	10	486	455	2	2	21	19	4	4
BUYANT	2867	2820	4	4	717	705	9	10	319	282	2	3	15	16	4	4
DELUUN	7522	7474	8	8	940	934	10	11	752	679	1	1	27	28	3	4
NOGOONNUUR	8331	8387	6	6	1389	1398	13	14	641	599	2	2	24	25	4	4
SAGSAI	5548	5579	5	5	1110	1116	10	10	555	558	2	2	20	21	4	4
TOLBO	4431	4462	6	6	738	744	10	12	443	372	2	2	18	20	3	3
ULAANKHUS	8967	8961	5	5	1793	1792	14	14	641	640	3	3	30	30	6	6
TSENGEL	9958	9896	9	9	1106	1100	12	13	830	761	1	1	25	26	3	3
KHOVD	90404	90683	322	339	281	268	380	388	238	234	1	1	669	695	2	2
JARGALANT	33172	34106	254	263	131	130	275	280	121	122	1	1	451	472	2	2
ALTAI	3348	3296	4	4	837	824	6	6	558	549	2	2	13	12	3	3
BULGAN	10083	10126	21	21	480	482	21	21	480	482	1	1	35	36	2	2
BUYANT	3750	3710	3	4	1250	928	5	6	750	618	2	2	10	12	3	3
DARVI	2998	3097	2	2	1499	1548	6	8	500	387	3	4	15	15	8	8
DURGUN	2951	2852	2	3	1476	951	4	6	738	475	2	2	9	11	5	4
DUUT	1826	1754	1	2	1826	877	3	4	609	438	3	2	8	10	8	5
ZEREG	3333	3310	5	5	667	662	6	6	555	552	1	1	12	11	2	2

AIMAG, SOUM	Number of population		Physician		Persons per physician		Nurses		Persons per nurse		Physician to nurse ratio		Midlevel medical personnel		Midlevel medical personnel per physician	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
A																
MANKHAN	4259	4178	5	5	852	836	7	6	608	696	1	1	13	12	3	2
MUNKHKAIRKHAN	2083	2006	6	5	347	401	6	4	347	501	1	1	11	10	2	2
MUST	3078	3016	1	3	3078	1005	5	6	616	503	5	2	12	13	12	4
MYANGAD	3742	3732	2	4	1871	933	7	5	535	746	4	1	15	11	8	3
UENCH	3777	3716	4	4	944	929	7	6	540	619	2	2	15	15	4	4
KHOVD	3410	3311	2	4	1705	828	6	6	568	552	3	2	11	14	6	4
TSETSEG	3256	3244	4	4	814	811	6	6	543	541	2	2	13	13	3	3
Chandmani	3012	2957	3	3	1004	986	5	6	602	493	2	2	15	15	5	5
ERDENEBUREN	2330	2276	3	3	777	759	5	6	466	379	2	2	11	13	4	4
Uvs	85227	85085	237	238	360	358	349	347	244	245	1	1	661	648	3	3
ULAANGOM	33474	33848	174	179	192	189	232	227	144	149	1	1	399	389	2	2
BARUUNTURUUN	2716	2676	4	6	679	446	9	9	302	297	2	2	15	16	4	3
BUHMURUN	2260	2216	3	3	753	739	4	5	565	443	1	2	12	15	4	5
DAVST	1539	1501	3	2	513	750	6	5	257	300	2	3	10	9	3	5
ZAVKHAN	1867	1842	3	2	622	921	7	6	267	307	2	3	13	12	4	6
ZUUNGOVI	2865	2826	3	2	955	1413	6	7	477	404	2	4	17	17	6	9
ZUUNKHANGAI	2386	2403	3	3	795	801	6	5	398	481	2	2	14	11	5	4
MALCHIN	2442	2421	3	3	814	807	5	5	488	484	2	2	13	13	4	4
NARANBULAG	4348	4345	4	3	1087	1448	6	6	725	724	2	2	12	10	3	3
ULGI	2460	2435	2	4	1230	609	7	7	351	348	4	2	16	14	8	4
UMNUGOVI	4751	4736	6	6	792	789	7	10	679	474	1	2	14	18	2	3
UNDURKHANGAI	3216	3206	3	5	1072	641	9	9	357	356	3	2	19	19	6	4
SAGIL	2492	2490	3	2	831	1245	5	4	498	623	2	2	17	15	6	8
TARIALAN	4076	4029	4	2	1019	2015	5	5	815	806	1	3	15	15	4	8
TURGEN	2079	2082	4	3	520	694	6	6	346	347	2	2	13	13	3	4
Tes	5106	5008	6	5	851	1002	12	12	426	417	2	2	24	22	4	4
KHOVD	2513	2447	2	2	1257	1223	5	7	503	350	3	4	11	12	6	6
Hyargas	2542	2510	4	3	636	837	6	6	424	418	2	2	14	14	4	5
Tsagaan Khaikhan	2098	2069	3	3	699	690	6	6	350	345	2	2	13	14	4	5
KHANGAIN REGION	604092	600399	1643	1737	368	346	2200	2319	275	259	1	1	3975	4090	2	2
ORKHON	105750	105828	452	474	234	223	507	512	209	207	1	1	842	856	2	2
BAYAN-UNDUR	102395	102552	448	471	229	218	503	508	204	202	1	1	831	845	2	2
JARGALANT	3355	3277	4	3	839	1092	4	4	839	819	1	1	11	11	3	4
UVURKHANGAI	116332	115417	335	361	347	320	406	438	287	264	1	1	719	748	2	2
ARVAIKHEER	36254	37072	239	257	152	144	286	306	127	121	1	1	459	498	2	2



AIMAG, SOUM	Number of population		Physician		Persons per physician		Nurses		Persons per nurse		Physician to nurse ratio		Midlevel medical personnel		Midlevel medical personnel per physician	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
A																
BARUUN-BAYAN-UL-AAN	2577	2462	2	2	1288	1231	6	6	429	410	3	3	11	11	6	6
BAT-ULZII	7615	7547	8	8	952	943	6	6	1269	1258	1	1	19	17	2	2
BAYANGOL	3612	3464	5	4	722	866	4	5	903	693	1	1	14	13	3	3
BAYAN-UNDUR	3423	3331	3	4	1141	833	4	4	856	833	1	1	12	13	4	3
BOGD	5527	5360	7	6	790	893	6	7	921	766	1	1	16	16	2	3
BURD	2793	2699	2	2	1396	1349	4	4	698	675	2	2	10	9	5	5
GUICHIN-US	2089	2047	2	3	1045	682	4	4	522	512	2	1	10	10	5	3
ZUIL	2671	2578	4	4	668	644	3	4	890	644	1	1	10	9	3	2
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	3664	3571	3	3	1221	1190	5	5	733	714	2	2	10	10	3	3
NARIN TEEL	3440	3302	8	5	430	660	8	3	430	1101	1	1	15	5	2	1
ULZIIT	2204	2159	2	2	1102	1079	4	4	551	540	2	2	9	9	5	5
SANT	3300	3244	1	2	3300	1622	4	5	825	649	4	3	11	10	11	5
TARAGT	3180	3102	2	2	1590	1551	5	4	636	775	3	2	9	9	5	5
TUGRUG	2580	2509	2	3	1290	836	4	5	645	502	2	2	11	12	6	4
UYANGA	9305	9184	8	11	1163	835	10	15	931	612	1	1	18	21	2	2
KhAIRKHANDULAAN	3415	3363	2	3	1707	1121	4	4	854	841	2	1	12	9	6	3
Kharkhorin	12039	11915	31	30	388	397	29	37	415	322	1	1	44	52	1	2
KHUJIRT	6648	6513	4	10	1662	651	10	10	665	651	3	1	19	15	5	2
BULGAN	61077	60284	128	124	477	486	207	210	295	287	2	2	385	378	3	3
BULGAN	12664	12500	83	88	182	182	112	120	113	104	1	1	197	197	2	2
BAYAN-AGT	3341	3300	3	3	1084	1084	6	6	557	550	2	2	14	15	5	5
BAYANNUUR	1882	1877	2	3	914	914	6	5	314	375	3	2	10	9	5	3
BUGAT	2161	2182	2	3	1099	1099	5	6	432	364	3	2	9	11	5	4
BUREGKHANGAI	2937	2967	4	2	1436	1436	5	4	587	742	1	2	11	10	3	5
GURVANBULAG	3248	3198	2	2	1645	1645	5	8	650	400	3	4	12	15	6	8
DASHINCHILEN	2947	2884	2	2	1003	1003	8	8	368	360	4	4	14	14	7	7
MOGOD	2647	2610	2	2	1356	1356	6	6	441	435	3	3	13	13	7	7
ORKHON	3339	3279	3	0	1739	1739	5	5	668	656	2	0	10	10	3	0
RASHAANT	3167	3115	4	3	1084	1084	5	5	633	623	1	2	10	9	3	3
SAIKHAN	3490	3388	3	4	1781	1781	7	6	499	565	2	2	13	10	4	3
SELENGE	3317	3267	3	3	1114	1114	8	9	415	363	3	3	14	13	5	4
TESHIG	3558	3540	3	2	1780	1780	10	11	356	322	3	6	17	19	6	10
KHANGAL	4446	4378	1	1	2330	2330	2	3	2223	1459	2	3	6	7	6	7
KhISHIG-UNDUR	2939	2852	4	4	630	630	7	4	420	713	2	1	15	12	4	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	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
A	4998	4950	7	5	721	721	10	9	500	550	1	2	20	20	3	4
KHUTAG-UNDUR	89071	88512	227	233	392	380	321	340	277	260	1	1	606	635	3	3
BAYANKHONGOR	32750	32991	174	177	188	186	214	228	153	145	1	1	382	405	2	2
BAYANKHONGOR	3120	3046	3	4	1040	762	5	6	624	508	2	2	12	12	4	3
BAATSAGAAN	1748	1712	2	2	874	856	6	6	291	285	3	3	11	11	6	6
BAYANBULAG	3046	3015	2	2	1523	1507	4	4	761	754	2	2	10	10	5	5
BAYANGOVI	3757	3714	4	4	939	929	7	8	537	464	2	2	14	14	4	4
BAYANLIG	2496	2430	3	2	832	1215	4	5	624	486	1	3	6	8	2	4
BAYAN-OVOO	2533	2499	1	1	2533	2499	6	6	422	416	6	6	11	13	11	13
BAYAN-UNDUR	3491	3443	3	3	1164	1148	6	7	582	492	2	2	11	13	4	4
BAYANTSAGAAN	3024	2981	5	6	605	497	7	7	432	426	1	1	17	17	3	3
BOGD	3336	3300	3	3	1112	1100	6	5	556	660	2	2	14	14	5	5
BUMBUGUR	3665	3600	4	3	916	1200	6	5	611	720	2	2	13	12	3	4
BUUTSAGAAN	4189	4164	4	5	1047	833	7	8	598	521	2	2	14	16	4	3
GALUUT	2265	2218	1	2	2265	1109	7	7	324	317	7	4	14	13	14	7
GURVANBULAG	2874	2833	3	4	958	708	7	8	411	354	2	2	11	13	4	3
JARGALANT	2184	2129	3	3	728	710	5	5	437	426	2	2	9	10	3	3
JINST	2103	2060	3	3	701	687	6	4	351	515	2	1	12	8	4	3
ZAG	3860	3824	2	3	1930	1275	5	5	772	765	3	2	14	14	7	5
ULZIIT	1710	1686	2	1	855	1686	5	5	342	337	3	5	9	10	5	10
KHUREEMARAL	2564	2585	2	2	1282	1292	4	5	641	517	2	3	10	10	5	5
SHINEJINST	4361	4287	3	3	1454	1429	4	6	1090	714	1	2	12	12	4	4
ERDENETSOGT	94435	93409	215	232	439	403	281	301	336	310	1	1	538	560	3	2
ARKHANGAI	21595	21618	147	162	147	133	161	172	134	126	1	1	308	318	2	2
ERDENEBUGLAN	3735	3688	3	3	1245	1229	6	8	622	461	2	3	13	14	4	5
BATTSENGEL	2826	2827	1	2	2826	1413	6	5	471	565	6	3	10	9	10	5
BULGAN	4381	4363	5	5	876	873	6	7	730	623	1	1	13	13	3	3
JARGALANT	5618	5536	4	7	1405	791	4	5	1405	1107	1	1	10	13	3	2
IKHTAMIR	3091	3040	2	1	1545	3040	7	8	442	380	4	8	14	14	7	14
UGIINUUR	3357	3299	3	4	1119	825	9	9	373	367	3	2	13	12	4	3
ULZIIT	5810	5698	3	4	1937	1424	12	12	484	475	4	3	17	17	6	4
UNDUR-ULAAN	4988	4903	8	7	624	700	7	10	713	490	1	1	14	18	2	3
TARIAT	2854	2791	4	3	713	930	6	7	476	399	2	2	7	8	2	3
TUVSHRUULEH	3638	3577	4	4	910	894	7	6	520	596	2	2	14	13	4	3
KHAIRKHAN	3189	3114	3	3	1063	1038	5	3	638	1038	2	1	14	14	5	5
KHANGAI	3099	3023	3	3	1033	1008	7	7	443	432	2	2	11	11	4	4



AIMAG, SOUM	Number of population		Physician		Persons per physician		Nurses		Persons per nurse		Physician to nurse ratio		Midlevel medical personnel		Midlevel medical personnel per physician	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
A																
KHOTONT	4300	4220	5	4	860	1055	5	7	860	603	1	2	12	14	2	4
TSAKHIR	2460	2443	3	3	820	814	5	5	492	489	2	2	11	10	4	3
TSENKHER	6063	6053	4	5	1516	1211	8	9	758	673	2	2	16	18	4	4
TSETSERLEG	3745	3703	4	3	936	1234	7	6	535	617	2	2	13	13	3	4
CHULUUT	4156	4099	3	5	1385	820	7	7	594	586	2	1	15	15	5	3
ERDENEMANDAL	5534	5418	6	4	922	1355	6	8	922	677	1	2	13	16	2	4
KHUVSGUL	137427	136951	286	313	481	438	478	518	288	264	2	2	885	913	3	3
MURUN	42883	43125	216	227	199	190	281	315	153	137	1	1	506	539	2	2
ALAG-ERDENE	7016	7019	1	2	7016	3510	9	9	780	780	9	5	16	16	16	8
ARBULAG	4125	4073	2	2	2063	2036	10	10	413	407	5	5	16	15	8	8
BAYANZURKH	4058	4035	3	3	1353	1345	9	8	451	504	3	3	16	15	5	5
BURENTOGTOKH	4380	4338	2	4	2190	1084	7	9	626	482	4	2	17	15	9	4
GALT	5480	5400	5	7	1096	771	9	11	609	491	2	2	15	17	3	2
JARGALANT	5458	5402	4	4	1365	1351	11	9	496	600	3	2	22	19	6	5
IKH-UUL	4173	4140	3	5	1391	828	8	9	522	460	3	2	17	18	6	4
RASHAANT	3794	3757	4	4	948	939	9	8	422	470	2	2	15	16	4	4
RENCHINKHUMBE	4856	4825	3	6	1619	804	8	8	607	603	3	1	20	19	7	3
TARIALAN	6263	6246	6	6	1044	1041	13	14	482	446	2	2	23	24	4	4
TOSONTSENGEL	4435	4378	2	4	2218	1094	9	7	493	625	5	2	17	15	9	4
TUMURBULAG	4384	4306	3	3	1461	1435	9	10	487	431	3	3	15	16	5	5
TUNEL	4343	4346	4	2	1086	2173	6	8	724	543	2	4	16	18	4	9
ULAAN-UUL	4322	4301	4	4	1080	1075	9	9	480	478	2	2	20	19	5	5
KHANKH	2855	2856	1	2	2855	1428	5	5	571	571	5	3	9	8	9	4
TSAGAANNUUR	2044	2034	2	3	1022	678	7	7	292	291	4	2	11	12	6	4
TSAGAAN-UUL	5901	5885	6	4	983	1471	11	11	536	535	2	3	25	26	4	7
TSAGAAN-UUR	2676	2672	2	3	1338	891	8	8	334	334	4	3	16	15	8	5
TSETSERLEG	4588	4523	4	5	1147	905	8	8	574	565	2	2	20	16	5	3
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	3159	3131	2	2	1580	1566	10	11	316	285	5	6	18	18	9	9
SHINE-IDER	3125	3086	3	6	1042	514	12	13	260	237	4	2	21	23	7	4
ERDENEBULGAN	3114	3078	4	5	778	616	10	11	311	280	3	2	14	14	4	3
CENTRAL REGION	514644	515143	1600	1694	322	304	1831	1919	281	268	1	1	3183	3310	2	2
TUV	92484	91863	238	259	389	355	302	299	306	307	1	1	518	513	2	2
ZUUNMOD	17215	17372	163	174	106	100	180	177	96	98	1	1	275	268	2	2
ALTANBULAG	3213	3132	2	3	1606	1044	5	4	643	783	3	1	9	9	5	3
ARGALANT	1577	1538	3	3	526	513	4	4	394	384	1	1	7	8	2	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	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
A																
ARKHUST	1290	1268	2	3	645	423	4	4	323	317	2	1	7	8	4	3
BATSUMBER	7116	7195	4	5	1779	1439	6	5	1186	1439	2	1	11	11	3	2
BAYAN	1953	1930	3	3	651	643	4	2	488	965	1	1	5	4	2	1
BAYANDELGER	1587	1562	2	2	794	781	3	3	529	521	2	2	5	5	3	3
BAYANJARGALAN	1813	2104	0	2	0	1052	5	5	363	421	0	3	11	10	0	5
BAYAN-JUNJUUL	2111	2051	1	1	2111	2051	4	3	528	684	4	3	9	7	9	7
BAYANKHANGAI	1390	1363	3	2	463	681	4	4	348	341	1	2	8	8	3	4
BAYANTSAGAAN	1850	1825	1	1	1850	1825	4	4	463	456	4	4	8	8	8	8
BAYANTSOGT	1741	1785	2	3	871	595	5	4	348	446	3	1	9	7	5	2
BAYANCHANDMANI	4099	4074	5	6	820	679	5	5	820	815	1	1	9	10	2	2
BORNUUR	4860	4772	5	2	972	2386	7	7	694	682	1	4	12	12	2	6
BUREN	2901	2852	1	2	2901	1426	4	3	725	951	4	2	10	10	10	5
DELGERKHAAN	1781	1760	1	1	1781	1760	5	6	356	293	5	6	10	11	10	11
JARGALANT	6604	6540	5	6	1321	1090	6	6	1101	1090	1	1	14	14	3	2
ZAAMAR	5708	5556	9	8	634	694	8	9	713	617	1	1	14	15	2	2
LUN	2480	2447	2	3	1240	816	5	4	496	612	3	1	11	9	6	3
MUNGUNMORIT	2179	2140	1	1	2179	2140	4	5	545	428	4	5	8	8	8	8
UNDUR-SHIREET	1992	1933	4	2	498	967	4	4	498	483	1	2	7	8	2	4
SUMBER	1682	1641	2	3	841	547	4	5	421	328	2	2	7	8	4	3
SERGELEN	1999	2022	3	4	666	506	3	4	666	506	1	1	9	10	3	3
UGTAALTSAIDAM	2538	2439	1	2	2538	1219	5	5	508	488	5	3	10	11	10	6
TSEEL	2604	2560	3	3	868	853	4	5	651	512	1	2	9	12	3	4
ERDENE	3818	3706	4	5	954	741	4	6	954	618	1	1	10	11	3	2
ERDENESANT	4387	4304	6	9	731	478	6	6	731	717	1	1	14	11	2	1
GOVISUMBER	18077	18231	71	70	255	260	61	64	296	285	1	1	111	116	2	2
SUMBER	13218	13389	65	62	203	216	50	54	264	248	1	1	94	99	1	2
BAYANTAL	1133	1127	3	3	378	376	5	5	227	225	2	2	8	8	3	3
SHIVEGOVI	3727	3716	3	5	1242	743	6	5	621	743	2	1	9	9	3	2
SELENGE	106865	105809	265	269	403	393	370	380	289	278	1	1	664	684	3	3
SUKHBAATAR	21716	21488	171	176	127	122	224	224	97	96	1	1	419	427	2	2
ALTANBULAG	4635	4581	3	4	1545	1145	5	5	927	916	2	1	10	10	3	3
BARUUNBUREN	3095	3091	3	2	1032	1546	4	4	774	773	1	2	6	7	2	4
BAYANGOL	5585	5447	6	6	931	908	7	8	798	681	1	1	12	14	2	2
ERUU	7045	7017	3	4	2348	1754	6	6	1174	1170	2	2	11	11	4	3
JAVKHLANT	2032	2009	3	5	677	402	3	4	677	502	1	1	7	8	2	2



AIMAG, SOUM	Number of population		Physician		Persons per physician		Nurses		Persons per nurse		Physician to nurse ratio		Midlevel medical personnel		Midlevel medical personnel per physician	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
A																
ZUUNBUREN	2951	2928	2	1	1475	2928	4	5	738	586	2	5	8	9	4	9
MANDAL	26679	26478	49	48	544	552	66	68	404	389	1	1	95	96	2	2
ORKHON	2239	2237	1	1	2239	2237	5	6	448	373	5	6	10	13	10	13
ORKHONTUUL	3724	3636	1	1	3724	3636	4	5	931	727	4	5	9	9	9	9
SAIKHAN	9210	9137	10	8	921	1142	15	18	614	508	2	2	28	32	3	4
SANT	2084	2031	1	2	2084	1016	5	4	417	508	5	2	9	8	9	4
TUSHIG	1889	1874	3	2	630	937	3	4	630	469	1	2	6	8	2	4
KHUDER	2884	2041	2	2	1442	1020	6	4	481	510	3	2	11	9	6	5
KHUSHAAT	2070	2887	2	2	1035	1443	3	4	690	722	2	2	5	6	3	3
TSAGAANNUUR	5021	4981	4	3	1255	1660	4	7	1255	712	1	2	9	11	2	4
SHAAMAR	4008	3949	1	2	4008	1975	6	4	668	987	6	2	9	6	9	3
DORNOGОВI	71613	71692	270	289	265	248	253	282	283	254	1	1	458	502	2	2
SAINSHAND	28146	28343	199	209	141	136	179	199	157	142	1	1	324	360	2	2
AIRAG	3463	3499	3	4	1154	875	5	6	693	583	2	2	9	10	3	3
ALTANSHIREE	1703	1756	4	2	426	878	5	3	341	585	1	2	10	7	3	4
DALANJARGALAN	2839	2765	3	4	946	691	5	4	568	691	2	1	7	8	2	2
DELGEREKH	1937	1932	4	6	484	322	4	6	484	322	1	1	7	9	2	2
ZAMJIN-UUD	18384	18271	39	46	471	397	25	32	735	571	1	1	47	55	1	1
IKHKHET	2070	2041	1	2	2070	1020	4	6	518	340	4	3	8	9	8	5
MANDAKH	1530	1589	3	1	510	1589	2	4	765	397	1	4	4	4	1	4
URGUN	2079	2037	2	2	1039	1019	3	3	693	679	2	2	8	9	4	5
SAIKHANDULAAN	1400	1377	3	2	467	689	5	3	280	459	2	2	6	4	2	2
ULANBADRAKH	1479	1465	4	2	370	732	4	5	370	293	1	3	6	8	2	4
KHATANBULAG	2814	2810	4	4	704	702	3	5	938	562	1	1	8	10	2	3
KHUVSGUL	1481	1524	1	3	1481	508	5	3	296	508	5	1	6	4	6	1
ERDENE	2293	2287	0	2	0	1143	4	3	573	762	0	2	8	5	0	3
DARKHAN-UUL	103895	103934	352	374	295	278	470	492	221	211	1	1	720	762	2	2
DARKHAN	87509	87995	336	358	260	246	447	468	196	188	1	1	679	724	2	2
ORKHON	3182	3110	5	3	636	1037	5	5	636	622	1	2	9	9	2	3
KHONGOR	5704	5537	5	5	1141	1107	6	7	951	791	1	1	12	11	2	2
SHARJIN GOL	7501	7293	6	8	1250	912	12	12	625	608	2	2	20	18	3	2
UMNUGOVI	75046	77458	256	273	293	284	226	248	332	312	1	1	435	454	2	2
DALANZADGAD	30623	32138	184	190	166	169	144	165	213	195	1	1	294	313	2	2
BAYANDALAI	1998	1903	2	3	999	634	5	7	400	272	3	2	6	9	3	3
BAYAN-OVOO	1709	1659	5	5	342	332	4	4	427	415	1	1	7	7	1	1
BULGAN	1959	1854	2	4	979	463	2	2	979	927	1	1	4	4	2	1

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	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
A																
GURVANTES	5295	5605	5	10	1059	560	6	9	882	623	1	1	12	14	2	1
MANDAL-OVOO	1551	1491	3	3	517	497	3	3	517	497	1	1	7	6	2	2
MANLAI	2610	2559	4	6	653	427	6	6	435	427	2	1	10	10	3	2
NOYON	1339	1305	5	5	268	261	6	6	223	218	1	1	11	11	2	2
NOMGON	2347	2226	3	5	782	445	6	2	391	1113	2	0	9	6	3	1
SEVREI	1887	1854	2	2	944	927	6	5	315	371	3	3	9	10	5	5
KHANBOGD	8737	9237	19	15	460	616	13	11	672	840	1	1	20	17	1	1
KHANKHONGOR	1931	1859	4	4	483	465	6	4	322	465	2	1	9	6	2	2
KHURMEN	1503	1422	2	3	752	474	4	6	376	237	2	2	6	8	3	3
TSOGT-OVOO	1888	1877	2	3	944	626	5	5	378	375	3	2	11	10	6	3
TSOGTTSETSII	9672	10473	14	15	691	698	10	13	967	806	1	1	20	23	1	2
DUNDGOVI	46665	46158	148	160	315	288	149	154	313	300	1	1	277	279	2	2
SAINTSAGAAN	16829	16963	111	123	152	138	86	98	196	173	1	1	159	168	1	1
ADAATSAG	2670	2571	3	5	890	514	4	5	668	514	1	1	8	10	3	2
BAYANJARGALAN	1268	1298	2	3	634	433	4	4	317	324	2	1	8	8	4	3
GOVI-UGTAAL	1426	1393	2	3	713	464	6	3	238	464	3	1	11	7	6	2
GURVANSHAIKHAN	2076	2024	2	1	1038	2024	5	4	415	506	3	4	9	8	5	8
DELGERKHANGAI	2192	2149	3	3	731	716	3	3	731	716	1	1	6	6	2	2
DELGERTSOGT	1536	1486	1	2	1536	743	6	3	256	495	6	2	10	8	10	4
DEREN	2113	2087	3	3	704	696	4	5	528	417	1	2	8	8	3	3
LUUS	1842	1805	4	4	460	451	6	5	307	361	2	1	10	8	3	2
ULZIIT	2241	2183	2	1	1120	2183	4	4	560	546	2	4	7	8	4	8
UNDURSHIL	1424	1386	3	2	475	693	5	5	285	277	2	3	9	8	3	4
SAIKHAN-OVOO	2088	2053	3	2	696	1026	3	3	696	684	1	2	7	8	2	4
KHULD	2243	2176	1	3	2243	725	5	5	449	435	5	2	9	8	9	3
TSAGAANDELGER	988	987	2	1	494	987	2	2	494	493	1	2	3	3	2	3
ERDENEDALAI	5732	5601	6	4	955	1400	6	5	955	1120	1	1	13	13	2	3
EASTERN REGION	229735	229685	595	601	386	382	827	824	278	279	1	1	1354	1346	2	2
DORNOD	84568	84519	227	230	373	367	307	313	275	270	1	1	505	507	2	2
KHERLEN	47394	47411	188	183	252	259	238	235	199	202	1	1	370	366	2	2
BAYANDUN	3119	3132	2	4	1560	783	6	6	520	522	3	2	13	13	7	3
BAYANTUMEN	2961	2991	3	2	987	1495	7	6	423	498	2	3	12	13	4	7
BAYAN-JUL	4782	4753	5	5	956	951	6	9	797	528	1	2	12	15	2	3
BULGAN	2145	2136	2	2	1072	1068	5	6	429	356	3	3	10	11	5	6
GURVANZAGAL	1540	1508	2	4	770	377	4	5	385	302	2	1	8	8	4	2
DASHBALBAR	3640	3648	4	6	910	608	9	9	404	405	2	2	14	14	4	2



AIMAG, SOUM	Number of population		Physician		Persons per physician		Nurses		Persons per nurse		Physician to nurse ratio		Midlevel medical personnel		Midlevel medical personnel per physician	
A	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
MATAD	3148	3136	1	2	3148	1568	4	6	787	523	4	3	8	12	8	6
SERGELEN	2042	2030	1	4	2042	507	4	5	510	406	4	1	7	9	7	2
KHALKHGOL	3421	3421	8	5	428	684	8	8	428	428	1	2	12	12	2	2
KHULUNBUIR	1939	1914	2	2	970	957	4	5	485	383	2	3	9	8	5	4
TSAGAAAN-OVOO	3885	3882	5	5	777	776	3	3	1295	1294	1	1	10	9	2	2
CHOIBALSAN	2646	2642	2	4	1323	660	4	5	662	528	2	1	8	7	4	2
CHULUUNKHO-ROOT	1909	1919	2	2	955	959	5	5	382	384	3	3	12	10	6	5
SUKHBAATAR	65912	66102	153	162	431	408	236	233	279	284	2	1	389	385	3	2
BARUUN-UURT	24135	24622	107	109	226	226	134	136	180	181	1	1	205	218	2	2
ASGAT	1947	1918	4	4	487	479	7	6	278	320	2	2	14	11	4	3
BAYANDELGER	5046	5000	8	8	631	625	12	12	420	417	2	2	23	20	3	3
DARIGANGA	3224	3204	5	6	645	534	10	8	322	400	2	1	16	16	3	3
MUNKH-KHAAN	4987	4955	6	6	831	826	13	13	384	381	2	2	20	20	3	3
NARAN	1674	1671	1	1	1674	1671	5	5	335	334	5	5	10	7	10	7
ONGON	3716	3635	4	4	929	909	11	11	338	330	3	3	19	18	5	5
SUKHBAATAR	3663	3661	2	3	1831	1220	10	10	366	366	5	3	19	18	10	6
TUVSHINSHIREE	3445	3413	3	3	1148	1138	8	8	431	427	3	3	15	14	5	5
TUMENTSOGT	2493	2467	3	4	831	617	6	6	416	411	2	2	12	12	4	3
UULBAYAN	2834	2781	3	5	945	556	7	7	405	397	2	1	11	11	4	2
KHALZAN	1732	1688	2	4	866	422	6	4	289	422	3	1	11	9	6	2
ERDENETSAGAAN	7018	7090	5	5	1404	1418	7	7	1003	1013	1	1	14	11	3	2
KHENTII	79256	79064	215	209	369	378	284	278	279	284	1	1	460	454	2	2
KHERLEN	24394	24567	147	149	166	165	186	85	131	289	1	1	303	165	2	1
BATNOROV	5703	5710	4	4	1426	1428	6	5	951	1142	2	1	9	9	2	2
BATSHIREET	2347	2306	3	3	782	769	5	5	469	461	2	2	8	8	3	3
BAYAN-ADRAGA	2588	2600	2	4	1294	650	4	5	647	520	2	1	8	8	4	2
BAYANMUNKH	1770	1766	3	4	590	441	5	6	354	294	2	2	7	8	2	2
BAYAN-OVOO	2000	1965	2	3	1000	655	6	6	333	327	3	2	10	10	5	3
BAYANKHUTAG	2467	2406	1	1	2467	2406	5	5	493	481	5	5	9	8	9	8
BINDER	4176	4163	10	9	418	463	8	7	522	595	1	1	12	12	1	1
GALSHIR	2217	2168	1	1	2217	2168	5	4	443	542	5	4	8	6	8	6
DADAL	3157	3136	5	3	631	1045	4	5	789	627	1	2	5	8	1	3
DARKHAN	2113	2101	3	2	704	1050	4	4	528	525	1	2	7	7	2	4
DELGERKHAAN	2463	2416	1	1	2463	2416	4	4	616	604	4	4	7	8	7	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	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
A																
JARGALKHAAN	2227	2184	4	2	557	1092	5	5	445	437	1	3	7	7	2	4
MURUN	1911	1859	2	2	955	930	5	5	382	372	3	3	7	7	4	4
NOROVLIN	2903	2935	4	2	726	1468	5	6	581	489	1	3	11	10	3	5
UMNUDELGER	5867	5855	4	5	1467	1171	8	8	733	732	2	2	12	13	3	3
TSENKHERMAN-DAL	2104	2043	2	2	1052	1022	3	5	701	409	2	3	6	7	3	4
BOR-UNDUR	8854	8889	17	12	521	741	16	108	553	82	1	9	24	153	1	13
ULAANBAATAR	1618558	1659327	9856	10624	164	156	7902	8326	205	199	1	1	13140	14239	1	1

