

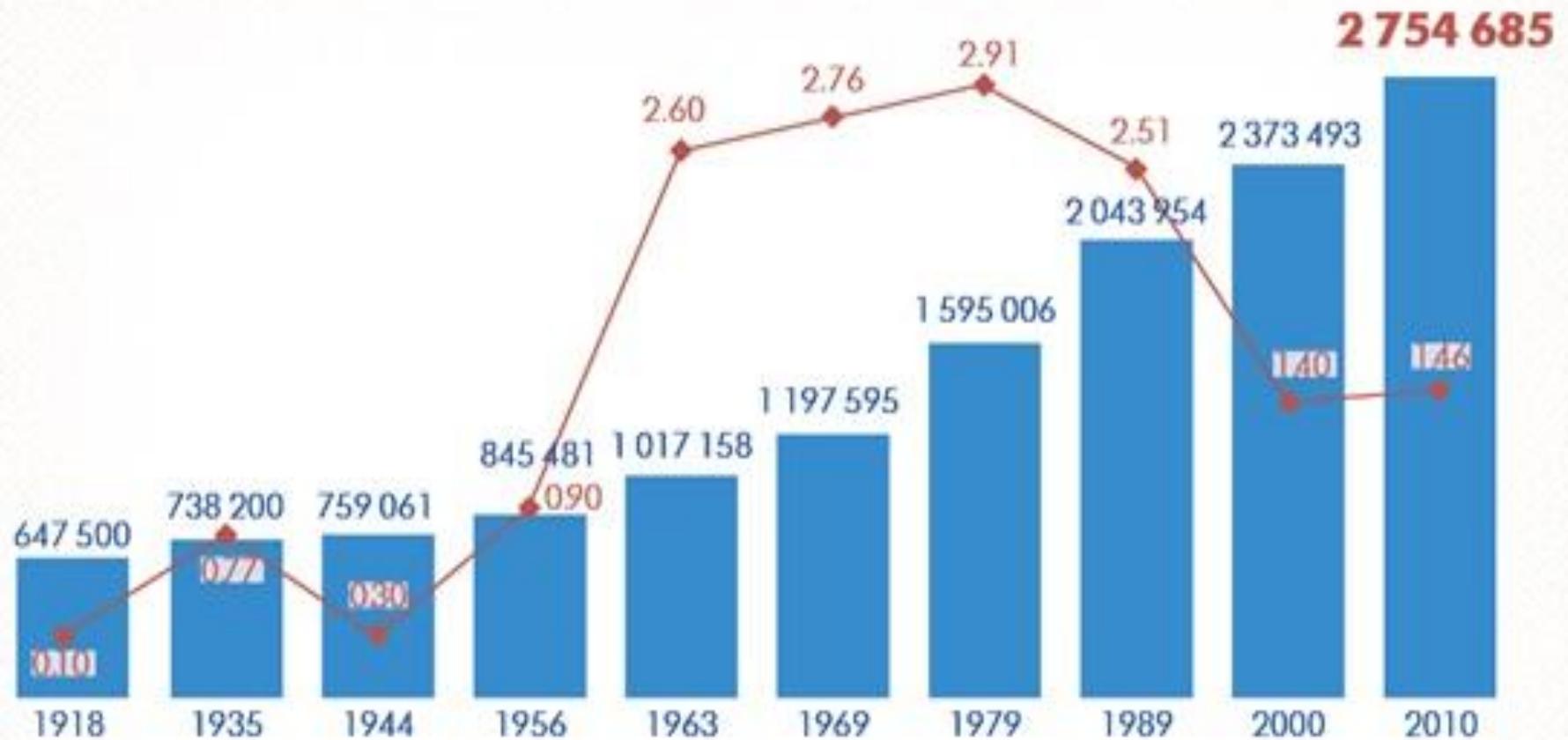


Mongolia 2010 Population Census: Main Findings

Ochirsukh Ya

Ochir Consulting Ltd 20Nov11

Mongolia Population: Size and Annual Growth Rates (in %)



Annual Growth Rate (%)

647 500

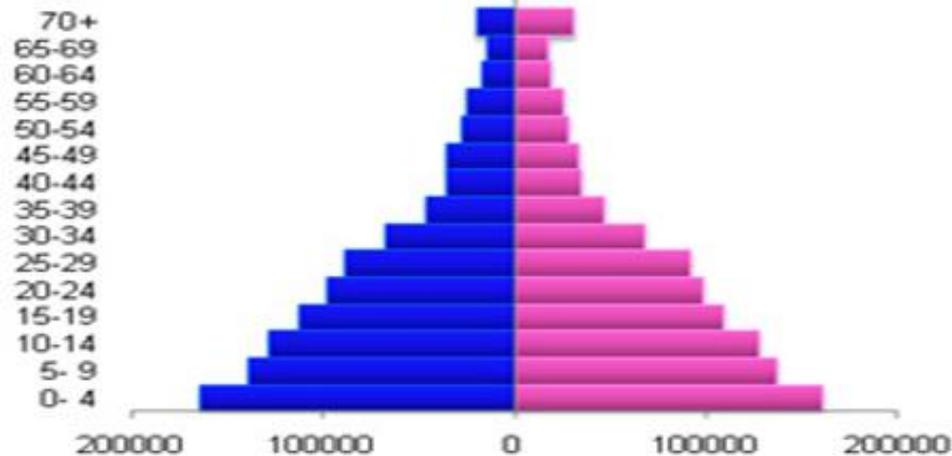
Population size

Population Pyramids 1989, 2000, 2010 census & projections for 2020 (male-blue, female-red)

1989

Male

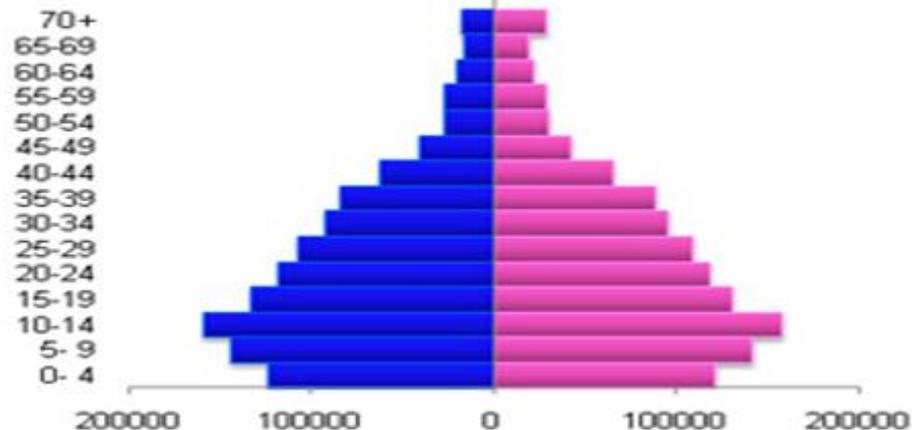
Female



2000

Male

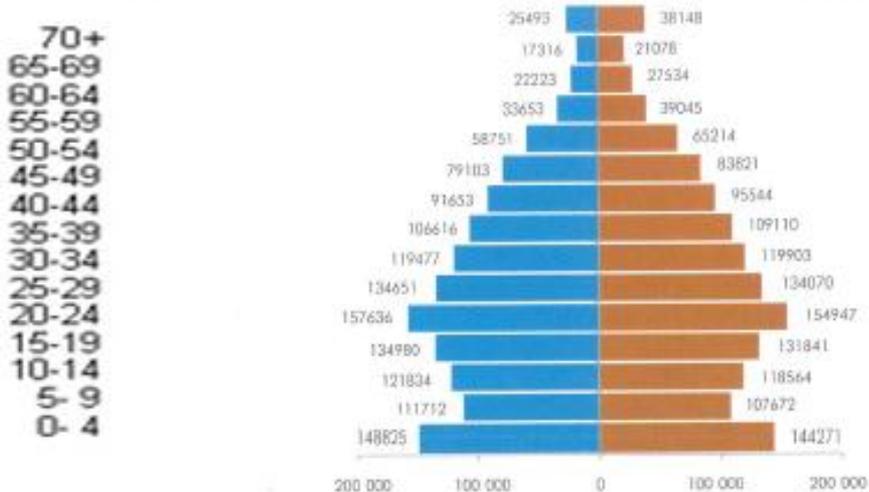
Female



2010

Male

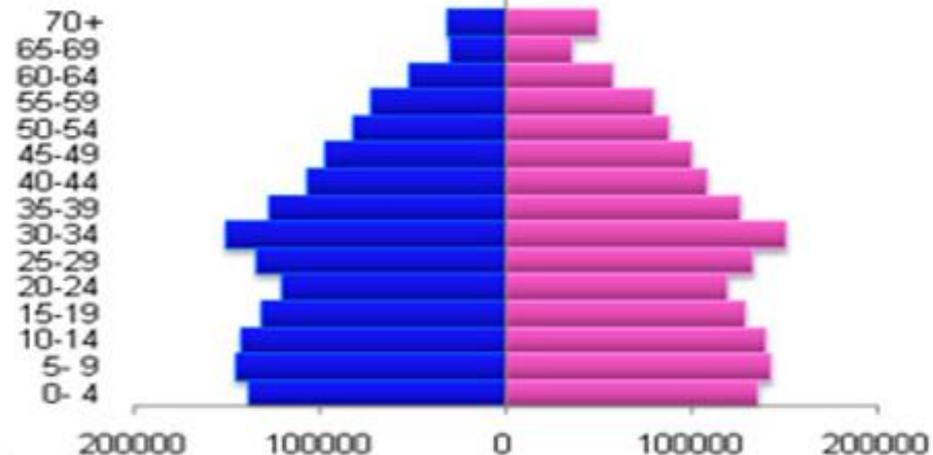
Female



Projection till 2020

Male

Female

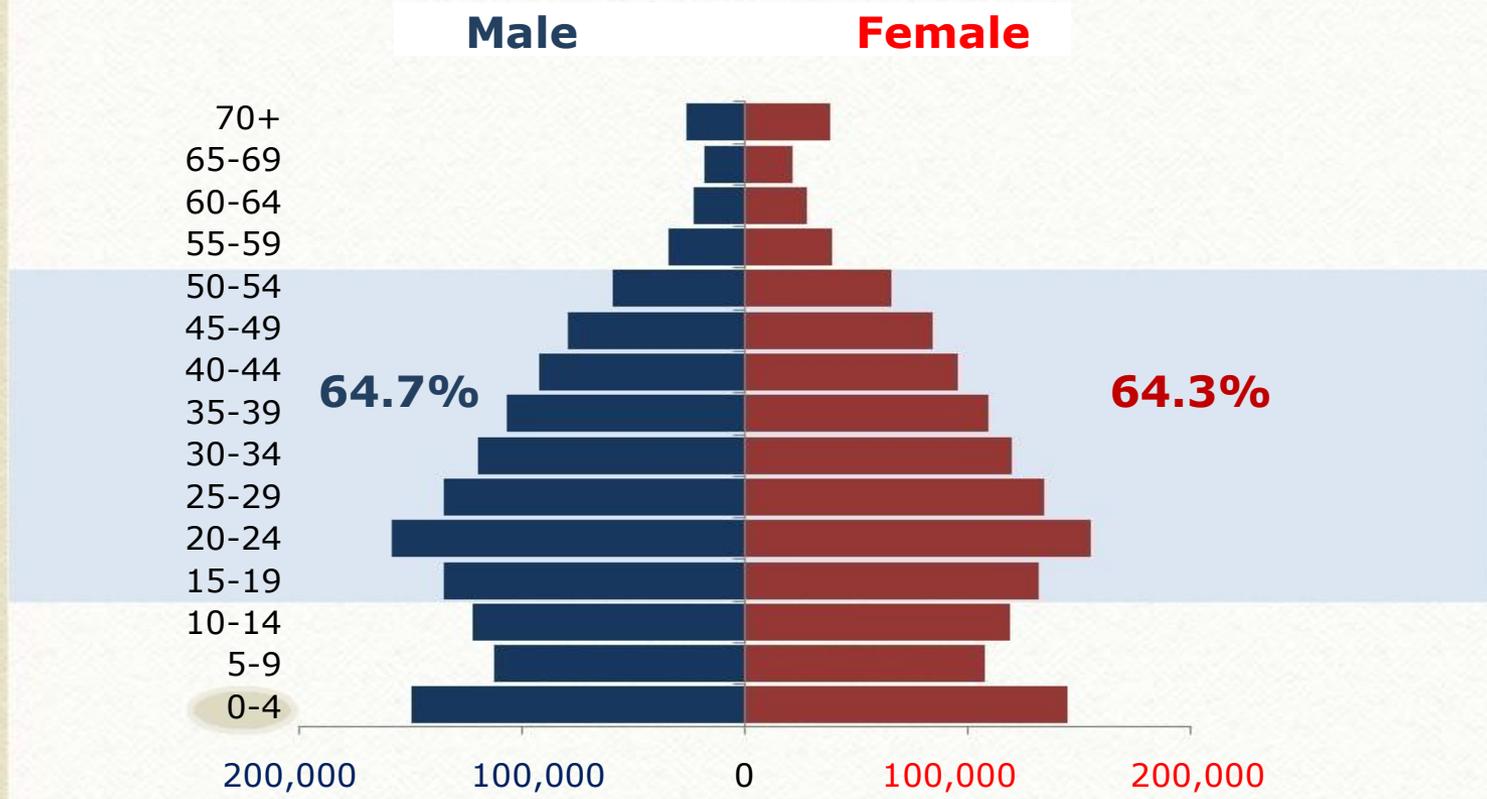


TWO THIRDS OF POPULATION ARE 15-65 YEAR OLDS

(for population census year of 2010)