MATERNAL AND CHILD DEATH, BY REGION, 2023, 2024

AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS			INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS			UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS		
	2023		2024	2023		2024	2023		2024
	Total		Total	Total	Female	Total	Total	Female	Total
NATIONAL AVERAGE	26.4		22.5	12.3	11.5	12.2	14.9	13.6	15.2
WESTERN REGION	23.7		13.1	13.4	12.0	12.3	16.6	14.1	16.5
ZAVKHAN	0.0		0.0	14.1	13.5	17.4	17.6	13.5	23.9
ULIASTAI	0.0		0.0	11.8	11.2	17.5	11.8	11.2	20.9
ALDARKHAAN	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
BAYANTES	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0
BAYANKHAIRKHAN	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	111.1	200.0	0.0	111.1
DURVULJIN	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
IDER	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IKH-UUL	0.0		0.0	95.2	83.3	0.0	142.9	83.3	0.0
NUMRUG	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTGON	0.0		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
SONGINO	0.0		0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	750.0	0.0	0.0
TOSONTSENDEL	0.0		0.0	10.1	14.9	10.2	10.1	14.9	13.7
TUDEVTEI	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TELMEN	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TES	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	500.0
URGAMAL	0.0		0.0	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	0.0	0.0
TSAGAANCHULUUT	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
SHILUUSTEI	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
YARUU	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GOVI-ALTAI	101.7		0.0	11.2	4.4	13.9	12.2	4.4	17.4
ESUNBULAG	106.4		0.0	10.6	4.6	11.0	10.6	4.6	12.2
ALTAI	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0
BAYAN-UUL	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
BUGAT	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			
	2023		2024		2023			
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
DARVI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DELGER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JARGALAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	1000.0	0.0	1000.0
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	1000.0	1000.0	0.0	1000.0
TUGRUG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	0.0
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	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0
TSEEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANDMANI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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	0.0	0.0	17.7	17.5	12.2	4.9	22.2	20.5
ULGII	0.0	0.0	14.2	13.3	9.3	3.7	14.6	14.2
ALTAI	0.0	0.0	142.9	250.0	0.0	0.0	285.7	250.0
ALTANTSUGTS	0.0	0.0	100.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	200.0
BAYANNUUR	0.0	0.0	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.0	0.0
BUGAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0
BUYANT	0.0	0.0	2000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3000.0	0.0
DELUUN	0.0	0.0	17.5	41.7	120.0	76.9	17.5	41.7
NOGOONNUUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.8	0.0	90.9	83.3
SAGSAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	83.3
TOLBO	0.0	0.0	33.3	62.5	117.6	0.0	33.3	62.5
ULAANKHUS	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	33.3	0.0	85.7	71.4
TSENGEL	0.0	0.0	50.5	35.7	36.1	26.3	60.6	35.7
KHOVD	0.0	0.0	12.2	10.5	6.5	3.7	13.8	12.7
JARGALANT	0.0	0.0	9.6	6.0	6.4	4.0	9.6	6.0
ALTAI	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	12.7	0.0	8.1	0.0
BUYANT	0.0	0.0	333.3	333.3	0.0	0.0	333.3	333.3
DARVI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DURGUN	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
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	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	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
MANKHAN	0.0	0.0	47.6	0.0	47.6	0.0
MUNKHKAIRKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	285.7	0.0
MUST	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MYANGAD	0.0	0.0	166.7	250.0	166.7	250.0
UENCH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHOVD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0
TSETSEG	0.0	0.0	52.6	76.9	52.6	76.9
CHANDMANI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENEBUREN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uvs	57.3	61.5	8.6	8.1	12.6	11.5
ULAANGOM	62.9	67.4	6.9	6.4	9.4	10.8
BARUUNTURUIUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.8	100.0
BUHMURUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DAVST	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZAVKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZUUNGOVI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	666.7
ZUUNKHANGAI	0.0	0.0	181.8	0.0	181.8	76.9
MALCHIN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0
NARANBULAG	0.0	0.0	166.7	1000.0	166.7	500.0
ULGII	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UMNUGOVI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.5
UNDURKHANGAI	0.0	0.0	55.6	71.4	111.1	71.4
SAGIL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TARIALAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.8
TURGEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	266.7
KHOVD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	23.3	10.8	10.6	14.3	13.5
ORKHON	0.0	0.0	8.1	7.4	9.4	7.4
BAYAN-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	7.6	7.4	9.0	9.9
JARGALANT	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	333.3	1000.0
UVURKHANGAI	0.0	58.1	14.2	14.7	17.8	17.9
ARVAIKHEER	0.0	70.2	10.6	11.7	10.6	11.7
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAH	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	333.3	0.0

AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS		INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS		UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
BAT-ULZII	0.0	0.0	173.9	222.2	217.4	333.3
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	27.0	41.7	27.0	41.7
BURD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GUCHIN-UJS	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	1000.0
ZUUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	333.3
NARIN 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
SANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TARAGT	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
TUGRUG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UYANGA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.5	0.0
KHAIRKHANDULAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	500.0	333.3
KHARKHORIN	0.0	0.0	8.0	4.8	12.0	9.5
KHUJIRT	0.0	0.0	285.7	200.0	571.4	400.0
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	18.3	17.7	20.0	17.7
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	9.9	8.2	9.9	8.2
BAYAN-AGT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANNUUR	0.0	0.0	333.3	1000.0	333.3	1000.0
BUGAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUREGKHANGAI	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	500.0	1000.0
GURVANBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DASHINCHILEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MOGOD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ORKHON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RASHAANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAIKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SELENGE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TESHIG	0.0	0.0	41.7	76.9	41.7	76.9
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	0.0	0.0
BAYANKHONGOR	0.0	70.5	8.0	8.9	29.4	71.4
BAYANKHONGOR	0.0	73.3	7.1	7.9	10.5	10.2
					9.1	10.3
						166.7
						7.1
						5.9



AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS		INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS		UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS			
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023			
					2023	2024	2023	2024
BAATSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANGОВI	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7
BAYANLIG	0.0	0.0	125.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	0.0
BAYAN-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	250.0	0.0
BAYANTSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0
BOGD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUMBUGUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3
BUUTSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0
GURVANBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0
JARGALANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jinst	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULZIIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHUREEMARAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHINEJINST	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7
ERDENETSOGT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ARKHANGAI	0.0	0.0	10.6	18.7	7.9	14.0	15.9	23.3
ERDENEБULGAN	0.0	0.0	7.0	13.5	5.5	6.6	7.8	14.5
BATTSENGEL	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
JARGALANT	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
IKHTAMIR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	400.0	0.0
UGIINUUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULZIIT	0.0	0.0	142.9	1000.0	200.0	0.0	285.7	1000.0
UNDUR-UJLAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TARIAT	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.0	52.6	0.0	40.8	22.7
TUVSHRUULEH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
KHAIRKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHANGAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHASHAAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	1000.0	333.3	1000.0
KHOTONT	0.0	0.0	250.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	1000.0
TSAKHIR	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0
TSENKHER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ЗАСАГ ЗАХИРГААНЫ НЭГЖ	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS				INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS				UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS			
	2023		2024		2023		2024		2023		2024	
TSETSERLEG	0.0		0.0		200.0	0.0	0.0		200.0	0.0	0.0	
CHULUUT	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	142.9	250.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	250.0
ERDENEMANDAL	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0
KHUVSGUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	11.1	17.9	13.8	16.5	15.7	22.1	16.9
MURUN	0.0		0.0		7.7	9.5	15.8	12.8	11.4	13.7	18.2	12.8
ALAG-ERDENE	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ARBULAG	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0
BAYANZURKH	0.0		0.0		76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	333.3	1000.0
BURENTOGTOKH	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	500.0	0.0
GALT	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	250.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	250.0
JARGALANT	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0
IKH-UUL	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RASHAANT	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RENCHINKHUMBE	0.0		0.0		71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
TARIALAN	0.0		0.0		37.0	0.0	50.0	142.9	37.0	0.0	100.0	285.7
TOSONTSENGEL	0.0		0.0		47.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.2	66.7	0.0	0.0
TUMURBULAG	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	285.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
TUNEL	0.0		0.0		83.3	125.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	125.0	0.0	0.0
ULAAN-UUL	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHANKH	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0
TSAGAANNUUR	0.0		0.0		200.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	400.0	333.3	0.0	0.0
TSAGAAN-UUL	0.0		0.0		117.6	125.0	0.0	0.0	117.6	125.0	0.0	0.0
TSAGAAN-UUR	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSETSERLEG	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHINE-IDER	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENEBUGAN	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CENTRAL REGION	13.1	14.8	0.0	10.4	6.2	5.3	10.2	8.6	13.4	7.5	13.3	12.0
TUV	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	3.1	3.1	20.0	13.9	21.5	7.9	26.7	25.1
ZUUNMOD	0.0		0.0		3.0	3.1	7.6	6.5	7.5	3.1	7.6	6.5
ALTANBULAG	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ARGALANT	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ARKHUST	0.0		0.0		250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BATSUMBER	0.0		0.0		37.7	0.0	54.1	0.0	37.7	0.0	54.1	0.0
BAYAN	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
BAYANDELGER	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			
	2024		2023		2024		2023	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
BAYANJARGALAN	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
BAYAN-UNJUUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANKHANGAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANTSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANTSOGT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANCHANDMANI	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	250.0
BORNUUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	0.0	166.7
BUREN	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0
DELGERKHAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JARGALANT	0.0	0.0	250.0	200.0	0.0	500.0	200.0	0.0
ZAAMAR	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0
LUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MUNGUNMORIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNDUR-SHIREET	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	1000.0
SUMBER	0.0	0.0	0.0	2000.0	0.0	0.0	2000.0	0.0
SERGELEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UGTAALTS Aidam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSEEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENE	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	0.0	666.7	0.0
ERDENESANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	0.0	0.0
GOVISUMBER	0.0	0.0	8.7	3.1	5.9	8.7	5.9	6.3
SUMBER	0.0	0.0	8.8	3.1	5.9	8.8	5.9	6.3
BAYANTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHIVEGOVI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SELENGE	0.0	90.7	13.0	7.3	6.5	16.8	8.1	11.8
SUKHBAATAR	0.0	160.0	11.3	6.4	6.1	15.6	9.2	10.3
ALTANBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BARUUNBUREN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANGOL	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
ERUU	0.0	0.0	666.7	500.0	0.0	1000.0	500.0	0.0
JAVKHLANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZUUNBUREN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANDAL	0.0	0.0	5.7	2.2	0.0	5.7	0.0	2.2
ORKHON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ORKHONTUUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAIKHAN	0.0	0.0	21.3	0.0	0.0	21.3	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			
	2024		2023				2024			
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
SANT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TUSHIG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0
KHUDER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHUSHAAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSAGAANNUUR	0.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	500.0	0.0	333.3	0.0	500.0	0.0
SHAAMAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DORNOGОВI	93.1	0.0	11.2	5.5	10.9	10.9	13.0	7.4	15.9	17.5
SAINSHAND	0.0	0.0	10.3	2.0	0.0	10.2	10.3	2.0	13.6	17.6
AIRAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALTANSHIREE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DALANJARGALAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
DELGEREKH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZAMIIN-UUD	1123.6	0.0	22.5	46.5	8.2	8.2	33.7	46.5	8.2	0.0
IKHKHET	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANDAKH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
URGUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAIKHANDULAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULAANBADRAKH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHATANBULAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	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	0.0	0.0
DARKHAN-UUL	0.0	0.0	7.9	5.1	6.6	7.8	10.4	6.2	7.7	8.9
DARKHAN	0.0	0.0	6.9	4.1	6.1	6.7	9.4	5.2	7.2	7.8
ORKHON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHARIIN GOL	0.0	0.0	2000.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	2000.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0
UMNUGОВI	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.5	17.5	13.8	10.7	8.5	19.2	15.6
DALANZADGAD	0.0	0.0	6.1	5.2	11.9	10.4	7.0	5.2	12.9	10.4
BAYANDALAI	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-Ovoo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GURVANTES	0.0	0.0	133.3	142.9	136.4	166.7	133.3	142.9	136.4	166.7
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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	200.0	0.0	166.7	0.0	200.0	0.0	333.3	333.3
SEVREI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
KHANBOGD	0.0	0.0	29.0	27.0	50.0	0.0	29.0	27.0	50.0	0.0



AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS		INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS				UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS			
			2023		2024		2023		2024	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
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	7.9	15.4	20.4	18.5	7.9	15.4	20.4	18.5
DUNDGOVI	0.0	0.0	10.1	5.7	1.8	0.0	14.5	8.6	3.6	0.0
SAINTSAGAAN	0.0	0.0	10.7	6.1	1.9	0.0	12.2	9.1	1.9	0.0
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-UJGTAAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GURVANSHAIKHAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DELGERKHANGAI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LUUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULZIIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNDURSHIL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAIKHAN-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	125.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EASTERN REGION	24.9	59.7	6.2	7.8	9.5	8.0	10.0	11.4	13.7	12.3
DORNOD	0.0	73.7	5.3	5.5	5.9	4.6	8.6	9.7	9.6	10.8
KHERLEN	0.0	75.3	4.7	4.2	3.8	4.7	6.7	5.7	5.3	6.3
BAYANDUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0
BAYANTUMEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-UUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	400.0	666.7	500.0	0.0
BULGAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GURVANZAGAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DASHBALBAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	333.3
MATAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHALKHGOL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	1000.0
KHULUNBUIR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSAGAAN-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHOIBALSAN	0.0	0.0	333.3	500.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	500.0	0.0	0.0
CHULUUNKHOROOT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	200.0
SUKHBAATAR	82.4	104.7	4.9	8.6	7.3	6.3	9.1	8.6	10.5	6.3
BARUUN-UURT	0.0	109.3	3.4	7.2	2.2	2.2	5.1	7.2	3.3	2.2

AIMAG, SOUM	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS		INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS		UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, 1000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
ASGAT	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
DARIGANGA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0
MUNKHKHAAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NARAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ONGON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	500.0
SUKHBAATAR	0.0	0.0	333.3	1000.0	333.3	500.0
TUVSHINSHIREE	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	500.0	500.0
TUMENTSOGT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UULBAYAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	500.0	333.3
KHALZAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENETSAGAAN	4166.7	0.0	0.0	95.2	0.0	95.2
KHENTII	0.0	0.0	8.5	16.3	12.4	22.1
KHERLEN	0.0	0.0	7.6	18.7	10.4	23.4
BATNOROV	0.0	0.0	125.0	0.0	125.0	0.0
BATSHIREET	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-ADRAGA	0.0	0.0	142.9	0.0	285.7	0.0
BAYANMUNKH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-OVOO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANKHUTAG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BINDER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GALSHIR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DADAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DARKHAN	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
JARGALTKHAAN	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	76.9	0.0
MURUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0
NOROVLIN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UMNUDELGER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	83.3
TSENKHERMANDAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BOR-UNDUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULAANBAATAR	37.9	22.3	13.7	12.4	15.7	14.9
				11.6	15.2	14.0

HOSPITAL BED OCCUPANCY, BY REGION, 2023, 2024

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BEDS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
NATIONAL AVERAGE	242.7	234.6	66.5	64.1	35.6	34.7	114.9	113.5	6.8	6.8
WESTERN REGION	244.0	241.7	66.9	66.0	34.6	34.4	118.0	116.9	7.1	7.0
ZAVKHAN	228.5	223.3	62.6	61.0	33.1	33.0	114.7	113.7	6.9	6.8
ULIASTAI	246.2	225.6	67.5	61.6	34.7	32.4	46.9	45.3	7.1	7.0
ALDARKHAAN	265.5	229.0	72.7	62.6	37.4	35.0	489.6	485.8	7.1	6.5
ASGAT	213.3	246.2	58.4	67.3	33.7	37.8	162.9	157.5	6.3	6.5
BAYANTES	146.2	175.3	40.0	47.9	21.3	25.8	200.0	283.2	6.9	6.8
BAYANKHAIRKHAN	247.0	361.6	67.7	98.8	46.0	67.1	246.2	242.1	5.4	5.4
DURVULJIN	103.0	193.4	28.2	52.8	15.9	28.9	225.9	323.1	6.5	6.7
ZAVKHANMANDAL	177.1	219.5	48.5	60.0	26.5	31.9	108.8	134.1	6.7	6.9
IDER	268.0	306.6	73.4	83.8	41.7	46.0	313.1	308.6	6.4	6.7
IKH-UUL	324.5	316.1	88.9	86.4	50.0	49.0	437.6	408.0	6.5	6.5
NUMRUG	198.7	273.7	54.4	74.8	29.6	40.6	276.4	275.3	6.7	6.7
OTGON	179.3	232.1	49.1	63.4	23.7	32.4	231.4	309.7	7.6	7.2
SANTMARGATS	135.6	86.6	37.1	23.7	13.5	13.4	220.9	188.9	10.0	6.5
SONGINO	291.7	348.1	79.9	95.1	39.7	51.8	218.0	218.1	7.3	6.7
TOSONTSENDEL	205.6	183.4	56.3	50.1	33.3	29.4	113.2	102.8	6.2	6.2
TUDEVTEI	161.1	174.8	44.1	47.8	23.8	27.3	104.2	102.5	6.8	6.4
TELMEIN	217.4	376.1	59.6	102.8	32.3	56.6	288.9	410.4	6.7	6.6
TES	293.4	267.3	80.4	73.0	42.5	39.4	315.8	307.6	6.9	6.8
URGAMAL	220.3	232.1	60.4	63.4	24.5	34.1	184.1	178.6	9.0	6.8
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	180.4	184.7	49.4	50.5	29.1	32.1	168.6	188.9	6.2	5.7
TSAGAANCHULUUT	237.1	277.9	65.0	75.9	33.6	40.1	156.1	174.0	7.1	6.9
TSETSEN-UUL	301.9	310.7	82.7	84.9	39.5	44.1	224.0	214.4	7.6	7.0
SHILUUSTEI	174.9	183.6	47.9	50.2	25.7	25.3	158.0	171.5	6.8	7.3
ERDENEKHAIRKHAN	132.8	160.1	36.4	43.8	19.6	21.6	171.7	242.4	6.8	7.4
YARUU	180.7	143.5	49.5	39.2	26.3	20.8	335.4	323.9	6.9	6.9
Govi-Altai	213.4	212.0	58.5	57.9	29.9	30.2	117.2	112.5	7.1	7.0
ESUNBULAG	230.1	220.5	63.0	60.2	32.1	31.3	61.5	58.5	7.2	7.1
Altai	238.4	256.7	65.3	70.1	27.8	31.5	199.9	192.9	8.6	8.2
BAYAN-UUL	164.3	158.5	45.0	43.3	22.0	22.0	202.4	201.7	7.5	7.2
BIGER	121.4	114.3	33.3	31.2	17.8	17.7	148.6	147.1	6.8	6.5
BUGAT	223.8	288.5	61.3	78.8	31.3	41.7	217.1	213.8	7.2	6.9
DARVI	214.6	231.2	58.8	63.2	31.2	33.4	175.3	173.4	6.9	6.9

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BEDS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
DELGER	217.4	206.8	59.6	56.5	26.5	29.2	311.5	305.2	8.2	7.1
JARGALAN	217.3	217.4	59.5	59.4	31.0	32.2	181.3	177.3	7.0	6.8
TAISHIR	199.2	229.4	54.6	62.7	28.0	33.3	161.0	157.6	7.1	6.9
TONHIL	236.5	213.7	64.8	58.4	32.3	31.2	221.4	217.3	7.3	6.8
TUGRUG	148.3	160.5	40.6	43.8	20.7	21.4	131.1	129.7	7.2	7.5
KHALIUN	84.7	105.9	23.2	28.9	11.5	14.4	238.8	235.4	7.4	7.4
HUHMORIT	154.9	219.7	42.4	60.0	22.8	32.4	229.9	227.5	6.8	6.8
TSOGT	125.2	148.0	34.3	40.4	18.6	22.2	342.3	333.5	6.7	6.7
TSEEL	248.9	217.7	68.2	59.5	35.2	31.7	221.2	218.3	7.1	6.9
CHANDMANI	286.0	264.7	78.4	72.3	44.1	38.9	228.8	227.0	6.5	6.8
SHARGA	175.4	211.1	48.1	57.7	25.7	30.5	202.0	201.0	6.8	6.9
ERDENE	162.0	184.7	44.4	50.5	26.9	31.4	230.4	226.9	6.0	5.9
BAYAN-ULGII	241.0	237.5	66.0	64.9	34.4	34.2	108.0	110.5	7.0	6.9
ULGII	256.4	258.1	70.3	70.5	36.1	36.4	55.0	57.5	7.1	7.1
ALTAI	243.3	245.4	66.7	67.1	38.4	37.7	240.5	238.3	6.3	6.5
ALTANTSUGTS	457.9	361.5	125.5	98.8	67.1	51.8	244.3	245.6	6.8	7.0
BAYANNUUR	207.1	139.0	56.7	38.0	32.0	22.7	218.8	219.2	6.5	6.1
BUGAT	232.0	224.0	63.6	61.2	32.6	32.5	318.8	324.8	7.1	6.9
BULGAN	182.8	169.8	50.1	46.4	28.9	27.7	211.3	197.6	6.3	6.1
BUYANT	293.3	238.4	80.3	65.1	39.3	34.4	238.9	235.0	7.5	6.9
DELUUN	146.7	126.0	40.2	34.4	22.3	19.7	242.6	241.1	6.6	6.4
NOGOONNUUR	176.5	147.8	48.4	40.4	26.1	23.2	252.5	254.1	6.8	6.4
SAGSAI	129.5	114.5	35.5	31.3	20.2	17.1	241.2	242.5	6.4	6.7
TOLBO	270.3	258.6	74.1	70.7	39.7	39.7	260.6	262.5	6.8	6.5
ULAANKHUS	119.2	157.7	32.7	43.1	19.3	26.1	256.2	256.0	6.2	6.0
TSENGEL	210.0	211.6	57.5	57.8	31.3	32.0	284.5	282.7	6.7	6.6
KHOVD	260.3	256.9	71.3	70.2	35.1	34.0	110.2	107.2	7.4	7.6
JARGALANT	249.2	250.8	68.3	68.5	33.0	32.2	55.9	54.9	7.6	7.8
ALTAI	232.7	206.6	63.8	56.5	36.3	31.8	257.5	253.5	6.4	6.5
BULGAN	371.8	290.5	101.9	79.4	50.2	41.0	201.7	202.5	7.4	7.1
BUYANT	359.9	324.0	98.6	88.5	52.5	48.0	375.0	371.0	6.9	6.8
DARVI	240.9	205.2	66.0	56.1	36.2	30.9	272.5	281.5	6.6	6.6
DURGUN	298.9	335.5	81.9	91.7	44.8	49.0	227.0	285.2	6.7	6.9
DUUT	306.9	250.1	84.1	68.3	39.4	34.9	228.3	219.2	7.8	7.2
ZEREG	304.2	311.1	83.3	85.0	43.5	44.2	238.0	236.4	7.0	7.0
MANKHAN	215.1	208.4	58.9	56.9	31.5	30.2	283.9	278.5	6.8	6.9
MUNKKHAIRKHAN	213.5	230.0	58.5	62.8	31.6	33.3	189.4	182.3	6.7	6.9



AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BEDS			AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2024	2023	2024
MUST	274.2	251.3	75.1	68.7	37.5	32.4	219.8	232.0	7.3	7.8	7.8
MYANGAD	295.1	304.6	80.8	83.2	39.8	45.2	340.1	339.3	7.4	6.7	6.7
UENCH	259.8	229.9	71.2	62.8	35.8	32.7	269.8	232.2	7.3	7.0	7.0
KHOVD	153.9	197.7	42.2	54.0	21.0	23.7	310.0	301.0	7.3	8.3	8.3
TSETSEG	260.7	324.9	71.4	88.8	38.8	47.0	296.0	294.9	6.7	6.9	6.9
CHANDMANI	337.0	385.7	92.3	105.4	46.4	54.8	273.8	268.8	7.3	7.0	7.0
ERDENEUREN	261.4	322.9	71.6	88.2	37.9	45.6	233.0	227.6	6.9	7.1	7.1
Uvs	270.1	273.7	74.0	74.8	40.1	40.9	151.6	150.6	6.7	6.7	6.7
ULAANGOM	275.8	278.9	75.6	76.2	41.0	41.8	97.6	98.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
BARUUNTURUUN	248.4	240.1	68.1	65.6	36.7	35.1	159.8	157.4	6.8	6.8	6.8
BUHMURUN	349.2	289.9	95.7	79.2	52.3	42.5	205.4	201.4	6.7	6.8	6.8
DAVST	385.8	277.6	105.7	75.9	55.6	39.9	171.0	136.4	6.9	7.0	7.0
ZAVKHAN	216.3	378.8	59.3	103.5	31.9	55.3	207.4	184.2	6.8	6.8	6.8
ZUUNGOVI	280.7	314.8	76.9	86.0	41.8	48.9	260.4	256.9	6.7	6.4	6.4
ZUUNKHANGAI	289.5	316.4	79.3	86.4	44.0	47.5	216.9	218.4	6.6	6.7	6.7
MALCHIN	247.9	326.9	67.9	89.3	38.6	48.5	244.2	242.1	6.4	6.7	6.7
NARANBULAG	136.8	134.8	37.5	36.8	20.0	19.3	395.3	395.0	6.9	7.0	7.0
ULGI	279.7	263.1	76.6	71.9	39.1	39.3	223.6	221.3	7.1	6.7	6.7
UMNUGOVI	241.3	271.7	66.1	74.2	36.5	40.1	279.5	278.6	6.6	6.8	6.8
UNDURKHANGAI	254.0	201.6	69.6	55.1	37.8	31.9	189.2	188.6	6.7	6.3	6.3
SAGIL	280.2	295.0	76.8	80.6	39.3	42.8	226.5	226.4	7.1	6.9	6.9
TARIALAN	164.5	189.5	45.1	51.8	24.5	28.9	370.5	366.3	6.7	6.6	6.6
TURGEN	289.8	277.2	79.4	75.7	42.9	41.7	189.0	189.2	6.8	6.6	6.6
TES	249.3	229.1	68.3	62.6	35.3	33.7	255.3	250.4	7.1	6.8	6.8
KHOVD	245.8	245.9	67.3	67.2	38.4	38.0	251.3	244.7	6.4	6.5	6.5
HYARGAS	269.6	293.5	73.9	80.2	40.6	43.2	231.1	228.2	6.6	6.8	6.8
TSAGAANKHAIKHAN	317.8	323.5	87.1	88.4	46.3	46.5	190.7	188.1	6.9	7.0	7.0
KHANGAIN REGION	234.5	236.3	64.3	64.6	34.1	34.5	131.6	133.3	6.9	6.8	6.8
ORKHON	274.3	264.6	75.2	72.3	40.5	39.3	112.4	112.3	6.8	6.7	6.7
BAYAN-UNDUR	274.6	264.3	75.2	72.2	40.6	39.3	110.2	110.3	6.8	6.7	6.7
JARGALANT	257.1	291.0	70.4	79.5	37.1	41.7	279.6	273.0	6.9	7.0	7.0
UVURKHANGAI	209.5	234.7	57.4	64.1	29.9	34.1	111.4	125.6	7.0	6.9	6.9
ARVAIKHEER	211.5	229.3	58.0	62.6	29.4	32.4	58.2	66.2	7.2	7.1	7.1
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAAN	170.1	220.2	46.6	60.2	23.2	32.1	184.0	246.2	7.3	6.9	6.9
BAT-ULZII	215.5	277.2	59.0	75.7	33.0	42.4	304.6	377.4	6.5	6.5	6.5
BAYANGOL	271.5	275.5	74.4	75.3	31.5	34.1	240.8	230.9	8.6	8.1	8.1

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BEDS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
BAYAN-UNDUR	133.9	195.5	36.7	53.4	19.4	29.0	228.2	277.6	6.9	6.8
BOGD	160.5	181.6	44.0	49.6	25.2	27.4	230.3	268.0	6.4	6.6
BURD	202.2	222.6	55.4	60.8	30.2	34.2	186.2	179.9	6.7	6.5
GUICHIN-UJS	194.6	278.4	53.3	76.1	29.4	42.4	149.2	204.7	6.6	6.6
ZUIL	137.0	196.0	37.5	53.6	19.3	28.4	111.3	143.2	7.1	6.9
ZUUN-BAYAN-UJLAAN	228.6	234.5	62.6	64.1	37.4	40.0	305.3	297.6	6.1	5.9
NARIN TEEL	191.6	209.5	52.5	57.2	29.9	38.6	137.6	183.4	6.4	5.4
ULZIIT	397.9	434.6	109.0	118.7	53.2	62.7	137.8	179.9	7.5	6.9
SANT	141.8	161.1	38.9	44.0	20.8	23.6	194.1	180.2	6.8	6.8
TARAGT	147.3	185.3	40.3	50.6	21.8	27.9	212.0	206.8	6.7	6.6
TUGRUG	186.0	156.2	51.0	42.7	27.0	22.2	172.0	209.1	6.9	7.0
UYANGA	169.0	177.2	46.3	48.4	22.8	23.3	232.6	270.1	7.4	7.6
KHAIRKHANDULAAN	102.5	135.7	28.1	37.1	16.1	20.3	155.2	224.2	6.4	6.7
KHARKHORIN	319.3	354.0	87.5	96.7	49.7	54.5	160.5	158.9	6.4	6.5
KHUJIRT	154.6	208.3	42.3	56.9	23.3	33.7	174.9	232.6	6.6	6.2
BULGAN	290.0	286.1	79.5	78.2	40.7	40.2	197.7	197.7	7.1	7.1
BULGAN	313.5	317.8	85.9	86.8	41.0	41.8	74.9	76.7	7.7	7.6
BAYAN-AGT	367.4	354.8	100.7	96.9	56.6	53.6	417.6	412.5	6.5	6.6
BAYANNUUR	248.8	233.5	68.2	63.8	39.3	36.2	313.6	312.8	6.3	6.5
BUGAT	285.2	246.4	78.1	67.3	41.4	36.5	432.2	436.4	6.9	6.8
BUREGKHANGAI	231.8	181.0	63.5	49.5	35.2	30.0	267.0	269.7	6.6	6.0
GURVANBULAG	256.4	301.9	70.3	82.5	35.5	46.4	360.8	355.3	7.2	6.5
DASHINCHILEN	296.1	247.3	81.1	67.6	42.9	36.3	421.0	411.9	6.9	6.8
MOGOD	312.1	260.3	85.5	71.1	49.6	41.7	378.1	372.8	6.3	6.2
ORKHON	243.4	178.5	66.7	48.8	35.4	25.0	417.4	327.9	6.9	7.1
RASHAANT	294.6	304.6	80.7	83.2	50.4	49.8	395.8	389.3	5.8	6.1
SAIKHAN	198.7	231.0	54.4	63.1	42.9	41.9	290.8	282.3	4.6	5.5
SELENGE	345.7	419.6	94.7	114.6	51.2	60.9	473.8	466.7	6.8	6.9
TESHIG	280.0	275.1	76.7	75.2	41.4	43.0	444.7	442.5	6.8	6.4
KHANGAL	672.0	469.0	184.1	128.1	89.8	66.8	1111.5	1094.5	7.5	7.0
KHISHIG-UNDUR	201.8	201.9	55.3	55.2	29.3	29.1	154.7	150.1	6.9	6.9
KHUTAG-UNDUR	180.4	185.2	49.4	50.6	28.0	27.6	238.0	235.7	6.4	6.7
BAYANKHONGOR	257.3	251.7	70.5	68.8	36.6	36.2	128.9	127.5	7.0	6.9
BAYANKHONGOR	262.3	255.6	71.9	69.8	36.8	36.1	69.7	70.3	7.1	7.1
BAATSAGAAN	247.6	219.0	67.8	59.8	32.6	29.3	222.9	217.6	7.6	7.5
BAYANBULAG	331.8	337.5	90.9	92.2	49.1	48.0	218.5	214.0	6.8	7.0
BAYANGOVI	178.7	193.4	49.0	52.8	24.8	27.8	276.9	274.0	7.2	7.0



AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BEDS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
BAYANLIG	155.6	194.2	42.6	53.1	21.1	26.8	234.8	232.1	7.4	7.2
BAYAN-OVOO	217.6	237.4	59.6	64.9	31.6	34.3	277.3	269.9	6.9	6.9
BAYAN-UNDUR	190.5	156.8	52.2	42.8	26.3	22.0	253.3	249.9	7.3	7.1
BAYANTSAGAAN	231.5	231.2	63.4	63.2	33.3	31.3	268.5	264.8	6.9	7.4
BOGD	353.8	361.2	96.9	98.7	52.8	60.3	232.6	229.3	6.7	6.0
BUMBUGUR	231.8	233.6	63.5	63.8	34.5	35.3	278.0	235.7	6.7	6.6
BUUTSAGAAN	270.7	246.3	74.2	67.3	39.4	36.9	305.4	300.0	6.9	6.7
GALUUT	257.9	274.6	70.7	75.0	39.6	45.1	246.4	244.9	6.5	6.1
GURVANBULAG	202.1	152.8	55.4	41.8	29.5	22.8	226.5	184.8	6.9	6.7
JARGALANT	242.8	273.8	66.5	74.8	41.1	41.5	221.0	217.9	5.9	6.6
JINST	186.6	171.5	51.1	46.9	28.4	28.1	272.9	266.1	6.6	6.1
ZAG	468.5	291.0	128.4	79.5	73.2	48.4	210.3	206.0	6.4	6.0
ULZIIT	256.8	331.8	70.3	90.7	37.0	48.4	321.7	318.7	6.9	6.9
KHUREEMARAL	361.3	369.8	99.0	101.0	51.8	53.2	213.8	210.7	7.0	7.0
SHINEJINST	236.8	223.8	64.9	61.1	36.2	36.2	256.4	258.5	6.5	6.2
ERDENETSOGT	156.8	174.8	43.0	47.8	22.2	24.6	290.7	285.8	7.1	7.1
ARKHANGAI	217.1	230.6	59.5	63.0	31.6	33.0	159.0	157.3	6.9	7.0
ERDENEBUGAN	220.3	229.5	60.3	62.7	31.5	31.8	60.7	60.7	7.0	7.2
BATTSENGEL	245.9	243.8	67.4	66.6	35.1	36.1	311.2	307.3	7.0	6.8
BULGAN	210.4	277.7	57.7	75.9	30.5	40.0	314.0	314.1	6.9	6.9
JARGALANT	166.7	197.8	45.7	54.0	25.2	29.3	337.0	335.6	6.6	6.7
IKHTAMIR	195.5	166.5	53.6	45.5	27.5	22.8	374.5	369.0	7.1	7.3
UGIINUUR	324.1	309.6	88.8	84.6	45.2	45.8	281.0	276.4	7.2	6.8
ULZIIT	382.5	346.6	104.8	94.7	55.3	49.4	305.1	299.9	6.9	7.0
UNDUR-ULAAN	193.3	196.5	53.0	53.7	30.1	29.8	387.3	379.8	6.4	6.6
TARIAT	170.0	203.7	46.6	55.7	27.3	32.7	207.8	204.3	6.2	6.2
TUVSHRUULEH	262.8	245.1	72.0	67.0	37.4	34.4	317.1	310.1	7.0	7.1
KHAIRKHAN	189.1	257.3	51.8	70.3	30.5	39.3	303.2	298.1	6.2	6.5
KHANGAI	197.6	257.4	54.1	70.3	32.8	40.4	289.9	283.1	6.0	6.4
KHASHAAT	171.3	160.1	46.9	43.7	25.6	23.2	281.7	274.8	6.7	6.9
KHOTONT	202.8	271.5	55.6	74.2	29.8	39.0	330.7	324.6	6.8	7.0
TSAKHIR	216.9	195.1	59.4	53.3	37.7	36.4	307.5	305.3	5.8	5.4
TSENKHER	180.7	301.7	49.5	82.4	26.7	44.0	404.2	403.5	6.8	6.9
TSETSERLEG	234.1	274.1	64.1	74.9	34.5	39.2	312.1	308.5	6.8	7.0
CHULUUT	249.7	201.8	68.4	55.1	37.7	31.4	319.7	315.3	6.6	6.4
ERDENEMANDAL	168.0	180.5	46.0	49.3	24.6	27.4	230.6	225.8	6.8	6.6
KHUVSGUL	201.1	190.9	55.1	52.2	30.0	28.8	135.9	130.3	6.7	6.6

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate			PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BEDS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2023	2024	2023	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
MURUN	209.3	197.4	57.4	53.9	29.7	62.8	62.2	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
ALAG-ERDENE	198.4	178.0	54.3	48.6	24.1	876.9	701.9	6.5	7.4	7.4	7.4
ARBULAG	145.8	127.3	39.9	34.8	25.6	412.5	370.2	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0
BAYANZURKH	183.9	155.6	50.4	42.5	29.4	270.5	252.2	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.3
BURENTOGTOKH	269.6	180.1	73.9	49.2	29.6	547.5	433.8	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1
GALT	170.6	166.6	46.7	45.5	24.4	238.3	225.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
JARGALANT	187.8	172.3	51.5	47.1	25.0	287.3	257.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
IKH-UUL	162.2	185.0	44.4	50.5	28.4	231.8	217.9	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
RASHAANT	192.6	229.9	52.8	62.8	33.4	271.0	268.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
RENCHINKHUMBE	127.8	137.5	35.0	37.6	21.0	231.2	219.3	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6
TARIALAN	205.7	207.4	56.4	56.7	30.3	261.0	240.2	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8
TOSONTSENGEL	216.9	188.3	59.4	51.4	24.2	443.5	364.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8
TUMURBULAG	264.4	221.5	72.4	60.5	33.0	365.3	331.2	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.7
TUNEL	294.2	221.0	80.6	60.4	34.3	482.5	362.2	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.4
ULAA-UUL	199.8	215.8	54.7	58.9	32.8	240.1	215.1	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6
KHANKH	126.0	133.5	34.5	36.5	23.1	190.3	190.4	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.8
TSAGAANNUUR	199.4	182.7	54.6	49.9	27.4	227.1	203.4	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.7
TSAGAAN-UUL	173.5	174.4	47.5	47.6	25.9	347.1	309.7	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.7
TSAGAAN-UUR	191.1	198.9	52.3	54.4	28.8	205.8	190.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9
TSETSERLEG	134.7	121.0	36.9	33.1	17.4	229.4	205.6	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	214.7	217.3	58.8	59.4	33.9	225.6	208.7	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.4
SHINE-IDER	179.6	191.8	49.2	52.4	27.3	173.6	162.4	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0
ERDENEBUGAN	153.4	142.6	42.0	39.0	21.5	239.5	219.9	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6
CENTRAL REGION	214.9	220.1	58.9	60.1	31.7	124.1	124.8	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9
TUV	222.2	219.5	60.9	60.0	30.5	163.7	150.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2
ZUUNMOD	252.3	237.4	69.1	64.9	31.2	65.5	57.1	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6
ALTANBULAG	257.9	285.6	70.7	78.0	41.6	292.0	284.7	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.9
ARGALANT	211.9	209.5	58.0	57.2	36.6	197.1	192.2	6.6	5.7	5.7	5.7
ARKHUST	172.3	152.3	47.2	41.6	19.4	161.3	158.4	6.3	7.9	7.9	7.9
BATSUMBER	137.3	140.7	37.6	38.4	22.6	284.6	287.8	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
BAYAN	184.3	165.3	50.5	45.2	22.9	279.0	214.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2
BAYANDELGER	160.5	198.5	44.0	54.2	27.9	198.4	195.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1
BAYANJARGALAN	158.8	253.5	43.5	69.3	34.1	226.6	262.9	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4
BAYAN-UNJUUL	156.6	148.4	42.9	40.5	23.0	234.6	205.1	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5
BAYANKHANGAI	144.5	144.5	39.6	39.5	21.9	173.8	170.3	7.1	6.6	6.6	6.6
BAYANTSAGAAN	179.4	185.5	49.1	50.7	28.4	231.3	228.1	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.5
BAYANTSOGT	173.0	240.8	47.4	65.8	31.3	217.6	223.1	6.5	7.7	7.7	7.7



AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BEDS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
BAYANCHANDMANI	181.3	215.3	49.7	58.8	25.6	31.5	273.3	271.6	7.1	6.8
BORNUUR	165.0	143.5	45.2	39.2	28.4	24.7	270.0	265.1	5.8	5.8
BUREN	177.9	148.5	48.7	40.6	25.5	21.2	263.7	259.2	7.0	7.0
DELGERKHAAN	127.0	122.6	34.8	33.5	17.4	19.5	222.6	219.9	7.3	6.3
JARGALANT	246.8	207.5	67.6	56.7	30.8	29.7	287.1	284.3	8.0	7.0
ZAAMAR	185.2	225.9	50.7	61.7	26.3	32.3	219.5	213.7	7.1	7.0
LUN	153.7	132.3	42.1	36.1	22.5	20.4	248.0	244.7	6.8	6.5
MUNGUNMORIT	226.6	212.3	62.1	58.0	34.9	32.9	272.3	267.5	6.5	6.5
UNDUR-SHIREET	315.0	261.0	86.3	71.3	44.4	37.1	249.0	193.3	7.1	7.0
SUMBER	332.0	434.1	91.0	118.6	54.6	67.1	210.3	205.1	6.1	6.5
SERGELEN	293.1	303.6	80.3	83.0	39.1	39.9	249.9	252.8	7.5	7.6
UGTAALTS Aidam	224.4	193.2	61.5	52.8	27.8	28.2	253.8	243.9	8.1	6.9
TSEEL	246.4	219.0	67.5	59.8	35.2	34.9	260.4	256.0	7.0	6.3
ERDENE	147.5	236.0	40.4	64.5	20.8	36.1	254.5	247.1	7.1	6.5
ERDENESANT	227.8	187.6	62.4	51.3	32.5	25.6	274.2	269.0	7.0	7.3
GOVISUMBER	267.0	251.7	73.1	68.8	37.6	36.3	102.7	103.6	7.1	6.9
SUMBER	317.9	299.4	87.1	81.8	44.6	42.0	100.9	102.2	7.1	7.1
BAYANTAL	91.6	78.0	25.1	21.3	11.8	11.5	56.6	56.3	7.8	6.8
SHIVEGOVI	140.7	140.7	38.5	38.4	21.7	26.7	149.1	148.6	6.5	5.3
SELENGE	208.0	214.3	57.0	58.6	29.4	30.1	121.7	121.8	7.1	7.1
SUKHBAATAR	232.7	242.8	63.7	66.3	32.9	33.7	51.6	52.2	7.1	7.2
ALTANBULAG	216.3	236.3	59.3	64.6	30.5	33.6	309.0	305.4	7.1	7.0
BARUUNBUREN	126.5	124.3	34.7	34.0	21.9	23.2	206.3	206.1	5.8	5.4
BAYANGOL	186.9	227.6	51.2	62.2	27.8	34.0	349.1	340.4	6.7	6.7
ERUU	118.1	137.7	32.4	37.6	16.2	17.0	391.4	389.8	7.3	8.1
JAVKHLANT	227.8	214.2	62.4	58.5	32.0	33.8	156.3	154.5	7.1	6.3
ZUUNBUREN	152.6	240.1	41.8	65.6	21.5	34.8	210.8	209.1	7.1	6.9
MANDAL	234.9	217.5	64.3	59.4	32.3	30.5	142.7	141.6	7.3	7.1
ORKHON	41.9	71.5	11.5	19.5	5.4	10.0	149.3	149.1	7.7	7.2
ORKHONTUUL	121.4	127.9	33.2	34.9	17.9	18.3	266.0	259.7	6.8	7.0
SAIKHAN	142.7	130.8	39.1	35.7	20.7	18.3	148.5	147.4	6.9	7.1
SANT	92.4	118.6	25.3	32.4	13.5	17.6	148.8	145.1	6.9	6.7
TUSHIG	117.6	181.1	32.2	49.5	17.3	27.5	145.3	144.2	6.8	6.6
KHUDER	208.3	220.6	57.1	60.3	27.6	27.6	192.2	136.0	7.5	8.0
KHUSHAAT	108.6	126.9	29.7	34.7	15.2	18.4	147.9	206.2	7.2	6.9
TSAGAANNUUR	217.3	203.9	59.5	55.7	32.8	32.0	264.2	262.1	6.6	6.4
SHAAMAR	199.4	300.2	54.6	82.0	29.3	39.5	308.3	303.8	6.8	7.6
DORNOGovi	249.3	251.1	68.3	68.6	35.4	35.7	130.4	129.6	7.0	7.0

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate			PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BEDS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2023	2024	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
SAINSHAND	242.3	239.2		66.4	65.4	34.7	34.1	79.3	78.9	7.0	7.0
AIRAG	192.4	224.9		52.7	61.4	24.2	30.7	230.8	233.2	8.0	7.3
ALTANSHIREE	212.4	229.1		58.2	62.6	32.1	33.9	212.8	219.5	6.6	6.8
DALANJARGALAN	236.5	243.0		64.8	66.4	32.7	34.1	258.0	251.4	7.2	7.1
DELGEREKH	269.1	252.4		73.7	69.0	35.1	32.9	242.1	241.4	7.7	7.7
ZAMIIN-UUD	331.5	348.6		90.8	95.2	46.5	49.8	224.2	222.8	7.1	7.0
IKHKHET	210.8	236.3		57.8	64.6	30.5	33.0	188.2	185.5	6.9	7.2
MANDAKH	248.4	220.4		68.1	60.2	34.8	30.8	169.9	176.5	7.1	7.2
URGUN	166.5	193.8		45.6	52.9	23.8	28.2	259.8	254.6	7.0	6.9
SAIKHANDULAN	266.1	263.9		72.9	72.1	38.4	38.0	200.0	196.7	6.9	6.9
ULAANBADRAKH	195.5	246.4		53.6	67.3	25.3	35.4	184.8	183.1	7.7	7.0
KHATANBULAG	144.7	147.6		39.7	40.3	24.5	19.9	255.8	255.4	5.9	7.4
KHUVSGUL	184.6	162.0		50.6	44.3	25.9	23.0	211.5	217.6	7.1	7.0
ERDENE	237.0	198.9		64.9	54.3	33.5	28.3	254.8	254.1	7.1	7.0
DARKHAN-UUL	248.2	247.5		68.0	67.6	36.3	35.8	123.2	123.3	6.8	6.9
DARKHAN	248.6	244.8		68.1	66.9	36.5	35.5	111.8	112.4	6.8	6.9
ORKHON	177.5	239.5		48.6	65.4	25.7	34.2	244.7	239.2	6.9	7.0
KHONGOR	257.1	299.5		70.4	81.8	36.9	42.5	407.4	395.5	7.0	7.0
SHARIN GOL	261.1	292.6		71.5	79.9	37.3	40.9	227.3	221.0	7.0	7.2
UMNUGOVI	149.8	158.3		41.0	43.2	23.5	25.7	97.8	106.7	6.4	6.2
DALANZADGAD	141.5	153.5		38.8	41.9	22.8	25.4	56.3	63.9	6.2	6.1
BAYANDALAI	173.8	167.8		47.6	45.8	22.7	22.6	166.5	158.6	7.7	7.4
BAYAN-OVOO	264.3	248.3		72.4	67.9	37.9	37.9	142.4	138.3	7.0	6.6
BULGAN	93.3	72.7		25.6	19.9	14.1	11.0	195.9	185.4	6.6	6.6
GURVANTES	155.2	191.6		42.5	52.3	27.3	32.8	311.4	329.7	5.7	5.8
MANDAL-OVOO	140.2	165.1		38.4	45.1	20.8	24.2	172.3	165.6	6.7	6.8
MANLAI	169.8	183.0		46.5	50.0	23.2	25.7	217.5	213.3	7.3	7.1
NOYON	132.1	130.9		36.2	35.8	19.4	19.3	95.6	93.2	6.8	6.8
NOMGON	144.4	193.5		39.6	52.9	22.5	29.1	213.4	202.3	6.4	6.7
SEVREI	132.5	127.0		36.3	34.7	23.8	23.5	157.3	154.5	5.6	5.4
KHANBOGD	156.9	141.5		43.0	38.7	26.7	23.0	236.1	249.6	5.9	6.2
KHANKHONGOR	426.8	159.6		116.9	43.6	30.6	23.3	214.5	206.6	14.0	6.8
KHURMEN	194.7	228.7		53.3	62.5	27.7	32.7	150.3	142.2	7.0	7.0
TSOGT-OVOO	123.2	149.8		33.7	40.9	24.1	29.1	145.2	144.3	5.1	5.1
TSOGTTSETSII	168.3	192.2		46.1	52.5	27.3	30.5	214.9	232.7	6.2	6.3
DUNDGOVI	203.9	233.2		55.9	63.7	28.1	32.0	126.8	131.9	7.3	7.3
SAINTSAGAAN	228.5	262.1		62.6	71.6	30.5	34.5	69.8	76.1	7.5	7.6
ADAATSAG	137.5	193.5		37.7	52.9	20.2	28.8	242.7	233.7	6.8	6.7
BAYANJARGALAN	194.2	183.7		53.2	50.2	30.0	26.7	211.3	216.3	6.5	6.9



AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BEDS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
GOVI-UGTAAL	136.9	245.4	37.5	67.0	20.5	36.1	142.6	139.3	6.7	6.8
GURVANSKHA KHAN	100.6	168.9	27.6	46.1	15.3	27.4	259.5	252.9	6.6	6.2
DELGERKHANGAI	194.2	211.7	53.2	57.8	32.1	33.9	243.6	238.7	6.1	6.2
DELGERTSOGT	213.0	295.8	58.4	80.8	31.6	45.0	256.0	247.6	6.7	6.6
DEREN	135.1	122.0	37.0	33.3	19.1	18.4	234.7	231.9	7.1	6.6
LUUS	204.3	224.7	56.0	61.4	29.1	33.3	263.1	257.9	7.0	6.8
ULZIT	128.3	116.8	35.2	31.9	16.3	15.9	248.9	242.5	7.9	7.3
UNDURSHIL	271.1	183.0	74.3	50.0	40.4	27.2	203.4	198.0	6.7	6.7
SAIKHAN-OVOO	95.0	101.4	26.0	27.7	13.8	14.6	261.0	256.6	6.9	6.9
KHULD	79.2	93.3	21.7	25.5	12.0	16.3	224.3	217.6	6.6	5.7
TSAGAANDELGER	226.4	250.0	62.0	68.3	35.6	44.8	197.5	197.3	6.4	5.6
ERDENEDALAI	168.8	202.5	46.2	55.3	24.8	29.1	260.5	254.6	6.8	7.0
EASTERN REGION	246.8	265.0	67.6	72.4	33.7	36.1	133.9	137.4	7.3	7.3
DORNOD	239.6	254.3	65.6	69.5	35.0	38.1	144.8	156.8	6.9	6.7
KHERLEN	246.7	268.8	67.6	73.4	35.9	40.4	107.2	123.8	6.9	6.7
BAYANDUN	248.5	310.2	68.1	84.7	35.0	45.1	259.9	261.0	7.1	6.9
BAYANTUMEN	210.7	308.0	57.7	84.2	30.1	44.1	269.2	271.9	7.0	7.0
BAYAN-UUL	176.9	195.8	48.5	53.5	24.9	28.6	239.1	237.6	7.1	6.9
BULGAN	130.0	153.8	35.6	42.0	19.2	22.5	214.5	194.2	6.8	6.9
GURVANZAGAL	232.1	238.6	63.6	65.2	39.3	35.1	192.4	188.4	5.9	6.8
DASHBALBAR	359.1	220.7	98.4	60.3	53.3	34.3	303.3	192.0	6.7	6.4
MATAD	222.6	257.1	61.0	70.2	30.7	37.3	349.7	348.4	7.3	6.9
SERGELEN	96.9	136.6	26.5	37.3	14.3	20.0	255.2	253.7	6.8	6.8
KHALKHGOL	216.8	225.8	59.4	61.7	31.5	32.4	285.0	285.0	6.9	7.0
KHULUNBUIR	194.1	204.3	53.2	55.8	27.7	29.8	215.4	212.6	7.0	6.8
TSAGAAN-OVOO	198.9	154.7	54.5	42.3	33.1	28.1	298.8	298.6	6.0	5.5
CHOIBALSAN	195.3	123.4	53.5	33.7	28.3	18.1	330.8	188.7	6.9	6.8
CHULUUNKHOROOT	329.1	360.5	90.2	98.5	47.5	52.1	190.9	191.9	6.9	6.9
SUKHBAATAR	244.9	266.0	67.1	72.7	31.5	34.1	124.4	124.5	7.8	7.8
BARUUN-URT	273.9	290.6	75.0	79.4	34.4	35.8	69.0	70.1	8.0	8.1
ASGAT	258.3	380.5	70.8	104.0	36.6	54.2	194.7	191.8	7.1	7.0
BAYANDELGER	241.4	254.2	66.1	69.4	34.6	35.9	280.3	277.8	7.0	7.1
DARIGANGA	235.5	208.3	64.5	56.9	31.9	30.6	201.5	200.2	7.4	6.8
MUNKHKAHAN	185.4	274.2	50.8	74.9	22.0	34.5	237.5	236.0	8.4	8.0
NARAN	95.1	144.7	26.1	39.5	13.2	21.2	167.4	167.1	7.2	6.8
ONGON	104.0	115.8	28.5	31.6	14.9	17.4	154.8	151.5	7.0	6.6
SUKHBAATAR	271.9	308.6	74.5	84.3	39.3	44.5	244.2	244.1	6.9	6.9
TUVSHINSHIREE	146.8	186.5	40.2	51.0	17.0	24.0	229.7	227.5	8.6	7.8

AIMAG, SOUM	Bed occupancy rate		PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		BED TURNOVER RATE		PERSONS PER HOSPITAL BEDS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
TUMENTSOGT	224.0	263.7	61.4	72.0	33.5	39.4	207.8	205.6	6.7	6.7
UULBAYAN	132.4	128.7	36.3	35.2	19.3	19.9	202.4	198.6	6.9	6.5
KHALZAN	227.4	178.3	62.3	48.7	25.9	19.9	173.2	168.8	8.8	9.0
ERDENETSAGAAN	186.1	225.5	51.0	61.6	28.6	35.0	467.9	472.7	6.5	6.4
KHENTII	255.3	273.6	70.0	74.8	34.3	36.0	131.7	131.3	7.4	7.6
KHERLEN	245.1	264.4	67.2	72.3	31.7	33.2	61.0	61.4	7.7	8.0
BATNOROV	342.7	325.4	93.9	88.9	51.4	49.3	633.7	634.4	6.7	6.6
BATSHIREET	244.3	347.3	66.9	94.9	34.8	50.1	293.4	288.2	7.0	6.9
BAYAN-ADRAGA	226.0	264.4	61.9	72.2	33.3	40.0	323.4	324.9	6.8	6.6
BAYANMUNKH	275.4	307.5	75.4	84.0	40.0	43.3	221.3	220.7	6.9	7.1
BAYAN-OVOO	248.1	245.3	68.0	67.0	35.8	36.6	250.0	245.6	6.9	6.7
BAYANKHUTAG	401.1	336.4	109.9	91.9	54.8	48.0	308.3	300.7	7.3	7.0
BINDER	257.4	283.1	70.5	77.3	37.2	41.4	245.6	244.9	6.9	6.8
GALSHIR	285.3	268.6	78.2	73.4	36.3	34.0	277.1	270.9	7.9	7.9
DADAL	261.1	240.0	71.5	65.6	38.9	35.4	394.6	391.9	6.7	6.8
DARKHAN	241.9	290.6	66.3	79.4	34.9	43.4	301.8	300.1	6.9	6.7
DELGERKHAAN	250.3	293.9	68.6	80.3	36.8	42.6	307.8	302.0	6.8	6.9
JARGALKHAAN	242.9	256.3	66.5	70.0	36.9	36.4	278.3	273.0	6.6	7.0
MURUN	181.0	252.0	49.6	68.9	26.1	35.5	238.8	232.4	6.9	7.1
NOROVLIN	371.5	425.5	101.8	116.3	52.9	61.6	362.9	366.9	7.0	6.9
UMNUDELGER	264.5	266.9	72.5	72.9	40.3	39.4	345.1	344.4	6.6	6.8
TSENKHERMANDAL	222.6	253.1	61.0	69.2	32.5	36.6	262.9	255.4	6.9	6.9
BOR-UNDUR	291.8	298.3	79.9	81.5	41.2	40.9	158.1	158.7	7.1	7.3
ULAANBAATAR	251.9	233.1	69.0	63.7	37.8	35.4	104.6	102.0	6.7	6.6

ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE, BY REGION, 2023, 2024

AIMAG, SOUM	Percentage of early antenatal care		PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL		PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS HAD PREG-NANCY CONTROL VISIT AT LEAST 6 TIMES DURING THEIR PREGNANCY	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
NATIONAL AVERAGE	92.2	93.1	99.9	99.9	80.5	83.7
WESTERN REGION	94.0	94.8	100.0	99.9	77.7	82.0
ZAVKHAN	93.1	92.8	99.9	100.0	85.8	91.9
ULIASTAI	90.2	88.7	99.9	100.0	87.0	90.9
ALDARKHAAN	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASGAT	100.0	88.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
BAYANTES	91.7	89.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
BAYANKHAIRKHAAN	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DURVULJIN	95.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
ZAVKHANMANDAL	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IDER	88.9	95.8	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
IKH-UUL	93.8	95.6	100.0	100.0	95.2	63.6
NUMRUG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
OTGON	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
SANTMARGATS	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SONGINO	94.4	88.9	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
TOSONTSENGEL	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	95.2
TUDEVTEI	96.3	92.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TELMEIN	97.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tes	100.0	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	40.0
URGAMAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAAN	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
TSAGAANCHULUUT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSETSEN-UUL	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
SHILUUUSTEI	83.3	87.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
ERDENEKHAIRKHAAN	93.3	87.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
YARUU	100.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
GOVI-ALTAI	94.0	94.1	99.8	99.9	80.0	87.3
ESUNBULAG	93.6	93.9	99.9	100.0	79.9	87.9
ALTAI	97.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0
BAYAN-UUL	94.3	94.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
BIGER	92.6	95.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BUGAT	85.2	91.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DARVI	95.0	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	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
DELGER	95.8	77.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
JARGALAN	93.8	85.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
TAISHIR	84.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TONHIL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TUGRUG	87.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHALIUN	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
HUHMORIT	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSOGT	95.2	96.2	66.7	50.0	0.0	0.0
TSEEL	97.3	96.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CHANDMANI	90.9	96.2	100.0	100.0	71.4	40.0
SHARGA	87.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENE	100.0	78.3	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
BAYAN-ULGII	93.1	94.6	100.0	100.0	72.0	67.6
ULGII	96.3	97.0	100.0	100.0	68.7	64.5
ALTAI	100.0	95.7	100.0	100.0	77.8	92.3
ALTANTSUGTS	92.9	91.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANNUUR	87.5	91.9	100.0	100.0	90.9	96.3
BUGAT	87.5	91.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
BULGAN	89.9	89.2	100.0	100.0	91.0	100.0
BUYANT	83.1	82.6	100.0	100.0	50.0	66.7
DELUUN	96.7	96.4	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.0
NOGOONNUUR	95.8	98.6	100.0	100.0	95.5	76.5
SAGSAI	82.0	95.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.9
TOLBO	91.5	91.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ULAANKHUS	92.9	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSENGEL	86.3	85.0	100.0	100.0	84.0	81.0
KHOVD	93.3	94.9	100.0	99.9	93.2	89.2
JARGALANT	94.4	94.8	100.0	100.0	93.5	89.1
ALTAI	89.7	95.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
BULGAN	86.2	89.7	100.0	100.0	91.1	89.9
BUYANT	89.3	89.9	100.0	100.0	33.3	100.0
DARVI	89.4	94.6	100.0	100.0	86.7	81.8
DURGUN	93.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
DUUT	93.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZEREG	97.0	97.4	100.0	100.0	91.3	100.0
MANKHAN	97.8	98.1	100.0	100.0	90.5	93.3



AIMAG, SOUM	Percentage of early antenatal care			PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL			PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS HAD PREGNANCY CONTROL VISIT AT LEAST 6 TIMES DURING THEIR PREGNANCY		
	2023	2024	2024	2023	2024	2024	2023	2024	2024
MUNKKHAIRKHAN	95.8		96.7	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
MUST	100.0		94.1	100.0		100.0	100.0		66.7
MYANGAD	100.0		98.2	100.0		0.0	100.0		0.0
UENCH	76.1		93.2	100.0		0.0	100.0		0.0
KHOVD	90.2		96.8	0.0		100.0	0.0		0.0
TSETSEG	97.1		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
CHANDMANI	94.9		92.7	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
ERDENEBOREN	95.7		95.7	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Uvs	96.6		96.6	100.0		99.8	63.4		88.7
ULAANGOM	96.8		96.7	100.0		99.9	60.4		88.5
BARUUNTURUUN	97.1		97.2	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
BUHMURUN	100.0		94.6	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
DAVST	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	0.0		50.0
ZAVKHAN	100.0		90.5	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
ZUUNGOVI	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
ZUUNKHANGAI	94.0		97.9	100.0		100.0	100.0		84.6
MALCHIN	90.5		100.0	100.0		100.0	62.5		100.0
NARANBULAG	96.6		100.0	100.0		100.0	83.3		100.0
ULGII	95.5		92.5	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
UMNUGOVI	93.0		95.8	100.0		100.0	87.1		82.8
UNDURKHANGAI	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		96.7
SAGIL	88.4		87.5	100.0		100.0	66.7		100.0
TARIALAN	93.5		93.8	100.0		94.4	100.0		88.9
TURGEN	93.8		92.9	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
TES	100.0		98.8	100.0		100.0	95.0		93.3
KHOVD	100.0		92.6	100.0		100.0	100.0		0.0
HYARGAS	100.0		96.6	100.0		50.0	100.0		50.0
TSAGAANKHAIKHAN	100.0		100.0	100.0		0.0	100.0		0.0
K HANGAIN REGION	93.3		93.7	99.9		99.9	74.5		80.1
ORKHON	98.5		99.2	99.8		99.9	61.2		79.2
BAYAN-UNDUR	98.6		99.4	99.8		99.9	61.2		79.2
JARGALANT	93.9		92.1	100.0		100.0	66.7		0.0
UVURKHANGAI	93.0		93.7	99.9		99.9	72.5		77.8
ARVAIKHEER	93.3		94.9	100.0		100.0	67.8		74.4
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	97.4		91.7	66.7		100.0	66.7		100.0

AIMAG, SOUM	Percentage of early antenatal care		PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL		PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS HAD PREG-NANCY CONTROL VISIT AT LEAST 6 TIMES DURING THEIR PREGNANCY	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
BAT-ULZII	94.8	97.4	100.0	100.0	87.0	100.0
BAYANGOL	92.9	90.6	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
BAYAN-UNDUR	97.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
BOGD	94.7	87.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.9
BURD	94.1	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
GUICHIN-US	100.0	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZUUL	88.6	82.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAH	85.2	88.9	100.0	100.0	40.0	100.0
NARIIN TEEL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ULZIIT	94.1	93.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SANT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
TARAGT	60.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TUGRUG	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	50.0
UYANGA	95.9	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7
KHAIRKHANDULAAN	94.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHARKHORIN	92.7	93.3	100.0	100.0	92.8	95.2
KHUJIRT	79.8	74.2	100.0	100.0	85.7	71.4
BULGAN	95.1	93.7	100.0	99.8	78.9	76.1
BULGAN	96.4	90.8	100.0	100.0	76.5	74.4
BAYAN-AGT	97.2	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.0
BAYANNUUR	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
BUGAT	92.9	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUREGKHANGAI	89.7	89.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GURVANBULAG	96.6	82.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DASHINCHILEN	91.9	85.3	100.0	100.0	50.0	33.3
MOGOD	78.1	95.5	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0
ORKHON	85.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RASHAANT	93.9	95.8	100.0	100.0	87.5	93.8
SAIKHAN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SELENGE	92.3	94.7	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0
TESHIG	94.2	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHANGAL	100.0	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHISHIG-UNDUR	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	75.0	0.0
KHUTAG-UNDUR	100.0	97.0	100.0	100.0	91.4	100.0
BAYANKHONGOR	92.0	91.4	99.9	99.9	93.1	92.1



AIMAG, SOUM	Percentage of early antenatal care		PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL		PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS HAD PREG-NANCY CONTROL VISIT AT LEAST 6 TIMES DURING THEIR PREGNANCY	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
BAYANKHONGOR	93.1	92.6	99.9	100.0	92.9	92.5
BAATSAGAAN	95.6	94.6	100.0	80.0	92.9	80.0
BAYANBULAG	96.0	93.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANGOVI	97.9	94.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANLIG	86.3	90.3	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0
BAYAN-OVOO	92.3	95.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
BAYAN-UNDUR	87.2	83.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANTSAGAAN	89.6	91.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0
BOGD	93.9	94.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7
BUMBUGUR	91.2	83.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
BUUTSAGAAN	85.0	93.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GALUUT	92.5	90.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0
GURVANBULAG	93.5	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
JARGALANT	94.1	96.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
JINST	93.1	87.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0
ZAG	75.0	85.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
ULZIIT	93.9	92.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
KHUREMARAL	94.1	82.6	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
SHINEJINST	88.9	86.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
ERDENETSOGT	88.7	87.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0
ARKHANGAI	88.5	92.0	99.8	99.8	79.6	75.4
ERDENEBUGLAN	86.4	94.7	99.8	99.9	77.8	73.2
BATTSENGEL	93.8	96.6	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
BULGAN	100.0	93.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
JARGALANT	82.8	82.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
IKHTAMIR	83.1	76.9	80.0	0.0	40.0	0.0
UGIINUUR	87.2	88.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ULZIIT	93.0	86.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDUR-ULAAN	94.5	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TARIAT	94.6	95.3	100.0	100.0	95.9	95.5
TUVSHRUULEH	95.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHAIRKHAN	96.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0
KHANGAI	91.1	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHASHAAT	81.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHOTONT	85.7	90.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
TSAKHIR	84.4	92.6	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0