بھارت کی شماریاتی ادارہ



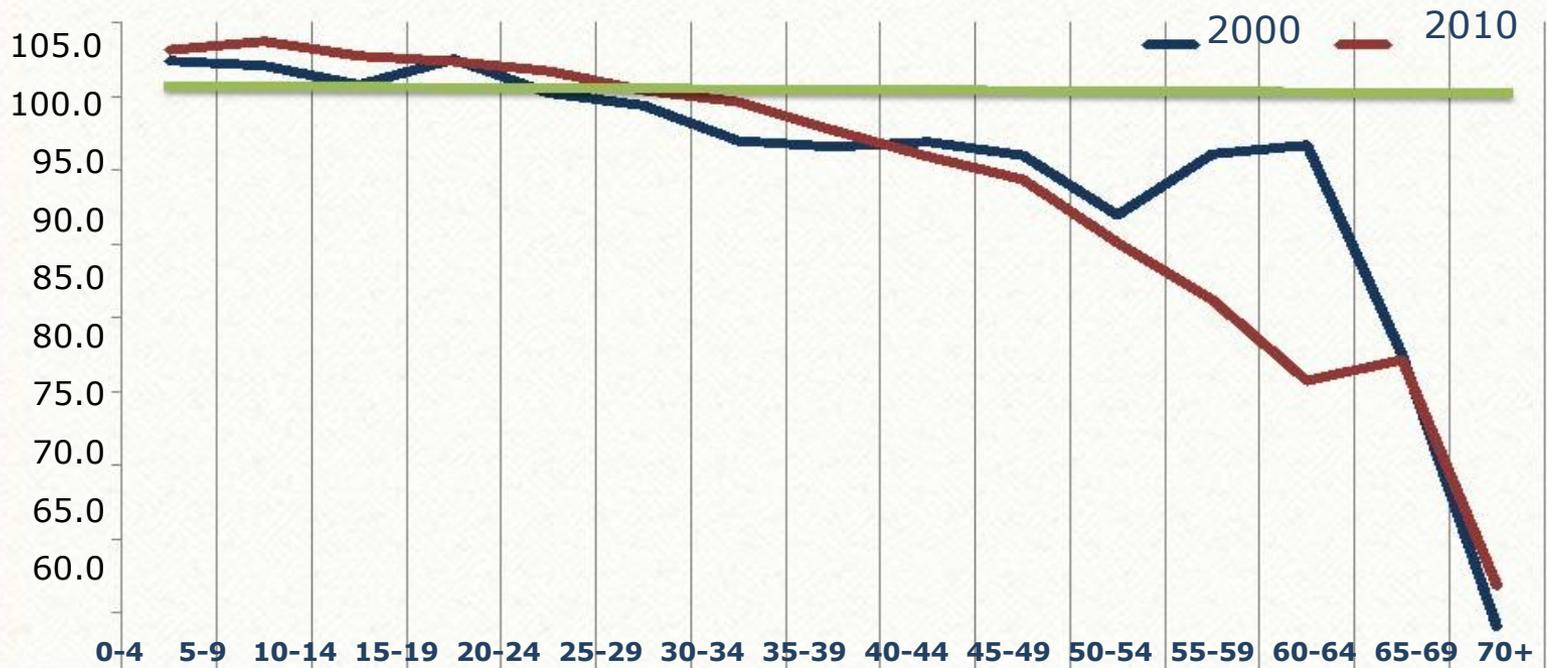
CRUDE BIRTH RATE ACCELERATED IN 2005-2010

(for population census year of 2010)

POPULATION SEX RATIO



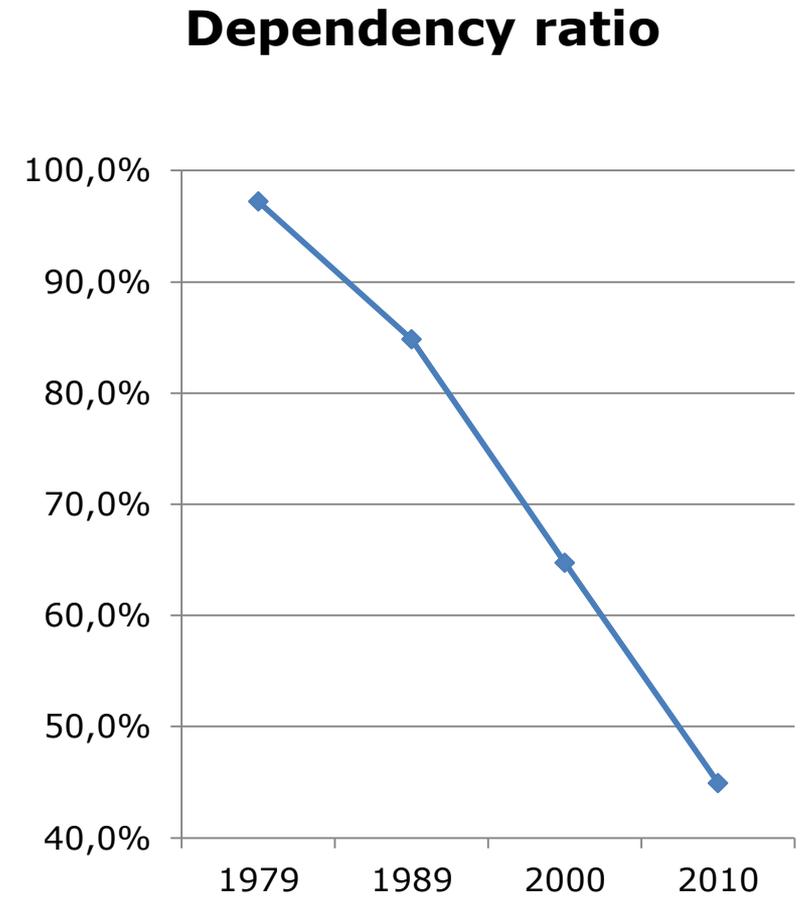
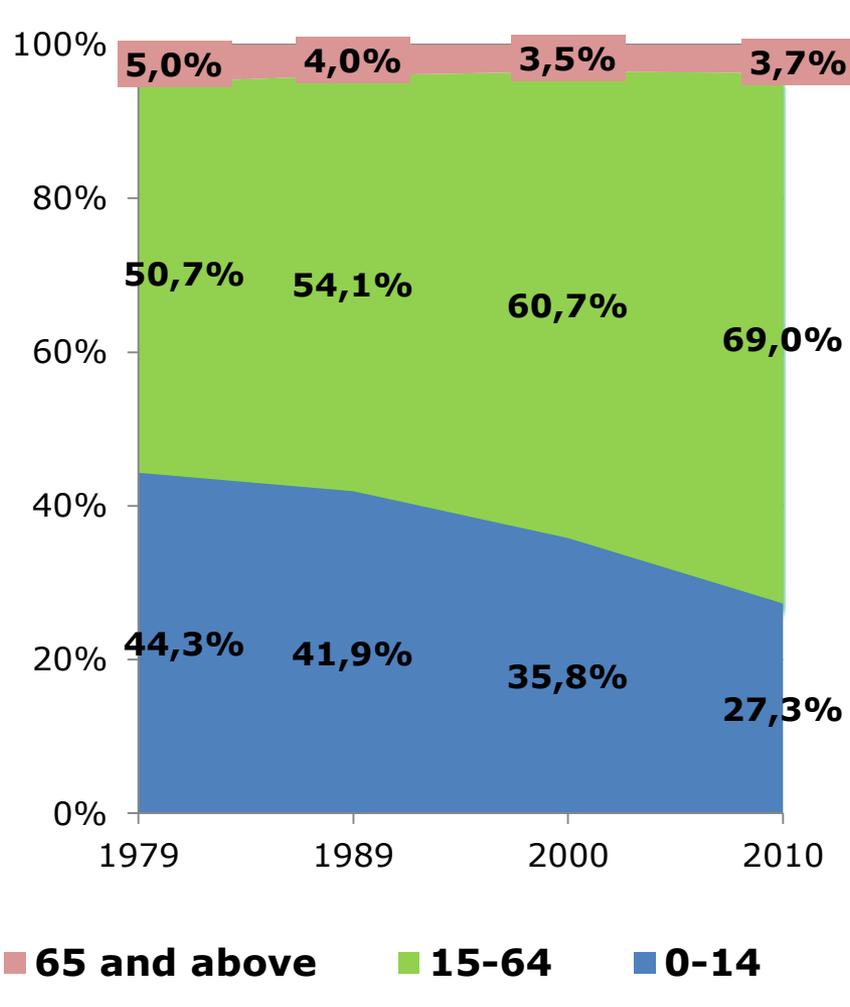
بھارتی شماریاتی ادارہ



**Sex ratio decreased after 40 year of age:
40+ male death rate increased drastically**

Population Age Structure and Dependency Ratio (for population census years of 1979-2010)

(for population census years of 1979-2010)

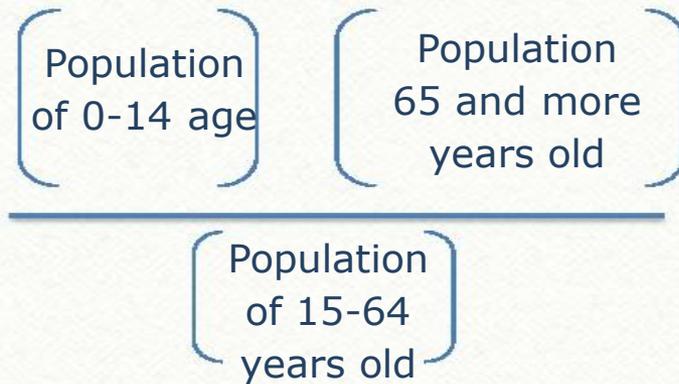


DEPENDENCY RATIO IS TWICE LOWER COMPARED WITH 1989



بمركز البحوث والإحصاءات الاقتصادية
والإحصاءات السكانية

**Demographic window
will be open for 15-20
more years**

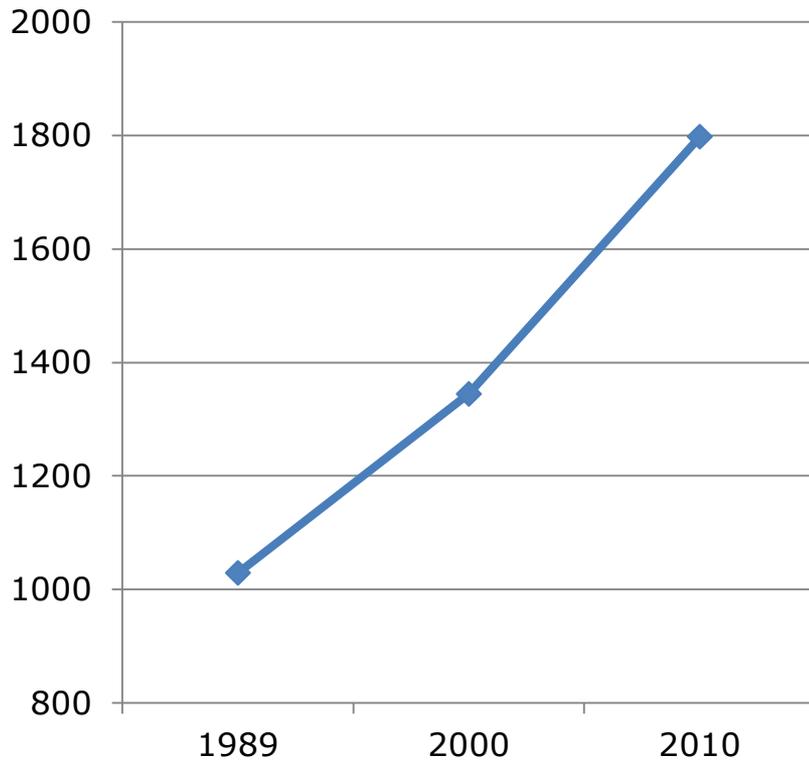


Total population, age structure, sex ratio, dependency ratio and growth rate.