AIMAG, SOUM	Percentage of early antenatal care		PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL		PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS HAD PREG-NANCY CONTROL VISIT AT LEAST 6 TIMES DURING THEIR PREGNANCY	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
TSENKHER	67.3	75.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSETSERLEG	91.4	94.6	100.0	100.0	40.0	100.0
CHULUUT	96.2	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ERDENEMANDAL	94.8	92.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0
KHUVSGUL	92.8	91.5	99.9	99.9	72.1	77.8
MURUN	92.4	89.1	99.9	100.0	69.2	76.0
ALAG-ERDENE	97.8	97.1	100.0	100.0	71.4	80.0
ARBULAG	94.6	80.5	100.0	100.0	80.0	80.0
BAYANZURKH	90.7	91.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BURENTOGTOKH	85.4	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0
GALT	95.9	90.4	100.0	100.0	93.8	100.0
JARGALANT	93.0	89.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0
IKH-UUL	97.7	93.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.8
RASHAANT	92.9	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RENCHINKHUMBE	86.0	98.1	100.0	100.0	92.9	87.5
TARIALAN	95.5	86.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.0
TOSONTSENDEL	90.7	96.0	100.0	100.0	90.5	100.0
TUMURBULAG	90.0	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TUNEL	98.1	96.6	100.0	100.0	91.7	85.7
ULAAN-UUL	97.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.4
KHANKH	97.6	97.9	100.0	100.0	94.7	100.0
TSAGAANNUUR	79.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0
TSAGAAN-UUL	92.6	90.5	100.0	95.2	100.0	100.0
TSAGAAN-UUR	97.7	94.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TSETSERLEG	93.3	95.6	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	92.3	95.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0
SHINE-IDER	97.5	90.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
ERDENEBUGAN	91.5	84.4	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
CENTRAL REGION	92.1	92.5	100.0	99.9	87.3	87.1
TUV	92.6	93.9	100.0	99.5	91.3	92.5
ZUUNMOD	92.2	93.4	100.0	99.7	91.8	93.2
ALTANBULAG	82.9	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ARGALANT	100.0	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
ARKHUST	100.0	94.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BATSUMBER	96.6	97.7	100.0	100.0	88.7	97.3
BAYAN	81.8	78.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0



AIMAG, SOUM	Percentage of early antenatal care		PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL		PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS HAD PREG-NANCY CONTROL VISIT AT LEAST 6 TIMES DURING THEIR PREGNANCY	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
BAYANDELGER	100.0	80.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
BAYANJARGALAN	95.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYAN-UNJUUL	87.0	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANKHANGAI	91.7	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
BAYANTSAGAAN	93.3	94.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
BAYANTSOGT	83.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANCHANDMANI	88.9	93.5	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
BORNUUR	83.9	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BUREN	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	50.0
DELGERKHAAN	87.5	81.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	60.0
JARGALANT	85.5	84.5	100.0	100.0	50.0	20.0
ZAAMAR	98.8	98.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
LUN	89.2	93.3	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0
MUNGUNMORIT	96.4	92.6	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
UNDUR-SHIREET	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
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
UGTAALTS Aidam	93.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
TSEEL	97.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
ERDENE	89.1	81.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
ERDENESANT	98.0	100.0	100.0	90.9	100.0	100.0
GOVISUMBER	92.8	94.8	100.0	100.0	90.0	82.0
SUMBER	94.4	95.2	100.0	100.0	90.0	82.0
BAYANTAL	92.3	77.8	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
SHIVEEGOVI	86.8	97.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SELENGE	89.9	89.6	99.9	99.9	87.9	89.6
SUKHBAATAR	88.7	88.7	100.0	99.8	87.1	86.4
ALTANBULAG	94.7	93.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
BARUUNBUREN	100.0	86.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANGOL	77.4	90.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
ERUU	94.9	81.1	100.0	100.0	9.1	100.0
JAVKHLANT	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
ZUUNBUREN	91.7	77.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANDAL	0.0	0.0	99.8	100.0	92.8	94.4
ORKHON	93.9	90.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ORKHONTUUL	82.4	86.7	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
SAIKHAN	90.0	95.7	100.0	100.0	74.5	80.0

AIMAG, SOUM	Percentage of early antenatal care		PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL		PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS HAD PREG-NANCY CONTROL VISIT AT LEAST 6 TIMES DURING THEIR PREGNANCY	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
SANT	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TUSHIG	93.8	95.7	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0
KHUDER	100.0	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHUSHAAT	88.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
T-SAGAANNUUR	90.7	90.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0
SHAAMAR	87.0	73.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
DORNOGOVI	91.0	87.9	99.9	99.8	85.8	84.9
SAINSHAND	93.0	93.7	100.0	99.9	85.6	85.0
AIRAG	91.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALTANSHIREE	88.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
DALANJARGALAN	97.1	78.9	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
DELGEREKH	95.2	93.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
ZAMIIN-UUD	84.7	74.6	100.0	100.0	92.3	85.8
IKHKHET	85.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANDAKH	93.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
URGUN	90.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAIKHANDULAAN	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ULAANBADRAKH	94.4	90.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHATANBULAG	87.5	76.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0
KHUVSGUL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ERDENE	100.0	87.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
DARKHAN-UUL	96.7	96.5	100.0	99.9	77.9	78.9
DARKHAN	96.8	96.5	100.0	99.9	77.9	78.9
ORKHON	93.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHONGOR	95.8	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHARIIN GOL	96.8	95.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Umnugovi	89.9	91.2	99.9	100.0	96.1	94.5
Dalanzadgad	89.4	92.1	100.0	100.0	97.4	95.9
BAYANDALAI	85.7	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYAN-OVOO	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BULGAN	76.0	92.9	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
GURVANTES	89.2	88.5	100.0	100.0	93.3	100.0
MANDAL-OVOO	90.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
MANLAI	91.9	97.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
NOYON	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NOMGON	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEVREI	97.1	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHANBOGD	96.3	87.4	100.0	100.0	98.6	87.5



AIMAG, SOUM	Percentage of early antenatal care		PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL		PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS HAD PREG-NANCY CONTROL VISIT AT LEAST 6 TIMES DURING THEIR PREGNANCY	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
KHANKHONGOR	83.3	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHURMEN	96.0	88.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
TSOGT-OVOO	76.2	83.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	58.3
TSOGTTSETSII	85.2	89.1	99.2	100.0	85.8	85.0
DUNDGOVI	91.3	97.0	100.0	100.0	92.2	92.9
SAINTSAGAAN	90.3	96.5	100.0	100.0	93.0	93.6
ADAATSAG	96.4	92.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANJARGALAN	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
GOVI-UGTAAL	83.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	100.0
GURVANSIIKHAN	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DELGERKHANGAI	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DELGERTSOGT	82.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEREN	87.5	88.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	66.7
LUUS	90.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	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	100.0	100.0
SAIKHAN-OVOO	81.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KHULD	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TSAGAANDELGER	60.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
ERDENEDALAI	90.6	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
EASTERN REGION	92.2	93.0	99.9	99.9	85.2	85.3
DORNOD	94.1	95.9	99.9	99.9	84.2	81.4
KHERLEN	93.3	95.5	99.9	99.8	84.2	81.3
BAYANDUN	97.9	97.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
BAYANTUMEN	96.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYAN-UUL	98.2	98.3	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0
BULGAN	93.3	94.4	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
GURVANZAGAL	86.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
DASHBALBAR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9	100.0
MATAD	80.0	95.8	100.0	100.0	75.0	33.3
SERGELEN	90.3	87.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Khalkhgol	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Khulunbujir	97.1	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
TSAGAAN-OVOO	91.7	90.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHOIBALSAN	100.0	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CHULUUNKHOROOT	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
SUKHBAATAR	88.4	88.9	99.9	99.9	97.0	94.0
BARUUN-URT	87.7	85.6	100.0	100.0	97.8	94.7

AIMAG, SOUM	Percentage of early antenatal care		PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL		PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS HAD PREG-NANCY CONTROL VISIT AT LEAST 6 TIMES DURING THEIR PREGNANCY	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
ASGAT	90.7	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BAYANDELGER	91.6	85.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DARIGANGA	87.7	81.1	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
MUNKHKHAAN	95.7	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
NARAN	96.2	90.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
ONGON	89.2	92.9	100.0	100.0	33.3	100.0
SUKHBAATAR	78.5	96.2	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0
TUVSHINSHIREE	87.3	81.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
TUMENTSOGT	92.1	92.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
UULBAYAN	90.5	92.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KHALZAN	93.5	88.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERDENETSAGAAN	85.7	97.1	100.0	100.0	83.3	85.7
KHENTII	93.2	93.4	99.9	99.9	75.1	82.5
KHERLEN	91.7	88.2	99.9	99.9	70.7	80.1
BATNOROV	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BATSHIREET	88.5	95.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYAN-ADRAGA	94.1	90.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANMUNKH	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYAN-OVOO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BAYANKHUTAG	38.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BINDER	93.7	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.5
GALSHIR	95.7	90.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DADAL	90.7	97.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DARKHAN	93.9	90.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DELGERKHAAN	93.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
JARGALKHAAN	96.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MURUN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NOROVLIN	96.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UMNUDELGER	97.1	94.6	100.0	100.0	93.9	83.3
TSENKHERMANDAL	83.3	86.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BOR-UNDUR	96.7	98.9	100.0	100.0	94.7	93.5
ULAANBAATAR	91.6	92.6	99.9	100.0	80.8	84.2

OUTPATIENTS, BY REGION, 2023, 2024

AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients			NUMBER OF CHECK-UPS		PERCENTAGE OF CHECK-UPS		Number of outpatients per physicians		Average outpatient visits per person per year	
	2023	2024		2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
NATIONAL AVERAGE	23164288	24526530		5809493	6111367	25.1	24.9	1546	1535	7	7
WESTERN REGION	2038094	2136887		468885	484496	23.0	22.7	1586	1623	5	5
ZAVKHAN	360036	384051		87794	96080	24.4	25.0	1828	2000	5	5
ULIASTAI	221104	230085		55838	52320	25.3	22.7	1906	1983	14	14
ALDARKHAAN	5535	5958		1200	745	21.7	12.5	1845	5958	2	2
ASGAT	929	1583		216	689	23.3	43.5	929	1583	1	2
BAYANTES	4158	5236		728	1110	17.5	21.2	2079	5236	2	2
BAYANKHAIRKHAN	3623	3893		701	1201	19.3	30.9	1812	3893	2	2
DURVULJIN	1648	3176		629	1920	38.2	60.5	1648	1588	1	1
ZAVKHANMANDAL	2173	2354		847	404	39.0	17.2	1087	785	2	2
IDER	3433	5241		207	597	6.0	11.4	1144	1747	1	2
IKH-UUL	12543	13057		3294	4992	26.3	38.2	2091	2611	2	2
NUMRUG	4070	9385		1686	5817	41.4	62.0	4070	4693	2	5
OTGON	4616	5651		1528	2437	33.1	43.1	2308	5651	2	2
SANTMARGATS	1487	2349		567	679	38.1	28.9	744	2349	1	2
SONGINO	3922	3303		1836	378	46.8	11.4	3922	3303	3	2
TOSONTSENDEL	61290	57901		8467	6802	13.8	11.7	1977	1997	6	6
TUDEVTEI	3599	4859		1233	2471	34.3	50.9	720	810	2	3
TELMEI	5878	6407		2262	3434	38.5	53.6	1959	6407	2	2
TES	4554	4862		1725	2236	37.9	46.0	4554	1621	2	2
URGAMAL	3067	2562		1273	929	41.5	36.3	1534	641	2	2
TSAGAANKHAIRKHAN	1126	3396		170	1819	15.1	53.6	563	1698	1	3
TSAGAANCHULUUT	2356	2085		445	385	18.9	18.5	1178	2085	2	2
TSETSEN-UUL	2321	1629		471	683	20.3	41.9	2321	1629	1	1
SHILUUSTEI	2451	2564		766	854	31.3	33.3	613	641	1	1
ERDENEKHAIRKHAN	1935	4109		773	2013	39.9	49.0	968	2055	1	2
YARUU	2218	2406		932	1165	42.0	48.4	1109	2406	1	1
GOVI-ALTAI	287883	337676		70471	80951	24.5	24.0	1339	1563	5	6
ESUNBULAG	226444	263739		51412	51439	22.7	19.5	1279	1490	12	14
ALTAI	2778	3699		1099	1617	39.6	43.7	1389	1850	1	2
BAYAN-UUL	3971	7513		1197	3196	30.1	42.5	993	1503	1	2
BIGER	4303	4109		620	1578	14.4	38.4	1076	4109	2	2
BUGAT	4407	5795		2440	2401	55.4	41.4	2204	1932	2	3

AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients			NUMBER OF CHECK-UPS			PERCENTAGE OF CHECK-UPS		Number of outpatients per physicians		Average outpatient visits per person per year	
	2023	2024	2024	2023	2024	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
DARVI	2878	3756		682	1511		23.7	40.2	959	1252	2	2
DELGER	3364	3655		553	693		16.4	19.0	1121	1828	1	1
JARGALAN	4188	5581		2229	3335		53.2	59.8	2094	2791	2	3
TAISHIR	2363	2223		581	790		24.6	35.5	1182	1112	1	1
TONHIL	4960	4901		1849	1699		37.3	34.7	4960	4901	2	2
TUGRUG	4059	3868		1905	1440		46.9	37.2	2030	1289	2	2
KHALIUN	1496	3142		317	1289		21.2	41.0	748	1571	1	1
HUHMORIT	4014	3941		715	696		17.8	17.7	4014	1971	2	2
TSOGT	3369	5632		503	2350		14.9	41.7	1685	2816	1	2
TSEEL	5033	5821		1660	2843		33.0	48.8	2517	2911	2	3
CHANDMANI	5217	4837		1079	1390		20.7	28.7	1739	1612	2	2
SHARGA	2466	2804		857	1537		34.8	54.8	1233	1402	1	1
ERDENE	2573	2660		773	1147		30.0	43.1	2573	1330	1	1
BAYAN-ULGII	486152	501115		99226	120566		20.4	24.1	1548	1509	4	5
ULGII	355378	368716		66312	81503		18.7	22.1	1427	1381	9	9
ALTAI	13418	14121		4532	4611		33.8	32.7	3355	3530	3	3
ALTANTSUGTS	5859	9990		1758	2133		30.0	21.4	1953	3330	2	3
BAYANNUUR	10523	9113		2196	2085		20.9	22.9	1503	1302	2	2
BUGAT	8088	9559		2506	5276		31.0	55.2	2696	3186	2	2
BULGAN	7041	9050		981	1652		13.9	18.3	1408	1810	1	2
BUYANT	3607	5521		277	836		7.7	15.1	902	1380	1	2
DELUUN	9283	15695		937	5535		10.1	35.3	1160	1962	1	2
NOGOONNUUR	13491	11733		4090	4312		30.3	36.8	2249	1956	2	1
SAGSAI	12761	14364		1995	2893		15.6	20.1	2552	2873	2	3
TOLBO	7710	7504		2646	2164		34.3	28.8	1285	1251	2	2
ULAANKHUS	12644	10953		3048	3507		24.1	32.0	2529	2191	1	1
TSENGEL	26349	14796		7948	4059		30.2	27.4	2928	1644	3	1
KHOVD	501250	504278		114107	91590		22.8	18.2	1557	1488	6	6
JARGALANT	387975	392139		86475	63560		22.3	16.2	1527	1491	12	11
ALTAI	6858	5611		2701	2896		39.4	51.6	1715	1403	2	2
BULGAN	36703	33583		2705	1880		7.4	5.6	1748	1599	4	3
BUYANT	3152	3200		553	811		17.5	25.3	1051	800	1	1
DARVI	7141	6473		1835	1980		25.7	30.6	3571	3237	2	2
DURGUN	5155	4449		1268	1004		24.6	22.6	2578	1483	2	2
DUUT	2198	2459		551	437		25.1	17.8	2198	1230	1	1
ZEREG	2873	3134		564	802		19.6	25.6	575	627	1	1
MANKHAN	12759	10461		6609	5289		51.8	50.6	2552	2092	3	3



AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients			NUMBER OF CHECK-UPS			PERCENTAGE OF CHECK-UPS			Number of outpatients per physicians			Average outpatient visits per person per year		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
MUNKHKAIRKHAN	7251	6147		2014	1843		27.8	30.0		1209	1229		3	3	
MUST	3497	3920		928	1266		26.5	32.3		3497	1307		1	1	
MYANGAD	4105	3973		1930	1003		47.0	25.2		2053	993		1	1	
UENCH	6346	7176		1579	1736		24.9	24.2		1587	1794		2	2	
KHOVD	2415	2267		661	908		27.4	40.1		1208	567		1	1	
TSETSEG	3112	5804		526	1434		16.9	24.7		778	1451		1	2	
CHANDMANI	8135	10419		2718	3381		33.4	32.5		2712	3473		3	4	
ERDENEUREN	1575	3063		490	1360		31.1	44.4		525	1021		1	1	
Uvs	402773	409767		97287	95309		24.2	23.3		1699	1722		5	5	
ULAANGOM	277746	285520		58772	60285		21.2	21.1		1596	1595		8	8	
BARUUNTURUUN	7549	7170		2690	2294		35.6	32.0		1887	1195		3	3	
BUHMURUN	5816	6448		2789	2682		48.0	41.6		1939	2149		3	3	
DAVST	4048	2631		1305	365		32.2	13.9		1349	1316		3	2	
ZAVKHAN	4932	5741		1653	2054		33.5	35.8		1644	2871		3	3	
ZUUNGOVI	9054	5930		2491	1326		27.5	22.4		3018	2965		3	2	
ZUUNKHANGAI	7373	7833		2186	1578		29.6	20.1		2458	2611		3	3	
MALCHIN	2864	2209		410	628		14.3	28.4		955	736		1	1	
NARANBULAG	6969	6559		2390	1512		34.3	23.1		1742	2186		2	2	
ULGII	5142	5539		1469	1716		28.6	31.0		2571	1385		2	2	
UMNUGOVI	10242	11006		1324	1653		12.9	15.0		1707	1834		2	2	
UNDURKHANGAI	11346	12147		5465	4065		48.2	33.5		3782	2429		4	4	
SAGIL	8184	8430		2231	1935		27.3	23.0		2728	4215		3	3	
TARIALAN	8201	10246		2347	3277		28.6	32.0		2050	5123		2	3	
TURGEN	3810	3722		1095	848		28.7	22.8		953	1241		2	2	
TES	11570	10424		4000	3874		34.6	37.2		1928	2085		2	2	
KHOVD	3502	3590		517	182		14.8	5.1		1751	1795		1	1	
HYARGAS	9325	10025		2654	3317		28.5	33.1		2331	3342		4	4	
TSAGAANKHAIKHAN	5100	4597		1499	1718		29.4	37.4		1700	1532		2	2	
KHANGAIN REGION	2824907	3123845		934818	1070406		33.1	34.3		1719	1798		5	5	
ORKHON	734897	806606		250246	282741		34.1	35.1		1626	1702		7	8	
BAYAN-UNDUR	724493	796556		245548	279380		33.9	35.1		1617	1691		7	8	
JARGALANT	10404	10050		4698	3361		45.2	33.4		2601	3350		3	3	
UVURKHANGAI	511162	549194		135001	136874		26.4	24.9		1526	1521		4	5	
ARVAIKHEER	358111	371890		99230	96763		27.7	26.0		1498	1447		10	10	
BARUUN-BAYAN-ULAAH	2807	4960		555	1801		19.8	36.3		1404	2480		1	2	
BAT-ULZI	7909	13567		1931	4323		24.4	31.9		989	1696		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			
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
BAYANGOL	4942	7603	1326	3145			26.8	41.4			988	1901			1					
BAYAN-UNDUR	4651	6073	1753	2889			37.7	47.6			1550	1518			1					
BOGD	5080	4010	1834	1381			36.1	34.4			726	668			1					
BURD	2365	2324	881	578			37.3	24.9			1183	1162			1					
GUCHIN-US	1311	1106	322	423			24.6	38.2			656	369			1					
ZUIL	2556	2006	715	581			28.0	29.0			639	502			1					
ZUUN-BAYAN-ULAAN	4711	6249	1854	2073			39.4	33.2			1570	2083			1					
NARIIN TEEL	6316	8533	1793	3170			28.4	37.1			790	1707			2					
ULZIIT	2010	2468	554	922			27.6	37.4			1005	1234			1					
SANT	2962	3789	714	965			24.1	25.5			2962	1895			1					
TARAGT	4947	4167	1952	1440			39.5	34.6			2474	2084			2					
TUGRUG	4645	5161	1120	906			24.1	17.6			2323	1720			2					
UYANGA	13098	18941	5586	5904			42.6	31.2			1637	1722			1					
KHAIRHANDULAAN	4160	3816	1254	960			30.1	25.2			2080	1272			1					
KHARKHORIN	66094	71608	8914	6196			13.5	8.7			2132	2387			5					
KHUJIRT	12487	10923	2713	2454			21.7	22.5			3122	1092			2					
BULGAN	249541	266240	55006	59655			22.0	22.4			1950	2147			4				4	
BULGAN	172199	175695	28477	24715			16.5	14.1			2075	1997			14					
BAYAN-AGT	5641	7914	2359	3406			41.8	43.0			1880	2638			2					
BAYANNUUR	4268	3744	1142	1515			26.8	40.5			2134	1248			2					
BUGAT	2555	3027	832	938			32.6	31.0			1278	1009			1					
BUREGKHANGAI	6008	7175	2603	4429			43.3	61.7			1502	3588			2					
GURVANBULAG	3661	4106	619	730			16.9	17.8			1831	2053			1					
DASHINCHILEN	4614	7275	2342	1965			50.8	27.0			2307	3638			2					
Mogod	5469	6529	1694	2050			31.0	31.4			2735	3265			2					
ORKHON	4209	5243	1876	2278			44.6	43.4			1403	0			1					
RASHAANT	3113	5195	1185	2504			38.1	48.2			778	1732			1					
SAIKHAN	5248	7680	1254	2421			23.9	31.5			1749	1920			2					
SELENGE	5747	8111	1892	3418			32.9	42.1			1916	2704			2					
TESHIG	3118	5881	609	2691			19.5	45.8			1039	2941			1					
KHANGAL	2570	3140	967	1303			37.6	41.5			2570	3140			1					
KHISHIG-UNDUR	7919	6198	2487	1187			31.4	19.2			1980	1550			3					
KHUTAG-UNDUR	13202	9327	4668	4105			35.4	44.0			1886	1865			3					
BAYANKHONGOR	337297	333016	106836	98140			31.7	29.5			1486	1429			4				4	
BAYANKHONGOR	247926	236842	72655	59734			29.3	25.2			1425	1338			8					
BAATSAGAAN	5037	5574	1726	1896			34.3	34.0			1679	1394			2					
BAYANBULAG	3492	3484	1281	1285			36.7	36.9			1746	1742			2					



AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients				NUMBER OF CHECK-UPS				PERCENTAGE OF CHECK-UPS		Number of outpatients per physicians		Average outpatient visits per person per year	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
BAYANGOVI	4457	5007	1767	1335			39.6	26.7			2229	2504	1	2
BAYANLIG	4787	4220	2511	2089			52.5	49.5			1197	1055	1	1
BAYAN-OVOO	4852	3984	820	688			16.9	17.3			1617	1992	2	2
BAYAN-UNDUR	2047	3676	325	1609			15.9	43.8			2047	3676	1	1
BAYANTSAGAAN	4021	5784	1557	1570			38.7	27.1			1340	1928	1	2
BOGD	6064	8464	2405	4009			39.7	47.4			1213	1411	2	3
BUMBUGUR	7604	7124	4451	2890			58.5	40.6			2535	2375	2	2
BUUTSAGAAN	4485	4461	721	652			16.1	14.6			1121	1487	1	1
GALUUT	5080	9225	1985	5936			39.1	64.3			1270	1845	1	2
GURVANBULAG	3251	2953	1209	843			37.2	28.5			3251	1477	1	1
JARGALANT	6961	5843	2938	2405			42.2	41.2			2320	1461	2	2
JINST	4926	4499	2156	1778			43.8	39.5			1642	1500	2	2
ZAG	3450	3332	1039	1196			30.1	35.9			1150	1111	2	2
ULZIIT	4195	4079	1579	2161			37.6	53.0			2098	1360	1	1
KHUREEMARAL	6246	5480	2257	2224			36.1	40.6			3123	5480	4	3
SHINEJINST	2595	4541	648	1672			25.0	36.8			1298	2271	1	2
ERDENETSOGT	5821	4444	2806	2168			48.2	48.8			1940	1481	1	1
ARKHANGAI	372264	387391	129853	126368			34.9	32.6			1731	1670	4	4
ERDENEBULGAN	222741	217116	55302	42933			24.8	19.8			1515	1340	10	10
BATTSENGEL	8556	12462	3366	5035			39.3	40.4			2852	4154	2	3
BULGAN	7875	5155	3326	2098			42.2	40.7			7875	2578	3	2
JARGALANT	11483	16214	4712	6760			41.0	41.7			2297	3243	3	4
IKHTAMIR	5523	7732	2260	4542			40.9	58.7			1381	1105	1	1
UGIINUUR	6156	5772	4059	3525			65.9	61.1			3078	5772	2	2
ULZIIT	9185	11334	5198	5528			56.6	48.8			3062	2834	3	3
UNDUR-UJAAN	13020	13811	7249	6688			55.7	48.4			4340	3453	2	2
TARIAT	13612	14214	4324	4267			31.8	30.0			1702	2031	3	3
TUVSHRUULEH	3857	3808	2016	2077			52.3	54.5			964	1269	1	1
KHAIRKHAN	8055	7562	3955	4019			49.1	53.1			2014	1891	2	2
KHANGAI	5961	5941	3758	2733			63.0	46.0			1987	1980	2	2
KHASHAAT	8307	8249	4300	4285			51.8	51.9			2769	2750	3	3
KHOTONT	7370	9521	4830	6534			65.5	68.6			1474	2380	2	2
TSAKHIR	8391	8120	4582	4793			54.6	59.0			2797	2707	3	3
TSENKHER	5000	7375	2913	3919			58.3	53.1			1250	1475	1	1
TSETSERLEG	11792	10727	5458	3934			46.3	36.7			2948	3576	3	3
CHULUUT	8293	11236	3981	5851			48.0	52.1			2764	2247	2	3
ERDENEMANDAL	7087	11042	4264	6847			60.2	62.0			1181	2761	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		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
KHUVSUGUL	619746	781398		257876	366628		41.5	46.9	2167	2496		5	6	
MURUN	402639	490641		134542	193850		33.4	39.5	1864	2161		9	11	
ALAG-ERDENE	10010	21246		6889	16582		68.8	78.0	10010	10623		1	3	
ARBULAG	4266	6014		1110	2768		26.0	46.0	2133	3007		1	1	
BAYANZURKH	7096	9256		3598	6190		50.7	66.9	2365	3085		2	2	
BURENTOGTOKH	8531	12877		4419	6688		51.8	51.9	4266	3219		2	3	
GALT	16721	22456		9118	13689		54.5	61.0	3344	3208		3	4	
JARGALANT	17401	18956		12699	12527		73.0	66.1	4350	4739		3	4	
IKH-UUL	8696	21957		4684	16449		53.9	74.9	2899	4391		2	5	
RASHAANT	12137	21103		8665	13331		71.4	63.2	3034	5276		3	6	
RENCHINKHUMBE	12400	20199		6738	12459		54.3	61.7	4133	3367		3	4	
TARIALAN	26780	26648		18862	11217		70.4	42.1	4463	4441		4	4	
TOSONTSENGEL	20808	18238		13418	11204		64.5	61.4	10404	4560		5	4	
TUMURBULAG	2695	4383		645	2381		23.9	54.3	898	1461		1	1	
TUNEL	6797	16805		2822	9668		41.5	57.5	1699	8403		2	4	
ULAAN-UUL	5028	3495		791	264		15.7	7.6	1257	874		1	1	
KHANKH	1850	3636		126	829		6.8	22.8	1850	1818		1	1	
TSAGAANNUUR	3453	4195		1975	2239		57.2	53.4	1727	1398		2	2	
TSAGAAN-UUL	11743	8955		4917	3699		41.9	41.3	1957	2239		2	2	
TSAGAAN-UUR	4581	7211		2198	3934		48.0	54.6	2291	2404		2	3	
TSETSERLEG	8326	17981		3176	11523		38.1	64.1	2082	3596		2	4	
CHANDMANI-UNDUR	10762	9366		6475	6691		60.2	71.4	5381	4683		3	3	
SHINE-IDER	12694	11222		8322	5624		65.6	50.1	4231	1870		4	4	
ERDENEBUGAN	4332	4558		1687	2822		38.9	61.9	1083	912		1	1	
CENTRAL REGION	2847353	2927405		787814	820552		27.7	28.0	1780	1728		6	6	
TUV	371976	394063		123110	138169		33.1	35.1	1563	1521		4	4	
ZUUNMOD	231116	225467		47042	47234		20.4	20.9	1418	1296		13	13	
ALTANBULAG	5781	10173		2748	5406		47.5	53.1	2891	3391		2	3	
ARGALANT	3110	4635		2084	2084		67.0	45.0	1037	1545		2	3	
ARKHUST	3209	3533		2034	1973		63.4	55.8	1605	1178		2	3	
BATSUMBER	15003	13903		5793	6384		38.6	45.9	3751	2781		2	2	
BAYAN	4351	3837		2503	1957		57.5	51.0	1450	1279		2	2	
BAYANDELGER	2861	2551		1476	1261		51.6	49.4	1431	1276		2	2	
BAYANJARGALAN	1595	3008		1114	2253		69.8	74.9	0	1504		1	1	
BAYAN-UNJUUL	1559	2172		1017	1585		65.2	73.0	1559	2172		1	1	
BAYANKHANGAI	3736	3968		2527	2300		67.6	58.0	1245	1984		3	3	
BAYANTSAGAAN	2127	3458		1152	2456		54.2	71.0	2127	3458		1	2	



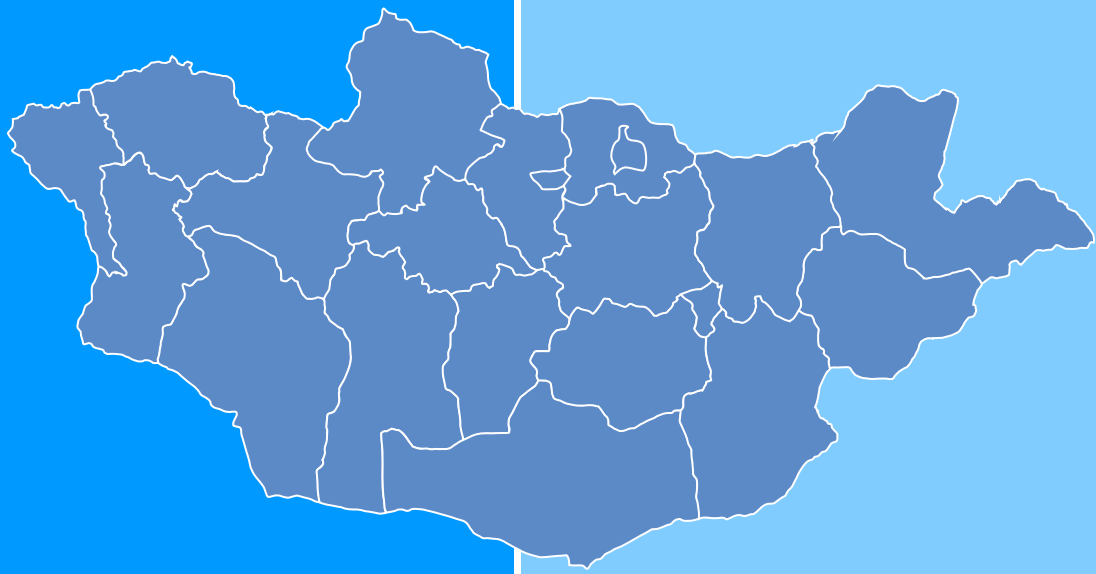
AIMAG, SOUM	Outpatients		NUMBER OF CHECK-UPS		PERCENTAGE OF CHECK-UPS		Number of outpatients per physicians		Average outpatient visits per person per year	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
BAYANTSOGT	2431	3908	1254	2162	51.6	55.3	1216	1303	1	2
BAYANCHANDMANI	6974	14546	2686	7602	38.5	52.3	1395	2424	2	4
BORNUUR	7558	9604	3977	5017	52.6	52.2	1512	4802	2	2
BUREN	5063	4309	3206	2764	63.3	64.1	5063	2155	2	2
DELGERKHAAN	2706	2254	1546	1065	57.1	47.2	2706	2254	2	1
JARGALANT	12065	14863	5769	7957	47.8	53.5	2413	2477	2	2
ZAAMAR	11098	11639	8114	8021	73.1	68.9	1233	1455	2	2
LUN	4140	3369	2645	2091	63.9	62.1	2070	1123	2	1
MUNGUNMORIT	4496	5518	2196	2230	48.8	40.4	4496	5518	2	3
UNDUR-SHIREET	3312	3439	2184	2548	65.9	74.1	828	1720	2	2
SUMBER	4944	6650	2964	3427	60.0	51.5	2472	2217	3	4
SERGELEN	5315	5482	3030	3384	57.0	61.7	1772	1371	3	3
UGTAALTSAIDAM	5157	5919	2849	2826	55.2	47.7	5157	2960	2	2
TSEEL	4873	6950	1982	3532	40.7	50.8	1624	2317	2	3
ERDENE	5849	6114	3658	2383	62.5	39.0	1462	1223	2	2
ERDENESANT	11547	12794	5560	6267	48.2	49.0	1925	1422	3	3
GOVISUMBER	142272	134634	22561	26935	15.9	20.0	2004	1923	8	7
SUMBER	132143	124336	19923	24390	15.1	19.6	2033	2005	10	9
BAYANTAL	3654	3153	1294	1491	35.4	47.3	1218	1051	3	3
SHIVEGOVI	6475	7145	1344	1054	20.8	14.8	2158	1429	2	2
SELENGE	526521	574951	151530	177684	28.8	30.9	1987	2137	5	5
SUKHBAATAR	304133	340873	81616	97150	26.8	28.5	1779	1937	14	16
ALTANBULAG	6515	8077	1984	4903	30.5	60.7	2172	2019	1	2
BARUUNBUREN	2859	6849	575	1984	20.1	29.0	953	3425	1	2
BAYANGOL	10068	12389	3017	3757	30.0	30.3	1678	2065	2	2
ERUU	3910	6058	949	954	24.3	15.7	1303	1515	1	1
JAYKHLANT	3460	3650	1542	1523	44.6	41.7	1153	730	2	2
ZUUNBUREN	8266	6592	5992	4478	72.5	67.9	4133	6592	3	2
MANDAL	134972	136007	41212	47380	30.5	34.8	2755	2833	5	5
ORKHON	3431	3153	1274	988	37.1	31.3	3431	3153	2	1
ORKHONTUUL	2315	2997	814	315	35.2	10.5	2315	2997	1	1
SAIKHAN	20655	16341	5421	4305	26.2	26.3	2066	2043	2	2
SANT	3601	4774	1852	1623	51.4	34.0	3601	2387	2	2
TUSHIG	2989	3413	1111	830	37.2	24.3	996	1707	2	2
KHUDER	3834	4431	731	1304	19.1	29.4	1917	2216	1	2
KHUSHAAT	5250	4906	1558	1676	29.7	34.2	2625	2453	3	2
TSAGAANNUUR	7170	9278	1252	2492	17.5	26.9	1793	3093	1	2
SHAAAMAR	3093	5163	630	2022	20.4	39.2	3093	2582	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	
		2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	
DORNOGovi		505048	497555	133184	124287	26.4	25.0	1871	1722	7	7	
SAINSHAND	342021	337641	83725	83890	24.5	24.8	1719	1616	12	12		
AIRAG	12645	13920	5084	5045	40.2	36.2	4215	3480	4	4		
ALTANSHIREE	4061	4375	1759	1634	43.3	37.3	1015	2188	2	2		
DALANJARGALAN	6240	6500	1255	1126	20.1	17.3	2080	1625	2	2		
DELGEREKH	6031	4984	2797	3045	46.4	61.1	1508	831	3	3		
ZAMIIN-UUD	90147	80794	20660	10796	22.9	13.4	2311	1756	5	4		
IKHKHET	6542	7520	3061	1742	46.8	23.2	6542	3760	3	4		
MANDAKH	8055	8148	2764	2826	34.3	34.7	2685	8148	5	5		
URGUN	6557	8064	2979	3311	45.4	41.1	3279	4032	3	4		
SAIKHANDULAAN	3501	3502	1428	1677	40.8	47.9	1167	1751	3	3		
ULAANBADRAKH	3742	3633	1591	2083	42.5	57.3	936	1817	3	2		
KHATANBULAG	5644	8673	2664	4113	47.2	47.4	1411	2168	2	3		
KHUVSGUL	2457	3494	996	1403	40.5	40.2	2457	1165	2	2		
ERDENE	7405	6307	2421	1596	32.7	25.3	0	3154	3	3		
DARKHAN-UUL	717983	716890	211411	211860	29.4	29.6	2040	1917	7	7		
DARKHAN	666462	665089	186457	185607	28.0	27.9	1984	1858	8	8		
ORKHON	6614	7499	1886	3511	28.5	46.8	1323	2500	2	2		
KHONGOR	16185	14241	7389	6597	45.7	46.3	3237	2848	3	3		
SHARIIN GOL	28722	30061	15679	16145	54.6	53.7	4787	3758	4	4		
UMNUGovi	406005	425978	104032	103957	25.6	24.4	1586	1560	5	5		
DALANZADGAD	308867	333878	77820	78118	25.2	23.4	1679	1757	10	10		
BAYANDALAI	5676	5604	1419	1453	25.0	25.9	2838	1868	3	3		
BAYAN-OVOO	3176	3597	1434	2425	45.2	67.4	635	719	2	2		
BULGAN	1849	1882	739	646	40.0	34.3	925	471	1	1		
GURVANTES	5137	4923	505	688	9.8	14.0	1027	492	1	1		
MANDAL-OVOO	1881	1106	623	404	33.1	36.5	627	369	1	1		
MANLAI	6572	6640	2314	2243	35.2	33.8	1643	1107	3	3		
NOYON	7641	6907	3796	2548	49.7	36.9	1528	1381	6	5		
NOMGON	2235	3720	581	1579	26.0	42.4	745	744	1	2		
SEVREI	3517	4140	1867	1769	53.1	42.7	1759	2070	2	2		
KHANBOGD	24838	20751	4460	3163	18.0	15.2	1307	1383	3	2		
KHANKHONGOR	3002	3327	956	1414	31.8	42.5	751	832	2	2		
KHURMEN	4024	5102	1615	2800	40.1	54.9	2012	1701	3	4		
TSOGT-OVOO	3673	4859	1079	2157	29.4	44.4	1837	1620	2	3		
TSOGTTSETSII	23917	19542	4824	2550	20.2	13.0	1708	1303	2	2		
DUNDGOVI	177548	183334	41986	37660	23.6	20.5	1200	1146	4	4		
SAINTSAGAAN	141023	140995	27052	20672	19.2	14.7	1270	1146	8	8		
ADAATSAG	2994	3789	1279	1912	42.7	50.5	998	758	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		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
BAYANJARGALAN	1679	2544	2544	722	1306	1306	43.0	51.3	51.3	840	848	848	1	2	2
GOVI-UGTAAL	2642	3255	3255	725	1396	1396	27.4	42.9	42.9	1321	1085	1085	2	2	2
GURVANSKHAHAN	2583	2743	2743	908	388	388	35.2	14.1	14.1	1292	2743	2743	1	1	1
DELGERKHANGAI	1982	1402	1402	664	645	645	33.5	46.0	46.0	661	467	467	1	1	1
DELGERTSOGT	1441	1078	1078	259	143	143	18.0	13.3	13.3	1441	539	539	1	1	1
DEREN	2069	4217	4217	640	1632	1632	30.9	38.7	38.7	690	1406	1406	1	2	2
LUUS	2629	3428	3428	1687	2089	2089	64.2	60.9	60.9	657	857	857	1	2	2
ULZIIT	2389	1768	1768	959	421	421	40.1	23.8	23.8	1195	1768	1768	1	1	1
UNDURSHIL	2142	2031	2031	580	624	624	27.1	30.7	30.7	714	1016	1016	2	1	1
SAIKHAN-OVOO	781	989	989	156	168	168	20.0	17.0	17.0	260	495	495	0	0	0
KHULD	952	1821	1821	518	1030	1030	54.4	56.6	56.6	952	607	607	0	1	1
TSAGAADELGER	1004	896	896	479	365	365	47.7	40.7	40.7	502	896	896	1	1	1
ERDENEDALAI	11238	12378	12378	5358	4869	4869	47.7	39.3	39.3	1873	3095	3095	2	2	2
EASTERN REGION	1155297	1210492	1210492	311256	306715	306715	26.9	25.3	25.3	1942	2014	2014	5	5	5
DORNOD	494400	492381	492381	149133	141859	141859	30.2	28.8	28.8	2178	2141	2141	6	6	6
KHERLEN	415842	409184	409184	117650	108309	108309	28.3	26.5	26.5	2212	2236	2236	9	9	9
BAYANDUN	9148	10322	10322	3962	4245	4245	43.3	41.1	41.1	4574	2581	2581	3	3	3
BAYANTUMEN	5097	4729	4729	2815	2785	2785	55.2	58.9	58.9	1699	2365	2365	2	2	2
BAYAN-UUL	9789	9778	9778	3323	2967	2967	33.9	30.3	30.3	1958	1956	1956	2	2	2
BULGAN	4785	4986	4986	1631	1491	1491	34.1	29.9	29.9	2393	2493	2493	2	2	2
GURVANZAGAL	3495	3966	3966	1090	1416	1416	31.2	35.7	35.7	1748	992	992	2	3	3
DASHBALBAR	7742	7037	7037	2362	1668	1668	30.5	23.7	23.7	1936	1173	1173	2	2	2
MATAD	4931	4882	4882	1962	1789	1789	39.8	36.6	36.6	4931	2441	2441	2	2	2
SERGELEN	2702	6341	6341	1059	3097	3097	39.2	48.8	48.8	2702	1585	1585	1	3	3
KHALKHGOL	7630	6598	6598	3418	3862	3862	44.8	58.5	58.5	954	1320	1320	2	2	2
KHULUNBUIR	5822	5630	5630	2780	2836	2836	47.7	50.4	50.4	2911	2815	2815	3	3	3
TSAGAAAN-OVOO	8578	10903	10903	4049	5077	5077	47.2	46.6	46.6	1716	2181	2181	2	3	3
CHOIBALSAN	3784	3551	3551	1781	1532	1532	47.1	43.1	43.1	1892	888	888	1	1	1
CHULUUNKHOROOT	5055	4474	4474	1251	785	785	24.7	17.5	17.5	2528	2237	2237	3	2	2
SUKHBAATAR	275344	285819	285819	66650	61453	61453	24.2	21.5	21.5	1800	1764	1764	4	4	4
BARUUN-URT	199117	199929	199929	39059	29506	29506	19.6	14.8	14.8	1861	1834	1834	8	8	8
ASGAT	3805	4342	4342	1766	2098	2098	46.4	48.3	48.3	951	1086	1086	2	2	2
BAYANDELGER	10106	15578	15578	3860	7518	7518	38.2	48.3	48.3	1263	1947	1947	2	3	3
DARIGANGA	7809	7540	7540	2298	3247	3247	29.4	43.1	43.1	1562	1257	1257	2	2	2
MUNKHHAAN	7528	7537	7537	3259	2877	2877	43.3	38.2	38.2	1255	1256	1256	2	2	2
NARAN	2119	4642	4642	471	1956	1956	22.2	42.1	42.1	2119	4642	4642	1	3	3
ONGON	9678	10859	10859	2269	2189	2189	23.4	20.2	20.2	2420	2715	2715	3	3	3
SUKHBAATAR	8244	8020	8020	4278	2528	2528	51.9	31.5	31.5	4122	2673	2673	2	2	2
TUVSHINSHIREE	8101	6369	6369	3114	2876	2876	38.4	45.2	45.2	2700	2123	2123	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	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
TUMENTSOGT	6138	5011	1770	1519	28.8	30.3	2046	1253	2	2	2	2
UULBAYAN	3497	3748	1421	1024	40.6	27.3	1166	750	1	1	1	1
KHALZAN	3589	5018	1846	2896	51.4	57.7	1795	1255	2	2	3	3
ERDENETSAGAAN	5613	7226	1239	1219	22.1	16.9	1123	1445	1	1	1	1
KHENTII	385553	432292	95473	103403	24.8	23.9	1793	2068	5	5	5	5
KHERLEN	247625	302047	56699	68527	22.9	22.7	1685	2027	10	10	12	12
BATNOROV	5480	8569	2944	4328	53.7	50.5	1370	2142	1	1	2	2
BATSHIREET	9112	5617	3265	1732	35.8	30.8	3037	1872	4	4	2	2
BAYAN-ADRAGA	2917	4589	556	657	19.1	14.3	1459	1147	1	1	2	2
BAYANMUNKH	8054	6903	2558	1945	31.8	28.2	2685	1726	5	5	4	4
BAYAN-OVOO	5377	5363	3214	2969	59.8	55.4	2689	1788	3	3	3	3
BAYANKHUTAG	3551	2602	1616	1300	45.5	50.0	3551	2602	1	1	1	1
BINDER	11177	10650	5161	5697	46.2	53.5	1118	1183	3	3	3	3
GALSHIR	4050	2146	1735	970	42.8	45.2	4050	2146	2	2	1	1
DADAL	3843	3307	311	900	8.1	27.2	769	1102	1	1	1	1
DARKHAN	3219	3794	799	723	24.8	19.1	1073	1897	2	2	2	2
DELGERKHAAN	4634	2858	2593	1960	56.0	68.6	4634	2858	2	2	1	1
JARGALTKHAAN	6188	7985	1097	1208	17.7	15.1	1547	3993	3	3	4	4
MURUN	3529	4463	1066	1602	30.2	35.9	1765	2232	2	2	2	2
NOROVLIN	10073	9713	3427	2580	34.0	26.6	2518	4857	3	3	3	3
UMNUDELGER	9652	8626	5092	3378	52.8	39.2	2413	1725	2	2	1	1
TSENKHERMANDAL	2635	4480	524	977	19.9	21.8	1318	2240	1	1	2	2
BOR-UNDUR	44437	38580	2816	1950	6.3	5.1	2614	3215	5	5	4	4
ULAANBAATAR	14298637	15127901	3306720	3429198	23.1	22.7	1451	1424	9	9	9	9



CHAPTER 16

APPENDIX

MAIN HEALTH INDICATORS, 2024

№	Aimag and city	Population, 2024	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	91559	63.6	24.8	32.2	6.0	6.5	47.4	142.5	157.3	402.6	1.3	4.1	11.48	5.33	6.1	18.7	2.8	23.3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	118275	90.5	30.1	41.7	3.9	13.5	56.2	160.9	110.5	331.7	1.4	4.6	23.04	4.43	18.6	12.2	3.1	17.3
3	Bayankhongor	88029	78.4	26.3	38.4	4.3	10.4	57.1	162.2	127.5	379.9	1.5	3.8	16.02	5.17	10.8	12.0	2.3	14.8
4	Bulgan	60332	50.6	20.6	34.8	3.5	9.6	49.6	128.7	197.7	486.2	1.7	4.4	7.85	5.61	2.2	10.6	1.9	21.1
5	Gobi-Altai	56523	88.9	37.8	46.4	6.8	14.4	70.7	213.3	112.5	264.5	1.2	5.9	15.09	5.16	9.9	13.9	2.7	17.4
6	Gobi-Sumber	18159	96.5	38.4	35.1	3.3	4.9	55.4	167.3	103.6	260.4	0.9	7.4	17.44	5.16	12.3	3.1	1.0	6.3
7	Darkhan-Uul	110544	81.1	36.0	47.3	3.5	1.2	68.7	168.1	123.3	277.9	1.3	6.9	17.48	4.96	12.5	6.6	1.4	7.7
8	Dornogobi	72097	77.1	40.3	39.3	3.1	4.7	62.2	176.2	129.6	248.1	1.0	6.9	14.06	5.55	8.5	10.9	2.3	15.9
9	Dornod	84604	63.8	27.2	37.0	4.1	3.9	51.9	140.6	156.8	367.5	1.4	5.8	16.04	5.03	11.0	5.9	1.6	9.6
10	Dundgobi	45900	75.8	34.7	33.4	4.8	5.0	50.7	162.7	131.9	288.5	1.0	4.0	11.98	4.90	7.1	1.8	0.4	3.6
11	Zavkhan	70719	88.0	26.8	42.6	5.2	9.9	61.9	161.0	113.7	372.9	1.6	5.4	12.84	4.92	7.9	17.4	3.4	23.9
12	Orkhon	111890	89.0	44.8	48.4	3.1	7.3	70.5	197.4	112.3	223.3	1.1	7.6	19.06	4.96	14.1	9.9	2.1	10.4
13	Uvurkhangai	114351	79.6	31.3	37.9	4.6	8.1	52.1	156.0	125.6	319.7	1.2	4.8	14.90	4.97	9.9	12.8	2.5	16.3
14	Umnugobi	77370	93.7	35.2	32.0	4.5	5.3	48.8	157.8	106.7	283.7	0.9	5.5	15.47	4.38	11.1	17.5	2.8	19.2
15	Sukhbaatar	65791	80.3	24.5	35.2	3.2	7.9	47.2	128.9	124.5	408.0	1.4	4.3	14.45	5.08	9.4	7.3	1.4	10.5
16	Selenge	106042	82.1	25.4	35.9	4.8	7.0	52.8	136.4	121.8	393.3	1.4	5.4	10.42	5.25	5.2	7.3	1.4	11.8
17	Tuv	91555	66.5	28.2	32.5	3.4	5.8	46.7	146.6	150.3	354.7	1.2	4.3	8.16	6.01	2.2	20.0	2.4	26.7
18	Uvs	84911	66.4	28.0	40.8	5.5	12.2	58.4	166.0	150.6	357.5	1.5	4.8	19.11	4.88	14.2	14.8	3.1	17.8
19	Khovd	92417	93.3	37.4	42.8	4.6	12.6	59.4	172.6	107.2	267.5	1.1	5.6	18.65	3.90	14.7	6.5	1.6	9.5
20	Khuvsgul	136436	76.7	22.9	37.8	5.9	9.9	50.8	133.1	130.3	437.5	1.7	5.7	13.89	5.95	7.9	17.9	3.3	22.1
21	Khentii	79180	76.1	26.4	35.2	4.6	3.0	49.8	146.6	131.3	378.3	1.3	5.5	13.17	4.88	8.3	16.3	3.0	22.1
22	Aimag average	1776684	78.7	30.4	38.8	4.5	7.9	55.7	157.1	127.1	329.0	1.3	5.3	14.96	5.08	9.9	11.9	2.3	15.5
23	Ulaanbaatar	1768151	98.0	64.0	50.2	2.3	1.5	82.0	253.4	102.0	156.2	0.8	9.1	18.94	5.53	13.4	12.4	2.9	14.9
24	Country average	3544835	88.1	46.7	44.3	3.4	4.8	68.5	203.9	113.5	214.1	0.9	7.2	16.89	5.30	11.6	12.2	2.6	15.2



DEATHS BY CAUSES AND SEX, 2024

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	5782	16.91	3595	21.32	2187	12.62
Neoplasms	4525	13.23	2626	15.58	1899	10.96
Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	3362	9.83	2697	16.00	665	3.84
Diseases of the digestive system	1227	3.59	699	4.15	528	3.05
Diseases of the respiratory system	993	2.90	654	3.88	339	1.96
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	398	1.16	244	1.45	154	0.89
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	296	0.87	178	1.06	118	0.68
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	256	0.75	157	0.93	99	0.57
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	376	1.10	191	1.13	185	1.07
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	162	0.47	78	0.46	84	0.48
Others	736	2.15	378	2.24	358	2.07
Total	18113	52.97	11497	68.20	6616	38.17

FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH (BY AIMAG), 2024

№	Aimag, city	per 10000 population/				
		Diseases of the circulatory system	Neoplasms	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the respiratory system
1	Arkhangai	20.4	12.0	10.6	2.8	2.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	17.9	10.8	5.0	2.4	1.1
3	Bayankhongor	18.5	11.3	8.4	3.5	3.2
4	Bulgan	21.4	18.4	8.1	1.3	2.8
5	Gobi-Altai	19.1	16.1	7.7	3.3	1.2
6	Gobi-Sumber	12.6	8.8	14.8	5.5	6.6
7	Darkhan-Uul	17.2	15.4	4.1	4.3	2.5
8	Dornogobi	9.2	15.1	10.7	6.0	6.3
9	Dornod	14.8	16.4	10.6	2.7	1.5
10	Dundgobi	23.6	11.5	5.8	2.8	2.6
11	Zavkhan	20.4	15.2	5.7	2.0	1.8
12	Orkhon	17.5	15.5	3.2	3.5	1.7
13	Uvurkhangai	19.5	12.3	5.3	2.9	1.8
14	Umnugobi	15.2	9.2	5.4	3.6	1.9
15	Sukhbaatar	14.5	16.2	6.7	4.2	2.7
16	Selenge	19.6	14.5	9.2	3.7	2.0
17	Tuv	23.0	14.8	12.2	3.2	3.2
18	Uvs	14.6	15.6	8.5	1.5	2.4
19	Khovd	13.6	13.9	4.3	1.9	0.6
20	Khuvsgul	23.6	15.3	11.4	1.8	2.3
21	Khentii	14.3	12.3	11.1	2.4	3.3
22	Aimag average	18.0	14.0	7.8	3.0	2.4
23	Ulaanbaatar	15.8	12.5	12.0	4.2	3.5
24	Country average	16.9	13.2	9.8	3.6	2.9



INFANT MORTALITY, 2024

№	Aimag 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	B	1	2	3	4	5
1	Arkhangai	11.1	4.6	7.5	6.5	0.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	9.8	5.1	7.9	4.7	3.2
3	Bayankhongor	5.6	4.2	2.8	1.4	1.4
4	Bulgan	6.3	4.2	2.1	2.1	0.0
5	Gobi-Altai	5.8	4.6	3.5	1.2	2.3
6	Gobi-Sumber	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	8.8	3.8	5.5	5.0	0.6
8	Dornogobi	7.9	2.0	6.9	6.0	1.0
9	Dornod	4.4	2.2	3.7	2.2	1.5
10	Dundgobi	5.4	3.6	1.8	1.8	0.0
11	Zavkhan	11.9	6.5	13.1	5.4	7.6
12	Orkhon	12.3	4.0	8.4	8.4	0.0
13	Uvurkhangai	7.5	2.3	6.4	5.2	1.2
14	Umnugobi	12.5	2.5	10.0	10.0	0.0
15	Sukhbaatar	5.2	2.1	5.2	3.1	2.1
16	Selenge	5.4	3.6	4.5	1.8	2.7
17	Tuv	9.3	2.7	9.3	6.7	2.7
18	Uvs	9.8	3.7	11.1	6.2	4.9
19	Khovd	8.8	6.5	5.9	2.4	3.5
20	Khuvsgul	12.6	5.2	12.1	7.4	4.7
21	Khentii	12.4	5.7	11.5	6.7	4.8
22	Aimag average	9.0	4.0	7.3	5.0	2.3
23	Ulaanbaatar	10.6	5.8	7.6	4.8	2.8
24	Country average	9.8	5.0	7.5	4.9	2.6

**REGISTERED REPORTABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION
/2020-2024/**

Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	per 10 000 population				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salmonella infections	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.0	2.3
Shigellosis	8.0	2.2	5.1	7.1	8.5
Tuberculosis	10.1	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.4
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anthrax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brucellosis	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Scarlet fever	0.8	0.1	0.4	4.1	1.5
Meningococcal infection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Varicella	8.7	0.9	10.2	35.1	34.9
Measles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubella	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Viral hepatitis	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6
Viral hepatitis A	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Viral hepatitis B	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Viral hepatitis C	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
Mumps	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9
Mycoses	10.3	4.3	6.1	4.4	4.3
Syphilis	19.9	10.8	11.9	12.4	15.0
Gonococcal infection	15.6	9.1	11.4	10.6	11.4
Trichomoniasis	13.5	7.9	8.1	7.2	8.2



PREVALENCE, INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, 2024

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	1684	4.9	344	111	233	1.0	0.7	1.3	83	48	35	0.2	0.3	0.2
Oesophagus	2	1221	3.6	364	205	159	1.1	1.2	0.9	278	176	102	0.8	1.0	0.6
Stomach	3	5302	15.5	1326	904	422	3.9	5.4	2.4	775	552	223	2.3	3.3	1.3
Colon	4	1354	4.0	326	166	160	1.0	1.0	0.9	151	78	73	0.4	0.5	0.4
Rectus and anus	5	424	1.2	101	51	50	0.3	0.3	0.3	59	30	29	0.2	0.2	0.2
Liver	6	9032	26.4	2364	1305	1059	6.9	7.7	6.1	1706	974	732	5.0	5.8	4.2
Pancreas	7	614	1.8	268	134	134	0.8	0.8	0.8	202	110	92	0.6	0.7	0.5
Other in digestive organs	8	166	0.5	48	26	22	0.1	0.2	0.1	21	12	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Larynx	9	201	0.6	37	35	2	0.1	0.2	0.0	25	23	2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Trachea	10	88	0.3	17	12	5	0.0	0.1	0.0	7	5	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lung	11	1262	3.7	549	418	131	1.6	2.5	0.8	497	397	100	1.5	2.4	0.6
Other in the respiratory system	12	88	0.3	31	18	13	0.1	0.1	0.1	19	13	6	0.1	0.1	0.0
Bone and articular cartilage	13	318	0.9	36	19	17	0.1	0.1	0.1	28	15	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Skin	14	478	1.4	90	27	63	0.3	0.2	0.4	28	7	21	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mesothelial and soft tissue	15	452	1.3	124	49	75	0.4	0.3	0.4	57	29	28	0.2	0.2	0.2
Breast	16	2839	8.3	401	2	399	1.2	0.0	2.3	107	2	105	0.3	0.0	0.6
Cervix uteri	17	5238	15.3	521	-	521	1.5	0.0	3.0	167	-	167	0.5	0.0	1.0
Uterus	18	396	1.2	60	-	60	0.2	0.0	0.3	16	-	16	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ovary	19	884	2.6	161	-	161	0.5	0.0	0.9	63	-	63	0.2	0.0	0.4
Other female genital organs	20	207	0.6	26	-	26	0.1	0.0	0.1	9	-	9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male genital organs	21	428	1.3	91	91	-	0.3	0.5	0.0	40	40	-	0.1	0.2	0.0
Cyst	22	417	1.2	118	97	21	0.3	0.6	0.1	35	27	8	0.1	0.2	0.0
Urology, nephrology	23	1816	5.3	315	176	139	0.9	1.0	0.8	76	48	28	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other urinary organs	24	66	0.2	5	2	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	1	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ophthalmology	25	107	0.3	3	2	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brain	26	459	1.3	93	52	41	0.3	0.3	0.2	73	44	29	0.2	0.3	0.2
Luekaemia	27	495	1.4	136	74	62	0.4	0.4	0.4	84	46	38	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	28	988	2.9	214	108	106	0.6	0.6	0.6	146	76	70	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	29	37024	108.3	8169	4084	4085	23.9	24.2	23.6	4755	2753	2002	13.9	16.3	11.5

*Source: National Center for Cancer, 2024 report.

PREVALENCE, INCIDENCE AND DEATHS OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, 2024 (BY AIMAG)

№	Aimag 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	1009	108.0	231	118	113	24.7	25.1	24.4	129	85	44	13.8	18.1	9.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	812	73.7	226	127	99	20.5	0.8	18.0	123	81	42	11.2	14.7	7.6
3	Bayankhongor	754	85.2	211	97	114	23.8	22.2	25.4	121	68	53	13.7	15.6	11.8
4	Bulgan	813	134.9	209	110	99	34.7	35.8	33.5	126	76	50	20.9	24.7	16.9
5	Gobi-Altai	752	131.6	125	68	57	21.9	23.7	20.0	111	64	47	19.4	22.3	16.5
6	Gobi-Sumber	168	92.2	46	20	26	25.2	22.0	28.5	17	10	7	9.3	11.0	7.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	1454	139.9	323	170	153	31.1	33.5	28.8	196	107	89	18.9	21.1	16.7
8	Dornogobi	692	96.5	176	86	90	24.5	23.6	25.6	123	61	62	17.2	16.7	17.6
9	Dornod	984	116.4	213	115	98	25.2	26.9	23.5	160	100	60	18.9	23.4	14.4
10	Dundgobi	466	101.0	102	60	42	22.1	25.8	18.3	63	36	27	13.6	15.5	11.8
11	Zavkhan	973	135.9	181	105	76	25.3	29.4	21.1	122	75	47	17.0	21.0	13.1
12	Orkhon	1635	154.5	324	186	138	30.6	35.8	25.6	189	122	67	17.9	23.5	12.4
13	Uvurkhangai	1364	118.2	226	109	117	19.6	19.0	20.2	158	80	78	13.7	13.9	13.4
14	Umnugobi	688	88.8	93	52	41	12.0	13.1	10.9	81	47	34	10.5	11.8	9.0
15	Sukhbaatar	730	110.4	169	111	58	25.6	33.3	17.7	121	86	35	18.3	25.8	10.7
16	Selenge	1559	147.3	297	160	137	28.1	29.8	26.3	192	113	79	18.1	21.0	15.2
17	Tuv	1185	129.0	226	126	100	24.6	26.4	22.6	177	109	68	19.3	22.9	15.4
18	Uvs	926	108.8	212	115	97	24.9	26.9	22.9	156	95	61	18.3	22.2	14.4
19	Khovd	988	109.0	223	130	93	24.6	28.6	20.6	153	93	60	16.9	20.4	13.3
20	Khuvsgul	1345	98.2	355	182	173	25.9	26.7	25.1	226	138	88	16.5	20.3	12.8
21	Khentii	1083	137.0	239	113	126	30.2	28.2	32.4	114	62	52	14.4	15.5	13.4
22	Aimag average	20380	115.8	4407	2360	2047	25.0	26.7	23.4	2858	1708	1150	16.2	19.3	13.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	16644	100.3	3762	1724	2038	22.7	21.5	23.8	1897	1045	852	11.4	13.0	9.9
24	Country average	37024	108.3	8169	4084	4085	23.9	24.2	23.6	4755	2753	2002	13.9	16.3	11.5

*Source: National Center for Cancer, 2024 report.