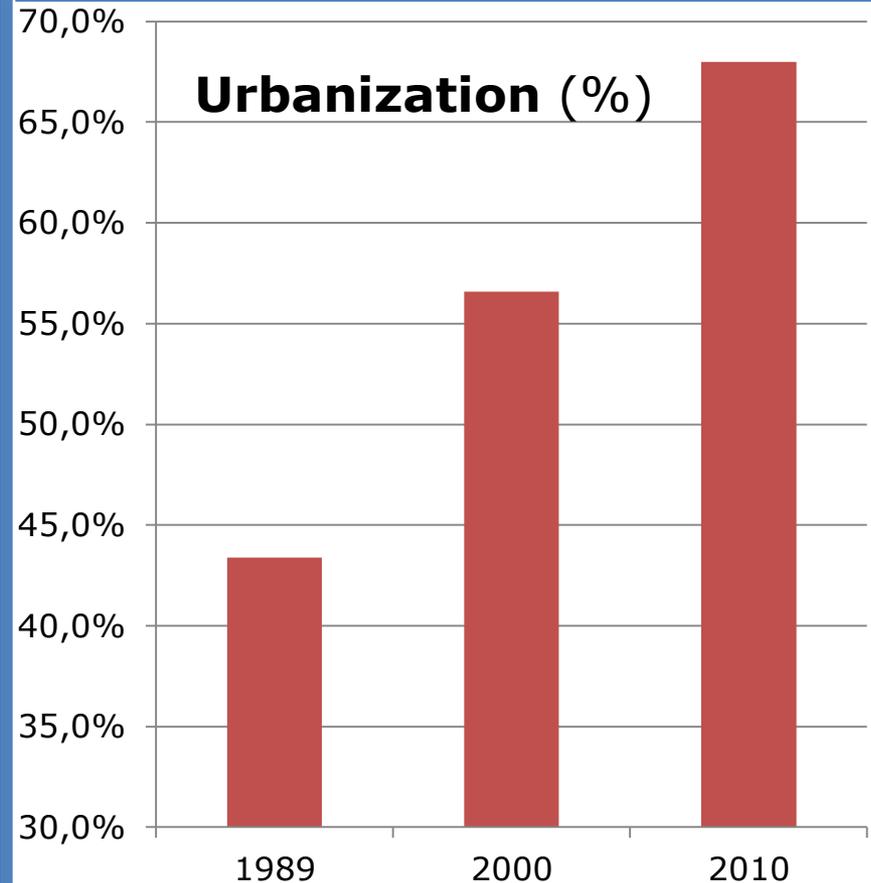
- ❑ As per 2010 census, total population of Mongolia was 2 754 685.
- ❑ The annual growth rate between the last two censuses was 1.5%.
- ❑ Mongolia has 107 410 citizens living abroad for more than six months, 16 428 foreign citizens and stateless people living for more than six months in Mongolia.
- ❑ 49.5 percent of the resident population is male, 50.5 percent is female, and the sex ratio is 98.1.
- ❑ Percentage of population aged 0-14 is 27.3, 15-64 is 69.0 percent, 65 and above is 3.7 percent.
- ❑ Dependency ratio in 2010 is 45.0, a decrease by 19.6 percentage points when compared with 2000.
- ❑ Since the 2000 Population and Housing Census, total population of Mongolia has increased by 16.1 percent. The increase is 0.1 percentage points higher or 51.6 thousand people more than that of between the 1989 and 2000 Censuses.
- ❑ Demographic window will be open for 15-20 more years

Urban Population and Urbanization (for population census years of 1979-2010)

Urban population (thousands people)



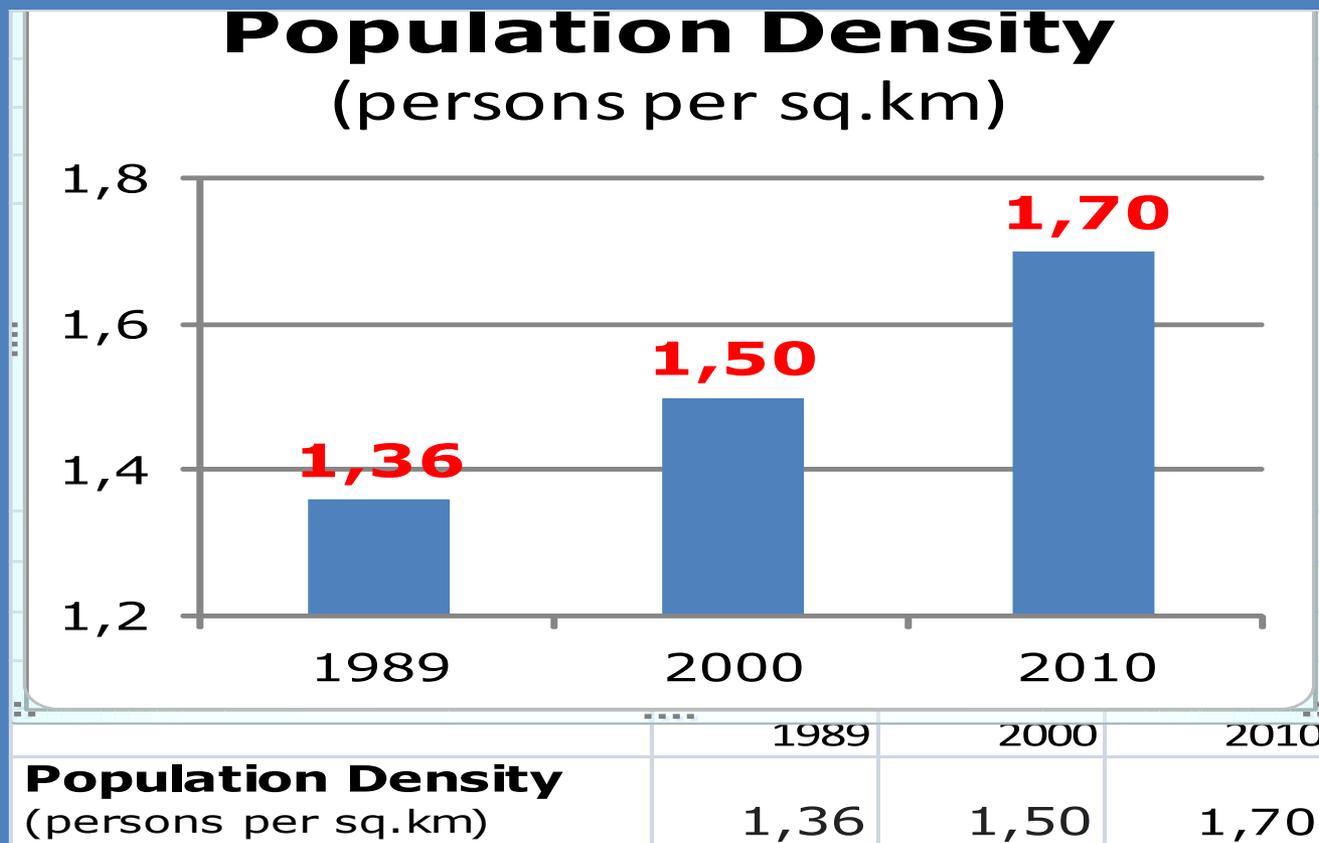
Urbanization (%)



Urbanization - percentage of urban population in total resident population

POPULATION DENSITY

Source: Mongolia Population Census ; 1989, 2000 and 2010 (NSO)

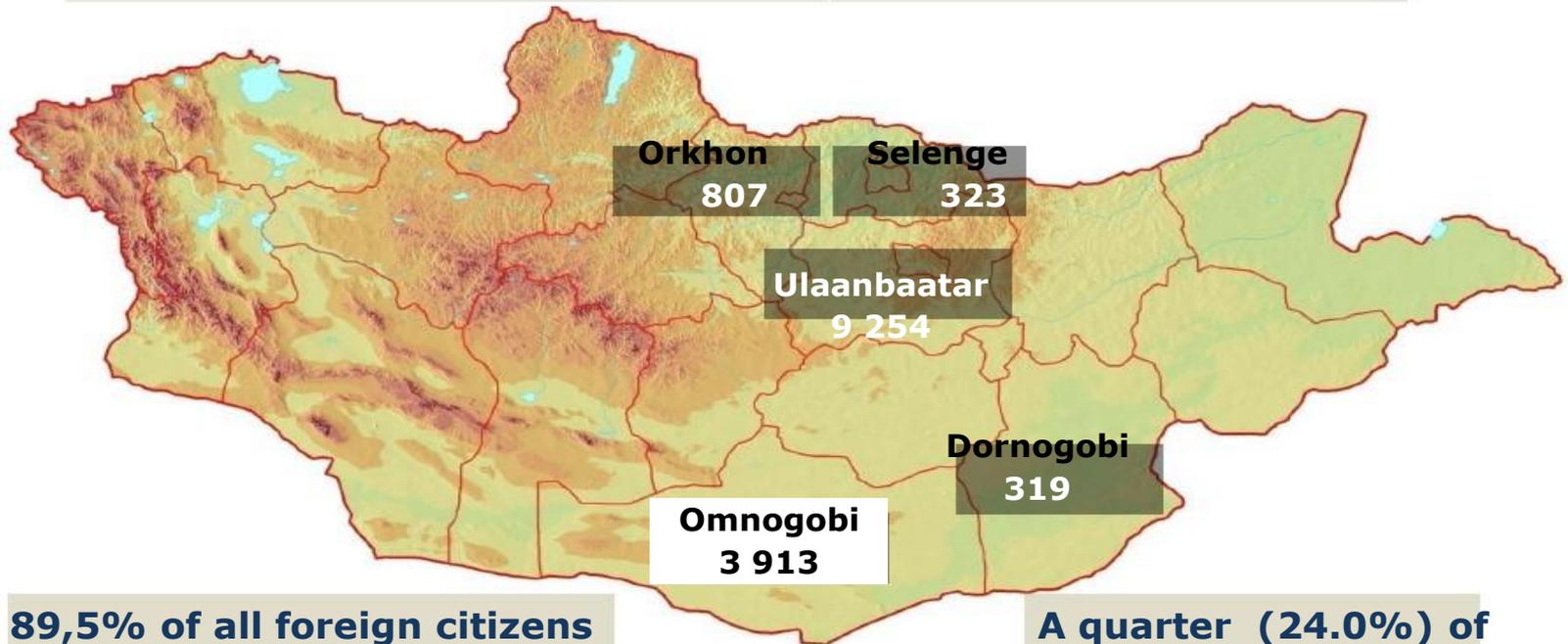


Foreigners in Resident Population of Mongolia



МОНГОЛЫН СТАТИСТИК ЭГЭВЭР
STATISTICAL CENTER OF MONGOLIA

Number of Foreign Citizen	Share in the Total Population
16 320	0.6%



89,5% of all foreign citizens reside in the abovementioned Aimags and the Capital

A quarter (24.0%) of all foreigners reside in Omnogobi aimag

Omnogobi aimag is the second biggest concentration of foreigners in the country after the Capital (3 913 or 24.0 percent)

MIGRATION AFFECTS POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Aimag Name		Growth Index (%)			Average Annual Growth Rate		
		1989/1979	Y2K/1989	2010/Y2K	1979-1989	1989-Y2K	Y2K- 2010
1	Arkhangai	109	114.9	87.1	0.86	1.27	(1.17)
2	Bayan-Ulgii	127.5	100.2	96.7	2.46	0.02	(0.30)
3	Bayankhongor	118.4	113.7	89.7	1.70	1.17	(0.93)
4	Bulgan	122.9	119	86.9	2.08	1.59	(1.20)
5	Gobi-Altai	112.4	101.4	84.2	1.17	0.13	(1.44)
6	Dornogobi	137.2	88.6	115.9	3.22	(1.10)	1.44
7	Dornod	138.5	93.6	92.3	3.31	(0.66)	(0.70)
8	Dundgobi	126.9	104.5	75.4	2.41	0.40	(2.24)
9	Zavkhan	110.7	101.7	72.8	1.03	0.15	(2.48)
10	Ovorkhangai	117.1	115.4	90.9	1.59	1.31	(0.82)
11	Omnogobi	128.9	110.4	130.9	2.57	0.90	2.80
12	Sukhbaatar	117.8	110.5	91.4	1.65	0.91	(0.78)
13	Selenge	136.7	114.9	97.6	3.17	1.27	(0.22)
14	Tuv	125.3	99.2	85.8	3.28	(0.07)	(1.29)
15	Uvs	116.7	107.2	81.4	1.55	0.64	(1.69)
16	Khovd	122.3	113.4	88.5	2.04	1.15	(1.04)
17	Khubsugul	115.1	116.9	96.5	1.41	1.43	(0.32)
18	Khentii	141.8	96.1	92.8	3.55	(0.36)	(0.66)
19	Darkhan-Uul	192.4	97.1	113.6	6.77	(0.26)	1.24
20	Ulaanbaatar	142.6	138.6	163.1	3.61	3.01	5.74
21	Orkhon	356	127.4	126.8	13.54	2.23	2.44
22	Gobisumber	-	-	108.3	-	-	0.75
TOTAL		128.2	116.1	116.1	2.51	1.37	1.46

Omnogobi aimag has 2nd highest population growth rates in the last decade (2000-2010) after the Capital city of Ulaanbaatar

MIGRATION I

POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OLDER, BY REGIONS OF RESIDENCE AS OF JANUARY 2005 AND CENSUS DATE IN 2010

Place of Residence in January 2005	Total	Place of Residence at the Date of Census in 2010					Emigrants
		Western Region	Khangai Region	Central Region	Eastern Region	Ulaanbaatar	
Total	2 321 148	303 132	449 421	386 720	161 727	1 020 148	-
Western Region	348 358	292 011	5 355	11 204	379	39 409	56 347
Khangai Region	493 075	1 430	425 698	9 642	441	55 864	67 377
Central Region	391 445	1 117	4 382	332 898	1 439	51 609	58 547
Eastern Region	182 152	120	431	3 409	153 452	24 740	28 700
Ulaanbaatar	884 407	7 721	12 572	24 038	5 385	834 691	49 716
Abroad	21 711	733	983	5 529	631	13 835	21 711
Immigrants	-	11 121	23 723	53 822	8 275	185 457	282 398

Net immigration to Capital city of Ulaanbaatar in the last 5 years (2005-2010) was $185\,457 - 49\,716 = 135\,741$.