MAIN 5 CAUSES OF THE OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY, 2024

		10 000 хүн амд														
№	Aimag and city	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	2432.1	2245.1	2621.8	1984.0	1530.7	2443.7	1160.5	552.8	1776.8	1394.8	1011.9	1783.2	708.6	880.5	534.3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	1701.4	1555.1	1847.2	2710.4	2053.6	3365.2	1226.1	698.4	1752.2	1490.4	1229.2	1750.8	210.9	275.3	146.7
3	Bayankhongor	2268.1	2169.1	2364.4	1753.4	1388.8	2108.6	1256.7	640.6	1856.8	1324.6	903.2	1735.0	329.4	435.5	226.2
4	Bulgan	3050.1	2671.1	3444.5	3946.4	3009.7	4921.1	1511.5	948.5	2097.5	4748.6	3392.6	6159.8	305.1	372.4	234.9
5	Gobi-Altai	1774.6	1653.7	1896.5	2537.8	1896.7	3184.6	1245.4	569.8	1926.8	1360.2	996.1	1727.5	811.2	952.5	668.6
6	Gobi-Sumber	593.0	545.9	640.0	460.8	370.1	551.2	308.3	97.7	518.3	374.1	266.9	481.1	283.0	348.2	218.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	2667.1	2636.7	2696.1	1296.8	1044.7	1537.7	554.7	294.2	803.6	785.8	629.9	934.7	313.7	416.5	215.4
8	Dornogobi	4115.4	3884.7	4355.0	3732.8	2949.8	4545.8	1271.8	531.5	2040.5	1739.0	1310.6	2183.7	422.2	565.7	273.2
9	Dornod	2496.3	2419.3	2575.3	2987.3	2351.3	3640.2	988.4	511.0	1478.5	784.4	601.4	972.3	157.2	200.2	113.2
10	Dundgobi	2091.9	1891.7	2295.4	2462.2	1825.0	3109.4	1321.8	463.5	2193.6	1100.6	733.9	1473.1	709.3	846.9	569.5
11	Zavkhan	2160.8	2005.6	2314.8	3638.0	2760.1	4509.4	1678.8	722.8	2627.6	2461.2	1816.6	3101.0	504.7	630.9	379.6
12	Orkhon	1363.8	1336.2	1390.4	1385.0	1097.5	1661.8	711.8	416.6	996.1	612.5	439.5	779.1	136.7	178.9	96.1
13	Uvurkhangai	645.4	603.1	687.2	653.6	487.2	818.4	482.3	247.1	715.2	663.3	496.0	829.0	307.5	387.9	227.9
14	Umnugobi	3572.5	3331.6	3827.3	2967.8	2324.5	3648.0	1077.1	482.5	1705.8	986.5	764.1	1221.6	235.0	346.9	116.6
15	Sukhbaatar	3155.1	2856.0	3459.3	1095.1	816.8	1378.2	338.0	167.7	511.1	767.5	547.6	991.0	152.5	212.1	91.8
16	Selenge	1593.3	1503.2	1686.2	1295.7	1032.1	1567.9	692.6	341.2	1055.4	1170.9	873.8	1477.6	454.9	540.4	366.5
17	Tuv	3379.6	3013.8	3774.6	2077.1	1601.3	2591.0	1175.9	494.4	1911.7	2678.7	1709.0	3725.7	435.8	539.5	323.8
18	Uvs	2151.4	2024.6	2279.7	1681.8	1250.4	2118.7	951.0	417.0	1491.7	1604.5	1109.0	2106.1	128.5	175.0	81.4
19	Khovd	1972.3	1959.5	1985.1	3338.8	2671.9	4010.5	1455.6	624.1	2293.3	1717.3	1293.0	2144.7	379.1	459.1	298.6
20	Khuvsgul	1335.6	1252.4	1417.9	2015.0	1478.3	2546.0	627.1	349.6	901.5	1399.8	1017.5	1778.1	102.1	141.3	63.3
21	Khentii	3162.0	2971.5	3358.2	1716.1	1366.4	2076.3	1122.0	532.6	1729.2	1831.8	1356.2	2321.8	226.3	303.3	146.9
22	Aimag average	2229.6	2095.6	2364.8	2141.7	1658.2	2629.3	989.7	481.5	1502.2	1448.6	1059.0	1841.6	327.9	415.8	239.2
23	Ulaanbaatar	1445.0	1375.6	1510.0	1870.3	1488.8	2227.3	1194.2	623.2	1728.6	1226.6	942.6	1492.3	1342.2	1583.6	1116.3
24	Country average	1848.9	1753.0	1942.1	2010.0	1577.6	2430.5	1088.9	548.9	1614.2	1340.9	1003.6	1668.9	820.1	971.4	673.0

OUTPATIENT AND INPATIENT MORBIDITY, 2024

№	ICD-10	Outpatient morbidity			Inpatient morbidity		
		Incidence	Per 10000 population	Percentage	Incidence	Per 10000 population	Percentage
1	Diseases of the respiratory system	632160	1848.9	16.9	171540	507.1	16.5
2	Diseases of the digestive system	687250	2010.0	18.4	113187	334.6	10.9
3	Diseases of the circulatory system	458470	1340.9	12.3	137779	407.3	13.3
4	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	372333	1088.9	10.0	79042	233.7	7.6
5	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	280418	820.1	7.5	46274	136.8	4.5
6	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	208432	609.6	5.6	63631	188.1	6.1
7	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	203895	596.3	5.5	25758	76.1	2.5
8	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	179763	525.7	4.8	13901	41.1	1.3
9	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	183411	536.4	4.9	71574	211.6	6.9
10	Other	531355	1554.0	14.2	316938	936.9	30.5
11	Total	3737487	10930.9	100.0	1039624	3073.3	100.0



ANTENATAL HEALTH CARE COVERAGE, 2024

№	Aimag 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	92.0	6.8	1.2	75.4	4.4	4.0	21.1
2	Bayan-Ulgii	94.6	5.0	0.4	67.6	8.6	0.8	22.0
3	Bayankhongor	91.4	8.0	0.6	92.1	4.6	3.7	23.3
4	Bulgan	93.7	6.1	0.2	76.1	2.7	3.1	24.2
5	Gobi-Altai	94.1	5.3	0.6	87.3	0.1	3.7	22.3
6	Gobi-Sumber	94.8	5.2	0.0	82.0	0.0	6.4	30.3
7	Darkhan-Uul	96.5	3.2	0.3	78.9	11.7	4.1	24.8
8	Dornogobi	87.9	10.1	2.0	84.9	5.7	4.0	24.8
9	Dornod	95.9	4.0	0.2	81.4	3.8	2.5	30.2
10	Dundgobi	97.0	2.6	0.4	92.9	0.2	3.9	25.0
11	Zavkhan	92.8	7.1	0.1	91.9	2.0	3.2	24.7
12	Orkhon	99.2	0.8	0.0	79.2	2.4	3.3	27.1
13	Uvurkhangai	93.7	5.6	0.7	77.8	1.8	4.0	24.1
14	Umnugobi	91.2	7.8	1.0	94.5	0.9	3.3	21.0
15	Sukhbaatar	88.9	10.6	0.4	94.0	2.2	2.7	26.7
16	Selenge	89.6	8.5	1.9	89.6	1.1	3.6	31.3
17	Tuv	93.9	5.6	0.6	92.5	1.7	3.0	26.8
18	Uvs	96.6	3.2	0.2	88.7	1.3	1.4	22.0
19	Khovd	94.9	4.5	0.6	89.2	3.3	2.0	22.2
20	Khuvsgul	91.5	7.9	0.6	77.8	1.3	4.9	20.8
21	Khentii	93.4	6.0	0.6	82.5	1.3	3.5	20.3
22	Aimag average	93.6	5.8	0.6	83.1	3.5	3.2	24.2
23	Ulaanbaatar	92.6	6.7	0.7	84.2	4.3	5.3	24.2
24	Country average	93.1	6.3	0.7	83.7	4.0	4.3	24.2

CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE /CPR/, 2024

№	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	34.70	13.88	6.63	4.66	6.54	57.15	6.93
2	Bayan-Ulgii	41.35	18.67	21.47	3.02	23.16	27.14	2.43
3	Bayankhongor	51.53	11.92	5.66	5.25	8.14	62.99	4.65
4	Bulgan	33.35	17.02	8.27	7.60	15.40	46.27	2.44
5	Gobi-Altai	56.11	16.95	10.96	8.71	15.77	42.13	2.21
6	Gobi-Sumber	49.44	31.35	13.31	8.34	16.49	15.93	4.08
7	Darkhan-Uul	73.57	24.26	19.92	7.09	22.49	14.82	1.59
8	Dornogobi	63.78	23.69	6.35	8.79	23.06	22.94	2.04
9	Dornod	63.99	15.49	9.94	12.15	13.65	37.32	6.07
10	Dundgobi	45.96	18.04	14.18	5.13	26.91	30.52	2.27
11	Zavkhan	48.22	18.49	18.15	3.89	12.16	40.21	3.10
12	Orkhon	62.89	17.26	8.90	5.55	28.39	30.85	2.24
13	Uvurkhangai	61.23	18.61	6.94	6.08	14.47	44.15	3.97
14	Umnugobi	58.50	19.84	16.26	9.54	26.34	18.31	6.29
15	Sukhbaatar	61.41	10.64	6.68	3.85	4.91	66.65	6.11
16	Selenge	56.94	16.13	13.37	9.23	26.50	27.01	5.65
17	Tuv	40.10	23.84	11.26	5.33	20.27	33.37	2.43
18	Uvs	36.85	21.61	12.52	11.59	14.99	27.99	2.26
19	Khovd	44.32	18.01	16.60	6.48	27.31	17.45	6.34
20	Khuvsgul	47.79	11.98	11.60	9.80	8.53	49.27	6.18
21	Khentii	32.78	22.82	11.21	4.44	14.93	42.37	2.70
22	Aimag average	51.20	18.01	11.99	7.10	18.04	35.71	3.99
23	Ulaanbaatar	47.90	27.46	6.05	5.18	24.91	17.03	1.64
24	Country average	49.55	22.59	9.11	6.17	21.37	26.67	2.85



ABORTION 2024

№	Aimag, city	Abortion		Total	Abortion by age				Late abortion	
		Per 1000 women aged 15-49	Per 1000 live births		Under 20 age		avobe 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	8.8	181.9	195	5	2.6	75	38.5	6	5.6
2	Bayan-Ulgii	3.3	35.1	89	2	2.2	42	47.2		0.0
3	Bayankhongor	3.8	59.2	84	14	16.7	34	40.5	13	9.2
4	Bulgan	2.9	82.5	39	4	10.3	15	38.5	15	31.7
5	Gobi-Altai	5.0	81.2	70	9	12.9	23	32.9	2	2.3
6	Gobi-Sumber	3.2	44.0	14	0	0.0	2	14.3		0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	16.6	225.6	410	22	5.4	135	32.9	10	5.5
8	Dornogobi	19.2	331.3	334	26	7.8	77	23.1	7	6.9
9	Dornod	10.6	151.9	206	15	7.3	74	35.9		0.0
10	Dundgobi	11.0	215.2	119	9	7.6	42	35.3		0.0
11	Zavkhan	0.4	7.6	7	1	14.3	4	57.1	1	1.1
12	Orkhon	8.4	105.6	213	12	5.6	76	35.7		0.0
13	Uvurkhangai	4.2	68.6	118	8	6.8	33	28.0		0.0
14	Umnugobi	25.7	399.0	478	22	4.6	148	31.0		0.0
15	Sukhbaatar	7.0	114.1	109	9	8.3	40	36.7		0.0
16	Selenge	1.7	36.3	40	6	15.0	18	45.0	3	2.7
17	Tuv	4.7	125.3	94	10	10.6	35	37.2	7	9.3
18	Uvs	12.6	158.7	258	6	2.3	137	53.1	8	4.9
19	Khovd	1.7	21.3	36	3	8.3	17	47.2	3	1.8
20	Khuvsgul	0.7	12.6	24	9	37.5	3	12.5	12	6.3
21	Khentii	3.5	61.5	64	2	3.1	20	31.3	7	6.7
22	Aimag average	7.2	114.0	3001	194	6.5	1050	35.0	94	3.6
23	Ulaanbaatar	23.0	307.9	9675	406	4.2	3421	35.4	470	15.0
24	Country average	15.1	219.5	12676	600	4.7	4471	35.3	564	9.8

MATERNAL CARE DURING DELIVERY OR CHILDBIRTH (BY AIMAG), 2024

№	Aimag 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
		Aimag and city hospital	Private hospital	Soum hospital	At home				
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Arkhangai	89.7	0.0	10.1	0.2	0.2	3.7	20.1	3.8
2	Bayan-Ulgii	88.6	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	18.5	4.6
3	Bayankhongor	95.8	0.0	4.0	0.2	0.1	3.8	20.6	4.0
4	Bulgan	86.4	0.0	13.1	0.4	0.2	2.3	20.8	3.6
5	Gobi-Altai	95.0	0.0	4.8	0.2	0.1	4.1	20.1	4.6
6	Gobi-Sumber	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	6.0	20.2	1.9
7	Darkhan-Uul	99.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	3.3	24.0	2.3
8	Dornogobi	87.2	0.0	12.6	0.2	0.2	4.3	23.1	3.6
9	Dornod	97.6	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.1	5.1	24.6	2.9
10	Dundgobi	96.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	18.7	4.0
11	Zavkhan	62.1	0.0	37.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	22.9	3.5
12	Orkhon	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.3	24.8	5.2
13	Uvurkhangai	82.6	0.0	17.2	0.2	0.1	4.4	21.1	4.1
14	Umnugobi	83.9	0.0	16.0	0.2	0.0	4.5	21.5	4.3
15	Sukhbaatar	95.7	0.0	4.1	0.2	0.1	4.0	25.5	2.9
16	Selenge	55.6	0.0	44.3	0.1	0.1	5.0	23.5	2.8
17	Tuv	86.3	0.0	12.5	1.2	0.5	4.0	26.3	4.0
18	Uvs	90.9	0.0	8.7	0.4	0.2	2.0	19.5	3.6
19	Khovd	91.3	0.0	8.3	0.4	0.1	2.6	19.3	3.2
20	Khuvsgul	88.4	0.0	11.3	0.3	0.1	5.1	18.8	4.0
21	Khentii	80.5	0.0	19.1	0.4	0.1	5.3	21.8	4.4
22	Aimag average	88.8	0.0	11.0	0.2	0.1	3.7	21.6	3.8
23	Ulaanbaatar	77.8	6.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.2	26.6	5.2
24	Country average	82.8	3.6	5.0	0.3	0.1	3.4	24.3	4.6



IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE FOR INFANTS, 2024

№	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	98.8	98.5	98.5	68.8
2	Bayan-Ulgii	92.5	86.2	93.4	70.0
3	Bayankhongor	98.5	98.8	98.8	61.8
4	Bulgan	98.6	96.9	96.9	57.8
5	Gobi-Altai	98.2	97.9	97.9	69.9
6	Gobi-Sumber	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.4
7	Darkhan-Uul	99.6	98.7	98.9	95.5
8	Dornogobi	94.2	91.2	89.7	66.6
9	Dornod	98.8	99.0	99.0	69.1
10	Dundgobi	96.7	90.9	89.5	67.6
11	Zavkhan	98.1	99.4	99.4	64.2
12	Orkhon	99.8	99.9	99.9	98.1
13	Uvurkhangai	98.3	97.5	97.3	71.9
14	Umnugobi	98.5	98.6	98.5	76.2
15	Sukhbaatar	96.7	97.4	97.3	69.6
16	Selenge	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.1
17	Tuv	95.1	97.1	97.1	61.2
18	Uvs	96.7	96.8	96.8	74.4
19	Khovd	98.7	98.5	98.4	74.9
20	Khuvsgul	94.6	99.2	99.2	76.0
21	Khentii	96.3	93.1	93.1	61.4
22	Aimag average	97.6	96.9	97.1	72.2
23	Ulaanbaatar	94.8	95.0	94.2	71.1
24	Country average	96.1	95.1	95.8	71.9

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES IMMUNIZATION REPORT, 2024

HEALTH HUMAN RESOURCE, 2024

Healthcare organization	№	Physicians		Pharmacists	Midwife	Bags feldshers		Occupational therapist	Movement therapist	Other therapists	Registration Officer	Total	Out off			Medical professional and technical education, all other employees						Public health specialists		Statisticians	Bio-medical expert	Information 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 technicians	Midlevel pharmacist	Other midlevel personnel	Health managers	Public health specialists	Total							Female	Total					
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32			
	Department of team doctor																																			
	Family Health Center																																			
B	Village Health Center	3	68	51	12	5	0	13	5	2	0	1	0	15	112	50	54	8	1	13	0	0	11	0	3	11	3	1	0	0	32	118	404	326		
		A rankings																																		
		B rankings																																		
C	Sourm Health Center	4	299	224	46	29	12	70	204	163	0	0	0	39	442	212	201	29	1	52	0	1	24	16	5	31	6	3	0	0	75	439	1713	1364		
		C rankings																																		
		Rural General Hospital																																		
D	Provincial General Hospital	7	186	161	10	15	9	27	18	6	0	2	0	6	208	108	79	21	2	25	5	5	6	3	8	6	3	3	6	2	31	153	711	606		
		District General Hospital																																		
		Provincial Public Health Center																																		
E	Regional diagnostic and treatment center	11	786	700	38	48	39	50	35	0	1	14	5	34	726	352	294	80	2	94	31	9	7	20	99	118	5	32	12	15	178	456	2763	2369		
		Special professional center																																		
		Specialized Hospital																																		
F	Maternal hospital	14	1674	1644	18	12	132	125	23	0	10	47	1	45	2349	1437	603	309	3	204	118	33	15	93	100	128	14	36	45	62	527	1527	7297	5934		
		Ambulance center																																		
		Rehabilitation Center																																		
G	Clinic /country/	17	2	2	0	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	0	0	0	0		
		Clinic /private/																																		
		Private Hospital																																		
H	Nursing	20	2271	1877	347	47	134	57	49	1	9	62	80	96	1939	1048	718	173	10	166	116	44	39	252	201	79	37	68	52	61	638	1452	7875	6459		
		Center for relief and care																																		
		Nursing Center																																		
I	MOH, HDC	22	96	94	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	66	53	9	4	0	5	13	5	1	2	13	4	2	0	2	4	39	52	308	225	
		Nursing Center																																		
		MOH, HDC																																		
J	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																																		
		Pharmaceutical factory																																		
K	Pharmacy	25	20	18	2	0	7	0	9	0	0	0	0	14	9	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	67	281	14	1	17	6	231	154	824	595		
		Other																																		
		All employees of health sector organizations																																		
L	Special hospital	26	47	39	5	3	440	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	135	5	107	0	0	6	4	17	237	459	1458	1002			
		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																																		
M	Railway General Hospital	27	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		
		Others (mines, factories, offices, professional inspection offices, etc.)																																		
		All other health workers																																		
Total		37	15973	12312	1467	2194	4467	1169	1635	678	45	242	175	800	15152	7969	5686	1497	247	1451	554	291	2307	2147	1692	1313	191	403	292	306	6028	13013	69702	57212		

PHYSICIANS, BY SPECIALTIES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2024

Aimags/city	№	Total	Human doctor - Total	by type of qualification																																			
				General Practitioners	Anatomy Study	Dermatologist	Traumatologist	Internist	Facilitation	X-ray diagnostic	General Expertise	Zoonotic	Neurologist	Surgeon	Pediatric		Anaesthesiologist	Elderly	Ophthalmologist	Family doctor	Tuberculosis	Psychiatrist and neurologist	Rehabilitation	Oncologist	Dermatologist	Infectionist	Venerologist	Pediatric	Neonatal perinatal	Otolaryngologist	Medical pathogenist (lab-oratory)	Obstetrics and gynecologist	Emergency Medicine	Pediatric	Emergency services	Pediatric	Other	Traditional medicine doctor	Dentist
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	
Arkhangai	1	24.8	19.4	4.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.6	3.4	2.0
	2	30.1	25.9	9.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	3.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.8	2.5	
	3	26.3	19.5	7.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	4.0	2.8
Bayankhongor	4	20.6	15.9	6.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.2
	5	37.8	33.8	10.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	3.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	2.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.0	3.3	1.6	2.5	
	6	38.4	33.5	12.6	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.6	3.3
Darkhan-Uul	7	36.0	26.6	3.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	2.8	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.7	0.4	0.6	1.5	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	3.4	3.3	6.2
	8	40.3	35.2	11.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	2.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.7	2.8	0.7	0.4	1.0	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.0	3.1	2.4	2.8
	9	27.2	22.0	6.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	3.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.9	3.3
Dundgobi	10	34.7	29.0	15.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.3	3.0	2.6
	11	26.8	21.6	4.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	2.9	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	2.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	2.2	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.8
	12	44.8	33.2	8.7	0.3	0.6	0.9	4.3	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.1	5.5	6.1
Uvurkhangai	13	31.3	20.4	6.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	8.2	2.7
	14	35.2	27.2	8.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	3.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	3.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	4.4	3.6
	15	24.5	21.6	6.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	3.5	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.9
Sukhbaatar	16	25.4	19.6	6.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.0	2.8	
	17	28.2	21.6	8.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	4.8	1.9
	18	28.0	22.2	7.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	2.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.8
Khovd	19	37.4	30.3	7.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	3.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	2.8	0.4	0.6	0.9	2.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.9	3.5	3.5
	20	22.9	16.9	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	3.3	2.7
	21	26.4	20.5	5.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	3.9	2.0
Aimag average	22	30.4	23.8	7.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	2.7	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.0	3.5	3.0
	23	64.0	48.9	6.8	0.4	0.7	1.6	6.5	0.2	2.5	0.6	0.0	2.1	3.4	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.1	1.2	2.3	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	3.0	0.5	1.3	1.2	4.2	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	3.8	5.1	10.0
	24	46.7	36.0	7.0	0.3	0.5	1.0	4.5	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.1	1.4	2.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	2.5	0.4	0.8	0.9	3.0	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.3	4.3	6.4

NURSES, BY SPECIALTIES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2024

Aimag/city	№	Nurses - Total	Out of																				General Practitioners	Traditional medicine nurses	Dentist	Total		
			Dermatologist	Traumatologist	Neurologist	Anaesthesiologist	Surgeon	Ophthalmologist	Family	Psychiatrist	Rehabilitation	Oncologist	Allergy	Infectionist	Immunization	Pediatric	Infants	Facilitation	Otorhinolaryngologist	Mother and child	Intensive treatment	Emergency Medicine					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	23	24	25	26	
	Arkhangai	1	10.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.0	19.7	1.5	0.1	32.2
	Bayan-Ulgii	2	14.7	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.1	1.7	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	25.2	1.1	0.6	41.7
	Bayankhongor	3	19.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.7	2.5	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.2	3.5	17.2	1.8	0.3	38.4
	Bulgan	4	8.8	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	24.9	0.8	0.3	34.8
	Gobi-Altai	5	30.5	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.0	1.2	3.5	4.4	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.4	1.4	7.5	13.1	2.3	0.5	46.4
	Gobi-Sumber	6	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.3	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.5	5.5	14.3	0.0	0.0	35.1
	Darkhan-Uul	7	28.7	0.1	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.6	0.2	2.3	1.7	2.7	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.7	3.3	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.3	5.6	13.3	3.4	2.0	47.3
	Dornogobi	8	25.5	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.3	2.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	3.3	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.5	1.7	6.1	12.7	1.0	0.1	39.3
	Dornod	9	18.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.4	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	2.0	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	5.3	17.3	0.9	0.4	37.0
	Dundgobi	10	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	2.2	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	2.4	17.8	0.2	0.2	33.4
	Zavkhan	11	27.8	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.4	2.7	0.1	1.0	0.4	2.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	3.8	3.4	1.7	0.8	0.3	1.7	1.1	2.5	0.6	12.0	2.0	0.8	42.6
	Orkhon	12	24.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.7	2.1	0.1	1.7	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	1.3	1.0	8.5	18.7	4.0	1.7	48.4
	Uvurkhangai	13	19.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	2.2	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.4	6.1	16.3	2.2	0.5	37.9
	Umnugobi	14	16.9	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	3.6	12.4	0.8	1.9	32.0
	Sukhbaatar	15	19.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.3	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.4	5.6	14.4	0.6	0.5	35.2
	Selenge	16	21.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.7	2.3	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	6.7	11.3	2.3	0.7	35.9
	Tuv	17	11.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.2	18.1	2.3	0.5	32.5
	Uvs	18	24.0	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.4	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.6	2.8	3.6	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.6	3.1	14.1	2.0	0.7	40.8
	Khovd	19	24.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.5	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.6	2.2	2.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.7	1.8	4.7	15.9	1.8	0.4	42.8
	Khuvsgul	20	15.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.3	2.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	3.0	20.1	1.5	0.7	37.8
	Khentii	21	13.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.2	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.2	20.4	1.5	0.3	35.2
	Aimag average	22	19.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.8	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	2.1	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.2	3.9	16.9	1.8	0.7	38.8
	Ulaanbaatar	23	32.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	2.1	4.5	0.4	2.3	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.3	1.7	8.5	15.1	0.9	1.6	50.2
Country average	24	25.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.6	3.1	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.6	1.9	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.4	6.2	16.0	1.3	1.1	44.3	

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN HOSPITAL, BY BED SPECIALITIES, 2024

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
Arkhangai	1	7.2	6.3	4.1	7.0	6.9	8.8	0.0	17.3	8.6	9.1	6.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	7.1	5.9	5.8	7.5	7.4	0.0	0.0	7.0
Bayan-Ulgii	2	7.2	6.1	4.3	5.7	6.3	8.7	7.6	36.7	7.9	7.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	4.9	6.9	7.2	7.1	4.5	8.4	7.6	7.4	6.9
Bayankhongor	3	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.6	7.4	7.8	7.1	13.1	7.1	7.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.9	6.2	7.2	6.4	7.0	0.0	6.8	6.9
Bulgan	4	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.6	7.5	7.6	8.4	14.6	8.8	9.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
Gobi-Altai	5	7.2	5.9	4.4	6.0	7.3	7.3	7.8	14.8	8.1	9.7	6.8	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.4	6.5	5.0	0.0	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.0
Gobi-Sumber	6	7.0	6.7	4.8	6.4	6.9	7.4	7.2	15.9	7.0	7.5	6.6	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	7.3	6.9
Darkhan-Uul	7	7.6	4.3	3.7	5.2	7.3	7.3	7.0	29.1	7.2	8.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	5.9	3.8	5.4	3.3	4.0	6.9	6.9	8.0	6.9
Domogobi	8	7.6	5.0	4.6	5.2	7.4	8.5	0.0	28.7	7.8	8.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	7.3	6.8	0.0	7.0
Domod	9	6.9	4.7	4.2	4.6	7.1	7.6	6.9	55.3	7.1	9.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	11.6	5.8	5.3	0.0	6.0	7.0	0.0	2.1	6.7
Dundgobi	10	7.3	6.4	5.6	4.5	7.8	9.9	9.4	35.5	8.5	8.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.8	5.0	7.8	0.0	7.9	7.9	0.0	7.3
Zavkhan	11	6.9	4.4	5.1	6.3	6.9	7.3	7.8	13.7	7.5	8.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	9.4	1.8	4.0	6.3	0.0	7.2	5.8	0.0	6.8
Orkhon	12	6.9	4.5	5.1	6.3	7.2	7.0	0.0	57.1	6.7	9.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	6.2	6.6	6.7
Uvurkhangai	13	6.9	6.4	3.1	7.7	7.1	7.3	7.1	17.5	7.1	7.9	8.3	0.0	0.0	19.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	5.0	7.1	6.9	7.5	6.9
Umnugobi	14	6.7	5.5	3.1	5.8	6.1	6.7	7.2	17.1	7.2	6.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	6.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	6.9	7.0	9.2	6.2
Sukhbaatar	15	7.7	6.5	4.2	8.2	7.6	8.0	8.5	20.2	8.5	8.6	7.4	0.0	7.8	8.3	7.6	8.6	7.2	0.0	8.6	0.0	8.4	7.8
Selenge	16	7.0	7.1	4.0	5.6	7.2	8.0	7.5	37.1	6.9	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	7.7	6.8	12.3	7.1
Tuv	17	6.9	6.5	6.6	7.3	6.9	8.2	8.0	30.9	7.5	6.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	11.3	3.5	6.6	6.3	7.7	7.0	5.9	0.0	7.2
Uvs	18	6.9	5.6	4.0	6.0	7.3	8.5	7.0	15.1	7.0	8.7	6.6	0.0	0.0	4.8	3.4	3.2	4.3	5.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	6.7
Khovd	19	7.8	6.0	3.5	7.8	7.6	7.9	7.6	12.8	7.9	14.1	7.6	0.0	0.0	14.0	4.7	6.4	5.6	0.0	7.8	5.2	8.5	7.6
Khuvsgul	20	6.9	5.8	2.5	6.4	6.6	7.3	7.0	35.3	7.1	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	6.4	0.0	4.2	7.2	0.0	10.4	6.6
Khentii	21	7.0	6.5	5.4	8.7	7.1	9.5	7.9	20.4	8.2	8.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	6.3	9.8	7.5	7.8	7.6
Aimag average	22	7.1	5.7	4.3	6.4	7.1	7.8	7.5	22.7	7.4	8.9	7.2	0.0	4.8	7.6	6.0	6.1	6.5	5.6	7.4	6.7	7.7	7.0
Ulaanbaatar	23	7.3	5.5	4.7	4.8	6.7	7.3	7.4	21.6	6.7	15.5	7.3	8.2	5.4	14.0	2.3	5.1	4.9	2.2	6.8	5.1	8.6	6.6
Country average	24	7.2	5.6	4.6	5.3	6.9	7.5	7.4	22.2	7.0	12.7	7.3	7.3	5.4	11.9	2.7	5.4	5.3	3.1	7.2	5.6	8.1	6.8

UTILIZATION OF HOSPITAL BEDS, 2024

№	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	230.6	63.0	7.0	33.0	229.5	62.7	7.2	31.8	232.3	63.5	6.7	34.8
2	Bayan-Ulgii	237.5	64.9	6.9	34.2	259.7	71.0	7.1	36.6	181.7	49.6	6.5	28.0
3	Bayankhongor	251.7	68.8	6.9	36.2	255.5	69.8	7.1	36.0	244.0	66.7	6.7	36.6
4	Bulgan	286.1	78.2	7.1	40.2	315.9	86.3	7.7	41.1	255.7	69.9	6.5	39.3
5	Gobi-Altai	212.0	57.9	7.0	30.2	220.6	60.3	7.1	31.3	198.7	54.3	7.0	28.6
6	Gobi-Sumber	251.7	68.8	6.9	36.3	293.9	80.3	7.0	42.0	128.9	35.2	6.5	19.9
7	Darkhan-Uul	247.5	67.6	6.9	35.8	244.8	66.9	6.9	35.5	282.7	77.2	7.1	39.8
8	Dornogobi	251.1	68.6	7.0	35.7	242.8	66.3	7.0	34.7	264.7	72.3	7.1	37.3
9	Dornod	254.3	69.5	6.7	38.1	268.8	73.4	6.7	40.4	218.7	59.8	6.7	32.5
10	Dundgobi	233.2	63.7	7.3	32.0	262.1	71.6	7.6	34.5	182.4	49.8	6.6	27.6
11	Zavkhan	223.3	61.0	6.8	33.0	225.6	61.6	7.0	32.4	220.4	60.2	6.5	33.9
12	Orkhon	264.6	72.3	6.7	39.3	264.3	72.2	6.7	39.3	291.0	79.5	7.0	41.6
13	Uvurkhangai	234.7	64.1	6.9	34.1	229.3	62.6	7.1	32.4	243.2	66.4	6.6	36.7
14	Umnugobi	158.3	43.2	6.2	25.7	153.5	41.9	6.1	25.4	169.0	46.2	6.4	26.6
15	Sukhbaatar	266.0	72.7	7.8	34.1	290.6	79.4	8.1	35.8	218.1	59.6	7.1	30.7
16	Selenge	214.3	58.6	7.1	30.1	259.2	70.8	7.3	35.6	186.8	51.0	7.0	26.7
17	Tuv	219.5	60.0	7.2	30.5	237.4	64.9	7.6	31.1	201.9	55.2	6.7	29.9
18	Uvs	273.7	74.8	6.7	40.9	278.9	76.2	6.7	41.7	265.6	72.6	6.7	39.6
19	Khovd	256.9	70.2	7.6	34.0	250.8	68.5	7.8	32.2	273.7	74.8	7.0	39.0
20	Khuvsgul	190.9	52.2	6.6	28.8	198.7	54.3	6.7	29.8	176.8	48.3	6.6	26.9
21	Khentii	273.6	74.8	7.6	36.0	266.6	72.8	8.1	32.9	284.1	77.6	7.0	40.7
22	Aimag average	236.3	64.6	7.0	33.9	244.8	66.9	7.1	34.5	219.7	60.0	6.8	32.5
23	Ulaanbaatar	233.1	63.7	6.6	35.4	233.1	63.7	6.6	35.4	235.5	64.3	7.1	33.2
24	Country average	234.6	64.1	6.8	34.7	237.3	64.8	6.8	35.1	219.9	60.1	6.8	32.5

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS, BY SPECIALITIES, PER 10000 POPULATION, 2024

№	Aimag/city	By type																					
		Internal medicine	Surgery	Obstetric	Gynecology	Pediatrics	Infectious	Dermatology	Tuberculosis	Neurology	Psychiatry and narcology	Traumatology	Nephrology	Urology	Reanimation	Ophthalmology	Otolaryngology	Stamatology	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	27.2	2.9	6.2	2.7	9.4	3.7	0.0	0.7	2.5	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	63.6
2	Bayan-Ulgii	31.1	5.3	7.0	3.7	10.0	2.7	1.0	1.0	5.7	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.5	7.9	0.9	7.1	90.5
3	Bayankhongor	21.9	3.8	9.3	3.4	11.7	4.0	0.9	1.6	4.2	2.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	1.1	5.3	0.0	4.9	78.4
4	Bulgan	15.3	2.7	6.3	2.2	8.6	4.8	1.0	1.0	2.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.2	50.6
5	Gobi-Altai	27.5	5.1	8.2	4.2	12.3	6.3	1.2	1.4	4.4	1.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	7.9	2.1	1.8	88.9
6	Gobi-Sumber	29.1	7.7	4.4	5.5	14.3	6.6	2.2	1.6	9.9	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.5	2.7	0.0	1.1	2.2	1.1	3.3	96.5
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	19.2	5.2	5.9	3.5	12.3	4.3	0.1	1.5	8.4	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.4	1.7	2.5	77.1
9	Dornod	21.7	3.2	4.5	2.6	10.1	3.8	0.7	1.8	2.1	3.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.2	4.7	0.0	0.1	63.8
10	Dundgobi	25.1	3.0	8.7	3.0	13.0	5.6	0.4	1.1	2.2	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.5	1.9	1.1	75.8
11	Zavkhan	26.5	4.9	8.0	3.1	13.7	5.7	2.2	1.4	5.4	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	9.1	1.7	1.1	88.0
12	Orkhon	24.9	4.0	6.7	2.4	5.6	3.8	0.0	1.7	8.4	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	14.1	1.8	2.2	89.0
13	Uvurkhangai	23.2	4.2	5.0	4.4	14.1	3.5	0.5	0.5	1.9	1.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	14.5	1.0	0.9	79.6
14	Umnugobi	20.1	2.3	6.3	6.6	11.5	4.8	1.0	1.0	6.6	2.6	3.2	5.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	13.7	1.0	4.9	93.7
15	Sukhbaatar	19.5	3.2	4.8	6.2	12.9	5.1	0.6	1.8	3.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	5.4	0.8	9.8	80.3
16	Selenge	30.8	3.4	5.2	3.9	14.6	4.2	0.6	2.8	5.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	8.4	0.3	0.3	82.1
17	Tuv	20.0	2.1	6.7	3.6	12.8	5.6	1.1	1.6	5.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.9	0.3	0.3	66.5
18	Uvs	25.0	3.3	7.8	2.6	11.6	3.9	1.2	1.3	2.4	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	66.4
19	Khovd	20.5	4.6	6.4	4.1	12.2	4.5	2.0	1.4	7.1	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.1	8.3	1.4	13.7	93.3
20	Khuvsgul	24.3	3.9	3.8	2.9	11.5	3.2	0.5	0.9	3.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	3.4	0.0	15.6	76.7
21	Khentii	16.6	6.1	7.7	2.9	11.9	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	1.9	76.1
22	Aimag average	23.5	3.9	6.2	3.5	11.4	4.2	0.9	1.4	4.6	1.9	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	7.7	0.9	3.9	78.7
23	Ulaanbaatar	20.6	9.7	4.6	6.3	12.8	2.2	1.3	1.6	13.6	3.9	5.1	0.9	0.5	2.3	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.9	4.5	2.0	3.1	98.0
24	Country average	22.1	6.7	5.4	4.9	12.1	3.2	1.1	1.5	9.0	2.9	3.4	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.7	6.2	1.4	3.5	88.1

HEALTH FACILITIES BY LOCATION, 2024

№	Aimag/city	Department of team doctor	Family Health Center	Village Health Center	Soum Health Center			Rural General Hospital	Provincial General Hospital	District General Hospital	Provincial Public Health Center	District Public Health Center	Regional 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 Ed- ucation, 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	1	3	0	2	7	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	5	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	58	1	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	115
2	Bayan-Ulgii	0	4	1	4	4	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	60	6	125	4	0	0	0	4	129	
3	Bayankhongor	0	4	1	3	5	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	49	4	123	1	0	0	0	1	124	
4	Bulgan	0	2	1	2	7	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	36	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	67	
5	Gobi-Altai	0	3	2	4	5	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	23	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	37	2	98	0	1	0	0	1	99	
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	0	0	1	1	0	12	0	25	0	0	1	0	1	26	
7	Darkhan-Uul	0	5	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	68	0	161	0	1	0	0	1	162	
8	Dornogobi	0	4	0	2	8	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	45	1	109	3	1	0	1	0	5	114
9	Dornod	0	3	0	3	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	31	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	37	1	96	0	0	0	0	0	96	
10	Dundgobi	0	2	0	2	3	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	22	8	78	0	0	0	0	0	78	
11	Zavkhan	0	3	0	4	11	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	34	2	90	2	0	0	0	2	92	
12	Orkhon	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	52	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	75	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	161	
13	Uvurkhangai	1	4	0	4	3	10	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	29	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	77	1	150	0	0	0	0	0	150	
14	Umnugobi	0	3	0	3	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	28	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	58	1	118	3	0	0	0	3	121	
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	0	0	1	2	0	6	2	29	0	0	0	0	0	29	
16	Selenge	0	5	6	3	7	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	32	6	93	4	0	0	1	5	98	
17	Tuv	0	1	0	1	6	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	22	2	80	0	0	0	0	0	80	
18	Uvs	0	4	0	4	7	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	56	1	123	0	0	0	0	0	123	
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	0	0	1	6	0	53	3	110	4	0	0	0	4	114	
20	Khuvsgul	2	5	1	4	10	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	79	1	152	0	0	0	0	0	152	
21	Khentii	0	4	4	3	4	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	51	2	101	0	0	0	0	0	101	
22	Aimag average	4	76	16	53	113	141	6	16	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	508	103	47	0	0	0	0	21	82	0	967	44	2204	21	3	0	3	0	27	2231	
23	Ulaanbaatar	0	151	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	10	0	3	13	3	1	0	1080	126	44	4	0	2	1	60	0	1150	9	2665	6	8	3	1	0	18	2683		
24	Country average	4	227	20	53	113	141	6	16	4	0	10	5	3	14	3	1	1	0	1588	229	91	4	0	2	22	142	0	2117	53	4869	27	11	3	4	0	45	4914	

PATHOLOGIC ANATOMY DIFFERENCE IN DIAGNOSIS, 2024

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	70	23	32.8%	1	4.0%
2	Bayan-Ulgii	44	11	25.0%	6	55.0%
3	Bayankhongor	66	26	39.3%	8	31.0%
4	Bulgan	35	11	31.4%	0	0.0%
5	Gobi-Altai	36	17	47.2%	2	12.0%
6	Gobi-Sumber	37	2	5.4%	0	0.0%
7	Darkhan-Uul	213	37	17.3%	5	14.0%
8	Dornogobi	75	30	40.0%	4	13.0%
9	Dornod	89	27	30.3%	2	7.0%
10	Dundgobi	39	11	28.2%	2	18.2%
11	Zavkhan	34	10	29.4%	5	50.0%
12	Orkhon	130	68	52.3%	7	10.9%
13	Uvurkhangai	76	22	28.9%	1	5.0%
14	Umnugobi	50	17	34.0%	1	6.0%
15	Sukhbaatar	40	18	45.0%	5	28.0%
16	Selenge	42	18	42.8%	0	0.0%
17	Tuv	91	25	27.4%	1	4.0%
18	Uvs	58	24	41.3%	5	21.0%
19	Khovd	43	21	48.8%	0	0.0%
20	Khuvsgul	112	38	33.9%	5	13.9%
21	Khentii	60	24	40.0%	3	13.0%
22	Aimag average	1440	480	33.3%	63	13.0%
23	Ulaanbaatar	3589	964	26.8%	43	4.4%
24	Country average	5029	1444	28.7%	106	7.3%

POST OPERATIONAL COMPLICATIONS AND DEATHS, 2024

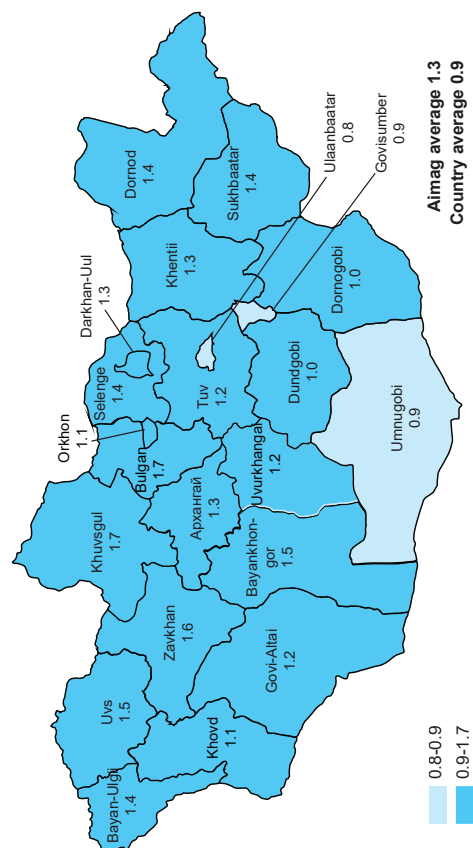
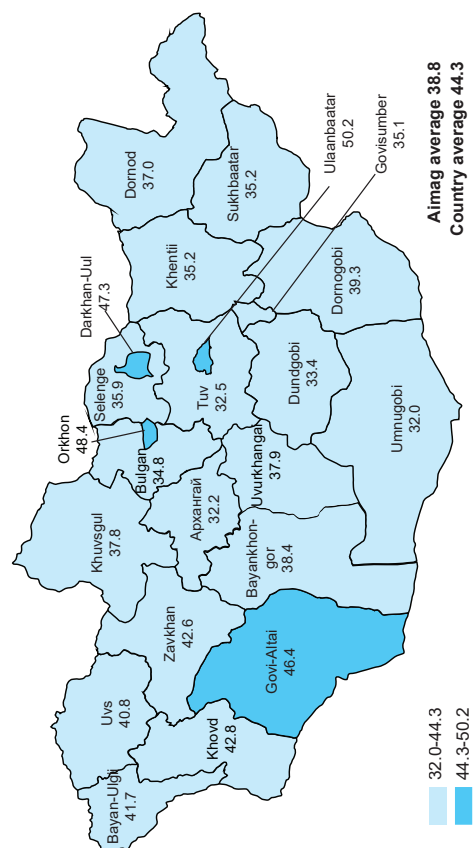
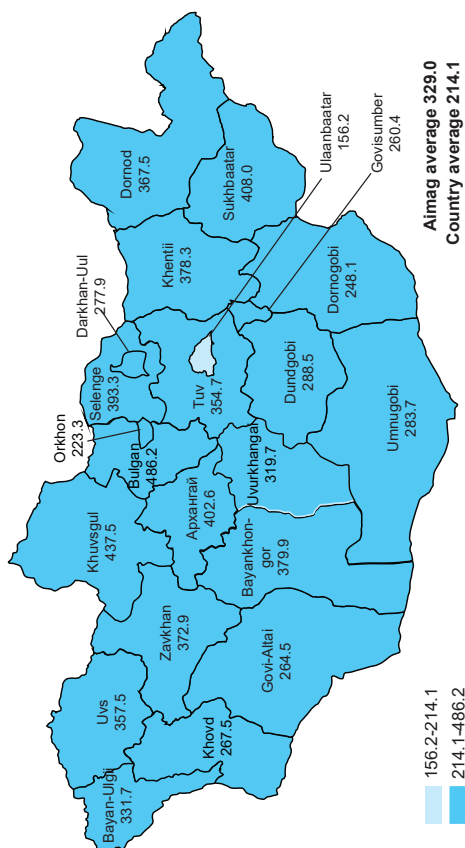
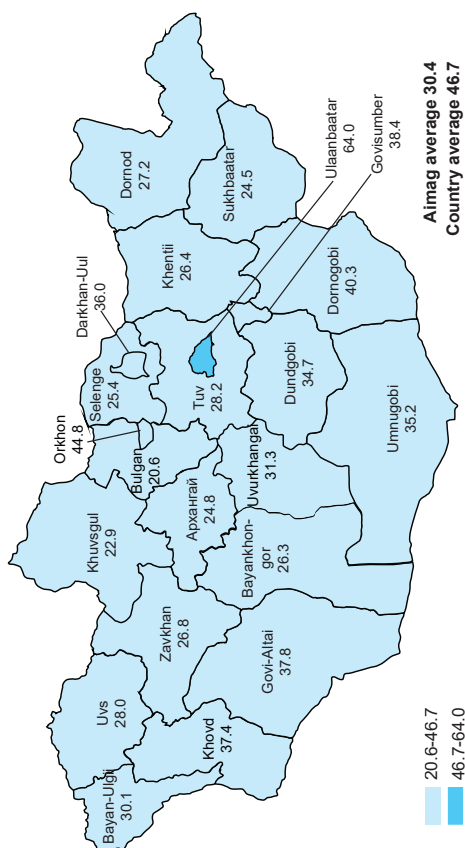
No	Aimags/city	Number of surgery	Percentage of complications	Percentage of deaths
A	B	1	2	3
1	Arkhangai	1283	0.0	0.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2957	0.0	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	2187	0.0	0.0
4	Bulgan	908	0.9	0.0
5	Gobi-Altai	1493	0.1	0.4
6	Gobi-Sumber	500	0.6	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	3585	0.0	0.0
8	Dornogobi	2308	0.0	0.0
9	Dornod	2979	0.1	0.0
10	Dundgobi	979	0.7	0.1
11	Zavkhan	1320	0.0	0.0
12	Orkhon	5071	0.2	0.1
13	Uvurkhangai	3372	0.2	0.0
14	Umnugobi	1962	0.0	0.0
15	Sukhbaatar	1155	0.0	0.1
16	Selenge	1476	0.0	0.0
17	Tuv	1522	0.0	0.0
18	Uvs	1666	0.2	0.0
19	Khovd	2323	0.0	0.0
20	Khuvsgul	2059	0.0	0.1
21	Khentii	2076	0.2	0.4
22	Aimag average	43181	0.1	0.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	169840	0.2	0.3
24	Country average	213021	0.2	0.2

INPATIENT MORBIDITY PER 10000 POPULATION, 2024

No	Aimag/city	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	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	Factors influencing health status and access to health care / Z00-Z99 /	XXII. Preliminary classification of new diseases of unknown cause / U00-U49/	XXIII. Disease diagnosed with traditional medicine / T/M/
A	B																									
1	Arkhangai	2088.2	59.3	48.4	21.7	46.5	50.2	106.4	2.5	3.3	358.0	354.7	213.1	213.1	34.5	166.7	256.9	237.9	10.7	3.2	0.0	60.3	0.0	0.0	54.0	
2	Bayan-Ulgii	3093.5	40.5	67.0	47.9	38.8	33.7	201.2	20.9	21.9	645.2	390.0	313.8	313.8	68.8	279.6	258.9	408.3	2.5	21.7	2.6	67.7	10.7	0.3	151.6	
3	Bayankhongor	2829.3	48.2	62.8	8.4	59.5	92.5	239.1	47.0	8.7	450.2	394.2	278.0	278.0	103.6	138.2	352.9	299.5	15.6	3.7	0.0	59.0	0.0	0.0	168.1	
4	Bulgan	2024.1	70.3	59.2	9.3	47.1	57.1	83.6	0.2	1.5	462.8	345.2	136.7	136.7	60.9	58.9	252.8	186.3	11.1	0.7	0.0	76.5	7.8	0.0	96.2	
5	Gobi-Altai	2685.6	126.4	77.4	7.4	9.1	58.5	55.8	161.7	15.2	14.9	392.9	316.2	247.3	144.4	78.2	302.6	270.6	68.4	4.4	0.0	130.6	0.0	1.2	209.8	
6	Gobi-Sumber	3494.7	229.3	37.8	7.1	69.1	96.5	127.3	1.1	0.5	354.4	952.8	322.5	322.5	175.0	479.4	142.6	379.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
7	Darkhan-Uul	2890.8	103.1	72.8	10.0	71.9	159.1	208.9	5.6	9.7	378.5	425.1	259.2	259.2	75.5	270.8	174.3	259.6	28.8	2.3	1.2	98.7	15.1	0.1	260.4	
8	Dornogobi	2738.4	78.0	68.1	8.0	42.5	39.1	279.4	15.2	3.8	306.7	601.6	230.6	230.6	88.7	111.9	149.8	298.8	35.3	2.1	1.3	116.1	7.7	0.0	254.0	
9	Dornod	2421.0	79.7	71.2	8.8	162.4	94.3	71.6	23.4	3.5	174.4	447.8	326.3	326.3	102.7	80.3	162.3	277.3	16.4	5.7	0.0	97.8	13.8	0.4	200.5	
10	Dundgobi	2418.2	15.6	34.4	11.9	43.1	47.0	115.9	6.3	10.6	284.5	562.6	242.0	242.0	58.3	129.8	217.7	247.6	12.3	0.4	0.0	93.6	3.5	0.0	281.0	
11	Zavkhan	2909.1	121.5	59.6	9.6	47.5	77.7	408.4	3.8	6.7	423.9	388.7	301.3	301.3	131.6	183.1	389.5	248.3	14.1	3.4	1.3	61.6	0.0	1.5	26.1	
12	Orkhon	3488.3	77.3	69.9	7.7	86.1	113.7	149.4	14.2	15.5	633.9	473.8	378.7	378.7	34.8	258.8	164.0	289.0	38.8	0.4	0.0	115.7	19.0	0.0	547.7	
13	Uvurkhangai	2705.4	49.4	87.0	9.8	29.4	52.6	148.5	9.4	8.1	412.7	462.7	317.8	317.8	87.0	92.6	264.7	261.4	34.7	2.8	2.3	109.8	0.0	0.2	262.6	
14	Umnugobi	2398.2	55.5	39.6	15.2	51.8	33.8	137.1	14.6	2.6	219.2	391.1	213.7	213.7	76.4	341.1	168.5	294.4	81.2	1.5	0.0	83.7	3.6	0.1	173.5	
15	Sukhbaatar	2727.5	146.4	53.4	9.7	42.5	101.7	308.3	3.0	2.0	326.3	588.3	187.4	187.4	83.7	275.0	183.4	277.3	4.7	3.0	0.9	127.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	
16	Selenge	2464.2	49.9	59.5	13.9	94.2	48.5	145.2	0.2	2.5	361.4	592.3	168.6	168.6	56.3	98.4	228.2	252.2	12.8	0.9	0.0	48.6	0.0	0.1	230.4	
17	Tuv	2019.4	65.2	35.1	3.4	39.6	56.6	126.5	1.9	2.8	311.3	459.8	131.8	131.8	84.8	109.8	237.3	184.0	7.5	1.9	0.0	45.2	5.9	0.0	109.1	
18	Uvs	2702.7	89.9	65.5	12.5	37.8	43.6	221.5	5.4	2.4	445.4	553.3	292.3	292.3	73.6	99.4	338.5	311.1	16.6	5.9	0.0	83.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	
19	Khovd	3161.8	86.5	72.9	11.0	39.4	76.8	233.6	8.7	13.6	502.4	592.3	359.7	359.7	117.6	388.7	184.9	286.7	48.7	4.4	1.8	121.4	10.7	0.0	0.1	
20	Khuvsgul	2202.2	57.2	59.9	11.0	34.5	51.2	98.8	1.5	5.8	503.9	395.3	197.5	197.5	34.4	99.2	267.8	211.8	16.6	2.4	0.2	75.7	0.3	0.0	77.2	
21	Khentii	2736.9	115.1	79.7	4.8	42.4	89.5	395.5	0.5	8.5	306.2	560.8	247.6	247.6	87.3	292.9	165.1	247.3	10.9	1.5	0.0	73.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	
22	Aimag average	2656.5	76.1	62.9	12.7	56.1	69.6	186.4	9.9	7.6	407.7	467.7	256.2	256.2	78.1	182.4	235.1	269.8	23.8	3.8	0.6	85.9	5.5	0.4	158.1	
23	Ulaanbaatar	3447.9	72.4	208.8	11.6	67.9	110.4	185.8	73.3	13.8	397.9	537.8	410.4	410.4	72.3	237.9	227.0	397.4	40.4	18.2	4.0	187.8	21.7	0.0	151.1	
24	Country average	3040.6	74.3	133.7	12.2	61.8	89.4	186.1	40.7	10.6	403.0	501.7	331.0	331.0	75.3	209.3	231.2	331.7	31.8	10.8	2.3	135.3	13.4	0.2	154.7	

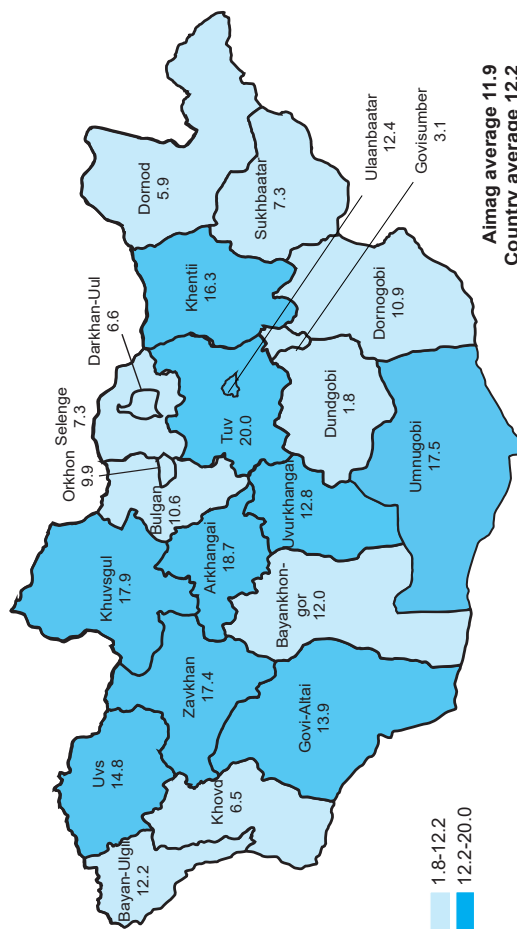
OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY (PER 10 000 POPULATION), 2024

№	Aimags and city	Total	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 /T/M/
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	10824.2	91.3	73.9	36.9	309.6	156.0	457.1	430.3	363.2	1394.8	2432.1	1984.0	400.1	474.0	1160.5	98.8	23.9	27.4	0.0	708.6	0.3	201.3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	11249.9	52.0	115.0	139.7	375.8	34.4	681.0	466.9	503.0	1490.4	1701.4	2710.4	478.8	646.6	1226.1	106.0	10.4	62.5	19.5	210.9	0.6	218.6
3	Bayankhongor	10300.6	141.3	109.3	25.9	261.3	126.2	577.1	559.8	200.2	1324.6	2268.1	1753.4	353.6	470.7	1256.7	55.8	55.0	89.6	4.3	329.4	0.9	337.4
4	Bulgan	16681.3	60.5	170.7	29.4	314.2	248.2	451.0	376.9	128.1	4748.6	3050.1	3946.4	482.6	334.4	1511.5	10.1	26.4	11.8	0.8	305.1	0.0	474.8
5	Gobi-Altai	10895.4	108.9	185.0	27.7	369.8	179.4	466.6	579.1	261.5	1360.2	1774.6	2537.8	431.6	277.6	1245.4	120.2	38.7	46.0	4.7	811.2	3.5	66.0
6	Gobi-Sumber	3199.0	98.7	45.0	3.3	29.6	69.7	89.4	264.9	86.1	374.1	593.0	460.8	287.4	180.5	308.3	9.3	14.3	1.6	0.0	283.0	0.0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	8570.8	118.5	97.7	20.9	189.7	146.2	266.6	857.5	337.9	785.8	2667.1	1296.8	660.9	186.3	554.7	6.3	4.3	21.7	0.2	313.7	1.5	36.7
8	Domogobi	16129.1	139.5	53.1	16.9	335.2	99.7	1053.5	617.9	499.1	1739.0	4115.4	3732.8	905.4	892.9	1271.8	30.4	110.3	43.7	4.9	422.2	1.1	44.2
9	Domod	11416.2	258.6	24.4	47.1	293.4	158.4	361.0	762.0	468.5	784.4	2496.3	2987.3	810.5	629.4	988.4	107.3	10.6	41.5	1.1	157.2	3.8	29.8
10	Dundgobi	10760.4	64.8	45.7	20.8	329.3	159.0	604.9	142.6	377.6	1100.6	2091.9	2462.2	492.4	601.4	1321.8	67.8	18.4	26.4	0.0	709.3	0.0	123.5
11	Zavkhan	15147.9	58.1	82.1	24.6	449.7	234.9	1282.3	808.2	231.4	2461.2	2160.8	3638.0	516.9	509.2	1678.8	103.4	18.2	162.0	1.0	504.7	0.3	222.2
12	Orkhon	6228.3	72.7	147.1	14.3	63.0	54.0	242.9	454.2	148.4	612.5	1363.8	1385.0	410.8	398.0	711.8	8.1	1.6	0.4	0.0	136.7	0.0	3.0
13	Uvurkhangai	4162.1	69.4	76.7	7.4	89.0	34.0	270.8	155.4	106.1	663.3	645.4	653.6	288.3	167.9	482.3	15.3	10.6	13.3	3.2	307.5	0.8	101.7
14	Umnugobi	13220.6	189.7	105.6	43.6	309.5	58.6	648.2	692.9	358.4	986.5	3572.5	2967.8	674.0	552.9	1077.1	183.6	82.4	26.7	0.0	235.0	3.5	452.1
15	Sukhbaatar	7104.5	93.3	42.8	19.1	118.8	100.8	279.1	149.3	134.2	767.5	3155.1	1095.1	410.7	216.3	338.0	0.2	5.9	25.1	0.8	152.5	0.0	0.0
16	Selenge	8548.4	48.6	42.6	14.6	454.6	97.4	533.3	639.3	305.0	1170.9	1593.3	1295.7	468.1	245.0	692.6	43.2	23.6	5.1	0.0	454.9	1.1	419.4
17	Tuv	14249.1	122.5	72.1	23.2	305.2	285.5	769.8	885.7	266.7	2678.7	3379.6	2077.1	524.9	879.2	1175.9	105.7	20.4	20.6	0.0	435.8	2.4	218.2
18	Uvs	9461.5	57.1	67.8	26.6	345.2	104.1	675.3	251.0	353.8	1604.5	2151.4	1681.8	563.8	347.7	951.0	7.9	18.9	109.2	10.5	128.5	5.4	0.0
19	Khovd	13377.1	76.1	186.9	70.9	446.9	163.9	583.9	602.2	559.9	1717.3	1972.3	3338.8	601.7	744.1	1455.6	299.3	35.2	132.7	10.5	379.1	0.0	0.0
20	Khuvsgul	7811.2	104.1	84.1	35.0	175.6	41.2	549.1	459.6	189.8	1399.8	1335.6	2015.0	295.4	319.2	627.1	22.1	14.3	34.2	7.8	102.1	0.0	0.0
21	Khentii	11990.7	55.9	117.6	31.4	244.6	204.0	730.4	440.5	365.9	1831.8	3162.0	1716.1	661.6	1000.8	1122.0	9.5	8.5	46.2	14.8	226.3	0.8	0.0
22	Aimag average	10412.2	98.4	93.8	34.6	277.4	124.3	553.4	520.7	302.8	1448.6	2229.6	2141.7	506.5	478.7	989.7	67.4	24.8	45.4	4.5	327.9	1.2	140.8
23	Ulaanbaatar	11481.1	140.4	322.4	75.5	474.8	113.2	669.2	531.1	267.8	1226.6	1445.0	1870.3	691.6	597.6	1194.2	206.8	70.1	118.7	21.9	1342.2	0.0	101.5
24	Country average	10930.9	118.8	204.7	54.4	373.2	118.9	609.6	525.7	285.8	1340.9	1848.9	2010.0	596.3	536.4	1088.9	135.0	46.8	81.0	12.9	820.1	0.7	121.7

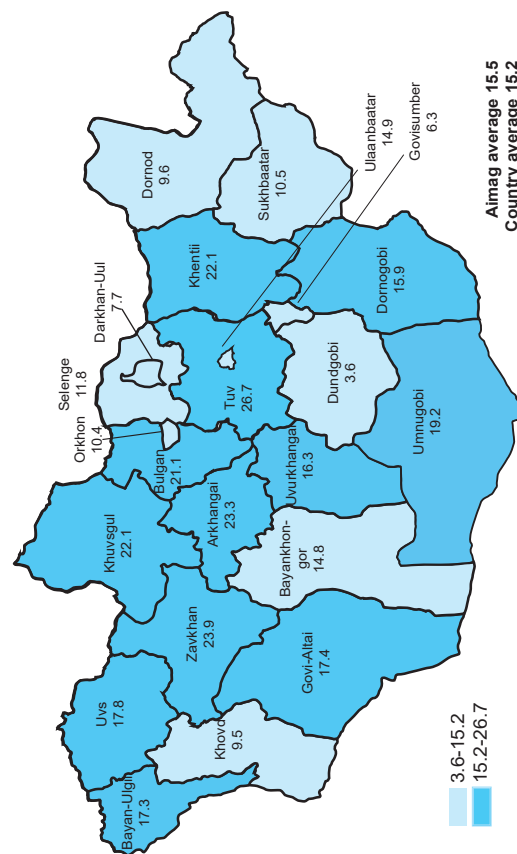


QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

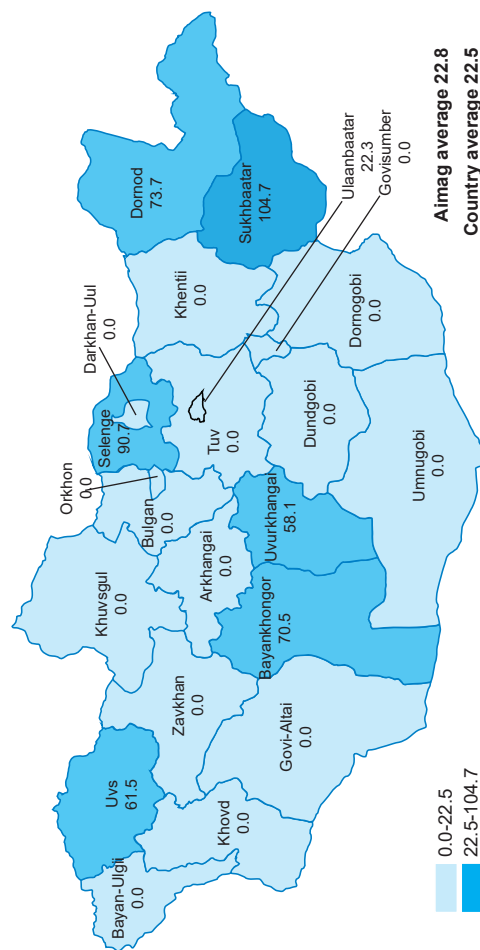
Infant mortality rate per 1 000 live births



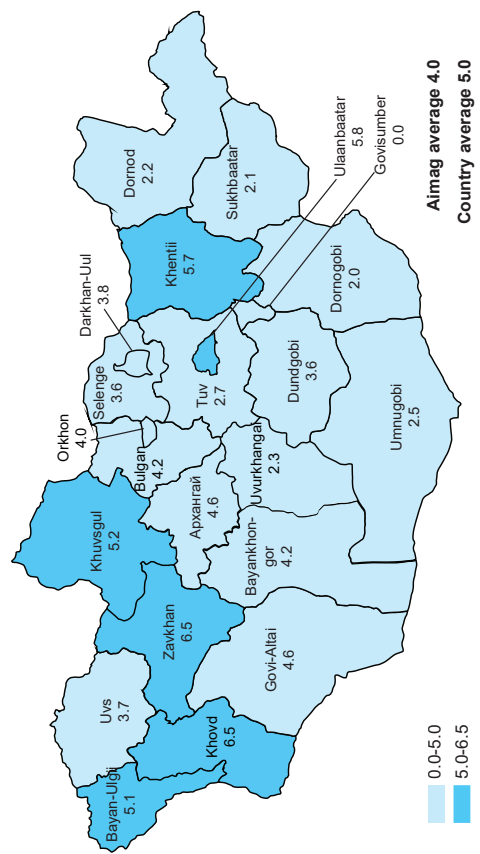
Under five mortality rate per 1 000 live births



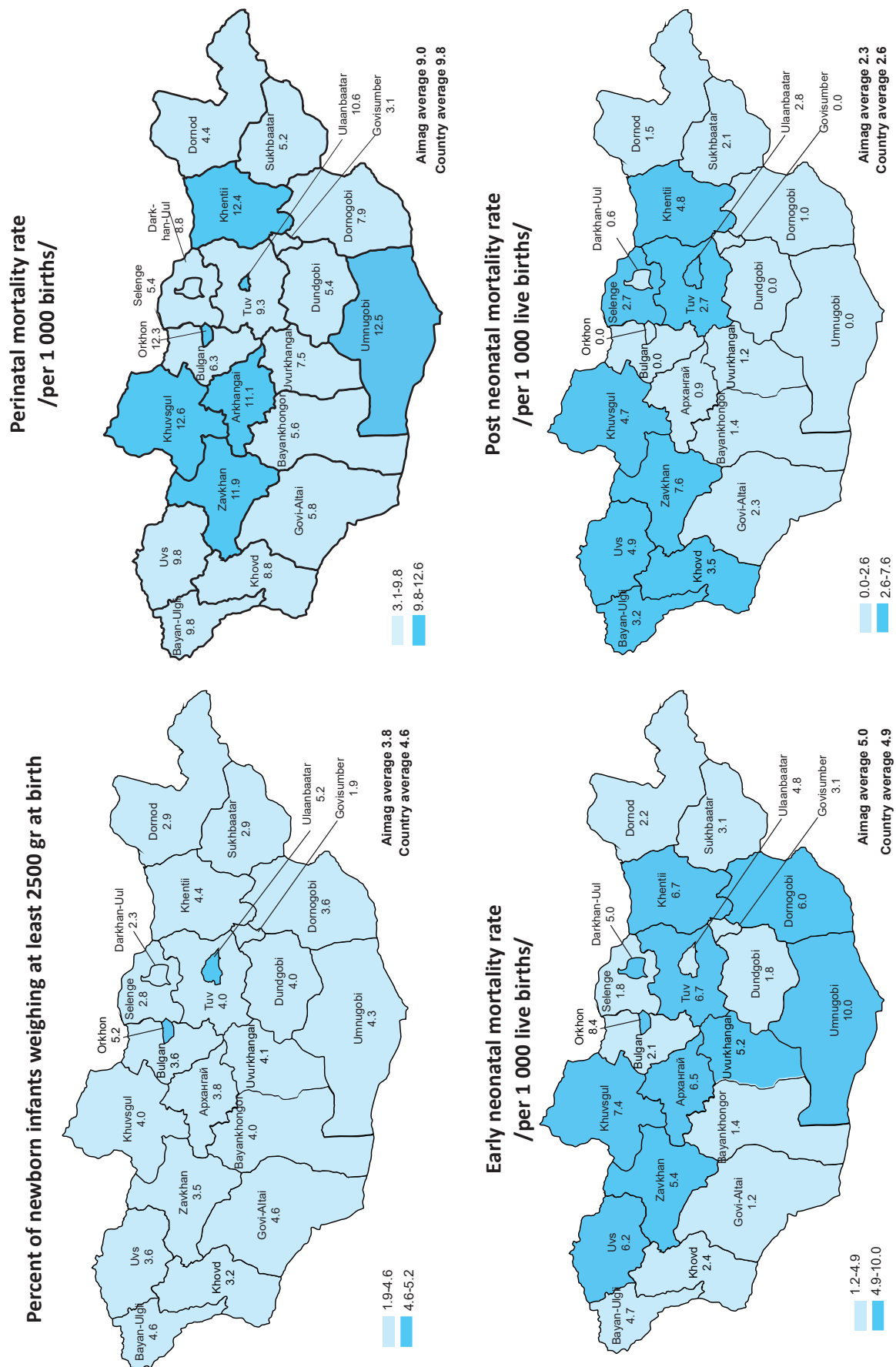
Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births