MIGRATION II

MIGRATION OF RESIDENT POPULATION WITHIN ONE YEAR TO THE DATE OF 2010 CENSUS

Place of Residence 1 year before the 2010 census	Place of Residence at the Date of Census in 2010						Emigrants
	Total	Western Region	Khangai Region	Central Region	Eastern Region	Ulaanbaatar	
Total	2 647 545	352 537	514 726	440 693	185 299	1 154 290	-
Western Region	365 998	347 989	1 632	3 083	130	13 164	18 009
Khangai Region	530 152	570	506,142	4 137	178	19 125	24 010
Central Region	435 318	409	1,551	417,104	488	15 766	18 214
Eastern Region	191 418	61	158	1,227	182,146	7 826	9 272
Ulaanbaatar	1 113 649	3 077	4 838	10,746	1,991	1,092,997	20 652
Abroad	11 010	431	405	4,396	366	5,412	11 010
Immigrants	-	4 548	8 584	23,589	3,153	61,293	101 167

Net immigration to Omnogobi aimag only in the last year (2009-2010) was **8504** (8.4% of total migration flow).



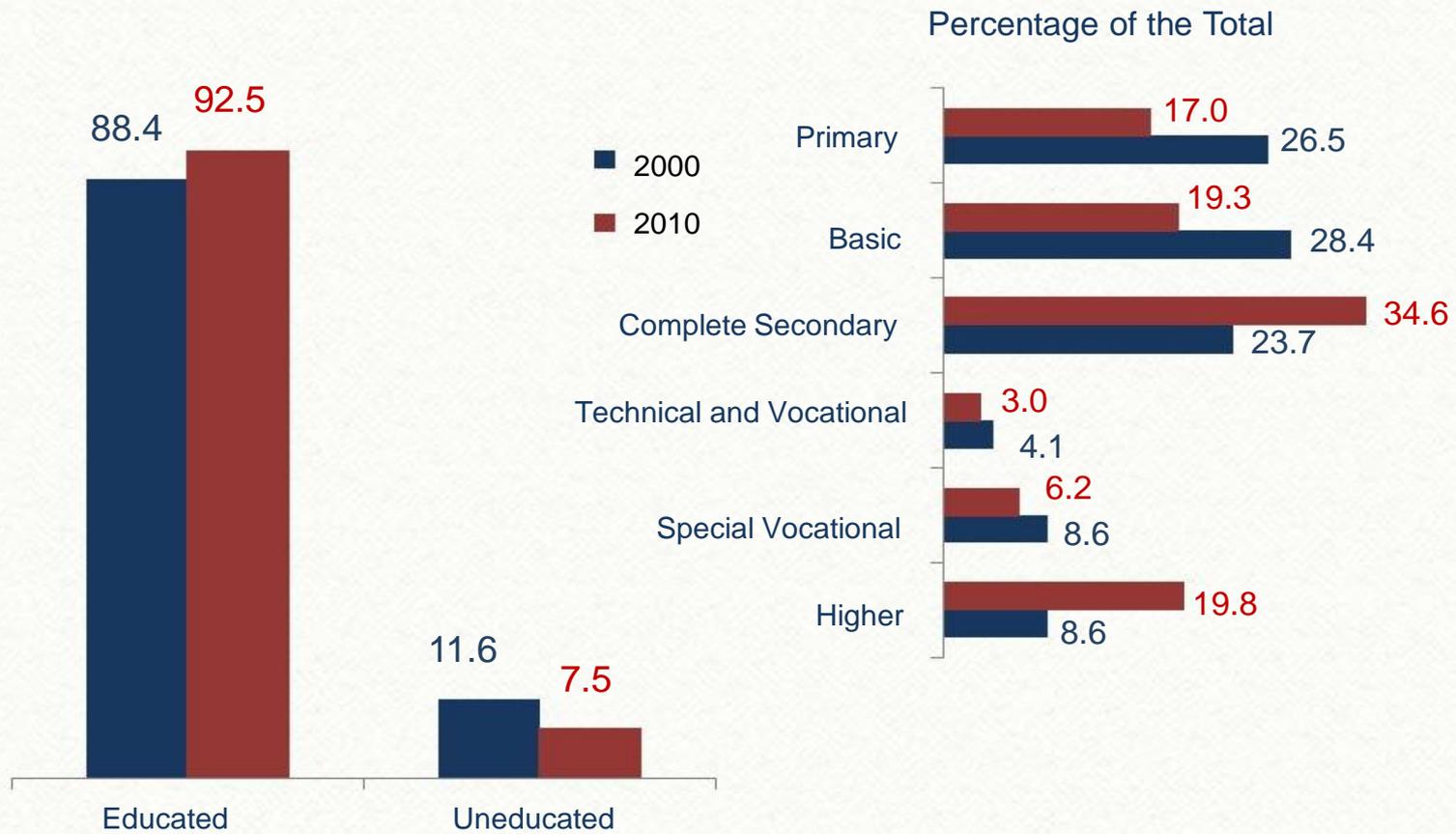
Population location, density and migration

- **Urban population has increased significantly both absolutely and relatively; 1345 thousand people in urban areas in 2000, 68 percents 1798.1 thousand people 2010, with growth rate being 33 percent.**
- **Urbanization (percentage of urban population in total resident population) has increased dramatically from 57 percent 2000 to 68 percents in 2010.**
- **In 2000, average population density of Mongolia was 1.5 persons per square kilometer. In 2010, the density has increased by 13, 3 percentage points to 1.7 persons per square kilometer.**
- **Population density in the capital city of Ulaanbaatar remains the highest and increased to 246 persons per square kilometer in 2010 compared to 162 in 2000 (51,9% increase).**
- **Omnogobi aimag is the second largest concentration of foreigners in Mongolia after the Capital; almost a quarter (24.0%) of all foreigners residing in the country for more than 6 months.**

PROGRESS REACHED IN EDUCATION LEVEL OF POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE

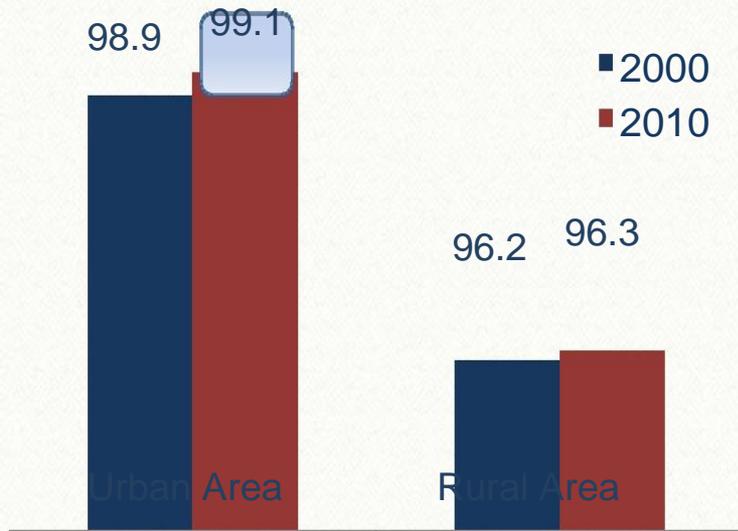


مؤسسة الكويت للتقدم العلمي

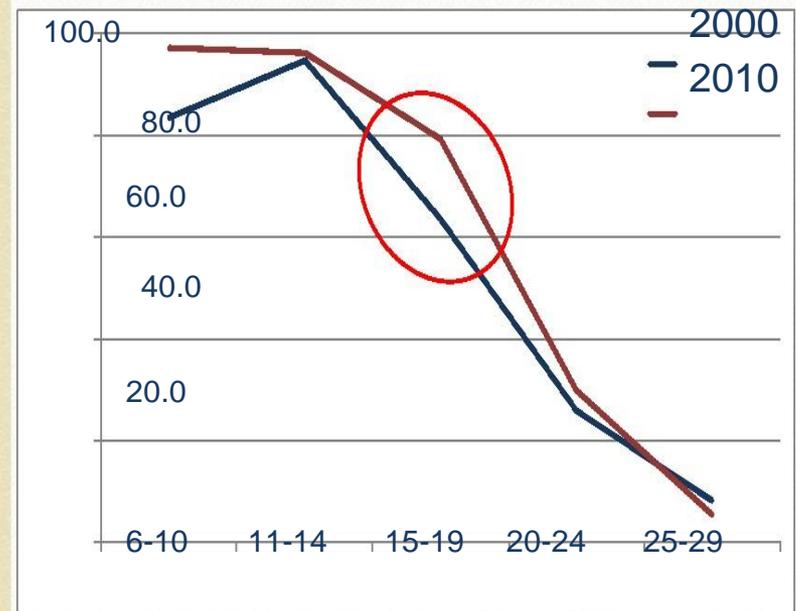


PROGRESS REACHED IN EDUCATION

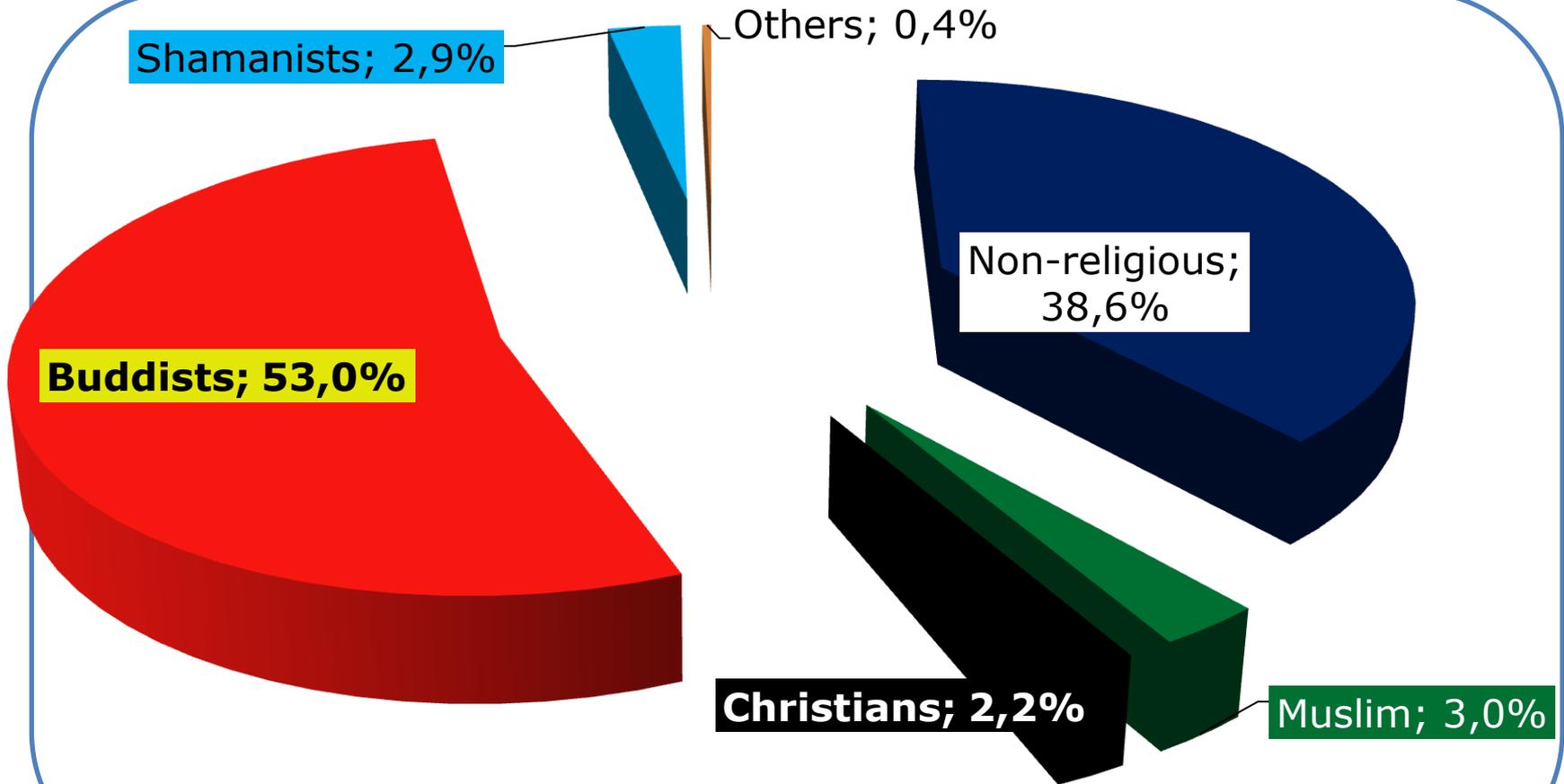
URBAN POPULATION IS FULLY LITERATE NOW



SCHOOL ENROLLMENT INCREASED FOR 15-19 YEAR OLDS



RELIGIOUS BELIEFS OF MONGOLIANS



Level of education, literacy, religion and other social indicators

- Among population aged 10 and above, percentage of people with at least **primary education is 92.5 percent**, an increase of 4.6 percent.
- **Literacy level** (among population aged 15 and above) **is 98.3 percent**, which has increased by 0.5 percentage points since 2000.
- Two thirds (64.4%) of Mongolians stated having religious faith, of which
 - ✓53 percent are Buddhist,
 - ✓3 percent are Muslim,
 - ✓2.9 percent are Shamanist
 - ✓**2.1 percent are Christian**,
 - ✓and the remaining 0.4 percent are with other religious faith.
- 31.3 percent are single (never married), 60.1 percent are married, 3.1 percent are divorced or separated and 5.5 percent are widowed.
- Average age at first marriage for male is 26.2, for female is 24.2, increasing by 0.5 percentage points when compared with 2000.
- Among population aged 6 and above, **74.0 percent use cellular phones**,
- whereas **30.6 percent use internet** on regularly basis.

POPULATION ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE

1,905,969 = 100%

LABOR FORCE
1,075,780
56,4%

NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

830,189
43,6%

EMPLOYED
911,664
47,8%

UNEMPLOYED
164,116
8,6%

DISABLED
55,888
2,9%

RETIRED
191,907
10,1%

NO INTEREST
IN A JOB,
NO
SUITABLE
JOB
AVAILABLE
124,802
6,5%

HOME
DUTIES
108,403
5,7%

STUDYING
300,494
15,8%

OTHERS
48,695
2,6%

POPULATION ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

	2000	2011	2011 (%)
			2000
RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE	1,524,372	1,905,969	25.0%
LABOR FORCE	944,083	1,075,780	13.9%
EMPLOYED	779,151	911,664	17.0%
UNEMPLOYED	164,932	164,116	-0.5%
NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION	580,289	830,189	43.1%
DISABLED	36,912	55,888	51.4%
RETIRED	163,666	191,907	17.3%
NO INTEREST IN A JOB, NO SUITABLE JOB AVAILABLE	90,353	124,802	38.1%
HOME DUTIES	76,307	108,403	42.1%
STUDYING	171,003	300,494	75.7%
OTHERS	42,048	48,695	15.8%

Economic activity, employment

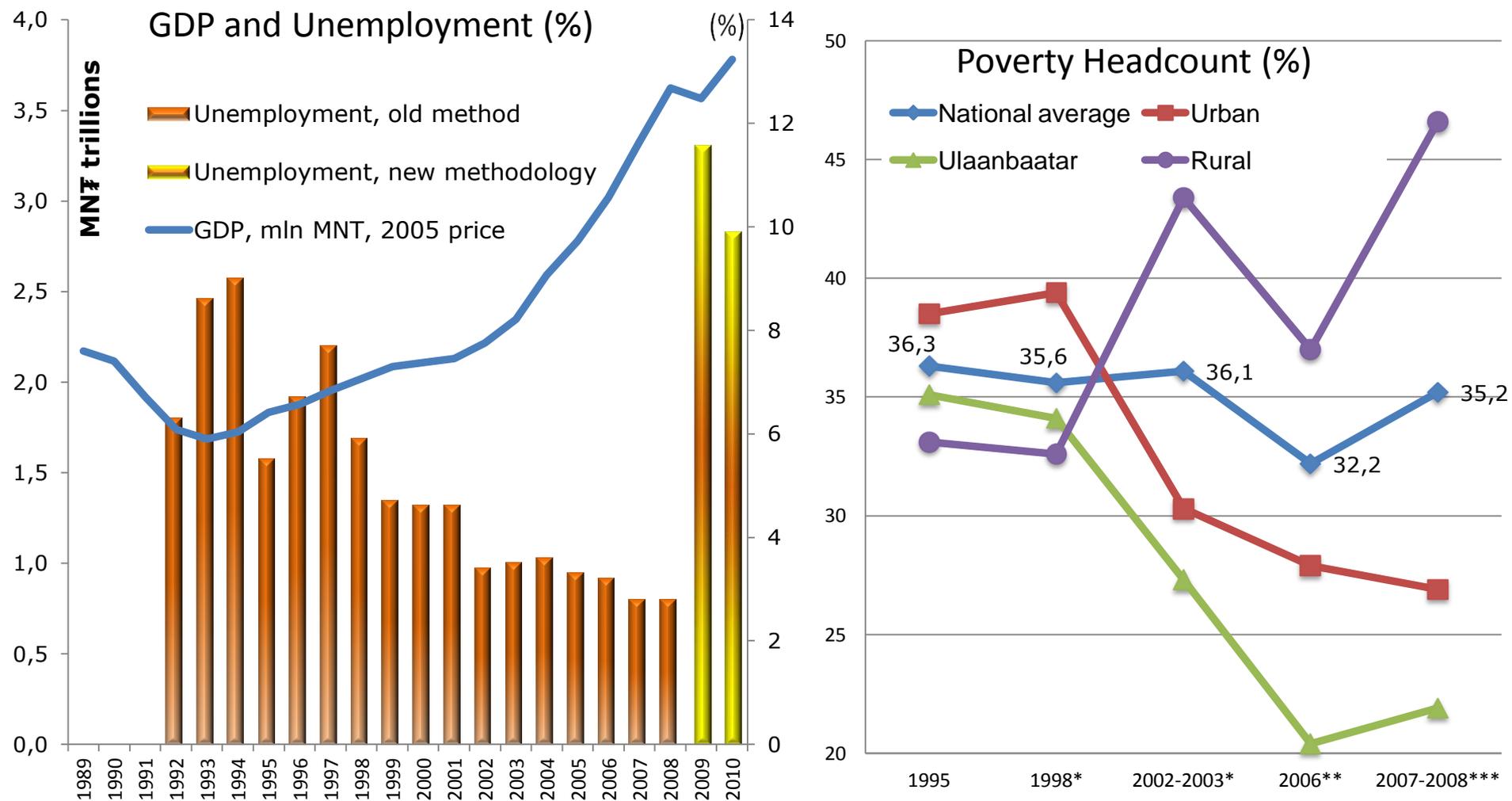
- **Population aged 15 and above has increased by 25.0 percent, the increase in labor force is only 13.9 percent, which is twice less.**
- **About 56.4 percent of population aged 15 and above are in labor force, which is a decrease of 5.5 percentage points when compared with 2000.**
- **Between the last two Censuses, economically inactive population has increased by 43.0 percent. In 2000, the number of employed persons was 779.1 thousand; in 2010, the number has increased by 17 percent to 911.7 thousand.**
- **Unemployment rate is 15.3 percent which has decreased by 2.2 percentage points when compared to 2000.**

Poverty headcount, poverty depth, consumption and GDP per Capita

Indicators	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015**
Poverty headcount, percent	29.3	35.2	38.7	39.2	18.0
Poverty gap, percent	8.8	10.1	10.6	11.3	6.0
Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	6.4	7.2	8.5	7.8	11.0
Per capita GDP (at current prices, thous.MN₹)		2305.2	2234.9	2992.8	6800.0

Source: NSO, Household Socio-Economic Survey

Poverty and economic situations in Mongolia



Source: Findings of ADB-financed "Analyzing Triangle Relationship between Growth, Inequality and Poverty in Mongolia", based on Household Socio-economic Survey of 2002/3, 2007/8 studies <http://ochirsukh.blogspot.com/2011/06/adb-analyzing-triangle-relationship.html>

Main findings

ADB-financed “Analyzing Triangle Relationship between Growth, Inequality and Poverty in Mongolia” ,
based on Household Socio-economic Survey of 2002, 2007 studies

- Significant factors increasing poverty likelihood:
 - Household (HH) size, dependency ratio, and migrant status.
 - Living in ger district
 - HH unemployment rate
 - Pension for urban HHs
 - Working in the manufacturing sector
- Significant factors reducing poverty likelihood :
 - Female-headed HHs (2007/08)
 - Mother’s education equal to/higher than secondary for rural HHs
 - Father’s education higher than secondary for rural HHs (2007/08)
 - Mother’s education higher than secondary for urban HHs
 - Father’s education higher than primary for urban HHs (2007/08)
 - Pension for rural HHs (2002/03)
 - Land/mobile phones
 - Assets and Remittances from abroad (2007/08)
 - Working in the public sector and mining sector (2007/08)
- Insignificant factors to poverty:
 - Age, marital status, female-headed HHs (2002/03)
 - Social welfare programs

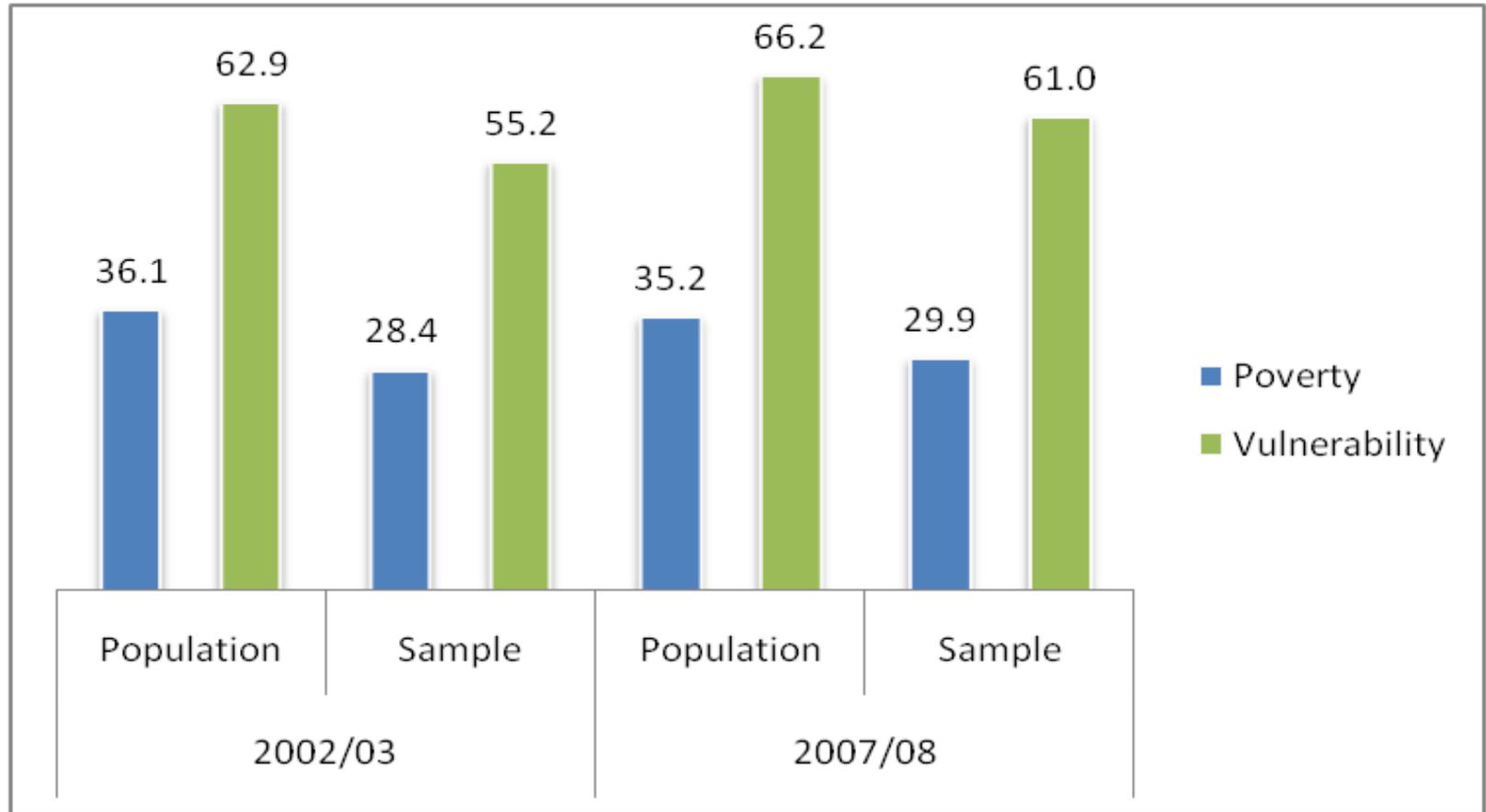
Source: *Findings of ADB-financed “Analyzing Triangle Relationship between Growth, Inequality and Poverty in Mongolia” ,
based on Household Socio-economic Survey of 2002/3, 2007/8 studies* <http://ochirsukh.blogspot.com/2011/06/adb-analyzing-triangle-relationship.html>