Still births rate / per 1 000 births/

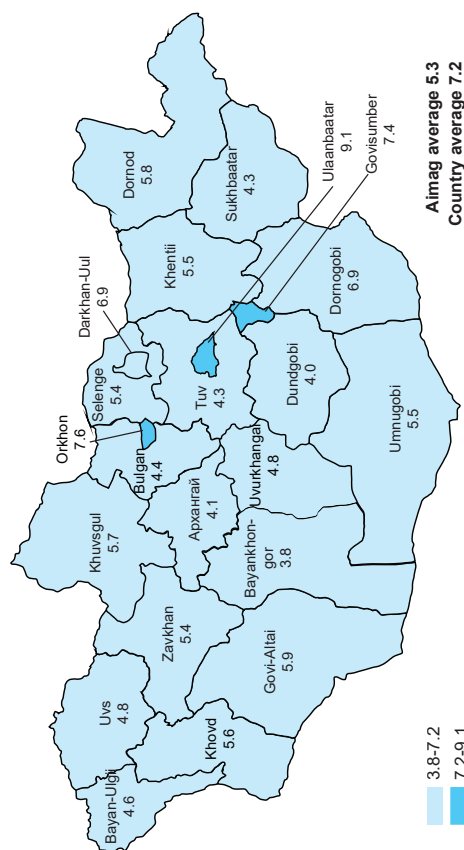


QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

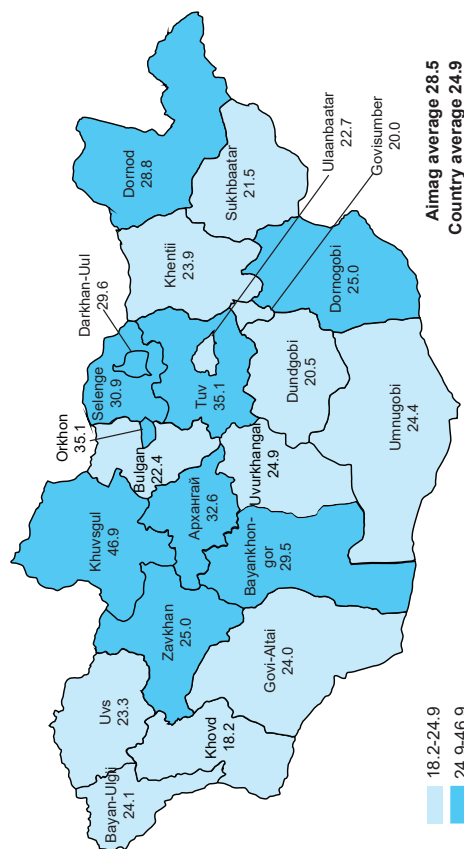


QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

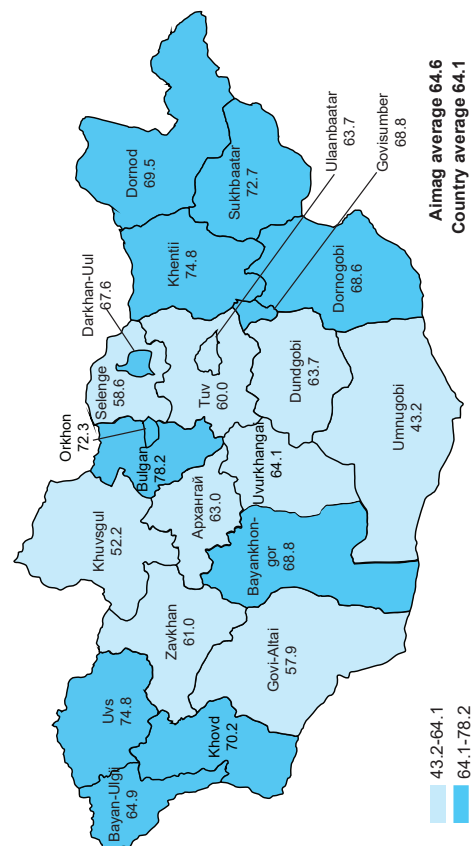
Average outpatient visits per person per year



Percentage of preventive medical check-up

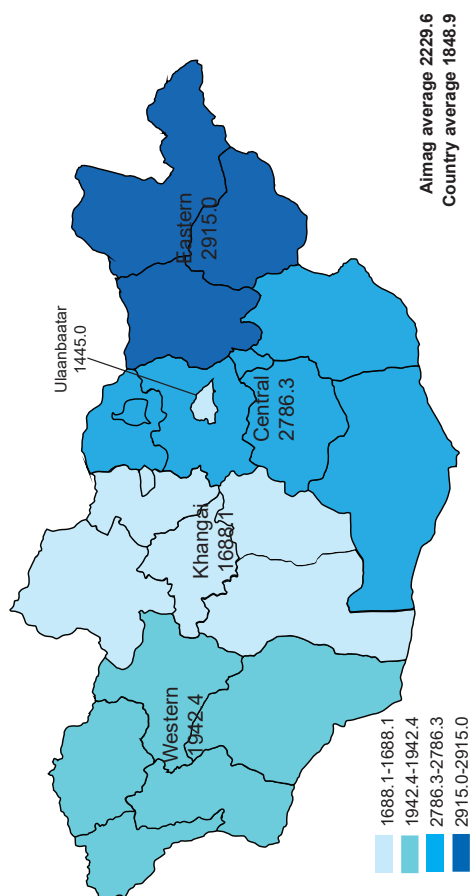


Percentage of bed fund

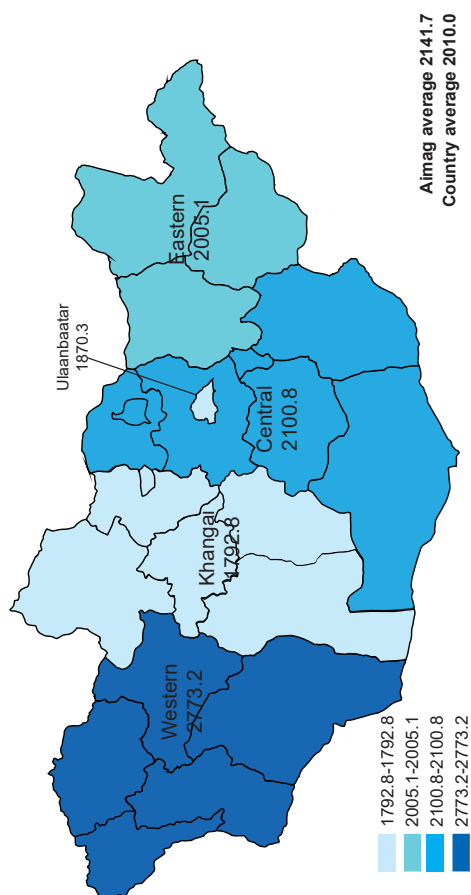


LEADING CAUSES OF THE MORBIDITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION

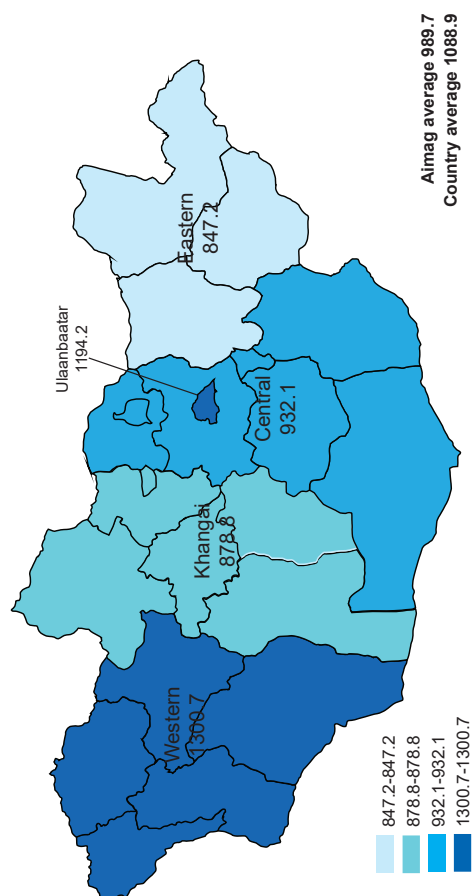
Diseases of the respiratory system



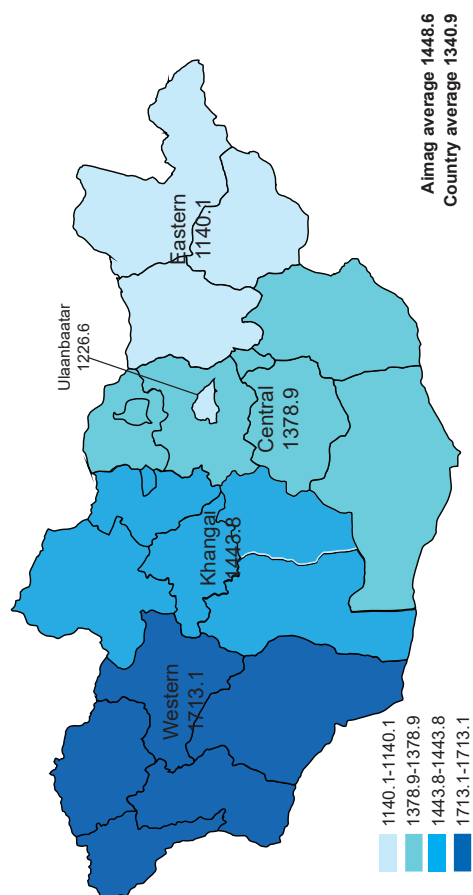
Diseases of the digestive system



Diseases of the genito-urinary system

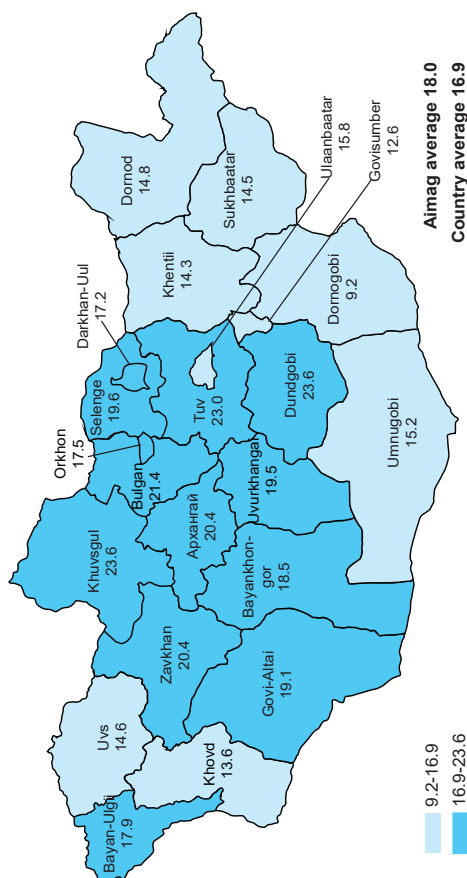


Diseases of the circulatory system

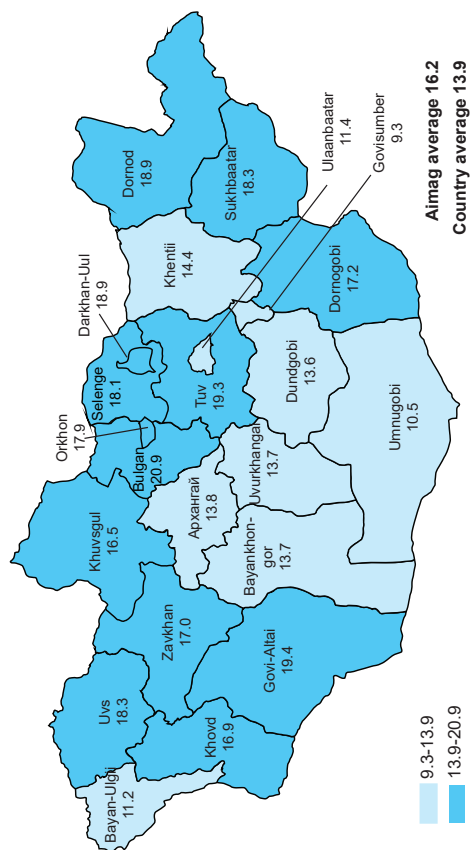


LEADING CAUSES OF THE MORTALITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION

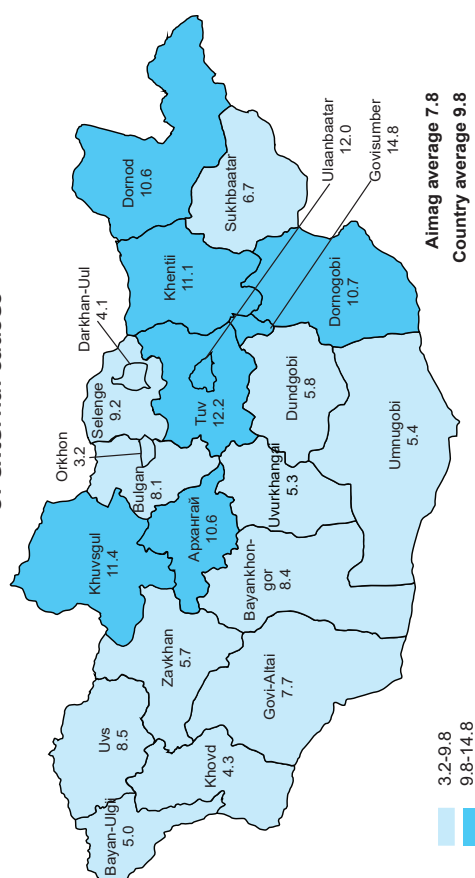
Deaths of the circulatory system



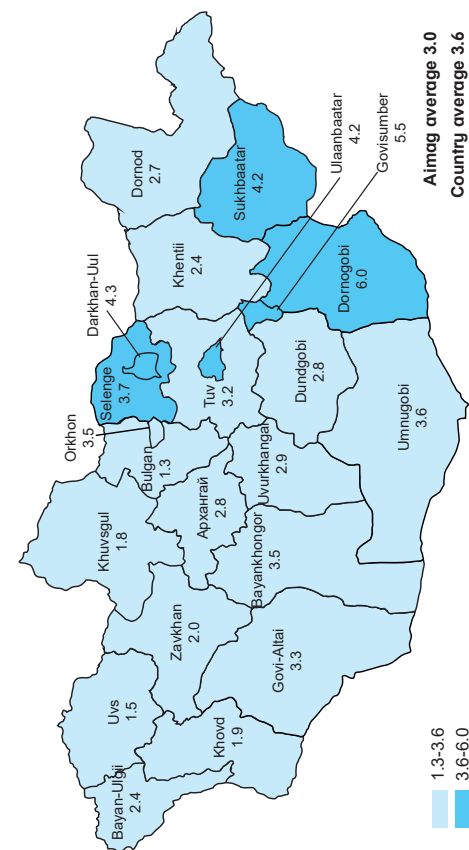
Deaths of the Neoplasm



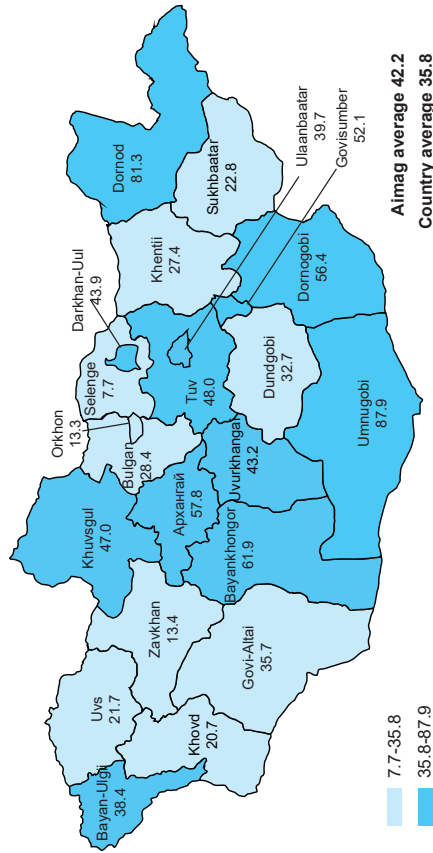
Deaths injury-poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes



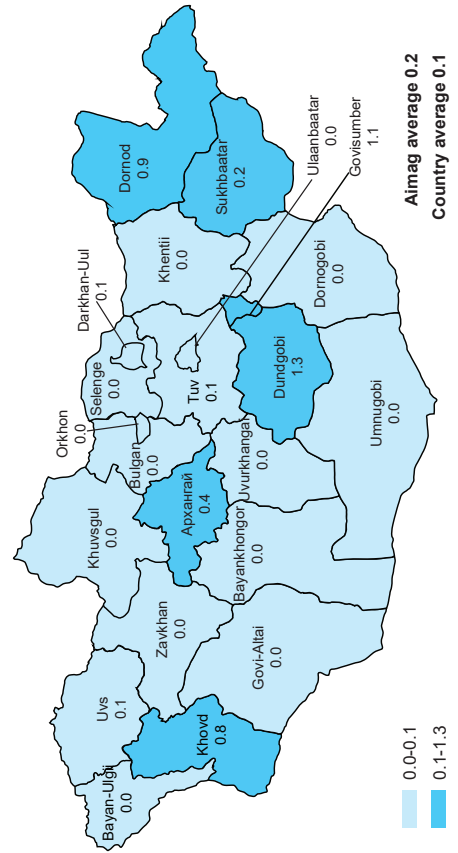
Deaths of the digestive system



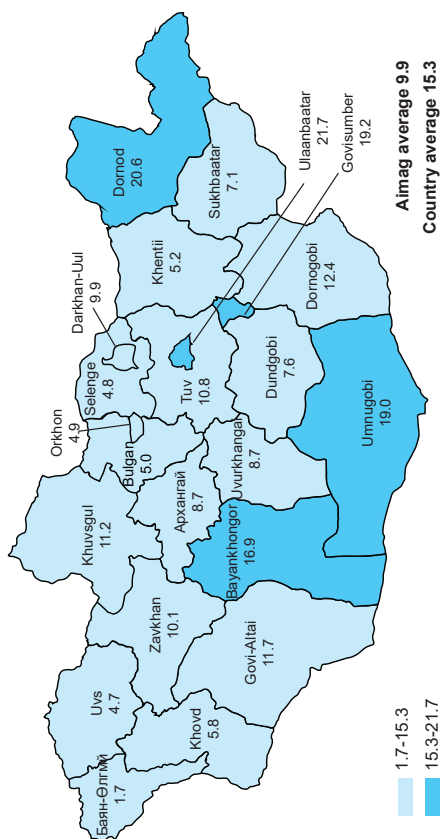
Incidence of Varicella



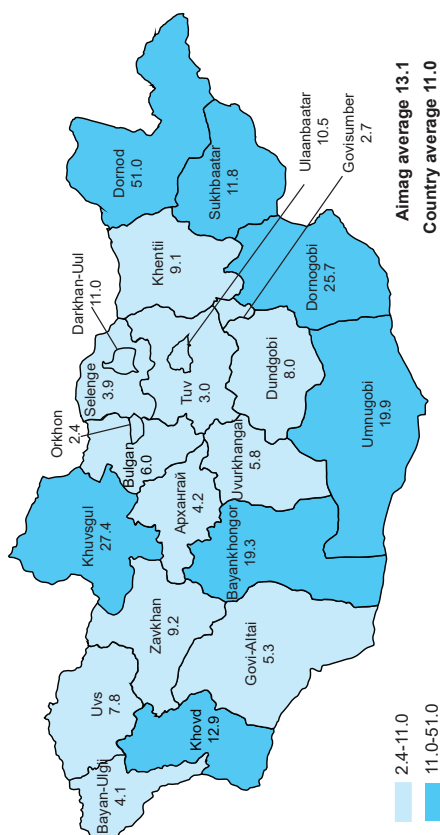
Incidence of Brucellosis



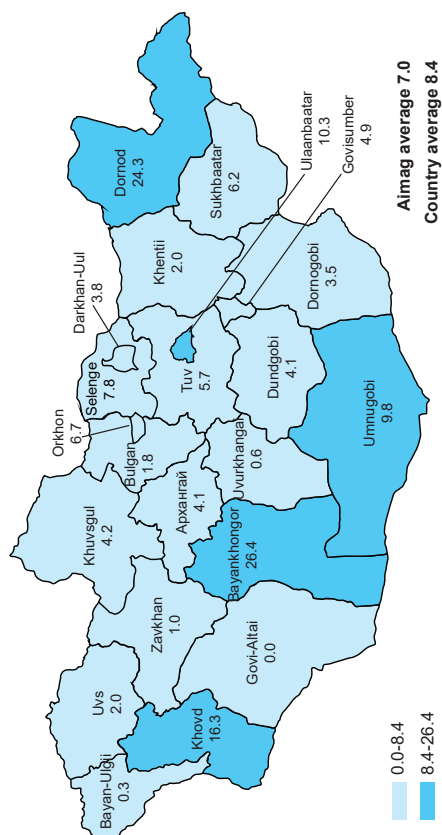
Incidence of Syphilis



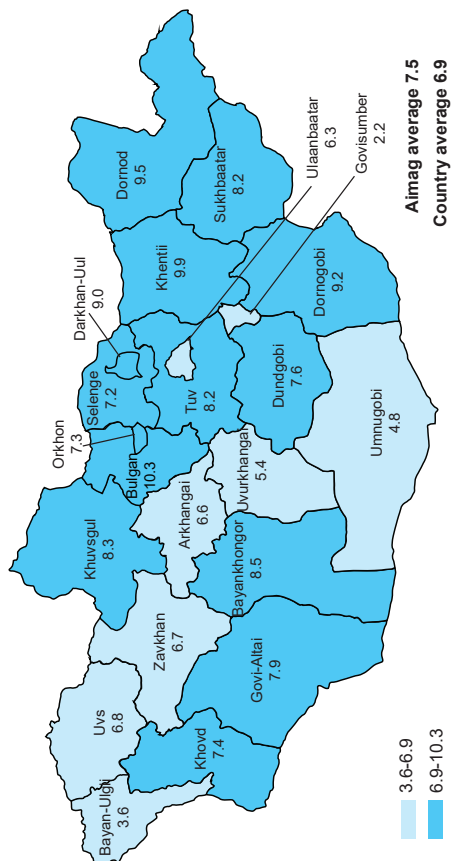
Incidence of Gonococcal infection



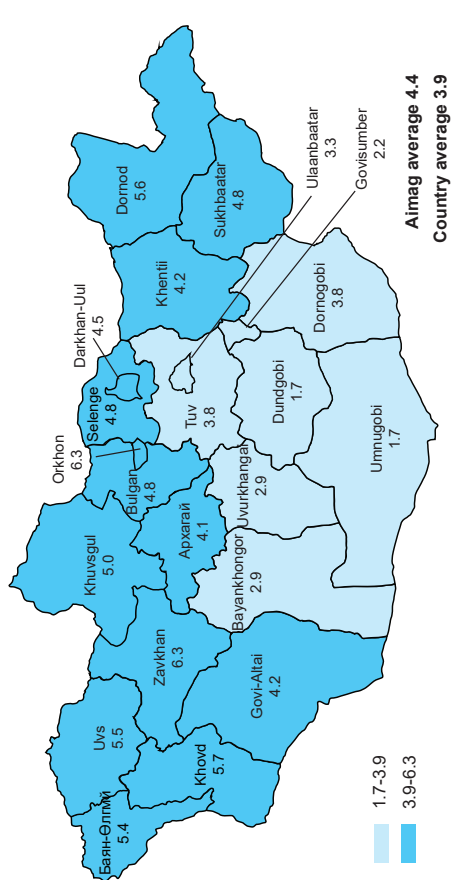
Incidence of Trichomoniasis



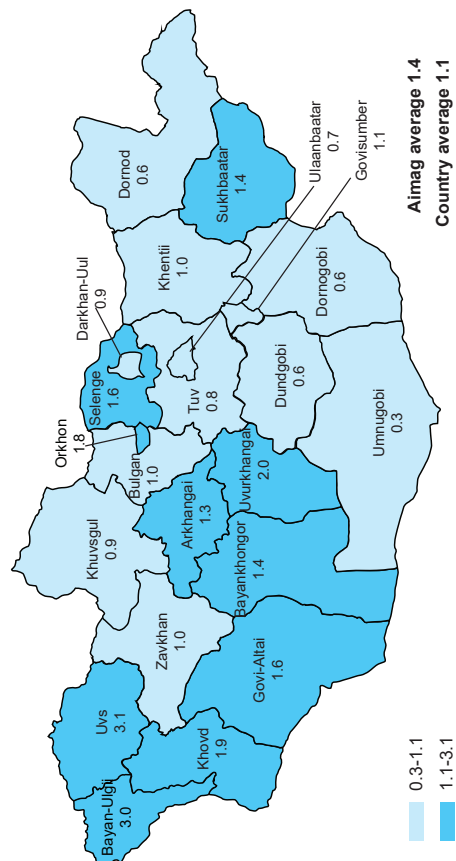
Incidence of Liver cancer



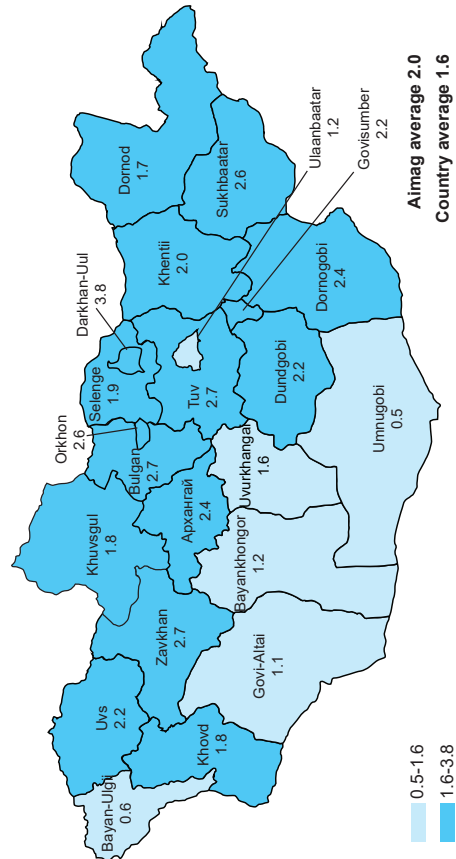
Incidence of Stomach cancer



Incidence of Oesophagus cancer



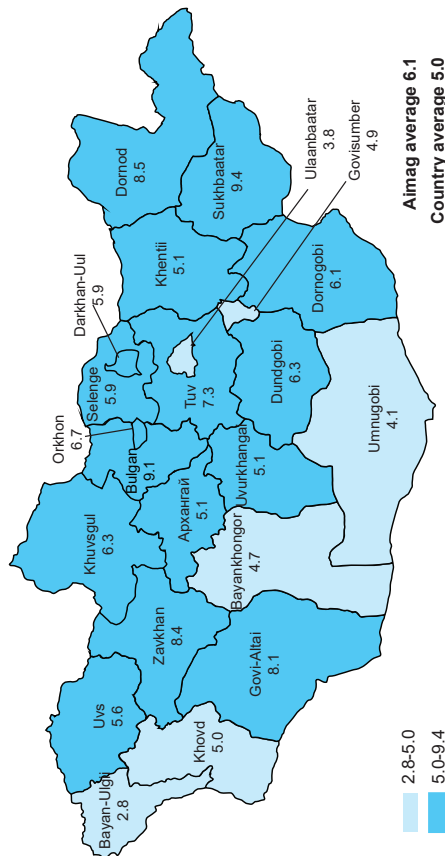
Incidence of Lung cancer



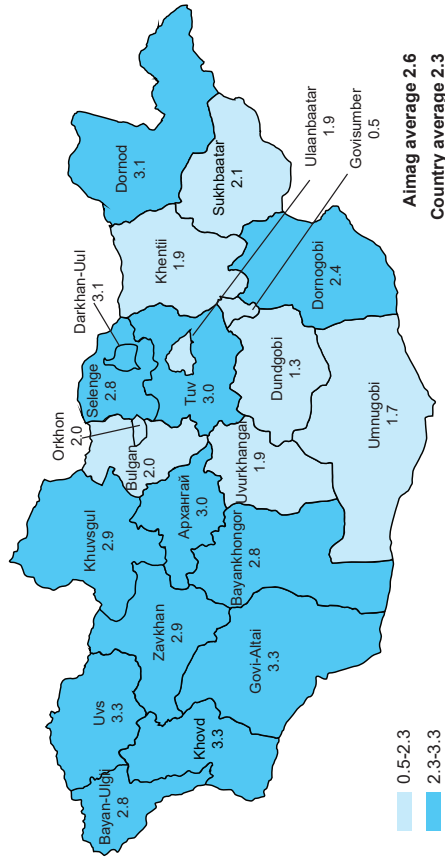
***Source: National Center for Cancer, 2024 report.**

DEATHS OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, PER 10 000 POPUALTION

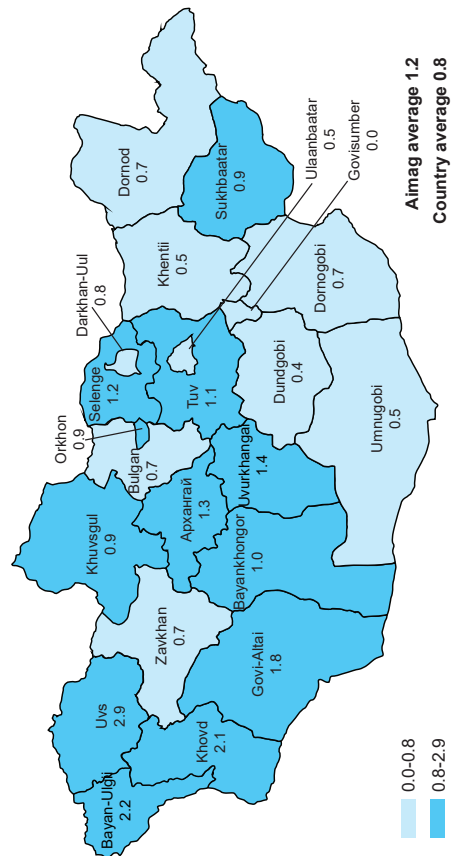
Deaths of Liver cancer



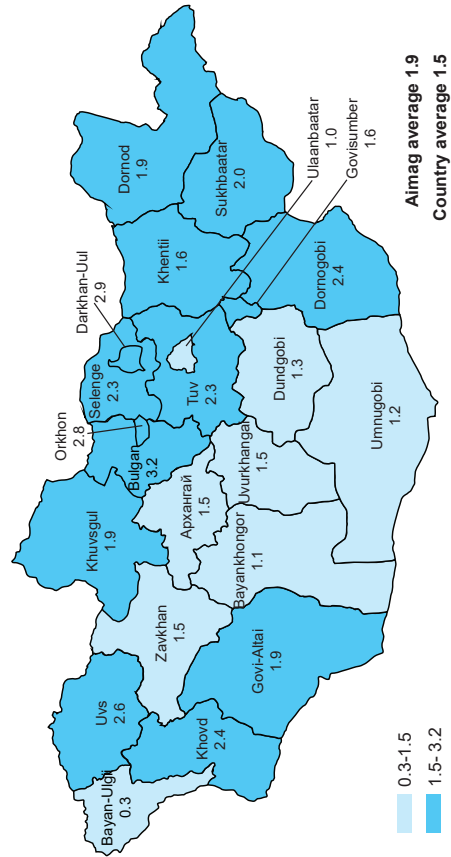
Deaths of Stomach cancer



Deaths of Oesophagus cancer



Death of Lungs cancer



*Source: National Center for Cancer, 2024 report.