Vulnerability level by poor and non poor groups, %

Vulnerability Classification	Share of Vulnerability					
	Poor		Non Poor		Overall	
	2002/3	2007/8	2002/3	2007/8	2002/3	2007/8
Highly vulnerable	23.4	26.2	31.7	35.1	55.2	61.3
Relatively vulnerable	2.6	2.4	11.0	12.1	13.6	14.5
Not vulnerable	2.4	1.4	28.8	22.9	31.2	24.27
All groups/ Overall	28.4	29.9	71.6	70.1	100.0	100.0

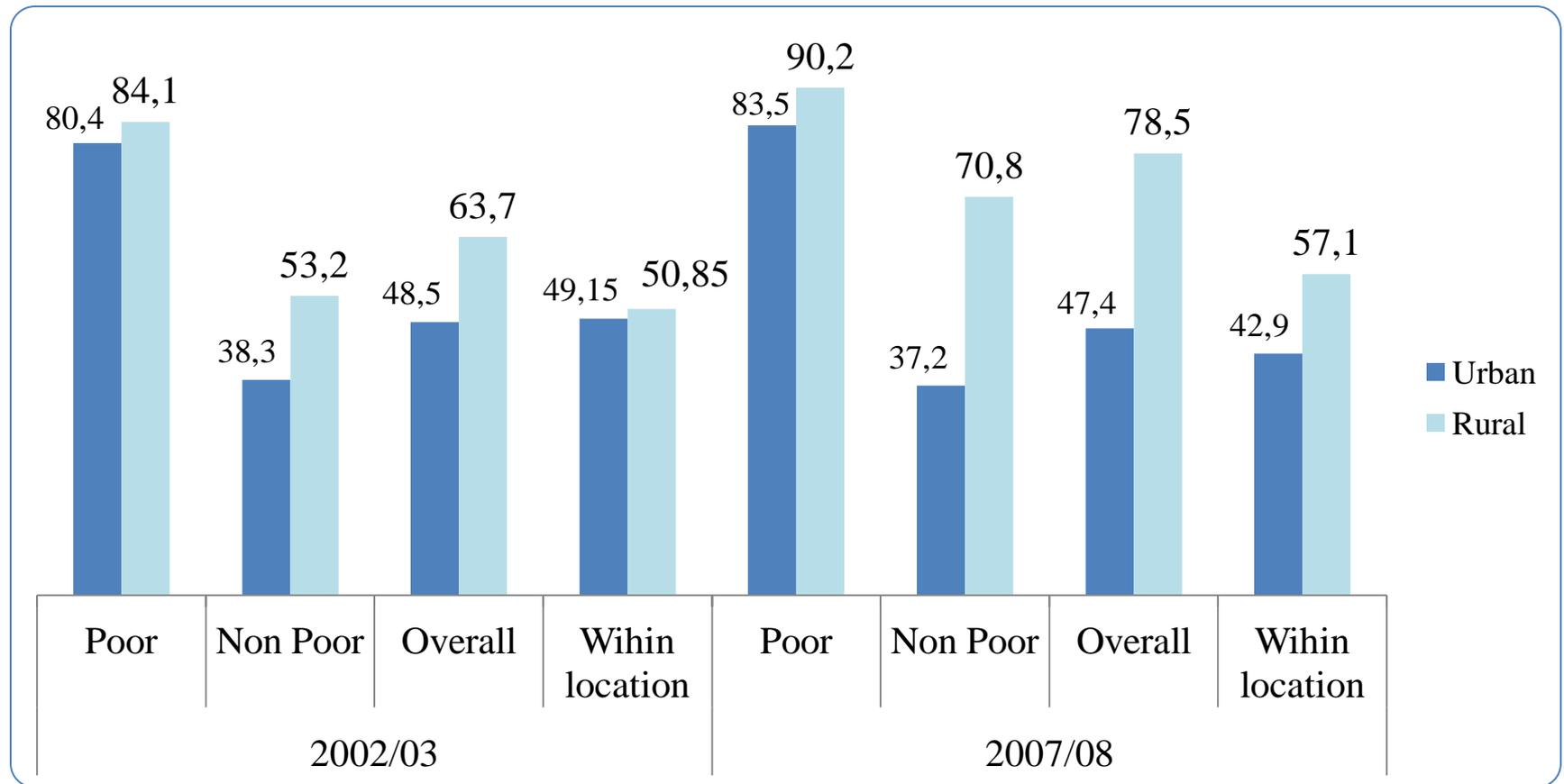
Highly vulnerable households increased from 55.2% in 2002/3 to 61.3% in 2007/8. More than a half of the households were categorized as non-poor.

Poverty and vulnerability to poverty of population and sample levels, %



Source: Findings of ADB-financed "Analyzing Triangle Relationship between Growth, Inequality and Poverty in Mongolia", based on Household Socio-economic Survey of 2002/3, 2007/8 studies <http://ochirsukh.blogspot.com/2011/06/adb-analyzing-triangle-relationship.html>

Vulnerability to Poverty of Urban and Rural Households (%)



Vulnerability gap between urban and rural households significantly increased, which was caused by the gap among non-poor households and gap within location.

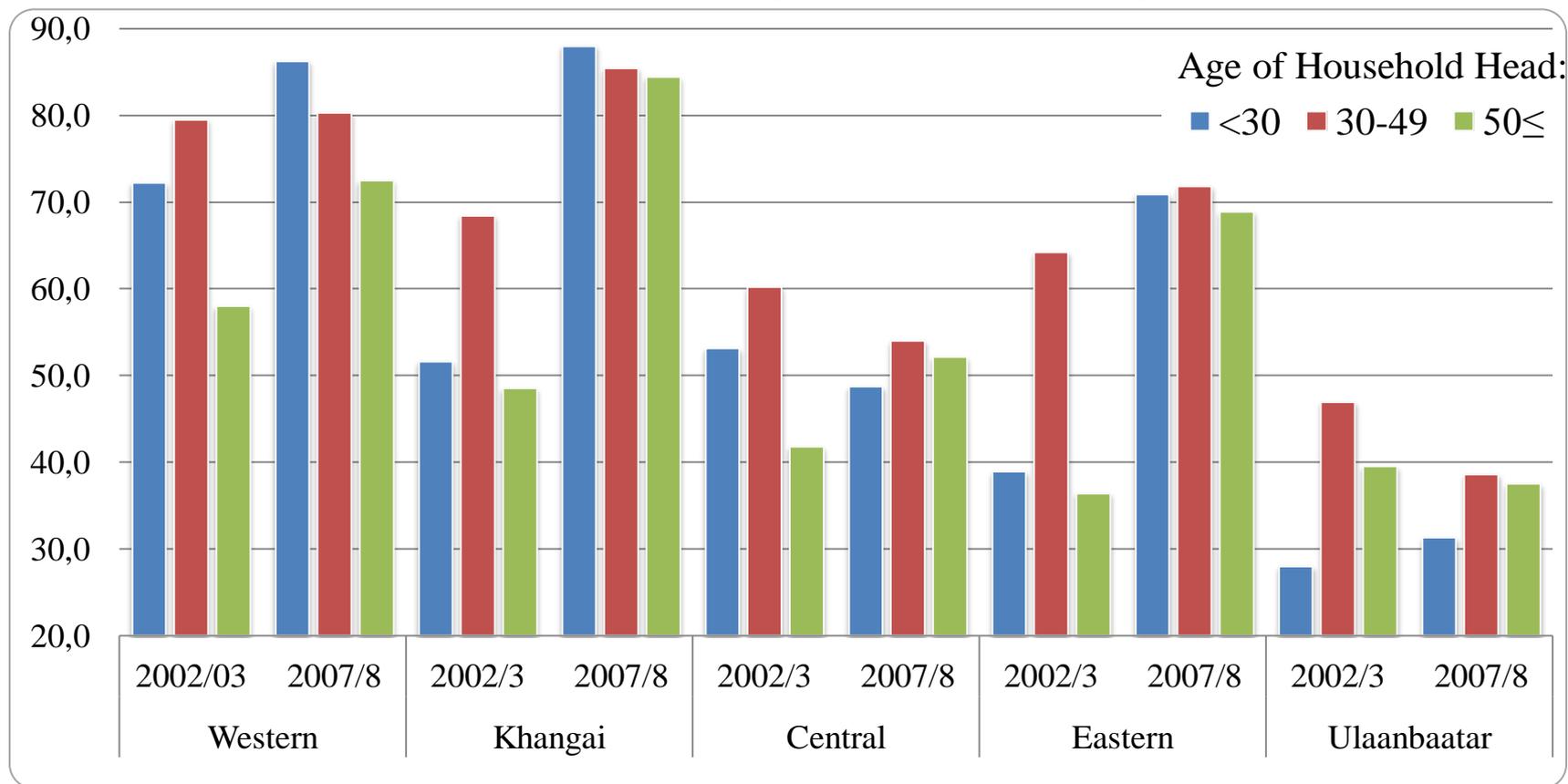
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Vulnerability to Poverty by Region, %

Region	Vulnerability to poverty		Share of vulnerability				Vulnerability to poverty within the region	
			Poor		Non poor			
	2002/3	2007/8	2002/3	2007/8	2002/3	2007/8	2002/3	2007/8
Western	72.7	78.8	83.4	88.7	65.2	72.1	21	21.1
Khangai	60.4	85.5	84.7	94.2	49.6	79	28.1	32.1
Central	52.9	52.7	82	80.8	42.6	43.3	20.2	16.8
Eastern	53.6	70.8	77.2	86.3	44.6	61.9	9.8	10.5
UB	42.3	37.4	80.7	80.1	32.3	28.9	20.9	19.5

Approximately 60 % of the total households with high vulnerability to poverty were regions other than the Central region and Ulaanbaatar.

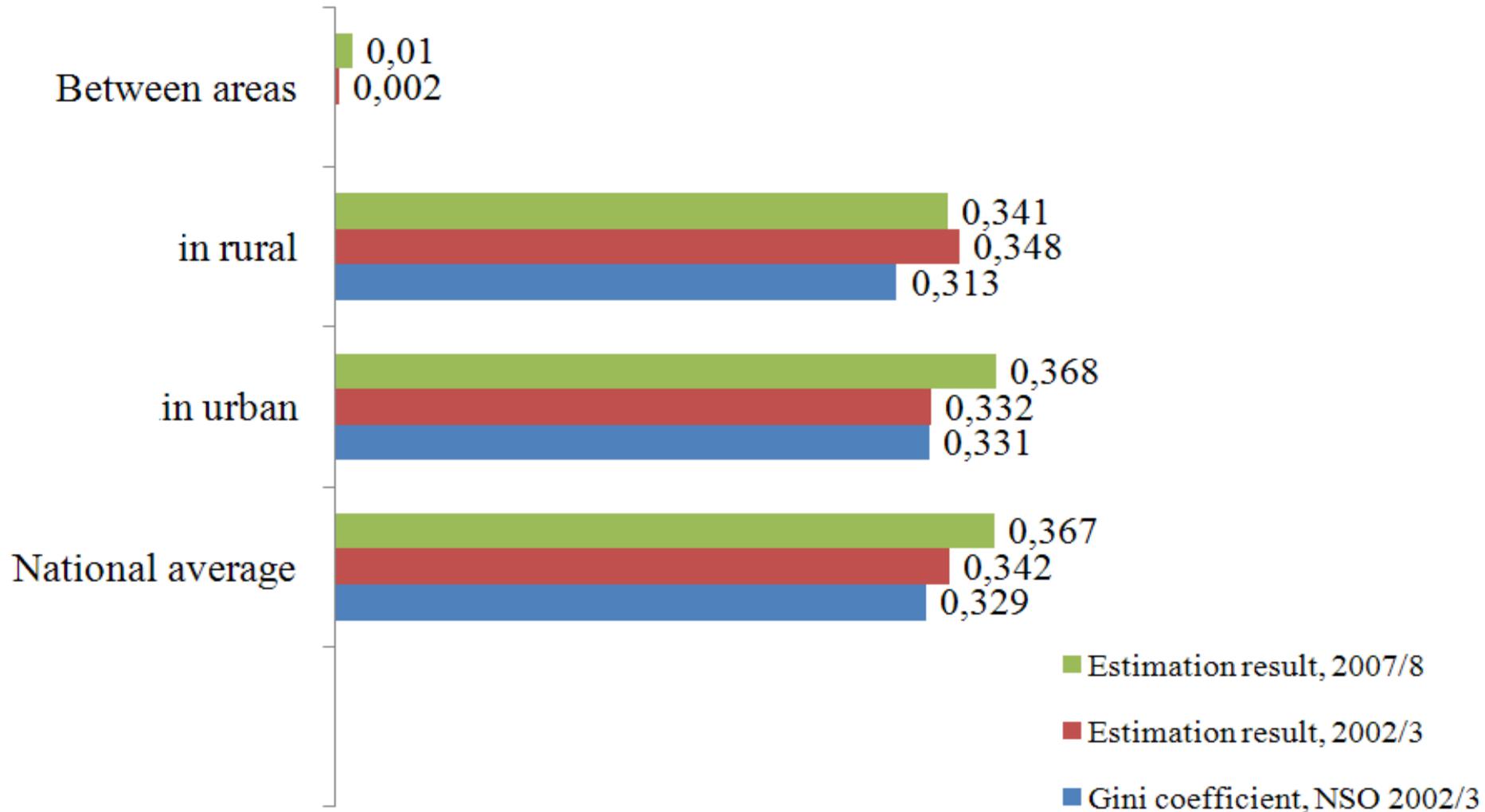
Vulnerability to Poverty (%)



- Household vulnerability increased in Western, Khangai and Eastern Regions and decreased in Central Region and Ulaanbaatar between two periods.
- Households with heads aged 30-49 were most vulnerable in all regions in 2002/03. They remained most vulnerable in Central, Eastern Regions and UB, while households with heads aged below 30 became most vulnerable in Western and Khangai Regions.

Source: *Findings of ADB-financed "Analyzing Triangle Relationship between Growth, Inequality and Poverty in Mongolia"*, based on Household Socio-economic Survey of 2002/3, 2007/8 studies <http://ochirsukh.blogspot.com/2011/06/adb-analyzing-triangle-relationship.html>

Gini Coefficient



Source: Findings of ADB-financed "Analyzing Triangle Relationship between Growth, Inequality and Poverty in Mongolia", based on Household Socio-economic Survey of 2002/3, 2007/8 studies <http://ochirsukh.blogspot.com/2011/06/adb-analyzing-triangle-relationship.html>

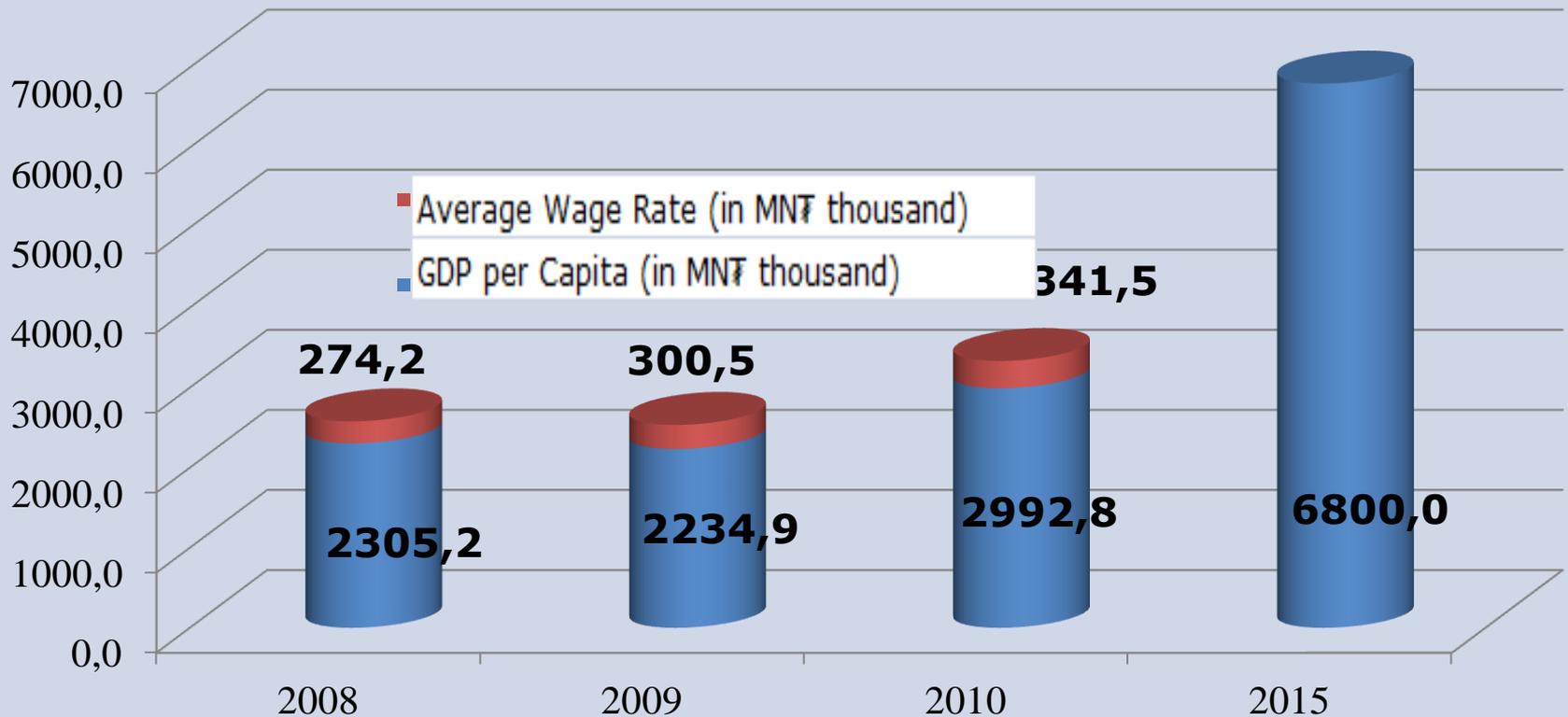
Gini Coefficient by Region and Location

Region	Change in Gini Coefficient	Location	Change in Gini Coefficient
Western	–	Aimag center	++
Khangai	+	Soum center	++
Central*	++	Countryside	–
Eastern	–	Ulaanbaatar	++
Ulaanbaatar	++	Between group	+
Between group	+		
++: significant increase ; +: insignificant increase –: insignificant decrease			

Source: Findings of ADB-financed “Analyzing Triangle Relationship between Growth, Inequality and Poverty in Mongolia”, based on Household Socio-economic Survey of 2002/3, 2007/8 studies <http://ochirsukh.blogspot.com/2011/06/adb-analyzing-triangle-relationship.html>

GDP per Capita and Average Wage Rate

GDP per Capita and Average Wage Rate (in MNT thousand)



Source: The Millennium Development Goals Implementation in Mongolia: Fourth National Report, Ulaanbaatar, 2011, p.26

Household composition, living conditions

- The number of households has increased by 31.9 percent when compared with 2000:
 - About 10.6 percent of total households are single family households,
 - 62.3 percent are nuclear family,
 - 24.9 percent are extended family and
 - 2.1 percent are mixed family households.
- Average size of a household is 3.6 persons, which is a decrease of 0.7 percentage points since previous Census.
- About 53.7 percent live in different types of houses and buildings, and 45.2 percent of total households live in gers (traditional Mongolian dwellings).
- Share of households who live in gers has decreased by 5.7 points and those who live in houses has increased by 5.2 points.
- Number of households without any source of electricity (23,200) decreased by 2.9 times compared to Y2K.
- 35.0 percent of households who live in gers supply their drinking water from springs, rivers, streams, and lakes.

Household composition, living conditions (Continued)

- **About 73.1% of households who live in houses/ buildings have 1-2 rooms, an increase of 7.6 percentage points since 2000.**
- **Households with hot and cold piped water supply system represent 39.7 percent of total households who live in houses/ buildings, which also represent 46.1 percent of urban households and 3.7 percent of rural households.**
- **In 2000, percentage of households in houses/ buildings who disposed their solid waste in unauthorized areas represented 10.0 percent; the figure has dropped to 5.2 percent in 2010.**
- **About 42.4 percent of households in houses/ buildings have indoor toilet facility, of which 6.1 percent share with others.**



Omnogobi aimag population characteristics

Population of Mongolia 2010 Census

as of November 10, 2010

№	Aimag Name	Percentage	Rank	Percentage	Rank	Percentage	Rank
		Share in Total Population		Residing in Mongolia foreign citizens		Mongolian citizen residing abroad*	
1	Ulaanbaatar	45,02%	1	56,83%	1	80,04%	1
2	Omnogobi	2,23%	16	23,89%	2	0,43%	16

* - Residing abroad for more than 6 months.

Omnogobi aimag ranks No 16 as percentage in the total population but No 2 rank in share of foreigners in the resident population

Omnogobi Aimag Population Net Growth, by soums

Omnogobi Population: Net Growth

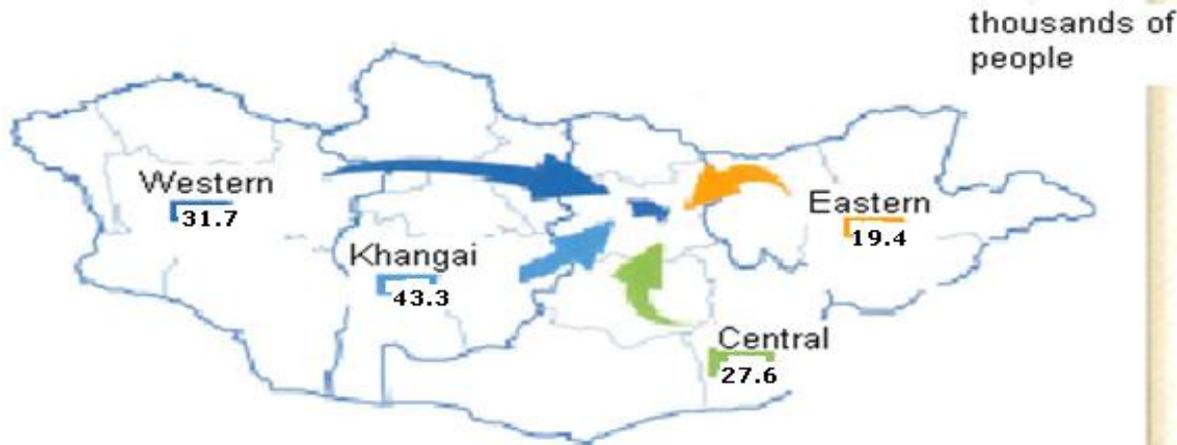
Nº	Sum Name	2000	2010	Net Growth 2000-10 (%)
1	Aimag, Total	46858	56,930	21%
2	Dalanzadgad	14050	18,740	33%
3	Bayandalai	2431	1,953	-20%
4	Bayan-Ovoo	1643	1,596	-3%
5	Bulgan	2395	2,036	-15%
6	Gurvantes	3608	4,411	22%
7	Mandal-Ovoo	2366	1,569	-34%
8	Manlai	2323	2,028	-13%
9	Noyon	3031	1,017	-66%
10	Nomgon	1569	2,645	69%
11	Servei	2327	1,891	-19%
12	Khanbogd	2373	7,150	201%
13	Khankhongor	2470	1,616	-35%
14	Khurmen	2177	1,557	-28%
15	Tsogt-Ovoo	1928	1,540	-20%
16	Tsogttsetsii	2185	7,181	229%

In general, for soums except those having big mining sites (Khanbogd & Tosgttsetsii) as well as those having the border points and the aimag center, Omnogobi aimag population net growth, by soums was **negative**.

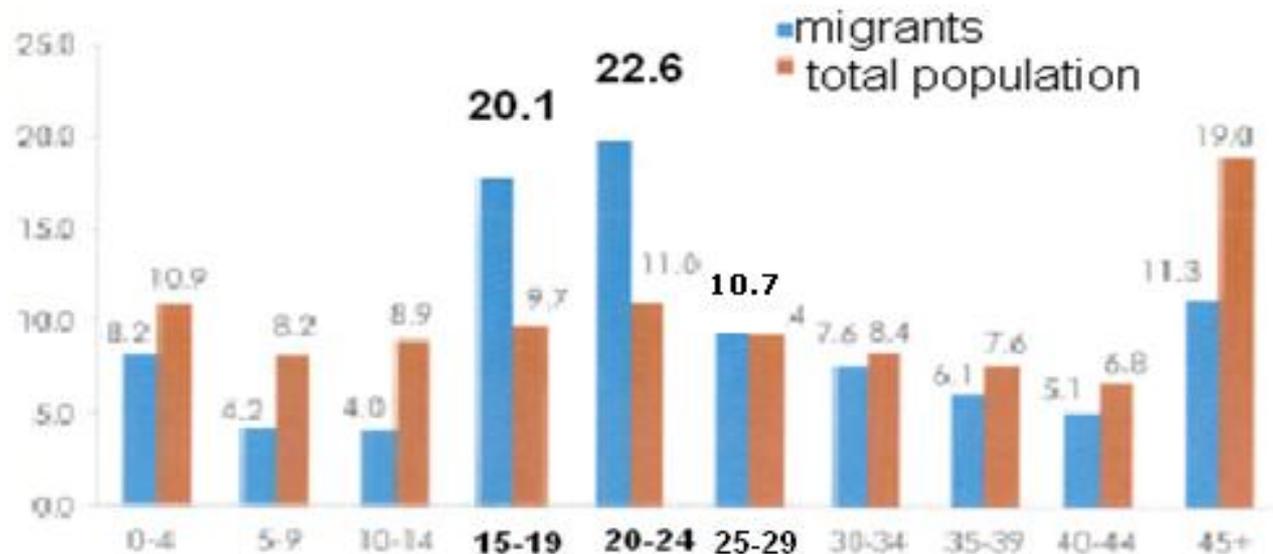
Youth issues

Migration flow from regions to the Capital and age of migrants

Net migrants 53.4 percent of migrants are youth aged from 15-29.



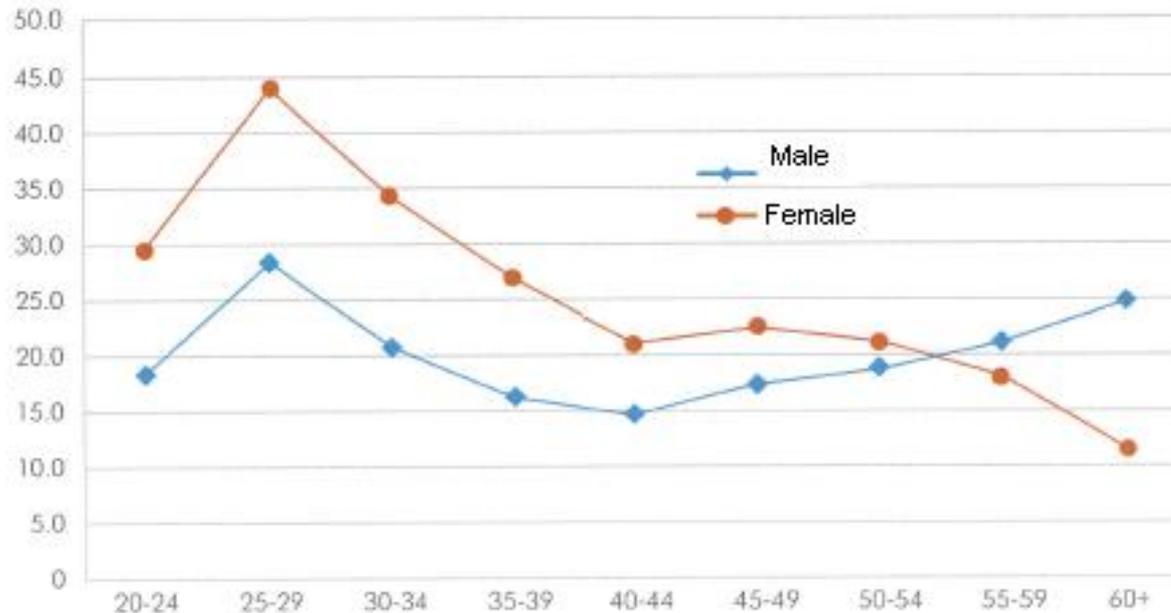
Migrants and population percentage, by age, 2010



Educational level by age and sex

Percentage of population aged 10 and over by educational level and age

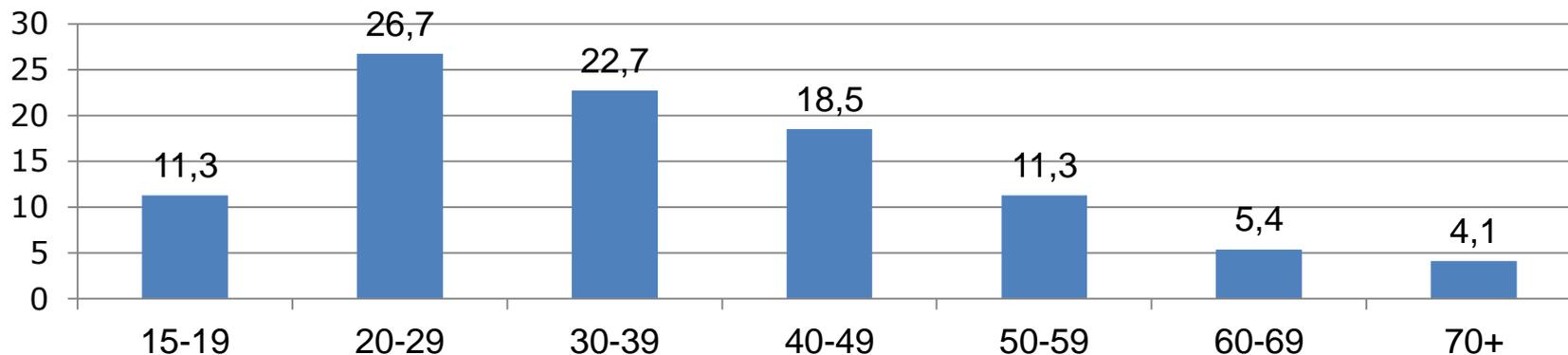
Age	Total	High	College	Technical vocational	Complete secondary	Basic	Primary	Uneducated
TOTAL	100.0	18.3	5.7	2.8	32.0	17.9	15.8	7.5
10-14	100.0	-	-	-	-	7.2	59.8	33.0
15-19	100.0	0.6	1.0	1.8	39.4	41.0	12.8	3.4
20-24	100.0	23.8	2.7	2.8	51.3	9.7	5.7	4.0
25-29	100.0	36.0	2.2	1.5	31.1	13.0	10.2	6.0
30-34	100.0	27.3	3.0	1.5	34.9	19.6	10.0	3.7
35-39	100.0	21.5	7.4	4.4	40.3	20.3	4.0	2.1
40-44	100.0	17.9	11.7	5.9	39.3	18.2	4.5	2.5
45-49	100.0	19.8	12.7	5.6	33.9	18.3	6.5	3.2
50-54	100.0	20.0	13.9	5.0	27.1	19.7	11.2	3.1
55-59	100.0	19.4	15.1	4.1	23.7	17.2	16.8	3.7
60+	100.0	17.2	11.0	2.2	15.7	11.5	30.7	11.7



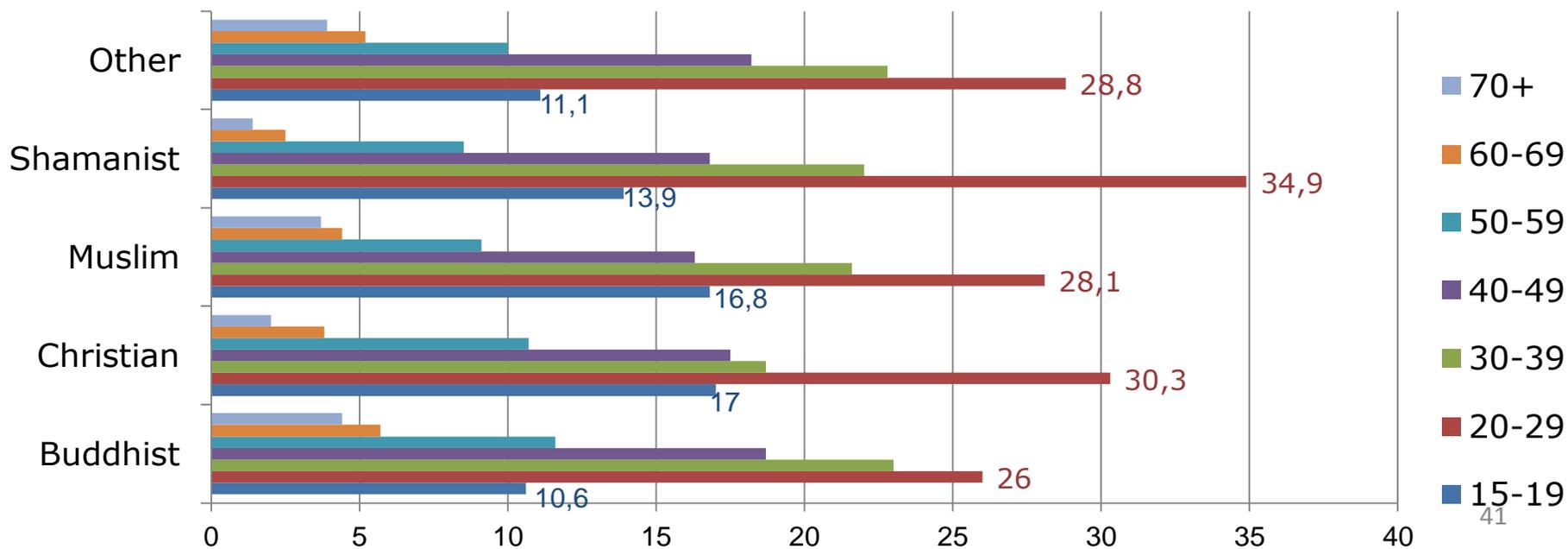
Share of People with College Diploma in Total Population, by sex and age (in percent)

Believe situation and religiosity of youth

Percentage of believers aged over 15 by age

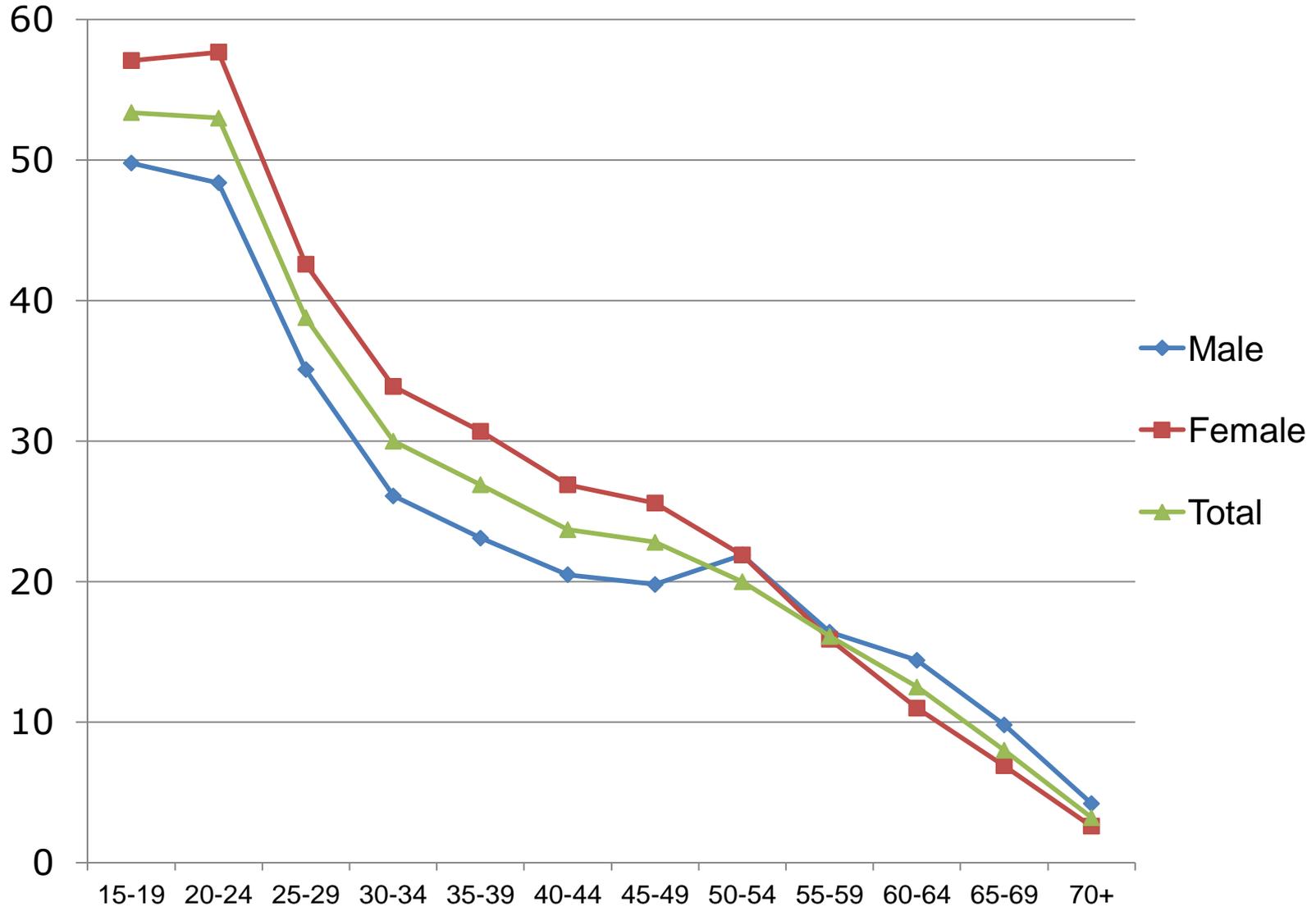


Percentage of believers aged over 15 by age and religious believe



Share of Internet users by age and sex (percent)

Share of Internet users among population aged over 15 (percent)



Thank You



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